

2006 Census Research Paper Series



#3 – Aging Population Trends in Northern Ontario: 2001 to 2006

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Prepared for the Local Boards of Northern Ontario



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background to the Report:

This study has been prepared for the 5 Local Training and Adjustment Boards in Northern Ontario and the Algoma Workforce Investment Committee. Due to the particular economic conditions in Northern Ontario, it is very important for the Northern Boards to properly understand the demographic trends occurring in their region. This is the third research report in a series that examines the current trends in Northern Ontario using data from the 2006 Census. Based on concerns expressed in the Trends, Opportunities, and Priorities (TOP) Reports, this report attempts to examine aging population trends.

Methodology:

This report is based on newly released data from the 2006 Census as prepared by Statistics Canada. Data is also used from other census years as compiled by Statistics Canada. The main measure of population aging used in this report is the percentage of people over 65 years of age in a given population.

Findings:

The analysis of the 2006 Census data for age has shown us several important facts about the age structure and the aging population in Northern Ontario. Most of these are a continuation of trends found in the 2001 data. They are as follows:

- The age structure of Northern Ontario continues to differ from Ontario
- Younger age categories in Northern Ontario decreased while older age categories increased
- The percentage of the population 65 years and older is continues to be high in Northern Ontario
- The percentage of the population 65 years and older continues to increase at a more rapid rate than for Ontario

In addition to the above observations, analysis of percentages of people 65 years of age and older within Northern Ontario shows:

- Aboriginal communities continue to have the lowest percentages of people 65 years of age or older
- The District of Parry Sound has the highest percentage of people 65 years of age or older while the District of Kenora has the lowest.
- The percentage of people 65 years of age and over is increasing rapidly throughout Northern Ontario but especially in Greater Sudbury and the District of Algoma

Section One: Introduction

1.1 Background to the Report

This study has been prepared for the 5 Local Training and Adjustment Boards in Northern Ontario and the Algoma Workforce Investment Committee. The Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound Local Training and Adjustment Board (Local Board #20), the Sudbury and Manitoulin Workforce Partnerships Board (Local Board #21), the Far Northeast Training Board (Local Board #23), the North Superior Training Board (Local Board #24) and the Northwest Training and Adjustment Board (Local Board #25) are among the 21 Local Training and Adjustment Boards established in Ontario in 1994.¹ These Boards were created to assist in assessing the workforce development needs and issues of each area. Each Local Board Area is made up of representatives of the key labour market partner groups; primarily business and labour, but also including educators and trainers, Aboriginal groups, women, persons with disabilities, francophones, racial minorities and youth. The Boards are sponsored by the Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities.

The 2001 Census Research Series produced by the Northern Boards from 2002 to 2004 showed that Northern Ontario is a region undergoing important transformations. Economic growth in Northern Ontario has been significantly less than the provincial average since the 1970s. Since workforce development is seen as crucial to economic development by most people in the region, Local Boards are therefore necessarily involved in economic development discussions. Population and demographic trends are an indicator of economic development. These trends also have an important impact on future development decisions. It, therefore, becomes very important for the Local Boards of Northern Ontario to understand what trends exist in their region.

This is the third research report in a series that examines the current trends in Northern Ontario using data from the 2006 Census. The first report analyzed the general population trends following release of that data in March, 2007. The second report looks at trends in youth out-migration using the 2006 Census data released in July, 2007. Using this same age group data, this report looks at the extent to which the population of Northern Ontario is aging. It compares trends found in the 2006 data with trends identified in the report which examined the issue using 2001 data.²

Section Two: Background to the Issue in Northern Ontario

2.1 Introduction to Northern Ontario

Northern Ontario comprises more than 88% of the land mass of Ontario but represents only 6.5% of the total population of the province (2006 Census). This percentage represents a decrease from 6.9% in 2001. As the region has no legislated boundaries, the definition of the region varies, especially as concerns its southern border. Currently, for the purpose of programming and statistical analysis, the provincial government has defined Northern Ontario as comprising the City of Greater Sudbury and the following districts: Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay, Algoma, Cochrane, Manitoulin, Sudbury, Timiskaming, Nipissing, and Parry Sound. In 2000, the Ontario government decided to also include the Muskoka District Municipality in its definition of Northern Ontario. This inclusion was somewhat problematic in that the socio-economic characteristics of the Muskoka District Municipality differ from that of the other districts in Northern Ontario. In 2004 the government changed the definition to once again to exclude the Muskoka District Municipality. For the purposes of FedNor programming, the federal government continues to include the Muskoka District Municipality in its operational definition of Northern Ontario. In the 2001 Census Research Series, the Muskoka District Municipality was included in statistics relating to Northern Ontario. Due to the recent change in definition by the provincial government, 2006-based reports will exclude the area from statistics relating to Northern Ontario.³ Comparisons between the data presented in the previous report need to take this change in definition into account. The Muskoka district will however be included in statistics related to the Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound Local Training and Adjustment Board (Board #20).

The history of continuous settlement by non-indigenous peoples in Northern Ontario is relatively recent when compared to the rest of Ontario. Settlement in earnest started with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the late 1870s and 1880s. This was soon followed by the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk and National Transcontinental Railways. Most non-Aboriginal communities in the region were initially railway towns.

Following the building of the railways, the region's growth was driven primarily by the forest industry and by mining. The development of communities was, for the most part, undertaken by large resource extraction corporations based outside the region rather than by local entrepreneurs. This fact has meant that the social and economic structure of this region exhibits several unique characteristics.⁴

The first of these characteristics relates to an overdependence on natural resource exploitation. This has meant a high degree of vulnerability to resource depletion, world commodity prices, corporate policy changes, the boom and bust cycles of the resource industries, changes in the Canadian exchange rate, and changes in government policies regarding Northern Ontario.⁵

The second characteristic is a high degree of dependency on external forces. The fact that most communities were developed by outside interests means that local entrepreneurship has been more limited than in other areas. This has served as a barrier to the cultivation of an

entrepreneurial culture in these communities. This dependence is also seen in the area of political decision-making. Unlike most areas of Ontario, Northern Ontario is made up of districts instead of counties. Unlike counties, districts do not have regional governments. Northern Ontario is unique in Ontario in that unlike the counties of Southern Ontario there is no regional government serving as an intermediary between the provincial government and municipalities.⁶

While all communities in the region share some common characteristics, Northern Ontario can be divided internally into three different types of communities:

Small and Medium-sized cities - Northern Ontario includes 5 cities with over 40,000 inhabitants. They are, in order of size, Sudbury (157,857), Thunder Bay (109,140), Sault Ste. Marie (74,948), North Bay (53,966), and Timmins (42,997).⁷ While these centres are heavily dependent on resource industries they are also relatively diversified in that they tend to be important centres for health, education, and other services for the outlying regions.

Resource Dependent Communities - The vast majority of the remaining non-Aboriginal communities in the region are resource dependent communities, or single industry towns, which share many distinct characteristics.⁸ These communities are smaller and less diversified economically than the small and medium-sized cities. They are much more directly dependent on resource industries.

Aboriginal Communities - The region of Northern Ontario is unique in terms of its large number of Aboriginal communities. The Aboriginal population makes up almost 8 percent of the region's population.⁹ The population in the area of the region north of the 50th parallel is almost entirely made up of these communities. Of all the communities in the region, Aboriginal communities face the greatest number of social and economic challenges.

2.2 An Aging Population

Census statistics for 2001 showed that Canada's population was aging. The median age of the country, that age where exactly one-half the population is older and one-half is younger, was 37.6 years in 2001, the highest it had ever been.¹⁰ This represents an increase in 2.3 years from 1996. Canada's median age has been rising since 1966 when the baby boom of the post-World War 2 years came to an end. In 1966 the median age of the Canadian population was 25.4 years. Compared to other wealthy countries of the world, Canada was average in terms of its median age: it was younger than some and older than others.

The census data for 2006 show that these trends are continuing.¹¹ In 2006, Canada's median age increased to 39.5 years. While this is the highest it has ever been, the increase between 2001 and 2006 slowed somewhat from the increase seen between 1996 and 2001. This reduction in the rate of population aging can be partially accounted for by increased immigration.

The aging of Canada's population is largely due to two reasons: a decline in birth rates, and an

increase in life expectancy.¹² In the first instance, the birth rates, averaging 1.6 children per woman over the past 30 years, is currently below replacement levels. In the second instance, Canadians now live longer. Average ages are now considerably higher than they were in previous census years.

The aging of Canada's population has important impacts on the economy, workforce, social services, health care services, and training. While there are many indicators used to measure

The aging of Canada's population, one that is often used is one that also demonstrates the implications of this aging population for society as a whole - the percentage of the population 65 years of age and over. This is still the age that many individuals retire from the paid workforce and, as such, face a transformation of their lifestyle. This transformation has a serious impact on the communities and regions where they live.

The percentage of Canada's population 65 years of age and over, at 13.7%, is at its highest level ever. This represents an increase from 2001 when this percentage was 13%. While Canada's population is aging, it is important to understand that relative to most developed countries in the world, Canada's population is still young. Figure 1 shows the percentage of the population 65 years of age and over for Canada, Ontario, and other countries in the world. While Canada's ratio of people 65 and over is higher than the United States' ratio of 12.3%, Canada and Ontario, at 13.7% and 13.6%, have percentages of people 65 and over that are less than most other G8 countries.

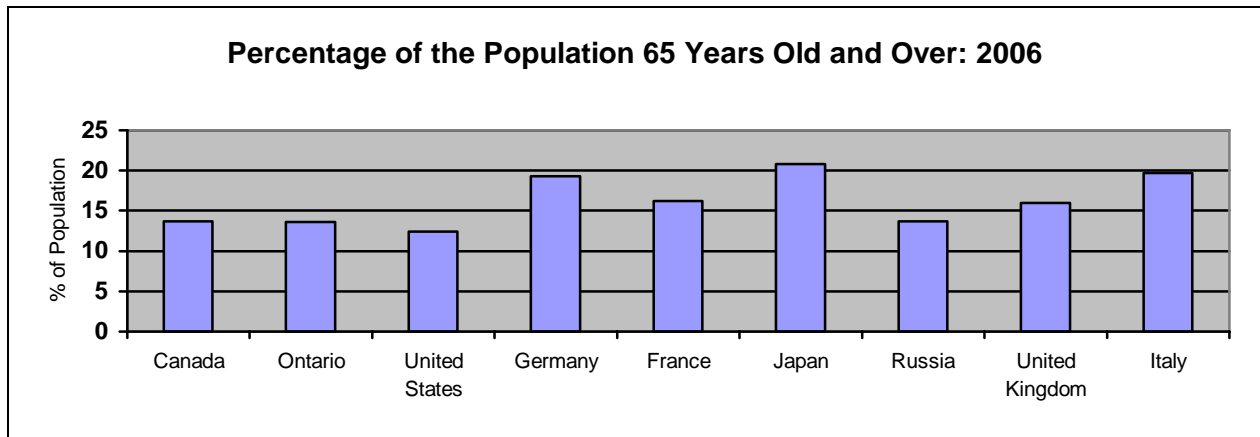


Figure 1: Source: Statistics Canada. Portrait of the Canadian Population in 2006, by Age and Sex, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-551-XIE, 2007, p. 9.

Several other trends were identified in the initial analysis of age data done by Statistics Canada. One of importance to our investigation of Northern Ontario's situation is that Canada's urban areas had a much larger young working-age population; individuals aged 20 to 44, than rural areas.¹³ Another is that rural areas tend to have older populations. According to Statistics Canada these urban-rural differences in aging rates are due to "internal migration of young adults, who often leave the rural areas in their late teens or early twenties to pursue their education or find

work in urban areas, and to international immigration, which is heavily concentrated in large urban centres”.¹⁴

2.3 An Aging Population in Northern Ontario

If this is the situation in Canada, how does Northern Ontario compare? This section looks at the conditions prior to 2006. That Northern Ontario has a rapidly aging population has been noted in many of the Environmental Scans produced by the Training Boards in Northern Ontario in the late 1990s. It was also highlighted in the Regional Outlook of the Northern Ontario Training Boards for the year 2000.¹⁵

The 2000 Regional Outlook observed that the combined result of a slow population growth, a lack of new immigrants, and continued youth out-migration had meant that the population of Northern Ontario was aging more rapidly than the nation or the province as a whole. It also pointed out that this was problematic for the region because for most of its history, Northern Ontario had had a population younger than the provincial average. Most of the communities in the region were constructed to serve the needs of a young population and not an older one.

The Regional Outlook also noted that the Aboriginal population of the region was much younger than the non-Aboriginal population and this fact tended to skew figures for the region as a whole. Those districts with the highest percentage of Aboriginals tended to have the youngest populations. The Aboriginal population was younger for two main reasons: they had had higher birth rates recently and, because of social and health conditions in their communities, they tended to die earlier. Finally, the report noted that the highest percentages of elderly are found in the “cottage country” districts of Parry Sound and Muskoka.

Our report on aging in the 1996 to 2001 census period highlighted similar trends. The report noted that the age structure of Northern Ontario in 2001 was different from that of Ontario as a whole and that the difference in age structure increased substantially from 1996 to 2001. In particular, the data indicated that the older age groups in Northern Ontario increased rapidly as a percentage of the population. Likewise, analysis showed that the median age of CMAs in Northern Ontario was high in 2001 compared to other CMAs in Canada and that the median age in the region’s CMAs had increased substantially from 1996 to 2001. Following this the report underlined that the percentage of the population 65 years and older was high in the region and that this percentage was increasing rapidly.

In addition to the above observations, analysis of percentages of people 65 years of age and older within Northern Ontario showed that Aboriginal communities had the lowest percentages of people 65 years of age or older, that the Muskoka District Municipality and the District of Parry Sound were the districts with the highest percentage of people 65 years of age or older, and that the percentage of people 65 and over was increasing rapidly throughout Northern Ontario but especially in Greater Sudbury and the District of Algoma.

More recently, TOP Reports produced by all the Boards since 2004 have indicated that a rapidly aging population continues to be an issue in many northern communities.¹⁶

Section Three: Methodology

This report attempts to describe the current situation of the aging population in Northern Ontario. It examines whether previously mentioned trends can still be seen in 2006.

This report is based on newly released data from the 2006 Census as prepared by Statistics Canada. Data is also used from other census years as compiled by Statistics Canada. As is pointed out below, the report will use the percentage of the population over 65 years of age as its main indicator.

Data for Northern Ontario age groups from the 1996, 2001, and 2006 Census is from special profiles ordered from Statistics Canada by the researcher. Data from the 1991 and 1986 Census was downloaded from the Census Profiles CDs created by Statistics Canada. Data from the 1981, 1976, and 1971 Census were copied from the print versions of census profiles of communities in Ontario prepared by Statistics Canada.

3.1 Measuring an Aging Population

As was pointed out above, there are many indicators used to measure the aging of a population. Median age, that age where exactly one-half the population is older and one-half is younger, is one such measure. Another is the 'average' age of the population where you take everyone's age, add it together, and divide by the number of people. Studying the progression of age cohorts through the use of age pyramids is also used. While these are excellent measures, they are sometimes difficult to calculate using available census data.

Another indicator is to measure the percentage of the population 65 years of age and over. This was the indicator used in our previous census report on aging. It will once again be the primary indicator for this report. The measure has several advantages. The first is that it while it indicates aging trends, it also demonstrates the implications of this aging population for society as a whole. This is still the age that many individuals retire from the paid workforce and as such face a transformation of their lifestyle. This transformation has a serious impact on the communities and regions where they live, especially in Northern Ontario where until recently, community structures and services were designed to address the problems of a young population. Another advantage is that it is a measure which is relatively simple to calculate using publicly available census data. It should be noted that recent studies by Statistics Canada on aging in Canada also use this as the major indicator of an aging population.¹⁷

3.2 Potential problems with our method

Our method has two potential problems which must be mentioned: the “random rounding” technique used by Statistics Canada, and problems with data for Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario. Sampling error is not a serious issue with the data being used because age group data, in theory, covers 100% of households.¹⁸

The first potential problem is the use of random rounding by Statistics Canada in its census data.¹⁹ In order to ensure confidentiality, census data is round up or down to the nearest 5 count. This has an insignificant effect on large numbers. On very small numbers however this process can introduce a significant degree of error. This limits our ability to be confident about the percentage of people 65 years of age or older for very small communities in Northern Ontario.

The third problem was mentioned in the first report in this series dealing with population change. The population figures for the census divisions in Northern Ontario are not as reliable as the census divisions in most of Ontario. This is due to the large number of Aboriginal communities which, for various reasons, are improperly counted. If Statistics Canada can not properly count a community, the population of that community is not included in the population totals for that census division. As a result, the population figures for almost all the census divisions in Northern Ontario are incomplete. Comparison from census year to census year becomes difficult when a particular community was not counted in one year but counted in another year. This means that there is a certain degree of error in the statistics used in the report. The under counting of Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario means that actual percentages of the population 65 years of age and older are somewhat less than those shown in this report. This is based on the premise that Aboriginal communities tend to have lower percentages of people 65 and over.

Section Four: An Aging Population in Northern Ontario in 2006

4.1 The Changing Age Structure of Northern Ontario

4.1.1 The Age Structure of Northern Ontario Continues to Differ from Ontario

Figure 2 shows the age structure of Ontario and Northern Ontario according to data from the 2006 Census. It shows that the age structure of Northern Ontario continues to be quite different from that of Ontario as a whole. As was the case in 2001, the most obvious difference is the divergence between the two from 0 years to 44 years and from 45 years and older. As a percentage of the population, the younger age categories are less in Northern Ontario than for Ontario as a whole. The opposite is true for the older categories. The data shows that people in the 60 to 74 year old category represent 14.3% of the total population in Northern Ontario. They represent only 11.9% of the population in Ontario as a whole. People in the 75 year old and over category make up 7.1% of the population in the north compared to 6.4% for the province.

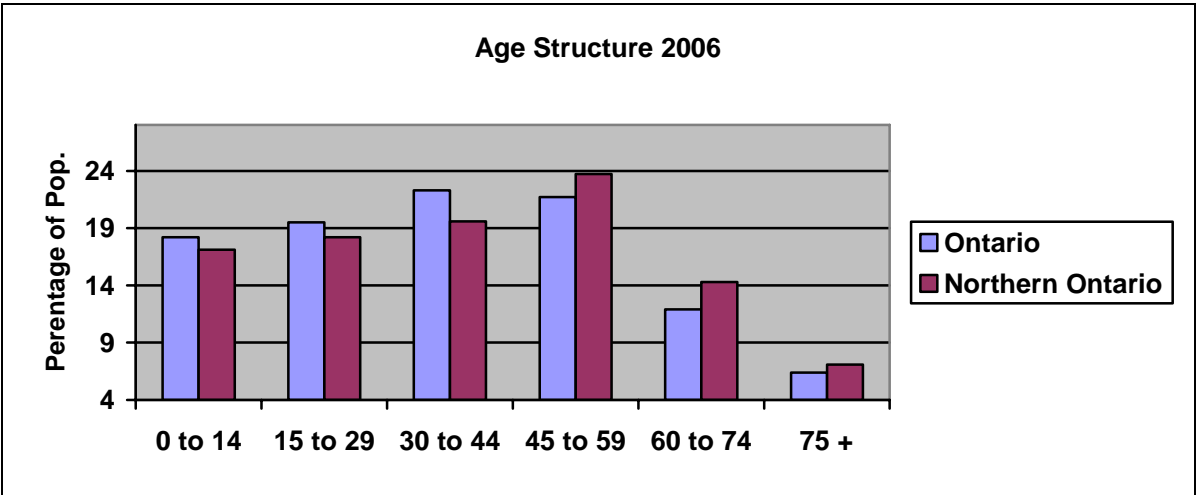


Figure 2 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

4.1.2 The Trends in Age Structure in 2006 Differ From 2001

Analysis of the changes in the age categories in Northern Ontario shows that while overall the structure continues to differ from that of Ontario, the trends which occurred from 2001 to 2006 differ somewhat from trends found between 1996 and 2001. From 1996 to 2001, for Ontario as a whole, all the age categories increased in size, although the younger ones did so to a lesser degree than the older ones. In Northern Ontario, the younger categories groups the largest decrease in size from 1996 to 2001.

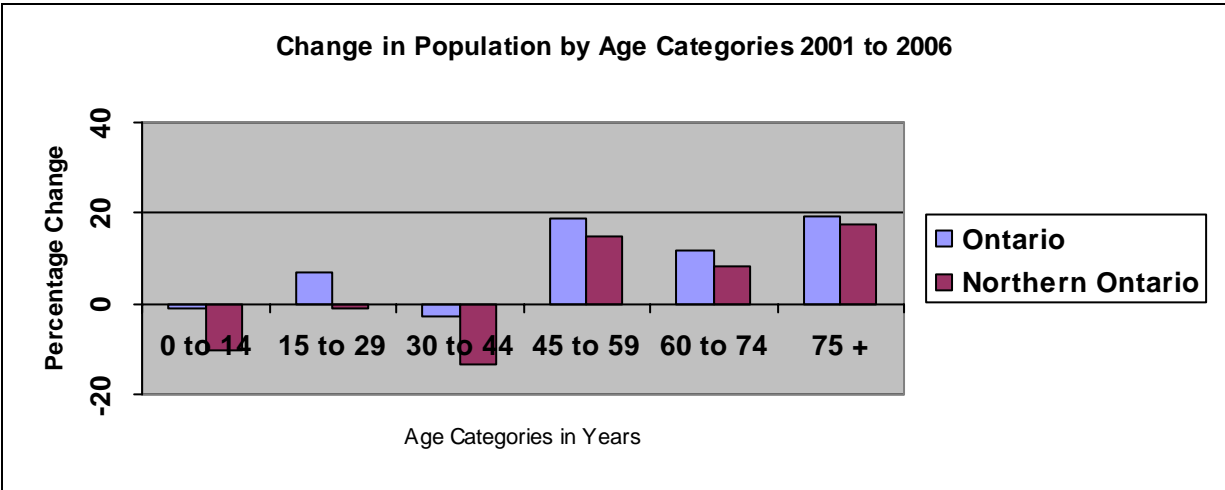


Figure 3 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006.

Figure 3 shows that this situation changed somewhat from 2001 to 2006. As was noted in our recent report on youth out-migration in Northern Ontario, unlike the previous census period, Ontario experienced slight declines in the 0 to 14 and 30 to 44 age categories.²⁰ In Northern

Ontario, the 0 to 14 age category and the 30 to 44 age category showed declines similar to that seen from 1996 to 2001. The 15 to 29 age category however showed only a slight decline of 1%.

When looking at the older age categories we see that they increased in both Ontario and Northern Ontario. That it increased in Ontario is not surprising given that the population of Ontario increased overall by 6.6%. What is interesting is that while the population of Northern Ontario experienced little or no growth from 2001 to 2006, the number of individuals in the older age categories continued to increase.

4.2 The Population 65 Years and Older in Northern Ontario in 2006

4.2.1 The Percentage of the Population 65 Years and Older is High in Northern Ontario

As was noted earlier, until recently the population of Northern Ontario had a younger population than that of Ontario as a whole. In 1986, for example, 10.9% of Ontario was 65 years of age or older. In Northern Ontario in 1986 that percentage was 10.3%. Our 2001 census report on aging showed that the situation had clearly changed. In Ontario in 2001, 12.9% of the population was 65 years of age or older. In Northern Ontario, including the Muskoka District Municipality, 14.6% of the population was 65 years of age or older.

The 2006 data shows a very similar situation. In Ontario, the percentage of the population over 65 years of age increased to 13.6% in 2006, an increase of 0.7 of a percent. In Northern Ontario it increased to 15.8%, a full 2.2% higher than Ontario. When adjusted to exclude Muskoka, the percentage for Northern Ontario increased by 1.4 percentage points from 2001 to 2006.

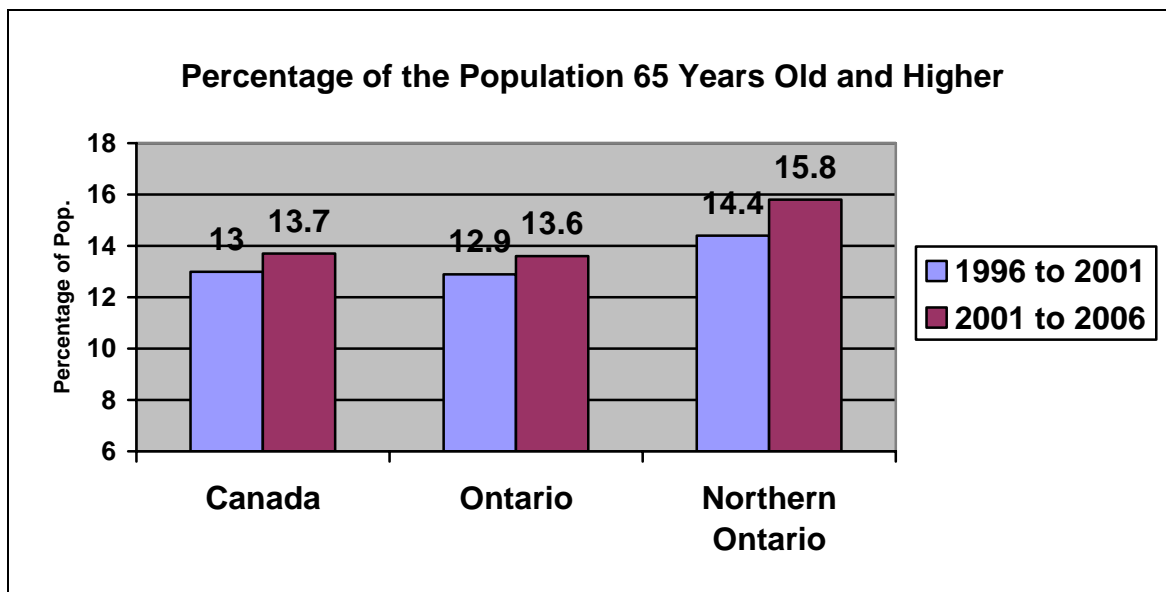


Figure 4 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006.

4.2.2 The Percentage of the Population 65 Years and Older Continues to Increase Rapidly in Northern Ontario

Our analysis of data from 2001 showed that the population in Ontario as a whole was getting older. The percentage of the population over 65 years of age increased by 54.2% from 1971 to 2001; from 8.4% to 12.9%. We also noted however, that during this same time period the percentage of the population 65 and over increased in Northern Ontario by 110.7%.²¹

In Figure 5 we see that this trend is continuing. The portion of the population 65 and over grew by 5.4% in Ontario from 2001 to 2006. The growth was 10% in Northern Ontario.

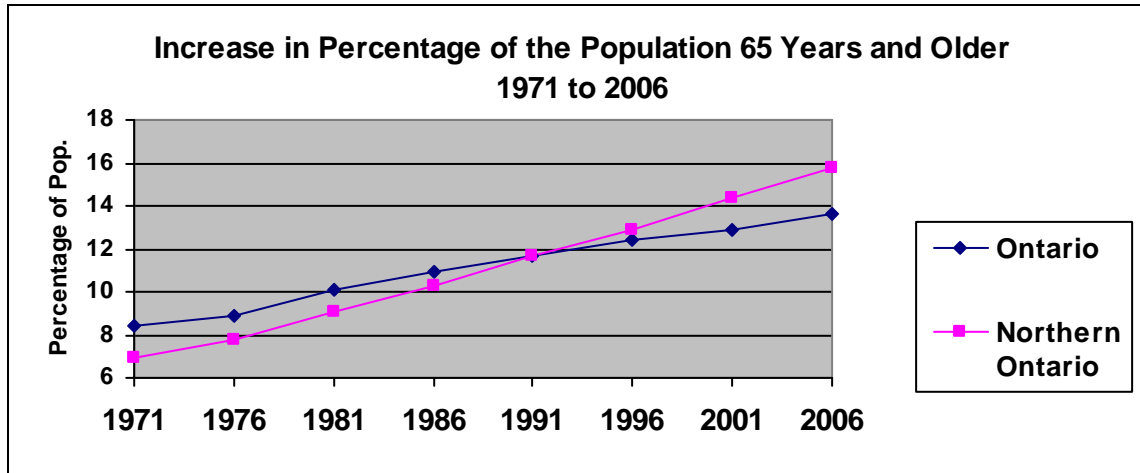


Figure 4 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001, and 2006. Data for 2001 and 2006 excludes the Muskoka District Municipality

4.3 Differences within Northern Ontario

While it is important to know the extent to which Northern Ontario as a whole is aging, it is also important to examine variations in rates within Northern Ontario. Such analysis gives us a better idea of which communities within the region are the most affected by the aging of the population.

4.3.1 The Percentage of the Population 65 Years and Older by District

Table 1: Population 65 Years and Older by District

	Pct. of Pop. 65 and Over 2001	Total 65 and Over 2006	Pct. of Pop. 65 and over 2006
Ontario	12.9	1649185	13.6
Northern Ontario	14.4	124215	15.8
Parry Sound	18.8	8620	21.1
Algoma	16.5	22300	19.0

Manitoulin	16.6	2400	18.3
Timiskaming	16.5	6025	18.1
Rainy River	15.5	3485	16.2
Nipissing	14.7	13485	15.9
Sudbury	13.3	3365	15.7
Thunder Bay	13.9	22620	15.2
Greater Sudbury	13.9	23480	14.9
Cochrane	12.2	11310	13.7
Kenora	10.7	7125	11.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006.

Table 1 shows the population 65 years of age and older by district. All districts in Northern Ontario had percentages higher than the average for Ontario except the District of Kenora. As was the case in our analysis of 2001 data, the district with the highest percentage of population 65 years old and over was Parry Sound. The districts of Algoma and Manitoulin had the second and third highest percentages. The District of Kenora was by far the youngest district with only 11.1% of the population over 65. This is primarily due to the large number of Aboriginal communities in the District of Kenora.

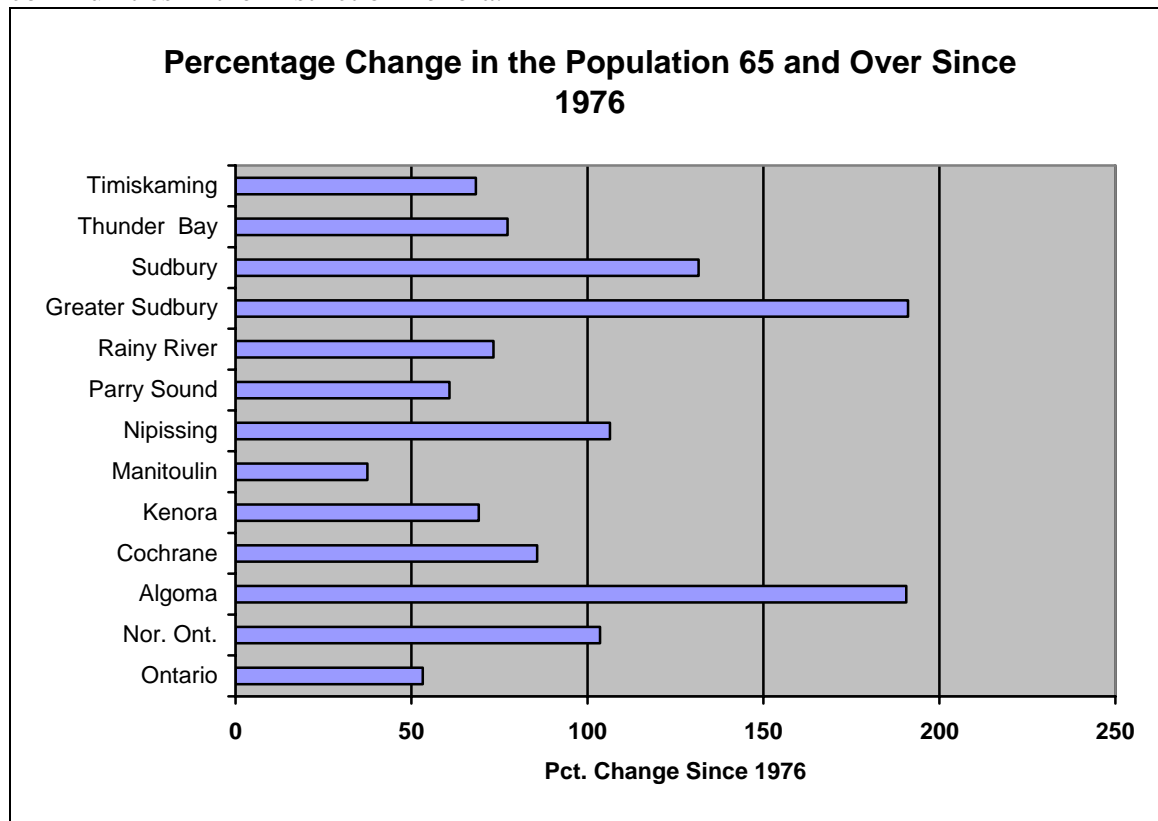


Figure 6 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1976 and 2006.

Figure 6 shows the variations in the rates of population aging between districts. When we look at

the percentage change in the relative size of the 65 and over age group we can see that the Greater Sudbury Division (formerly the Regional Municipality of Sudbury) had the largest increase, followed by the District of Algoma. Other districts with large increases were the District of Sudbury and the District of Nipissing.

Only one district had an increase less than that for Ontario as a whole: the District of Manitoulin. The reason for this relatively small increase is that it already had a high percentage of population 65 and over. In 1976 13.3% of the population in the District of Manitoulin was 65 years of age and older.

4.3.2 Communities in Northern Ontario with the Highest Percentage of Population 65 and Over

Table 2: Communities with the Highest Percentage of Population 65 and Over

	Type	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2001	Pop 2006	Total Pop. 65 and Over 2006	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2006
Barrie Island	TP	40.0	47	15	31.9
Elliot Lake	C	25.1	11549	3665	31.7
Gore Bay	T	27.8	924	285	30.8
Manitoulin, Unorganized, West Part	UNO	24.5	222	65	29.3
Sundridge	VL	25.9	942	270	28.7
Rainy River	T	25.0	909	255	28.1
Parry Sound, Unorganized, Centre Part	UNO	25.7	2424	675	27.8
The Archipelago	TP	29.7	576	160	27.8
Whitstone	MU	25.2	1030	285	27.7
Thessalon	T	25.6	1312	350	26.7
Bruce Mines	T	23.1	584	155	26.5
Burpee and Mills	TP	22.1	329	85	25.8
Machar	TP	15.9	866	220	25.4
St. Joseph	TP	19.2	1129	285	25.2
Billings	TP	23.6	539	135	25.0
Magnetawan	MU	20.9	1610	400	24.8
Parry Sound	T	20.9	5818	1415	24.3
Central Manitoulin	TP	21.2	1944	470	24.2
Carling	TP	24.5	1123	270	24.0
Powassan	MU	19.5	3309	780	23.6
Jocelyn	TP	16.8	277	65	23.5
Englehart	T	23.5	1494	350	23.4

McKellar	TP	20.4	1080	250	23.1
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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006.

Our understanding of population aging in Northern Ontario can be helped by a comparison of rates for specific communities within the region. In the section above we have compared rates for the districts within Northern Ontario. These districts represent the census divisions used by Statistics Canada for Northern Ontario. The districts, or census divisions, are further broken down into census sub-divisions. These census sub-divisions represent cities, towns, townships, reserves, or unorganized areas. This report refers to these census sub-divisions as communities.

Table 2 shows the 25 communities in Northern Ontario with the highest percentage of people 65 years of age and older. When we listed these communities in our previous report on the aging population in Northern Ontario we noted that in 2001 there were no Aboriginal communities on this list. Of the 25 communities, 7 were located on Manitoulin Island, 6 were in the District of Parry Sound, 4 were in the District of Algoma and 3 were in the Muskoka District Municipality. The town of Rainy River was the only community in Northwestern Ontario to appear on the list.

The data for 2006 shows similar conditions. There are still no Aboriginal communities on the list. While communities in the Muskoka District Municipality have been excluded from our analysis, Parry Sound now has the highest number of communities with a high percentage of the population 65 and over. They now have 10 communities compared to Manitoulin and Algoma with 6 each. Once again, Rainy River was the only community in Northwestern Ontario with one of the 25 highest percentages of seniors.

4.3.3 Communities in Northern Ontario with the Lowest Percentage of Population 65 and Over

Table 3: Communities with the Lowest Percentage of Population 65 and Over

	Type	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2001	Pop 2006	Total Pop. 65 and Over 2006	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2006
Kee-Way-Win	IRI	1.9	318	0	0
Duck Lake 76B	IRI	14.0	82	0	0.0
Zhiibaahaasing 19A (Cockburn Island 19A)	IRI	NA	52	0	0.0
Gros Cap 49	IRI	8.2	54	0	0.0
Goulais Bay 15A	IRI	NA	82	0	0.0
Whitefish Bay 34A	IRI	0.0	94	0	0.0
French River 13	IRI	4.1	99	0	0.0
Abitibi 70	IRI	NA	114	0	0.0
Lake Of The Woods 37	IRI	0.0	58	0	0.0

Rainy Lake 18C	IRI	6.2	95	0	0.0
Thornloe	VL	8.3	105	0	0.0
Matachewan 72	IRI	8.2	72	0	0.0
Pic River 50	IRI	NA	383	5	1.3
Seine River 23A	IRI	8.7	272	5	1.8
Neguaguon Lake 25D	IRI	9.7	257	5	1.9
Cat Lake 63C	IRI		492	10	2.0
Poplar Hill	IRI	5.4	457	10	2.2
Sachigo Lake 1	IRI	NA	450	10	2.2
Long Lake 58	IRI	NA	417	10	2.4
Lac Seul 28	IRI	3.6	821	20	2.4
Big Grassy River 35G	IRI	0.0	204	5	2.5
Wabaseemoong	IRI	0.0	786	20	2.5
Sabaskong Bay 35D	IRI	NA	390	10	2.6
Fort Hope 64	IRI	4.5	1144	30	2.6
Wapekeka 2	IRI	4.6	350	10	2.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006

Table 3 lists the 25 census sub-divisions in Northern Ontario with the lowest percentage of people 65 years of age or older. In our analysis of 2001 data, of the 25 communities, 24 were Aboriginal communities. The only non-Aboriginal community on the list was the township of Dubreuilville, one of the newest communities in Northern Ontario. We also noted that that 12 of the Aboriginal communities on the list were recorded as having no people 65 years of age or older in 2001.²²

We can see in Table 3 that in 2006 all 25 of the youngest communities in Northern Ontario were Aboriginal communities. It is also interesting to note that once again 12 of the Aboriginal communities on the list were recorded as having no people 65 years of age or older.

4.3.4 Percentage of the Population 65 Years or Older in the Cities of Northern Ontario

Table 4: Percentage of the Population 65 Years or Older by City

	Type	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2001	Pop 2006	Total Pop. 65 and Over 2006	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2006
Timmins	C	11.6	42997	5445	12.7
Greater Sudbury	C	13.8	157857	23470	14.9
North Bay	C	14.9	53966	8640	16.0
Dryden	C	13.2	8195	1325	16.2
Kenora	C	15.8	15177	2465	16.2
Thunder Bay	C	15.7	109140	18045	16.5

Temiskaming Shores	C	16.5	10732	1960	18.3
Sault Ste. Marie	C	16.7	74948	13875	18.5
Elliot Lake	C	25.1	11549	3665	31.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006.

Table 4 lists the percentage of the population 65 years of age or older for the cities in Northern Ontario. In 2001 the average for all cities in Northern Ontario was 15%. This was slightly higher than the Northern Ontario average of 14.6%. The city with the highest percentage of people 65 years of age or older was Elliot Lake, with 25.1%. We noted that one of the reasons Elliot Lake had such a high percentage is that it had tried to attract seniors by promoting itself as a retirement community. Another important reason however, one pointed out in the report on youth out-migration in Northern Ontario, was that Elliot Lake was also the city in Northern Ontario with the highest rate of youth out-migration.²³

The average for cities in 2006 was 16.3%, once again slightly higher than the Northern Ontario average of 15.8%. Elliot Lake was once again the city with the highest number of seniors. Its percentage increased to 31.7%. The youngest city was once again Timmins where the percentage of the population 65 years of age or older was 12.7% in 2006.

4.3.5 Percentage of the Population 65 Years or Older in the Aboriginal Communities of Northern Ontario

Analysis of the data concerning Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario shows that these communities almost always have lower percentages of seniors. The average for all recorded Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario in 2001 was 5.4%. This was considerably less than the regional average of 14.6%. In fact, only 2 of 70 Aboriginal communities had percentages slightly higher than the average for Northern Ontario.

Data for 2006 show an almost identical situation to that of 2001. The percentage of people 65 years of age or older for all Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario increased only slightly, to 5.6%. Of 91 communities only 2 had percentages higher than that of the region.

Section Five: Comparing the Training Board Areas of Northern Ontario

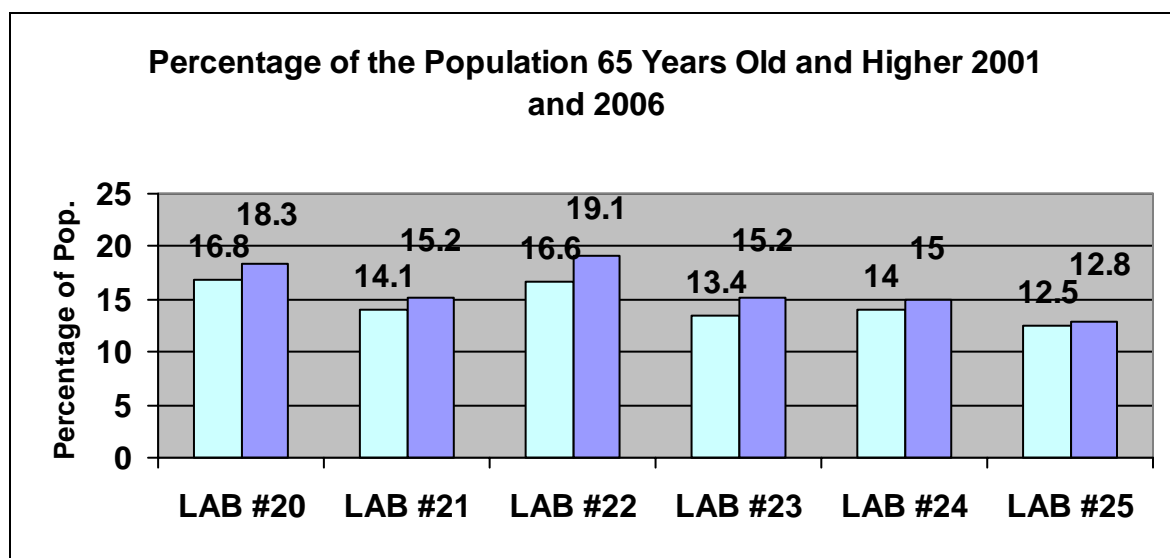


Figure 7 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006.

5.1 The Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound Local Training and Adjustment Board (Board #20)

Figure 7 shows the percentage of the population 65 years of age and older in 2001 and 2006 for each of the Local Boards in Northern Ontario. The Board with the second highest percentage is Local Board #20 which includes the District Municipality of Muskoka and the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing. In 2001, this area had the highest percentage of people 65 and over. In our analysis of the 2001 data we noted that one of the main reasons that Local Board #20 had the highest percentage of older people is because of the large numbers of seniors in the Muskoka communities of Gravenhurst and Muskoka Lakes. Within the Board area, in the District of Parry Sound, 18.8% of the population were 65 and over in 2001. In the Muskoka District Municipality the figure was 18.4% while for the District of Nipissing it was 14.7%.

In 2006 we can see that the percentage of people 65 and over has increased to 18.3%. It should be noted that this increase, while proportionally greater than the increase for Ontario, was less than the average for Northern Ontario. The rate of population aging in this area seems therefore to have slowed somewhat. The communities with the highest percentage of seniors tend to be concentrated in the more southern parts of the area, in Muskoka and Parry Sound.

Table 5: Percentage of the Pop. 65 Years Old and Higher in Communities in LAB #20

	Type	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2001	Pop 2006	Total Pop. 65 and Over 2006	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2006
LTAB#20		16.8	182583	33485	18.3
Gravenhurst	T	21.1	11046	2415	21.9
Bracebridge	T	16.6	15652	2925	18.7
Lake of Bays	TP	22.8	3570	835	23.4
Huntsville	T	16.9	18280	3340	18.3
Muskoka Lakes	TP	19.0	6467	1295	20.0
Georgian Bay	TP	22.4	2340	560	23.9
Moose Point 79	IRI	8.1	208	10	4.8
South Algonquin	TP	19.6	1253	275	21.9
Papineau-Cameron	TP	11.5	1058	150	14.2
Mattawan	TP	26.3	147	15	10.2
Mattawa	T	19.8	2003	405	20.2
Calvin	TP	10.0	608	75	12.3
Bonfield	TP	9.7	2009	220	11.0
Chisholm	TP	8.9	1318	135	10.2
East Ferris	TP	11.9	4200	495	11.8
North Bay	CY	14.9	53966	8640	16.0
West Nipissing	MU	16.5	13410	2430	18.1
Temagami	MU	16.8	934	185	19.8
Nipissing 10	IRI	9.4	1413	175	12.4
Nipissing, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	10.8	1798	225	12.5
Seguin	TP	18.5	4276	880	20.6
The Archipelago	TP	29.7	576	160	27.8
McMurrich/Monteith	TP	17.0	791	155	19.6
Perry	TP	14.2	2010	365	18.2
Kearney	T	20.7	798	160	20.1
Armour	TP	18.1	1249	240	19.2
Burk's Falls	VL	20.2	893	190	21.3
Ryerson	TP	21.4	686	135	19.7
McKellar	TP	20.4	1080	250	23.1
McDougall	MU	15.1	2704	450	16.6
Parry Sound	T	20.9	5818	1415	24.3
Carling	TP	24.5	1123	270	24.0
Whitestone	MU	25.2	1030	285	27.7
Magnetawan	MU	20.9	1610	400	24.8
Strong	TP	18.6	1327	275	20.7
Sundridge	VL	25.9	942	270	28.7
Joly	TP	13.8	280	55	19.6
Machar	TP	15.9	866	220	25.4

South River	VL	21.6	1069	230	21.5
Powassan	MU	19.5	3309	780	23.6
Callander	MU	12.7	3249	480	14.8
Nipissing	TP	14.8	1642	245	14.9
Shawanaga 17	IRI	2.9	193	10	5.2
Parry Island First Nation	IRI	4.0	350	20	5.7
French River 13	IRI	4.1	99	0	0.0
Dokis 9	IRI	5.1	195	30	15.4
Magnetewan 1	IRI	0.0	78	10	12.8
Parry Sound, Unorganized, North East Part	UNO	13.5	236	25	10.6
Parry Sound, Unorganized, Centre Part	UNO	25.7	2424	675	27.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006.

5.2 Sudbury and Manitoulin Workforce Partnerships Board Area (Board #21)

Local Board #21, also known as the Sudbury and Manitoulin Workforce Partnerships Board (Board #21), includes the District of Manitoulin, the Greater Sudbury Division, and most of the District of Sudbury. With an average percentage of population 65 and over of 14.1% in 2001, the area had a slightly smaller percentage of seniors than the Northern Ontario average of 14.6%. The main reason for this is that the other communities in the area were dwarfed by the city of Greater Sudbury which had a slightly lower percentage of seniors at 13.8%. The corresponding percentages for the District of Manitoulin and the District of Sudbury were 16.6% and 13.3% respectively.

The percentage of seniors in this area increased to 15.2 percent in 2006. Once again, while greater than the rate for Ontario, the percentage here is less than that of Northern Ontario. Once again the major factor was the urban area of Sudbury which increased from 13.8% in 2001 to 14.9% in 2006. It is communities in the District of Manitoulin which have the highest percentages of seniors for this area.

Table 6: Percentage of the Pop. 65 Years Old and Higher in Communities in LAB #21

	Type	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2001	Pop 2006	Total Pop. 65 and Over 2006	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2006
LTAB#21		14.1	189910	28900	15.2
Tehkummah	TP	24.5	382	85	22.3
Central Manitoulin	TP	21.2	1944	470	24.2
Assiginack	TP	17.2	914	170	18.6
Northeastern	T	20.7	2711	580	21.4

Manitoulin and the Islands					
Billings	TP	23.6	539	135	25.0
Gordon	TP	15.9	412	85	20.6
Gore Bay	T	27.8	924	285	30.8
Burpee and Mills	TP	22.1	329	85	25.8
Barrie Island	TP	40.0	47	15	31.9
Killarney	MU	21.0	454	90	19.8
Whitefish River	IRI	5.6	379	40	10.6
Sucker Creek 23	IRI	4.8	346	15	4.3
Sheguiandah 24	IRI	8.3	160	15	9.4
Wiwemikong Unceded	IRI	NA	2387	180	7.5
Sheshegwaning 20	IRI	5.7	107	15	14.0
M'Chigeeng 22	IRI	4.1	766	50	6.5
Manitoulin, Unorganized, West Part	UNO	24.5	222	65	29.3
Zhiibaahaasing 19A (Cockburn Island 19A)	IRI	NA	52	0	0.0
French River	MU	16.2	2659	520	19.6
St.-Charles	MU	14.1	1159	225	19.4
Markstay-Warren	MU	12.0	2475	325	13.1
Sables-Spanish Rivers	TP	12.8	3237	480	14.8
Espanola	T	14.7	5314	890	16.7
Baldwin	TP	13.6	554	70	12.6
Nairn and Hyman	TP	7.1	493	75	15.2
Whitefish Lake 6	IRI	7.5	349	25	7.2
Mattagami 71	IRI	9.0	189	20	10.6
Duck Lake 76B	IRI	14.0	82	0	0.0
Sudbury, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	12.9	2415	415	17.2
Greater Sudbury	C	13.8	157857	23470	14.9
Wahnapitei 11	IRI	10.2	52	5	9.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006.

5.3 Local Board #22: Aging in the Algoma Workforce Investment Committee Area

Local Board #22 is comprised of most of the District of Algoma. In 2001, with a rate 16.6%, the area had a relatively high percentage of seniors. The main reasons for this were the large number of older people in the cities of Elliot Lake and Sault Ste. Marie. For the District of Algoma as a whole, 16.5% of its population were 65 years of age or older in 2001.

In 2006 the percentage of seniors in this area had increased significantly to 19.1%. This is significantly higher than the aging rate for Northern Ontario and represents the highest percentage increase of all districts. The main reason for this high rate of increase can be found in Elliot Lake which increased its percentage of seniors by 26% between 2001 and 2006.

Table 7: Percentage of the Pop. 65 Years Old and Higher in Communities in LAB #22

	Type	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2001	Pop 2006	Total Pop. 65 and Over 2006	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2006
LTAB#22		16.6	116252	22150	19.1
Jocelyn	TP	16.8	277	65	23.5
Hilton	TP	13.6	243	40	16.5
Hilton Beach	VL	23.0	172	30	17.4
St. Joseph	TP	19.2	1129	285	25.2
Laird	TP	12.2	1078	130	12.1
Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional	TP	15.0	388	45	11.6
Johnson	TP	17.5	701	145	20.7
Plummer Additional	TP	19.4	625	105	16.8
Bruce Mines	T	23.1	584	155	26.5
Thessalon 12	IRI	4.1	112	10	8.9
Thessalon	T	25.6	1312	350	26.7
Huron Shores	MU	17.6	1696	355	20.9
Blind River	T	14.0	3780	665	17.6
Spanish	T	17.8	728	135	18.5
North Shore	TP	16.5	549	125	22.8
Elliot Lake	C	25.1	11549	3665	31.7
Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional	TP	9.6	1550	175	11.3
Sault Ste. Marie	C	16.7	74948	13875	18.5

Prince	TP	11.9	971	120	12.4
Sagamok	IRI	6.9	884	60	6.8
Serpent River 7	IRI	17.0	340	55	16.2
Mississagi River 8	IRI	6.9	414	15	3.6
Garden River 14	IRI	5.2	985	55	5.6
Rankin Location 15D	IRI	NA	566	20	3.5
Michipicoten	TP	10.8	3204	395	12.3
Goulais Bay 15A	IRI	NA	82	0	0.0
Gros Cap 49	IRI	8.2	54	0	0.0
Dubreuilville	TP	3.6	773	30	3.9
White River	TP	6.5	841	80	9.5
Algoma, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	11.6	5717	965	16.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006.

5.4 The Far Northeast Training and Adjustment Board (Board #23)

Local Board #23, also known as the Far Northeast Training and Adjustment Board, comprises the Districts of Cochrane and Timiskaming and small parts of the Districts of Kenora, Algoma, and Sudbury. In 2001 the area had a smaller percentage of seniors in its population than the average for Northern Ontario. The main reason for this was that the major urban community in the area, the city of Timmins, had the lowest percentage of elderly of all cities in Northern Ontario. In the District of Cochrane, 12.2% of the population were 65 or older in 2001 while in the District of Timiskaming this figure was 16.5%.

The area once again has a smaller percentage of seniors than the regional average. The most rapidly aging communities tended to be concentrated in the District of Cochrane. Many of these communities are smaller, dependent on the forest industry, and have a high percentage of francophones. The percentage of seniors did increase in Timmins but this increase was slightly less than the increase for Northern Ontario.

Table 8: Percentage of the Pop. 65 Years Old and Higher in Communities in LAB #23

	Type	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2001	Pop 2006	Total Pop. 65 and Over 2006	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2006
LTAB#23		13.4	115401	17515	15.2
Coleman	TP	18.2	431	65	15.1
Latchford	T	22.0	446	95	21.3
Cobalt	T	16.3	1229	245	19.9
Harris	TP	10.6	512	55	10.7

Temiskaming Shores	C	16.5	10732	1960	18.3
Hudson	TP	15.3	305	45	14.8
Kerns	TP	15.3	325	45	13.8
Harley	TP	9.9	551	65	11.8
Casey	TP	8.3	385	35	9.1
Brethour	TP	9.6	117	15	12.8
Hilliard	TP	16.6	222	35	15.8
Armstrong	TP	12.3	1155	180	15.6
Thornloe	VL	8.3	105	0	0.0
James	TP	13.9	414	75	18.1
Charlton and Dack	MU	7.8	613	75	12.2
Evanturel	TP	16.8	473	85	18.0
Englehart	T	23.5	1494	350	23.4
Chamberlain	TP	12.9	322	55	17.1
Matachewan 72	IRI	8.2	72	0	0.0
McGarry	TP	16.5	674	135	20.0
Larder Lake	TP	17.7	735	150	20.4
Gauthier	TP	7.8	133	15	11.3
Kirkland Lake	T	18.5	8248	1590	19.3
Timiskaming, Unorganized, West Part	UNO	15.0	3205	565	17.6
Black River-Matheson	TP	14.1	2619	455	17.4
Timmins	C	11.6	42997	5445	12.7
Iroquois Falls	T	16.4	4729	920	19.5
Abitibi 70	IRI	NA	114	0	0.0
Cochrane	T	12.7	5487	775	14.1
Smooth Rock Falls	T	14.8	1473	290	19.7
Fauquier-Strickland	TP	16.2	568	130	22.9
Moonbeam	TP	12.5	1298	235	18.1
Kapuskasing	T	14.9	8509	1475	17.3
Val Rita-Harty	TP	7.8	939	95	10.1
Opasatika	TP	15.4	280	60	21.4
Hearst	T	11.2	5620	755	13.4
Mattice-Val Côté	TP	10.7	772	110	14.2
Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	9.2	2447	335	13.7
Constance	IRI	NA	702	60	8.5

Lake 92					
New Post 69A	IRI	NA	73	5	6.8
Chapleau 75	IRI	10.8	92	10	10.9
Chapleau	TP	12.4	2354	300	12.7
Hornepayne	TP	7.3	1209	105	8.7
Peawanuck	IRI	5.2	221	20	9.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006.

5.5 North Superior Training Board (Board #24)

Local Board #24 is also known as the North Superior Training Board. It comprises the District of Thunder Bay and several Aboriginal communities just north of the boundaries of the District of Thunder Bay. In 2001 the proportion of elderly in the population of the Board 24 area was slightly less than that for Northern Ontario as a whole. The community with the highest percentage of people 65 and over was the city of Thunder Bay at 15.7%. Almost all other communities were below the Northern Ontario average. This included the resource dependent communities of the North Shore of Lake Superior which had many people who were close to 65 years of age but had not yet reached that age.

Five years later we see that the area is aging at a slower rate than most other areas. The percentage of population over 65 years of age increased to 15% from 14%. The rate of aging varies considerably between communities. Many Aboriginal communities are actually seeing fewer seniors as a percentage of the population. The City of Thunder Bay is aging at a rate much less than that of Northern Ontario. Indeed, it has an aging rate less slightly less than that of Ontario. The resource dependent communities of Lake Superior's North Shore region now have the most rapidly aging populations.

Table 9: Percentage of the Pop. 65 Years Old and Higher in Communities in LAB #24

	Type	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2001	Pop 2006	Total Pop. 65 and Over 2006	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2006
LTAB#24		14	150496	22625	15.0
Neebing	MU	7.3	2184	215	9.8
Fort William 52	IRI	NA	909	50	5.5
Thunder Bay	C	15.7	109140	18045	16.5
Oliver Paipoonge	MU	9.7	5757	675	11.7
Gillies	TP	12.5	544	80	14.7
O'Connor	TP	8.3	720	65	9.0
Conmee	TP	8.0	740	50	6.8
Shuniah	TP	13.4	2913	500	17.2
Dorion	TP	5.7	379	35	9.2
Red Rock	TP	12.2	1063	170	16.0
Nipigon	TP	14.8	1752	305	17.4

Schreiber	TP	14.2	901	140	15.5
Terrace Bay	TP	9.7	1625	225	13.8
Marathon	T	5.1	3863	260	6.7
Pic Moberg North	IRI	NA	137	10	7.3
Pic Moberg South	IRI	NA	104	5	4.8
Pic River 50	IRI	NA	383	5	1.3
Pays Plat 51	IRI	NA	79	5	6.3
Lake Helen 53A	IRI	NA	283	20	7.1
Manitouwadge	TP	5.9	2300	245	10.7
Ginoogaming First Nation	IRI	8.7	175	5	2.9
Long Lake 58	IRI	NA	417	10	2.4
Rocky Bay 1	IRI	NA	154	5	3.2
Greenstone	MU	10.9	4906	590	12.0
Aroland 83	IRI	8.7	325	25	7.7
Osnaburgh 63A	IRI	5.3	153	5	3.3
Thunder Bay, Unorganized	UNO	9.3	6585	800	12.1
Whitesand	IRI	NA	247	20	8.1
Webequie	IRI	5.8	614	30	4.9
Fort Hope 64	IRI	4.5	1144	30	2.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006.

5.6 The Northwest Training and Adjustment Board (Board #25)

Local Board #25 is also known as the Northwest Training and Adjustment Board. It is comprised of the District of Rainy River and most of the District of Kenora. Of all the Boards in Northern Ontario, this Board has the largest number of Aboriginal communities. Given the number of these communities it is not surprising that the Northwest Training and Adjustment Board area would have the lowest percentage of people 65 years of age or older in Northern Ontario. Our analysis of the 2001 census data showed that the communities which tend to have the highest percentages were found in the Rainy River valley, areas that were once highly dependent upon agriculture. The percentage of the population 65 or over in the District of Kenora was 10.7% in 2001 while this figure was 15.5% in the District of Rainy River.

The percentage of seniors in the Board #25 area increased only slightly in 2006 to 12.8%. This percentage is lower than the provincial average of 13.7%. At the same time, in Table 10 we can see that there is a tremendous amount of variation between communities. Almost all Aboriginal communities have extremely low numbers of seniors as a percentage of the population. Larger resource dependent communities such as Fort Frances, Dryden, Atikokan, and Kenora all have relatively high percentages of seniors. In addition, most of these communities are aging at a very

rapid rate.

Table 10: Pctge of the Pop. 65 Years Old and Higher in Communities in LAB #25

	Type	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2001	Pop 2006	Total Pop. 65 and Over 2006	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2006
LTAB#25		12.5	81474	10435	12.8
Atikokan	TP	16.0	3293	575	17.5
Alberton	TP	7.8	958	80	8.4
Fort Frances	T	18.3	8103	1525	18.8
La Vallee	TP	10.3	1067	105	9.8
Emo	TP	16.9	1305	225	17.2
Chapple	TP	12.1	856	110	12.9
Manitou Rapids 11	IRI	NA	228	25	11.0
Morley	TP	14.5	492	70	14.2
Dawson	TP	18.8	620	105	16.9
Rainy River	T	25.0	909	255	28.1
Lake of the Woods	TP	18.2	323	65	20.1
Big Grassy River 35G	IRI	0.0	204	5	2.5
Saug-a-Gaw-Sing 1	IRI	NA	101	5	5.0
Neguaguon Lake 25D	IRI	9.7	257	5	1.9
Rainy Lake 18C	IRI	6.2	95	0	0.0
Couchiching 16A	IRI	NA	691	45	6.5
Rainy Lake 26A	IRI	5.4	128	10	7.8
Seine River 23A	IRI	8.7	272	5	1.8
Rainy Lake 17A	IRI	NA	183	10	5.5
Rainy River, Unorganized	UNO	15.3	1431	245	17.1
Ignace	TP	9.4	1431	175	12.2
Whitefish Bay 32A	IRI	0.0	622	20	3.2
Whitefish Bay 33A	IRI	NA	53	5	9.4
Sioux Narrows - Nestor Falls	TP	16.5	672	130	19.3
Kenora	C	15.8	15177	2465	16.2
Machin	TP	13.1	978	165	16.9
Eagle Lake 27	IRI	2.4	232	10	4.3
Dryden	C	13.2	8195	1325	16.2
Ear Falls	TP	10.0	1153	140	12.1
Sioux Lookout	MU	8.8	5183	445	8.6
Red Lake	MU	10.2	4526	435	9.6
Slate Falls	S	0.0	164	10	6.1
Pickle Lake	TP	5.0	479	40	8.4
Marten Falls 65	IRI	NA	221	15	6.8

Cat Lake 63C	IRI		492	10	2.0
Osnaburgh 63B	IRI	3.5	347	30	8.6
Lac Seul 28	IRI	3.6	821	20	2.4
Wabigoon Lake 27	IRI	0.0	147	10	6.8
English River 21	IRI	3.3	633	20	3.2
Weagamow Lake 87	IRI	5.0	700	50	7.1
Wabaseemoong	IRI	0.0	786	20	2.5
Sabaskong Bay 35D	IRI	NA	390	10	2.6
Shoal Lake 34B2	IRI	0.0	126	5	4.0
Lake Of The Woods 37	IRI	0.0	58	0	0.0
Kenora 38B	IRI	0.0	350	20	5.7
Poplar Hill	IRI	5.4	457	10	2.2
Shoal Lake	IRI	3.0	346	20	5.8
Deer Lake	IRI	2.0	681	25	3.7
Sandy Lake 88	IRI	3.8	1843	65	3.5
Kitchenuhmaykoosib Aaki 84	IRI	6.9	916	60	6.6
Sachigo Lake 1	IRI	NA	450	10	2.2
North Spirit Lake	IRI	2.2	259	10	3.9
Shoal Lake (Part) 40	IRI	NA	105	10	9.5
Whitefish Bay 34A	IRI	0.0	94	0	0.0
Wabauskang 21	IRI	0.0	85	15	17.6
Wunnumin 1	IRI	7.4	487	25	5.1
Summer Beaver	S	NA	362	30	8.3
Wapekeka 2	IRI	4.6	350	10	2.9
The Dalles 38C	IRI	4.2	156	5	3.2
Kenora, Unorganized	UNO	11.7	7041	975	13.8
Neskantaga	IRI	NA	265	20	7.5
Bearskin Lake	IRI	NA	459	25	5.4
Kasabonika Lake	IRI	3.4	681	40	5.9
Muskrat Dam Lake	IRI	16.4	252	15	6.0
Kingfisher Lake 1	IRI	9.5	415	20	4.8
Kee-Way-Win	IRI	1.9	318	0	0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006.

Section Six: Observations

Trends in 2001	Trends in 2006
Age structure of north is different from Ontario	Age structure of north is still different
The difference in Age Structure increased substantially from 1996 to 2001	Trends varied depending on age group
Seniors in Northern Ontario increased rapidly as a percentage of the population	Percentage of seniors in Northern Ontario continued to increase rapidly
Percentage of seniors is high in Northern Ontario	Ratio of seniors in the north is still high
The percentage of seniors is increasing rapidly	The percentage of seniors continues to increase at a more rapid rate than for Ontario
Aboriginal communities have the lowest percentage of seniors	Aboriginal communities continue to have the lowest percentages of seniors
Parry Sound District had the highest percentage of seniors while the Kenora District had the lowest	Parry Sound District had the highest percentage of seniors while the Kenora District had the lowest
The percentage of people 65 years of age and over is increasing rapidly throughout Northern Ontario but especially in Greater Sudbury and the District of Algoma	The percentage of people 65 years of age and over is increasing rapidly throughout Northern Ontario but especially in Greater Sudbury and the District of Algoma

The analysis of the 2006 Census data for age has shown us several important facts about the age structure and the aging population in Northern Ontario. Most of these are a continuation of trends found in the 2001 data. They are as follows:

- The age structure of Northern Ontario continues to differ from Ontario
- Younger age categories in Northern Ontario decreased while older age categories increased
- The percentage of the population 65 years and older is continues to be high in Northern Ontario
- The percentage of the population 65 years and older continues to increase at a more rapid rate than for Ontario

In addition to the above observations, analysis of percentages of people 65 years of age and older within Northern Ontario shows:

- Aboriginal communities continue to have the lowest percentages of people 65 years of age or older
- The District of Parry Sound has the highest percentage of people 65 years of age or older while the District of Kenora has the lowest.
- The percentage of people 65 years of age and over is increasing rapidly throughout Northern Ontario but especially in Greater Sudbury and the District of Algoma

Notes

1. As this report is being written, the Board #22 area, covering most of the Algoma District, is being represented by the recently established Algoma Workforce Investment Committee.
2. Southcott, Chris. An Aging Population in Northern Ontario: 2001 Census Research Paper Series Report #3, North Bay: Northern Ontario Training Boards, 2002.
3. While most of the statistics will exclude the Muskoka District Municipality, historical data prior to 2006 will sometimes include this region. It should be pointed out that while this inclusion will have a slight effect on the precise calculations, Muskoka's relative small size as a percentage of Northern Ontario's population means that it will have little effect on isolating overall trends.
4. This has been pointed out by several government studies undertaken over the past 30 years including the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment (Fahlgren Commission). Final Report, Toronto, 1985 and the Task Force on Resource Dependent Communities in Northern Ontario, (the Rosehart Report) Final Report., 1986.
5. For an elaboration on these points see Dadgostar, B., Jankowski, W.B., and Moazzami, B. The Economy of Northwestern Ontario: Structure, Performance and Future Challenges, Thunder Bay: Centre for Northern Studies, Lakehead University, 1992.
6. For a detailed discussion of this aspect of Northern Ontario see McBride, Stephen, McKay, Sharon, and Hill, Mary Ellen. "Unemployment in a Northern Hinterland: The Social Impact of Political Neglect" in Chris Southcott (ed.) A Provincial Hinterland: Social Inequality in Northwestern Ontario, Halifax: Fernwood, 1993.
7. Canada, 2006 Census.
8. An elaboration on these unique characteristics can be found in Randall, James and R. G. Ironside "Communities on the Edge: An Economic Geography of Resource-Dependent Communities in Canada" The Canadian Geographer 40(10):17-35, 1996.
9. Census population statistics for Aboriginal communities tend to be less reliable than those for non-Aboriginal communities. These statistics are based on 2001 Census data as 2006 data was not available at the time this report was prepared.
10. Statistics Canada. Profile of the Canadian population by age and sex: Canada ages, Catalogue no. 96F0030XIE2001002, 2002
11. Statistics Canada. Portrait of the Canadian Population in 2006, by Age and Sex, 2006

Census, Catalogue no. 97-551-XIE, 2007.

12. Ibid, p.7

13. Ibid, p. 5.

14. Ibid, p. 5.

15. Southcott, Chris. A Regional Outlook for Northern Boards: A Northern Approach to Regional Labour Force Development, Dryden: Training Boards of Northern Ontario, 2000, p. 5.

16. The following reports were reviewed:

The Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound Local Training and Adjustment Board, Trends, Opportunities, and Priorities Report 2004, North Bay, 2004.

The Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound Local Training and Adjustment Board, Trends, Opportunities, and Priorities Report 2006-2007, North Bay, 2007.

The Sudbury and Manitoulin Training and Adjustment Board, Trends, Opportunities, and Priorities Report 2004, Sudbury, 2004.

The Sudbury and Manitoulin Workforce Partnership Board, Trends, Opportunities, and Priorities Report 2006, Sudbury, 2006.

The Far Northeast Training Board, Trends, Opportunities, and Priorities Report 2004, Hearst, 2004.

The Far Northeast Training Board, Trends, Opportunities, and Priorities Report Update 2005, Hearst, 2005.

The Far Northeast Training Board, Trends, Opportunities, and Priorities Report 2007, Hearst, 2007.

The North Superior Training Board, Trends, Opportunities, and Priorities Labour Market Report 2004, Thunder Bay, 2004.

The North Superior Training Board, Trends, Opportunities, and Priorities Report 2006, Thunder Bay, 2006.

The North Superior Training Board, Trends, Opportunities, and Priorities Report 2007, Thunder Bay, 2007.

The Northwest Training and Adjustment Board, Trends, Opportunities, and Priorities Report 2006, Dryden, 2006

17. See Statistics Canada. Portrait of the Canadian Population in 2006, by Age and Sex, 2006 Census, Catalogue no. 97-551-XIE, 2007.

18. See Southcott, Chris. Youth Out-migration in Northern Ontario, 2001, Census Research Paper Series: Report #2, North Bay: Training Boards of Northern Ontario, 2002, p.7. There is also the problem of “missed” individuals. See Statistics Canada. Profile of the Canadian population by age and sex: Canada ages, Catalogue no. 96F0030XIE2001002, 2002, p. 14.

19. For an explanation of random rounding see Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Dictionary,

Ottawa: Ministry of Industry, 2002, p. 296. Note that the 2006 Census Dictionary was not complete when this analysis was done.

20. Southcott, Chris. Youth Out-Migration Trends in Northern Ontario: 2001 to 2006, Thunder Bay: Training Boards of Northern Ontario, 2007.

21. Throughout this report we will refer to an indicator referred to as the rate that the population is aging, or the aging rate. This is calculated by subtracting the percentage of the population 65 years of age or over in an earlier census year from the percentage of the population 65 years of age in a later census year. This percentage is then divided by the percentage from the earlier census years and multiplied by 100. This gives us a figure which indicates the degree to which the percentage of seniors in a population is increasing.

22. As was noted in earlier in the discussion about random rounding, there may in fact be 1 or 2 people 65 years of age or older in these communities. These were excluded for reasons of confidentiality.

23. Southcott, Chris. Youth Out-Migration Trends in Northern Ontario: 2001 to 2006, Thunder Bay: Training Boards of Northern Ontario, 2007, p.9.

Appendix A: List of All Census Divisions and Census Sub-Divisions in Northern Ontario in Order of The Percentage of the Population 65 Years of Age or Older

Community	Type	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2001	Pop 2006	Total Pop. 65 and Over 2006	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2006	Local Board Area
Barrie Island	TP	40.0	47	15	31.9	21
Elliot Lake	C	25.1	11549	3665	31.7	22
Gore Bay	T	27.8	924	285	30.8	21
Manitoulin, Unorganized, West Part	UNO	24.5	222	65	29.3	21
Sundridge	VL	25.9	942	270	28.7	20
Rainy River	T	25.0	909	255	28.1	25
Parry Sound, Unorganized, Centre Part	UNO	25.7	2424	675	27.8	20
The Archipelago	TP	29.7	576	160	27.8	20
Whitestone	MU	25.2	1030	285	27.7	20
Thessalon	T	25.6	1312	350	26.7	22
Bruce Mines	T	23.1	584	155	26.5	22
Burpee and Mills	TP	22.1	329	85	25.8	21
Machar	TP	15.9	866	220	25.4	20
St. Joseph	TP	19.2	1129	285	25.2	22
Billings	TP	23.6	539	135	25.0	21
Magnetawan	MU	20.9	1610	400	24.8	20
Parry Sound	T	20.9	5818	1415	24.3	20
Central Manitoulin	TP	21.2	1944	470	24.2	21
Carling	TP	24.5	1123	270	24.0	20
Georgian Bay	TP	22.4	2340	560	23.9	20
Powassan	MU	19.5	3309	780	23.6	20
Jocelyn	TP	16.8	277	65	23.5	22
Englehart	T	23.5	1494	350	23.4	23
Lake of Bays	TP	22.8	3570	835	23.4	20
McKellar	TP	20.4	1080	250	23.1	20
Fauquier-Strickland	TP	16.2	568	130	22.9	23
North Shore	TP	16.5	549	125	22.8	22
Tehkummah	TP	24.5	382	85	22.3	21
South Algonquin	TP	19.6	1253	275	21.9	20
Gravenhurst	T	21.1	11046	2415	21.9	20

South River	VL	21.6	1069	230	21.5	20
Opasatika	TP	15.4	280	60	21.4	23
Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands	T	20.7	2711	580	21.4	21
Latchford	T	22.0	446	95	21.3	23
Burk's Falls	VL	20.2	893	190	21.3	20
Huron Shores	MU	17.6	1696	355	20.9	22
Strong	TP	18.6	1327	275	20.7	20
Johnson	TP	17.5	701	145	20.7	22
Gordon	TP	15.9	412	85	20.6	21
Seguin	TP	18.5	4276	880	20.6	20
Larder Lake	TP	17.7	735	150	20.4	23
Mattawa (3548021) T 00000	T	19.8	2003	405	20.2	20
Lake of the Woods	TP	18.2	323	65	20.1	25
Kearney	T	20.7	798	160	20.1	20
McGarry	TP	16.5	674	135	20.0	23
Muskoka Lakes	TP	19.0	6467	1295	20.0	20
Cobalt	T	16.3	1229	245	19.9	23
Killarney	MU	21.0	454	90	19.8	21
Temagami	MU	16.8	934	185	19.8	20
Smooth Rock Falls	T	14.8	1473	290	19.7	23
Ryerson	TP	21.4	686	135	19.7	20
Joly	TP	13.8	280	55	19.6	20
McMurrich/Monteith	TP	17.0	791	155	19.6	20
French River	MU	16.2	2659	520	19.6	21
Iroquois Falls	T	16.4	4729	920	19.5	23
St.-Charles	MU	14.1	1159	225	19.4	21
Sioux Narrows - Nestor Falls	TP	16.5	672	130	19.3	25
Kirkland Lake	T	18.5	8248	1590	19.3	23
Armour	TP	18.1	1249	240	19.2	20
Fort Frances	T	18.3	8103	1525	18.8	25
Bracebridge	T	16.6	15652	2925	18.7	20
Assiginack	TP	17.2	914	170	18.6	21
Spanish	T	17.8	728	135	18.5	22
Sault Ste. Marie	C	16.7	74948	13875	18.5	22
Huntsville	T	16.9	18280	3340	18.3	20
Temiskaming Shores	C	16.5	10732	1960	18.3	23
Perry	TP	14.2	2010	365	18.2	20
West Nipissing	MU	16.5	13410	2430	18.1	20
James	TP	13.9	414	75	18.1	23

Moonbeam	TP	12.5	1298	235	18.1	23
Evanturel	TP	16.8	473	85	18.0	23
Wabauskang 21	IRI	0.0	85	15	17.6	25
Timiskaming, Unorganized, West Part	UNO	15.0	3205	565	17.6	23
Blind River	T	14.0	3780	665	17.6	22
Atikokan	TP	16.0	3293	575	17.5	25
Hilton Beach	VL	23.0	172	30	17.4	22
Nipigon	TP	14.8	1752	305	17.4	24
Black River- Matheson	TP	14.1	2619	455	17.4	23
Kapuskasung	T	14.9	8509	1475	17.3	23
Emo	TP	16.9	1305	225	17.2	25
Sudbury, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	12.9	2415	415	17.2	21
Shuniah	TP	13.4	2913	500	17.2	24
Rainy River, Unorganized	UNO	15.3	1431	245	17.1	25
Chamberlain	TP	12.9	322	55	17.1	23
Dawson	TP	18.8	620	105	16.9	25
Algoma, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	11.6	5717	965	16.9	22
Machin	TP	13.1	978	165	16.9	25
Plummer Additional	TP	19.4	625	105	16.8	22
Espanola	T	14.7	5314	890	16.7	21
McDougall	MU	15.1	2704	450	16.6	20
Thunder Bay	C	15.7	109140	18045	16.5	24
Hilton	TP	13.6	243	40	16.5	22
Kenora	C	15.8	15177	2465	16.2	25
Serpent River 7	IRI	17.0	340	55	16.2	22
Dryden	C	13.2	8195	1325	16.2	25
North Bay	CY	14.9	53966	8640	16.0	20
Red Rock	TP	12.2	1063	170	16.0	24
Hilliard	TP	16.6	222	35	15.8	23
Armstrong	TP	12.3	1155	180	15.6	23
Schreiber	TP	14.2	901	140	15.5	24
Dokis 9	IRI	5.1	195	30	15.4	20
Nairn and Hyman	TP	7.1	493	75	15.2	21
Coleman	TP	18.2	431	65	15.1	23
Nipissing	TP	14.8	1642	245	14.9	20
Greater Sudbury	C	13.8	157857	23470	14.9	21

Sables-Spanish Rivers	TP	12.8	3237	480	14.8	21
Callander	MU	12.7	3249	480	14.8	20
Hudson	TP	15.3	305	45	14.8	23
Gillies	TP	12.5	544	80	14.7	24
Mattice-Val Côté	TP	10.7	772	110	14.2	23
Morley	TP	14.5	492	70	14.2	25
Papineau-Cameron	TP	11.5	1058	150	14.2	20
Cochrane	T	12.7	5487	775	14.1	23
Sheshegwaning 20	IRI	5.7	107	15	14.0	21
Kenora, Unorganized	UNO	11.7	7041	975	13.8	25
Terrace Bay	TP	9.7	1625	225	13.8	24
Kerns	TP	15.3	325	45	13.8	23
Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	9.2	2447	335	13.7	23
Hearst	T	11.2	5620	755	13.4	23
Markstay-Warren	MU	12.0	2475	325	13.1	21
Chapple	TP	12.1	856	110	12.9	25
Brethour	TP	9.6	117	15	12.8	23
Magnetewan 1	IRI	0.0	78	10	12.8	20
Chapleau	TP	12.4	2354	300	12.7	23
Timmins	C	11.6	42997	5445	12.7	23
Baldwin	TP	13.6	554	70	12.6	21
Nipissing, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	10.8	1798	225	12.5	20
Nipissing 10	IRI	9.4	1413	175	12.4	20
Prince	TP	11.9	971	120	12.4	22
Calvin	TP	10.0	608	75	12.3	20
Michipicoten	TP	10.8	3204	395	12.3	22
Charlton and Dack	MU	7.8	613	75	12.2	23
Ignace	TP	9.4	1431	175	12.2	25
Thunder Bay, Unorganized	UNO	9.3	6585	800	12.1	24
Ear Falls	TP	10.0	1153	140	12.1	25
Laird	TP	12.2	1078	130	12.1	22
Greenstone	MU	10.9	4906	590	12.0	24
Harley	TP	9.9	551	65	11.8	23
East Ferris	TP	11.9	4200	495	11.8	20
Oliver Paipoonge	MU	9.7	5757	675	11.7	24
Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional	TP	15.0	388	45	11.6	22

Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional	TP	9.6	1550	175	11.3	22
Gauthier	TP	7.8	133	15	11.3	23
Manitou Rapids 11	IRI	NA	228	25	11.0	25
Bonfield	TP	9.7	2009	220	11.0	20
Chapleau 75	IRI	10.8	92	10	10.9	23
Harris	TP	10.6	512	55	10.7	23
Manitouwadge	TP	5.9	2300	245	10.7	24
Parry Sound, Unorganized, North East Part	UNO	13.5	236	25	10.6	20
Mattagami 71	IRI	9.0	189	20	10.6	21
Whitefish River	IRI	5.6	379	40	10.6	21
Chisholm	TP	8.9	1318	135	10.2	20
Mattawan	TP	26.3	147	15	10.2	20
Val Rita-Harty	TP	7.8	939	95	10.1	23
Neebing	MU	7.3	2184	215	9.8	24
La Vallee	TP	10.3	1067	105	9.8	25
Wahnapeitei 11	IRI	10.2	52	5	9.6	21
Red Lake	MU	10.2	4526	435	9.6	25
Shoal Lake (Part) 40	IRI	NA	105	10	9.5	25
White River	TP	6.5	841	80	9.5	22
Whitefish Bay 33A	IRI	NA	53	5	9.4	25
Sheguiandah 24	IRI	8.3	160	15	9.4	21
Dorion	TP	5.7	379	35	9.2	24
Casey	TP	8.3	385	35	9.1	23
Peawanuck	IRI	5.2	221	20	9.0	23
O'Connor	TP	8.3	720	65	9.0	24
Thessalon 12	IRI	4.1	112	10	8.9	22
Hornepayne	TP	7.3	1209	105	8.7	23
Osnaburgh 63B	IRI	3.5	347	30	8.6	25
Sioux Lookout	MU	8.8	5183	445	8.6	25
Constance Lake 92	IRI	NA	702	60	8.5	23
Alberton	TP	7.8	958	80	8.4	25
Pickle Lake	TP	5.0	479	40	8.4	25
Summer Beaver	S	NA	362	30	8.3	25
Whitesand	IRI	NA	247	20	8.1	24
Rainy Lake 26A	IRI	5.4	128	10	7.8	25
Aroland 83	IRI	8.7	325	25	7.7	24
Neskantaga	IRI	NA	265	20	7.5	25
Wiwemikong Unceded	IRI	NA	2387	180	7.5	21
Pic Mobert North	IRI	NA	137	10	7.3	24

Whitefish Lake 6	IRI	7.5	349	25	7.2	21
Weagamow Lake 87	IRI	5.0	700	50	7.1	25
Lake Helen 53A	IRI	NA	283	20	7.1	24
New Post 69A	IRI	NA	73	5	6.8	23
Wabigoon Lake 27	IRI	0.0	147	10	6.8	25
Marten Falls 65	IRI	NA	221	15	6.8	25
Sagamok	IRI	6.9	884	60	6.8	22
Conmee	TP	8.0	740	50	6.8	24
Marathon	T	5.1	3863	260	6.7	24
Kitchenuhmaykoosib Aaki 84	IRI	6.9	916	60	6.6	25
M'Chigeeng 22	IRI	4.1	766	50	6.5	21
Couchiching 16A	IRI	NA	691	45	6.5	25
Pays Plat 51	IRI	NA	79	5	6.3	24
Slate Falls	S	0.0	164	10	6.1	25
Muskrat Dam Lake	IRI	16.4	252	15	6.0	25
Kasabonika Lake	IRI	3.4	681	40	5.9	25
Shoal Lake	IRI	3.0	346	20	5.8	25
Parry Island First Nation	IRI	4.0	350	20	5.7	20
Kenora 38B	IRI	0.0	350	20	5.7	25
Garden River 14	IRI	5.2	985	55	5.6	22
Fort William 52	IRI	NA	909	50	5.5	24
Rainy Lake 17A	IRI	NA	183	10	5.5	25
Bearskin Lake	IRI	NA	459	25	5.4	25
Shawanaga 17	IRI	2.9	193	10	5.2	20
Wunnumin 1	IRI	7.4	487	25	5.1	25
Saug-a-Gaw-Sing 1	IRI	NA	101	5	5.0	25
Webequie	IRI	5.8	614	30	4.9	24
Kingfisher Lake 1	IRI	9.5	415	20	4.8	25
Pic Moberg South	IRI	NA	104	5	4.8	24
Moose Point 79	IRI	8.1	208	10	4.8	20
Sucker Creek 23	IRI	4.8	346	15	4.3	21
Eagle Lake 27	IRI	2.4	232	10	4.3	25
Shoal Lake 34B2	IRI	0.0	126	5	4.0	25
Dubreuilville	TP	3.6	773	30	3.9	22
North Spirit Lake	IRI	2.2	259	10	3.9	25
Deer Lake	IRI	2.0	681	25	3.7	25
Mississagi River 8	IRI	6.9	414	15	3.6	22
Rankin Location 15D	IRI	NA	566	20	3.5	22
Sandy Lake 88	IRI	3.8	1843	65	3.5	25
Osnaburgh 63A	IRI	5.3	153	5	3.3	24
Rocky Bay 1	IRI	NA	154	5	3.2	24
Whitefish Bay 32A	IRI	0.0	622	20	3.2	25

The Dalles 38C	IRI	4.2	156	5	3.2	25
English River 21	IRI	3.3	633	20	3.2	25
Wapekeka 2	IRI	4.6	350	10	2.9	25
Ginoogaming First Nation	IRI	8.7	175	5	2.9	24
Fort Hope 64	IRI	4.5	1144	30	2.6	24
Sabaskong Bay 35D	IRI	NA	390	10	2.6	25
Wabaseemoong	IRI	0.0	786	20	2.5	25
Big Grassy River 35G	IRI	0.0	204	5	2.5	25
Lac Seul 28	IRI	3.6	821	20	2.4	25
Long Lake 58	IRI	NA	417	10	2.4	24
Sachigo Lake 1	IRI	NA	450	10	2.2	25
Poplar Hill	IRI	5.4	457	10	2.2	25
Cat Lake 63C	IRI		492	10	2.0	25
Neguaguon Lake 25D	IRI	9.7	257	5	1.9	25
Seine River 23A	IRI	8.7	272	5	1.8	25
Pic River 50	IRI	NA	383	5	1.3	24
Whitefish Bay 34A	IRI	0.0	94	0	0.0	25
Rainy Lake 18C	IRI	6.2	95	0	0.0	25
Thornloe	VL	8.3	105	0	0.0	23
Duck Lake 76B	IRI	14.0	82	0	0.0	21
Zhiibaahaasing 19A (Cockburn Island 19A)	IRI	NA	52	0	0.0	21
Abitibi 70	IRI	NA	114	0	0.0	23
Gros Cap 49	IRI	8.2	54	0	0.0	22
Goulais Bay 15A	IRI	NA	82	0	0.0	22
Matachewan 72	IRI	8.2	72	0	0.0	23
French River 13	IRI	4.1	99	0	0.0	20
Lake Of The Woods 37	IRI	0.0	58	0	0.0	25
Kee-Way-Win	IRI	1.9	318	0	0	25

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006.