2006 Census Research Paper Series

#2 - Youth Out-migration Trends in Northern Ontario: 2001 to 2006

by **Chris Southcott, Ph.D.**
Lakehead University

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Prepared for the Local Boards of Northern Ontario

Commission locale de formation et d'adaptation de la main-d'oeuvre
MUSKOKA NIPISSING PARRY SOUND
Local Training and Adjustment Board

Districts et/de Sudbury & Manitoulin
Training and Adjustment Board
Commission de Formation et d'Adaptation

Far Northeast Training Board

AWIC
Algoma Workforce Investment Committee

North Superior Training Board
Comité de formation du Nord Supérieur

Northwest Training and Adjustment Board
NTAB

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background to the Report:
This study has been prepared for the 5 Local 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 second 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 youth out-migration trends in Northern Ontario.

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.

Findings:
The analysis of the 2006 Census data for Age has shown us several important facts about the age structure and youth out-migration in Northern Ontario. They are as follows:

- The age structure of Northern Ontario in 2006 continues to be different from Ontario
- In Northern Ontario, while most youth age categories showed declines, the number in the 20 to 24 year old category actually increased
- The rate of youth out-migration while still high, has decreased since 2001
- The rate of youth out-migration continues to be higher for males than females
- The rate of youth out-migration in Northern Ontario declines the older the age group

In addition to the above observations, analysis of varying rates of youth out-migration within Northern Ontario shows:

- Aboriginal communities continue to have lower overall rates of youth out-migration
- Much of the reduction in the youth out-migration rate in Northern Ontario is due to substantially reduced rates in the largest urban centres of the region
- Many mining-dependent communities either substantially reduced their rates of youth out-migration or experienced youth in-migration
- Those communities with the highest rates of youth out-migration were smaller communities, unorganized areas, and forest-dependent communities

Section One: Introduction

1.1 Background to the Report

This study has been prepared for the 5 Local 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 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 then the provincial average since the 1970s. Since workforce development is seen as crucial to economic development by most people in the region, regional 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.

Since the 1980s, youth out-migration from the region has been identified as a trend that concerned most communities in the north. These concerns continued to be expressed in the TOP reports issued by the Northern Ontario Local Areas Boards over the past 4 years. The present study attempts to compare youth out-migration trends identified in the 2001 Census Research Series youth out-migration report with those found in the 2006 Census data.[2] That report identified several important observations relating to youth out-migration. The first and most important was that from 1996 to 2001 the rate of youth out-migration from Northern Ontario was extremely high. The rate of youth out-migration has increased substantially since 1996 to the point where, according to available data, rates of youth out-migration during this period were the highest ever. Analysis of trends within Northern Ontario showed that Aboriginal communities tended to have the lowest rates of youth out-migration in the region. As well, out-migration rates for females were less than hat for males. While most communities that experienced in-migration were Aboriginal communities, some “suburban” communities in Northern Ontario also saw youth in-migration. Finally, the data indicated that overall, unorganized areas of Northern Ontario had higher rates of youth out-migration.

Section Two: Background to Youth Out-migration 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-Natives 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 has been 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 population of the region.[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 Youth Out-migration

The issue of youth out-migration has been discussed as a problem in rural areas and the Atlantic region of Canada for several decades. While there has been a substantial amount of research done on interprovincial migration, there has been relatively little research done on migration between rural and urban areas and less on migration within provinces themselves.

Several studies concerning rural youth out-migration have appeared lately.[10] Probably the most in-depth research done on youth migration in Canada was a report funded by the Canadian Rural Partnership and the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and published in 2000.[11] This report concentrates on the movement of youth between rural and urban areas and, as such, is not directly related to youth migration out of a region such as Northern Ontario.[12] Still, this in-depth analysis of the census data from 1996 and earlier, and other data, makes several important observations that are important for a proper understanding of youth out-migration in Northern

Ontario:

1. Youth migrate no matter where they live. Youth, defined by the report as those between the ages of 15 and 29 years of age, are that age group which has the highest rates of migration whether they live in an urban area or a rural area.
2. The reasons for youth out-migration are not solely economic. Studies done in Quebec show that, no matter what the economic circumstances in a particular community, a certain number of youth will migrate for a variety of non-economic reasons such as a desire to expand their life experiences.[13]
3. Rural areas have higher rates of youth out-migration. Despite the fact that youth in both urban areas and rural areas migrate, youth in rural areas have higher rates of out-migration than youths in urban areas.
4. Larger urban areas have net in-migration of youth. While many of the youth in large urban areas migrate to different locations (usually other large urban areas), in-coming migrants tend to be more numerous that leavers. This means that youth cohorts in larger urban areas tend to increase in size.
5. There are important differences between the youth age groups. Generally speaking the report found that the 15 to 19 year old age group had the highest rates of out-migration followed by the 20 to 24 year old age group. The least mobile age group tended to be the 25 to 29 age group. Yet, these tendencies can vary depending on the situation. The report noted that it is important not to think of youth as a homogenous group.
6. Youth tend to migrate to urban areas within their province of origin. While some provinces showed different results, in Ontario the preferred location to migrate to for youth was a large urban area within their province of origin.
7. Rural youth out-migrants experience an increase in income. Another interesting point that the report showed was that there were economic rewards for migrating from rural areas to urban ones. Most rural youth out-migrants experienced an increase in income following their move.

2.3 Youth Out-migration in Northern Ontario

Youth out-migration is not a new problem to Northern Ontario. Following the Second World War, resource-dependent regions such as Northern Ontario experienced labour retention problems which were often costly to resource companies. The small one-industry towns found it hard to keep young male workers in their communities for long periods of time. They would come, work for a while, and then move on, requiring the industry to find new workers and train them. Companies went to considerable effort to find ways of keeping the young male workers in the communities.[14]

In the early 1960s there was a great deal of concern in the region about the fact that the brightest youth had to leave the region to get a university education. It was known at that time that if the youth left the region, there was a probability that they would not return, causing the region to loose its “future leaders”.[15] This was one of the reasons used for establishing and expanding Lakehead University and Laurentian University in the 1960s.

Still, it was not until the 1980s that people started to be concerned in earnest about the fact that the total numbers of youth in the region were on the decline. Youth were leaving the region and there were few coming into the region to replace them. It was no longer a problem of young males moving from town to town or the loss of potential future regional leaders. People became concerned about the rapid decline in the total numbers of youth in the region.

This issue became one of the major problems dealt with by the Northern Development Councils, a series of local advisory groups set up in the region in the late 1980s. These Councils produced a report in 1991 which outlined the extent of the problem and examined several reasons for the out-migration.[16] During the early 1990s the issue declined in importance. That unemployment rates in metropolitan Toronto were close to or higher than those in Northern Ontario seemed to ease the concern of people in the north about youth out-migration.

The Environmental Scans of the Northern Ontario Training and Adjustment Boards showed that by 1998 and 1999 people were once again becoming concerned about the issue. In 2000, in response to this concern, the Far Northeast Training Board undertook a study of the issue in their catchment area. The final report of this study pointed out that the problem was still serious and that it was part of a general decline in the population of the region.[17] The authors of the report projected that the youth population of the NFETB area would decline by 4.5% between 1996 and 2006.[18] The report also noted several other characteristics of youth out-migration in the region:

1. Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario have a higher percentage of youth.
2. Francophone communities in the region have a lower percentage of youth
3. Both Aboriginal and Francophone youths are less likely to migrate out of the region.
4. Rates of out-migration vary considerably by regions within the FNETB area and by age group.

As part of their planning process the Boards were mandated in 2004 to produce a Trends, Opportunities, and Priorities (TOP) Report for their particular area every year. Most TOP Reports produced by the Northern Boards since 2004 continued to list youth out-migration as a concern.[19]

Section Three: Methodology

This report attempts to describe the current state of youth out-migration in Northern Ontario. It will compare trends from 2001 to 2006 to those found in the 2001 Census Research reports and to trends identified in the TOP reports. 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, a measure of net youth migration has been developed to give us a rate of youth out-migration based on changes in a particular age cohort over a 5 year period.

Data for Northern Ontario from both 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 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 The Definition of Youth Out-migration

What will we be referring to when we use the term youth out-migration in this study? First of all, youth will be defined as those people between the ages of 15 and 29. This follows the definition used in the previously mentioned studies and in analysis of 2001 data. Our operational definition of youth out-migration will be different that that used in some of the other studies cited. For several of these, youth out-migration was determined by using mobility statistics. Youth out-migration was the number of youths who left a particular locale. The number of youth in-migrants was then subtracted from the number of out-migrants to determine rates of net migration, either in or out of a location.

In our 2001 report, a different method was used. Rather than look at migration statistics, we decided to look at the changes in the total number of people in a given age cohort or group. For this report, we take the number of people in Northern Ontario who were between the ages of 15 and 29 in 2001 and see what the total number of this group was in 2006 by seeing what the total was of people between the ages of 20 and 34 as reported in the 2006 Census. If the 2006 total of this group is less than the total for 2001, there has been net out-migration of youth.[20]

We determine the rate of youth out-migration by determining the proportion of youth from 2001 that were absent in 2006. In other words, we subtract the number of people in the 20 to 34 age cohort in 2006 from the number of people who were in the 15 to 29 age cohort in 2001. This total is then divided by the total number of people in the 15 to 29 age cohort in 2001 to give us the percentage change in the total number of people in that age cohort from 2001 to 2006. If the number is negative, this number becomes the rate of youth out-migration.

We have chosen to look at changes in age cohorts rather than mobility statistics for three main reasons. First, this technique is easier to understand and the data necessary to do the analysis is easier to obtain. Second, by using age cohort data rather than mobility data we are using data based on 100% sampling rather than 20% sampling. Age data is obtained from the Short Form of the census which, in theory, covers 100% of the households in Canada. Data on mobility is obtained from the Long Form which is filled out by only 20% of the households in Canada. Use of 100% data eliminates the potential for error arising from sampling a population. The third reason is that our objective is to determine the extent of the out-migration of youth in Northern Ontario. The most direct method is by determining the net loss of youth using age cohort data rather than data reflecting the mobility of an age group.

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 population data, in theory, covers 100% of households.[21]

The first potential problem is the use of random rounding by Statistics Canada in its census data.[22] 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 exact number of people for very small communities in Northern Ontario.

The other problem is related to the counting, or non-counting, of Aboriginal communities.[23] 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 cannot properly count a community, the population of that community is not included in the population totals for that census division. As a result, in past censuses, the population figures for almost all the census divisions in Northern Ontario are incomplete. Another problem which arises is comparing these figures from census year to census year. In 2001, Statistics Canada was much more successful in counting the populations of the Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario then they were in 1996. As a result, many more communities were included in the 2001 Census than were excluded in the 1996 Census. This makes it difficult to compare the figures for 2001 and 1996.

The same is true for comparisons of figures from the 2006 census. Data for Northern Ontario shows only one community that was incompletely enumerated in both 2006 or 2001, Bear Island 1 in the District of Nipissing. Seven additional communities with population were counted in the 2006 Census but not the 2001 Census: Goulais Bay 15A and Rankin Location 15D in the District of Algoma; Ojibway Nation of Saugeen (Savant Lake) and Whitesand in the District of Thunder Bay; and Marten Falls 65, Pikangikum 14, and Whitefish Bay 32A in the District of Kenora. Three communities were counted in 2001 but not in 2006: Factory Island 1 in the District of Cochrane, and Attawapiskat 91A and Fort Severn 89 in the District of Kenora. In addition, as far

as age is concerned, 27 other Aboriginal census sub-divisions in Northern Ontario did not have comparative data available for a variety of reasons.

Section Four: Youth Out-migration in Northern Ontario Since 2001

4.1 The Changing Age Structure of Northern Ontario

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

Figure 1 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 groups.

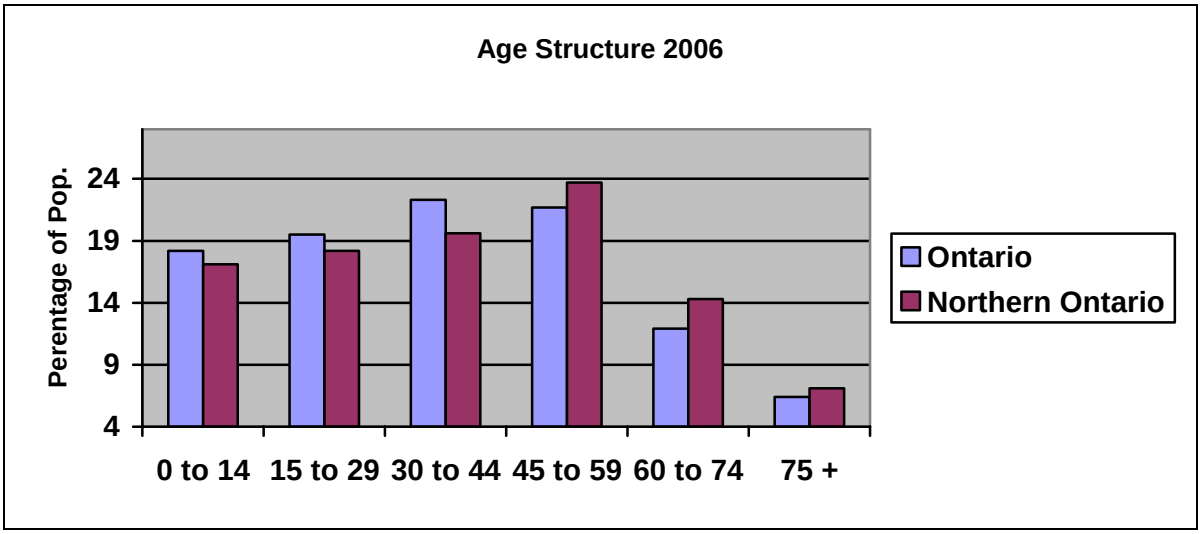

Figure 1 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

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 decreased in size. As well, of all age categories, at 12.8%, the 15 to 29 year old category had the largest decrease in size from 1996 to 2001.

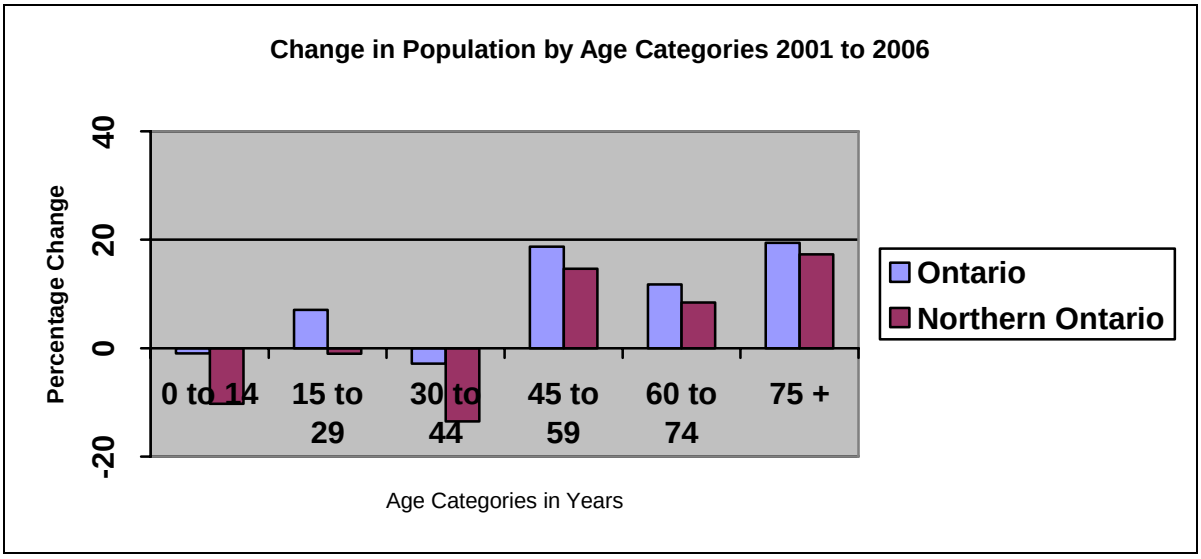

Figure 2 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006.

Figure 2 shows that this situation changed somewhat from 2001 to 2006. Unlike the previous census period, Ontario experienced slight declines in the 0 to 14 and 30 to 44 age categories. 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%. Further analysis shows that within the 15 to 29 age categories there are further differences. In 2006 there were 3.3% less 15 to 19 year olds in Northern Ontario than there were in 2001. This is similar to the 25 to 29 year old age category where there were 3.8% less than in 2001. At the same time, there were 4.4% more 20 to 24 year olds in Northern Ontario in 2006 than were here in 2001. As this is the primary age category for post-secondary education, it would be reasonable to look at the growing importance of post-secondary institutions in Northern Ontario as the source of this increase.

4.2 Youth Out-migration in 2006

As we pointed out in our earlier report on youth out-migration the above changes in age categories is not necessarily the result of youth out-migration or youth in-migration. The group of people who were between 15 and 29 years of age in 2001 is not the same group of people who were between the ages of 15 and 29 in 2006. To properly determine whether the region has a problem with youth out-migration one has look at the changes of a group of people of the same ages, or age cohort, over time. The following analysis is based on this premise. As we mentioned when we were talking about our methodology, we determine a "rate" of youth out-migration by looking at a group, or cohort, of youth in one year and then see how many are left of that group 5 years later. If the number is less five years later, it is because members of this cohort have left the region.[24] The rate of out-migration is represented by the percentage of the original group that are absent 5 years later.

4.2.1 The Rate of Youth Out-migration, while still high, has decreased since 2001

As was suggested in the TOP Reports produced by the Northern Boards since 2004, data from the 2006 Census indicates youth out-migration in Northern Ontario continues to be a problem. When looking at the group of youth who were between 15 and 29 years of age in 2001 we see that this cohort, now between the ages of 20 and 34, declined in size by 10.5%. This is quite different from the situation in both Canada and Ontario. In Canada, this age cohort increased in size by 3%. In Ontario the increase was even higher at 5.2%.

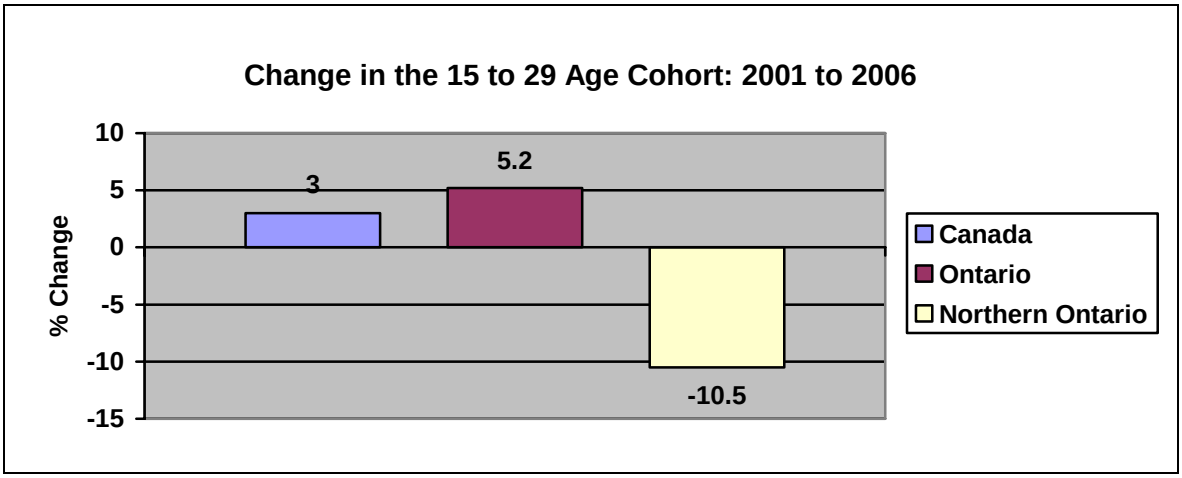

Figure 3 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006.

While the rate of youth out-migration is still very high, especially when one considers that overall Canada and Ontario are experiencing youth in-migration, it should be pointed out that this rate was less that that for the period 1996 to 2001. In our previous report we calculated the rate of youth out-migration for these years as 18.3%.[25] Figure 4 shows youth out-migration rates for a selection of census periods between 1976 and 2006. While data for a comparison of the 15 to 29 age group is not readily available for periods from 1981 to 1986 and from 1986 to 1991, data is available for the periods from 1971 to 1981 and 1991 to 2006. These indicate that the youth out-migration rate for the 1996 to 2001 period was substantially higher than previous years.[26] At the same time, figures for 2001 to 2006 are still high compared to the period prior to 1996. From 1971 to 1976 the out-migration rate was 8.5%. From 1976 to 1981 the rate increased to 9.5%. For the period between 1991 and 1996 the out-migration rate was relatively low, at 7.1%.

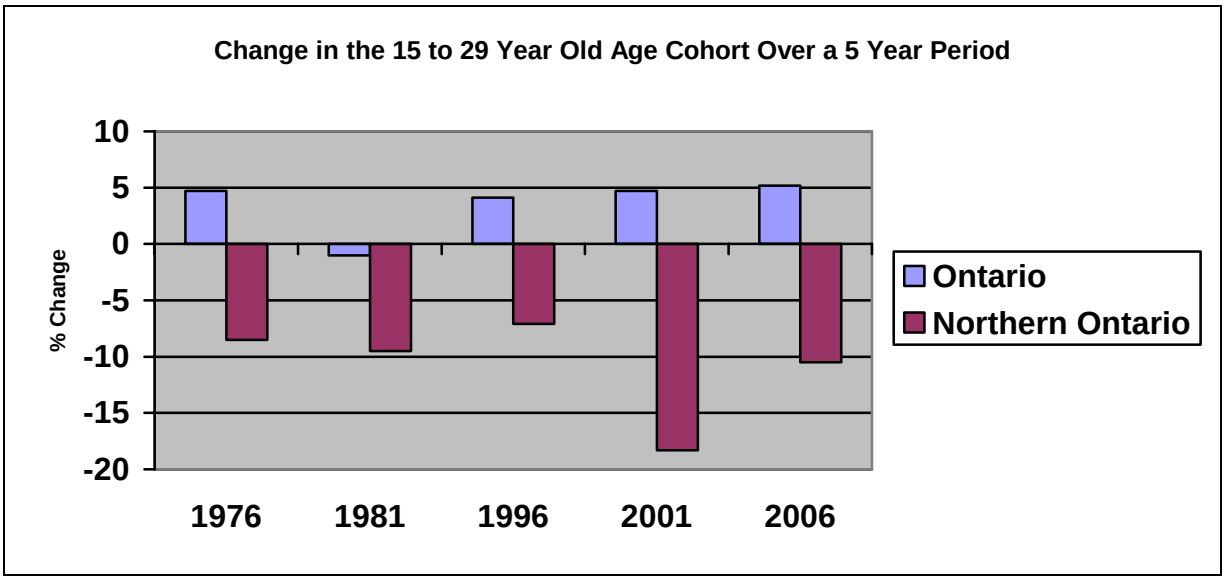

Figure 3 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1991, 1996, 2001, and 2006.

4.2.2 The Rate of Youth Out-migration continues to be higher for males than females

As we saw in our earlier report on youth out-migration, a comparison of male and female youth migration rates in Northern Ontario shows that female out-migration rates in Northern Ontario are less that that for males. From 1996 to 2001, the youth out-migration rate for females in the 15 to 29 year old age cohort was 16.1%. For males, the rate was 20.5%. From 2001 to 2006, the youth out-migration rate for females was 8.8% while the rate for males was 12.3%.

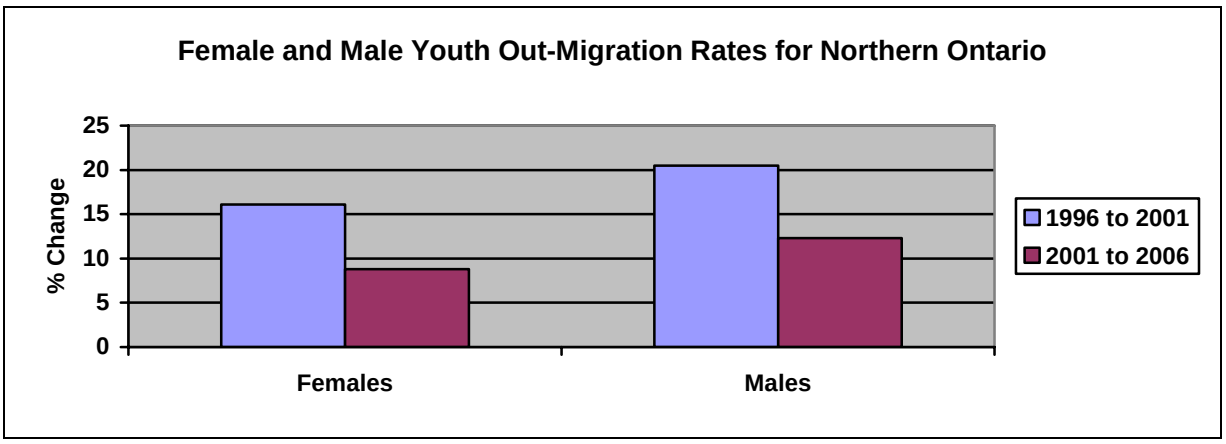

Figure 5 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1996, 2001, and 2006.

4.2.3 The Rate of Youth Out-migration in Northern Ontario declines the older the age group

Our analysis of the youth age categories above indicated variation in out-migration rates among these categories. An analysis of cohorts shows similar variations. Figure 6 compares the rates for those who were 15 to 19, 20 to 24, and 25 to 29 in 2001. We see that the youth age cohort with the greatest decline is the cohort who were between 15 to 19 years of age in 2001. This cohort, those who were 20 to 24 in 2006, decreased by 16.6% from 2001 to 2006. The next age group, those who were 20 to 24 in 2001 and 25 to 29 in 2006, declined by 11.6%. Finally, the last age cohort, those who were 25 to 29 in 2001 actually increased in size by 1.3% from 2001 to 2006. It should be pointed out that these finding are similar to the above mentioned earlier studies of rural youth out-migration in Canada.

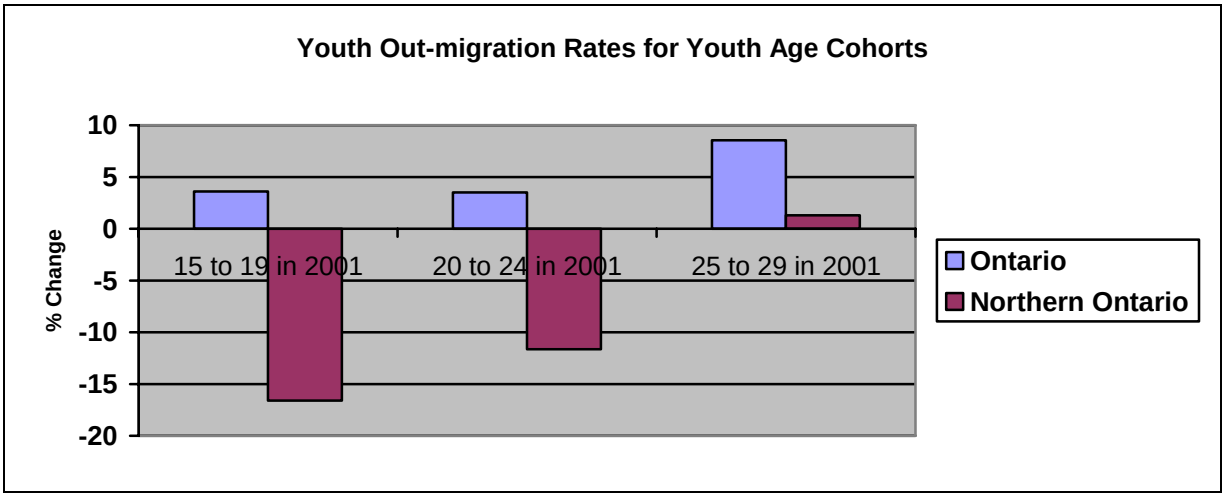

Figure 6 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1996, 2001, and 2006.

4.3 Youth Out-Migration Rates Within Northern Ontario

While it is important to know youth out-migration rates for Northern Ontario as a whole, it is also important to examine variations in rates within Northern Ontario. Such analysis gives us a better idea of which regions and communities within the region have the most youth leaving.

4.3.1 Youth Out-migration Rates by District

Table 1: Youth Out-migration Rates by District

District	% Change in 15-29 Age Cohort Over a Five Year Period				
	1976	1981	1996	2001	2006
Ontario	4.7	-1.0	4.1	4.7	5.2
Northern Ontario	-8.5	-9.5	-7.1	-18.3	-10.5
Algoma	-8.6	4.2	-12.3	-24.6	-15.1
Cochrane	-8.6	-7.7	-7.8	-21.9	-16.9
Kenora	1.6	-5.8	0.0	-13.7	-7.1
Manitoulin	-19.8	-17.4	-7.8	-6.2	-17.1
Muskoka	8.1	-8.1	-4.3	-3.4	-5.3
Nipissing	-6.9	-15.0	-8.6	-13.0	-7.1
Parry Sound	-5.4	-13.2	-4.2	-16.3	-17.6
Rainy River	-18.2	-21.1	-8.7	-19.7	-18.6
Greater Sudbury	*	-19.2	-4.8	-20.7	-2.0
Sudbury (District)	-15.3	-12.5	-14.3	-29.5	-35.9
Thunder Bay	-0.5	-2.5	-5.7	-14.5	-11.2
Timiskaming	-19.4	-20.8	-13.3	-27.9	-22.2

***** The 1976 rate for the District of Sudbury includes the Sudbury Regional Municipality. Sudbury Regional Municipality becomes Greater Sudbury Division in 2001. Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1991, 2001, and 2006.

Table 1 shows the rates of youth out-migration for each of the districts in Northern Ontario. As was the case from 1996 to 2001, for the period from 2001 to 2006, all the districts in Northern Ontario had net youth out-migration. Still, there was considerable variation in the rates of youth out-migration. The region with the lowest rate of youth out-migration was the urban area of Greater Sudbury. It has a decline of only 2%. This stands in marked contrast to the period from 1996 to 2001 when Sudbury had a youth out-migration rate of 20.7%. The next lowest rate of youth out-migration was found in the District of Kenora. Here the decline was 7.1% compared to 13.7 during the previous census period. Table 1 shows that historically speaking the District of Kenora has had lower youth out-migration rates in comparison to the other districts of Northern Ontario. This is most probably linked to the fact that it is the district with the highest percentage of indigenous peoples in Northern Ontario.

Our earlier report on youth out-migration in Northern Ontario pointed out that three districts have consistently had rates of youth out-migration higher than that of Northern Ontario as a whole. These are: the District of Rainy River, the District of Sudbury, and the District of Timiskaming. This continues to be the situation in 2006. The District of Sudbury once again had the highest rate of youth out-migration in Northern Ontario at 35.9%. This represents an increase

from the rate of 29.5% in 2001. Next came the District of Timiskaming with a youth out-migration rate of 22.2%. While this rate is high it should also be pointed out that it represents an improvement on the rate of 27.9% in 2001. The third highest youth out-migration rate is found in the District of Rainy River, at 18.6%.

While it is difficult to determine exactly why these Districts have traditionally had the highest rates of youth out-migration it should be noted that these districts have large agricultural sectors relative to most other districts in the North. As well, none of these districts have large urban areas. The largest urban area in the District of Sudbury is the town of Espanola which in 2006 had a population of 5,314. In Timiskaming the largest urban area is the newly amalgamated municipality of Temiskaming Shores with a population in 2006 of 10,732. In the District of Rainy River the largest urban area is the town of Fort Frances which had a population of 8,103 in 2006.

4.3.2 Communities in Northern Ontario with Youth In-migration

Our understanding of the youth out-migration problem in Northern Ontario can be helped by a comparison of youth out-migration rates for specific communities within Northern Ontario. In the section above we 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.

Unfortunately, some of the 2006 census sub-divisions can not be easily compared to census sub-divisions in earlier periods and are therefore not included in this report.[27] A list of most of those communities that were excluded from our analysis, and the reasons for their exclusion, are included in Appendix A.

Analysis of net rates of youth migration for census sub-divisions shows that 28 out of 225 communities had net youth in-migration. Interestingly this is almost the exact same number of communities in Northern Ontario that had in-migration during the previous census period. These communities are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Communities in Northern Ontario with Youth In-migration 2001 to 2006

Community	Type	15 to 29 Year Old in 2001	20 to 34 Year Olds in 2006	Increase in Cohort 2001 to 2006	Percentage Change in Cohort
Muskrat Dam Lake	Reserve	15	70	55	366.7
Kenora 38B	Reserve	40	90	50	125.0
Kitchenuhmaykoosib Aaki 84	Reserve	115	205	90	78.3
Wabaseemoong	Reserve	105	175	70	66.7
The Dalles 38C	Reserve	25	40	15	60.0
Sheguiandah 24	Reserve	20	30	10	50.0
Mattawan	Township	10	15	5	50.0
Pickle Lake	Township	80	115	35	43.8
Ginoogaming First Nation	Reserve	35	50	15	42.9
Rainy Lake 26A	Reserve	25	35	10	40.0
Whitefish River (Part) 4	Reserve	45	60	15	33.3
The Archipelago	Township	50	65	15	30.0
Neguaguon Lake 25D	Reserve	40	50	10	25.0
Wabauskang 21	Reserve	20	25	5	25.0
Whitestone	Municipality	75	90	15	20.0
Carling	Township	115	135	20	17.4
Red Lake	Municipality	800	910	110	13.8
Seine River 23A	Reserve	40	45	5	12.5
Slate Falls	Indigenous settlement	45	50	5	11.1
English River 21	Reserve	140	155	15	10.7
Poplar Hill	Reserve	95	100	5	5.3
Kingfisher Lake 1	Reserve	95	100	5	5.3
McMurrich/Monteith	Township	95	100	5	5.3
Seguin	Township	455	475	20	4.4
Cobalt	Town	180	185	5	2.8
Whitefish Bay 34A	Reserve	0	10	10	
Matachewan 72	Reserve	0	15	15	
Barrie Island	Reserve	0	5	5	

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

Our previous report on youth out-migration noted that 20 of the 29 census sub-divisions with net youth in-migration from 1996 to 2001 were Aboriginal communities. Of the rest, 3 were suburb communities for larger urban areas, and 2 were “cottage country” communities in Muskoka. The results for 2006 are similar to that found in 2001 with a few differences. Once again 19 of the 28 census sub-divisions with net youth in-migration from 2001 to 2006 were indigenous communities. Of the remaining 9 communities, 5 are rural townships in Parry Sound in relative close proximity to Southern Ontario. Their youth in-migration may be related to cottage country

style development. The same is true for a sixth township in the District of Nipissing. The major difference from our previous report is that the remaining three communities which experienced youth in-migration from 2001 to 2006 are the mining-based communities of Cobalt, Red Lake, and Pickle Lake.

4.3.3 Communities in Northern Ontario with the Highest Rates of Youth Out-migration

Table 3 shows those census sub-divisions in Northern Ontario with the highest rates of youth out-migration. In our previous report on youth out-migration we noted that it was much more difficult to identify the types of communities with high rates of youth out-migration than was the case with communities with youth in-migration but that generally speaking, unorganized areas in Northern Ontario tend to have higher rates of youth out-migration.

We see a similar situation in 2006. The list of communities with high rates of youth out-migration is a mixture of different types of communities. One common element is that they are all relatively small communities. The largest community in Table 3 is the community of Manitouwadge which had a population of 2,300 in 2006. One difference that is noticeable from the 1996 to 2001 data is the presence in 2006 of several communities such as Schreiber, Terrace Bay, Smooth Rock Falls, and Fauquier-Strickland which are known to have a high dependence on the forest industry.

Table 3: Communities with the Highest Rates of Youth Out-migration

Community	Type	15 to 29 Year Old in 2001	20 to 34 Year Olds in 2006	Decrease in Cohort 2001 to 2006	Percentage Change in Cohort
Lake Of The Woods 37	Reserve	20	0	-20	-100.0
Hilton Beach	Village	20	5	-15	-75.0
Gros Cap 49	Reserve	20	5	-15	-75.0
Brethour	Township	35	10	-25	-71.4
Thornloe	Village	35	15	-20	-57.1
Manitoulin, Unorganized, West Part	Unorganized Area	35	15	-20	-57.1
Schreiber	Township	260	125	-135	-51.9
Bruce Mines	Town	90	45	-45	-50.0
Jocelyn	Township	50	25	-25	-50.0
Burpee and Mills	Township	50	25	-25	-50.0
French River 13	Reserve	30	15	-15	-50.0
Joly	Township	50	25	-25	-50.0
Fauquier-Strickland	Township	115	60	-55	-47.8
St.-Charles	Municipality	175	95	-80	-45.7
Manitouwadge	Township	550	300	-250	-45.5
Terrace Bay	Township	330	185	-145	-43.9
Calvin	Township	115	65	-50	-43.5
Shoal Lake 34B2	Reserve	35	20	-15	-42.9
Hilliard	Township	35	20	-15	-42.9
McGarry	Township	105	60	-45	-42.9
Osnaburgh 63A	Reserve	35	20	-15	-42.9
Sudbury, Unorganized, North Part	Unorganized Area	390	225	-165	-42.3
Smooth Rock Falls	Town	325	190	-135	-41.5
Hudson	Township	85	50	-35	-41.2
Magnetewan 1	Reserve	25	15	-10	-40.0

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

4.3.4 Youth Out-migration Rates for the Cities of Northern Ontario

Table 4 shows the youth out-migration rates for the cities of Northern Ontario. During the 1996 to 2001 census period the average rate of youth out-migration for all cities in the region was 18.5%, slightly more than the average for the entire region. The data from 2001 to 2006 shows quite a different picture. The average youth out-migration rate for all cities in Northern Ontario during this period was 5.3%, significantly less than the regional average.

Another trend is noticeable in the data for 2001 to 2006. Table 4 shows that it is the largest urban areas with the lowest youth out-migration rates. Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, and North Bay, the largest urban areas in Northern Ontario all had the lowest youth out-migration rates while the smallest cities, Elliot Lake, Kenora, Dryden, and Temiskaming Shores all had the highest rates.

Table 4: Youth Out-migration Rates for the Cities of Northern Ontario

City	15 to 29 Year Old in 2001	20 to 34 Year Olds in 2006	Decrease in Cohort 2001 to 2006	Percentage Change in Cohort
North Bay	10525	10325	-200	-1.9
Greater Sudbury	29535	28935	-600	-2.0
Thunder Bay	20725	19690	-1035	-5.0
Sault Ste. Marie	13195	12345	-850	-6.4
Timmins	8395	7755	-640	-7.6
Temiskaming Shores	1950	1655	-295	-15.1
Kenora	2810	2360	-450	-16.0
Dryden	1515	1265	-250	-16.5
Elliot Lake	1530	1080	-450	-29.4

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

4.3.5 Youth Out-migration Rates for Aboriginal Communities in Northern Ontario

As was the case with the 1996 to 2001 period, analysis of rates of youth out-migration for Indigenous communities in Northern Ontario shows a great deal of variation for the period from 2001 to 2006. Some communities have high rates of growth in their youth populations while others show high rates of youth out-migration.[28] It is therefore problematic to view Aboriginal communities in the region as a homogeneous group.

Still, as was the case for the 1996 to 2001 period, most Aboriginal communities have lower rates of youth out-migration than non-aboriginal communities. Taken as a whole, the Indigenous communities of the region are suffering from youth out-migration. Yet the average rate of youth out-migration for these communities, at 3.4%, is considerably less than the regional average of 10.5%.

Section Five: Comparing the Local Board Areas of Northern Ontario

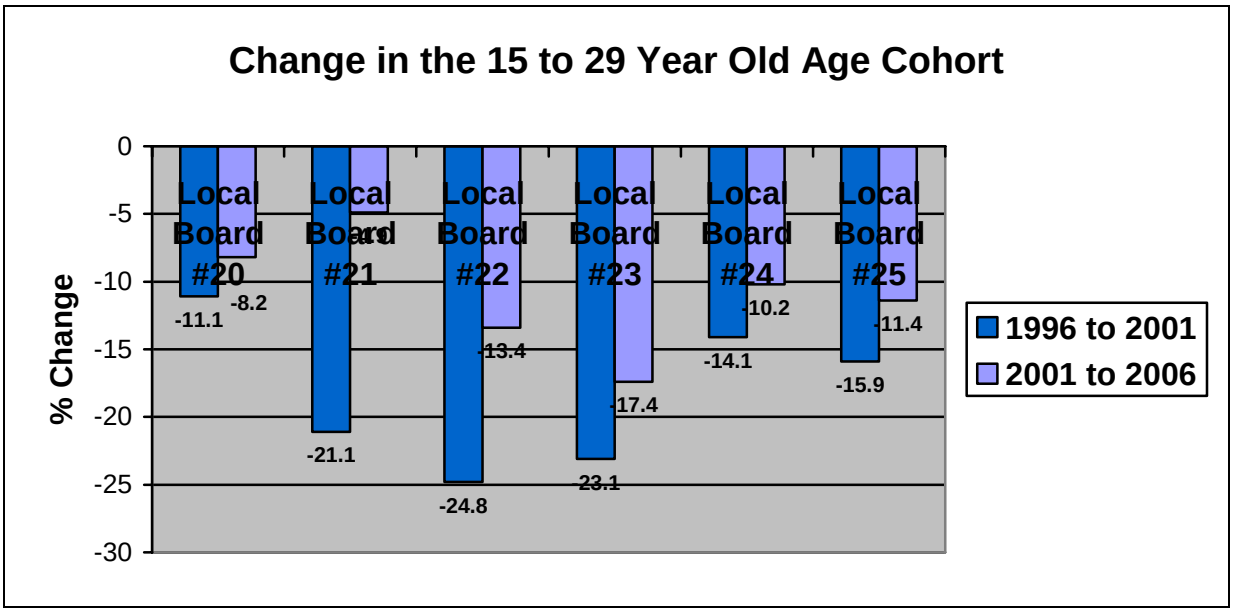

Figure 4 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001 and 2006.

5.1 Youth Out-migration in Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound Local Training and Adjustment Board Area (Board #20)

Figure 6 shows the youth out-migration rates for 2001 to 2006 for each of the Local Boards in Northern Ontario compared to 1996 to 2001. The Board with the second lowest rate of youth out-migration in 2006 is Local Board #20 which includes the District Municipality of Muskoka and the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing. This represents a slight decline in the youth out-migration rate from the 1996 to 2001 period. As has also been previously noted, the District Municipality of Muskoka tends to have different demographic trends than the rest of Northern Ontario. The fact that Local Board #20 has traditionally had such a low rate of youth out-migration is partially due to low rates of youth out-migration in the District Municipality of Muskoka. An important reason for the recent decline in the youth out-migration rate in this Board Area is the fact that its largest community, the city of North Bay, experienced a very low rate of youth out-migration from 2001 to 2006.

Table 5: Youth Out-migration Rates for Communities in Local Board #20

Community	Type of Community	15 to 29 Year Old in 2001	20 to 34 Year Olds in 2006	Decrease in Cohort 2001 to 2006	Percentage Change in Cohort
LTAB 20		29920	27475	-2445	-8.2
Gravenhurst	T	1740	1640	-100	-5.7
Bracebridge	T	2305	2210	-95	-4.1
Lake of Bays	TP	375	410	35	9.3
Huntsville	T	2940	2765	-175	-6.0
Muskoka Lakes	TP	830	725	-105	-12.7
Georgian Bay	TP	270	270	0	0.0
Moose Point 79	IRI	45	35	-10	-22.2
South Algonquin	TP	185	145	-40	-21.6
Papineau-Cameron	TP	180	140	-40	-22.2
Mattawan	TP	10	15	5	50.0
Mattawa	T	410	295	-115	-28.0
Calvin	TP	115	65	-50	-43.5
Bonfield	TP	340	285	-55	-16.2
Chisholm	TP	220	215	-5	-2.3
East Ferris	TP	720	585	-135	-18.8
North Bay	CY	10525	10325	-200	-1.9
West Nipissing	MU	2240	1890	-350	-15.6
Temagami	MU	130	95	-35	-26.9
Nipissing 10	IRI	260	210	-50	-19.2
Nipissing, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	290	240	-50	-17.2
Seguin	TP	455	475	20	4.4
The Archipelago	TP	50	65	15	30.0
McMurrich/Monteith	TP	95	100	5	5.3
Perry	TP	350	295	-55	-15.7
Kearney	T	100	90	-10	-10.0
Armour	TP	205	135	-70	-34.1
Burk's Falls	VL	145	130	-15	-10.3
Ryerson	TP	85	75	-10	-11.8
McKellar	TP	105	95	-10	-9.5
McDougall	MU	405	335	-70	-17.3
Parry Sound	T	1025	810	-215	-21.0
Carling	TP	115	135	20	17.4
Whitestone	MU	75	90	15	20.0
Magnetawan	MU	155	135	-20	-12.9
Strong	TP	175	140	-35	-20.0
Sundridge	VL	170	130	-40	-23.5
Joly	TP	50	25	-25	-50.0
Machar	TP	125	105	-20	-16.0
South River	VL	180	150	-30	-16.7

Powassan	MU	510	380	-130	-25.5
Callander	MU	510	445	-65	-12.7
Nipissing	TP	230	175	-55	-23.9
Shawanaga 17	IRI	40	40	0	0.0
Parry Island First Nation	IRI	70	70	0	0.0
French River 13	IRI	30	15	-15	-50.0
Dokis 9	IRI	35	30	-5	-14.3
Magnetewan 1	IRI	25	15	-10	-40.0
Parry Sound, Unorganized, North East Part	UNO	30	30	0	0.0
Parry Sound, Unorganized, Centre Part	UNO	245	200	-45	-18.4

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

5.2 Youth Out-migration in the 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. The youth out-migration rate for the area as a whole in 2001 was 21.1% which was slightly above the rate for Northern Ontario. This changed drastically during the 2001 to 2006 period. The youth out-migration rate for the area fell to 4.9%, by far the lowest of all the Northern boards.

The area is experiencing widely differing internal trends in youth out-migration. The District of Sudbury saw an increase in its youth out-migration rate from 29.5% in 2001 to 35.9% in 2006. The District of Manitoulin saw its rate nearly triple during this period, from 6.2% in 2001 to 17.1% in 2006.

The largest community in the area is by far the City of Greater Sudbury which experienced a youth out-migration rate of 20.6% from 1996 to 2001. Despite the fact that the youth out-migration in the Districts of Sudbury and Manitoulin worsened from 2001 to 2006, the fact that the youth out-migration rate for the city of Sudbury fell to 2% in 2006 explains the decrease in the rate for the Board area as a whole.

Table 6: Youth Out-migration Rates for Communities in Local Board #21

Community	Type of Community	15 to 29 Year Old in 2001	20 to 34 Year Olds in 2006	Decrease in Cohort 2001 to 2006	Percentage Change in Cohort
LTAB 21		34230	32550	-1680	-4.9
Tehkummah	TP	45	35	-10	-22.2
Central Manitoulin	TP	255	190	-65	-25.5
Assiginack	TP	130	100	-30	-23.1
Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands	T	380	325	-55	-14.5
Billings	TP	70	45	-25	-35.7
Gordon	TP	70	45	-25	-35.7
Gore Bay	T	125	100	-25	-20.0
Burpee and Mills	TP	50	25	-25	-50.0
Barrie Island	TP	0	5	5	
Killarney	MU	65	65	0	0.0
Whitefish River	IRI	45	60	15	33.3
Sucker Creek 23	IRI	80	55	-25	-31.3
Sheguiandah 24	IRI	20	30	10	50.0
Sheshegwaning 20	IRI	30	30	0	0.0
M'Chigeeng 22	IRI	155	150	-5	-3.2
Manitoulin, Unorganized, West Part	UNO	35	15	-20	-57.1
French River	MU	395	290	-105	-26.6
St.-Charles	MU	175	95	-80	-45.7
Markstay-Warren	MU	420	310	-110	-26.2
Sables-Spanish Rivers	TP	560	445	-115	-20.5
Espanola	T	930	735	-195	-21.0
Baldwin	TP	100	80	-20	-20.0
Nairn and Hyman	TP	75	70	-5	-6.7
Whitefish Lake 6	IRI	55	55	0	0.0
Duck Lake 76B	IRI	30	25	-5	-16.7
Sudbury, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	390	225	-165	-42.3
Greater Sudbury	C	29535	28935	-600	-2.0
Wahnapitei 11	IRI	10	10	0	0.0

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

5.3 Youth Out-migration in the Algoma Workforce Investment Committee Area (Local Board Area#22)

Local Board #22 is comprised of most of the District of Algoma. The rate of youth out-migration for this area from 1996 to 2001 was 24.8%, the highest of all the Local Boards in Northern Ontario. While some of the more remote areas of the area had high rates of youth out-migration, in total numbers, most of the loss of youth came from the two cities in the area: Elliot Lake, with a youth out-migration rate of 43.7%, and Sault Ste. Marie, with a youth out-migration rate of 24.8%.

The situation in 2006 differs considerably from the earlier period. The rate of youth out-migration for the area has fallen to 13.4%. As was the case in Local Board areas 20 and 21, the major reason for the decline was a rapid decline in the youth out-migration rate of the largest urban area. Sault Ste. Marie, whose population comprises over 70% of the total population of the Board area, saw its rate decline to 6.4%. Elliot Lake also saw its rate of youth out-migration decline but at 29.4% it is still significantly higher than the average for Northern Ontario.

Table 7: Youth Out-migration Rates for Communities in Local Board #22

Community	Type of Community	15 to 29 Year Old in 2001	20 to 34 Year Olds in 2006	Decrease in Cohort 2001 to 2006	Percentage Change in Cohort
LTAB 22		19925	17265	-2660	-13.4
Jocelyn	TP	50	25	-25	-50.0
Hilton	TP	35	25	-10	-28.6
Hilton Beach	VL	20	5	-15	-75.0
St. Joseph	TP	185	115	-70	-37.8
Laird	TP	170	140	-30	-17.6
Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional	TP	55	55	0	0.0
Johnson	TP	100	85	-15	-15.0
Plummer Additional	TP	100	65	-35	-35.0
Bruce Mines	T	90	45	-45	-50.0
Thessalon 12	IRI	15	15	0	0.0
Thessalon	T	210	165	-45	-21.4
Huron Shores	MU	235	150	-85	-36.2
Blind River	T	695	500	-195	-28.1
Spanish	T	145	90	-55	-37.9
North Shore	TP	65	45	-20	-30.8
Elliot Lake	C	1530	1080	-450	-29.4
Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional	TP	265	210	-55	-20.8
Sault Ste. Marie	C	13195	12345	-850	-6.4
Prince	TP	160	130	-30	-18.8
Sagamok	IRI	190	140	-50	-26.3
Serpent River 7	IRI	50	50	0	0.0
Mississagi River 8	IRI	70	70	0	0.0

Garden River 14	IRI	205	200	-5	-2.4
Michipicoten	TP	695	515	-180	-25.9
Gros Cap 49	IRI	20	5	-15	-75.0
Dubreuilville	TP	255	185	-70	-27.5
White River	TP	225	150	-75	-33.3
Algoma, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	895	660	-235	-26.3

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

5.4 Youth Out-migration in the Far Northeast Training and Adjustment Board Area (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 several neighbouring districts. In 2001 the District of Cochrane had an out-migration rate of 21.9% while the District of Timiskaming had a rate of 27.9%. As a whole, the area had a youth out-migration rate from 1996 to 2001 of 23.1% which was above the Northern Ontario average of 18.3%. Communities in the District of Timiskaming tended to have higher rates of youth out-migration than communities in the District of Cochrane. Larger communities with high rates of out-migration included Black River-Matheson at 35.6%, Iroquois Falls at 30.6% and Smooth Rock Falls at 30.5%.

In 2006 the area saw its youth out-migration rate decline to 17.4%. Most of this decline can be accounted for by the fact that the largest community in the area, the city of Timmins, saw its youth out-migration rate fall from 20.1% in 2001 to 7.6% in 2006. Two differing trends are apparent in this area. Those communities that are heavily dependent on mining drastically reduced their rates of out-migration. Cobalt went from 28.3% in 2006, to a rate of in-migration of 2.8%. Likewise Kirkland Lake saw its youth out-migration rate change from 26.3% in 2001 to 9.4% in 2006.

The second trend saw communities that were heavily dependent on the forest industries experience increased rates of youth out-migration. The town of Hearst went from 11.7% in 2001 to 20% in 2006. Likewise, the communities of Kapuskasing, Smooth Rock Falls, and Iroquois Falls all experienced similar increases in youth out-migration rates.

Table 8: Youth Out-migration Rates for Communities in Local Board #23

Community	Type of Community	15 to 29 Year Old in 2001	20 to 34 Year Olds in 2006	Decrease in Cohort 2001 to 2006	Percentage Change in Cohort
LTAB 23		22165	18305	-3860	-17.4
Chapleau 75	IRI	10	10	0	0.0
Chapleau	TP	585	390	-195	-33.3
Mattagami 71	IRI	40	30	-10	-25.0
Hornepayne	TP	225	185	-40	-17.8
Coleman	TP	70	50	-20	-28.6
Latchford	T	40	30	-10	-25.0
Cobalt	T	180	185	5	2.8
Harris	TP	105	80	-25	-23.8
Temiskaming Shores	C	1950	1655	-295	-15.1
Hudson	TP	85	50	-35	-41.2
Kerns	TP	65	40	-25	-38.5
Harley	TP	105	65	-40	-38.1
Casey	TP	90	60	-30	-33.3
Brethour	TP	35	10	-25	-71.4
Hilliard	TP	35	20	-15	-42.9
Armstrong	TP	270	210	-60	-22.2
Thornloe	VL	35	15	-20	-57.1
James	TP	80	50	-30	-37.5
Charlton and Dack	MU	130	85	-45	-34.6
Evanturel	TP	85	80	-5	-5.9
Englehart	T	280	195	-85	-30.4
Chamberlain	TP	50	50	0	0.0
Matachewan 72	IRI	0	15	15	
McGarry	TP	105	60	-45	-42.9
Larder Lake	TP	100	90	-10	-10.0
Gauthier	TP	15	15	0	0.0
Kirkland Lake	T	1435	1300	-135	-9.4
Timiskaming, Unorganized, West Part	UNO	460	345	-115	-25.0
Black River-Matheson	TP	450	330	-120	-26.7
Timmins	C	8395	7755	-640	-7.6
Iroquois Falls	T	925	600	-325	-35.1
Cochrane	T	1080	915	-165	-15.3
Smooth Rock Falls	T	325	190	-135	-41.5
Fauquier-Strickland	TP	115	60	-55	-47.8
Moonbeam	TP	185	155	-30	-16.2
Kapuskasing	T	1705	1205	-500	-29.3
Val Rita-Harty	TP	205	160	-45	-22.0
Opasatika	TP	50	35	-15	-30.0

Hearst	T	1250	1000	-250	-20.0
Mattice-Val Côté	TP	195	135	-60	-30.8
Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	570	350	-220	-38.6
Peawanuck	IRI	50	45	-5	-10.0

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

5.5 Youth Out-migration in the North Superior Training Board Area (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. The youth out-migration rate for this area in 2001 was 14.1% which was below the average for Northern Ontario. The largest community in the area is the City of Thunder Bay which had a youth out-migration rate of 12.4% in 2001. From 1996 to 2001 the largest declines in the area occurred in the unorganized areas of the District of Thunder Bay and in the resource dependent communities of Terrace Bay, Schreiber, Greenstone, Marathon, and Manitouwadge.

The most notable changes occurring in the 2001 to 2006 period is once again a decline of out-migration rates in the large urban areas. The youth out-migration rate for the City of Thunder Bay declined to 5%. In addition the out-migration rates for the neighbouring suburban communities of Shuniah and O'Connor decreased to 2.8 and 3.7 respectively. The situation of the North Shore resource-dependent communities worsened as their already high rates of youth out-migration increased even further. The two main reasons for this situation appear to be the gradual exhaustion of the Hemlo gold fields and a worsening of the job situation in the regional forest industry.

Table 9: Youth Out-migration Rates for Communities in Local Board #24

Community		15 to 29 Year Old in 2001	20 to 34 Year Olds in 2006	Decrease in Cohort 2001 to 2006	Percentage Change in Cohort
LTAB 24		28420	25510	-2910	-10.2
Neebing	MU	365	305	-60	-16.4
Thunder Bay	C	20725	19690	-1035	-5.0
Oliver Paipoonge	MU	1055	775	-280	-26.5
Gillies	TP	80	65	-15	-18.8
O'Connor	TP	135	130	-5	-3.7
Conmee	TP	125	110	-15	-12.0
Shuniah	TP	355	345	-10	-2.8
Dorion	TP	90	60	-30	-33.3
Red Rock	TP	205	140	-65	-31.7
Nipigon	TP	375	260	-115	-30.7
Schreiber	TP	260	125	-135	-51.9
Terrace Bay	TP	330	185	-145	-43.9
Marathon	T	900	650	-250	-27.8
Manitouwadge	TP	550	300	-250	-45.5

Ginoogaming First Nation	IRI	35	50	15	42.9
Greenstone	MU	1190	890	-300	-25.2
Aroland 83	IRI	95	85	-10	-10.5
Osnaburgh 63A	IRI	35	20	-15	-42.9
Thunder Bay, Unorganized	UNO	1030	915	-115	-11.2
Fort Hope 64	IRI	290	245	-45	-15.5
Webequie	IRI	195	165	-30	-15.4

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

5.6 Youth Out-migration in the Northwest Training and Adjustment Board Area (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. From 1996 to 2001 it had a youth out-migration rate of 15.9%.[29] The rate for the District of Kenora was 13.7% while the rate for the District of Rainy River was 19.7%. Of all the Area Boards in Northern Ontario, this Board has the largest number of Aboriginal communities. Of the 24 Indigenous communities listed for this area in the previous report, 14 had youth in-migration. Those communities with the highest rates of youth out-migration were the unorganized areas of the Districts of Rainy River and Kenora, and former agricultural townships in the District of Rainy River.

From 2001 to 2006 the rate of youth out-migration decreased slightly to 11.4%. A partial explanation of this decrease is growth of the youth population in the two mining communities of Red Lake and Pickle Lake. Overall, Aboriginal communities in the area continued to have lower rates of youth out-migration. Of the 31 Indigenous communities that have available data, 14 had no youth out-migration. This fact should be tempered with the understanding that there is a great deal of variability between these communities. As was the case for the 1996 to 2001 period those communities that tended to have the highest rates of youth out-migration were the unorganized areas of the Districts of Rainy River and Kenora, and former agricultural townships in the District of Rainy River.

Table 10: Youth Out-migration Rates for Communities in Local Board #25

Community	Type of Community	15 to 29 Year Old in 2001	20 to 34 Year Olds in 2006	Decrease in Cohort 2001 to 2006	Percentage Change in Cohort
LTAB 25		14825	13135	-1690	-11.4
Atikokan	TP	630	485	-145	-23.0
Alberton	TP	165	135	-30	-18.2
Fort Frances	T	1440	1305	-135	-9.4
La Vallee	TP	170	165	-5	-2.9
Emo	TP	260	210	-50	-19.2
Chapple	TP	215	150	-65	-30.2
Morley	TP	95	80	-15	-15.8
Dawson	TP	100	60	-40	-40.0
Rainy River	T	175	110	-65	-37.1
Lake of the Woods	TP	45	35	-10	-22.2
Big Grassy River 35G	IRI	50	50	0	0.0
Neguaguon Lake 25D	IRI	40	50	10	25.0
Rainy Lake 18C	IRI	20	15	-5	-25.0
Rainy Lake 26A	IRI	25	35	10	40.0
Seine River 23A	IRI	40	45	5	12.5
Rainy River, Unorganized	UNO	225	145	-80	-35.6
Ignace	TP	360	240	-120	-33.3
Whitefish Bay 33A	IRI	10	10	0	0.0
Sioux Narrows - Nestor Falls	TP	115	105	-10	-8.7
Kenora	C	2810	2360	-450	-16.0
Machin	TP	170	140	-30	-17.6
Eagle Lake 27	IRI	50	45	-5	-10.0
Dryden	C	1515	1265	-250	-16.5
Ear Falls	TP	245	210	-35	-14.3
Sioux Lookout	MU	1145	1100	-45	-3.9
Red Lake	MU	800	910	110	13.8
Slate Falls	S	45	50	5	11.1
Pickle Lake	TP	80	115	35	43.8
Osnaburgh 63B	IRI	115	95	-20	-17.4
Lac Seul 28	IRI	195	180	-15	-7.7
Wabigoon Lake 27	IRI	45	30	-15	-33.3
English River 21	IRI	140	155	15	10.7
Weagamow Lake 87	IRI	160	145	-15	-9.4
Wabaseemoong	IRI	105	175	70	66.7
Shoal Lake 34B2	IRI	35	20	-15	-42.9
Lake Of The Woods 37	IRI	20	0	-20	-100.0
Kenora 38B	IRI	40	90	50	125.0
Poplar Hill	IRI	95	100	5	5.3
Shoal Lake	IRI	85	75	-10	-11.8

Deer Lake	IRI	215	170	-45	-20.9
Sandy Lake 88	IRI	435	415	-20	-4.6
Kitchenuhmaykoosib Aaki 84	IRI	115	205	90	78.3
North Spirit Lake	IRI	80	65	-15	-18.8
Whitefish Bay 34A	IRI	0	10	10	
Wabauskang 21	IRI	20	25	5	25.0
Wunnumin 1	IRI	125	110	-15	-12.0
Wapekeka 2	IRI	95	85	-10	-10.5
The Dalles 38C	IRI	25	40	15	60.0
Kenora, Unorganized	UNO	1260	935	-325	-25.8
Kasabonika Lake	IRI	190	150	-40	-21.1
Muskrat Dam Lake	IRI	15	70	55	366.7
Kingfisher Lake 1	IRI	95	100	5	5.3
Kee-Way-Win	IRI	80	65	-15	-18.8

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
Difference in age structure increasing	
Youth age group had the largest decrease	The 20 to 24 year old category increased in size
Youth out-migration is highest ever	Youth out-migration is high but has decreased
Aboriginal communities have the lowest rates	Aboriginal communities have the lowest rates
Rates for females are less that that for males	Rates for females are less that that for males
	Rates decline the older the age group
Some suburbs have youth in-migration	Rates in large cities declined the most
	Mining communities saw rates decline
Unorganized area have highest out-migration	Small, unorganized, and forestry communities saw increased rates

The analysis of the 2006 Census data for Age has shown us several important facts about the age structure and youth out-migration in Northern Ontario. They are as follows:

- The age structure of Northern Ontario in 2006 continues to be different from Ontario
- In Northern Ontario, while most youth age categories showed declines, the number in the 20 to 24 year old category actually increased
- The rate of youth out-migration while still high, has decreased since 2001
- The rate of youth out-migration continues to be higher for males than females
- The rate of youth out-migration in Northern Ontario declines the older the age group

In addition to the above observations, analysis of varying rates of youth out-migration within Northern Ontario shows:

- Aboriginal communities continue to have lower overall rates of youth out-migration
- Much of the reduction in the youth out-migration rate in Northern Ontario is due to substantially reduced rates in the largest urban centres of the region
- Many mining-dependent communities either substantially reduced their rates of youth out-migration or experienced youth in-migration
- Those communities with the highest rates of youth out-migration were smaller communities, unorganized areas, and forest-dependent communities

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. Youth Out-migration in Northern Ontario: 1996 to 2001 2001 Census Research Paper Series: Report #2, 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-Native communities. These statistics are based on 2001 Census data as 2006 data was not available at the time this report was prepared.

[10] See Neil Rothwell, Ray D. Bollman, Juno Tremblay and Jeff Marshall, Recent Migration Patterns in Rural and Small Town Canada, Agriculture and Rural Working Paper Series Working Paper No. 55, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, 2002. Tremblay, Juno**.** Rural youth migration between 1971 and 1996, Working Paper# 44, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada,

2001. R.A. Malatest & Associates Ltd., Rural Youth Migration: Exploring the Reality Behind the Myths, Canadian Rural Partnership, 2002.

[11] Dupuy, Richard; Mayer, Francine; and Morissette, René. Rural Youth: Stayers, Leavers and Return Migrants, Canadian Rural Partnership, 2000.

[12] For a more in depth discussion of problems with the concept of "rural" see Southcott, Chris. "Spatially-Based Social Differentiation in Canada's Future: Trends in Urban/Non-Urban Differences in the Next Decade" in Social Differentiation: Patterns and Processes, D. Juteau (ed.) Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2002.

[13] See Roy, J. 'La quête d'un espace sociétal' in M. Gauthier, editor, Pourquoi partir ? La migration des jeunes d'hier et d'aujourd'hui, Sainte- Foy, PUL-IQRC, 1997. Cited in Dupuy et al, 2000, p.2.

[14] See Himelfarb, Alex. "The Social Characteristics of Single Industry Towns" in R.T. Bowles (ed) Little Communities and Big Industry, Toronto, Butterworths, 1982.

[15] See Weller, Geoffrey. "Hinterland Politics: The Case of Northwestern Ontario", Canadian Journal of Political Science, 10, No. 4, December, 1977.

[16] Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Youth Migration: Northern Perspectives: The Northern Development Councils' Report, Thunder Bay, 1991.

[17] Suthey Holler Associates, Youth Out-Migration From The FNETB Area, Hearst: Far Northeast Training Board, 2001.

[18] Op. cit., p. 6.

[19] 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

[20] An important weakness of this method is that it does not take into account death rates. Using death rates for Canada published by Statistics Canada for 1996, pre-testing determined that from 1996 to 2001 the 15 to 29 age cohort would loose an average of 5.5 per 10,000 youths due to deaths. This means that for the youth out-migration rates listed in this report, only a relatively small percent, 0.055 of a percent, is due to deaths. It should be noted that death rates have more of an impact when comparing female out-migration rates to male out-migration rates. Death rates for young males are up to three times the death rates for young females.

[21] 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.

[22] 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.

[23] In addition to the incomplete enumeration of Aboriginal communities, occasionally Statistics Canada miscounts populations. When this is discovered, adjusted population numbers are listed separately from the former numbers. Three communities in Northern Ontario were miscounted by Statistics Canada in 2001. They are Greenstone, Moosonee, and Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part. Because of the uncertainty surrounding these miscounts, the adjusted figures are not included in this analysis. Statistics Canada indicates that it underestimated the 2001 population of Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part by 262 people. It claims to have underestimated the 2001 population of Moosonee by 980 and Greenstone by 245.

[24] See above note on the impact of death rates.

[25] Once again, the figures from the earlier report include the Muskoka District Municipality. If this district was excluded the rate of youth out-migration would be slightly higher.

[26] The published census data for 1981 and 1986 only include data for the 25 to 34 age groups. As such it is impossible to measure changes in the 15 to 29 age cohort using out method for the years 1981 to 1986 and 1986 to1991. Data prior to 2006 include the Muskoka District Municipality.

[27] Census sub-divisions that had fairly simple changes, such as the combination of several previous census sub-divisions, were included. Many of these changes added portions of previously unorganized areas. An analysis was done of each of these restructured communities using "Dissolved Census sub-division Data" for 2001. Data from the main dissolved census sub-divisions within each new census sub-division were added together. If these combined totals differed from the totals listed for the new census sub-divisions by more than 5%, these new census sub-divisions were excluded from our analysis. As well, see earlier comments on Aboriginal and improperly counted communities.

[28] See rates as listed in Appendix B.

[29] Because of the large number of Aboriginal communities in the Board 25 area, the youth out-migration rate may be affected by the previously mentioned inconsistencies in the collection of data for Aboriginal communities. It is possible that the real rate of out-migration is marginally less than the given figure.

Appendix A: List of Missing Census Subdivisions

1. **The following 2006 Census Sub-Divisions are missing either because reliable data is unavailable for 2001.**

Wikwemikong Unceded (3551043) IRI 01010
Zhiibaahaasing 19A (Cockburn Island 19A) (3551100) IRI 02020
Abitibi 70 (3556033) IRI 00010
Constance Lake 92 (3556095) IRI 00000
New Post 69A (3556102) IRI 02020
Rankin Location 15D (3557075) IRI 02020
Goulais Bay 15A (3557077) IRI 02020
Fort William 52 (3558003) IRI 01010
Pic Mobert North (3558060) IRI 00000
Pic Mobert South (3558061) IRI 01010
Pic River 50 (3558062) IRI 01010
Pays Plat 51 (3558063) IRI 01020
Lake Helen 53A (3558064) IRI 01010
Long Lake 58 (3558068) IRI 00000
Rocky Bay 1 (3558069) IRI 01010
Whitesand (3558097) IRI 01010
Manitou Rapids 11 (3559026) IRI 01010
Saug-a-Gaw-Sing 1 (3559053) IRI 00000
Couchiching 16A (3559063) IRI 01010
Rainy Lake 17A (3559068) IRI 00000
Whitefish Bay 32A (3560004) IRI 01020
Marten Falls 65 (3560052) IRI 01010
Cat Lake 63C (3560054) IRI 01010
Sabaskong Bay 35D (3560063) IRI 01010
Sachigo Lake 1 (3560076) IRI 02020
Shoal Lake (Part) 40 (3560082) IRI 02020
Summer Beaver (3560086) S-É 02020
Neskantaga (3560093) IRI 02020
Bearskin Lake (3560095) IRI 02020

2. The following Census Sub-Divisions are missing because reliable data is unavailable for 2006.

Long Sault 12 (3559092) R 00000
Attawapiskat 91A (3560051) R 01020
Northwest Angle 33B (3560060) R 02030
Rat Portage 38A (3560069) R 02020
Fort Severn 89 (3560078) R 00020
Lansdowne House (3560081) S-E 02020
Factory Island 1 (3556094) R 01010
Bear Island 1 (3548072) R 01010
Fort Albany (Part) 67 (3556093) R 01010

Appendix B: List of All Census Divisions and Census Sub-Divisions in Northern Ontario in Order of Migration Rates

Community	Type of Community	15 to 29 Year Old in 2001	20 to 34 Year Olds in 2006	Decrease in Cohort 2001 to 2006	Percentage Change in Cohort	Local Board #
Muskrat Dam Lake	IRI	15	70	55	366.7	25
Kenora 38B	IRI	40	90	50	125.0	25
Kitchenuhmaykoosib Aaki 84	IRI	115	205	90	78.3	25
Wabaseemoong	IRI	105	175	70	66.7	25
The Dalles 38C	IRI	25	40	15	60.0	25
Sheguiandah 24	IRI	20	30	10	50.0	21
Mattawan	TP	10	15	5	50.0	20
Pickle Lake	TP	80	115	35	43.8	25
Ginoogaming First Nation	IRI	35	50	15	42.9	24
Rainy Lake 26A	IRI	25	35	10	40.0	25
Whitefish River	IRI	45	60	15	33.3	21
The Archipelago	TP	50	65	15	30.0	20
Neguaguon Lake 25D	IRI	40	50	10	25.0	25
Wabauskang 21	IRI	20	25	5	25.0	25
Whitestone	MU	75	90	15	20.0	20
Carling	TP	115	135	20	17.4	20
Red Lake	MU	800	910	110	13.8	25
Seine River 23A	IRI	40	45	5	12.5	25
Slate Falls	S	45	50	5	11.1	25
English River 21	IRI	140	155	15	10.7	25
Lake of Bays	TP	375	410	35	9.3	20
Kingfisher Lake 1	IRI	95	100	5	5.3	25
McMurrich/Monteith	TP	95	100	5	5.3	20
Poplar Hill	IRI	95	100	5	5.3	25
Seguin	TP	455	475	20	4.4	20
Cobalt	T	180	185	5	2.8	23
Killarney	MU	65	65	0	0.0	21
Georgian Bay	TP	270	270	0	0.0	20
Whitefish Lake 6	IRI	55	55	0	0.0	21
Gauthier	TP	15	15	0	0.0	23
Chamberlain	TP	50	50	0	0.0	23
Parry Island First Nation	IRI	70	70	0	0.0	20

Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional	TP	55	55	0	0.0	22
Sheshegwaning 20	IRI	30	30	0	0.0	21
Thessalon 12	IRI	15	15	0	0.0	22
Big Grassy River 35G	IRI	50	50	0	0.0	25
Whitefish Bay 33A	IRI	10	10	0	0.0	25
Mississagi River 8	IRI	70	70	0	0.0	22
Serpent River 7	IRI	50	50	0	0.0	22
Shawanaga 17	IRI	40	40	0	0.0	20
Parry Sound, Unorganized, North East Part	UNO	30	30	0	0.0	20
Wahnapitei 11	IRI	10	10	0	0.0	21
Chapleau 75	IRI	10	10	0	0.0	23
North Bay	CY	10525	10325	-200	-1.9	20
Greater Sudbury	C	29535	28935	-600	-2.0	21
Chisholm	TP	220	215	-5	-2.3	20
Garden River 14	IRI	205	200	-5	-2.4	22
Shuniah	TP	355	345	-10	-2.8	24
La Vallee	TP	170	165	-5	-2.9	25
M'Chigeeng 22	IRI	155	150	-5	-3.2	21
O'Connor	TP	135	130	-5	-3.7	24
Sioux Lookout	MU	1145	1100	-45	-3.9	25
Bracebridge	T	2305	2210	-95	-4.1	20
Sandy Lake 88	IRI	435	415	-20	-4.6	25
Thunder Bay	C	20725	19690	-1035	-5.0	24
Gravenhurst	T	1740	1640	-100	-5.7	20
Evanturel	TP	85	80	-5	-5.9	23
Huntsville	T	2940	2765	-175	-6.0	20
Sault Ste. Marie	C	13195	12345	-850	-6.4	22
Nairn and Hyman	TP	75	70	-5	-6.7	21
Timmins	C	8395	7755	-640	-7.6	23
Lac Seul 28	IRI	195	180	-15	-7.7	25
Sioux Narrows - Nestor Falls	TP	115	105	-10	-8.7	25
Fort Frances	T	1440	1305	-135	-9.4	25
Weagamow Lake 87	IRI	160	145	-15	-9.4	25
Kirkland Lake	T	1435	1300	-135	-9.4	23
McKellar	TP	105	95	-10	-9.5	20
Kearney	T	100	90	-10	-10.0	20
Larder Lake	TP	100	90	-10	-10.0	23
Eagle Lake 27	IRI	50	45	-5	-10.0	25
Peawanuck	IRI	50	45	-5	-10.0	23
Burk's Falls	VL	145	130	-15	-10.3	20
Wapekeka 2	IRI	95	85	-10	-10.5	25

Aroland 83	IRI	95	85	-10	-10.5	24
Thunder Bay, Unorganized	UNO	1030	915	-115	-11.2	24
Ryerson	TP	85	75	-10	-11.8	20
Shoal Lake	IRI	85	75	-10	-11.8	25
Conmee	TP	125	110	-15	-12.0	24
Wunnumin 1	IRI	125	110	-15	-12.0	25
Muskoka Lakes	TP	830	725	-105	-12.7	20
Callander	MU	510	445	-65	-12.7	20
Magnetawan	MU	155	135	-20	-12.9	20
Dokis 9	IRI	35	30	-5	-14.3	20
Ear Falls	TP	245	210	-35	-14.3	25
Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands	T	380	325	-55	-14.5	21
Johnson	TP	100	85	-15	-15.0	22
Temiskaming Shores	C	1950	1655	-295	-15.1	23
Cochrane	T	1080	915	-165	-15.3	23
Webequie	IRI	195	165	-30	-15.4	24
Fort Hope 64	IRI	290	245	-45	-15.5	24
West Nipissing	MU	2240	1890	-350	-15.6	20
Perry	TP	350	295	-55	-15.7	20
Morley	TP	95	80	-15	-15.8	25
Machar	TP	125	105	-20	-16.0	20
Kenora	C	2810	2360	-450	-16.0	25
Bonfield	TP	340	285	-55	-16.2	20
Moonbeam	TP	185	155	-30	-16.2	23
Neebing	MU	365	305	-60	-16.4	24
Dryden	C	1515	1265	-250	-16.5	25
South River	VL	180	150	-30	-16.7	20
Duck Lake 76B	IRI	30	25	-5	-16.7	21
Nipissing,Unorganized, North Part	UNO	290	240	-50	-17.2	20
McDougall	MU	405	335	-70	-17.3	20
Osnaburgh 63B	IRI	115	95	-20	-17.4	25
Machin	TP	170	140	-30	-17.6	25
Laird	TP	170	140	-30	-17.6	22
Hornepayne	TP	225	185	-40	-17.8	23
Alberton	TP	165	135	-30	-18.2	25
Parry Sound, Unorganized, Centre Part	UNO	245	200	-45	-18.4	20
East Ferris	TP	720	585	-135	-18.8	20
Kee-Way-Win	IRI	80	65	-15	-18.8	25
Gillies	TP	80	65	-15	-18.8	24
Prince	TP	160	130	-30	-18.8	22

North Spirit Lake	IRI	80	65	-15	-18.8	25
Emo	TP	260	210	-50	-19.2	25
Nipissing 10	IRI	260	210	-50	-19.2	20
Strong	TP	175	140	-35	-20.0	20
Gore Bay	T	125	100	-25	-20.0	21
Hearst	T	1250	1000	-250	-20.0	23
Baldwin	TP	100	80	-20	-20.0	21
Sables-Spanish Rivers	TP	560	445	-115	-20.5	21
Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional	TP	265	210	-55	-20.8	22
Deer Lake	IRI	215	170	-45	-20.9	25
Espanola	T	930	735	-195	-21.0	21
Parry Sound	T	1025	810	-215	-21.0	20
Kasabonika Lake	IRI	190	150	-40	-21.1	25
Thessalon	T	210	165	-45	-21.4	22
South Algonquin	TP	185	145	-40	-21.6	20
Val Rita-Harty	TP	205	160	-45	-22.0	23
Armstrong	TP	270	210	-60	-22.2	23
Tehkummah	TP	45	35	-10	-22.2	21
Moose Point 79	IRI	45	35	-10	-22.2	20
Papineau-Cameron	TP	180	140	-40	-22.2	20
Lake of the Woods	TP	45	35	-10	-22.2	25
Atikokan	TP	630	485	-145	-23.0	25
Assiginack	TP	130	100	-30	-23.1	21
Sundridge	VL	170	130	-40	-23.5	20
Harris	TP	105	80	-25	-23.8	23
Nipissing	TP	230	175	-55	-23.9	20
Mattagami 71	IRI	40	30	-10	-25.0	23
Timiskaming, Unorganized, West Part	UNO	460	345	-115	-25.0	23
Rainy Lake 18C	IRI	20	15	-5	-25.0	25
Latchford	T	40	30	-10	-25.0	23
Greenstone	MU	1190	890	-300	-25.2	24
Powassan	MU	510	380	-130	-25.5	20
Central Manitoulin	TP	255	190	-65	-25.5	21
Kenora, Unorganized	UNO	1260	935	-325	-25.8	25
Michipicoten	TP	695	515	-180	-25.9	22
Markstay-Warren	MU	420	310	-110	-26.2	21
Algoma, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	895	660	-235	-26.3	22
Sagamok	IRI	190	140	-50	-26.3	22
Oliver Paipoonge	MU	1055	775	-280	-26.5	24
French River	MU	395	290	-105	-26.6	21
Black River-Matheson	TP	450	330	-120	-26.7	23

Temagami	MU	130	95	-35	-26.9	20
Dubreuilville	TP	255	185	-70	-27.5	22
Marathon	T	900	650	-250	-27.8	24
Mattawa (3548021) T 00000	T	410	295	-115	-28.0	20
Blind River	T	695	500	-195	-28.1	22
Coleman	TP	70	50	-20	-28.6	23
Hilton	TP	35	25	-10	-28.6	22
Kapuskasing	T	1705	1205	-500	-29.3	23
Elliot Lake	C	1530	1080	-450	-29.4	22
Opasatika	TP	50	35	-15	-30.0	23
Chapple	TP	215	150	-65	-30.2	25
Englehart	T	280	195	-85	-30.4	23
Nipigon	TP	375	260	-115	-30.7	24
Mattice-Val Côté	TP	195	135	-60	-30.8	23
North Shore	TP	65	45	-20	-30.8	22
Sucker Creek 23	IRI	80	55	-25	-31.3	21
Red Rock	TP	205	140	-65	-31.7	24
White River	TP	225	150	-75	-33.3	22
Casey	TP	90	60	-30	-33.3	23
Dorion	TP	90	60	-30	-33.3	24
Chapleau	TP	585	390	-195	-33.3	23
Wabigoon Lake 27	IRI	45	30	-15	-33.3	25
Ignace	TP	360	240	-120	-33.3	25
Armour	TP	205	135	-70	-34.1	20
Charlton and Dack	MU	130	85	-45	-34.6	23
Plummer Additional	TP	100	65	-35	-35.0	22
Iroquois Falls	T	925	600	-325	-35.1	23
Rainy River, Unorganized	UNO	225	145	-80	-35.6	25
Gordon	TP	70	45	-25	-35.7	21
Billings	TP	70	45	-25	-35.7	21
Huron Shores	MU	235	150	-85	-36.2	22
Rainy River	T	175	110	-65	-37.1	25
James	TP	80	50	-30	-37.5	23
St. Joseph	TP	185	115	-70	-37.8	22
Spanish	T	145	90	-55	-37.9	22
Harley	TP	105	65	-40	-38.1	23
Kerns	TP	65	40	-25	-38.5	23
Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	570	350	-220	-38.6	23
Magnetewan 1	IRI	25	15	-10	-40.0	20
Dawson	TP	100	60	-40	-40.0	25
Hudson	TP	85	50	-35	-41.2	23

Smooth Rock Falls	T	325	190	-135	-41.5	23
Sudbury, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	390	225	-165	-42.3	21
Hilliard	TP	35	20	-15	-42.9	23
McGarry	TP	105	60	-45	-42.9	23
Shoal Lake 34B2	IRI	35	20	-15	-42.9	25
Osnaburgh 63A	IRI	35	20	-15	-42.9	24
Calvin	TP	115	65	-50	-43.5	20
Terrace Bay	TP	330	185	-145	-43.9	24
Manitouwadge	TP	550	300	-250	-45.5	24
St.-Charles	MU	175	95	-80	-45.7	21
Fauquier-Strickland	TP	115	60	-55	-47.8	23
Jocelyn	TP	50	25	-25	-50.0	22
Burpee and Mills	TP	50	25	-25	-50.0	21
Joly	TP	50	25	-25	-50.0	20
Bruce Mines	T	90	45	-45	-50.0	22
French River 13	IRI	30	15	-15	-50.0	20
Schreiber	TP	260	125	-135	-51.9	24
Manitoulin, Unorganized, West Part	UNO	35	15	-20	-57.1	21
Thornloe	VL	35	15	-20	-57.1	23
Brethour	TP	35	10	-25	-71.4	23
Hilton Beach	VL	20	5	-15	-75.0	22
Gros Cap 49	IRI	20	5	-15	-75.0	22
Lake Of The Woods 37	IRI	20	0	-20	-100.0	25
Barrie Island	TP	0	5	5		21
Whitefish Bay 34A	IRI	0	10	10		25
Matachewan 72	IRI	0	15	15		23

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