

Windsor-Essex Regional Community Safety and Well-Being Plan

2020 Population Level Data Report

Prepared by :



Version Date: November, 2020



In partnership with



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Introduction



Background on the Regional CSWB

- In 2018, the Ontario provincial government made amendments to the *Police Services Act*, effective January 1, 2019, which mandated that every municipality in Ontario prepare and adopt a Community Safety and Well-Being Plan in compliance with the requirements under the *Police Services Act, 1990*; the *Safer Ontario Act, 2018*; and the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019*.
- The province requires that the plans be developed through a multi-sectoral approach that involves local police service boards, healthcare and mental healthcare providers, education leaders, community/social services providers, and children and youth services providers.
- Building on a strong foundation of collaboration in the area and recognizing that a community's safety and well-being is a shared responsibility of all members of a community, the municipalities in the Windsor-Essex County region have come together to create a regionally focused plan that also reflects the unique needs of each community.
- Windsor-Essex's approach to the development of the plan aims to:
 - ✓ Build on the region's current strengths;
 - ✓ Develop, enhance, and/or integrate strategies that would promote and maintain community safety and well-being;
 - ✓ Proactively reduce identified risks; and
 - ✓ Mitigate situations of elevated risk in order to reduce instances that require incident response.

Introduction

- The foundational premise of the community safety and well-being methodology, as outlined Ontario’s Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services’ *Community Safety and Well-Being Planning Framework: A Shared Commitment in Ontario*, is that **a multi-disciplinary approach** to all four areas of community safety and well-being—incident response, risk intervention, prevention, and social development—is necessary in order to solve complex problems related to community well-being and to promote social development. As such, departments or organizations who may not traditionally work closely together can uncover important insights relating to community safety and well-being **by sharing knowledge and data** from their respective sectors with one another. This multi-disciplinary approach can be summed by a quote from the late Canadian writer, anti-poverty and mental health advocate Pat Capponi who said that in order to ensure “stability, love...and purpose,” all people need are “a home, a job, and a friend.” The leadership of Windsor-Essex’s Regional Community Safety and Well-Being Plan has **fully embraced this multi-sectoral approach**.
- Public, non-profit, and private sector organizations that support community safety and well-being in Windsor-Essex maintain data on a wide variety of indicators; however, this **data is owned by several stakeholders** and is not centrally located, maintained, and standardized currently. The data provided in this 2020 Population Level Data Report reflects what is currently available across those stakeholder groups, and we know that as the City and County continue to operationalize a multi-disciplinary approach to community safety and well-being, there will be **further steps towards integrating data to uncover deeper insights**.
- Slides 8-12 list the datasets and reports cited in this report, **demonstrating the vast work organizations have done** to uncover data-driven insights on community well-being in their sectors. It is important to note, however, that many data sets are several years old, and, with the events arising from this year, even 2019 data could misrepresent the current reality on the ground. Consider not only the drastic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, but also social justice advocacy related to Black Lives Matter, other Black, Indigenous and People of Colour (BIPOC) movements and the public’s general sense of concern arising from instability in political institutions that we normally take for granted.
- We present this data and the Population Level Data Report as **a snapshot of what the region currently has available and a living document**, and we anticipate that one of the principle recommendations in the final plan will be to continue investments in making data available, shareable, and integrated so that stakeholders can work together with better data that reflects the immediacy of the experience of residents in Windsor-Essex. That being said, while the data is not perfect now, it *can* be **a starting point for fruitful study and action**, and it will be used in conjunction with the other **five inputs** (see next slide) to create a more robust and nuanced understanding of the region’s current community safety and well-being status.

Approach and Methodology

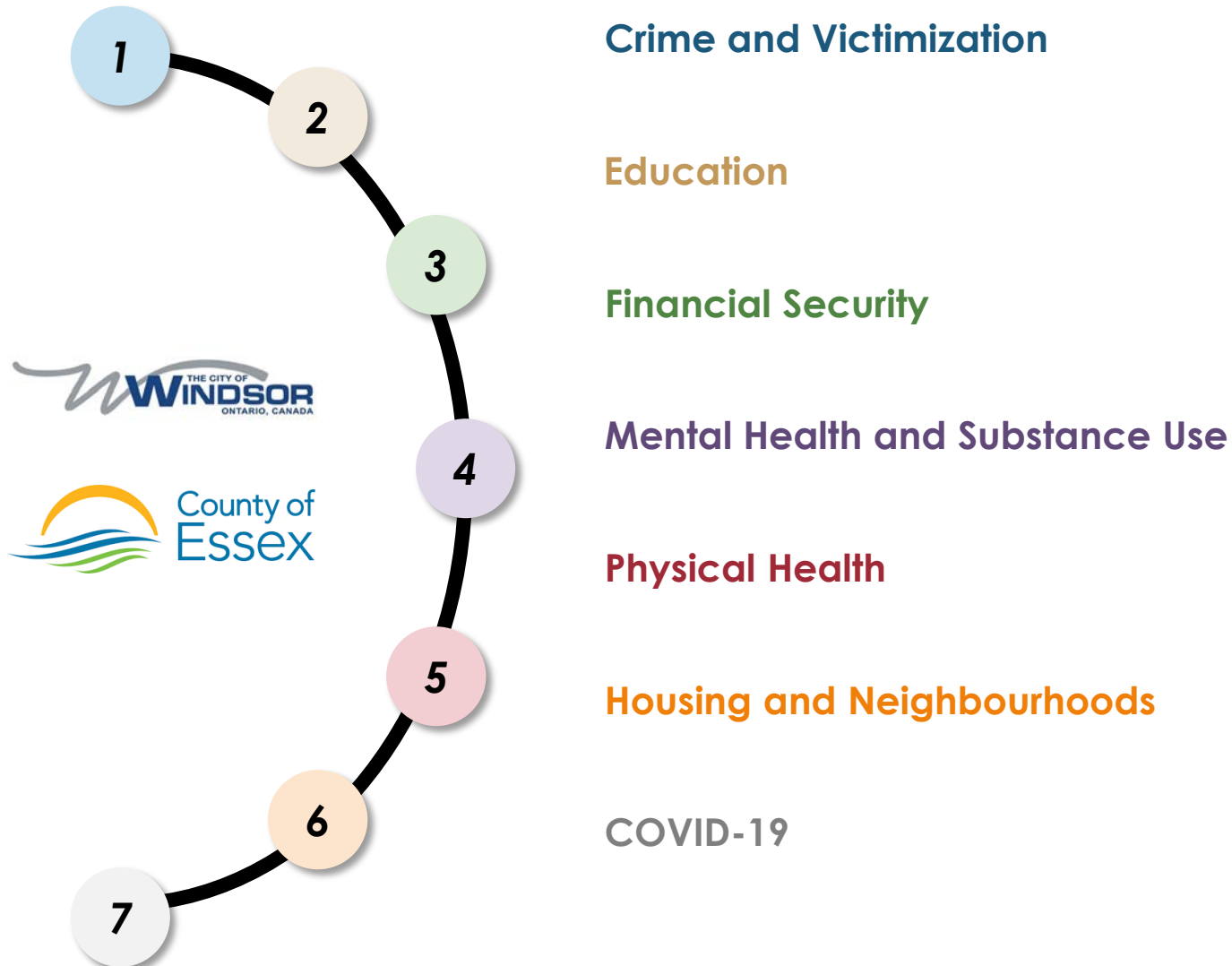


The Population Level Data Report is one of six primary inputs that will inform the region's community safety and well-being priorities.

Approach and Methodology

- The Windsor-Essex Regional Community Safety and Well-Being (RCSWB) Internal Core Team (ICT) and Regional Systems Leadership Table (RSLT) narrowed the focus of the report to seven risk and protective factor categories, which are provided on the following slide. To understand the region and each community's current state, the 2020 Population Level Data Report looks at both core measures and supporting measures:
 - **Core measures:** Accessible local information that is collected and reported consistently and routinely. This primarily includes Statistics Canada data; Windsor Polices Services, LaSalle Police Services, and OPP data; EQAO data; City of Windsor data; and Windsor-Essex County Health Unit data.
 - **Supporting measures:** Accessible and relevant local information that is a unique point-in-time snapshot. Supporting measure data points were taken from a number of reports across each of the seven categories.
- Using data from a number of publicly available datasets and reports, an initial list of core measure indicators across the seven sectors was created. **The Data Team**, comprised of data specialists from across the sectors, was surveyed to narrow down the list to the most relevant indicators. After a meeting with the Data Team and individual follow-up conversations, the indicators were finalized: 62 indicators for the regional overview, and 20 for the community profiles. The community profiles examine less data because many indicators are aggregated to the regional level.
- To measure trends over time, the report looks at the compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) and provides a "smoothed over" year-over-year (YoY) growth trend. Increases or decreases above or below 1% YoY are noted as significant. For comparisons, percentages above or below 3% are noted as significant, unless specified otherwise in the report.

Risk and Protective Factor Categories



The seven risk and protective factors chosen as the focus of Windsor-Essex's Regional Community Safety and Well-being Plan reflect the multi-disciplinary approach to social development and holistic well-being.

The first six categories were chosen from a shared understanding among the plan's leadership team that crime, education, financial security, mental health, substance use, physical health, housing, and the environment are interconnected and often have trends that are correlated.

The leadership team aims to ensure that the plan reflects both short- and long-term community safety and well-being concerns. Though an acute issue in the present moment, Windsor-Essex residents will feel impacts of COVID-19 for years to come. Given this, it has been included as its own category of analysis alongside the other six categories.

Core Measure Datasets Used (1/3)

Dataset	Categories	Description	Years
Statistics Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profiles • Crime and Victimization • Education • Financial Security • Housing and Neighbourhoods 	<p>Statistics Canada census profile data from 2011 and 2016 and the Statistics Canada National Housing Survey 2011 was used for this report. Statistics Canada data was used in both the regional profiles and community profiles. Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) was calculated over 5 years.</p> <p>Statistics Canada Crime Severity Index indicators were used from 2015-2019. Kingsville data was unavailable on the Statistics Canada website, so the data from the Windsor Star's article "<i>Windsor's crime severity dropped 15 per cent in 2019, says Statistics Canada</i>" published on October 31, 2020 was used for 2018-2019. CAGR was calculated over 4 years.</p>	2011, 2016 CSI: 2015-2019
Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and Victimization 	The OPP provides police services to all Essex County municipalities with the exception of Amherstburg and LaSalle. The OPP has provided crime and offences data from each year from 2016-2019. OPP data was used in both the regional profiles and community profiles. CAGR was calculated over 3 years.	2016-2019
Windsor Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and Victimization 	Windsor Police Services (WPS), which provides police services to Windsor and Amherstburg, has provided crime and offences data for both communities from each year from 2016-2019. WPS uses methodologies for data collection and categorization based on Ministry standards. WPS data was used in both the regional profiles and community profiles. CAGR was calculated over 3 years.	2016-2019
LaSalle Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and Victimization 	LaSalle Police Services has provided crime and offences data from each year from 2016-2019. LaSalle uses methodologies for data collection and categorization based on Ministry standards. LaSalle Police data was used in both the regional profiles and community profiles. CAGR was calculated over 3 years.	2016-2019
Public Health Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COVID-19 	Public Health Ontario (PHO) maintains a dashboard of COVID-19 data on its website. Data from this dashboard was used for COVID-19 health data and was used only for the regional profile.	2020

Core Measure Datasets Used (2/3)

Dataset	Categories	Description	Years
EQAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education 	<p>Windsor-Essex County has four school boards: two English speaking and two French speaking. The French speaking schools Board encompasses a region larger than Windsor-Essex. As such, the average of the Greater Essex County District School Board and Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board Education Quality and Accountability Office (EQAO) data was used for education data, which also includes data on Ontario Secondary School Literacy Test. EQAO data uses three-year averages to measure progress. For this report, 2015-2017, 2016-2018, and 2017-2019 data was used. For the purposes of this report, the most recent three-year average, 2017-2019, is categorized as 2019 data. CAGR was calculated over two years, from 2017-2019.</p> <p>EQAO and Ontario Secondary School Literacy Test (OSSLT) data was used only in the regional profile.</p>	<p>2015-2017 2016-2018 2017-2019</p>
ON-Marg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Security Housing and Neighbourhoods 	<p>Ontario Marginalization Index (ON-Marg) is a data tool that combines a wide range of demographic indicators into four distinct dimensions of marginalization: residential instability, material deprivation, dependency, and ethnic concentration. ON-Marg uses 2011 Statistics Canada Census Profile and National Housing Survey data and 2016 Statistics Canada Census Profile data.</p> <p>For each dimension, ON-Marg data is provided in two forms. First, factor scores are based on an interval scale and represent a standardized scale with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one. Lower scores represent areas that are least marginalized, and higher scores represent areas that are more marginalized. ON-Marg factor scores were used in both the regional profiles and community profiles. CAGR was calculated over 5 years.</p> <p>Secondly, quintiles were created by sorting the data into five groups, ranked from one (least marginalized) to five (most marginalized). The quintiles are province-wide. ON-Marg quintiles were used in community profiles only.</p>	<p>2011, 2016</p>

Core Measure Datasets Used (3/3)

Dataset	Categories	Description	Years
WECHU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental Health and Substance Use Housing and Neighbourhoods COVID-19 	<p>A number of reports from the Windsor-Essex County Health Unit (WECHU) were used to extract data for Mental Health and Substance Use and Housing and Neighbourhoods. This data was only used in the regional profile. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intentional Self-Harm 2007-2017 Report Food Security in Windsor-Essex WECHU Webpage Active Living And Healthy Eating in Windsor and Essex County Report (2016) Climate Change and Health Vulnerability Report Chronic Disease and Well-Being WECHU Webpage Cancer in Windsor-Essex June 2016 <p>WECHU maintains a dashboard of COVID-19 data on its website. Data from this dashboard was used for COVID-19 health data and was used only for the regional profile.</p>	See individual indicators in Appendix A for years of data
Workforce Windsor-Essex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COVID-19 	<p>On April 22, 2020, Workforce Windsor-Essex, in partnership with six other workforce planning boards that are part of Workforce Planning West, released their COVID-19 Worker Impact Survey Results to help inform the ongoing development of responsive employment-related initiatives. For this report, data on how workers' jobs were impacted by COVID-19 compared respondents from southwest Ontario (n=2,182) and in Windsor-Essex (n=463). Workforce Windsor-Essex COVID-19 data was used in the regional profile only.</p>	2020
City of Windsor Housing Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing and Neighbourhoods 	<p>Windsor Housing Services regional homelessness data was used for in the Housing and Neighbourhoods category. Windsor maintains data on active cases, inflow, and outflow on a monthly basis. For the purposes of this report and in order to compare yearly trends, this report looks at Oct. 2018 – Sept. 2019 data and Oct. 2019 – Sept. 2020. 12-month, monthly averages are used for Year 1 from Oct. 2018 – Sept. 2019 and Year 2 from Oct. 2019 – Sept. 2020. Homelessness data was used in the regional profile only.</p>	October 2018 – September 2020
Family Services Windsor-Essex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental Health and Substance Use 	<p>Family Services Windsor-Essex number of counselling requests data was used as a proxy for assessing mental health. The Community Counselling Program provides a variety of counselling requests: marriage, addiction, depression, anxiety, sexuality, separation, divorce, parenting, trauma, self-esteem and emotional regulation and overall wellness. Counselling request data was used in the regional profile only.</p>	2017-2018 to 2019-2020

Supporting Measure Reports Cited (1/2)

Report	Categories
<i>Windsor Police Service Strategic Business Plan 2017-2019</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and Victimization, Community Profiles
<i>Ontario Provincial Police Essex County Detachment 2017-2019 Action Plan and 2016 Progress Report</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and Victimization
<i>OPP Essex County Detachment, Police Services Board Overview August 2020 Report</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and Victimization
<i>Workforce WindsorEssex, Community Labour Market Plan: Windsor Essex 2017-2018</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Security
<i>Workforce WindsorEssex, Attracting and Retaining Talent in Windsor-Essex: An Essential Guide 2020</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Security
<i>ProsperUs, Coming Together: Building a Hopeful Future for Children and Youth in Windsor-Essex County 2018</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Security, Mental Health and Substance Use, Physical Health
<i>Canadian Mental Health Association: Windsor-Essex County and Windsor-Essex County Health Unit, Mental Health Promotion in Windsor-Essex County: Summary Report 2019</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental Health and Substance Use
<i>Canadian Mental Health Association: Windsor-Essex County and Windsor-Essex County Health Unit, Mental Health Promotion in Windsor-Essex County 2019</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental Health and Substance Use
<i>Windsor-Essex Community Opioid Strategy: An Action Plan for Our Community</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental Health and Substance Use, Community Profiles
<i>Home, Together: Windsor Essex Housing and Homelessness Master Plan 2019-2028</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing and Neighbourhoods
<i>Windsor-Essex Local Immigration Partnership and Windsor-Essex County Health Unit, COVID-19 Surveys for Community Organizations Report, July 2020</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COVID-19

Supporting Measure Reports Cited (2/2)

Report	Categories
Windsor-Essex County Health Unit, <i>Climate Change and Health Vulnerability Report</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing and Neighbourhoods
Workforce WindsorEssex, <i>Essential Worker Registry Initiative Summary Report 2020</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COVID-19
City of Windsor, <i>20-Year Strategic Vision</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Windsor Community Profile
Town of Amherstburg, <i>Community Based Strategic Plan 2016-2021</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Amherstburg Community Profile
Town of Essex, <i>Where You Belong: 2019-2022 Corporate Strategic Plan</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Essex Community Profile
Town of Kingsville, <i>Strategic Plan 2017-2022</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Kingsville Community Profile
Town of Lakeshore, <i>Lakeshore's Strategic Plan 2019-2022</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Lakeshore Community Profile
Town of LaSalle, <i>LaSalle 2050 – Town of LaSalle Strategic Plan</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of LaSalle Community Profile
Municipality of Leamington, <i>20 Year Vision: Strategic Plan 2015-2035</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Leamington Community Profile
Town of Tecumseh, <i>Strategic Priorities 2019-2022</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Tecumseh Community Profile

Identifying and Addressing Limitations

- While the 62 population level indicators derived from the aforementioned core and supporting measures were established in consultation with the RCSWB Data team, it is understood that several limitations exist with the use of publicly available and aggregate data sets.
- Additional data, including qualitative and experiential data is necessary to ensure the experiences of historically underrepresented communities are incorporated to ensure an even more accurate and nuanced understanding of the complex social issues facing the Windsor Essex Region can be developed.
- In recognition of the current limitations of the publicly available data sets as well as the need to contextualize and expand upon the indicators established through this report, focus groups with historically underrepresented communities have been established throughout first quarter of 2021 through the development of the Enhanced Sector Network.
- The Enhanced Sector Network will consist of committees and community organizations that work alongside individuals from priority populations and historically underrepresented communities. The following groups have been identified for this contextualization process and will be engaged throughout the remainder of the planning process.
 - 2SLGBTQ+ Communities
 - Indigenous Communities
 - Racialized Persons
 - Accessibility Communities
 - Newcomers
 - Youth
 - Seniors
 - Broader Community Groups (including community safety groups, and groups working with persons with lived experience of homelessness and substance use)
- In addition to consultations with the Enhanced Sector Network, public consultations with community members from each municipality in the region will be conducted. In virtual focus groups, community members will be presented data from the 2020 Population Level Data Report.

2020 Regional Population Level Data Analysis



Windsor-Essex Overview

Based on the findings from the core and supporting measure data (Appendix A), the following insights describe the unique context of the Windsor-Essex region:



Balancing urban, suburban, and rural needs

Windsor-Essex includes urban, suburban, and rural areas, each of which has their unique mix of opportunities and challenges.



Addressing acute risks

Windsor and urban areas of Leamington face more immediate, acute risks to community safety and well-being and appear to focus on addressing these risk factors more than other communities in the area who do not face the same challenges.



Adapting to long-term trends

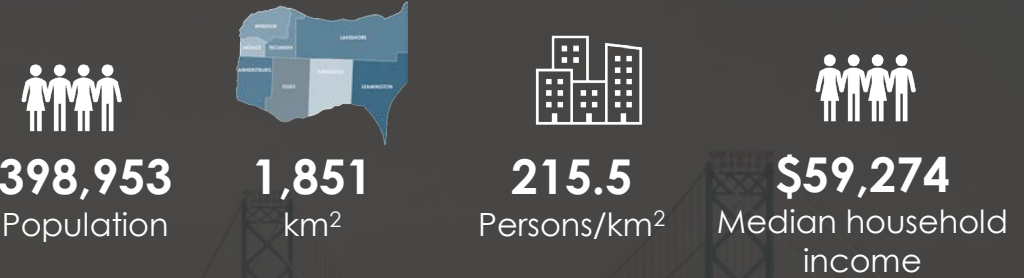
The Essex County communities have high ratings for community safety and well-being indicators with little variation across the municipalities (with the exception of Leamington). Given this, their strategic plans prioritize adapting to changing economic trends to ensure they maintain strong financial security and a high quality of life for residents.



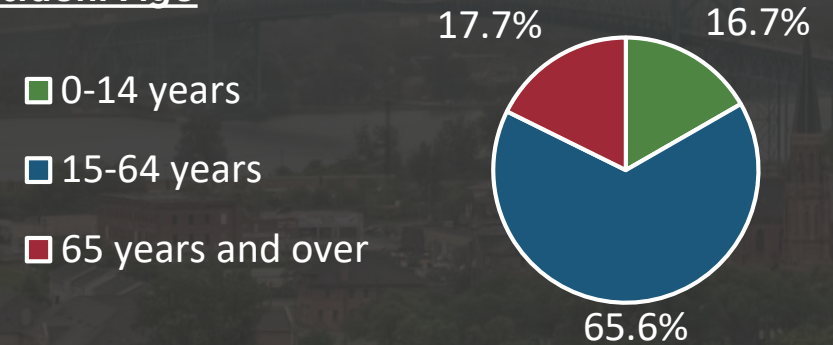
Climate change

Flooding is already threatening the housing security of Windsor-Essex residents and is listed as a priority in almost all of the municipalities' strategic plans.

Regional Snapshot:



Resident Age

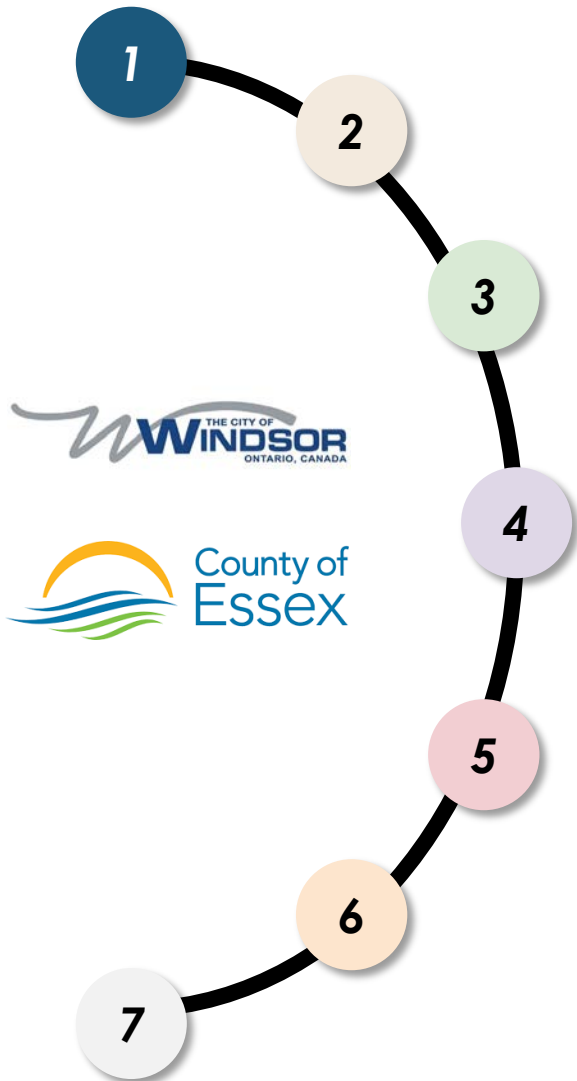


The region's age demographics are comparable to the province.

Ethnic origin population

North American Aboriginal	4.4%
Other North American	29.1%
European	69.7%
Caribbean	1.1%
Latin, Central, and South American	1.8%
African	2.7%
Asian	15.7%
Oceania	0.1%

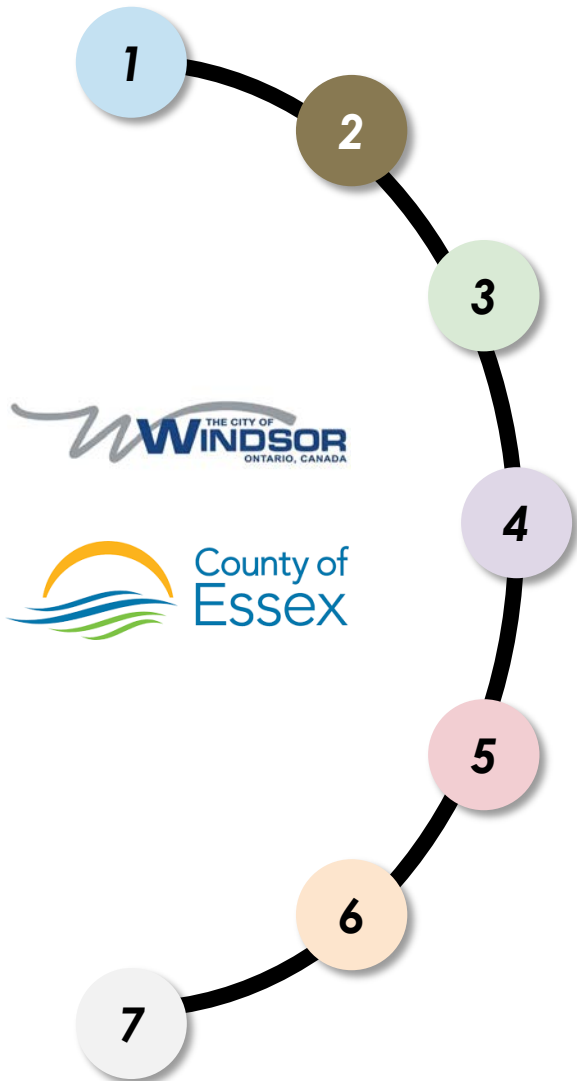
Crime and Victimization



Risk Factors	Protective Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 2016-2019, crime rates increased across the region. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Violent crimes have grown 24%. Assaults with a weapon or causing bodily harm have grown 39%. Property crimes have grown 38%. Crime rates have decreased in 2020 according to the OPP Essex Detachment’s August 2020 report, but this could be partly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The OPP Essex Detachment priorities included sexual violence and harassment, youth at risk, substance abuse, and human trafficking in their 2017-2019 Action Plan, demonstrating the most pertinent needs in the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Windsor-Essex region’s 2019 Crime Severity Index (CSI) score is 50, compared to the provincial score of 60.7. The 2017 Community Satisfaction Survey from the OPP Essex Detachment found that 98.5% of respondents felt “very safe” or “safe” in their community. It is important to note this survey excludes Windsor, Amherstburg, and LaSalle. Though the City of Windsor’s 2019 Crime Severity Index score is double the regional average score, from 2018 to 2019, its CSI score decreased by 15%. Leamington’s 2019 crime rates are triple the region’s average, and its Crime Severity Index score doubled from 2015 to 2019, including a 28% increase from 2018 to 2019.

Key Findings:
 Based on data provided thus far, it appears that crime rates are increasing in the region, the region has a lower Crime Severity Index score compared to the province, and residents in Essex County continue to feel safe in their communities. Windsor and Leamington are the areas with the highest crime rates, but Windsor’s CSI did decrease from 2018 to 2019.

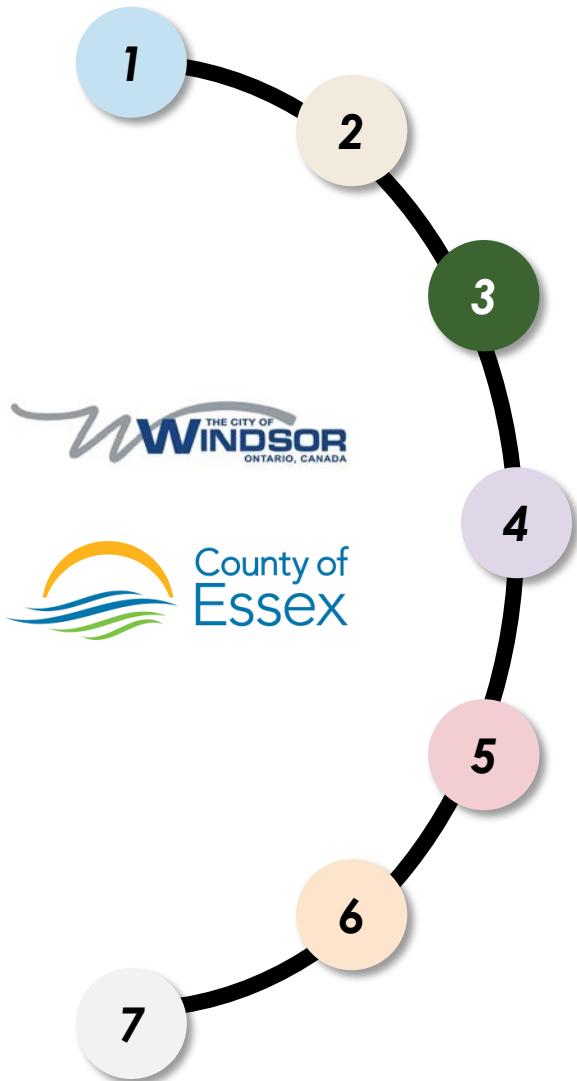
Education



Risk Factors	Protective Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on most recent 2016 Statistics Canada data, the region has a lower rate of adults with post-secondary degree compared to the provincial average, 59.2% and 65.1% respectively. The number of active apprenticeships decreased by 54% from 2013 to 2017. Due to the significant international worker population in Leamington, there are also fewer people who speak English or French as a primary language compared to regional and provincial averages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The region’s low educational attainment (adults with no secondary school diploma) is decreasing year-over-year and is in line with the provincial average. According to 2019 data, Windsor-Essex performs at or above provincial averages across all EQAO scores.

Key Findings:
 Based on the recommended educational data, Windsor-Essex school-age education scores from EQAO (2019) are strong, and its low-educational attainment rate decreased from 2011 to 2016. As the region transitions from a primarily agricultural and manufacturing economy and diversifies, the education of its adult workforce will likely shift to match the economic needs.

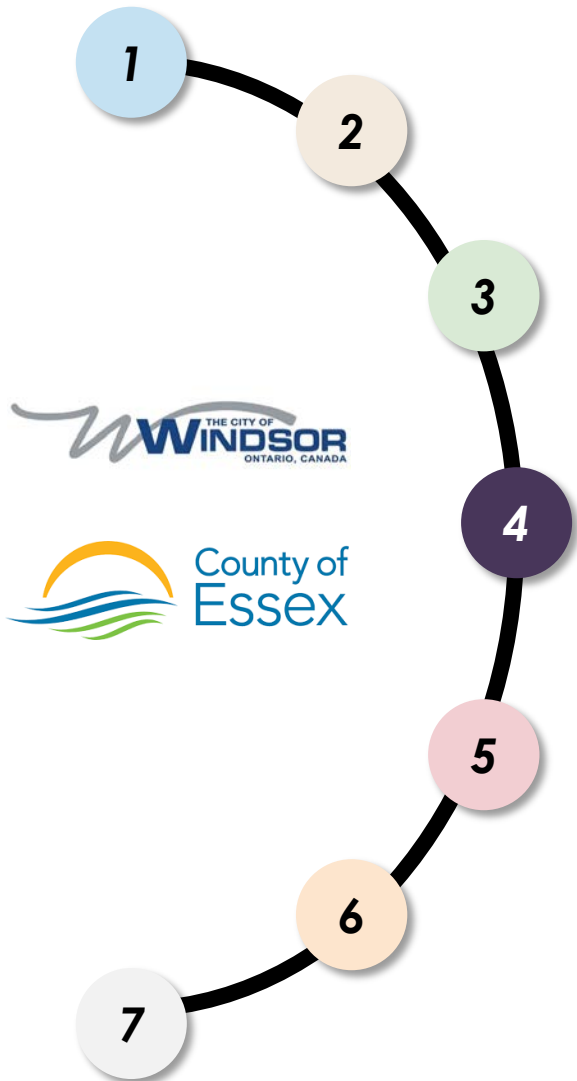
Financial Security



Risk Factors	Protective Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of 2016, the region's child poverty rate is 26%, compared to 19.8% provincially. The highest rates are Windsor's (36.9%) and Leamington (28.8%). Windsor and Leamington rank in the bottom 20% of materially deprived communities according to the 2016 ON-Marg index. The region could improve how it trains workers with skills needed for today's economy. 82% of businesses surveyed in a 2017 Windsor-Essex Regional Chamber of Commerce survey indicated that they struggled to recruit qualified staff. As of 2016, 18% of Essex County residents age 25-34 were actively not in employment, education, or training, compared to 14% provincially. While still low rates, Amherstburg's and Tecumseh's child poverty rates doubled 2011 to 2016. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unemployment rate in Windsor-Essex (2016) of 7.3% was in line with provincial rates of 7.4%. This number includes all Windsor-Essex communities. However, in October 2019, the unemployment rate in Windsor Census Metropolitan Area, which includes Windsor, Lakeshore, LaSalle, Tecumseh, and Amherstburg, was 6.8%, compared to the province's 5.4%. In October 2020, the rate in Windsor CMA was 10.8%, compared to Ontario's 9.9% The region's low-income rate was in-line with the provincial averages in 2016. Lakeshore, LaSalle, and Tecumseh score in the top 20% of the least marginalized communities in Ontario across the 2016 ON-Marg material deprivation index. It is important to note that Statistics Canada data from 2016 may not reflect Leamington's and Kingsville's rapid, new growth in recent years due to a boom in the greenhouse industry and the cannabis industry. This has resulted in more jobs and investment to the community.

Key Findings:
 Based on the data provided thus far, there appear to be differences in the financial realities between (1) Windsor and Leamington and (2) other Essex communities. In general, the remaining Essex County communities were fairly comparable in their 2016 economic performance, exceeding provincial averages. Their strong financial position may contribute to their high community safety and well-being ratings in recent years.

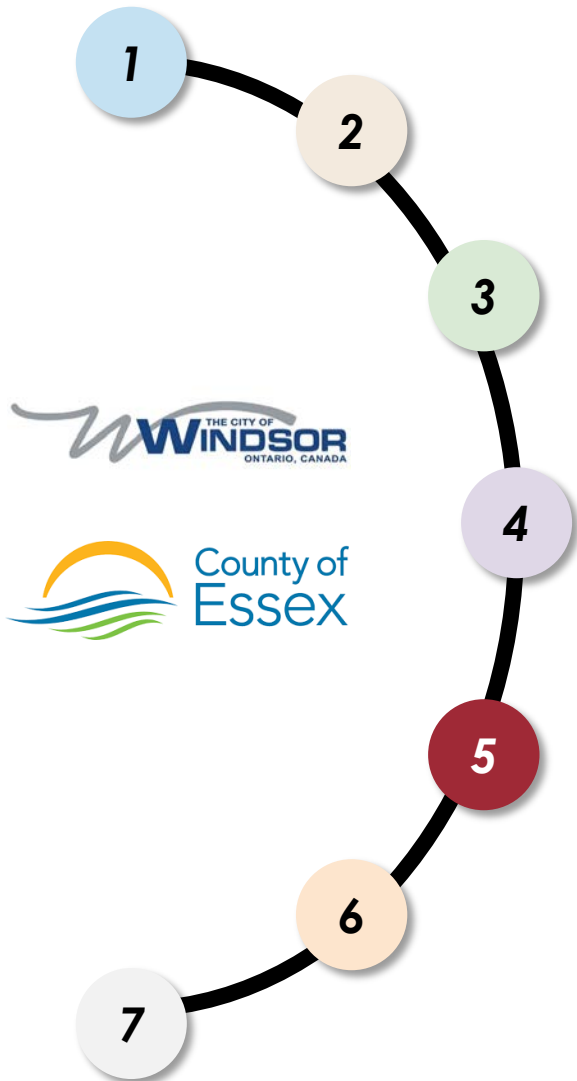
Mental Health and Substance Use



Risk Factors	Protective Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Windsor-Essex region has the 7th highest rate of opioid users in Ontario, and local opioid usage is 18.9% higher than the provincial rate according to Windsor Police Services 2017-2019 Business Plan. The number of opioid-related emergency department visits increased 28.6% year over year from 2015-2019. Windsor and Leamington are the primary areas of concern. • The Erie-St. Clair LHIN region (which includes Windsor-Essex County) had the highest rate of opioid prescriptions in the province in 2017. • The rate of emergency department visits for self-harm injuries increased 117% among children and youth ages 10-19 between 2011 and 2017. • Lower income households are significantly less likely to report positive mental health than those from higher income brackets (47%-59% vs. 71-75%) according to the 2018, Windsor-Essex Community Mental Health Survey. • Rural residents are more likely to have “flourishing” mental health (82%) than urban (70%) residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Though emergency department visits for opioids increased from 2014-2017, hospitalizations decreased, which could suggest that there is stronger awareness of when to bring an individual struggling with substance use to the hospital. • 67% of Windsor-Essex County residents reported very good or excellent mental health in the 2018 Windsor-Essex Mental Health Survey, and 80% reported feeling happy every day or almost every day. • The majority of participants (86%) in the 2018 Windsor-Essex Community Mental Health Survey reported that they were comfortable speaking to their family physician/primary care physician about their mental health.

Key Findings:
 While mental health is best understood on a dynamic continuum, the region generally reports fairly strong mental health, though there are differences between high and low incomes and urban and rural residents. Based on the data provided thus far, it appears that there are some areas of acute substance use risk, primarily Windsor and urban areas of Leamington.

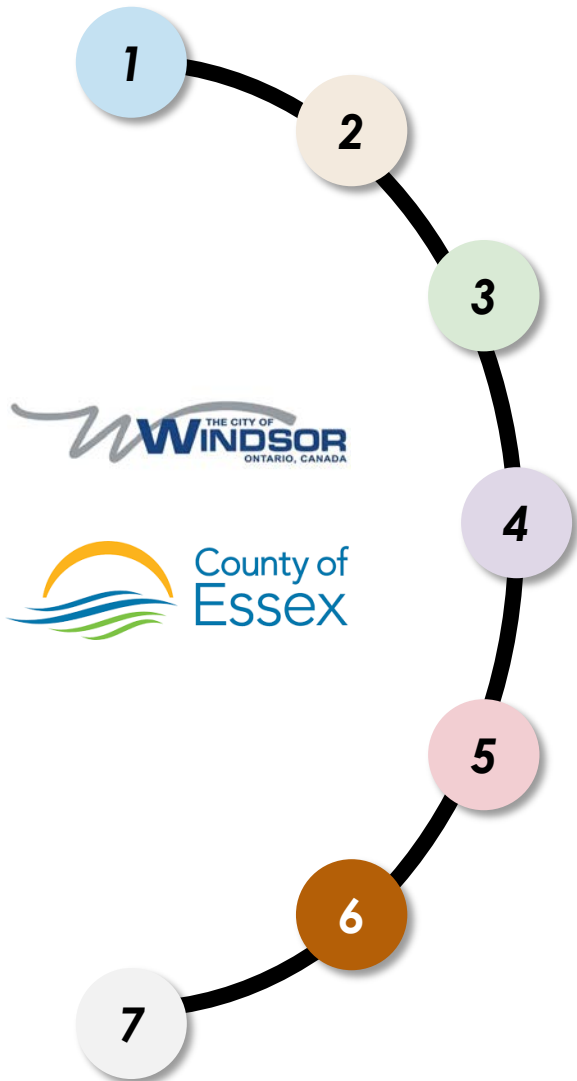
Physical Health



Risk Factors	Protective Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2013-2014, the percentage of low-income individuals who are food secure is 72.6%, which is significantly lower than the 89.2% rate overall. • The number of cardiovascular disease deaths per 100,000 residents in Windsor-Essex in 2015 was 215.2, which is significantly higher than the provincial average of 170. • The number of cancer deaths per 100,000 residents in Windsor-Essex in 2012 was 461.4, which is significantly higher than the provincial average of 417.2. • In 2014, 66% of adults in Windsor-Essex identified as overweight or obese, compared to the provincial rate of 61.5% • In 2016, 33.7% of young people in W-E were considered overweight or obese compared to Ontario's 24.7%. • In November 2017, the number of people collecting disability support payments reached 12,900, which the City of Windsor believed was an all-time high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The age-standardized percentage of population (≥ 12) that consumes vegetables more than 5 times per day was 34.8% in 2014 and grew 2.1% year over year from 2011-2014. This is slightly below the provincial rate in 2014 of 38%. • The age-standardized percentage of population (≥ 12) that was active during leisure time in Windsor-Essex was 29.9% in 2014, which is comparable to the provincial rate of 30.5%

Key Findings:
 Physical health indicators were taken from publicly available reports from the region, primarily from the Windsor-Essex County Health Unit, and narrowed down by the Data Team. At the time the reports were written, Windsor-Essex had above average rates in cardiovascular disease and cancer deaths and above average weight indicators. It was comparable to provincial averages on healthy eating and active leisure time. More recent data on physical health indicators is needed to make updated conclusions about the region. Aggregated and de-identified Windsor-Essex data from the Erie St. Clair LIHN and Windsor-Essex Community Health Centre could be explored.

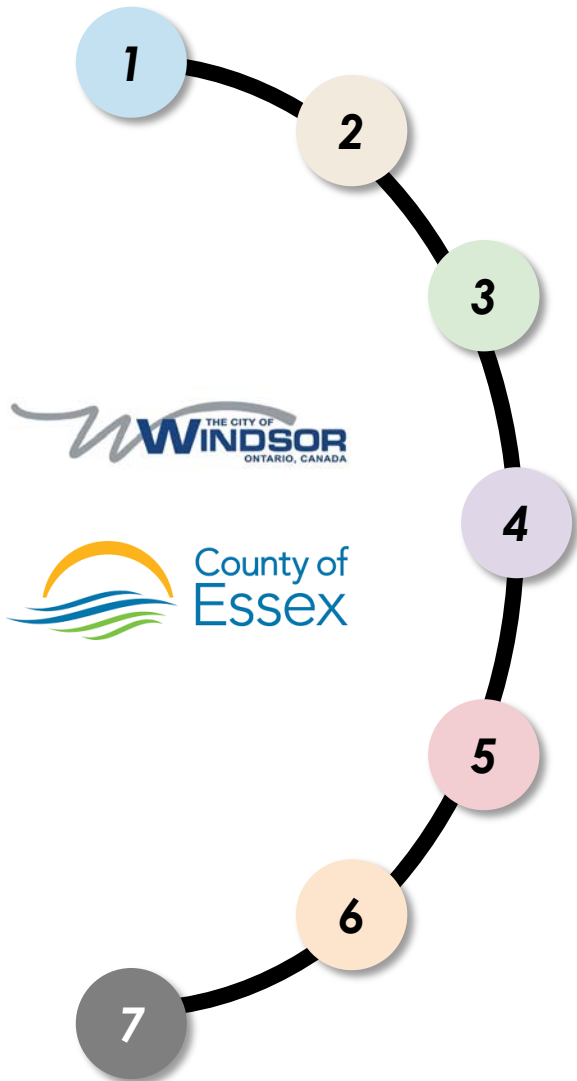
Housing and Neighbourhoods



Risk Factors	Protective Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2014, average rents and house prices have steadily increased, and vacancy rates have fallen to historical lows. • As of 2019, there was a gap of approximately 10,900 in supply of affordable rental housing units and a gap of 3,400 in affordable ownership housing. • As of January 2019, approximately 6,500 renter households in Windsor-Essex have incomes in the lowest quartile of renters’ incomes and are spending more than half of their income on rent. • The number of extreme heat (above 30°C) increased year over year by 1.7% from 2011 to 2018. • Windsor was significantly behind others in the region with regards to home ownership in 2016 (60% to 73%, respectively), and 36% of Windsor residents rent, compared to 15% in the rest of Essex County (2016). • The region’s precipitation has trended upward over the past 70 years, including 100-year floods in 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2016, few people spent more than 30% of their income on shelter. 21.2% in the region overall compared to 27.6% provincially, and the region has a higher rate of home ownership compared to the provincial average. • The percentage of private households that did not meet National Occupancy Standards in Windsor-Essex in 2016 was lower than the provincial rate—4.1% and 6%, respectively. • Though number of extreme heat increased year over year by 1.7% from 2011 to 2018, the number of ED visits for extreme heat decreased by 1.2% year over year over the same time period. • The number of extreme cold days (below -15°C) fluctuated from 2011-2017 and did not have an overall trend.

Key Findings:
 Based on data provided thus far, some parts of Windsor-Essex have affordable and attainable housing concerns with high prices and low vacancies—similar to other parts of the province. These concerns have grown in recent years, as stated in the Housing and Homelessness Master Plan 2019-2028. That said, in 2016, the region had a higher rate of home ownership compared to the province. Additionally, given the region’s geography, all of the Windsor-Essex communities are concerned about climate change and the threat of increased flooding.

COVID-19



Risk Factors	Protective Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In April 2020, WECHU and the Windsor Essex Local Immigration Partnership (WE LIP) sent a survey to local organizations to better understand their needs during the COVID-19 pandemic. 88% of respondents said that their clients are feeling isolated, followed by fear of getting the virus (78%). 66% of respondents identified accessing food safely as an issue, citing lack of safe transportation, lack of personal protective equipment, and lack of safe shopping environments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of individuals laid off permanently and furlough due to COVID-19 in Windsor-Essex is in line with southwest Ontario regional averages. As of November 6, 2020 Windsor-Essex had a death rate of 2.6% compared to the province’s rate of 3.9%. As of November 6, 2020 the percentage of people above 60 who have or had COVID-19 was 13.5% in Windsor-Essex, compared to 24.6% provincially.

Key Findings: COVID-19’s impact on the region’s health and economy is changing daily, and its long-term impact is unknown. Based on initial health data, Windsor-Essex is performing better than provincial averages in its death rate and its percentage of individuals above 60 years old with COVID-19. Based on initial economic data, it does not appear that the pandemic has disproportionately impacted Windsor-Essex compared to other parts of southwestern Ontario. As more localized data becomes available, further areas of exploration include number of CERB claimants and health and economic impact on minorities groups and vulnerable populations.

Additional Data: Windsor-Essex's Situation Table

The Windsor-Essex Situation Table is made up of law enforcement and human services providers from different sectors who work together to provide a rapid, coordinated, and holistic response to community safety and well-being situations that present acutely elevated risks. Their focus is on risk intervention through wrap around supports, as opposed to broader social development. The Situation Table uses risk and protective factor definitions that have been created and refined by the Ministry of the Solicitor General. Each year, the Situation Table provides an assessment of the top-five risk priorities by occurrence:

Priority	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Antisocial/Problematic Behaviour (non-criminal)	Mental Health and Cognitive Functioning	Mental Health and Cognitive Functioning	Mental Health and Cognitive Functioning
2	Mental Health and Cognitive Functioning	Antisocial/Problematic Behaviour (non-criminal)	Antisocial/Problematic Behaviour (non-criminal)	Antisocial/Problematic Behaviour (non-criminal)
3	Substance Misuse Issues	Substance Misuse Issues	Substance Misuse Issues	Substance Misuse Issues
4	Victimization	Criminal Involvement	Criminal Involvement	Housing
5	Family Circumstances	Victimization	Housing	Peers

Based on these trends:

- *Mental Health and Cognitive Function, Non-Criminal Problematic Behaviour, and Substance Misuse Issues* have been the top three risk priorities over the past four years.
- *Housing* became a top-five risk priority in 2019, and its higher prioritization in 2020 may be influenced, in part, by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Negative peer influence has been elevated to a top-five risk priority in 2020. As noted later in the report, crime rates are lower in 2020, which may be influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- These priorities align with the other findings from this data report.

Current CSWB Related Efforts

As Windsor-Essex develops its Regional Community Safety and Well-Being Plan, it is important to note that there are regional efforts underway to address current risk priorities and to improve the community safety and well-being of residents. The Regional Community Safety and Well-Being Plan can build on this work and function as a document that (1) weaves these efforts together, (2) articulates the connections between them, (3) affirms current priorities and/or elevates new priorities, and (4) provides an integrated performance measurement plan. Some of the current work underway includes:




Initiative	Description
OPP Essex Detachment Action Plan 2017-2019 and WPS Strategic Plan 2017-2019	The police services in Windsor-Essex both use strategic planning frameworks to set priorities, outline activities, and measure progress. Both the OPP Essex Detachment and Windsor Police Services completed their 2017-2019 strategic plans last year, and these plans reflected the risk priorities from the Situation Table. These plans demonstrate that within their own sector of community safety and well-being, the police forces have strategic plans that reflect a holistic approach to public safety.
Workforce WindsorEssex, Community Labour Market Plan 2017-2018	Labour and economic specialists in the region understand that the economy is changing and that the region’s workforce needs to adapt. This plan outlines the changes and provides recommendations to maintaining strong economic development in the region.
ProsperUs, Coming Together: Building a Hopeful Future for Children and Youth in Windsor-Essex	ProsperUs is in the process of launching Windsor-Essex’s Cradle to Career strategy to support children and youth and improve education and economic outcomes. The strategy was developed from 2019-2020 with the goal of implementing beginning 2021.
Mental Health Promotion in Windsor-Essex County 2019	Canadian Mental Health Association: Windsor-Essex County and Windsor-Essex County Health Unit published a mental health report to develop a shared understanding of mental health in the region and provide a strategic framework for supporting and promoting positive mental health in Windsor-Essex.
Windsor-Essex Community Opioid Strategy	The Windsor-Essex Community Opioid Strategy Leadership Committee launched the region’s Community Opioid Strategy to collectively address the rising rates of opioid use in Windsor and Essex County.
Home, Together: Windsor Essex Housing and Homelessness Master Plan 2019-2028	In 2019, Windsor and Essex County launched its second, 10-year housing and homelessness strategy to build on the successes of the previous strategy and work to ensure that everyone in Windsor-Essex has a “safe, affordable, accessible, and quality home.”




Appendix A: Regional Data




Data Analysis Legend

















Core measures in the following slides use the assessment frameworks below.

Symbol	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trends greater than or equal to 1% year-over-year growth. Green signifies positive trends, red signifies negative trends.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trends with less than 1% growth or declines.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trends greater than or equal to 1% year-over-year declines. Green signifies positive trends, red signifies negative trends.

Symbol	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional or community profile indicators 3% above comparators are considered significant. Green signifies positive performance for Windsor-Essex, red signifies negative performance.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional or community profile indicators within 3% of comparators are considered significant unless stated otherwise.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional or community profile indicators 3% below comparators are considered significant. Green signifies positive performance for Windsor-Essex, red signifies negative performance.

Symbol	Description
<p>1 2 3 4 5</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ON-Marg uses quintiles to sort communities into five groups, ranked from one (least marginalized) to five (most marginalized). This framework is used only for ON-Marg comparisons.

Crime and Victimization

Core Measures	Windsor-Essex*	Year	Trend	Comparison	Source
Violent crimes: Number of Criminal Code violations, including homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault and robbery per 100,000 population.	839.3	2019	 7.5% YoY 2016-2019	 Province: 4,411.7	OPP/WPS/LPS
Property crimes: Number of property crime violations, including breaking and entering, theft of a motor vehicle, non-motor vehicle theft, fraud, identity theft, and arson per 100,000 population.	3,917.5	2019	 11.3% YoY 2016-2019	 Province: 2,660.7	OPP/WPS/LPS
Traffic crimes: Number of traffic-related Criminal Code violations, including impaired driving, dangerous operation causing death/bodily harm, and driving while prohibited per 100,000 population.	1,541.9	2019	 3.3% YoY 2016-2019	 Province: 193.3	OPP/WPS/LPS
Drug crimes: Number of drug violations under Federal Statutes, including possession, trafficking, production, or distribution of controlled substances per 100,000 population.	279.6	2019	 9% YoY 2016-2019	 Province: 98.8	OPP/WPS/LPS
Crime severity: Crime Severity Index measure from Statistics Canada.	50	2019	 10.3% YoY 2015-2019	 Province: 60.7	Statistics Canada
Assault level I: Number of assaults that cause little to no physical harm to victims per 100,000 population.	336.9	2019	 8.8% YoY 2016-2019	 Province: 369.7	OPP/WPS
Sexual assault: Number of sexual assaults per 100,000 population.	62.7	2019	 7.2% YoY 2016-2019	 Province: 74.3	OPP/WPS
Assault level II: Number of assaults with a weapon or causing bodily harm per 100,000 population.	116.2	2019	 11.7% YoY 2016-2019	 Province: 108.2	OPP/WPS











*Please note that 2019 Windsor-Essex population data was unavailable, so growth rates from 2011 to 2016 were applied from 2016-2019 to calculate 2019 rates per 100,000. Additionally, please note that Windsor-Essex's 2019 numbers do not include Amherstburg data, as the 2019 data was unavailable at the time of publishing.

Crime and Victimization

Supporting Measures

















- The 2017 Community Satisfaction Survey for the OPP's Essex Detachment uncovered the following:¹
 - 98.5% of respondents felt "very safe" or "safe" in their community.
 - 96.1% of respondents were "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with the OPP's ability to work with communities to solve local problems.
 - 92.7% of respondents were "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with the OPP's visibility in their community.
 - 92.4% of respondents were "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with the OPP's visibility on the highways.
 - 96.9% of respondents were "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with the quality of police service provided by the OPP.
 - 89.2% of respondents said the OPP were "very involved" or "somewhat involved" in their community.
- The 2017-2019 Essex Detachment priorities included (1) sexual violence and harassment, (2) distracted driving, aggressive driving, impaired driving, and lack of safety restraint, (3) youth at-risk, (4) drug/substance abuse, and (5) human trafficking.² Over the same time period, the Windsor Police Services priorities included (1) prioritizing community trust, (2) strengthening community engagement through collaboration, (3) developing and retaining a diverse workforce, (4) reducing victimization and loss, (5) expanding use of innovative approaches to prevent crime and disorder, and (6) optimizing the use of technology in the organization.³
- The OPP's Essex Detachment found that year-to-date, violent crime is 23.3% lower in 2020 compared to 2019,⁴ and drug charges are 60.1% lower in 2020 compared to 2019.⁵ These differences could be influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Education

Core Measures	Windsor-Essex	Year	Trend	Comparison	Source
Low educational attainment: Percentage of adults (25-64) with no secondary school diploma.	11.4%	2016	 -1.5% YoY 2011-2016	 Province: 10.4%	Statistics Canada
High school diploma: Percentage of adults (25-64) with only a secondary school diploma.*	29.4%	2016	 -0.1% YoY 2011-2016	 Province: 24.5%	Statistics Canada
Post-secondary: Percentage of adults (25-64) with only a post-secondary degree.	59.2%	2016	 0.3% YoY 2011-2016	 Province: 65.1%	Statistics Canada
Ontario Secondary School Literacy Test (OSSLT): Percentage of fully participated students who were successful in the OSSLT	82%	2019	 -0.9% YoY 2017-2019	 Province⁶: 80%	OSSLT
Knowledge of official languages: Percentage of total residents who have knowledge of Canada's official languages	97.9%	2016	 0% YoY 2017-2019	 Province: 97.5%	Statistics Canada

* Please note that ProsperUs considers a high rate of adults with only a high school diploma to be a risk factor. For this reason, we consider the region's higher rate to be an area of concern.









Education

Core Measures	Windsor-Essex	Year	Trend	Comparison	Source
Grade 3 Reading: Percentage of Grade 3 students at or above provincial reading standard.	74%	2019	 1.4% YoY 2017-2019	 Province: 74.%	EQAO
Grade 3 Writing: Percentage of Grade 3 students at or above provincial writing standard.	73%	2019	 -0.7% YoY 2017-2019	 Province: 69%	EQAO
Grade 3 Math: Percentage of Grade 3 students at or above provincial math standard.	61%	2019	 -1.2% YoY 2017-2019	 Province: 58%	EQAO
Grade 6 Reading: Percentage of Grade 6 students at or above provincial reading standard.	82%	2019	 0.9% YoY 2017-2019	 Province: 81%	EQAO
Grade 6 Writing: Percentage of Grade 6 students at or above provincial writing standard.	81%	2019	 0.9% YoY 2017-2019	 Province: 82%	EQAO
Grade 6 Math: Percentage of Grade 6 students at or above provincial math standard.	52%	2019	 -1.4% YoY 2017-2019	 Province: 48%	EQAO
Grade 9 Applied Math: Percentage of Grade 9 students at or above provincial applied math standard.	57%	2019	 2.8% YoY 2017-2019	 Province: 44%	EQAO
Grade 9 Academic Math: Percentage of Grade 9 students at or above provincial academic math standard.	89%	2019	 0.6% YoY 2017-2019	 Province: 84%	EQAO

Supporting Measures








- In addition to school-age education, Windsor-Essex tracks post-secondary education and training. The Literacy and Basic Skills (LBS) program through Employment Ontario for provides free training in reading, writing, math, and basic work skills. For 2016-2017, 1,047 clients were served through LBS in Windsor-Essex, a steady decrease over the last 3 years. 57% of these clients were new with 43% of clients carrying over. The majority of clients are aged 15-24 and 25-44, 37% and 42% respectively. Accounting for 79% of total clients, these clients are in their primary working years which aligns with their preferred goal paths of receiving a post-secondary education (47%) and obtaining employment (29%).⁷
- The number of active apprentices decreased from 5,657 in 2012-2013 to 2,613 in 2016-2017.⁸

Financial Security

Core Measures	Windsor-Essex	Year	Trend	Comparison	Source
Unemployment rate: Rate of unemployed individuals age 24 and older.	7.3%	2016	 -5.5% YoY 2011-2016	 Province: 7.4%	Statistics Canada
Low-income: Percentage of individuals living in low income households based on LIM-AT. ⁹	16.5%	2016	 -1.2% YoY 2011-2016	 Province: 14.4%	Statistics Canada
Child poverty: Percentage of children (ages 0-5) living in low income households based on LIM-AT.	26%	2016	 0.9% YoY 2011-2016	 Province: 19.8%	Statistics Canada
Material deprivation: Inability for individuals and communities to access and attain basic material needs. The indicators included in this dimension measure income, quality of housing, educational attainment and family structure characteristics.	0.23	2016	 -2.4% YoY 2011-2016	N/A	ON-Marg
Dependency: Area-level concentrations of people who do not have income from employment. It includes seniors, children and adults whose work is not compensated.	0.13	2016	 -1.5% YoY 2011-2016	N/A	ON-Marg

Supporting Measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job vacancies in the Windsor-Sarnia economic region reached an all-time high in the last quarter of 2018 at 9,720 vacancies.¹⁰ A total of 82% of businesses surveyed by the Windsor-Essex Regional Chamber of Commerce in 2017 indicated that they struggled to recruit the staff they needed. The Chamber estimated that these unfilled vacancies cost the economy \$600 million per year in lost economic income.¹¹ • While the workforce as a whole increased by 5% from 2010 to 2018, the workforce above the age of 55 rose by 48%.¹² • From 2011 to 2016, Windsor-Essex attracted more people with trades credentials than it lost; however, for every two workers with a university education who moved here from another part of Canada between 2011 and 2016, three left.¹³ • Windsor-Essex suffers from a low employment participation rate. This can make it difficult for employers to recruit workers for in-demand occupations, particularly in the manufacturing, construction, agriculture, information and communication technology, healthcare, and transportation industries.¹⁴ • In November 2017, the number of people collecting disability support payments reached 12,900, which the City of Windsor believed was an all-time high.¹⁵ • In consultations with 69 employers and 4 employment agencies between July-October 2017, Workforce WindsorEssex found that 59% employers indicated that “hard to fill positions” were due to a lack of qualified candidates, rather than competitive wages, seasonality of work, and other factors.¹⁶ • Most unemployment is concentrated in persons who have never worked before or who last worked more than 1 year ago, which is dictated by the “Occupation – Not applicable” category, covering 39% of unemployment in the labour force.¹⁷ • 18% of Essex County residents age 25-34 were actively not in employment, education, or training, compared to 14% provincially.¹⁸

Mental Health and Substance Use

Core Measures	Windsor-Essex	Year	Trend	Comparison	Source
Self-harm: Number of emergency department visits for self-harm per 100,000.	101.4	2017	 2.3% YoY 2014-2017	 Province: 153.7	WECHU
Self-harm mortalities: Number of emergency department visits for self-harm mortalities per 100,000.	10.1	2016	 13% YoY 2014-2016	 Province: 11.2	WECHU
Substance misuse: Number of opioid-related emergency department visits.	249	2019	 28.6% YoY 2015-2019	N/A	WECHU
Substance misuse: Number of opioid-related hospitalizations.	59	2019	 -3.5% YoY 2015-2019	N/A	WECHU
Number of counseling requests: Number of counselling requests through Family Services Windsor-Essex.	3523	2019-2020	 3.7% YoY 2018-2020	N/A	Family Services Windsor-Essex










Supporting Measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Windsor-Essex region has the 7th highest rate of opioid users in Ontario, and local opioid usage is 18.9% higher than the provincial rate. In 2015, there were 19 opioid-related deaths in Windsor, and the rate of hospital emergency room visits is 3.6 times higher than in 2003.¹⁹ In addition, a recent report (Health Quality Ontario, 2017) describes the Erie-St. Clair LHIN region (Windsor-Essex County) as having the highest rate of opioid prescriptions in the province.²⁰ In a survey conducted for the Windsor-Essex Community Opioid Strategy, 81% of respondents indicated that “take-home naloxone” program sites in acute care, community health centres, and treatment facilities would be a large or very large benefit toward improving harm reduction, and 83% of respondents indicated that improving the integration of substance abuse treatment services with primary care and mental health services would provide a large or very large benefit to meeting the goals of treatment and recovery.²¹ The majority of survey respondents saw a moderate or greater benefit (89%) in law enforcement establishing a consistent approach in how they respond to overdose scenes.²² 67% of Windsor-Essex County residents reported very good or excellent mental health in the Canadian Community Health Survey, and 80% reported feeling happy every day or almost every day.²³ However, young people age 12-17 report a weaker sense of self-belonging in the community compared to 84.8% provincially.²⁴ The rate of emergency department visits for self-harm injuries increased 117% among children and youth ages 10-19 between 2011 and 2017.²⁵ 21% of WEC residents report having ever been diagnosed with a mental illness or mental health condition by a professional.²⁶ Over 1 in 10 residents have required time off work or school for mental health issues.²⁷

Mental Health and Substance Use

Supporting Measures

- Respondents from the lower income households (less than \$65K) were significantly less likely to report positive mental health than those from higher income brackets (47%-59% vs. 71-75%). The lowest household income group (less than \$30K) was least likely (47%) to report excellent or very good perceived mental health compared to those from households in the highest income group (75%).²⁸
- A greater proportion of rural respondents (82%) were more likely to have “flourishing” mental health compared to urban (70%) areas. High resiliency was also reported to a greater extent in rural communities (94%) when compared to urban (87%) locations.²⁹
- The majority of participants (86%) reported that they were comfortable speaking to their family physician/primary care physician about their mental health.³⁰













Physical Health

Core Measures	Windsor-Essex	Year	Trend	Comparison	Source
Food security: Percentage of households that are food secure.	89.2%	2013-2014	N/A	N/A	WECHU
Food security for low income: Percentage of low-income households (<\$30,000) that are food secure.	72.6%	2013-2014	N/A	N/A	WECHU
Physical activity: Age-standardized percentage of population (≥12) that is active during leisure time.	29.9%	2011-2014	 -2.1% YoY 2011-2014	 Province: 30.5%	WECHU
Nutrition: Age-standardized percentage of population (≥12) that consumes vegetables more than 5 times per day.	34.8%	2011-2014	 2.1% YoY 2011-2014	 Province: 38.8%	WECHU
Nutrition costs: The weekly cost to feed a family of four in Windsor-Essex County according to the National Nutritious Food Basket.	\$180.66	2012-2016	 3% YoY 2011-2014	N/A	WECHU
Cardiovascular disease: Number of cardiovascular disease deaths per 100,000 residents.	215.2	2015	N/A	 Province: 170	WECHU
Cancer: Number of cancer deaths per 100,000 residents.	461.4	2012	N/A	 Province: 417.2	
Weight: Percentage of adults who self-report being overweight or obese.	66%	2013-2014	 2.6% YoY 2011-2014	 Province: 61.5%	WECHU



Supporting Measures

- The 2019 Windsor Essex EMS and EMC narrative document states that in 2017, Essex-Windsor area weighted EMS vehicle in-service hour per 1,000 population is above the median (374) at 455. The Essex-Windsor Region is higher than seven of the comparable, including the Regions of Durham, York, Halton, Toronto, Hamilton, London and Durham.³¹
- Windsor Essex experiences one of the highest rates of EMS response per population in the Province of Ontario with 143 calls per 1,000 population as compared to the 2017 median rate of 126 calls per 1,000.³²
- 33.7% of young people in Windsor-Essex are considered overweight or obese compared to the provincial rate of 24.7%.³³

Housing and Neighbourhoods - Housing










Core Measures	Windsor-Essex	Year	Trend	Comparison	Source
Shelter costs: Owner and tenant households spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs.	21.2%	2016	 -2% YoY 2011-2016	 Province: 27.6%	Statistics Canada
Housing suitability: Percentage of private households that do not meet National Occupancy Standard, determined by number of bedrooms and housing size and composition.	4.1%	2016	 -4% YoY 2011-2016	 Province: 6%	Statistics Canada
Home ownership: Percentage of private households occupied by owner.	73%	2016	 -0.4% YoY 2011-2016	 Province: 69.7%	Statistics Canada
Population density: Persons per square kilometer.	215.5	2016	 0.5% YoY 2011-2016	 Province: 14.8	Statistics Canada
Residential instability: Area-level concentrations of people who experience high rates of family or housing instability. The indicators included in this dimension measure the types and density of residential accommodations, as well as certain family structure characteristics.	-0.03	2016	 21.4% YoY 2011-2016	N/A	ON-Marg
Ethnic concentration: High area-level concentrations of people who are recent immigrants and/or people belonging to a 'visible minority' group (defined by Statistics Canada as "persons, other than aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.")	-0.09	2016	 8.5% YoY 2011-2016	N/A	ON-Marg
Homelessness: Number of actively homeless individuals using monthly average. This data encompasses all homeless individuals, including chronic homeless individuals.	452	Oct. 2019 – Sept. 2020	 27.5% YoY Oct. 2019- Sept. 2020	N/A	City of Windsor Housing Services
Homelessness inflow: Number of individuals entering active homelessness using monthly average. This data encompasses all homeless individuals, including chronic homeless individuals.	-3.1	Oct. 2019 – Sept. 2020	 -118.9% YoY Oct. 2019- Sept. 2020	N/A	City of Windsor Housing Services

Housing and Neighbourhoods - Housing

Core Measures	Windsor-Essex	Year	Trend	Comparison	Source
Chronic homelessness: Number of actively chronic homeless individuals using monthly average.	226	Oct. 2019 – Sept. 2020	 61.5% YoY Oct. 2018-Sept. 2020	N/A	City of Windsor Housing Services
Homelessness inflow: Number of individuals entering active homelessness using monthly average. This data encompasses all homeless individuals, including chronic homeless individuals.	2.6	Oct. 2019 – Sept. 2020	 -80% YoY Oct. 2019-Sept. 2020	N/A	City of Windsor Housing Services

Supporting Measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Windsor-Essex has completed or made progress on 52 of the 63 strategies outlined in its Windsor Essex 10-Year Housing and Homelessness Plan.³⁴ • Since 2014, average rents and house prices had steadily increased, and vacancy rates have fallen to historical lows.³⁵ • As of 2019, there was a gap of approximately 10,900 in supply of affordable rental housing units and a gap of 3,400 in affordable ownership housing.³⁶ • At least 451 people with developmental disabilities are waiting for supported independent living and 491 are waiting for group living with supports (some may be on both lists).³⁷ • As of January 2019, approximately 6,500 renter households in Windsor Essex have incomes in the lowest quartile of renters' incomes and are spending more than half of their income on rent.³⁸ • Up to 1,200 people experienced some form of homelessness in Windsor Essex in 2018.³⁹ • 63% of people experiencing chronic or episodic homelessness require high intensity supports—including up to three years of support.⁴⁰ • Approximately 2,000 people accessed the three Windsor Essex emergency shelters in 2018.⁴¹ • About 9,870 people in Windsor Essex have Indigenous identities, and the incidence of core housing need is much higher among Indigenous households than among non-Indigenous households (17.5% vs. 10.7%).⁴² The Housing and Homelessness Plan aims to address these disparities.





Housing and Neighbourhoods - Environment

Core Measures	Windsor-Essex	Year	Trend	Comparison	Source
Extreme weather - heat: Number of heat-related emergency department visits.	22.2	2018	 -1.2% YoY 2011-2018	 Province: 25.7	WECHU
Extreme weather - heat: Number of days above 30°C.	35	2018	 1.7% YoY 2011-2018	N/A	WECHU
Extreme weather - cold: Number of cold-related emergency department visits.	16.5	2018	 14.2% YoY 2011-2018	 Province: 21.2	WECHU
Extreme weather - cold: Number of days below -15°C.	6	2017	 0% YoY 2011-2017	N/A	WECHU
Air quality: Number of days under smog advisory.	0	2014	 -100% YoY 2011-2014	N/A	WECHU
Air quality: Number of asthma-related emergency department visits.	193.3	2018	 -4% YoY 2011-2018	 Province: 332.2	WECHU

Supporting Measures



- Between 1951 and 1980, the median annual precipitation was 818.3 mm in the City of Windsor. From 1981 to 2010, it increased by 2.5% to 838.7 mm. Furthermore, the median maximum precipitation in one day during the 1951 and 1980 period was 39.7 mm. More recently, from 1981 to 2010, the maximum precipitation median was similar to the previous time period at 39.5 mm. However, on September 29th 2016, the Windsor Airport weather station reported 78 mm of precipitation, while another gauge in the city measured 106 mm, and the Town of Tecumseh received an estimated 190 mm. Between August 28th and 29th 2017, 140.5 mm of rain fell in the south west region impacting the municipalities of Lakeshore, Belle River, Tecumseh and parts of the City of Windsor. Both of these storm events were classified as 100-year storms resulting in thousands of flooded homes and abandoned vehicles on roadways.⁴³

COVID 19 Impact – Health

Core Measures	Windsor-Essex	Year	Trend	Comparison	Source
COVID-19 cases: Total number of reported COVID-19 cases as of November 6.	2,891	2020	N/A	Province: 81,693	WECHU
COVID-19 death rate: Total number of reported COVID-19 deaths as a percentage of total cases as of November 6.	2.6%	2020	N/A	 Province: 3.9%	WECHU
Resolved cases: Total number of resolved COVID-19 cases as of November 6.	2,745	2020	N/A	N/A	WECHU
COVID-19 demographics: Percentage of cases ages 0-19 as of November 6.	13%	2020	N/A	 Province: 10.8%	WECHU
COVID-19 demographics: Percentage of cases ages 20-59 as of November 6.	73.5%	2020	N/A	 Province: 64.6%	WECHU
COVID-19 demographics: Percentage of cases ages 60 and older as of November 6.	13.5%	2020	N/A	 Province: 24.6%	WECHU

Supporting Measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In April 2020, WECHU and the Windsor Essex Local Immigration Partnership (WE LIP) sent a survey to local organizations to better understand their needs during the COVID-19 pandemic. 88% of respondents said that their clients are feeling isolated, followed by fear of getting the virus (78%).⁴⁴ • A second survey was launched to gather more information on to address the top COVID-19 concerns. 66% of respondents identified accessing food safely as an issue, citing lack of safe transportation, lack of personal protective equipment, and lack of safe shopping environments.⁴⁵

COVID 19 Impact – Economic

Core Measures	Windsor-Essex	Year	Trend	Comparison	Source
COVID-19 furlough: Percentage of people who were employed on March 2 but are temporarily not working due to COVID-19.	32.8%	2020	N/A	 Region: 31.%	Workforce Windsor-Essex
COVID-19 layoffs: Percentage of people who were employed on March 2 and are permanently laid off due to COVID-19.	3.7%	2020	N/A	 Region: 3.8%	Workforce Windsor-Essex

Supporting Measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workforce WindsorEssex led an Essential Worker Registry Initiative that matched laid-off or furloughed workers with essential worker jobs in response to COVID-19. Based on the <i>Essential Worker Registry Initiative Summary Report 2020</i>, clients had a variety of work experience, including engineering, out-of-province healthcare experience, and retail/hospitality, and many were placed in manufacturing for general labour positions and entry-level positions in retail and food service. Some were placed in personal support worker positions and agriculture. The majority of clients were not interested in receiving new training, as they were seeking to be employed as soon as possible and were already work ready.⁴⁶

Asset Mapping

- In consultation with 211 Ontario, the County of Essex and RSLT partners, the Geomatics department of the City of Windsor developed an interactive mapping application to identify existing resources and strengths available across the region.
- The Regional CSWB Asset Map is an interactive web tool that identifies and categorizes over 1,200 community assets or local institutions, organizations, services and citizen associations that serve as a positive community resource. Categories are used to align with domains identified in the 2020 Population Level Data Report.
- The map is a vital resource for identifying the physical locations of assets as well as service gaps across the region. The map identifies assets by category, subcategory and municipality.
- Images of the full asset map, including the legend can be found on pages 41-42.
- Images for assets available in each municipality in the region can be found in Appendix B.
- To view the interactive map, please visit www.cswbwindsorsex.ca/maps.

Asset Mapping (cont.)

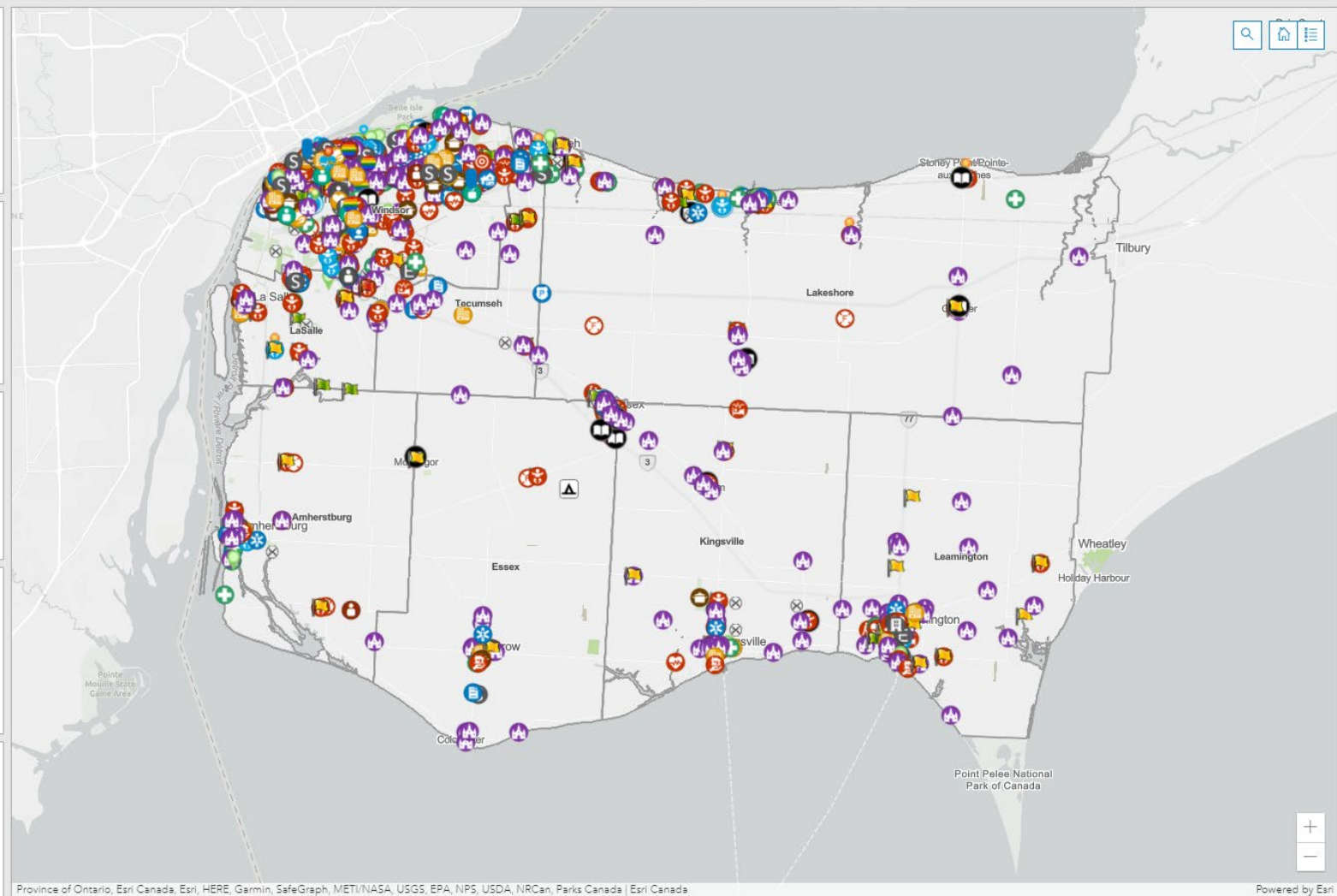


Category
No category selected

Sub-Category:
Loading...























































Municipality:
All Municipalities

<p>Child and Youth Services</p>  <p>194</p>	<p>Food Insecurity Services</p>  <p>36</p>
<p>Community Services</p>  <p>413</p>	<p>Government and Social Services</p>  <p>95</p>
<p>Education</p>  <p>160</p>	<p>Health Services</p>  <p>112</p>
<p>Emergency Responders</p>  <p>51</p>	<p>Housing Services</p>  <p>81</p>
<p>Employment Services</p>  <p>36</p>	<p>Mental Health and Substance Use</p>  <p>28</p>



Asset Mapping (cont.)

WE RCSWB Asset Map Legend

 2SLGBTQ+	 Elementary School	 Francophone Services	 Methadone Clinics
 Accessibility Services	 Francophone Elementary School	 Fire Station	 Newcomer Services
 BIPOC Services	 Elementary and Secondary School	 Food Bank	 Non-Profit Organizations
 Camps	 Francophone Elementary and Secondary School	 Government Office	 Places of Worship
 Child Care	 Emergency Shelters	 Health Organizations	 Police Station
 Child Care - Francophone	 Employer Supports	 Hospital	 Post Secondary
 Child and Youth Services	 Employment Services	 Housing with Supports	 Francophone Post Secondary
 Clinics	 EMS	 Housing Services	 Rehabilitation Centres
 Community/Recreation Center	 English and Francophone School Board Offices	 Indigenous Services	 Retirement Homes
 Dental Services (Sliding Scale/Mobile Service)	 Francophone Employment Services	 Legal Assistance	 Secondary School
 Domestic Violence Shelters	 Francophone Health Organizations	 Bilingual Legal Assistance	 Francophone Secondary School
 EarlyON Centres	 Francophone Organisations	 Library	 Senior Services
 EarlyON Centres - Francophone		 Long-Term Care Homes	 Social Housing
		 Mental Health Support Services	 Temporary Shelter (COVID-19)
			 Youth Centre

Appendix B: Community Profiles



Introduction to the Community Profiles

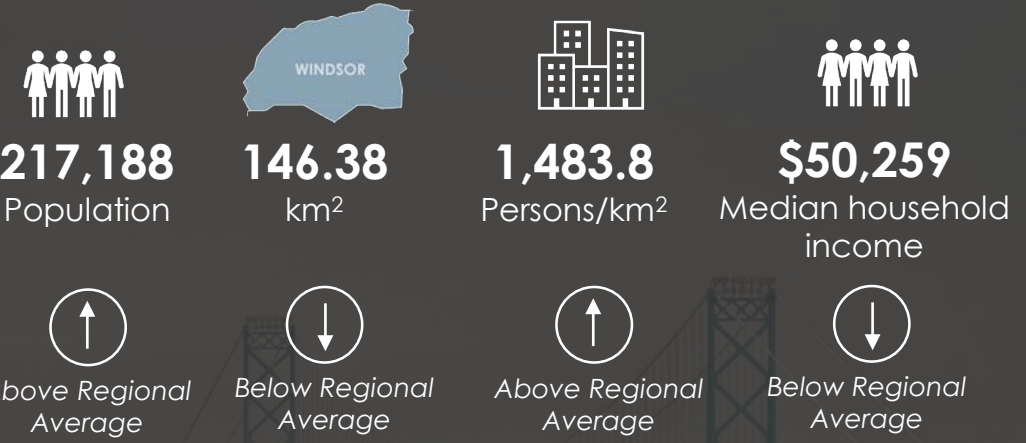
- The purpose of the Community Profiles is to provide a clear understanding of the unique needs and opportunities in each of the eight municipalities that make up the Windsor-Essex Region. Though the final plan will be a regionally focused report, the specific needs and assets of the communities will be reflected. These profiles will ultimately become an appendix to the final Regional Community Safety and Well-Being Plan.
- Similar to the regional data, these profiles provide a snapshot of the community based on the available data and each community's strategic plans.
- These profiles are part of the living document and will be updated after the community consultations.
- The eight municipalities included in the community profiles are as follows:
 - City of Windsor
 - Town of Amherstburg
 - Town of Essex
 - Town of Kingsville
 - Municipality of Lakeshore
 - Town of LaSalle
 - Municipality of Leamington
 - Town of Tecumseh



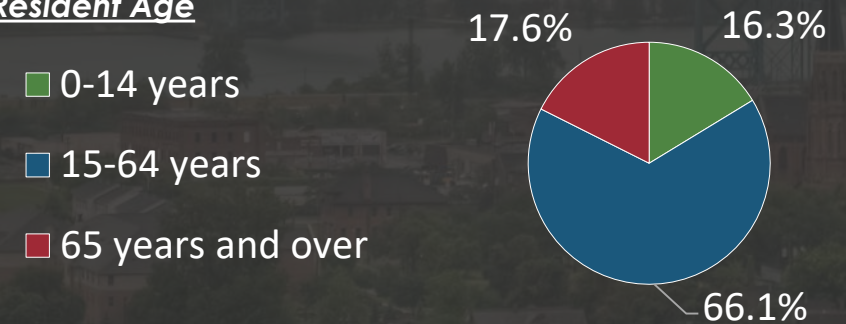
City of Windsor

City of Windsor

- The City of Windsor is the 10th most populous municipality in Ontario and significantly larger than its neighbours in Essex County. As the urban centre of the region with demographics very different from the rest of the County, its own community safety and well-being needs are different from its neighbours.
- The City has higher rates of crime compared to regional averages using 2019 data. Its Crime Severity Index (CSI) is also almost double the regional average, and its Crime Severity Index (CSI) has grown 4.5% year over year from 2015-2019. However, it is important to note that from 2018-2019, its CSI decreased by 15%.
- As of 2016, the City's educational attainment was in line with the regional average, but its median household income was significantly below the region's average, and its low income and child poverty rates were significantly above the regional average. Child poverty was 36.9% and grew slightly year over year from 2011-2016.
- Just over 60% of Windsor residents owned their own homes in 2016, and 36% of residents rented in Windsor compared to Essex County's 15%. A quarter of residents spent more than 30% of their income on shelter costs in 2016. These numbers were higher than the regional average.
- Mental health and substance use is a high priority for the City. Opioid related deaths in the City of Windsor are significantly greater than the rest of the county, with 19 out of 24 deaths county-wide occurring in the City in 2015. Local data related to overdose-related emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and death pinpoint the downtown core of Windsor with the highest rates of opioid overdose.
- The City of Windsor's 20-year strategic vision aims to address the City's community safety and well-being challenges through the lens of jobs, reputation, and quality of life. Among the many strategies laid out in the plan, a few particularly related to community safety and well-being include:
 - Attracting and creating new jobs by diversifying the economy and leveraging partnerships across sectors;
 - Strengthening neighbourhoods to ensure they are safe and alleviate poverty;
 - Celebrating Windsor's multi-cultural identity; and
 - Supporting a diverse population's unique needs.





















Resident Age



Ethnic origin population (Statistics Canada, 2016)	
North American Aboriginal	4.5%
Other North American	26.0%
European	62.7%
Caribbean	1.4%
Latin, Central, and South American	1.6%
African	4.2%
Asian	22.6%
Oceania	0.1%















Community Risk Factors

Core Measures	Windsor	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
Crime and Victimization					
Violent crimes: Number of Criminal Code violations, including homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault and robbery.	2,412	2019	 4.6% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 425	WPS
Property crimes: Number of property crime violations, including breaking and entering, theft of a motor vehicle, non-motor vehicle theft, fraud, identity theft, and arson.	11,707	2019	 8.5% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 1,984	WPS
Traffic crimes: Number of traffic-related Criminal Code violations, including impaired driving, dangerous operation causing death/bodily harm, and driving while prohibited.	382	2019	 4.9% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 781	WPS
Drug crimes: Number of drug violations under Federal Statutes, including possession, trafficking, production, or distribution of controlled substances.	1,003	2019	 12.9% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 141	WPS
Crime severity: Crime Severity Index measure from Statistics Canada.	98.4	2019	 4.5% YoY 2015-2019	 Region: 50	Statistics Canada
Education					
Low educational attainment: Percentage of adults (25-64) with no secondary school diploma.	11.7%	2016	 0% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 11.4%	Statistics Canada
High school diploma: Percentage of adults (25-64) with only a secondary school diploma.	30.4%	2016	 0.7% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 29.4%	Statistics Canada
Post-secondary: Percentage of adults (25-64) with a post-secondary degree.	57.8%	2016	 -0.3% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 59.2%	Statistics Canada
Knowledge of official languages: Percentage of total residents who have knowledge of Canada's official languages	97.4%	2016	 -0.1% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 97.9%	Statistics Canada

Community Risk Factors

Core Measures	Windsor	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
<i>Financial Security</i>					
Unemployment rate: Rate of unemployed individuals age 24 and older.	9.2%	2016	 -5.5% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 7.3%	Statistics Canada
Low-income: Percentage of individuals living in low income households based on LIM-AT ¹ .	23.3%	2016	 -0.3% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 16.5%	Statistics Canada
Child poverty: Percentage of children (ages 0-5) living in low income households based on LIM-AT.	36.9%	2016	 1.1% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 26%	Statistics Canada
Material deprivation: Inability for individuals and communities to access and attain basic material needs. The indicators included in this dimension measure income, quality of housing, educational attainment and family structure characteristics.	0.68	2016	 -4.1% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg
Dependency: Area-level concentrations of people who do not have income from employment. It includes seniors, children and adults whose work is not compensated.	.20	2016	 -1.0% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg

Community Risk Factors

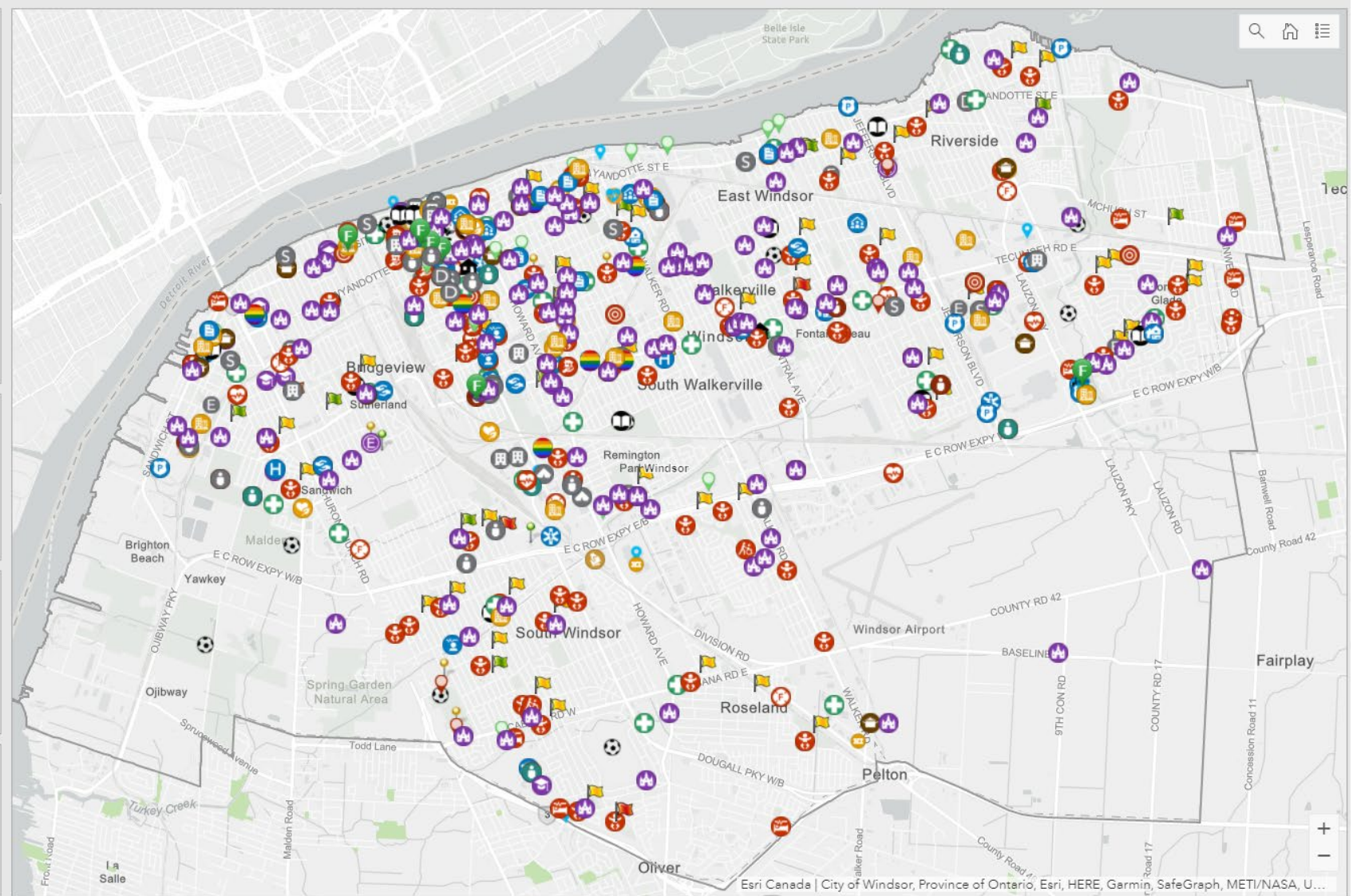
Core Measures	Windsor	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
Housing and Neighbourhoods – Housing					
Shelter costs: Owner and tenant households spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs.	25.8%	2016	 -1.3% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 21.2%	Statistics Canada
Housing suitability: Percentage of private households that do not meet National Occupancy Standard, determined by number of bedrooms and housing size and composition.	5.1%	2016	 -3% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 4.1%	Statistics Canada
Home ownership: Percentage of private households occupied by owner.	63.5%	2016	 -0.5% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 72.8%	Statistics Canada
Population density: Persons per square kilometer.	1,483.8	2016	 0.6% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 215.5	Statistics Canada
Residential instability: Area-level concentrations of people who experience high rates of family or housing instability. The indicators included in this dimension measure the types and density of residential accommodations, as well as certain family structure characteristics.	0.37	2016	 18.3% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg
Ethnic concentration: High area-level concentrations of people who are recent immigrants and/or people belonging to a ‘visible minority’ group (defined by Statistics Canada as “persons, other than aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.”)	.27	2016	 14% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg

Supporting Measures

Category	Supporting Measure
Financial Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2016, the Windsor Police Services reviewed 341 development applications, compared to an annual average of 266 the previous two years—an increase of 28%.⁴⁷ In November 2017, the number of people collecting disability support payments reached 12,900, which the City of Windsor believed was an all-time high.⁴⁸
Mental Health and Substance Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of the population of Essex County is located in the City of Windsor. Local data related to overdose-related ED visits, hospitalizations and death pinpoint the downtown core of Windsor with the highest rates of opioid overdose.⁴⁹ Opioid related deaths in the City of Windsor are significantly greater than the rest of the county, with 19 out of 24 deaths county-wide occurring in the City in 2015.⁵⁰
Housing and Neighborhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36% of households in Windsor are renters, compared to 15% in Essex County, for a Windsor-Essex average of 27%.⁵¹

Assets

<p>Child and Youth Services</p> <p>106</p>	<p>Food Insecurity Services</p> <p>27</p>
<p>Community Services</p> <p>235</p>	<p>Government and Social Services</p> <p>44</p>
<p>Education</p> <p>93</p>	<p>Health Services</p> <p>52</p>
<p>Emergency Responders</p> <p>18</p>	<p>Mental Health and Substance Use</p> <p>27</p>
<p>Employment Services</p> <p>16</p>	<p>Housing Services</p> <p>50</p>



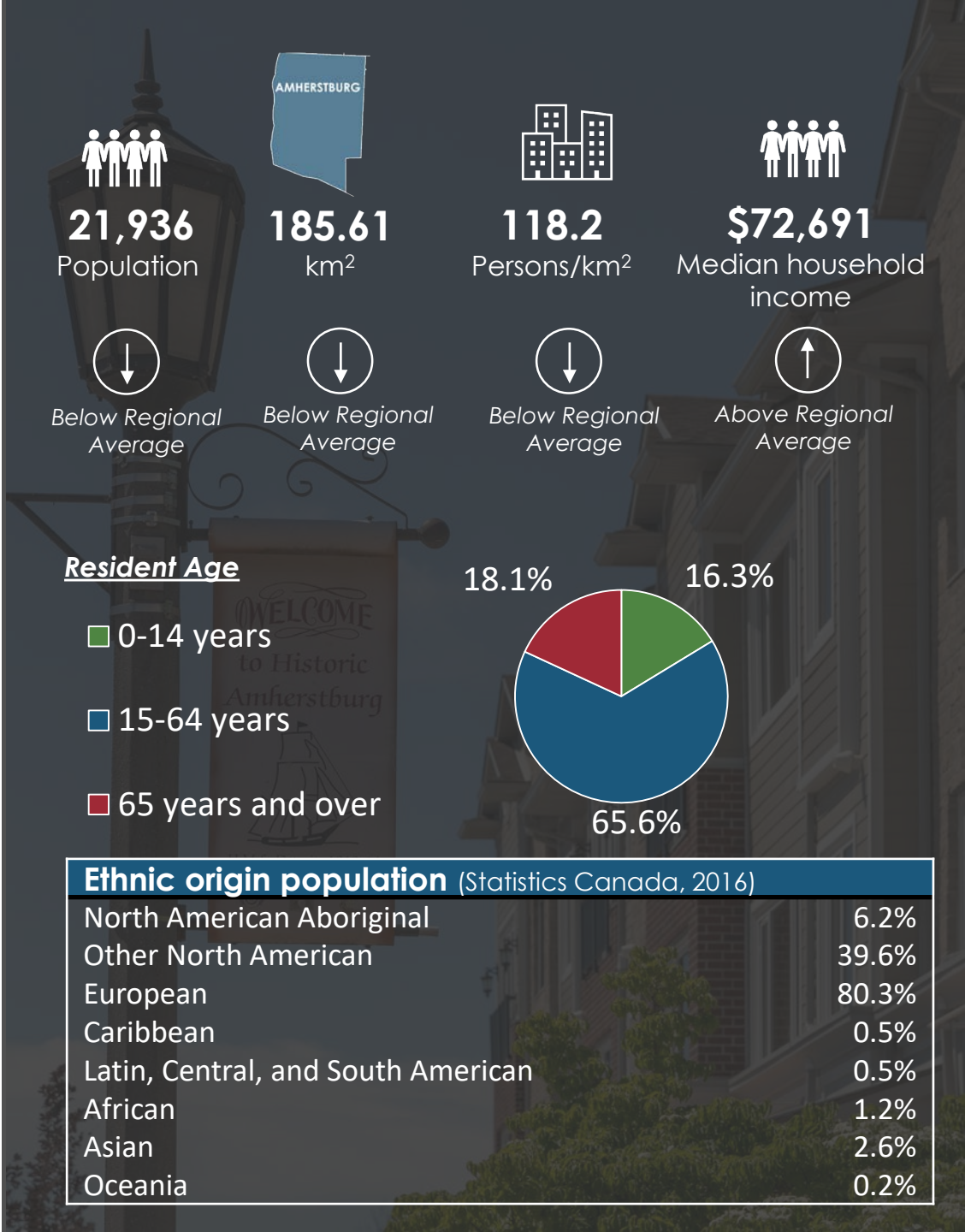
To view the interactive map, please visit www.cswbwindsorsex.ca/maps





















Town of Amherstburg

Town of Amherstburg













- The Town of Amherstburg has been considered one of the safest communities in Canada over the past several years. Its Crime Severity Index in 2019 was slightly more than half the regional average score.
- Similar to other communities in the County, the Town of Amherstburg is in transition as it balances economic development and growth with rural needs. It has limited industrial and commercial land development options and understands the need to develop a workforce that matches today’s economic needs.
- As of 2016, the Town’s educational attainment was in line with the regional averages, and its median household income was significantly above the regional average. Its low income and child poverty rates were well below the regional average, but its child poverty rate did increase from 6.2% to 12.4% from 2011 to 2016.
- Across the core housing measures, the Town of Amherstburg performed well in 2016—either in line or above regional averages. The Town had high rates of home ownership, and there were fewer residents who spend more than 30% of their income on shelter costs compared to the regional average.
- The Town has a strong sense of community safety and well-being. Building on its strengths, in 2016, the Town launched its 5-year strategic plan, which focused primarily on attracting growth and economic development. The Town aims to foster a strong and stable transition to new economic realities in the region while maintaining a high quality of life for residents. Some of the strategies for supporting this goal include:
 - Attracting new residents and businesses.
 - Supporting and diversifying the agricultural industry.
 - Investing in new and existing cultural festivals and events.
 - Investing in infrastructure to support growth and attraction to the Town, such as parks and recreation, housing, and municipal services.

















Community Risk Factors

Core Measures	Amherstburg	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
Crime and Victimization					
Violent crimes: Number of Criminal Code violations, including homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault and robbery.	113	2018	 22.7% YoY 2016-2018	 Region: 135	WPS
Property crimes: Number of property crime violations, including breaking and entering, theft of a motor vehicle, non-motor vehicle theft, fraud, identity theft, and arson.	332	2018	 -12.9% YoY 2016-2018	 Region: 520	WPS
Traffic crimes: Number of traffic-related Criminal Code violations, including impaired driving, dangerous operation causing death/bodily harm, and driving while prohibited.	4	2018	 -46.5% YoY 2016-2018	 Region: 839	WPS
Drug crimes: Number of drug violations under Federal Statutes, including possession, trafficking, production, or distribution of controlled substances.	13	2018	 0% YoY 2016-2018	 Region: 19	WPS
Crime severity: Crime Severity Index measure from Statistics Canada.	28	2018	 13% YoY 2015-2018	 Region: 50	Statistics Canada
Education					
Low educational attainment: Percentage of adults (25-64) with no secondary school diploma.	6.7%	2016	 -9% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 11.4%	Statistics Canada
High school diploma: Percentage of adults (25-64) with only a secondary school diploma.	31.5%	2016	 0.9% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 29.4%	Statistics Canada
Post-secondary: Percentage of adults (25-64) with a post-secondary degree.	61.8%	2016	 0.9% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 59.2%	Statistics Canada
Knowledge of official languages: Percentage of total residents who have knowledge of Canada's official languages	99.7%	2016	 0.0% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 97.9%	Statistics Canada

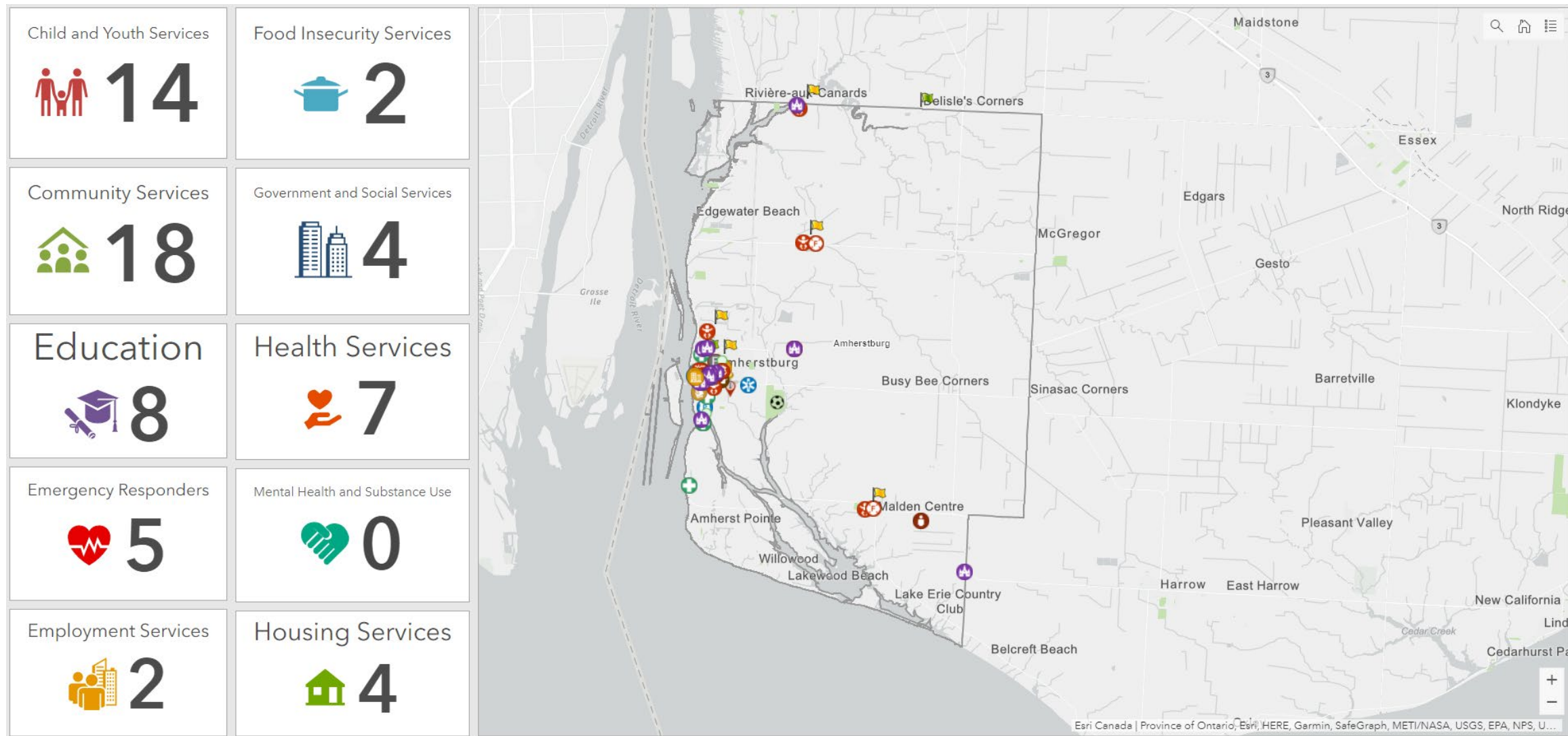
Community Risk Factors

Core Measures	Amherstburg	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
<i>Financial Security</i>					
Unemployment rate: Rate of unemployed individuals age 24 and older.	6.3%	2016	 -2.1% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 7.3%	Statistics Canada
Low-income: Percentage of individuals living in low income households based on LIM-AT ¹ .	8.1%	2016	 -1.6% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 16.5%	Statistics Canada
Child poverty: Percentage of children (ages 0-5) living in low income households based on LIM-AT.	12.4%	2016	 14.9% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 26%	Statistics Canada
Material deprivation: Inability for individuals and communities to access and attain basic material needs. The indicators included in this dimension measure income, quality of housing, educational attainment and family structure characteristics.	-0.47	2016	 -0.9% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg
Dependency: Area-level concentrations of people who do not have income from employment. It includes seniors, children and adults whose work is not compensated.	.09	2016	 35.1% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg

Community Risk Factors

Core Measures	Amherstburg	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
Housing and Neighbourhoods – Housing					
Shelter costs: Owner and tenant households spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs.	16.1%	2016	 -3.4% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 21.2%	Statistics Canada
Housing suitability: Percentage of private households that do not meet National Occupancy Standard, determined by number of bedrooms and housing size and composition.	2.2%	2016	 -9.8% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 4.1%	Statistics Canada
Home ownership: Percentage of private households occupied by owner.	85.3%	2016	 -0.1% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 72.8%	Statistics Canada
Population density: Persons per square kilometer.	118.2	2016	 0.4% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 215.5	Statistics Canada
Residential instability: Area-level concentrations of people who experience high rates of family or housing instability. The indicators included in this dimension measure the types and density of residential accommodations, as well as certain family structure characteristics.	-0.39	2016	 -7.6% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg
Ethnic concentration: High area-level concentrations of people who are recent immigrants and/or people belonging to a 'visible minority' group (defined by Statistics Canada as "persons, other than aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.")	-0.63	2016	 -2.4% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg

Assets



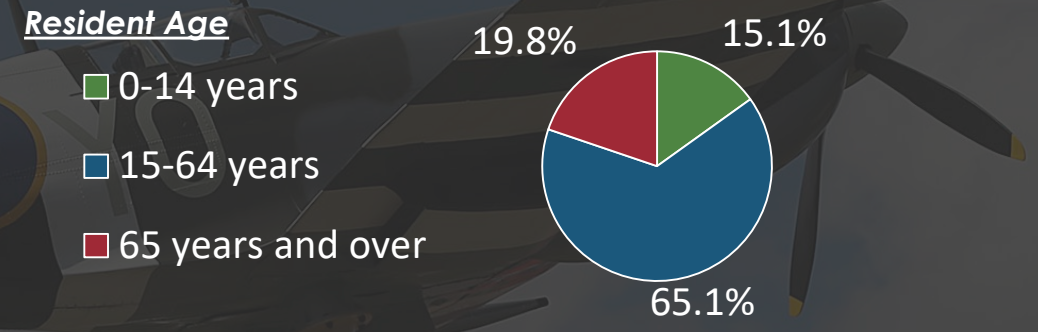
To view the interactive map, please visit www.cswbwindsorsex.ca/maps



Town of Essex



















Town of Essex

- The Town of Essex has been considered one of the safest communities in Canada over the past several years. Even within Essex County, it has lower-than-average crime rates according to most recent OPP data (2019) and has a low Crime Severity Index score (2019).
- Similar to other communities in the County, the Town of Essex has a rich agricultural heritage along with four distinct urban centres. One of the Town’s goals is to manage growth and support small businesses while maintaining the small town feel of the community and supporting the agricultural economy.
- As of 2016, the Town had more adults with only a high school diploma and fewer adults with a post-secondary degree compared to the regional average, but its median household income is above the regional average, and its low income and child poverty rates are significantly below the regional average.
- Across the core housing measures from 2016, the Town of Essex performs well. The Town had high rates of home ownership, and there were fewer residents who spend more than 30% of their income on shelter costs compared to the regional average. As the Town grows, however, it aims to prioritize affordable housing, as outlined in its strategic plan.
- In 2019, the Town launched its 3-year strategic plan. Given the Town’s strong safety and well-being profile, it is unsurprising that the Town’s goals focus on building on strengths and continuing to develop the community. Some of the notable community safety and well-being goals for the Town include:
 - **Attracting viable growth to the area.** Priorities include updating the development charge regime to attract more investment into the Town, developing plans for the Highway 3 Corridor, connecting more of the community through regional transit.
 - **Investing in infrastructure and mitigating the impact of climate change on the community.** Priorities include flood mitigation, reducing the impact of shoreline flooding, and developing a storm water and sanitary master plan.
 - **Supporting vibrant recreation options, particularly for youth.** Priorities include offering affordable, inclusive, and accessible programming in the Town’s urban centres, with a focus on outdoor and active recreation through sports leagues and trails.
 - **Reviewing the current policing strategy.**















Ethnic origin population (Statistics Canada, 2016)	
North American Aboriginal	5.7%
Other North American	39.4%
European	81.8%
Caribbean	0.2%
Latin, Central, and South American	0.4%
African	0.7%
Asian	2.5%
Oceania	0.1%















Community Risk Factors

Core Measures	Essex	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
Crime and Victimization					
Violent crimes: Number of Criminal Code violations, including homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault and robbery.	112	2019	 5.6% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 135	OPP
Property crimes: Number of property crime violations, including breaking and entering, theft of a motor vehicle, non-motor vehicle theft, fraud, identity theft, and arson.	392	2019	 9.8% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 520	OPP
Traffic crimes: Number of traffic-related Criminal Code violations, including impaired driving, dangerous operation causing death/bodily harm, and driving while prohibited.	445	2019	 0.3% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 839	OPP
Drug crimes: Number of drug violations under Federal Statutes, including possession, trafficking, production, or distribution of controlled substances.	10	2019	 -8.4% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 19	OPP
Crime severity: Crime Severity Index measure from Statistics Canada.	31.5	2019	 7.5% YoY 2015-2019	 Region: 50	Statistics Canada
Education					
Low educational attainment: Percentage of adults (25-64) with no secondary school diploma.	9.9%	2016	 -4.7% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 11.4%	
High school diploma: Percentage of adults (25-64) with only a secondary school diploma.	35.6%	2016	 0.2% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 29.4%	Statistics Canada
Post-secondary: Percentage of adults (25-64) with a post-secondary degree.	54.6%	2016	 0.9% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 59.2%	Statistics Canada
Knowledge of official languages: Percentage of total residents who have knowledge of Canada's official languages	99.6%	2016	 0.0% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 97.9%	Statistics Canada

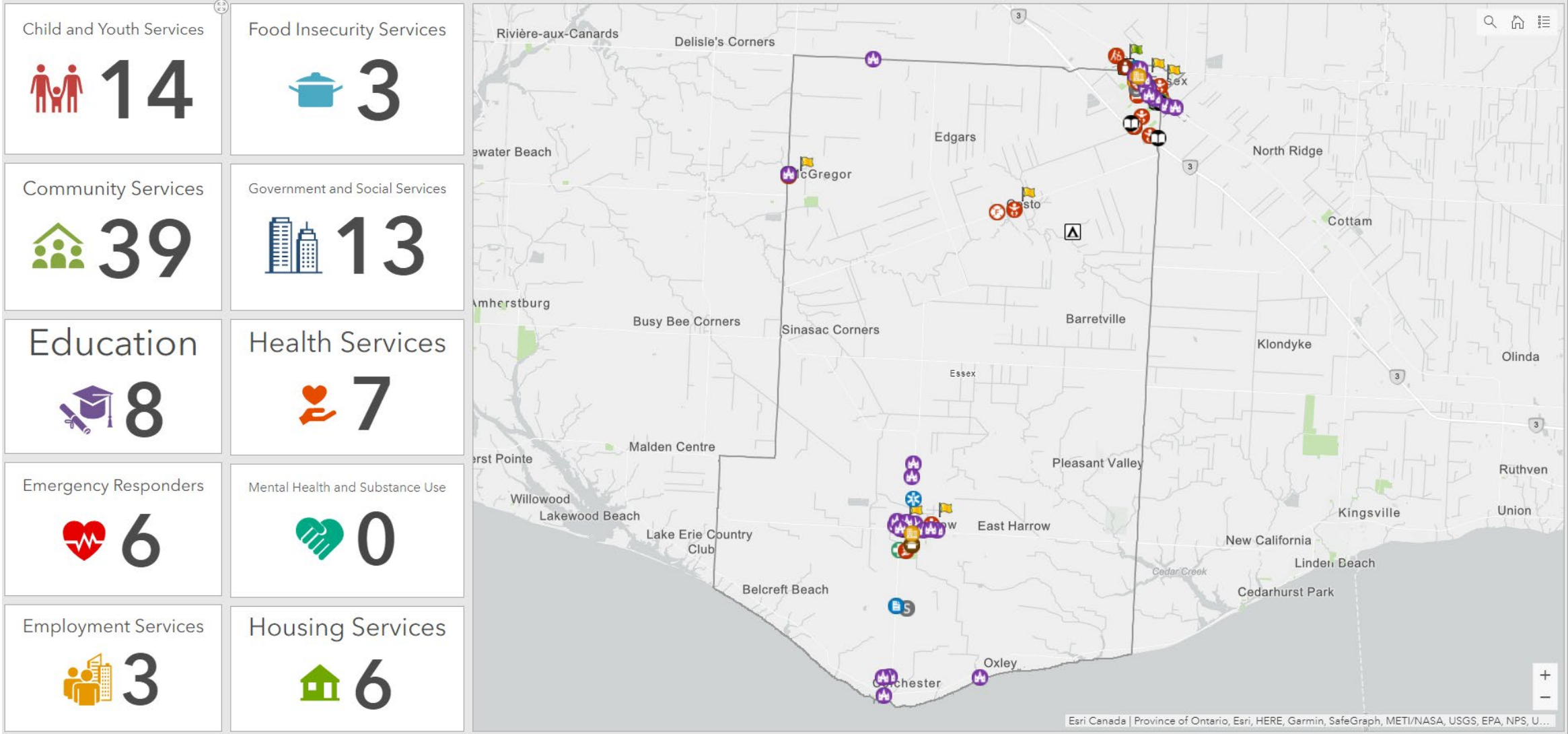
Community Risk Factors

Core Measures	Essex	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
<i>Financial Security</i>					
Unemployment rate: Rate of unemployed individuals age 24 and older.	5.7%	2016	 -4.8% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 7.3%	Statistics Canada
Low-income: Percentage of individuals living in low income households based on LIM-AT ¹ .	9.5%	2016	 -2.2% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 16.5%	Statistics Canada
Child poverty: Percentage of children (ages 0-5) living in low income households based on LIM-AT.	12.1%	2016	 -4.2% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 26%	Statistics Canada
Material deprivation: Inability for individuals and communities to access and attain basic material needs. The indicators included in this dimension measure income, quality of housing, educational attainment and family structure characteristics.	-0.14	2016	 20.8% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg
Dependency: Area-level concentrations of people who do not have income from employment. It includes seniors, children and adults whose work is not compensated.	.27	2016	 5.2% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg

Community Risk Factors

Core Measures	Essex	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
Housing and Neighbourhoods – Housing					
Shelter costs: Owner and tenant households spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs.	16.3%	2016	 -3% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 21.2%	Statistics Canada
Housing suitability: Percentage of private households that do not meet National Occupancy Standard, determined by number of bedrooms and housing size and composition.	2%	2016	 -10% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 4.1%	Statistics Canada
Home ownership: Percentage of private households occupied by owner.	84.5%	2016	 0.1% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 72.8%	Statistics Canada
Population density: Persons per square kilometer.	73.5	2016	 0.8% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 215.5	Statistics Canada
Residential instability: Area-level concentrations of people who experience high rates of family or housing instability. The indicators included in this dimension measure the types and density of residential accommodations, as well as certain family structure characteristics.	-0.23	2016	 -15.9% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg
Ethnic concentration: High area-level concentrations of people who are recent immigrants and/or people belonging to a 'visible minority' group (defined by Statistics Canada as "persons, other than aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.")	-0.84	2016	 -3.7% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg

Assets

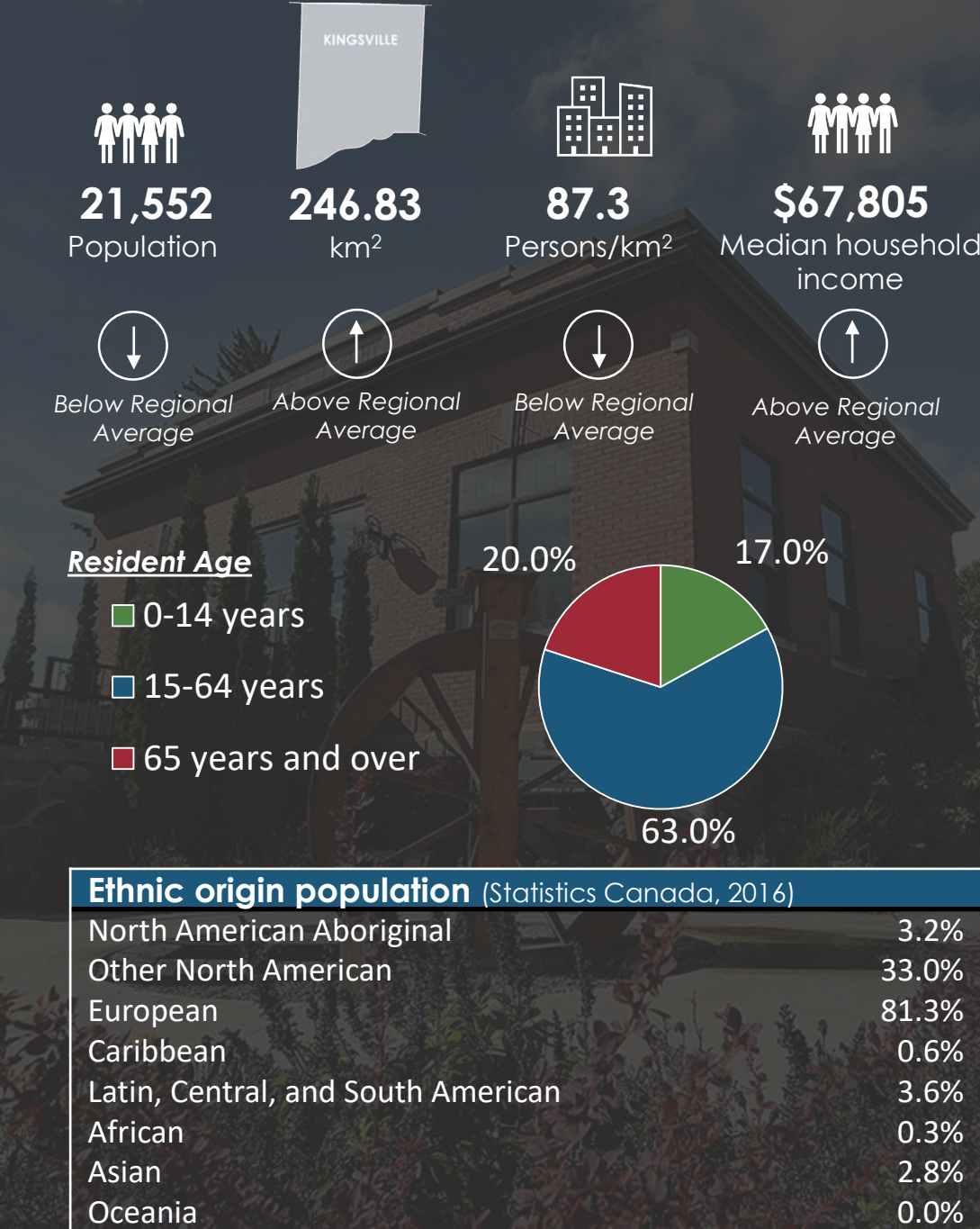






















Town of Kingsville

Town of Kingsville













- The Town of Kingsville has been considered one of the safest communities in Canada over the past several years. Even within Essex County, its violent crimes and drug crimes are in line with regional averages, and property and traffic crimes are below regional averages (2019). Its Crime Severity Score is below the regional average (2019), but it did increase by 17.9% from 2018 to 2019.
- The Town of Kingsville has seen a boom in the agricultural sector, making it one of North America’s agriculture hubs with a significant number of greenhouses. The Town hopes to build on this growth. It also has a strong fishing industry and aggregate shipping port. Like its neighbours in Essex County, it continues to balance sustainable growth and urbanization and supporting the agricultural sector as a key economic driver. In its 2017-2022 strategic plan, it highlights the desire to maintain a small town feel in the community.
- As of 2016, the Town had more adults without a high school degree, but its other educational indicators are in line with the regional average. Its median household income was above the regional average, and its low income and child poverty rates were significantly below the regional average and were decreasing.
- Across the core housing measures in 2016, the Town of Kingsville performed well. The Town had high rates of home ownership, and there were fewer residents who spend more than 30% of their income on shelter costs compared to the regional average. Its strategic plan notes that it has had 3% growth in residential home building.
- In 2017, the Town launched its 5-year strategic plan, which focuses on encouraging and managing growth in a sustainable manner. Some of the notable community safety and well-being goals for the Town include:
 - Promoting public safety through improved communication and education.** Priorities include decreasing emergency response times.
 - Improving recreational, arts, and cultural facilities within the Town.**
 - Supporting business development, expansion, and retention.**
 - Managing residential growth through planning.** As noted above, Kingsville wants to attract growth to ensure its continued high quality of life while balancing the desire to maintain a small town feel.

















Community Risk Factors

Core Measures	Kingsville	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
Crime and Victimization					
Violent crimes: Number of Criminal Code violations, including homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault and robbery.	142	2019	 16.9% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 135	OPP
Property crimes: Number of property crime violations, including breaking and entering, theft of a motor vehicle, non-motor vehicle theft, fraud, identity theft, and arson.	467	2019	 12.8% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 520	OPP
Traffic crimes: Number of traffic-related Criminal Code violations, including impaired driving, dangerous operation causing death/bodily harm, and driving while prohibited.	564	2019	 2% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 839	OPP
Drug crimes: Number of drug violations under Federal Statutes, including possession, trafficking, production, or distribution of controlled substances.	18	2019	 11.5% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 19	OPP
Crime severity: Crime Severity Index measure from Statistics Canada.	33.6	2019	 17.9% YoY 2018-2019	 Region: 50	Statistics Canada
Education					
Low educational attainment: Percentage of adults (25-64) with no secondary school diploma.	15.5%	2016	 -0.5% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 11.4%	Statistics Canada
High school diploma: Percentage of adults (25-64) with only a secondary school diploma.	27.0%	2016	 -1.7% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 29.4%	Statistics Canada
Post-secondary: Percentage of adults (25-64) with a post-secondary degree.	57.5%	2016	 1% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 59.2%	Statistics Canada
Knowledge of official languages: Percentage of total residents who have knowledge of Canada's official languages	97.3%	2016	 0.1% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 97.9%	Statistics Canada

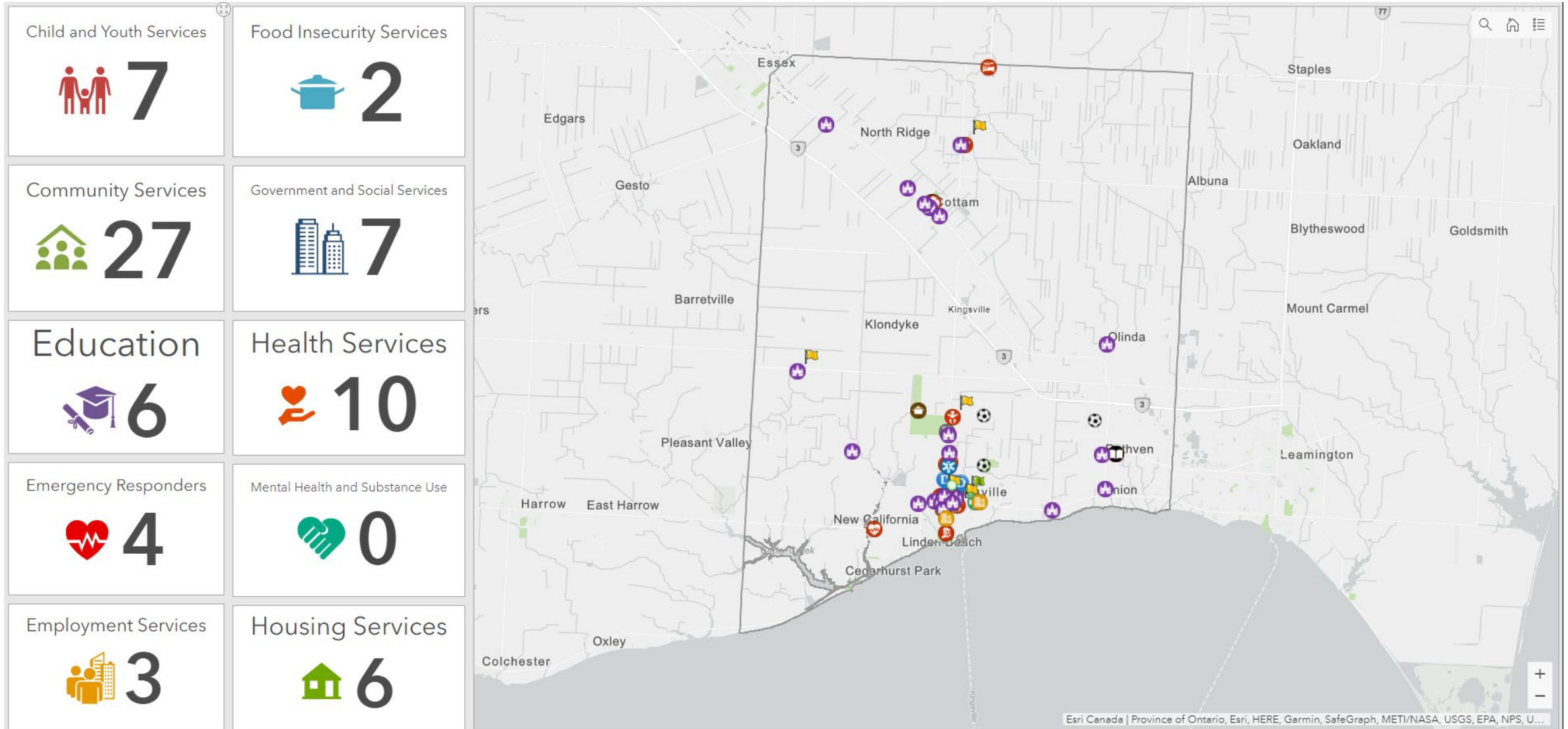
Community Risk Factors

Core Measures	Kingsville	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
<i>Financial Security</i>					
Unemployment rate: Rate of unemployed individuals age 24 and older.	5.2%	2016	 -3.1% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 7.3%	Statistics Canada
Low-income: Percentage of individuals living in low income households based on LIM-AT ¹ .	9.2%	2016	 -2.0% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 16.5%	Statistics Canada
Child poverty: Percentage of children (ages 0-5) living in low income households based on LIM-AT.	13.7%	2016	 -1.8% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 26%	Statistics Canada
Material deprivation: Inability for individuals and communities to access and attain basic material needs. The indicators included in this dimension measure income, quality of housing, educational attainment and family structure characteristics.	-0.24	2016	 14.7% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg
Dependency: Area-level concentrations of people who do not have income from employment. It includes seniors, children and adults whose work is not compensated.	0.26	2016	 6.5% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg

Community Risk Factors

Core Measures	Kingsville	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
Housing and Neighbourhoods – Housing					
Shelter costs: Owner and tenant households spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs.	14.7%	2016	 -4.8% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 21.2%	Statistics Canada
Housing suitability: Percentage of private households that do not meet National Occupancy Standard, determined by number of bedrooms and housing size and composition.	2.9%	2016	 -4.8% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 4.1%	Statistics Canada
Home ownership: Percentage of private households occupied by owner.	84%	2016	 -0.5% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 72.8%	Statistics Canada
Population density: Persons per square kilometer.	87.3	2016	 0.2% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 215.5	Statistics Canada
Residential instability: Area-level concentrations of people who experience high rates of family or housing instability. The indicators included in this dimension measure the types and density of residential accommodations, as well as certain family structure characteristics.	-0.52	2016	 -13.2% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg
Ethnic concentration: High area-level concentrations of people who are recent immigrants and/or people belonging to a 'visible minority' group (defined by Statistics Canada as "persons, other than aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.")	-0.70	2016	 -4.2% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg

Assets



To view the interactive map, please visit www.cswbwindsorsex.ca/maps





















Municipality of Lakeshore

Municipality of Lakeshore













- The Municipality of Lakeshore celebrates the unique communities within its boundaries and covers the largest geographic area in the County.
- According to Statistics Canada, the Municipality has consistently been lower than the national average in terms of total crime, violent crime and property crime. In 2019, Lakeshore’s crime severity index score (31.32) was 63% lower than the national average (79.77).
- Between 2015-2019, the Municipality has seen year over year increases in violent crime (4.1%), property crime (13.7%) and traffic crime (7.6%). While those rates were higher than the regional average, the Municipality also scored in the top 20% of the least marginalized communities in Ontario across the four Ontario Marginalization (ON-Marg) indices in 2016.
- As of 2016, the Town had higher educational attainment than peers in the region. Its median household income was well above the regional average, and low income and child poverty rates were some of the lowest in the region and were decreasing.
- Across the core housing measures in 2016, the Town of Lakeshore performed well, and it had some of the highest rates of home ownership in the region.
- In 2019, the Municipality launched its 3-year strategic plan that highlights the Town’s desire to focus on infrastructure development, shoreline protection, and community development – both from an economic perspective and recreational perspective. Some of the notable community safety and well-being goals for the Town include:
 - **Promoting recreation through an updated recreation master plan.**
 - **Develop specific community plans to maintain local character of Lakeshore communities.**
 - **Improving critical infrastructure like water and waste water systems and roads in rural areas.**
 - **Ensuring the resiliency of the Town with rising water levels and increasing flooding.**

















Community Risk Factors

Core Measures	Lakeshore	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
Crime and Victimization					
Violent crimes: Number of Criminal Code violations, including homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault and robbery.	157	2019	 4.1% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 135	OPP
Property crimes: Number of property crime violations, including breaking and entering, theft of a motor vehicle, non-motor vehicle theft, fraud, identity theft, and arson.	749	2019	 13.7% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 520	OPP
Traffic crimes: Number of traffic-related Criminal Code violations, including impaired driving, dangerous operation causing death/bodily harm, and driving while prohibited.	1,208	2019	 7.6% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 839	OPP
Drug crimes: Number of drug violations under Federal Statutes, including possession, trafficking, production, or distribution of controlled substances.	16	2019	 -30.2% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 19	OPP
Crime severity: Crime Severity Index measure from Statistics Canada.	30	2019	 6.8% YoY 2015-2019	 Region: 50	Statistics Canada
Education					
Low educational attainment: Percentage of adults (25-64) with no secondary school diploma.	7.7%	2016	 -2.3% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 11.4%	Statistics Canada
High school diploma: Percentage of adults (25-64) with only a secondary school diploma.	28.3%	2016	 -3.8% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 29.4%	Statistics Canada
Post-secondary: Percentage of adults (25-64) with a post-secondary degree.	64%	2016	 2.3% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 59.2%	Statistics Canada
Knowledge of official languages: Percentage of total residents who have knowledge of Canada's official languages	99.6%	2016	 0.0% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 97.9%	Statistics Canada










Community Risk Factors

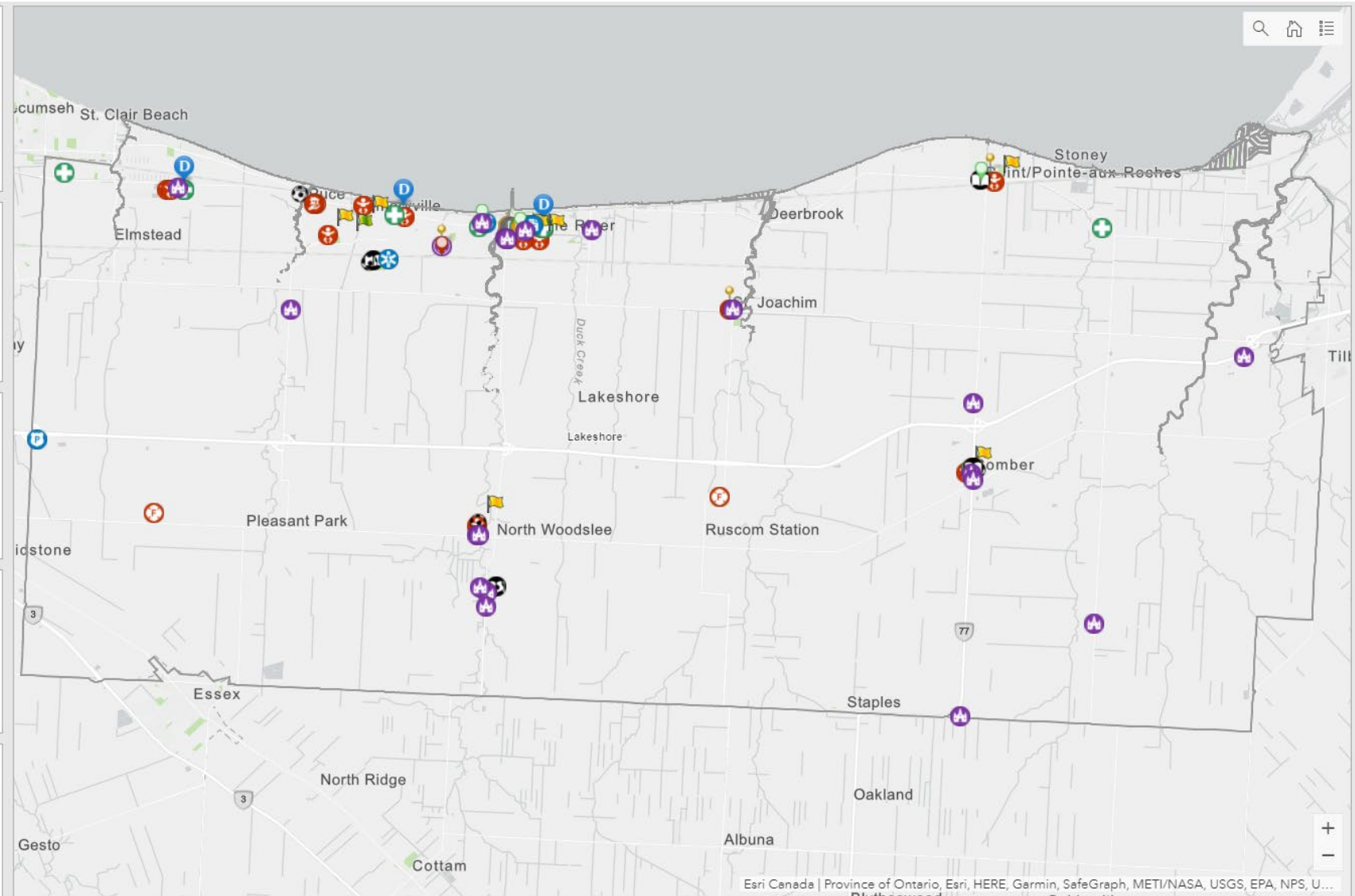
Core Measures	Lakeshore	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
<i>Financial Security</i>					
Unemployment rate: Rate of unemployed individuals age 24 and older.	4.6%	2016	 -7.8% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 7.3%	Statistics Canada
Low-income: Percentage of individuals living in low income households based on LIM-AT ¹ .	6%	2016	 -7.4% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 16.5%	Statistics Canada
Child poverty: Percentage of children (ages 0-5) living in low income households based on LIM-AT.	7%	2016	 -5.9% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 26%	Statistics Canada
Material deprivation: Inability for individuals and communities to access and attain basic material needs. The indicators included in this dimension measure income, quality of housing, educational attainment and family structure characteristics.	-0.58	2016	 -1.4% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg
Dependency: Area-level concentrations of people who do not have income from employment. It includes seniors, children and adults whose work is not compensated.	-0.29	2016	 -23.7% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg

Community Risk Factors

Core Measures	Lakeshore	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
Housing and Neighbourhoods – Housing					
Shelter costs: Owner and tenant households spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs.	12.9%	2016	 -4.6% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 21.2%	Statistics Canada
Housing suitability: Percentage of private households that do not meet National Occupancy Standard, determined by number of bedrooms and housing size and composition.	2.3%	2016	 -3.2% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 4.1%	Statistics Canada
Home ownership: Percentage of private households occupied by owner.	90.9%	2016	 -0.3% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 72.8%	Statistics Canada
Population density: Persons per square kilometer.	69	2016	 1.2% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 215.5	Statistics Canada
Residential instability: Area-level concentrations of people who experience high rates of family or housing instability. The indicators included in this dimension measure the types and density of residential accommodations, as well as certain family structure characteristics.	-0.73	2016	 0.8% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg
Ethnic concentration: High area-level concentrations of people who are recent immigrants and/or people belonging to a 'visible minority' group (defined by Statistics Canada as "persons, other than aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.")	-0.55	2016	 0.7% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg

Assets

<p>Child and Youth Services</p>  <p>14</p>	<p>Food Insecurity Services</p>  <p>1</p>
<p>Community Services</p>  <p>21</p>	<p>Government and Social Services</p>  <p>12</p>
<p>Education</p>  <p>12</p>	<p>Health Services</p>  <p>15</p>
<p>Emergency Responders</p>  <p>8</p>	<p>Mental Health and Substance Use</p>  <p>0</p>
<p>Employment Services</p>  <p>2</p>	<p>Housing Services</p>  <p>5</p>



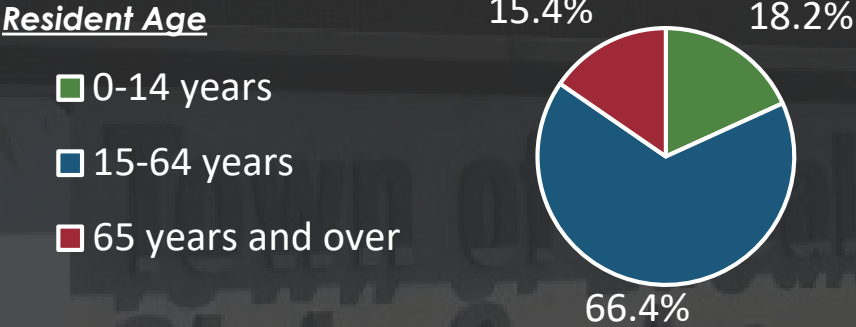
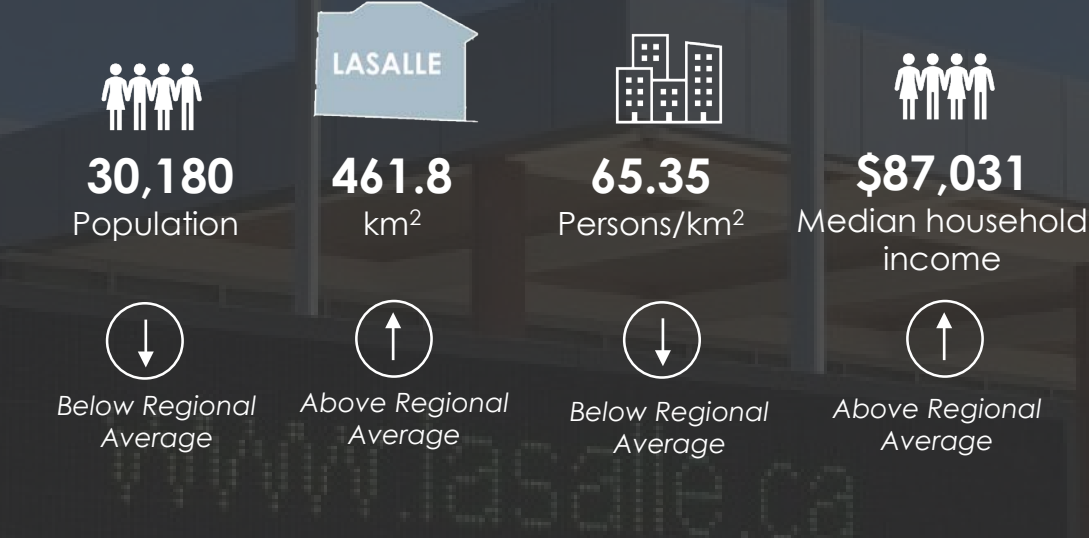
To view the interactive map, please visit www.cswbwindsorressex.ca/maps



Town of LaSalle


















Town of LaSalle

- The Town of LaSalle has been ranked Canada’s safest community in recent years and scored in the top 20% of the *least* marginalized communities in Ontario across the four 2016 ON-Marg indices. It has lower violent crime rates and drug crime rates than the regional average and slightly higher property crime rates, but it does have significantly higher traffic crime rates (2019). Its Crime Severity Index rate is half that of the regional average (2019), and though it has grown by 9.3% year-over-year from 2015 to 2019, it effectively remained stable from 2018 to 2019.
- As of 2016, the Town had higher educational attainment than the average the region. Its median household income was well above the regional average, and low income and child poverty rates were lower than regional averages. While low income rates were decreasing, the child poverty rate remained steady.
- Across the core housing measures in 2016, the Town of LaSalle performed well, and it had the highest rate of home ownership in the region. As the Town anticipates population growth, it has noted the need to continue to make ownership affordable and attainable.
- In 2019, the Town launched its 20-year strategic vision that builds on the Town’s strengths and aims to continue its current path. Some of the notable community safety and well-being goals for the Town include:
 - Promoting strong infrastructure and climate resilience, including the need for green practices to promote environmental stewardship.**
 - Strengthening community engagement and sense of participation through digital and traditional tools and through the promotion of community groups.**
 - Encouraging and diversifying economic development.** Priorities include developing the waterfront area and designated business districts and partnering with secondary school institutions to support the future of LaSalle’s workforce.













Ethnic origin population (Statistics Canada, 2016)	
North American Aboriginal	3.4%
Other North American	30.3%
European	75.4%
Caribbean	0.5%
Latin, Central, and South American	0.8%
African	1.7%
Asian	13.2%
Oceania	0.2%















Community Risk Factors

Core Measures	LaSalle	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
Crime and Victimization					
Violent crimes: Number of Criminal Code violations, including homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault and robbery.	65	2019	 2.1% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 135	OPP
Property crimes: Number of property crime violations, including breaking and entering, theft of a motor vehicle, non-motor vehicle theft, fraud, identity theft, and arson.	556	2019	 9.5% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 520	OPP
Traffic crimes: Number of traffic-related Criminal Code violations, including impaired driving, dangerous operation causing death/bodily harm, and driving while prohibited.	1,933	2019	 6.1% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 839	OPP
Drug crimes: Number of drug violations under Federal Statutes, including possession, trafficking, production, or distribution of controlled substances.	11	2019	 -35% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 19	OPP
Crime severity: Crime Severity Index measure from Statistics Canada.	26.7	2019	9.3% YoY 2015-2019	 Region: 50	Statistics Canada
Education					
Low educational attainment: Percentage of adults (25-64) with no secondary school diploma.	4.8%	2016	 -5.5% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 11.4%	Statistics Canada
High school diploma: Percentage of adults (25-64) with only a secondary school diploma.	23.6%	2016	 -0.1% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 29.4%	Statistics Canada
Post-secondary: Percentage of adults (25-64) with a post-secondary degree.	71.7%	2016	 0.5% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 59.2%	Statistics Canada
Knowledge of official languages: Percentage of total residents who have knowledge of Canada's official languages	99.3%	2016	 0.0% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 97.9%	Statistics Canada











Community Risk Factors

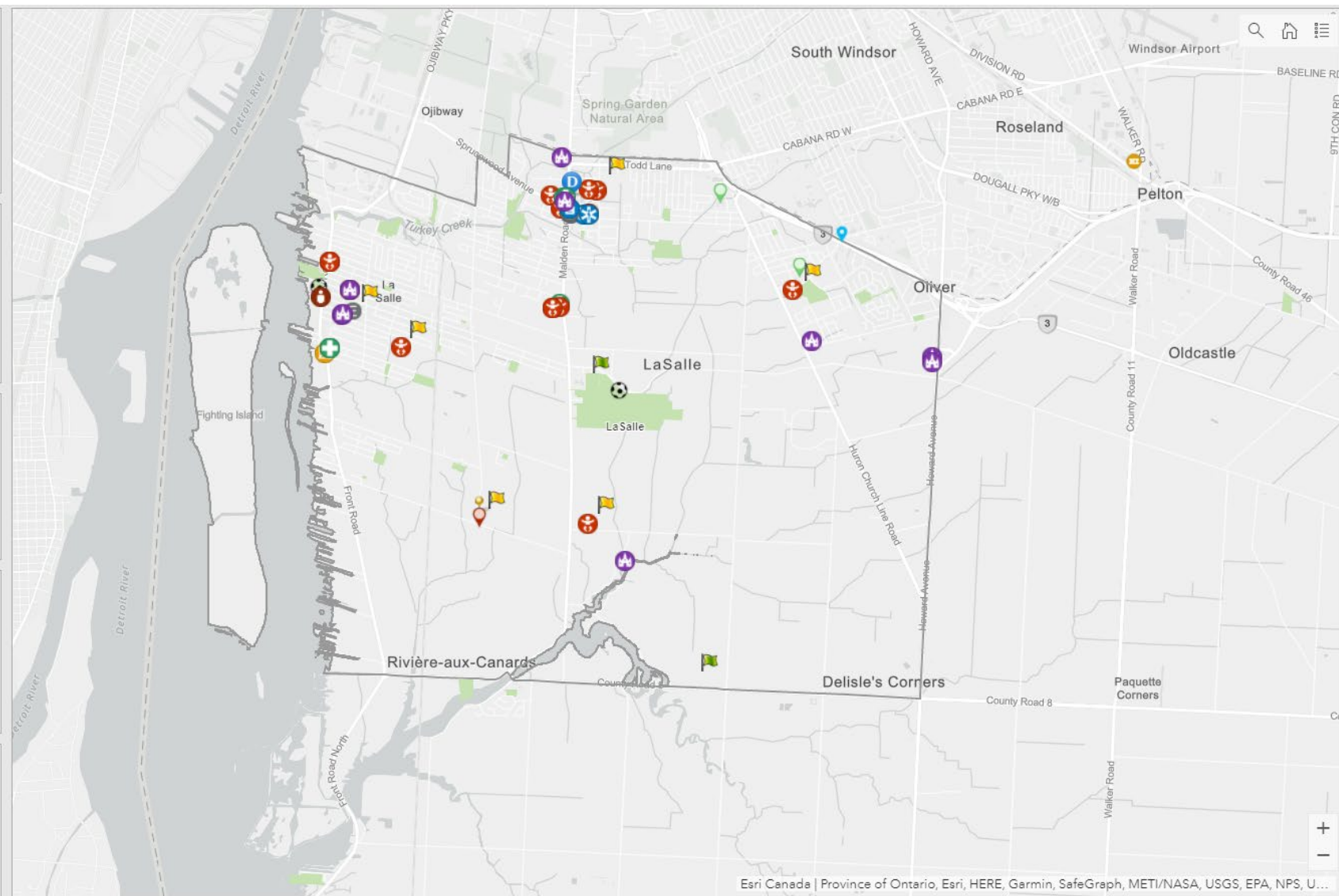
Core Measures	LaSalle	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
<i>Financial Security</i>					
Unemployment rate: Rate of unemployed individuals age 15 and older.	5.1%	2016	 -5.6% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 7.3%	Statistics Canada
Low-income: Percentage of individuals living in low income households based on LIM-AT ¹ .	5.6%	2016	 -3.8% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 16.5%	Statistics Canada
Child poverty: Percentage of children (ages 0-5) living in low income households based on LIM-AT.	6.9%	2016	 -0.6% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 26%	Statistics Canada
Material deprivation: Inability for individuals and communities to access and attain basic material needs. The indicators included in this dimension measure income, quality of housing, educational attainment and family structure characteristics.	-0.72	2016	 -0.3% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5 	ON-Marg
Dependency: Area-level concentrations of people who do not have income from employment. It includes seniors, children and adults whose work is not compensated.	-0.24	2016	 -7.1% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5 	ON-Marg

Community Risk Factors

Core Measures	LaSalle	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
Housing and Neighbourhoods – Housing					
Shelter costs: Owner and tenant households spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs.	11.1%	2016	 -5.2% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 21.2%	Statistics Canada
Housing suitability: Percentage of private households that do not meet National Occupancy Standard, determined by number of bedrooms and housing size and composition.	1.8%	2016	 -13.8% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 4.1%	Statistics Canada
Home ownership: Percentage of private households occupied by owner.	93.4%	2016	 -0.1% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 72.8%	Statistics Canada
Population density: Persons per square kilometer.	461.8	2016	 1% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 215.5	Statistics Canada
Residential instability: Area-level concentrations of people who experience high rates of family or housing instability. The indicators included in this dimension measure the types and density of residential accommodations, as well as certain family structure characteristics.	-0.65	2016	 -1.6% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg
Ethnic concentration: High area-level concentrations of people who are recent immigrants and/or people belonging to a 'visible minority' group (defined by Statistics Canada as "persons, other than aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.")	-0.28	2016	 0% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg

Assets

<p>Child and Youth Services</p>  <p>15</p>	<p>Food Insecurity Services</p>  <p>1</p>
<p>Community Services</p>  <p>11</p>	<p>Government and Social Services</p>  <p>4</p>
<p>Education</p>  <p>9</p>	<p>Health Services</p>  <p>6</p>
<p>Emergency Responders</p>  <p>3</p>	<p>Mental Health and Substance Use</p>  <p>0</p>
<p>Employment Services</p>  <p>1</p>	<p>Housing Services</p>  <p>2</p>



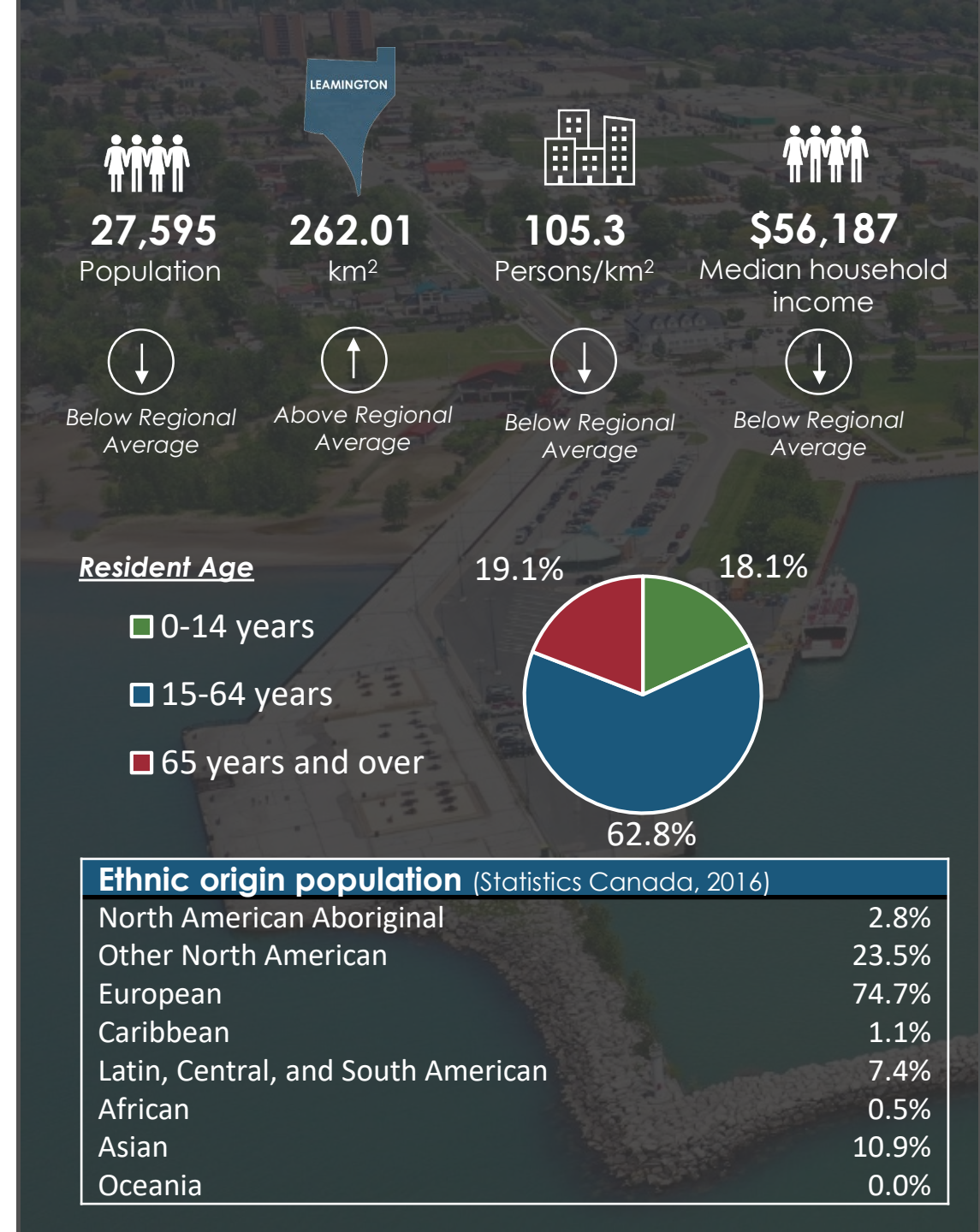
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Municipality of Leamington

Municipality of Leamington













- The Municipality of Leamington presents unique community safety and well-being challenges, as the needs of Leamington’s urban areas are drastically different from its rural areas. Single-parent families, lower post-secondary attainment rates, and a significantly lower level of neighbourhood wealth compared to the rest of the County contribute to these challenges.⁵²
- The Municipality of Leamington has higher rates of all crimes compared to its peers in the region and has almost triple the region’s average of violent crimes, property crimes, and drug crimes (2019). Its Crime Severity Index score doubled from 2015 to 2019, including a 28% increase from 2018 to 2019.
- As of 2016, the Municipality had significantly lower educational attainment than the average in the region. In 2016, 30% of its residents lacked a high school education, compared with 11% in the region, though this number was steadily decreasing. Only 40% of residents had post-secondary education compared to almost 60% in the region. Additionally, due to the significant international worker population, there were also fewer people who speak English or French as a primary language.⁵³ This population may also have contributed to lower educational attainment.
- Its median household income in 2016 was the second lowest in the region, but low income and child poverty rates were in line with the regional average. However, child poverty rates were increasing. Leamington ranked in the bottom 20% of materially deprived communities according to the 2016 ON-Marg index.
- Across the core housing measures in 2016, the Municipality of Leamington performed in line with the regional averages, though it had slightly lower housing ownership compared to the average.
- In addition to the downtown of Windsor, the Leamington downtown is also identified with high rates of opioid-related harms. Given that the impact of opioid related harms is concentrated in these two downtown areas they present the greatest opportunity to reduce the overall opioid overdose burden in Windsor-Essex.⁵⁴ It has only one mental health and substance use centre to support these needs.
- It is important to note that Statistics Canada data from 2016 is outdated, and Leamington has experienced rapid, new growth in recent years due to a boom in the greenhouse industry (along with Kingsville) and the cannabis industry. This has resulted in more jobs and investment to the community. Some of the key community safety and well-being priorities in the 2019 3-year strategic plan include:
 - Economic growth through waterfront and uptown development, community improvement plans, and developing derelict buildings;
 - Reviewing the policing model to improve public safety;
 - Supporting international agricultural workers with housing and other services;
 - Developing a water management strategy for flooding and drainage for agricultural lands; and
 - Increasing support for mental health, substance use, and poverty alleviation.

















Community Risk Factors

Core Measures	Leamington	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
Crime and Victimization					
Violent crimes: Number of Criminal Code violations, including homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault and robbery.	390	2019	 21% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 135	OPP
Property crimes: Number of property crime violations, including breaking and entering, theft of a motor vehicle, non-motor vehicle theft, fraud, identity theft, and arson.	1,456	2019	 20.5% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 520	OPP
Traffic crimes: Number of traffic-related Criminal Code violations, including impaired driving, dangerous operation causing death/bodily harm, and driving while prohibited.	908	2019	 5.4% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 839	OPP
Drug crimes: Number of drug violations under Federal Statutes, including possession, trafficking, production, or distribution of controlled substances.	63	2019	 -9.1% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 19	OPP
Crime severity: Crime Severity Index measure from Statistics Canada.	85.8	2019	 18% YoY 2015-2019	 Region: 50	Statistics Canada
Education					
Low educational attainment: Percentage of adults (25-64) with no secondary school diploma.	30.4%	2016	 -1.9% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 11.4%	Statistics Canada
High school diploma: Percentage of adults (25-64) with only a secondary school diploma.	29%	2016	 1.8% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 29.4%	Statistics Canada
Post-secondary: Percentage of adults (25-64) with a post-secondary degree.	40.7%	2016	 0.3% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 59.6%	Statistics Canada
Knowledge of official languages: Percentage of total residents who have knowledge of Canada's official languages	95.1%	2016	 0.2% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 97.9%	Statistics Canada

Community Risk Factors

Core Measures	Leamington	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
<i>Financial Security</i>					
Unemployment rate: Rate of unemployed individuals age 24 and older.	6%	2016	 -3% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 7.3%	Statistics Canada
Low-income: Percentage of individuals living in low income households based on LIM-AT ¹ .	16%	2016	 -2% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 16.5%	Statistics Canada
Child poverty: Percentage of children (ages 0-5) living in low income households based on LIM-AT.	28.8%	2016	 3.4% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 26%	Statistics Canada
Material deprivation: Inability for individuals and communities to access and attain basic material needs. The indicators included in this dimension measure income, quality of housing, educational attainment and family structure characteristics.	0.78	2016	 30% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg
Dependency: Area-level concentrations of people who do not have income from employment. It includes seniors, children and adults whose work is not compensated.	0.34	2016	 1.2% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg










Community Risk Factors

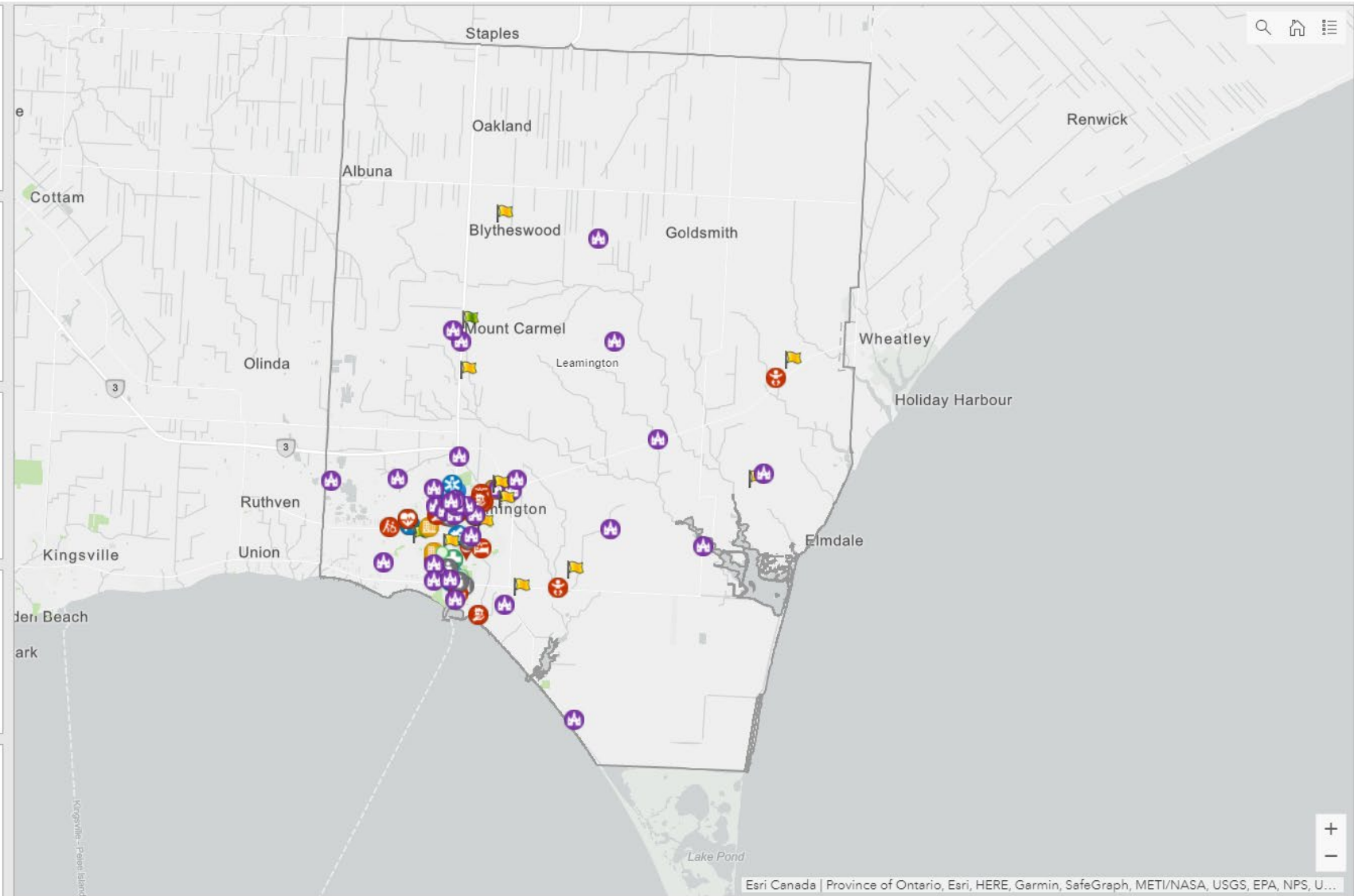
Core Measures	Leamington	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
Housing and Neighbourhoods – Housing					
Shelter costs: Owner and tenant households spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs.	21.3%	2016	 -3.2% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 21.2%	Statistics Canada
Housing suitability: Percentage of private households that do not meet National Occupancy Standard, determined by number of bedrooms and housing size and composition.	5.8%	2016	 -6.2% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 4.1%	Statistics Canada
Home ownership: Percentage of private households occupied by owner.	69%	2016	 -1% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 72.8%	Statistics Canada
Population density: Persons per square kilometer.	105.3	2016	 -0.6% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 215.5	Statistics Canada
Residential instability: Area-level concentrations of people who experience high rates of family or housing instability. The indicators included in this dimension measure the types and density of residential accommodations, as well as certain family structure characteristics.	-0.34	2016	 -5.5% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg
Ethnic concentration: High area-level concentrations of people who are recent immigrants and/or people belonging to a 'visible minority' group (defined by Statistics Canada as "persons, other than aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.")	-0.3	2016	 3% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg

Supporting Measures

Category	Supporting Measure
Financial Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County low-income rates are not as severe as those in Windsor. However, the challenges of Leamington’s northern end of its urban area are starkly contrasted with the rest of the County, and the contrast between this area in Leamington and other parts of the County is nearly as extreme as those between the neighbourhoods in the City of Windsor. The largest drivers of the challenges in this area are a prevalence of single parent families, lower post-secondary attainment rates, and a significantly lower level of neighbourhood wealth compared to the rest of the County. Due to the significant international worker population, there are also fewer people who speak English or French as a primary language.⁵⁵
Mental Health and Substance Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to the downtown of Windsor, the Leamington downtown is also identified with high rates of opioid related harms. Given that the impact of opioid related harms is concentrated in these two downtown areas they present the greatest opportunity to reduce the overall opioid overdose burden in Windsor-Essex.⁵⁶

Assets

<p>Child and Youth Services</p>  <p>9</p>	<p>Food Insecurity Services</p>  <p>1</p>
<p>Community Services</p>  <p>43</p>	<p>Government and Social Services</p>  <p>7</p>
<p>Education</p>  <p>14</p>	<p>Health Services</p>  <p>16</p>
<p>Emergency Responders</p>  <p>3</p>	<p>Mental Health and Substance Use</p>  <p>1</p>
<p>Employment Services</p>  <p>4</p>	<p>Housing Services</p>  <p>9</p>



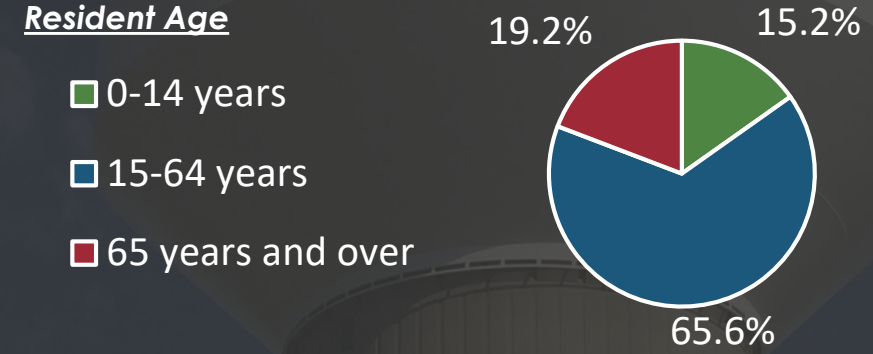
To view the interactive map, please visit www.cswbwindsorsex.ca/maps



Town of Tecumseh



















Town of Tecumseh

- Tecumseh’s crime rates are lower than the regional average, except for property crimes, which is slightly higher than the regional average (2019). Its Crime Severity Index is only slightly lower than the regional average (2019).
- As of 2016, the Town had higher educational attainment than the average in the region. Its median household income was above the regional average, and low income rates were in line with the regional average. Child poverty rates were lower than regional averages but were increasing slightly from 2011-2016.
- Across the core housing measures in 2016, the Town of Tecumseh performed well and in line with regional averages. It had a slightly higher population density compared to the regional average, likely due to its proximity to Windsor.
- In 2019, the Town launched its 3-year strategic plan that highlights the Town’s mission to “accomplish sustainable growth that integrates the principles of health and wellness in everything” it does. The primary resident-facing goals include smart growth, improving infrastructure, and promoting community health and wellness. Some of the notable community safety and well-being goals for the Town include:
 - **Promoting smart, sustainable economic development and an affordable housing supply to support it.** Strategies include creating an inclusive living environment, attracting new business, ensuring shovel ready development lands, and digital infrastructure.
 - **Investing in sustainable infrastructure.** Strategies include ensuring growth pays for growth, protecting the Town from the effects of climate change, and creating accessible and inclusive facilities and programs.
 - **Promoting community health and wellness with an emphasis on physical leisure activities.** Strategies include developing the Sportsplex complex, pedestrian and cycle-friendly trails, and other indoor and outdoor recreation; and establishing policies and programs that promote diversity and inclusion in the community.















Ethnic origin population (Statistics Canada, 2016)	
North American Aboriginal	4.1%
Other North American	28.2%
European	79.9%
Caribbean	0.8%
Latin, Central, and South American	0.7%
African	1.3%
Asian	10.4%
Oceania	0.1%















Community Risk Factors

Core Measures	Tecumseh	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
Crime and Victimization					
Violent crimes: Number of Criminal Code violations, including homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault and robbery.	123	2019	 6.4% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 135	OPP
Property crimes: Number of property crime violations, including breaking and entering, theft of a motor vehicle, non-motor vehicle theft, fraud, identity theft, and arson.	547	2019	 11.3% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 520	OPP
Traffic crimes: Number of traffic-related Criminal Code violations, including impaired driving, dangerous operation causing death/bodily harm, and driving while prohibited.	808	2019	 -7.3% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 839	OPP
Drug crimes: Number of drug violations under Federal Statutes, including possession, trafficking, production, or distribution of controlled substances.	12	2019	 -12.6% YoY 2016-2019	 Region: 19	OPP
Crime severity: Crime Severity Index measure from Statistics Canada.	43.5	2019	 14.7% YoY 2015-2019	 Region: 50	Statistics Canada
Education					
Low educational attainment: Percentage of adults (25-64) with no secondary school diploma.	5.1%	2016	 -3.9% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 11.4%	Statistics Canada
High school diploma: Percentage of adults (25-64) with only a secondary school diploma.	24.6%	2016	 -2.4% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 29.4%	Statistics Canada
Post-secondary: Percentage of adults (25-64) with a post-secondary degree.	70.3%	2016	 1.3% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 59.2%	Statistics Canada
Knowledge of official languages: Percentage of total residents who have knowledge of Canada's official languages	99.3%	2016	 0.0% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 97.9%	Statistics Canada









Community Risk Factors

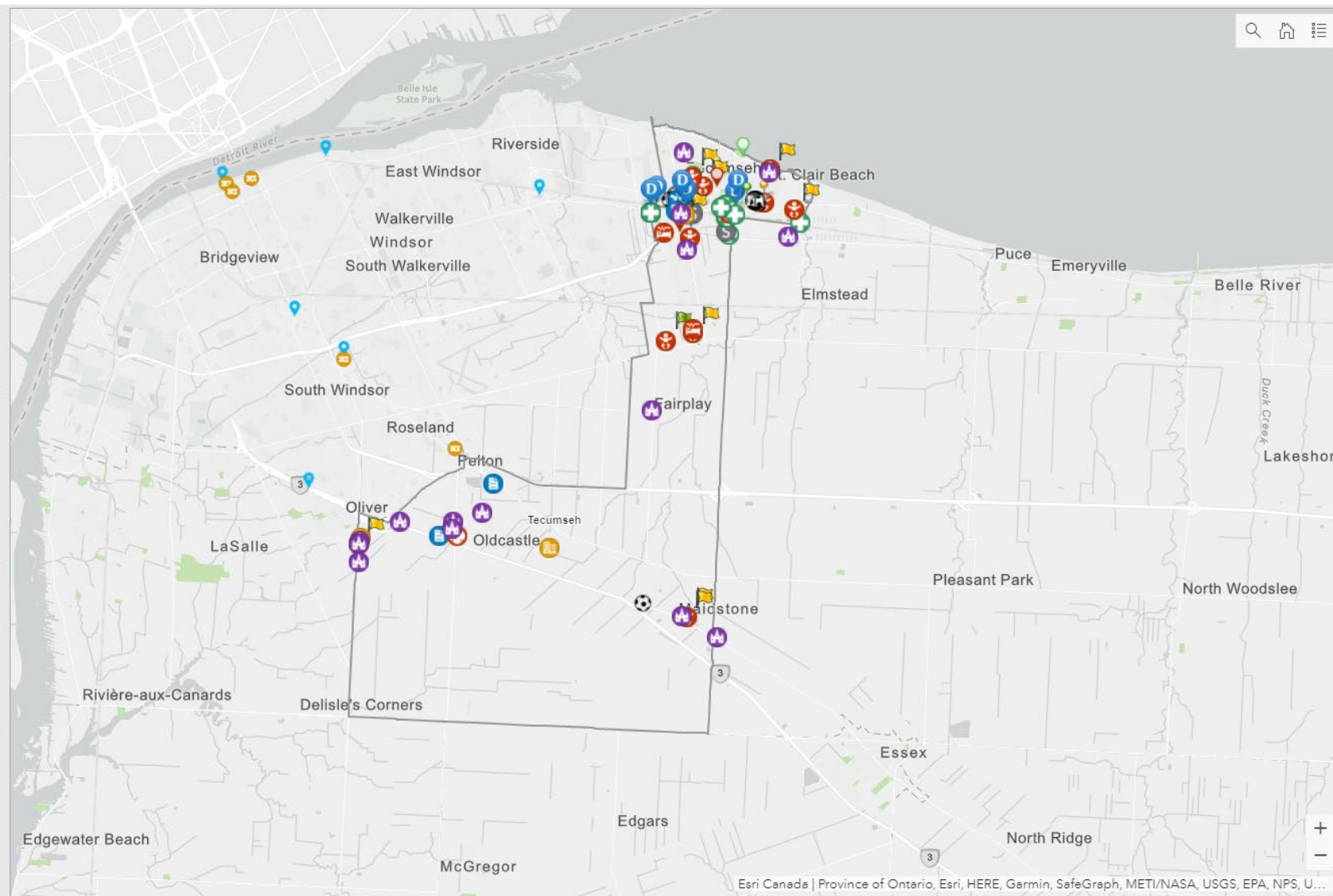
Core Measures	Tecumseh	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
<i>Financial Security</i>					
Unemployment rate: Rate of unemployed individuals age 24 and older.	4.7%	2016	 -11.2% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 7.3%	Statistics Canada
Low-income: Percentage of individuals living in low income households based on LIM-AT ¹ .	5.7%	2016	 -3.7% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 16.5%	Statistics Canada
Child poverty: Percentage of children (ages 0-5) living in low income households based on LIM-AT.	8.1%	2016	 12% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 26%	Statistics Canada
Material deprivation: Inability for individuals and communities to access and attain basic material needs. The indicators included in this dimension measure income, quality of housing, educational attainment and family structure characteristics.	-0.63	2016	 2.4% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg
Dependency: Area-level concentrations of people who do not have income from employment. It includes seniors, children and adults whose work is not compensated.	0.13	2016	 106.7% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg

Community Risk Factors

Core Measures	Tecumseh	Year	Trends	Comparison	Source
Housing and Neighbourhoods – Housing					
Shelter costs: Owner and tenant households spending 30% or more of income on shelter costs.	12.3%	2016	 -2% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 21.2%	Statistics Canada
Housing suitability: Percentage of private households that do not meet National Occupancy Standard, determined by number of bedrooms and housing size and composition.	2.8%	2016	 -3.1% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 4.1%	Statistics Canada
Home ownership: Percentage of private households occupied by owner.	87.5%	2016	 -0.6% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 72.8%	Statistics Canada
Population density: Persons per square kilometer.	245.4	2016	 -0.3% YoY 2011-2016	 Region: 215.5	Statistics Canada
Residential instability: Area-level concentrations of people who experience high rates of family or housing instability. The indicators included in this dimension measure the types and density of residential accommodations, as well as certain family structure characteristics.	-0.43	2016	 -3.6% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg
Ethnic concentration: High area-level concentrations of people who are recent immigrants and/or people belonging to a 'visible minority' group (defined by Statistics Canada as "persons, other than aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.")	-0.56	2016	 -7% YoY 2011-2016	1 2 3 4 5  	ON-Marg

Assets

<p>Child and Youth Services</p>  <p>14</p>	<p>Food Insecurity Services</p>  <p>0</p>
<p>Community Services</p>  <p>22</p>	<p>Government and Social Services</p>  <p>5</p>
<p>Education</p>  <p>13</p>	<p>Health Services</p>  <p>23</p>
<p>Emergency Responders</p>  <p>4</p>	<p>Mental Health and Substance Use</p>  <p>0</p>
<p>Employment Services</p>  <p>4</p>	<p>Housing Services</p>  <p>3</p>



Esri Canada | Province of Ontario, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, U...

To view the interactive map, please visit www.cswbwindsorsex.ca/maps

Appendix C: Endnotes



Endnotes

1. Ontario Provincial Police Essex County Detachment 2017-2019 Action Plan and 2016 Progress Report
2. Ontario Provincial Police Essex County Detachment 2017-2019 Action Plan and 2016 Progress Report
3. Windsor Police Service Strategic Business Plan 2017-2019
4. OPP Essex County Detachment, *Police Services Board Overview August 2020 Report*
5. OPP Essex County Detachment, *Police Services Board Overview August 2020 Report*
6. Provincial data is 2019 data only, while the Windsor-Essex score is a three-year average from 2017-2019
7. Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Development, Local Board Report, 2017, cited in Workforce WindsorEssex, *Community Labour Market Plan: Windsor Essex 2017-2018*
8. Workforce WindsorEssex, *Community Labour Market Plan: Windsor Essex 2017-2018*
9. Low-income measure, after tax.
10. Statistics Canada, table 14-10-0325-02 Job vacancies, payroll employees, job vacancy rate, and average offered hourly wage by economic regions, quarterly, unadjusted for seasonality, cited in Workforce WindsorEssex, *Attracting and Retaining Talent in Windsor-Essex: An Essential Guide 2020*
11. “Skilled trades shortage costing Windsor-Essex \$600M every year, says report,” CBC News, (June 20, 2017), cited in Workforce WindsorEssex, *Attracting and Retaining Talent in Windsor-Essex: An Essential Guide 2020*
12. Statistics Canada, table 14-10-0096-01 Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, annual, cited in Workforce WindsorEssex, *Attracting and Retaining Talent in Windsor-Essex: An Essential Guide 2020*
13. Workforce WindsorEssex, *Attracting and Retaining Talent in Windsor-Essex: An Essential Guide 2020*
14. Workforce WindsorEssex, *Community Labour Market Plan: Windsor Essex 2017-2018*
15. Dave Battagello, “As number relying on disability support payment rises, province proposes \$3.2B solution,” Windsor Star, last modified November 6, 2017, <http://windsorstar.com/news/local-news/welfare-reform-plan-seeks-to-aid-those-mired-in-poverty>, cited in Workforce WindsorEssex, *Community Labour Market Plan: Windsor Essex 2017-2018*
16. Workforce WindsorEssex, *Community Labour Market Plan: Windsor Essex 2017-2018*
17. Workforce WindsorEssex, *Community Labour Market Plan: Windsor Essex 2017-2018*
18. ProsperUS, *Coming Together: Building a Hopeful Future for Children and Youth in Windsor-Essex County*
19. Windsor Police Service Strategic Business Plan 2017-2019
20. Windsor-Essex Community Opioid Strategy: An Action Plan for Our Community
21. Windsor-Essex Community Opioid Strategy: An Action Plan for Our Community
22. Windsor-Essex Community Opioid Strategy: An Action Plan for Our Community
23. ISPOS, 2018, Windsor-Essex Community Mental Health Survey, cited in Canadian Mental Health Association Windsor-Essex County, Windsor-Essex County Health Unit Mental Health Promotion in Windsor-Essex County Summary Report 2019
24. ISPOS, 2018, Windsor-Essex Community Mental Health Survey, cited in Canadian Mental Health Association Windsor-Essex County, Windsor-Essex County Health Unit Mental Health Promotion in Windsor-Essex County Summary Report 2019
25. Canadian Community Health Survey 2015-2016, cited in ProsperUS, *Coming Together: Building a Hopeful Future for Children and Youth in Windsor-Essex County*

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26. ISPOS, 2018, Windsor-Essex Community Mental Health Survey, cited in Canadian Mental Health Association Windsor-Essex County, Windsor-Essex County Health Unit Mental Health Promotion in Windsor-Essex County Final Report 2019
27. Windsor-Essex Community Opioid Strategy: An Action Plan for Our Community
28. ISPOS, 2018, Windsor-Essex Community Mental Health Survey, cited in Canadian Mental Health Association Windsor-Essex County, Windsor-Essex County Health Unit Mental Health Promotion in Windsor-Essex County Summary Report 2019
29. ISPOS, 2018, Windsor-Essex Community Mental Health Survey, cited in Canadian Mental Health Association Windsor-Essex County, Windsor-Essex County Health Unit Mental Health Promotion in Windsor-Essex County Final Report 2019
30. ISPOS, 2018, Windsor-Essex Community Mental Health Survey, cited in Canadian Mental Health Association Windsor-Essex County, Windsor-Essex County Health Unit Mental Health Promotion in Windsor-Essex County Final Report 2019
31. 2019 Essex-Windsor Emergency Medical Services and Emergency Coordination Narrative
32. 2019 Essex-Windsor Emergency Medical Services and Emergency Coordination Narrative
33. Statistics Canada (2019) Canadian Community Health Survey 2015-16. Retrieved from <https://www150.Statistics Canada.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1310011301#timeframe>, cited in ProsperUS, Coming Together: Building a Hopeful Future for Children and Youth in Windsor-Essex County
34. Home, Together: Windsor Essex Housing and Homelessness Master Plan 2019-2028
35. Home, Together: Windsor Essex Housing and Homelessness Master Plan 2019-2028
36. Home, Together: Windsor Essex Housing and Homelessness Master Plan 2019-2028
37. Home, Together: Windsor Essex Housing and Homelessness Master Plan 2019-2028
38. N. Barry Lyon Consultants Ltd., 2011, cited in Home, Together: Windsor Essex Housing and Homelessness Master Plan 2019-2028
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40. Home, Together: Windsor Essex Housing and Homelessness Master Plan 2019-2028
41. CMHC, Rental Market Survey, cited in Home, Together: Windsor Essex Housing and Homelessness Master Plan 2019-2028
42. Based on 2017 data, Source: CMHC, Rental Market Survey, cited in Home, Together: Windsor Essex Housing and Homelessness Master Plan 2019-2028
43. Windsor-Essex County Health Unit, *Climate Change and Health Vulnerability Report*
44. Windsor-Essex Local Immigration Partnership and Windsor-Essex County Health Unit, *COVID-19 Surveys for Community Organizations Report, July 2020*
45. Windsor-Essex Local Immigration Partnership and Windsor-Essex County Health Unit, *COVID-19 Surveys for Community Organizations Report, July 2020*
46. Workforce WindsorEssex, *Essential Worker Registry Initiative Summary Report 2020*
47. *Windsor Police Service Strategic Business Plan 2017-2019*
48. Workforce WindsorEssex, Community Labour Market Plan: Windsor Essex 2017-2018
49. Windsor-Essex Community Opioid Strategy: An Action Plan for Our Community
50. Windsor-Essex Community Opioid Strategy: An Action Plan for Our Community

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51. Home, Together: Windsor Essex Housing and Homelessness Master Plan 2019-2028
52. ProsperUS, *Coming Together: Building a Hopeful Future for Children and Youth in Windsor-Essex County*
53. ProsperUS, *Coming Together: Building a Hopeful Future for Children and Youth in Windsor-Essex County*
54. Windsor-Essex Community Opioid Strategy: An Action Plan for Our Community
55. ProsperUS, *Coming Together: Building a Hopeful Future for Children and Youth in Windsor-Essex County*
56. Windsor-Essex Community Opioid Strategy: An Action Plan for Our Community