

THE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF NORTHERN ONTARIO



2001 Census Research Paper Series: Report #6

March 13, 2003

A report prepared for:



*Northern Ontario
Local Training and
Adjustment Boards*

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

The Training Boards of Northern Ontario

The Industrial Structure of Northern Ontario

2001 Census Research Paper Series: Report #5

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Executive Summary

Background to the Report:

This study has been prepared for the 5 existing Local Training and Adjustment Boards in Northern Ontario. Due to the particular economic conditions in Northern Ontario, it is very important for the Northern Boards to properly understand the demographic and economic trends occurring in their region. This is the sixth research report in a series that examines the current trends in Northern Ontario using data from the 2001 Census. Based on concerns expressed in Environmental Scans, this report attempts to examine the current industrial structure in Northern Ontario. It focuses on comparisons with the industrial structure of Ontario as a whole and internal regional differences.

Methodology:

This report is based on newly released data from the 2001 Census as prepared by Statistics Canada. Data is also used from other Census years as compiled by Statistics Canada.

Findings:

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

- The Industrial Structure of Northern Ontario differs from that of Ontario
 - Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of primary resource industry jobs
 - Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of manufacturing industry jobs
 - Northern Ontario has a higher dependence on “public sector” service industries
 - Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of “professional service” industries
- All districts of Northern Ontario, with the exception of the Muskoka District Municipality, show the same key structural differences from that of Ontario
- Despite this, there are differences between districts
- The industrial structure of Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario differs considerably from that of Northern Ontario

Section One: Introduction

1.1 Background to the Report

This study has been prepared for the 5 existing Local Training and Adjustment Boards in Northern Ontario. The Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound Local Training and Adjustment Board (Board #20), the Sudbury and Manitoulin Training and Adjustment Board (Board #21), the Far Northeast Training Board (Board #23), the North Superior Training Board (Board #24) and the Northwest Training and Adjustment Board (Board #25) are among the 25 Local Training and Adjustment Boards established in Ontario in 1994.¹ These Boards were created to assist in assessing the training needs and issues of each area. Each Board is made up of representatives of the key labour market partner groups including primarily business and labour but also including educators and trainers, women, 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 most people in the region, regional Boards are therefore necessarily involved in economic development discussions. Understanding the unique industrial structure of Northern Ontario is essential to understanding economic development in the region.

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

Section Two: Background to the Issue in Northern Ontario

2.1 Introduction to Northern Ontario

Northern Ontario comprises almost 89% of the land mass of Ontario but represents only 7.4% of the total population of the province (2001 Census). As the region has no legislated boundaries, the definition of the region varies, especially as concerns its southern border. Currently, for the purpose of statistical analysis, the federal government has defined Northern Ontario as comprising the Greater Sudbury Division and the following districts: Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay, Algoma, Cochrane, Manitoulin, Sudbury, Timiskaming, Nipissing, and Parry Sound. Prior to 2000, this definition of Northern Ontario was also used by the provincial government for program delivery. In 2000, however, the Ontario government decided to also include the Muskoka District Municipality in its definition of Northern Ontario. This inclusion is somewhat problematic in that the socio-economic characteristics of the Muskoka District Municipality differ from that of the other districts in Northern Ontario. Despite this, this study will use the provincial definition of Northern Ontario since one of the Northern Ontario Training Boards (LTAB #20) also includes the Muskoka District Municipality.

The history of continuous settlement by non-Natives in Northern Ontario is relatively recent when compared to the rest of Ontario. Settlement in earnest started with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the late 1870s and 1880s. This was soon followed by the construction of the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk and National Transcontinental Railways. Most non-Native communities in the region were initially railway towns.

Following the building of the railways, the region's growth has been driven primarily by the forest industry and by mining. For the most part, communities were developed by large resource extraction corporations

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based outside the region rather than by local entrepreneurs. This fact has meant that the social and economic structure of this region exhibits several unique characteristics such as:²

1) An overdependence on natural resource exploitation - This has meant a high degree of vulnerability to resource depletion, world commodity prices, corporate policy changes, the boom and bust cycles of the resource industries, changes in the Canadian exchange rate, and changes in government policies regarding Northern Ontario.³

2) A high degree of dependency on external forces - The fact that most communities were developed by outside forces means that local entrepreneurship has been more limited than in other areas. This has served as a barrier to the cultivation of an entrepreneurial culture in these communities. This dependence is also seen in the area of political decision-making. Unlike most areas of Ontario, Northern Ontario is made up of Districts instead of Counties. Unlike Counties, Districts do not have regional governments. Northern Ontario is unique in Ontario in that unlike the Counties of Southern Ontario there is no regional government serving as an intermediary between the provincial government and municipalities.⁴

While all communities in the region share some common characteristics, Northern Ontario can be divided internally into three different types of communities:

Small and Medium-sized cities - Northern Ontario includes 5 cities with over 40,000 inhabitants. They are, in order of size, Sudbury (155,219), Thunder Bay (109,016), Sault Ste. Marie (74,566), North Bay (52,771), and Timmins (43,686).⁵ While these centers are heavily dependent on resource industries they are also relatively diversified in that they tend to be important centers for health, education, and other services for the outlying regions.

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

First Nations Communities - The region of Northern Ontario is unique in terms of its large number of Aboriginal communities. As of 2001, the Aboriginal population makes up between 10 and 11.5% of the population of the region.⁷ The population in the area of the region north of the 50th parallel is almost entirely made up of these communities. First Nations communities face the greatest number of social and economic challenges of all the communities in the region.

2.2 The History of the Industrial Structure of Northern Ontario

As was pointed out in the Northern Ontario Training Boards' Regional Outlook of 2000, jobs in "blue collar" industries had been the largest single group of jobs in the regional economy since the arrival of the railways and the origins of the forest industries and mining industries.⁸ Historically this has been a factor which differentiated the region from many other regions in Ontario. Northern Ontario still has a substantially higher percentage of these types of jobs than for the province as a whole. The structure of these types of jobs differ from the province as a whole in that the percentage of manufacturing jobs in the North is less than for the province. This is countered however by a higher percentage of jobs in logging and forestry, mining, construction, and transportation.

From 1986 to 1996 the total number of blue collar industrial jobs declined from 151,010 to 120,095, or by 20.5%. In general this shift appears to be the result of changes in technology but other, more specific factors such as the decline in the importance of the grain trade in Thunder Bay has also played a role.

The 2000 Regional Outlook also noted that along with the decline in blue collar industrial employment has been a rise in service sector employment.⁹ If the industrial sector lost 30,915 jobs from 1986 to 1996, the service sector gained 30,365 jobs during this period. In 1986 this sector represented 226,325 jobs, or 60% of all employment in Northern Ontario. By 1996 the number of jobs in this sector had risen to 256,690 or 66.3% of all employment. It should also be pointed out that the number of jobs in this sector actually

decreased by 2,265 from 1991 to 1996. Most of this loss came from a 31% decrease in government service employment in Northern Ontario, from 41,440 in 1991 to 28,630 in 1996.

The industrial structure data used in this report does not allow us to compare the current industrial structure of Northern Ontario with the industrial structure of past census years. For the 2001 Census, Statistics Canada used a new system of classifying industries: the 1997 North American Industry Classification System. This new system allows the comparison of industrial structures throughout North America but does not allow for historical comparisons.

Industry data based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Categories will be made available in 2004. This data will allow for the historical comparison of industries in Northern Ontario. Unfortunately, Statistics Canada will only make the data for Northern Ontario available through costly custom tabulations.

Section 3: Methodology

This report attempts to describe the industrial structure of Northern Ontario based on newly released data from the 2001 Census as prepared by Statistics Canada. The description will be done through a comparison of the industrial structure of Ontario as a whole and through an examination of internal regional differences. Data for the 2001 Census is from special profiles ordered from Statistics Canada by the researcher.

3.1 Potential problems with our method

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

Unlike the first three reports in this series, the data used in this report is not from 100% of the population. Statistics Canada has two census forms; a short one that goes to all residences, and a long one, Form 2B, which goes to 20% of residences. The data analyzed here is from Form 2B which went to 20% of homes. 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”.¹⁰

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.¹¹ In order to ensure confidentiality, census data is round up or down to the nearest 5 count. This has an insignificant effect on large numbers. On very small numbers however this process can introduce a significant degree of error. This limits our ability to be confident about numbers for very small communities in Northern Ontario.

The third problem was mentioned in the first report in this series dealing with population change. The population figures for the census divisions in Northern Ontario are not as reliable as the census divisions in most of Ontario. This is due to the large number of Aboriginal communities which, for various reasons, are improperly counted. If Statistics Canada can not properly count a community, the population of that community is not included in the population totals for that census division. As a result, the population figures for almost all the census divisions in Northern Ontario are incomplete. Comparison from census year to census year becomes difficult when a particular community was not counted in one year but counted in another year.

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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.

Section 4: The Industrial Structure of Northern Ontario

4.1 The Industrial Structure of Northern Ontario Differs from that of Ontario

Figure 1 compares the industrial structure of Northern Ontario with that of Ontario. The adoption of the new North American classification system by Statistics Canada for the 2001 Census means that it is impossible to compare with precision the situation in 2001 with previous years. Still, one can see in Figure 1 that many of the differences in industrial structure between Northern Ontario and Ontario noted in earlier Training Board documents continue to exist in 2001.¹²

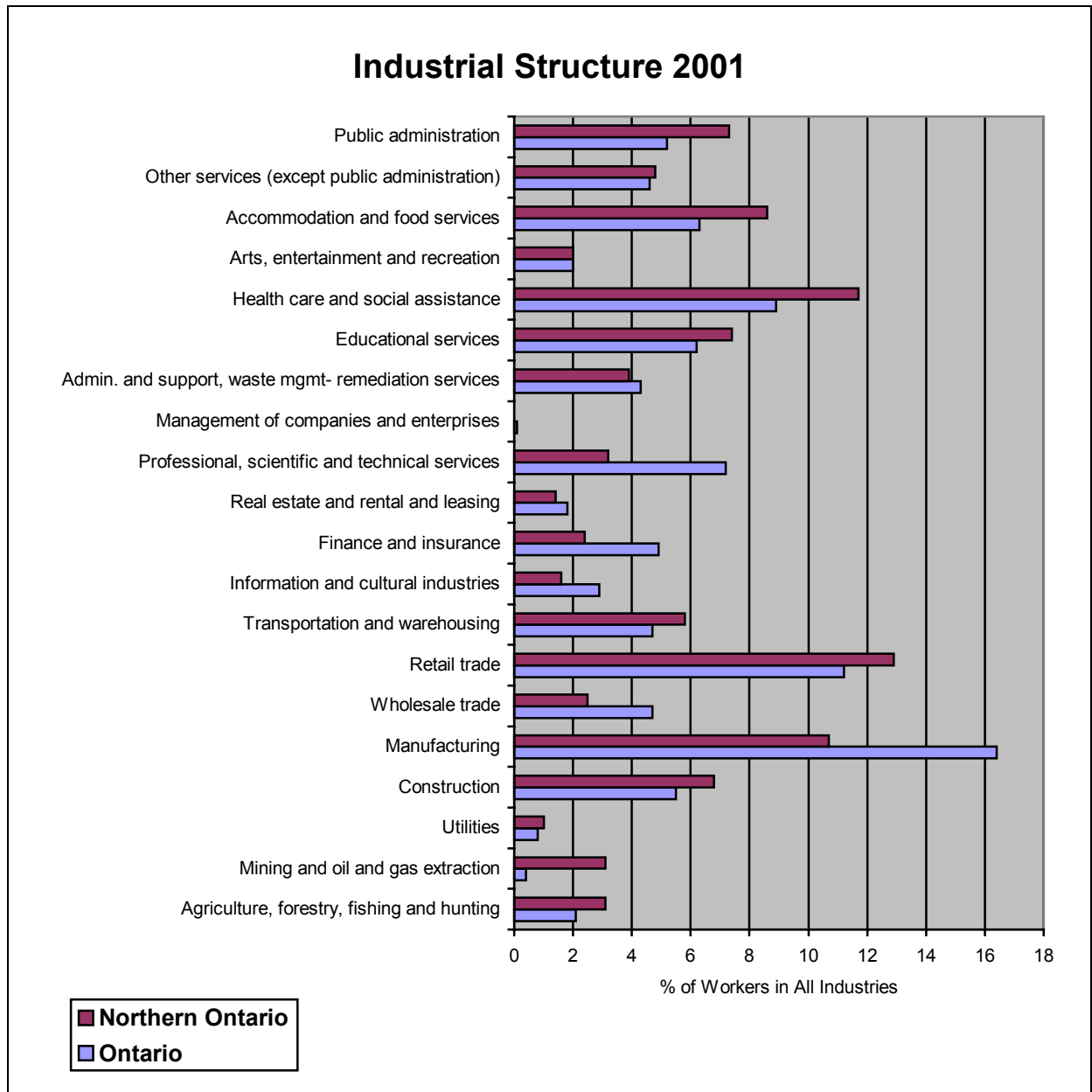


Figure 1: Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

4.1.1 Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of primary resource industry jobs¹³

It is no surprise that Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of what can be called “primary resource” industry jobs. When comparing jobs in the “Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting” industry sector we see that, despite the importance of agriculture in areas of Southern Ontario, this sector represents only 2.1% of all industry jobs in Ontario. While Northern Ontario has a relatively small agricultural sector, its percentage of jobs in this category of industries is 3.1%. When comparing the category “Mining and oil and gas extraction” industries, the percentage for Northern Ontario is 3.1%, while the percentage for Ontario as a whole is only 0.4%.

4.1.2 Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of manufacturing industry jobs

The Northern Ontario Training Boards’ Regional Outlook for 2000 used the census data from 1986 to 1996 to point out that one of the main characteristics of Northern Ontario’s industrial structure is a lower percentage of manufacturing jobs than the provincial average.¹⁴ This continues to be the case in 2001. Whereas the manufacturing sector represented 16.4% of all industry jobs in Ontario in 2001, this sector represented only 10.7% of all jobs in Northern Ontario. This disparity exists despite the large number of sawmill and pulp and paper industries in the North, all of which are included in the manufacturing category.

4.1.3 Northern Ontario has a higher dependence on “public sector service” industries¹⁵

Figure 1 clearly shows that Northern Ontario has a higher dependence on “public sector service” industries for jobs. The health, education, social assistance, and public administration sectors all have a greater importance in Northern Ontario than for the province as a whole. Educational services represent 7.4% of the jobs in Northern Ontario whereas they represent only 6.2% of all jobs in the province. Health care and social assistance industry jobs represent 11.7% of all jobs in Northern Ontario whereas they represent only 8.9% of all jobs in Ontario. Finally, public administration jobs represent 7.3% of all jobs in the North whereas for Ontario they represent 5.2%.

In total, what can be termed “public sector service” jobs equal 26.3% of the jobs in Northern Ontario. In Ontario as a whole, the total is 20.2%.

4.1.4 Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of “professional service” industries¹⁶

Figure 1 also shows that Northern Ontario’s economy has lower percentage of jobs associated with what some call the “new economy” or the “knowledge economy” but which we will refer to in a more general sense as “professional services” industries.¹⁷ These are the supposedly knowledge-intensive industries that will replace the traditional manufacturing industries as the engine of growth.¹⁸ These industries are often those placed in the following categories of the 1997 North American Industrial Classification System: information and cultural industries, finance and insurance industries, real estate and rental and leasing industries, professional, scientific and technical services industries, industries involved in the management of companies and enterprises, and finally, administrative and support and waste management and remediation services. In each of these categories, Northern Ontario has a percentage of workers inferior to that of Ontario as a whole.

Added together, these categories of “professional service” industries represent 21.1% of all jobs in Ontario. They represent only 12.5% of all jobs in Northern Ontario.

It should also be noted that there are other differences in the industrial structure of Northern Ontario and Ontario than those noted above. In particular, Northern Ontario is more dependent on accommodation and food service jobs and retail jobs. The North is less dependent than the province as a whole as far as wholesale retail jobs are concerned.

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4.2 All Districts of Northern Ontario, with the Exception of the Muskoka District Municipality, Show the Same Key Structural Differences from that of Ontario

Table 1: Districts by Industrial Structure: Percentage of Workers 2001

	Primary Resource 1	Manufacturing	Public Sector Service 2	Professional Service 3
Ontario	2.4	16.4	20.2	21.1
Northern Ontario	6.2	10.7	26.3	12.5
Muskoka District Municipality	1.5	11.6	19.8	12.9
Nipissing District	2.8	8.5	29.3	13.9
Parry Sound District	4.0	10.1	23.2	10.3
Manitoulin District	8.8	3.5	32.2	8.8
Sudbury District	7.9	15.6	20.8	7.7
Greater Sudbury Division	7.1	6.4	27.4	16.5
Timiskaming District	9.8	8.9	25.3	11.7
Cochrane District	11.5	11.8	24.0	10.6
Algoma District	3.8	14.5	25.8	12.6
Thunder Bay District	6.0	12.5	27.1	12.6
Rainy River District	7.3	16.1	26.0	8.9
Kenora District	7.8	9.8	31.2	8.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001. 1. Primary Resource industries are those contained in the categories: Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and Mining and oil and gas extraction. 2. Public Sector Service industries are those contained in the categories: Educational services, Health care and social assistance, and Public administration. 3. Professional Service industries are those contained in the categories: : information and cultural industries, finance and insurance industries, real estate and rental and leasing industries, professional, scientific and technical services industries, industries involved in the management of companies and enterprises, and finally, administrative and support and waste management and remediation services.

Table 1 shows that all districts of Northern Ontario, with the exception of the Muskoka District Municipality, show the same key structural differences with that of Ontario discussed above. Only the Muskoka District Municipality has a percentage of jobs in the primary resource industries lower than the Ontario average. All districts in Northern Ontario, including the Muskoka District Municipality, have a lower percentage of jobs in manufacturing than the provincial average.

All districts of Northern Ontario, with the exception of the Muskoka District Municipality, have a higher dependence on public sector service jobs than Ontario as a whole. Finally, all districts in Northern Ontario, including the Muskoka District Municipality, have a lower percentage of jobs in professional service industries than the provincial average.

Before discussing internal differences it is essential to underline that the similarities of industrial structure among the districts of Northern Ontario, with the possible exception of the Muskoka District Municipality, outweigh all internal variations.

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4.2.1 The Muskoka District Municipality has a higher percentage of jobs in construction and accommodation and food services

Table 2: The Industrial Structure of the Muskoka District Municipality: Percentage of Workers 2001

	Northern Ontario	Muskoka District Municipality (3544) 20000
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.1	1.1
Mining and oil and gas extraction	3.1	0.3
Utilities	1.0	0.9
Construction	6.8	12.7
Manufacturing	10.7	11.6
Wholesale trade	2.5	2.1
Retail trade	12.9	13.4
Transportation and warehousing	5.8	4.1
Information and cultural industries	1.6	1.4
Finance and insurance	2.4	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.4	2.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.2	3.2
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0	0.0
Admin. and support, waste mgmt- remediation services	3.9	4.3
Educational services	7.4	5.6
Health care and social assistance	11.7	9.4
Public administration	7.3	4.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.0	3.9
Accommodation and food services	8.6	12.4
Other services (except public administration)	4.8	4.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

The Muskoka District Municipality is that district of Northern Ontario that differs the most from the general industrial structure of Northern Ontario.¹⁹ The greatest difference is in construction where the percentage of workers in this sector is 5.9 percentage points greater than the average for Northern Ontario. The second greatest difference is in the percentage of workers that work in the accommodation and food service industries. In Muskoka this proportion is 3.8 percentage points greater than the norm for the region.

4.2.2 The District of Nipissing has a higher percentage of jobs in retail trade and public administration and a lower percentage of jobs in mining and manufacturing

Table 3: The Industrial Structure of the District of Nipissing: Percentage of Workers 2001

	Northern Ontario	Nipissing District
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.1	1.9
Mining and oil and gas extraction	3.1	0.9
Utilities	1.0	1.2
Construction	6.8	6.6
Manufacturing	10.7	8.5
Wholesale trade	2.5	2.6
Retail trade	12.9	14.3
Transportation and warehousing	5.8	6.7
Information and cultural industries	1.6	1.7

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	Northern Ontario	Nipissing District
Finance and insurance	2.4	3.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.4	1.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.2	3.6
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0	0.2
Admin. and support, waste mgmt- remediation services	3.9	3.7
Educational services	7.4	8.1
Health care and social assistance	11.7	12.5
Public administration	7.3	8.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.0	1.6
Accommodation and food services	8.6	8.5
Other services (except public administration)	4.8	4.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

The industrial structure of the District of Nipissing is much closer to the industrial structure of Northern Ontario as a whole than that of the Muskoka District Municipality. The biggest differences are that the District of Nipissing has a higher percentage of jobs in retail trade and public administration and a lower percentage of jobs in mining and manufacturing.

4.2.3 The District of Parry Sound has a higher percentage of jobs in construction and accommodation and food services and a lower percentage of jobs in mining

Table 4: The Industrial Structure of the District of Parry Sound: Percentage of Workers 2001

	Northern Ontario	Parry Sound District (3549) 00001
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.1	3.5
Mining and oil and gas extraction	3.1	0.5
Utilities	1.0	0.8
Construction	6.8	11.3
Manufacturing	10.7	10.1
Wholesale trade	2.5	2.2
Retail trade	12.9	14.5
Transportation and warehousing	5.8	5.7
Information and cultural industries	1.6	1.1
Finance and insurance	2.4	1.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.4	1.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.2	2.8
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0	0.1
Admin. and support, waste mgmt- remediation services	3.9	3.1
Educational services	7.4	6.1
Health care and social assistance	11.7	11.8
Public administration	7.3	5.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.0	2.4
Accommodation and food services	8.6	10.8
Other services (except public administration)	4.8	4.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

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The industrial structure of the District of Parry Sound is similar in many ways to that of the Muskoka District Municipality. It has a higher percentage of jobs in construction and accommodation and food services and a lower percentage of jobs in mining. Still, the industrial structure of the District of Parry Sound is much closer to that of Northern Ontario as a whole than is the case with the Muskoka District Municipality.

4.2.4 The District of Manitoulin has a higher percentage of jobs in health care and agriculture and forestry and a lower percentage of jobs in manufacturing

Table 5: The Industrial Structure of the District of Manitoulin: Percentage of Workers 2001

	Northern Ontario	Manitoulin District
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.1	6.5
Mining and oil and gas extraction	3.1	2.3
Utilities	1.0	0.7
Construction	6.8	8.2
Manufacturing	10.7	3.5
Wholesale trade	2.5	2.2
Retail trade	12.9	13.1
Transportation and warehousing	5.8	6.7
Information and cultural industries	1.6	0.9
Finance and insurance	2.4	2.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.4	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.2	2.7
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0	0.0
Admin. and support, waste mgmt- remediation services	3.9	2.1
Educational services	7.4	6.5
Health care and social assistance	11.7	15.5
Public administration	7.3	10.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.0	2.5
Accommodation and food services	8.6	9.1
Other services (except public administration)	4.8	4.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

The District of Manitoulin has an industrial structure that varies considerably from that of Northern Ontario but to a slightly lesser extent than the Muskoka District Municipality. The most important differences are that the District of Manitoulin has a higher percentage of jobs in health care and social assistance and agriculture and forestry. The district has a lower percentage of jobs in manufacturing. They also have a higher percentage of jobs in public administration.

4.2.5 The District of Sudbury has a higher percentage of jobs in manufacturing and transportation and a lower percentage of jobs in health care and social assistance

Table 6: The Industrial Structure of the District of Sudbury: Percentage of Workers 2001

	Northern Ontario	Sudbury District
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.1	4.9
Mining and oil and gas extraction	3.1	3.0
Utilities	1.0	0.8
Construction	6.8	6.7
Manufacturing	10.7	15.6

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	Northern Ontario	Sudbury District
Wholesale trade	2.5	1.9
Retail trade	12.9	11.9
Transportation and warehousing	5.8	10.1
Information and cultural industries	1.6	0.5
Finance and insurance	2.4	2.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.4	0.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.2	1.6
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0	0.0
Admin. and support, waste mgmt- remediation services	3.9	2.7
Educational services	7.4	6.7
Health care and social assistance	11.7	7.4
Public administration	7.3	6.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.0	1.3
Accommodation and food services	8.6	10.5
Other services (except public administration)	4.8	4.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

The main differences between the industrial structure of Northern Ontario and that of the District of Sudbury are a higher percentage of jobs in manufacturing and transportation and a lower percentage of jobs in health care and social assistance. The larger dependence on manufacturing is due to the presence of several sawmills and pulp and paper industries in the district. The larger number of transportation workers is also due to these types of forest industries. The District of Sudbury has less employees in health care and social assistance due to the importance of Greater Sudbury as a service center for the district.

4.2.6 The Greater Sudbury Division has a higher percentage of jobs in mining and administrative services and a lower percentage of jobs in manufacturing and agriculture and forestry

Table 7: The Industrial Structure of the Greater Sudbury Division: Percentage of Workers 2001

	Northern Ontario	Greater Sudbury Division
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.1	0.7
Mining and oil and gas extraction	3.1	6.4
Utilities	1.0	0.7
Construction	6.8	5.8
Manufacturing	10.7	6.4
Wholesale trade	2.5	3.3
Retail trade	12.9	13.3
Transportation and warehousing	5.8	5.1
Information and cultural industries	1.6	2.0
Finance and insurance	2.4	2.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.4	1.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.2	3.8
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0	0.0
Admin. and support, waste mgmt- remediation services	3.9	6.5
Educational services	7.4	7.8
Health care and social assistance	11.7	11.4

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	Northern Ontario	Greater Sudbury Division
Public administration	7.3	8.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.0	2.1
Accommodation and food services	8.6	7.1
Other services (except public administration)	4.8	5.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

The Greater Sudbury Division is the most urbanized census division in Northern Ontario. One would expect therefore that its industrial structure would vary considerably from a region that has a large non-urban population. Surprisingly the industrial structure of Greater Sudbury is relatively similar to that of Northern Ontario as a whole. The most important differences are that the Greater Sudbury Division has a higher percentage of jobs in mining and administrative services and a lower percentage of jobs in manufacturing and agriculture and forestry.

4.2.7 The District of Timiskaming has a higher percentage of jobs in agriculture and forestry and a lower percentage of jobs in public administration

Table 8: The Industrial Structure of the District of Timiskaming: Percentage of Workers 2001

	Northern Ontario	Timiskaming District
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.1	6.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	3.1	3.5
Utilities	1.0	1.1
Construction	6.8	7.5
Manufacturing	10.7	8.9
Wholesale trade	2.5	2.7
Retail trade	12.9	12.5
Transportation and warehousing	5.8	7.1
Information and cultural industries	1.6	2.7
Finance and insurance	2.4	2.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.4	1.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.2	3.2
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0	0.1
Admin. and support, waste mgmt- remediation services	3.9	2.6
Educational services	7.4	8.2
Health care and social assistance	11.7	11.4
Public administration	7.3	5.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.0	1.4
Accommodation and food services	8.6	7.0
Other services (except public administration)	4.8	4.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

The industrial structure of the District of Timiskaming is quite close to that of Northern Ontario. Since this district has the most active agricultural sector of all Northern Ontario, it has a higher percentage of jobs in agriculture and forestry. The fact that it lacks a major urban service centre accounts for a lower percentage of jobs in public administration.

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4.2.8 The District of Cochrane has a higher percentage of jobs in mining and a lower percentage of jobs in public administration

Table 9: The Industrial Structure of the District of Cochrane: Percentage of Workers 2001

	Northern Ontario	Cochrane District
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.1	4.3
Mining and oil and gas extraction	3.1	7.2
Utilities	1.0	1.3
Construction	6.8	6.5
Manufacturing	10.7	11.8
Wholesale trade	2.5	2.5
Retail trade	12.9	13.3
Transportation and warehousing	5.8	5.8
Information and cultural industries	1.6	1.7
Finance and insurance	2.4	2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.4	1.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.2	2.8
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0	0.0
Admin. and support, waste mgmt- remediation services	3.9	2.9
Educational services	7.4	7.5
Health care and social assistance	11.7	11.2
Public administration	7.3	5.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.0	0.9
Accommodation and food services	8.6	7.2
Other services (except public administration)	4.8	4.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

As was the case with the District of Timiskaming, the District of Cochrane has an industrial structure similar to that of Ontario as a whole. The two biggest differences are a higher percentage of jobs in mining and, despite the presence of the City of Timmins, a lower percentage of jobs in public administration.

4.2.9 The District of Algoma has a higher percentage of jobs in manufacturing and a lower percentage of jobs in mining

Table 10: The Industrial Structure of the District of Algoma: Percentage of Workers 2001

	Northern Ontario	Algoma District
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.1	2.9
Mining and oil and gas extraction	3.1	0.9
Utilities	1.0	0.7
Construction	6.8	5.4
Manufacturing	10.7	14.5
Wholesale trade	2.5	1.8
Retail trade	12.9	12.8
Transportation and warehousing	5.8	4.8
Information and cultural industries	1.6	1.4
Finance and insurance	2.4	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.4	1.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.2	3.3

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	Northern Ontario	Algoma District
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0	0.1
Admin. and support, waste mgmt- remediation services	3.9	4.0
Educational services	7.4	7.4
Health care and social assistance	11.7	11.6
Public administration	7.3	6.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.0	2.7
Accommodation and food services	8.6	9.4
Other services (except public administration)	4.8	5.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Once again, there are very few differences between the industrial structure of the District of Algoma and that of Northern Ontario. Of the differences that exist, the biggest is a higher percentage of jobs in manufacturing, due in large part to the Algoma Steel mill in the city of Sault Ste. Marie. As well, the District of Algoma has fewer jobs in mining than the norm for Northern Ontario, especially since the closure of mining operations in the community of Wawa.

4.2.10 The District of Thunder Bay has a higher percentage of jobs in manufacturing and a lower percentage of jobs in mining

Table 11: The Industrial Structure of the District of Thunder Bay: Percentage of Workers 2001

	Northern Ontario	Thunder Bay District (3558) 20000
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.1	3.7
Mining and oil and gas extraction	3.1	2.3
Utilities	1.0	1.1
Construction	6.8	5.5
Manufacturing	10.7	12.5
Wholesale trade	2.5	2.7
Retail trade	12.9	11.4
Transportation and warehousing	5.8	6.7
Information and cultural industries	1.6	1.9
Finance and insurance	2.4	2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.4	1.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.2	3.5
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0	0.0
Admin. and support, waste mgmt- remediation services	3.9	3.3
Educational services	7.4	7.6
Health care and social assistance	11.7	12.5
Public administration	7.3	7.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.0	1.9
Accommodation and food services	8.6	7.8
Other services (except public administration)	4.8	4.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

Of all the districts in Northern Ontario, the one that has an industrial structure closest to that of Northern Ontario as a whole is the District of Thunder Bay. The only significant differences are a slightly higher percentage of workers in manufacturing industries, and a slightly lower percentage of workers in retail

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trade industries. This last difference is somewhat surprising given the city of Thunder Bay's presence as a service center in Northwestern Ontario.

4.2.11 The District of Rainy River has a higher percentage of jobs in manufacturing and agriculture and forestry and a lower percentage of jobs in mining

Table 12: The Industrial Structure of the District of Rainy River: Percentage of Workers 2001

	Northern Ontario	Rainy River District
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.1	6.5
Mining and oil and gas extraction	3.1	0.7
Utilities	1.0	1.5
Construction	6.8	7.9
Manufacturing	10.7	16.1
Wholesale trade	2.5	2.2
Retail trade	12.9	12.8
Transportation and warehousing	5.8	5.0
Information and cultural industries	1.6	1.4
Finance and insurance	2.4	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.4	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.2	1.9
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0	0.0
Admin. and support, waste mgmt- remediation services	3.9	2.5
Educational services	7.4	6.8
Health care and social assistance	11.7	11.8
Public administration	7.3	7.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.0	1.3
Accommodation and food services	8.6	7.4
Other services (except public administration)	4.8	3.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

The District of Rainy River has an industrial structure which is somewhat different from that of Northern Ontario although to a much lesser extent than the Muskoka District Municipality and the District of Manitoulin. The most important difference is the higher percentage of jobs in the manufacturing sector. This is due to the relatively large number of sawmills in the district and the Abitibi Consolidated pulp and paper mill in Fort Frances. The district also has a higher percentage of jobs in agriculture and forest industries. The Rainy River valley still is an important agricultural area and forestry operations serve the forest manufacturing operations in the district. Despite the past importance of the former mining town of Atikokan, the district also has fewer jobs in mining industries.

4.2.12 The District of Kenora has a higher percentage of jobs in public administration, forestry, fishing and hunting, and accommodations and food services.

Table 13: The Industrial Structure of the District of Kenora: Percentage of Workers 2001

	Northern Ontario	Kenora District
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.1	5.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	3.1	2.6
Utilities	1.0	1.0
Construction	6.8	6.5
Manufacturing	10.7	9.8

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	Northern Ontario	Kenora District
Wholesale trade	2.5	1.3
Retail trade	12.9	12.2
Transportation and warehousing	5.8	6.3
Information and cultural industries	1.6	0.9
Finance and insurance	2.4	1.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.4	0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.2	2.0
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0	0.0
Admin. and support, waste mgmt- remediation services	3.9	2.3
Educational services	7.4	7.3
Health care and social assistance	11.7	12.5
Public administration	7.3	11.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.0	1.6
Accommodation and food services	8.6	10.6
Other services (except public administration)	4.8	3.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001.

While the differences between the industrial structure of the District of Kenora and that of Northern Ontario are slightly less than that of the District of Rainy River, there are several significant variations. The District of Kenora has a higher percentage of jobs in public administration. This could be related to the workers engaged in providing services to the large number of Aboriginal communities in the district. There are also a large number of workers involved in agricultural, forestry, fishing and hunting industries. This could be a result of the presence of a large number of Aboriginal communities and the continued importance of hunting and fishing in these communities. The importance of tourism is shown in the higher percentage of jobs in accommodation and food services.

4.3 The Industrial Structure of Aboriginal Communities in Northern Ontario differs considerably from that of Northern Ontario

While there are few major differences in industrial structure among the individual districts of Northern Ontario, there are very important differences between the industrial structures of Aboriginal communities in the region and Northern Ontario as a whole. Figure 2 compares the combined statistics for all Reserves listed by Statistics Canada for Northern Ontario with that of the industrial structure of Northern Ontario as a whole.²⁰ The most notable difference is the importance of public administration service employment in these communities. At 27.9 % of all employment, compared to 7.3% for Northern Ontario, it is by far the largest category of employer. The second most important employers in these communities are health and social assistance services, followed by construction, and education.

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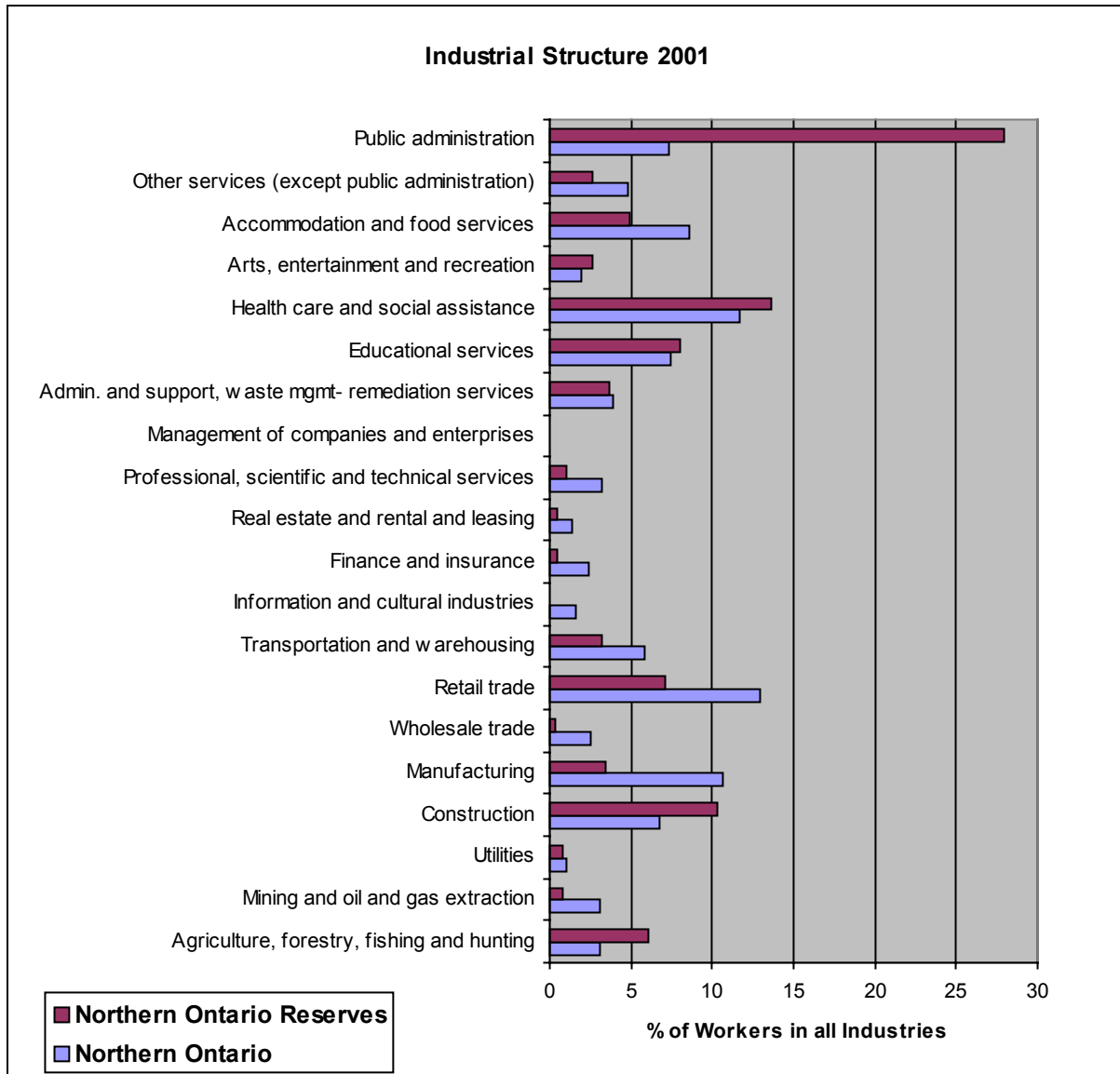


Figure 2: Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001. The figures for Northern Ontario Reserves represent the combined statistics for all Reserves listed by Statistics Canada for Northern Ontario.

Section 5: Comparing the Training Board Areas of Northern Ontario

Table 14: Districts by Industrial Structure: Percentage of Workers 2001

	Primary Resource 1	Manufacturing	Professional Services 2	Public Sector 3	Other 4
Local Board #20	2.6	9.8	12.8	24.9	49.9
Local Board #21	7.3	7.1	15.2	27.0	43.4
Local Board #22	3.8	14.6	12.7	25.8	43.1
Local Board #23	10.8	11.1	10.7	24.5	42.9
Local Board #24	6.0	12.4	12.5	27.3	41.7
Local Board #25	7.7	11.8	8.3	29.3	42.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001. 1. Primary Resource industries are those contained in the categories: Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and Mining and oil and gas extraction. 2. Public

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Sector Service industries are those contained in the categories: Educational services, Health care and social assistance, and Public administration. 3. Professional Service industries are those contained in the categories: : information and cultural industries, finance and insurance industries, real estate and rental and leasing industries, professional, scientific and technical services industries, industries involved in the management of companies and enterprises, and finally, administrative and support and waste management and remediation services. 4. Other industries are those contained in the categories: Utilities, Construction, Wholesale trade, Retail trade, Transportation and warehousing, Arts, entertainment and recreation, Accommodation and food services, and Other services (except public administration).

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

Table 14 shows the 2001 industrial structure for each of the Local Boards in Northern Ontario. The Board with the highest percentage of jobs in the "Other" industry category is Local Board #20 which includes the District Municipality of Muskoka and the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing. The communities in this area are characterized by their relative proximity to the major urban areas of Southern Ontario and by the presence in the area of a large number of seasonal residences.

Table 15: The Industrial Structure of Communities in Local Board #20: Number of Workers 2001

	Type of Community	Primary Resource	Manufacturing	Professional Services	Public Sector	Other
Local Board #20		2210	8215	10700	20910	41785
Gravenhurst	T	25	580	620	900	2685
Bracebridge	T	105	870	900	1775	3600
Lake of Bays	TP	35	115	180	235	780
Huntsville	T	185	1130	1140	1695	4700
Muskoka Lakes	TP	40	290	385	470	1870
Georgian Bay	TP	0	45	130	95	510
Moose Point 79	R	0	0	10	10	45
South Algonquin	TP	45	105	35	65	365
Papineau-Cameron	TP	40	85	25	110	215
Mattawan	TP	10	25	20	35	0
Mattawa	T	30	180	60	235	340
Calvin	TP	55	40	35	80	120
Bonfield	TP	65	95	160	175	475
Chisholm	TP	45	60	45	130	325
East Ferris	TP	50	190	335	615	1105
North Bay	C	320	1775	3995	7815	11455
West Nipissing	T	385	475	490	1540	2455
Temagami	T	10	15	55	90	340
Nipissing 10	R	20	45	75	265	195
Nipissing, Unorganized, South Part	UNO	0	10	0	10	0
Nipissing, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	15	200	70	225	335
Seguin	TP	65	160	185	270	1260
The Archipelago	TP	0	0	20	10	180
McMurrich/Monteith	TP	10	90	30	70	165
Perry	TP	50	185	90	165	600

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	Type of Community	Primary Resource	Manufacturing	Professional Services	Public Sector	Other
Kearney	T	0	45	20	75	140
Armour	TP	15	115	60	110	295
Burk's Falls	VL	10	80	50	50	215
Ryerson	TP	0	30	15	30	170
McKellar	TP	40	30	60	145	205
McDougall	TP	10	95	125	350	750
Parry Sound	T	10	180	355	925	1475
Carling	TP	0	40	65	105	230
Whitestone	TP	40	10	10	100	270
Magnetawan	TP	40	50	50	95	325
Strong	TP	40	105	50	140	230
Sundridge	VL	10	65	10	125	200
Joly	TP	20	40	20	20	80
Machar	TP	30	30	25	120	145
South River	VL	15	80	30	80	130
Powassan	T	85	205	180	425	690
North Himsworth	TP	45	160	270	485	825
Nipissing	TP	50	40	115	125	535
Shawanaga 17	R	10	0	0	30	25
Parry Island First Nation	R	10	0	10	75	45
French River 13	R	0	0	20	20	10
Dokis 9	R	15	0	10	35	35
Magnetawan 1	R	0	0	0	20	10
Parry Sound, Unorganized, North East Part	UNO	0	0	0	45	35
Parry Sound, Unorganized, Centre Part	UNO	90	60	40	125	535

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001. For a description of the industrial categories see the notes under table 14.

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

Local Board #21, also known as the Sudbury and Manitoulin Training and Adjustment Board, includes the District of Manitoulin, the Greater Sudbury Division, and most of the District of Sudbury. This Board area has the lowest percentage of workers employed in manufacturing industries and the highest percentage employed in "professional service" industries.

Table 16: The Industrial Structure of Communities in Local Board #21: Number of Workers 2001

	Type of Community	Primary Resource	Manufacturing	Professional Services	Public Sector	Other
Local Board #21		6580	6410	13695	24370	39210
Tehkummah	TP	60	10	10	50	120
Central Manitoulin	TP	60	50	85	240	395
Assignack	TP	45	0	45	120	200
Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands	T	50	20	120	355	690

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	Type of Community	Primary Resource	Manufacturing	Professional Services	Public Sector	Other
Billings	TP	10	10	60	40	165
Gordon	TP	55	0	10	60	150
Gore Bay	T	10	20	35	125	215
Burpee and Mills	TP	55	0	20	35	85
Killarney	T	60	20	10	40	120
Whitefish River	R	10	10	10	35	30
Sucker Creek 23	R	10	15	0	50	40
Sheguiandah 24	R	0	0	0	20	20
Sheshegwaning 20	R	0	0	0	15	20
M'Chigeeng 22 (West Bay 22)	R	15	15	10	175	95
Manitoulin, Unorganized, West Part	UNO	0	0	0	20	20
French River	T	125	150	110	155	725
St.-Charles	T	75	30	40	160	205
Markstay-Warren	T	90	70	105	210	580
Sables-Spanish Rivers	TP	150	170	85	225	730
Espanola	T	25	660	235	545	1120
Baldwin	TP	10	70	0	60	125
Nairn and Hyman	TP	25	30	30	15	95
Whitefish Lake 6	R	10	10	10	70	40
Mattagami 71	R	0	0	0	25	30
Sudbury, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	190	145	100	290	615
Greater Sudbury	C	5365	4865	12475	20755	32335
Wahnapitei 11	R	0	0	0	10	10

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001. For a description of the industrial categories see the notes under table 14.

5.3 Local Board #22 ²¹

Local Board #22 comprises most of the District of Algoma. The most unique aspect of the industrial structure of this Board area is the fact that it has the highest percentage of workers employed in manufacturing industries.

Table 17: The Industrial Structure of Communities in Local Board #22: Number of Workers 2001

	Type of Community	Primary Resource	Manufacturing	Professional Services	Public Sector	Other
Local Board #22		2025	7745	6785	13735	22940
Jocelyn	TP	20	0	10	25	70
Hilton	TP	10	0	0	20	95
Hilton Beach	VL	0	15	0	25	65
St. Joseph	TP	70	60	40	140	285
Laird	TP	20	60	60	145	230
Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional	TP	10	35	30	50	140

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	Type of Community	Primary Resource	Manufacturing	Professional Services	Public Sector	Other
Johnson	TP	50	10	20	50	120
Plummer Additional	TP	95	35	10	60	125
Bruce Mines	T	35	20	25	45	150
Thessalon 12	R	10	0	0	20	10
Thessalon	T	25	135	50	110	250
Huron Shores	TP	105	115	90	100	430
Blind River	T	95	95	260	580	860
Shedden	TP	40	10	25	30	170
North Shore	TP	40	0	40	95	80
Elliot Lake	C	245	165	535	1035	1695
Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional	TP	45	90	40	165	330
Sault Ste. Marie	C	550	5290	4945	9290	14810
Prince	TP	30	100	85	175	200
Sagamok	R	35	10	30	170	80
Serpent River 7	R	0	0	0	70	60
Mississagi River 8	R	10	0	10	85	35
Garden River 14	R	20	30	20	165	125
Michipicoten	TP	160	380	155	485	870
Gros Cap 49	R	10	0	0	30	10
Dubreuilville	TP	65	330	35	70	125
White River	TP	10	255	35	20	245
Algoma, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	245	480	265	500	1340

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001. For a description of the industrial categories see the notes under table 14.

5.4 The Far Northeast Training and Adjustment Board (Board #23)

Local Board #23, also known as the Far Northeast Training and Adjustment Board, comprises the Districts of Cochrane and Timiskaming and small parts of the Districts of Kenora, Algoma, and Sudbury. The industrial structure of this area is unique in that it has the highest percentage of workers employed in “primary resource” industries of all the Training Boards in Northern Ontario. It also has the lowest percentage of workers employed in “public sector” service industries.

Table 18: The Industrial Structure of Communities in Local Board #23: Number of Workers 2001

	Type of Community	Primary Resource	Manufacturing	Professional Services	Public Sector	Other
Local Board #23		6380	6580	6300	14460	25330
Coleman	TP	15	25	40	80	105
Latchford	T	10	0	20	20	85
Cobalt	T	10	55	50	40	295
Haileybury	T	85	190	215	635	905
Harris	TP	0	15	45	70	135
Dymond	TP	35	80	85	160	290
New Liskeard	T	70	200	320	570	1205

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	Type of Community	Primary Resource	Manufacturing	Professional Services	Public Sector	Other
Hudson	TP	40	20	40	90	120
Kerns	TP	55	0	10	60	60
Harley	TP	25	15	10	45	220
Casey	TP	35	30	20	30	55
Brethour	TP	65	0	0	10	10
Hilliard	TP	10	35	15	0	50
Armstrong	TP	135	95	30	125	255
Thornloe	VL	10	10	10	0	35
James	TP	20	105	10	60	40
Dack	TP	40	25	0	50	110
Charlton	T	0	10	15	35	50
Evanturel	TP	85	0	35	75	105
Englehart	T	35	120	60	190	290
Chamberlain	TP	20	15	25	30	120
Matachewan	TP	20	15	10	30	35
Matachewan 72	R	0	0	10	20	0
McGarry	TP	50	15	50	60	90
Larder Lake	TP	45	30	35	70	150
Gauthier	TP	0	10	0	0	10
Kirkland Lake	T	350	170	470	1220	1490
Timiskaming, Unorganized, West Part	UNO	285	115	225	215	565
Black River-Matheson	TP	260	75	105	280	485
Timmins	C	3060	1255	2640	4960	9270
Iroquois Falls	T	225	465	160	750	770
Cochrane	T	145	410	350	705	1180
Smooth Rock Falls	T	20	315	100	165	295
Fauquier-Strickland	TP	25	70	10	55	100
Moonbeam	TP	60	100	20	110	225
Kapuskaing	T	245	900	405	995	1865
Val Rita-Harty	TP	45	85	55	75	215
Opasatika	TP	0	35	15	30	35
Hearst	T	255	670	270	605	1450
Mattice-Val Côté	TP	25	90	30	40	185
Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	205	240	90	390	560
Fort Albany (Part) 67	R	10	10	0	60	65
Hornepayne	TP	35	95	30	160	370
Duck Lake 76B	R	10	0	0	30	20
Chapleau 75	R	0	0	10	15	20
Chapleau	TP	100	265	65	320	695
Attawapiskat 91A	R	15	10	20	145	120
Peawanuck	R	10	0	10	45	30

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001. For a description of the industrial categories see the notes under table 14.

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5.5 North Superior Training Board (Board #24)

Local Board #24 is also known as the North Superior Training Board. It comprises the District of Thunder Bay and several Aboriginal communities just north of the boundaries of the District of Thunder Bay. The industrial structure of this area is very similar to the industrial structure of Northern Ontario as a whole. Its unique characteristic is that it has the lowest percentage of workers in “Other” industries.

Table 19: The Industrial Structure of Communities in Local Board #24: Number of Workers 2001

	Type of Community	Primary Resource	Manufacturing	Professional Services	Public Sector	Other
Local Board #24		4615	9545	9625	20990	32020
Neebing	TP	100	165	100	245	550
Thunder Bay	C	1440	5930	7895	15505	23640
Oliver Paipoonge	TP	280	365	345	810	1385
Gillies	TP	15	25	10	45	95
O'Connor	TP	80	45	35	90	145
Conmee	TP	50	100	40	75	190
Shuniah	TP	105	80	195	450	540
Dorion	TP	110	20	0	40	55
Red Rock	TP	10	210	15	155	150
Nipigon	TP	40	330	40	220	380
Schreiber	TP	10	130	40	140	395
Terrace Bay	TP	20	480	55	175	310
Marathon	T	665	330	185	555	735
Manitouwadge	TP	665	75	130	285	395
Ginoogaming First Nation	R	30	10	0	35	10
Greenstone	T	405	635	185	720	1075
Aroland 83	R	40	10	0	55	10
Osnaburgh 63A	R	0	0	0	10	10
Thunder Bay, Unorganized	UNO	385	500	270	700	1420
Fort Hope 64	R	20	0	0	135	60
Lansdowne House	R	0	0	10	55	40
Webequie	R	10	0	20	95	55

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001. For a description of the industrial categories see the notes under table 14.

5.6 The Northwest Training and Adjustment Board (Board #25)

Local Board #25 is also known as the Northwest Training and Adjustment Board. It is comprised of the District of Rainy River and most of the District of Kenora. The distinguishing characteristics of this area's industrial structure are that it has the lowest percentage of employees in the “professional service” industries and the highest percentage of workers in the “public sector” service industries.

Table 20: The Industrial Structure of Communities in Local Board #25: Number of Workers 2001

	Type of Community	Primary Resource	Manufacturing	Professional Services	Public Sector	Other
Local Board #25		3050	4635	3285	11560	16915
Atikokan	TP	90	440	75	490	675

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	Type of Community	Primary Resource	Manufacturing	Professional Services	Public Sector	Other
Alberton	TP	30	110	45	120	250
Fort Frances	T	65	705	545	1080	1625
La Vallee	TP	30	75	30	105	275
Emo	TP	30	65	50	130	335
Chapple	TP	155	50	10	55	245
Morley	TP	75	10	20	30	80
Dawson	TP	70	20	20	60	145
Rainy River	T	30	35	65	100	145
Lake of the Woods	TP	10	10	0	30	110
Big Grassy River 35G	R	15	0	0	35	0
Rainy Lake 18C	R	0	0	0	15	10
Rainy Lake 26A	R	0	0	0	25	0
Seine River 23A	R	0	10	0	35	10
Rainy River, Unorganized		120	150	50	225	320
Ignace	TP	165	30	45	180	475
Whitefish Bay 33A	R	10	0	0	10	0
Sioux Narrows Nestor Falls	TP	0	0	10	25	245
Kenora	C	205	720	775	2565	3940
Machin	TP	75	90	40	85	350
Dryden	C	225	985	350	1120	1720
Ear Falls	TP	145	100	35	110	235
Sioux Lookout	T	160	195	250	1150	1085
Red Lake	T	690	45	235	565	890
Slate Falls	R	0	0	0	35	0
Pickle Lake	TP	10	0	15	90	105
Osnaburgh 63B	R	10	0	0	35	30
Lac Seul 28	R	10	20	15	125	85
Wabigoon Lake 27	R	15	0	0	30	15
English River 21	R	10	10	0	40	50
Lake Of The Woods 37	R	0	0	0	30	20
Kenora 38B	R	0	0	0	35	0
Poplar Hill	R	0	0	10	40	50
Shoal Lake (Part) 39A	R	0	0	0	85	65
Rat Portage 38A	R	10	0	10	50	15
Deer Lake	R	20	0	10	140	60
Sandy Lake 88	R	20	0	40	235	185
Fort Severn 89	R	0	0	10	80	40
Wabauskang 21	R	0	0	0	10	20
Wapekeka 2	R	0	0	0	75	25
The Dalles 38C	R	0	0	0	30	20
Kenora, Unorganized	UNO	400	645	340	835	1985
Muskrat Dam Lake	R	0	0	0	0	10
Kee-Way-Win	R	0	0	0	55	0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001. For a description of the industrial categories see the notes under table 14.

Section 6: Observations

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

- The Industrial Structure of Northern Ontario differs from that of Ontario
 - Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of primary resource industry jobs
 - Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of manufacturing industry jobs
 - Northern Ontario has a higher dependence on “public sector service” industries
 - Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of “professional service” industries

- All districts of Northern Ontario, with the exception of the Muskoka District Municipality, show the same key structural differences from that of Ontario

- Despite this, there are differences between districts
 - The Muskoka District Municipality has a higher percentage of jobs in construction and accommodation and food services
 - The District of Nipissing has a higher percentage of jobs in retail trade and public administration and a lower percentage of jobs in mining and manufacturing
 - The District of Parry Sound has a higher percentage of jobs in construction and accommodation and food services and a lower percentage of jobs in mining
 - The District of Manitoulin has a higher percentage of jobs in health care and agriculture and forestry and a lower percentage of jobs in manufacturing
 - The District of Sudbury has a higher percentage of jobs in manufacturing and transportation and a lower percentage of jobs in health care and social assistance
 - The Greater Sudbury Division has a higher percentage of jobs in mining and administrative services and a lower percentage of jobs in manufacturing and agriculture and forestry
 - The District of Timiskaming has a higher percentage of jobs in agriculture and forestry and a lower percentage of jobs in public administration
 - The District of Cochrane has a higher percentage of jobs in mining and a lower percentage of jobs in public administration
 - The District of Algoma has a higher percentage of jobs in manufacturing and a lower percentage of jobs in mining
 - The District of Thunder Bay has a higher percentage of jobs in manufacturing and a lower percentage of jobs in mining
 - The District of Rainy River has a higher percentage of jobs in manufacturing and agriculture and forestry and a lower percentage of jobs in mining
 - The District of Kenora has a higher percentage of jobs in public administration, forestry, fishing and hunting, and accommodations and food services

- The industrial structure of Aboriginal communities in Northern Ontario differs considerably from that of Northern Ontario

Endnotes

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

² This has been pointed out by several government studies undertaken over the past 30 years including the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment (Fahlgren Commission). Final Report, Toronto, 1985 and the Task Force on Resource Dependent Communities in Northern Ontario, (the Rosehart Report) Final Report, 1986.

³ For an elaboration on these points see Dadgostar, B., Jankowski, W.B., and Moazzami, B. The Economy of Northwestern Ontario: Structure, Performance and Future Challenges, Thunder Bay: Centre for Northern Studies, Lakehead University, 1992.

⁴ For a detailed discussion of this aspect of Northern Ontario see McBride, Stephen, McKay, Sharon, and Hill, Mary Ellen. "Unemployment in a Northern Hinterland: The Social Impact of Political Neglect" in Chris Southcott (ed.) A Provincial Hinterland: Social Inequality in Northwestern Ontario, Halifax: Fernwood, 1993.

⁵ Canada, 2001 Census.

⁶ An elaboration on these unique characteristics can be found in Randall, James and R. G. Ironside "Communities on the Edge: An Economic Geography of Resource-Dependent Communities in Canada" The Canadian Geographer 40(10):17-35, 1996.

⁷ The percentage varies according to whether the respondents claim Aboriginal identity or Aboriginal origins. In Northern Ontario, 9.9% of the population claim an Aboriginal identity while 11.5% claim Aboriginal origins.

⁸ Southcott, Chris. A Regional Outlook for Northern Boards: A Northern Approach to Regional Labour Force Development, Dryden: Training Boards of Northern Ontario, 2000, p.5,6. Blue collar industrial employment includes the following census categories as contained in the 1980 Standard Industrial Categories: Logging and Forestry, Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, Transportation and Storage, Communication and Utilities. Longitudinal consistency requires that the categories of Agriculture and Trapping and Fishing also be included in this definition as the 1986 public profile categories did not separate these categories from Mining and Primary Forestry employment.

⁹ Southcott, Chris. A Regional Outlook for Northern Boards: A Northern Approach to Regional Labour Force Development, Dryden: Training Boards of Northern Ontario, 2000, p.6.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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.

¹² See Southcott, Chris. A Regional Outlook for Northern Boards: A Northern Approach to Regional Labour Force Development, Dryden: Training Boards of Northern Ontario, 2000, p.6 and 7.

¹³ Primary Resource industries are those contained in the categories: Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and Mining and oil and gas extraction.

¹⁴ Southcott, Chris. A Regional Outlook for Northern Boards: A Northern Approach to Regional Labour Force Development, Dryden: Training Boards of Northern Ontario, 2000, p.6.

¹⁵ Public Sector Service industries are those contained in the categories: Educational services, Health care and social assistance, and Public administration.

¹⁶ Professional Service industries are those contained in the categories: : information and cultural industries, finance and insurance industries, real estate and rental and leasing industries, professional, scientific and technical services industries, industries involved in the management of companies and enterprises, and finally, administrative and support and waste management and remediation services.

¹⁷ See Task Force to Review the Ontario Technology Fund in the Context of an Innovation-Based Society, Ontario 2002, Premier’s Council on Economic Renewal, 1993, Toronto, p.54-55. The concept is also noted in other popular economic works such as Carnevale, Anthony, *America and the New Economy*, Jossey-

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Bass, San Francisco, 1991 and Drucker, Peter F., *Post-Capitalist Society*, Harper Business, New York, 1993.

¹⁸ It should be noted that since the collapse of the internet-based stocks in 2001, one hears less discussion of the “new economy”.

¹⁹ Statements of differences in industrial structure are based on an analysis of total variations by category using Northern Ontario as the norm.

²⁰ Only communities identified as a reserve (classified as an R community) are included in these totals. The totals represent the combined statistics for 52 communities.

²¹ Once again, as this report is being written the Local Board #22 does not actually exist as a formal training board, having been dissolved in 2001.