

BRANT COMMUNITY  
SOCIAL  
PLANNING  
COUNCIL

COMMUNITY PROFILE

CITY OF BRANTFORD

**Local  
History**

317.1347  
COM

1991

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COMMUNITY PROFILE

CITY OF BRANTFORD

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January 1991

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COMMUNITY PROFILE  
CITY OF BRANTFORD

1. SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

The following is a summary of some of the major trends and patterns presented in this profile of the City of Brantford.

1.1 List of Findings

The City of Brantford is a community where -

Population

- . the population increased by 50 percent between 1951 and 1961 (due, in part, to the annexation of land surrounding the City);
- . 13 percent of the local population are seniors (compared to Ontario: 11 percent);
- . 51 percent of the population are married and 40 percent are single;
- . 43 percent of the population have British origins (compared to Ontario: 32 percent);
- . 87 percent of the population report English as their mother tongue (compared to Ontario: 76 percent);
- . 64 percent of the population are affiliated with the Protestant Church (compared to Ontario: 52 percent);

Families

- . 14 percent of all families are single-parent families (compared to Ontario: 12 percent);
- . 85 percent of all single-parent families are female-headed;
- . 34 percent of all families have no children and the average number of children per family is 1.2;
- . the average number of persons per family is 3.1 and the average number of persons per household is 2.7;

Housing

- . 54 percent of all households have only one or two persons living in them;

- . 64 percent of the occupied private dwellings are owner-occupied (36 percent are rented).
- . 63 percent of the occupied private dwellings are single-detached homes (compared to Ontario: 57 percent);
- . in 1986, the average value of a dwelling was \$68,933 (or 34 percent below the Ontario average);
- . in 1986, the average gross monthly rent was \$436 (or 10 percent below the Ontario average);
- . 31 percent of the occupied private dwellings were constructed prior to 1946 (compared to Ontario: 23 percent);
- . 68 percent of the occupied dwellings are principally heated by gas (compared to Ontario: 54 percent);
- . the vacancy rate for apartments has been below 1 percent for the past 4 years;
- . 64 percent of the social housing stock is for families (30 percent is for seniors);
- . 37 percent of the social housing stock is Ontario Housing Corporation units (managed by the Brant and Brantford Housing Authority);
- . 264 families and 66 seniors are on the waiting list of the Brant and Brantford Housing Authority (as of October 1990);

#### Socio-Economic Indicators

- . the labour force participation rate for men is 76 percent compared to 57 percent for women (both are 3 percent below the Ontario average);
- . in 1986, the unemployment rate for men was 9 percent compared to 10 percent for women (both were 3 percent above the Ontario average);
- . 16 percent of the population 15 years of age and over have less than a Grade 9 education and 6 percent have a university degree (compared to Ontario: 11 percent);



- . 36 percent of the labour force are employed in manufacturing industries (compared to Ontario: 22 percent);
- . 26 percent of the male labour force is employed in machining, product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations (10 percent for women) while 28 percent of the female labour force is employed in clerical and related occupations (6 percent for men);
- . 45 percent of the population 15 years of age and over are considered "movers" (ie. have not lived in the same dwelling for the past 5 years);

### Income

- . in 1985, the average total income for males was \$21,658 (14 percent below the Ontario average) and \$11,397 for females (15 percent below the Ontario average);
- . in 1985, the average employment income for females was \$17,612 (which was only 62 percent of what men earned);
- . in 1985, the average census family income was \$34,443 (17 percent below the Ontario average);
- . 13 percent of all economic families are considered to be low-income (ie. poor) and 36 percent of all unattached individuals are considered to be low-income;
- . 27 percent of all private households have incomes greater than \$40,000 (compared to Ontario: 39 percent);
- . in 1989, the estimated poverty line for a 4-person family was \$21,749;

### Crime

- . the total number of crimes decreased by 3 percent in the City between 1987 and 1988.
- . 28 percent of all crimes involve theft under \$1,000; and,
- . the crime rate is 123 offenses per 1,000 population.



Social Indicator	City of Brantford	Ontario
------------------	----------------------	---------

Socio - Economic Indicators:

• labour force participation:		
men (1986%)	76.2	79.3
women (1986%)	56.7	59.3
• unemployment:		
men (1986%)	9.4	5.9
women (1986%)	11.0	8.0
age 15-24 years (1986%)	16.6	12.2
• less than Grade 9 education (1986%)	16.0	14.6
• university degree (1986%)	5.7	10.8
• manufacturing industry employment (1986%)	35.7	22.0
• other service industry employment (1986%)	28.6	31.3
• non-mover population (1986%)	54.7	55.5

Income:

• total income: males (1985\$)	21,658	25,145
females (1985\$)	11,397	13,422
• employment income: males (1985\$)	28,207	31,867
females (1985\$)	17,612	20,417
• family income (1985\$)	34,443	41,692
• low-income: families (1985%)	13.2	11.0
singles (1985%)	35.6	33.3
• household income > \$40,000 (1985%)	27.3	38.7
• 1 person poverty line (1989\$)	10,725	
• 4 persons poverty line (1989\$)	19,246	

Crime:

• theft under \$1000 (1989%)	28.0
• crime rate/1000 population (1988)	123

Please refer to Appendix "A" (Definition of Terms) for a description of the meaning of most of the variables presented in this table.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide a general socio-economic profile of the City of Brantford (refer to the inside back cover for map of City).

This profile contains a variety of statistical information and brief statements about the kinds of trends that seem evident in the community over the years including:

- a) population trends and population composition;
- b) family composition
- c) housing patterns and trends;
- d) significant socio-economic indicators;
- e) income patterns; and,
- f) reported crimes

The profile also contains a summary of the major patterns and trends witnessed in the development of the report.

Where possible comparative statistical information has been presented by documenting both City and Provincial trends (averages).

A variety of current statistical sources (ie. Census data) have been utilized in preparing the profile. Each source is noted at the bottom of each table in the report.

A list of references is provided at the end of the report. Definition of the variables in the report are also contained in Appendix "A".

We hope that you find the profile useful and informative.

### 3. POPULATION

#### 3.1 Past Trends

The population of the City of Brantford has increased at a steady, although fluctuating rate over the past 65 years as Table 1 indicates. The City's growth rate from 1921 to 1941 was much lower than the growth experienced after 1941 as Figure 1 illustrates.

Population growth in the Province of Ontario on average has been greater than the City of Brantford, however, between 1951-61 and 1971-81 growth in the City was greater than the Provincial average. Between 1951-61, the City experienced its largest population increase - 18,474 people (or 50.3 percent). Since 1961, the City's growth rate, like that of the Province of Ontario, has declined. Currently, there are 76,140 people living in Brantford (1986 Census).

TABLE 1

HISTORICAL POPULATION PROFILE (1921-1986)

<u>Year</u>	<u>City of Brantford</u>		<u>Ontario</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
1921	29,440		
1931	30,107	2.3	17.0
1941	31,948	6.1	10.4
1951	36,727	15.0	21.4
1961*	55,201	50.3	35.6
1971	64,421	16.7	23.5
1981	74,315	15.4	12.0
1986	76,140	2.5	5.5

Source: Statistics Canada

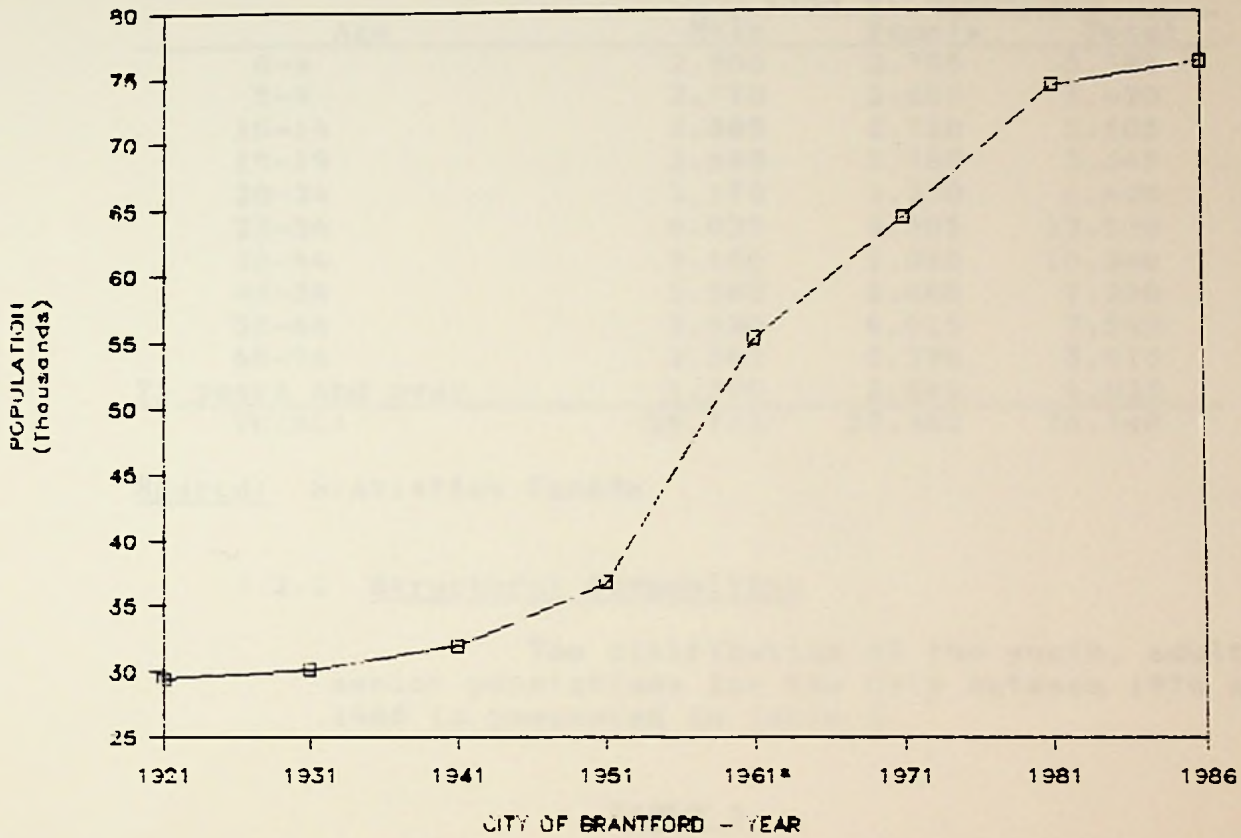
- \* A significant portion of the population increase between 1951 and 1961 can be attributed to the City's annexation of Township of Brantford land, most notably in the years 1954, 1955 and 1959.

#### 3.2 Current Population Composition

##### 3.2.1 Age and Sex Composition

The distribution of males and females in the City is fairly even except for persons of senior age as Table 2 indicates. Of the population 65 years of age and over, 60 percent are females. This is not unusual since the life-span of women is generally greater than that of men.

**FIGURE 1**  
**HISTORICAL POPULATION GROWTH**



Source: Statistics Canada

\* A significant portion of the population increase between 1951 and 1961 can be attributed to the City's annexation of Township of Brantford land, most notably in the years 1954, 1955 and 1959.

**TABLE 2**  
**POPULATION PROFILE BY AGE AND SEX (1986)**

Age	City of Brantford		
	Male	Female	Total
0-4	2,880	2,705	5,585
5-9	2,770	2,650	5,420
10-14	2,885	2,720	5,605
15-19	2,860	2,785	5,645
20-24	3,170	3,250	6,420
25-34	6,025	6,505	12,530
35-44	5,160	5,080	10,240
45-54	3,560	3,640	7,200
55-64	3,530	4,015	7,545
65-74	2,545	3,370	5,915
75 years and over	1,390	2,645	4,035
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>36,775</b>	<b>39,365</b>	<b>76,140</b>

Source: Statistics Canada

### 3.2.2 Structural Composition

The distribution of the youth, adult and senior populations for the City between 1976 and 1986 is presented in Table 3.

**TABLE 3**  
**POPULATION STRUCTURE (1976, 1986)**

Age	City of Brantford				Ontario 1986 (%)
	1976		1986		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Youth (0-19 years)	22,725	34.0	22,255	29.2	28.1
Adult (20-64 years)	36,985	55.2	43,935	57.7	61.0
Senior (over 64 years)	7,235	10.8	9,950	13.1	10.9
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>66,945</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>76,140</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Statistics Canada

Between 1976 and 1986, the proportion of young people in the City's population decreased by almost 5 percent while the proportion of adults and seniors increased by about 2.5 percent each.

Compared to the Province, however, the City has a smaller proportion of young persons and adults but a larger proportion of seniors (at 13.1 percent).

### 3.2.3 Marital Status

Table 4 illustrates the similarities in the marital status of the City and Provincial populations. The City has only a slightly higher proportion of widowed persons and a slightly lower proportion of single persons than the Provincial average (refer to Figure 2).

Slightly more than half of the City population (51.0 percent) is married while a full 40 percent are single.

**TABLE 4**  
**MARITAL STATUS (1986)**

Status	City of Brantford		Ontario
	No.	Percent	(Percent)
Single (never married)	30,475	40.0	41.6
Married (including separated)	38,810	51.0	50.7
Widowed	4,810	6.3	5.2
Divorced	2,050	2.7	2.5
TOTAL:	76,145	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada

### 3.2.4 Ethnic Origin

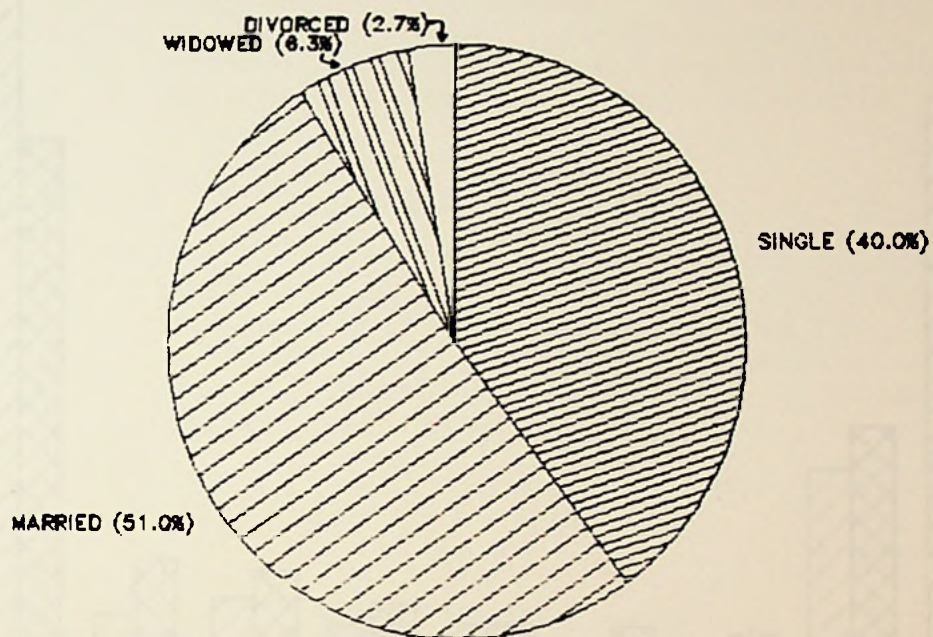
Almost two-thirds of the City's population report a single ethnic origin as Table 5 and Figure 3 indicate.

**TABLE 5**  
**ETHNIC ORIGIN (1986)**

Origin	City of Brantford		Ontario
	No.	Percent	(Percent)
Single origins	49,080		
British	32,390	43.1	32.0
French	1,760	2.3	5.8
Italian	2,565	3.4	5.1
German	1,445	1.9	3.1
Dutch	1,425	1.9	1.9
Chinese	315	0.4	1.7
Portuguese	445	0.6	1.5
Other single origins	8,725	11.6	14.2
Multiple origins	25,990	34.6	33.5
TOTAL:	75,070	100.0	100.0
Not reported	1,075		



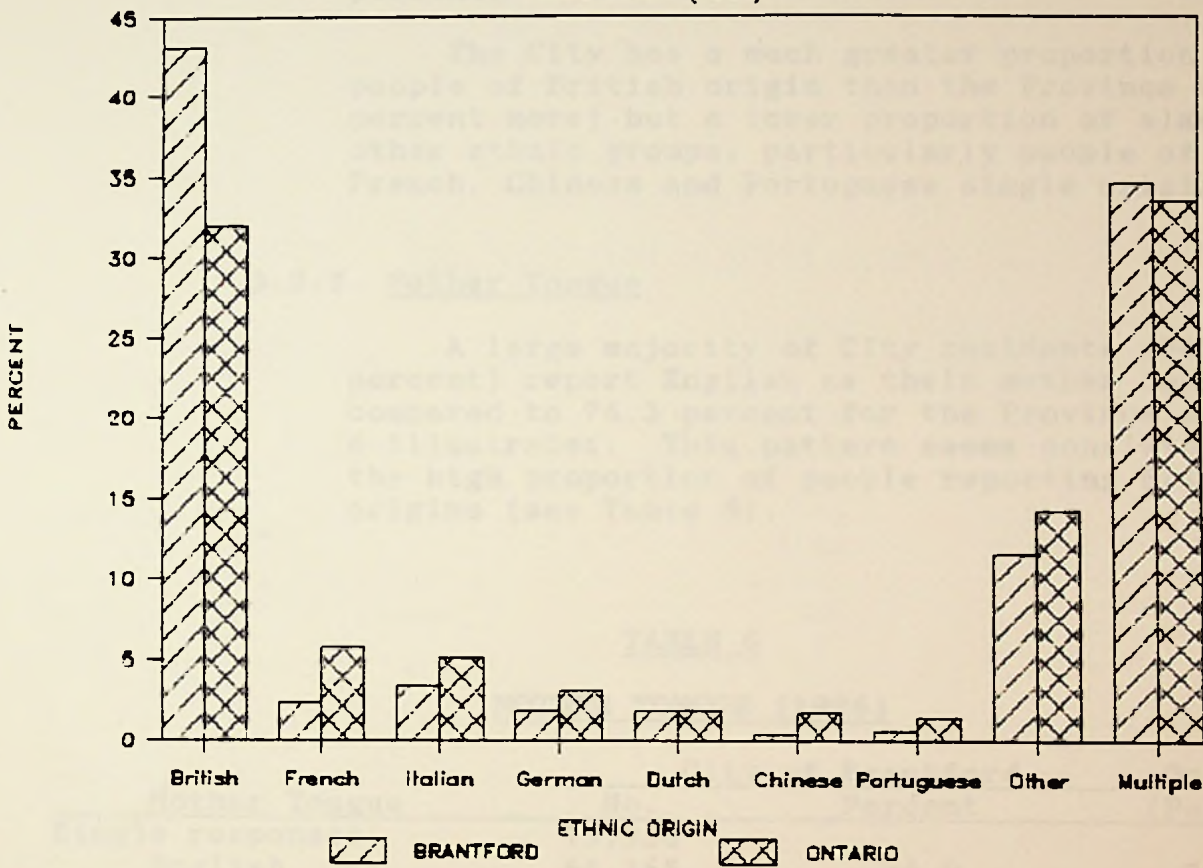
**FIGURE 2**  
**MARITAL STATUS (1986)**



Source: Statistics Canada

**FIGURE 3**

ETHNIC ORIGIN (1986)



Source: Statistics Canada

The largest single ethnic group reported was British (43.1 percent of the population) followed by those who reported multiple origins (34.6 percent).

The City has a much greater proportion of people of British origin than the Province (11 percent more) but a lower proportion of almost all other ethnic groups, particularly people of French, Chinese and Portuguese single origins.

### 3.2.5 Mother Tongue

A large majority of City residents (86.9 percent) report English as their mother tongue as compared to 76.3 percent for the Province as Table 6 illustrates. This pattern seems consistent with the high proportion of people reporting British origins (see Table 5).

TABLE 6  
MOTHER TONGUE (1986)

Mother Tongue	City of Brantford		Ontario (Percent)
	No.	Percent	
Single responses	73,950		
English	66,165	86.9	76.3
French	795	1.0	4.7
Italian	1,375	1.8	3.2
German	585	0.8	1.6
Chinese	165	0.2	1.3
Portuguese	305	0.4	1.2
Polish	1,210	1.6	0.8
Other	3,355	4.4	6.8
Multiple responses	2,195	2.9	4.2
TOTAL:	76,145	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada

The City also has a much lower proportion of people reporting all other mother tongues as compared to the Province, except for the percentage of those with Polish as their mother tongue.

### 3.2.6 Religious Affiliation

Almost two-thirds of the City's population (63.9 percent) reported being affiliated with Protestant Churches as compared to only 51.8 percent in the Province as Table 7 and Figure 4 indicate.

TABLE 7  
RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION (1981)

Affiliation	City of Brantford		Ontario (Percent)
	No.	Percent	
Catholic	19,715	26.9	35.6
Protestant	46,825	63.9	51.8
United Church	16,095		
Anglican	12,100		
Eastern Orthodox	555	0.7	2.0
Jewish	360	0.5	1.7
No religious preference	4,835	6.6	7.2
Eastern Non-Christian	880	1.2	1.6
Other	135	0.2	0.1
TOTAL:	73,305	100.0	100.0
Not reported	1,010		

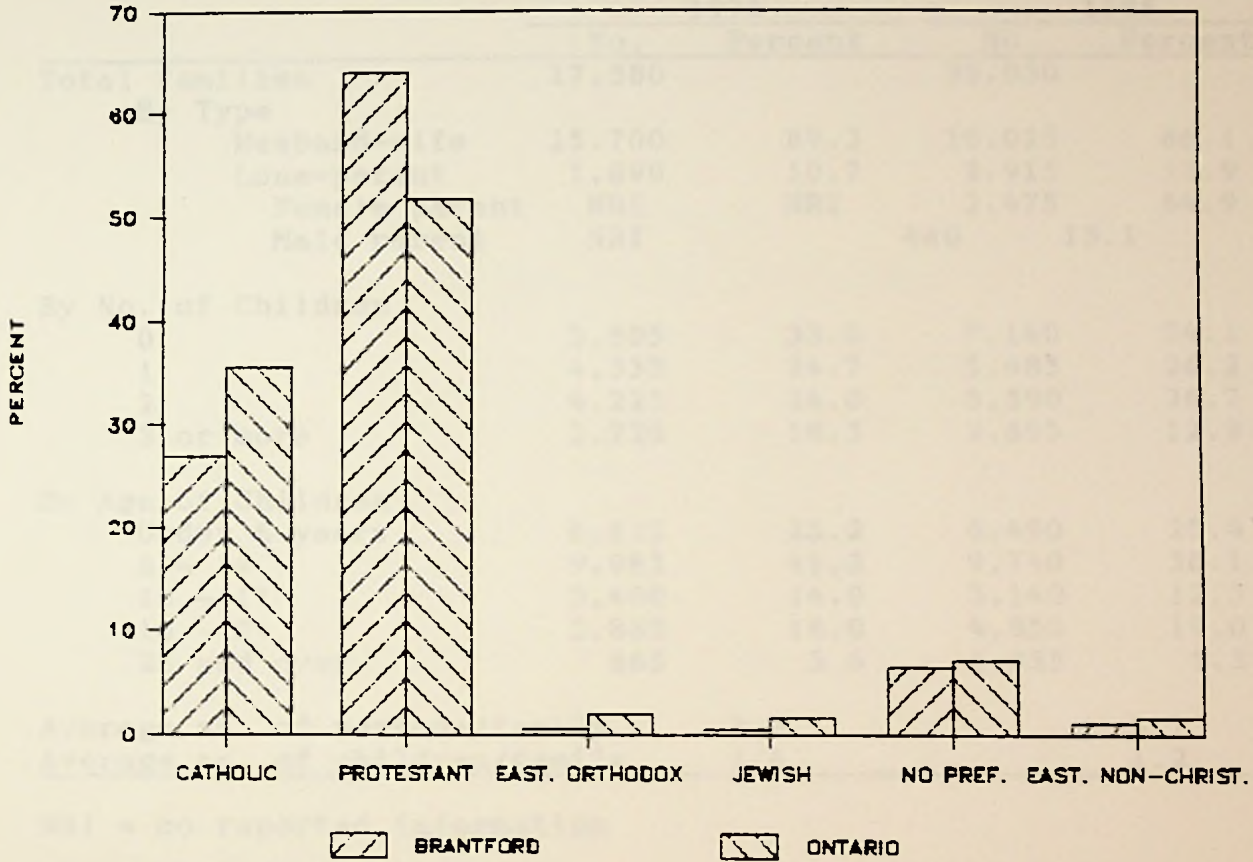
Source: Statistics Canada

Slightly more than one-quarter of the City population (26.9 percent) reported being affiliated with the Catholic Church as compared to a higher proportion in the Province (35.6 percent).

## 4. FAMILIES

Between 1976 and 1986, the number of families in the City increased by 19 percent (Table 8).

**FIGURE 4**  
RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION (1981)



Source: Statistics Canada

**TABLE 8**

**FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS (1976, 1986)**

	City of Brantford			
	1976		1986	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total Families	17,580		20,930	
By Type				
Husband-wife	15,700	89.3	18,015	86.1
Lone-parent	1,890	10.7	2,915	13.9
Female parent	NRI	NRI	2,475	84.9
Male parent	NRI		440	15.1
By No. of Children				
0	5,805	33.0	7,140	34.1
1	4,335	24.7	5,485	26.2
2	4,225	24.0	5,590	26.7
3 or more	3,220	18.3	2,695	12.9
By Age of Children				
Under 6 years	6,115	25.2	6,490	25.4
6 - 14	9,985	41.2	9,740	38.1
15 - 17	3,400	14.0	3,140	12.3
18 - 24	3,885	16.0	4,850	19.0
25 and over	865	3.6	1,355	5.3
Average no. of persons/family		3.3		3.1
Average no. of children/family		1.4		1.2

NRI = no reported information

Source: Statistics Canada

Between 1976 and 1986, the proportion of husband and wife families decreased by almost 3 percent while the proportion of single-parent families increased by 3 percent to form nearly 14 percent of all families. It should be noted that almost 85 percent of the single-parent families are headed by female parents.

Over the years, the average number of children per family was decreased (to 1.2 children per family in 1986) as families have opted to have fewer children. More than one-third of all families (34.1 percent) have no children. The number of families with 3 or more children decreased by more than 5 percent between 1976 and 1986.

While more than 75 percent of all families with children have children under the age of 18, their proportion has decreased (by nearly 5 percent) while the proportion of families with children over the age of 18 has increased. Families appear to be slowly aging and decreasing in size.

## 5. HOUSING

### 5.1 Occupied Dwellings

#### 5.1.1 Household Size

As Table 9 indicates, the average number of persons per household is decreasing (2.7 persons per household in 1986).

**TABLE 9**

**HOUSEHOLD SIZE (1976, 1986)**

Size	City of Brantford				Ontario 1986 (%)
	1976		1986		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
1 person	4,220	18.7	6,290	22.5	21.1
2 persons	6,800	30.2	8,675	31.1	29.9
3 persons	4,065	18.0	4,925	17.7	17.7
4-5 persons	6,120	27.2	7,205	25.8	27.4
6-9 persons	1,305	5.8	790	2.8	3.8
10 or more persons	30	0.1	10	0.04	0.1
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>22,540</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,895</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average No. of persons per household</b>	<b>2.9</b>		<b>2.7</b>		<b>2.8</b>

Source: Statistics Canada

One and two person households represent more than half of all households in the City and their proportion has increased over the years. This has meant that larger households, particularly households with more than 5 persons, have decreased proportionately.

Overall, the household size distribution in the City is very similar to that experienced throughout the Province as Table 9 illustrates.

### 5.1.2 Dwelling Characteristics

The number of occupied private dwellings in the City rose slightly (by 5 percent) between 1981 and 1986 as Table 10 indicates.

**TABLE 10**  
**DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS (1981, 1986)\***

	City of Brantford				Ontario 1986 (%)
	1981		1986		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Total Occupied private dwellings	26,545	100.0	27,900	100.0	100.0
Owned	17,035	64.2	17,850	64.0	63.7
Rented	9,515	35.8	10,050	36.0	36.3
Single-detached house	16,320	61.5	17,550	62.9	57.4
Apartment, 5 or more stories	2,910	11.0	2,915	10.4	16.3
All other types	7,305	27.5	7,440	26.7	26.3
Average gross monthly rent	\$ 296		\$ 436		\$ 483
Average major monthly payments for owners	\$ 373		\$ 465		\$ 538
Average value of dwelling	\$52,327		\$68,933		\$104,063

\*For occupied units

Source: Statistics Canada

Nearly two-thirds of the occupied dwellings are owned while the other one-third are rented. This pattern is similar to the general experience in Ontario and has changed little over the years.

Brantford does, however, have a higher proportion of single-detached homes (62.9 percent) and a lower proportion of apartments of 5 or more stories (10.4 percent) than the Provincial average.

In 1986, the average gross monthly rent of \$436 was 10 percent below the Provincial average. Similarly, the average major monthly payments for owners was almost 14 percent below the Provincial average while the average value of a dwelling (\$68,933 in 1986) was 34 percent below the Ontario average.



### 5.1.3 Period of Construction and Heating

As Table 11 indicates, more than 30 percent of all dwellings in the City were constructed prior to 1946 (compared to only 22.9 percent in the Province).

**TABLE 11**

**DWELLINGS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION AND HEATING**  
**FUEL (1986)**

	<u>City of Brantford</u>		<u>Ontario</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>(Percent)</u>
Total occupied private dwellings	27,895	100.0	100.0
By Period of Construction			
Before 1946	8,595	30.8	22.9
1946 - 1960	5,680	20.4	20.8
1961 - 1970	4,280	15.3	20.2
1971 - 1980	8,065	28.9	27.1
1981 - 1986	1,275	4.6	9.0
By Principal Heating Fuel			
Gas	18,955	67.9	54.3
Electricity	4,815	17.3	23.9
Oil	3,715	13.3	17.2
Other fuels	415	1.5	4.6

Source: Statistics Canada

Many dwellings (nearly 29 percent) were constructed between 1971 and 1980, however, construction activity in the 1960's and 1980's lagged behind the Provincial rates.

More than two-thirds of the dwellings in the City (67.9 percent) use gas as their principal heating fuel. This rate is much higher than the Provincial average of 54.3 percent. Conversely, a higher proportion of dwellings in the Province utilize oil and electricity as their major fuel source.

### 5.2 Market Value for Single-Family Homes

As Table 12 illustrates, the market value of an average detached bungalow in Brantford has increased steadily.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED FAIR MARKET VALUE FOR DETACHED BUNGALOW\*

(1981 - 1989)

Year	City of Brantford	
	Estimated Value (\$)	% Increase
Fall 1981	54,500	
Fall 1982	54,500	0.0
Fall 1983	56,000	2.8
Fall 1984	64,500	15.2
Fall 1985	71,000	10.1
Fall 1986	90,000	26.8
Fall 1987	112,000	24.4
Fall 1988	132,500	18.3
Fall 1989	150,000	13.2

\* Detached Bungalow is a detached, three-bedroom single storey home with 1/2 bathrooms and a one-car garage. It has a full basement but no recreation room, fireplace or appliances. Using outside dimensions (excluding garage), the total area of the house is 111 square metres (1,200 square feet) and it is situated on a full-serviced, 511 square metre (5,500 square feet) lot. Depending on the area, the construction style may be brick, wood, siding or stucco.

Source: Royal LePage

While the estimated value of a detached bungalow did not increase significantly in the early 1980's, the price between 1985 and 1986 increased by nearly 27 percent (or \$19,000). The value of a detached bungalow in the City during the 1980's nearly tripled to \$150,000 by the end of the decade.

Figure 5 illustrates the upward trend in housing prices, particularly after 1985.

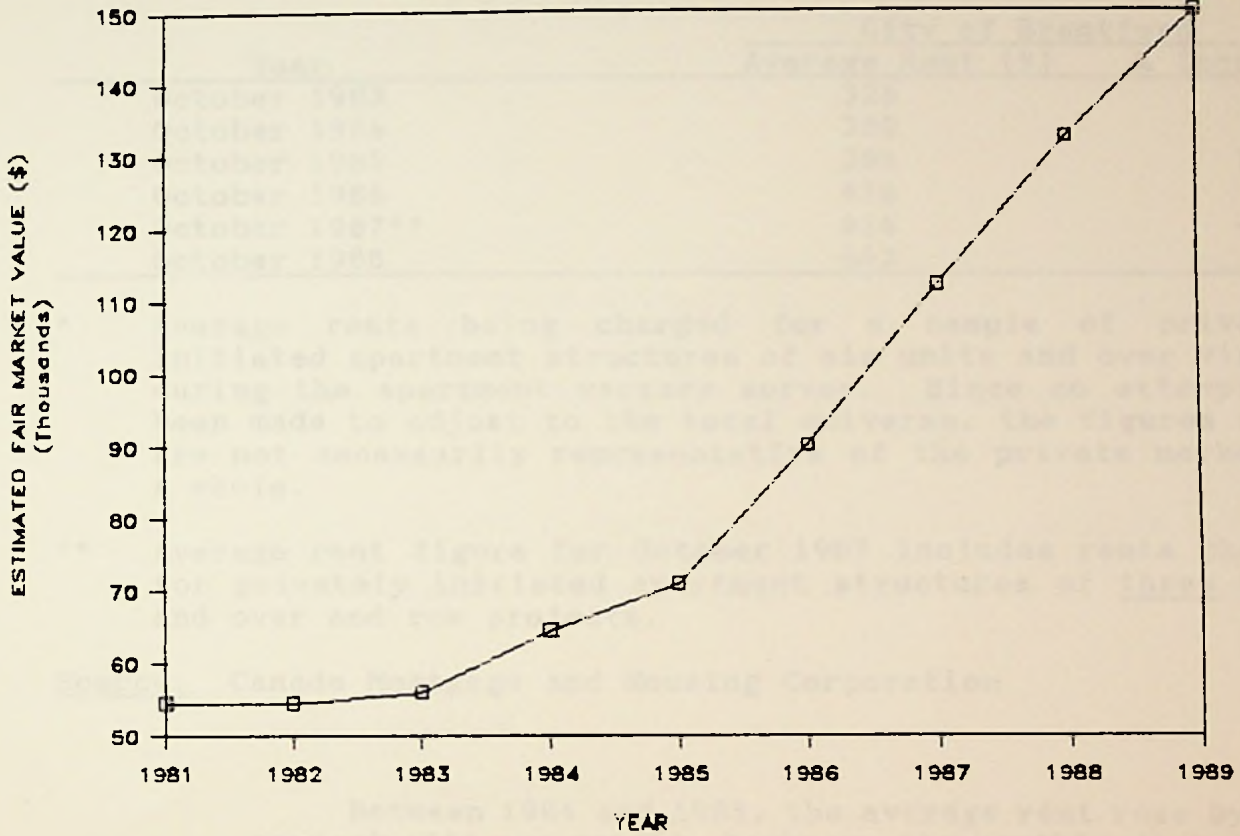
5.3 Apartments

5.3.1 Average Rents

The average rent for a two-bedroom apartment over the years has fluctuated greatly as Table 13 indicates.

# FIGURE 5

## DETACHED BUNGALOWS - CITY OF BRANTFORD



Source: Royal LePage

TABLE 13

APARTMENT AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTS (1983 - 1988)\*

TWO BEDROOM UNITS

Year	City of Brantford	
	Average Rent (\$)	% Increase
October 1983	326	
October 1984	330	1.2
October 1985	384	16.4
October 1986	418	8.9
October 1987**	414	-1.0
October 1988	442	6.8

\* Average rents being charged for a sample of privately initiated apartment structures of six units and over visited during the apartment vacancy survey. Since no attempt has been made to adjust to the total universe, the figures shown are not necessarily representative of the private market as a whole.

\*\* Average rent figure for October 1987 includes rents charged for privately initiated apartment structures of three units and over and row projects.

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Between 1984 and 1985, the average rent rose by 16.4 percent (\$54 per month), however, the monthly rental rate dropped by 1 percent (refer to Table 13 for footnote) between 1986 and 1987. On average, rents for two-bedroom apartments have increased by about 7 percent per year in Brantford.

5.3.2 Vacancy Rates

The apartment vacancy rate in Brantford has remained below an acceptable level for a number of years as Table 14 indicates. Like most of the Province, there are very few apartments available for rent in the City.

TABLE 14

RENTAL APARTMENT VACANCY RATES (1983 - 1989)\*

<u>Year</u>	<u>City Vacancy Rate (%)</u>
April 1983	1.9
April 1984	2.5
April 1985	0.9
April 1986	0.4
April 1987	0.1
April 1988	0.3
April 1989	0.5

\* Vacancy rates are for apartment buildings containing six or more self-contained units in the City of Brantford (sample data).

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Since 1985, the vacancy rate has remained below 1 percent. In the short-term, it is unlikely that any significant increase in the vacancy rate will occur.

5.4 Social Housing

5.4.1 Inventory of Units

As Table 15 shows, there are more than 2,000 social housing units currently under management in the City.

TABLE 15

SOCIAL HOUSING INVENTORY (1989)\*

Units	City of Brantford	
	No.	Percent
By Tenant Group		
Total	2,124	100.0
Family	1,363	64.2
Senior	642	30.2
Special	119	5.6
By Program Type		
Total	2,124	100.0
Cooperatives	203	9.6
Limited Dividend	437	20.6
Ontario Housing Corporation	784	36.9
Municipal Non-Profit	63	3.0
Private Non-Profit	186	8.7
Rent Supplement	38	1.8
Other Programs	413	19.4

\* Inventory represents units "under management" (and includes geared-to-income units and market units) as of April, 1989.

Source: Ministry of Housing

Almost two-thirds of the social housing inventory are family units. Slightly more than 30 percent of the units are for seniors while about 5 percent are for "special" needs clients.

More than one-third of the inventory (36.9 percent or 784 units) belong to the Ontario Housing Corporation and these units are administered by the Brant and Brantford Housing Authority. More than 20 percent of the inventory is under the Limited Dividend program (funded by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation).

#### 5.4.2 Waiting List

One of the most reliable indicators of the need for social housing in the City is the Brant and Brantford Housing Authority's waiting list (see Table 16).

TABLE 16

BRANT AND BRANTFORD HOUSING AUTHORITY

WAITING LIST (1989 - 90)

<u>Month</u>	<u>No. on Waiting List - City of Brantford</u>		
	<u>Families</u>	<u>Seniors</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1989	351	69	420
February	298	64	362
March	268	66	334
April	267	73	340
May	291	74	365
June	318	70	388
July	326	76	402
August	319	78	397
September	332	80	412
October	347	87	434
November	360	88	448
December	336	86	422
January 1990	351	84	435
February	355	85	440
March	356	86	442
April	343	91	434
May	368	90	458
June	289	70	359
July	307	73	380
August	300	75	375
September	264	74	338
October	264	66	330

Source: Brant and Brantford Housing Authority

As of October 1990, the Authority had 264 families on its waiting list and 66 seniors.

The waiting list peaked in May 1990 at 458 applicants (368 families and 90 seniors) and has declined since that time as Figure 6 illustrates. A majority of the family applicants are considered to be "in serious need" of accommodation.

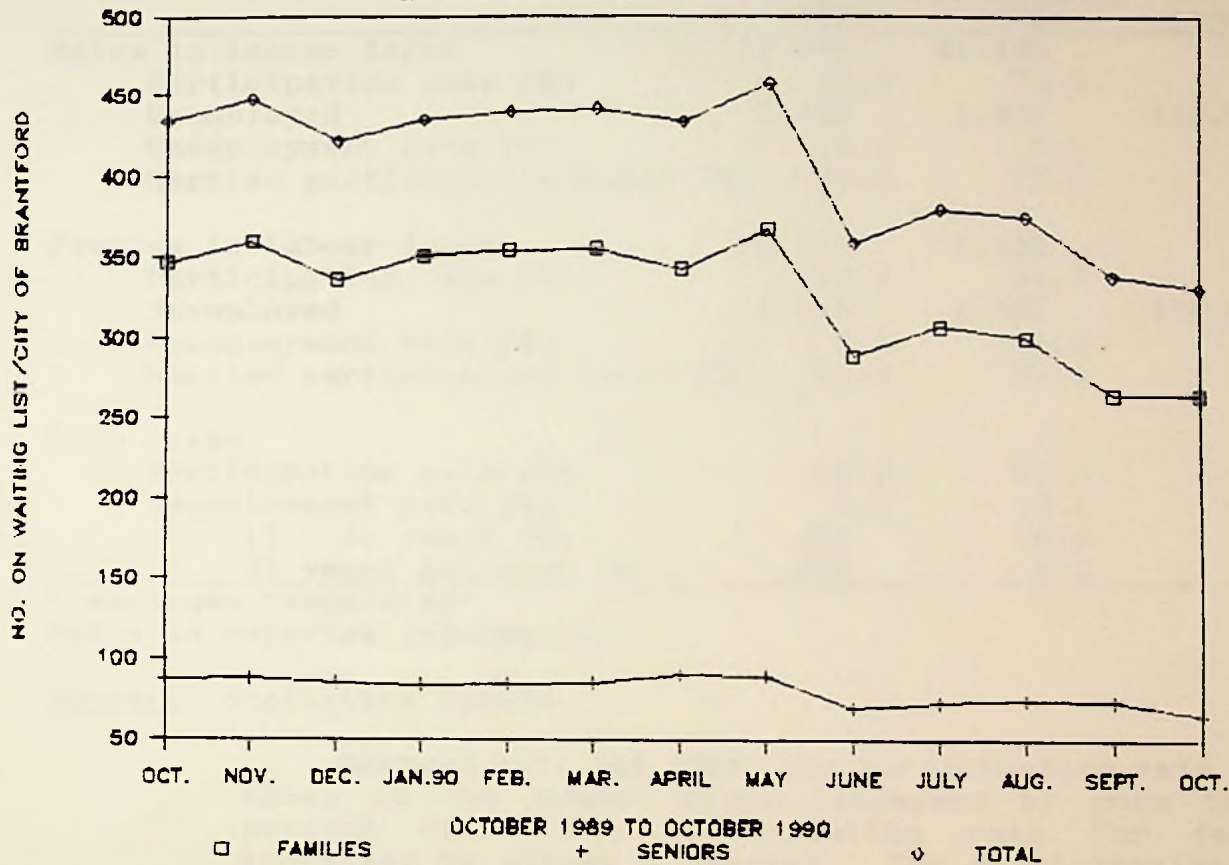
6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

6.1 Labour Force

A variety of labour force characteristics are presented in Table 17.

# FIGURE 6

BRANT AND BRANTFORD HOUSING AUTHORITY



Source: Brant and Brantford Housing Authority



TABLE 17

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS (1981, 1986)

	<u>City of Brantford</u>		<u>Ontario (1986)</u>
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>	
Males in labour force	21,075	21,280	
Participation rate (%)	77.9	76.2	79.3
Unemployed	1,420	1,990	163,025
Unemployment rate (%)	6.7	9.4	5.9
Married participation rate* (%)	82.8	79.0	82.4
Females in labour force	15,560	17,350	
Participation rate (%)	52.8	56.7	59.3
Unemployed	1,215	1,905	174,065
Unemployment rate (%)	7.8	11.0	8.0
Married participation rate* (%)	54.5	59.1	60.1
Both sexes			
Participation rate (%)	64.8	66.0	69.0
Unemployment rate (%)	7.2	10.1	6.8
15 - 24 years (%)	NRI	16.6	12.2
25 years and over (%)	NRI	8.2	5.4

\* excludes "separated"

NRI = no reported information

Source: Statistics Canada

Between 1981 and 1986, the participation rate among males in the labour force decreased by more than 1 percent while the participation rate for females increased by almost 4 percent. The participation rate for both sexes in the City, however, is still about 3 percent below the Provincial average of 69 percent. The labour force participation rates for married persons in the City are also below the Provincial average.

The unemployment rate for males and females also rose by about 3 percent between 1981 and 1986. In 1986, the unemployment rate for females was 11.0 percent and 9.4 percent for males. Furthermore, the Provincial unemployment rate was 3 percent lower than the City's in 1986 and unemployment among people 15 - 24 years of age in the City was as high as 16.6 percent. Since 1986, unemployment in most areas across the Province has declined.

## 6.2 Education

Table 18 indicates that more than one-third of the population 15 years of age and over have some high school education but do not have their certificate (ie. have not completed high school) compared to only 28.5 percent across the Province.

**TABLE 18**

**EDUCATIONAL LEVELS (1986)\***

<u>Educational Level</u>	<u>City of Brantford</u>		<u>Ontario (Percent)</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
Population 15 years of age and over	58,500	100.0	100.0
Less than Grade 9	9,385	16.0	14.6
Grades 9 - 13 - without cert.	20,350	34.8	28.5
- with cert.	7,635	13.1	13.3
Trades certificate or diploma	1,815	3.1	2.8
Other non-university education only			
- without certificate	3,920	6.7	6.7
- with certificate	8,765	15.0	14.6
University - without degree	3,315	5.7	8.7
- with degree	3,315	5.7	10.8

\* by highest level of schooling

Source: Statistics Canada

Sixteen percent of the City's population 15 years of age and over have less than a Grade 9 education (slightly higher than the Provincial average). Almost half of the population have at least a high school degree while 5.7 percent of the population have a university degree (compared to 10.8 percent across the Province).

**6.3 Industry Divisions**

As Table 19 illustrates, Brantford has a strong manufacturing base. More than one-third of the labour force is employed in manufacturing industries compared to a Provincial average of only 22 percent.

**TABLE 19**

**INDUSTRY DIVISIONS (1986)\***

<u>Industry Division</u>	<u>City of Brantford</u>		<u>Ontario (Percent)</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
Total labour force (15 years of age and over)	38,630		
Industry - not applicable	700		
All industries:	37,930	100.0	100.0
Primary industries	695	1.8	4.0
Manufacturing industries	13,550	35.7	22.0
Construction industry	1,510	4.0	5.7
Transportation, communication and other utilities	1,700	4.5	6.9
Trade	6,800	17.9	17.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,340	3.5	6.0
Government service industries	1,485	3.9	6.9
Other service industries	10,865	28.6	31.3

\* figures may not always total due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada

Next to manufacturing, other service industries (28.6 percent of labour force) and trade industries (17.9 percent of labour force) employ the largest number of City residents.

Brantford has a lower proportion of people employed in primary industries (at 1.8 percent); finance, insurance and real estate (at 3.5 percent); and government service industries (at 3.9 percent) than the Provincial averages.

6.4 Occupations

The differences between the occupations of men and women in the City are presented in Table 20.

TABLE 20

## OCCUPATION GROUPS (1986)

Occupation	City of Brantford				
	No.	Males		Females	
		Percent	No.	Percent	
Total labour force (15 years of age and over)	21,280		17,350		
Not applicable	275		420		
All Occupations:	21,005	100.0	16,930	100.0	
Managerial, admin- istrative & related	2,195	10.4	920	5.4	
Teaching and related	560	2.7	915	5.4	
Medicine and health	315	1.5	1,570	9.3	
Technological, social religious, artistic and related	1,190	5.7	705	4.2	
Clerical and related	1,350	6.4	4,805	28.4	
Sales	1,945	9.3	1,690	10.0	
Service	1,830	8.7	2,765	16.3	
Primary	450	2.1	225	1.3	
Processing	1,340	6.4	630	3.7	
Machining, product fabricating, assem- bling and repairing	5,385	25.6	1,745	10.3	
Construction trades	1,480	7.0	35	0.2	
Transport equipment operating	1,030	4.9	115	0.7	
Other	1,930	9.2	805	4.8	

Source: Statistics Canada

More than one-quarter of the male labour force is employed in machining, product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations (more than double the rate for females) and an additional 10.4 percent of the male labour force is employed in managerial, administrative and related occupations (almost twice the rate for females).

Conversely, more than one-quarter of the female labour force is employed in clerical and related occupations (more than four times the rate for males) and an additional 16.3 percent of the female labour force is employed in service occupations (almost double the rate for males).

The number of males in teaching, medicine and health occupations remains low compared to the female labour force while the number of females in construction trades and transport equipment operating remains low compared to the male labour force.

## 6.5 Mobility Status

Table 21 indicates how "mobile" the City's population has been over the years.

TABLE 21  
MOBILITY STATUS (1976, 1986)

Status	City of Brantford				Ontario 1986 (%)
	1976		1986		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Population 5 years of age and over	61,710	100.0	69,440	100.0	100.0
Movers*	31,715	51.4	31,465	45.3	44.5
Non-Movers**	29,995	48.6	37,985	54.7	55.5

\* Movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living in a different dwelling than the one they occupied 5 years earlier.

\*\* Non-movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living in the same dwelling they occupied 5 years earlier.

Source: Statistics Canada

Between 1976 and 1986, the proportion of people (5 years of age and over) who were considered "non-movers" increased by 6 percent to 54.7 percent. Concurrently, the proportion of "movers" (ie. people who moved to a different dwelling in the past 5 years) decreased by 6 percent. The proportion of "movers" to "non-movers" in the City in 1986 generally reflected the Provincial averages.

It would appear that the City's population has become more stable over the years as more people remain in their existing dwellings for a longer period of time.

## 7. INCOME

### 7.1 Average and Low-Income Distribution

As Table 22 indicates, the average total income for males in the City was 14 percent below the Ontario average while the average total income for females was 15 percent below the Ontario average. The total income of females in the City was only 52.6 percent of the total income received by males.

**TABLE 22**

**AVERAGE AND LOW-INCOME DISTRIBUTION (1985)**

<u>Income</u>	<u>City of Brantford</u>	<u>Ontario</u>
Average total income, male (\$)	21,658	25,145
Average total income, female (\$)	11,397	13,422
Average employment income, male (\$)	28,207	31,867
Average employment income, female (\$)	17,612	20,417
Average census family income (\$)	34,443	41,692
No. of low-income economic families	2,795	270,740
Incidence of low-income (%)	13.2	11.0
No. of low-income unattached individuals	2,755	314,790
Incidence of low-income (%)	35.6	33.3

Source: Statistics Canada

The average employment income for males in the City was 11 percent below the Ontario average while the average employment income for females was 14 percent below the Provincial average. The average employment income of females in the City was only 62.4 percent of what men earned in 1985.

The average census family income in the City of \$34,443 was over \$7,000 less than the Provincial average (or 17 percent less than the Ontario average).

Brantford also has a larger percentage of low-income (i.e. below the poverty line) families and individuals than the Province. In 1985, 13.2 percent of the families and 35.6 percent of the unattached individuals were considered low-income. (Refer to Table 24 for low-income cut-off points for Brantford).

## 7.2 Private Household Income

As Table 23 indicates, the average private household income in the City of \$30,969 was more than \$7,000 (or 18.5 percent) below the Provincial average.

TABLE 23

### PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME (1985)

Income	City of Brantford		Ontario (Percent)
	No.	Percent	
Under \$5,000	1,160	4.2	3.8
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	2,950	10.6	8.0
10,000 - 14,999	2,860	10.3	8.1
15,000 - 19,999	2,770	9.9	8.4
20,000 - 24,999	2,560	9.2	8.2
25,000 - 29,999	2,620	9.4	8.3
30,000 - 34,999	2,840	10.2	8.6
35,000 - 39,999	2,515	9.0	8.1
40,000 - 49,999	3,520	12.6	13.7
50,000 and over	4,105	14.7	25.0
TOTAL:	27,900	100.0	100.0
Average:	\$30,967		\$38,022

Source: Statistics Canada

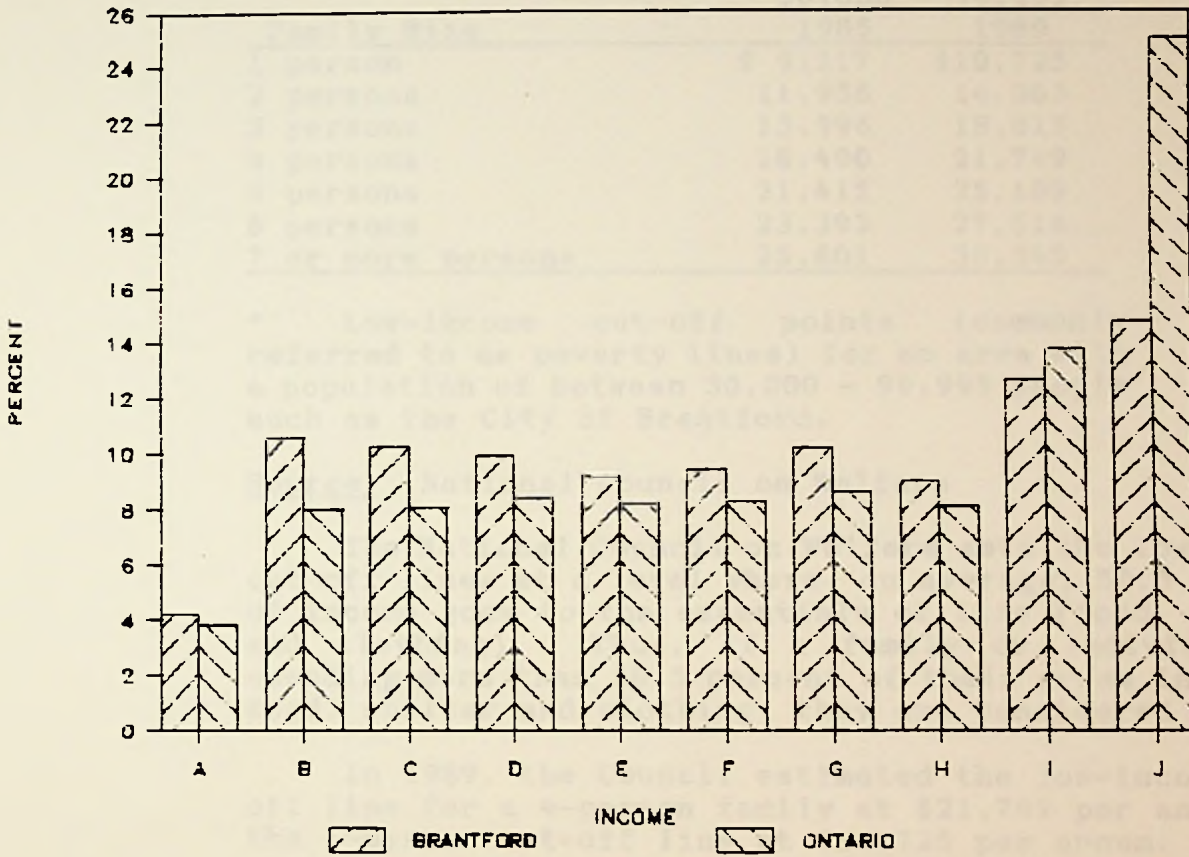
Brantford has a greater proportion of households earning less than \$40,000 than the Provincial average. In the City, 14.8 percent of all households have incomes of less than \$10,000 (compared to only 11.8 percent in Ontario). Conversely, 38.7 percent of the households in Ontario have incomes over \$40,000 compared to only 27.3 percent in the City as Figure 7 illustrates.

## 7.3 Low-Income Cut-Off Lines

The low-income cut-off lines (commonly referred to as "poverty lines") applicable to the City are presented in Table 24.

FIGURE 7

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME (1985)



Source: Statistics Canada

- A - Under \$5,000
- B - \$ 5,000 - 9,999
- C - 10,000 - 14,999
- D - 15,000 - 19,999
- E - 20,000 - 24,999
- F - 25,000 - 29,999
- G - 30,000 - 34,999
- H - 35,000 - 39,999
- I - 40,000 - 49,999
- J - 50,000 and over



**TABLE 24**  
**LOW-INCOME CUT-OFF LINES (1985, 1989)**

Family Size	Population: 30,000 - 99,999*	
	1985	1989
1 person	\$ 9,117	\$10,725
2 persons	11,956	14,063
3 persons	15,996	18,815
4 persons	18,490	21,749
5 persons	21,415	25,189
6 persons	23,393	27,516
7 or more persons	25,801	30,349

\* Low-income cut-off points (commonly referred to as poverty lines) for an area with a population of between 30,000 - 99,999 people such as the City of Brantford.

Source: National Council on Welfare

The National Council on Welfare sets the low-income cut-off lines at a level where, on average, 58.5 percent of income goes to the essentials of life (food, shelter and clothing). Thus, if a family or individual is spending more than 58.5 percent of their gross income on food, shelter and clothing, they are considered "poor".

In 1989, the Council estimated the low-income cut-off line for a 4-person family at \$21,749 per annum and the 1-person cut-off line at \$10,725 per annum.

The cut-off points have risen by 18 percent since 1985.

## 8. CRIME

As Table 25 indicates, the number of reported crimes increased by almost 17 percent between 1986 and 1987, but then decreased by 3 percent between 1987 and 1988 to 11,866 reported incidences.

**TABLE 25**  
**REPORTED CRIMES (1986 - 88)**

Crime	1986	1987	1988	
			No.	Percent
Major crimes	7,506	8,398	8,102	
Homicide	1	1	1	0.008
Attempted Murder	1	0	3	0.02
Sexual Offenses	72	93	98	0.8
Assaults	573	641	677	5.7
Robbery	35	44	59	0.5
Break and Enter	1,066	1,178	998	8.4
Theft Motor Vehicle	405	346	482	4.1
Theft Over \$1,000	116	140	139	1.2
Theft Under \$1,000	3,282	3,631	3,298	28.0
Have Stolen Goods	65	42	44	0.4
Frauds	419	575	520	4.4
Offensive Weapons	41	41	43	0.4
Other Major Criminal Code Offenses	1,430	1,666	1,740	14.7
Other Crimes:	2,999	3,856	3,764	
Other Criminal Code (except Traffic)	860	1,082	1,038	8.7
Drug Related	116	189	146	1.2
Other Federal/Provincial Statutes (except Traffic)	640	822	705	5.9
Municipal Bylaws	1,383	1,763	1,875	15.8
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>10,505</b>	<b>12,254</b>	<b>11,866</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Brantford Police Department

The number of sexual offenses, assaults, robberies, municipal bylaw offenses and other major criminal code offenses increased steadily between 1986 and 1988.

In 1988, crimes involving theft under \$1,000 accounted for a full 28 percent of all crimes in the City. Municipal bylaw offenses amounted to 15.8 percent of all offenses. Drug related offenses accounted for only 1.2 percent of all crimes in 1988.

The Brantford Police Department estimates that 123 offenses per 1,000 population occur in the City. It is also interesting to note that domestic disputes rose 35 percent between 1987 and 1988 (to 704 reports in 1988).

9. LIST OF REFERENCES

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Brantford Police Department, Annual Report, 1986, 1988.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Rental Market Survey Report, Brantford CA, 1983 - 89.

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APPENDIX "A"  
DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following has been drawn from information supplied by Statistics Canada for certain variable contained in this report:

Age:

Refers to age at last birthday (as of Census reference date.)

Mother Tongue:

The first language learned in childhood and still understood by an individual.

Religion:

Refers to specific religious groups or bodies, denominations, sects, cults or religious communities.

Labour Force Activity:

The labour market activity of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who, in the week prior to enumeration were employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.

Employed:

Includes those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration:

- a) did any work at all; or
- b) were absent from their jobs or businesses because of own temporary illness or disability, vacation, labour dispute at their place of work, or absent for other reasons.

Unemployment Rate:

Refers to the percentage the unemployed force forms of the total labour force (in the reference week) in an area, group or category. The unemployed includes those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration.

- a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work; or

- b) had been on lay-off for 26 weeks or less and expected to return to their job; or
- c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Participation Rate:

Refers to the percentage the total labour force (in the reference week) forms of the total population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, in an area, group or category.

Less Than Grade 9 Education:

Refers to the percentage of the population 15 years of age and over with less than any secondary education (includes Kindergarten to Grade 8 and those with no schooling).

Occupied Private Dwelling

A private dwelling in which a person or group of persons is permanently residing.

Private Household:

A person or group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. The number of private households equals the number of occupied private dwellings.

Gross Rent:

The total average monthly payments paid by tenant household to secure shelter. Gross rent includes payments for electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels, water and other municipal services and monthly cash rent.

Value of Dwelling:

The amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold.

Census Family:

Consists of a husband and a wife (with or without children who have never married, regardless of age) or a lone-parent, regardless of marital status, with one or

more children (who have never married, regardless of age) living in the same dwelling.

Husband-Wife Family:

Consists of a husband and a wife (with or without children) or persons who live in common-law (with or without children).

Lone-Parent Family:

Consists of parent, regardless of marital status (with no spouse present) with one or more children living in the same dwelling.

Total Income:

The sum of amounts received during the year previous to the Census date by an income recipient (15 years of age and over) from all sources.

Average Income:

The average family/household income refers to the weighted mean total income of families/households in the year previous to the Census date. (Family/household total income refers to the sum of the total incomes of the members of the family or household, 15 years of age and over).

Average Employment Income:

The weighted mean total employment income per unit of a particular group. (Employment income refers to the total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during the year previous to the Census date as wages and salaries, net income from non-farm self-employment and/or net farm income).

Average Census Family Income:

Refer to definition of "Average Income".

Average Private Household Income:

Refer to definition of "Average Income".

Economic Family:

A group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption. Persons living common-law are considered, for Census purposes, as now married.

Incidence of Low Income:

The incidence of low income is the percentage of family units below the low income cut-off points. On the basis of the total income of a family unit adjusted for federal Child Tax Credit, size of family limit and size of the area of residence, the position of each unattached individual and economic family is determined in relation to low income cut-offs based on the 1978 Family Expenditure Survey and updated by changes in the Consumer Price Index.

What is the Social Community Social Planning Council?

The Social Community Council is a community-based planning and research organization dedicated to:

- a) identifying and/or addressing issues of social concern to the local community;
- b) providing effective planning and coordination of the social and behavioral services available in the community.

What is the mission of the Council?

The organization is dedicated to encouraging, supporting and advancing social planning efforts in Great County, the Board of Directors has adopted the following mission statement:

"The Social Community Social Planning Council will work to enhance the quality of life for all citizens in Great County by facilitating effective planning in cooperation with an informed and involved community."

What are the goals of the Council?

The three goals of the Council are to:

- 1) inform - to encourage the development of a well-informed community;
- 2) participate - to facilitate effective community involvement in the decision-making process;
- 3) plan - to provide effective planning strategies in meeting the needs of the community.

What is the Council's funding?

The Council receives financial support from three sources:

- a) The County of Great (10 percent)

## APPENDIX "B"

### A BIT ABOUT...

#### THE BRANT COMMUNITY SOCIAL PLANNING COUNCIL

The Brant Community Social Planning Council is a newly-formed not-for-profit community organization dedicated to identifying and addressing issues of social concern to Brant County:

#### What is the Brant Community Social Planning Council?

The Social Planning Council is a community-based planning and research organization dedicated to:

- a) identifying and/or addressing issues of social concern to the Brant community; and,
- b) promoting effective planning and coordination of the social and related services delivered by local agencies.

#### What is the "mission" of the Council?

As an organization committed to encouraging, supporting and enhancing social planning efforts in Brant County, the Board of Directors has adopted the following mission statement:

"The Brant Community Social Planning Council will serve to enhance the quality of life for all citizens in Brant County by facilitating effective planning in conjunction with an informed and involved community."

#### What are the goals of the Council?

The three goals of the Council are to:

- a) Inform - to encourage the development of a well-informed community.
- b) Participate - to facilitate effective community involvement in the decision-making process.
- c) Plan - to promote effective planning strategies in meeting the needs of the community.

#### How is the Council funded?

The Council receives financial support from three sources:

- a) the County of Brant (12 percent)



- b) the City of Brantford (26 percent)
- c) the Ministry of Community and Social Services (62 percent) for the social research activities of the Council.

The Council's 1990/91 annual budget was \$68,100.

How is the Council managed?

The Council is managed by a 15-member Board of Directors (please refer to the attached list). Eight members of the Board are elected by local social service providers and seven members are appointed by the City of Brantford and County of Brant.

The membership of the Council is composed of a variety of non-profit social service providers in Brant and the appointed representatives of the City and County.

The daily affairs of the Council are overseen by its Executive Director.

What are the Council's current priorities?

The Council is currently addressing a number of priority issues identified by the Board of Directors. These priorities include:

- a) housing
- b) the development of a community data base
- c) the development of Council relationships to the community
- d) conducting social policy analysis
- e) the need for transportation services
- f) providing consultation time to the community

What services are available to the community?

The general types of services available through the Council include:

- a) planning assistance in the development and coordination of services or community projects.
- b) research assistance in the form of -
  - i) questionnaire design
  - ii) social survey techniques
  - iii) needs assessment
  - iv) self-evaluation
  - v) data base development
  - vi) social policy analysis
- c) community organization and development advice

- d) access to the Council's community data base and trends information.

How can the community participate in the work of the Council?

There are a number of ways local groups and individuals can participate in the activities of the Council, including:

- a) volunteering to serve on the Standing and Ad Hoc Committees of the Council.
- b) attending meetings of the Board of Directors as an observer.
- c) listing your not-for-profit organization as a Member of the Council; and,
- d) talking with Directors of the Board or staff regarding other possible involvements and projects.

If you have an interest in community issues or want to become involved in the work of the Council, we would welcome you to contact us at any time.

How can I contact the Council?

Please feel free to contact us. Our offices are located at:

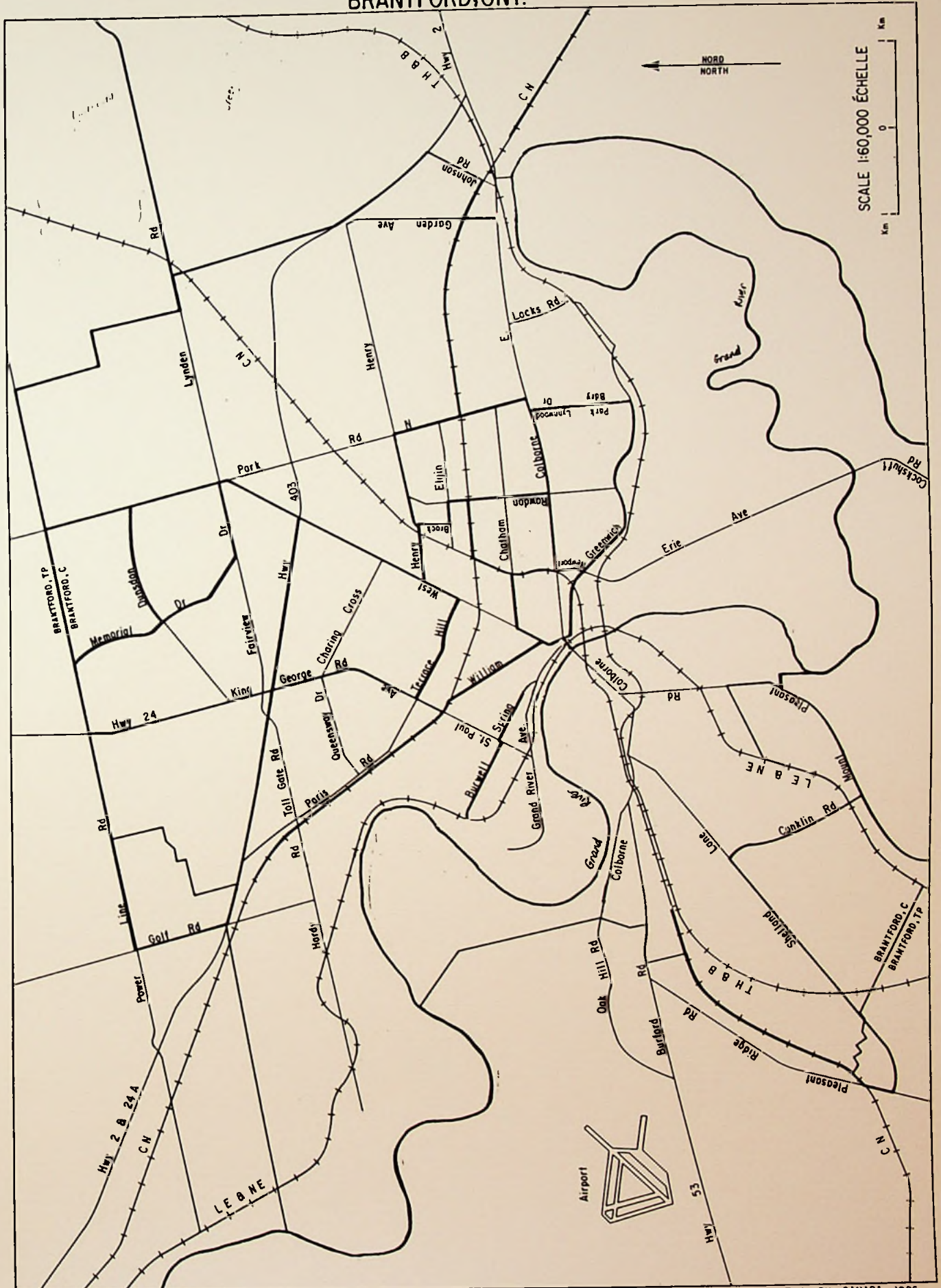
Eaton Market Square  
1 Market Street  
Suite 311  
Brantford, Ontario  
N3T 6C8  
Phone: (519) 754-1081

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Brant Community Social Planning Council  
Board of Directors (1990/91)

President	Roy Walsh
First Vice-President	Mabel Dougherty
Second Vice-President	Bill Sanderson
Treasurer	Deborah Ditchfield
Executive Member	Michael Flynn
Executive Member	Sally Munroe
Directors	Randy Covey Pat Duern Diehl Elkin Warne Emmott Karen George (ex-officio) Sherry Haines (advisor) Tom Lockyer Ginger Mitchell Bob Taylor * Paul Urbanowicz
Alternate	* Max Sherman
Secretary	Kim Van Louwe Executive Director

# BRANTFORD, ONT.



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