



NUCLEAR WASTE
MANAGEMENT
ORGANIZATION

SOCIÉTÉ DE GESTION
DES DÉCHETS
NUCLÉAIRES

Community Profile

TOWNSHIP OF MANITOUWADGE, ONTARIO



APM-REP-06144-0079

DECEMBER 2014

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Community Profile – Manitouwadge, ON



DECEMBER, 2014

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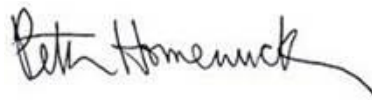
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AANDC	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
APM	Adaptive Phased Management
B&B	Bed and Breakfast
BMD	Becker muscular dystrophy
CEGEP	<i>Collège d'enseignement général et professionnel</i> [General and Vocational College]
CN	Canadian National Railway
CNB	Canadian National Institute for the Blind
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPR	Canadian Pacific Railway
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
FIR	Financial Information Return Review
FONOM	Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities
GNR	Global Non-Response Rate
JTF	Joint Task Force
MEDC	Manitouwadge Economic Development Corporation
MOE	Manitouwadge Outdoor Enthusiasts
MNO	Métis Nation Ontario
MPAC	Municipal Property Assessment Corporation
NFMC	Nawiinginiima Forest Management Corporation
NHS	National Household Survey
NAN	Nishnawbe Aski Nation
NSRCF	Northeast Superior Regional Chiefs' Forum
NSFC	Northeast Superior Forest Community
NESMG	Northeast Superior Mayors' Group
NAC	Northern Advisory Committee
NOMA	Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association
NOSCP	Northern Ontario Sustainable Communities Partnership
NSWPB	North Superior Workforce Planning Board
NOMA	Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association
NWMO	Nuclear Waste Management Organization
OPP	Ontario Provincial Police
REDA	Regional Economic Development Area
Superior North CFDC	Superior North Community Futures Development Corporation

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This community profile has been prepared as part of the Township of Manitouwadge's (hereafter referred to as 'Manitouwadge or 'the Township') participation in the Nuclear Waste Management Organization's (NWMO) *Learn More* program. This program is offered to communities interested in exploring and potentially hosting the Adaptive Phased Management (APM) Project, the deep geological repository and centre of expertise which is required as part of Canada's plan for the long-term management of used nuclear fuel.

This document brings together information about the community, its history, its aspirations, and current conditions. The information contained in this report is not an assessment of any kind; instead it is intended to paint a picture of the community as it stands today. Such a picture can be a helpful starting point for community discussions about how future projects might be implemented in the community, and the extent to which a project might contribute to the well-being of the community over the long term, including the APM Project. The APM Project will only be implemented in a community that has reflected upon whether the project will contribute to community well-being and, after a series of detailed studies have been completed to confirm the safety and appropriateness of a site, has expressed an informed willingness to host the project. Over time, communities in the surrounding area will also need to become involved in the learning process.

This profile is organized to describe the characteristics of the community through five different perspectives or 'lenses':

- Human: Skills, knowledge and essential services supporting the well-being of the community;
- Economic: Monetary or financial resources supporting the well-being of the community;
- Infrastructure: Basic physical infrastructure supporting the well-being of the community;
- Social: Social and community activities in which people participate and the resources drawn upon to support well-being; and,
- Natural Environment: Nature and the natural environment important to well-being.

The characteristics of the community are referred to as "assets" throughout the report. This is intended to highlight their importance and pave the way for a broad and holistic discussion of how the community may be affected by the APM Project, or other large project which the community may consider. This discussion of the characteristics of the community which support community life may also help the community identify other important aspects which should also be considered.

The information and data used to compile this profile was derived from a combination of sources, including:

- Publicly available documents and statistics;
- Data and information provided by the community;
- Insights derived from discussion with the Community Liaison Committee and through interviews with community leaders; and,
- Consultant visits and observations.

Although this profile contains references to other communities within the region, these references are intended only as a means to round out the community profile and provide some context for discussion. For example, the Census Division is the 'Thunder Bay District' which is not meant to imply region; the regional context is left undefined in this community profile.

This profile also includes Statistics Canada census data (collected at 5-year intervals, e.g., 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2011 [census and National Household Survey (NHS)]). Where 2011 data is not available, it is noted that the 2006 data are now eight years old. In some cases data are limited by the level of detail available (e.g., data may be rounded or suppressed by Statistics Canada due to small sample sizes), or the type of data collected in a given year. In some cases, supplementary information is available from other sources, including the engagement activities conducted for the Phase 1 Community Well-being Assessment.

The Global Non-Response Rate (GNR) for the 2011 NHS "...combines complete non-response (household) and partial non-response (question) into a single rate. The value of the GNR is presented to users. A smaller GNR indicates a lower risk of non-response bias and as a result, lower risk of inaccuracy. The threshold used for estimates' suppression is a GNR of 50% or more." 2011 NHS data for Manitouwadge has been suppressed by Statistics Canada for this reason. The 2011 NHS GNR for various geographies considered in the profile are:

- Township of Manitouwadge – GNR is greater than 50% (specific figure not available)
- Thunder Bay District – GNR 28.2%¹
- Ontario – GNR 27.1%
- Canada – GNR 26.1%

The NWMO *Learn More* program encourages collaboration and shared learning involving the NWMO and the community throughout all stages of reflection and decision-making. NWMO efforts to learn about and understand the community, its aspirations and current conditions will continue throughout the duration of Manitouwadge's involvement in the *Learn More* program.

¹ Statistics Canada. 2013. *Thunder Bay, DIS, Ontario* (Code 3558) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011. *National Household Survey*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Website: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-prof/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CD&Code1=3558&Data=Count&SearchText=thunder%20bay&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&A1=All&B1=All&Custom=&TABID=1>. Accessed: September 2014.

2.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The definition of the regional context of a community is subjective. The regional boundaries of a community can be defined differently by various entities. For the purposes of this Community Profile, the regional context is left undefined, as further dialogue with community members and members in surrounding communities is required to best understand the broader regional context.

The Township of Manitouwadge is situated within the Thunder Bay District. Statistics are readily available for the District; for this reason and for the purposes of the profile, they will be used only for the purpose of setting context and comparison. In particular, Thunder Bay District is the Census Division for which Statistics Canada data is available.

This section of the profile includes detailed overviews of all five Asset Categories – Human, Economic, Infrastructure, Social, and Natural Environment – as they relate to the Township of Manitouwadge.

2.1 OVERVIEW

2.1.1 LOCATION

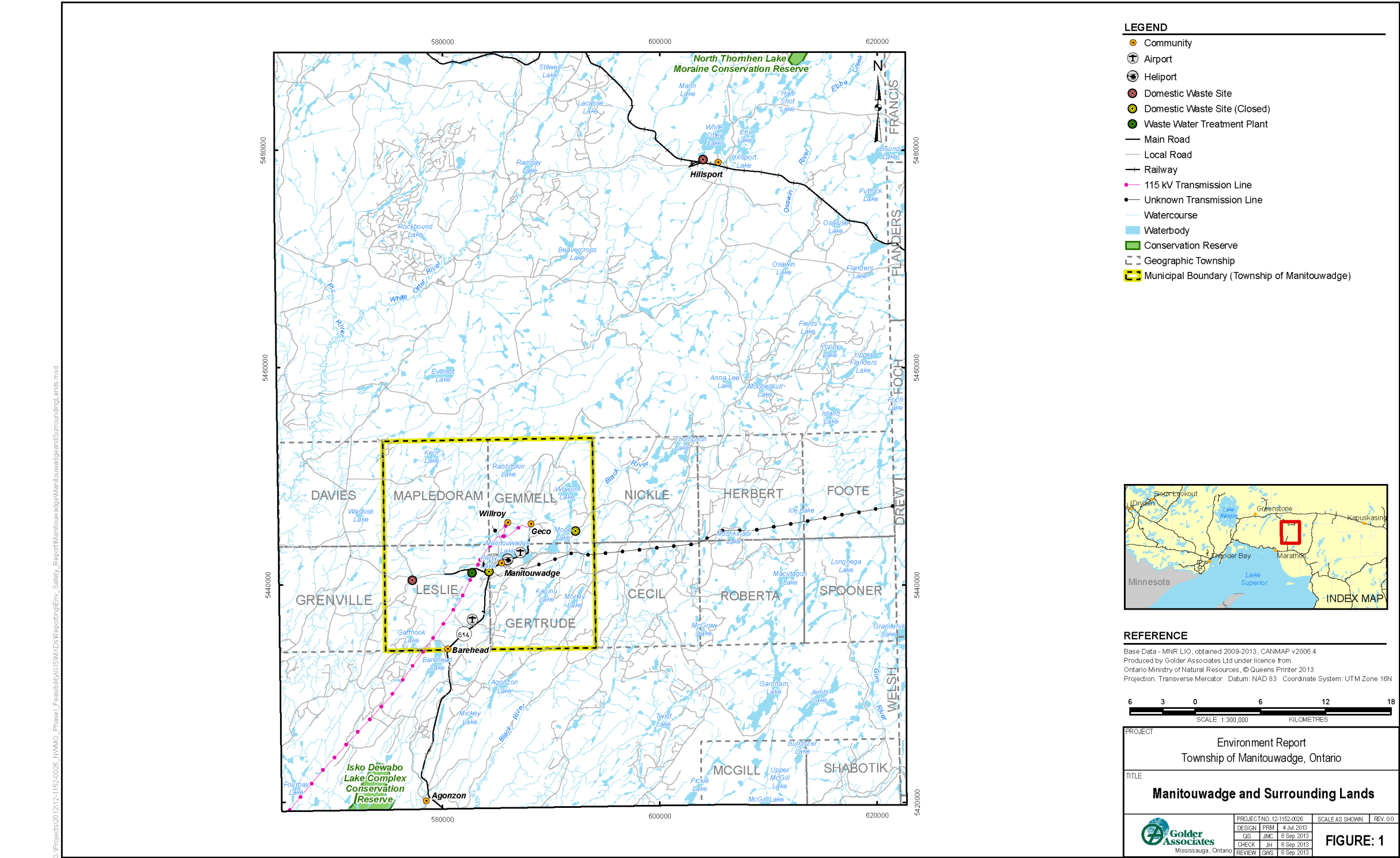
Manitouwadge is located in the Thunder Bay District, the Census Division for which Statistics Canada census data is available, halfway between Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie. It is on the shores of Manitouwadge Lake, North of Lake Superior (Figure 1). At the end of highway 614, Manitouwadge is 55 kilometres north of the Trans-Canada Highway. Figure 2 shows Manitouwadge and surrounding lands.

Figure 1: Location of Manitouwadge



Source: DPRA Canada. 2013.

Figure 2: Manitouwadge and Surrounding Lands



Source: Golder Associates. January 2014. Manitouwadge and Surrounding Lands.

2.1.2 LAND SIZE AND USES

The Township of Manitouwadge covers a land area of approximately 373 km².² However, the built-up area of Manitouwadge itself is compact, approximately 5 km².³ There is a large supply of residential land in Manitouwadge, both developed and undeveloped.⁴

Manitouwadge also has a well-developed industrial park, with a few remaining serviced lots. The industrial area has space for additional establishments.⁵ In the commercial core of Manitouwadge there is a mix of stores and services. There are also a number of abandoned buildings and vacant parcels of land: the Township has identified these areas as an opportunity for future redevelopment and growth.⁶

The Township also includes large areas of Crown land and some Crown reserves (see Section 2.6.1).

2.1.3 VISION AND STRATEGIC PLAN

Manitouwadge is guided by a number of planning documents:

- Needs and Gap Analysis 2013
- Strategic Plan 2007
- Official Plan and Zoning By-Law (under review)

These are summarized below. In addition to these municipal planning documents, Manitouwadge has a number of promotional brochures, targeting new residents and tourists:

- Perry Trail Lake Project
- Manitouwadge Area Falls
- Manitouwadge Community Road Map
- Community Profile – *Manitouwadge, Live your Dream*
- Manitouwadge Community Directory
- Retiring in Manitouwadge

² Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. 2014. *Land Information Ontario - Discovering Ontario Data*. Website: <https://www.javacoeapp.lrc.gov.on.ca/geonetwork/srv/en/main.home>. Accessed: September 2014.

³ Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d. *Manitouwadge - Live Your Dream*. Website: <http://www.nsfc.ca/files/Library/communities/ManitouwadgeEN.pdf>. Accessed: September 2014.

⁴ Township of Manitouwadge. 2012. *Background Report for Official Plan and Zoning Bylaw Review*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/uploads/documents/Strategic%20Plan/2012%20Background%20Report.pdf> Accessed: October 2013.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

Needs and Gap Analysis/Marketing Study 2013

A Needs and Gaps Analysis /Marketing Study identifies target sectors and specific opportunities to focus on and support economic development programs. Target sectors are:

- Mining;
- Forestry;
- Tourism; and,
- Retail and Service Sector.⁷

Opportunities for economic growth in Manitouwadge are:

- To encourage local business investment;
- To continue to pursue new investment attraction opportunities and become more investment ready;
- Connect local entrepreneurs with new business opportunities; and,
- To encourage new residents to locate in Manitouwadge.⁸

Strategic Plan 2007

The Township of Manitouwadge has a Strategic Plan “*Providing for Life as it Should Be: Strategic Directions for the Township of Manitouwadge*”.⁹ The Plan outlines the vision, mission and values for the community and identifies the strategic directions for the Township for the 2007-2011 planning period; however, the Township of Manitouwadge continues to implement its actions.¹⁰ Manitouwadge’s vision statement is:

“Trusting, secure, affordable, healthy, inclusive and spirited communities of opportunity where residents look out for each other, share a strong sense of camaraderie and community and are proud to call Manitouwadge home”.¹¹

The mission of the Municipal Corporation is:

“The Municipality, working together with our partners, will provide open, accountable, accessible, responsive and visionary local government, a mix of reliable services that support a safe, healthy, affordable and spirited living environment, while positioning

⁷ Millier Dickinson Blais. February 2013. *Needs and Gaps Analysis – Township of Manitouwadge Needs and Gaps Analysis and Marketing Study*.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ Township of Manitouwadge. 2007. *Providing for Life as it Should Be: Strategic Directions for the Township of Manitouwadge*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/uploads/documents/Strategic%20Plan/Strategic%20Plan%202007%20-%202011.pdf>. Accessed: October 2013.

¹⁰ *This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions November 2013.*

¹¹ Township of Manitouwadge. n.d. *Providing for Life as it Should Be: Strategic Directions for the Township of Manitouwadge*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/uploads/documents/Strategic%20Plan/Strategic%20Plan%202007%20-%202011.pdf>. Accessed: October 2013.

the community for economic expansion, and a rewarding, team-oriented workplace that produces value for taxes”.¹²

Strategic directions for the Municipality are:

- **Work Environment** – Council recognizes the strategic importance of establishing and maintaining a healthy and effective work environment in the corporation. The goal is to ensure that Council is more informed, to improve teamwork between Council and the administration, and to increase employee satisfaction;
- **Financial Health** – Focusses on maintaining the financial health of the corporation through better reporting practices and by identifying new or enhanced revenue sources;
- **Quality of Life** – Continue to support an exceptional quality of life in the community by providing services tailored to the needs of the community. This includes maintaining a clean community, establishing appropriate services and facilities to meet the needs of the community, adapt facilities and services to the needs of an aging population, and increasing volunteerism in the community;
- **Local Economy** – Position the community to attract and to expedite the development of new or expanded economic endeavours by updating the official plan, improvements to the transportation network, building relationships with local businesses, establish a marketing plan, and capitalizing on the demand for outdoor recreational opportunities; and,
- **Open and Effective Local Government** – Determine and meet the needs of the community through effective, open and accountable local government by developing and implementing an accountability and delegation policy, maintain strong presence on district and provincial committees or working groups, and to provide the public with information about Council functions and decisions through the Township website.¹³

Official Plan and Zoning By-Law

The Township is currently reviewing the Official Plan and Zoning Bylaw, originally approved September 31, 1986. It is anticipated that the Official Plan review will be completed sometime in 2014, following the update of the Provincial Policy Statement.¹⁴ A background document has been prepared to assist with the review, documenting the community’s history, as well as the current context¹⁵. Manitouwadge’s 1986 Official Plan

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ Township of Manitouwadge. 2012. *Background Report for Official Plan and Zoning By-Law Review*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/uploads/documents/Strategic%20Plan/2012%20Background%20Report.pdf>. Accessed: October 2013.

¹⁴ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions in February 2014.

¹⁵ Township of Manitouwadge. September 2012. *Background Report for Official Plan and Zoning By-Law Review*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/uploads/documents/Strategic%20Plan/2012%20Background%20Report.pdf>. Accessed: October 2013.

promotes four key component areas: future land use for urbanized areas; future land use for rural areas; transportation network; and community improvement area.¹⁶

The Township has undertaken a number of projects in order to position itself as more attractive to investment opportunities. These projects include: rehabilitation of select buildings in the downtown area and upgrades to the airport and wastewater treatment facility.¹⁷

2.2 HUMAN ASSETS

2.2.1 HUMAN ASSET INDICATORS

The Human Assets within a community include the skills and knowledge inherent in a community and the ability of a community to provide its residents with access to other skills, knowledge and essential services that are fundamental to maintaining community well-being, quality of life or a desired standard of living.

The specific indicators within the Human Assets category include:

- Population Size and Demographics;
- Skills and Labour;
- Education; and,
- Health and Safety Facilities and Services.

These indicators are described in this section, within the context of human well-being of Manitouwadge.

2.2.1.1 POPULATION SIZE AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Population Size

Manitouwadge's population in 2011 was 2,105, compared to the Township's 2006 population of 2,300 (Table 1, Figure 3). The population has been declining since 1996. During the same period, the population of the Census Division* declined – though at a less precipitous rate than Manitouwadge – while Ontario's population continuously increased (Table 1, Figures 3, 4 and 5). This trend reflects the economic downturn in the community and the Census Division over the past couple of decades.

¹⁶ Township of Manitouwadge. September 31, 1986. *The Township of Manitouwadge Official Plan*. Prepared by: Colin Engineering & Planning Ltd.

¹⁷ Township of Manitouwadge. n.d. *Providing for Life as it should be: Strategic Directions for the Township of Manitouwadge*. Website:

<http://www.manitouwadge.ca/uploads/documents/Strategic%20Plan/Strategic%20Plan%202007%20-%202011.pdf>.

Accessed: October 2013.

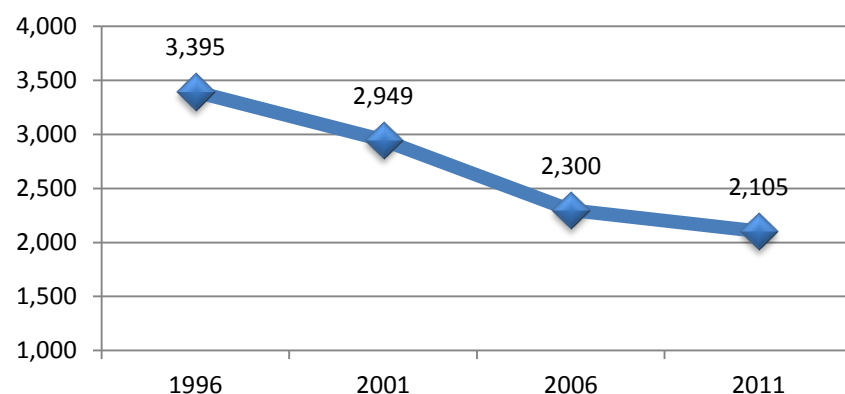
* Please note, throughout Chapter 2 of this Profile, any reference made to the term 'Census Division' means Thunder Bay District.

Table 1: Manitouwadge, Census Division*, and Ontario Population Trends, 1996 – 2011

Time Period	Manitouwadge Population (Change from Previous Census)	Census Division Population (Change from Previous Census)	Ontario Population (Change from Previous Census)
1996	3,395 (-14.5%)	157,619 (-0.7%)	10,753,573 (6.6%)
2001	2,949 (-13.1%)	150,860 (-4.3%)	11,410,046 (6.1%)
2006	2,300 (-22.0%)	149,063 (-1.2%)	12,160,282 (6.6%)
2011	2,105 (-8.5%)	146,057 (-2.0%)	12,851,821 (5.7%)

Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles.*

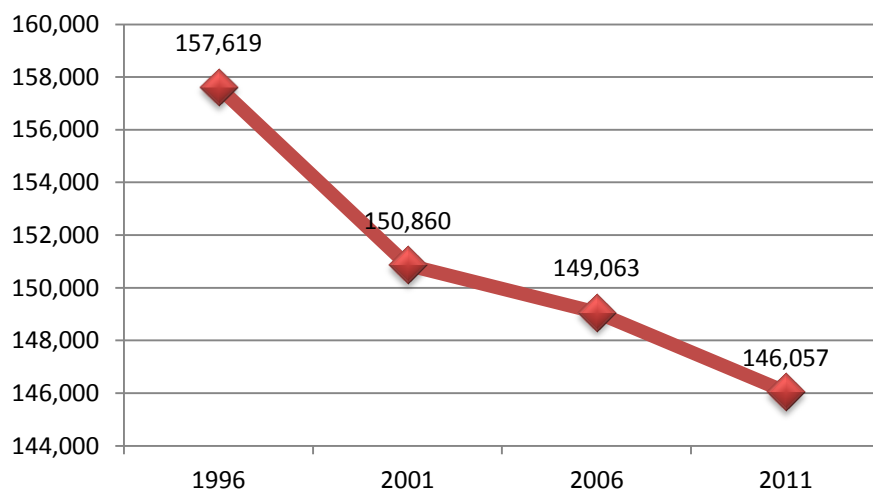
It was reported during community discussions that the Manitouwadge population during the 1980's was over 4,000 people.¹⁸

Figure 3: Manitouwadge Population Trends, 1996-2011

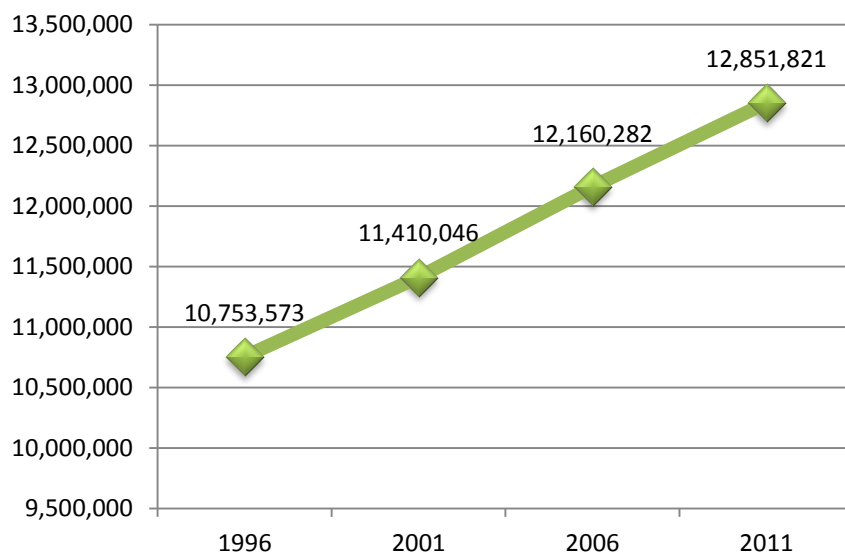
Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Manitouwadge, Township Community Profiles.*

¹⁸ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions in January 2014.

* Please note, throughout Chapter 2 of this Profile, any reference made to the term 'Census Division' means Thunder Bay District.

Figure 4: Census Division Population Trends, 1996-2011

Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Thunder Bay District, Community Profiles*.

Figure 5: Ontario Population Trends, 1996 – 2011

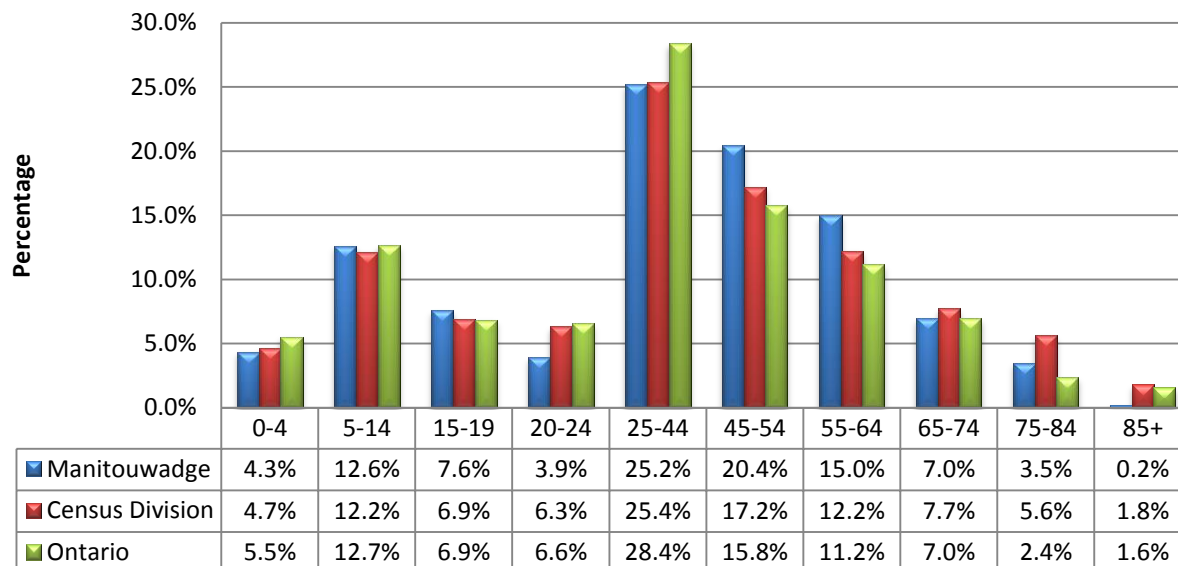
Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Ontario, Community Profiles*.

Age Structure

Figures 6 and 7 show the number of residents by age category for Manitouwadge, Census Division and the province, for census years 2006 and 2011, respectively. In 2006, Manitouwadge's 25-44 age cohort had the largest proportion of individuals among all age categories by a large margin (at 25.2%, compared to 20.4% for the next largest age category [45-54]). In 2011, the Township's 25-44 age cohort still had the largest proportion of individuals, but had reduced to 20.0% -- only 0.5 percentage points more than the 55-64 age category (19.5%). This clearly indicates an aging trend; in part because young people and others are leaving town to find work, and seniors are moving into the community to take advantage of the relatively low housing costs and lifestyle. All age groups over 65 increased in proportion in the Township between 2006 and 2011.

Figures 6 and 7 also show an overall decrease in the proportion of children and youth in the Township (aged 5 to 14 and 15-19) between 2006 and 2011. A similar – though less dramatic – aging trend is reflected in the Census Division and province.

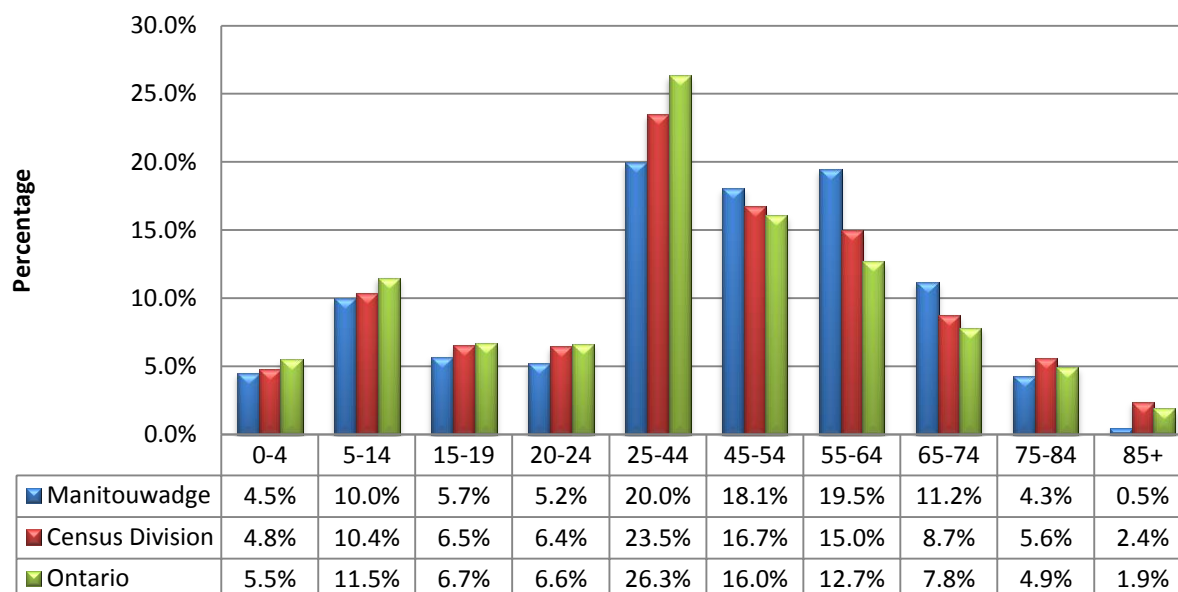
Figure 6: Manitouwadge, Census Division, and Ontario Age Structure, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Manitouwadge, Township Community Profile*.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

Figure 7: Manitouwadge, Census Division, and Ontario Age Structure, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 2012. *Manitouwadge, Township Community Profile*.

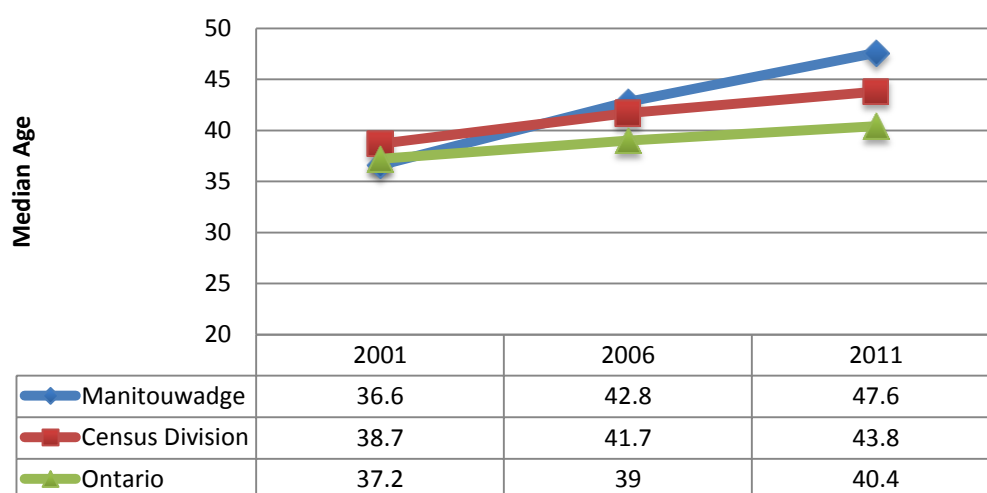
Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

In discussions with several residents, it was mentioned that the community of Manitouwadge has a large and growing number of senior citizens. To a certain degree this corresponds with the Township's advertising campaign to attract retirees to Manitouwadge. It is reported that there are more than 300¹⁹ members of the Manitouwadge Golden Age Club.

Median Age

Between the 2001 and 2011 census periods, the median age of Manitouwadge residents increased by 11 years, from 36.6 in 2001 to 47.6 years in 2011 (Figure 8). Over the same period the median age increased to a lesser extent in the Census Division (by 5.1 years) and Ontario (by 3.2 years). Manitouwadge's aging trend is stronger than both the Census Division and the province.

Figure 8: Manitouwadge, Census Division, and Ontario Median Age, 2001 - 2011

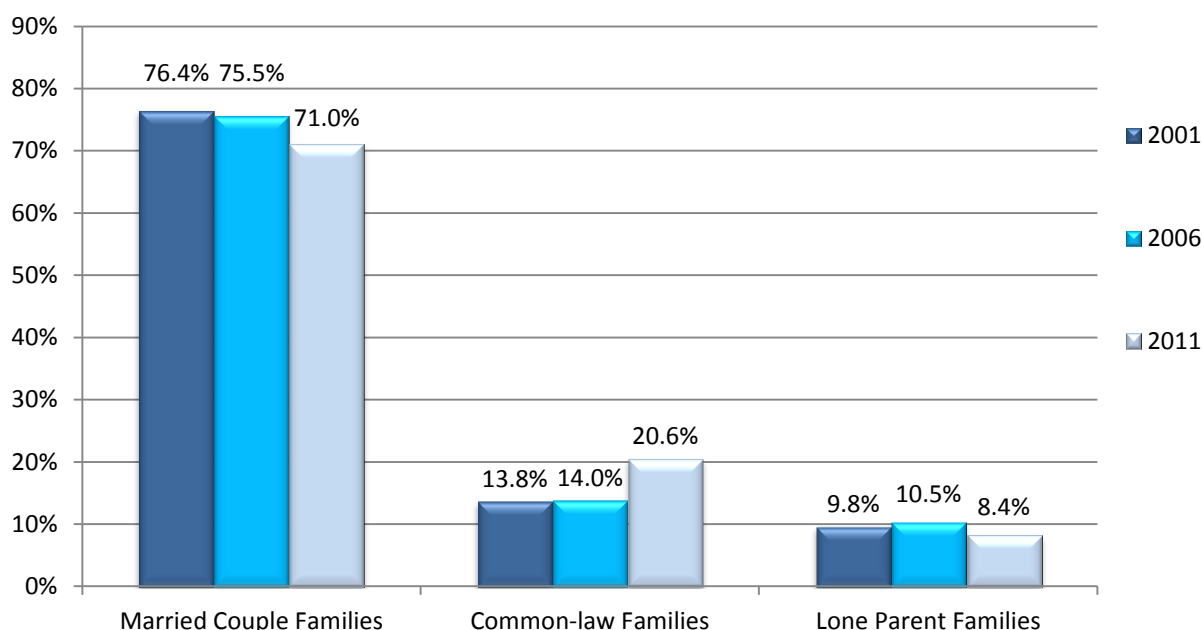


Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007, 2012. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*.

Family Characteristics

Household composition in Manitouwadge was fairly consistent in the census years 2001 through 2011, with the majority of families consisting of *married couples* and relatively few *common-law families* and *lone parent families* (Figure 9). Over time, however, there was a trend of reduced proportion of married couple families (70.1% in 2011, down from 76.4% in 2001) and increased proportion of common-law families (an increase from 13.8% in 2001 to 20.6% in 2011). There was no consistent trend regarding the proportion of lone parent families during this period.

¹⁹ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions January 2014.

Figure 9: Manitouwadge Family Characteristics, 2001-2011

Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007, 2012. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*.

Population Mobility

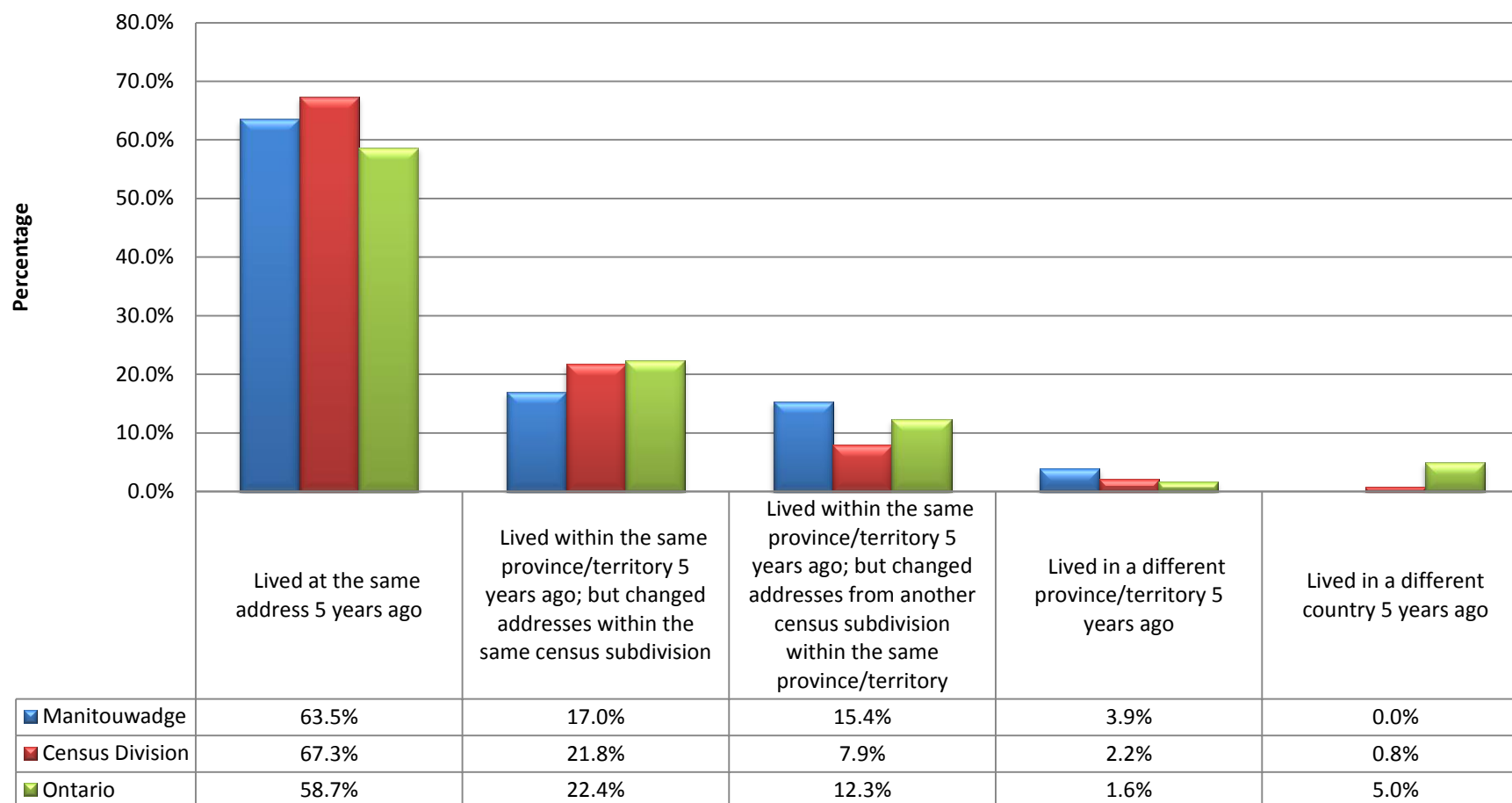
Mobility status refers to the movement of individuals over a period of time.²⁰ Figures 10 and 11 demonstrate the 5-year and 1-year mobility status for Manitouwadge, the Census Division, and Ontario for the 2006 census year, while Figure 12 illustrates the 1-year mobility status for Manitouwadge, the Census Division and Ontario in 2011.

In 2006, a majority of Township residents were categorized as non-movers (i.e., residents who have not moved in the past 5 years [63.5%] and 1 year [83.9%]). These rates are slightly less than the mobility rates for the Census Division for both 5-year (67.3%) and 1-year (88.7%), and slightly less than the province's 1-year mobility rate (86.6%) but, slightly more than the province's 5-year mobility rate (58.7%). These figures indicate that Township residents were more likely than those in the Census Division/province to have moved into their community from elsewhere in Ontario or another part of Canada.

Due to data limitations, 5-year mobility status for Manitouwadge, the Census Division and Ontario is unavailable for 2011. Generally, the figures indicate Township residents were less likely to move than residents of the Census Division and the province.

²⁰ Statistics Canada defines 1 year mobility status as 'information indicating whether the person lived in the same residence on Census Day (May 16, 2006), as he or she did one year before (May 16, 2005)' and 5 year mobility status as 'information indicating whether the person lived in the same residence on Census Day (May 16, 2006), as he or she did five years before (May 16, 2001)'. Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Manitouwadge, Township Community Profile*. Website: <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3558066&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=manitouwadge&SearchType=Begin&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=>. Accessed: September 2014.

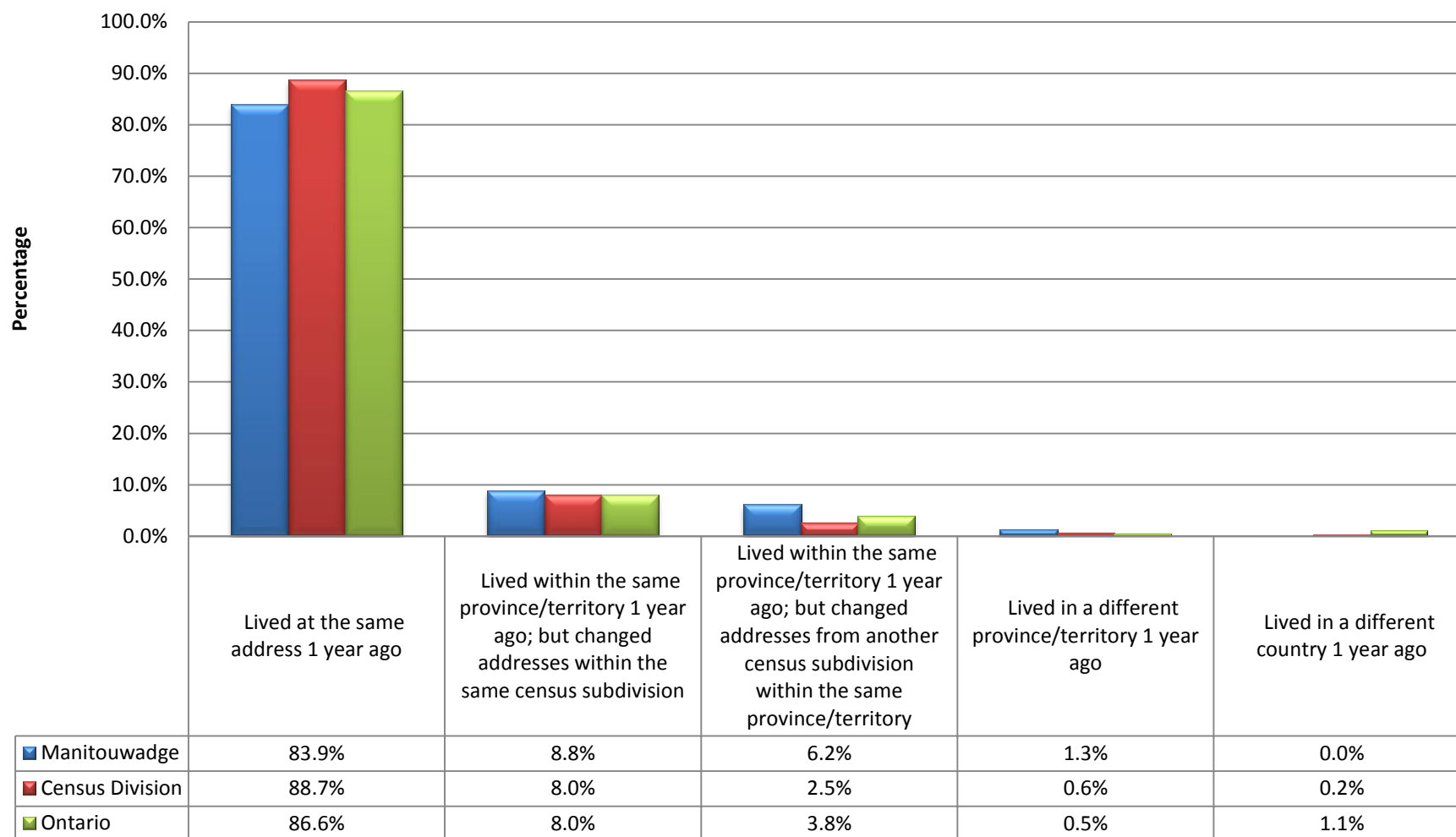
Figure 10: Manitouwadge, Census Division, and Ontario 5 Year Mobility Status, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*.

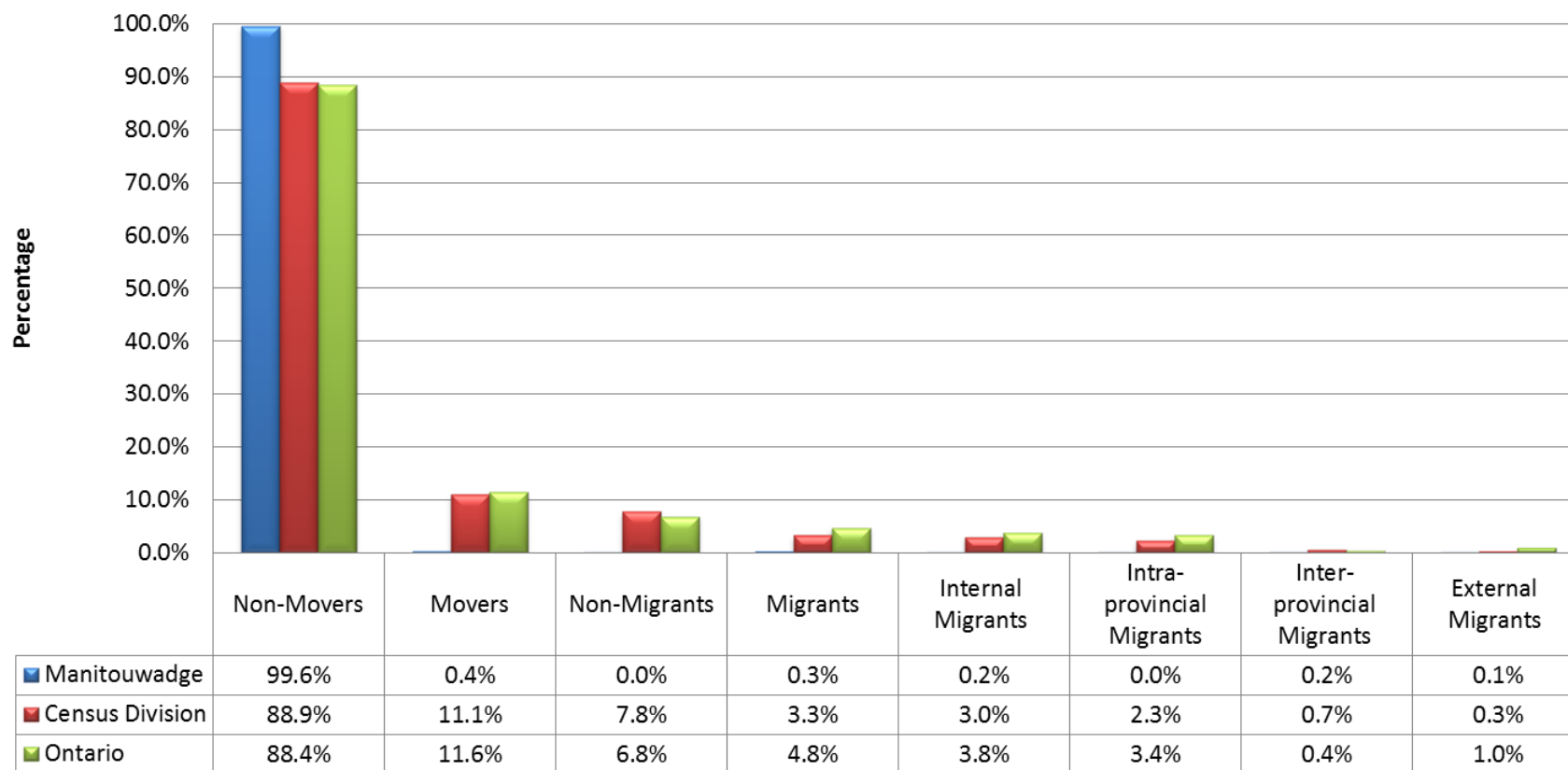
Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

Figure 11: Manitouwadge, Census Division, and Ontario 1 Year Mobility Status, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*.

Figure 12: Manitouwadge, the Census Division and Ontario 1 Year Mobility Status, 2011



Source: Environics Analytics. 2014. *CensusPlus Enhanced Census + NHS*.

2.2.1.2 SKILLS AND LABOUR

North Superior Workforce Planning Board

The North Superior Workforce Planning Board (NSWPB) is one of twenty-five planning zones located in Ontario. The NSWPB is mandated by the Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities: *“to identify, assess and prioritize the skills and knowledge needs of community, employers and individual participants/learners in the local labour market through a collaborative, local labour market planning process”*.²¹ The Board undertakes a number of initiatives, including annual local labour market plans. These include up-to-date labour market analysis, report on actions recently taken, and identify future actions with respect to the labour force in the Census Division.

Labour Force Participation

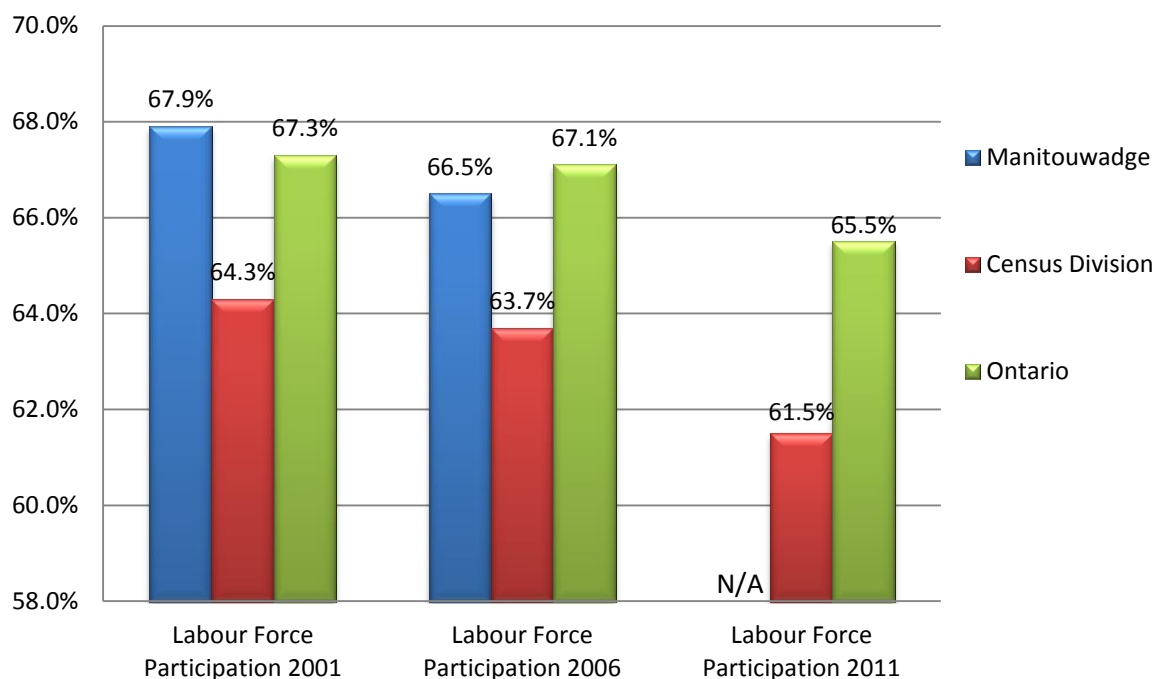
According to the 2001 Census of Population, Manitouwadge residents had a total participation rate²² of 67.9%; in 2006, the Township’s total participation rate decreased slightly to 66.5% (Figure 13). 2011 NHS data on labour force participation for Manitouwadge is not available.²³

When compared to the Census Division and the province, Manitouwadge’s participation rates were relatively high in both 2001 and 2006. In 2001, Manitouwadge had a participation rate that was higher than both the Census Division (64.3%) and Ontario (67.3%); in 2006, it was nearly 3 percentage points higher than the Census Division (66.5% vs. 63.7%), but slightly lower than the provincial labour force participation rate. Manitouwadge had proportionately more adults in the work force than the Census Division.

²¹ North Superior Workforce Planning Board. n.d. *Building a Superior Workforce: 2014-2015 Local Labour Market Plan*. Website: http://www.nswpb.ca/assets/files/NSWPB_LLMP_2014-2015_English-FINAL.pdf. Accessed: January 2014.

²² According to Statistics Canada, **participation rate** is those persons in the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents. Statistics Canada. (2007). *2006 Census Dictionary – 2006 Census Year*. Website: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>. Accessed: October 2013.

²³ 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) data for Manitouwadge has been suppressed by Statistics Canada. In addition, 2011 labour force participation data is not available using estimations by Environics Analytics. Environics Analytics. 2014. *CensusPlus Enhanced Census + NHS*.

Figure 13: Manitouwadge, Census Division, and Ontario Labour Force Participation Rate 2001, 2006, and 2011

Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*.

Labour Force Size

During the period from 2006 and 2011, Manitouwadge experienced a noticeable reduction in its total population 15 years of age and older, and an even greater reduction in the size of its labour force (Table 2). The Census Division had a smaller decline in both its total population aged 15 years and over, as well as its labour force. During the same period, Ontario as a whole had a different trend – although the size of the labour force increased, the proportion of the population in the labour force decreased slightly.

Table 2: Manitouwadge, Census Division, and Ontario Labour Force Sizes, 2006 and 2011

Labour Force Activity		Total population 15 years and older	In the labour force	Not in the labour force
Manitouwadge	2006	1,850	1,230 (66.4%)	620 (33.5%)
	2011	1,775	827 (46.6%)	948 (53.4%)
Census Division	2006	122,080	77,775 (63.7%)	44,305 (36.2%)
	2011	121,310	74,610 (61.5%)	46,700 (38.4%)
Ontario	2006	9,819,420	6,587,580 (67.0%)	3,231,840 (32.9%)
	2011	10,473,670	6,864,990 (65.5%)	3,608,685 (34.4%)

Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*; Statistics Canada. 2013. *Thunder Bay District, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile*. 2011 National Household Survey; Environics Analytics. 2014. *CensusPlus Enhanced Census + NHS*.

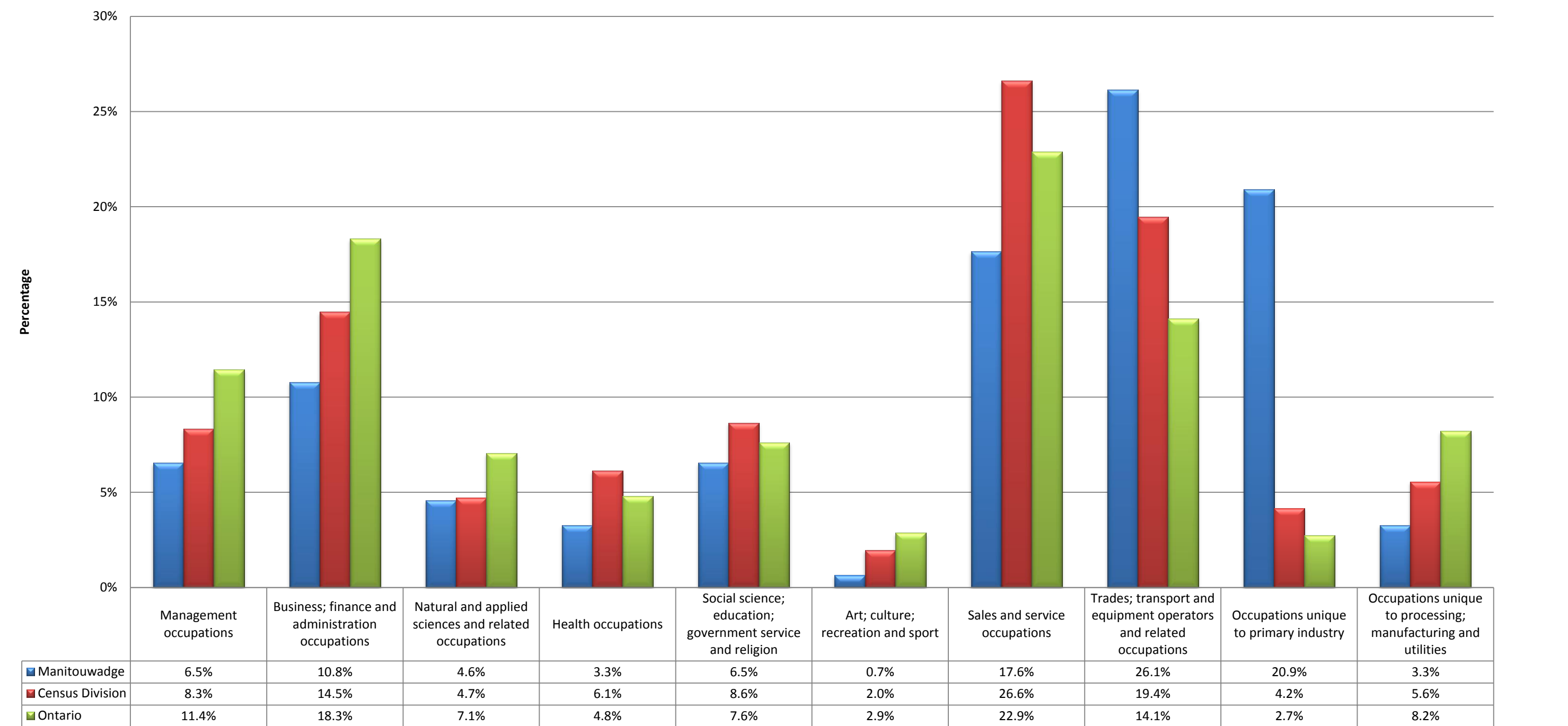
Labour Force by Occupation

Figure 14 indicates that in 2001, Manitouwadge residents worked primarily in *trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations* (26.1%), followed by *occupations unique to primary industry* (20.9%). The third largest proportion of the labour force in the Township worked in *sales and services occupations* (17.6%). In contrast, *sales and service occupations* were the primary occupation in the Census Division (26.6%) and Ontario (22.9%) in 2001.

In 2006, Township residents worked primarily in *sales and service occupations* (23.4%) – similar to the Census Division (26.7%) and Ontario (23.5%) (Figure 15). The next largest occupation for the Township was *trades, transport and equipment operators* (22.1%), followed by *occupations unique to primary industry* (18.4%). Therefore in the period from 2001 to 2006, Manitouwadge experienced a decrease in primary industry occupations of 2.5 percentage points, while sales and service occupations increased by nearly six percentage points. This may reflect the cyclical nature of both the mining and forestry industries in the region.

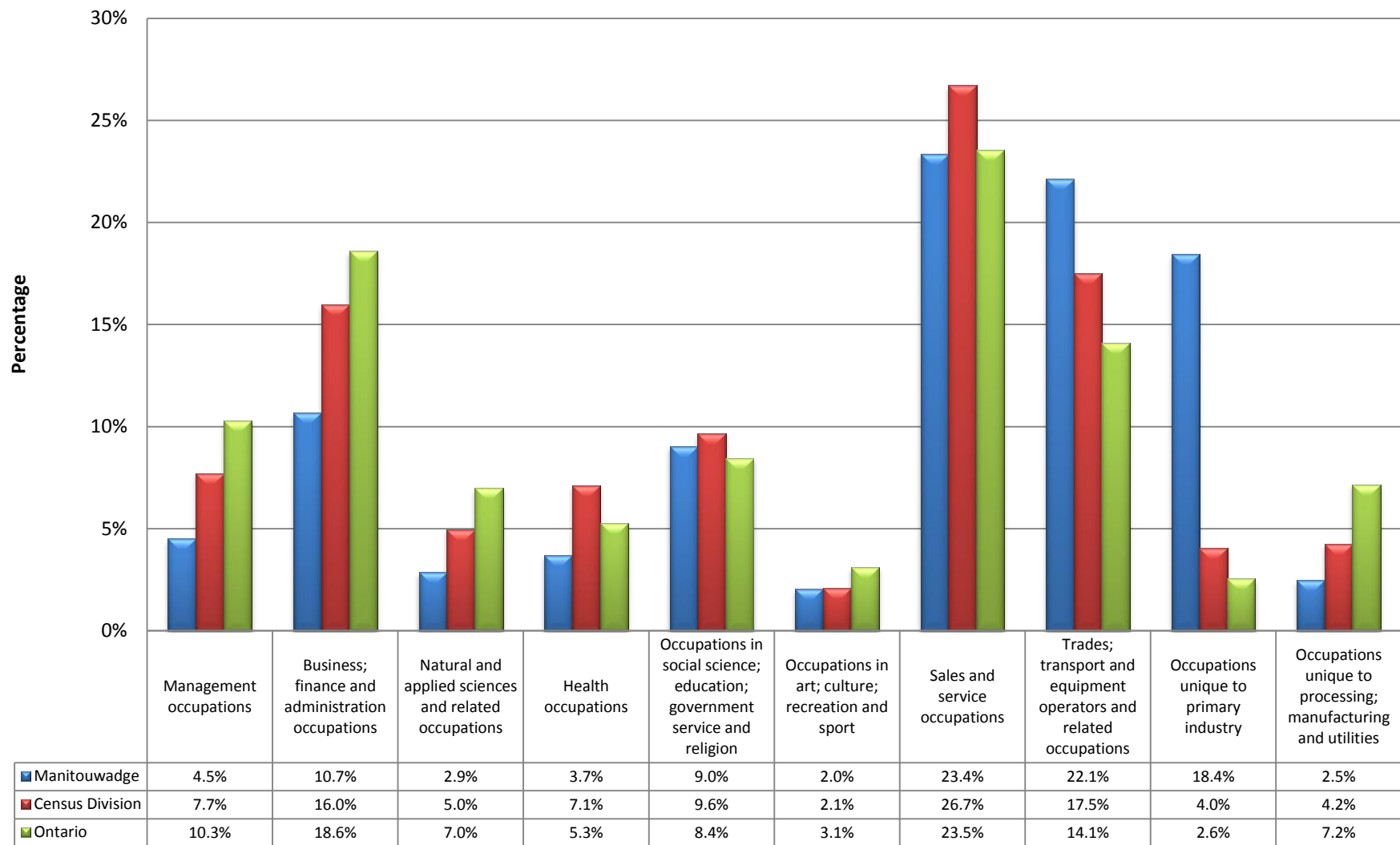
It is noted that the labour force occupation categories used for the census by Statistics Canada are slightly different between 2006 and 2011. Figure 16 demonstrates that in 2011, Township residents primarily worked in *trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations* (34.8%), followed by *natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations* (13.3%), and *sales and service occupations* (17.8%). The proportion of the population in the *trades* and *natural resources* occupations were much greater than the Census Division or Ontario as a whole. Between 2006 and 2011, there was a shift in the primary industry from *sales and services occupations* to *trades and equipment operators and related occupations*. In 2011, *sales and service occupations* were the primary industry for both Census Division residents (23.9%) and Ontario residents (22.6%).

Figure 14: Manitouwadge, Census Division, and Ontario Labour Force by Occupation, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada. 2002. Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles.
Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada

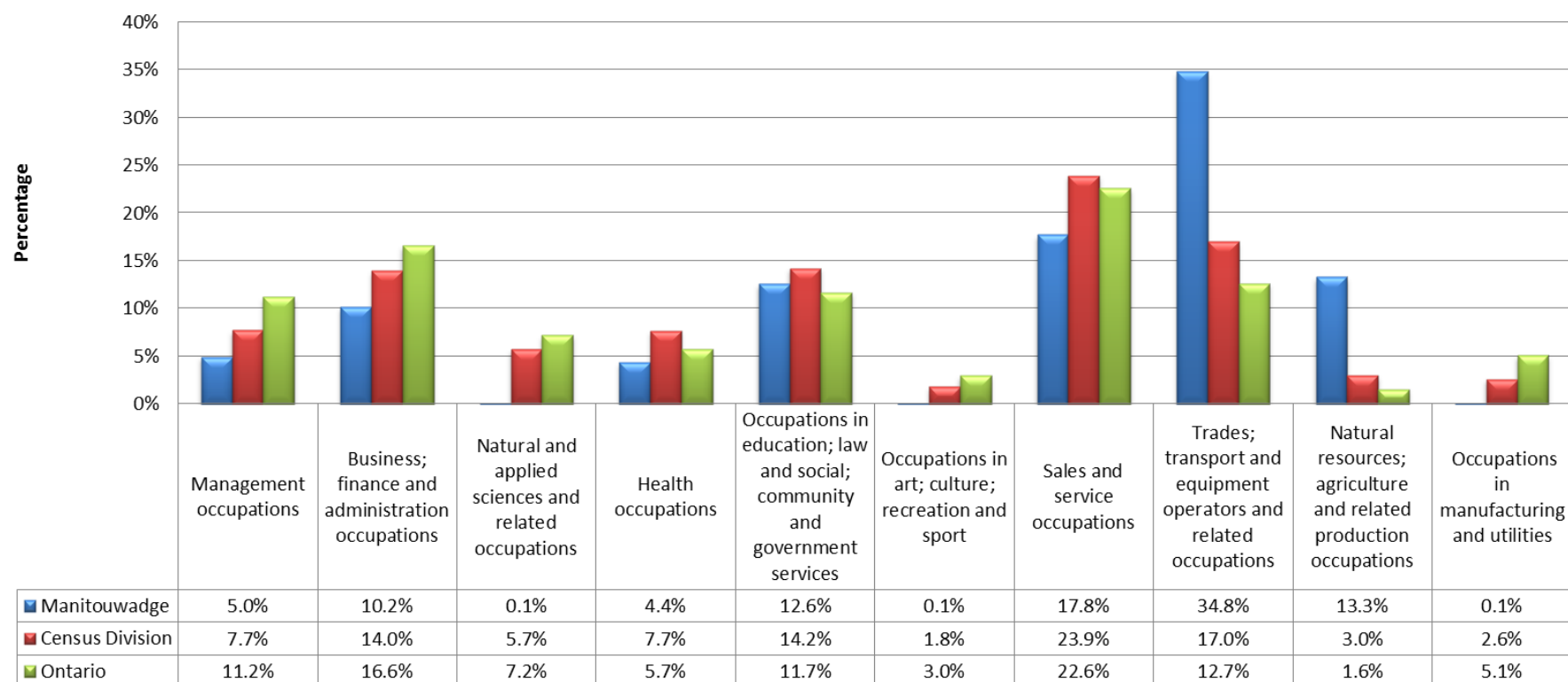
Figure 15: Manitouwadge, Census Division, and Ontario Labour Force by Occupation, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

Figure 16: Manitouwadge, Census Division and Ontario Labour Force by Occupation, 2011



Source: Environics Analytics. 2014. *CensusPlus Enhanced Census + NHS*.

Labour Force by Industry

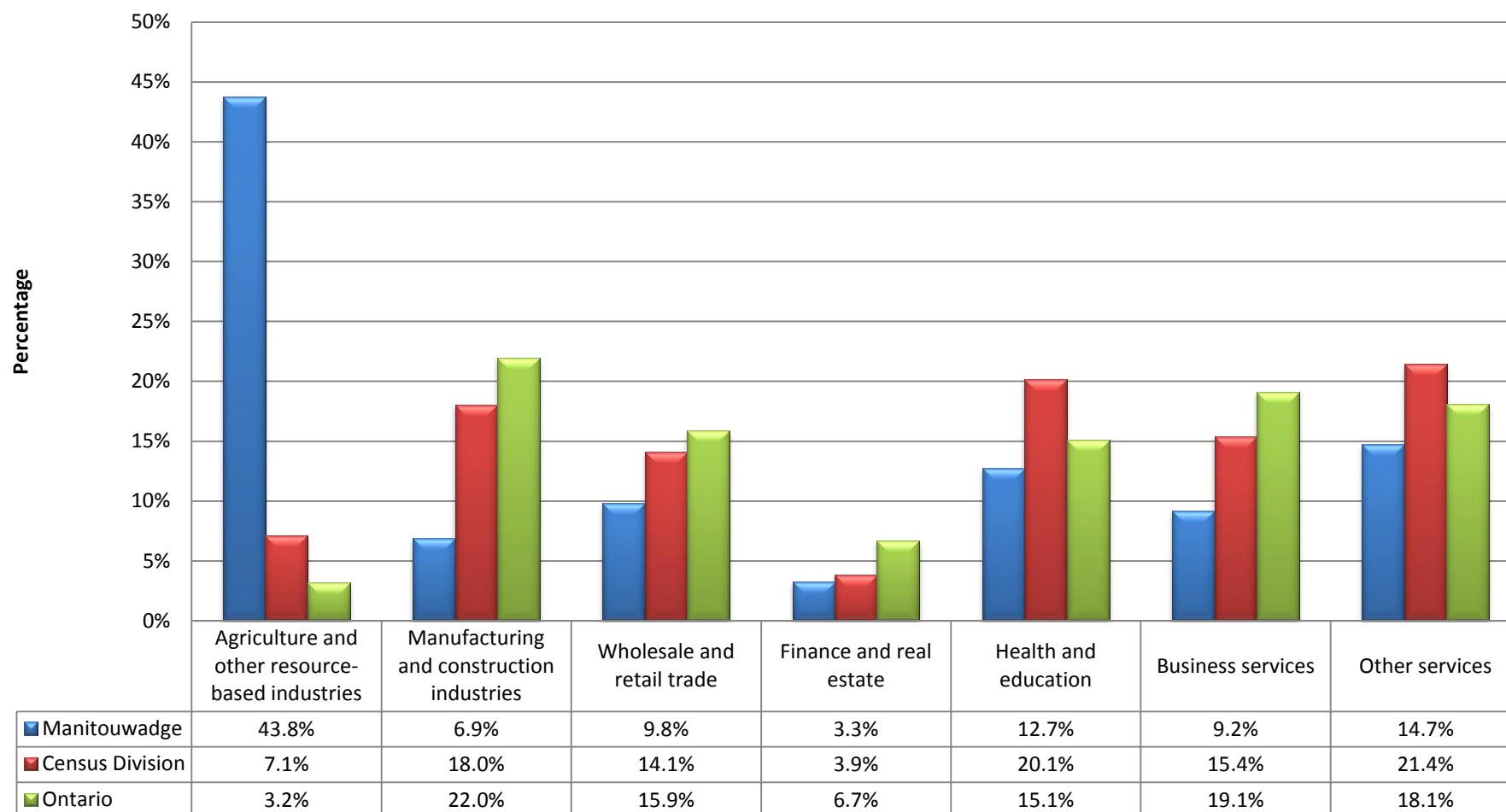
It is noted that the labour force industry categories used by Statistics Canada are slightly different between 2001 and 2006: the category *manufacturing and construction industries* (2001) was split into *construction* and *manufacturing* categories in 2006; similarly, *wholesale and retail trade* (2001) was split into *wholesale trade* and *retail trade* in 2006.

In 2001, the largest industry in Manitouwadge, by far, was *agriculture and other resource-based industries* (43.8%), followed by *other services* (14.7%) and *health and education* (12.7%) (Figure 17). In contrast, neither the Census Division nor Ontario had *agriculture and other resource-based industries* as one of their top three industry categories in 2001. Instead, the three largest industries for the Census Division were *other services* (21.4%), *health and education* (20.1%) and *manufacturing and construction* (18.0%); while the province's top three industries in 2001 were *manufacturing and construction* (22.0%), *business services* (19.1%) and *other services* (18.1%).

A similar pattern of labour force by industry occurred in the 2006 census data (Figure 18), where Manitouwadge was still dominated by *agriculture and other resource-based industries* (34.0%), while the lead industry in the Census Division was *other services* (21.9%) and the province was *manufacturing and construction* (19.8%, when combined).

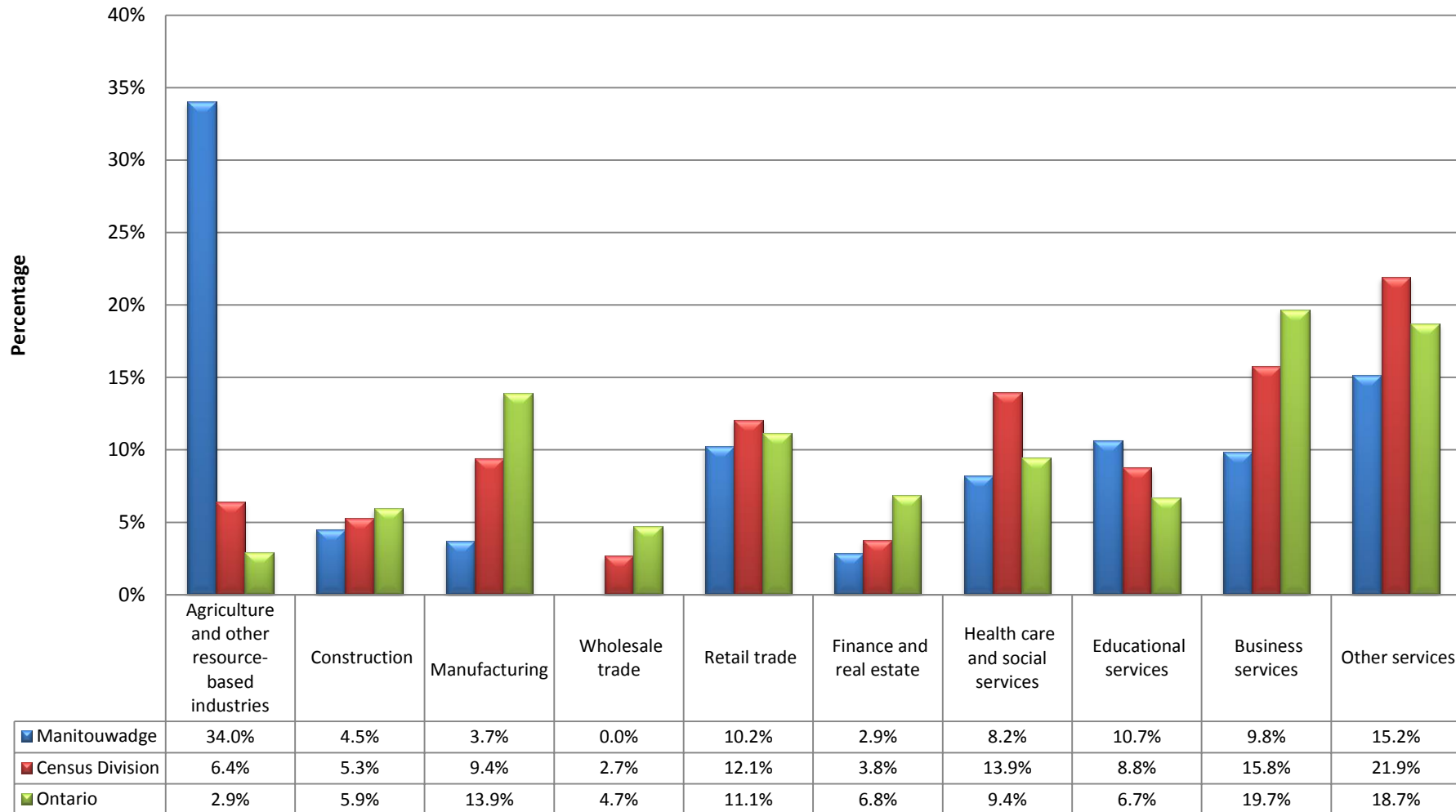
It is noted that due to available data sources, the labour force by industry categories are significantly different for the 2011 census period. Figure 19 demonstrates in 2011 the largest industries in Manitouwadge were *mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* (34.7%, a much greater proportion than the Census Division or province), followed by *health care and social assistance* (12.6%) and *retail trade* (11.9%). Further, the three largest occupations by industry in the Census Division were *health care and social assistance* (14.9%), followed by *retail trade* (11.6%) and *public administration* (10.0%); while the province's main occupations by industry were *retail trade* (10.9%), *manufacturing* (10.2%) and *health care and social assistance* (10.1%).

Figure 17: Manitouwadge, Census Division, and Ontario Labour Force by Industry, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada. 2002. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*.

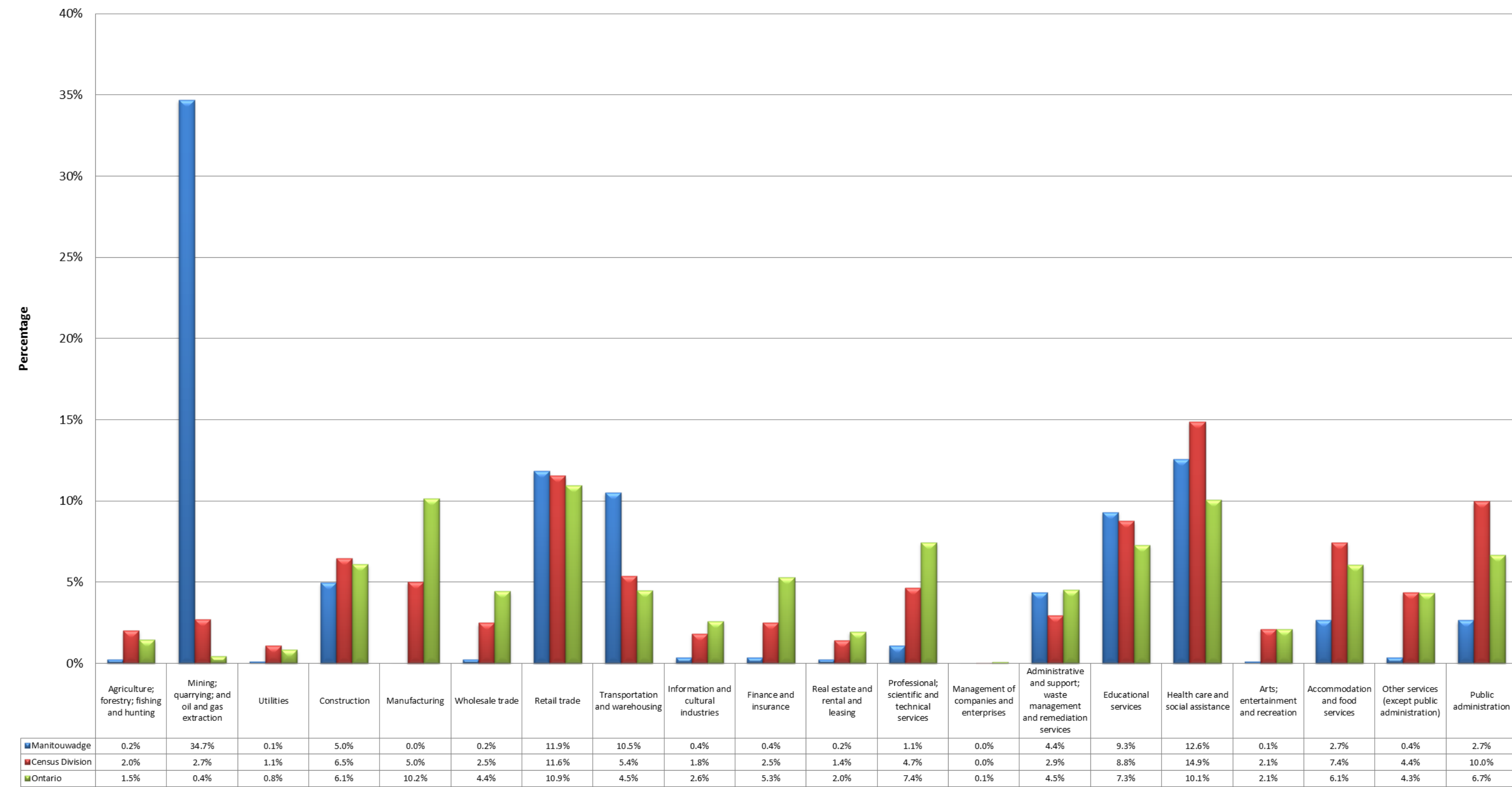
Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

Figure 18: Manitouwadge, Census Division, and Ontario Labour Force by Industry, 2006

Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

Figure 19: Manitouwadge, Census Division and Ontario Labour Force by Industry, 2011



Source: Environics Analytics. 2014. *CensusPlus Enhanced Census + NHS*.

2.2.1.3 EDUCATION

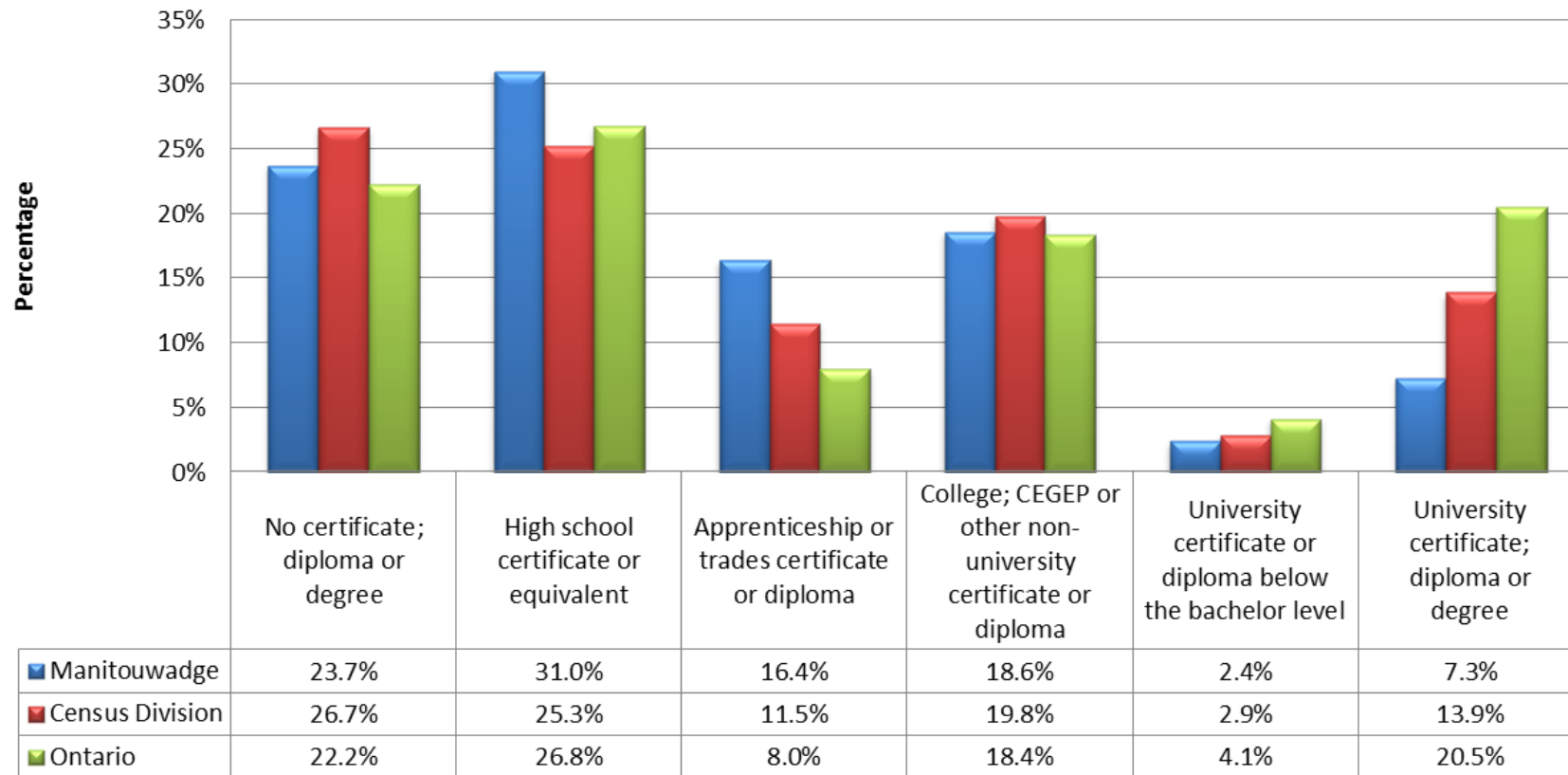
Educational Attainment

Figures 20 and 21 demonstrate educational attainment in 2006 and 2011. In 2006, Manitouwadge residents were more likely to have a *high school certificate or equivalent* (31.0%) compared to either Census Division (25.3%) or Ontario residents (26.8%) (Figure 20). During the same period, the proportion of the Township with *no certificate, diploma or degree* (23.7%) was closer to the provincial proportion (22.2%) than the Census Division's (26.7%). In 2006, Manitouwadge residents were also more likely to *have apprenticeships, trades certificates or diplomas* (16.4%) than the Census Division (11.5%) or province (8.0%). Further, Manitouwadge had proportionately fewer residents with a *university certificate, degree or diploma* (7.3%) than either the Census Division (13.9%) or Ontario as a whole (20.5%).

It is noted that the educational attainment categories are slightly different between 2006 and 2011; in 2011, the following three categories were added: *postsecondary certificate; diploma or degree; university certificate; diploma or degree at bachelor level or below*; and *Bachelor's degree*. Despite the differences, it is possible to make a comparison between census periods.

Manitouwadge's educational attainment in 2011 is somewhat different than it was in 2006 (Figure 21). The proportion of community residents with *no certificate, diploma or degree* (26.1%) increased and was still higher than in the Census Division or Ontario. In 2011, Manitouwadge had a large proportion of residents with *postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree* (41.4%), although this was less than Census Division (52.2%) or Ontario (54.6%) residents. Between 2006 and 2011, there was a significant decrease in the proportion of Manitouwadge residents with *university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level* (2.4% in 2006 to 0.3% in 2011), while 6.9% of residents reportedly had *university certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or below* in 2011. As a whole, the proportion of Manitouwadge, Census Division and Ontario residents who obtained a *university certificate or diploma* or higher increased between 2006 and 2011 (Figure 21).

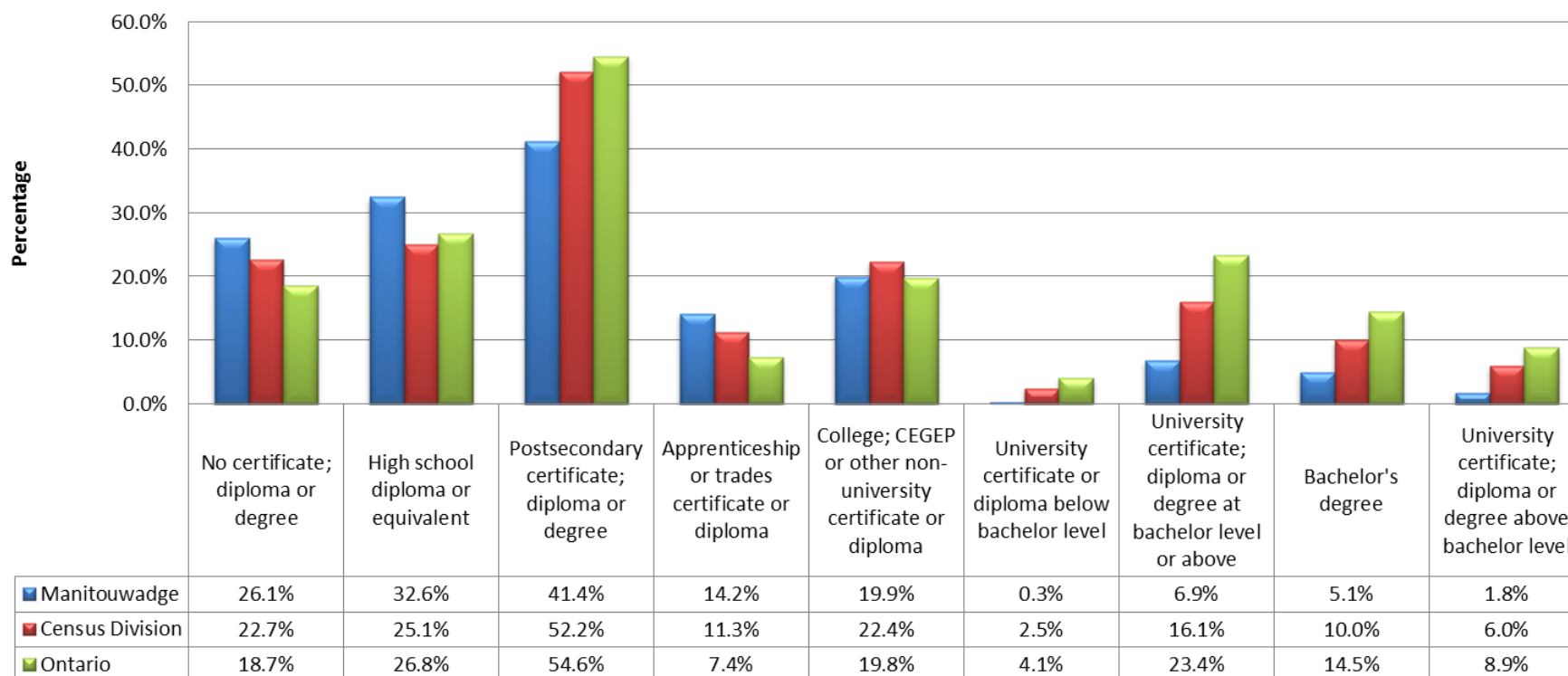
Figure 20: Manitouwadge, Census Division and Ontario Educational Attainment, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

Figure 21: Manitouwadge, Census Division and Ontario Educational Attainment, 2011



Source: Environics Analytics. 2014. *CensusPlus Enhanced Census + NHS*.

School Facilities

Three school boards service the Township of Manitouwadge: Superior North Catholic District School Board, Superior-Greenstone District School Board, and Conseil scolaire public du Grand Nord de l'Ontario. There are three elementary schools and one high school in the community.²⁴ French taught classes are available at the elementary level in Manitouwadge and at the high school level in Marathon. Enrollment at these schools is provided in Table 3.



Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic School

The Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic School in Manitouwadge is a seventeen-classroom school equipped with a gymnasium, library, and computer lab. The school is part of the Superior North Catholic District School Board. The school offers full-day senior kindergarten and all students have access to both English and French Immersion instruction.²⁵ There are approximately 120 students enrolled (January 2014).

Manitouwadge Public School

There are approximately 47 students enrolled at the Manitouwadge Public School (2013/14) with 5 teachers (3 full-time and 2 part-time).²⁶ The following grades are grouped together due to low enrollment numbers: junior kindergarten (JK) to grade 1; grades 2 through 5; and, grades 6 through 8. The school is equipped with a library.

Manitouwadge High School

The Manitouwadge High School has approximately 100 students and 12 teachers.²⁷ Enrollment at the high school has been declining for the last 15-20 years. In the 1990s, more than 300 students were enrolled. The school is equipped with an auditorium, gymnasium, and library.

²⁴ Township of Manitouwadge. 2013. *Education*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/?pgid=163>. Accessed: October 2013.

²⁵ Superior North Catholic District School Board. n.d. *Our Lady of Lourdes – Manitouwadge*. Website: <http://www.sncdsb.on.ca/article/our-lady-of-lourdes--manitouwadge-115.asp>. Accessed: October 2013.

²⁶ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions February 2014. For additional information, please visit the School Board's website: <http://mnps.sgdsb.on.ca/>.

²⁷ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions February 2014. For additional information, please visit the School Board's website: <http://ws.sgdsb.on.ca/>.

École Publique Franco - Manitou

This school opened in September 1993 and is co-located in the same building as the Manitouwadge Public School; however, the schools are managed separately.²⁸

The closest French high school is in Marathon, currently attended by five high school students from Manitouwadge. The 2013/14 grade 8 class has two students who will be attending high school in the Fall of 2014. Recent enrollment trends have shown a slight increase; English families are enrolling their children into the French program to learn a second language. However, many return to the English system for high school.²⁹ The school is also equipped with a library.

Table 3: Manitouwadge School Facilities, 2013

School Name	School Board	Programming (Grades)	2013/14 Enrolment
Our Lady of Lourdes	Superior North Catholic School Board	K-8	120 ³⁰
Manitouwadge Public School	Superior-Greenstone District School Board	K-8	47 ³¹
Manitouwadge High School	Superior-Greenstone District School Board	9-12	100 ³²
École Publique Franco - Manitou	Conseil scolaire public du Grand Nord de l'Ontario	K-8 ³³	32 ³⁴

Source: This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions October 2013, and January 2014.

Post-secondary institutions are also available across Northern Ontario for residents interested in obtaining a degree/diploma after high school graduation. These institutions include Laurentian University, Nipissing University, Lakehead University, Cambrian College, Canadore College, College Boreal, Northern College, Sault College, Academy of Learning Career and Business College, Everest College of Business Technology and Health Care, and Transport Training Centres of Canada.

²⁸ École Publique Franco – Manitou. n.d. *History*. Website: http://epfm.cspgno.ca/Franco_Manitou/ecole/Historique.html. Accessed: October 2013.

²⁹ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions February 2014.

³⁰ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions January 2014.

³¹ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions February 2014.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ École Publique Franco- Manitou. 2013. *Accueil*. Website: http://epfm.cspgno.ca/Franco_Manitou/accueil/accueil.html. Accessed: October 2013.

³⁴ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions February 2014.

Established in 1965, Lakehead University is located in Thunder Bay and offers students a variety of degrees and programs including:

- Business;
- Education;
- Engineering;
- Forestry;
- Geology;
- Health and behavioural sciences;
- Physics; and,
- Resource and environmental economics.³⁵

Confederation College's main campus is located in Thunder Bay; however, it also has regional satellites at the Greenstone campus (Geraldton), North shore Campus (Marathon), and the Wawa campus.³⁶ Confederation College offers its students a number of programs and courses including:

- Aboriginal programs;
- Aviation;
- Business;
- Engineering technology;
- Health sciences;
- Natural resources;
- Skilled trades; and,
- Continuing education.³⁷

Residents of Manitouwadge also have access to the Contact North educational facility located in town. This service provides residents the opportunity to: complete their high school certificate; participate in training courses; and enroll in university and college programs through online programs.

2.2.1.4 HEALTH AND SAFETY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Health Services

The Manitouwadge General Hospital opened in 1996 and has nine private patient beds and nine long-term care beds.³⁸ There are three resident doctors, a dentist, chiropractor and a visiting orthopedic specialist.³⁹ 15-20 nurses and several x-ray and eco-cardiogram technicians are on staff. The hospital has a full-service pharmacy and is equipped with a medical laboratory and imaging department (including ultrasound), echocardiography and Becker Multiple Dystrophy (BMD), and a chemotherapy room.⁴⁰ Other programs and services offered at Manitouwadge General Hospital include short-term psychiatric care, palliative care, and rehabilitation services

³⁵ Lakehead University. 2012. *Quick Facts*. Website: <http://www.lakeheadu.ca/about/index.php?id=15>. Accessed: October 2013; Lakehead University. n.d. *Programs at Lakehead U*. Website: <http://www.mylakehead.ca/programs/?mn=4>. Accessed: October 2013.

³⁶ Confederation College. 2012. *Regional Campuses*. Website: <http://www.confederationc.on.ca/regionalcampuses>. Accessed: October 2013.

³⁷ Confederation College. 2012. *Programs – All Post-secondary Programs List*. Website: <http://www.confederationc.on.ca/programs/all>. Accessed: October 2013.

³⁸ Township of Manitouwadge. 2013. *Health Care*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/?pgid=164>. Accessed: October 2013; Manitouwadge General Hospital. n.d. *Welcome*. Website: <http://www.mh.on.ca/>. Accessed: October 2013.

³⁹ Township of Manitouwadge. *Health Care*. 2013. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/?pgid=164>. Accessed: October 2013.

⁴⁰ *Ibid*; Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d. *Manitouwadge – Live Your Dream*. Website: <http://www.nsfcc.ca/files/Library/communities/ManitouwadgeEN.pdf>. Accessed: October 2013; Manitouwadge General Hospital. n.d. *Welcome*. Website: <http://www.mh.on.ca/>. Accessed: October 2013.

(i.e., physiotherapy, cardiac rehabilitation, occupational therapy, and a dietician).⁴¹ It has been noted that many hospital staff are bilingual in both English and French.⁴²

In conjunction with the hospital, the Manitouwadge Family Health Team operates a clinic in town, which has three Registered Nurses, and a public health and diabetes nurse.⁴³ The Thunder Bay District Health Unit also has an office in the community.

Currently, the Manitouwadge General Hospital is going through a strategic planning process. This follows a recent renovation project at the hospital, valued at approximately \$200,000.⁴⁴ It has been noted that the demands of the community at the hospital are even greater now than when the mines were operating as a result of the aging population.⁴⁵

In addition to the health services available in the community, residents of Manitouwadge benefit from mobile services such as the 'Screen for Life Coach'; this provides organized cancer screening programs to communities in Northwestern Ontario. The Coach offers digital mammography for breast cancer screening, Pap testing for cervical cancer screening, and Colon Cancer Check Fecal Occult Blood Test kits to screen for colorectal cancer for people who are eligible for cancer screening.⁴⁶

Ambulance Service

The Township of Manitouwadge has 24-hour emergency services including air ambulance, helicopter and off-road rescue capability.⁴⁷ There are 6 EMS staff stationed in Manitouwadge (4 full-time and 2 part-time).⁴⁸ The Superior North EMS 2012 *Municipal Report for the Township of Manitouwadge* indicates that during 2010 to 2012, most requests for service were Code 2. Requests for services in 2012 (across all code categories) were fewer in 2012 than 2010. The number of Code 4 requests for service decreased between 2010 and 2012 (Figure 22). Ambulance staff have also indicated that the calls in Manitouwadge are generally more medical and related to an aging population, rather than emergency/traumatic injury.

⁴¹ Manitouwadge General Hospital. n.d. *Vision, Mission, and Values*. Website: <http://www.mh.on.ca/Mission.php>. Accessed: October 2013.

⁴² This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions November 2014.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions February 2014.

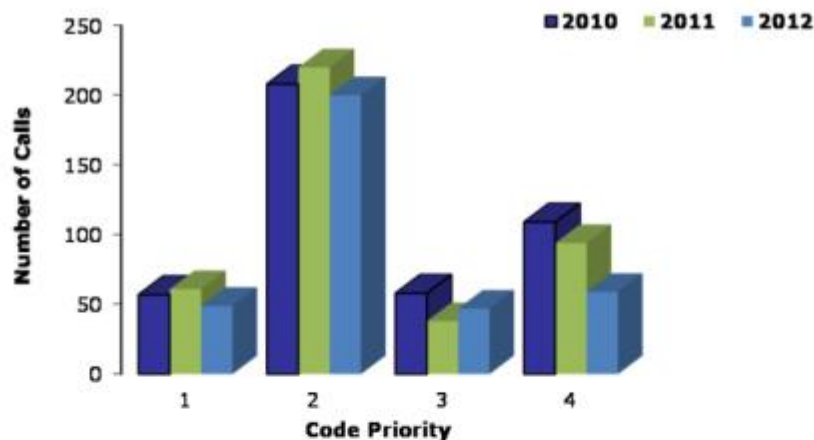
⁴⁵ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions January 2014.

⁴⁶ Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Foundation. n.d. *The Screen for Life Coach: New Services Now Available*. Website: <http://www.healthsciencesfoundation.ca/article/the-screen-for-life-coach-new-services-now-available-5195.asp>. Accessed: May 2014.

⁴⁷ Township of Manitouwadge. 2013. *Health Care*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/?pgid=164>. Accessed: October 2013.

⁴⁸ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions November 2013.

Figure 22: Township of Manitouwadge Request for Service, 2010-2012



CODE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
1	3	7	5	4	4	10	2	0	8	5	0	1	49
2	22	24	17	17	21	28	14	15	12	10	12	8	200
3	5	3	7	4	5	3	0	3	8	2	4	3	47
4	3	6	0	3	1	7	3	7	7	8	5	9	59
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	33	40	29	28	31	48	19	25	35	25	21	21	355

Code 1 can be deferred without impact to the patient, i.e. going home from the hospital for a visit

Code 2 this must be done at a certain time due to an appointment, i.e. bringing a patient to the hospital for diagnostic tests

Code 3 is urgent because the patient needs medical attention but life or limb is not at risk, i.e. a simple broken leg

Code 4 life and death emergency or unknown situation

Code 8 where the ambulance is asked to stand by at a specific location, i.e. a fire call

Source: Superior North EMS. 2012. *2012 Municipal Report for the Township of Manitouwadge*. Website:

<http://www.superiornorthems.com/Assets/Superior+North+EMS/docs/Municipal+Reports/2012+Manitouwadge+Municipal+Report.pdf>. Accessed: October 2013.

Policing

Manitouwadge is serviced by an Ontario Provincial Police (O.P.P.) detachment. The detachment is staffed with 6 full-time officers. Emergency calls for Manitouwadge are routed through Marathon and each detachment supports the other as and when needed. The Marathon O.P.P. is the host detachment for Manitouwadge.

Fire Protection

Manitouwadge has a full time Fire Chief and 20 volunteer fire fighters operating from a hall co-located with the Municipal Office in the centre of town. The fire department is well equipped to respond to fires and other

emergencies within the community, as well as its area of responsibility surrounding Manitouwadge.⁴⁹ A full complement of fire fighters is 27 volunteers.⁵⁰

2.2.2 SUMMARY OF HUMAN ASSETS

This section summarizes the Human Assets described above for Manitouwadge in terms of:

- Priorities and Key Issues;
- Community Aspirations; and
- Capabilities and Capacities within the Community.

2.2.2.1 PRIORITIES AND KEY ISSUES

In 2011, Manitouwadge's population was 2,105. This was significantly lower than 1996 (3,395); however, it has been noted that the population has stabilized in recent years. The population is aging at a greater rate than either the Census Division or Ontario as a whole. Many residents have moved to Manitouwadge from elsewhere in Ontario or Canada. Manitouwadge is seeking to reverse the trend of declining population.

Many residents have been forced to leave the community to seek employment following the closure of the GECO Mine (1995) and Golden Giant Mine (2006); a number of families remain in the community while a member is 'working away' elsewhere in Northern Ontario, Alberta, or Africa. Data for 2011 indicate that the size of the labour force has declined since 2006, although the emphasis is still on mining, trades and natural resource occupations.

In 2011, the highest level of educational attainment in Manitouwadge, when compared to the Census Division and Ontario, was generally similar. The exception was *university certificate, diploma or degree*, where Ontario exceeded both the Census Division and Manitouwadge. Fewer Manitouwadge residents had a *university certificate/diploma or degree* in 2011 than in 2006. Enrollments in the community's schools have been falling as the population declines and young families leave the community.

Manitouwadge is well serviced by the Manitouwadge General Hospital, the Family Health Team and the ambulance, police and volunteer fire department.

⁴⁹ Township of Manitouwadge. Fire Department. 2013 <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/?pgid=17>. Accessed: October 2013.

⁵⁰ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions February 2014.

2.2.2.2 COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS

The vision statement in the 2007 Strategic Plan reflects the community's aspirations: *"Trusting, secure, affordable, healthy, inclusive and spirited communities of opportunity where residents look out for each other, share a strong sense of camaraderie and community and are proud to call Manitouwadge home"*.

Community participation in activities such as curling, hockey, figure skating and other activities at the recreation centre have declined significantly in recent years. This is attributed to the aging population, and the number of residents that work out of town and/or the surrounding area for weeks/months at a time, and are no longer present in the community to participate. Residents have noted a desire to increase the number of families and children in the community as this would contribute to the ongoing viability of services and programs, including schools, the hospital/medical services, and community organizations and programs.

2.2.2.3 CAPABILITIES AND CAPACITIES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

Manitouwadge is in the process of updating their Official Plan, which, when complete, will further articulate goals for the community. Other recent planning initiatives undertaken by Manitouwadge include a Strategic Plan and a gaps analysis/marketing plan.

2.3 ECONOMIC ASSETS

2.3.1 ECONOMIC ASSET INDICATORS

The Economic Assets within a community include the resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives. Specific indicators within the Economic Assets category include:

- Employment;
- Income;
- Business Activity;
- Tourism;
- Economic Development Services; and,
- Governance and Municipal Finances.

These indicators are described in this section, within the context of the economic well-being of Manitouwadge.

2.3.1.1 EMPLOYMENT

As shown in Table 4 and Figure 23, Manitouwadge's 1996 unemployment rate⁵¹ was 12.8%, higher than both the Census Division (11.1%) and Ontario (9.1%). The Township's unemployment rate increased slightly to 13.9% in 2001, and then reduced considerably in 2006 (by 7.4 percentage points) to 6.5%. In 2006, Manitouwadge

⁵¹ According to Statistics Canada 2006 Census Dictionary the **unemployment rate** refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006). Statistics Canada. 2007. *2006 Census Dictionary – 2006 Census Year*. Website: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>. Accessed: May 2014.

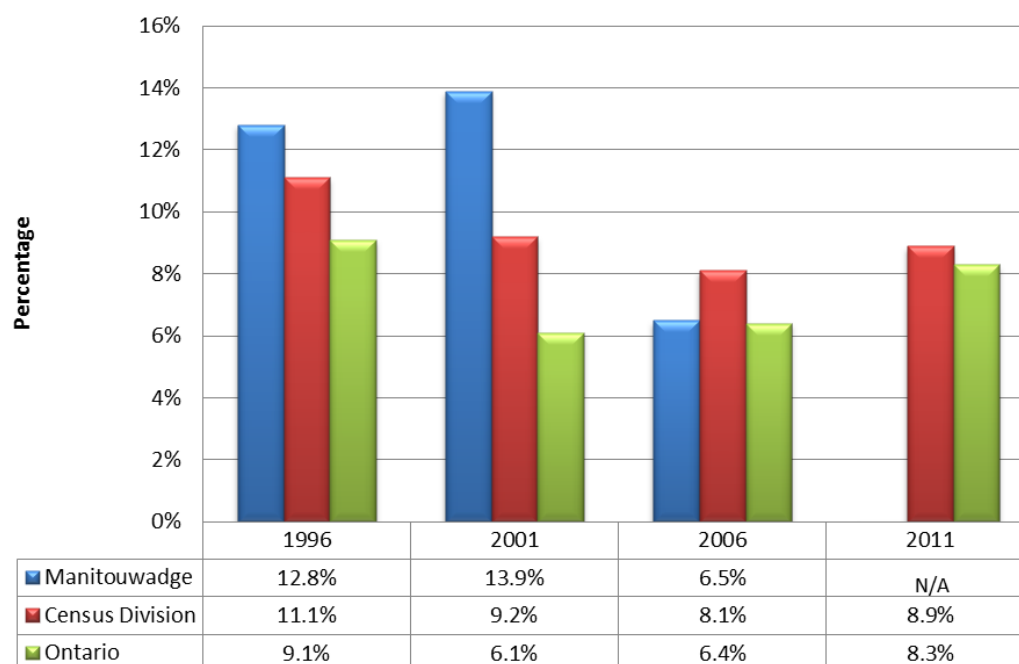
had a lower unemployment rate than the Census Division (6.5% compared to 8.1%) but a slightly higher rate than the province (at 6.4%). Though the unemployment rate in 2006 was less than half the rate in 2001, these statistics may hide the fact that a number of small businesses in the service sector (e.g., hotels/motels, restaurants) have difficulty filling entry level positions at their establishments.⁵²

Table 4: Manitouwadge, Census Division and Ontario Total Unemployment Rates, 1996 – 2011

Unemployment	Manitouwadge	Census Division	Ontario
1996	12.8%	11.1%	9.1%
2001	13.9%	9.2%	6.1%
2006	6.5%	8.1%	6.4%
2011	N/A ⁵³	8.9%	8.3%

Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*; Statistics Canada. 2013. *Thunder Bay District, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile*. 2011 National Household Survey.

Figure 23: Manitouwadge, Census Division and Ontario Total Unemployment Rates, 1996 – 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*; Statistics Canada. 2013. *Thunder Bay District, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile*. 2011 National Household Survey.

⁵² While statistical knowledge gaps are most apparent in small communities such as Manitouwadge, these gaps are representative of broader trends in employment data collection. According to the Globe and Mail, May 2014, the federal Auditor-General Michael Ferguson stated that Statistics Canada data contains significant gaps on job vacancies. Specifically, employment data are missing for the various distinct regions within each province, including jobs for which labour shortages are the most severe and respective skill sets in the highest demand. Source: McKenna, Barrie. May 2014. "Why Canada has a serious data deficit". *The Globe and Mail – Ottawa*. Website:

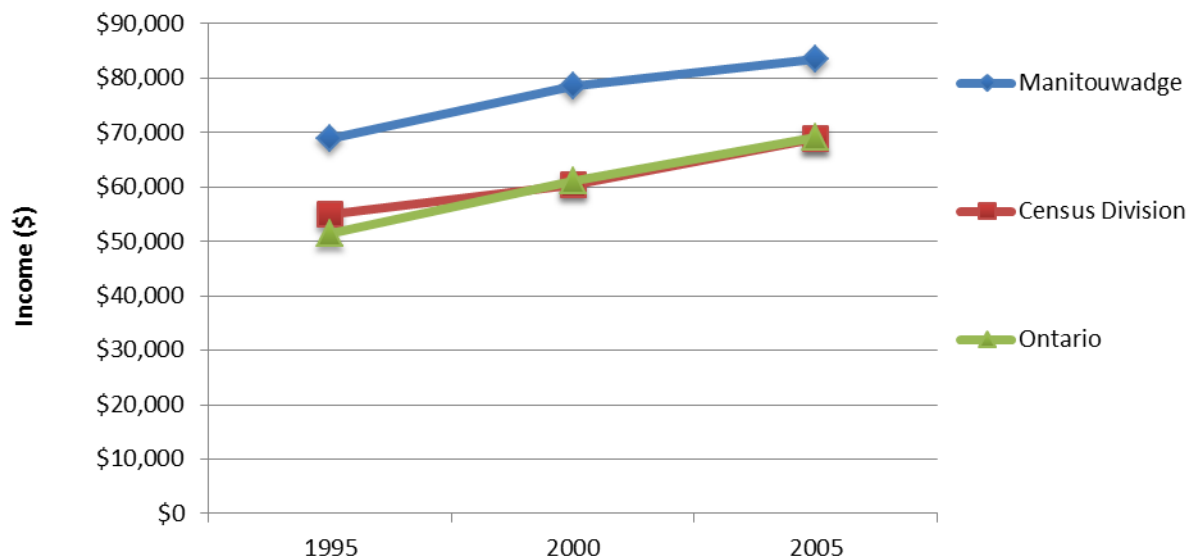
<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/economy/why-canada-has-a-serious-data-deficit/article18598633/>. Accessed: May 2014.

⁵³ The 2011 unemployment rate is unavailable in 2011 census data. In addition, employment data obtained using Environics Analytics estimations appears to be inaccurate.

A number of workers residing in Manitouwadge commute to jobs in the oil and gas/mining industry nearby (e.g. Hemlo), elsewhere in Ontario (e.g., Red Lake, Musselwhite), Alberta (e.g. Fort McMurray), or Africa (with local mining contractor Manroc). Locally, forestry is very active at this time. With the current construction, forestry and mining exploration activities in the region, there is a reported shortage of trades/skilled workers.

2.3.1.2 INCOME

Figure 24: Manitouwadge, Census Division and Ontario Median Family Income – Trends over Time



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*.

Between 2000 and 2005, the individual median income for Manitouwadge residents decreased only very slightly from \$31,661 in 2000, to \$31,372 in 2005. During the same timeframe the individual median incomes increased for both the Census Division (from \$23,755 to \$27,638) and the province (from \$24,816 to \$27,258) (Table 5). The individual median income of Manitouwadge residents was higher than either the Census Division or Ontario in both years. NHS data for Manitouwadge income for 2010 is not available.⁵⁴ However, given the recent influx of seniors to the community, median individual income may currently be somewhat lower.

As indicated in Table 5, the percentage of government transfers⁵⁵ as a percent of income in Manitouwadge in 2000 was 6.5%. In 2005 the percentage had increased by 1.2 percentage points to 7.7%. Between 2000 and

⁵⁴ 2010 National Household Survey (NHS) data for Manitouwadge has been suppressed by Statistics Canada. Due to data limitations, median incomes are not reported in CensusPlus Enhanced Census + NHS data sets.

⁵⁵ According to Statistics Canada 2006, government transfer income in 2005, as a proportion of total income is defined as: "money income received by persons 15 years of age and older from all transfer payments from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during calendar year 2005, as a proportion of total income. This variable is derived by summing the amounts reported in: the Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement, Allowance and Allowance for the Survivor; benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan; benefits from Employment Insurance; child benefits; and other income from government sources". Statistics Canada. 2013. *Appendix A: Variable Definition*. Website: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-221-x/2012002/regions/app-ann/app1-ann1-eng.htm>. Accessed: May 2014.

2005, the percentages of government transfers also increased for the Census Division and the province of Ontario, although by very small amounts (0.3% and 0.1 percentage points, respectively). In 2005, the proportion of Manitouwadge residents' income from government transfers was 7.7%, less than either the Census Division (13.2%) or province (9.9%).

Table 5: Manitouwadge, Census Division and Ontario Individual Income Characteristics, 2000 – 2010

Income Characteristics	2000			2005			2010		
	Manitouwadge	Census Division	Ontario	Manitouwadge	Census Division	Ontario	Manitouwadge ⁵⁶	Census Division	Ontario
Persons 15 years and over (counts) with Income	2,065	115,265	8,598,560	1,790	117,340	9,340,020	N/A	121,310	10,473,670
Median individual income (\$)	\$31,661	\$23,755	\$24,816	\$31,372	\$27,638	\$27,258	N/A	\$31,191	\$30,526
Earnings - % of income ⁵⁷	87.9%	75.4%	78.7%	81.7%	72.7%	77.4%	N/A	65.9%	70.1%
Government transfers - % of income	6.5%	12.9%	9.8%	7.7%	13.2%	9.9%	N/A	16.5%	12.3%
Other Money - % of income	5.5%	11.7%	11.5%	10.6% ⁵⁸	14%	12.9%	N/A	1.6% ⁵⁹	1.7%

Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007 *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*; Statistics Canada. 2013. *Thunder Bay District, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile*. 2011 National Household Survey. Note: only selected Statistics Canada Income categories are used.

⁵⁶ Due to data limitations, 2010 NHS data on income characteristics is not available.

⁵⁷ The 2011 NHS refers to this category as *Wages and Salaries (%)* for 2010. The 2011 NHS calculates as Earnings % of income as 'Wages and salaries' – "Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions and Employment Insurance. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses, benefits from wage-loss replacement plans or income-maintenance insurance plans, supplementary unemployment benefits from an employer or union as well as all types of casual earnings during calendar year 2010. Other employment income such as taxable benefits, research grants and royalties are included".

⁵⁸ According to the 2006 Census, Statistics Canada does not have a specific definition for the **Other Money** category; but, define the **Composition of Total Income** - Composition of income of a population group or a geographic area refers to the relative share of each income source or group of sources, expressed as a percentage of the aggregate total income of that group or area. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding. Statistics Canada. 2007. *Manitouwadge, Township Community Profile*. Website: <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3558066&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=manitouwadge&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=>. Accessed: September 2014.

⁵⁹ According to the 2011 NHS, **Other money income** - Refers to regular cash income received during calendar year 2010 and not reported in any of the other sources listed on the questionnaire. For example, severance pay and retirement allowances, alimony, child support, periodic support from other persons not in the household, income from abroad (excluding dividends and interest), non-refundable scholarships, bursaries, fellowships and study grants, and artists' project grants are included. Statistics Canada. 2012. *Thunder Bay, DIS, Ontario National Household Survey (NHS) Profile*. 2011 National Household Survey. Website: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CD&Code1=3558&Data=Count&SearchText=thunder%20bay&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&A1=All&B1=All&Custom=&TABID=1>. Accessed: September 2014.

2.3.1.3 BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Manitouwadge's economy is focused on mining and forestry. Forestry is recovering at this time, and Barrick Gold's Hemlo mines near Marathon also employ a number of people in the community. Approximately 85 people from Manitouwadge work at the Barrick's Williams (65) and David Bell (20) Mines. The David Bell Mine closed in April/May 2014.⁶⁰ Approximately 50 people in the community work at mines outside of town, or in Alberta, on a 'fly-in fly-out' schedule. Manroc Developments is a local contractor servicing the mining sector in the region, as well as Africa.

The timber supply in the area is managed by Nawiinginokiima Forest Management Corporation (NPMC)⁶¹. NPMC is the first local forest management corporation in Ontario, established under the *Ontario Forest Modernization Act* in 2012. Nawiinginokiima is an Ojibway word that means "working together." NPMC was established to operate within a defined management area that includes the communities of the Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation, Pic Mobert First Nation, Hornepayne Aboriginal community, Manitouwadge, Marathon, Hornepayne, and White River. The area is comprised of four management units – Big Pic, Pic River, White River and Nagagami Forests (Big Pic and Pic River are closest to Manitouwadge). B&M Hauling employs approximately 100 people in Manitouwadge, harvesting and transporting wood from these forests.

In addition, tourism is a relatively small seasonal segment of the local economy due to the community's location as a destination for outdoor activities.

There is a limited retail sector present including a Valu-mart grocery store, several restaurants, a hardware store and other small retail and service businesses.

Tables 6 and 7 highlight the major private and public sector employers in the Township. These employers, combined with smaller-scale employers, provide a range of local employment opportunities in a number of sectors.

Table 6: Manitouwadge's Largest Private Sector Employers^{62,63}

Company	Industry Sector	Number of Employees
Barrick Gold (Hemlo mines)	Mining	245 ⁶⁴
B&M Hauling Logs/Chips	Forestry	100
Manroc Developments Mining Contractor	Mining	175
Value Mart	Grocery	28

Source: This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions November 2013, and February 2014.

⁶⁰ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions July 2014.

⁶¹ Nawiinginokiima Forest Management Corporation. 2014. *About NPMC - Overview*. Website: <http://www.npmcforestry.ca/about.aspx>. Accessed: February 2014.

⁶² Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d. *Manitouwadge – Live Your Dream*. Website: <http://www.nsfcc.ca/files/Library/communities/ManitouwadgeEN.pdf>. Accessed: October 2013

⁶³ Totals are reflective of total number of employees working for the company; not the number of employees from Manitouwadge.

⁶⁴ Approximately 85 people from Manitouwadge are employed by Barrick Gold at Hemlo mines.

Table 7: Manitouwadge's Largest Public Sector Employers⁶⁵

Employer	Industry Sector	Number of Employees
Manitouwadge General Hospital	Health	61
The Township of Manitouwadge	Municipal	46
The Superior Greenstone District School Board	Education	21
The Superior North Catholic School Board	Education	17

Source: This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions November 2013, and February 2014.

2.3.1.4 TOURISM

Manitouwadge is working to promote itself as a recreational tourism destination, building itself as the place where you go to 'play in the extreme'.⁶⁶ There are a limited number of accommodation options, ranging from B&B's to a recently re-opened motel. Several outfitting and guiding companies operate fishing and hunting excursions. Outdoor recreation activities in the area include walking, hiking, running, kayaking, rafting, climbing, cross-country and downhill skiing, fishing, hunting, camping, snowmobiling, and cycling.⁶⁷ There are also several scenic waterfalls near Manitouwadge enjoyed by visitors and residents alike (Figure 25). The ski-hill has been attracting visitors from other communities including White River and Marathon.

Gateway Project

Manitouwadge has developed a roadside stop – the Gateway Project - on the Trans-Canada Highway at the intersection with Highway 614 that showcases the community and provides a rest point for travelers. The intention is for travelers to take a break while driving along the Trans-Canada Highway, then travel 55 kilometres off the highway into the Township and discover all the attractions and amenities in Manitouwadge.⁶⁸

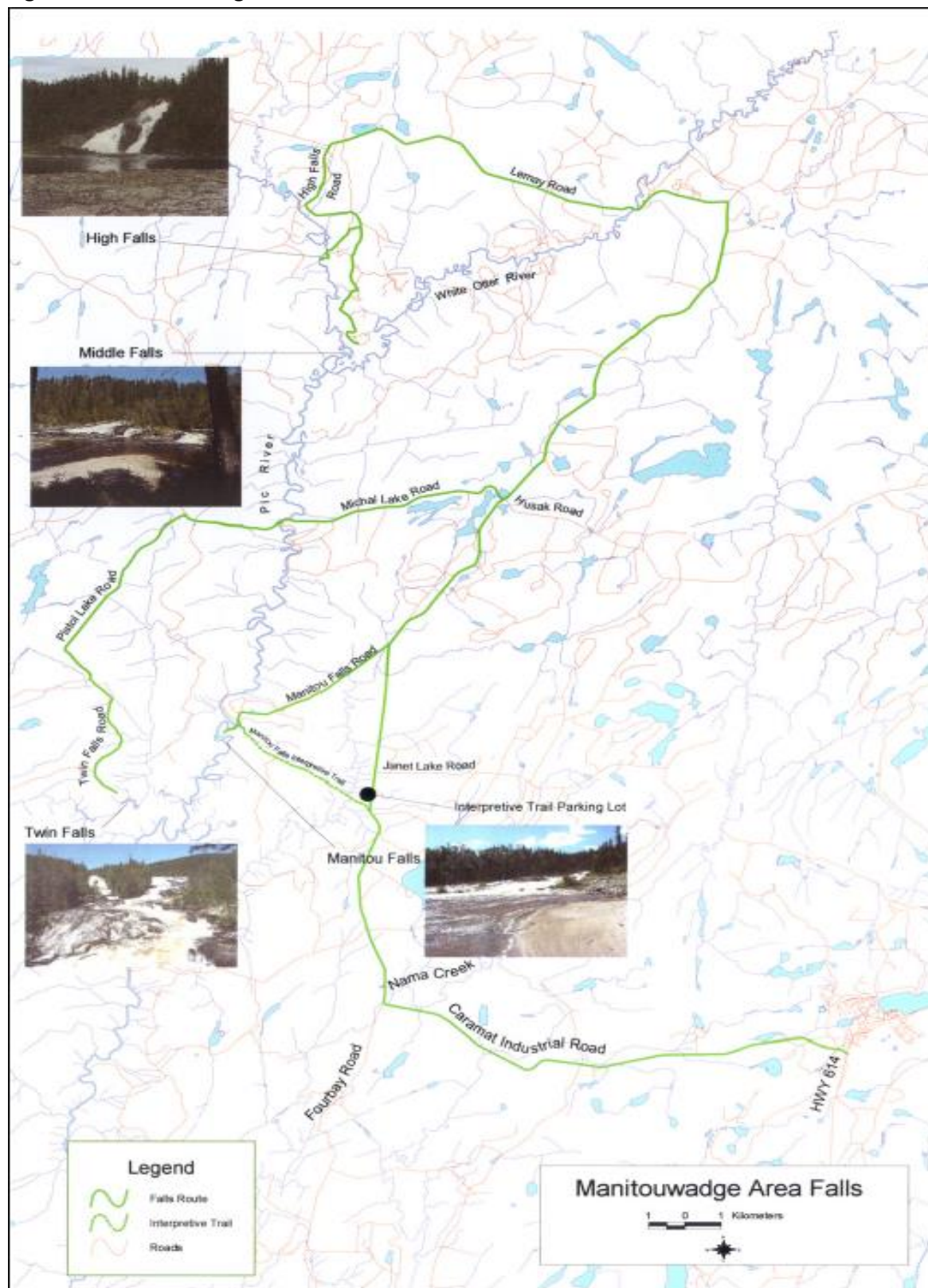
⁶⁵ Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d. *Manitouwadge – Live Your Dream*. Website: <http://www.nsfcc.ca/files/Library/communities/ManitouwadgeEN.pdf>. Accessed: October 2013

⁶⁶ Manitouwadge Economic Development Corporation. n.d. *Play in the Extreme*. Website: <http://playintheextreme.ca/default.aspx>. Accessed: October 2013.

⁶⁷ Township of Manitouwadge. 2009. *Outdoor Activities*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/default.asp?pgid=5>. Accessed: October 2013.

⁶⁸ Township of Manitouwadge. 2013. *Gateway Project*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/?pgid=139>. Accessed: October 2013.

Figure 25: Manitouwadge Area Falls



Source: Township of Manitouwadge. 2009. *Tourism Maps*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/default.asp?pgid=36>. Accessed: October 2013.

2.3.1.5 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Manitouwadge has an Economic Development Office staffed by an Economic Development Officer and an Economic Development Assistant. The Manitouwadge Economic Development Corporation (MEDC) operates a Community Stabilization Fund to promote Economic Development or fund non-profit organizations.⁶⁹ Council and the MEDC meet periodically to scope out priorities. The Gateway Project at the corner of Highways 17 and 614 was one of their initiatives. The MEDC has utilized funds for small business loans, a new dock at the lake, airport and hospital improvements. The MEDC also advises the Manitouwadge Economic Development Office.

A community joint venture between Pic River First Nation, Marathon and Manitouwadge focused on forestry contracting has been established but has not yet gotten off the ground. The community is also looking to setup a new initiative to provide training opportunities for operating forestry equipment.

Another MEDC initiative is the opportunity for residents to borrow a Beep Mat, an instrument used to identify base metals in the ground. The intention is to remove the barrier of high equipment costs for local prospectors, in the hopes that a new mine could be discovered near the Township.⁷⁰

Superior North Community Futures Development Corporation

Manitouwadge is part of the Superior North Community Futures Development Corporation (Superior North CFDC), a non-profit organization funded by FedNor/Industry Canada. The Superior North CFDC area includes the communities of Dorion, Hurkett, Red Rock, Nipigon, Red Rock Indian Band, Pays Plat First Nation, Rossport, Schreiber, Terrace Bay, Marathon, Manitouwadge, and the Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation (see Figure 41 in Section 3.1.1).⁷¹ The Superior North CFDC assists with:

- Access to capital;
- Business services; and,
- Strategic community planning and development.⁷²

North Superior Workforce Planning Board

The North Superior Workforce Planning Board (NSWPB) is one of twenty-five planning zones located in Ontario. The NSWPB is mandated by the Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities: *“to identify, assess and prioritize the skills and knowledge needs of community, employers and individual participants/learners in the local labour market through a collaborative, local labour market planning process”*.⁷³ The Board undertakes a number of

⁶⁹ Township of Manitouwadge. 2013. *Business Assistance*. Website: <http://www.maitouwadge.ca/?pgid=29>. Accessed: October 2013.

⁷⁰ Township of Manitouwadge. 2013. *Prospecting*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/?pgid=133>. Accessed: October 2013.

⁷¹ Superior North Community Futures Development Corporation. 2010. *Resources and Links*. Website: <http://www.sncfdc.com/?pgid=33>. Accessed: January 2014.

⁷² *Ibid.*

⁷³ North Superior Workforce Planning Board. n.d. *Building a Superior Workforce: 2014-2015 Local Labour Market Plan*. Website: http://www.nswpb.ca/assets/files/NSWPB_LLMP_2014-2015_English-FINAL.pdf. Accessed: January 2014.

initiatives, including annual local labour market plans.⁷⁴ These include up-to-date labour market analysis, reports on actions recently taken, and identification of future actions with respect to the labour force in the Census Division.

Northern Ontario Sustainable Communities Partnership

The Northern Ontario Sustainable Communities Partnership (NOSCP) is a group created in 2006 in response to the forest industry crisis in Northern Ontario. Participants include individuals and organizations, municipalities, Aboriginal organizations, non-governmental organizations and academics. The crisis is seen as an opportunity to reassess the structure of the forest sector in Northern Ontario and focus on long-term sustainability of forests and Northern communities.⁷⁵

2.3.1.6 GOVERNANCE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCES

Overview of Governance

The Mayor and Council for the Township of Manitouwadge (as of December 2014) are:

- Mayor Andy Major;
- Councillor Ed Dunnill;
- Councillor Raymond Lelievre;
- Councillor Sheldon Plummer; and,
- Councillor Peter Ruel.⁷⁶

An Overview of the Township of Manitouwadge Municipal Finances

The local economy of Manitouwadge is shaped by the mining and forestry industries and an expanding tourism sector that caters to visitors interested in outdoor adventures.⁷⁷ Presently, the Township generates revenue primarily through taxes (property and payments in lieu of taxes), grants (conditional and unconditional) and user fees/service charges.

The annual statement of financial position reports on Manitouwadge's revenue fund, expenditure, assets, liabilities and its accumulated surplus.⁷⁸ These figures are useful indicators which illustrate how the Township's financial position has improved or deteriorated over time.⁷⁹ For financial reporting purposes, the Township

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*

⁷⁵ Northern Ontario Sustainable Communities Partnership. 2012. *About Us*. Website: http://noscp.ca/?page_id=22. Accessed: January 2014.

⁷⁶ Association of Municipalities of Ontario. 2013. *2014 Municipal Election – Township of Manitouwadge*. Website: <http://www.amo.on.ca/election2014.aspx>. Accessed: November 2014.

⁷⁷ Township of Manitouwadge. 2009. *Business Opportunities*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/?pgid=9>. Accessed: October 2013.

⁷⁸ Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2012. *Fiscal Context/Financial Administration*. Website: <http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page8393.aspx>. Accessed: October 2013.

⁷⁹ Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2010. *The Municipal Councillors Guide*. pp. 48. Website: www.mah.gov.on.ca/AssetFactory.aspx?did=4965. Accessed: October 2013.

reports on all funds, organizations, agencies, and or boards for which it is financially responsible. Manitouwadge provides general government services including fire protection, water and sewer maintenance, waste management, and recreational facilities to its residents. Similar to most Northern communities, Manitouwadge is dependent on revenues from property taxes, Provincial and Federal grants (conditional and unconditional), user fees and charges for services such as recreational and cultural facilities (i.e., libraries, golf course, ski hill, etc.) and other fees (e.g., licenses, permits and rents, fines and penalties). The analysis of the Township's revenues, expenses assets and liabilities provides insight into its fiscal performance. The overview provided below spans the period 2000 – 2012.

Financial Summary/Highlights, 2000 – 2012

- The revenue receipts were highest in 2010 compared to any other year;
- Taxes, grants, user fees and service charges were the main contributors to the Township's revenue fund;
- In 2002 tax (taxes and payment in lieu of taxation) accounted for 59% of total revenue receipts. By 2012 taxes accounted for 48.35% of total revenue receipts;
- Operating expenses for the Township were the highest in 2009 at \$7,160,921;
- Major expenditure items for Manitouwadge included spending on salaries, wages, employee benefits and materials;
- Expenditures for salaries, wages and employee benefits increased from 28.4% of total expenses in 2000 to 38.6% in 2012;
- Spending on materials also increased from 17.4% in 2000 to 26.5% in 2012;
- The value of Manitouwadge's total financial assets varied throughout the period but did not exceed \$4.7 million annually;
- Between 2000 and 2004, the Township's total liabilities remained relatively stable; however, liabilities increased by \$ 1,771,041 from \$419,657 in 2004 to \$2,190,698 in 2005⁸⁰; and,
- Total liabilities exceeded total assets between 2007-2010.

Trend in Revenue 2000 - 2012⁸¹

Revenues represent income for the Township. They are typically used to pay for the services that residents receive. The three main sources of revenue for the Township of Manitouwadge include: taxes (property and payments in lieu of taxes), grants (conditional and unconditional) and users fees/service charges.⁸² Though Manitouwadge receives revenues from other sources, variations in the contribution of the three main sources

⁸⁰ Township staff have indicated that this may be reflective of tax arrears on local motels/apartments during that period.

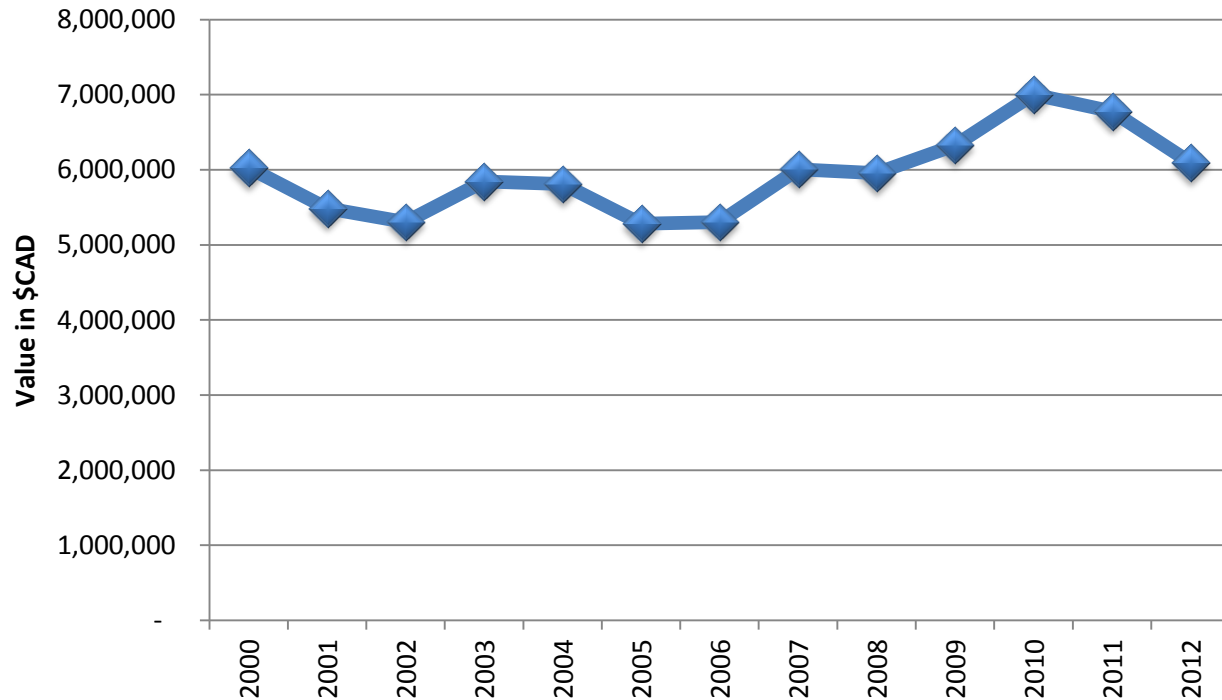
⁸¹ The categories/line items used to calculate total revenue between 2000 to 2008, and 2009 to 2012 will not (in all cases) be comparable across the two periods. As such the total revenue figures reflect the sum total of all the categories/line items recorded for a particular year.

⁸² See the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Multi-Year FIR Review (2000 to 2008 & 2009 onwards) - By Municipality for a detailed breakdown of the categories/line items used in the determination of the Township's total revenue. Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2013. *The Multi-Year FIR Review 2000 to 2008 - By Municipality*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm>. Accessed February 2014; Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2014. *Multi-Year FIR Review 2009 on – By Municipality*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202009%20On.htm>. Accessed: February 2014.

would have an immediate and direct impact of revenue receipts in any given year. Figure 26 below shows the trend in revenue receipts between 2000 and 2012.

Figure 26 shows the general upward and downward trend in revenue receipts with revenues peaking in 2010 at \$7 million and dropping to its lowest in 2005 at \$5.3 million.

Figure 26: Revenue Receipts Manitouwadge – 2000 to 2012



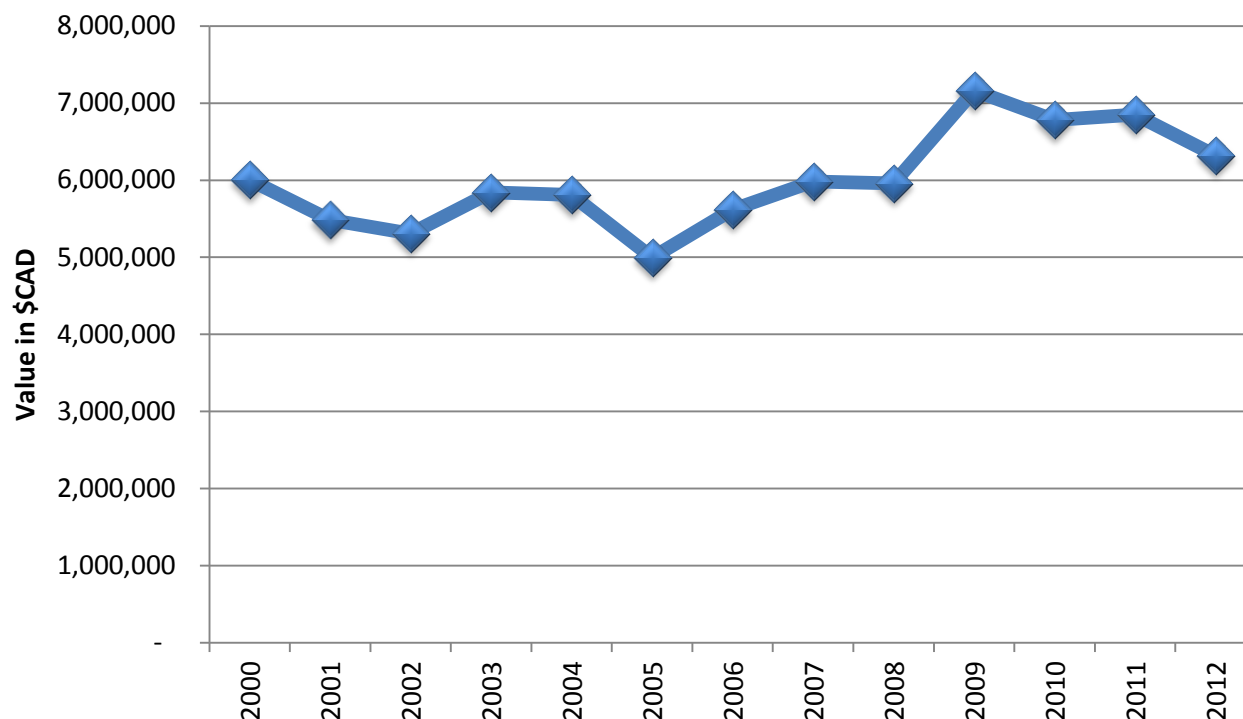
Source: Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2013. *The Multi-Year FIR Review 2000 to 2008 - By Municipality*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm>. Accessed February 2014;
Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2014. *Multi-Year FIR Review 2009 on – By Municipality*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202009%20On.htm>. Accessed: February 2014.

Operating Expenditure⁸³

Operating expenditures relate to the cost incurred by Manitouwadge as it undertakes its regular business activities. The total operating expenditure for the Township has shown some variation with periods of increased and decreased spending (Figure 27).

Operating expenditure for the Township peaked in 2009 (\$7,160,921) increasing by 19.2% from the 2000 figure. The main operating expenses for the municipality included spending on salaries, wages and employee benefits and materials and contracted services.⁸⁴

Figure 27: Operating Expenditure for the Township of Manitouwadge – 2000 -2012



Source: Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2013. *The Multi-Year FIR Review 2000 to 2008 - By Municipality*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm>. Accessed February 2014; Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2014. *Multi-Year FIR Review 2009 on – By Municipality*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202009%20On.htm>. Accessed: February 2014.

⁸³ The categories/line items used to calculate operating expenditure between 2000 to 2008, and 2009 to 2012 will not (in all cases) be comparable across the two periods. As such the total expenditure figures reflect the sum total of all the categories/line items recorded for a particular year.

⁸⁴ See the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Multi-Year FIR Review (2000 to 2008 & 2009 onwards) - By Municipality for a detailed breakdown of the categories/line items used in the determination of the Township's total expenditures. Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2013. *The Multi-Year FIR Review 2000 to 2008 - By Municipality*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm>. Accessed February 2014; Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2014. *Multi-Year FIR Review 2009 on – By Municipality*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202009%20On.htm>. Accessed: February 2014.

Inflation

Inflation is the increase in prices of goods and services or a decrease in the value of money. The *rate of inflation*⁸⁵ in Canada refers to inflation based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The CPI demonstrates the change in prices of a standard package of goods and services that are purchased by consumers. Governments typically try to control or maintain inflationary rates between 2-3%. In Canada, the inflation target has stood at 2% since the early 1990s.⁸⁶ Assessments are then made on how much the CPI increased/decreased in terms of percentage over a certain period of time in comparison to the CPI in a preceding period.⁸⁷

Low, stable and predictable inflation serves to increase confidence in the value of money and encourages consumer spending and investments. Higher inflation rates have a negative impact on economic growth as consumers spend less, interest rates increase and investments decline.⁸⁸ Inflation rates also have a direct impact on the value of municipal spending. In the case of the Manitouwadge, high inflation rates are likely to have serious and immediate consequences due to the Township's narrow revenue base, in relation to its expenditure. Because inflation can result in an increase in the value of expenditures, this can in turn affect taxes and revenue receipts. Similarly, the rate of inflation can affect the amount of goods and services that the Township can purchase in any one year. Thus, if revenues have not increased proportionally to inflation, fewer resources may be available to the Township.

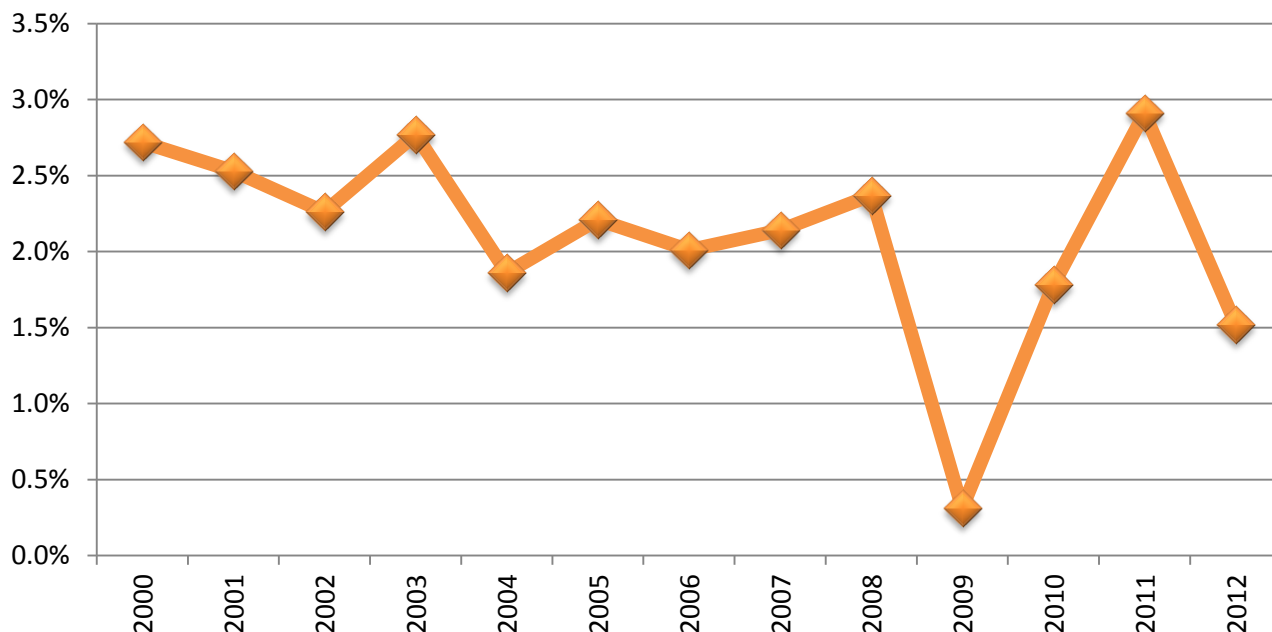
Figure 28 shows the average annual inflation rates for Canada between 2000 and 2012. Between 2000 and 2009, the CPI inflation rate was on a downward trend, declining to its lowest in 2009 (0.31%). The average annual inflation rate subsequently peaked in 2011 (2.91%), but fell shortly thereafter.

⁸⁵ *Inflation* means a reduction in the value of money; in other words, a rise in general price levels. If the amount of money in a country - the money supply - grows faster than production in that country, the average price will rise as a result of the increased demand for goods and services. Inflation can also be caused by higher costs being charged on to the end-user. These might be raw material costs or production costs which have risen, but could also be higher tax rates. These price rises cause the value of money to fall. Global Rates. 2013. *Inflation Canada – consumer price index (CPI)*. Website: <http://www.global-rates.com/economic-indicators/inflation/inflation-information.aspx>. Accessed: October, 2013.

⁸⁶ Bank of Canada. 2013. *Backgrounder: Why has Canada's Inflation Target Been Set at 2 Per Cent?* Website: <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/>. Accessed: October 2013.

⁸⁷ Global Rates. 2013. *Inflation Canada – consumer price index (CPI)*. Website: <http://www.global-rates.com/economic-indicators/inflation/inflation-information.aspx>. Accessed: October 2013.

⁸⁸ Trading Economics. 2012. *Canada Inflation Rate*. Website: <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/canada/inflation-cpi>. Accessed: October 2013.

Figure 28: Average Annual inflation for Canada (CPI) 2000 – 2012

Source: Inflation.eu. 2013. *Worldwide Inflation Data. Historic inflation Canada - CPI inflation*. Website: <http://www.inflation.eu/inflation-rates/canada/historic-inflation/cpi-inflation-canada.aspx>. Accessed: October 2013.

Table 8 below shows the value of the Township's expenditure at constant year 2002 dollars.⁸⁹ The constant dollar analysis would account for the inflation and its effects on spending and also revenue receipts. The values shown in the tables were derived using Statistics Canada CANSIM data tables.⁹⁰ By using 2002 as the base year, the real value of the goods and services purchased by the Township can be assessed.

By using 2002 as the base year for the CPI, the real value of the goods and services purchased by the Township can be assessed. Table 8 below shows that the value of money today, is not the same as the value in 2002. Example: \$1 in 2002 is now worth \$1.217 in 2012 (see table 8). Data from Statistics Canada CANSIM tables show that by 2012, inflation accounted for close to quarter of the value of the dollar compared to 2002. Consequently, the Township will need more money in 2012 (due to inflation) to provide the same services as it did in 2002.

⁸⁹ According to Statistics Canada the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an indicator of the changes in consumer prices and measures price change by comparing over time the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services. The CPI compares (in percentage terms) prices in any given time period to prices in the official base year which is current 2002. (See footnotes 1 and 3). Statistics Canada (2014). *Table 326-0021 - Consumer Price Index (CPI), 2011 basket, Annual (2002=100), CANSIM Database*. Website: <http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a21#F9>. Accessed: February 2014.

⁹⁰ Statistics Canada. 2014. *Table 326-0021 - Consumer Price Index (CPI), 2011 basket, Annual (2002=100), CANSIM Database*. Website: <http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a21#F9>. Accessed: February 2014.

Table 8: Value of Manitouwadge Expenditure Expressed in Base Year Dollars (2002)

Year	Tot. Exp. Current \$	Exp. Base Year (2002) \$	Inflation Factor
2002	5,306,291	5,306,291	1.000
2003	5,843,566	5,679,946	1.028
2004	5,811,095	5,537,974	1.047
2005	4,994,263	4,644,665	1.070
2006	5,618,192	5,106,937	1.091
2007	5,983,800	5,295,663	1.115
2008	5,957,177	5,117,215	1.141
2009	7,160,921	6,129,748	1.144
2010	6,780,019	5,661,316	1.165
2011	6,851,828	5,488,314	1.199
2012	6,317,647	4,946,718	1.217

Source: Statistics Canada. 2014. *Table 326-0021 - Consumer Price Index (CPI), 2011 Basket, Annual (2002=100)*, CANSIM Database. Website: <http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a21#F9>. Accessed: February 2014; Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2014. *The Multi-Year FIR Review 2000 to 2008 - By Municipality*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm>. Accessed February 2014; Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2014. *Multi-Year FIR Review 2009 on - By Municipality*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202009%20On.htm>. Accessed: February 2014.

The total expenditure in 2012 (i.e., \$6.3 million) represents the nominal dollar value for that year. However, \$6.32 million in 2012 expressed using the base year (i.e., 2002) dollars is equivalent to \$4.96 million. Further examination of the data also reveals that the expenditure in 2012 (expressed in base year dollars, \$4,946,718) was lower than the amount spent by the Township in 2002 (\$5,306,291). This decline in revenue could lead to a corresponding decrease in services.

Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial Assets

Assets are items of value owned by the Township. Assets may be tangible physical items or intangible items with no physical form. These add value to the Township's budget and are important to its financial performance. The main contributors to the Township's financial assets include: cash and temporary investments and accounts and taxes receivables.⁹¹ The value of Manitouwadge's financial assets varied between 2000 and 2012. There were marked increases in 2005 (\$4,899,960) and again in 2007 (\$4,752,498)

⁹¹ See the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Multi-Year FIR Review (2000 to 2008 & 2009 onwards) - By Municipality for a detailed breakdown of the categories/line items used in the determination of the Township's total assets. Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2013. *The Multi-Year FIR Review 2000 to 2008 - By Municipality*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm>. Accessed February 2014; Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2014. *Multi-Year FIR Review 2009 on - By Municipality*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202009%20On.htm>. Accessed: February 2014.

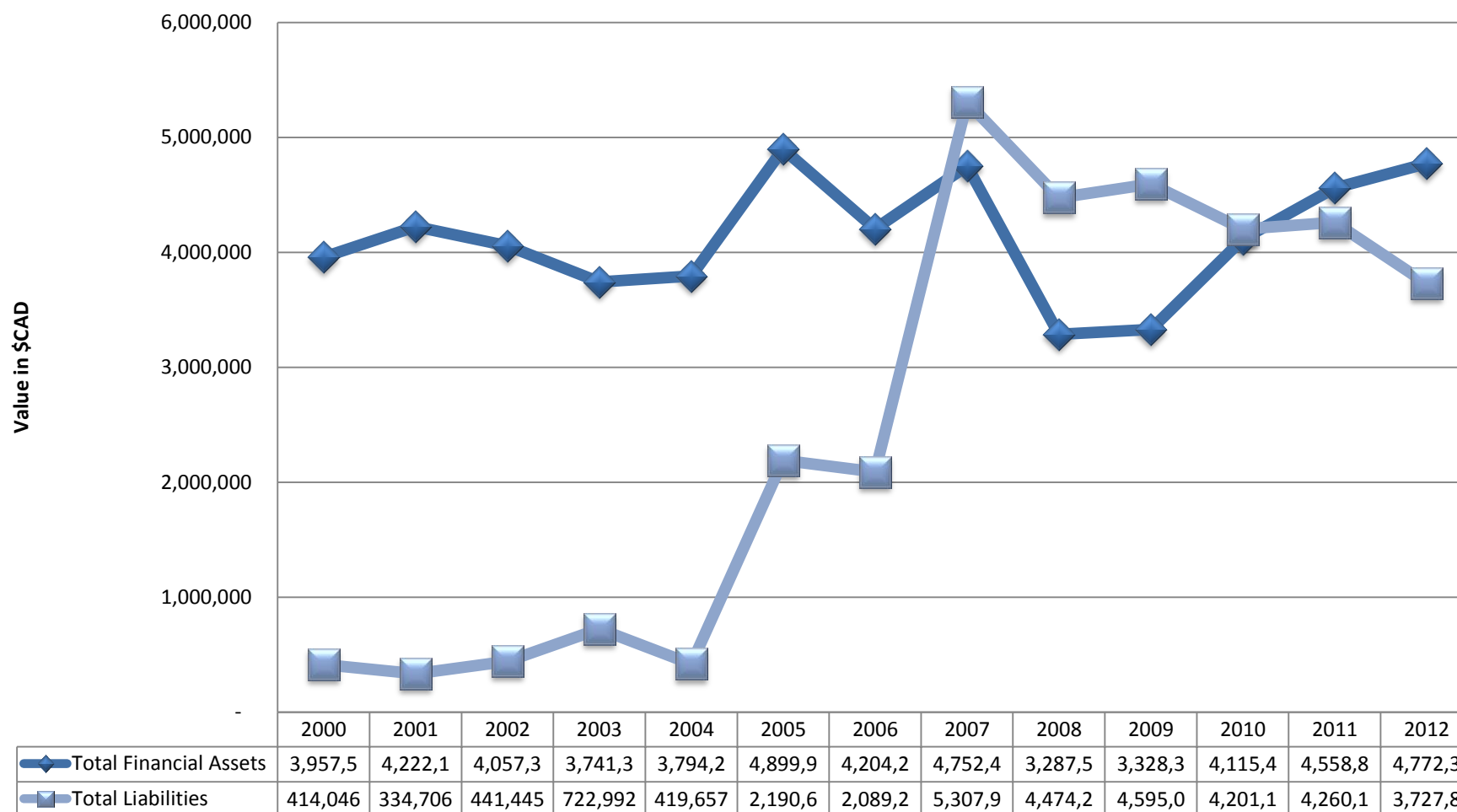
(see Figure 29). The peak in the value of assets in 2005 coincides with an increase in accounts receivable (from \$556,773 in 2004 to 2,025,703 in 2005).

Liabilities

The Township's financial liabilities are debts which arise from past transactions or events, and which the local council is obligated to settle by means of transfer or use of assets. The main liabilities included Manitouwadge's obligations to repay temporary loans, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities.⁹² In 2007, total liabilities peaked at \$5.3 million and remained relatively constant thereafter. The increase in liabilities in 2007 coincides with both an increase in the Township's liabilities from its administration of the solid waste management facility, and local motels closing (owing taxes).⁹³ The Township's liabilities increased from \$59,822 in 2006 to \$2.2 million in 2008. Overall, the Manitouwadge's liabilities remained below its assets for all years with the exception of 2007-2010 (Figure 29).

⁹² See the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Multi-Year FIR Review (2000 to 2008 & 2009 onwards) - By Municipality for a detailed breakdown of the categories/line items used in the determination of the Township's total liabilities. *Ibid.*

⁹³ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions in February 2014.

Figure 29: Total Financial Assets vs. Total Liabilities in Manitouwadge, 2000-2012⁹⁴

Source: Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2013. *The Multi-Year FIR Review 2000 to 2008 - By Municipality*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm>. Accessed February 2014; Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2014. *Multi-Year FIR Review 2009 on – By Municipality*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202009%20On.htm>. Accessed: February 2014.

⁹⁴ Between 2005 and 2008 (only for those years), the Township recorded contributions to “other assets”. Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2013. *The Multi-Year FIR Review 2000 to 2008 - By Municipality*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm>. Accessed February 2014; Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2014. *Multi-Year FIR Review 2009 on – By Municipality*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202009%20On.htm>. Accessed: February 2014.

Property Assessment⁹⁵

Property assessment values are determined by the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC). An assessment is the value assigned by MPAC to all properties including land and buildings. It is used to determine the taxes each property owner will pay based on the property's assessed value.⁹⁶ Table 9 and Figure 30 below provide property assessment values from 2002 to 2010.

Table 9: Property Assessment Values for Selected Years - Manitouwadge

Property Type ⁹⁷	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Residential	42,302,900	34,395,280	29,266,115	29,043,250	30,290,293
Multi-Residential	2,588,000	1,283,000	1,457,000	1,324,000	1,216,500
Commercial	6,344,760	6,545,640	6,387,900	5,994,965	5,174,323
Industrial	2,180,865	1,870,575	2,074,120	1,256,315	1,046,200
Total	53,416,525	44,094,495	39,185,135	37,618,530	37,727,316

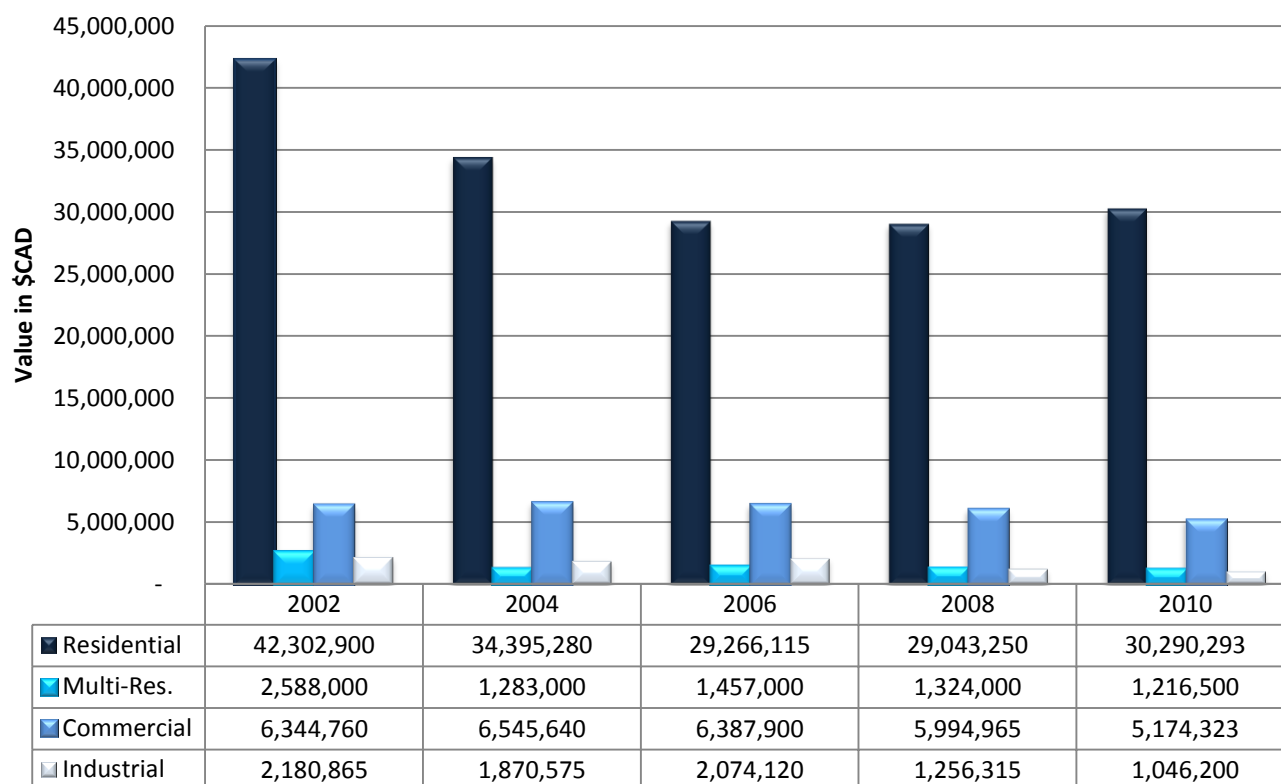
Source: Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2013. *The Multi-Year FIR Review 2000 to 2008 - By Municipality*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm>. Accessed February 2014;
 Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2014. *Multi-Year FIR Review 2009 on – By Municipality*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202009%20On.htm>. Accessed: February 2014.

Manitouwadge's current assessment profile places the majority of the property tax burden on the residential rate payers. Based on the property assessment values illustrated in Table 9 and Figure 30, it is apparent that residential uses account for the greatest proportion of the Township's total tax assessment annually.

⁹⁵ Property assessment categories are assigned according to the use of the property. There are seven major property classes and six specialty property classes recognized by the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation. However, additional sub-classes have been added by municipalities and the province of Ontario to reduce taxes paid for properties constructed after March 2007. Major property classes include: residential, multi-residential, commercial, industrial, pipeline, farmland and managed forests. Specialty property classes include new multi-residential, office building, shopping centre, parking lots, vacant lands, large industrial and professional sport facilities. Municipal Property Assessment Corporation. 2013. *Property Classification*. Website: http://www.mpac.on.ca/property_owners/how/assessment_guide2.asp#15. Accessed: October 2013; 2013 Glossary – Property Classification. Website: http://www.mpac.on.ca/property_owners/how/glossary_terms.asp#O. Accessed: October 2013.

⁹⁶ Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2014. Section 4: The Fiscal Context. Assessment (Tax Base) Website: <http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Page8393.aspx>. Accessed: May 2014.

⁹⁷ Due to data limitations, property assessment values for farmland, pipeline and other property classes are not available. Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2012. *Multi-Year Financial Review Information, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008 and 2010*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year202000%20-%202008.htm>. Accessed: October 2013.

Figure 30: Property Assessment Value – Manitouwadge

Source: Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2013. *The Multi-Year FIR Review 2000 to 2008 - By Municipality*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm>. Accessed February 2014;
 Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2014. *Multi-Year FIR Review 2009 on – By Municipality*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202009%20On.htm>. Accessed: February 2014.

2.3.2 SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC ASSETS

This section summarizes the Economic Assets described above for Manitouwadge in terms of:

- Priorities and Key Issues;
- Community Aspirations; and
- Capabilities and Capacities within the Community.

2.3.2.1 PRIORITIES AND KEY ISSUES

Manitouwadge was established as a mining town and many still have ties to that sector of the economy. Following the closure of the GECO Mine in 1995, local unemployment was reportedly very high; many residents had to leave the community to find work. By 2006, unemployment numbers returned to levels similar to the province and were well below those in the Census Division. 2011 unemployment data for Manitouwadge is not available, although community representatives have noted there seems to be little unemployment; those who cannot find work locally move, or may commute elsewhere in the region (e.g., to Barrick Gold Mines south of

town, mines in Northwestern Ontario) or beyond (e.g., to Alberta or Africa), while choosing to keep their families in Manitouwadge. There is a desire for local or regional employment opportunities for existing or returning residents – in particular for youth and younger families.

There has also been a recent increase of seniors, pensioners and families reliant on social assistance moving into the town, due to the number of amenities, attractions and services offered in the community and affordability of housing. An advertising campaign undertaken in Southern Ontario assisted this trend.

In recent years, local forestry activity has increased in Manitouwadge as a result of several mills re-opening along the North shore of Lake Superior due to increased demand and favorable prices for forest products. Many other existing businesses are in the service sector. Today, Manitouwadge is looking for new economic development opportunities, as well as ways to strengthen existing economic sectors (e.g., regional mining, tourism and local businesses). Many residents are hopeful of a new resource development project to commence in the region and provide new long-term employment opportunities. A lack of retail and comparative shopping alternatives in Manitouwadge makes it difficult for existing and new businesses due to 'out-shopping' and competitive markets.

Manitouwadge's tourism sector continues to experience challenges as a result of the town's relative isolation (at the terminus of Highway 614, and distance from Highway 17). Tourism in Manitouwadge is geared towards outdoor recreational activities such as skiing, golfing, hunting, fishing, snowmobiling and the use of All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs). The opportunity for increased tourism in Manitouwadge is seen as a potential contribution to the economy.⁹⁸ A number of lodges/resorts operate in the Manitouwadge area, e.g., in nearby White Lake and Hillsport (the latter can be accessed by an industrial logging road known locally as 'Lockie's Road/the Flanders Road'). The Select Inn Motel in Manitouwadge opened in 2013, providing additional accommodation options.

The majority of the tax burden for the Township is placed on residential ratepayers. As the population in the Township declined in recent years, so too has its property tax base. It has been noted that maintaining the current level of community services is becoming difficult, especially since 1995 when the GECO Mine closed. There is limited industrial and commercial assessment base in Manitouwadge.

2.3.2.2 COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS

Many residents have expressed a desire for local employment opportunities to retain existing youth, workers and their families and to attract new people to the community. These opportunities may relate to the existing sectors of mining and forestry, and to a lesser extent for tourism; however, Manitouwadge is open to diversification into other sectors. The community has a strong mining history and many residents are still involved in this sector. Entrepreneurship is viewed as necessary to grow Manitouwadge's local economy in the future.

⁹⁸ Ross, I. (June 18, 2012) Manitouwadge Reassesses Development Strategy. Setting the stage. Website: <http://www.northernontariobusiness.com/Regional-News/Elliott-and-Northshore/2012/06/18-Manitouwadge-reassesses-development-strategy.aspx>. Assessed: May 2014.

Manitouwadge residents highly value the natural amenities that contribute to both the quality of life and tourism potential. The future potential for tourism in Manitouwadge may be limited due to its location off the main highways and broader trends in that sector, although some view it as an opportunity that should continue to be pursued.

An improved municipal finance position is desired in order to redistribute the tax burden, and to provide opportunity to improve community facilities, programs and services.

Overall, Manitouwadge is seeking sustainable economic growth, diversification and stability, and the associated opportunities for community development that would result.

2.3.2.3 CAPABILITIES AND CAPACITIES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

Given its history, and a workforce that is still involved in mining elsewhere, the mineral sector remains of interest in Manitouwadge. There is a general understanding of working in underground environments. Recent planning initiatives, such as the 2007 Strategic Plan, the 2013 gaps analysis/marketing study, and the ongoing current review of the Official Plan will help Manitouwadge chart a clear direction in terms of economic development for the community. The support of the Economic Development Office and the Economic Development Corporation will further assist in that regard. Manitouwadge has a number of tourism brochures and advertising materials available to attract tourist and new residents alike.

2.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

2.4.1 INFRASTRUCTURE ASSET INDICATORS

The infrastructure within a community includes the physical assets needed to support livelihoods and the tools or equipment that people use to function more productively. Infrastructure is a public good and improved access to it increases community well-being, human health and quality of life. The specific indicators include:

- Land Use;
- Housing;
- Municipal Infrastructure and Services; and,
- Transportation.

These indicators are described in this section, within the context of the physical well-being of Manitouwadge.

2.4.1.1 LAND USE

The Township of Manitouwadge covers an area of approximately 373 km², although the town itself is approximately 5 km².⁹⁹ Manitouwadge is one of the first planned communities in Northern Ontario, specifically designed in the 1950s when the local mines were opened.

Manitouwadge land use is generally divided into Residential, Industrial, and Commercial, Institutional, and Recreational uses. The majority of residential land is occupied by single detached dwellings. There are also vacant lands within Manitouwadge that are currently slated for subdivision, which could accommodate the need for future growth.¹⁰⁰

Industrial lands include an Industrial Park and the airport. Most lots in the industrial park are serviced, with vacant lots available. The airport also has land available, which could accommodate an aircraft hangar.¹⁰¹

Commercial, Institutional, and Recreational land are currently occupied with/by the downtown business core, French and English elementary and public schools, the Community Centre (with a library, arena/curling, pool, tennis courts, and golf course), ski hill, old age club, museum, and three churches.¹⁰² Figure 31 shows land uses in Manitouwadge, including trails, schools, recreational facilities, municipal buildings, and the industrial park. Figure 32 shows land ownership in the Township of Manitouwadge and surrounding area; much of the surrounding area is various types of Crown land.

⁹⁹ Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. 2014. *Land Information Ontario - Discovering Ontario Data*. Website: <https://www.javacoeapp.lrc.gov.on.ca/geonetwork/srv/en/main.home>. Accessed: September 2014.

¹⁰⁰ Township of Manitouwadge. September 2012. *Background Report for Official Plan and Zoning By-Law Review*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/uploads/documents/Strategic%20Plan/2012%20Background%20Report.pdf>. Accessed: October 2013.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*

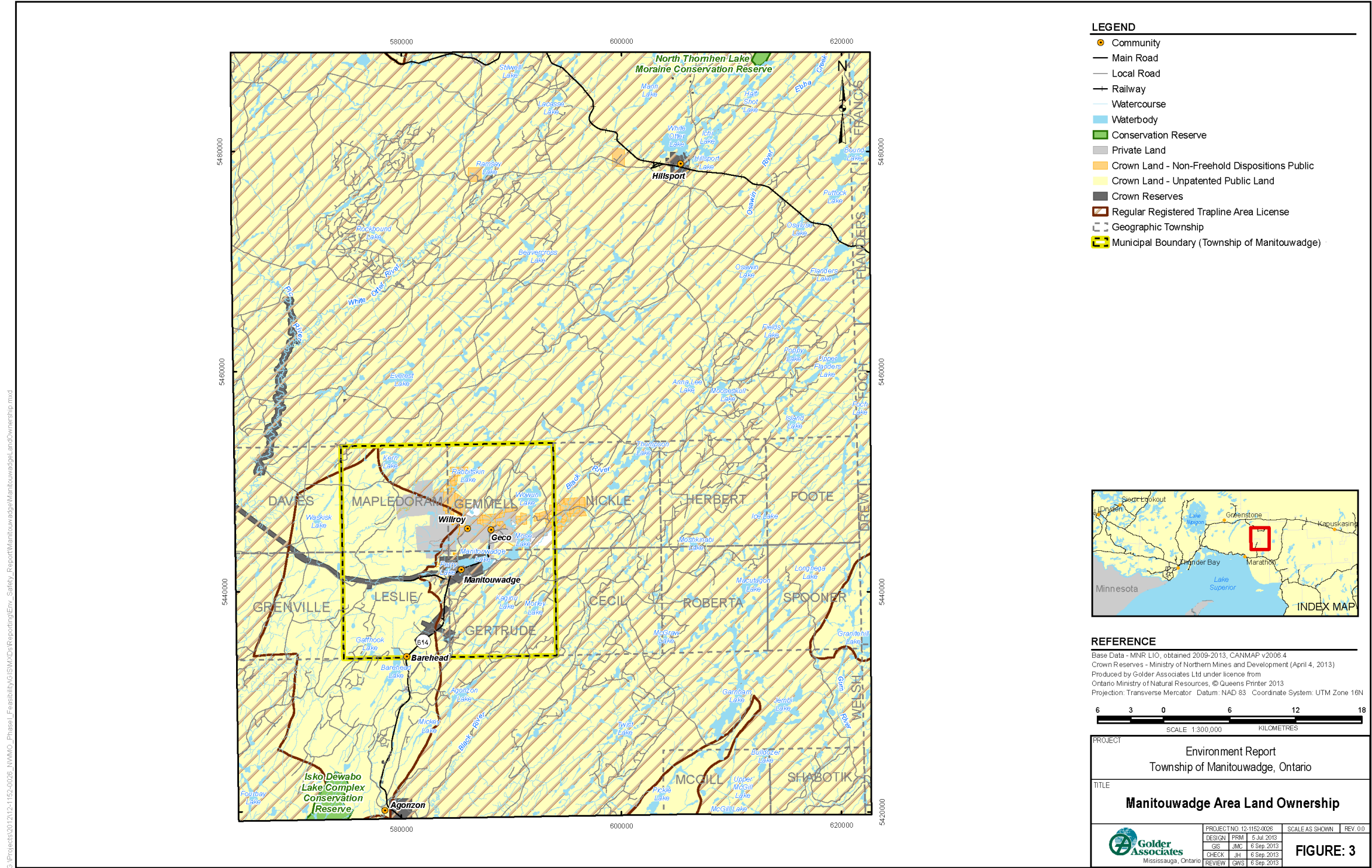
¹⁰² *Ibid.*

Figure 31: Manitouwadge Land Use Map



Source: Township of Manitouwadge. 2013. *Welcome to Manitouwadge*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/>. Accessed: October 2013.

Figure 32: Manitouwadge Area Land Ownership



Source: Golder Associates. January 2014. *Manitouwadge Land Ownership*.

2.4.1.2 HOUSING

Dwelling Characteristics

Between 2001 and 2011, the total number of private dwellings in Manitouwadge declined, from 1,130 dwellings in 2001 to 955 (2006), and then 945 (2011) (Table 10). A greater decline occurred in the number of owned dwellings: between 2001 and 2006, the number of owned dwellings in the Township reduced from 945 to 740, a drop of 21.7%. Both the Census Division and Ontario experienced an increase in total private dwellings and owned dwellings from 2001 to 2011.

Manitouwadge had a relatively large proportion of owned compared to rented dwellings in 2001 and 2011. In 2006, 77.5% of dwellings were owned, compared to 89.5% in 2011; in 2006, 22.0% of dwellings were rented, compared to 10.5% in 2011. The Township typically has had a larger proportion of owned dwellings compared to the Census Division and Ontario as a whole (see Table 10).

In September 2013, a community tour by the Municipality determined that 46 houses were for sale in Manitouwadge. While still relatively inexpensive, housing prices are rising. Housing stock declines as older homes are being torn down.

Table 10: Manitouwadge, Census Division and Ontario Dwelling Characteristics, 2001 – 2011

Dwelling Characteristic	Year	Number of Dwellings ¹⁰³	Number of owned dwellings	Number of rented dwellings
Manitouwadge	2001	1,130	945 (83.6%)	185 (16.4%)
	2006	955	740 (77.5%)	210 (22.0%)
	2011	945	846 (89.5%)	99 (10.5%)
Census Division	2001	60,470	44,125 (73.0%)	15,740 (26.0%)
	2006	61,840	45,485 (73.6%)	15,725 (25.4%)
	2011	62,318	45,677 (73.3%)	16,181 (26.0%)
Ontario	2001	4,219,415	2,862,300 (67.8%)	1,351,365 (32.0%)
	2006	4,555, 025	3,235,495 (71.0%)	1,312,290 (28.8%)
	2011	4,887,508	3,491,738 (71.4%)	1,390,183 (28.4%)

Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007, 2012. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*; Statistics Canada; Environics Analytics. 2014. *CensusPlus Enhanced Census + NHS*.

Note: only selected Statistics Canada Dwelling Characteristics categories are used.

¹⁰³ Number of dwellings refers to 'private dwellings occupied by usual residents': "A separate set of living quarters which has a private entrance either directly from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway leading to the outside, and in which a person or a group of persons live permanently."

Housing Stock

According to the 2006 Census, 81.7% of dwellings occupied by usual residents in Manitouwadge were single detached houses, more than both the Census Division (71.4%) and Ontario (56.1%) (Figure 33). Most of Manitouwadge's remaining housing stock consisted of *other dwellings*¹⁰⁴ (5.8%), which was considerably more than the Census Division (1.1%) and the province (0.5%). Manitouwadge has proportionately fewer apartments with less than five stories (4.2%) than the Census Division (13.0%) and Ontario (10.8%).

In 2011, *single-detached houses* accounted for 84.7% of all occupied private dwellings in Manitouwadge in comparison to the Census Division at 71.8% and the province at 55.6% (Figure 34). Manitouwadge had a considerably lower proportion of *other dwellings*¹⁰⁵ (11.6%) than the Census Division (22.8%) and the province (27.9%).

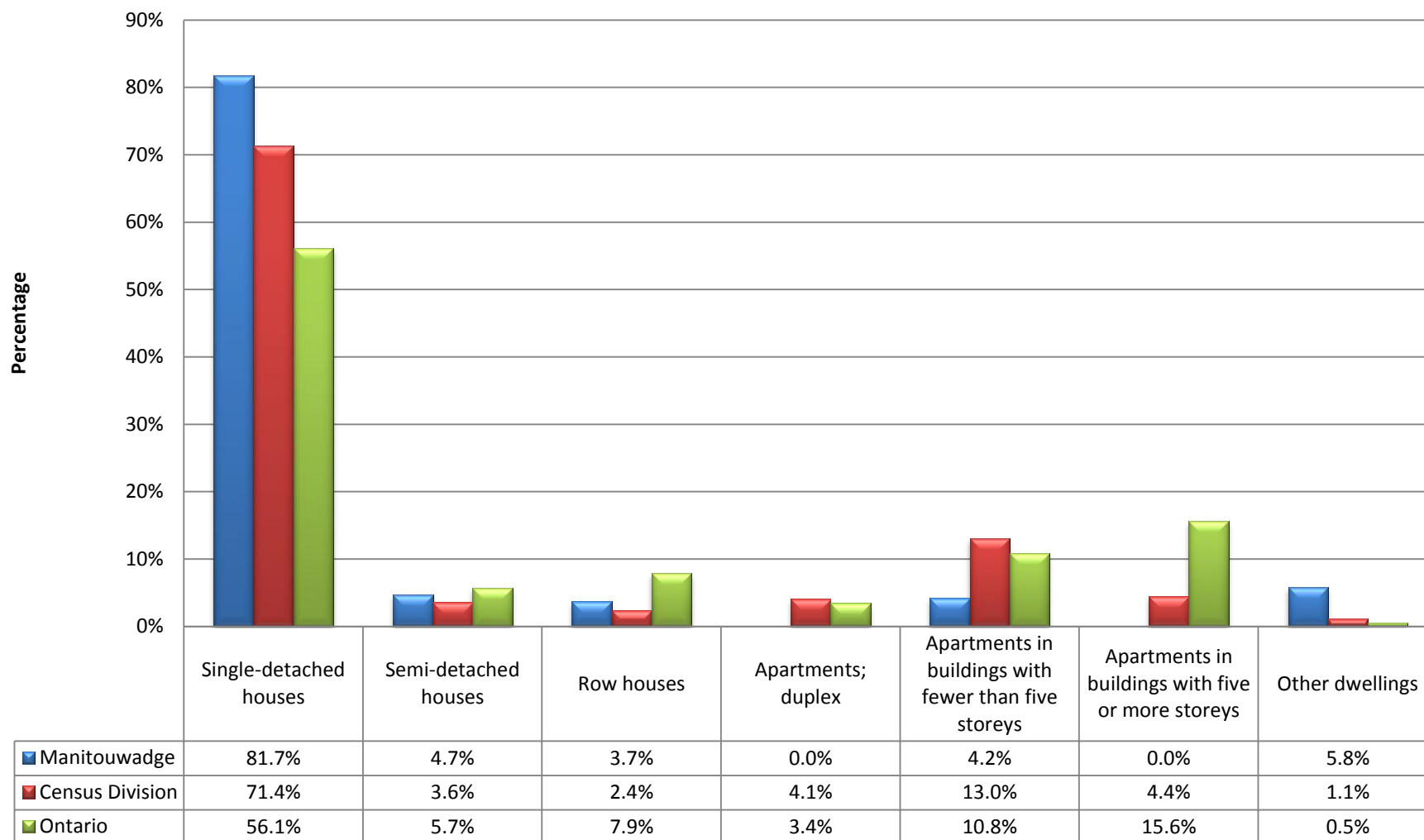
Manitouwadge has a seniors apartment residence located next to the hospital.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁴ According to the Statistics Canada 2006 Census, **Other Dwellings** is defined as: "Other occupied private dwellings' includes other single attached houses and movable dwellings such as mobile homes and other movable dwellings such as houseboats and railroad cars". Statistics Canada. 2007. *Manitouwadge, Township Community Profile*.

¹⁰⁵ According to the Statistics Canada 2011 census, **Other Dwellings** is defined as: "a subtotal of the following categories: semi-detached house, row house, apartment or flat in a duplex, apartment in a building that has fewer than five storeys, and other single-attached house". Statistics Canada. 2012. *Manitouwadge, Township Community Profile*.

¹⁰⁶ This information was obtained from community discussions February 2014.

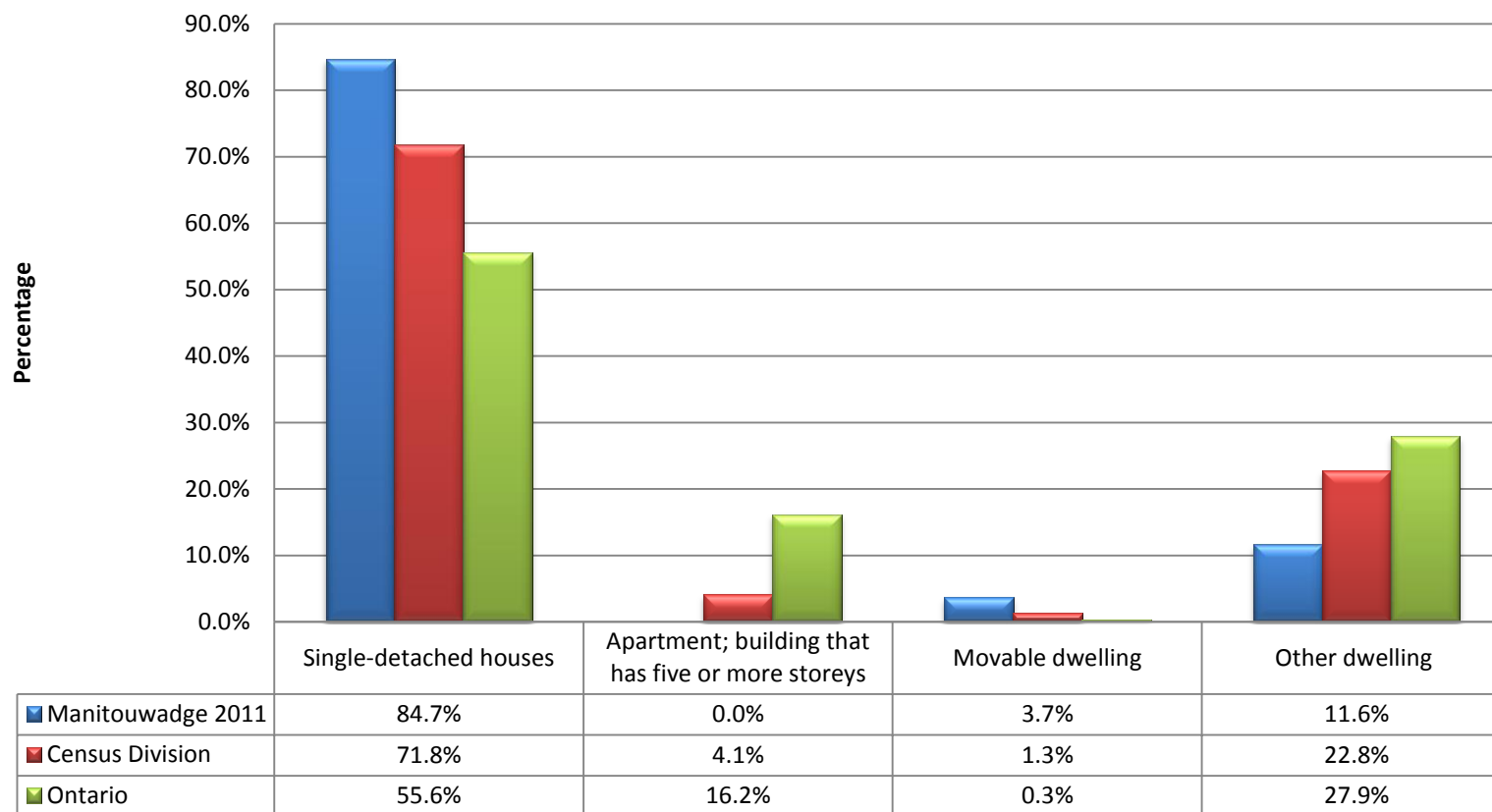
Figure 33: Manitouwadge, Census Division and Ontario Average Housing Stock Composition, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

Figure 34: Manitouwadge, Census Division and Ontario Average Housing Stock Composition, 2011



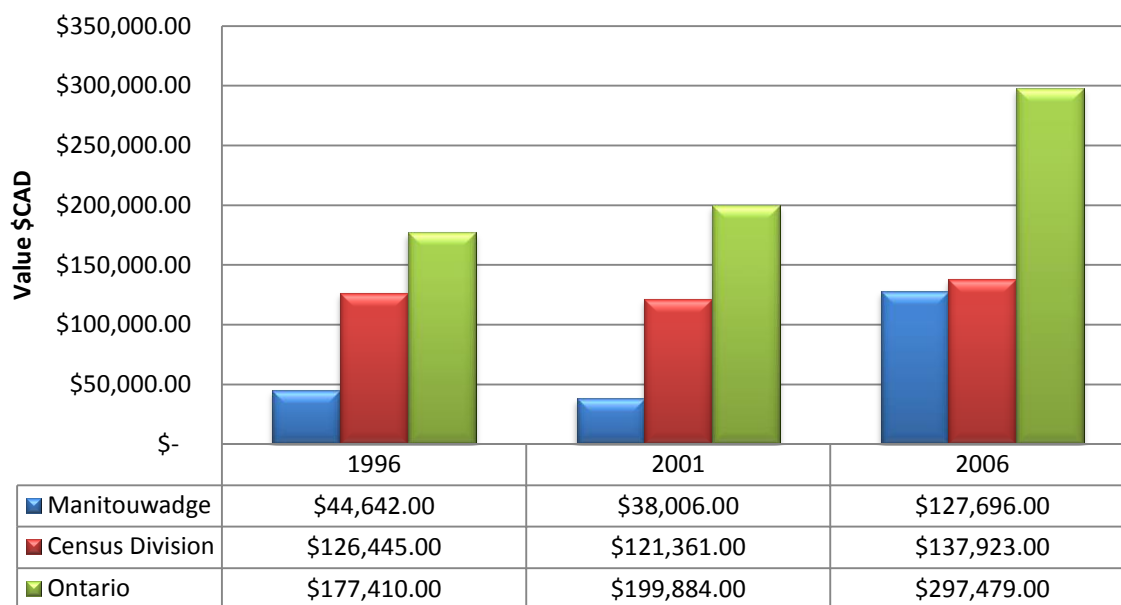
Source: Statistics Canada. 2012. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*.

Value of Owned Dwellings

Figure 35 shows the average value of owned dwellings¹⁰⁷ in Manitouwadge, the Census Division and province for census years 1996, 2001, and 2006. From 1996 to 2001 there was a decrease of 14.9% in the value of dwellings in Manitouwadge, followed by an increase of 236.0% between 2001 and 2006¹⁰⁸. During this same period, dwellings in the Census Division had a slight decrease in value between 1996 and 2001, followed by an increase between 2001 and 2006. The average value of owned dwellings in Ontario as a whole, however, steadily increased between 1996 and 2006.

Houses in Manitouwadge have historically had lower average values than the Census Division and the province. In 1996, the average value of a home in the Census Division (\$126,445) was almost three times the value of the average in Manitouwadge. In the same year the average value of an Ontario dwelling (\$177,410) was nearly four times the value of that in Manitouwadge. By 2006, however, the average value of a home in the Census Division (\$137,923) was only 8% more expensive than in Manitouwadge, while the average value of an Ontario dwelling (\$297,479) was over twice the average value in Manitouwadge. The increase in dwelling values in Manitouwadge from 2001 to 2006 is a strong indicator of improved economic conditions (which have also been noted regarding a dramatic decrease in unemployment rates during this period – see Section 2.3.1.1). 2011 NHS data on dwelling values is not available for Manitouwadge.

Figure 35: Manitouwadge, Census Division and Ontario Average Value of Owned Dwellings, 1996 – 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*.

¹⁰⁷ According to the 2006 Statistics Canada definition, the “‘value of dwelling’ refers to the dollar amount expected by the owner if the dwelling were to be sold”. Statistics Canada. 2010. *2006 Community Profiles – Average value of owned dwelling (\$)*. Website: http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/details/page_Definitions.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3558066&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=manitouwadge&SearchType=Begin&SearchPR=01&B1=All&Custom=&LineID=5015. Accessed: May 2014.

¹⁰⁸ This value (236%) was calculated using data reported by Statistics Canada.

It was reported during community discussions that the current average value of a house in Manitouwadge is thought to be approximately \$60,000.^{109,110} As noted above, a community tour in 2013 by the Municipality determined that 46 houses were for sale in Manitouwadge.

2.4.1.3 MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Municipal infrastructure services in Manitouwadge are currently designed to operate with a capacity for 6,000 people, more than twice the current population.¹¹¹

Electricity/ Natural Gas

Electricity in Manitouwadge is provided by Hydro One. There is no natural gas service in Manitouwadge.

Waste Management

Manitouwadge has a municipal landfill located approximately 7 kilometres east of town.¹¹² The landfill was constructed ten years ago and is expected to last another 20 years.

Water /Wastewater

The water system in Manitouwadge consists of five wells, a treatment plant, a 900,000 gallon reservoir, 21 kilometres of water-main, 1,250 water service connections and 136 fire hydrants.¹¹³

The Township operates a Wastewater Facility at Rudder Lake with two lagoons designed for average flows for a population of 6,000 people.¹¹⁴ The Township is working towards improving the drying of lagoon beds.

Internet/Cable Service

Bell Canada provides high-speed DSL internet, cable television, and satellite service in Manitouwadge. Shaw Media also offers cable television service.

Communications

Cell phone service in Manitouwadge is provided by Tbaytel and Rogers. Land line telephone service is offered by Bell Canada.¹¹⁵

¹⁰⁹ This information was obtained from community discussions in January 2014.

¹¹⁰ A review of listings for Manitouwadge on realtors.ca (May 21, 2014) shows that average housing prices range from \$20,000.00 to as high as \$125,000.00. Of the 35 properties listed only three were valued in excess of \$90,000.00

¹¹¹ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions in October 2013.

¹¹² Township of Manitouwadge. 2013. *Solid Waste Management*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/?pgid=72>. Accessed: October 2013.

¹¹³ Township of Manitouwadge. 2013. *Water Works*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/?pgid=71>. Accessed: October 2013.

¹¹⁴ Township of Manitouwadge. 2013. *Solid Waste Management*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/?pgid=72>. Accessed: October 2013.

2.4.1.4 TRANSPORTATION

Manitouwadge is accessible by Highway 614 via the TransCanada Highway 17. There is no bus depot or rail station in Manitouwadge. There is a taxi service in Manitouwadge that will drop off people at the intersection of Highway 614 and 17 for those wishing to catch the Greyhound bus.¹¹⁵ After the GECO Mine closed, local bus service in Manitouwadge was cancelled, eliminating a public transit alternative around town and to Thunder Bay.

Manitouwadge has a municipal airport consisting of one asphalt runway, 1,097 metres (3,600 feet long).¹¹⁷ The airport does not have scheduled flights but operates for private charters and air ambulance.¹¹⁸ The airport used to maintain a commercial flight schedule operated by Bearskin Airlines, which was cancelled after the GECO Mine closure. Private charters and firefighting aircraft use the airport on occasion, along with several community members who own and fly small aircraft from Manitouwadge.¹¹⁹ Opportunity to build a new hanger facility at the airport is being pursued by the Township.



A number of logging roads cover the area surrounding Manitouwadge, and are used for forestry, as well as recreational activity. There are two private industrial roads that figure prominently: A new private logging road ('Lockie's Road' operated by B&M Hauling) connecting Manitouwadge and Hornepayne, and the Caramat Road.¹²⁰ The latter (currently washed out at the northern end, limiting use) runs west/ northwest, linking Manitouwadge to Hwy 625 near Caramat in Greenstone (and on to Highway 11 east of Longlac). Residents are lobbying the provincial government to continue maintenance of the Caramat Road. A verbal agreement has been reached with the Province to maintain the road for 2014.¹²¹

Rail beds remain north and south of town, used during operations at Wilroy and GECO mines. The railway tracks have since been decommissioned. Canadian National (CN) operated a spur-line south into Manitouwadge from its main line; Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) operated a spur-line into Manitouwadge from its mainline to the south.

¹¹⁵ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions January 2014 and February 2014.

¹¹⁶ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions in January 2014.

¹¹⁷ Township of Manitouwadge. 2013. Airport. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/?pgid=18>. Accessed: October 2013.

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

¹¹⁹ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions January 2014.

¹²⁰ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions November 2014.

¹²¹ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussion April 2014.

2.4.2 SUMMARY OF INFRASTRUCTURE

This section summarizes the Infrastructure Assets described above for Manitouwadge in terms of:

- Priorities and Key Issues;
- Community Aspirations; and
- Capabilities and Capacities within the Community.

2.4.2.1 PRIORITIES AND KEY ISSUES

Discussions with community representatives indicate that while housing is relatively inexpensive in Manitouwadge, property taxes and fuel costs are high. There is also a decline in the number of houses in the community. The low cost of housing has attracted retirees and others on fixed income to the community. Aging municipal infrastructure is a challenge; a current priority is the need to improve/expand the wastewater lagoon beds.

2.4.2.2 COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS

Improving the municipal revenue stream to allow for continued maintenance or improvement of infrastructure is an objective for the Township. Manitouwadge is encouraging the province to assist with transportation improvements, such as the maintenance of the Caramat Road.

2.4.2.3 CAPABILITIES AND CAPACITIES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

Manitouwadge has available infrastructure capacity (housing, water, waste and wastewater management) to support additional population. However, housing stock is declining in quality and quantity. The seniors housing complex is a valued community asset.

2.5 SOCIAL ASSETS

2.5.1 SOCIAL ASSET INDICATORS

The Social Assets within a community include the social and community activities in which people participate and the resources that they draw upon in pursuit of their livelihood objectives. These activities and resources create networks within and between communities, enhance cohesion, and generate trusting relationships and community pride. The specific indicators within the Social Assets category include:

- Diversity of Population;
- Cultural Heritage Resources;
- Community Facilities and Programs; and,
- Social Services and Organizations.

These indicators are described in this section, within the context of the social well-being of the Township of Manitouwadge.

2.5.1.1 DIVERSITY OF POPULATION

Aboriginal Identity

As shown in Table 11, Manitouwadge's Aboriginal identity population has been proportionally smaller than the Census Division, but greater than Ontario. In 2001, Manitouwadge's Aboriginal identity population was 3.9%, compared to the Census Division (8.8%) and Ontario (1.7%). Between 2001 and 2006, Manitouwadge's Aboriginal identity population increased by 15 people; however, with a decreasing total population during this timeframe, the proportion with Aboriginal identity increased to 5.7%. In 2011, the Aboriginal identity population decreased substantially to 0.2%¹²², while the Aboriginal identity population increased in both the Census Division (to 11.9%) and Ontario (2.4%) during the same period.

¹²² It is noted that the Aboriginal Identity population for Manitouwadge in 2011 as reported by Environics Analytics CensusPlus data appears inaccurate.

Table 11: Manitouwadge, Census Division and Ontario Aboriginal Identity Population, 2001 – 2006

Aboriginal Population	Community	Census Year					
		2001		2006		2011	
Total Population	Manitouwadge	2,945		2,290		2,092	
Aboriginal Identity Population		115	3.9%	130	5.7%	5	0.2%
Non-Aboriginal Population		2,830	96.1%	2,155	94.1%	2,087	99.8%
Total Population	Census Division	149,150		147,105		143,390	
Aboriginal Identity Population		13,180	8.8%	15,495	10.5%	17,135	11.9%
Non-Aboriginal Population		135,970	91.2%	131,610	89.5%	126,255	88.1%
Total Population	Ontario	11,285,545		12,028,900		1,2651,790	
Aboriginal Identity Population		188,315	1.7%	242,490	2.0%	301,430	2.4%
Non-Aboriginal Population		11,097,235	98.3%	11,786,405	98.0%	12,350,365	97.6%

Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*; Statistics Canada. 2013. *Thunder Bay, DIS, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile*. 2011 National Household Survey; Environics Analytics. 2014. *CensusPlus Enhanced Census + NHS*.

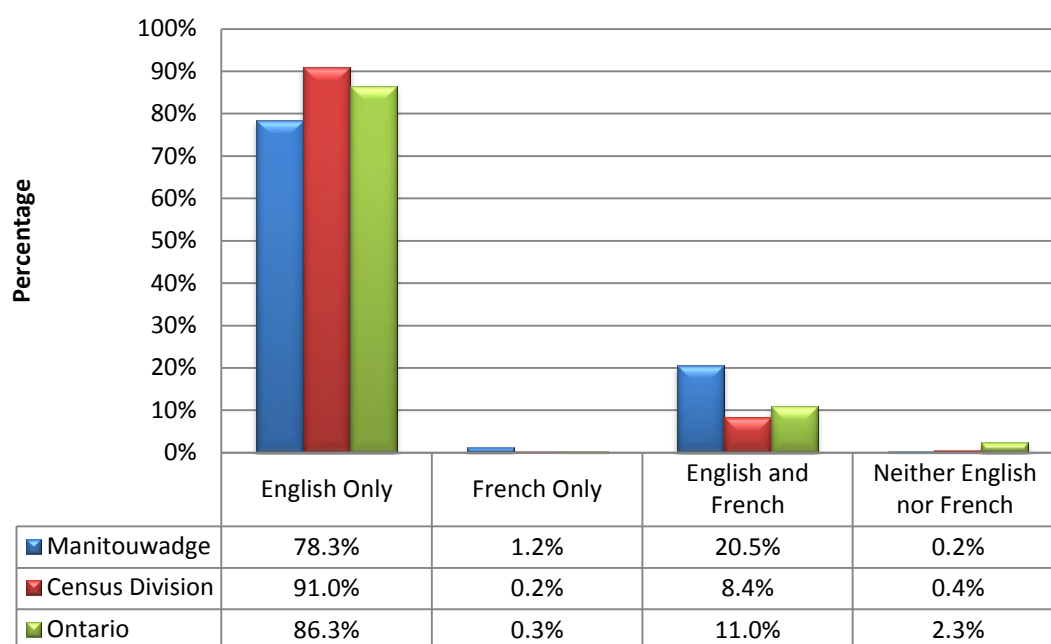
Note: 2011 data appears inaccurate given the dramatic reduction in the proportion of Manitouwadge residents reporting an Aboriginal identity population.

Language

Knowledge of Official Languages

Figure 36 shows the knowledge of official languages for Manitouwadge, the Census Division, and the province for the 2011 census year. A greater proportion of the population in Manitouwadge has knowledge of both English and French (20.5%) compared to the Census Division (8.4%) or the province (11.0%). The percentage of people that have knowledge of English only is highest in the Census Division (91.0%), followed by the province (86.3%), and Manitouwadge (78.3%).

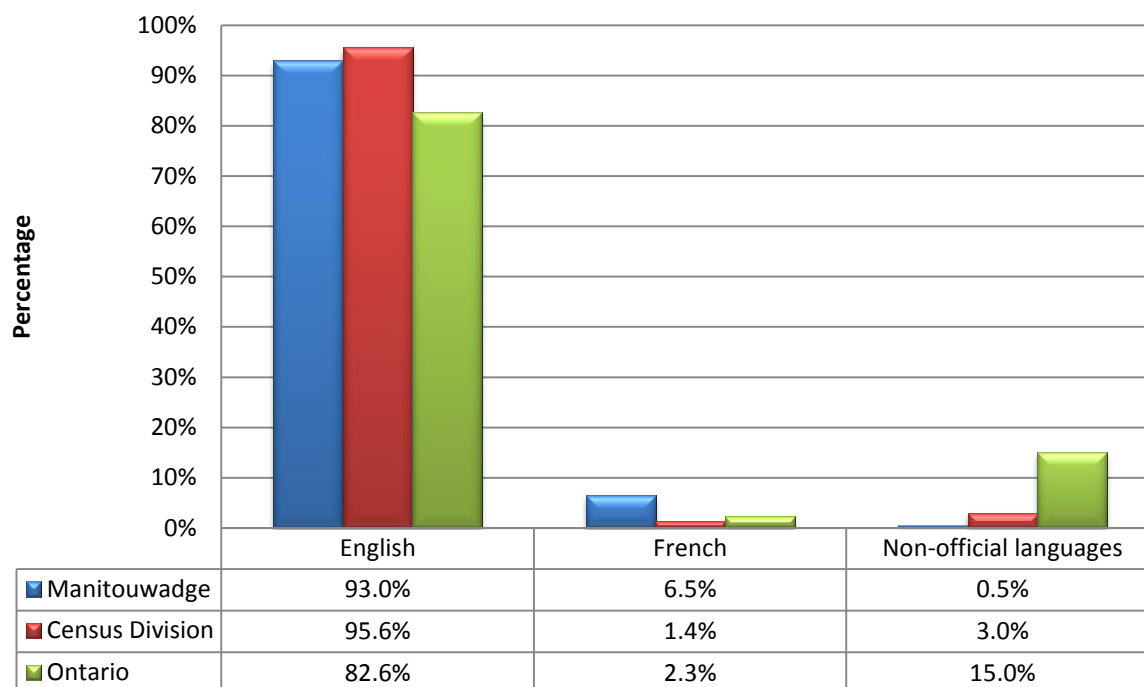
Figure 36: Knowledge of Official Languages, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 2012. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario Community Profiles*

Language Spoken Most Often at Home

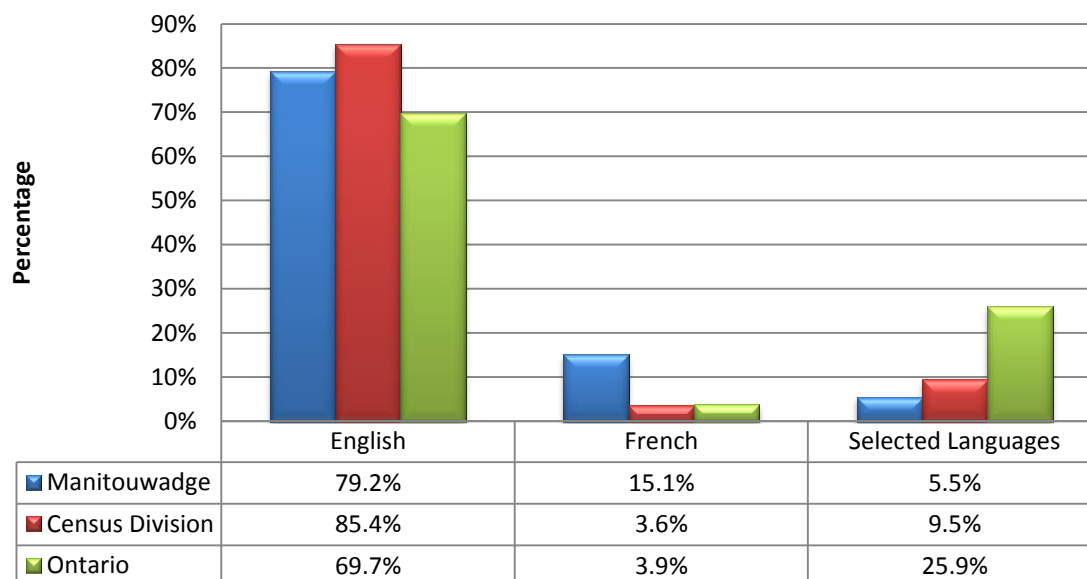
At the community (93.0%), the Census Division (95.6%), and province (82.6%) levels, English was the language that was spoken most often at home in 2011 (Figure 37). In Manitouwadge, 6.5% of the population spoke French most often at home, compared to 1.4% in the Census Division and 2.3% in the province.

Figure 37: Detailed Language Spoken Most Often at Home, 2011

Source: Statistics Canada. 2012. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario Community Profiles*

Mother Tongue

The proportion of the population in Manitouwadge having French as their *mother tongue* (15.1%) was considerably higher than the province's (3.9%) and the Census Division's (3.6%) in 2011 (Figure 38). Other than French, however, the Township's population is not linguistically diverse, with only 5.5% of the population speaking other languages, compared to the Census Division's proportion at 9.5% and the province at 25.9%.

Figure 38: Manitouwadge Mother Tongue, 2011

Source: Statistics Canada. 2012. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario Community Profiles*

2.5.1.2 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Historical Overview

'*Manitouwadge: Cave of the Great Spirit*' describes the social and economic history of Manitouwadge from the 1950s through the late 1980s¹²³. Manitouwadj is an Ojibway word meaning "Cave of the Great Spirit", from which Manitouwadge derives its name.¹²⁴ Manitouwadge was founded in the early 1950's to service the GECO and Wilroy copper mines. It is one of the first planned communities in northern Ontario, designed to accommodate the workers employed at local mines. In 1975, Manitouwadge became an incorporated township.

In the 1980's gold was discovered at Hemlo, just 50 kilometres south of Manitouwadge, and the Golden Giant Mine was built on Highway 17 just west of Highway 614. Noranda offered housing to many of its employees in Manitouwadge. In 1995 the GECO Mine closed, which resulted in a significant population decline; final decommissioning activities ending around 2001/2002.¹²⁵ The Golden Giant Mine closed in 2006, which resulted in further job and population losses in Manitouwadge. One of the two gold mines at Hemlo closed in 2014.

While mining was the origin of Manitouwadge, forestry has also played a large role in its development. Currently, local forestry contractors are very busy as the market for wood has improved with the re-opening of several mills in the region (an existing mill in Hornepayne also utilizes wood harvested in the Manitouwadge area). The Township has investigated opportunities to expand into value added wood product industries.¹²⁶ In

¹²³ Dean, Pauline. 1989. *Manitouwadge: Cave of the Great Spirit*. Great Spirit Writers, Manitouwadge, ON.

¹²⁴ Township of Manitouwadge. 2013. *History*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/?pgid=27>. Accessed: October 2013.

¹²⁵ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions February 2014.

¹²⁶ Township of Manitouwadge. 2013. *Business Opportunities*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/?pgid=9>. Accessed: October 2013

order to diversify from resource-dependent economic development, the Township has recently re-branded itself as a retirement community, offering affordable housing and a low cost of living.

Heritage Resources

The Manitouwadge Archival and Historical Society is a volunteer organization created in 2002 that operates the Manitouwadge Museum, located in what used to be the Anglican Church.¹²⁷ The museum also operates as the Manitouwadge Tourism Information Centre, and is only open in the summer.¹²⁸

There are two known archaeological sites in the Manitouwadge area. There are no provincially designated historic sites and one federally designated historic site within the Manitouwadge area.^{129,130} The first archaeological site is a campsite of unknown cultural affiliation or time period located 24 km northeast of Manitouwadge. The second site is an Archaic campsite, with an historic component, located on the southwest end of Ramsey Lake and on the west side of an outlet to White Otter River.

The presence of local heritage sites would need to be further confirmed in discussion with the community and Aboriginal peoples in the area.

Cultural Heritage

Historically, Manitouwadge was developed as a mining town, once home to the Wilroy and GECO Mines. In its early days, Manitouwadge workers came from a diverse array of countries.¹³¹ The mining companies brought in a large component of their workforce from Portugal and Quebec. Portuguese heritage/lineage is still prevalent in the community today. Many residents also have French and Scandinavian heritage.¹³²

¹²⁷ Manitouwadge Museum. n.d. *About Us*. Website: <http://manitouwadgemuseum.weebly.com/about-us.html>. Accessed: October 2013.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*

¹²⁹ The cultural heritage screening examined known archaeological and historic sites in the Manitouwadge area, using the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, the Ontario Heritage Trust Database, the Parks Canada Database and the National Historic Sites Database. Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. In archaeological potential modelling, a distance criterion of 300 m is generally employed for known archaeological resources, water sources and early Euro-Canadian settlements. Government of Ontario. 2011. *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*. Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport.

¹³⁰ Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport (MTCSS). 2013. *Heritage Properties Search Form*. Website: <http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpdsearch/english/default.asp>. Accessed: June 2013; Ontario Heritage Trust. 2013. Website: <http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/Home.aspx>. Accessed July 2013; Parks Canada. 2013. *Canada's Historic Places*. Website: <http://www.pc.gc.ca/progs/lhn-nhs/index.aspx>. Accessed: June 2013.

¹³¹ Dean, Pauline. 1989. *Manitouwadge: Cave of the Great Spirit*. Great Spirit Writers, Manitouwadge, ON.

¹³² *This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions November 2013.*

2.5.1.3 COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

Manitouwadge prides itself on the extensive community facilities that are offered to residents, particularly for a community of its size. Many of these were developed by the mining companies in the early days of the community and are now run by the Township. The Manitouwadge Community Centre was opened in 1964 and houses an arena, curling rink, fitness facility and auditorium, as well as the Manitouwadge Public Library. Outside the centre there is an outdoor swimming pool, baseball fields, and tennis courts.¹³³



Manitouwadge also offers a golf course and extensive hiking trails. The Kiwissa Ski Hill operates 3,480 meters of groomed trails over 9 runs, as well as miles of cross country ski trails.¹³⁴ Snowmobiling is also a popular winter pastime.

The Golden Age Centre, a seniors club in Manitouwadge, has approximately 300 members; 65 of whom are active. Some activities include darts, bingo, pot-luck meals, as well as educational classes. It was noted by a community member that the membership fee for the Golden Age Club was recently eliminated.¹³⁵

Community and recreational organizations in Manitouwadge include:

- Manitouwadge Outdoor Enthusiasts
- Manitouwadge Minor Hockey Association
- Manitouwadge Figure Skating Club
- Manitouwadge Golden Age Centre
- 3 churches and their auxiliaries
- Humane Society
- Kiwissa Ski Club
- Cross-country ski club
- Manitouwadge Curling Club
- Manitouwadge and Area Historical and Archival Society
- Trappers Council
- Entertainment Committee (Entertainment Series)

¹³³ Township of Manitouwadge. 2013. *Community Centre*. Website: <http://manitouwadge.ca/?pgid=86>. Accessed: October 2013.

¹³⁴ Township of Manitouwadge. 2013. *Why Invest Here?* Website: <http://manitouwadge.ca/?pgid=25>. Accessed: October 2013.

¹³⁵ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions January 2014.

Residents note that it is becoming difficult to maintain sports leagues, clubs and committees due to a variety of factors, including declining/aging population, and a number of people working 'away' from the community.

A number of activities and festivals are organized each year by the Manitouwadge Community Services department and local organizations. 2014 community events include:¹³⁶

- Frosty Day Winter Carnival – February 13-17
- Adult All Sorts of Sports League – February and October (8 weeks)
- Youth Dance Programs – February-March
- March Break Kids Camp – March 10-14
- Children's Festival – March 30
- Easter Extravaganza – April 19
- Youth Minor Soccer Program – May & June
- Dinner Theatre - May
- 1st Day of Summer Celebration – June 21
- Canada Day Celebration – July 1
- Summer Day Camp – July & August
- Sunfest (Summer Festival) – August 2014
- Common Registration Night – September 2014
- Halloween Walk of Terror – October 2014
- Craft Show – November 2014
- Community Christmas Party – December 2014

Three churches meet the community's spiritual needs and provide community and social services: Bethany Pentecostal Chapel, Our Lady of Lourdes Church, and St. Paul's United Church.

Manitouwadge residents enjoy outdoor activities year-round, including hunting, fishing, hiking, snowmobiling/ATVing, and camping. A number of community members are active trappers. Camps and camping areas are found on many of the lakes in the surrounding area; Thompson, Agonzon, Cedar, Kearns, Wabikoba, White and Kagiano Lakes are popular destinations. Many of these areas are accessed by a network of logging/industrial roads (e.g., the Caramat Road; 'Lockie's Road' [to Hornepayne]). Hunting, trapping, and fishing are popular year-round activities in Manitouwadge. Residents primarily hunt for moose, deer, wolf, and bear. There are approximately 45-50 trappers in Manitouwadge, working about 25 trap lines.¹³⁷

2.5.1.4 SOCIAL SERVICES AND ORGANIZATIONS¹³⁸

Social services organizations serving residents in Manitouwadge include:

- Family Place – Best Start;
- Manitouwadge Municipal Housing Corp;
- Marjorie House Outreach;
- Manitouwadge Barter Group;
- Mental Illness Support Network;
- Manitouwadge Food Bank;
- Alcoholics Anonymous;

¹³⁶ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge CLC February 2014.

¹³⁷ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions January 2014.

¹³⁸ Township of Manitouwadge. 2013. *Business Directory*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/?pgid=33>. Accessed: October 2013.

- Service Ontario; and,
- Ontario Works.

The Marjorie House is a support centre and shelter for abused women and children. It is currently in operation in Manitouwadge; another house is also operating in Marathon.¹³⁹ Trained counsellors are available.

The Mental Illness Support Network is available for people who have or experienced mental illness, as well as support for friends and family.¹⁴⁰

The Manitouwadge Barter Group is an open access Facebook page where residents can trade, sell, and buy personal items. The group is active with over 700 members.¹⁴¹

Manitouwadge has a senior's apartment residence located next to the hospital.¹⁴²

Crime

Residents note that Manitouwadge is a safe community.

2.5.2 SUMMARY OF SOCIAL ASSETS

This section summarizes the Social Assets described above for Manitouwadge in terms of:

- Priorities and Key Issues;
- Community Aspirations; and
- Capabilities and Capacities within the Community.

2.5.2.1 PRIORITIES AND KEY ISSUES

Manitouwadge has a proud cultural heritage. Originating as a mining town, Manitouwadge also had a long involvement in forestry. The dominant role of mining first subsided in the 1970's with the closure of the Wilroy Mine. In 1995, mining in Manitouwadge itself ceased with the closure of the GECO Mine.

The community identifies with the natural environment and a tradition of outdoor activities such as hunting, fishing, and trapping - a lifestyle that many people continue to enjoy, and that is essential for maintaining local tourism activity.

¹³⁹ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions February 2014.

¹⁴⁰ Superior North Community Futures Development Corporation. 2013. *Superior North Spotlight – Mental Illness Support Network (MISN) – Manitouwadge*. Website: <http://www.sncfdc.org/directory/?mode=detail&id=348>. Accessed: October 2013.

¹⁴¹ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions January 2014.

¹⁴² This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions February 2014.

With a declining population and tax base, it is becoming more difficult to maintain, let alone improve, community facilities, programs, and events. Maintaining the communities' volunteer base is also becoming a challenge. Many work out of town for weeks or months on end, creating a challenge for recruiting new people to provide ongoing support for the many activities and organizations in Manitouwadge.

2.5.2.2 COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS

Many residents have noted a desire to increase the number of families and children in the community. Some feel that doubling the current population back to peak levels would be desirable. This would contribute to the ongoing viability of community facilities, culture and recreational programs, and community organizations.

2.5.2.3 CAPABILITIES AND CAPACITIES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

The extensive community facilities in Manitouwadge include a community centre (with hockey rink, curling, outdoor pool and outdoor tennis courts), library, golf course/cross-country ski area, ski hill, community dock, and several playing fields. The Manitouwadge community is actively engaged in year-round outdoor recreational pursuits, many of which focus on the surrounding natural amenities.

2.6 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

This section of the profile outlines the Natural Environment or Natural Assets in Manitouwadge. The key Natural Asset indicators discussed for this community are: Parks and Protected Areas, Natural Areas and Features of Significance.

2.6.1 NATURAL ASSET INDICATORS

2.6.1.1 PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS/NATURAL AREAS/FEATURES OF SIGNIFICANCE

Manitouwadge's natural area has been described as:

*"...Cave of the Great Spirit...isolated from the outside world, located in the middle of nowhere in the dense and rugged terrain of the Precambrian Shield, nestled amidst rock formations originating from molten lava in belts of sulphites and gossans, scattered with meandering rivers with waterfalls and lakes plentiful with fish, countryside covered with abundant wild berries and colourful flowers amidst the tall stands of timber, home of the untamed animals, such as the bear, the wolf, and especially the BIG moose, a hideaway and favourite summer resort of the mosquito and the black fly, winters of deep snow and temperatures that drop to the minus forty degrees."*¹⁴³



Municipal Parks and Private Camps

Manitouwadge has a series of trails and several parks in town. Ducks Unlimited Canada created the Perry Lake Trail, along the North side of Perry Lake (see Figure 31, above). Nearby Thompson, Agonzon, Wabikoba, Cedar, and Kagiano lakes are popular with residents for beaches and private camps (cottages). There are also a number of private camps at other lakes/rivers in the area surrounding Manitouwadge,

many accessible by logging roads/private industrial roads.

Manitouwadge Outdoor Enthusiasts

Given the importance to the community, residents formed the Manitouwadge Outdoor Enthusiasts (MOE) club. The MOE actively participates in wildlife conservation in the Manitouwadge area by monitoring use of the natural environment by tourist and local people and by maintaining continual communication with the Ministry of Natural Resource and local forestry operations.¹⁴⁴

¹⁴³ Dean, P. 1989. *Manitouwadge Cave of the Great Spirit*. P. 1. Manitouwadge: Great Spirit Writers.

¹⁴⁴ Information obtained during Manitouwadge community discussions January 2014 and February 2014.

Parks and Protected Areas

In addition to the pristine natural environment of vast forests and lakes that surround the community, there are several provincial parks, nature reserves, conservation reserves and a national park situated near Manitouwadge. There are also several area waterfalls north of Manitouwadge that are visited by tourists and locals (see Figure 25 above).

Table 12 provides information on park class, size, and a brief description of the provincially protected areas near Manitouwadge.

Table 12: Parks and Protected Areas Near Manitouwadge

Protected Area	Class	Area (in hectares)	Description
Craig's Pit Provincial Nature Reserve ¹⁴⁵	Nature Reserve	530 ha	• Non-operational (not staffed) • There are no facilities for visitors
Fishnet Lake Conservation Reserve ¹⁴⁶	Conservation Reserve	3,503 ha ¹⁴⁷	• There are no facilities for visitors
Isko Dewabo Lake Complex Conservation Reserve ¹⁴⁸	Conservation Reserve	2,967 ha	• There are no facilities for visitors
Kakakiwibik Esker Conservation Reserve ¹⁴⁹	Conservation Reserve	521 ha ¹⁵⁰	• There are no facilities for visitors
Killala Lake Conservation Reserve ¹⁵¹	Conservation Reserve	13,190 ha ¹⁵²	• There are no facilities for visitors
Kwinkwaga Ground Moraine Uplands Conservation Reserve ¹⁵³	Conservation Reserve	12,650 ha ¹⁵⁴	• There are no facilities for visitors

¹⁴⁵ Ontario Parks. 2013. *Craig's Pit*. Website: <http://www.ontarioparks.com/nonoperating/craigspit>. Accessed: October 2013.

¹⁴⁶ Ontario Parks. 2011. *Steel River Terms of Reference*. Website: http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/planning_pdf/stee/stee_ToR.pdf. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁴⁷ Government of Ontario. 2014. *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006 Ontario Regulation 315/07 Designation of Conservation Reserves Schedule 74: Fishnet Lake Conservation Reserve*. Website: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws_regs_070315_e.htm#BK258. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁴⁸ Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 2004. *C1505 Isko Dewabo Lake Complex Conservation Reserve Statement of Conservation Interest*. Website: http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/stdprodconsume/groups/lr/@mnr/@parks/documents/document/mnr00_bcr0021.pdf. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁴⁹ Ontario Parks. 2011. *Steel River Terms of Reference*. Website: http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/planning_pdf/stee/stee_ToR.pdf. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁵⁰ Government of Ontario. 2014. *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006 Ontario Regulation 315/07 Designation of Conservation Reserves Schedule 51: Kakakiwibek Esker Conservation Reserve*. Website: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws_regs_070315_e.htm#BK258. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁵¹ Ontario Parks. 2011. *Steel River Terms of Reference*. Website: http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/planning_pdf/stee/stee_ToR.pdf. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁵² Government of Ontario. 2014. *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006 Ontario Regulation 315/07 Designation of Conservation Reserves Schedule 257: Killala Lake Conservation Reserve*. Website: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws_regs_070315_e.htm#BK258. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁵³ Ontario Parks. 2011. *Steel River Terms of Reference*. Website: http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/planning_pdf/stee/stee_ToR.pdf. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁵⁴ Government of Ontario. 2014. *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006 Ontario Regulation 315/07 Designation of Conservation Reserves Schedule 53: Kwinkwaga Ground Moraine Uplands Conservation Reserve*. Website: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws_regs_070315_e.htm#BK258. Accessed: July 2014.

Protected Area	Class	Area (in hectares)	Description
Low/Bell Conservation Reserve ¹⁵⁵	Conservation Reserve	5,576 ha ¹⁵⁶	• There are no facilities for visitors
Long Lake Conservation Reserve ¹⁵⁷	Conservation Reserve	1,720 ha ¹⁵⁸	• There are no facilities for visitors
MacLeod Provincial Park ¹⁵⁹	Recreation	74 ha	• Activities – hiking, canoeing, swimming, boating, fishing, biking, birding • Facilities – comfort stations, toilets, day use area, boat launch
Nagagami Lake Provincial Nature Reserve ^{160,161}	Nature Reserve	1,650 ha ¹⁶²	• Non-operational (not staffed) • There are no facilities for visitors • Foch/Nagagami Canoe Route passes through the park • Provides protection for important natural features • Park contains archaeological sites of regional significance, including chert beach¹⁶³

¹⁵⁵ Ontario Parks. 2011. *Steel River Terms of Reference*. Website: http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/planning_pdf/stee/stee_ToR.pdf. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁵⁶ Government of Ontario. 2014. *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006 Ontario Regulation 315/07 Designation of Conservation Reserves Schedule 245: Low/Bell Conservation Reserve*. Website: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws_regs_070315_e.htm#BK258. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁵⁷ Ontario Parks. 2011. *Steel River Terms of Reference*. Website: http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/planning_pdf/stee/stee_ToR.pdf. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁵⁸ Government of Ontario. 2014. *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006 Ontario Regulation 315/07 Designation of Conservation Reserves Schedule 244: Long Lake Conservation Reserve*. Website: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws_regs_070315_e.htm#BK258. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁵⁹ Ontario Parks. 2014. *MacLeod*. Website: <http://www.ontarioparks.com/park/macleod>. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁶⁰ Ontario Parks. 2014. *Nagagami Lake*. Website: <http://www.ontarioparks.com/nonoperating/nagagamilake>. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁶¹ Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 1985. *Nagagami Lake Provincial Nature Reserve Interim Management Statement*. Website: http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/stdprodconsume/groups/lr/@mnr/@parks/documents/document/mnr_bpp0057.pdf. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁶² Ontario Parks. n.d. *Nagagamis Central Plateau Signature Site: The Management Options – A Working Document*. Website: http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/planning_pdf/naga_manage_opt.pdf. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁶³ Ibid.

Protected Area	Class	Area (in hectares)	Description
Nagagamasis Provincial Park¹⁶⁴	Natural Environment	8,131 ha ¹⁶⁵	- Activities – hiking, canoeing, swimming, boating, fishing, biking, hunting - Facilities – bathrooms, laundry, boat launch - A 2001 cultural heritage assessment documented archaeological sites, hundreds of Native values and a number of culturally modified trees¹⁶⁶
Neys Provincial Park¹⁶⁷	Natural Environment	3,445 ha	- Activities - hiking, boating, fishing, swimming, canoeing, wildlife viewing, hunting, and natural heritage education - Facilities - camping, flush toilets, barrier free access, showers, day use area, park store, laundry, playground, boat launch, playground, visitor centre, and rentals
North Thornben Lake Moraine Conservation Reserve¹⁶⁸	Conservation Reserve	454 ha ¹⁶⁹	- There are no facilities for visitors - Located within the Pic River First Nations traditional land use area¹⁷⁰
Obatanga Provincial Park¹⁷¹	Natural Environment	9,409 ha	- Non-operational (not staffed) - Viewing opportunities for canoeing and wildlife are provided by park lakes - Utilized as staging area for canoe trips down Dog River

¹⁶⁴ Ontario Parks. 2013. *Nagagamasis*. Website: <http://www.ontarioparks.com/park/nagagamasis>. Accessed: October 2013.

¹⁶⁵ Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 2002. *Nagagamasis Central Plateau Signature Site – Background Information Summary*. Website: http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/planning_pdf/naga_background.pdf. Accessed: February 2014.

¹⁶⁶ Ontario Parks. n.d. *Nagagamasis Central Plateau Signature Site: The Management Options – A Working Document*. Website: http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/planning_pdf/naga_manage_opt.pdf. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁶⁷ Ontario Parks. 2008. *Neys*. Website: <http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/neys.html>. Accessed: October 2013.

¹⁶⁸ Ontario Parks. 2011. *Steel River Terms of Reference*. Website: http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/planning_pdf/stee/stee_ToR.pdf. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁶⁹ Government of Ontario. 2014. *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006 Ontario Regulation 315/07 Designation of Conservation Reserves Schedule 194: North Thornben Lake Conservation Reserve*. Website: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws_regs_070315_e.htm#BK258. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁷⁰ Nawiinginokiima Forest Management Corporation. 2013. *Big Pic Forest Management Unit 067: 2013 – 2014 Annual Work Schedule Aerial Herbicide Project Plan Map*. Website: <http://www.appefmp.mnr.gov.on.ca/eFMP/file?fid=293794>. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁷¹ Ontario Parks. 2014. *Obatanga*. Website: <http://www.ontarioparks.com/nonoperating/obatanga>. Accessed: July 2014.

Protected Area	Class	Area (in hectares)	Description
Pan Lake Fen Provincial Park ¹⁷²	Nature Reserve	496 ha	• Non-operational (not staffed) • There are no known existing recreational trails or campsites
Pokei Lake/White River Wetlands Provincial Park ¹⁷³	Nature Reserve ¹⁷⁴	1,768 ha	• Non-operational (not staffed) • There are no facilities for visitors
Prairie River Mouth Nature Reserve ¹⁷⁵	Nature Reserve	380 ha	• Non-operational (not staffed) • There are no facilities for visitors; however, a footpath is present through the park
Pukaskwa National Park ¹⁷⁶	N/A	187,800 ¹⁷⁷	• Activities – geocaching, camping, hiking, backpacking, boating, paddling, picnicking, fishing, biking • Facilities – Visitor Centre, camp, campground,
Pukaskwa River Provincial Park ¹⁷⁸	Waterway ¹⁷⁹	1,465 ha ¹⁸⁰	• Non-operational (not staffed) • There are no facilities for visitors

¹⁷² Ontario Parks. 2006. *Pan Lake Fen Provincial Park Interim Management Statement*. Website:

http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/stdprodconsume/groups/lr/@mnr/@parks/documents/document/mnr_bpp0014.pdf. Accessed: October 2013.

¹⁷³ Ontario Parks. 2014. *Pokei Lake/White River Wetlands*. Website: <http://www.ontarioparks.com/nonoperating/pokeilakewhiteriverwetlands>. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁷⁴ Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 2006. *Pokei Lake White River Wetlands Interim Management Statement*. Website:

http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/stdprodconsume/groups/lr/@mnr/@parks/documents/document/mnr_bpp0019.pdf. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁷⁵ Ontario Parks. 2014. *Prairie River Mouth*. Website: <http://www.ontarioparks.com/nonoperating/prairierivermouth>. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁷⁶ Parks Canada. 2014. *Pukaskwa National Park*. Website: <http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/pn-np/on/pukaskwa/index.aspx>. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁷⁷ Parks Canada identifies Pukaskwa National Park as encompassing an area of 1,878 square kilometres, or approximately 187,800 hectares. Parks Canada. 2014. *Parks Canada in Ontario*. Website: http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/voyage-travel/index/~media/voyage-travel/pdf/Visitors-Guide_Ontario.ashx. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁷⁸ Ontario Parks. 2014. *Pukaskwa River*. Website: <http://www.ontarioparks.com/nonoperating/pukaskwariver>. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁷⁹ Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 2006. *Pukaskwa River Interim Management Statement*. Website:

http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/stdprodconsume/groups/lr/@mnr/@parks/documents/document/mnr_bpp0018.pdf. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁸⁰ The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources identifies the park as encompassing 1,370 hectares in the Pukaskwa River Provincial Park 2006 Interim Management Statement. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 2006. *Pukaskwa River Interim Management Statement*. Website:

http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/stdprodconsume/groups/lr/@mnr/@parks/documents/document/mnr_bpp0018.pdf. Accessed: July 2014.

Protected Area	Class	Area (in hectares)	Description
Red Sucker Point Provincial Nature Reserve¹⁸¹	Nature Reserve	360 ha	• Non-operational (not staffed)¹⁸² • There are no facilities for visitors Activities – nature study and fishing • No camping allowed
Slim Jim Lake Conservation Reserve¹⁸³	Conservation Reserve	6,460 ha ¹⁸⁴	• Located within the Nawiinginiima Forest Management Corporation's Big Pic Forest Management Unit area¹⁸⁵ • There are no facilities for visitors
Strickland River Mixed Forest Wetland Conservation Reserve¹⁸⁶	Conservation Reserve	1,638 ha ¹⁸⁷	• There are no facilities for visitors
Three Mile Narrows Conservation Reserve¹⁸⁸	Conservation Reserve	840 ha ¹⁸⁹	• There are no facilities for visitors
Widgeon Lake Moraine Conservation Reserve¹⁹⁰	Conservation Reserve	1,240 ha ¹⁹¹	• There are no facilities for visitors

¹⁸¹ Ontario Parks. 2013. *Red Sucker Point*. Website: <http://www.ontarioparks.com/nonoperating/redsuckerpoint>. Accessed: October 2013.

¹⁸² Non-Operational Provincial Parks are unmanned and do not collect fees. According to Ontario Parks, some Non-Operational Provincial Parks may have limited facilities. Source: Ontario Map. n.d. *Ontario Parks*. Website: http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/ont_map_nonop.html. Accessed: October 2013.

¹⁸³ Ontario Parks. 2011. *Steel River Terms of Reference*. Website: http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/planning_pdf/stee/stee_ToR.pdf. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁸⁴ Government of Ontario. 2014. *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006 Ontario Regulation 315/07 Designation of Conservation Reserves Schedule 201: Slim Jim Lake Conservation Reserve*. Website: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws_regs_070315_e.htm#BK258. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁸⁵ Nawiinginiima Forest Management Corporation. 2013. *Big Pic Forest Management Unit 067: 2013 – 2014 Annual Work Schedule Aerial Herbicide Project Plan Map*. Website: <http://www.appefmp.mnr.gov.on.ca/eFMP/file?fid=293794>. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁸⁶ Ontario Parks. 2011. *Steel River Terms of Reference*. Website: http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/planning_pdf/stee/stee_ToR.pdf. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁸⁷ Government of Ontario. 2014. *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006 Ontario Regulation 315/07 Designation of Conservation Reserves Schedule 57: Strickland River Mixed Forest Wetland Conservation Reserve*. Website: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws_regs_070315_e.htm#BK258. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁸⁸ Ontario Parks. 2011. *Steel River Terms of Reference*. Website: http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/planning_pdf/stee/stee_ToR.pdf. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁸⁹ Government of Ontario. 2014. *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006 Ontario Regulation 315/07 Designation of Conservation Reserves Schedule 249: Three Mile Narrows Conservation Reserve*. Website: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws_regs_070315_e.htm#BK258. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁹⁰ Ontario Parks. 2011. *Steel River Terms of Reference*. Website: http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/planning_pdf/stee/stee_ToR.pdf. Accessed: July 2014.

¹⁹¹ Government of Ontario. 2014. *Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves Act, 2006 Ontario Regulation 315/07 Designation of Conservation Reserves Schedule 161: Widgeon Lake Moraine Conservation Reserve*. Website: http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/html/regs/english/elaws_regs_070315_e.htm#BK258. Accessed: July 2014.

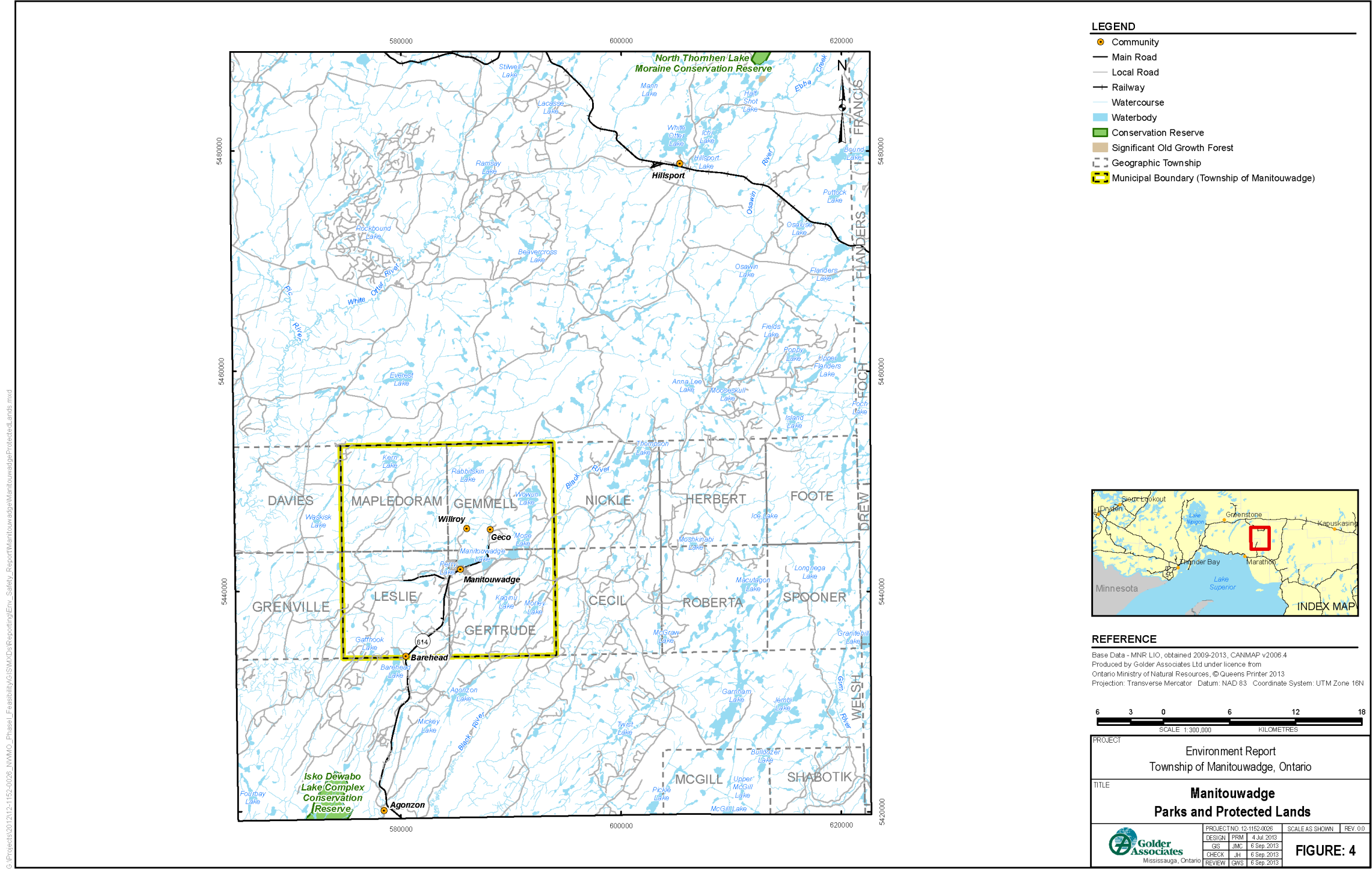
Protected Area	Class	Area (in hectares)	Description
White Lake Peatlands Provincial Nature Reserve¹⁹²	Nature Reserve	992 ha	• Non-operational (not staffed) • There are no facilities for visitors
White Lake Provincial Park	Natural Environment	1,723 ha ¹⁹³	• Activities – hiking, canoeing, swimming, boating, fishing, biking, snowshoeing • Facilities –bathrooms, laundry, boat launch¹⁹⁴

¹⁹² Ontario Parks. 2013. *White Lake Peatlands*. Website: <http://www.ontarioparks.com/nonoperating/whitelakepeatlands> Accessed: October 2013.

¹⁹³ Ministry of Natural Resources. 1987. *White Lake Provincial Park Management Plan*. Website: http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/stdprodconsume/groups/lr/@mnr/@parks/documents/document/mnr_bpp0015.pdf. Accessed: October 2013.

¹⁹⁴ Ontario Parks. 2013. *White Lake*. Website: <http://www.ontarioparks.com/park/whitelake#Rentals>. Accessed: October 2013.

Figure 39: Parks and Protected Areas Surrounding Manitouwadge



Source: Golder Associates. January 2014. *Parks and Protected Areas Surrounding Manitouwadge.*

2.6.1.2 PIC RIVER FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN/BIG PIC FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

The area surrounding Manitouwadge is covered by two Forest Management Plans: The Pic River Forest Management Plan (2013 – 2023)¹⁹⁵, and the Big Pic Forest Management Plan (2007-2017)¹⁹⁶. The Plans also document other environmental values in the Plan areas, including those related to :

- Bear management areas
- Cultural heritage sites
- Fisheries and wetlands
- Land values/existing roads
- Resource-based tourism
- Resource uses
- Traplines
- Wildlife and forestry

The Pic River Public Consultation Committee (chaired by a Manitouwadge resident) is the Local Citizens Committee for the Pic River Forest, providing advice to the Ministry of Natural Resources on all aspects of natural resource management in the plan areas. The timber supply in the area is managed by Nawiinginokiima Forest Management Corporation (NFMFC)¹⁹⁷.

2.6.2 SUMMARY OF NATURAL ASSETS

This section summarizes the Natural Assets described above for Manitouwadge in terms of:

- Priorities and Key Issues;
- Community Aspirations; and
- Capabilities and Capacities within the Community.

2.6.2.1 PRIORITIES AND KEY ISSUES

The Natural Assets in Manitouwadge are highly valued by residents. Manitouwadge is located 55 kilometres north of the Trans-Canada Highway 17, surrounded by wilderness, lakes, and rivers that provide outdoor opportunities for residents and tourists. The community is situated on the southern end of Lake Manitouwadge; numerous other lakes also surround the community. North of town there are a number of natural waterfalls and hiking trails. Many residents also have camps at nearby lakes. Given the importance of outdoor recreation in the area, people are concerned about the reduced access that has resulted with the

¹⁹⁵ GreenForest Management Inc., on behalf of BDO Canada Ltd., as Receiver of Great West Timber Ltd. N.d. *Summary of the 2013 to 2013 Pic River Forest Management Plan*. Prepared for the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Wawa District, Northeast Region. Website:

<http://www.efmp.lrc.gov.on.ca/eFMP/viewFmuPlan.do?fmu=965&fid=100104&type=CURRENT&pid=100104&sid=13174&pn=FP&ppyf=2013&ppyt=2023&ptyf=2013&ptyt=2018&phase=P1>. Accessed: March 2014.

¹⁹⁶ Shewduk, R. n.d. *Forest Management Plan for the Big Pic Forest Management Unit 2007 – 2017*. Prepared for Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Wawa District, Northeast Region. Website:

<http://www.efmp.lrc.gov.on.ca/eFMP/viewFmuPlan.do?fmu=067&fid=58957&type=CURRENT&pid=58957&sid=8244&pn=FP&ppyf=2007&ppyt=2017&ptyf=2007&ptyt=2012&phase=P1>. Accessed: March 2014

¹⁹⁷ Nawiinginokiima Forest Management Corporation. 2014. *About NFMFC - Overview*. Website: <http://www.nfmforestry.ca/about.aspx>. Accessed: February 2014.

washout of the Caramat Road or loss of access when logging roads are rehabilitated. Participatory management of natural resources through the forest management process is important.

2.6.2.2 COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS

The protection and enhancement of the natural environment is a priority for the community, including access for hunting, fishing, and trapping. As a whole, community members appreciate their relative isolation and the ease of access to recreational activities afforded by their location away from the main provincial Highways 11 and 17. The Perry Lake Trail created at the centre of town adds to the overall beautification of the community and enhancement of the natural environment.

2.6.2.3 CAPABILITIES AND CAPACITIES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

Given its importance to the community, there are a number of mechanisms available for individuals and organizations to participate in environmental protection/management activities, such as the MOE and forest management planning through the Pic River Public Consultation Committee.

2.7 COMMUNITY PATTERNS WITH THE PROVINCE SUMMARY

The following section highlights some general trends when comparing Manitouwadge to the province as a whole.

2.7.1 COMMUNITY PATTERNS WITH THE PROVINCE

The Township and the Census Division communities have generally been experiencing population decline and out-migration between 1996 and 2011, while the province of Ontario has witnessed population growth over the same period.

In terms of age structure in the province, every age cohort below the age of 44 years either reduced in proportion or stayed the same between 2006 and 2011, while every age cohort above 44 years increased in proportion. The proportion of children aged 0-4 years and youths aged 20-24 years increased slightly in Manitouwadge and the Census Division. From 2001 to 2011, the province showed a median age that was slightly younger than both Manitouwadge and the Census Division.

The unemployment rates in Manitouwadge and the Census Division were consistently higher than the province's during all census periods from 1996 to 2011. There was a general increase in unemployment rates for both the province and the Census Division between 2006 and 2011. During this period the Census Division's unemployment rate increased from 8.1% to 8.9%; the province increased from 6.4% to 8.3% respectively, showing a larger increase in unemployment than the Census Division.

Labour force participation rates for Manitouwadge, the Census Division and the province declined slightly between 2001 and 2006. In 2001, Manitouwadge had a higher participation rate than the province and the Census Division; the Census Division's participation rate was less than Ontario. In 2006, Manitouwadge's participation rate fell below the province, but remained above the Census Division's.

In both 2006 and 2011, the province had a greater proportion of the population than Manitouwadge and the Census Division with a post-secondary education. However, in 2006 Manitouwadge had a higher percentage of its population (31%) with a *high school certificate, diploma or degree* than the Census Division (25.3%) or the province (26.8%). During the same period, Manitouwadge residents had a higher proportion of its population (16.4%) with an *apprenticeship or trades certificates or diploma* than the Census Division (11.5%) and the province (8.0%).

In 2006 the largest occupation by industry in Manitouwadge was *agriculture and other resource based industries* (34.0%), followed by *other services* (15.2%) and *education services* (10.7%), and *retail trade* (10.2%). The distribution of labour force by industry in the Census Division and Ontario in 2006 was quite different. The largest occupation by industry in Manitouwadge in 2011 was *mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* (34.7%), a proportion much greater than either the Census Division or the province.

While both the Census Division and the province had *other services* as one of their three largest industries (21.9% in the Census Division and 18.7% in Ontario), their other main industries in 2006 were *business services* (15.8% in the Census Division and 19.7% in Ontario) and *health care and social services* (13.9% in the Census Division and 9.4% in Ontario). In comparison, 9.8% of Manitouwadge's labour force was active in *business services* and 8.2% of its labour force was active in *health care and social services* in 2006.

2.8 UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS

This section of the profile outlines the unique characteristics of the Township of Manitouwadge. The key unique characteristics described for this community are:

- Community Character;
- Environmental Values;
- Community Goals; and,
- Community Action Plans.

2.8.1 COMMUNITY CHARACTER

The Township of Manitouwadge has many of the typical characteristics of small resource-dependent towns, built upon Canada's rich mining and forestry history. Founded in 1954, Manitouwadge was created as a planned community in response to the development of the GECO and Wilroy mines. Manitouwadge has been able to capitalize on the tourism industry for hunting, fishing, and recreation vehicles, given its relatively isolated and remote location. Valued characteristics described by community residents include the following:

- Tight-knit community;
- Small community;
- Great place to retire to or raise family;
- Low crime rate;
- Active community;
- Affordable;
- Quiet, slower pace of life;
- Access to the natural environment (lakes);
- Culture of hunting, fishing, and trapping;
- Isolated from the Trans-Canada Highways;
- Strong volunteer base (although it is noted to be aging);
- '5-minute town' - Everything you need is available within five minutes
- ½ way between Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie
- Great recreation facilities, programs and services;
- Hospital;
- Hunting, fishing, trapping and other outdoor activities;
- People willing to work together; and,
- Friendly and safe.¹⁹⁸

2.8.2 ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

The Township of Manitouwadge continues to brand itself as a great place to retire with an abundance of lakes and access to the outdoors. It has also focused on tourism in recent years due to its natural and wilderness-based setting. Some residents have camps/ cottages on nearby lakes. People from Manitouwadge also make use of area parks, where camping spaces for tents and/or trailers are available seasonally or per day.¹⁹⁹ Overall, many people in the community have indicated that the natural environment and the access to outdoor recreation (skiing, golfing, snowmobiling, trapping, hunting, fishing, etc.) make Manitouwadge an attractive place to live.

¹⁹⁸ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions October, November 2013, and January, February 2014.

¹⁹⁹ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions January 2014.

2.8.3 COMMUNITY GOALS

The Township of Manitouwadge's Strategic Plan outlines a vision, mission and values for the community and identifies the strategic directions for the Township.²⁰⁰ Manitouwadge's vision statement is:

"Trusting, secure, affordable, healthy, inclusive and spirited communities of opportunity where residents look out for each other, share a strong sense of camaraderie and community and are proud to call Manitouwadge home".

The 5 strategic directions for the Municipality are:

- Work Environment;
- Financial Health;
- Quality of Life;
- Local Economy; and,
- Open and Effective Local Government.²⁰¹

Manitouwadge residents have expressed a number of goals for the future:

- Growing the population to increase the number families/children in the community, to better support the school, community organizations, and services in the community;
- A need to diversify the economy (e.g., through tourism, mining, additional forestry activities, entrepreneurship) in order to lessen the reliance on any one sector or individual company;
- Continuing success with partnerships in economic development, such as forest management, the Northeast Superior Mayors Group (NESMG)²⁰²;
- Providing local employment opportunities for new and existing residents, and to address the out-migration of community members (particularly youth) in search of employment or education; and,
- Improving community vitality by attracting new residents, or the return of former residents (e.g., expanding participation in community organizations and events; enhancing municipal revenues and services).

2.8.4 COMMUNITY ACTION PLANS

Manitouwadge also has produced a background document for the ongoing review of the Official Plan and Zoning Bylaw for the Township. The report looked at the current context of the community from Population,

²⁰⁰ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions November 2013.

²⁰¹ Township of Manitouwadge. 2012. *Background Report for Official Plan and Zoning By-Law Review*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/uploads/documents/Strategic%20Plan/2012%20Background%20Report.pdf>. Accessed: October 2013.

²⁰² The NESMG includes White River, Dubreuilville, Wawa, Manitouwadge, Hornepayne and Chapleau.

Health Care, Economy, and Land Use perspectives.²⁰³ It is anticipated that the Official Plan review will be completed sometime in 2014.²⁰⁴ Manitouwadge's 1986 Official Plan promotes four key component areas: future land use for urbanized areas; future land use for rural areas; transportation network; and community improvement area.²⁰⁵

In 2013, Manitouwadge undertook a Needs and Gaps Analysis and Marketing Study, assessing business opportunities in order to position Manitouwadge as an attractive place to invest and do business.²⁰⁶ The 2007 Strategic Plan continues to be implemented.

²⁰³ Township of Manitouwadge. September 2012. *Background Report for Official Plan and Zoning By-Law Review*. Website: <http://www.manitouwadge.ca/uploads/documents/Strategic%20Plan/2012%20Background%20Report.pdf>. Accessed: October 2013.

²⁰⁴ *This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions in February 2014.*

²⁰⁵ Township of Manitouwadge. September 31, 1986. *The Township of Manitouwadge Official Plan*. Prepared by: Colin Engineering & Planning Ltd.

²⁰⁶ Millier Dickinson Blais. February 2013. *Needs and Gaps Analysis – Township of Manitouwadge Needs and Gaps Analysis and Marketing Study*.

3.0 REGIONAL PROFILE

3.1 OVERVIEW

The definition of the regional context of a community is subjective. The regional boundaries of a community can be defined differently by various entities. For the purposes of this Community Profile, the regional context is left undefined, as further dialogue with community members and members in surrounding communities is required to best understand the broader regional context.

The Township of Manitouwadge is situated within the Thunder Bay District. Statistics are readily available for the District; for this reason and for the purposes of the profile, they will be used only for the purpose of setting context and comparison.

Chapter 3 will also discuss the Superior North Community Futures Development Corporation (Superior North CFDC) area, the Northeast Superior Mayors Group (NESMG), and the Northeast Superior Forest Community, which reflects an area of current coordinated economic development activity.

The key components described in this section are:

- Location and List of Communities;
- Land Size and Uses; and,
- Expenditures – Where Residents Obtain Goods and Services.

3.1.1 LOCATION – LIST OF COMMUNITIES

3.1.1.1 THUNDER BAY DISTRICT

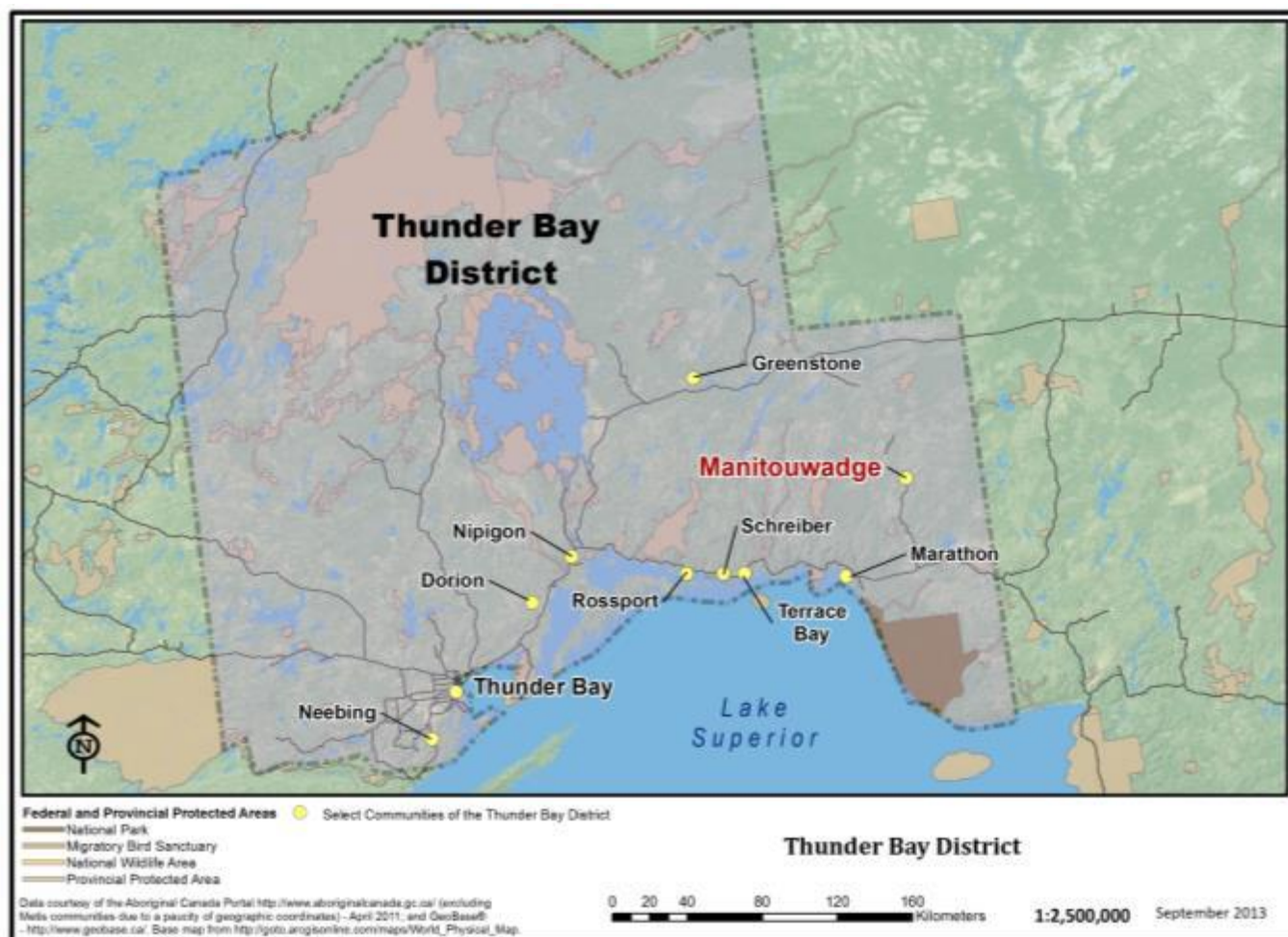
The Thunder Bay District land area is 103,719.51 km².²⁰⁷ There are a number of municipalities located within the Thunder Bay District, the administrative area within which Manitouwadge is located:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| • City of Thunder Bay; | • Township of Nipigon; |
| • Municipality of Greenstone; | • Township of O'Connor; |
| • Town of Marathon; | • Municipality of Oliver Paipoonge; |
| • Township of Conmee; | • Township of Red Rock; |
| • Township of Dorion; | • Township of Schreiber; |
| • Township of Gilles; | • Township of Shuniah; and, |
| • Township of Manitouwadge; | • Township of Terrace Bay. |
| • Municipality of Neebing; | |

²⁰⁷ Statistics Canada. 2011. *Thunder Bay District, Ontario Community Census Profile*.

Figure 40 shows Manitouwadge in relation to and within the Thunder Bay District. Also highlighted in the figure are selected communities within the Thunder Bay District as geographic reference points.

Figure 40: Thunder Bay District



Source: DPRA Canada. 2013.

3.1.1.2 SUPERIOR NORTH COMMUNITY FUTURES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Superior North CFDC is a community-based, non-profit organization that is run by a board of local volunteers that provide services to Northern Ontario communities (Figure 41) with shared interests in economic development. The Superior North CFDC supports community economic development initiatives to strengthen and diversify their economies. The main objectives of the Superior North CFDC are:

- Provide assistance to member communities;
- Encourage economic growth and stability;
- Achieve diversified rural economies; and,

- Growing sustainable communities.²⁰⁸

Superior North CFDC has four main objectives:

- 1) *Fostering strategic community planning and socio-economic development;*
- 2) *Providing business development, counselling and training to small and medium business and social enterprises;*
- 3) *Providing access to capital to assist existing SME and social enterprises expand or to help create new enterprises; and,*
- 4) *Supporting community-based projects and special initiatives.*²⁰⁹

Communities in the Superior North CFDC area (Figure 41) are:

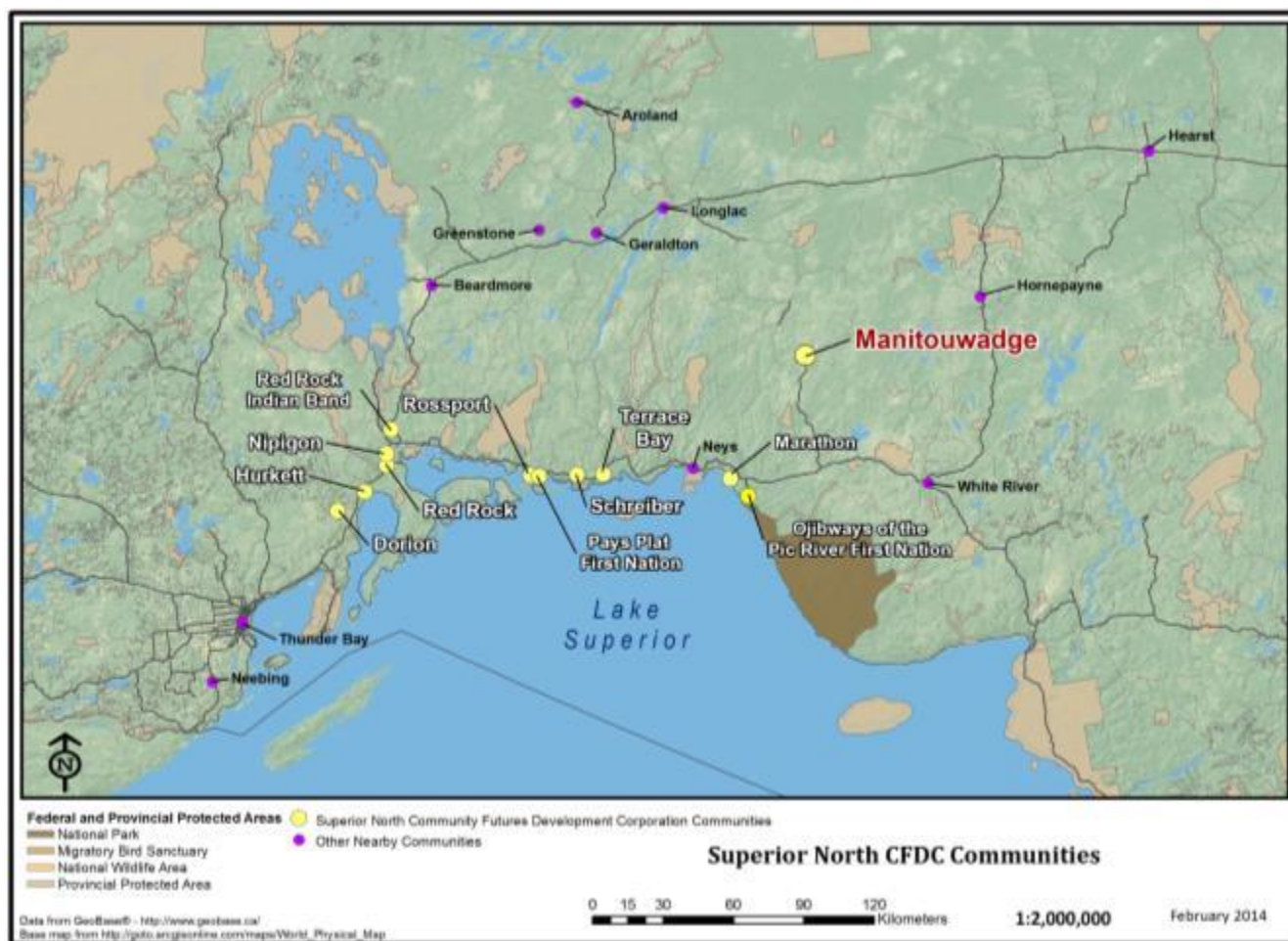
- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| • Dorion; | • Pays Plat First Nation; |
| • Hurkett; | • Red Rock; |
| • Manitouwadge; | • Red Rock Indian Band; |
| • Marathon | • Rossport; |
| • Nipigon; | • Schreiber; and, |
| • Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation; | • Terrace Bay ²¹⁰ |

²⁰⁸ Superior North Community Futures Development Corporation. n.d. *Superior North Community Futures Development Corporation*. Website: http://www.sncfdc.com/uploads/documents/SNCFDC_General_Info_EN.pdf. Accessed: January 2014.

²⁰⁹ *Ibid.*

²¹⁰ Superior North Community Futures Development Corporation. 2010. *Resources and Links*. Website: <http://www.sncfdc.com/?pgid=33>. Accessed: January 2014.

Figure 41: Superior North Community Futures Development Corporation Area



Source: DPRA Canada. 2014.

3.1.1.3 NORTHEAST SUPERIOR MAYORS GROUP

Communities that make up the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group (Figure 42) are:²¹¹

- Township of Hornepayne;
- Municipality of Wawa;
- Township of Chapleau;
- Township of Dubreuilville;
- Township of Manitouwadge; and,
- Township of White River.

²¹¹ Economic Development Corporation of Wawa. 2010. *Regional Communities*. Website: http://www.edcwawa.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=115&Itemid=174. Accessed: October 2013

Figure 42: Northeast Superior Mayors Group



Source: DPRA Canada. 2013.

3.1.1.4 NORTHEAST SUPERIOR FOREST COMMUNITY

The Northeast Superior Forest Community (NSFC) was a regional partnership of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal communities with shared interests in forestry and sustainable economic development opportunities^{212 213}. Projects focused on non-timber forest products, biomass/alternative energy, species at risk protection, forest-based youth education, cooperative development, ecotourism and traditional mapping. The NSFC included the six Aboriginal communities participating in the Northeast Superior Regional Chiefs' Forum and the six Non-Aboriginal communities.²¹⁴ Communities participating in the NSFC included: Brunswick House First Nation, Chapleau Cree First Nation, Hornepayne First Nation, Michipicoten First Nation, Missanabie Cree First Nation, Municipality of Wawa, Pic Mobert First Nation, Township of Chapleau, Township of Dubreuilville, Township of Hornepayne, Township of Manitouwadge, and Township of White River^{215,216} (Figure 43). The NSFC also

²¹² Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d. *About NSFC*. Website: <http://www.nsfcc.ca/nsfc/about-nsfc>. Accessed: October 2013.

²¹³ *Ibid.*

²¹⁴ *Ibid.*

²¹⁵ Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d. *Our Communities and Our Region*. Website: <http://www.nsfcc.ca/nsfc/about-nsfc/our-communities-and-our-region>. Accessed: October 2013.

includes the communities of Albany Forks, Hawk Junction and Millwood. The NSFC (as of February 2014) is in the process of wrapping up the group, its assets and activities.²¹⁷

Figure 43: Northeast Superior Forest Community



Source: DPRA Canada. 2013.

3.1.1.5 NAWIINGINOKIIMA FOREST MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

The Nawiinginokiima Forest Management Corporation was established in 2012 by the Government of Ontario as a Crown Agency.²¹⁸ This five-year pilot project is Ontario's first local forest management corporation with a sustainable forest license. The Corporation's mandate is to *"re-energize the forestry sector, create jobs and boost the economy"* by managing and overseeing the sale of timber along the northeast shore of Lake Superior. The Corporation is tasked with modernizing the management of wood supply as outlined in the *Growth Plan for Northern Ontario*. The Corporation is a partnership between seven communities – Pic Mobert First Nation,

²¹⁶ Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d. *Northeast Superior Regional Chiefs' Forum*. Prepared for the Northeast Superior Chiefs' Forum and Superior East Community Futures Development Corporation.

²¹⁷ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions February 2014.

²¹⁸ Township of Manitouwadge. September 2012. "Township Seeks Interested Persons for Nomination to Board of Nawiinginokiima Forest Management Corporation". *Ontario News North.com*. Website: <http://www.karinahunter.com/?p=40947>. Accessed: July 2014.

Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation, Hornepayne First Nation, White River, Marathon, Manitouwadge and Hornepayne – that will jointly manage an area encompassing five existing forest management units – the Nagagami Forest, Big Pic Forest, Pic River Ojibway Forest, Black River Forest and White River Forest.²¹⁹ Taken from the Ojibway language the Corporation's name when translated in English means "working together".²²⁰

3.1.1.6 OTHER MUNICIPAL FORUMS

The Township is also actively involved with the Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association (NOMA) and Thunder Bay District Municipal League.²²¹ Collectively, these organizations provide leadership in advocating regional interest on behalf of their membership.²²² These strategic planning activities seek to stabilize the communities and position them for the prospect of growth partly based on the transportation infrastructure – the two major railroads (Canadian Pacific and Canadian National) and the TransCanada Highway.²²³

²¹⁹ Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. June 2012. "Ontario Creates First Local Forest Management Corporation". *News Release*. Website: <http://news.ontario.ca/mnr/en/2012/06/ontario-creates-first-local-forest-management-corporation.html>. Accessed: July 2014.

²²⁰ May 2011. "Introducing the new Nawiinginokiima Forest Management Corporation". *ForestTalk.com*. Website: <http://foresttalk.com/index.php/2011/05/26/introducing-the-new-nawiinginokiima-forest-management-corporation/>. Accessed: October 2013.

²²¹ *This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions January 2014.*

²²² Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association. 2014. *NOMA Mission, Vision, Core Values & Guiding Principles*. Website: <http://www.noma.on.ca/article/mission-vision-core-values-and-guiding-principles-155.asp>. Accessed: May 2014.

²²³ Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association. 2012. *Thunder Bay Municipal League*. Website: <http://www.noma.on.ca/article/thunder-bay-district-municipal-league-118.asp>. Accessed: July 2014.

3.1.2 LAND SIZE AND USES

The communities represented by the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group encompass a total municipal area of approximately 1,340 km².²²⁴ However, the total area increases to approximately 1,519 square kilometers when First Nations located in the NSFC area are included.^{225,226,227} Five of the six Northeast Superior Mayors' Group communities sit within the much larger Algoma District (Manitouwadge is located in Thunder Bay District), which encompasses a total area of approximately 48,810 square kilometres.²²⁸

3.1.3 EXPENDITURES – WHERE RESIDENTS OBTAIN GOODS AND SERVICES

Manitouwadge residents may visit a number of nearby communities - Marathon, White River, Wawa, or Thunder Bay - for shopping, financial services, and entertainment purposes. In terms of healthcare services not offered in Manitouwadge, residents travel to Wawa, Marathon, Timmins, Thunder Bay, and/or Sault Ste. Marie depending on the service required and availability of doctors.

3.2 MUNICIPALITIES

3.2.1 MUNICIPALITIES & LOCATIONS

The Thunder Bay District consists of the municipalities noted in Section 3.1.1, as well as the City of Thunder Bay and other unorganized areas and Crown land. For the purposes of this profile, the three closest municipalities to Manitouwadge in Thunder Bay District and nearby Algoma District – Marathon, White River and Hornepayne – are summarized.

²²⁴ The total land mass of the Northeast Superior Mayors' Group was calculated by adding the total land mass identified by Statistics Canada for the communities of Chapleau, Dubreuilville, Hornepayne, Manitouwadge and White River. Wawa's land area of 583 square kilometres was added to the total.

²²⁵ The total land area of the Northeast Superior Forest Community Region of 1,510 square kilometres is an approximation based on available data sources. The calculated total does not include lands occupied by the Hornepayne First Nation and Chapleau Cree First Nation who are currently in the land claims agreement negotiation process with the Province of Ontario. Statistics Canada. 2012. *Chapleau, Dubreuilville, Hornepayne, Manitouwadge, Wawa and White River, Township Community Profiles*.

²²⁶ The Northeast Superior Forest Community regional land total was calculated using available Statistic Canada Census data for the communities of Chapleau, Dubreuilville, Hornepayne, Manitouwadge, White River and Wawa. Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada First Nation profiles for Brunswick House First Nation, Chapleau Ojibway First Nation, Michipicoten First Nation and Pic Mobert First Nation were also referenced. The Missanabie Cree First Nation website was referenced for the total land size belonging to the Missanabie Cree First Nation, established through the partial settlement of a land claim agreement with the Province of Ontario.

²²⁷ The Northeast Superior Forest Community Region includes lands granted to Missanabie Cree First Nation through the partial settlement of a land claim agreement with the Province of Ontario. Missanabie Cree First Nation. 2011. *About*. Website: http://missanabiecree.com/?page_id=51. Accessed: October 2013.

²²⁸ Statistics Canada. 2012. *Algoma, District Community Profile*. Website: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>. Accessed: October 2013.

Marathon

The Town of Marathon is located within the Thunder Bay District, 94 kilometres southwest of Manitouwadge along the North shore of Lake Superior on the TransCanada Highway. The community is surrounded by boreal forest and mineral rich deposits.²²⁹ Marathon's population was 3,353 in 2011, a 13.2% decrease from 3,863 in 2006.

Historically, the primary industrial sectors of Marathon's economy were mining and forestry. More recently, Marathon's labour force suffered job losses as a result of the bankruptcy of Marathon Pulp Inc. and Buchanan Forest Products Limited (Terrace Bay Pulp Mill);²³⁰ recently reopened under new management with the Aditya Birla Group since December 2012. In the 1980s, gold was discovered in Hemlo (approximately 40 kilometres East of Marathon). Many employees working at the Hemlo mines reside in Marathon.²³¹

White River

The Township of White River is located within the Algoma District, 128 kilometres southeast of Manitouwadge, along the TransCanada Highway. White River's population (approximately 607 in 2011) is much lower than the peak of approximately 1,022 in 1996. White River has many of the typical characteristics of a small resource-dependent town, built upon Canada's rich transportation history. It was founded in 1885 as a rail town, and further developed in 1961 when the Trans-Canada Highway was completed. The main employer has been its lumber mill, recently re-opened under a partnership of White River, Pic Mobert First Nation, and two private investors. White River is also close to many of the mining operations in the region, which employ some residents.

White River has been able to capitalize on the tourism industry as the hometown of Winnie-the-Pooh.²³² The community is surrounded by lakes and rivers providing ideal outdoor recreation opportunities both in summer and winter.²³³

Hornepayne

The Township of Hornepayne is located on Highway 631 within the Algoma District, 238 km by road/77km 'straight line' east of Manitouwadge. The Township is a main stop on the Canadian National Rail line, with VIA Rail providing passenger rail service in easterly and westerly directions. The history of Hornepayne is closely tied to the railway. The railway continues to operate in the area with an active rail yard. Hornepayne has experienced some decline in population with a reported population of 1,050 in 2011, approximately 50% less

²²⁹ Town of Marathon. n.d. *Welcome to Marathon*. Website: <http://www.marathon.ca/article/welcome-to-marathon-ontario-1.asp>. Accessed: October 2013.

²³⁰ Stillwater Canada Incorporated. 2012. *Marathon Platinum Group Metals – Copper Project Environmental Impact Statement – Supporting Information Document No. 22-Baseline Economic and Social Conditions in the Vicinity of the Marathon PGM-Cu Project*. Prepared for the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and Ontario Ministry of the Environment.

²³¹ *Ibid.*

²³² White River Public Library. 2011. *About White River, Ontario*. Website: <http://www.whiteriverlibrary.com/index.php/about>. Accessed: October 2013.

²³³ *Ibid.*

than it was 25 years ago. This is largely attributable to the declining forestry sector and railroad cutbacks. Residents in Hornepayne are still employed primarily in the forestry and railroad sectors. Residents and visitors are able to access natural areas including the Hearst Forest Reserve and the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve. The two major employers in the town are Olav Haavaldsrud Timber Company Limited and Canadian National Railway. In 2010, the community was hard hit by the closure of the Hornepayne Town Centre, which was a major employer and center of the community. The closure impacted employment and the availability of social and recreational programs for members of the community; however, the community remained resilient.

3.2.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historically, the Thunder Bay District was resource-based (mining and forestry), as well as transportation-based (CPR and CNR). The City of Thunder Bay is also the regional service centre (e.g., hospital, provincial services) and the location of post-secondary educational facilities such as Lakehead University and Confederation College.

3.3 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

The information in this section reflects readily available information from publicly available sources and does not reflect conversations or dialogue with Aboriginal communities or organizations unless otherwise noted.

The Aboriginal communities included here are those nearby to Manitouwadge.

- First Nations: The following First Nations are all part of the Robinson Superior Treaty area (see Figure 44 below):
 - Begetikong Anishnabe (Ojibways of Pic River (Heron Bay)) First Nation; and,
 - Ojibways of Pic Mobert.
- First Nations: The following First Nations are signatories to Treaty 9:
 - Long Lake #58 First Nation
 - Constance Lake First Nation
 - Ginoogaming First Nation (formerly the Long Lake #77 First Nation)
- Métis: The Métis Nation of Ontario Region 2 including:
 - Thunder Bay Métis Council;
 - Greenstone Métis Council (Geraldton and Area); and,
 - Superior North Shore Métis Council.

The text which follows provides a brief introduction to these communities and organizations.

3.3.1 FIRST NATIONS

3.3.1.1 BEGETIKONG ANISHNABE (OJIBWAYS OF PIC RIVER (HERON BAY)) FIRST NATION

The Begetikong Anishnabe First Nation is an Ojibway Anishinabe First Nation band on the north shore of Lake Superior at the mouth of the Pic River. Though not a signatory to the Robinson Superior Treaty²³⁴, the Begetikong Anishnabe petitioned for and were subsequently granted a reserve. The community is located on Pic River 50 Indian reserve approximately 220 kilometres east of Thunder Bay, off Highway 17.

According to Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC), the total registered population of the Begetikong Anishnabe First Nation in November 2014 was 1,137 with 528 living on-reserve and 609 off-reserve.²³⁵

3.3.1.2 OJIBWAYS OF PIC MOBERT

Pic Mobert First Nation is an Ojibway community²³⁶ located on two reserves northwest of White River and is a signatory to the Robinson-Superior Treaty. The largest is Pic Mobert North Indian Reserve.

In November 2014, AANDC indicated a total registered population of 953, of which 341 reside on-reserve and 609 reside off-reserve.²³⁷

3.3.1.3 LONG LAKE NO. 58

Long Lake No. 58 First Nation is located on Highway 11 along the northeast shore of Long Lake and adjacent to the town of Longlac.²³⁸ They are affiliated with the Matawa First Nations Management Inc. and the Union of Ontario Indians.

In November 2014, AANDC indicated the total registered population to be 1,460, with 476 people living on-reserve, and 978 living off reserve²³⁹.

²³⁵ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2014. *Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation – Registered Population*. Website: http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNRegPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=192&lang=eng. Accessed: November 2014.

²³⁶ Pic Mobert First Nation. 2010. *Heritage*. Website: <http://www.picmobert.ca/index.php?pid=9>. Accessed: January 2014.

²³⁷ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2014. *Pic Mobert First Nation – Registered Population*. Website: http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNRegPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=195&lang=eng. Accessed: November 2014.

²³⁸ Long Lake First Nation. n.d. *About Us*. Website: <http://www.longlake58fn.ca/about-us.html>. Accessed: December 2013.

²³⁹ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2014. *Long Lake No. 58 First Nation – Registered Population*. Website: http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNRegPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=184&lang=eng. Accessed: November 2014.

3.3.1.4 CONSTANCE LAKE FIRST NATION

Constance Lake First Nation is an Ojibway and Cree community located on Constance Lake.²⁴⁰ The community is a signatory of Treaty #9. The most populous reserve is Constance Lake 92 Indian Reserve.²⁴¹

In November 2014, AANDC indicated a total registered population of 1,672 of which 833 reside on-reserve and 812 reside off-reserve.²⁴²

3.3.1.5 GINOOGAMING FIRST NATION

Ginoogaming First Nation (formerly the Long Lake 77 First Nation) is a small Anishinaabe (Ojibway) First Nation approximately 40 km east of Geraldton, Ontario and directly south of Long Lake 58 First Nation²⁴³.

Ginoogaming is a member of Matawa First Nations Management Inc. and Nishnawbe-Aski Nation. As of November 2014, the registered population of the Ginoogaming First Nation was unavailable from AANDC.²⁴⁴

3.3.2 MÉTIS ORGANIZATIONS

Métis citizens are represented at the local level through the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Charter Community Councils. The local Councils are a communication hub for MNO and play a role in fostering community empowerment and development for Métis citizens living within the geographic region of that Council. Community Councils operate in accordance with MNO Charter Agreements, which give Councils the mandate to govern, while ensuring accountability, transparency, and consistency.

Protocol Agreements are set up between the MNO and each of its regions. The MNO Lands, Resources and Consultation Committee is the initial contact in each Region and is the group with which discussion and involvement of local Councils begins.

²⁴⁰ Constance Lake First Nation. n.d. *Constance Lake First Nation*. Website: <http://www.clfn.on.ca/>. Accessed: September 2014.

²⁴¹ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2014. *Constance Lake First Nation – Registered Population*. Website: http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNRegPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=182&lang=eng. Accessed: September 2014.

²⁴² Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2014. *Constance Lake First Nation – Registered Population*. Website: http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNRegPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=182&lang=eng. Accessed: November 2014.

²⁴³ Ginoogaming First Nation, 2009. Website: <http://www.ginoogaming.ca/>. Accessed: December 2013.

²⁴⁴ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2014. *First Nation Detail – Ginoogaming First Nation*. Website: http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=185&lang=eng. Accessed: November 2014.

Manitouwadge is within Region 2 of the MNO classification. There are three Métis Councils within Region 2 that are near Manitouwadge:

- Greenstone Métis Council (Geraldton and Area);
- Superior North Shore Métis Council; and,
- Thunder Bay Métis Council.

3.3.3 ABORIGINAL ORGANIZATION

3.3.3.1 HORNEPAYNE FIRST NATION

The Hornepayne First Nation incorporated group, located in the Township of Hornepayne, is not a federally recognized Band pursuant to the Indian Act. The Hornepayne First Nation group is a member of the Northeast Superior Regional Chiefs' Forum and the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation.

3.3.4 TREATY AREAS

The following section outlines the Robinson Superior Treaty area, as well as the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation Treaty 9 area. Figure 44 illustrates the location of each treaty area within Ontario.

3.3.4.1 ROBINSON SUPERIOR TREATY AREA

The Robinson Superior Treaty – also known as Treaty No. 60 - was signed in September 1850 in Sault Ste. Marie between the Crown and Ojibway Indians who occupied Northern Lake Superior from Pigeon River to Batchawana Bay.²⁴⁵

3.3.4.2 NISHNAWBE-ASKI NATION (TREATY 9) TREATY AREA

The Nishnawbe-Aski Nation Treaty (Treaty 9) - also known as the St. James Treaty - was an agreement established between the Government of Canada and various First Nations in Northern Ontario in July 1905.²⁴⁶ The nations who signed in 1905-06 included those people occupying the area south of the Albany River. Together with the area acquired by adhesions in 1929-1930, Treaty 9 covers almost two-thirds of the area that became Northern Ontario.²⁴⁷ Treaty 9 was created in the summers of 1905 and 1906. The Treaty was signed by three Commissioners representing the Crown and fourteen Aboriginal leaders assembled at the then Hudson's

²⁴⁵ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. *Copy of the Robinson Treaty Made in the Year 1850 with the Ojibway Indians of Lake Superior Conveying Certain Lands to the Crown*. Website: <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100028978/1100100028982>. Accessed: December 2013.

²⁴⁶ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. *The James Bay Treaty - Treaty No. 9 (Made In 1905 And 1906) and Adhesions Made In 1929 and 1930*. Website: <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100028863/1100100028864#chp3>. Accessed: December 2013.

²⁴⁷ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. *Treaty Guide to Treaty No. 9 (1905-1906)*. Website: <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100028855/1100100028857>. Accessed: December 2013.

Bay Company posts.²⁴⁸ At the time of its creation, Treaty 9 included lands defined by James Bay and Albany River and encompassed lands at the edge of Northern Ontario.²⁴⁹

²⁴⁸ Government of Ontario. 2012. *The Treaty No. 9 Expedition of 1906*. Website:
<http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/on-line-exhibits/james-bay-treaty/treaty-expedition-1905.aspx>. Accessed:
December 2013.

²⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

Figure 44: Northern Ontario Treaty Areas



Source: Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. *Historic Treaties in Ontario*. Website: http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/DAM/DAM-INTER-HQ-AI/STAGING/texte-text/mprm_treaties_th-ht_on_1371839599367_eng.pdf. Accessed: September 2014.

3.4 POPULATION DYNAMICS

This section of the profile outlines population dynamics for the Thunder Bay District. The key characteristics in this section are:

- Trends Over Time; and,
- Age Profile.

3.4.1 TREND OVER TIME

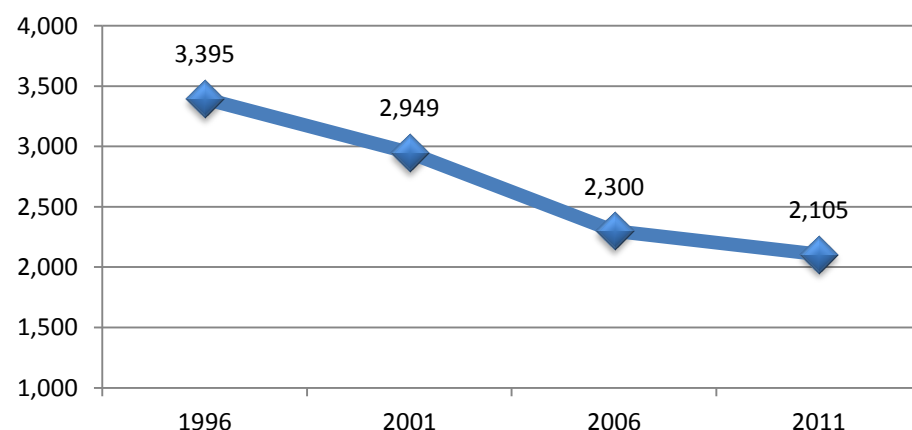
The Thunder Bay District as a whole has experienced population decline since 1996 (see Table 13 and Figure 45). The largest period of decline in the Thunder Bay District occurred between the 1996 and 2001 Census periods when the total area population declined by 4.3 percentage points. Overall during the period between 1996 and 2011, the District's population declined by 7.3% (Figure 46). In contrast, during the same period, the population of Manitouwadge declined much more dramatically – by 38.0% – while Ontario's population increased by 19.5% (Figure 47).

Table 13: Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario Population Trends, 1996 – 2011

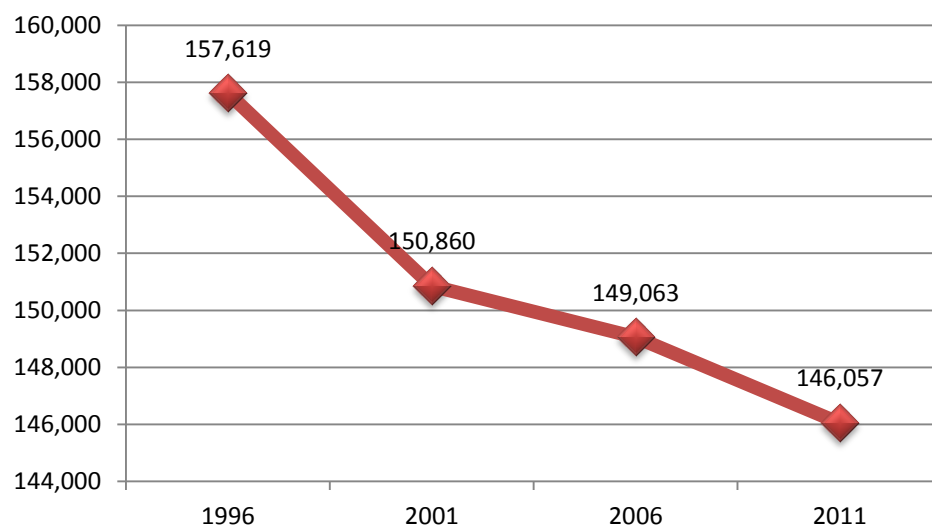
Time Period	Manitouwadge Population (Change from Previous Census)	Thunder Bay District Population (Change from Previous Census)	Ontario Population (Change from Previous Census)
1996	3,395 (-14.5%)	157,619 (-0.7%)	10,753,573 (6.6%)
2001	2,949 (-13.1%)	150,860 (-4.3%)	11,410,046 (6.1%)
2006	2,300 (-22.0%)	149,063 (-1.2%)	12,160,282 (6.6%)
2011	2,105 (-8.5%)	146,057 (-2.0%)	12,851,821 (5.7%)

Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles.*

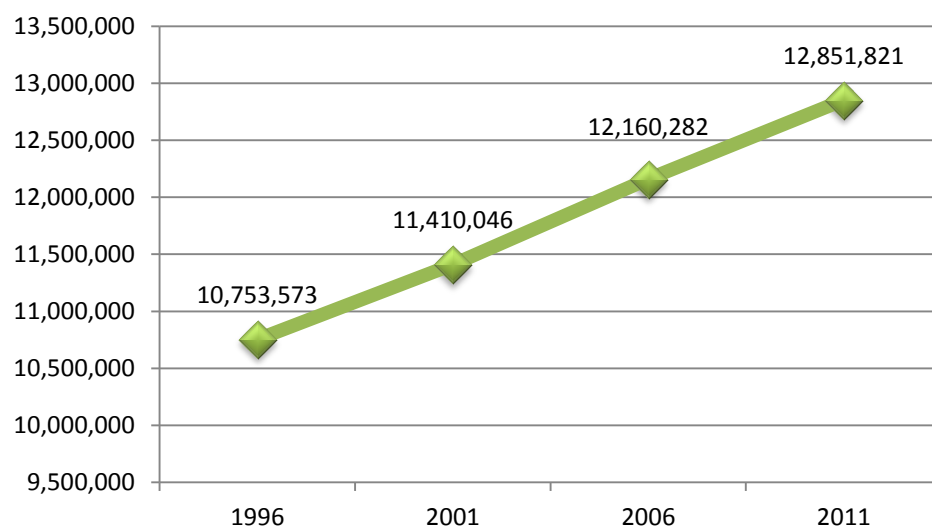
Figure 45: Manitouwadge Population Trends, 1996 – 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Manitouwadge, Township Community Profiles.*

Figure 46: Thunder Bay District Population Trends, 1996 – 2011

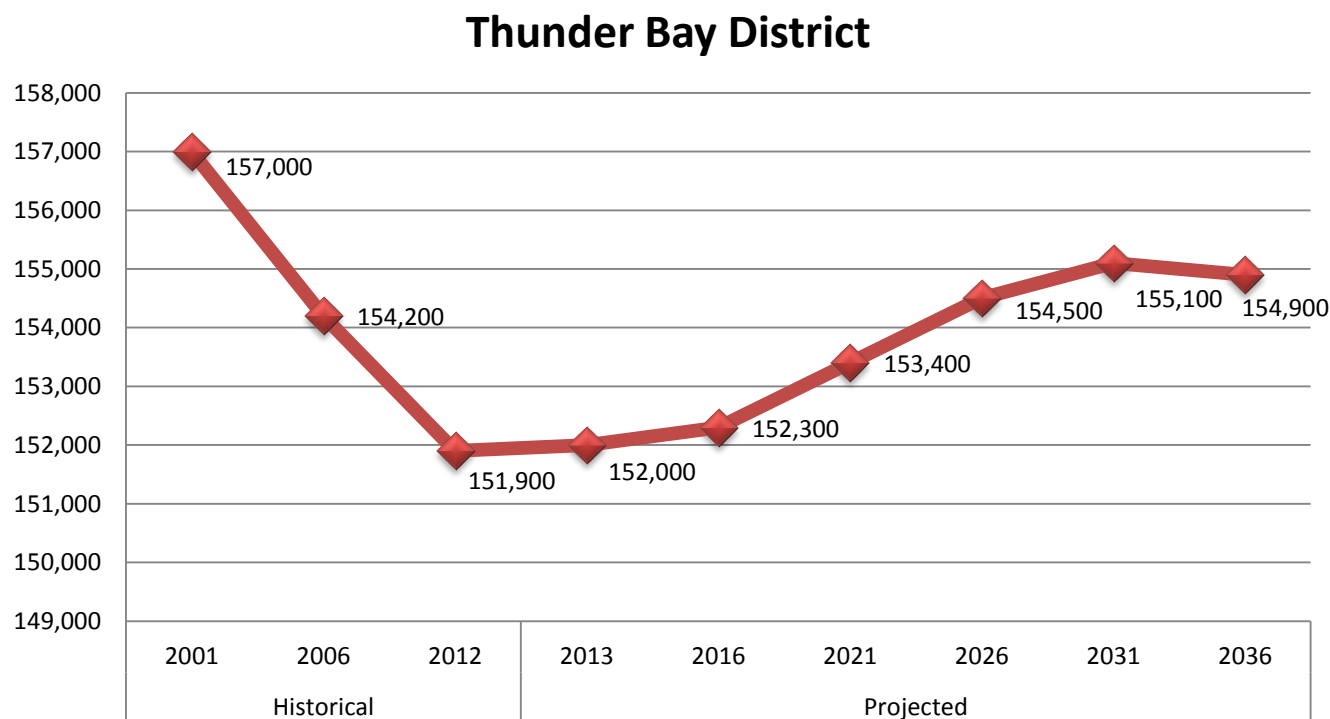
Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Thunder Bay District, Community Profiles*.

Figure 47: Ontario Population Trends, 1996 – 2011

Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Ontario, Community Profiles*.

This update is based on Statistics Canada population estimates and projections reflect the most recent trends in fertility, mortality and migration.²⁵⁰

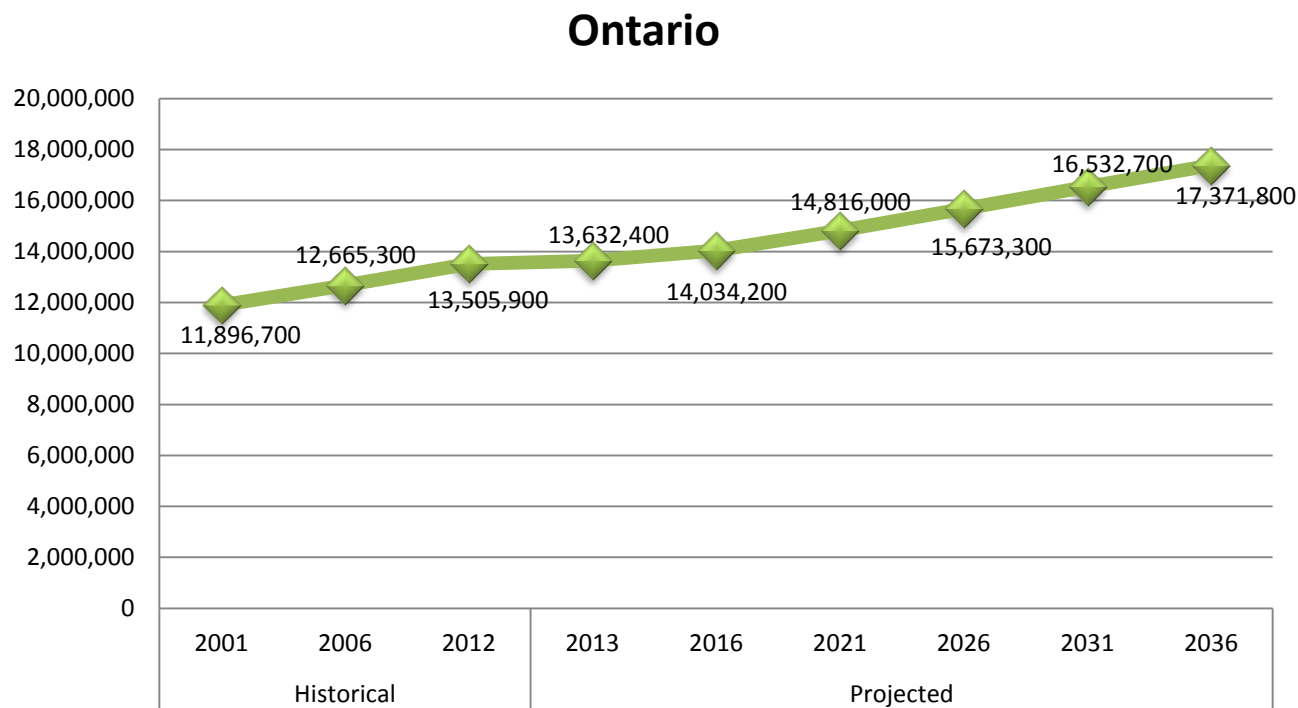
Figure 48: Thunder Bay District Population Projection



Source: Government of Ontario. Spring 2013. *Ontario Population Projections Update 2012-2036: Ontario and Its 49 Census Divisions*. Prepared by the Ministry of Finance. Website: <http://www.fin.gov.on.ca/en/economy/demographics/projections/projections2012-2036.pdf>. Accessed: March 2014.

²⁵⁰ Government of Ontario. Spring 2013. *Ontario Population Projections Update 2012-2036: Ontario and Its 49 Census Divisions*. Prepared by the Ministry of Finance. Website: <http://www.fin.gov.on.ca/en/economy/demographics/projections/projections2012-2036.pdf>. Accessed: March 2014. Website.:<http://www.fin.gov.on.ca/en/economy/demographics/projections/projections2012-2036.pdf>. Accessed: March 2014.

Figure 49: Ontario Population Projection

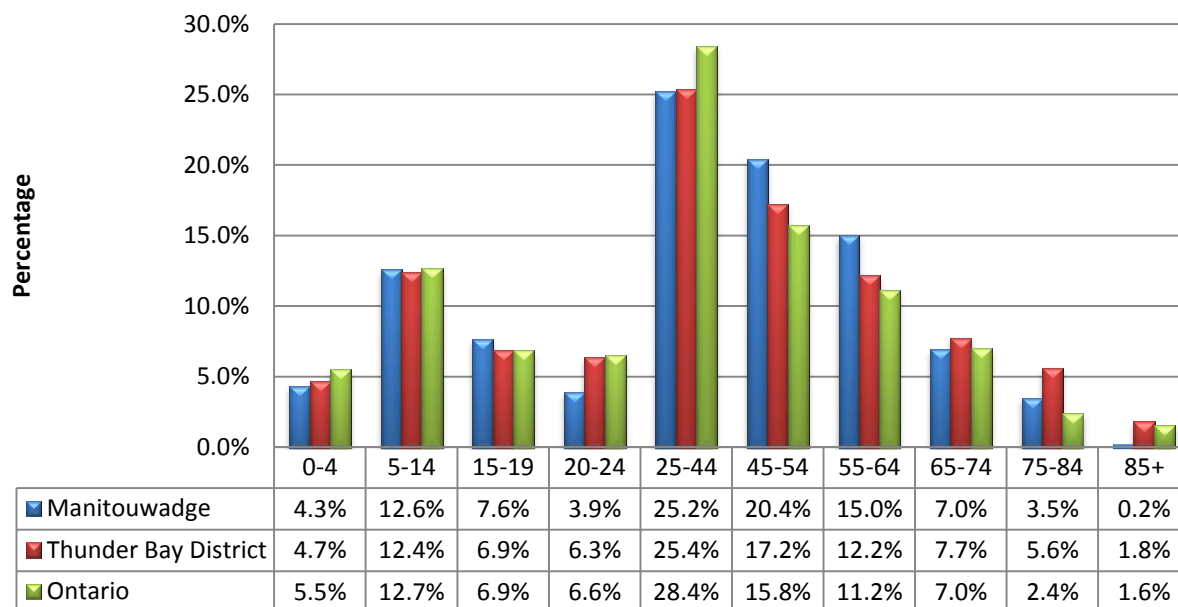


Source: Government of Ontario. Spring 2013. *Ontario Population Projections Update 2012-2036: Ontario and Its 49 Census Divisions*. Prepared by the Ministry of Finance. Website:

<http://www.fin.gov.on.ca/en/economy/demographics/projections/projections2012-2036.pdf>. Accessed: March 2014.

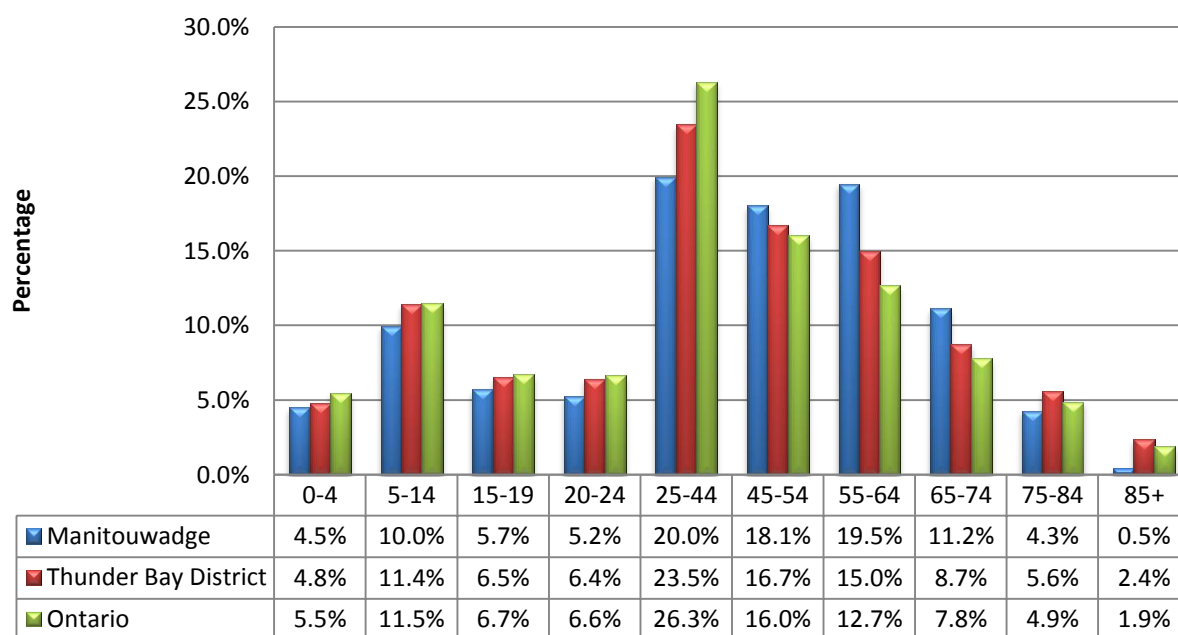
3.4.2 AGE STRUCTURE

Figures 50 and 51 demonstrate the age distribution of the Thunder Bay District for the 2006 and 2011 census years. It is evident that the District's population is aging: the proportion of the population in age categories 54 years of age and below generally declined, while the proportion of population in age categories 55 years of age and over increased in the District during this period. The same general pattern occurred in Manitouwadge, as well as Ontario as a whole.

Figure 50: Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario Age Structure, 2006

Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District and Ontario Community Profiles*.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

Figure 51: Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario Age Structure, 2011

Source: Statistics Canada. 2012. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District and Ontario Community Profiles*.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

As demonstrated in Figure 52, the median age in Thunder Bay District increased between 2001 and 2011. The District's increase was 5.1 years during this decade: more than Ontario's (3.2 years) but less than Manitouwadge's (11.0 years).

Figure 52: Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario Median Age, 2001 – 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007, 2012. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*.

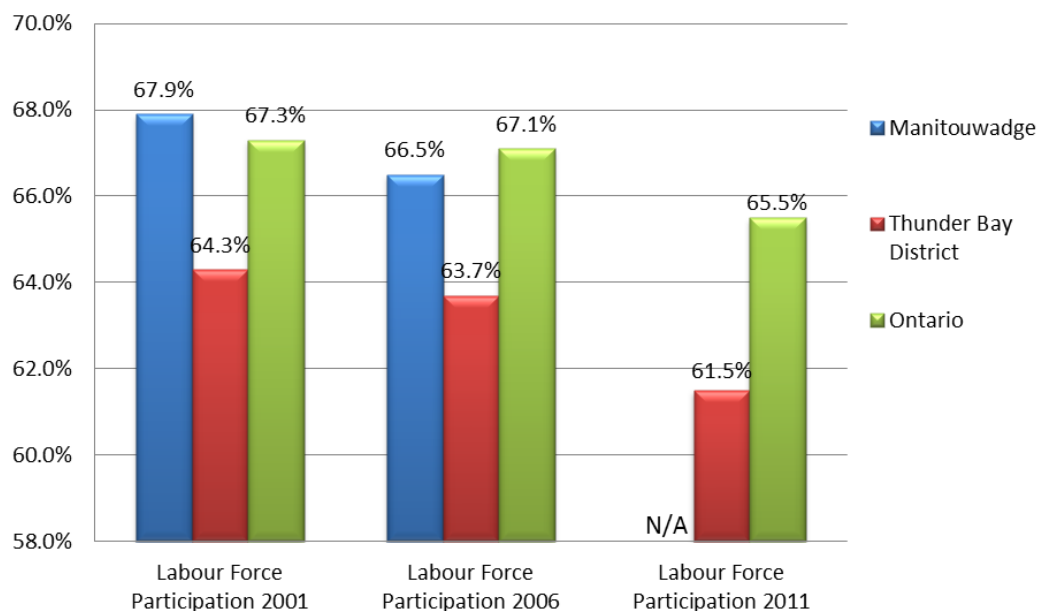
3.5 LABOUR FORCE

3.5.1 LABOUR PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Labour Force Participation

According to the 2001 Census of Population, Thunder Bay District had a total participation rate of 64.3%, while in 2006, the District's total participation rate decreased by 0.6 percentage points to 63.7% (Figure 53). The participation rate again declined in 2011 for the District and the province to 61.5% and 65.5% respectively. The provincial participation rate decreased only slightly between 2001 and 2006, by 0.2 percentage points (from 67.3% in 2001 to 67.1% in 2006). The District's labour force participation rate has been consistently lower than the province's.

2011 NHS data on labour force participation for Manitouwadge is not available.

Figure 53: Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario Labour Force Participation Rate 2001 – 2011²⁵¹

Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*. Statistics Canada. 2012. *Thunder Bay, Ontario*. 2011 National Household Survey.

Unemployment

In 2006, the District's unemployment rate (8.1%) was 1.6 percentage points higher than Manitouwadge's (6.5%) (Table 14 and Figure 54). Between 1996 and 2006, the unemployment rate in Manitouwadge decreased by 50%; it then further decreased in 2011. In all census periods from 1996 to 2011, the unemployment rate in Thunder Bay District was greater than of Ontario, although the difference between the District and provincial unemployment rates has steadily declined since 2001. The unemployment rates have steadily declined in Manitouwadge from 12.8% in 1996 to a reported 6.5% in 2006.

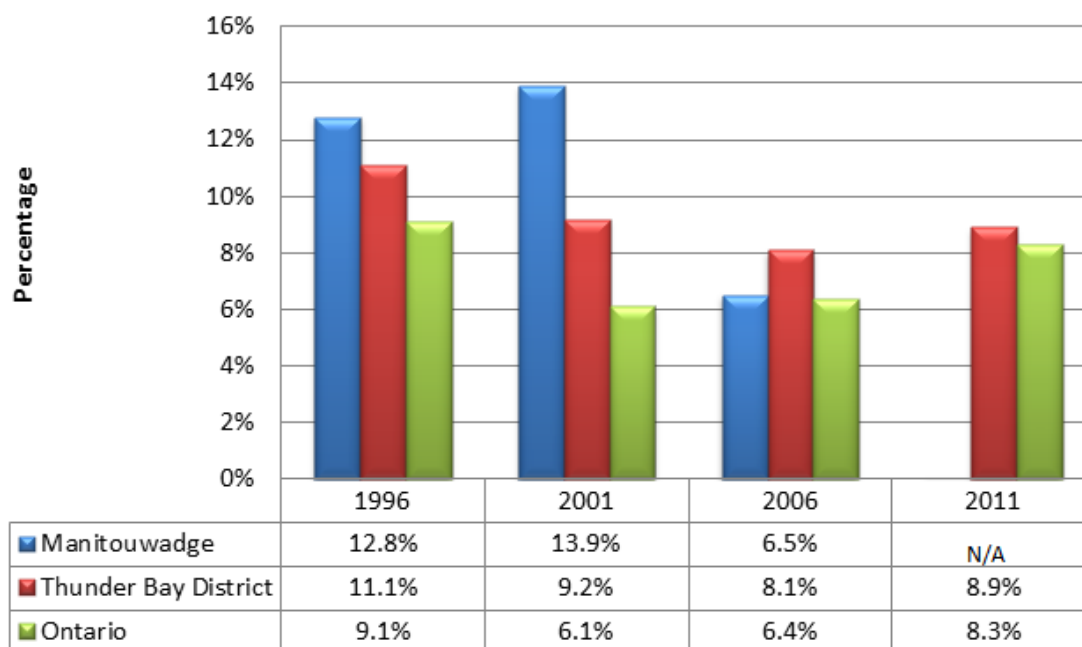
Table 14: Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District and Ontario Total Unemployment Rates, 1996 – 2011

Unemployment	Manitouwadge	Thunder Bay District	Ontario
1996	12.8%	11.1%	9.1%
2001	13.9%	9.2%	6.1%
2006	6.5%	8.1%	6.4%
2011	N/A ²⁵²	8.9%	8.3%

Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*; Statistics Canada. 2013. *Thunder Bay District, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile*. 2011 National Household Survey.

²⁵¹ According to Statistics Canada, **participation rate** is those persons in the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents. Statistics Canada. (2007). *2006 Census Dictionary – 2006 Census Year*. Website: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>. Accessed: October 2013.

²⁵² 2011 unemployment data for Manitouwadge is not available.

Figure 54: Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District and Ontario Total Unemployment Rates, 1996 – 2011

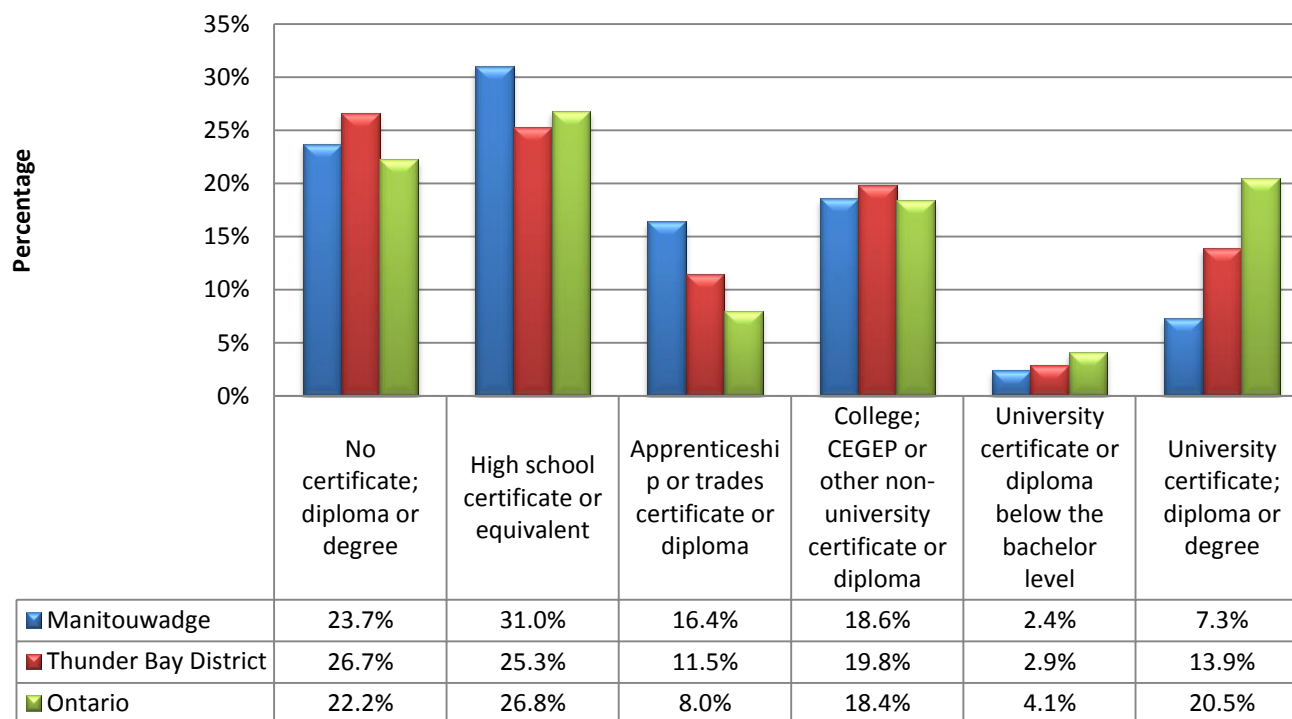
Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*; Statistics Canada. 2013. *Thunder Bay District, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile*. 2011 National Household Survey.

NOTE: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

3.5.2 POPULATION BY EDUCATION/TRAINING ATTAINMENT

Educational Attainment

In 2006, the level of educational attainment in Thunder Bay District was higher than both Manitouwadge and Ontario in *college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma* (19.8% for the District, vs. 18.4% for Ontario and 18.6% for Manitouwadge) and *no certificate, diploma or degree* categories (26.7% for the District vs. 23.7% for Manitouwadge and 22.2% for Ontario) (Figure 55). Compared to the province, Thunder Bay District had a higher proportion of people with *no certificate, diploma or degree* (by 4.5 percentage points), and *apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma* (by 3.5 percentage points). In 2006, the District did, however, have lower than provincial rates in the category *high school certificate or equivalent* (by 1.5 percentage points), *university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level* (by 1.2 percentage points), and *university certificate, diploma or degree* (6.6 percentage points less than the Ontario level).

Figure 55: Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario Educational Attainment, 2006

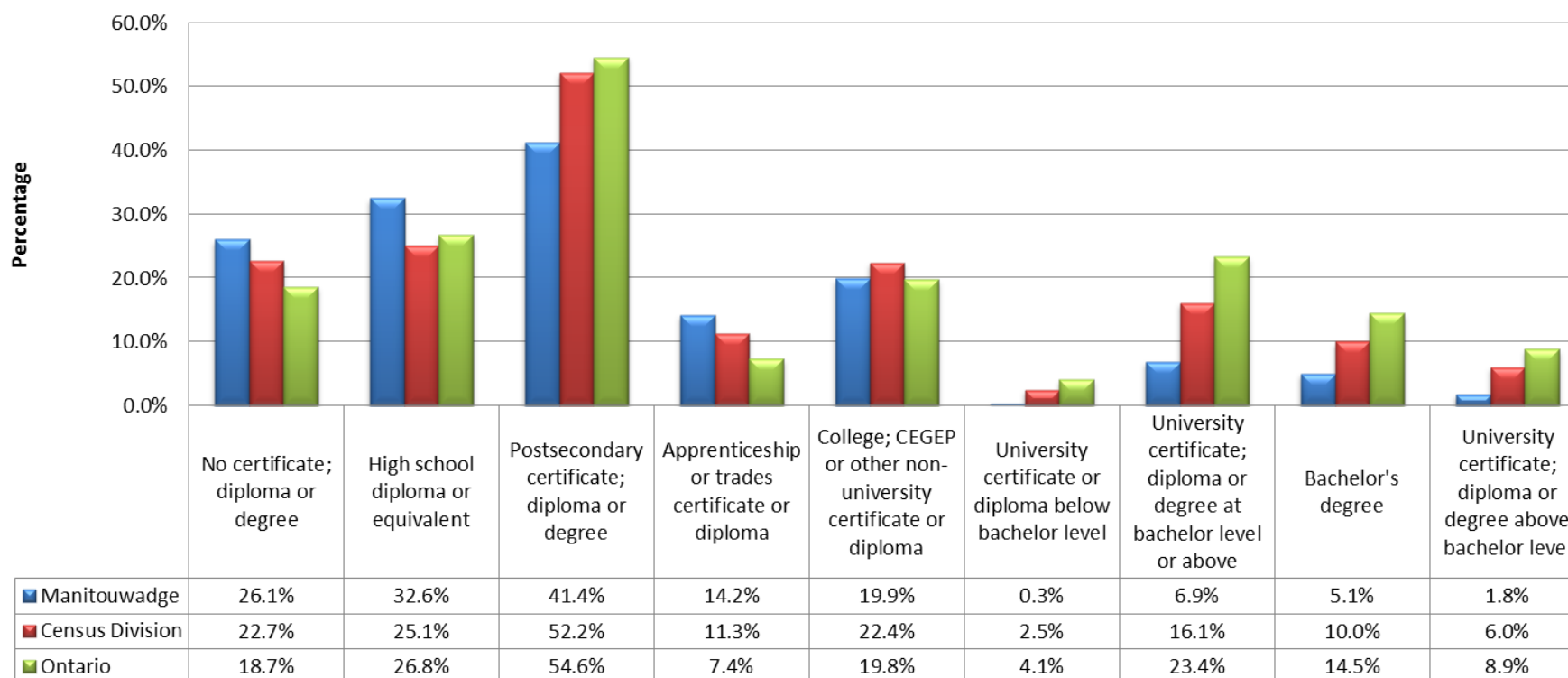
Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

In 2011, Thunder Bay District had proportionately more residents with *no certificate, diploma or degree, apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma* and *college* than the province but less than Manitouwadge. The District also had proportionately fewer residents with *high school certificate or equivalent* than the province or Manitouwadge. During the same period, there were more Thunder District residents with *university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level* than in Manitouwadge but less than in Ontario (Figure 56).

The largest changes between the District's 2006 and 2011 educational attainment data were *no certificate, diploma or degree* (which reduced by 4.0 percentage points, to 22.7% in 2011) and *college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma* (which increased by 1.2 percentage points, to 22.4% in 2011).

Figure 56: Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario Educational Attainment, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 2013. *Thunder Bay, DIS, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile*. 2011 National Household Survey; Environics Analytics. 2014. *Census Plus Enhanced Census + NHS*.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% as categories are calculated as a cumulative total.

3.5.3 EMPLOYMENT BY ACTIVITY AND SECTOR

Statistics Canada employment trends by occupation and industry in Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario are discussed in this section below.

Occupation

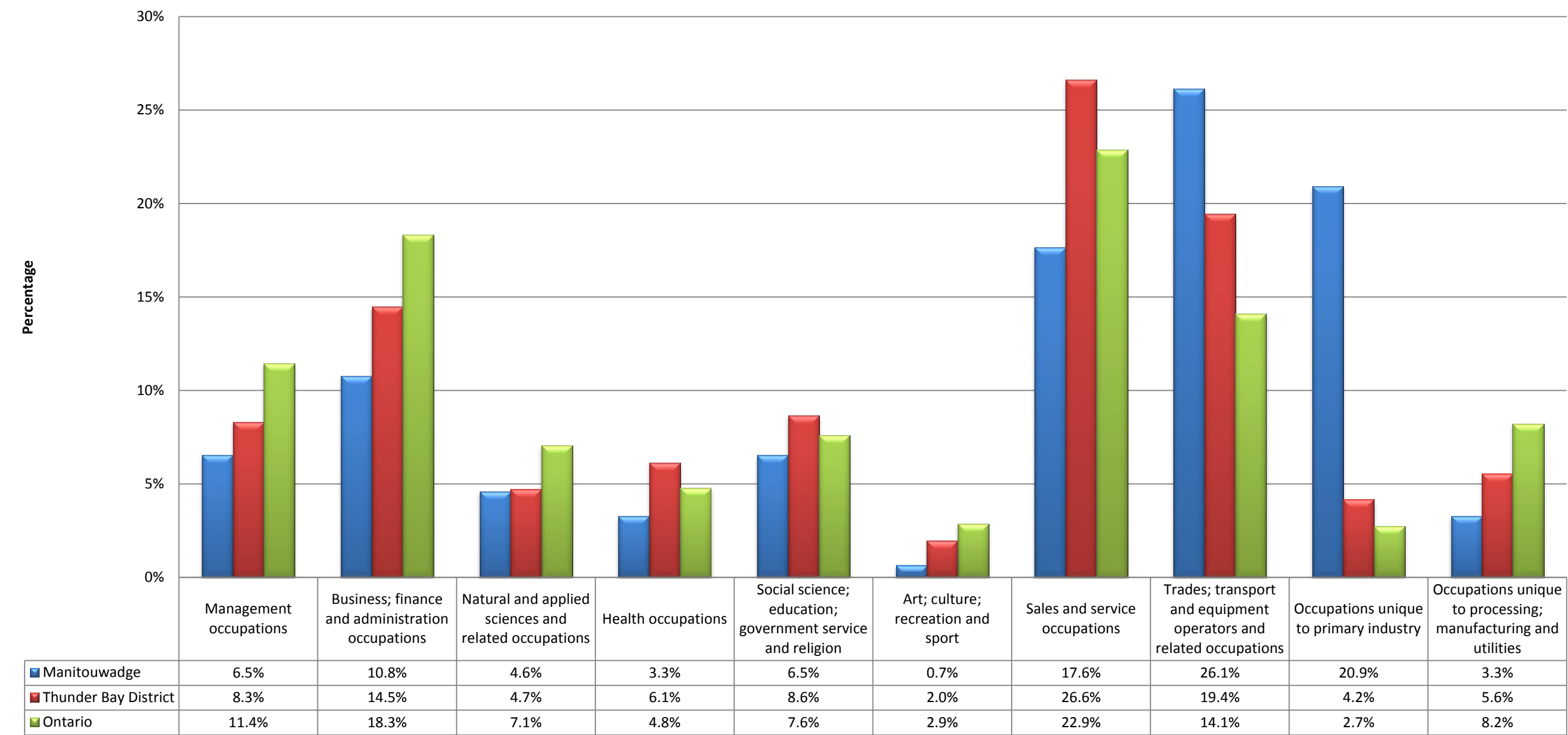
Figures 57, 58 and 59 demonstrate the labour force activity by occupation for Thunder Bay District, Ontario and Manitouwadge for census years 2001, 2006, and 2011.

Between 2001 and 2006, the District's total labour force grew by only 100 people. In 2001, the largest proportion of the Thunder Bay District labour force worked in *sales and service occupations* (26.6%) (Figure 57). It was the largest occupation (for all three jurisdictions) in 2006. Other occupations with large proportions of the District's labour force in both 2001 and 2006 were *trades, transport and equipment operators* (19.4% in 2001 and 17.5% in 2006) and *business, finance and administration* (14.5% in 2001 and 16.0% in 2006). *Trades, transport and equipment operators* was also one of the "top three" occupations in Manitouwadge and Ontario in both 2001 and 2006. The District's labour force has therefore been fairly consistent in its proportion of occupations, as well as with the Province and Township of Manitouwadge.

Changes in the District's labour force by occupation between 2006 and 2011 largely mirrored Ontario's changes (see Figure 58 and Figure 59). The largest changes at the District level were *education and government*²⁵³ (increased by 4.6 percentage points), *sales and service* (decreased by 2.8 percentage points), *business, finance and administration* (decreased by 1.7 percentage points) and *manufacturing and utilities* (decreased by 1.6 percentage points). The "top three" occupations of *trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations* (34.8%), *sales and service occupations* (17.8%) and *natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations* (13.3%) changed in priority in Manitouwadge during this period.

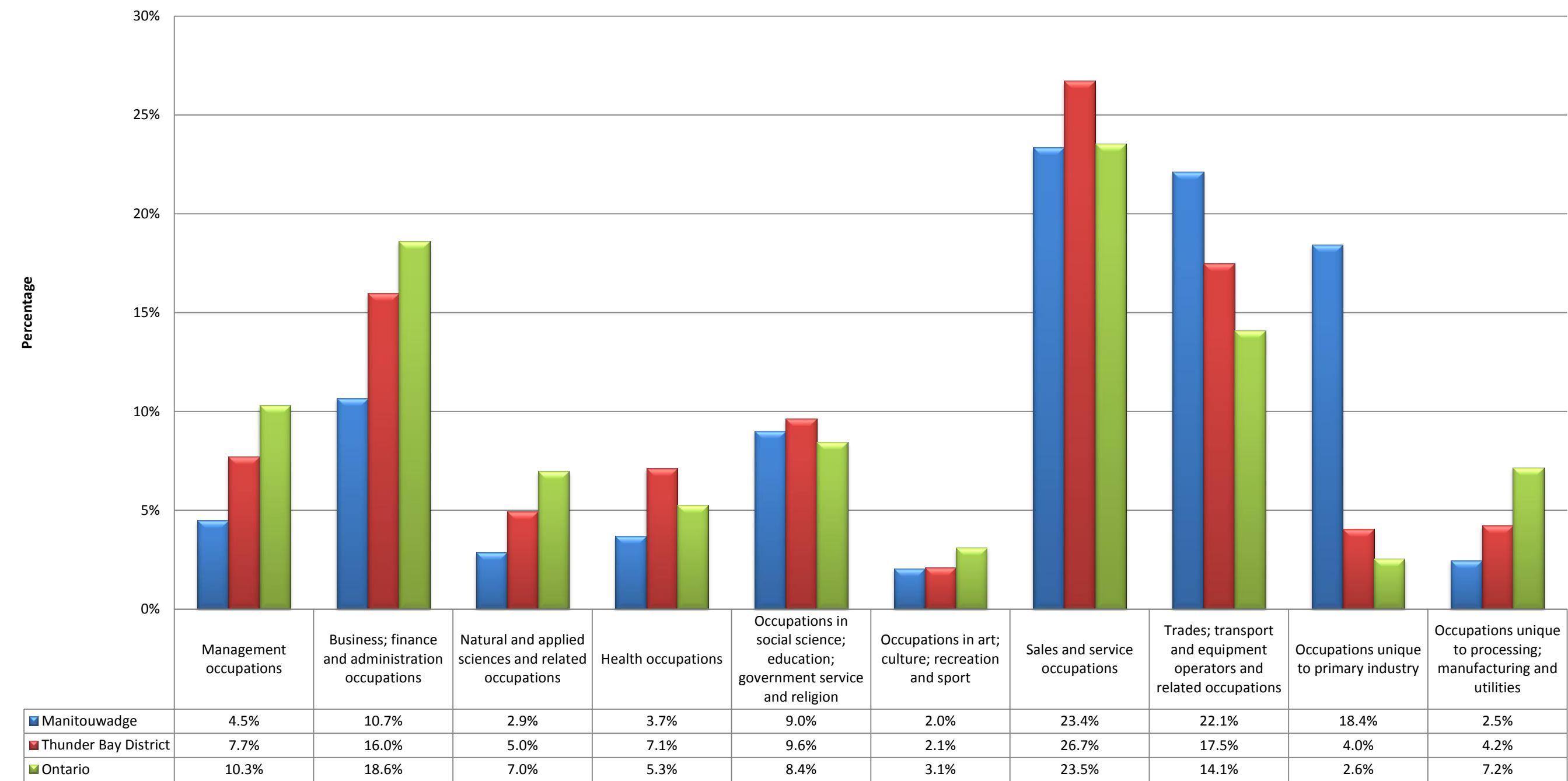
²⁵³ The category also changed somewhat between 2006 and 2011 census years.

Figure 57: Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario Labour Force by Occupation, 2001



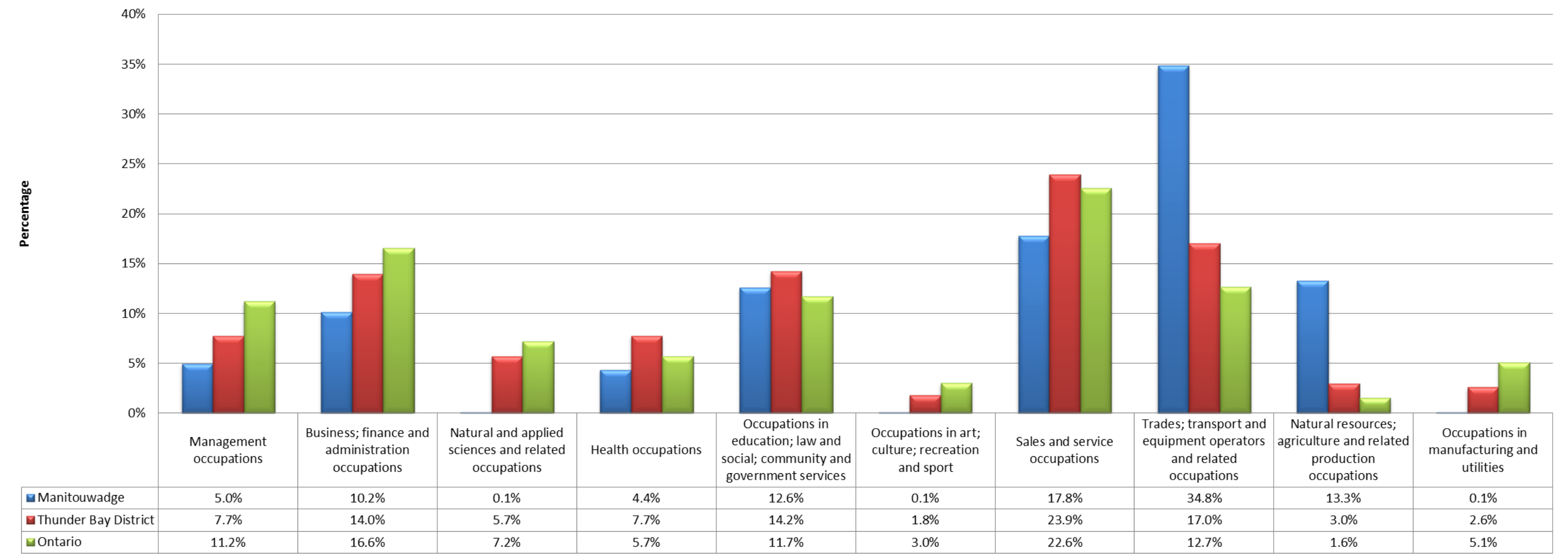
Source: Statistics Canada. 2002. Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles. Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

Figure 58: Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario Labour Force by Occupation, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles. Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

Figure 59: Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario Labour Force by Occupation, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 2013. *Thunder Bay, DIS, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile*. 2011 National Household Survey; Environics Analytics. 2014. *CensusPlus Enhanced Census + NHS*.
Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada

Industry

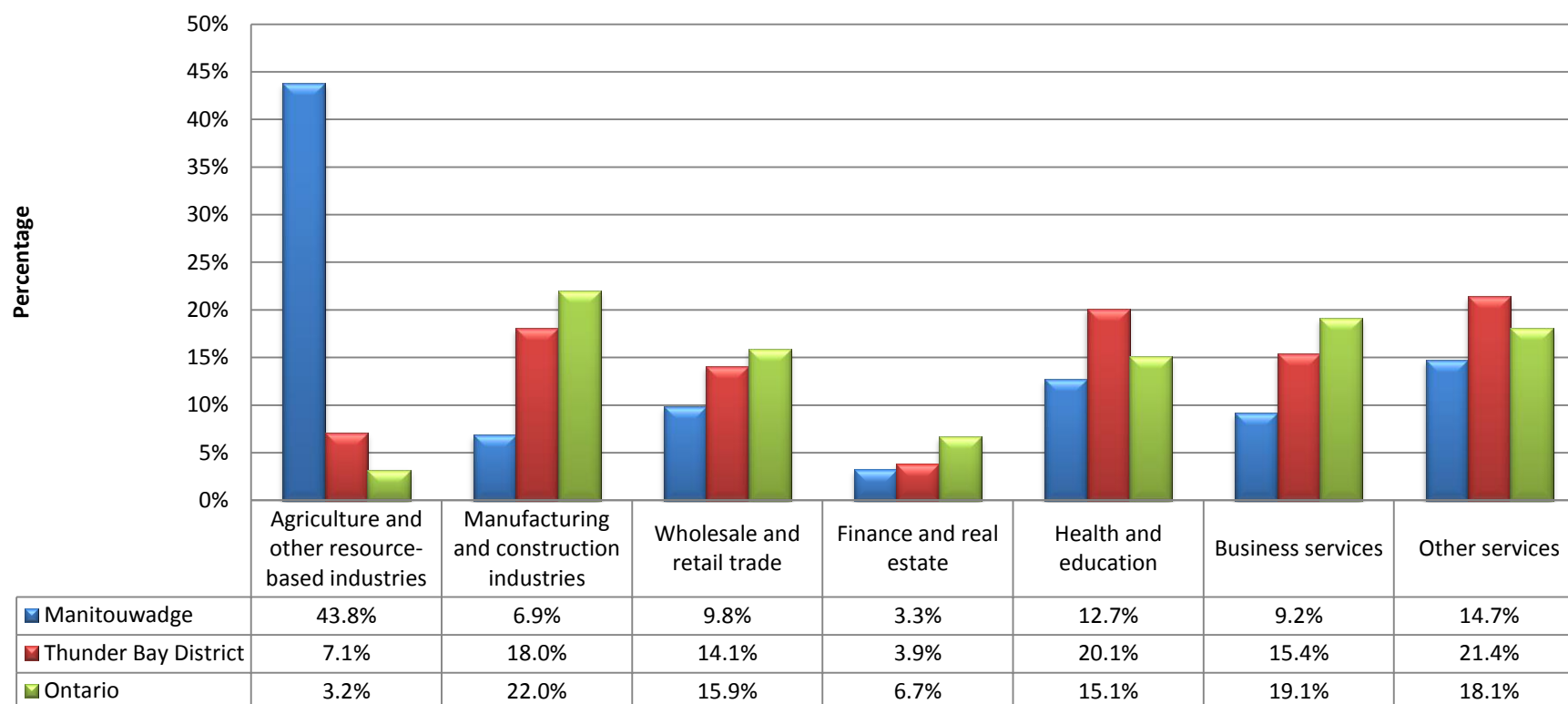
It is noted that the labour force industry categories used by Statistics Canada are slightly different between 2001 and 2006: the category *manufacturing and construction industries* (2001) was split into *construction* and *manufacturing* categories in 2006; similarly, *wholesale and retail trade* (2001) was split into *wholesale trade* and *retail trade* in 2006. Manitouwadge is primarily a resource based town in terms of occupations in both 2001 and 2006.

Figures 60, 61 and 62 demonstrate the labour force activity by industry for Thunder Bay District for census years 2001, 2006, and 2011 (major changes to the classification of data in labour force by industry for the 2011 census renders comparison with previous census years difficult). The distribution of labour force by industry has changed over this period. For example, the “top three” industries in the District in 2001 were (in descending order) *other services* (21.4%), *health and education* (20.1%) and *manufacturing and construction* (18.0%) (Figure 60). By 2006, only two of the District’s former “top three” were still dominant but with their order changed, so that *health and education* (combined making 22.7%) was the largest industry and *other services* (21.9%) was the second largest (Figure 61). Unlike labour force by occupation, the labour force by industry among the three jurisdictional levels (Thunder Bay District, Ontario and Manitouwadge) were quite different in proportion in both 2001 and 2006.

Between 2001 and 2006, two industries experienced sizeable change (i.e., by more than one percentage point) in the Thunder Bay District: *health and education* increased by 2.6 percentage points – and became the largest industry by 2006; while *manufacturing and construction* decreased by 3.3 percentage points in the District during this period (Figure 61).

In 2011 (Figure 62), the largest proportion of individuals in the District (23.7%) worked in *health care and social assistance* and *education* combined (i.e., similar to 2006); the largest proportion of individuals in the province in 2011 (17.4%) also worked in *health care and social assistance* and *education* – this is in contrast to 2006 and 2001, where *manufacturing and construction* (combined) employed the largest number of individuals. In 2011, the largest industries in Manitouwadge are in stark contrast to those in the District and province. Accordingly, the largest industry in Manitouwadge for this period was *mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction* (34.7%), while a small proportion of District and Ontario residents (2.7% and 0.4%, respectively) were employed in this industry.

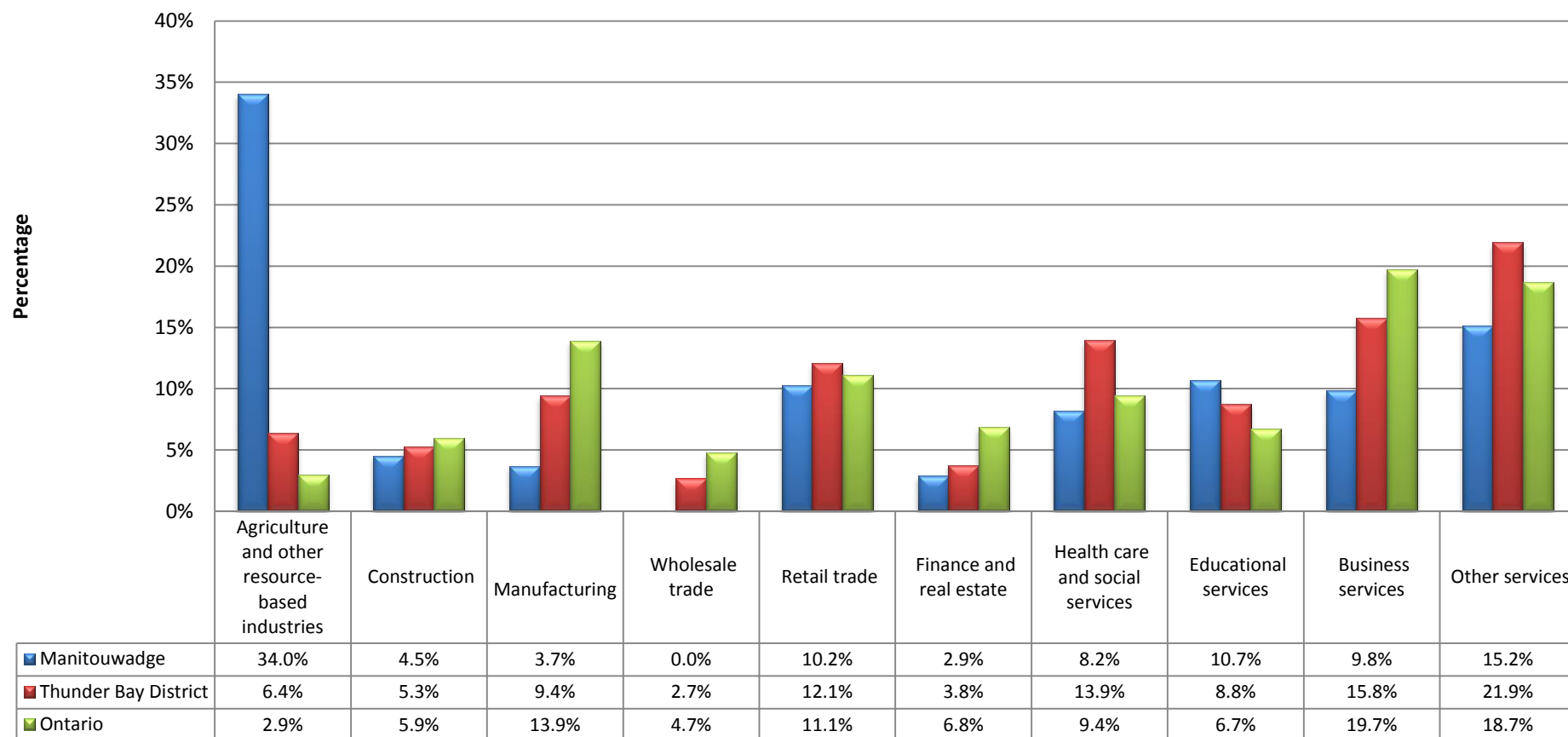
Figure 60: Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario Labour Force by Industry, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada. 2002. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

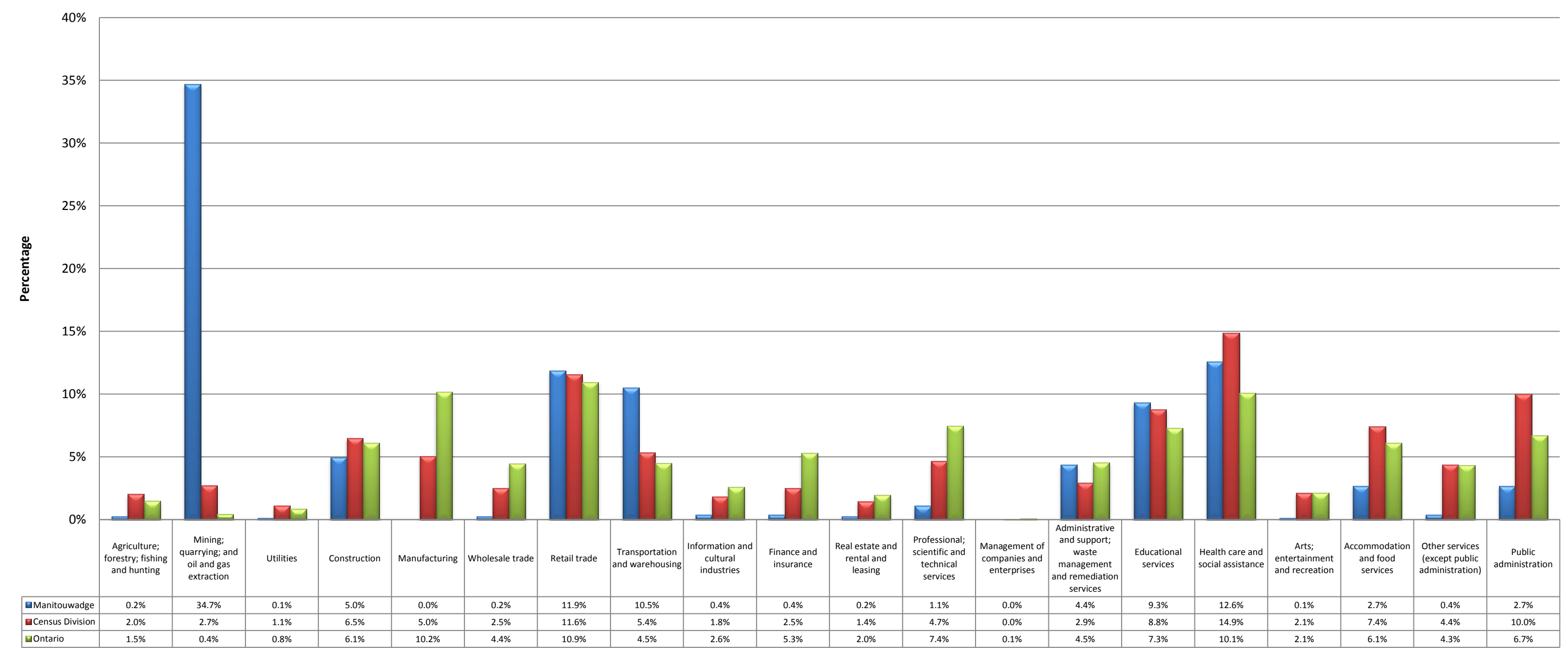
Figure 61: Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario Labour Force by Industry, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District, Ontario, Community Profiles*.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada

Figure 62: Manitouwadge, Thunder Bay District and Ontario Labour Force by Industry, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 2013. *Thunder Bay, DIS, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile*. 2011 National Household Survey; Environics Analytics. 2014. *CensusPlus Enhanced Census + NHS*.

3.6 BUSINESS ACTIVITY

The following section provides a general overview of business activity in the Thunder Bay District and Ontario.

3.6.1 MAIN BUSINESSES

Historically, the main business sectors in the Thunder Bay District consisted of mining, forestry, and transportation. As the main economic hub in the District, the City of Thunder Bay maintains a variety of business sectors including: education, film, forestry, health sciences, manufacturing, mining, and transportation.²⁵⁴

The Joint Task Force on Northwestern Ontario Economic Development Planning (Northwest JTF) was created in 2010 to lead the role in developing a model and implementation plan for economic planning in the Northwestern Ontario region.²⁵⁶ The Joint Task Force membership includes representatives from:

- Common Voice Northwest;
- Confederation College;
- FedNor (observer);
- Fort William First Nation;
- Grand Council of Treaty#3;
- Lakehead University;
- Métis Nation of Ontario;
- Ministry of Natural Resources;
- Nishnawbe Aski Nation;
- Nishnawbe Aski Development Fund;
- North Superior Workforce Planning Board;
- Northwestern Ontario Associated Chambers of Commerce;
- Northwestern Ontario Building and Construction Trades;
- Northwestern Ontario Development Network;
- Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association;
- Northern Advisory Committee (NAC) members;
- Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres;
- Robinson Superior Treaty;
- City of Thunder Bay; and,
- Thunder Bay Community Economic Development Commission.²⁵⁵

In June 2012, the Northwest JTF submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for the creation of the Northwestern Ontario Regional Economic Development Area (REDA) Pilot Project – funding requested for the operation of the REDA. A number of engagement sessions in the region took place in 2011 and 2012 in order to gather feedback for the proposal. A number of community-specific projects were identified, as well as projects represented by different groups of

²⁵⁴ City of Thunder Bay. 2009. *Business Sectors*. Website: http://www.thunderbay.ca/CEDC/Business_Sectors.htm. Accessed: October 2013.

²⁵⁵ Northwestern Ontario Joint Task Force on Regional Economic Development. June 2012. *Northwestern Ontario...Ready to Grow*. Submission re: Regional Economic Development Pilot Project for Northwestern Ontario. Submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. Website: <http://www.nwoeconomiczone.ca/uploads/documents/JTF%20Submission.pdf>. Accessed: February 2014

²⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

communities. If the proposal is approved, REDA will “take on a leadership role in the development of specific projects” identified throughout the region.²⁵⁷

3.6.2 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR

Within the Thunder Bay District, there are many public and private sector businesses. The City of Thunder Bay is the largest municipality in the Thunder Bay District. Table 15 identifies some of the major employers in the City of Thunder Bay in 2012.

Table 15: Thunder Bay District’s Largest Private Sector Employers, 2012

Company	Industry Sector	Number of Employees
Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre	Acute Care Hospital	2,694
Lakehead District School Board	Elementary and Secondary Education	2,200
Lakehead University	Education	2,100
City of Thunder Bay	Municipal Government	*1,855
Government of Ontario	Provincial Government	1,849
St. Joseph’s Care Group	Complex Care, Rehabilitation, Mental Health and Addiction Services, Long Term Care	1,700
Thunder Bay Catholic District School Board	Education	1,500
Bombardier Transportation	Mass Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	1,300
Confederation College	Education	785
*Employee numbers vary seasonally		

Source: City of Thunder Bay, 2009.

Tables 16 and 17 identify the major public and private sector employers operating in the Northeast Superior Mayors’ Group area.²⁵⁸

²⁵⁷ Northwestern Ontario Joint Task Force. June 2012. *On to the Next Phase*. Issue 7. Website: <http://www.nwoeconomiczone.ca/uploads/documents/Newsletter-2012-21-June.pdf>. Accessed: February 2014.

²⁵⁸ Subject to data availability and data quality, certain major employers have an unknown number of employees.

Table 16: Northeast Superior Mayors' Group Major Public Sector Employers, 2012²⁵⁹

Employer	Industry	Number of Employees
Lady Dunn Health Centre	Health	102
Hornepayne Community Hospital	Health	65
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources	Government	34+50 ²⁶⁰
Municipality of Wawa	Government	29+38 ²⁶¹
Superior Children's Centre	Education	32
Ontario Provincial Police		30
Hornepayne Public School System	Education	29
Michipicoten First Nation	Government	25
Township of Hornepayne	Governance	20
Township of White River	Government	20
Various School Boards	Education	40+
Ontario Ministry of Transportation	Government	10+
Ontario Provincial Police	Government	30+
Dubreuilville Nursing Clinic	Health	3
Manitouwadge General Hospital	Health	60 est.
Ministry of Natural Resources	Government	Wawa district office – 43 (includes fire & enforcement) Manitouwadge area office – N/A Chapleau district office – N/A Nipigon district office – N/A Terrace Bay area office – N/A
Services de Santé de Chapleau Health Services	Health	105
Township of Chapleau	Government	9
Township of Dubreuilville	Government	7
Township of Manitouwadge	Government	20 (17 permanent, 3 seasonal)

Source: Economic Development Corporation of Wawa. 2012. *Telephone Survey of Major Employers*; Insight gained from Hornepayne Nuclear Waste Community Liaison Committee members and Wawa Nuclear Waste Community Advisory Committee members; Nord-Aski Regional Economic Development Corporation. 2012. *Major Employers*. Website: <http://www.nordaski.com/frame1.html>. Accessed: October 2013; Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d. *NSFC Municipalities*. Website: <http://nsfc.ca/nsfc/about-nsfc/our-communities-and-our-region/nsfc-municipalities>. Accessed: October 2013. Township of White River. 2012. *Public Sector Major Employers*. Website: <http://www.whiteriver.ca/article/public-sector-166.asp>. Accessed: October 2013.

²⁵⁹ Employment numbers are approximations. Information was obtained by DPRA by phoning each business when/where information was not readily available online.

²⁶⁰ The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resource employs 27 full-time employees, 7 contract workers and 50 seasonal workers at Lake Superior Provincial Park.

²⁶¹ The Municipality of Wawa employs 29 full-time employees and 38 part-time employees. Economic Development Corporation of Wawa. 2012. *Telephone Survey of Major Employers*.

Table 17: Northeast Superior Mayors' Group Major Private Sector Employers, 2012²⁶²

Employer	Industry	Number of Employees
Barrick Gold Corporation (Williams and David Bell)	Mining	600 est. ²⁶³
Wesdome Gold Mines Limited	Mining	225
Richmont Mine	Mining	185
Tembec Inc.	Forestry	150 +
Olav Haavalsrud Timber Company Limited	Forestry	100+
Canadian National Railway	Transportation	100
True North Timber	Forestry	100
J. Provost Contracting Limited	Construction	47+50 (seasonal)
White River Forest Products Ltd.	Forestry	100 approximately (Mill running with a second shift January 1, 2014)
Tim Horton's Limited (Wawa)	Hospitality	40
Wawa Motor Inn	Accommodation	37
Albert and Sons Ltd.	Hospitality/Tourism	30
Lacroix Enterprises Limited (<i>Home Hardware Buildings Centre franchise and a grocery store, Dubreuilville, ON</i>)	Retail	30
Canadian Tire Corporation	Retail	26
Canadian Pacific Railway	Transportation	25+
Aux Trois Moulins Motel, Restaurant and Confectionary	Hospitality	23-25
D.J. Oliver & Sons Ltd.	Grocery Store	20
Kenogami Lumber	Forestry	20
Keith Spencer Trucking	Transportation	20
A&W Restaurant/Bagdons Esso	Hospitality	12
Kabi Lake Forest Products	Forestry	12
North Central Cooperative	Retail/Food	12
Spadoni Brothers Limited	Construction	10
Naturally Superior Adventures	Accommodation/Tourism	6-12 seasonal
A&F Kistemaker Trucking	Transportation	8 (+ independents)
Dubreuil Forest Products Ltd.	Forestry	4
B&M Hauling Logs/Chips	Forestry	N/A
Hallmark Centre Inn	Accommodation	N/A
Heritage Inn Motel	Hospitality	N/A
Manroc Developments Mining	Mining	N/A

²⁶² Employment numbers are approximations. Information was obtained by DPRA by phoning each business when/where information was not readily available online.

²⁶³ Approximately 100 jobs will be lost when the David Bell mine closes in 2014.

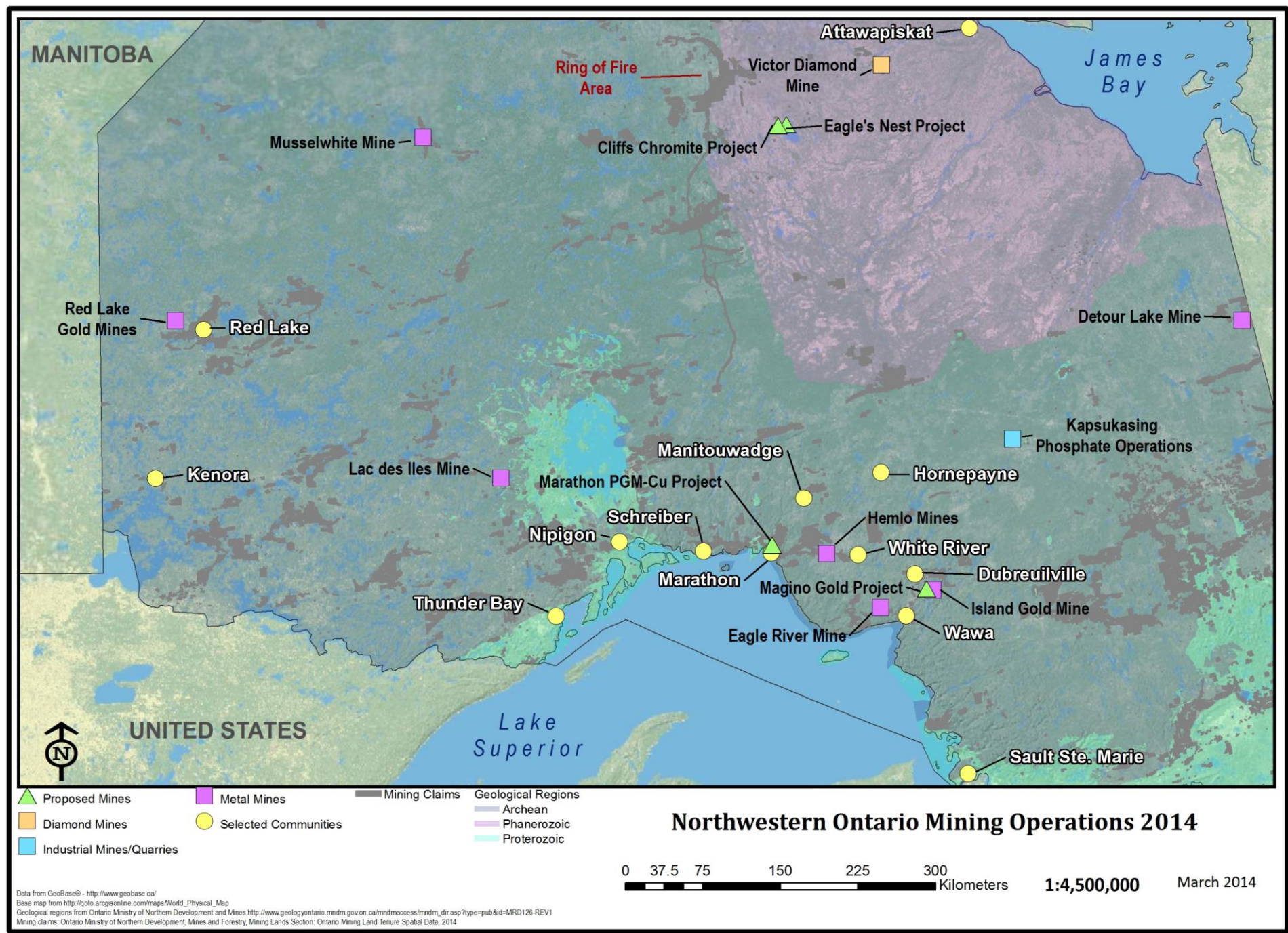
Employer	Industry	Number of Employees
Contractors		
Northern Haul Contracting	Transportation	N/A
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources	Emergency Management Program Rapid Response Base - operational 2014	6

Source: Economic Development Corporation of Wawa. 2012. *Telephone Survey of Major Employers*; Nord-Aski Regional Economic Development Corporation. 2012. *Major Employers*. Website: <http://www.nordaski.com/frame1.html>. Accessed: October 2013; Northeast Superior Forest Community. n.d. *NSFC Municipalities*. Website: <http://nsfc.ca/nsfc/about-nsfc/our-communities-and-our-region/nsfc-municipalities>. Accessed: October 2013; Township of White River. 2012. *Private Sector Major Employers*. Website: <http://www.whiteriver.ca/article/private-sector-167.asp>. Accessed: October 2013.

Operating Mines- North Shore

Figure 63 depicts selected operating mines, proposed mines, and mining claims in Northern Ontario.

Figure 63: Mines in Northern Ontario



Source: DPRA Canada, 2014; Ontario Mining Association. 2012. *Ontario Mining Operations 2012*. Website: http://www.oma.on.ca/en/ontariomining/resources/mndm_ontario_mining_and_exploration_directory_2012.pdf. Accessed: March 2014; Stillwater Canada Inc. 2011. *Project Overview*. Website: <http://www.marathonpgmproject.com/Project-Overview.html>. Accessed: March 2014; Argonaut Gold Inc. n.d. *Magino Gold Project*. Website: http://www.argonautgold.com/gold_operations/magino/. Accessed: March 2014; Detour Gold. 2012. *At a Glance*. Website: <http://www.detourgold.com/projects/at-a-glance/default.aspx>. Accessed: March 2014; Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. 2013. *Cliffs Chromite Project*. Website: <http://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/details-eng.cfm?evaluation=63927>. Accessed: March 2014; Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. 2013. *Eagles Nest Project*. Website: <http://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/details-eng.cfm?evaluation=63925>. Accessed: March 2014; Noront. 2013. *Corporate Presentation – Vancouver Resource Investment Conference January 2013*. Website: <http://www.norontresources.com/?pressreleases&pdf=Corporate-Presentation-Q2-2013-newtheme.pdf>. Accessed: March 2014.

Proposed Mines – North Shore

In addition to operating mines, the NESMG area contains a number of active mining claims. There are also two potential mines – the proposed Marathon Platinum Group Metals and Copper Mine and the proposed Magino Gold Mine near Dubreuilville.

Stillwater Canada Inc.'s proposed Marathon Platinum Group Metals and Copper Mine Project is located in close proximity to the North Shore of Lake Superior, near Marathon between Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie.²⁶⁴ The proposed project was undergoing environmental assessment, but is currently on hiatus. In documentation submitted as part of the Environmental Assessment process, it was stated that mining operations will provide approximately 1,000 construction jobs, while an additional 350 jobs will be provided during the mine's operation.²⁶⁵

Figure 64: Marathon Platinum Group Metals and Copper Mine Project



Source: Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. 2012. *Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry – Marathon Platinum Group Metals and Copper Mine Project*. Website: <http://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/details-eng.cfm?evaluation=54755>. Accessed: October 2013.

The Magino Mine property is a past-producing underground gold mine located 40 kilometres northeast of Wawa, approximately 14 kilometres southeast of the town of Dubreuilville. Magino is being evaluated by Prodigy Gold Inc. as an open-pit mining opportunity with the potential for deeper, higher grade gold

²⁶⁴ Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. 2014. *Marathon Platinum Group Metals and Copper Mine Project*. Website: <http://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/details-eng.cfm?evaluation=54755>. Accessed: February 2014.

²⁶⁵ Ross, Ian. June 2012. "Marathon takes action in the mining economy". *Northern Ontario Business*. Website: <http://www.republicofmining.com/2012/06/07/>. Accessed: October 2013.

production. The Magino Gold Mine is currently undergoing environmental assessment.²⁶⁶ It is anticipated that mining operations would provide 400 to 500 jobs annually during construction, and 300 jobs during operations.

Forestry in Northern Ontario

At one time, there were 21 mills located across the north shore of Lake Superior; in 2014, there are reportedly four mills operating between Wawa and Dryden. Forestry in northern Ontario is currently undergoing revitalization with the re-opening of these mills.

3.6.3 INVESTMENT TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

Northwestern Ontario has experienced devastating economic setbacks over the past decade as a result of declining resource-based industries (e.g., forestry and mining), declining population, and stagnated investment trends. To address these issues, the Common Voice Northwest organization was created in 2007 with the “*goal of Northwestern Ontario charting its own course within the Province and the Country by addressing regional challenges with realistic Northern solutions*”.²⁶⁷

Economic diversification is taking place in Northwestern Ontario; however, a clear vision and rebranding strategy are required. Implementation of a strategic economic planning process that involves the participation by all area municipalities and performance indicators to measure success of the implementation plans is also required. A region-wide approach to economic development will encourage communication among the various municipalities which is a key factor in the success of economic development initiatives and goals.²⁶⁸

The *Places to Grow Growth Plan for Northern Ontario* identifies the forestry and minerals sectors as key components of the local economy in Northern Ontario communities. To encourage economic development, the *Places to Grow Growth Plan* encourage growth of the forestry and minerals sectors by encouraging innovation, value-added products and sustainable resource management.²⁶⁹ Growth of the forestry and minerals sectors would enable new economic development and employment opportunities.

The North Superior Workforce Planning Board notes that there are small but sure signs of departure from the challenging conditions that shaped the region’s economy over the last decade, citing the retrofitting of the Terrace Bay mill, re-opening of a number of other mills, and increases in harvesting and transportation

²⁶⁶ Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. 2014. Magino Gold Project. Website: <http://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/details-eng.cfm?evaluation=80044>. Accessed: February 2014.

²⁶⁷ Northwestern Ontario Joint Task Force on Regional Economic Development. June 2012. *Northwestern Ontario...Ready to Grow*. Submission re: Regional Economic Development Pilot Project for Northwestern Ontario. Submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. Website: <http://www.nwoeconomiczone.ca/uploads/documents/JTF%20Submission.pdf>. Accessed: February 2014.

²⁶⁸ Ibid.

²⁶⁹ Ontario Ministry of Infrastructure and Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry. 2011. *Growth Plan for Northern Ontario 2011*.

activities.²⁷⁰ Mining exploration and operations continue in the eastern part of Thunder Bay District/western parts of Algoma District. In addition, there is a substantial amount of exploration and development in the Ring of Fire area located approximately 500 kilometres northeast of Thunder Bay.²⁷¹ The 'Advantage Northwest: Mining Readiness Strategy' prepared in 2013 is an integrated economic development plan designed to help Northwestern Ontario municipalities, First Nations and businesses capitalize on the opportunities mining will bring to the region.²⁷² The Strategy contains over 45 recommendations related to supply chain, energy, transportation, infrastructure, health, labour, education and training, partnering and financing.

3.7 HEALTH INDICATORS

The Thunder Bay District Health Unit prepared *Pathway to Healthy Communities in the Thunder Bay District – A Summary of Community Recommendations 2011* which is a report that was designed to help people in the Thunder Bay District find ways to work together for community change by providing recommendations gathered through community consultations.²⁷³ Community responses were grouped by theme and were intended to provide community leaders with the necessary direction needed to develop specific initiatives if so desired.²⁷⁴

These recommendations are:

- **Employment and Income** – Economic development strategies are key. Industry decline has eroded the tax base and fractured families as one parent is forced to move away to find work;
- **Culture** – Aboriginal people and Francophones are at risk for poorer health. Successful health outcomes for Aboriginal people require solutions that address severe social problems rooted in colonialism and systemic racism. Francophones require services and supports in French;
- **Access to Health Services** – Mental health and addiction services for all ages and cultures are limited in smaller district communities and First Nations communities;

²⁷⁰ North Superior Workforce Planning Board. n.d. *Building a Superior Workforce: 2014-2015 Local Labour Market Plan*. Website: http://www.nswpb.ca/assets/files/NSWPB_LLMP_2014-2015_English-FINAL.pdf. Accessed: January 2014.

²⁷¹ Ontario Business Report. 2012. *Ring of Fire lights up Northern Ontario's mining industry*. Website: <http://www.mri.gov.on.ca/obr/?p=1529>. Accessed: July 2014.

²⁷² City of Thunder Bay, Fort William First Nation, and Thunder Bay Community Economic Development Commission. April 2013. *Advantage Northwest: Mining Readiness Strategy – An Integrated Regional Economic Development Plan*. Final Report. Prepared by SNC-Lavalin Inc. and Edward Hoshizaki Development Consulting, with the assistance of One World Brand Management, Marvin Pelletier and Generator. Website: <http://www.thunderbay.ca/Assets/CEDC/docs/Mining+Readiness+Strategy+-+opens+a+new+window.pdf>. Accessed: October 2013.

²⁷³ Thunder Bay District Health Unit. 2011. *Pathway to Healthy Communities in the Thunder Bay District: A Summary of Community Recommendations*. Website: <http://www.healthythunderbaydistrict.ca/>. Accessed: October 2013.

²⁷⁴ Ibid.

- **Physical Environments** – *Citizens value clean air and clean water. As well, safe and affordable housing is critical to addressing a variety of issues; and,*
- **Transportation** – *lack of transportation to grocery stores and leisure activities is a major barrier for seniors and people on limited income. Small communities have no public transportation system.*²⁷⁵

The Report also highlights 4 goals of well-being that were identified during consultations. These are:

- 1) All children and youth have optimal success and health;
- 2) All citizens are included and connected to their community;
- 3) All people have enough healthy, culturally appropriate food; and,
- 4) All people have a reduced risk of preventable injuries.²⁷⁶

Health Care Systems and Perception of Health

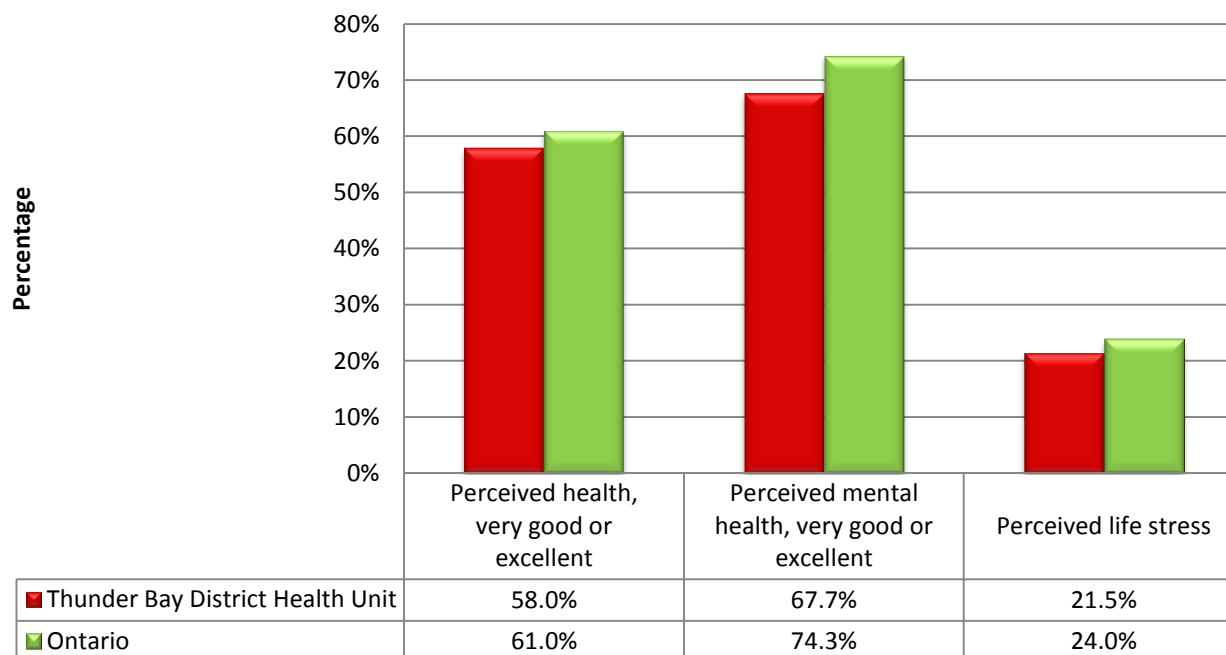
Healthy communities require an efficient and accessible health care system. Dissatisfaction with the health system, poor access to primary care, and poor service delivery may cause people to delay or avoid medical treatment and/or underuse preventive health care services. The majority of residents (84.4%) in the Thunder Bay District Health Unit reported having a family doctor, which was lower compared to Ontario (91.1%). The proportion of residents who reported having visited a doctor within the last twelve months was higher in Ontario (82.2%) compared to residents in the Thunder Bay District Health Unit (80.2%).²⁷⁷

Figure 65 indicates the perceived health status of Thunder Bay District Health Unit and Ontario residents. At the District level, 58.0% of people perceived their health as being *very good or excellent* when compared to the provincial level at 61.0%. 67.7% of District residents perceived their mental health as being *very good or excellent* compared to the province at 74.3%. Perceived life stress in the Thunder Bay District was less than reported provincially.

²⁷⁵ Thunder Bay District Health Unit. 2011. *Pathway to Healthy Communities in the Thunder Bay District: A Summary of Community Recommendations*. Website: <http://www.healthythunderbaydistrict.ca/>. Accessed: October 2013.

²⁷⁶ Ibid.

²⁷⁷ Statistics Canada. 2013. *Thunder Bay District Health Profile*. Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-228-XWE. Ottawa. Website: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/health-sante/82-228/index.cfm?Lang=E>. Accessed: November 2013; Statistics Canada. 2013. *Ontario Health Profile*. Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-228-XWE. Ottawa. Website: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/health-sante/82-228/index.cfm?Lang=E>. Accessed: November 2013.

Figure 65: Health Perceptions in Thunder Bay District Health Unit and Ontario, January 2013

Source: Statistics Canada. 2013. *Health Profile. Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-228-XWE*. Ottawa. Website: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/health-sante/82-228/index.cfm?Lang=E>. Accessed: November 2013.

3.8 SUMMARY

The Township of Manitouwadge and the surrounding area have aging populations and continue to experience an overall population decline. The long-term health and longevity of Manitouwadge will require new ways of attracting and maintaining new residents. However, the Township also continues to experience change in employment opportunities as businesses are affected by economic trends and market conditions.

Township residents identified a key issue as the absence of additional industry. Currently, the Township is reliant upon the forestry and mining industries. Numerous local employment opportunities were lost following the recent global economic downturn and recession, as well as after the GECO Mine closure. As a result, educated and skilled workers leave the Township in search of employment opportunities outside of the local community. A lack of entrepreneurial spirit has been identified and has resulted in limited to no new employment opportunities replacing those lost. Business “boom and bust” cycles, varying employment opportunities and population out-migration have all contributed to employment changes being experienced.

Population out-migration and retention of local residents may be addressed by the introduction of new employment opportunities for educated and skilled workers. The increase in mining exploration developments in the area surrounding Manitouwadge including in the Ring of Fire present an opportunity for new employment.

4.0 SUMMARY

Manitouwadge is in many ways typical of the communities within the Thunder Bay District and across Northern Ontario: it is based on resource development and affected by national and global economic trends, which has led to “boom-bust” cycles. Manitouwadge was one of the first ‘planned’ communities in northern Ontario and for its size, provides residents with a wealth of facilities and services, as well as ready access to the natural environment for outdoor activities. Currently, Manitouwadge and the Thunder Bay District are economically in a downturn period. In light of this, Manitouwadge has begun to re-evaluate efforts to maintain the community and find new economic activities (to supplement local mines and forestry) that can contribute to the stability, sustainability and growth of the community.

In 2011, Manitouwadge’s population was 2,105 - significantly lower than the 1996 population of 3,395; however, it has stabilized in recent years. The population is aging at a higher rate than either the Thunder Bay District or Ontario as a whole. Many residents have been forced to leave the community to seek employment following the closure of the GECO Mine (1995) and Golden Giant Mine (2006); however, a number of family members work in resource development elsewhere in Northern Ontario, Alberta, or internationally. Although 2011 NHS data for Manitouwadge is not available, it is anticipated that the size of the labour force has declined since 2006, and the types of occupation in the community have shifted away from those associated with resource-based occupations (previously the predominant occupational category in Manitouwadge, other than health and education, business services, and other services). Many residents expressed a desire for increased local employment opportunities in order to retain their current workforce, provide an opportunity for residents working out of town to return, and provide future employment opportunities for youth.

Characteristics valued by residents include the following:

- Tight-knit community;
- Small community;
- Great place to retire to or raise family;
- Low crime rate;
- Active community;
- Affordable;
- Quiet, slower pace of life;
- Access to the natural environment (lakes);
- Culture of hunting, fishing, and trapping;
- Isolated from the Trans-Canada Highways;
- Strong volunteer base (although it is noted to be aging);
- ‘5-minute town’ - Everything you need is available within five minutes
- ½ way between Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie
- Great recreation facilities, programs and services;
- Hospital;
- Hunting, fishing, trapping and other outdoor activities;
- People willing to work together; and,
- Friendly and safe.²⁷⁸

²⁷⁸ This information was obtained from Manitouwadge community discussions October, November 2013, and January, February 2014.

The vision statement in the community's Strategic Plan reflects the community's aspirations: *"Trusting, secure, affordable, healthy, inclusive and spirited communities of opportunity where residents look out for each other, share a strong sense of camaraderie and community and are proud to call Manitouwadge home"*. Manitouwadge residents have expressed a number of goals for the future:

- Growing the population to increase the number families/children in the community, to better support the school, community organizations, and services in the community;
- A need to diversify the economy (e.g., through tourism, mining, additional forestry activities, entrepreneurship) in order to lessen the reliance on any one sector or individual company;
- Continuing success with partnerships in economic development, such as forest management, the NESMG;
- Providing local employment opportunities for new and existing residents, and to address the out-migration of community members (particularly youth) in search of employment or education;
- Improving community vitality by attracting new residents, or the return of former residents (e.g., expanding participation in community organizations and events; enhancing municipal revenues and services);

Recently, local forestry activities have increased in Manitouwadge as a result of several mills re-opening along the north shore, with increased demand and favorable prices for forest products. Many of the other existing businesses are in the service sector. Today, Manitouwadge is looking to strengthen existing economic sectors (e.g., mining, forestry, tourism, and local businesses). Residents hope to maintain – if not enhance – the community that provides them with a high level of community facilities and ready access to outdoor activities that are highly valued. Looking to the future, Manitouwadge has a number of planning and economic development initiatives, including the ongoing review of the Official Plan and Zoning Bylaw for the Township, A 2013 Needs and Gaps Analysis and Marketing Study, and the 2007 Strategic Plan that continues to be implemented.

APPENDIX A: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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