



Haldimand County
Ward Boundary Review

Introductory Council Workshop May 28, 2024



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Introduction to the 2024 Ward Boundary Review





Focus on Haldimand County



Next Steps and Discussion



Key Questions





- How does the present electoral arrangement for Haldimand County measure up?
- Do the current wards deliver **fair representation**, **conducive to good governance**?
- What are the goals of a Ward Boundary Review?
- What information does Council need to make an informed decision?



Why Undertake the Review?

Prepare Council to consider and discuss whether to maintain the existing ward boundaries or pursue an alternative arrangement.

Objectives of the Review

Fair Representation

Reviewing electoral arrangements can help ensure equal representation and give communities an equitable voice in decision-making processes.

Consider Population and Demographic Changes

A review can align boundaries, reflect population shifts, and better serve evolving community distribution and interests.

Improve Democracy

An independent review promotes transparency and accountability, bolstering trust in the democratic system, and increasing civic engagement.

Website Materials and Interactive Tools



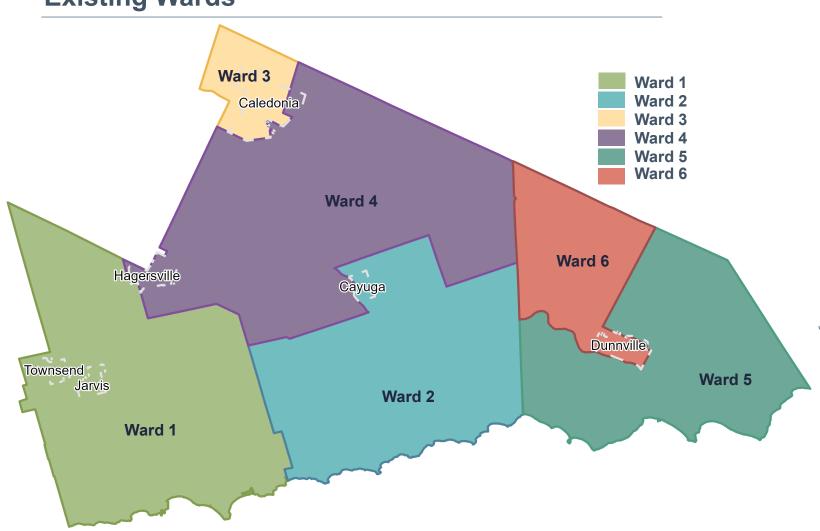
Educational Videos





Existing Wards





Ward	Communities	Area (sq. Km)
1	Townsend, Jarvis	311.16
2	Cayuga	252.74
3	Caledonia	41.06
4	Hagersville, Caledonia*	354.53
5	Rural Dunnville	210.32
6	Dunnville	100.53

*indicates portion of the community located within the ward boundary



Legislative Basis

Ontario's *Municipal Act, 2001* authorizes a local municipality to:

Change the size of the Council

- Requirement that there be a minimum of five members, including the head of Council
- No appeal rights associated with executing this authority

Determine how Council (other than the Mayor) will be elected

- May be elected by general vote, wards, or any combination of a general vote and wards
- No appeal rights associated with executing this authority

Divide or re-divide the municipality into wards or dissolve the existing wards

A by-law adopted by Council is subject to appeal rights



The *Municipal Elections Act, 1996* standardizes key elements:

- Date of elections
- Term of office
- Eligibility

Next
Municipal
Election
October 26,
2026

Deadline
for Passing
Bylaw
December 31,
2025



Guiding Principles



Overriding Principle of "Effective Representation"



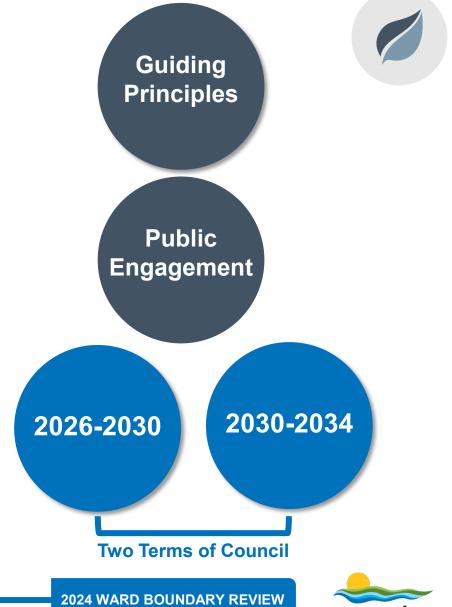
Balancing the present and future population distribution among the wards



Respecting established neighbourhoods and communities (Communities of Interests)



Respecting geographical features and the defining natural and infrastructure boundaries







Changing Communities



- Municipalities must navigate population growth, shifting demographics, and changing community needs.
- Outdated electoral arrangements, including electoral systems and governance structures, may lead to unequal representation and make it challenging for elected officials to best serve the varied and changing needs of communities.
- It is a standard municipal practice to review services considered "necessary or desirable" and organizational arrangements to deliver them the structure of the body that makes authoritative decisions (the Council) should also be reviewed from time to time.









Focus on Haldimand County

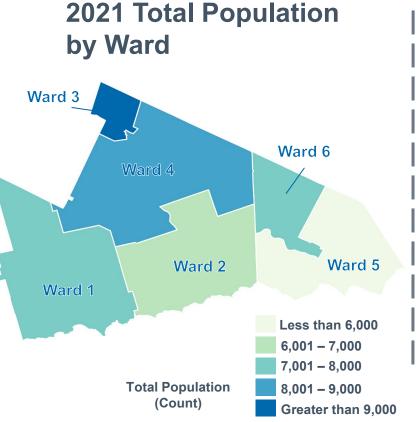
Population and Growth



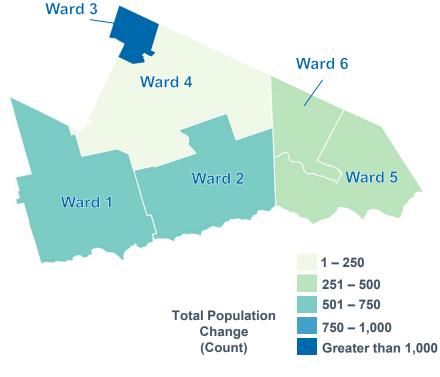


2011 – 2021 Total Haldimand Population Change











Focus on Haldimand County

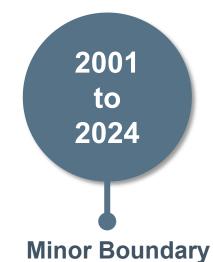
Past, Present and Future





Haldimand County was established (Haldimand Act, 1999)

Six wards were established with a Mayor elected at large



Adjustments
Made to reflect
changes related to
urban boundary
changes, largely
unchanged







Next Municipal Election

Any adjusted ward boundaries would be in effect for the October 26, 2026 Municipal Election



Focus on Haldimand County

Haldimand County Council Composition and Representation in Cities





Mayor

Elected at-large as the head of Council



6 Ward Councillors

Elected by ward as a local representative

2021 Population	Area (sq.km)	Council Members	Avg. Population per Member
67,490	1,597.68	9	7,499
55,750	81.16	15	3,717
55,071	247.15	9	6,119
52,662	315.53	11	4,787
49,216	1,270.34	7	7,031
47,845	61.50	11	4,350
46,705	56.46	7	6,672
42,840	35.61	9	4,760
39,474	817.66	11	3,589
50,784	498	10	5,391
	67,490 55,750 55,071 52,662 49,216 47,845 46,705 42,840 39,474	67,490 1,597.68 55,750 81.16 55,071 247.15 52,662 315.53 49,216 1,270.34 47,845 61.50 46,705 56.46 42,840 35.61 39,474 817.66	2021 Population Area (sq.km) Members 67,490 1,597.68 9 55,750 81.16 15 55,071 247.15 9 52,662 315.53 11 49,216 1,270.34 7 47,845 61.50 11 46,705 56.46 7 42,840 35.61 9 39,474 817.66 11

^{*} Single-tier municipalities

Council Members include head of Council and Regional/County Councillors where applicable.



Next Steps

Project Timelines and Activities





Introductory Workshop

Introduce Consultant Team

Provide background information

Stimulate discussion

Interview and engage with Members of Council

Summer 2024

Information Collection

Collect core review themes and key considerations

Prepare Background Papers

Engage community and stakeholders

Fall 2024

Reflection and Evaluation

Reflect on collected information

Evaluate existing ward boundaries

Explore alternatives

Fall/ Winter 2024

Recommendations and Report

Engage community and stakeholders

Present alternative options

Prepare and deliver recommendations to Council



Next Steps

Interviews with Council



Consider the following questions:

- What are the strongest attributes of the present wards?
- What are the weakest attributes of the present wards?
- Which of the guiding principles would you personally see as a priority during the Ward Boundary Review?
 - Which, in your mind, is least important?
- Are there areas of the County that appear to be under-represented or over-represented?

