

Youth Out-Migration 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 #2
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The Training Boards of Northern Ontario

YOUTH OUT-MIGRATION IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

2001 Census Research Paper Series: Report #2

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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 second 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 of youth out-migration in Northern Ontario.

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. A measure of net youth migration has been developed to give us a rate of youth out-migration based on changes in a particular age cohort over a 5 year period.

Findings:

The analysis of the 2001 Census data for Age has shown us several important facts about the age structure and youth out-migration in Northern Ontario. They are as follows:

- The age structure of Northern Ontario in 2001 is different from Ontario
- The difference in age structure increased substantially from 1996 to 2001
- The 15 to 29 year old age group had the largest decrease in size
- The rate of youth out-migration from Northern Ontario is extremely high
- The rate of youth out-migration has increased substantially since 1996
- According to available data, current rates of youth out-migration are the highest ever

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

- Aboriginal communities have the lowest rates of youth out-migration
- As is the case for Ontario as a whole, migration rates for females are less than that for males
- Muskoka District Municipality is the District with the lowest rates of youth out-migration
- Some “suburban” communities in Northern Ontario have youth in-migration
- Unorganized areas of Northern Ontario have higher rates of youth out-migration

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 second research report in a series that examines the current trends in Northern Ontario using data from the 2001 Census. An earlier report analyzed the general population trends following release of that data in March, 2002. This report looks at trends in youth out-migration using the 2001 Census data released in July, 2002.

Section Two: Background to the Problem of Youth Out-migration 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 Youth Out-migration

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

Several studies concerning rural youth out-migration have appeared lately.⁸ Probably the most in-depth research done on youth migration in Canada was a report funded by the Canadian Rural Partnership and the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and published in 2000.⁹ This report concentrates on the movement of youth between rural and urban areas and, as such, is not directly related to youth migration out of a region such as Northern Ontario.¹⁰ Still, this in-depth analysis of the census data from 1996 and earlier, and other data, makes several important observations that are important for a proper understanding of youth out-migration in Northern Ontario

1. Youth migrate no matter where they live. Youth, defined by the report as those between the ages of 15 and 29 years of age, are that age group which has the highest rates of migration whether they live in an urban area or a rural area.
2. The reasons for youth out-migration are not solely economic. Studies done in Quebec show that, no matter what the economic circumstances in a particular community, a certain number of youth will migrate for a variety of non-economic reasons such as a desire to expand their life experiences.¹¹
3. Rural areas have higher rates of youth out-migration. Despite the fact that youth in both urban areas and rural areas migrate, youth in rural areas have higher rates of out-migration than youths in urban areas.
4. Larger urban areas have net in-migration of youth. While many of the youth in large urban areas migrate to different locations (usually other large urban areas), in-coming migrants tend to be more numerous than leavers. This means that youth cohorts in larger urban areas tend to increase in size.
5. There are important differences between the youth age groups. Generally speaking the report found that the 15 to 19 year old age group had the highest rates of out-migration followed by the 20 to 24 year old age group. The least mobile age group tended to be the 25 to 29 age group. Yet, these tendencies can vary depending on the situation. The report noted that it is important not to think of youth as a homogenous group.
6. Youth tend to migrate to urban areas within their province of origin. While some provinces showed different results, in Ontario the preferred location to migrate to for youth was a large urban area within their province of origin.
7. Rural youth out-migrants experience an increase in income. Another interesting point that the report showed was that there were economic rewards for migrating from rural areas to urban ones. Most rural youth out-migrants experienced an increase in income following their move.

2.3 Youth Out-migration in Northern Ontario

Youth out-migration is not a new problem to Northern Ontario. Following the Second World War, resource-dependent regions such as Northern Ontario experienced labour retention problems which were often costly to resource companies. The small one-industry towns found it hard to keep young male workers in their communities for long periods of time. They would come, work for a while, and then move on, requiring the industry to find new workers and train them. Companies went to considerable effort to find ways of keeping the young male workers in the communities.¹²

In the early 1960s there was a great deal of concern in the region about the fact that the brightest youth had to leave the region to get a university education. It was known at that time that if the youth left the region, there was a probability that they would not return, causing the region to lose its “future leaders”.¹³ This was one of the reasons used for establishing and expanding Lakehead University and Laurentian University in the 1960s.

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

This issue became one of the major problems dealt with by the Northern Development Councils, a series of local advisory groups set up in the region in the late 1980s. These Councils produced a report in 1991 which outlined the extent of the problem and examined several reasons for the out-migration.¹⁴ During the early 1990s the issue declined in importance. That unemployment rates in metropolitan Toronto were close to or higher than those in Northern Ontario seemed to ease the concern of people in the North about youth out-migration.

The Environmental Scans of the Northern Ontario Training and Adjustment Boards showed that by 1998 and 1999 people were once again becoming concerned about the issue. In 2000, in response to this concern, the Far Northeast Training Board undertook a study of the issue in their catchment area. The final report of this study pointed out that the problem was still serious and that it was part of a general decline in the population of the region.¹⁵ The authors of the report projected that the youth population of the NFETB area would decline by 4.5% between 1996 and 2006.¹⁶ The report also noted several other characteristics of youth out-migration in the region:

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

Section 3: 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. As is pointed out below, a measure of net youth migration has been developed to give us a rate of youth out-migration based on changes in a particular age cohort over a 5 year period.

Data for Northern Ontario 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 The Definition of Youth Out-migration

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

Unlike the above method, in this study, rather than look at migration statistics, we look at the changes in the total number of people in a given age cohort or group. For example, we take the number of people in Northern Ontario who were between the ages of 15 and 29 in 1996 and see what the total number of this group is in 2001 by seeing what the total is of people between the ages of 20 and 34 as reported in the 2001 Census. If the 2001 total of this group is less than the total for 1996, there has been net out-migration of youth.¹⁷

We determine the rate of youth out-migration by determining the proportion of youth from 1996 that were absent in 2001. In other words, we subtract the number people in the 20 to 34 age cohort in 2001 from the number of people who were in the 15 to 29 age cohort in 1996. This total is then divided by the total number of people in the 15 to 29 age cohort in 1996 to give us the percentage change in the total number of people in that age cohort from 1996 to 2001. If the number is negative, this number becomes the rate of youth out-migration.

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

3.2 Potential problems with our method

Our method has three potential problems which must be mentioned: the impact of death rates, the “random rounding” technique used by Statistics Canada, and problems with data for Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario. The first problem is related to the fact that the difference between the number of people in an age cohort in one census year and the

number of people in that cohort in another census year is not all due to migration. Over a five year period, the total number of people in an age cohort is reduced by deaths. In demography, it is common to use a model of migration that also includes the impact of deaths, or death rates, on the change in age cohorts.

This study does not include the impact of death rates in its calculations in order to keep the calculations simple. Also, pre-testing of the impact of death rates on youth out-migration rates showed that death rates had a minimal impact. Youth tend to have relatively low death rates compared to other age groups.¹⁸

The second potential problem is the use of random rounding by Statistics Canada in its census data.¹⁹ In order to ensure confidentiality, census data is rounded 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 rates of youth out-migration 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. Summary calculations of error indicate that adjusted population totals would decrease the 2001 youth out-migration rates for Northern Ontario by less than one percentage point.²⁰

Section 4: Youth Out-migration in Northern Ontario in 2001

4.1 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.

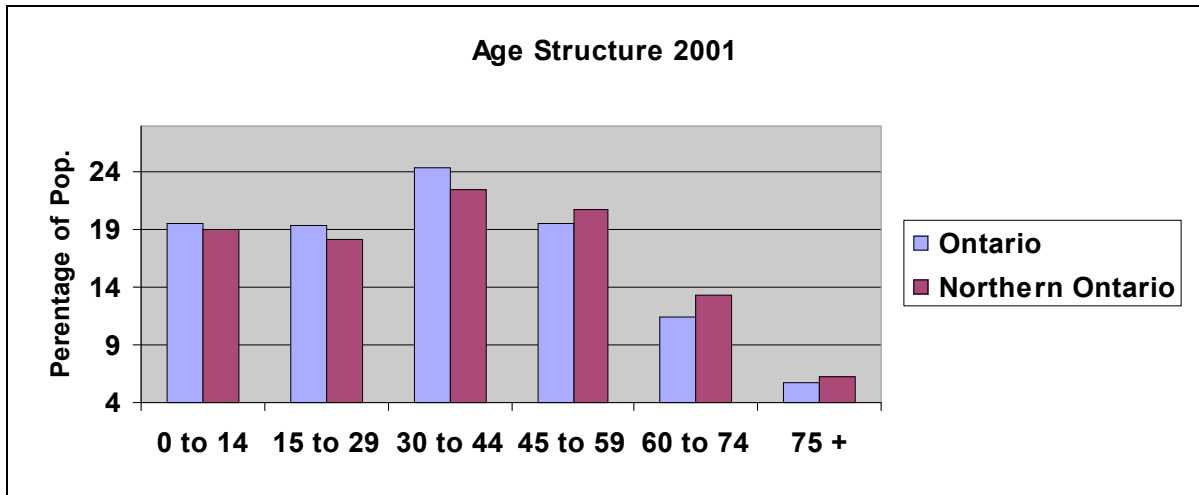


Figure 1 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

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, all the age groups increased in size, although the younger ones did so to a lesser degree than the older ones. In Northern Ontario, the younger age groups decreased in size.

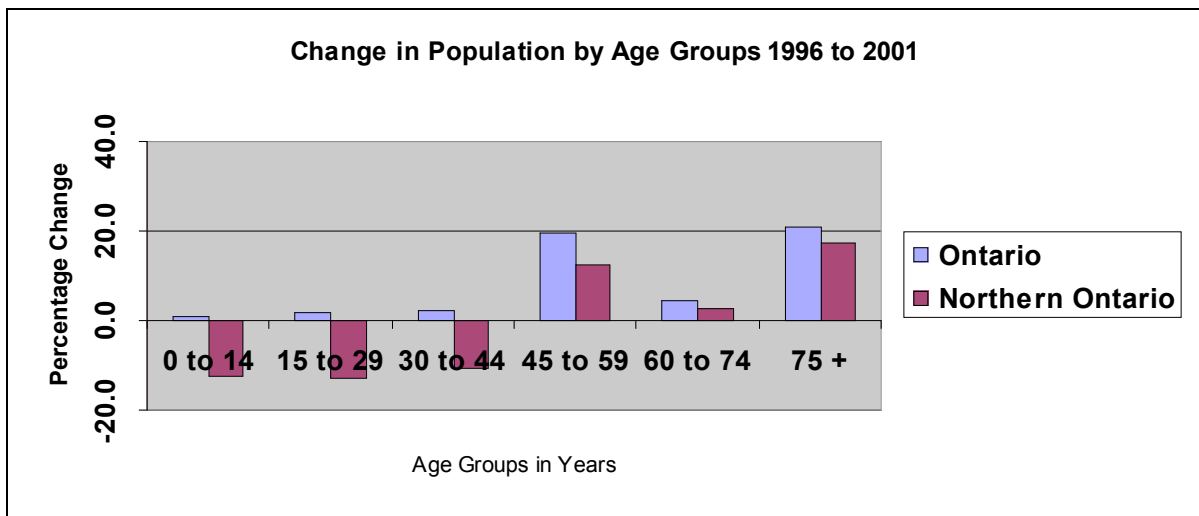


Figure 2 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996 and 2001.

4.1.3 The 15 to 29 Year Old Age Group had the Largest Decrease in Size

Figure 2 also shows us that of all age groups, the 15 to 29 year old age group had the largest decrease in size. In 1996, there were 175,080 people between the ages of 15 and 29 in

Northern Ontario. In 2001, there were only 152,735. This represents a decrease of 12.8% from 1996 to 2001.

4.2 Youth Out-migration in 2001

It should be pointed out that the above decrease in the 15 to 29 year old age group is not necessarily the result of youth out-migration. The group of people who were between 15 and 29 years of age in 1996 is not the same group of people who were between the ages of 15 and 29 in 2001. To properly determine whether the region has a problem with youth out-migration one has look at the changes of a group of people of the same ages, or age cohort, over time. The following analysis is based on this premise. As we mentioned when we were talking about our methodology, we determine a “rate” of youth out-migration by looking at a group, or cohort, of youth in one year and then see how many are left of that group 5 years later. If the number is less five years later, it is because members of this cohort have left the region.²¹ The rate of out-migration is represented by the percentage of the original group that are absent 5 years later.

4.2.1 The Rate of Youth Out-migration from Northern Ontario is Extremely High

The census data from 2001 confirms the opinions of many people in the North as reported in the Environmental Scans since 1999: the rate of youth out-migration from Northern Ontario is extremely high. From 1996 to 2001, the rate of youth out-migration from Northern Ontario was 18.3%. Figure 3 shows that, unlike Northern Ontario, Canada as whole actually had a youth in-migration rate of 1.1% while Ontario had a youth in-migration rate of 4.7%.

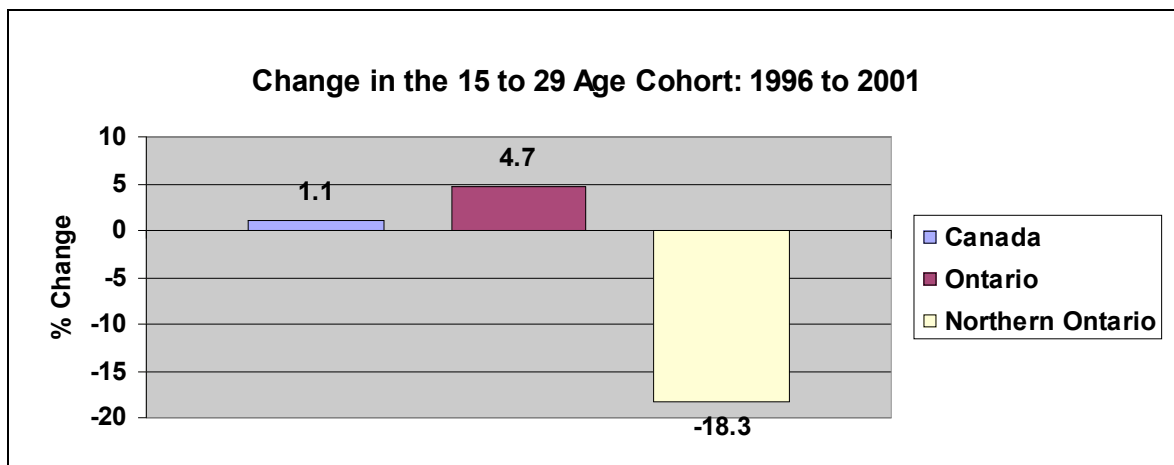


Figure 3 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996 and 2001.

4.2.2 The Rate of Youth Out-migration has Increased Substantially Since 1996

Figure 4 indicates that the rate of youth out-migration from 1996 to 2001 increased substantially from previous years. While data for a comparison of the 15 to 29 age group is not readily available for periods from 1981 to 1986 and from 1986 to 1991, the data for the periods from 1971 to 1981 and 1991 to 2001 indicate that the youth out-migration rate for the 1996 to 2001 period is substantially higher than previous years.²² From 1971 to 1976 the out-

migration rate was 8.5%. From 1976 to 1981 the rate increased to 9.5%. For the period between 1991 and 1996 the out-migration rate was relatively low, at 7.1%, which was considerably less than the 1996 to 2001 rate of 18.3%.

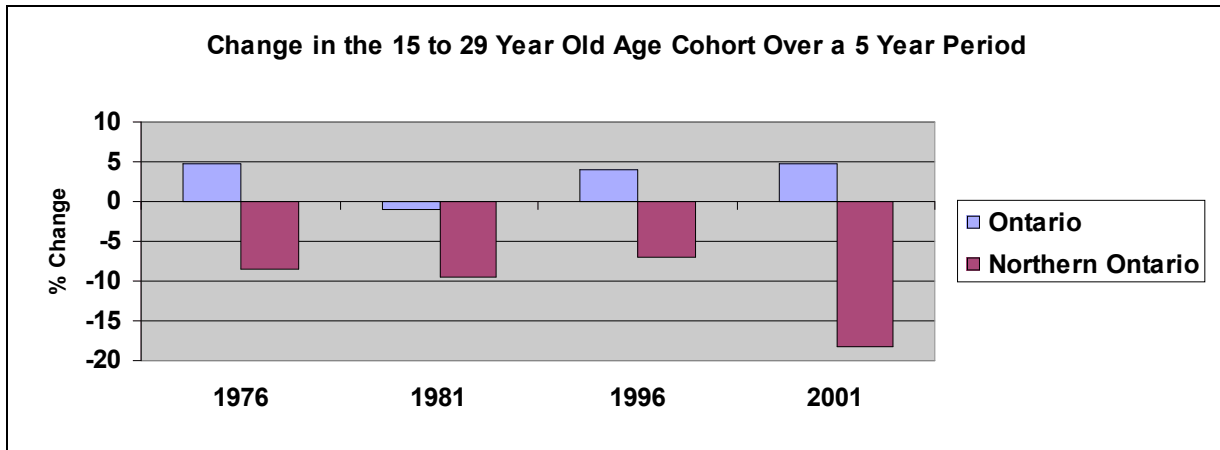


Figure 4 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

A comparison of male and female youth migration rates in Northern Ontario shows that, as is the case for Ontario as a whole, female migration rates in Northern Ontario are less than that for males. From 1996 to 2001, the youth out-migration rate for females in the 15 to 29 year old age cohort was 16.1%. For males, the rate was 20.5%. There appears to be little difference in male/female migration trends between Northern Ontario and Ontario as a whole.

4.2.3 According to Available Data Current Rates of Youth Out-migration are the Highest Ever

It is difficult to state with certainty whether current rates of youth out-migration are the highest ever.²³ The only age cohort that we have data on for the entire period from 1971 to 2001 is the 15 to 19 age group. Still, as was indicated in the earlier research by the Rural Partnership, this age group is the most mobile of all the age groups. Figure 5 shows the youth out-migration rates for this age group over the entire period from 1971 to 2001.

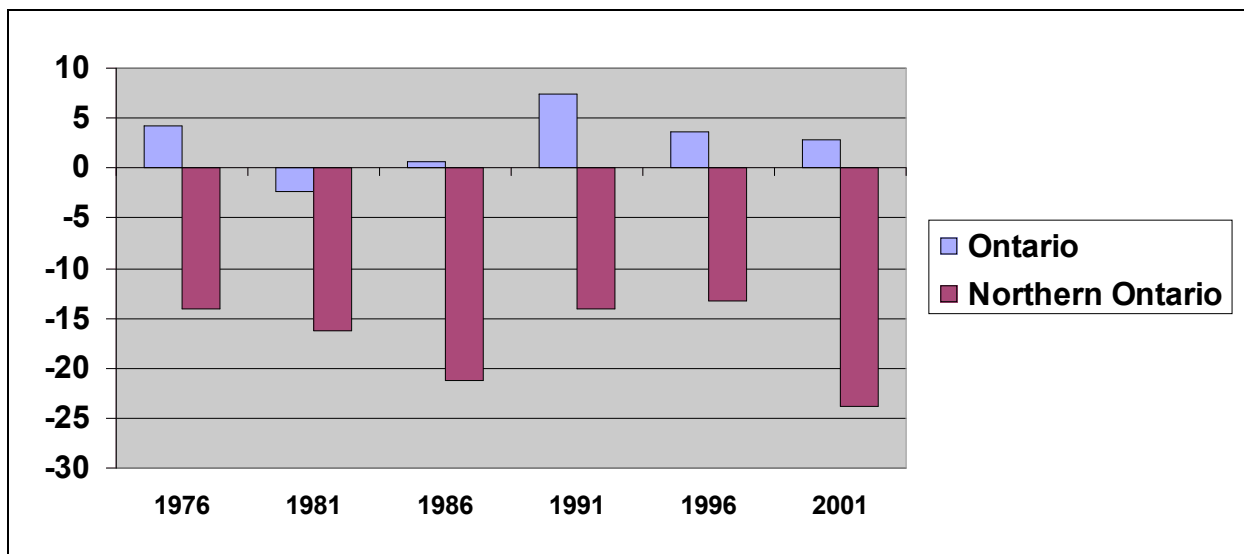


Figure 5 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001.

One can see in this graph that the out-migration rate for this age group is most often at or around 14%. There were two periods when this rate varied significantly. The first was from 1981 to 1986. The out-migration rate for this group during this period was 21.3%. As was already mentioned, concern about youth out-migration during this period resulted in the study prepared by the Northern Development Councils.

The second time when the rate of out-migration varied significantly was from 1996 to 2001. This period had the highest rate of out-migration for this age group ever at 23.9%. The period when the rate of out-migration was lowest was the period from 1991 to 1996. The rate during these years was 13.3%.

It is also interesting to note the out-migration rates for this age group varied considerably for Ontario as a whole from 1971 to 2001. There does not appear to be any relationship between net migration rate variations for Ontario and variations for Northern Ontario.

4.3 Youth Out-Migration Rates Within Northern Ontario

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

4.3.1 Youth Out-migration Rates by District

Table 1: Youth Out-migration Rates by District

District	% Change in 15-29 Age Cohort Over a Five Year Period			
	1976	1981	1996	2001
Ontario	4.7	-1.0	4.1	4.7

Northern Ontario	-8.5	-9.5	-7.1	-18.3
Algoma	-8.6	4.2	-12.3	-24.6
Cochrane	-8.6	-7.7	-7.8	-21.9
Kenora	1.6	-5.8	0.0	-13.7
Manitoulin	-19.8	-17.4	-7.8	-6.2
Muskoka	8.1	-8.1	-4.3	-3.4
Nipissing	-6.9	-15.0	-8.6	-13.0
Parry Sound	-5.4	-13.2	-4.2	-16.3
Rainy River	-18.2	-21.1	-8.7	-19.7
Sudbury Regional Municipality	*	-19.2	-4.8	-20.7
Sudbury (District)	-15.3	-12.5	-14.3	-29.5
Thunder Bay	-0.5	-2.5	-5.7	-14.5
Timiskaming	-19.4	-20.8	-13.3	-27.9

* The 1976 rate for the District of Sudbury includes the Sudbury Regional Municipality. Sudbury Regional Municipality becomes Greater Sudbury Division in 2001.

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

Table 1 shows the rates of youth out-migration for each of the Districts in Northern Ontario. For the period from 1996 to 2001, all the Districts in Northern Ontario had net youth out-migration. Still, there was considerable variation in the rates of youth out-migration. The District Municipality of Muskoka had the lowest rates of youth out-migration at 3.4%. As was pointed out in the earlier report on population changes, the District Municipality of Muskoka does not usually exhibit the same trends as that in the rest of Northern Ontario. The District of Sudbury had the highest rates of youth out-migration at 29.5%, followed by the District of Timiskaming at 27.9%.

Looking at the youth out-migration since 1971, we notice some significant trends for most of the Districts. Muskoka has always had a rate of youth out-migration below that for Northern Ontario as a whole. This is not surprising given previous analysis of trends in that District.²⁴ What is interesting however is that the Districts of Kenora and Thunder Bay have also consistently had rates of youth out-migration less than that for Northern Ontario as a whole. This can be related to the fact that these Districts have large Aboriginal populations which, as the earlier FNETB youth out-migration report indicated, tend to have lower rates of migration.

Three Districts have consistently had rates of youth out-migration higher than that of Northern Ontario as a whole. These are: the District of Rainy River, the District of Sudbury, and the District of Timiskaming. It is interesting to note that, in the past, each of these Districts have had large agricultural sectors.

4.3.2 Communities in Northern Ontario with Youth In-migration

Our understanding of the youth out-migration problem in Northern Ontario can be helped by a comparison of youth out-migration rates for specific communities within Northern Ontario. In the section above we 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, or reserves, or unorganized areas. This report refers to these census sub-divisions as communities.

Unfortunately, some of the 2001 census sub-divisions can not be easily compared to census sub-divisions in 1996 and are therefore not included in this report. From 1996 to 2001 many communities in Ontario were subject to municipal restructuring. Following this restructuring, Statistics Canada changed the boundaries of the restructured census sub-divisions. These boundary changes make it difficult to compile youth out-migration rates for some communities.²⁵ A list of those communities that were excluded from our analysis, and the reasons for their exclusion, are included in Appendix A.

Analysis of net rates of youth migration for census sub-divisions shows that 29 out of 192 communities not only had no net youth out-migration but had net youth in-migration. These communities are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Communities in Northern Ontario with Youth In-migration 1996 to 2001

Community	Type	15 to 29 Year Old in 1996	20 to 34 Year Olds in 2001	Increase in Cohort 1996 to 2001	Percentage Change in Cohort
Neebing	Township	175	275	100	57.1
Lansdowne House	Aboriginal Village	40	60	20	50.0
Weagamow Lake 87	Reserve	110	160	50	45.5
Sioux Lookout	Town	785	1125	340	43.3
Rainy Lake 18C	Reserve	25	35	10	40.0
Whitefish Lake 6	Reserve	65	90	25	38.5
Moose Point 79	Reserve	35	45	10	28.6
Wapekeka 2	Reserve	70	90	20	28.6
Kasabonika Lake	Reserve	140	175	35	25.0
North Spirit Lake	Reserve	60	75	15	25.0
Aroland	Aboriginal Village	65	80	15	23.1
Webequie	Aboriginal Village	135	165	30	22.2
Shoal Lake	Reserve	70	85	15	21.4
Poplar Hill	Reserve	70	85	15	21.4

Ear Falls	Township	210	245	35	16.7
Slate Falls	Aboriginal Village	30	35	5	16.7
Burpee	Township	30	35	5	16.7
Eagle Lake 27	Reserve	35	40	5	14.3
Jocelyn	Township	35	40	5	14.3
O'Connor	Township	120	135	15	12.5
Kingfisher 1	Reserve	90	100	10	11.1
Rat Portage 38A	Reserve	45	50	5	11.1
Fort Hope 64	Reserve	245	270	25	10.2
Sucker Creek 23	Reserve	65	70	5	7.7
Kee-Way-Win	Aboriginal Village	75	80	5	6.7
Gravenhurst	Town	1600	1700	100	6.3
Fort Severn 89	Reserve	95	100	5	5.3
Carling	Township	105	110	5	4.8
Huntsville	Town	2705	2730	25	0.9

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

Table 2 shows that 20 of the 29 census sub-divisions with net youth in-migration from 1996 to 2001 are Aboriginal communities. Of the rest, 3 are suburb communities for larger urban areas, and 2 are “cottage country” communities in Muskoka.

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

Table 3 shows those census sub-divisions in Northern Ontario with the highest rates of youth out-migration. It is much more difficult to identify the types of communities with high rates of youth out-migration than was the case with communities with youth in-migration. This requires more analysis. Generally speaking, unorganized areas in Northern Ontario tend to have very high rates of youth out-migration. The average rate of youth out-migration for all unorganized areas in Northern Ontario is 38.7%.

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

Community	Type	15 to 29 Year Old in 1996	20 to 34 Year Olds in 2001	Decrease in Cohort 1996 to 2001	Percentage Change in Cohort
Nipissing, Unorganized, South Part	Unorganized Area	115	0	-115	-100.0
Matachewan 72	Reserve	5	0	-5	-100.0
Muskat Dam Lake	Reserve	60	15	-45	-75.0
Hilton Beach	Village	40	10	-30	-75.0

Nipissing, Unorganized, North Part	Unorganized Area	660	245	-415	-62.9
North Shore	Township	100	40	-60	-60.0
Islington 29	Reserve	205	90	-115	-56.1
Parry Sound, Unorganized, Centre Part	Unorganized Area	420	195	-225	-53.6
Chapleau 75	Reserve	10	5	-5	-50.0
Matachewan	Township	70	35	-35	-50.0
Mattawan	Township	30	15	-15	-50.0
French River 13	Reserve	40	20	-20	-50.0
McGarry	Township	175	90	-85	-48.6
Lake of the Woods	Township	65	35	-30	-46.2
Hilton	Township	55	30	-25	-45.5
Opasatika	Township	55	30	-25	-45.5
Johnson	Township	135	75	-60	-44.4
Kerns	Township	80	45	-35	-43.8
Elliot Lake	City	2185	1230	-955	-43.7
Baldwin	Township	145	85	-60	-41.4
Plummer Additional	Township	110	65	-45	-40.9
Magnetewan 1	Reserve	25	15	-10	-40.0
Tehkummah	Township	50	30	-20	-40.0
Larder Lake	Township	165	100	-65	-39.4
Kenora, Unorganized	Unorganized Area	1850	1135	-715	-38.6

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

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

Table 4 shows the youth out-migration rates for the cities of Northern Ontario. The average rate of youth out-migration for all cities in the region is 18.5%, slightly more than the average for the entire region. This seems to counter some evidence that the larger urban areas of the region have a net in-migration of youth. Dryden is the city with the lowest rate of youth out-migration, at 11%, followed by North Bay, at 11.1%, and Thunder Bay, with 12.4%. The city in Northern Ontario with the highest rate of youth out-migration is Elliot Lake. It has a rate of 43.7%.

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

City	15 to 29 Year Old in 1996	20 to 34 Year Olds in 2001	Decrease in Cohort 1996 to 2001	Percentage Change in Cohort
Dryden	1640	1460	-180	-11.0
North Bay	11190	9950	-1240	-11.1
Thunder Bay	23565	20640	-2925	-12.4

Kenora	3095	2615	-480	-15.5
Timmins	10235	8180	-2055	-20.1
Greater Sudbury	35885	28475	-7410	-20.6
Sault Ste. Marie	15875	11935	-3940	-24.8
Elliot Lake	2185	1230	-955	-43.7

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

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

Analysis of rates of youth out-migration for Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario shows a great deal of variation. Some communities have high rates of growth in their youth populations while others show high rates of youth out-migration.²⁶ It is therefore problematic to view Aboriginal communities in the region as a homogeneous group.

Still, most Aboriginal communities have lower rates of youth out-migration than non-aboriginal communities. Taken as a whole, the Aboriginal communities of the region are suffering from youth out-migration. Yet the average rate of youth out-migration for these communities, at 4.7%, is considerably less than the regional average of 18.3%.

Section 5: Comparing the Training Board Areas of Northern Ontario

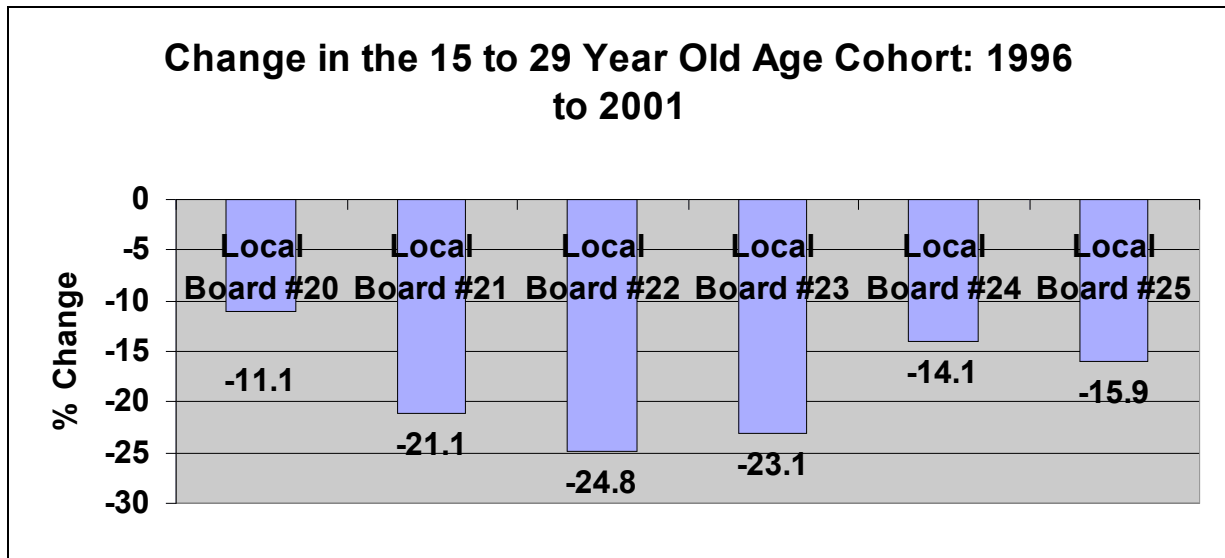


Figure 6 Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996 and 2001.

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

Figure 6 shows the youth out-migration rate for 2001 for each of the Local Boards in Northern Ontario. The Board with the lowest rate of youth out-migration is Local Board #20 which includes the District Municipality of Muskoka and the Districts of Parry Sound and

Nipissing. As was noted earlier, the District Municipality of Muskoka has an out-migration rate of 3.4%, followed by the District of Nipissing at 13% and the District of Parry Sound at 16.3%. As has also been previously noted, the District Municipality of Muskoka tends to have different demographic trends than the rest of Northern Ontario. The fact that Local Board #20 has the lowest rate of youth out-migration is in large part due to low rates of youth out-migration in the District Municipality of Muskoka. Table 5 shows that the communities of Gravenhurst and Huntsville actually had net youth in-migration between 1996 and 2001.

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

Community	Type of Community	15 to 29 Year Old in 1996	20 to 34 Year Olds in 2001	Decrease in Cohort 1996 to 2001	Percentage Change in Cohort
Local Board #20		31010	27560	-3450	-11.1
Moose Point 79	R	35	45	10	28.6
Gravenhurst	T	1600	1700	100	6.3
Carling	TP	105	110	5	4.8
Huntsville	T	2705	2730	25	0.9
Parry Island First Nation	R	75	75	0	0.0
McDougall	TP	370	355	-15	-4.1
Muskoka Lakes	TP	855	810	-45	-5.3
Calvin	T	90	85	-5	-5.6
Bonfield	TP	340	315	-25	-7.4
Perry	TP	375	340	-35	-9.3
Mattawa	T	400	360	-40	-10.0
Bracebridge	T	2310	2065	-245	-10.6
Temagami	TP	140	125	-15	-10.7
North Bay	C	11190	9950	-1240	-11.1
Dokis 9	R	45	40	-5	-11.1
Lake of Bays	TP	360	320	-40	-11.1
McKellar	TP	130	115	-15	-11.5
North Himsworth	TP	545	480	-65	-11.9
Parry Sound	T	1085	950	-135	-12.4
Parry Sound, Unorganized, North East Part	U	40	35	-5	-12.5
Seguin	TP	520	440	-80	-15.4
East Ferris	TP	680	575	-105	-15.4
Nipissing 10	R	280	235	-45	-16.1
Sundridge	VL	155	130	-25	-16.1
Powassan	T	585	490	-95	-16.2
Papineau-Cameron	TP	180	150	-30	-16.7
Chisholm	TP	200	165	-35	-17.5

Nipissing	TP	235	190	-45	-19.1
Georgian Bay	TP	315	245	-70	-22.2
Machar	TP	150	115	-35	-23.3
The Archipelago	TP	60	45	-15	-25.0
Ryerson	TP	95	70	-25	-26.3
Strong	TP	230	165	-65	-28.3
Armour	TP	235	165	-70	-29.8
South River	VL	220	150	-70	-31.8
Burk's Falls	VL	200	135	-65	-32.5
Kearney	T	120	80	-40	-33.3
Joly	TP	55	35	-20	-36.4
Magnetewan 1	R	25	15	-10	-40.0
French River 13	R	40	20	-20	-50.0
Mattawan	TP	30	15	-15	-50.0
Parry Sound, Unorganized, Centre Part	U	420	195	-225	-53.6
Nipissing, Unorganized, North Part	U	660	245	-415	-62.9
Nipissing, Unorganized, South Part	U	115	0	-115	-100.0

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

5.2 Youth Out-migration in the Sudbury and Manitoulin Training and Adjustment Board Area (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. The youth out-migration rate for the area as a whole is 21.1% which is slightly above the rate for Northern Ontario as a whole. The largest community in the area is by far the City of Greater Sudbury which experienced a youth out-migration rate of 20.6% from 1996 to 2001. The area also includes Manitoulin Island which is one of the few areas of Northern Ontario where the youth out-migration rate seems to be decreasing. From 1976 to 1981 the youth out-migration rate for Manitoulin Island was 17.4%. From 1996 to 2001 this rate was reduced to 6.2%, a rate considerably below the average for Northern Ontario. The District of Sudbury had an out-migration rate of 29.5%.

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

Community	Type of Community	15 to 29 Year Old in 1996	20 to 34 Year Olds in 2001	Decrease in Cohort 1996 to 2001	Percentage Change in Cohort
Local Board #21		42085	33220	-8865	-21.1
Whitefish	R	65	90	25	38.5

Lake 6					
Burpee	TP	30	35	5	16.7
Sucker Creek 23	R	65	70	5	7.7
Barrie Island	TP	5	5	0	0.0
Billings	TP	75	70	-5	-6.7
Gordon	TP	60	55	-5	-8.3
Nairn	TP	80	70	-10	-12.5
Manitoulin, Unorganized, West Part	U	35	30	-5	-14.3
Duck Lake 76B	R	30	25	-5	-16.7
Espanola	T	1040	835	-205	-19.7
Assignack	TP	170	135	-35	-20.6
Greater Sudbury	C	35885	28475	-7410	-20.6
Gore Bay	T	130	95	-35	-26.9
Whitefish River (Part) 4	R	80	50	-30	-37.5
Tehkummah	TP	50	30	-20	-40.0
Baldwin	TP	145	85	-60	-41.4

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

5.3 Youth Out-migration in Local Board #22

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

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

Community	Type of Community	15 to 29 Year Old in 1996	20 to 34 Year Olds in 2001	Decrease in Cohort 1996 to 2001	Percentage Change in Cohort
Local Board #22		23655	17795	-5860	-24.8
Jocelyn	TP	35	40	5	14.3
White River	TP	230	215	-15	-6.5
Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional	TP	65	60	-5	-7.7
Dubreuilville	TP	285	260	-25	-8.8
Serpent River 7	R	50	45	-5	-10.0
Bruce Mines	T	85	75	-10	-11.8
Prince	TP	160	140	-20	-12.5

Blind River	T	615	515	-100	-16.3
Mississagi River 8	R	85	70	-15	-17.6
Michipicoten	TP	860	675	-185	-21.5
Sault Ste. Marie	C	15875	11935	-3940	-24.8
Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional	TP	305	225	-80	-26.2
Thessalon	T	260	190	-70	-26.9
Shedden	TP	155	110	-45	-29.0
Laird	TP	200	140	-60	-30.0
St. Joseph	TP	200	140	-60	-30.0
Algoma, Unorganized, North Part	U	1280	895	-385	-30.1
Huron Shores	TP	305	205	-100	-32.8
Plummer Additional	TP	110	65	-45	-40.9
Elliot Lake	C	2185	1230	-955	-43.7
Johnson	TP	135	75	-60	-44.4
Hilton	TP	55	30	-25	-45.5
North Shore	TP	100	40	-60	-60.0
Hilton Beach	VL	40	10	-30	-75.0

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

5.4 Youth Out-migration in the Far Northeast Training and Adjustment Board Area (Board #23)

Local Board #23, also known as the Far Northeast Training and Adjustment Board, comprises the Districts of Cochrane and Timiskaming and small parts of the Districts of Kenora, Algoma, and Sudbury. The District of Cochrane had an out-migration rate of 21.9% while the District of Timiskaming had a rate of 27.9%. As a whole, the area had a youth out-migration rate from 1996 to 2001 of 23.1% which was above the Northern Ontario average of 18.3%. Communities in the District of Timiskaming tended to have higher rates of youth out-migration than communities in the District of Cochrane. Larger communities with high rates of out-migration include Black River-Matheson at 35.6%, Iroquois Falls at 30.6% and Smooth Rock Falls at 30.5%.

It is interesting to note that several communities with large francophone populations such as Hearst and Mattice-Val Côté had relatively low rates of youth out-migration when compared to the region as a whole. This seems to support earlier research indicating that francophones in Northern Ontario tend to be less mobile than the population in general.²⁷

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

Community	Type of Community	15 to 29 Year Old in 1996	20 to 34 Year Olds in 2001	Decrease in Cohort 1996 to 2001	Percentage Change in Cohort
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Local Board #23		28145	21635	-6510	-23.1
Latchford	T	40	40	0	0.0
Thornloe	VL	30	30	0	0.0
Brethour	TP	30	30	0	0.0
Mattice-Val Côté	TP	175	170	-5	-2.9
Hearst	T	1330	1175	-155	-11.7
Hilliard	TP	40	35	-5	-12.5
Hornepayne	TP	300	260	-40	-13.3
Chapleau	TP	640	550	-90	-14.1
Gauthier	TP	30	25	-5	-16.7
Attawapiskat 91A	R	355	290	-65	-18.3
Evanturel	TP	75	60	-15	-20.0
Casey	TP	75	60	-15	-20.0
Fauquier-Strickland	TP	125	100	-25	-20.0
Timmins	C	10235	8180	-2055	-20.1
Val Rita-Harty	TP	230	180	-50	-21.7
Kapuskasing	T	1860	1450	-410	-22.0
Dack	TP	90	70	-20	-22.2
Moonbeam	TP	225	175	-50	-22.2
New Liskeard	T	1050	810	-240	-22.9
James	TP	85	65	-20	-23.5
Coleman	TP	85	65	-20	-23.5
Englehart	T	350	265	-85	-24.3
Peawanuck	Rs	60	45	-15	-25.0
Kirkland Lake	T	1785	1315	-470	-26.3
Chamberlain	TP	75	55	-20	-26.7
Harley	TP	130	95	-35	-26.9
Armstrong	TP	315	230	-85	-27.0
Charlton	T	55	40	-15	-27.3
Haileybury	T	960	690	-270	-28.1
Cobalt	T	265	190	-75	-28.3
Hudson	TP	105	75	-30	-28.6
Smooth Rock Falls	T	410	285	-125	-30.5
Iroquois Falls	T	1145	795	-350	-30.6
Timiskaming, Unorganized, West Part	U	575	375	-200	-34.8
Harris	TP	115	75	-40	-34.8
Black River-Matheson	TP	660	425	-235	-35.6
Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part	U	885	560	-325	-36.7

Dymond	TP	255	160	-95	-37.3
Larder Lake	TP	165	100	-65	-39.4
Kerns	TP	80	45	-35	-43.8
Opasatika	TP	55	30	-25	-45.5
McGarry	TP	175	90	-85	-48.6
Matachewan	TP	70	35	-35	-50.0
Chapleau 75	R	10	5	-5	-50.0
Matachewan 72	R	5	0	-5	-100.0

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

5.5 Youth Out-migration in the North Superior Training Board Area (Board #24)

Local Board #24 is also known as the North Superior Training Board. It comprises the District of Thunder Bay and several Aboriginal communities just north of the boundaries of the District of Thunder Bay. The youth out-migration rate for this area as a whole was 14.1% which is below the average for Northern Ontario. The largest community in the area is the City of Thunder Bay which had a youth out-migration rate of 12.4%. The largest declines in the area occurred in the unorganized areas of the District of Thunder Bay and in the resource dependent communities of Terrace Bay, Schreiber, Marathon, and Manitouwadge.²⁸

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

Community		15 to 29 Year Old in 1996	20 to 34 Year Olds in 2001	Decrease in Cohort 1996 to 2001	Percentage Change in Cohort
Local Board #24		32730	28110	-4620	-14.1
Neebing	TP	175	275	100	57.1
Lansdowne House	Rs	40	60	20	50.0
Aroland	Rs	65	80	15	23.1
Webequie	Rs	135	165	30	22.2
O'Connor	TP	120	135	15	12.5
Fort Hope 64	R	245	270	25	10.2
Conmee	TP	165	145	-20	-12.1
Thunder Bay	C	23565	20640	-2925	-12.4
Shuniah	TP	375	320	-55	-14.7
Dorion	TP	90	75	-15	-16.7
Red Rock	TP	235	190	-45	-19.1
Oliver Paipoonge	TP	1140	895	-245	-21.5
Marathon	T	980	725	-255	-26.0
Nipigon	TP	430	315	-115	-26.7
Ginoogaming First Nation	R	55	40	-15	-27.3
Gillies	TP	85	60	-25	-29.4
Manitouwadge	TP	725	510	-215	-29.7
Thunder Bay,	U	1525	1010	-515	-33.8

Unorganized					
Schreiber	TP	355	230	-125	-35.2
Terrace Bay	TP	440	280	-160	-36.4

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

5.6 Youth Out-migration in the Northwest Training and Adjustment Board Area (Board #25)

Local Board #25 is also known as the Northwest Training and Adjustment Board. It is comprised of the District of Rainy River and most of the District of Kenora. From 1996 to 2001 it had a youth out-migration rate of 15.9%.²⁹ The rate for the District of Kenora was 13.7% while the rate for the District of Rainy River was 19.7%. Of all the Area Boards in Northern Ontario, this Board has the largest number of Aboriginal communities. Of the 24 Aboriginal communities listed in Table 10, 14 had youth in-migration. Those communities with the highest rates of youth out-migration were the unorganized areas of the Districts of Rainy River and Kenora, and former agricultural townships in the District of Rainy River.

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

Community	Type of Community	15 to 29 Year Old in 1996	20 to 34 Year Olds in 2001	Decrease in Cohort 1996 to 2001	Percentage Change in Cohort
Local Board #25		17440	14665	-2775	-15.9
Weagamow Lake 87	R	110	160	50	45.5
Sioux Lookout	T	785	1125	340	43.3
Rainy Lake 18C	R	25	35	10	40.0
Wapekeka 2	R	70	90	20	28.6
North Spirit Lake	R	60	75	15	25.0
Kasabonika Lake	R	140	175	35	25.0
Poplar Hill	R	70	85	15	21.4
Shoal Lake (Part) 39A	R	70	85	15	21.4
Slate Falls	Rs	30	35	5	16.7
Ear Falls	TP	210	245	35	16.7
Eagle Lake 27	R	35	40	5	14.3
Kingfisher 1	R	90	100	10	11.1
Rat Portage 38A	R	45	50	5	11.1
Kee-Way-Win	Rs	75	80	5	6.7
Fort Severn 89	R	95	100	5	5.3
Wabigoon Lake 27	R	45	45	0	0.0

Deer Lake	R	195	190	-5	-2.6
Emo	TP	255	245	-10	-3.9
English River 21	R	140	130	-10	-7.1
Ignace	TP	355	325	-30	-8.5
Sandy Lake 88	R	440	395	-45	-10.2
Dryden	C	1640	1460	-180	-11.0
Big Grassy River 35G	R	45	40	-5	-11.1
Morley	TP	85	75	-10	-11.8
Lac Seul 28	R	185	160	-25	-13.5
Kenora	C	3095	2615	-480	-15.5
Rainy Lake 26A	R	30	25	-5	-16.7
Machin	TP	225	185	-40	-17.8
Chapple	TP	195	160	-35	-17.9
Fort Frances	T	1745	1410	-335	-19.2
Wunnumin 1	R	130	105	-25	-19.2
Rainy River	T	180	145	-35	-19.4
Rainy River, Unorganized	U	260	205	-55	-21.2
Atikokan	TP	805	620	-185	-23.0
Dawson	TP	115	85	-30	-26.1
La Vallee	TP	205	140	-65	-31.7
Long Sault	R	15	10	-5	-33.3
Pickle Lake	TP	145	95	-50	-34.5
Alberton	TP	205	130	-75	-36.6
Kenora, Unorganized	U	1850	1135	-715	-38.6
Lake of the Woods	TP	65	35	-30	-46.2
Islington 29	R	205	90	-115	-56.1
Muskrat Dam Lake	R	60	15	-45	-75.0

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 youth out-migration in 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 15 to 29 year old age group had the largest decrease in size
- The rate of youth out-migration from Northern Ontario is extremely high
- The rate of youth out-migration has increased substantially since 1996

- According to available data, current rates of youth out-migration are the highest ever

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

- Aboriginal communities have the lowest rates of youth out-migration
- As is the case for Ontario as a whole, migration rates for females are less than that for males
- Muskoka District Municipality is the District with the lowest rates of youth out-migration
- Some “suburban” communities in Northern Ontario have youth in-migration
- Unorganized areas of Northern Ontario have higher rates of youth out-migration

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

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

⁹ Dupuy, Richard; Mayer, Francine; and Morissette, René. Rural Youth: Stayers, Leavers and Return Migrants, Canadian Rural Partnership, 2000.

¹⁰ For a more in depth discussion of problems with the concept of “rural” see Southcott, Chris. “Spatially-Based Social Differentiation in Canada’s Future: Trends in Urban/Non-Urban Differences in the Next Decade” in Social Differentiation: Patterns and Processes, D. Juteau (ed.) Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2002.

¹¹ See Roy, J. ‘La quête d’un espace sociétal’ in M. Gauthier, editor, Pourquoi partir ? La migration des jeunes d’hier et d’aujourd’hui, Sainte-Foy, PUL-IQRC, 1997. Cited in Dupuy et al, 2000, p.2.

¹² See Himelfarb, Alex. "The Social Characteristics of Single Industry Towns" in R.T. Bowles (ed) Little Communities and Big Industry, Toronto, Butterworths, 1982.

¹³ See Weller, Geoffrey. "Hinterland Politics: The Case of Northwestern Ontario", Canadian Journal of Political Science, 10, No. 4, December, 1977.

¹⁴ Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Youth Migration: Northern Perspectives: The Northern Development Councils’ Report, Thunder Bay, 1991.

¹⁵ Suthey Holler Associates, Youth Out-Migration From The FNETB Area, Hearst: Far Northeast Training Board, 2001.

¹⁶ Op. cit., p. 6.

¹⁷ See note below on death rates.

¹⁸ Using death rates for Canada published by Statistics Canada for 1996, pre-testing determined that from 1996 to 2001 the 15 to 29 age cohort would lose an average of 5.5 per 10,000 youths due to deaths. It should be noted that death rates have a more important impact when comparing female out-migration rates to male out-migration rates. Death rates for young males are up to three times the death rates for young females.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ It is interesting that, unlike the case for population counts, there are less age counts produced by Statistics Canada for Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario in 2001 than in 1996. Taking into account these differences, there were 2980 youth between the ages of 15 and 29 years who were living in Aboriginal communities that were included in the 1996 Census but not the 2001 Census. We subtract from this total the 1230 youths between the ages of 20 and 34 years that were living in Aboriginal communities included in the 2001 Census but not the 1996 Census. We then reduce this total by 4.7%, the average rate of youth out-migration for Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario that were included in both the 1996 and 2001 Census. This gives us a total of 1610 youths who are absent from the 2001 Census because of problems with data collection in Aboriginal communities. This would reduce the total youth out-migration rate for the period from 1996 to 2001 from 18.3% to 17.4%. It should be pointed out that for census divisions, the higher the number of uncounted Aboriginal communities, the lower the actual rate of youth out-migration.

²¹ See above note on the impact of death rates.

²² The published census data for 1981 and 1986 only include data for the 25 to 34 age groups. As such it is impossible to measure changes in the 15 to 29 age cohort using out method for the years 1981 to 1986 and 1986 to 1991.

²³ See previous endnote.

²⁴ See Southcott, C. Population Change in Northern Ontario: 1996 to 2001, Hearst: Northern Ontario Training Boards, April, 2002

²⁵ Census sub-divisions that had fairly simple changes, such as the combination of several previous census sub-divisions, were included. Many of these changes added portions of previously unorganized areas. An analysis was done of each of these restructured communities using "Dissolved Census sub-division Data" for 2001. Data from the main dissolved census sub-divisions within each new census sub-division were added together. If these combined totals differed from the totals listed for the new census sub-divisions by more than 5%, these new census sub-divisions were excluded from our analysis.

²⁶ See rates as listed in Appendix B.

²⁷ See Southcott, Chris. Ce que nous sommes : Un profil socio-économique de la communauté francophone du Nord-Ouest de l'Ontario, Thunder Bay : Association des Francophones du Nord-Ouest de l'Ontario, 2002.

²⁸ The newly created community of Greenstone, made up of the former communities of Beardmore, Geraldton, Longlac, and Nakina, is not included in the totals for Board 24 due to difficulty getting accurate data for the community for 1996. It should be noted however that there is a high probability that this community also has high rates of youth out-migration.

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

Appendix A: List of Missing Census Subdivisions

1. The following 2001 Census Sub-Divisions are missing because they can not be equated to 1996 Census Sub-Divisions

South Algonquin (3548001) TP 00001
West Nipissing (3548055) T 00001
McMurrich/Monteith (3549012) TP 00001
Whitestone (3549039) TP 00001
Magnetawan (3549043) TP 00001
Central Manitoulin (3551006) TP 00011
French River (3552001) T 00001
St.-Charles (3552004) T 00001
Markstay-Warren (3552013) T 00001
Sables-Spanish Rivers (3552023) TP 00001
Sudbury, Unorganized, North Part (3552093) UNO 00001
Cochrane (3556042) T 00001
Greenstone (3558075) T 00001
Sioux Narrows Nestor Falls (3560008) TP 00001
Red Lake (3560042) T 00001
Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands (3551017) T 00001
Killarney (3551036) T 00001

2. The following 1996 Census Sub-Divisions are missing because they can not be equated to 2001 Census Sub-Divisions

Airy (3548001) TP 00000
Springer (3548051) TP 00000
Sturgeon Falls (3548052) T 00000
Cache Bay (3548054) T 00000
Caldwell (3548058) TP 00000
Field (3548062) TP 00000
McMurrich (3549012) TP 00000
Hagerman (3549039) TP 00010
Chapman (3549042) TP 00000
Magnetawan (3549044) VL 00000
Carnarvon (3551004) TP 00000
Sandfield (3551008) TP 00000
Howland (3551016) TP 00000
Little Current (3551019) T 00000
Rutherford and George Island (3551036) TP 00000
Manitoulin, Unorganized, Centre Part (3551092) UNO 00000
Cosby, Mason and Martland (3552001) TP 00000
Casimir, Jennings and Appleby (3552004) TP 00001

Ratter and Dunnet (3552008) TP 00001
Hagar (3552012) TP 00000
The Spanish River (3552020) TP 00000
Massey (3552021) T 00000
Webbwood (3552024) T 00000
Sudbury, Unorganized, South Part (3552091) UNO 00000
Sudbury, Unorganized, North Part (3552093) UNO 00000
Glackmeyer (3556038) TP 00000
Cochrane (3556039) T 00000
Moosonee Development Area Board (3556097) TP 01000
Longlac (3558071) T 00000
Nakina (3558072) TP 00000
Geraldton (3558074) T 00000
Beardmore (3558078) TP 00000
Kingsford (3559022) TP 00000
Sioux Narrows (3560008) TP 00000
Red Lake (3560041) TP 00000
Golden (3560044) TP 00000

3. The following 1996 Census Sub-Divisions are missing because they have been integrated into 2001 Census Sub-Divisions.

Humphrey (3549001) TP 00000
Rosseau (3549002) VL 00000
Foley (3549006) TP 00000
Christie (3549009) TP 00000
South Himsforth (3549059) TP 00000
Trout Creek (3549061) T 00000
Powassan (3549064) T 00000
Nickel Centre (3553001) T 00000
Sudbury (3553007) C 00000
Walden (3553012) T 00000
Onaping Falls (3553019) T 00000
Rayside-Balfour (3553024) T 00000
Valley East (3553028) T 00000
Capreol (3553035) T 00000
Thessalon (3557024) TP 00000
Day and Bright Additional (3557029) TP 00000
Iron Bridge (3557031) VL 00000
Thompson (3557034) TP 00000
Paipoonge (3558008) TP 00000
Oliver (3558024) TP 00000
Dilke (3559034) TP 00000
Worthington (3559036) TP 00000
Blue (3559039) TP 00000
Atwood (3559041) TP 00000
McCrosson and Tovell (3559046) TP 00000

Morson (3559049) TP 01000
Keewatin (3560012) T 00000
Jaffray and Melick (3560014) T 00000
Kenora (3560016) T 00000
Dryden (3560026) T 00000
Barclay (3560028) TP 00000

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

Community	Type of Community	15 to 29 Year Old in 1996	20 to 34 Year Olds in 2001	Decrease in Cohort 1996 to 2001	Percentage Change in Cohort	Local Board#
Neebing	TP	175	275	100	57.1	24
Lansdowne House	Rs	40	60	20	50.0	24
Weagamow Lake 87	R	110	160	50	45.5	25
Sioux Lookout	T	785	1125	340	43.3	25
Rainy Lake 18C	R	25	35	10	40.0	25
Whitefish Lake 6	R	65	90	25	38.5	21
Moose Point 79	R	35	45	10	28.6	20
Wapekeka 2	R	70	90	20	28.6	25
Kasabonika Lake	R	140	175	35	25.0	25
North Spirit Lake	R	60	75	15	25.0	25
Aroland	Rs	65	80	15	23.1	24
Webequie	Rs	135	165	30	22.2	24
Shoal Lake (Part) 39A	R	70	85	15	21.4	25
Poplar Hill	R	70	85	15	21.4	25
Ear Falls	TP	210	245	35	16.7	25
Slate Falls	Rs	30	35	5	16.7	25
Burpee	TP	30	35	5	16.7	21
Jocelyn	TP	35	40	5	14.3	22
Eagle Lake 27	R	35	40	5	14.3	25
O'Connor	TP	120	135	15	12.5	24
Rat Portage 38A	R	45	50	5	11.1	25
Kingfisher 1	R	90	100	10	11.1	25
Fort Hope 64	R	245	270	25	10.2	24
Sucker Creek 23	R	65	70	5	7.7	21
Kee-Way-Win	Rs	75	80	5	6.7	25
Gravenhurst	T	1600	1700	100	6.3	20

Fort Severn 89	R	95	100	5	5.3	25
Carling	TP	105	110	5	4.8	20
Huntsville	T	2705	2730	25	0.9	20
Thornloe	VL	30	30	0	0.0	23
Brethour	TP	30	30	0	0.0	23
Wabigoon Lake 27	R	45	45	0	0.0	25
Parry Island First Nation	R	75	75	0	0.0	20
Latchford	T	40	40	0	0.0	23
Barrie Island	TP	5	5	0	0.0	21
Deer Lake	R	195	190	-5	-2.6	25
Mattice-Val Coté	TP	175	170	-5	-2.9	23
Emo	TP	255	245	-10	-3.9	25
McDougall	TP	370	355	-15	-4.1	20
Muskoka Lakes	TP	855	810	-45	-5.3	20
Calvin	T	90	85	-5	-5.6	20
White River	TP	230	215	-15	-6.5	22
Billings	TP	75	70	-5	-6.7	21
English River 21	R	140	130	-10	-7.1	25
Bonfield	TP	340	315	-25	-7.4	20
Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional	TP	65	60	-5	-7.7	22
Gordon	TP	60	55	-5	-8.3	21
Ignace	TP	355	325	-30	-8.5	25
Dubreuilville	TP	285	260	-25	-8.8	22
Perry	TP	375	340	-35	-9.3	20
Serpent River 7	R	50	45	-5	-10.0	22
Mattawa	T	400	360	-40	-10.0	20
Sandy Lake 88	R	440	395	-45	-10.2	25
Bracebridge	T	2310	2065	-245	-10.6	20
Temagami	TP	140	125	-15	-10.7	20
Dryden	C	1640	1460	-180	-11.0	25
North Bay	C	11190	9950	-1240	-11.1	20
Dokis 9	R	45	40	-5	-11.1	20
Big Grassy River 35G	R	45	40	-5	-11.1	25
Lake of Bays	TP	360	320	-40	-11.1	20
McKellar	TP	130	115	-15	-11.5	20
Hearst	T	1330	1175	-155	-11.7	23
Bruce Mines	T	85	75	-10	-11.8	22

Morley	TP	85	75	-10	-11.8	25
North Himsworth	TP	545	480	-65	-11.9	20
Conmee	TP	165	145	-20	-12.1	24
Thunder Bay	C	23565	20640	-2925	-12.4	24
Parry Sound	T	1085	950	-135	-12.4	20
Hilliard	TP	40	35	-5	-12.5	23
Parry Sound, Unorganized, North East Part	U	40	35	-5	-12.5	20
Nairn	TP	80	70	-10	-12.5	21
Prince	TP	160	140	-20	-12.5	22
Hornepayne	TP	300	260	-40	-13.3	23
Lac Seul 28	R	185	160	-25	-13.5	25
Chapleau	TP	640	550	-90	-14.1	23
Manitoulin, Unorganized, West Part	U	35	30	-5	-14.3	21
Shuniah	TP	375	320	-55	-14.7	24
Seguin	TP	520	440	-80	-15.4	20
East Ferris	TP	680	575	-105	-15.4	20
Kenora	C	3095	2615	-480	-15.5	25
Nipissing 10	R	280	235	-45	-16.1	20
Sundridge	VL	155	130	-25	-16.1	20
Powassn	T	585	490	-95	-16.2	20
Blind River	T	615	515	-100	-16.3	22
Dorion	TP	90	75	-15	-16.7	24
Papineau- Cameron	TP	180	150	-30	-16.7	20
Rainy Lake 26A	R	30	25	-5	-16.7	25
Gauthier	TP	30	25	-5	-16.7	23
Duck Lake 76B	R	30	25	-5	-16.7	21
Chisholm	TP	200	165	-35	-17.5	20
Mississagi River 8	R	85	70	-15	-17.6	22
Machin	TP	225	185	-40	-17.8	25
Chapple	TP	195	160	-35	-17.9	25
Attawapiskat 91A	R	355	290	-65	-18.3	23
Red Rock	TP	235	190	-45	-19.1	24
Nipissing	TP	235	190	-45	-19.1	20
Fort Frances	T	1745	1410	-335	-19.2	25
Wunnumin 1	R	130	105	-25	-19.2	25
Rainy River	T	180	145	-35	-19.4	25
Espanola	T	1040	835	-205	-19.7	21

Casey	TP	75	60	-15	-20.0	23
Fauquier-Strickland	TP	125	100	-25	-20.0	23
Evanturel	TP	75	60	-15	-20.0	23
Timmins	C	10235	8180	-2055	-20.1	23
Assignack	TP	170	135	-35	-20.6	21
Greater Sudbury	C	35885	28475	-7410	-20.6	21
Rainy River, Unorganized	U	260	205	-55	-21.2	25
Oliver Paipoonge	TP	1140	895	-245	-21.5	24
Michipicoten	TP	860	675	-185	-21.5	22
Val Rita-Harty	TP	230	180	-50	-21.7	23
Kapuskasing	T	1860	1450	-410	-22.0	23
Moonbeam	TP	225	175	-50	-22.2	23
Georgian Bay	TP	315	245	-70	-22.2	20
Dack	TP	90	70	-20	-22.2	23
New Liskeard	T	1050	810	-240	-22.9	23
Atikokan	TP	805	620	-185	-23.0	25
Machar	TP	150	115	-35	-23.3	20
James	TP	85	65	-20	-23.5	23
Coleman	TP	85	65	-20	-23.5	23
Englehart	T	350	265	-85	-24.3	23
Sault Ste. Marie	C	15875	11935	-3940	-24.8	22
The Archipelago	TP	60	45	-15	-25.0	20
Peawanuck	Rs	60	45	-15	-25.0	23
Marathon	T	980	725	-255	-26.0	24
Dawson	TP	115	85	-30	-26.1	25
Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional	TP	305	225	-80	-26.2	22
Ryerson	TP	95	70	-25	-26.3	20
Kirkland Lake	T	1785	1315	-470	-26.3	23
Chamberlain	TP	75	55	-20	-26.7	23
Nipigon	TP	430	315	-115	-26.7	24
Harley	TP	130	95	-35	-26.9	23
Gore Bay	T	130	95	-35	-26.9	21
Thessalon	T	260	190	-70	-26.9	22
Armstrong	TP	315	230	-85	-27.0	23
Charlton	T	55	40	-15	-27.3	23
Ginoogaming First Nation	R	55	40	-15	-27.3	24
Haileybury	T	960	690	-270	-28.1	23

Strong	TP	230	165	-65	-28.3	20
Cobalt	T	265	190	-75	-28.3	23
Hudson	TP	105	75	-30	-28.6	23
Shedden	TP	155	110	-45	-29.0	22
Gillies	TP	85	60	-25	-29.4	24
Manitouwadge	TP	725	510	-215	-29.7	24
Armour	TP	235	165	-70	-29.8	20
Laird	TP	200	140	-60	-30.0	22
St. Joseph	TP	200	140	-60	-30.0	22
Algoma, Unorganized, North Part	U	1280	895	-385	-30.1	22
Smooth Rock Falls	T	410	285	-125	-30.5	23
Iroquois Falls	T	1145	795	-350	-30.6	23
La Vallee	TP	205	140	-65	-31.7	25
South River	VL	220	150	-70	-31.8	20
Burk's Falls	VL	200	135	-65	-32.5	20
Huron Shores	TP	305	205	-100	-32.8	22
Kearney	T	120	80	-40	-33.3	20
Long Sault	R	15	10	-5	-33.3	25
Thunder Bay, Unorganized	U	1525	1010	-515	-33.8	24
Pickle Lake	TP	145	95	-50	-34.5	25
Harris	TP	115	75	-40	-34.8	23
Timiskaming, Unorganized, West Part	U	575	375	-200	-34.8	23
Schreiber	TP	355	230	-125	-35.2	24
Black River- Matheson	TP	660	425	-235	-35.6	23
Terrace Bay	TP	440	280	-160	-36.4	24
Joly	TP	55	35	-20	-36.4	20
Alberton	TP	205	130	-75	-36.6	25
Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part	U	885	560	-325	-36.7	23
Dymond	TP	255	160	-95	-37.3	23
Whitefish River (Part) 4	R	80	50	-30	-37.5	21
Kenora, Unorganized	U	1850	1135	-715	-38.6	25
Larder Lake	TP	165	100	-65	-39.4	23
Magnetewan 1	R	25	15	-10	-40.0	20
Tehkummah	TP	50	30	-20	-40.0	21
Plummer Additional	TP	110	65	-45	-40.9	22

Baldwin	TP	145	85	-60	-41.4	21
Elliot Lake	C	2185	1230	-955	-43.7	22
Kerns	TP	80	45	-35	-43.8	23
Johnson	TP	135	75	-60	-44.4	22
Opasatika	TP	55	30	-25	-45.5	23
Hilton	TP	55	30	-25	-45.5	22
Lake of the Woods	TP	65	35	-30	-46.2	25
McGarry	TP	175	90	-85	-48.6	23
Mattawan	TP	30	15	-15	-50.0	20
Matachewan	TP	70	35	-35	-50.0	23
French River 13	R	40	20	-20	-50.0	20
Chapleau 75	R	10	5	-5	-50.0	23
Parry Sound, Unorganized, Centre Part	U	420	195	-225	-53.6	20
Islington 29	R	205	90	-115	-56.1	25
North Shore	TP	100	40	-60	-60.0	22
Nipissing, Unorganized, North Part	U	660	245	-415	-62.9	20
Hilton Beach	VL	40	10	-30	-75.0	22
Muskrat Dam Lake	R	60	15	-45	-75.0	25
Matachewan 72	R	5	0	-5	-100.0	23
Nipissing, Unorganized, South Part	U	115	0	-115	-100.0	20

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