

An Aging Population in Northern Ontario



Northern Ontario Training Boards

The Training Boards of Northern Ontario:

North Superior Training Board #24

Northwest Training & Adjustment Board #25

Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound Local Training & Adjustment Board #20

Sudbury and Manitoulin Training & Adjustment Board #21

Far Northeast Training Board #23

**2001 Census Research Paper Series: Report #3
October 31, 2002**

AN AGING POPULATION IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

2001 Census Research Paper Series: Report #3

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background to the Report:

This study has been prepared for the 5 existing Local Training and Adjustment Boards in Northern Ontario. 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 2001 Census. Based on concerns expressed in Environmental Scans, this report attempts to measure the extent to which the population of Northern Ontario is aging.

Methodology:

This report is based on newly released data from the 2001 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 2001 Census data for Age has shown us several important facts about the age structure and the aging of the population of Northern Ontario. They are as follows:

- The Age Structure of Northern Ontario in 2001 is Different from Ontario
- The Difference in Age Structure Increased Substantially From 1996 to 2001
- The Older Age Groups in Northern Ontario Increased Rapidly as a Percentage of the Population
- The Median Age of CMAs in Northern Ontario is High
- The Median Age of CMAs in Northern Ontario Increased Substantially from 1996 to 2001
- The Percentage of the Population 65 Years and Older is High in Northern Ontario
- The Percentage of the Population 65 Years and Older is Increasing Rapidly in Northern Ontario

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

- Aboriginal communities have the lowest percentages of people 65 years of age or older
- Muskoka District Municipality and the District of Parry Sound are the Districts with the highest percentage of people 65 years of age or older
- Percentage of people 65 years of age and over are 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 existing Local Training and Adjustment Boards in Northern Ontario. The Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound Local Training and Adjustment Board (Board #20), the Sudbury and Manitoulin Training and Adjustment Board (Board #21), the Far Northeast Training Board (Board #23), the North Superior Training Board (Board #24) and the Northwest Training and Adjustment Board (Board #25) are among the 25 Local Training and Adjustment Boards established in Ontario in 1994.¹ These Boards were created to assist in assessing the training needs and issues of each area. Each Board is made up of representatives of the key labour market partner groups including primarily business and labour but also including educators and trainers, women, persons with disabilities, francophones, and racial minorities. The Boards also have non-voting representatives from the municipal, provincial, and federal governments. The Boards are sponsored by Human Resources and Development Canada and the Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities.

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. Economic growth in Northern Ontario has been significantly less than the provincial average since the 1970s. Since training is seen as an important development tool by most people in the region, regional Boards are therefore necessarily involved in economic development discussions. 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 Training Boards of Northern Ontario to understand what demographic 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 2001 Census. The first report analyzed the general population trends following release of that data in March, 2002. The second report looks at trends in youth out-migration using the 2001 Census data released in July, 2002. Using this same age group data, this report looks at the extent to which the population of Northern Ontario is aging.

Section Two: Background to the Issue in Northern Ontario

2.1 Introduction to Northern Ontario

Northern Ontario comprises almost 89% of the land mass of Ontario but represents only 7.4% of the total population of the province (2001 Census). As the region has no legislated boundaries, the definition of the region varies, especially as concerns its southern border. Currently, for the purpose of statistical analysis, the federal government has defined Northern Ontario as

comprising the Greater Sudbury Division and the following districts: Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay, Algoma, Cochrane, Manitoulin, Sudbury, Timiskaming, Nipissing, and Parry Sound. Prior to 2000, this definition of Northern Ontario was also used by the provincial government for program delivery. In 2000, however, the Ontario government decided to also include the Muskoka District Municipality in its definition of Northern Ontario. This inclusion is somewhat problematic in that the socio-economic characteristics of the Muskoka District Municipality differ from that of the other Districts in Northern Ontario. Despite this, this study will use the provincial definition of Northern Ontario since one of the Northern Ontario Training Boards (LTAB #20) also includes the Muskoka District Municipality.

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-Native 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. For the most part, communities were developed 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 such as:²

1) 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.³

2) A high degree of dependency on external forces - The fact that most communities were developed by outside forces 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.⁴

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 (155,219), Thunder Bay (109,016), Sault Ste. Marie (74,566), North Bay (52,771), and Timmins (43,686).⁵ While these centers are heavily dependent on resource industries they are also relatively diversified in that they tend to be important centers for health, education, and other services for the outlying regions.

Resource Dependent Communities - The vast majority of the remaining non-Native communities in the region are resource dependent communities, or single industry towns, which share many distinct characteristics.⁶ These communities are smaller and less diversified economically than the small and medium-sized cities. They are much more directly dependent on resource industries.

First Nations 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.⁷ The population in the area of the region north of the 50th parallel is almost entirely made up of these communities. First Nations communities face the greatest number of social and economic challenges of all the communities in the region.

2.2 An Aging Population

Census statistics for 2001 show that Canada’s population is 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 has ever been.⁸ 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 is average in terms of its median age: it is younger than some and older than others. Figure 1 compares Canada’s median age to other countries.

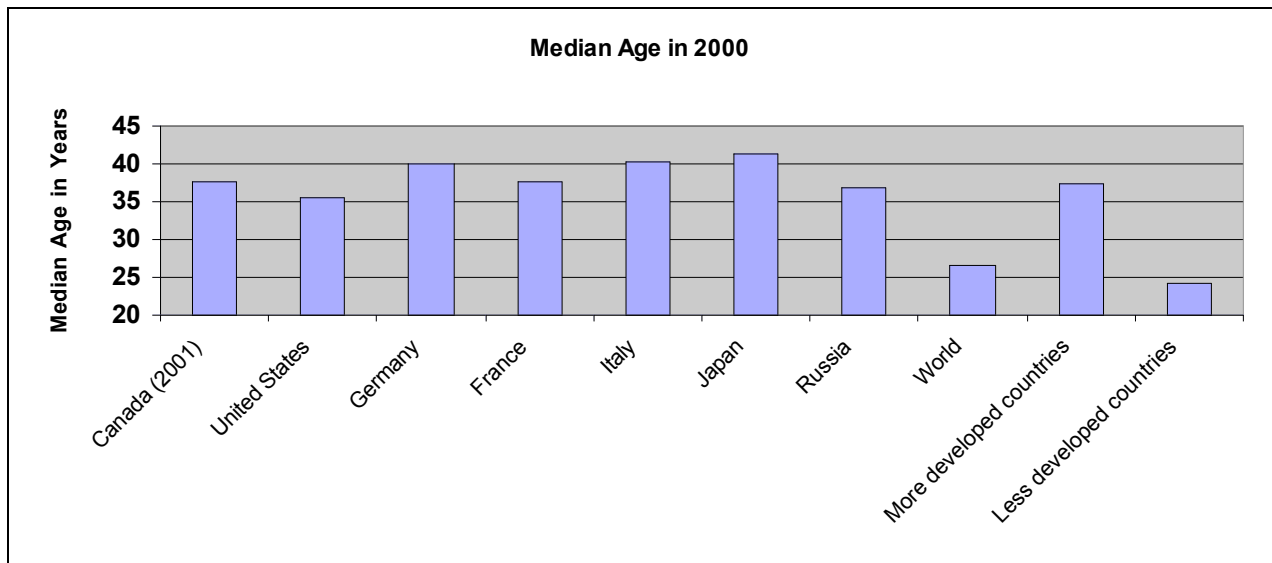


Figure 1 Source: Statistics Canada. Profile of the Canadian population by age and sex: Canada ages, Catalogue no. 96F0030XIE2001002, 2002, p. 29.

The aging of Canada’s population is in large part due to a decline in birth rates. According to Statistics Canada, “Had the number of births remained at the 1991 level, the median age would have increased by 1.8 years between 1996 and 2001, an intercensal increase within the range of

those observed since 1976.”⁹ The United States now has a younger population than Canada largely due to higher birth rates.

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 of the best that also demonstrates the implications of this aging population for society as a whole is to measure 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.

Figure 2 shows the percentage of the population 65 years of age and over for Canada, Ontario, and other countries in the world. While our ratio of people 65 and over is less than the United States’ ratio of 12.3%, Canada and Ontario, at 13% and 12.9%, have percentages of people over 65 that are less than the norm of 14.3% for “more developed countries”.

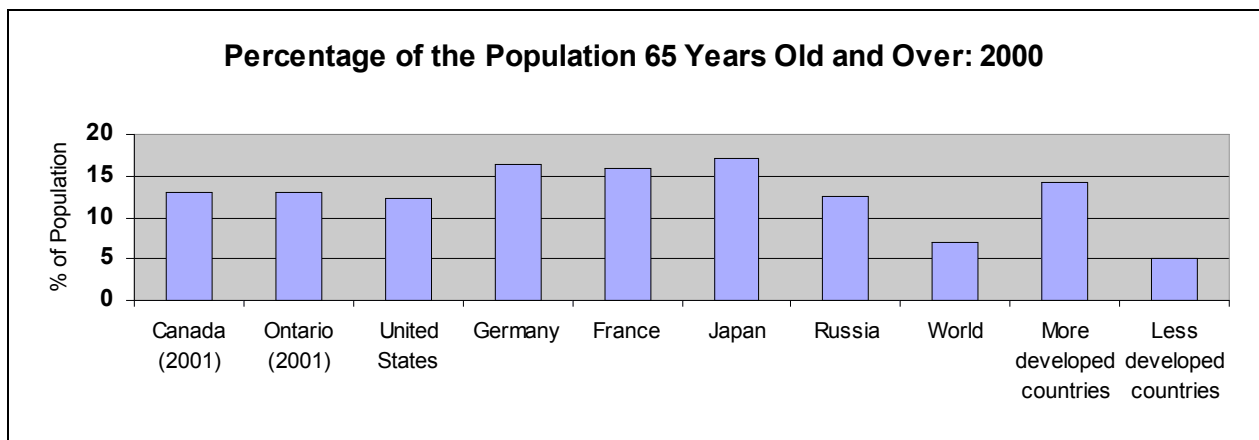


Figure 2: Source: Statistics Canada. Profile of the Canadian population by age and sex: Canada ages, Catalogue no. 96F0030XIE2001002, 2002, p. 29.

The main concern expressed by analysts regarding the aging of Canada’s population is the speed at which it is aging. Statistics Canada projects the percentage of people 65 and over to be 15% by 2011.¹⁰ According to Statistics Canada,

“Because of the impact of Canada’s baby boom, and the speed of the decline in fertility at the end of the 1960s, the population of core working ages is older in Canada than in all other G8 countries, except Germany and Japan.

Along with Japan, Canada has the lowest ratio of younger individuals in the workforce (20 to 39) to those aged 40 to 59. In no other G8 country is there such a contrast in the population sizes of the younger to the older population in the core working ages. Hence, there is a need to prepare younger generations for the impact of the retirement of the baby boomers.”¹¹

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 situation prior to 2001. 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. It was also noted in the Regional Outlook of the Training Boards for the year 2000.¹²

The Regional Outlook noted that the combined result of a slow population growth, a lack of new immigrants, and continued youth out-migration has meant that the population of Northern Ontario is aging more rapidly than the nation or the province as a whole. It also pointed out that this is problematic for the region because for most of its history, Northern Ontario has 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 is much younger than the non-Native population and this fact tends to skew figures for the region as a whole. Those districts with the highest percentage of Aboriginals tend to have the youngest population. This population is younger for two main reasons: they have had higher birth rates recently and, because of social and health conditions in their communities, they tend 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.

Section 3: Methodology

This report attempts to describe the current situation of the aging population in Northern Ontario. It examines whether the previously mentioned trends can still be seen in 2001.

This report is based on newly released data from the 2001 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 both the 1996 and 2001 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 each of these are excellent measures, they are sometimes difficult to calculate given readily available census data.

Another indicator is to measure the percentage of the population 65 years of age and over. This is the indicator which will be mostly used in this report. The measure has several advantages. The first is that 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.

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.¹³

The first potential problem is the use of random rounding by Statistics Canada in its census data.¹⁴ 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.

In the report on population change, the statistics were “adjusted” to try and deal with this problem. This was not done for this report. 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 4: An Aging Population in Northern Ontario in 2001

4.1 The Changing Age Structure of Northern Ontario

4.1.1 The Age Structure of Northern Ontario in 2001 is Different from Ontario

Figure 1 shows the age structure of Ontario and Northern Ontario according to the data from the 2001 Census. It shows that the age structure of Northern Ontario is quite different from that of Ontario as a whole. Noteworthy 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 groups are less in Northern Ontario than for Ontario as a whole. The opposite is true for the older age groups.

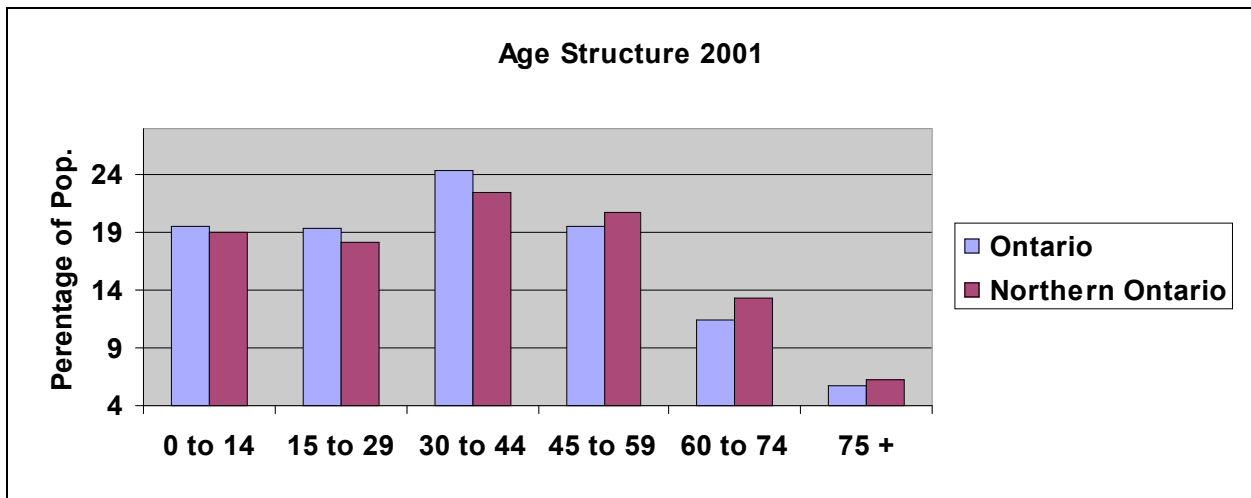


Figure 3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

4.1.2 The Difference in Age Structure Increased Substantially From 1996 to 2001

Figure 2 shows that this divergence has increased substantially from 1996 to 2001. It shows how much each age group changed during these five years. For Ontario as a whole, because of the growth in its population, all the age groups increased in size, although the younger ones did to a lesser degree than the older ones. What is interesting for Northern Ontario in Figure 2 is that while the population of Northern Ontario decreased by 4.5% from 1996 to 2001, all the age groups 45 years of age or older increased in size.

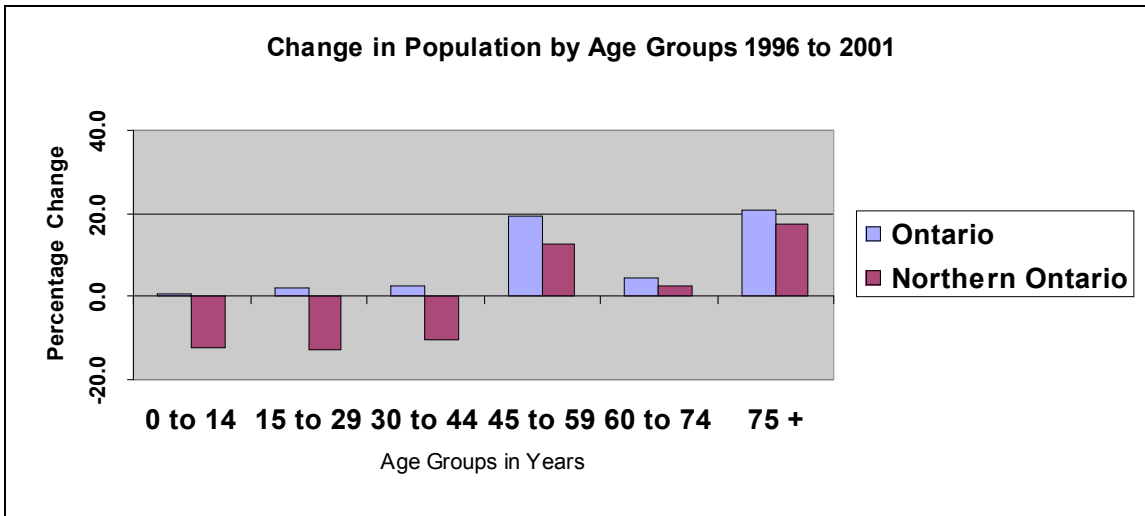


Figure 4 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996 and 2001.

4.1.3 The Older Age Groups in Northern Ontario Increased Rapidly as a Percentage of the Population

Figure 5 shows that in both Ontario and Northern Ontario, the older age groups tended to increase as a percentage of the population from 1996 to 2001. This is expected given the aging trends of the Canadian population noted earlier. What is important to note is that the older age groups in Northern Ontario increased as a percentage of a population to a greater degree than for Ontario as a whole. This indicates that the older age groups in Northern Ontario are increasing their relative importance more rapidly than for Ontario as a whole. In other words, Northern Ontario's population aged more rapidly than Ontario's from 1996 to 2001.

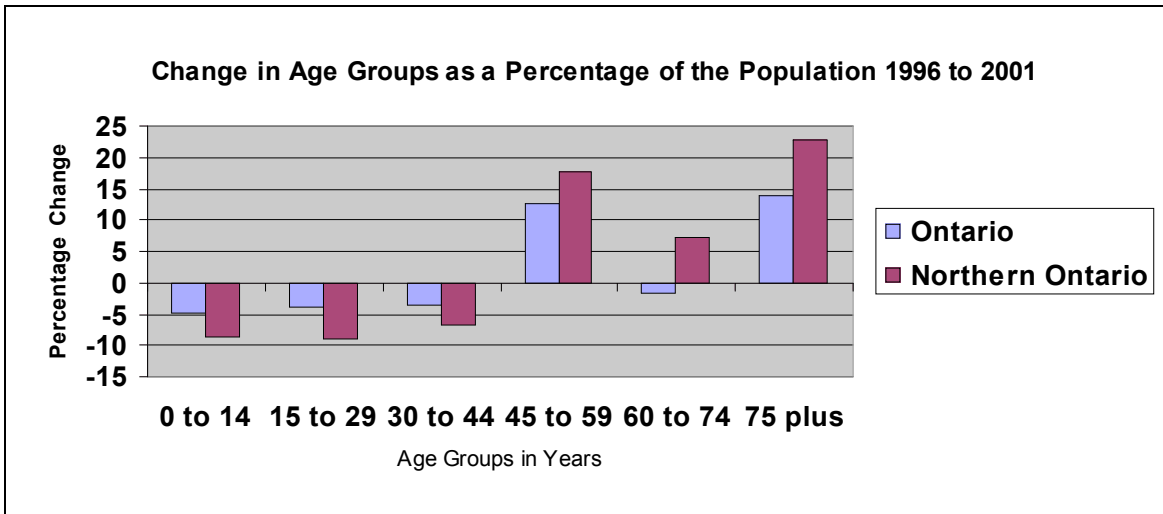


Figure 5 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996 and 2001.

4.2 Median Age Changes in Northern Ontario

Median age is an excellent indicator to measure the aging of a population. Unfortunately, data needed to calculate median ages is often not easily accessible to the general public. Due to costs and time constraints, this report did not look at changes in median age for Northern Ontario as a region. Still, Statistics Canada did make public median age data for all the Census Metropolitan Areas of Canada, including that for the Sudbury Census Metropolitan Area and the Thunder Bay Census Metropolitan Area.

4.2.1 The Median Age of CMAs in Northern Ontario is High

The median age for the Sudbury CMA and Thunder Bay CMA, at 38.9 years and 39.1 years, is higher than that for the average of all CMAs and is higher than that of Ontario and Canada.

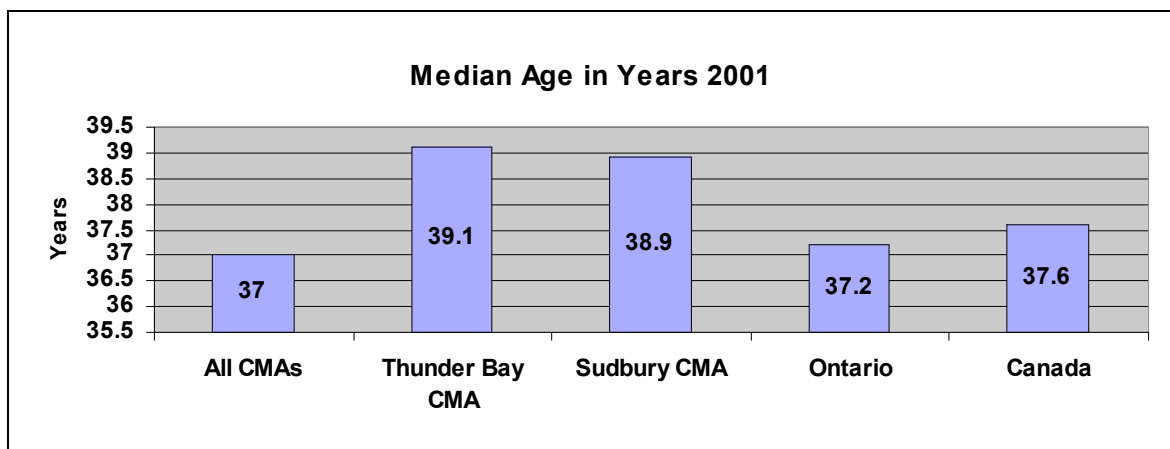


Figure 6 Source: Statistics Canada. Profile of the Canadian population by age and sex: Canada ages, Catalogue no. 96F0030XIE2001002, 2002.

4.2.2 The Median Age of CMAs in Northern Ontario Increased Substantially from 1996 to 2001

While the median age for all CMAs in Canada increased by an average of 1.9 years from 1996 to 2001, the median age for the Sudbury CMA increased by 3.7 years. This was the largest increase of all the CMAs in Canada.¹⁵ The Thunder Bay CMA also had an increase substantially higher than the norm.

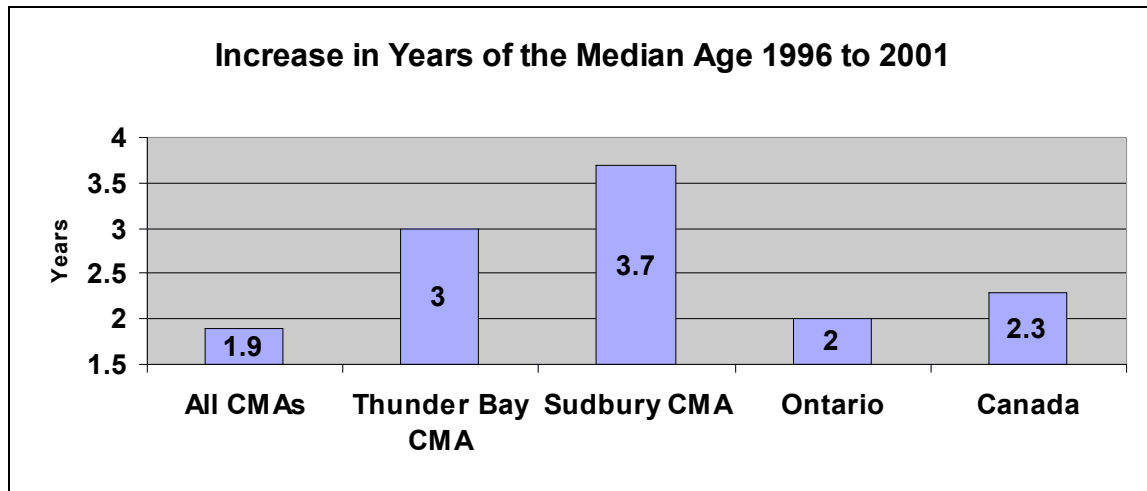


Figure 7 Source: Statistics Canada. Profile of the Canadian population by age and sex: Canada ages, Catalogue no. 96F0030XIE2001002, 2002.

4.3 The Population 65 Years and Older in Northern Ontario in 2001

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

As was noted earlier, the population of Northern Ontario, until recently had a younger population than that of Ontario as a whole. In 1986, for example, 10.9% of Ontario as a whole was 65 years of age or older. In Northern Ontario in 1986 that percentage was 10.3%. Figure 8 shows that the situation has clearly changed. In Ontario, 12.9% of the population was 65 years of age or older. In Northern Ontario, 14.6% of the population was 65 years of age or older.

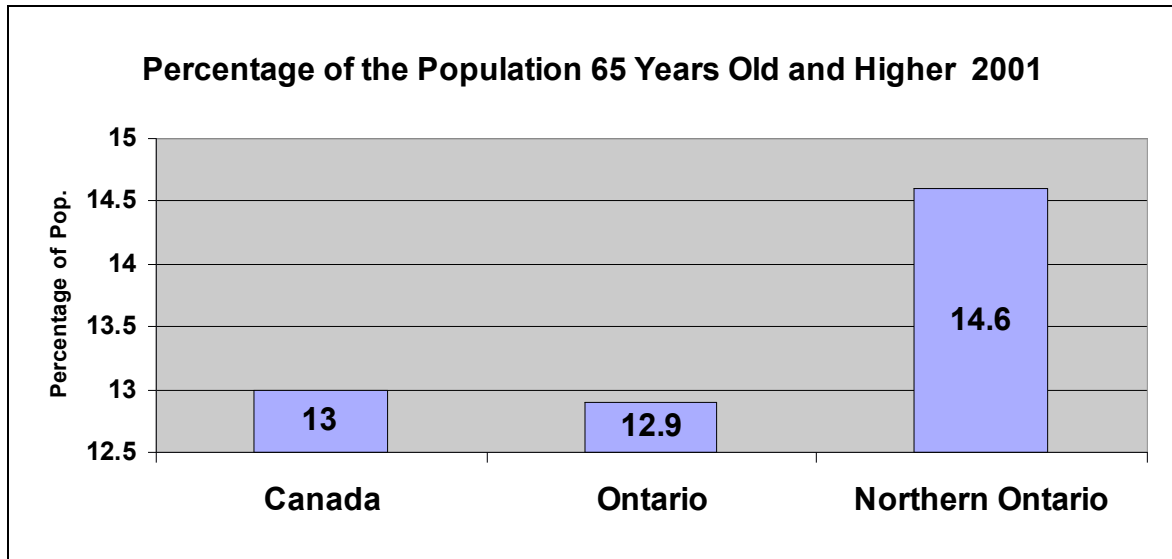


Figure 8 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

4.3.2 The Percentage of the Population 65 Years and Older is Increasing Rapidly in Northern Ontario

In Figure 9, the population of Ontario as a whole can clearly be seen to be 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%. What is important to note however, is that during this same time period, in Northern Ontario, the percentage of the population over 65 years of age increased by 110.7% from 1971 to 2001, from 6.9% to 14.6%.

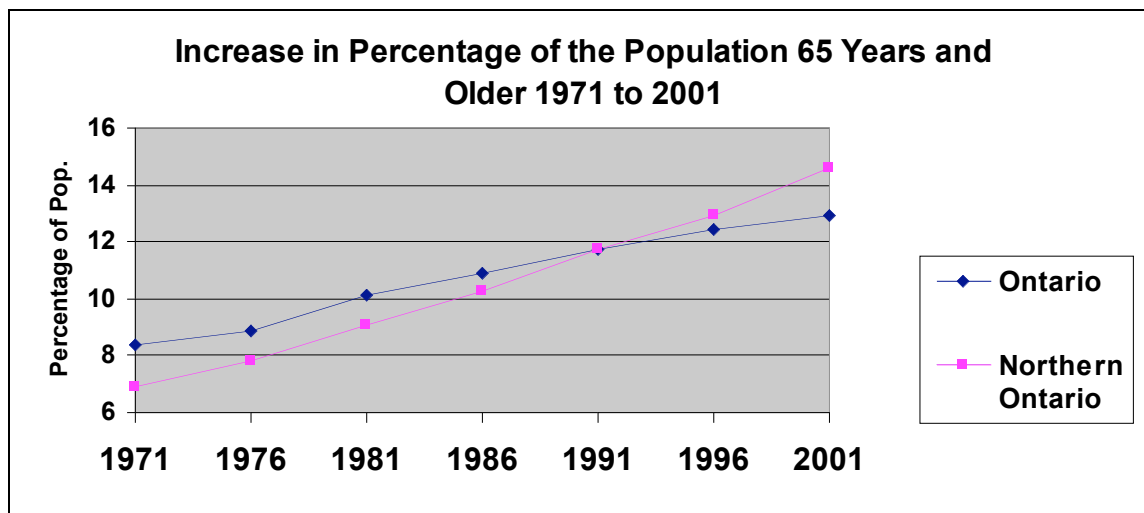


Figure 9 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, and 2001.

4.4 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 regions and communities within the region are the most affected by the aging of the population.

4.4.1 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 1996	Total 65 and Over 2001	Pct. of Pop. 65 and over 2001
Ontario	12.4	1472170	12.9
Northern Ontario	12.9	122790	14.6
Algoma	13.6	19600	16.5
Cochrane	10.5	10360	12.2
Kenora	9.7	6585	10.7
Manitoulin	16.2	2110	16.6
Muskoka	17.5	9785	18.4
Nipissing	13	12210	14.7
Parry Sound	17.8	7470	18.8
Rainy River	14.6	3435	15.5
Greater Sudbury	11.8	21510	13.8
Sudbury	11.2	3040	13.3
Thunder Bay	12.8	20990	13.9
Timiskaming	14.7	5695	16.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996 and 2001

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 Districts of Kenora and Cochrane. As

was the case in 1996, the two Districts with the highest percentage of population 65 years old and over were Parry Sound and Muskoka. The District of Kenora was by far the youngest District with only 10.7% of the population over 65. This is due, in large part, to the large number of Aboriginal communities in the District of Kenora.

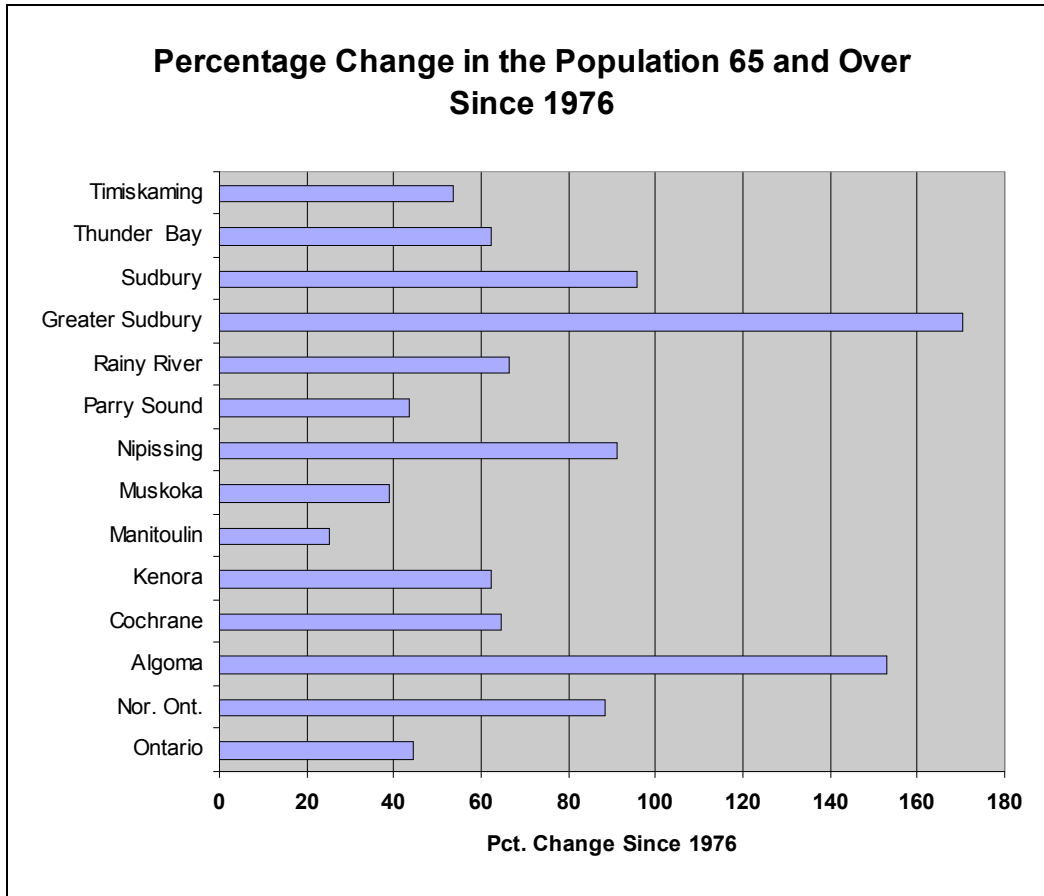


Figure 10 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1976 and 2001

Figure 10 shows that there are many differences between Districts concerning the rate that the population is aging. 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.

Three Districts had increases less than that for Ontario as a whole: the Districts of Manitoulin and Parry Sound, and the District Municipality of Muskoka. The reason for this relatively small increase is that the Districts themselves already had high percentages of their population 65 years and over.

4.4.2 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 1996	Pop 2001	Total Pop. 65 and Over 2001	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2001

Barrie Island	TP		33.3	50	20	40.0
The Archipelago	TP		22.5	505	150	29.7
Gore Bay	T		28.2	895	250	27.9
Mattawan	TP		21.7	115	30	26.1
Sundridge	VL		22.5	980	255	26.0
Parry Sound, Unorganized, Centre Part	U		22.3	2195	565	25.7
Thessalon	T		24.9	1390	355	25.5
Whitestone	TP	i		855	215	25.1
Elliot Lake	C		17.1	11955	3005	25.1
Rainy River	T		23.3	980	245	25.0
Carling	T		21.5	1065	260	24.4
Manitoulin, Unorganized, West Part	U		18.4	205	50	24.4
Tehkummah	TP		18.9	370	90	24.3
Englehart	T		21.2	1595	375	23.5
Billings	TP		16.8	555	130	23.4
Bruce Mines	T		20.8	625	145	23.2
Hilton Beach	VL		26.2	175	40	22.9
Lake of Bays	TP		20.9	2900	660	22.8
Georgian Bay	TP		19.5	1995	445	22.3
Latchford	T		19.4	365	80	21.9
Burpee and Mills	TP		23.9	365	80	21.9
South River	VL		18.3	1040	225	21.6
Ryerson	TP		17.8	635	135	21.3
Central Manitoulin	TP	i		1910	405	21.2
Gravenhurst	T		20.0	10900	2300	21.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996 and 2001

Our understanding of population aging in Northern Ontario can be helped by a comparison of rates for specific communities within Northern Ontario. 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. There are no Aboriginal communities on this list. Of the 25 communities, 7 are located on Manitoulin Island, 6 are in the District of Parry Sound, 4 are in the District of Algoma and 3 are in the Muskoka District Municipality. The town of Rainy River is the only community in Northwestern Ontario to appear on the list.

4.4.3 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 1996	Pop 2001	Total Pop. 65 and Over 2001	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2001
Whitefish Bay 34A	R	i	45	0	0.0
Big Grassy River 35G	R	6.1	175	0	0.0
Long Sault 12	R	10.0	45	0	0.0
Lake Of The Woods 37	R	i	95	0	0.0
Whitefish Bay 33A	R	12.8	50	0	0.0
Slate Falls	Rs	7.7	155	0	0.0
Shoal Lake 34B2	R	i	140	0	0.0
Magnetewan 1	R	0.0	75	0	0.0
Kenora 38B	R	i	115	0	0.0
Wabauskang 21	R	i	55	0	0.0
Islington 29	R	2.5	385	0	0.0
Wabigoon Lake 27	R	0.0	155	0	0.0
Kee-Way-Win	R	2.1	265	5	1.9
Deer Lake	R	1.6	760	15	2.0
North Spirit Lake	R	9.4	230	5	2.2
Eagle Lake 27	R	5.6	210	5	2.4
Rat Portage 38A	R	7.1	185	5	2.7
Shawanaga 17	R	i	175	5	2.9
Shoal Lake (Part) 39A	R	6.3	330	10	3.0
English River 21	R	2.1	455	15	3.3
Kasabonika Lake	R	2.9	740	25	3.4
Lac Seul 28	R	2.1	700	25	3.6
Osnaburgh 63B	R	i	280	10	3.6
Dubreuilville	TP	2.0	970	35	3.6
Sandy Lake 88	R	2.8	1705	65	3.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996 and 2001

Table 3 lists the 25 census sub-divisions in Northern Ontario with the lowest percentage of people 65 years of age or older. Of the 25 communities, 24 are Aboriginal communities. The only non-

Aboriginal community on the list is the township of Dubreuilville, one of the newest communities in Northern Ontario. It is interesting to note that 12 of the Aboriginal communities on the list are recorded as having no people 65 years of age or older in 2001.¹⁶

4.4.4 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 1996	Pop 2001	Total Pop. 65 and Over 2001	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2001
Elliot Lake	C	17.1	11955	3005	25.1
Sault Ste. Marie	C	14.1	74570	12420	16.7
Kenora	C	14.4	15835	2505	15.8
Thunder Bay	C	14.7	109015	17140	15.7
North Bay	C	13.1	52770	7840	14.9
Greater Sudbury	C	i	155220	21490	13.8
Dryden	C	13.5	8200	1080	13.2
Timmins	C	10.3	43690	5065	11.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996 and 2001

Table 4 lists the percentage of the population 65 years of age or older for the cities in Northern Ontario. The average for all cities in Northern Ontario is 15% which is 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%. One of the reasons Elliot Lake has such a high percentage is that it has 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, is that Elliot Lake is also the city in Northern Ontario with the highest rate of youth out-migration.¹⁷

4.4.5 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 is 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.

Section 5: Comparing the Training Board Areas of Northern Ontario

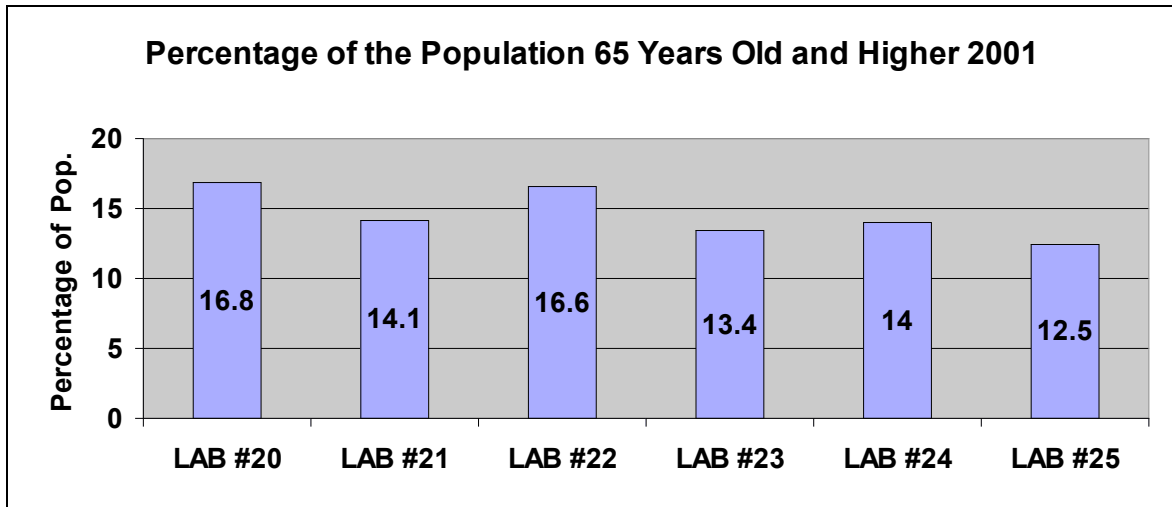


Figure 11 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

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

Figure 11 shows the percentage of the population 65 years of age and older for 2001 for each of the Local Boards in Northern Ontario. The Board with the highest percentage is Local Board #20 which includes the District Municipality of Muskoka and the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing. One of the main reasons that Local Board #20 has the highest percentage of older people is because of the large numbers of seniors in the Muskoka communities of Gravenhurst and Muskoka Lakes. There does appear to be a “cottage country” effect. 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%.

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

	Type	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 1996	Pop 2001	Total Pop. 65 and Over 2001	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2001
LAB #20			175690	29430	16.8
The Archipelago	TP	22.5	505	150	29.7
Mattawan	TP	21.7	115	30	26.1
Sundridge	VL	22.5	980	255	26.0
Parry Sound, Unorganized, Centre Part	U	22.3	2195	565	25.7
Whitestone	TP	i	855	215	25.1
Carling	T	21.5	1065	260	24.4
Lake of Bays	TP	20.9	2900	660	22.8
Georgian Bay	TP	19.5	1995	445	22.3
South River	VL	18.3	1040	225	21.6
Ryerson	TP	17.8	635	135	21.3
Gravenhurst	T	20.0	10900	2300	21.1
Parry Sound	T	21.1	6125	1280	20.9
Magnetawan	TP	i	1345	280	20.8
Kearney	T	21.6	775	160	20.6

McKellar	TP	20.2	930	190	20.4
Burk's Falls	VL	19.8	940	190	20.2
Mattawa	T	15.6	2270	450	19.8
South Algonquin	TP	0	1280	250	19.5
Powassan	T	17.2	3255	635	19.5
Muskoka Lakes	TP	19.1	6040	1150	19.0
Strong	TP	17.6	1370	255	18.6
Seguin	TP	16.8	3700	685	18.5
Armour	TP	16.4	1330	240	18.0
McMurrich/Monteith	TP	14.3	765	130	17.0
Huntsville	T	15.9	17340	2930	16.9
Temagami	T	13.2	900	150	16.7
Bracebridge	T	16.2	13750	2285	16.6
West Nipissing	T	i	13115	2160	16.5
Machar	TP	17.4	850	135	15.9
McDougall	TP	13.7	2610	395	15.1
North Bay	C	13.1	52770	7840	14.9
Nipissing	TP	12.1	1550	230	14.8
Perry	TP	13.1	2255	320	14.2
Joly	TP	15.9	290	40	13.8
Parry Sound, Unorganized, North East Part	U	21.1	185	25	13.5
North Himsforth	TP	11.8	3175	405	12.8
East Ferris	TP	9.9	4290	510	11.9
Papineau-Cameron	TP	10.3	1000	115	11.5
Nipissing, Unorganized, South Part	U	18.1	45	5	11.1
Nipissing, Unorganized, North Part	U	10.0	1855	200	10.8
Calvin	TP	11.5	600	60	10.0
Bonfield	TP	7.9	2065	200	9.7
Nipissing 10 0	R	9.1	1380	130	9.4
Chisholm	TP	9.6	1230	110	8.9
Moose Point 79	R	6.7	185	15	8.1
Dokis 9	R	9.1	195	10	5.1
French River 13	R	9.7	120	5	4.2
Parry Island First Nation	R	12.3	375	15	4.0
Shawanaga 17	R	i	175	5	2.9
Magnetewan 1	R	0.0	75	0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996 and 2001

5.2 Sudbury and Manitoulin Training and Adjustment Board (Board #21)

Local Board #21, also known as the Sudbury and Manitoulin Training and Adjustment Board, includes the District of Manitoulin, the Greater Sudbury Division, and most of the District of Sudbury. With an average percentage of population 65 and higher of 14.1%, the area has 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 are dwarfed by the City of Greater Sudbury which has a slightly lower percentage of seniors at 13.8%. The corresponding percentages for the District of Manitoulin and the District of Sudbury are 16.6% and 13.3% respectively.

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

	Type	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 1996	Pop 2001	Total Pop. 65 and Over 2001	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2001
LAB #21			188140	26490	14.1
Barrie Island	TP	33.3	50	20	40.0
Gore Bay	T	28.2	895	250	27.9
Manitoulin, Unorganized, West Part	U	18.4	205	50	24.4
Tehkummah	TP	18.9	370	90	24.3
Billings	TP	16.8	555	130	23.4
Burpee and Mills	TP	23.9	365	80	21.9
Central Manitoulin	TP	i	1910	405	21.2
Killarney	T		430	90	20.9
Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands	T	i	2530	525	20.8
Assiginack	TP	17.7	935	160	17.1
French River	T	i	2810	455	16.2
Gordon	TP	12.6	470	75	16.0
Espanola	T	13.4	5445	800	14.7
Duck Lake 76B	R	5.0	105	15	14.3
St.-Charles	T	i	1245	175	14.1
Greater Sudbury	C	i	155220	21490	13.8
Baldwin	TP	12.2	625	85	13.6
Sudbury, Unorganized, North Part	U	11.1	2910	375	12.9
Sables-Spanish Rivers	TP	i	3245	415	12.8
Chapleau	TP	i	2830	350	12.4
Markstay-Warren	T	i	2630	315	12.0

Chapleau 75	R	25.0	95	10	10.5
Sheguiandah 24	R	i	120	10	8.3
Whitefish Lake 6	R	5.9	335	25	7.5
Nairn and Hyman	TP	6.0	420	30	7.1
Sheshegwaning 20	R	i	85	5	5.9
Whitefish River (Part) 4	R	4.9	265	15	5.7
Sucker Creek 23	R	3.8	310	15	4.8
M'Chigeeng 22 (West Bay 22)	R	i	730	30	4.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996 and 2001

5.3 Local Board #22:¹⁸

Local Board #22 is comprised of most of the District of Algoma. At 16.6% the area has a relatively high percentage of seniors. The main reasons for this is 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.

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

	Type	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 1996	Pop 2001	Total Pop. 65 and Over 2001	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2001
LAB #22			117210	19485	16.6
Thessalon	T	24.9	1390	355	25.5
Elliot Lake	C	17.1	11955	3005	25.1
Bruce Mines	T	20.8	625	145	23.2
Hilton Beach	VL	26.2	175	40	22.9
Plummer Additional	TP	12.9	670	130	19.4
St. Joseph	TP	15.8	1200	230	19.2
Shedden	TP	12.3	815	145	17.8
Huron Shores	TP	13.9	1790	315	17.6
Johnson	TP	15.1	655	115	17.6
Serpent River	R	6.8	320	55	17.2
Jocelyn	TP	12.1	295	50	16.9
Sault Ste. Marie	C	14.1	74570	12420	16.7
North Shore	TP	11.0	545	90	16.5
Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional	TP	18.0	470	70	14.9
Blind River	T	12.8	3970	555	14.0
Hilton	TP	13.7	260	35	13.5

Laird	TP	8.4	1020	125	12.3
Prince	TP	9.8	1010	120	11.9
Algoma, Unorganized, North Part	U	8.2	6115	710	11.6
Michipicoten	TP	8.4	3670	395	10.8
Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional	TP	8.6	1455	140	9.6
Gros Cap 49	R	i	60	5	8.3
Mississagi River 8	R	4.5	360	25	6.9
Sagamok	R	i	870	60	6.9
White River	TP	6.9	995	65	6.5
Garden River 14	R	i	860	45	5.2
Thessalon 12	R	i	120	5	4.2
Dubreuilville	TP	2.0	970	35	3.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996 and 2001

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. At 13.4% the area has a smaller percentage of seniors in its population than the average for Northern Ontario. The main reason for this is that the major urban community in the area is the City of Timmins which, at 11.6%, has 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%.

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

	Type	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 1996	Pop 2001	Total Pop. 65 and Over 2001	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2001
LAB #23			122130	16365	13.4
Englehart	T	21.2	1595	375	23.5
Latchford	T	19.4	365	80	21.9
Matachewan	TP	17.5	310	65	21.0
Kirkland Lake	T	17.5	8615	1595	18.5
Coleman	TP	13.0	550	100	18.2
Larder Lake	TP	17.9	790	140	17.7
New Liskeard	T	15.9	4905	860	17.5
Haileybury	T	14.7	4545	775	17.1
Evanturel	TP	13.1	510	85	16.7
McGarry	TP	13.3	790	130	16.5
Iroquois Falls	T	13.5	5215	855	16.4
Hilliard	TP	8.0	245	40	16.3
Cobalt	T	18.5	1230	200	16.3

Fauquier-Strickland	TP	11.7	680	110	16.2
Opasatika	TP	10.0	325	50	15.4
Hudson	TP	11.0	490	75	15.3
Kerns	TP	10.0	360	55	15.3
Timiskaming, Unorganized, West Part	U	11.7	3275	490	15.0
Kapuskasing	T	13.3	9240	1380	14.9
Smooth Rock Falls	T	13.1	1830	270	14.8
Black River-Matheson	TP	12.3	2910	410	14.1
James	TP	9.4	465	65	14.0
Chamberlain	TP	12.5	345	45	13.0
Cochrane	T	i	5690	720	12.7
Moonbeam	TP	7.6	1200	150	12.5
Chapleau	TP	i	2830	350	12.4
Armstrong	TP	9.7	1225	150	12.2
Timmins	C	10.3	43690	5065	11.6
Hearst	T	10.2	5825	650	11.2
Mattice-Val Côté	TP	10.2	890	95	10.7
Harris	TP	9.0	520	55	10.6
Chapleau 75	R	25.0	95	10	10.5
Dymond	TP	6.7	1180	120	10.2
Harley	TP	7.4	560	55	9.8
Brethour	TP	11.1	160	15	9.4
Dack	TP	7.3	430	40	9.3
Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part	U	7.4	2950	270	9.2
Mattagami 71	R	i	165	15	9.1
Thornloe	VL	7.4	120	10	8.3
Matachewan 72	R	0.0	60	5	8.3
Casey	TP	7.1	420	35	8.3
Fort Albany (Part) 67	R	7.5	445	35	7.9
Val Rita-Harty	TP	5.9	1025	80	7.8
Gauthier	TP	16.7	130	10	7.7
Hornepayne	TP	7.8	1365	100	7.3
Charlton	T	10.2	275	15	5.5
Attawapiskat 91A	R	5.2	1295	65	5.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996 and 2001

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. At 14%, the proportion of elderly in the population of the Board 24 area is slightly less than that for Northern Ontario as a whole. The community with the highest percentage of people 65 and over is the city of Thunder Bay at 15.7%. Almost all other communities are below the Northern Ontario average. This includes the resource dependent communities of the North Shore of Lake Superior which have many people who are close to 65 years of age but have not yet reached that age.

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

	Type	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 1996	Pop 2001	Total Pop. 65 and Over 2001	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2001
LAB #24			150315	20990	14.0
Thunder Bay	C	14.7	109015	17140	15.7
Nipigon	TP	12.9	1960	290	14.8
Schreiber	TP	10.9	1445	205	14.2
Shuniah	TP	11.1	2465	330	13.4
Gillies	TP	13.0	525	65	12.4
Red Rock	TP	11.9	1235	150	12.1
Greenstone	T	i	5665	615	10.9
Terrace Bay	TP	7.3	1950	190	9.7
Oliver Paipoonge	TP	8.0	5860	570	9.7
Thunder Bay, Unorganized	U	7.4	6225	580	9.3
Aroland 83	R	7.4	345	30	8.7
Ginoogaming First Nation	R	4.4	235	20	8.5
O'Connor	TP	7.4	725	60	8.3
Conmee	TP	4.8	750	60	8.0
Lansdowne House	R	8.5	270	20	7.4
Neebing	TP	7.4	2050	150	7.3
Manitouwadge	TP	4.0	2950	175	5.9
Webequie	R	4.5	600	35	5.8
Dorion	TP	6.3	440	25	5.7
Osnaburgh 63A	R	i	190	10	5.3
Marathon	T	4.8	4415	225	5.1
Fort Hope 64	R	5.6	1000	45	4.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996 and 2001

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 of all Boards in Northern Ontario. The communities which tend to have the highest percentages are found in the Rainy River valley in 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.

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

	Type	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 1996	Pop 2001	Total Pop. 65 and Over 2001	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2001
LAB #25			77775	9730	12.5
Rainy River	T	23.3	980	245	25.0
Dawson	TP	17.5	615	115	18.7
Lake of the Woods	TP	21.0	325	60	18.5
Fort Frances	T	17.0	8315	1525	18.3
Emo	TP	16.8	1330	225	16.9
Sioux Narrows Nestor Falls	TP	i	575	95	16.5
Atikokan	TP	14.1	3635	580	16.0
Kenora	C	14.4	15835	2505	15.8
Muskrat Dam Lake	R	4.5	65	10	15.4
Rainy River, Unorganized	U	13.0	1610	245	15.2
Morley	TP	15.6	445	65	14.6
Dryden	C	13.5	8200	1080	13.2
Machin	TP	12.1	1145	150	13.1
Chapple	TP	12.6	910	110	12.1
Kenora, Unorganized	U	8.8	7635	895	11.7
Northwest Angle 33B	R	i	95	10	10.5
La Vallee	TP	9.3	1075	110	10.2
Red Lake	T	i	4235	430	10.2
Ear Falls	TP	8.5	1150	115	10.0
Neguaguon Lake 25D	R	i	210	20	9.5
Kingfisher Lake 1	R	3.3	370	35	9.5
Ignace (TP	7.3	1710	160	9.4
Sioux Lookout	T	10.1	5335	470	8.8
Seine River 23A	R	i	230	20	8.7
Alberton	TP	8.3	955	75	7.9

Wunnumin 1	R	3.3	405	30	7.4
Kitchenuhmaykoosib Aaki 84	R	i	435	30	6.9
Rainy Lake 18C	R	0.0	80	5	6.3
Poplar Hill	R	3.4	375	20	5.3
Rainy Lake 26A	R	0.0	95	5	5.3
Peawanuck	Rs	8.3	195	10	5.1
Pickle Lake	TP	1.8	395	20	5.1
Weagamow Lake 87	R	8.4	695	35	5.0
Fort Severn 89	R	5.6	400	20	5.0
Wapekeka 2	R	4.8	325	15	4.6
The Dalles 38C	R	i	115	5	4.3
Sandy Lake 88	R	2.8	1705	65	3.8
Lac Seul 28	R	2.1	700	25	3.6
Osnaburgh 63B 0	R	i	280	10	3.6
Kasabonika Lake	R	2.9	740	25	3.4
English River 21	R	2.1	455	15	3.3
Shoal Lake (Part) 39A	R	6.3	330	10	3.0
Rat Portage 38A	R	7.1	185	5	2.7
Eagle Lake 27	R	5.6	210	5	2.4
North Spirit Lake	R	9.4	230	5	2.2
Deer Lake	R	1.6	760	15	2.0
Kee-Way-Win	R	2.1	265	5	1.9
Kenora 38B	R	i	115	0	0.0
Big Grassy River 35G	R	6.1	175	0	0.0
Slate Falls	Rs	7.7	155	0	0.0
Long Sault 12	R	10.0	45	0	0.0
Wabauskang 21	R	i	55	0	0.0
Wabigoon Lake 27	R	0.0	155	0	0.0
Shoal Lake 34B2	R	i	140	0	0.0
Islington 29	R	2.5	385	0	0.0
Whitefish Bay 33A	R	12.8	50	0	0.0
Whitefish Bay 34A	R	i	45	0	0.0
Lake Of The Woods 37	R	i	95	0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996 and 2001

Section 6: Observations

The analysis of the 2001 Census data for Age has shown us several important facts about the age structure and the aging of the population of Northern Ontario. They are as follows:

- The Age Structure of Northern Ontario in 2001 is Different from Ontario

- The Difference in Age Structure Increased Substantially From 1996 to 2001
- The Older Age Groups in Northern Ontario Increased Rapidly as a Percentage of the Population
- The Median Age of CMAs in Northern Ontario is High
- The Median Age of CMAs in Northern Ontario Increased Substantially from 1996 to 2001
- The Percentage of the Population 65 Years and Older is High in Northern Ontario
- The Percentage of the Population 65 Years and Older is Increasing Rapidly in Northern Ontario

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

- Aboriginal communities have the lowest percentages of people 65 years of age or older
- Muskoka District Municipality and the District of Parry Sound are the Districts with the highest percentage of people 65 years of age or older
- Percentage of people 65 years of age and over are increasing rapidly throughout Northern Ontario but especially in Greater Sudbury and the District of Algoma

Endnotes

¹ As this report is being written, Board #22, covering most of the Algoma District, does not actually exist as a formal training board, having been dissolved in 2001. Despite this, the report includes data for this Board area.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Canada, 2001 Census.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Census population statistics for First Nations communities tend to be less reliable than those for non-Native communities.

⁸ Statistics Canada. Profile of the Canadian population by age and sex: Canada ages, Catalogue no. 96F0030XIE2001002, 2002

⁹ Ibid, p.3.

¹⁰ Ibid, p.3.

¹¹ Ibid, p.5.

¹² 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.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ The following is the explanation of random rounding found in the 2001 Census Dictionary: **Confidentiality and Random Rounding** The figures shown in the tables have been subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as **random rounding** to prevent the possibility of associating statistical data with any identifiable individual. Under this method, all figures, including totals and margins, are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of “5”, and in some cases “10”. While providing strong protection against disclosure, this technique does not add significant error to the census data. The user should be aware that totals and margins are rounded independently of the cell data so that some differences between these and the sum of rounded cell data may exist. Also, minor differences can be expected in corresponding totals and cell values among various census tabulations. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add up to 100%. Order statistics (median, quartiles, percentiles, etc.) and measures of dispersion such as the standard error are computed in the usual manner. When a statistic is defined as the quotient of two numbers (which is the case for averages, percentages, and proportions), the two numbers are rounded before the division is performed, except for income, owner’s payments, value of dwelling, hours worked, weeks worked and age. For these variables, the two numbers in the quotient are not rounded. The sum is invariably defined as the product of the average and the rounded weighted frequency. It should also be noted that small cell counts may suffer a significant distortion as a result of random rounding. Individual data cells containing small numbers may lose their precision as a result. Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Dictionary, Ottawa: Ministry of Industry, 2002, p. 296.

¹⁵ The Sudbury CMA was actually tied with the Chicoutimi-Jonquière CMA which also increased by 3.7 years.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ Southcott, Chris. Youth Out-Migration in Northern Ontario, North Bay: Training Boards of Northern Ontario, 2002, p.17.

¹⁸ As this report is being written the Local Board #22 does not actually exist as a formal training board, having been dissolved in 2001.

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 1996	Pop 2001	Total Pop. 65 and Over 2001	Pct of Pop 65 and Over 2001	Local Board #
Barrie Island (3551031) TP 00000	TP	33.3	50	20	40.0	21
The Archipelago (3549005) TP 00000	TP	22.5	505	150	29.7	20
Gore Bay (3551026) T 00000	T	28.2	895	250	27.9	21
Mattawan (3548019) TP 01000	TP	21.7	115	30	26.1	20
Sundridge (3549048) VL 00000	VL	22.5	980	255	26.0	20
Parry Sound, Unorganized, Centre Part (3549096) UNO 00001	U	22.3	2195	565	25.7	20
Thessalon (3557028) T 00000	T	24.9	1390	355	25.5	22
Whitestone (3549039) TP 00001	TP	i	855	215	25.1	20
Elliot Lake (3557041) C 00000	C	17.1	11955	3005	25.1	22
Rainy River (3559042) T 00000	T	23.3	980	245	25.0	25
Carling (3549036) TP 00000	T	21.5	1065	260	24.4	20
Manitoulin, Unorganized, West Part (3551094) UNO 00000	U	18.4	205	50	24.4	21

Tehkummah (3551001) TP 00000	TP	18.9	370	90	24.3	21
Englehart (3554052) T 00000	T	21.2	1595	375	23.5	23
Billings (3551021) TP 00000	TP	16.8	555	130	23.4	21
Bruce Mines (3557021) T 00000	T	20.8	625	145	23.2	22
Hilton Beach (3557006) VL 00000	VL	26.2	175	40	22.9	22
Lake of Bays (3544027) TP 00000	TP	20.9	2900	660	22.8	20
Georgian Bay (3544065) TP 01000	TP	19.5	1995	445	22.3	20
Burpee and Mills (3551028) TP 00001	TP	23.9	365	80	21.9	21
Latchford (3554006) T 00000	T	19.4	365	80	21.9	23
South River (3549056) VL 00000	VL	18.3	1040	225	21.6	20
Ryerson (3549024) TP 00000	TP	17.8	635	135	21.3	20
Central Manitoulin (3551006) TP 00011	TP	i	1910	405	21.2	21
Gravenhurst (3544002) T 00000	T	20.0	10900	2300	21.1	20
Matachewan (3554056) TP 00000	TP	17.5	310	65	21.0	23
Killarney (3551036) T 00001	T		430	90	20.9	21
Parry Sound (3549032) T 00000	T	21.1	6125	1280	20.9	20
Magnetawan (3549043) TP 00001	TP	i	1345	280	20.8	20
Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands (3551017) T 00001	T	i	2530	525	20.8	21
Kearney (3549018) T 00000	T	21.6	775	160	20.6	20
McKellar (3549028) TP 00000	TP	20.2	930	190	20.4	20
Burk's Falls (3549022) VL 00000	VL	19.8	940	190	20.2	20
Mattawa (3548021) T 00000	T	15.6	2270	450	19.8	20
South Algonquin (3548001) TP 00001	TP	0	1280	250	19.5	20
Powassan (3549060) T 00001	T	17.2	3255	635	19.5	20

Plummer Additional (3557019) TP 00000	TP	12.9	670	130	19.4	22
St. Joseph (3557008) TP 00000	TP	15.8	1200	230	19.2	22
Muskoka Lakes (3544053) TP 00000	TP	19.1	6040	1150	19.0	20
Dawson (3559040) TP 00001	TP	17.5	615	115	18.7	25
Strong (3549046) TP 00000	TP	17.6	1370	255	18.6	20
Kirkland Lake (3554068) T 00000	T	17.5	8615	1595	18.5	23
Seguin (3549003) TP 00001	TP	16.8	3700	685	18.5	20
Lake of the Woods (3559047) TP 00001	TP	21.0	325	60	18.5	25
Fort Frances (3559012) T 00000	T	17.0	8315	1525	18.3	25
Coleman (3554001) TP 00001	TP	13.0	550	100	18.2	23
Armour (3549019) TP 00000	TP	16.4	1330	240	18.0	20
Shedden (3557039) TP 00000	TP	12.3	815	145	17.8	22
Larder Lake (3554062) TP 00000	TP	17.9	790	140	17.7	23
Huron Shores (3557035) TP 00001	TP	13.9	1790	315	17.6	22
Johnson (3557016) TP 00000	TP	15.1	655	115	17.6	22
New Liskeard (3554018) T 00000	T	15.9	4905	860	17.5	23
Serpent River 7 (3557072) R 01000	R	6.8	320	55	17.2	22
Assiginack (3551011) TP 00000	TP	17.7	935	160	17.1	21
Haileybury (3554012) T 00000	T	14.7	4545	775	17.1	23
McMurrich/Monteith (3549012) TP 00001	TP	14.3	765	130	17.0	20
Jocelyn (3557001) TP 00000	TP	12.1	295	50	16.9	22
Emo (3559019) TP 00000	TP	16.8	1330	225	16.9	25
Huntsville (3544042) T 00000	T	15.9	17340	2930	16.9	20
Evanturel (3554049) TP 00000	TP	13.1	510	85	16.7	23
Temagami (3548069) T 00001	T	13.2	900	150	16.7	20

Sault Ste. Marie (3557061) C 00000	C	14.1	74570	12420	16.7	22
Bracebridge (3544018) T 00000	T	16.2	13750	2285	16.6	20
Sioux Narrows Nestor Falls (3560008) TP 00001	TP	i	575	95	16.5	25
North Shore (3557040) TP 00000	TP	11.0	545	90	16.5	22
West Nipissing (3548055) T 00001	T	i	13115	2160	16.5	20
McGarry (3554058) TP 00000	TP	13.3	790	130	16.5	23
Iroquois Falls (3556031) T 00000	T	13.5	5215	855	16.4	23
Hilliard (3554034) TP 00000	TP	8.0	245	40	16.3	23
Cobalt (3554008) T 00000	T	18.5	1230	200	16.3	23
French River (3552001) T 00001	T	i	2810	455	16.2	21
Fauquier-Strickland (3556052) TP 00001	TP	11.7	680	110	16.2	23
Gordon (3551024) TP 00001	TP	12.6	470	75	16.0	21
Atikokan (3559001) TP 00000	TP	14.1	3635	580	16.0	25
Machar (3549054) TP 00000	TP	17.4	850	135	15.9	20
Kenora (3560010) C 01001	C	14.4	15835	2505	15.8	25
Thunder Bay (3558004) C 00000	C	14.7	109015	17140	15.7	24
Opasatika (3556073) TP 00000	TP	10.0	325	50	15.4	23
Muskrat Dam Lake (3560097) R 00000	R	4.5	65	10	15.4	25
Hudson (3554021) TP 00000	TP	11.0	490	75	15.3	23
Kerns (3554024) TP 00000	TP	10.0	360	55	15.3	23
Rainy River, Unorganized (3559090) UNO 00001	U	13.0	1610	245	15.2	25
McDougall (3549031) TP 00001	TP	13.7	2610	395	15.1	20
Timiskaming, Unorganized, West Part (3554094) UNO 00001	U	11.7	3275	490	15.0	23

Kapuskasing (3556066) T 00000	T	13.3	9240	1380	14.9	23
Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional (3557014) TP 00000	TP	18.0	470	70	14.9	22
North Bay (3548044) C 00000	C	13.1	52770	7840	14.9	20
Nipissing (3549071) TP 00000	TP	12.1	1550	230	14.8	20
Nipigon (3558044) TP 00000	TP	12.9	1960	290	14.8	24
Smooth Rock Falls (3556048) T 00000	T	13.1	1830	270	14.8	23
Espanola (3552026) T 00001	T	13.4	5445	800	14.7	21
Morley (3559031) TP 00000	TP	15.6	445	65	14.6	25
Duck Lake 76B (3552054) R 02020	R	5.0	105	15	14.3	21
Perry (3549014) TP 00000	TP	13.1	2255	320	14.2	20
Schreiber (3558051) TP 00000	TP	10.9	1445	205	14.2	24
Black River- Matheson (3556014) TP 00001	TP	12.3	2910	410	14.1	23
St.-Charles (3552004) T 00001	T	i	1245	175	14.1	21
Blind River (3557038) T 00001	T	12.8	3970	555	14.0	22
James (3554042) TP 00000	TP	9.4	465	65	14.0	23
Greater Sudbury (3553005) C 00001	C	i	155220	21490	13.8	21
Joly (3549051) TP 00000	TP	15.9	290	40	13.8	20
Baldwin (3552028) TP 00000	TP	12.2	625	85	13.6	21
Parry Sound, Unorganized, North East Part (3549095) UNO 01000	U	21.1	185	25	13.5	20
Hilton (3557004) TP 00000	TP	13.7	260	35	13.5	22
Shuniah (3558028) TP 00000	TP	11.1	2465	330	13.4	24
Dryden (3560027) C 00001	C	13.5	8200	1080	13.2	25
Machin (3560021) TP 00000	TP	12.1	1145	150	13.1	25

Chamberlain (3554054) TP 00000	TP	12.5	345	45	13.0	23
Sudbury, Unorganized, North Part (3552093) UNO 00001	U	11.1	2910	375	12.9	21
Sables-Spanish Rivers (3552023) TP 00001	TP	i	3245	415	12.8	21
North Himsworth (3549066) TP 00000	TP	11.8	3175	405	12.8	20
Cochrane (3556042) T 00001	T	i	5690	720	12.7	23
Moonbeam (3556056) TP 00000	TP	7.6	1200	150	12.5	23
Gillies (3558012) TP 00000	TP	13.0	525	65	12.4	24
Chapleau (3552092) TP 00000	TP	i	2830	350	12.4	23
Chapleau (3552092) TP 00000	TP	i	2830	350	12.4	21
Laird (3557011) TP 00000	TP	8.4	1020	125	12.3	22
Armstrong (3554036) TP 00000	TP	9.7	1225	150	12.2	23
Red Rock (3558041) TP 00000	TP	11.9	1235	150	12.1	24
Chapple (3559024) TP 00000	TP	12.6	910	110	12.1	25
Markstay-Warren (3552013) T 00001	T	i	2630	315	12.0	21
East Ferris (3548034) TP 00000	TP	9.9	4290	510	11.9	20
Prince (3557066) TP 00000	TP	9.8	1010	120	11.9	22
Kenora, Unorganized (3560090) UNO 01001	U	8.8	7635	895	11.7	25
Algoma, Unorganized, North Part (3557095) UNO 00001	U	8.2	6115	710	11.6	22
Timmins (3556027) C 00000	C	10.3	43690	5065	11.6	23
Papineau-Cameron (3548013) TP 00000	TP	10.3	1000	115	11.5	20
Hearst (3556076) T 00000	T	10.2	5825	650	11.2	23

Nipissing, Unorganized, South Part (3548091) UNO 00001	U	18.1	45	5	11.1	20
Greenstone (3558075) T 00001	T	i	5665	615	10.9	24
Nipissing, Unorganized, North Part (3548094) UNO 00001	U	10.0	1855	200	10.8	20
Michipicoten (3557076) TP 00000	TP	8.4	3670	395	10.8	22
Mattice-Val C̄t̄t̄ (3556077) TP 00000	TP	10.2	890	95	10.7	23
Harris (3554014) TP 00000	TP	9.0	520	55	10.6	23
Northwest Angle 33B (3560060) R 02030	R	i	95	10	10.5	25
Chapleau 75 (3552058) R 00000	R	25.0	95	10	10.5	21
Chapleau 75 (3552058) R 00000	R	25.0	95	10	10.5	23
La Vallee (3559016) TP 00000	TP	9.3	1075	110	10.2	25
Dymond (3554016) TP 00000	TP	6.7	1180	120	10.2	23
Red Lake (3560042) T 00001	T	i	4235	430	10.2	25
Ear Falls (3560032) TP 00000	TP	8.5	1150	115	10.0	25
Calvin (3548022) TP 01000	TP	11.5	600	60	10.0	20
Harley (3554026) TP 00000	TP	7.4	560	55	9.8	23
Terrace Bay (3558054) TP 00000	TP	7.3	1950	190	9.7	24
Oliver Paipoonge (3558011) TP 00001	TP	8.0	5860	570	9.7	24
Bonfield (3548027) TP 00000	TP	7.9	2065	200	9.7	20
Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional (3557051) TP 00000	TP	8.6	1455	140	9.6	22
Neguaguon Lake 25D (3559060) R 02030	R	i	210	20	9.5	25
Kingfisher Lake 1 (3560098) R 01030	R	3.3	370	35	9.5	25

Nipissing 10 (3548073) R 02000	R	9.1	1380	130	9.4	20
Brethour (3554032) TP 00000	TP	11.1	160	15	9.4	23
Ignace (3560001) TP 00000	TP	7.3	1710	160	9.4	25
Thunder Bay, Unorganized (3558090) UNO 00001	U	7.4	6225	580	9.3	24
Dack (3554046) TP 00000	TP	7.3	430	40	9.3	23
Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part (3556092) UNO 00011	U	7.4	2950	270	9.2	23
Mattagami 71 (3552052) R 02020	R	i	165	15	9.1	23
Chisholm (3548031) TP 00000	TP	9.6	1230	110	8.9	20
Sioux Lookout (3560034) T 01001	T	10.1	5335	470	8.8	25
Seine River 23A (3559066) R 00020	R	i	230	20	8.7	25
Aroland 83 (3558076) R 01010	R	7.4	345	30	8.7	24
Ginoogaming First Nation (3558067) R 02020	R	4.4	235	20	8.5	24
Casey (3554029) TP 00000	TP	7.1	420	35	8.3	23
Matachewan 72 (3554057) R 02020	R	0.0	60	5	8.3	23
Sheguiandah 24 (3551042) R 02010	R	i	120	10	8.3	21
Thornloe (3554038) VL 00000	VL	7.4	120	10	8.3	23
Gros Cap 49 (3557078) R 02010	R	i	60	5	8.3	22
O'Connor (3558016) TP 00000	TP	7.4	725	60	8.3	24
Moose Point 79 (3544073) R 01010	R	6.7	185	15	8.1	20
Conmee (3558019) TP 00000	TP	4.8	750	60	8.0	24
Fort Albany (Part) 67 (3556093) R 02020	R	7.5	445	35	7.9	23
Alberton (3559011) TP 00000	TP	8.3	955	75	7.9	25

Val Rita-Harty (3556070) TP 00000	TP	5.9	1025	80	7.8	23
Gauthier (3554066) TP 00000	TP	16.7	130	10	7.7	23
Whitefish Lake 6 (3552051) R 01000	R	5.9	335	25	7.5	21
Wunnumin 1 (3560085) R 00030	R	3.3	405	30	7.4	25
Lansdowne House (3560081) S-E 02020	R	8.5	270	20	7.4	24
Hornepayne (3557096) TP 00000	TP	7.8	1365	100	7.3	23
Neebing (3558001) TP 00001	TP	7.4	2050	150	7.3	24
Nairn and Hyman (3552031) TP 00001	TP	6.0	420	30	7.1	21
Mississagi River 8 (3557073) R 01010	R	4.5	360	25	6.9	22
Kitchenuhmaykoosib Aaki 84 (Big Trout Lake) (3560075) R 02030	R	i	435	30	6.9	25
Sagamok (3557071) R 02010	R	i	870	60	6.9	22
White River (3557091) TP 00000	TP	6.9	995	65	6.5	22
Rainy Lake 18C (3559061) R 01010	R	0.0	80	5	6.3	25
Manitouwadge (3558066) TP 00000	TP	4.0	2950	175	5.9	24
Sheshegwaning 20 (3551044) R 02010	R	i	85	5	5.9	21
Webequie (3560079) S-E 01020	R	4.5	600	35	5.8	24
Dorion (3558034) TP 00000	TP	6.3	440	25	5.7	24
Whitefish River (Part) 4 (3551040) R 02010	R	4.9	265	15	5.7	21
Charlton (3554048) T 00000	T	10.2	275	15	5.5	23
Poplar Hill (3560067) R 01010	R	3.4	375	20	5.3	25
Rainy Lake 26A (3559064) R 00000	R	0.0	95	5	5.3	25
Osnaburgh 63A (3558085) R 02020	R	i	190	10	5.3	24
Garden River 14 (3557074) R 02020	R	i	860	45	5.2	22

Dokis 9 (3549077) R 02010	R	9.1	195	10	5.1	20
Peawanuck (3560091) S-E 00020	Rs	8.3	195	10	5.1	25
Marathon (3558059) T 00000	T	4.8	4415	225	5.1	24
Pickle Lake (3560049) TP 00000	TP	1.8	395	20	5.1	25
Weagamow Lake 87 (3560059) R 01030	R	8.4	695	35	5.0	25
Attawapiskat 91A (3560051) R 01020	R	5.2	1295	65	5.0	23
Fort Severn 89 (3560078) R 00020	R	5.6	400	20	5.0	25
Sucker Creek 23 (3551041) R 02010	R	3.8	310	15	4.8	21
Wapekeka 2 (3560088) R 01010	R	4.8	325	15	4.6	25
Fort Hope 64 (3560053) R 02020	R	5.6	1000	45	4.5	24
The Dalles 38C (3560089) R 01000	R	i	115	5	4.3	25
French River 13 (3549076) R 02010	R	9.7	120	5	4.2	20
Thessalon 12 (3557026) R 02010	R	i	120	5	4.2	22
M'Chigeeng 22 (West Bay 22) (3551045) R 02020	R	i	730	30	4.1	21
Parry Island First Nation (3549073) R 02020	R	12.3	375	15	4.0	20
Sandy Lake 88 (3560071) R 02020	R	2.8	1705	65	3.8	25
Dubreuilville (3557079) TP 00000	TP	2.0	970	35	3.6	22
Osnaburgh 63B (3560055) R 02020	R	i	280	10	3.6	25
Lac Seul 28 (3560056) R 02010	R	2.1	700	25	3.6	25
Kasabonika Lake (3560096) R 00030	R	2.9	740	25	3.4	25
English River 21 (3560058) R 01020	R	2.1	455	15	3.3	25
Shoal Lake (Part) 39A (3560068) R 01010	R	6.3	330	10	3.0	25
Shawanaga 17 (3549072) R 02010	R	i	175	5	2.9	20

Rat Portage 38A (3560069) R 02020	R	7.1	185	5	2.7	25
Eagle Lake 27 (3560024) R 02030	R	5.6	210	5	2.4	25
North Spirit Lake (3560080) R 02030	R	9.4	230	5	2.2	25
Deer Lake (3560070) R 01020	R	1.6	760	15	2.0	25
Kee-Way-Win (3560104) R 02010	R	2.1	265	5	1.9	25
Magnetewan 1 (3549078) R 01010	R	0.0	75	0	0.0	20
Kenora 38B (3560066) R 01010	R	i	115	0	0.0	25
Big Grassy River 35G (3559051) R 02000	R	6.1	175	0	0.0	25
Slate Falls (3560046) S-E 00010	Rs	7.7	155	0	0.0	25
Long Sault 12 (3559092) R 00000	R	10.0	45	0	0.0	25
Wabauskang 21 (3560084) R 00000	R	i	55	0	0.0	25
Wabigoon Lake 27 (3560057) R 02020	R	0.0	155	0	0.0	25
Shoal Lake 34B2 (3560064) R 02031	R	i	140	0	0.0	25
Islington 29 (3560061) R 02030	R	2.5	385	0	0.0	25
Whitefish Bay 33A (3560005) R 00000	R	12.8	50	0	0.0	25
Whitefish Bay 34A (3560083) R 02030	R	i	45	0	0.0	25
Lake Of The Woods 37 (3560065) R 02020	R	i	95	0	0.0	25

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996 and 2001.