

WHERE RURAL AND URBAN MEET

LOOKING AT QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE TOWNSHIP OF NORTH DUMFRIES



Social Planning Council of Cambridge and North Dumfries

March 2006

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the 2006 paper *Where Rural and Urban Meet: Looking at Quality of Life in the Township of North Dumfries*. This paper is part of a series of four issue-specific documents that synthesize and reflect upon research related to key topics in our communities. While this paper looks at assets and challenges in the Township of North Dumfries, other papers explore the nonprofit sector in Cambridge, employment and training supports in Cambridge, and sustainable growth management concerns in our community.

These papers fall on the heels of a community-wide initiative called Moving Forward Together (MFT). Moving Forward Together was implemented by three local agencies: the Social Planning Council of Cambridge and North Dumfries (SPC), Volunteer and Information Cambridge, and the United Way of Cambridge and North Dumfries. One of the objectives of the project was to identify community priorities. To gather this information, project staff collected data from people who live and work in Cambridge and North Dumfries concerning the strengths and challenges in their community. To date, seven reports have been published that summarize what was learned.¹

The current paper attempts to paint a picture of life in the Township of North Dumfries, offering data drawn from MFT interviews, surveys, and focus groups as well as other published sources. The data deals with both the objective living conditions and the subjective well-being of community residents. While the sample was small (20 resident discussion group participants, 279 household survey

respondents, and 71 key informant respondents), this paper gives voice to the sentiments of at least some residents and stakeholders regarding the strengths and challenges in their community.

In recent years quality of life has become a topic of growing interest across the country. Although there is no universally agreed-upon definition, the following definition put forward by the Community Services Department of the City of Vancouver illustrates the multi-faceted nature of the concept:

*"Quality of life is the sum of factors that contribute to the social, environmental and economic well-being of citizens"*²

Different organizations and levels of government have developed various sets of indicators to track growth, development, and social well-being. The Federation of Canadian Municipalities has done extensive work around quality of life at both the city and community level. Their Quality of Life Reporting System (QOLRS) utilizes ten sets of indicators including measures relating to: community participation, employment, health, affordable housing, safety, education, the economy, the environment, financial security, and community and social infrastructure. Beginning with sixteen municipalities in 1999, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities' QOLRS has grown to include twenty municipalities which collectively represent 40 percent of Canada's total population.³

The following discussion is framed broadly around eight factors identified by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities as having an important influence on quality of life.

DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

Encompassing a land area of 187.22 square kilometres, the Township of North Dumfries is one of four rural townships in the Region of Waterloo.⁴ Originally part of a tract of land donated to the Six Nations people in the latter part of the 18th century, significant settlement first began in the 1820s. Many of the early settlers were Scottish immigrants, with a small number of Pennsylvanian Mennonites also making their home in the area. By 1834 the population was nearing 4,200 and the Township had a thriving economy based on agriculture.⁵

Population Growth

In recent years the Township of North Dumfries has experienced significant population growth. At the time of the 2001 Census, the township's population was 8,769, an increase of 12.2% since 1996. This rate of growth was higher than in the cities of Waterloo (11%), Cambridge (8.2%), and Kitchener (6.7%), and also higher than in the neighbouring townships of Wellesley (8.1%), Wilmot (7.5%), and Woolwich (5.1%). Comparative figures for Ontario and Canada over the same time period were 6% and 4% respectively.⁶

The population of North Dumfries is expected to continue to increase and will reach 10,010 by 2016.⁷ The driving factor behind this growth is the Township's proximity to southern Ontario's Technology Triangle, and to Highway 401 which has in recent years attracted increasing numbers of home buyers from other urban centres.

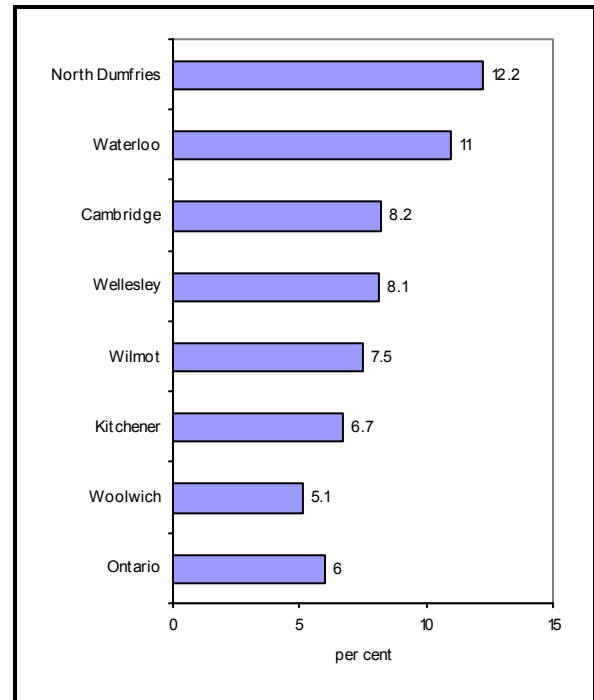
Geographic Distribution

The population is not evenly distributed across the Township. Traditionally the main settlement area has been in and around the Village of Ayr and, with plans for the construction of 600 to 900 additional homes beginning in 2006, this trend will continue⁸

Gender

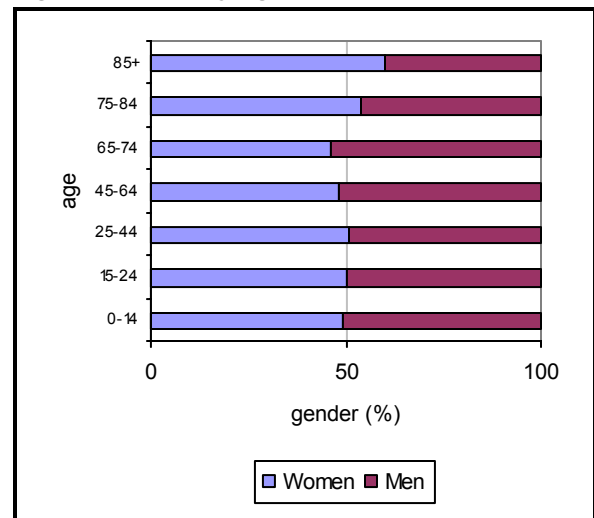
In 2001 the population was nearly equally split between males and females, except in the highest

Figure 1 Population Growth 1996-2001



Source: Region of Waterloo Statistical Profile: *Population and Households* December, 2003

Figure 2 Gender by Age



Source: Statistics Canada 2001 Census

age ranges where there were more females than males. This mirrored provincial trends.⁹

Age Distribution

Age distribution in the township (shown in Figure 3) differs from the distribution at the provincial level - the Township is home to relatively more youth and fewer seniors.

As in the rest of the province, these population characteristics are expected to change. Based on 2001 census-based population projections the proportion of youth will decrease and the proportion of older persons will increase. In fact, by 2016 nearly a third of the population will be age 55 or over.¹⁰

Diversity

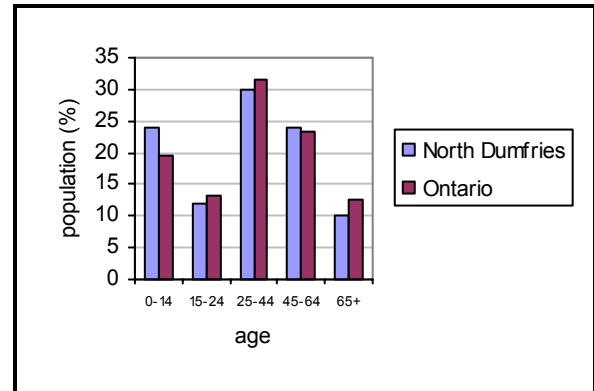
North Dumfries is a homogenous community. English is the mother tongue of 89% of the township's residents. The vast majority (97%) are Canadian citizens, many of them third generation or more. The largest segment of the population is of British origin. At the time of the 2001 Census, 32% of residents claimed some English origins, 25% some Scottish, 20% some German, 16% some Irish, 9% some Dutch, and 7% some French. Other ethnic origins comprised less than 5% of the population.¹¹

In 2001, visible minorities accounted for only 1% of the total population (down from 2% in 1996). In contrast, growth in the population of new Canadians has increased the ethnic and cultural diversity in neighbouring urban areas and in the province as a whole.¹²

Family Characteristics

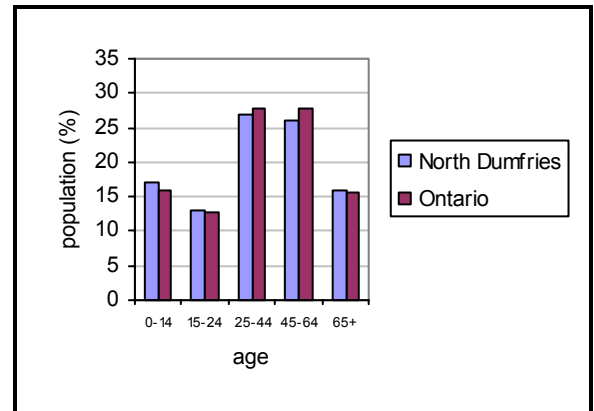
According to the 2001 Census, 45% of the households in North Dumfries have children (i.e. at least one child under 25). While the traditional family unit of mother, father, and children is by far the most common, there are signs that this is changing. The percentage of lone-parent families rose to 8% of all families in 2001 (up from 5% in 1996).¹³

Figure 3 Population by Age 2001



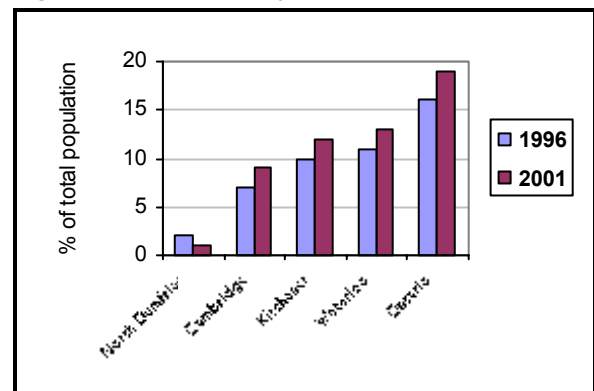
Source: Statistics Canada 2001 Census

Figure 4 Population Projections by Age 2016



Source: Burton, S. & Hare, S. (2005) *Moving Forward Together: Community Asset Inventory Report for Cambridge and North Dumfries* and the Ontario Investment Service Web site <http://www.2ontario.com>

Figure 5 Visible Minority Populations



Source: Statistics Canada 2001 Census and 1996 Census

COMMUNITY IDENTITY AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Community Identity

Community identity refers to “a common interest or an emotional attachment or sense of belonging to a geographic area”.¹⁴

A strong sense of community pride was evident in the answers given by respondents to the MFT household survey. On average, respondents had lived in the area for more than 16 years and the majority (84.8%) planned to stay for a number of years longer. There was general agreement that North Dumfries is a special place, people help each other when they have a problem, they feel a strong sense of belonging to their community, they work together on common goals, they can create change in the community, and those who are different from one another participate in community activities together.

Resident discussion groups provided further insight into what people hold dear about the community in which they live:

- Some participants shared a vision of the Township as a *place for young families*. Indeed, the 2001 Census shows that the largest population group in North Dumfries is in the 25 to 44 age range; the second largest is their 5 to 14-year-old children. Two out of three adults are married, and married-couple families are the most frequent family configuration.¹⁵
- Residents of Ayr valued the *sense of belonging* that comes from knowing others by name. They described their village as a friendly place where passers-by often wrap on store-front windows in greeting.
- Many appreciated *historical assets*, such as the churches and buildings in the downtown core.

- Various annual arts and cultural events were *highly valued*, most notably the Fresh Ayr Festival and the summer band concerts in Centennial Park. Both events are very well attended.

In general, residents are aware of the quality of life within their community and take pride in where they live. However, just as there are factors that draw people together, there are also factors that divide people and pull them apart:

- Some residents of Ayr worried that the *character of the community* is slowly changing. Although agriculture was the foundation of the local economy, most people today pursue other forms of livelihood. The availability of jobs in nearby urban areas together with in-migration of people from the Greater Toronto Area has created what is in effect a bedroom community with a resulting decrease in community attachment. As one long-time resident lamented, “People in the new subdivisions don’t get to know the community that well”.
- While there are five distinct settlement areas within the township boundaries, most activity has traditionally been centred in the Village of Ayr. The *absence of a gathering place* and the *concentration of programs and services in Ayr* are factors that have worked against the development of a sense of belonging among residents in the smaller settlement areas.

Civic Engagement

The majority of household survey respondents reported being actively engaged in the community: 93% voting in most elections, 77% participating in sports and recreational activities, and 54% involved in volunteer work.

Business leaders also support the community in a variety of ways. Of the 28 businesses polled during the MFT project, the majority made charitable

donations. Other ways of supporting the community included purchasing goods and services locally, giving employees time off for volunteer work, sharing skills and expertise, making materials and equipment available, and providing meeting space to community groups.

Despite these strengths, there are features of the community that can prevent civic engagement:

- There is a body of research that shows that education, economic factors and age can influence engagement and participation in rural communities. Typically the older, better educated residents with higher earnings are the most likely to be actively involved in community organizations or political parties.¹⁶ Data generated during the MFT project confirms this and, by extension, suggests that lower socioeconomic status acts as a barrier to community engagement and participation in North Dumfries.¹⁷

INCOME AND HOUSING

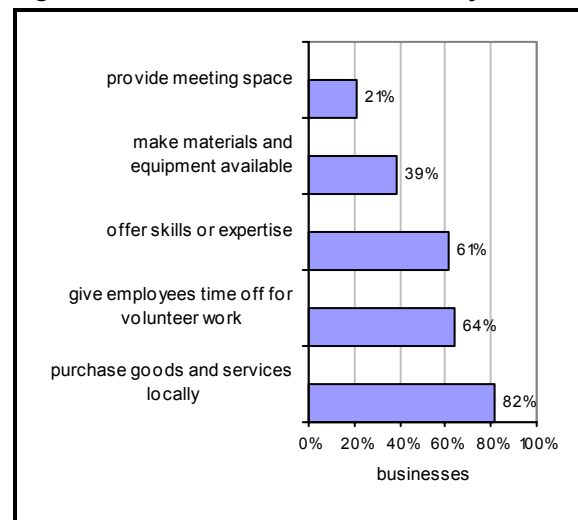
Income

Most people in North Dumfries live comfortably. The average family income is the highest in the region, and well above the provincial average.¹⁸ The employment rate is higher compared with the provincial average and the unemployment rate is lower. Only 5.7 percent of the population receives government transfer payments.¹⁹

Housing Supply

In 2001 there were 2,850 households in private dwellings. Ninety percent of all dwellings were owner-occupied, while 10% were rented. Single detached housing is by far the dominant form of housing in North Dumfries (89%). Other forms of housing include apartments of fewer than five stories (4%), semi-detached houses (3%), duplexes (2%), row houses (1%), and moveable dwellings (1%).²⁰ The cost of housing in North Dumfries is significantly higher than in the rest of the region. In 2001 the

Figure 6 Contributions to the Community



Source: Pye, A. (2005) *Moving Forward Together: Asset Surveys: A Description of Organizations that Serve Cambridge and North Dumfries*

Table 1 Average Net Family Income

Municipality	Average Net Family Income (\$)
Waterloo Region	63,703
Cambridge	62,313
Kitchener	59,103
North Dumfries	76,118
Waterloo	73,222
Wellesley	66,640
Wilmot	68,951
Woolwich	71,214

Source: Canada's Technology Triangle Inc. (2005) *Waterloo Region Community and Statistical Profile*, p.44

Table 2 Housing Costs

Housing Costs	North Dumfries	Region of Waterloo
Rental (average monthly payments)	\$660	\$693
Owner-Occupied (average monthly payments)	\$1040	\$938

Source: Statistics Canada 2001 Census

average value of a home was \$224,706 – which is higher than the surrounding cities and townships.²¹ New construction continues to focus on single detached housing.

Factors Affecting Housing Demand

There are a number of factors that may affect future housing demand:

- One indicator of housing affordability is the proportion of income spent on housing. The general rule of thumb is that housing payments should not exceed 30% of income. In 2000, 3% of renter households (80 households) and 11% of owner households (315 households) in North Dumfries spent 30% or more of their income on shelter costs.²²
- The percentage of lone-parent families was 8% in 2001, an increase from 5% in 1996.²³
- The population of North Dumfries is expected to age as the Baby Boomers grow older. In 2001, 19% of the population was age 55 and over. By 2016, the proportion will increase to 31%.²⁴

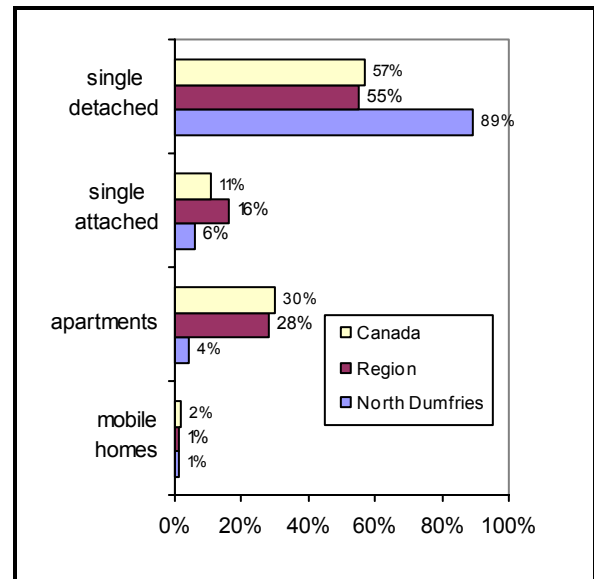
As the Township continues to grow and change, resident discussion group participants and key informant respondents both pointed to the need for more diverse housing options that first time home-buyers, non-traditional families, and seniors can afford.

COMMUNITY SUPPORTS AND BASIC SERVICES

Recreation and Leisure

Resident discussion group participants and key informants alike valued the many recreational opportunities that exist in the community both through the Parks and Recreation Department and a variety of volunteer-run sports organizations. Good summer and winter recreational activities are offered through Community Support Services of Ayr and North Dumfries. Public recreation facilities include

Figure 7 Existing Housing Stock



Source: Burton, S. & Hare, S. (2005) *Moving Forward Together: Community Asset Inventory Report for Cambridge and North Dumfries*, Natural Resources Canada, *Residential End-Use Model*, Ottawa, February 2005, and Region of Waterloo (undated) *Waterloo Region in the 21st Century: A Community Action Plan for Housing*.

the Queen Elizabeth Arena in Ayr and six local parks, as well as soccer fields and ball diamonds. The many hiking trails throughout the township are easily accessible by car.

The Parks and Recreation Department offers activities for both children and adults. Organized recreation is also available through 17 sports organizations in North Dumfries. A local church has provided the site for a new skateboard park. Private businesses operate a driving range, several local golf courses, and a curling rink.

In future, resident discussion group participants felt that recreation programs need to be expanded and diversified to better serve the needs of families, youth, and seniors. Facilities need to be wheelchair accessible. A new arena and/or community centre is seen as important in meeting the future recreation needs of residents.

While the community has begun to offer more youth-focused activities, youth want more options for places where they can ‘hang out’; a drop in centre is needed.

Social Services

Key informants identified a need for greater awareness of poverty in the community. To date, several organizations have recognized and responded to local need. Community Support Services of Ayr and North Dumfries operates a food closet and Neighbours Helping Neighbours collects food donations, prepares Christmas baskets, and offers financial aid. According to the most recent statistics from Community Support Services, requests for emergency food assistance have tripled in the four years the food closet has been in operation.²⁵

In addition to emergency food assistance, nonprofits provide a range of other services. Figure 8 is based on MFT asset survey responses and shows the areas of service reported by 28 nonprofits currently operating in the Township.

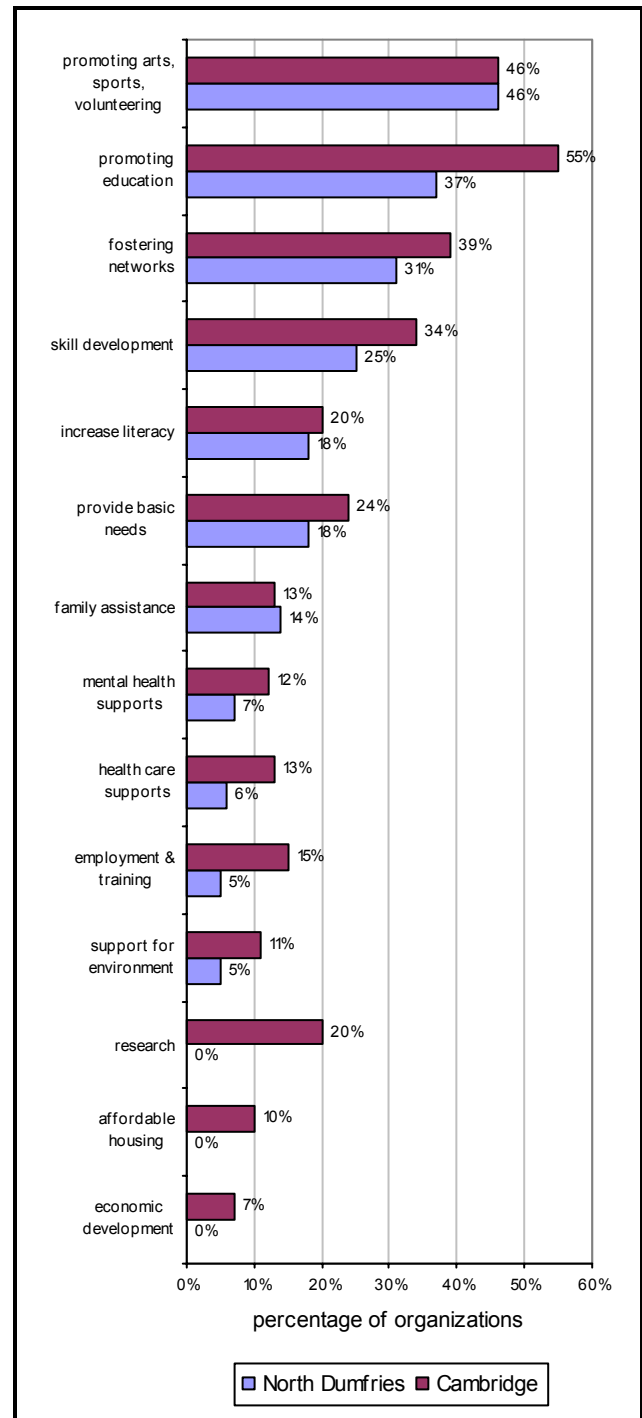
While many programs and services are being provided, gaps remain. Household survey respondents rated the lack of services and supports for youth as one of the most important issues facing the Township today. One trend noted by participants in the resident discussion groups is the rise in “latch-key kids”. Because their parents commute to work in other communities, an increasing number of children are being left on their own before and after school. There is a need for day-care centres or local programming to help reduce the number of these kids.

Lack of community support and outreach to the eastern part of the Township was reported as another important challenge.

Municipal Services

Opinions were mixed regarding municipal services. While resident discussion group participants felt basic services such as snow removal, garbage collection, and road maintenance were on par with larger urban centres, household survey respondents ranked road conditions and maintenance among the top five issues in the Township.

Figure 8 Programs and Services Provided by Nonprofits



Source: Pye, A. (2005). *Moving Forward Together: Asset Surveys: A Description of Organizations That Serve Cambridge and North Dumfries.*

EDUCATION

As defined by Statistics Canada, illiteracy refers to those who have less than a grade 9 education. On the whole, North Dumfries residents benefit from above-average education. Only 7.9% of residents had less than a grade nine education, compared to 12.4% in the Region of Waterloo. 71.6% had a high school diploma or more, which is higher than the Region of Waterloo's rate of 67.7%.²⁶

Indeed, according to resident discussion group participants, a major strength of the Township lies in the educational opportunities that exist. The three local elementary schools provide a good learning environment for students. The two universities and community college that lie within an hour's driving distance offer further educational opportunities in a range of disciplines including arts, science, business, humanities, and the skilled trades. Figure 10 shows the educational attainment of Township residents 20 years of age and over.²⁷

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMY

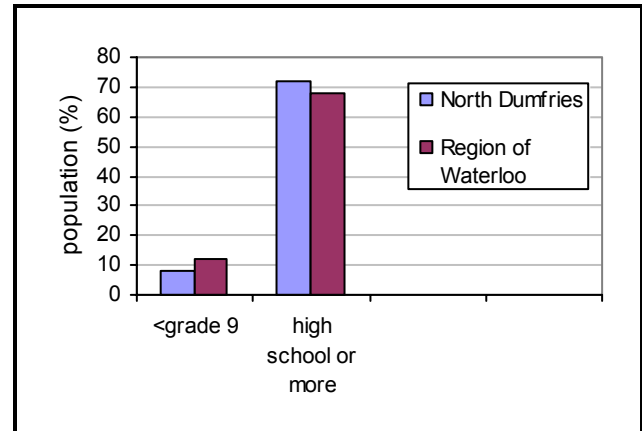
To accompany the Township's high incomes relative to the rest of the region, unemployment remains low. In 2001, 3.1% of the labour force in North Dumfries was unemployed, compared with 5.3% in the Region.²⁸

Between 1996 and 2016 the number of people employed is expected to increase by 49.5% to approximately 4,570 persons.²⁹

Manufacturing

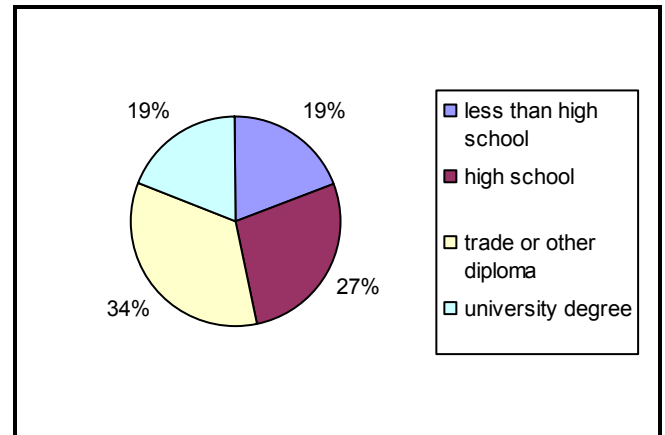
As in the rest of the region, the manufacturing sector is the largest employer. In 2001 this sector employed nearly a third of the labour force.³⁰ In view of recent global trends, resident discussion group participants expressed concern over the impact that a plant closure would have on the local economy.

Figure 9 Education Statistics for Population Over 25



Source: Statistics Canada 2001 Census

Figure 10 Educational Attainment of Those Aged 20 Years +



Source: Statistics Canada 2001 Census

Retail

Resident discussion group participants noted that more businesses have opened up in downtown Ayr in recent years. They also noted the difficulty of encouraging people to shop locally. There was a strong feeling that more needs to be done to encourage people to come downtown and downtown improvement was identified as one of the issues of topmost importance. Citizens want to see a long-term vision for the downtown core.

Agriculture

Even though agriculture accounts for only 6% of the labour force, North Dumfries boasts 8% of the province’s farms, 11% of total provincial acreage, and 12.5% of total gross farm receipts.³¹ Resident discussion group participants lamented that, increasingly, young people are moving away from the area because they don’t want to farm and the availability of other jobs is low.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Resident discussion group participants valued the picturesque setting along the Nith River, and the many ponds, parks, walkways and trails in the area. They expressed pride in a clean, healthy environment and indicated that as growth continues the challenge will be to keep it this way.

“Aggregates are literally the foundation of our economy and society. In Ontario, aggregates are used in greater quantities than any other natural resource – averaging more than 140 million tonnes in the past ten years.”

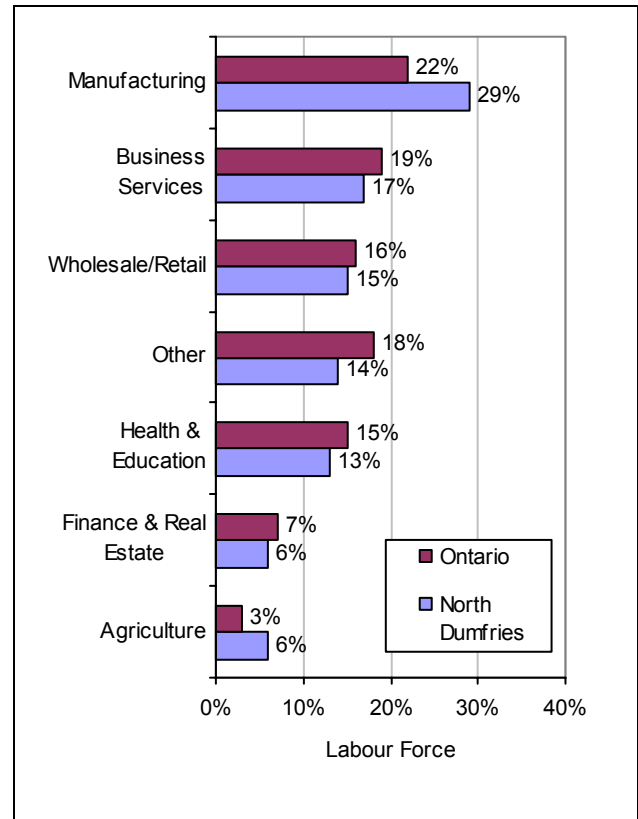
Source: The Aggregate Producers’ Association of Ontario

Participants highlighted the need to balance environmental protection and economic development. As a case in point they raised concerns about the potential impact of the gravel pits in the area. While acknowledging the importance of aggregates to the local economy, residents voiced their concern that as production continues to increase water quality will decrease and farmland will be lost. Traffic noise and dust from gravel trucks were identified as additional problems

Transportation

The automobile is the predominant mode of transportation in North Dumfries. Future projections predict that the population will continue to increase – a trend that will lead to increased traffic, vehicular emissions, and air pollution.³²

Figure 10 Labour Force by Industry 2001



Source: Statistics Canada 2001 Census

Table 3 Agriculture Profile

	North Dumfries	Waterloo Region
Total Number of Farms	117	1,444
Total Area of Farms (hectares)	10,145	91,378
Total Farm Capital	\$165,754,341	\$1,386,845,041
Total Gross Receipts	\$ 47,765,239	\$ 379,601,661

Source: Statistics Canada 2001 Agriculture Community Profiles

Besides the environmental concerns, demographic trends suggest that the automobile alone will not be sufficient to meet the future transportation needs of township residents. Resident discussion group participants reported that MobilityPLUS – North Dumfries, the specialized transit service recently introduced for older adults and people with disabilities, is appreciated and well used. Alternatives such as this will become increasingly important as the population ages.

Growth Management

Growth management is an important issue for residents of the township. Expansion within North Dumfries and encroachment by other communities were both identified as community challenges.

As the Township continues to experience growth pressure from surrounding urban areas (especially from Kitchener), there is a need to do better planning than in the past and to take action to preserve the natural environment and rural lifestyle.

As the Village of Ayr continues to grow the challenge will be to maintain the small-town atmosphere and preserve the historic character of the downtown.

Recycling

The overwhelming majority of household survey respondents (92%) reported that they actively reduce their impact on the environment.

PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY HEALTH

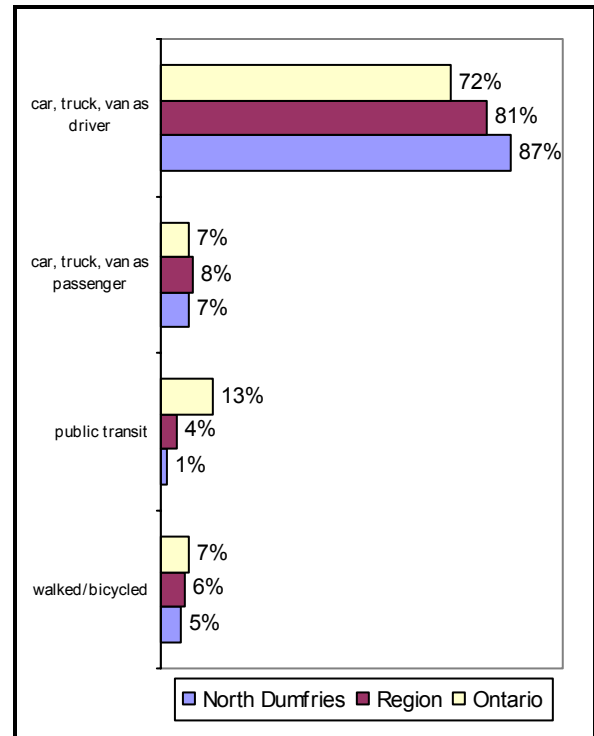
Health care was identified as the top issue presently facing the township. A shortage of doctors and access to health facilities are both major challenges. While resident discussion group participants were pleased that a doctor and nurse practitioner are now available and a new Community Health Centre is coming to Ayr, they want to continue to improve the level of health care services throughout the Township.

Table 4 Top Ten Producing Municipalities (rounded to nearest million tonnes)

Municipality	2001 Production	1996 Production
City of Ottawa	10.1	6.1
Town of Milton	8.8	8.6
City of Burlington /Town of Halton Hills	7.0	3.7
City of Kawartha Lakes	6.4	6.0
City of Hamilton	6.0	4.0
Puslinch Township	5.5	3.2
Township of Uxbridge	5.0	3.3
Town of Caledon	4.9	3.5
Municipality of Clarington	4.7	3.1
Township of North Dumfries	3.7	2.9
Total	62.1	44.4

Source: Aggregate Producers' Association of Ontario. (2001). *Mineral Aggregates of Ontario Production Statistics 2001*

Figure 11 Mode of Transportation to Work



Source: Statistics Canada 2001 Census

Substance abuse was identified as a moderate issue and workshops such as the recent drug awareness seminar were felt to benefit the area.

The population of North Dumfries is expected to age as the Baby Boomers grow older. In 2001, 19% of the population was age 55 and over. By 2016, the proportion will increase to 31%.

Source: Professional Browser 1987-2002. www.beyond2020.com. Statistics Canada, Census 2001 and Beyond 2020, Release 6.1

Resident discussion group participants expressed concern over the lack of supports for an ageing population. As an example, there are presently no long-term care facilities in the Township of North Dumfries. Seniors needing long-term care must move to nearby urban centres, and lose important support networks such as church, neighbours, family, and friends. A nursing home would allow seniors to stay in the area longer.

PERSONAL SAFETY

Crime

The cities and townships of Waterloo Region are claimed to be among the safest in Ontario.³³ Based on police statistics, the rate of violent crime in the Region of Waterloo is lower than in the province overall, and the rate of property crime is somewhat higher.

While acknowledging some problems with vandalism, theft and drugs, there was a high sense of safety among township residents. Nearly all (97%) of the resident survey respondents felt safe or very safe in the community.

Accidents

Participants in the resident discussion groups reported challenges related to trucks in the area, such as speeding and safety issues for children

during bus collection. More safety precautions need to be taken to prevent traffic injuries.

As well, street racing, an extremely dangerous pastime, is growing in popularity.

Greenspace

Resident discussion group participants observed that some community parks are poorly maintained and facilities such as playground equipment need to be upgraded, especially in the eastern part of the township.

Table 5 Comparative Crime Rates 2004

Crime	Waterloo Region	Ontario
Violent Crime rate per 100,000 people	671	755
Property Crime rate per 100,000 people	3904	3013

Source: Waterloo Regional Police Service 2004 Annual Report and Statistics Canada's *The Daily*, Thursday, July 25, 2005.

WHAT WE'VE LEARNED

The main characteristics of the Township can be summarized by the following points:

- The population is growing, and at a rate higher than rural areas in other parts of the region.
- The driving factor behind growth is the Township's proximity to southern Ontario's Technology Triangle, and to Highway 401.
- North Dumfries is a homogenous community. English is the mother tongue of the majority of township residents. The largest segment of the population is of British origin.
- The population is relatively young, with proportionately more youth and fewer seniors than in the rest of the province. The number of youth is expected to decrease and the share of older persons to increase.

Theme	Challenge	What Can Be Done
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ shortage of doctors and health care facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ improve the level of health care services ▪ establish a long-term care facility in the Township
Community Supports/Basic Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ lack of services for youth ▪ lack of services for seniors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ introduce more youth-focused activities ▪ introduce more services for seniors ▪ ensure activities are affordable and easily accessible ▪ expand programs and services beyond the village of Ayr
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ limited transportation options ▪ road conditions and maintenance ▪ traffic safety ▪ loss of natural resources ▪ urban sprawl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ introduce more transportation options, especially for youth and seniors ▪ plan for future growth
Employment and Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ attracting business ▪ unemployment ▪ low wages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ develop a long-term vision for the downtown core ▪ ensure better access to employment opportunities, especially for youth
Income and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ shortage of affordable housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ develop more housing options
Community Identity/ Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ discrimination ▪ access to cultural activities ▪ preservation of heritage buildings or features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ increase the feeling of belonging, especially for newcomers ▪ increase people's awareness of existing cultural events, recreational resources, and volunteer opportunities ▪ develop new community-building activities

- While the traditional family unit is by far the most common, the percentage of lone-parent families is increasing.
- Visible minorities are decreasing; this is in contrast to neighbouring urban areas and the Province as a whole.

MAJOR STRENGTHS

- a strong regional economy
- a highly educated population
- a substantial level of community involvement
- good educational opportunities
- a high level of community identity, at least in some parts of the township and for long-time residents

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

Challenges and opportunities are summarized in Table 6.

OUR NEXT STEPS

Based on the information in this paper, the Social Planning Council will forward copies of this paper to appropriate governing, policy and funding bodies for use in their planning and programming decisions. These include:

- The Rural Secretariat
- the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food
- the Regional Municipality of Waterloo
 - Social Services Department
 - Planning, Housing & Community Services Department
 - Transportation & Environmental Services Department
 - Public Health Department

- the Wellington-Waterloo Community Futures Development Corporation
- Waterloo Wellington Local Health Integration Network
- Community Care Access Centre of Waterloo Region
- The Township of North Dumfries
- Moving Forward Together implementing partners and members of the Community Partnership Committee (CPC)
- Community Home Support
- as well as other local organizations, such as the employment facilitation group-Cambridge and North Dumfries.

¹These reports can be downloaded from the Moving Forward Together website: www.movingforwardtogether.ca

² City of Vancouver. (2004). *Quality of life: General information*. Retrieved from <http://199.175.219.1/commsvcs/socialplanning/initiatives/fcm/index.htm>

³ Federation of Canadian Municipalities. (undated). Quality of life reporting system. Retrieved from <http://www.fcm.ca/english/qol/qol.html>

⁴ Statistics Canada. (2001). *Community Profiles*. Retrieved from <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/profil01/PlaceSearchForm1.cfm>

⁵ Region of Waterloo. (undated). *Historic place names of Waterloo County: North Dumfries Township*. Retrieved from <http://www.region.waterloo.on.ca/web/region.nsf/c56e308f49bfeb7885256abc0071ec9a/86d9f78b4d3d5e2785256e0500661f9c!OpenDocument>

⁶ Statistics Canada, op. cit.

⁷ Burton, S. and Hare, S. (2005, May). *Moving Forward Together: Community asset inventory report for Cambridge and North Dumfries*. Cambridge, ON: Social Planning Council of Cambridge and North Dumfries, Volunteer and Information Cambridge & United Way of Cambridge and North Dumfries, p.11.

⁸Waterloo Region District School Board. (2005, February 21). *Report to the Committee of the Whole*. Retrieved from: http://corp.wrdsb.on.ca/boardreports/Report_Feb_21_05_without_ap.pdf

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