

# ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES IN NORTHERN ONTARIO



2001 Census Research Paper Series: Report #11

*February 11, 2004*

**A report prepared for:**



*Northern Ontario  
Local Training and  
Adjustment Boards*

- Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound
- Sudbury and Manitoulin
- Far Northeast
- North Superior
- Northwest

## ***Aboriginal Communities in Northern Ontario***

2001 Census Research Paper Series: Report #11

Prepared for the Training Boards of Northern Ontario by Chris Southcott, Ph.D., Lakehead University

### **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 eleventh 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 particular socio-economic characteristics in the Aboriginal communities of Northern Ontario. It focuses on comparisons with the region and Ontario as a whole.

#### **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 Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario. They are as follows:

- Aboriginal communities had the highest population growth in the region.
- Aboriginal communities have a higher percentage of youth than the region as a whole.
- Youth out-migration from Aboriginal communities is lower than for Northern Ontario as a whole.
- The labour force participation rates and employment rates for Aboriginal communities are lower than for the region as a whole.
- The unemployment rates for Aboriginal communities are considerably higher than for the region as a whole.
- Youth in Northern Ontario's Aboriginal communities have especially low rates of labour force involvement.
- The industrial structure and occupational structure of Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario differs from that of the region and Ontario.
- Educational levels in Northern Ontario's Aboriginal communities are lower than the averages for the region and for Ontario.
- The average income of individuals in Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario is lower than the regional and provincial average.

## **Section 1: 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.<sup>1</sup> 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. One of the distinct economic and social characteristics about Northern Ontario is the large number of Aboriginal communities in the region. Most studies indicate that these communities have social and economic situations that differ substantially from the region as a whole. The objective of this report is to use the 2001 Census data to determine what some of these unique social and economic situations are.

This is the eleventh 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. The ninth examined levels of education while the tenth studied income levels.

## **Section 2: 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.

## **Aboriginal Communities in Northern Ontario**

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:<sup>2</sup>

- 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.<sup>3</sup>
- 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.<sup>4</sup>

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).<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>7</sup> The population in the area of the region north of the 50<sup>th</sup> 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. This report will concentrate on uncovering the trends in these types of communities.

### **2.2 Existing Research on Aboriginal Communities**

Many researchers have pointed out the differences between Native communities and non-Native communities.<sup>8</sup> While there may be social and economic differences among the other regions of Canada, the differences between Aboriginal communities and other types of communities are much more profound. These differences include, in addition to the important cultural issues, a whole list of economic and social inequalities and social problems.<sup>9</sup> There is little academic research indicating that this situation has changed to any great extent over the past few years.

In terms of general demographic changes, Maslove and Hawkes have pointed out that these communities have actually been growing due to high birth rates.<sup>10</sup> Related to these high birth rates, the populations of these communities tend to be younger than average. Educational differences between these communities and national norms tend to be large. Still, there is some evidence that the trend is towards a decrease in the rates of difference.<sup>11</sup>

According to Wotherspoon and Satzewich, In relation to non-aboriginals, aboriginal peoples have lower average incomes, lower rates of labour force participation, higher rates of unemployment, and tend to be over represented in unskilled manual-labour positions.<sup>12</sup> Peter Usher and others have noted that most northern Native communities can be characterized as having a mixed economy.<sup>13</sup> In this mixed economy income-in-kind from the land through traditional economic activities and cash income from wages and social transfers are shared between community members.

Research by Prattis and Chartrand has pointed to the importance of a cultural division of labour in the northern Aboriginal communities. This division is a system of socio-economic segregation between Natives and non-Natives where Natives (occupy) the bottom of the segregation system.<sup>14</sup> While being negative for these communities, this cultural division of labour does at times serve to encourage the maintenance of Native culture and identity.

### **Section 3: Methodology**

This report attempts to describe the general socio-economic characteristics of Northern Ontario's Aboriginal communities. This description is based on newly released data from the 2001 Census as prepared by Statistics Canada. These characteristics will be highlighted through a comparison of these communities with Northern Ontario as a whole and Ontario as a whole. Data for the 2001 Census is from special profiles ordered from Statistics Canada by the researcher. Where possible, trends are 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, most of 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. Other than the data relating to population and age, 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".<sup>15</sup>

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.<sup>16</sup> 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. A large number of Aboriginal communities are, for various reasons, improperly counted. This makes analysis of

data relating to these communities difficult. Especially difficult are comparisons from one census year to another. While census data in a particular Aboriginal community may be reliable in one census year, this may not have been the case in previous years. As such, one can not compare these communities from one year to another.

This study attempts to solve this problem by limiting discussion of changes from census year to census year to those communities where reliable data is available for both years. This means that figures do not generally include all Aboriginal communities. The statistics should therefore be seen as representing a "sample".

Similar problems exist for data relating to specific characteristics of Aboriginal communities. The list of Aboriginal communities included in calculations for specific characteristics varies by the availability of reliable data. As such, the composition of our "sample" varies by characteristic. The complete list of all communities included in the various calculations are included in Appendix A.

### **3.2 Defining Aboriginal communities**

Statistics Canada includes Aboriginal communities as separate census sub-divisions. They are coded as either Indian Reserves (R) or Indian Settlements (S-E). In all of Canada, Statistics Canada lists 1,047 census subdivisions as Indian Reserves and 28 as Indian Settlements.<sup>17</sup> In Ontario, by far the largest number of these communities are located in Northern Ontario. Of the 145 Indian Reserves located in Ontario, 121 are in the North. All 6 Indian Settlements in Ontario are located in Northern Ontario. Of the population in these communities, just under 96% list themselves as having an Aboriginal identity and Aboriginal origins. As indicated above, many Aboriginal communities are incompletely enumerated and therefore are excluded from calculations. As noted above, the lists of those communities that are included in our "samples" of Aboriginal communities are found in Appendix A.

It should be pointed out that this report examines trends in Aboriginal communities and not in the Aboriginal population as a whole. There are four different ways that Statistics Canada identifies Aboriginal peoples in the census: "(i) ethnic origin; (ii) Aboriginal identity; (iii) Indian Band/First Nation membership; and (iv) Treaty/Registered Indian (i.e. registration under the *Indian Act* of Canada)."<sup>18</sup> When comparisons are made between the situation in Aboriginal communities and the situation in the Aboriginal population as a whole, we will use Aboriginal identity as the identifying characteristic.

## **Section 4: Aboriginal Communities in Northern Ontario**

### **4.1 Population Change**

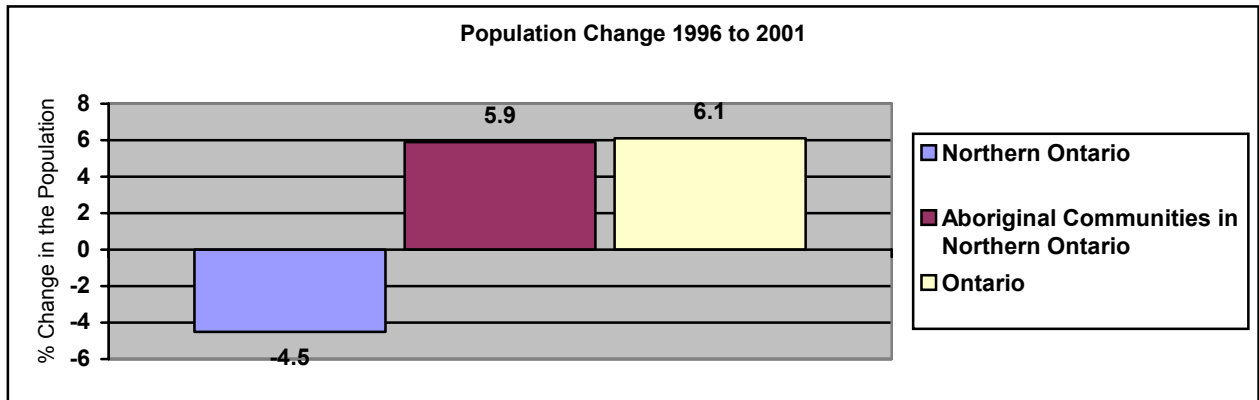
#### **4.1.1 Aboriginal Communities had the highest population growth in the region.**

As pointed out above, because some of the Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario were incompletely enumerated in the 2001 Census, it is impossible to calculate the total population living in these communities. We can however get an indication of population change by taking all those communities that were completely enumerated in 1996 and 2001 and compare the changes in these communities.

In the earlier census report on population we noted that of 285 census sub-divisions in Northern Ontario, the 39 fastest growing were all Aboriginal communities. Of the 50 fastest growing census sub-divisions, 48 were Aboriginal communities. The average growth rate for the 82 Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario that we have reliable data for was 5.9%. According to Statistics Canada, most of the growth in these Aboriginal communities was the result of a high birthrate.<sup>19</sup>

Figure 1 show that while Northern Ontario had a decline in population of 4.5% from 1996 to 2001, Aboriginal communities grew by 5.9%. This is close to the growth rate of Ontario as a whole.

## Aboriginal Communities in Northern Ontario



**Figure 1** Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1996 and 2001.

This population growth was found as well in the general Aboriginal population of the region. In 1996, 65,245 people in Northern Ontario described themselves as having an Aboriginal identity. By 2001 this number had increased to 81,770 or 10% of the total population. This represents an increase of 25.3%.

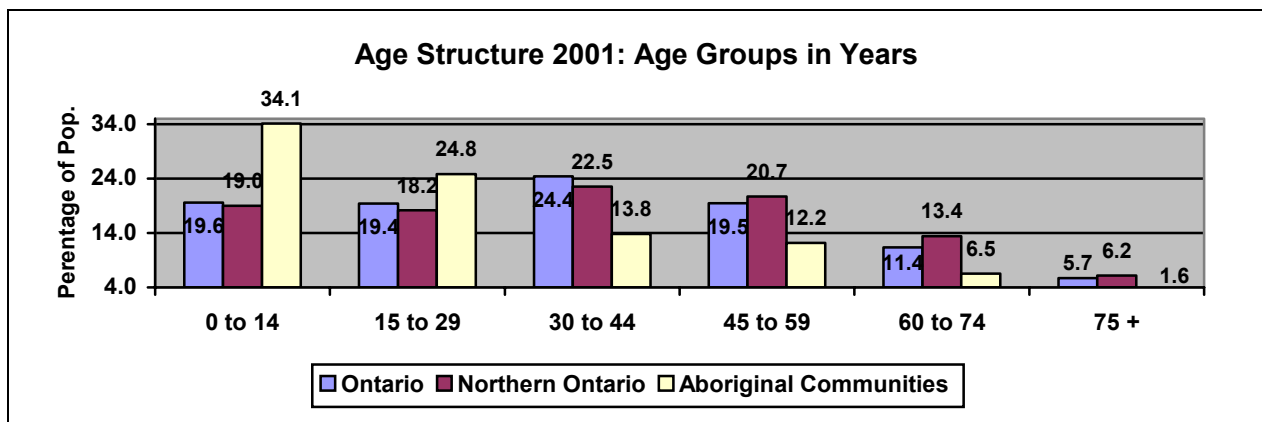
### 4.2 Age Structure

#### 4.2.1 Aboriginal Communities have a higher percentage of youth

Figure 2 compares the age structures of Ontario, Northern Ontario, and the Aboriginal communities of Northern Ontario. It is notable that while the age structure of Northern Ontario and Ontario are somewhat different, the difference between the age structure of Aboriginal communities and the others is much greater. The number of youth as a percentage of the population is much higher in Aboriginal communities than in Northern Ontario or Ontario. In Ontario as a whole, 39% of the population is less than 30 years of age while in Northern Ontario this percentage is 37.2%. In the Aboriginal communities of Northern Ontario 58.9% of the population is under 30 years of age.

#### 4.2.2 Aboriginal Communities have a lower percentage of elderly

Figure 3 shows that another important characteristic of Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario is the lower percentage of elderly. In Ontario as a whole, 17.1% of the total population is over 59 years of age. In Northern Ontario, this percentage is higher at 19.6%. In Aboriginal communities, the total percentage of the population older than 59 years of age is considerably lower at only 8.1%.



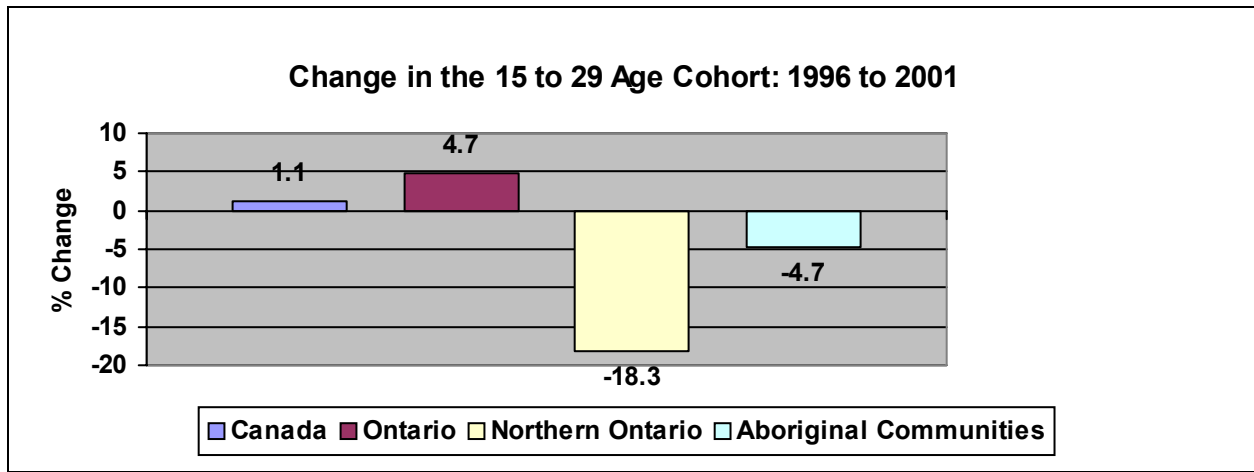
**Figure 2** Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

**4.2.3 Aboriginal communities have a lower percentage of elderly females.**

In most modern societies, the percentage of females in a given population increases with age. This is because women tend to live longer than men. In Ontario, for example, of the total population 65 years of age or older, 57.1% are females. In Northern Ontario, this percentage is slightly lower at 55.5%. It is interesting to note that in the Aboriginal communities of Northern Ontario, females represent only 49.2% of the population 65 years of age and older.

**4.3 Mobility**

**4.3.1 Youth Out-migration from Aboriginal communities is lower than for Northern Ontario as a whole**



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

An earlier report noted that Northern Ontario had extremely high rates of youth out-migration from 1996 to 2001.<sup>20</sup> Figure 3 shows that this is not the case with Aboriginal communities in the North. From 1996 to 2001 the rate of youth out-migration in Northern Ontario, as defined in the previously mentioned report, was -18.3%. For Aboriginal communities this rate was much lower at -4.7%. There were 4,250 youths between the ages of 15 to 29 years in our sample communities in 1996. When looking at the number of people who were between 20 and 34 years in these communities in 2001, we find there were 4,050. This represents a net loss of 200 youths during these years, or 4.7%.<sup>21</sup>

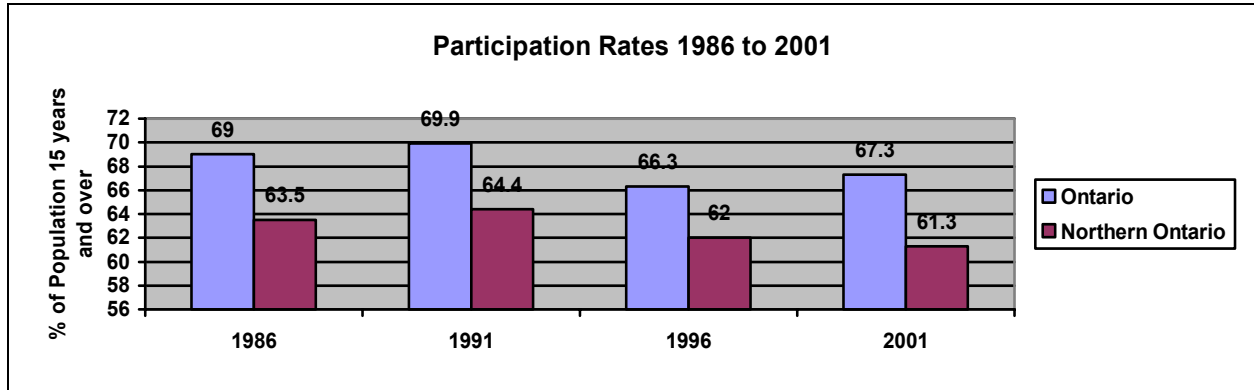
**4.4 Labour Force Participation in Northern Ontario’s Aboriginal Communities Differs from that of the Region and Ontario as a Whole**

Data from the 2001 Census shows that the patterns of labour force participation in Northern Ontario differ from that of Ontario as a whole.<sup>22</sup> Northern Ontario has lower participation rates, lower employment rates, and higher unemployment rates. These differences are even more pronounced in Northern Ontario’s Aboriginal communities.

**4.4.1 The labour force participation rates for Aboriginal communities are lower than for the region as a whole**

The participation rate is the percentage of a population 15 years and over that are either employed or unemployed and actively looking for employment. This is an important indicator of a labour force in that it is less subject to seasonal variations in employment than other indicators and it indicates the size of the labour force that is ready for employment. Figure 4 shows that while the participation rate for Northern Ontario is 61.3%, the rate for Aboriginal communities is lower, at 57.1%.

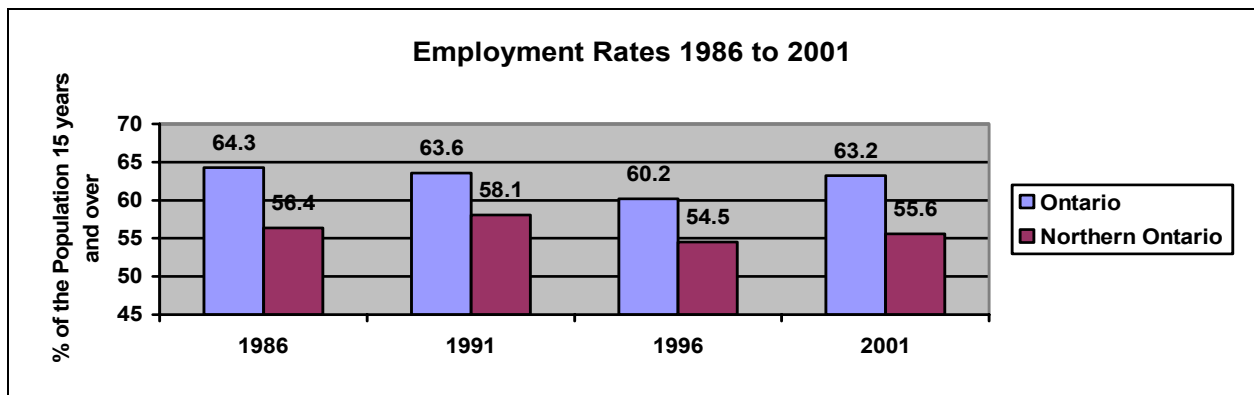
## Aboriginal Communities in Northern Ontario



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

### 4.4.2 The employment rates for Aboriginal communities are considerably lower than for the region as a whole

The employment rate is the percentage of people 15 years of age and older who are actually employed. It is more subject to variances than the participation rate.<sup>23</sup> Figure 5 shows that while the employment rate for Northern Ontario was 55.6%, the corresponding figure for Aboriginal communities in the region was 43.3%. This figure is over 22% lower than that of Northern Ontario as a whole.

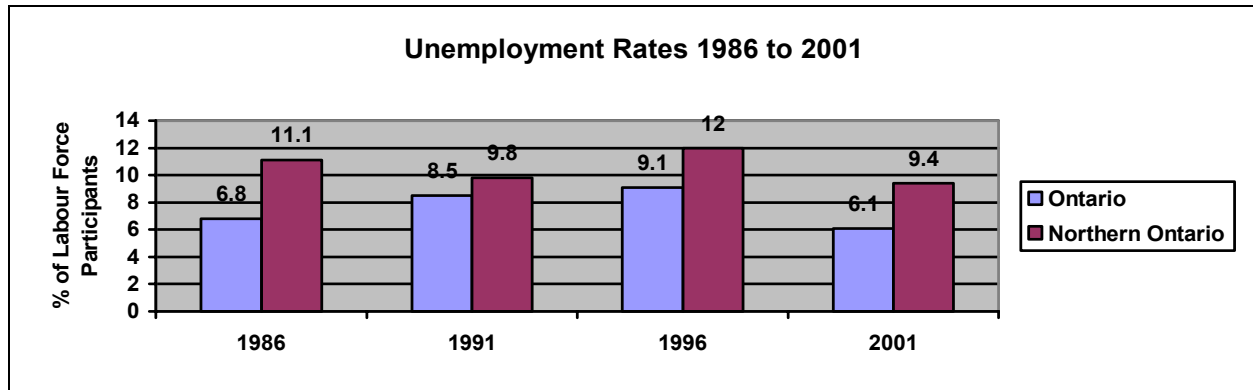


**Figure 5** Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

### 4.4.3 The unemployment rates for Aboriginal communities are considerably higher than for the region as a whole

The unemployment rates measure the percentage of people who are unemployed and are labour force participants. As such it includes only those unemployed who are actively looking for work. Once again, unemployment rates are subject to seasonal variations. Figure 6 shows that while the unemployment rate for Northern Ontario was 9.4%, the rate for Aboriginal communities was 24.5%. While the unemployment rate for Northern Ontario is 54% higher than the rate for Ontario as a whole, the rate for Aboriginal communities was 302% higher than that of the province and 160% higher than that of the region.

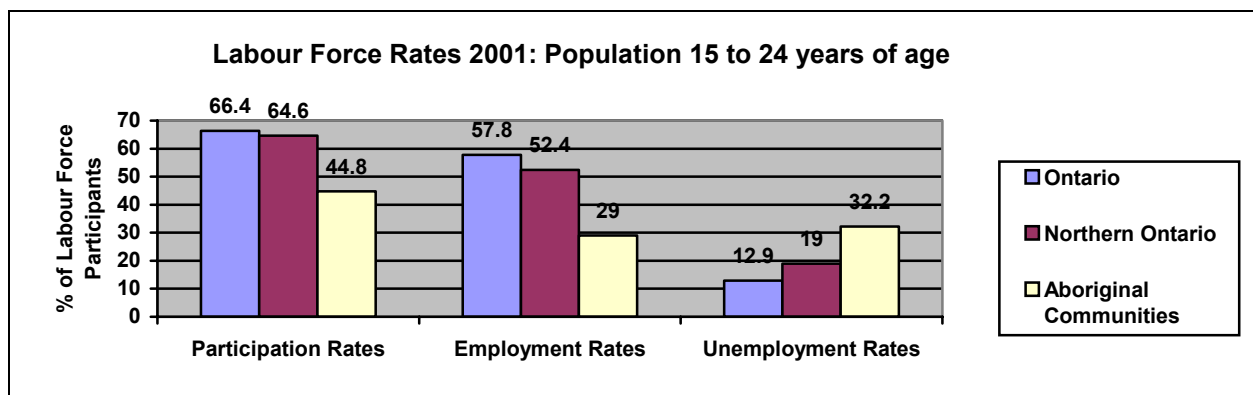
## Aboriginal Communities in Northern Ontario



**Figure 6** Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

### 4.4.4 Youth in Northern Ontario's Aboriginal communities have especially low rates of labour force involvement

A further analysis of the labour force statistics for Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario shows that the differences outlined above become even more evident when looking at youth. Of the population 15 to 24 years of age living in the region's Aboriginal communities, only 29% were employed at the time the 2001 Census was taken. This compares to a youth employment rate of 52.4% in the region and 57.8% in the province as a whole. The unemployment rate for youth living in these communities was 32.2% compared to 19% for the region and 12.9% in the province as a whole. It should also be noted the young females are the least likely to be employed. The employment rate for females 15 to 24 years of age living in Aboriginal communities was only 25.1%. The corresponding figure for males in this age group was 32.5%.



**Figure 7** Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

### 4.5 The Industrial Structure of Aboriginal Communities in Northern Ontario Differs from that of the Region and Ontario

Figure 8 compares the industrial structure of Aboriginal Communities in Northern Ontario with that of Northern Ontario as a whole and Ontario. It shows that the industrial structure of Aboriginal communities differs considerably from that of both Northern Ontario and Ontario. Several differences are particularly significant. The first is the heavy dependence on public administration related industries in Aboriginal communities. In these communities, these industries constitute 28.6% of all jobs. In Ontario these industries make up 5.2% of jobs while in Northern Ontario they make up 7.3% of jobs. Also important is the greater dependency on construction jobs and employment related to hunting and fishing.

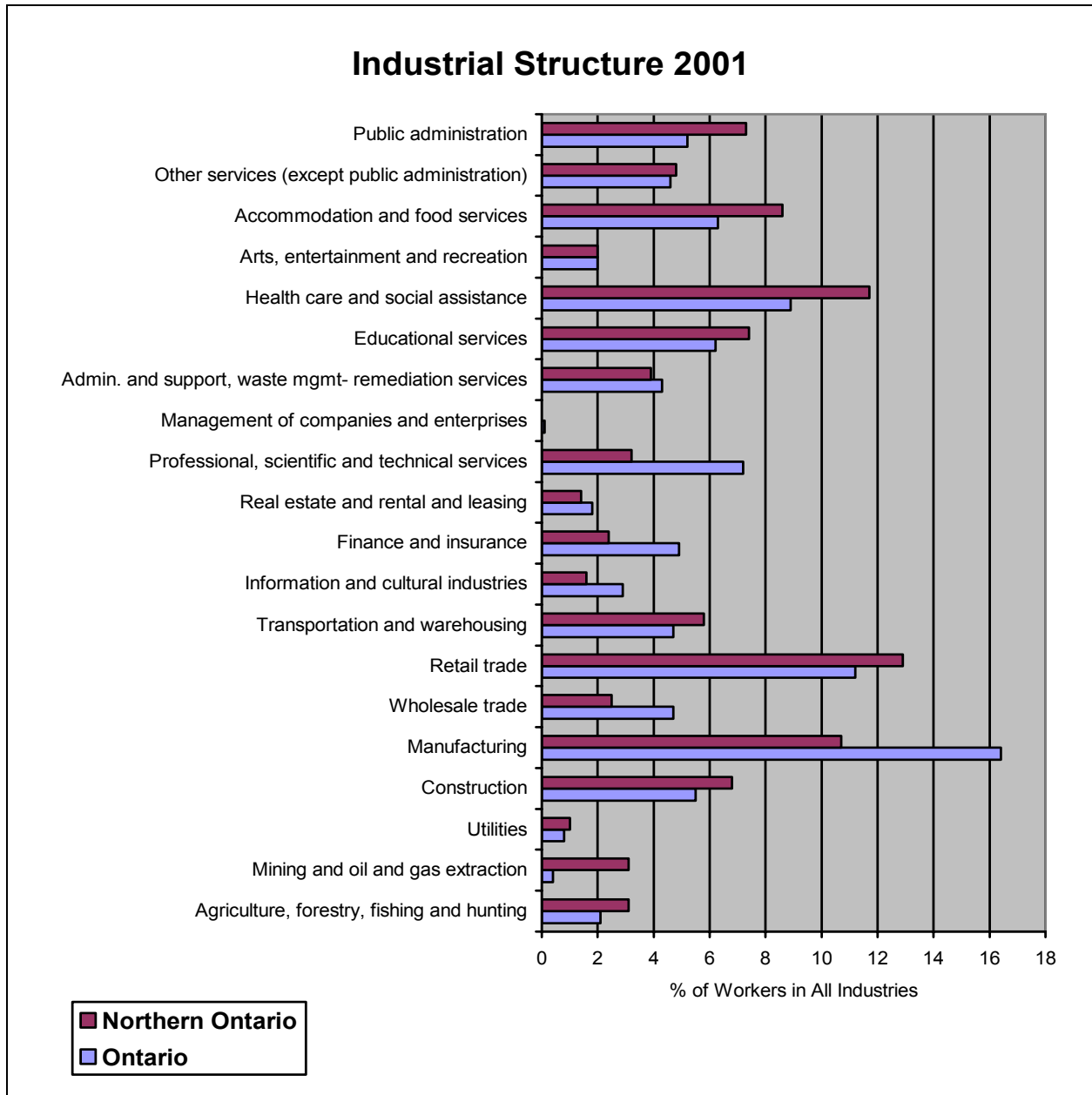


Figure 8: Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

#### 4.6 The Occupational Structure of Aboriginal Communities in Northern Ontario Differs from that of Northern Ontario and Ontario

Figure 9 compares the occupational structure of Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario with that of Northern Ontario and Ontario. As was the case with the industrial structure, we can see that the occupational structure of these communities varies considerably from that of both Northern Ontario and Ontario. The most noticeable differences are a higher percentage of people employed in occupations in social science, education, government service and religion; and a higher percentage of people employed in trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations. Other important differences include a lower percentage of workers in health occupations, and business, finance and administration occupations as well as a higher percentage employed in occupations unique to primary industry.

## Occupational Structure 2001

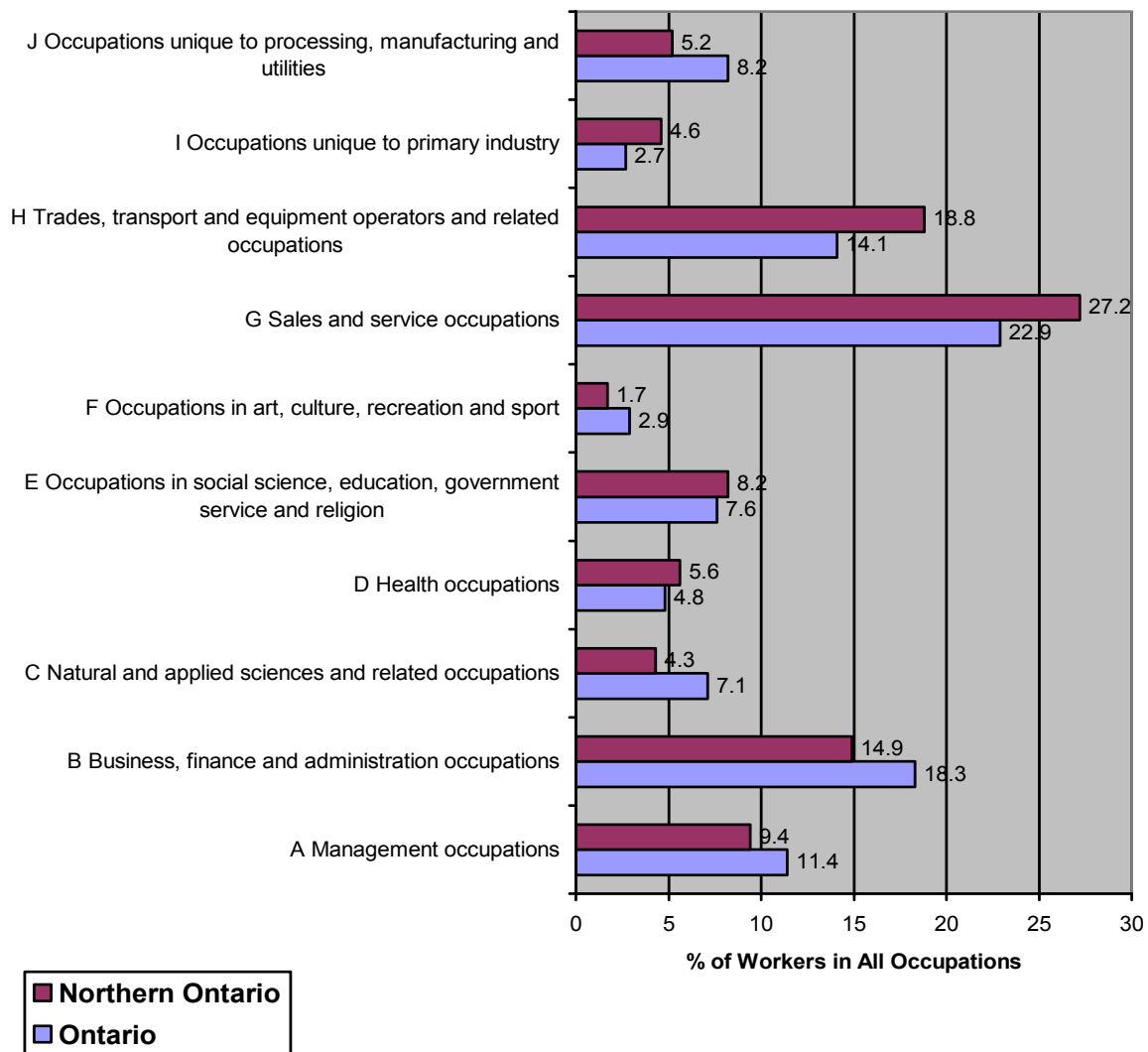
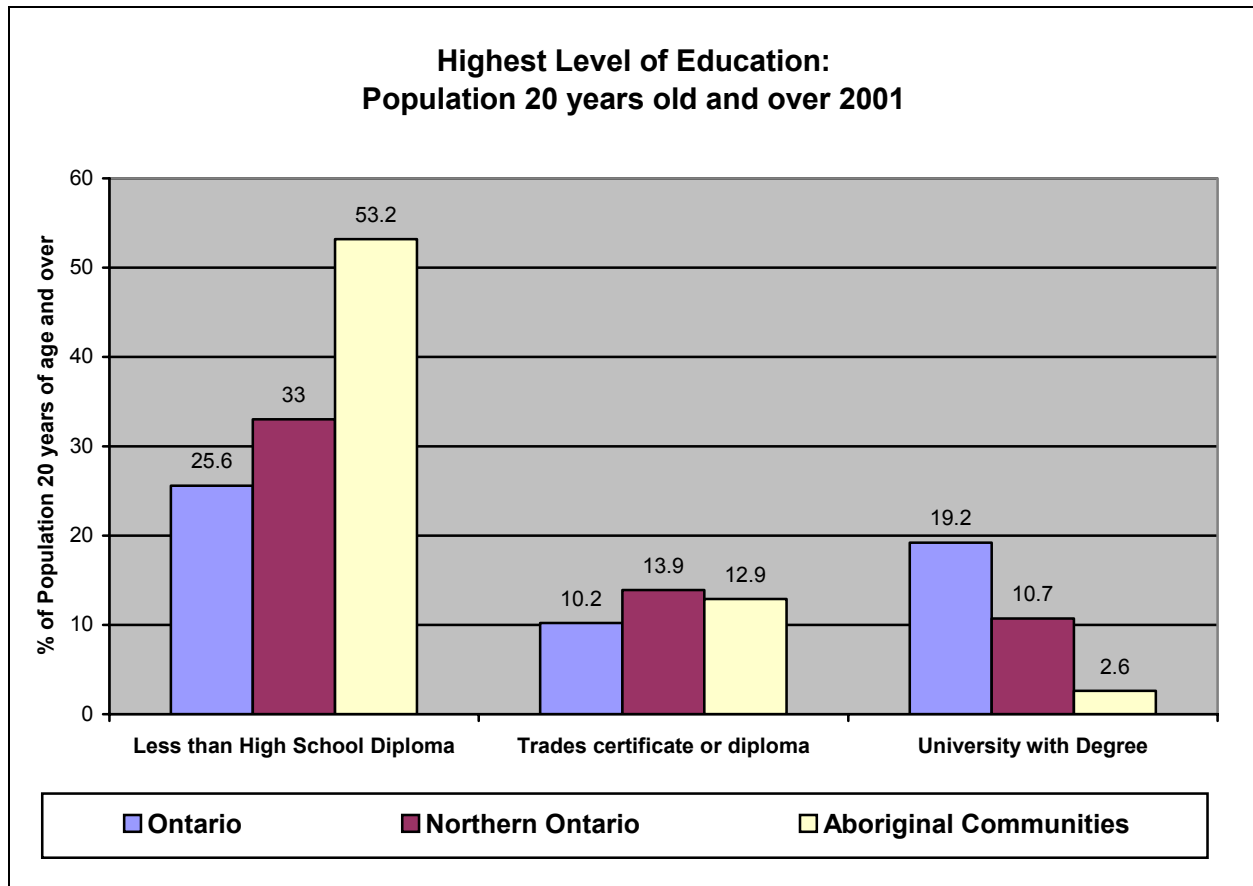


Figure 9: Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

### 4.7 Educational Levels in Northern Ontario's Aboriginal Communities are Lower than the Averages for the Region and for Ontario

Figure 10 shows the highest level of education achieved for people 20 years of age or over. It compares the percentages for Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario with that of Ontario and Northern Ontario. For Ontario, 25.6% of the population has less than a high school diploma as their highest level of education. For Northern Ontario this figure is 33%. The figure for Aboriginal communities is considerable higher at 53.2%. Figure 9 also shows that only 2.6% of the population in the Aboriginal communities of Northern Ontario has a university degree compared to 10.7% in Northern Ontario as a whole and 19.2% in all of Ontario. It is also interesting to note that the percentage of the population who have a trade certificate or diploma is higher than the provincial average and close to the average for Northern Ontario.



**Figure 10:** Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

## 4.8 Income

### 4.8.1 The Aboriginal Communities of Northern Ontario have a higher dependence on government transfer payments than Ontario as a whole

An earlier report in this series analyzed the differences between the income characteristics in Northern Ontario and Ontario.<sup>24</sup> Using the same methods used in that report we can see that there are important differences relating to income between the Aboriginal communities and the region as a whole.<sup>25</sup> One such difference is that these communities have a higher dependence on government transfer payments than the region and province. Figure 11 shows the types of income as a percentage of total income for the year 2000. Employment income accounts for 71.9% of total income in Northern Ontario whereas in Ontario as a whole it accounts for 78.7%. In Aboriginal communities in the North, employment income represents 67.3% of all income. In Northern Ontario, investment and other income accounts for 13.1% of income while in Ontario it represents 11.5%. In the Aboriginal communities, this type of income represents only 2.5% of all income.

What is quite noticeable in Figure 11 is the difference in the dependence on government transfer payments between Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario, 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. In Aboriginal communities it represents 30.3% of all income.

## Aboriginal Communities in Northern Ontario

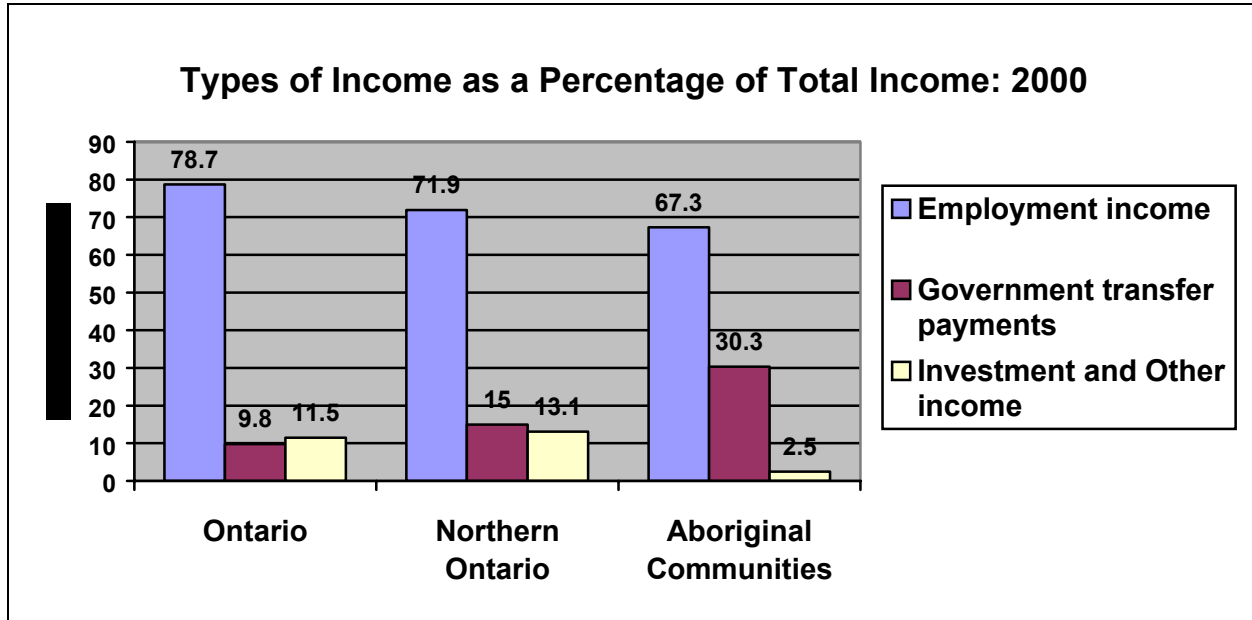


Figure 11: Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

### 4.8.2 The average income of individuals in Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario is lower than the regional or provincial average

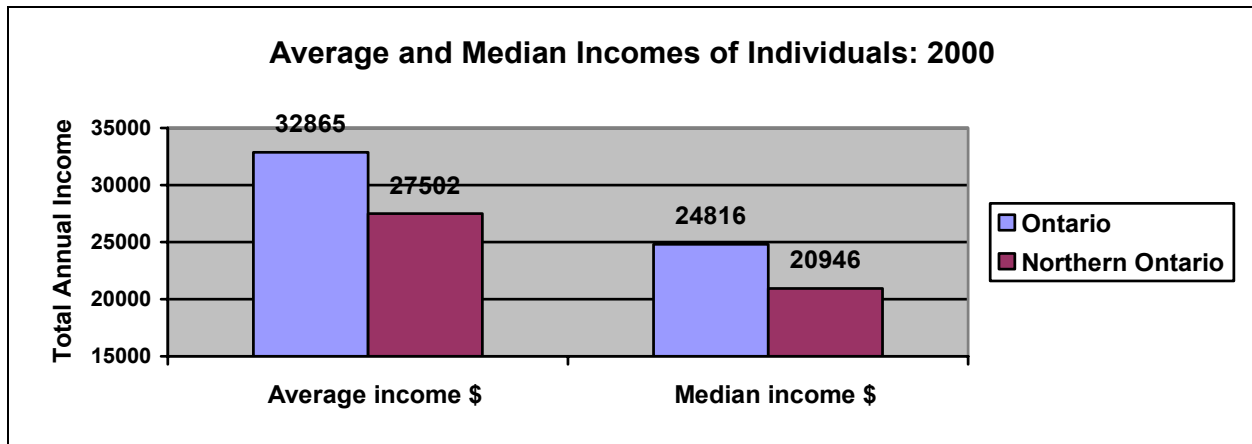


Figure 12: Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001

Figure 12 illustrates the difference in the average incomes of individuals in Northern Ontario.<sup>26</sup> It shows that incomes in Aboriginal communities are considerably less than those of the region or the province. 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. The average total income of individuals in Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario was \$15,199.

## **Section 6: Observations**

The analysis of the 2001 Census data for Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario has shown us several important facts about the particular socio-economic characteristics of these communities. They are as follows:

- Aboriginal communities had the highest population growth in the region.
- Aboriginal communities have a higher percentage of youth than the region as a whole.
- Aboriginal communities have a lower percentage of elderly females than the region as a whole.
- Youth out-migration from Aboriginal communities is lower than for Northern Ontario as a whole.
- The labour force participation rates for Aboriginal communities are lower than for the region as a whole.
- The employment rates for Aboriginal communities are considerably lower than for the region as a whole.
- The unemployment rates for Aboriginal communities are considerably higher than for the region as a whole.
- Youth in Northern Ontario's Aboriginal communities have especially low rates of labour force involvement.
- The industrial structure of Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario differs from that of the region and Ontario.
- The occupational structure of Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario differs from that of Northern Ontario and Ontario.
- Educational levels in Northern Ontario's Aboriginal communities are lower than the averages for the region and for Ontario.
- The Aboriginal communities of Northern Ontario have a higher dependence on government transfer payments than Ontario as a whole.
- The average income of individuals in Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario is lower than the regional or provincial average.

## Endnotes

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Canada, 2001 Census.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> Much of the research up until 1996 is contained in Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples Volumes 1 to 4, Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services Canada, 1996.

<sup>9</sup> See Frideres, James. Native Peoples in Canada: Contemporary Conflicts, Scarborough: Prentice-Hall. 5<sup>th</sup> ed., 1998; Wotherspoon, Terry and Satzewich, Vic. First Nations: Race, Class and Gender Relations, Scarborough: Nelson, 1993.

<sup>10</sup> Maslove, Allan and Hawkes, David A The Northern Population in Canadian Social Trends, Vol. 2, C. McKie and K. Thompson, eds., Toronto: Thompson Educational Publishing, 1990.

<sup>11</sup> Wotherspoon, Terry and Satzewich, Vic, op. cit.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid, 42

<sup>13</sup> Abele, Frances A Understanding What Happened Here: The Political Economy of Indigenous Peoples in Wallace Clement (ed.) Understanding Canada: Building of the New Canadian Political Economy, Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1997.

<sup>14</sup> Prattis, J. and Chartrand, J.P. The Cultural Division of Labour in the Canadian North: A Statistical Study of the Inuit, Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology, 27(1), 1990, 53

<sup>15</sup> 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.

<sup>16</sup> 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.

<sup>17</sup> Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Dictionary, Ottawa: Ministry of Industry, 2002, p. 242.

<sup>18</sup> Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Handbook, Ottawa: Ministry of Industry, 2002, p. 78.

<sup>19</sup>.Statistics Canada, A Profile of the Canadian Population: Where We Live, Ottawa, 2001, p.8.

<sup>20</sup> Southcott, Chris. Youth Out-migration in Northern Ontario 2001 Census Research Paper Series: Report #2, North Bay: Northern Ontario Training Boards, October, 2002, 34 pp.

<sup>21</sup> In fact, since mortality rates for Aboriginal youths are higher than average mortality rates, the rate of youth out-migration is probably lower than -4.7%.

<sup>22</sup> Southcott, Chris Labour Force Participation in Northern Ontario, 2001 Census Research Paper Series: Report #5, North Bay: Northern Ontario Training Boards, March, 2003, 29 pp.

<sup>23</sup> See Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> Southcott, Chris. Income levels in Northern Ontario, 2001 Census Research Paper Series: Report #10, North Bay: Northern Ontario Training Boards, May, 2003, 33 pp.

<sup>25</sup> Two issues arise when comparing income data for Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario. The first is that data is not available for many communities. The figures that are used here are based on only 26 communities. The second issue is that Statistics Canada does not list data for us. All data for Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario is produced by combining data from the 26 communities mentioned above. Figures for average income, median income, and types of income are obtained by special calculations where the average for each census subdivision is multiplied by the number of income earners in that census subdivision. The totals for all 26 census subdivisions in Northern Ontario are then added up and divided by the total of income earners in all 26 census subdivisions.

<sup>26</sup> 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.

## Aboriginal Communities in Northern Ontario

### Appendix A

#### Lists of Aboriginal Communities Included in the Calculations

Communities included in Population calculations	Communities included in Age related calculations
Matachewan 72	Moose Point 79 (3544073) R 01010
Duck Lake 76B	Nipissing 10 (3548073) R 02000
Chapleau 75	Shawanaga 17 (3549072) R 02010
Chapleau 74A	Parry Island First Nation (3549073) R 02020
Whitefish Lake 6	French River 13 (3549076) R 02010
Mississagi River 8	Dokis 9 (3549077) R 02010
Saug-a-Gaw-Sing 1	Magnetewan 1 (3549078) R 01010
Serpent River 7	Whitefish River (Part) 4 (3551040) R 02010
Rainy Lake 26A	Sucker Creek 23 (3551041) R 02010
Rainy Lake 18C	Sheguiandah 24 (3551042) R 02010
Rainy Lake 17B	Sheshegwaning 20 (3551044) R 02010
Abitibi 70	M'Chigeeng 22 (West Bay 22) (3551045) R 02020
Rainy Lake 17A	Whitefish Lake 6 (3552051) R 01000
Moose Point 79	Mattagami 71 (3552052) R 02020
Nipissing 10	Duck Lake 76B (3552054) R 02020
Constance Lake 92	Chapleau 75 (3552058) R 00000
Factory Island 1	Wahnapitei 11 (3553040) R 02020
Neguaguon Lake 25D	Matachewan 72 (3554057) R 02020
Fort Albany (Part) 67	Fort Albany (Part) 67 (3556093) R 02020
Long Lake 58	Thessalon 12 (3557026) R 02010
Pays Plat 51	Sagamok (3557071) R 02010
Zhiibaahaasing 19A (Cockburn Island 19A)	Serpent River 7 (3557072) R 01000
Manitou Rapids 11	Mississagi River 8 (3557073) R 01010
Long Sault 12	Garden River 14 (3557074) R 02020
New Post 69A	Gros Cap 49 (3557078) R 02010
Couchiching 16A	Ginoogaming First Nation (3558067) R 02020
Wikwemikong Unceded 26	Aroland 83 (3558076) R 01010
Big Island Mainland 93	Osnaburgh 63A (3558085) R 02020
Big Grassy River 35G	Big Grassy River 35G (3559051) R 02000
Agency 1	Neguaguon Lake 25D (3559060) R 02030
Whitefish River (Part) 4	Rainy Lake 18C (3559061) R 01010
Wahnapitei 11	Rainy Lake 26A (3559064) R 00000
Seine River 22A2	Seine River 23A (3559066) R 00020
Attawapiskat 91A	Long Sault 12 (3559092) R 00000
Bearskin Lake	Whitefish Bay 33A (3560005) R 00000
Cat Lake 63C	Eagle Lake 27 (3560024) R 02030
Deer Lake	Slate Falls (3560046) S-E 00010
Lake Helen 53A	Attawapiskat 91A (3560051) R 01020
Eagle Lake 27	Fort Hope 64 (3560053) R 02020
Aroland 83	Osnaburgh 63B (3560055) R 02020
English River 21	Lac Seul 28 (3560056) R 02010
Fort Albany (Part) 67	Wabigoon Lake 27 (3560057) R 02020
Fort Hope 64	English River 21 (3560058) R 01020
Fort Severn 89	Weagamow Lake 87 (3560059) R 01030
Fort William 52	Northwest Angle 33B (3560060) R 02030
Islington 29	Islington 29 (3560061) R 02030

**Aboriginal Communities in Northern Ontario**

<b>Communities included in Population calculations</b>	<b>Communities included in Age related calculations</b>
Kasabonika Lake	Shoal Lake 34B2 (3560064) R 02031
Kee-Way-Win	Lake Of The Woods 37 (3560065) R 02020
Sucker Creek 23	Kenora 38B (3560066) R 01010
Kingfisher Lake 1	Poplar Hill (3560067) R 01010
Lac Seul 28	Shoal Lake (Part) 39A (3560068) R 01010
Lake Of The Woods 37	Rat Portage 38A (3560069) R 02020
Ginoogaming First Nation	Deer Lake (3560070) R 01020
Muskrat Dam Lake	Sandy Lake 88 (3560071) R 02020
North Spirit Lake	Kitchenuhmaykoosib Aaki 84 (3560075) R 02030
Northwest Angle 33B	Fort Severn 89 (3560078) R 00020
Wabauskang 21	Webequie (3560079) S-E 01020
Poplar Hill	North Spirit Lake (3560080) R 02030
Rat Portage 38A	Lansdowne House (3560081) S-E 02020
Sabaskong Bay 35D	Whitefish Bay 34A (3560083) R 02030
Sachigo Lake 1	Wabauskang 21 (3560084) R 00000
Wawakapewin (Long Dog Lake)	Wunnumin 1 (3560085) R 00030
Sandy Lake 88	Wapekeka 2 (3560088) R 01010
Shoal Lake (Part) 39A	The Dalles 38C (3560089) R 01000
Gull River 55	Peawanuck (3560091) S-E 00020
Pic Moberth North	Kasabonika Lake (3560096) R 00030
The Dalles 38C	Muskrat Dam Lake (3560097) R 00000
Wabigoon Lake 27	Kingfisher Lake 1 (3560098) R 01030
Wapekeka 2	Kee-Way-Win (3560104) R 02010
Weagamow Lake 87	
Parry Island First Nation	
Dokis 9	
Wunnumin 1	
Pic Moberth South	
French River 13	
Henvey Inlet 2	
Magnetewan 1	
Peawanuck	
Webequie	
Summer Beaver	
Slate Falls	
Lansdowne House	

<b>Communities included in Youth out-migration calculations</b>	<b>Communities included in Labour Force calculations</b>
Moose Point 79	Moose Point 79 (3544073) R 01010
Parry Island First Nation	Nipissing 10 (3548073) R 02000
Fort Severn 89	Shawanaga 17 (3549072) R 02010
Rat Portage 38A	Parry Island First Nation (3549073) R 02020
Kingfisher 1	French River 13 (3549076) R 02010
Eagle Lake 27	Dokis 9 (3549077) R 02010
Dokis 9 (3549077) R 00000	Magnetewan 1 (3549078) R 01010
Shoal Lake (Part) 39A	Whitefish River (Part) 4 (3551040) R 02010
Poplar Hill	Sucker Creek 23 (3551041) R 02010
Kasabonika Lake	Sheguiandah 24 (3551042) R 02010

## Aboriginal Communities in Northern Ontario

Communities included in Youth out-migration calculations	Communities included in Labour Force calculations
North Spirit Lake	Sheshegwaning 20 (3551044) R 02010
Muskrat Dam Lake	M'Chigeeng 22 (West Bay 22) (3551045) R 02020
Wapekeka 2	Whitefish Lake 6 (3552051) R 01000
Rainy Lake 18C	Mattagami 71 (3552052) R 02020
Nipissing 10	Duck Lake 76B (3552054) R 02020
Islington 29	Chapleau 75 (3552058) R 00000
Weagamow Lake 87	Wahnapeitei 11 (3553040) R 02020
Wabigoon Lake 27	Matachewan 72 (3554057) R 02020
Ginoogaming First Nation	Fort Albany (Part) 67 (3556093) R 02020
Fort Hope 64	Thessalon 12 (3557026) R 02010
Matachewan 72	Sagamok (3557071) R 02010
Chapleau 75	Serpent River 7 (3557072) R 01000
Deer Lake	Mississagi River 8 (3557073) R 01010
English River 21	Garden River 14 (3557074) R 02020
Sandy Lake 88	Gros Cap 49 (3557078) R 02010
Attawapiskat 91A	Ginoogaming First Nation (3558067) R 02020
Long Sault	Aroland 83 (3558076) R 01010
Magnetewan 1	Osnaburgh 63A (3558085) R 02020
Big Grassy River 35G	Big Grassy
Lac Seul 28	Rainy Lake 18C (3559061) R 01010
Serpent River 7	Rainy Lake 26A (3559064) R 00000
French River 13	Seine River 23A (3559066) R 00020
Mississagi River 8	Whitefish Bay 33A (3560005) R 00000
Wunnumin 1	Slate Falls (3560046) S-E 00010
Whitefish Lake 6	Attawapiskat 91A (3560051) R 01020
Rainy Lake 26A	Fort Hope 64 (3560053) R 02020
Whitefish River (Part) 4	Osnaburgh 63B (3560055) R 02020
Sucker Creek 23	Lac Seul 28 (3560056) R 02010
Duck Lake 76B	Wabigoon Lake 27 (3560057) R 02020
Kee-Way-Win	English River 21 (3560058) R 01020
Slate Falls	Lake Of The Woods 37 (3560065) R 02020
Webequie	Kenora 38B (3560066) R 01010
Aroland	Poplar Hill (3560067) R 01010
Lansdowne House	Shoal Lake (Part) 39A (3560068) R 01010
Peawanuck	Rat Portage 38A (3560069) R 02020
	Deer Lake (3560070) R 01020
	Sandy Lake 88 (3560071) R 02020
	Fort Severn 89 (3560078) R 00020
	Webequie (3560079) S-E 01020
	Lansdowne House (3560081) S-E 02020
	Wabauskang 21 (3560084) R 00000
	Wapekeka 2 (3560088) R 01010
	The Dalles 38C (3560089) R 01000
	Peawanuck (3560091) S-E 00020
	Muskrat Dam Lake (3560097) R 00000
	Kee-Way-Win (3560104) R 02010

## Aboriginal Communities in Northern Ontario

Communities included in Industry calculations	Communities included in Occupation calculations
Moose Point 79 (3544073) R 01010	Moose Point 79 (3544073) R 01010
Nipissing 10 (3548073) R 02000	Nipissing 10 (3548073) R 02000
Shawanaga 17 (3549072) R 02010	Shawanaga 17 (3549072) R 02010
Parry Island First Nation (3549073) R 02020	Parry Island First Nation (3549073) R 02020
French River 13 (3549076) R 02010	French River 13 (3549076) R 02010
Dokis 9 (3549077) R 02010	Dokis 9 (3549077) R 02010
Magnetewan 1 (3549078) R 01010	Magnetewan 1 (3549078) R 01010
Whitefish River (Part) 4 (3551040) R 02010	Whitefish River (Part) 4 (3551040) R 02010
Sucker Creek 23 (3551041) R 02010	Sucker Creek 23 (3551041) R 02010
Sheguiandah 24 (3551042) R 02010	Sheguiandah 24 (3551042) R 02010
Sheshegwaning 20 (3551044) R 02010	Sheshegwaning 20 (3551044) R 02010
M'Chigeeng 22 (West Bay 22) (3551045) R 02020	M'Chigeeng 22 (West Bay 22) (3551045) R 02020
Whitefish Lake 6 (3552051) R 01000	Whitefish Lake 6 (3552051) R 01000
Mattagami 71 (3552052) R 02020	Mattagami 71 (3552052) R 02020
Duck Lake 76B (3552054) R 02020	Duck Lake 76B (3552054) R 02020
Chapleau 75 (3552058) R 00000	Chapleau 75 (3552058) R 00000
Wahnapipei 11 (3553040) R 02020	Wahnapipei 11 (3553040) R 02020
Matachewan 72 (3554057) R 02020	Matachewan 72 (3554057) R 02020
Fort Albany (Part) 67 (3556093) R 02020	Fort Albany (Part) 67 (3556093) R 02020
Thessalon 12 (3557026) R 02010	Thessalon 12 (3557026) R 02010
Sagamok (3557071) R 02010	Sagamok (3557071) R 02010
Serpent River 7 (3557072) R 01000	Serpent River 7 (3557072) R 01000
Mississagi River 8 (3557073) R 01010	Mississagi River 8 (3557073) R 01010
Garden River 14 (3557074) R 02020	Garden River 14 (3557074) R 02020
Gros Cap 49 (3557078) R 02010	Gros Cap 49 (3557078) R 02010
Ginoogaming First Nation (3558067) R 02020	Ginoogaming First Nation (3558067) R 02020
Aroland 83 (3558076) R 01010	Aroland 83 (3558076) R 01010
Osnaburgh 63A (3558085) R 02020	Osnaburgh 63A (3558085) R 02020
Big Grassy River 35G (3559051) R 02000	Big Grassy River 35G (3559051) R 02000
Rainy Lake 18C (3559061) R 01010	Rainy Lake 18C (3559061) R 01010
Rainy Lake 26A (3559064) R 00000	Rainy Lake 26A (3559064) R 00000
Seine River 23A (3559066) R 00020	Seine River 23A (3559066) R 00020
Whitefish Bay 33A (3560005) R 00000	Attawapiskat 91A (3560051) R 01020
Attawapiskat 91A (3560051) R 01020	Fort Hope 64 (3560053) R 02020
Fort Hope 64 (3560053) R 02020	Osnaburgh 63B (3560055) R 02020
Osnaburgh 63B (3560055) R 02020	Lac Seul 28 (3560056) R 02010
Lac Seul 28 (3560056) R 02010	Wabigoon Lake 27 (3560057) R 02020
Wabigoon Lake 27 (3560057) R 02020	English River 21 (3560058) R 01020
English River 21 (3560058) R 01020	Lake Of The Woods 37 (3560065) R 02020
Lake Of The Woods 37 (3560065) R 02020	Kenora 38B (3560066) R 01010
Kenora 38B (3560066) R 01010	Poplar Hill (3560067) R 01010
Poplar Hill (3560067) R 01010	Shoal Lake (Part) 39A (3560068) R 01010
Shoal Lake (Part) 39A (3560068) R 01010	Rat Portage 38A (3560069) R 02020
Rat Portage 38A (3560069) R 02020	Deer Lake (3560070) R 01020
Deer Lake (3560070) R 01020	Sandy Lake 88 (3560071) R 02020
Sandy Lake 88 (3560071) R 02020	Fort Severn 89 (3560078) R 00020
Fort Severn 89 (3560078) R 00020	Wabauskang 21 (3560084) R 00000
Wabauskang 21 (3560084) R 00000	Wapekeka 2 (3560088) R 01010
Wapekeka 2 (3560088) R 01010	The Dalles 38C (3560089) R 01000

<b>Aboriginal Communities in Northern Ontario</b>
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Communities included in Industry calculations	Communities included in Occupation calculations
The Dalles 38C (3560089) R 01000	Muskrat Dam Lake (3560097) R 00000
Muskrat Dam Lake (3560097) R 00000	Peawanuck (3560091) S-E 00020
Kee-Way-Win (3560104) R 02010	Slate Falls (3560046) S-E 00010
Peawanuck (3560091) S-E 00020	Webequie (3560079) S-E 01020
Lansdowne House (3560081) S-E 02020	Lansdowne House (3560081) S-E 02020
Webequie (3560079) S-E 01020	Kee-Way-Win (3560104) R 02010
Slate Falls (3560046) S-E 00010	

Communities included in Education calculations	Communities included in Income calculations
Moose Point 79	Nipissing 10 (3548073) R 02000
Garden River 14	Parry Island First Nation (3549073) R 02020
Poplar Hill	Whitefish River (Part) 4 (3551040) R 02010
Whitefish Bay 33A	Sucker Creek 23 (3551041) R 02010
Osnaburgh 63B	M'Chigeeng 22 (West Bay 22) (3551045) R 02020
Seine River 23A	Whitefish Lake 6 (3552051) R 01000
Rainy Lake 26A	Fort Albany (Part) 67 (3556093) R 02020
Rainy Lake 18C	Sagamok (3557071) R 02010
Shawanaga 17	Serpent River 7 (3557072) R 01000
Dokis 9	Mississagi River 8 (3557073) R 01010
Nipissing 10	Garden River 14 (3557074) R 02020
Kee-Way-Win	Aroland 83 (3558076) R 01010
Muskrat Dam Lake	Attawapiskat 91A (3560051) R 01020
Big Grassy River 35G	Fort Hope 64 (3560053) R 02020
Webequie	Osnaburgh 63B (3560055) R 02020
Lansdowne House	Lac Seul 28 (3560056) R 02010
Fort Hope 64	English River 21 (3560058) R 01020
Lake Of The Woods 37	Poplar Hill (3560067) R 01010
Lac Seul 28	Shoal Lake (Part) 39A (3560068) R 01010
The Dalles 38C	Deer Lake (3560070) R 01020
Osnaburgh 63A	Sandy Lake 88 (3560071) R 02020
Aroland 83	Fort Severn 89 (3560078) R 00020
Ginoogaming First Nation	Webequie (3560079) S-E 01020
Wahnapiitei 11	Lansdowne House (3560081) S-E 02020
Peawanuck	Wapekeka 2 (3560088) R 01010
Attawapiskat 91A	Kee-Way-Win (3560104) R 02010
Chapleau 75	
Duck Lake 76B	
Wapekeka 2	
Fort Albany (Part) 67	
Wabigoon Lake 27	
Wabauskang 21	
Mississagi River 8	
English River 21	
Matachewan 72	
Whitefish River	
Parry Island First Nation	
French River 13	
Sucker Creek 23	
Magnetewan 1	

<b><i>Aboriginal Communities in Northern Ontario</i></b>
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<b>Communities included in Education calculations</b>	<b>Communities included in Income calculations</b>
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Fort Severn 89	
Sandy Lake 88	
Sheshegwaning 20	
Kenora 38B	
Slate Falls	
Deer Lake	
Shoal Lake (Part) 39A	
Gros Cap 49	
Mattagami 71	
Whitefish Lake 6	
Thessalon 12	
M'Chigeeng 22 (West Bay 22)	
Sagamok	
Sheguiandah 24	
Rat Portage 38A	
Serpent River 7	