

Income Levels 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 #10

May 30, 2003

INCOME LEVELS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO
2001 Census Research Paper Series: Report #10
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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 and economic trends occurring in their region. This is the tenth 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 examine the current levels of income in Northern Ontario. It focuses on comparisons with the income levels in Ontario as a whole, and internal regional differences.

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.

Findings:

The analysis of the 2001 Census data for income has shown us several important facts about income levels in Northern Ontario. They are as follows:

- The average income of individuals in Northern Ontario is lower than the provincial average
- The median income of individuals in Northern Ontario is lower than the provincial average
- Differences in levels of income between Northern Ontario and Ontario are increasing

- The average and median incomes of families in Northern Ontario is lower than the provincial averages
- Differences in the income levels of families between Northern Ontario and Ontario are increasing

- The average employment income of both full time workers and part time workers is less than the provincial average
- Differences in the employment income levels of workers in Northern Ontario and Ontario are increasing

- Resource dependent communities and suburb communities have the highest levels of income in Northern Ontario

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, aboriginals, 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 and economic 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 people in the region, regional Boards are therefore necessarily involved in economic development discussions. Income levels are important both as a comparative indicator of economic development and as a potential tool for economic development.

This is the tenth 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 looked at trends in youth out-migration using the 2001 Census data released in July, 2002. The third report looked at the extent to which the population of Northern Ontario is aging. The fourth report examined trends in migration patterns. The fifth report examined labour force participation in the region. The sixth report analyzed the industrial structure. The seventh report looked at occupational structure. The eighth looked at women in the workforce while the ninth examined levels of education

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. As of 2001, the Aboriginal population makes up between 10 and 11.5% 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 The History of Income Levels in Northern Ontario

As was pointed out in the Northern Ontario Training Boards' Regional Outlook of 2000, jobs in "blue collar" industries had been the largest single group of jobs in the regional economy since the arrival of the railways and the origins of the forest industries and mining industries.⁸ Historically this has been a factor which differentiated the region from many other regions in Ontario. Northern Ontario has traditionally had a higher percentage of these types of jobs than for the province as a whole. These jobs were in logging and forestry, mining, construction, and transportation.

Since 1945, wages in these occupations have tended to be relatively high. This was a result of high rates of unionization in these industries, and a need for companies to pay higher wages to attract workers to the more isolated resource dependent communities of the region.⁹ At the same time, up until the 1960s, much of the work in the forest industry was seasonal. While wages were quite high, workers in the forest industry often did not work all year round. Data from the 1941 Census shows that the wages of male workers were less than the Ontario average but that this difference is explained by the fact that Northern Ontario workers were employed for less weeks than the average for Ontario.

Wages for women tended to be lower in Northern Ontario since, until recently, there have been few jobs for women in the resource dependent communities of Northern Ontario.¹⁰ When employment was available it was often seasonal or for shorter periods of time.

Aboriginal communities are an important part of Northern Ontario. Historically, these communities have a higher dependence on a non-wage traditional economy. Members of these communities have been used in the region as a "reserve army of the unemployed" and are integrated into the wage economy primarily during periods of labour shortages.¹¹

Section 3: Methodology

This report attempts to describe the income levels in Northern Ontario based on newly released data from the 2001 Census as prepared by Statistics Canada. The description will be done through a comparison of the income levels of Ontario as a whole and through an examination of internal regional differences. Data for the 2001 Census is from special profiles ordered from Statistics Canada by the researcher. Where possible, trends will be examined using data from previous censuses.

3.1 Potential problems with our method

Our method has three potential problems which must be mentioned: sampling error, the “random rounding” technique used by Statistics Canada, and problems with data for Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario.

Unlike the first three reports in this series, the data used in this report is not from 100% of the population. Statistics Canada has two census forms; a short one that goes to all residences, and a long one, Form 2B, which goes to 20% of residences. The data analyzed here is from Form 2B. This data is therefore a “sample” of total possible responses. It is meant to represent 100% of the population but, being a sample, it often does not. When the responses from the sample differ from what the responses would be from the entire population, we say there is “sampling error”.¹²

Using statistical analyses, we can calculate what the likelihood of sampling error is for a given number of responses. Generally speaking, the larger the number of respondents, the less sampling error is a problem. In our study, the data from smaller communities has a higher possibility of sampling error.

Another potential problem is the use of random rounding by Statistics Canada in its census data.¹³ 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 does not have a significant effect on numbers for the districts of Northern Ontario. This limits our ability to be confident about numbers 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. This type of error only applies to the section of the report that compares data from previous census years with that of 2001.

3.2 Types of Income

This report will examine income as reported in the 2001 Census and those of previous years. The income that is reported in the 2001 Census is the income for the previous year. In other words, income analyzed in the 2001 Census is income for the year 2000. When Statistics Canada lists income in recent census data, it refers to income coming from three main sources. The first source is called employment income. This includes income from wages and salaries, net farm income, and self-employment income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice.¹⁴

The second type of income is investment and other income. This represents dividends, interest and other investment income; retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities; and other income. The final type of income is government transfer payments. This includes Old Age Security pensions, Guaranteed Income Supplements, Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan benefits, Employment Insurance benefits, Canada Child Tax benefits and other income from government sources.¹⁵ Total income refers to the combination of all three of these types of income.

In this study we will compare the differences in the types of income as well as the differences in employment income and total income.

3.3 Average Income and Median Income

Statistics Canada provides the data for two main summary measures of income: average income and median income. These measures are not the same and each is useful for different purposes. Average income for a particular community or district is obtained by taking the total amount of income in that particular community or district and dividing this amount by the total number of people in this particular community or district that declared having an income. This is a simple statistic that gives a good indication of the relative amount of total income in a particular community. This is useful in comparing communities or regions that have different populations.

Despite its name, average income is not necessarily a good indicator of what the “average” income of most people in a particular community is. This indicator can represent “skewed” or distorted information. If there are a few people that have extremely high levels of income in a particular community while the vast majority of people have low levels of income, the measure “average income” may lead some people to think that the average income of everyone is relatively high.

For this reason, median income is often a better indicator of total levels of income and the relative distribution of this income. “Median income represents the middle point, so that one half of incomes are above this level and one half are below.”¹⁶

3.4 Data for Northern Ontario

As was mentioned earlier, Statistics Canada does not list data for Northern Ontario. All data for Northern Ontario is produced by combining data from the 12 Census Divisions mentioned above that make up Northern Ontario. Figures for average income, median income, and types of income are obtained by special calculations where the average for each census division is multiplied by the number of income earners in that census division. The totals for all 12 census divisions in

Northern Ontario are then added up and divided by the total of income earners in all 12 census divisions.

When income levels are analyzed, they are often analyzed in “constant dollars”. When this is done, the income levels in a particular year are changed according to changes in inflation indicated by changes in the Consumer Price Index. This is done to determine whether income has increased or decreased in constant dollars using a particular year as a base. This report does use this tool in its analysis of income levels. This report is primarily concerned with comparing relative differences in income levels between regions and communities and as such, real changes in income levels from year to year are of a lesser importance.

Section 4: Income Levels in Northern Ontario

4.1 Types of Income

4.1.1 Northern Ontario has a higher dependence on government transfer payments than Ontario as a whole

Figure 1 shows the types of income as a percentage of total income for the year 2000. Employment income accounts for only 71.9% of total income in Northern Ontario whereas in Ontario as a whole it accounts for 78.7% of all income. In Northern Ontario, investment and other income accounts for 13.1% of income while in Ontario it represents 11.5%. The difference in employment income and investment and other income can be related to the fact that Northern Ontario now has an older population than Ontario as a whole.¹⁷

What is quite noticeable in Figure 1 is the difference in the dependence on government transfer payments between Northern Ontario and Ontario. In Ontario as a whole, government transfer payments represent 9.8% of total income. In Northern Ontario, this source of income represents 15% of total income. Northern Ontario’s dependence on government transfer payments as total income is 53% higher than that of Ontario as a whole.

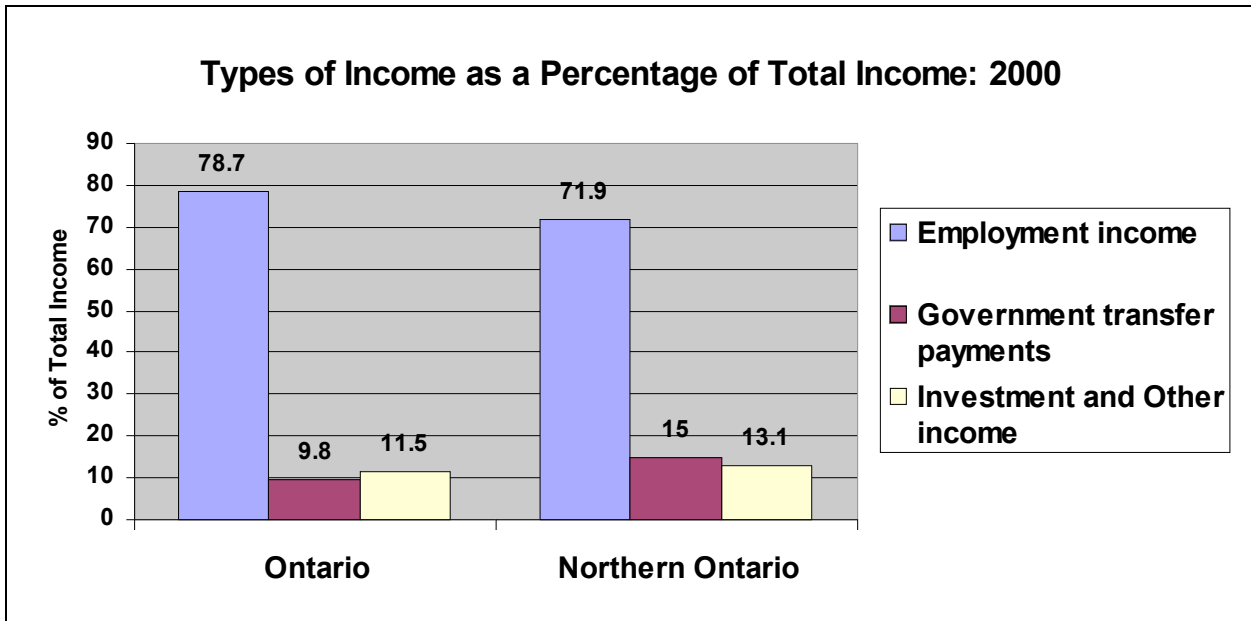


Figure 1: Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

4.1.2 The differences in levels of dependence on government transfer payments between Northern Ontario and Ontario have increased since 1996

Figure 2 shows the historical differences of levels of dependence on government transfer payments between Northern Ontario and Ontario since 1985. Since 1985, Northern Ontario has always had a higher dependence on government transfer payments as a percentage of its total income. From 1985 until 1995, the difference between the two actually declined. In 1985, Northern Ontario's dependence was 41.5% higher than that of Ontario as a whole. By 1995, this difference had declined to 33.4%. As was noted above, in the 2001 Census, this difference was back up to 53% in 2000.

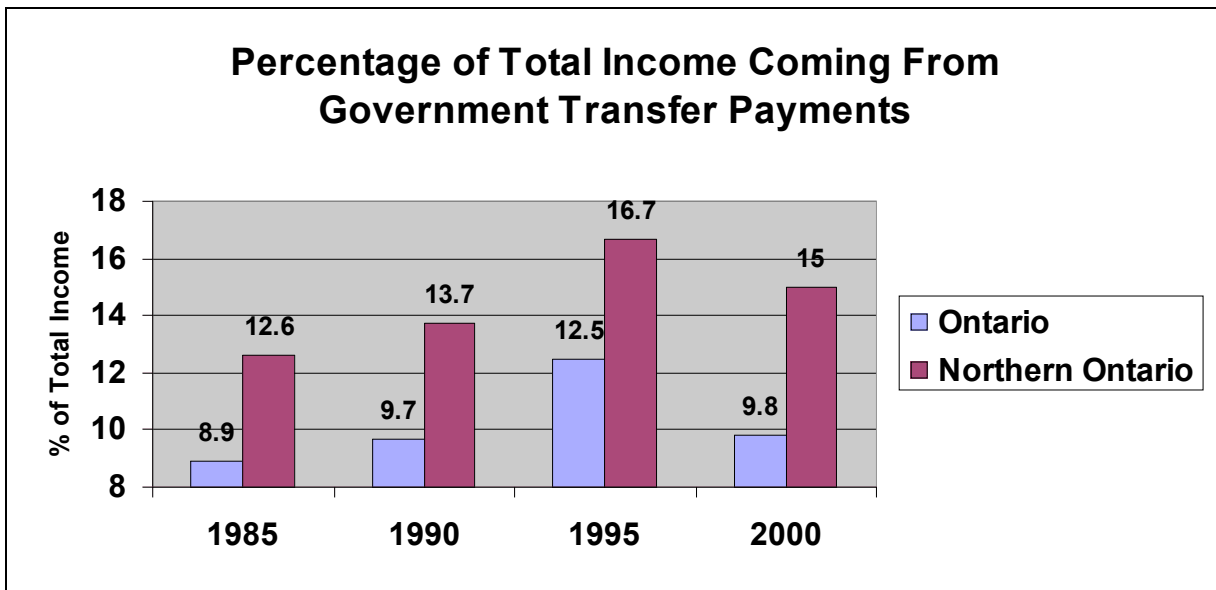


Figure 2: Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1986, 1991, 1996, and 2001.

4.2 Income Distribution

4.2.1 Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of high income earners

Figure 3 lists the income distribution pattern of Northern Ontario compared to the provincial averages. It shows that incomes in Northern Ontario are somewhat more evenly distributed than for Ontario as a whole. This is seen most readily in the fact that in Northern Ontario in the year 2000, only 9.7% of the population earned \$60,000 or more. The average for the province of Ontario was significantly higher at 13.1%. The percentage of high income earners in Northern Ontario was over 26% lower than the provincial average.

4.2.2 Northern Ontario has a slightly higher percentage of low income earners

While Northern Ontario has a significantly lower percentage of high income earners, Figure 3 also shows that it has a higher percentage of low income earners. The difference is not as extreme as with high income earners however. The percentage of people in Northern Ontario that earned less than \$10,000 in 2000 was 25.4. The percentage of people in Ontario as a whole that earned less than \$10,000 in 2000 was 22.5%. The means that the percentage of people in Northern Ontario that earned less than \$10,000 in 2000 was 13.1% higher than the provincial average.

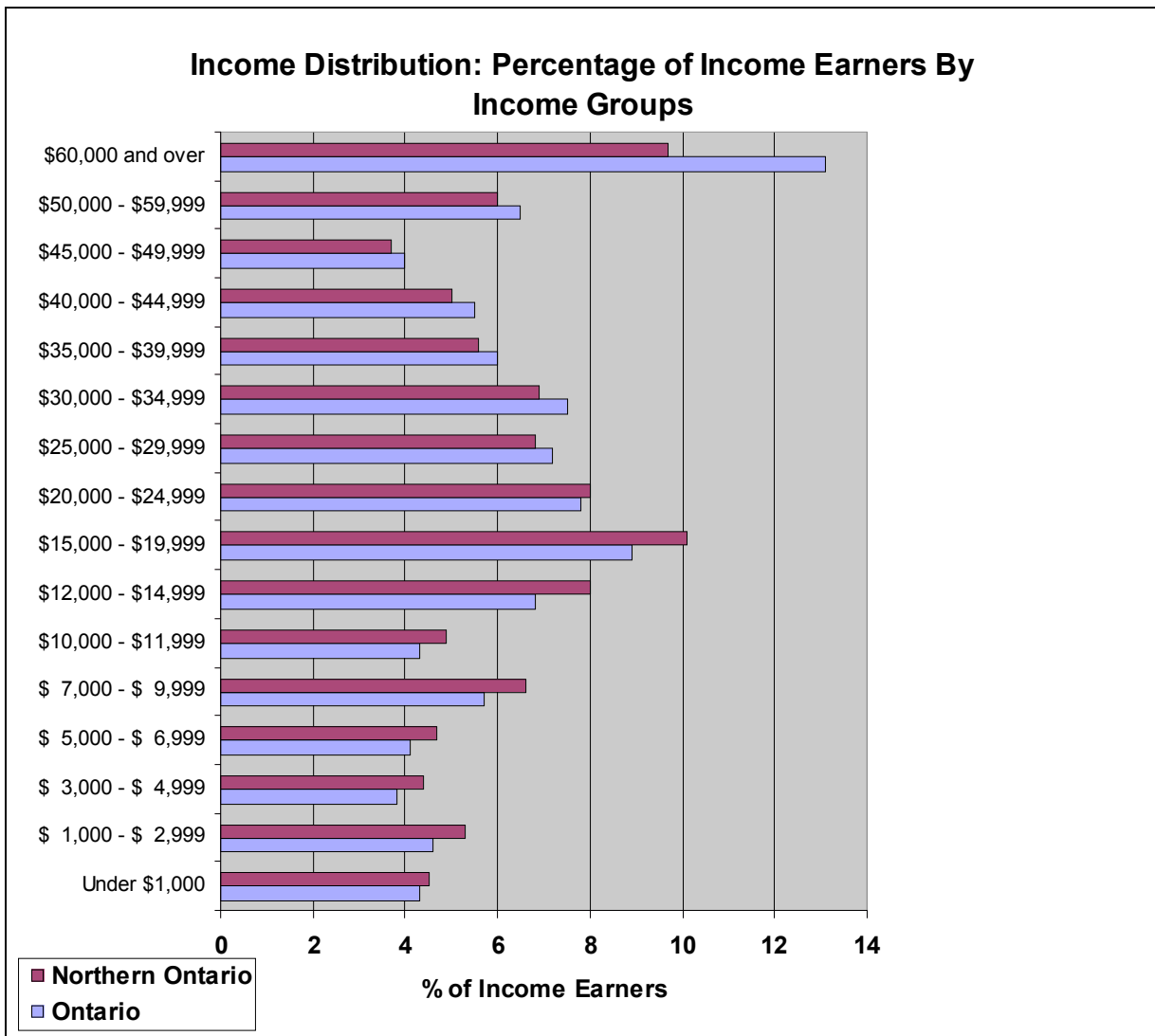


Figure 3: Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

4.3 Average and Median Incomes of Individuals

4.3.1 The average income of individuals in Northern Ontario is lower than the provincial average

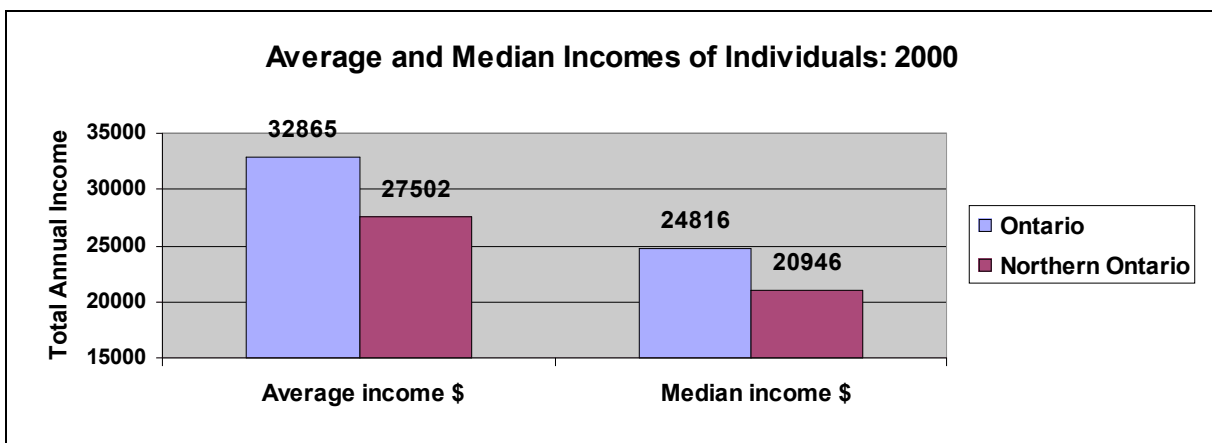


Figure 4: Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

Figure 4 illustrates the differences in the average and median incomes of individuals in Northern Ontario. Looking at average incomes, the average total income of individuals in Ontario for the year 2000 was \$32,865. The average total income of individuals in Northern Ontario was \$27,502. Average incomes in Northern Ontario were 16.3% less than the provincial average.

4.3.2 The median income of individuals in Northern Ontario is lower than the provincial average

Similar differences are found when one looks at the median income of individuals. In 2000, the median income of all people living in Ontario was \$24,816. In Northern Ontario, the median income in 2000 was \$20,946. The median income in Northern Ontario was 15.6% less than the provincial average.

4.3.3 Differences in levels of income between Northern Ontario and Ontario are increasing

Table 1 shows the changes in average and median incomes from 1985 to 2000 in Northern Ontario and Ontario. What is notable is that for both average incomes and median incomes, the differences between Northern Ontario and Ontario have increased over this period. Looking at average incomes, in 1985, the average income for Northern Ontario was only 9% less than the average income for Ontario as a whole. By 1990 this difference had increased to 11.7% but by 1995 it had fallen back to 9.9%. From 1995 to 2000 the difference increased to the point where in 2000, the average income for Northern Ontario was 16.3% lower than the average income for Ontario. This represents a 64.8% increase in the difference between the average income for Northern Ontario and the average income for Ontario.

Table 1: Changes in Average and Median Incomes of Individuals 1985 to 2000

	Average Incomes			Median Income		
	Ontario	Northern Ontario	Percentage Difference – Northern Ontario from Ontario	Ontario	Northern Ontario	Percentage Difference – Northern Ontario from Ontario
1985	19462	17704	9.0	16219	15840	2.3
1990	26215	23139	11.7	21645	19737	8.8
1995	27309	24605	9.9	20678	18599	10.1
2000	32865	27502	16.3	24816	20946	15.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1986, 1991, 1996, and 2001.

The figures for median incomes show an even greater increase in differences. In 1985, the median income for Northern Ontario was only 2.3% less than the average for Ontario. By 1990 this difference had increased to 8.8%. From 1995 to 2000, the difference had increased from 10.1% to 15.6%. This represents a change of 55.1% from 1995 to 2000.

4.4 Average and Median Incomes of Families

Table 2: Changes in Average and Median Incomes of Census Families 1985 to 2000

	Average Incomes	Median Income
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	Ontario	Northern Ontario	Percentage Difference – Northern Ontario from Ontario	Ontario	Northern Ontario	Percentage Difference – Northern Ontario from Ontario
1985	41692	36338	12.8	36978	33747	8.7
1990	57227	49411	13.7	50046	44757	10.6
1995	59830	53389	10.8	51520	48040	6.8
2000	73849	60144	18.6	61024	53061	13.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1986, 1991, 1996, and 2001.

4.4.1 The average and median incomes of families in Northern Ontario is lower than the provincial averages

Table 2 lists the average and median incomes of census families in Northern Ontario and Ontario from 1985 to 2000.¹⁸ As was the case for individuals, the average and median incomes of families in Northern Ontario is lower than the averages for Ontario as a whole. In 2000, the average census family income in Northern Ontario was 18.6% less than the average census family income in Ontario. The median census family income in Northern Ontario was 13% less than the median census family income in Ontario.

4.4.2 Differences in the income levels of families between Northern Ontario and Ontario are increasing

Table 2 also shows that, as was the case for individuals, differences in the income levels of families between Northern Ontario and Ontario are increasing. The increases for families are somewhat less extreme and less continuous. From 1985 to 1990, differences in income levels increased. From 1990 to 1995, however, these differences actually decreased rather significantly. Despite this, from 1995 to 2000, differences in income levels between Northern Ontario and Ontario increased quite dramatically. During this period the difference in average census family incomes increased by 72.4%. The difference in median census family incomes almost doubled. It increased by 93.2%.

4.5 Employment Income

4.5.1 Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of part-time income earners

As was pointed out above, the differences in total income between Northern Ontario and Ontario can be partially explained by the difference in age structure between the two regions. To what degree is uncertain. To understand differences in income that are less affected by age structure we can examine employment income. As has already been noted, employment income includes income from wages and salaries, net farm income, and self-employment income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice. As it excludes retirement income, it tends to be less affected by age structure.¹⁹

Employment income is affected by the percentage of full time workers compared to part time workers. Total average employment income in a community that has a higher percentage of part time workers will generally tend to be lower than in a community that has a higher percentage of full time workers. Table 3 compares the percentage of full time and part time employment income

earners in Ontario and Northern Ontario from 1985 to 2000. It shows that Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of part year, part time workers. The relative differences in percentage of full time and part time work between Ontario and Northern Ontario have been stable from 1985 to 2000. There is a slight decline overall in part time work in both Ontario and Northern Ontario. This decline is primarily due to the decline in part-time employment for women. The percentage of part time, part year work among men has been relatively stable.²⁰

Table 3: Percentage of Full time and Part time employment income earners 1985 to 2000

	1985		1990		1995		2000	
	Ont.	Nor. Ont.	Ont.	Nor. Ont.	Ont.	Nor. Ont.	Ont.	Nor. Ont.
All income earners working full year, full time	54.9	47.3	56.5	48.3	54.9	48.5	56.5	49.2
All income earners working part year or part time	45.1	52.7	43.5	51.7	45.1	51.5	43.5	50.8
Male income earners working part year or part time	36.8	44.1	37.2	45.1	38.7	44.5	36.9	44.3
Female income earners working part year or part time	55.3	64.8	50.9	59.9	52.5	59.8	50.9	58.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1986, 1991, 1996, and 2001.

4.5.2 The average employment income of both full time workers and part time workers is less then the provincial average

Table 4 shows the average employment income for all employment income earners, full time employment income earners, and part time employment income earners. For the year 2000, full time workers in Northern Ontario earned 11.6% less than the provincial average. Part time workers earned 10.6% less.

Table 4: Changes in Average Employment Income: 1985 to 2000

	Average employment income – Total Population 15 years and over with income			Average employment income – Total Population 15 years and over with income Worked full year, full time			Average employment income – Total Population 15 years and over with income Worked part year or part time		
	Ontario \$	Northern Ontario \$	% Diff. in average wages	Ontario \$	Northern Ontario \$	% Diff. in average wages	Ontario \$	Northern Ontario \$	% Diff. in average wages
2000	35185	29489	16.2	47247	41752	11.6	20816	18602	10.6
1995	28838	26152	9.3	40281	38488	4.5	15883	15339	3.4
1990	26882 ¹	24258 ¹	9.8	36031	34536	4.1	15002	14645	2.4
1985	19864 ¹	19864 ¹	6.3	27713	27509	0.7	10296	10648	-3.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1986, 1991, 1996, and 2001. ¹ See footnote ²¹

4.5.3 Differences in the employment income levels of workers in Northern Ontario and Ontario are increasing

Table 4 also shows the degree to which differences in the employment income levels of workers in Northern Ontario are increasing. In 1985, full time workers in Northern Ontario made essentially the same as the provincial average. By 1995 full time workers in Northern Ontario

were making 4.5% less than the averages for the province. From 1995 to 2000, this difference increased dramatically to 11.6%.

Similar patterns are found when comparing the income of part time workers. In 1985, part time workers in Northern Ontario actually made 3.4% more than the average income of part time workers in Ontario. By 1995 the situation had reversed itself and part time workers in Northern Ontario were making 3.4% less than the provincial average. As was the case for full time workers, from 1995 to 2000 the difference in employment income for part time workers jumped to 10.6%.

4.6 Internal Differences

Table 5: Income Levels of Districts in Northern Ontario: 2000

	Average Total Income in \$	Percentage Difference from Provincial Average	Median Total Income in \$	Percentage Difference from Provincial Average	Median Census Family Total Income in \$	Percentage Difference from Provincial Average
Ontario	32865		24816		61024	
Muskoka District Municipality	26382	19.7	20431	17.7	50713	16.9
Nipissing District	26184	20.3	19632	20.9	49986	18.1
Parry Sound District	24323	26.0	18680	24.7	44797	26.6
Manitoulin District	21351	35.0	16412	33.9	38835	36.4
Sudbury District	26094	20.6	18613	25.0	48172	21.1
Greater Sudbury Division	29012	11.7	22261	10.3	56151	8.0
Timiskaming District	24978	24.0	17972	27.6	45885	24.8
Cochrane District	27939	15.0	20499	17.4	55300	9.4
Algoma District	26153	20.4	19777	20.3	49365	19.1
Thunder Bay District	29998	8.7	23755	4.3	60502	0.9
Rainy River District	28185	14.2	22042	11.2	54841	10.1
Kenora District	27337	16.8	20291	18.2	51714	15.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

4.6.1 The District of Thunder Bay and the Greater Sudbury Division have the highest income levels in Northern Ontario

Table 5 shows the income levels for all of the districts in Northern Ontario and compares these to the provincial average. It lists the average total income for individuals, the median total income

for individuals, and the median total income for census families. One notes in the table that income levels for all districts in Northern Ontario are below the provincial average. At the same time, there are certain internal regional differences. For average total income for individuals, median total income for individuals, and median total income for census families, the District of Thunder Bay and the Greater Sudbury Division have the highest levels of income in Northern Ontario. Indeed, the median total income for census families in the District of Thunder Bay is only 1% less than the provincial average.

4.6.2 The Districts of Manitoulin, Timiskaming, and Parry Sound have the lowest income levels in Northern Ontario

At the opposite end of the income scale fall the Districts of Manitoulin, Timiskaming, and Parry Sound. The District of Manitoulin has the lowest level of income for all three categories listed in Table 5. The District of Timiskaming has the second lowest median total income for individuals while the District of Parry Sound has the second lowest average total income for individuals and the second lowest median total income for census families.

Table 6 lists the differences in employment income levels for the districts of Northern Ontario for 2000. It shows that the patterns in employment income levels are very similar to the patterns for total income levels mentioned above.

Table 6: Employment Income Levels of Districts in Northern Ontario: 2000

	Average employment income – Total Population 15 years and over with income		Average employment income – Total Population 15 years and over with income Worked full year, full time		Average employment income – Total Population 15 years and over with income Worked part year or part time	
Ontario	35185		47247		20816	
Muskoka District Municipality	25949	26.2	36661	22.4	16551	20.5
Nipissing District	27720	21.2	39206	17.0	16964	18.5
Parry Sound District	24825	29.4	35321	25.2	15659	24.8
Manitoulin District	22020	37.4	32357	31.5	13675	34.3
Sudbury District	29034	17.5	40290	14.7	21324	-2.4
Greater Sudbury Division	31058	11.7	43278	8.4	20450	1.8
Timiskaming District	27184	22.7	38842	17.8	17481	16.0
Cochrane District	31424	10.7	43894	7.1	19838	4.7
Algoma District	28428	19.2	41124	13.0	17738	14.8
Thunder Bay District	32010	9.0	45127	4.5	19875	4.5
Rainy River District	28906	17.8	41079	13.1	18070	13.2

Kenora District	29642	15.8	42910	9.2	17032	18.2
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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

4.6.3 Resource dependent communities and suburb communities have the highest levels of income in Northern Ontario

Table 7 lists the communities in Northern Ontario with the highest total average income in 2000. This table includes only those communities with 500 income earners or more. As was mentioned in the methodology section of this report, figures from smaller communities are less reliable than figures from larger communities due to sampling error. In the case of average incomes, Statistics Canada has calculated the “standard error” for each community. This standard error represents the amount by which the calculated figure for average income could be wrong. These figures are listed in the table.

Table 7: Communities in Northern Ontario with the Highest Total Average Income 2000*

	Type of Community	Population 15 years of age and over with income	Percentage of Income earners making more than \$60,000	Average Total Income \$	Standard error of average income \$	Local Board
Ontario		8598560	13.1	32865	39	
Terrace Bay	TP	1410	33.0	40698	1648	24
White River	TP	755	15.9	38648	5511	22
Manitouwadge	TP	2065	28.3	37004	1433	24
Hornepayne	TP	915	21.9	36781	1995	23
Marathon	T	3215	25.8	35830	1106	24
Dubreuilville	TP	710	15.5	35404	2417	22
Shuniah	TP	2015	12.9	35118	2128	24
O'Connor	TP	520	25.0	34542	2330	24
Conmee	TP	520	25.0	34539	2241	24
Red Rock	TP	910	22.5	34497	2013	24
Red Lake	T	3165	17.4	34206	924	25
Alberton	TP	695	12.2	34086	2202	25
Smooth Rock Falls	T	1335	18.7	33789	1948	23
Schreiber	TP	1090	21.6	33085	871	24
Sudbury, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	2245	12.0	32689	2986	21
Sioux Lookout	T	3865	11.6	32678	1050	25
Dryden	C	6315	16.9	32568	846	25
Rainy River, Unorganized	UNO	1290	13.6	32550	554	25
Machar	TP	610	11.5	31809	3234	20
Oliver Paipoonge	TP	4420	15.5	31716	772	24
East Ferris	TP	3175	12.0	31637	1705	20
Kenora	C	12095	13.1	31069	528	25
Hearst	T	4460	12.2	30805	878	23
Nipigon	TP	1525	15.4	30746	1298	24

Fort Frances	T	6325	12.6	30443	770	25
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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001. *Includes only those communities with at least 500 income earners.

Analysis of these communities show there are a large number of resource dependent communities with high levels of income. Of these 25 high income communities, 10 are heavily dependent on forestry and three are heavily dependent on mining.²² Of the remaining communities, 5 are “suburb” communities.

Section 5: Comparing the Training Board Areas of Northern Ontario

Table 8: Income Levels in the Northern Ontario Training Board Areas: 2000

	% of Income as Government transfer payments	Pop. 15 years and over with income	Average Total income for Individuals \$	Median Total Income for Individuals \$	Total Number of Census Families	Median Total Census Family Income \$
Ontario	9.8	8598560	32865	24816	3190990	61024
Northern Ontario	15	636935	27502	20946	244365	53061
LAB # 20	16.4	135210	25812	19654	52025	48988
LAB # 21	14.4	143270	28179	19727	55360	53980
LAB # 22	17.0	89735	26045	19689	35025	49143
LAB # 23	15.3	92860	27101	19793	36025	52624
LAB # 24	13.2	116405	29828	23611	43170	60118
LAB # 25	13.2	59455	27992	21093	22760	53470

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

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

Table 8 shows the levels of income in 2000 for each of the Local Boards in Northern Ontario. Local Board #20, which includes the Muskoka District Municipality and the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing, has the lowest average total incomes and lowest median total incomes. It also has the lowest median census family incomes. In addition, it has the second greatest dependency on government transfer payments as a percentage of its income.

Table 9: Levels of Income for Communities in the Board 20 Area

	Type of Community	Pop. 15 years and over with income	Average Total income for Individuals \$	Median Total Income for Individuals \$	Median Total Census Family Income \$
Local Board #20		135210	25812	19654	48988
Gravenhurst	T	8180	24000	18256	43652
Bracebridge	T	10755	28840	23953	59911
Lake of Bays	TP	2450	25050	20371	47978
Huntsville	T	13290	26423	20326	51669
Muskoka Lakes	TP	4950	26433	20052	48691

Georgian Bay	TP	1435	23578	18258	39747
Moose Point 79	R	0	0	0	0
South Algonquin	TP	1000	25492	20817	47945
Papineau-Cameron	TP	695	22422	18261	41842
Mattawan	TP	0	0	0	0
Mattawa	T	1625	20140	15325	33464
Calvin	TP	445	20654	18558	46864
Bonfield	TP	1525	25221	20485	50442
Chisholm	TP	905	20529	16050	43638
East Ferris	TP	3175	31637	25164	58944
North Bay	C	40075	27625	20802	53668
West Nipissing	T	9840	21806	15592	40777
Temagami	T	745	21061	17047	46128
Nipissing 10	R	1010	20717	15166	36659
Nipissing, Unorganized, South Part	UNO	0	0	0	0
Nipissing, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	1415	25765	16599	43815
Seguin	TP	3010	25039	19833	47018
The Archipelago	TP	410	28876	18362	49625
McMurrich/Monteith	TP	565	24763	17528	33181
Perry	TP	1720	22565	19065	44269
Kearney	T	625	19945	15887	35010
Armour	TP	1100	22355	15715	43541
Burk's Falls	VL	745	19802	16803	33163
Ryerson	TP	545	17545	12406	37397
McKellar	TP	810	23565	16986	48307
McDougall	TP	2065	28660	18825	50993
Parry Sound	T	4780	25157	19392	47719
Carling	TP	910	24940	19533	52067
Whitestone	TP	750	24861	20799	42562
Magnetawan	TP	1095	20898	15490	37345
Strong	TP	1075	21683	17629	38252
Sundridge	VL	795	25121	17533	48016
Joly	TP	240	21078	16177	50169
Machar	TP	610	31809	24340	45163
South River	VL	805	19042	15913	31312
Powassan	T	2435	25555	20769	54019
North Himsworth	TP	2570	28691	25238	63562
Nipissing	TP	1270	24179	19997	50521
Shawanaga 17	R	0	0	0	0
Parry Island First Nation	R	225	18392	14288	29248
French River 13	R	0	0	0	0
Dokis 9	R	0	0	0	0
Magnetawan 1	R	0	0	0	0
Parry Sound, Unorganized, North East Part	UNO	0	0	0	0

Parry Sound, Unorganized, Centre Part	UNO	1745	20786	14899	35205
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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 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. This area has the second highest average total incomes in the region and the second highest median census family incomes.

Table 10: Levels of Income for Communities in the Board 21 Area

	Type of Community	Pop. 15 years and over with income	Average Total income for Individuals \$	Median Total Income for Individuals \$	Median Total Census Family Income \$
LAB # 21		143270	28179	19727	53980
Tehkummah	TP	310	14971	13122	29376
Central Manitoulin	TP	1505	22779	16493	41756
Assiginack	TP	725	22171	17183	40281
Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands	T	2010	24554	19174	45986
Billings	TP	450	23655	24560	42928
Gordon	TP	390	27669	23514	55600
Gore Bay	T	685	26414	21550	55368
Burpee and Mills	TP	280	21780	20903	44416
Killarney	T	395	19137	12122	32449
Whitefish River	R	170	11710	6544	15136
Sucker Creek 23	R	200	13317	8309	20544
Sheguiandah 24	R	0	0	0	0
Sheshegwaning 20	R	0	0	0	0
M'Chigeeng 22 (West Bay 22)	R	470	13480	8424	19904
Manitoulin, Unorganized, West Part	UNO	0	0	0	0
French River	T	2290	22381	17855	42743
St.-Charles	T	940	24741	18114	48623
Markstay-Warren	T	1880	24088	17372	43943
Sables-Spanish Rivers	TP	2340	22944	15914	40547
Espanola	T	4075	27199	19254	51312
Baldwin	TP	475	24251	15505	46477
Nairn and Hyman	TP	310	29115	21943	67436
Whitefish Lake	R	210	21901	18656	41728

6					
Mattagami 71	R	0	0	0	0
Sudbury, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	2245	32689	21976	49775
Greater Sudbury	C	118830	29015	22262	56165
Wahnapitei 11	R	0	0	0	0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

5.1 Local Board #22²³

Local Board #22 comprises most of the District of Algoma. This Board Area has the second lowest average total incomes, the second lowest median total incomes, and the second lowest median census family incomes. In addition, it has the greatest dependency on government transfer payments as a percentage of its income.

Table 11: Levels of Income for Communities in the Board 22 Area

	Type of Community	Pop. 15 years and over with income	Average Total income for Individuals \$	Median Total Income for Individuals \$	Median Total Census Family Income \$
Local Board #22		89735	26045	19689	49143
Jocelyn	TP	240	26179	24337	48727
Hilton	TP	225	29158	16311	63533
Hilton Beach	VL	0	0	0	0
St. Joseph	TP	965	29105	21125	56431
Laird	TP	740	28811	20972	55480
Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional	TP	360	28599	24695	62587
Johnson	TP	520	20282	14668	35311
Plummer Additional	TP	540	20809	16172	33966
Bruce Mines	T	490	20469	15310	38704
Thessalon 12	R	0	0	0	0
Thessalon	T	1015	22491	17746	43163
Huron Shores	TP	1440	23740	19470	47291
Blind River	T	3020	23673	16641	45031
Shedden	TP	560	20084	15023	34897
North Shore	TP	445	34394	29207	60866
Elliot Lake	C	9420	21880	15895	35442
Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional	TP	1055	24291	18544	45680
Sault Ste. Marie	C	57070	27070	20408	52825
Prince	TP	810	29330	20414	59546
Sagamok	R	560	15477	12192	27360
Serpent River	R	230	18277	14880	29504

7					
Mississagi River 8	R	235	17195	14016	30016
Garden River 14	R	595	16364	12029	29973
Michipicoten	TP	2805	28595	22918	52839
Gros Cap 49	R	0	0	0	0
Dubreuilville	TP	710	35404	34601	72362
White River	TP	755	38648	31047	66448
Algoma, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	4650	23881	18317	43254

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 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. The income levels in this Board area are the closest to the regional averages.

Table 12: Levels of Income for Communities in the Board 23 Area

	Type of Community	Pop. 15 years and over with income	Average Total income for Individuals \$	Median Total Income for Individuals \$	Median Total Census Family Income \$
Local Board #23		92860	27101	19793	52624
Coleman	TP	430	28729	20717	42207
Latchford	T	305	15302	11479	26090
Cobalt	T	955	19215	13498	39030
Haileybury	T	3325	25639	19227	46020
Harris	TP	415	30800	23166	69122
Dymond	TP	895	27797	23344	55476
New Liskeard	T	3870	28173	20261	54439
Hudson	TP	390	29919	19194	54737
Kerns	TP	255	26114	20086	41718
Harley	TP	425	26767	17943	47309
Casey	TP	295	21503	22739	47531
Brethour	TP	0	0	0	0
Hilliard	TP	0	0	0	0
Armstrong	TP	920	26280	21396	51254
Thornloe	VL	0	0	0	0
James	TP	355	23576	17525	49116
Dack	TP	300	24227	13761	42249
Charlton	T	180	29435	20188	50281
Evanturel	TP	445	22774	17750	50757
Englehart	T	1220	23644	17287	50980
Chamberlain	TP	255	26609	17698	41432
Matachewan	TP	240	17977	12708	35462
Matachewan 72	R	0	0	0	0
McGarry	TP	550	20358	13279	29737

Larder Lake	TP	610	23592	21381	42391
Gauthier	TP	0	0	0	0
Kirkland Lake	T	6490	25467	18216	44576
Timiskaming, Unorganized, West Part	UNO	2490	20960	15701	39569
Black River- Matheson	TP	2115	26127	20029	51461
Timmins	C	32305	28147	20648	56781
Iroquois Falls	T	3945	28115	21563	58487
Cochrane	T	4285	28467	20659	50148
Smooth Rock Falls	T	1335	33789	25679	66957
Fauquier- Strickland	TP	535	24209	19268	50710
Moonbeam	TP	865	27241	20931	52834
Kapusking	T	7095	28481	20428	56835
Val Rita-Harty	TP	740	28557	19841	50292
Opasatika	TP	270	14388	11639	25924
Hearst	T	4460	30805	24151	64022
Mattice-Val Côté	TP	675	20844	14005	42735
Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	2110	30008	23152	61021
Fort Albany (Part) 67	R	250	17473	13536	29760
Hornepayne	TP	915	36781	28399	71285
Duck Lake 76B	R	0	0	0	0
Chapleau 75	R	0	0	0	0
Chapleau	TP	2120	27889	20150	56935
Attawapiskat 91A	R	635	14548	10912	22912
Peawanuck	R	0	0	0	0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 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. This area has the highest levels of income in Northern Ontario.

Table 13: Levels of Income for Communities in the Board 24 Area

	Type of Community	Pop. 15 years and over with income	Average Total income for Individuals \$	Median Total Income for Individuals \$	Median Total Census Family Income \$
Local Board #24		116405	29828	23611	60118
Neening	TP	1590	29025	27296	66077
Thunder Bay	C	83920	29529	23247	58637
Oliver	TP	4420	31716	27334	70194

Paipoonge					
Gillies	TP	385	25304	20412	52337
O'Connor	TP	520	34542	31537	80485
Conmee	TP	520	34539	29632	69405
Shuniah	TP	2015	35118	28309	61848
Dorion	TP	335	25597	18167	54523
Red Rock	TP	910	34497	24037	74660
Nipigon	TP	1525	30746	25978	68988
Schreiber	TP	1090	33085	25076	73969
Terrace Bay	TP	1410	40698	33898	86803
Marathon	T	3215	35830	26223	81245
Manitouwadge	TP	2065	37004	31661	78645
Ginoogaming First Nation	R	0	0	0	0
Greenstone	T	4445	28687	22398	58091
Aroland 83	R	220	17057	13536	33728
Osnaburgh 63A	R	0	0	0	0
Thunder Bay, Unorganized	UNO	4810	29385	23982	56963
Fort Hope 64	R	575	13536	10912	24768
Lansdowne House	R	160	15392	13008	29312
Webequie	R	405	10149	4880	20576

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 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. This area is notable as having the lowest dependence on government transfer payments as a percentage of its income. It also has levels of income close to the regional averages.

Table 14: Levels of Income for Communities in the Board 25 Area

	Type of Community	Pop. 15 years and over with income	Average Total income for Individuals \$	Median Total Income for Individuals \$	Median Total Census Family Income \$
Local Board #25		59455	27992	21093	53470
Atikokan	TP	2780	27278	21610	53681
Alberton	TP	695	34086	29999	75850
Fort Frances	T	6325	30443	23357	58460
La Vallee	TP	765	27318	25047	62041
Emo	TP	980	25494	21976	55858
Chapple	TP	670	25320	21018	43130
Morley	TP	305	31786	19473	55119
Dawson	TP	475	24525	19479	45953
Rainy River	T	760	25117	18212	50594
Lake of the Woods	TP	265	25424	17200	53113
Big Grassy	R	0	0	0	0

River 35G					
Rainy Lake 18C	R	0	0	0	0
Rainy Lake 26A	R	0	0	0	0
Seine River 23A	R	0	0	0	0
Rainy River, Unorganized		1290	32550	25338	61773
Ignace	TP	1320	26081	17238	50417
Whitefish Bay 33A	R	0	0	0	0
Sioux Narrows Nestor Falls	TP	475	25835	18229	48898
Kenora	C	12095	31069	25333	62990
Machin	TP	895	27483	22208	52160
Dryden	C	6315	32568	25333	65302
Ear Falls	TP	835	29383	21000	67708
Sioux Lookout	T	3865	32678	25594	63109
Red Lake	T	3165	34206	30075	70446
Slate Falls	R	0	0	0	0
Pickle Lake	TP	260	23903	19762	55638
Osnaburgh 63B	R	175	11240	8672	19008
Lac Seul 28	R	460	13218	9072	24736
Wabigoon Lake 27	R	0	0	0	0
English River 21	R	315	9360	4488	11296
Lake Of The Woods 37	R	0	0	0	0
Kenora 38B	R	0	0	0	0
Poplar Hill	R	205	12411	10128	24640
Shoal Lake (Part) 39A	R	230	13403	8736	27648
Rat Portage 38A	R	0	0	0	0
Deer Lake	R	445	11267	6992	23104
Sandy Lake 88	R	985	14815	11977	27712
Fort Severn 89	R	250	20037	11904	36992
Wabauskang 21	R	0	0	0	0
Wapakeka 2	R	200	14275	12256	31936
The Dalles 38C	R	0	0	0	0
Kenora, Unorganized	UNO	5975	28504	22043	55750
Muskrat Dam Lake	R	0	0	0	0

Kee-Way-Win	R	160	15152	10080	30400
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Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Section 6: Observations

The analysis of the 2001 Census data for income has shown us several important facts about levels of income in Northern Ontario. They are as follows:

- Northern Ontario has a higher dependence on government transfer payments than Ontario as a whole
- The differences in levels of dependence on government transfer payments between Northern Ontario and Ontario have increased since 1996
- Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of high income earners
- Northern Ontario has a slightly higher percentage of low income earners
- The average income of individuals in Northern Ontario is lower than the provincial average
- The median income of individuals in Northern Ontario is lower than the provincial average
- Differences in levels of income between Northern Ontario and Ontario are increasing
- The average and median incomes of families in Northern Ontario is lower than the provincial averages
- Differences in the income levels of families between Northern Ontario and Ontario are increasing
- Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of part-time income earners
- The average employment income of both full time workers and part time workers is less than the provincial average
- Differences in the employment income levels of workers in Northern Ontario and Ontario are increasing
- The District of Thunder Bay and the Greater Sudbury Division have the highest income levels in Northern Ontario
- The Districts of Manitoulin, Timiskaming, and Parry Sound have the lowest income levels in Northern Ontario
- Resource dependent communities and suburb communities have the highest levels of income in Northern Ontario

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 The percentage varies according to whether the respondents claim Aboriginal identity or Aboriginal origins. In Northern Ontario, 9.9% of the population claims an Aboriginal identity while 11.5% claim Aboriginal origins.

⁸ 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, 6. Blue collar industrial employment includes the following census categories as contained in the 1980 Standard Industrial Categories: Logging and Forestry, Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, Transportation and Storage, Communication and Utilities. Longitudinal consistency requires that the categories of Agriculture and Trapping and Fishing also be included in this definition as the 1986 public profile categories did not separate these categories from Mining and Primary Forestry employment.

⁹ See Lucas, Rex Minetown, Milltown, Railtown: Life in Canadian communities of single industry, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1971.

¹⁰ See Southcott, C. "Single Industry Towns in a Post-Industrial Era: Northwestern Ontario as a Case Study". Research Reports, Centre for Northern Studies, Lakehead University, 2000. See also Gill, Alison, "Women in Isolated Resource Towns: An Examination of Gender Differences in Cognitive Structures" Geoforum 21(3):347-358, 1990.

¹¹ See Dunk, Thomas W. Indian Participation in the Industrial Economy on the North Shore of Lake Superior, 1869-1940. Thunder Bay Historical Museum Society Papers and Records XV: 3-13, 1987.

¹² The following is the explanation of sampling error found in the 2001 Census Dictionary:

Sampling Errors

Estimates obtained by weighting up responses collected on a sample basis are subject to error due to the fact that the distribution of characteristics within the sample will not usually be identical to the distribution of characteristics within the population from which the sample has been selected.

The potential error introduced by sampling will vary according to the relative scarcity of the characteristics in the population. For large cell values, the potential error due to sampling, as a proportion of the cell value, will be relatively small. For small cell values, this potential error, as a proportion of the cell value, will be relatively large.

The potential error due to sampling is usually expressed in terms of the so-called "standard error". This is the square root of the average, taken over all possible samples of the same size and design, of the squared deviation of the sample estimate from the value for the total population.

The following table provides approximate measures of the standard error due to sampling. These measures are intended as a general guide only.

Table: Approximate Standard Error Due to Sampling for 2001 Census Sample Data

Cell Value Approximate Standard Error

50 or less	15
100 -	20
200 -	30
500 -	45
1,000 -	65
2,000 -	90
5,000 -	140
10,000 -	200
20,000 -	280
50,000 -	450
100,000 -	630
500,000 -	1,400

Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Dictionary, Ottawa: Ministry of Industry, 2002, p. 295,296.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Handbook, Ottawa: Ministry of Industry, 2001, p.89.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Statistics Canada, Income of Canadian families, 2001 Census Analysis Series, Ottawa, May, 2003, Catalogue no. 96F0030XIE2001014, p.7.

¹⁷ See Southcott, Chris. An Aging Population in Northern Ontario, 2001 Census Research Paper Series: Report #3, North Bay: The Northern Ontario Training Boards, October, 2002.

¹⁸ Statistics Canada lists income for several different types of families. Here we are using data for “census families”. Census families are defined by Statistics Canada as “a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple living common-law may be of opposite or same sex.” Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Dictionary, Ottawa: Ministry of Industry, 2002, p. 147.

¹⁹ It is affected by age structure to the extent that the older workers have often tended to move up the graduated pay scale that exists in many occupations and as such, older workers tend to get paid higher wages than younger workers.

²⁰ Income earners are classified by Statistics Canada as part time, part year workers if they work less than 48 weeks per year (excluding normal vacation time etc) and/or if they regularly work less than 30 hours per week. It should be pointed out that the total numbers of income earners for 1995 and 2000 are problematic. The figures for 1995 and 2000 contain a certain percentage of income earners that can not be categorized as either full year, full time workers or part year, part time workers. In the 2001 Census these represented 2.4% of all income earners in Ontario. In the 1996 Census these represented 2.7% of all income earners in Ontario. These income earners are not included in the calculations for this table. The percentages for both Ontario and Northern Ontario for these years were calculated by combining only the full year, full time workers and part year, part time workers.

²¹ As was the case for Table 3, the total average employment income figures for 1990 and 1985 are somewhat problematic. The figures for 1995 and 2000 contain a certain percentage of income earners that can not be categorized as either full year, full time workers or part year, part time workers. These income earners are not included in the total average employment income figures for 1990 and 1985. The averages for both Ontario and Northern Ontario for these years were calculated by combining the full year, full time workers and part year, part time workers. The result is that there may be a certain degree of error when comparing the total average employment income figures for 1990 and 1985 with the figures for 2000 and 1995. Comparisons of average employment income for either full year, full time workers or part year, part time workers are not affected by this degree of error.

²² There are varying definitions of resource dependency. The communities we have categorized as resource dependent communities have either 1) at least 25% of the workforce in one 2-digit industrial category or 2) have 20 to 25% of its workforce in one 2-digit industrial category and have been traditionally described as resource dependent communities (See Southcott, C. “Single Industry Towns in a Post-Industrial Era: Northwestern Ontario as a Case Study”. Research Reports, Centre for Northern Studies, Lakehead University, 2000.) Traditional railway towns such as Hornepayne, Sioux Lookout, and Schreiber are not included in this total. The following communities have been categorized as resource dependent communities: Terrace Bay, White River, Manitouwadge, Marathon, Dubreuilville,

Red Rock, Red Lake, Smooth Rock Falls, Dryden, Kenora, Hearst, Nipigon, and Fort Frances. The following communities have been categorized as suburb communities: Shuniah, O'Connor, Conmee, Oliver Paipoonge, and East Ferris.

²³ Once again, 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 Sub-Divisions in Northern Ontario in Order of Median Total Income of Individuals

		Pop. 15 years and over with income	Average Total income for Individuals \$	Median Total Income for Individuals \$	Median Total Census Family Income \$	Board Area
Dubreuilville	TP	710	35404	34601	72362	22
Terrace Bay	TP	1410	40698	33898	86803	24
Manitouwadge	TP	2065	37004	31661	78645	24
O'Connor	TP	520	34542	31537	80485	24
White River	TP	755	38648	31047	66448	22
Red Lake	T	3165	34206	30075	70446	25
Alberton	TP	695	34086	29999	75850	25
Conmee	TP	520	34539	29632	69405	24
North Shore	TP	445	34394	29207	60866	22
Hornepayne	TP	915	36781	28399	71285	23
Shuniah	TP	2015	35118	28309	61848	24
Oliver Paipoonge	TP	4420	31716	27334	70194	24
Neebing	TP	1590	29025	27296	66077	24
Marathon	T	3215	35830	26223	81245	24
Nipigon	TP	1525	30746	25978	68988	24
Smooth Rock Falls	T	1335	33789	25679	66957	23
Sioux Lookout	T	3865	32678	25594	63109	25
Rainy River, Unorganized		1290	32550	25338	61773	25
Dryden	C	6315	32568	25333	65302	25
Kenora	C	12095	31069	25333	62990	25
North Himsworth	TP	2570	28691	25238	63562	20
East Ferris	TP	3175	31637	25164	58944	20
Schreiber	TP	1090	33085	25076	73969	24
La Vallee	TP	765	27318	25047	62041	25
Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional	TP	360	28599	24695	62587	22
Billings	TP	450	23655	24560	42928	21
Machar	TP	610	31809	24340	45163	20
Jocelyn	TP	240	26179	24337	48727	22
Hearst	T	4460	30805	24151	64022	23

Red Rock	TP	910	34497	24037	74660	24
Thunder Bay, Unorganized	UNO	4810	29385	23982	56963	24
Bracebridge	T	10755	28840	23953	59911	20
Gordon	TP	390	27669	23514	55600	21
Fort Frances	T	6325	30443	23357	58460	25
Dymond	TP	895	27797	23344	55476	23
Thunder Bay	C	83920	29529	23247	58637	24
Harris	TP	415	30800	23166	69122	23
Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	2110	30008	23152	61021	23
Michipicoten	TP	2805	28595	22918	52839	22
Casey	TP	295	21503	22739	47531	23
Greenstone	T	4445	28687	22398	58091	24
Greater Sudbury	C	118830	29015	22262	56165	21
Machin	TP	895	27483	22208	52160	25
Kenora, Unorganized	UNO	5975	28504	22043	55750	25
Emo	TP	980	25494	21976	55858	25
Sudbury, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	2245	32689	21976	49775	21
Nairn and Hyman	TP	310	29115	21943	67436	21
Atikokan	TP	2780	27278	21610	53681	25
Iroquois Falls	T	3945	28115	21563	58487	23
Gore Bay	T	685	26414	21550	55368	21
Armstrong	TP	920	26280	21396	51254	23
Larder Lake	TP	610	23592	21381	42391	23
St. Joseph	TP	965	29105	21125	56431	22
Chapple	TP	670	25320	21018	43130	25
Ear Falls	TP	835	29383	21000	67708	25
Laird	TP	740	28811	20972	55480	22
Moonbeam	TP	865	27241	20931	52834	23
Burpee and Mills	TP	280	21780	20903	44416	21
South Algonquin	TP	1000	25492	20817	47945	20
North Bay	C	40075	27625	20802	53668	20
Whitestone	TP	750	24861	20799	42562	20
Powassan	T	2435	25555	20769	54019	20
Coleman	TP	430	28729	20717	42207	23
Cochrane	T	4285	28467	20659	50148	23
Timmins	C	32305	28147	20648	56781	23
Bonfield	TP	1525	25221	20485	50442	20
Kapusking	T	7095	28481	20428	56835	23
Prince	TP	810	29330	20414	59546	22
Gillies	TP	385	25304	20412	52337	24
Sault Ste. Marie	C	57070	27070	20408	52825	22
Lake of Bays	TP	2450	25050	20371	47978	20
Huntsville	T	13290	26423	20326	51669	20
New Liskeard	T	3870	28173	20261	54439	23

Charlton	T	180	29435	20188	50281	23
Chapleau	TP	2120	27889	20150	56935	23
Kerns	TP	255	26114	20086	41718	23
Muskoka Lakes	TP	4950	26433	20052	48691	20
Black River-Matheson	TP	2115	26127	20029	51461	23
Nipissing	TP	1270	24179	19997	50521	20
Val Rita-Harty	TP	740	28557	19841	50292	23
Seguin	TP	3010	25039	19833	47018	20
Pickle Lake	TP	260	23903	19762	55638	25
Carling	TP	910	24940	19533	52067	20
Dawson	TP	475	24525	19479	45953	25
Morley	TP	305	31786	19473	55119	25
Huron Shores	TP	1440	23740	19470	47291	22
Parry Sound	T	4780	25157	19392	47719	20
Fauquier-Strickland	TP	535	24209	19268	50710	23
Espanola	T	4075	27199	19254	51312	21
Haileybury	T	3325	25639	19227	46020	23
Hudson	TP	390	29919	19194	54737	23
Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands	T	2010	24554	19174	45986	21
Perry	TP	1720	22565	19065	44269	20
McDougall	TP	2065	28660	18825	50993	20
Whitefish Lake 6	R	210	21901	18656	41728	21
Calvin	TP	445	20654	18558	46864	20
Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional	TP	1055	24291	18544	45680	22
The Archipelago	TP	410	28876	18362	49625	20
Algoma, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	4650	23881	18317	43254	22
Papineau-Cameron	TP	695	22422	18261	41842	20
Georgian Bay	TP	1435	23578	18258	39747	20
Gravenhurst	T	8180	24000	18256	43652	20
Sioux Narrows Nestor Falls	TP	475	25835	18229	48898	25
Kirkland Lake	T	6490	25467	18216	44576	23
Rainy River	T	760	25117	18212	50594	25
Dorion	TP	335	25597	18167	54523	24
St.-Charles	T	940	24741	18114	48623	21
Harley	TP	425	26767	17943	47309	23
French River	T	2290	22381	17855	42743	21
Evanturel	TP	445	22774	17750	50757	23
Thessalon	T	1015	22491	17746	43163	22
Chamberlain	TP	255	26609	17698	41432	23
Strong	TP	1075	21683	17629	38252	20
Sundridge	VL	795	25121	17533	48016	20

McMurrich/Monteith	TP	565	24763	17528	33181	20
James	TP	355	23576	17525	49116	23
Markstay-Warren	T	1880	24088	17372	43943	21
Englehart	T	1220	23644	17287	50980	23
Ignace	TP	1320	26081	17238	50417	25
Lake of the Woods	TP	265	25424	17200	53113	25
Assiginack	TP	725	22171	17183	40281	21
Temagami	T	745	21061	17047	46128	20
McKellar	TP	810	23565	16986	48307	20
Burk's Falls	VL	745	19802	16803	33163	20
Blind River	T	3020	23673	16641	45031	22
Nipissing, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	1415	25765	16599	43815	20
Central Manitoulin	TP	1505	22779	16493	41756	21
Hilton	TP	225	29158	16311	63533	22
Joly	TP	240	21078	16177	50169	20
Plummer Additional	TP	540	20809	16172	33966	22
Chisholm	TP	905	20529	16050	43638	20
Sables-Spanish Rivers	TP	2340	22944	15914	40547	21
South River	VL	805	19042	15913	31312	20
Elliot Lake	C	9420	21880	15895	35442	22
Kearney	T	625	19945	15887	35010	20
Armour	TP	1100	22355	15715	43541	20
Timiskaming, Unorganized, West Part	UNO	2490	20960	15701	39569	23
West Nipissing	T	9840	21806	15592	40777	20
Baldwin	TP	475	24251	15505	46477	21
Magnetawan	TP	1095	20898	15490	37345	20
Mattawa	T	1625	20140	15325	33464	20
Bruce Mines	T	490	20469	15310	38704	22
Nipissing 10	R	1010	20717	15166	36659	20
Shedden	TP	560	20084	15023	34897	22
Parry Sound, Unorganized, Centre Part	UNO	1745	20786	14899	35205	20
Serpent River 7	R	230	18277	14880	29504	22
Johnson	TP	520	20282	14668	35311	22
Parry Island First Nation	R	225	18392	14288	29248	20
Mississagi River 8	R	235	17195	14016	30016	22
Mattice-Val Côté	TP	675	20844	14005	42735	23
Dack	TP	300	24227	13761	42249	23
Fort Albany (Part) 67	R	250	17473	13536	29760	23
Aroland 83	R	220	17057	13536	33728	24
Cobalt	T	955	19215	13498	39030	23
McGarry	TP	550	20358	13279	29737	23

Tehkummah	TP	310	14971	13122	29376	21
Lansdowne House	R	160	15392	13008	29312	24
Matachewan	TP	240	17977	12708	35462	23
Ryerson	TP	545	17545	12406	37397	20
Wapekeka 2	R	200	14275	12256	31936	25
Sagamok	R	560	15477	12192	27360	22
Killarney	T	395	19137	12122	32449	21
Garden River 14	R	595	16364	12029	29973	22
Sandy Lake 88	R	985	14815	11977	27712	25
Fort Severn 89	R	250	20037	11904	36992	25
Opasatika	TP	270	14388	11639	25924	23
Latchford	T	305	15302	11479	26090	23
Attawapiskat 91A	R	635	14548	10912	22912	23
Fort Hope 64	R	575	13536	10912	24768	24
Poplar Hill	R	205	12411	10128	24640	25
Kee-Way-Win	R	160	15152	10080	30400	25
Lac Seul 28	R	460	13218	9072	24736	25
Shoal Lake (Part) 39A	R	230	13403	8736	27648	25
Osnaburgh 63B	R	175	11240	8672	19008	25
M'Chigeeng 22 (West Bay 22)	R	470	13480	8424	19904	21
Sucker Creek 23	R	200	13317	8309	20544	21
Deer Lake	R	445	11267	6992	23104	25
Whitefish River	R	170	11710	6544	15136	21
Webequie	R	405	10149	4880	20576	24
English River 21	R	315	9360	4488	11296	25
Wabauskang 21	R	0	0	0	0	25
Rat Portage 38A	R	0	0	0	0	25
Gros Cap 49	R	0	0	0	0	22
Thornloe	VL	0	0	0	0	23
The Dalles 38C	R	0	0	0	0	25
Shawanaga 17	R	0	0	0	0	20
Matachewan 72	R	0	0	0	0	23
Hilliard	TP	0	0	0	0	23
Gauthier	TP	0	0	0	0	23
Lake Of The Woods 37	R	0	0	0	0	25
Sheshegwaning 20	R	0	0	0	0	21
Parry Sound, Unorganized, North East Part	UNO	0	0	0	0	20
Sheguiandah 24	R	0	0	0	0	21
Manitoulin, Unorganized, West Part	UNO	0	0	0	0	21
French River 13	R	0	0	0	0	20
Wabigoon Lake 27	R	0	0	0	0	25
Duck Lake 76B	R	0	0	0	0	23
Chapleau 75	R	0	0	0	0	23
Thessalon 12	R	0	0	0	0	22

Nipissing, Unorganized, South Part	UNO	0	0	0	0	20
Peawanuck	R	0	0	0	0	23
Dokis 9	R	0	0	0	0	20
Magnetewan 1	R	0	0	0	0	20
Slate Falls	R	0	0	0	0	25
Muskrat Dam Lake	R	0	0	0	0	25
Whitefish Bay 33A	R	0	0	0	0	25
Seine River 23A	R	0	0	0	0	25
Rainy Lake 26A	R	0	0	0	0	25
Rainy Lake 18C	R	0	0	0	0	25
Mattawan	TP	0	0	0	0	20
Ginoogaming First Nation	R	0	0	0	0	24
Hilton Beach	VL	0	0	0	0	22
Moose Point 79	R	0	0	0	0	20
Osnaburgh 63A	R	0	0	0	0	24
Big Grassy River 35G	R	0	0	0	0	25
Mattagami 71	R	0	0	0	0	21
Wahnapitei 11	R	0	0	0	0	21
Kenora 38B	R	0	0	0	0	25
Brethour	TP	0	0	0	0	23

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.