

2006 Census Research Paper Series



#8 – Trends in Northern Ontario's Education Levels

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Prepared for the Local Boards of Northern Ontario



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background to the Report:

This study has been prepared for the 5 Local Boards in Northern Ontario and the Algoma Workforce Investment Committee. Due to the particular economic conditions in Northern Ontario, it is very important for the Northern Boards to properly understand the demographic and educational trends occurring in their region. This is the eighth research report in a series that examines the current trends in Northern Ontario using data from the 2006 Census. Based on concerns expressed in the Trends, Opportunities, and Priorities (TOP) Reports, this report attempts to examine education levels in Northern Ontario.

Methodology:

This report is based on newly released data from the 2006 Census as prepared by Statistics Canada. Data is also used from other Census years as compiled by Statistics Canada.

Findings:

Analysis of the 2006 Census data for education has shown us several important facts about Northern Ontario. They are as follows:

Educational levels in Northern Ontario continue to be lower than the averages for Ontario

- Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of people with less than a high school diploma
- Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of people who have a trades certificate as their highest level of education
- Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of people with a university degree

The differences in levels of education between Northern Ontario and Ontario are continuing to increase

All districts of Northern Ontario have levels of schooling below the provincial averages

- Greater Sudbury and the District of Thunder Bay had the lowest percentages of people with less than a high school diploma
- The Districts of Sudbury and Timiskaming had the highest percentages of people with a trades certificate or diploma as the highest level of schooling.
- The District of Thunder Bay and the Greater Sudbury Division have the highest percentage of population with a university degree

Levels of education are highest in urban, “suburban” and “cottage country” communities

Section One: Introduction

This study has been prepared for the 5 Local Boards in Northern Ontario and the Algoma Workforce Investment Committee. The Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound Local Training and Adjustment Board (Local Board #20), the Sudbury and Manitoulin Workforce Partnerships Board (Local Board #21), the Far Northeast Training Board (Local Board #23), the North Superior Training Board (Local Board #24) and the Northwest Training and Adjustment Board (Local Board #25) are among the 21 Local Boards established in Ontario in 1994.¹ These Boards were created to assist in assessing the workforce development needs and issues of each area. Each Local Board Area is made up of representatives of the key labour market partner groups; primarily business and labour, but also including educators and trainers, Aboriginal groups, women, persons with disabilities, francophones, racial minorities and youth. The Boards are sponsored by the Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities.

The 2001 Census Research Series produced by the Northern Boards from 2002 to 2004 showed that Northern Ontario is a region undergoing important transformations. Economic growth in Northern Ontario has been significantly less than the provincial average since the 1970s. Since workforce development is seen as crucial to economic development by most people in the region, regional Boards are therefore necessarily involved in economic development discussions. Educational trends are an indicator of economic development. These trends also have an important impact on future development decisions. It, therefore, becomes very important for the Local Boards of Northern Ontario to understand what trends exist in their region.

This is the eighth research report in a series that examines the current trends in Northern Ontario using data from the 2006 Census. The first report analyzed the general population trends following release of that data in March, 2007. The second report looked at trends in youth out-migration. The third report looked at the extent to which the population of Northern Ontario is aging. The fourth report examined migration trends. The fifth looked at changes in labour force participation. The sixth and seventh looked at changes in industrial structure and occupational structure.

Section Two: Background to the Issue in Northern Ontario

2.1 Introduction to Northern Ontario

Northern Ontario comprises more than 88% of the land mass of Ontario but represents only 6.5% of the total population of the province (2006 Census). This percentage represents a decrease from 6.9% in 2001. As the region has no legislated boundaries, the definition of the region varies, especially as concerns its southern border. Currently, for the purpose of programming and statistical analysis, the provincial government has defined Northern Ontario as comprising the

City of Greater Sudbury and the following districts: Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay, Algoma, Cochrane, Manitoulin, Sudbury, Timiskaming, Nipissing, and Parry Sound. In 2000, the Ontario government decided to also include the Muskoka District Municipality in its definition of Northern Ontario. This inclusion was somewhat problematic in that the socio-economic characteristics of the Muskoka District Municipality differ from that of the other districts in Northern Ontario. In 2004 the government changed the definition to once again to exclude the Muskoka District Municipality. For the purposes of FedNor programming, the federal government continues to include the Muskoka District Municipality in its operational definition of Northern Ontario. In the 2001 Census Research Series, the Muskoka District Municipality was included in statistics relating to Northern Ontario. Due to the recent change in definition by the provincial government, 2006-based reports will exclude the area from statistics relating to Northern Ontario.² Comparisons between the data presented in the previous report need to take this change in definition into account. The Muskoka district will however be included in statistics related to the Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound Local Training and Adjustment Board (Board #20).

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

Following the building of the railways, the region's growth has been driven primarily by the forest industry and by mining. The development of communities was, for the most part, undertaken by large resource extraction corporations based outside the region rather than by local entrepreneurs. This fact has meant that the social and economic structure of this region exhibits several unique characteristics.³

The first of these characteristics relates to an overdependence on natural resource exploitation. This has meant a high degree of vulnerability to resource depletion, world commodity prices, corporate policy changes, the boom and bust cycles of the resource industries, changes in the Canadian exchange rate, and changes in government policies regarding Northern Ontario.⁴

The second characteristic is a high degree of dependency on external forces. The fact that most communities were developed by outside interests means that local entrepreneurship has been more limited than in other areas. This has served as a barrier to the cultivation of an entrepreneurial culture in these communities. This dependence is also seen in the area of political decision-making. Unlike most areas of Ontario, Northern Ontario is made up of Districts instead of Counties. Unlike Counties, Districts do not have regional governments. Northern Ontario is unique in Ontario in that unlike the Counties of Southern Ontario there is no regional government serving as an intermediary between the provincial government and municipalities.⁵

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

Small and Medium-sized cities - Northern Ontario includes 5 cities with over 40,000 inhabitants. They are, in order of size, Sudbury (157,857), Thunder Bay (109,140), Sault Ste. Marie (74,948), North Bay (53,966), and Timmins (42,997).⁶ While these centres are heavily dependent on resource industries they are also relatively diversified in that they tend to be important centres for health, education, and other services for the outlying regions.

Resource Dependent Communities - The vast majority of the remaining non-Aboriginal communities in the region are resource dependent communities, or single industry towns, which share many distinct characteristics.⁷ These communities are smaller and less diversified economically than the small and medium-sized cities. They are much more directly dependent on resource industries.

Aboriginal Communities - The region of Northern Ontario is unique in terms of its large number of Aboriginal communities. The Aboriginal population makes up almost 8 percent of the population of the region.⁸ The population in the area of the region north of the 50th parallel is almost entirely made up of these communities. Of all the communities in the region, Aboriginal communities face the greatest number of social and economic challenges.

2.2 Education in Northern Ontario

Historically the region has had lower levels of education than the province as a whole or other areas of Canada. The predominance of relatively low-skilled jobs in the resource sector meant that youth were discouraged from staying in school for long. Until the 1970s, most male youths left high schools at the age of 16 and in some cases earlier. If someone could get a job in a mill or a mine at that age, staying in school represented a loss of earning years with little or no benefit to the youth. In addition, the male working-class culture of the region was often characterized by an anti-intellectualism that discounted the importance of formal education.⁹

Increased technology requirements in the mining and forestry sectors meant that by the 1970s employers started to nominally require that new employees have at least Grade 12 Secondary School diploma. However, exceptions were often made as training continued to be “on the job”¹⁰.

In contrast, there were few jobs for those with a university education. Because of company preferences, managers in the local resource industries often came from outside the region.¹¹ There were very few post-secondary institutions in the region until the 1960s, so youth had to leave the region to attend university or college. Once young people left the region, they often did not return.¹² According to the 1941 Census, 6.5 % of the population of Ontario had some post-secondary education. In the Northwest, this percentage was only 4.8%, or 26% less than in Ontario as a whole.

Another important factor affecting education in Northern Ontario is that, until recently, there have been few jobs for women in the resource-dependent communities of Northern Ontario.¹³

Women in these communities were not encouraged to further their education because there were few employment opportunities for them. The primary role for women was to supply domestic labour which required little in the way of formal education.¹⁴

Aboriginal communities are an important part of Northern Ontario. Historically, these communities were unable to benefit from educational institutions, which were primarily instruments of assimilation. The reluctance of the Aboriginal population to expose themselves and their children to this type of assimilation has meant that relatively few chose to attend school past a basic level. Those that attempted to access education often faced racism and prejudice that made it difficult to succeed.¹⁵ Only recently have these communities been able to develop and have access to more culturally appropriate educational systems.

Section Three: Methodology

This report attempts to describe the educational levels in Northern Ontario based on newly released data from the 2006 Census as prepared by Statistics Canada.¹⁶ The description will be done through a comparison of the educational levels of Ontario as a whole and through an examination of internal regional differences. Data for the 2006 Census is from community profiles ordered from Statistics Canada by the researcher. Where possible, trends will be examined using data from previous censuses.

3.1 Potential problems with our method

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

Unlike the first three reports in this series, the data used in this report is not from 100% of the population. Statistics Canada has two census forms; a short one that goes to all residences, and a long one, Form 2B, which goes to 20% of residences. The data analyzed here is from Form 2B. This data is therefore a “sample” of total possible responses. It is meant to represent 100% of the population but, being a sample, it often does not. When the responses from the sample differ from what the responses would be from the entire population, we say there is “sampling error”.¹⁷

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

Another potential problem is the use of random rounding by Statistics Canada in its census data.¹⁸ In order to ensure confidentiality, census data is round up or down to the nearest 5 count. This has an insignificant effect on large numbers. On very small numbers however this process can introduce a significant degree of error. This does not have a significant effect on numbers for

the districts of Northern Ontario. This limits our ability to be confident about numbers for very small communities in Northern Ontario.

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

In the report on population change, the statistics were “adjusted” to try and deal with this problem. This was not done for this report. This means that there is a certain degree of error in the statistics used in the report. This type of error only applies to the section of the report that compares data from previous census years with that of 2006.

Section 4: Educational Levels in Northern Ontario

4.1 Educational Levels in Northern Ontario Continue to Be Lower than the Averages for Ontario

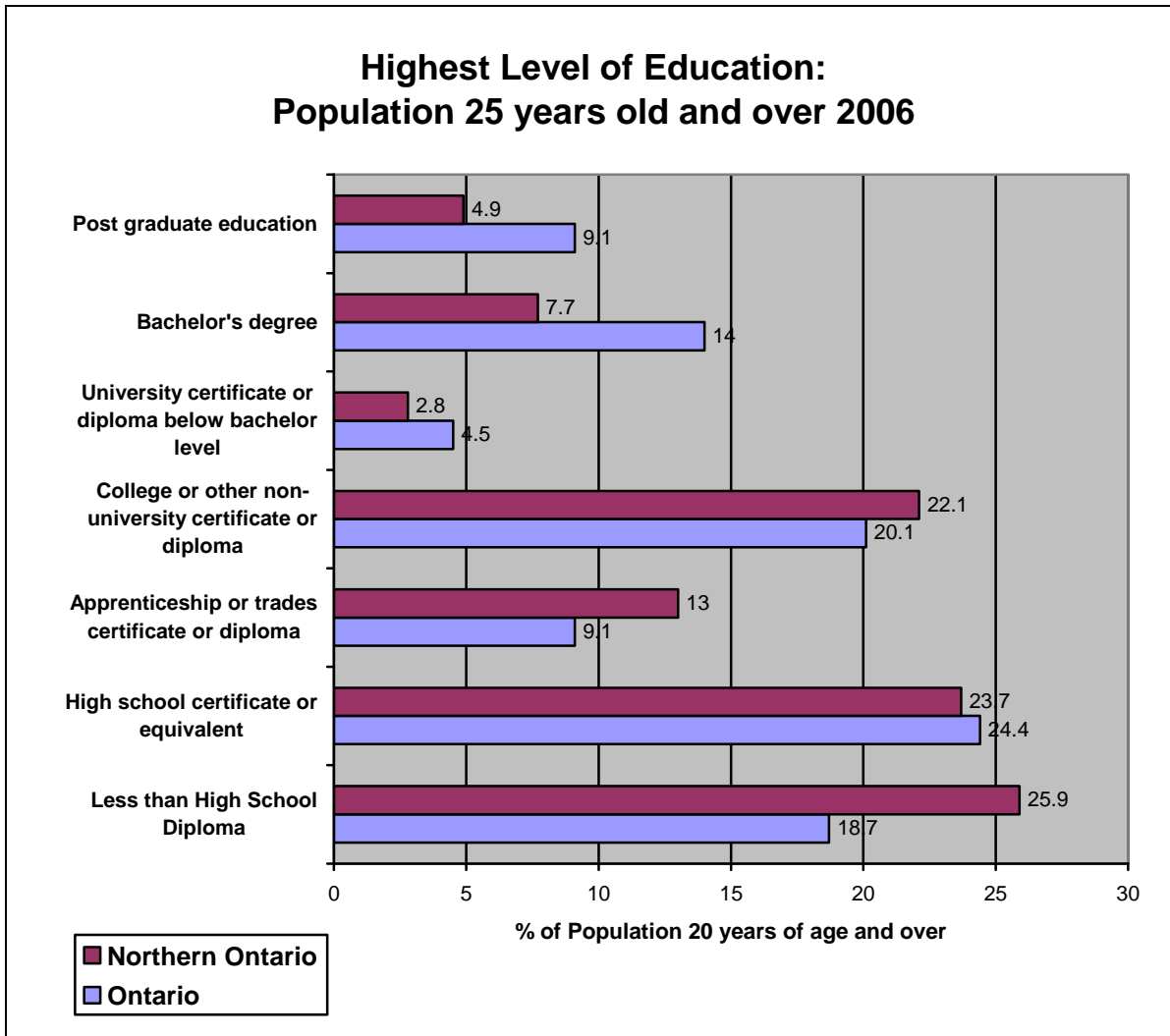


Figure 1: Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

4.1.1 Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of people with less than a high school diploma

Our analysis of 2001 Census data concerning education showed the highest level of education achieved for people 20 years of age or over comparing the percentages for Ontario with that of Northern Ontario. For Ontario, 8.7% of the population had less than a grade 9 education. For Northern Ontario this figure was 11.8%. The percentage of people in Northern Ontario with less

than a grade 9 education in 2001 was over 35% higher than in Ontario as a whole.¹⁹

Our previous report on education levels using 2001 data also compared the percentage of individuals whose highest level of education was some high school. These are people that went to high school for a period of time but did not receive a high school graduation certificate. For Ontario as a whole, 16.9% of the population had some high school as their highest level of education. For Northern Ontario, this percentage was significantly higher at 21.4%.

One can add the percentage of people with less than grade 9 and the percentage of people with some high school together to arrive at the total percentage of a population with less than a high school diploma. This percentage is important because, in contemporary society, the possession of a high school graduation certificate is an important measure of literacy. According to one study,

Incomplete high school education entails several risks. The International Adult Literacy Survey, as reported in the OECD publication, *Literacy in the Information Age*, showed that Canadians with less than high school tend to perform more poorly on simple daily literacy tasks than their counterparts in other countries.²⁰

In Ontario as a whole, in 2001 the total percentage of the population 20 years of age and over with less than a high school diploma was 25.7%. In Northern Ontario, this percentage was 33.1%. The percentage of people over 20 years of age without a high school diploma was therefore 29.1% higher in the North than in Ontario as a whole.

Available education data for 2006 does not allow us to compare percentages for the population 20 years of age or older as this data was not public at the time this report was being written. In addition, data is not available for those individuals who have less than a grade 9 education. Analysis in this section of the report will be based on the percentage of population 25 years of age and older.

In Figure 1 we see that the percentage of the population 25 years of age and over that does not have a high school diploma was 18.7% for Ontario. For Northern Ontario, this percentage was 25.9. This means that in 2006 the percentage of people over 25 years of age without a high school diploma was 38.2% higher in the North than in Ontario as a whole.

4.1.2 Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of people who have a trades certificate as their highest level of education

Concern is often expressed in the region about a shortage of workers with industrial trades training. The 2001 Census data could not tell us whether or not there was a shortage of people with trades in the North, but it did tell us that there was a significantly larger percentage of people who had a trades certificate as their highest level of education. For Ontario as a whole, 10.2% of the population 20 years of age and over had a trades certificate or diploma as their highest level of education. In Northern Ontario, 13.9% of this population have this level of education. This percentage was 36.6% higher than the average for Ontario.

Data from the 2006 Census shows that these differences continue to exist. For Ontario, 9.1% of the population 25 years of age and over had a trades certificate or diploma as their highest level of education. In Northern Ontario, 13% of this population had this level of education. This percentage is 42.1% higher than the average for Ontario.

4.1.3 Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of people with a university degree

Studies by Statistics Canada indicate that the most important determinant of higher incomes in Canada is the whether the individual has a university degree or not.²¹ The statistics coming from the 2001 Census showed us that Northern Ontario had a significant disadvantage in this regard. The percentage of people 20 years of age and over with a university degree in Ontario was 19.2%. In Northern Ontario this percentage was almost half of this at 10.6%. The percentage of people in Northern Ontario with a university degree was therefore 44.8% less than the percentage for Ontario as a whole.

A similar situation exists in 2006. The percentage of people 25 years of age and over with a university degree or higher in Ontario was 23.1%. In Northern Ontario this percentage continues to be significantly less at 12.6%. The percentage for Northern Ontario is therefore 45,5% less than the percentage for Ontario as a whole. The situation is slightly worse if we consider those that have a post-graduate university degree. In Ontario 9.1% of the population 25 years of age or over had a post-graduate degree in 2006. In Northern Ontario this percentage was only 4.9%. In other words, the percentage of people with a post-graduate degree is 46.8% less in the north than in the province as a whole.

4.2 The Differences in Levels of Education between Northern Ontario and Ontario are continuing to Increase

Data from the 2001 Census showed us that not only were education levels in Northern Ontario lower than that for Ontario as a whole, these differences were increasing. Data from 2006 shows that this continues to be the case. Figure 1 list the percentage of the population 15 years of age and over that have less than a high school diploma as their highest level of education.²² What is most apparent in the graph is that the percentage of population 15 years of age and over with less than a high school diploma has decreased substantially from 1986 to 2006 in both Ontario and Northern Ontario.

What is less apparent is that the decrease in Ontario was greater than that in Northern Ontario. In 1986, the percentage of people in Northern Ontario 15 years and over having less than a high school diploma was only 16.2% higher than the average for the province. In 2006, this difference had risen to 31.5%. Seen from another perspective, in Ontario, from 1986 to 2006, the percentage of people 15 years and over with less than a high school education, decreased by 48.5%. For Northern Ontario, the decrease was 41.7%.

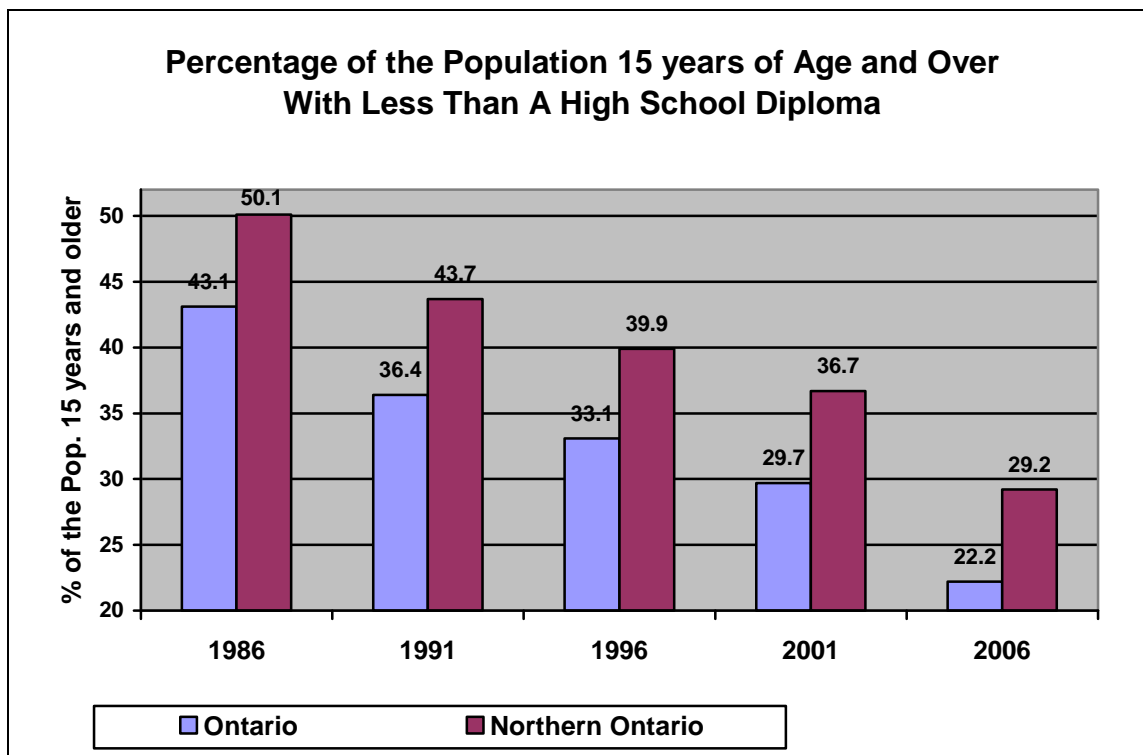


Figure 2: Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006, 2001 (Special Tabulation), 1996, 1991, and 1986.

Similar trends are found when comparing percentages of people with a university degree. Figure 3 shows us that the percentage of people 15 years and over with a university degree. We see that these percentages have increased substantially in both Ontario and Northern Ontario from 1986 to 2006.

These increases have not been uniform however. The percentage for Ontario has increased more than the percentage for Northern Ontario. From 1986 to 2006, the percentage of people 15 years of age and over with a university degree, increased by 90% in Ontario. In Northern Ontario this same percentage increased by only 75%. In 1986, the percentage of people in Northern Ontario 15 years and over having a university degree was only 40% lower than the average for the province. In 2006, this difference had increased to 44%.

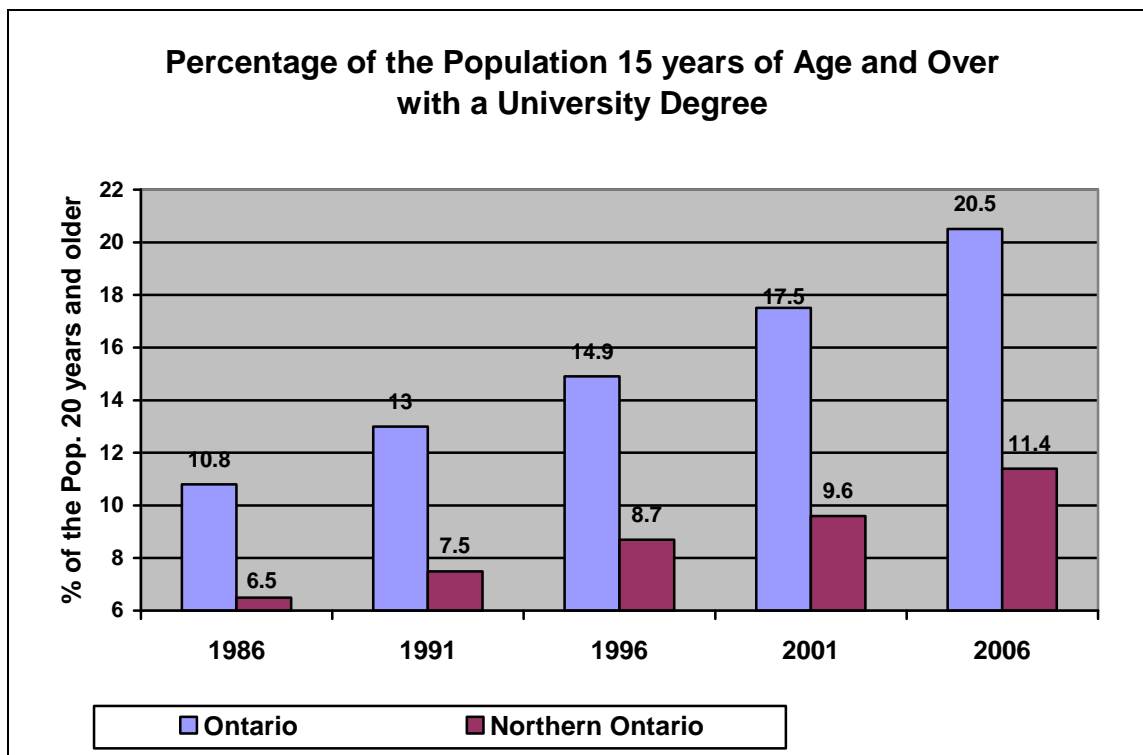


Figure 3: Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1986 to 2006.

4.3 All Districts of Northern Ontario have Levels of Schooling below the Provincial Averages

Differences in levels of schooling between the different districts of Northern Ontario were also studied. All districts in Northern Ontario had levels of education below the provincial averages. At the same time, Table 1 shows that there are some important differences between districts in levels of schooling.

Table 1: Highest Level of Schooling for Population 15 Years of Age and Over - 2006

	Total population 15 years and over	Percentage of the Population with Less than High School Diploma	Percentage of the Population with Trades Certificate or Diploma	Percentage of the Population with University Degree
Ontario	9819420	22.2	8.0	20.5
Northern Ontario	642280	29.2	11.3	11.4
Nipissing District	69725	26.9	11.1	12.1
Parry Sound District	34555	28.5	12.0	10.0
Manitoulin District	10565	32.4	11.4	9.3
Sudbury District	17775	35.1	13.4	6.6

Greater Sudbury Division	129480	25.7	10.7	13.2
Timiskaming District	27490	34.6	12.8	7.7
Cochrane District	66455	34.3	12.2	8.1
Algoma District	98255	27.5	10.8	11.9
Thunder Bay District	122075	26.7	11.5	13.9
Rainy River District	17040	30.1	11.6	9.2
Kenora District	48865	38.6	10.3	8.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

4.3.1 Greater Sudbury and the District of Thunder Bay had the lowest percentages of people with less than a high school diploma

In Table 1, the category listing the percentages of people with less than a high school diploma shows some notable differences. The districts with the highest percentages are Kenora, with 38.6%, and Sudbury, with 35.1%. The region with the lowest percentage of people with less than a high school diploma was Greater Sudbury with 25.7%. The District of Thunder Bay comes next with 26.7% of its population 15 years of age and over having less than a high school diploma.

4.3.2 The Districts of Sudbury and Timiskaming had the highest percentages of people with a trades certificate or diploma as the highest level of schooling.

Table 1 also shows the percentage of people in each district who have a trades certificate or diploma as the highest level of schooling. What is notable in these statistics is that there is little variation among districts. Most have a percentage close the Northern Ontario average of 11.3%. Two notable exceptions are the Districts of Sudbury and Timiskaming. These had the highest percentages of people with a trades certificate or diploma as the highest level of schooling.

4.3.4 The District of Thunder Bay and the Greater Sudbury Division have the highest percentage of population with a university degree.

It is perhaps not surprising that the two districts with the largest universities in Northern Ontario also have the highest percentage of people with a university degree. The District of Thunder Bay has the highest percentage at 13.9%. The Greater Sudbury Division comes next at 13.2%. The districts with the lowest percentage of people with a university degree are the District of Sudbury, at 6.6%, and the District of Timiskaming, at 7.7%.

4.4 Levels of Education are Highest in Urban, “Suburban” and “Cottage Country” Communities

Table 2: Communities with the Lowest Percentage of Population with Less Than A High School Diploma* - 2006

	Type of Community	Board area	Total population 15 years and over	Percentage of the Population with Less than High School Diploma	Percentage of the Population with Trades Certificate or Diploma	Percentage of the Population with University Degree
Parry Sound, Unorganized, North East Part	UNO	20	215	11,6	16,3	16,3
Carling	TP	20	1005	16,9	9,0	17,4
Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional	TP	22	310	17,7	9,7	8,1
Shuniah	TP	24	2540	19,3	15,4	18,5
Hilton	TP	22	205	19,5	12,2	12,2
McDougall	TP	20	2265	19,9	10,8	15,5
Laird	TP	22	925	20,0	16,2	9,2
North Himsworth	TP	20	2730	20,7	11,2	14,8
Ear Falls	TP	25	940	21,3	13,8	4,8
Nipissing	TP	20	1410	21,6	13,8	12,4
Casey	TP	23	320	21,9	6,3	14,1
Neebing	MU	24	1805	21,9	13,9	11,4
Billings	TP	21	475	22,1	6,3	5,3
East Ferris	TP	20	3420	22,2	12,4	13,6
Alberton	TP	25	760	22,4	12,5	11,2
Bruce Mines	T	22	480	22,9	7,3	12,5
Prince	TP	22	850	22,9	8,2	12,4
Seguin	TP	20	3625	23,0	11,6	10,6
Jocelyn	TP	22	235	23,4	23,4	8,5
Conmee	TP	24	570	23,7	13,2	1,8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001. *These represent only those communities of at least 200 people 15 years and over.

Table 2 shows the 20 communities in Northern Ontario with the lowest percentage of people with less than a high school degree. In other words, these are the communities that have the highest percentage of people with a high school diploma or higher. Of the communities on the list 12 are in close proximity to one of the four largest urban areas in the region. As most people in these communities work in the cities closest to them they can be properly described as suburban from a Northern Ontario perspective. Of the remaining 8 communities, 3 are characterized as having large amounts of lakeshore property and have substantial cottage development.

This indicates that, as was the case in 2001, those communities with the highest levels of

education are either “suburban” communities and/or “cottage country” communities. Similar trends are seen in Table 3 which shows those communities with the highest percentage of people with a university degree. The major difference here is that people with a university degree are more likely to be found in a larger city. All five of the largest urban areas in Northern Ontario are included in the 20 communities listed in Table 3. Of the remaining communities most are either suburban or have a large amount of lakeshore needed for cottage developments.

Table 3: Communities with the Highest Percentage of Population with A University Degree* - 2006

	Type of Community	Board Area	Total population 15 years and over	% of the Population with Less than High School Diploma	% of the Population with Trades Certificate or Diploma	Percentage of the Population with University Degree
Plummer Additional	TP	22	505	24,8	17,8	18,8
Shuniah	TP	24	2540	19,3	15,4	18,5
Carling	TP	20	1005	16,9	9,0	17,4
Parry Sound, Unorganized, North East Part	UNO	20	215	11,6	16,3	16,3
Machar	TP	20	745	28,2	5,4	16,1
McDougall	TP	20	2265	19,9	10,8	15,5
Thunder Bay	CY	24	89540	25,6	10,8	15,1
Michipicoten	TP	22	2595	26,8	12,1	14,8
North Himsworth	TP	20	2730	20,7	11,2	14,8
North Bay	C	20	44320	23,8	10,1	14,4
Casey	TP	23	320	21,9	6,3	14,1
Thunder Bay, Unorganized	UNO	24	5555	25,3	16,1	14,0
Sault Ste. Marie	CY	22	62455	25,4	9,3	13,8
Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands	T	21	2265	29,1	11,9	13,7
East Ferris	TP	20	3420	22,2	12,4	13,6
Greater Sudbury	C	21	129435	25,7	10,7	13,2
Sioux Lookout	MU	25	4065	28,2	9,8	13,2
Red Rock	TP	24	875	29,1	9,1	13,1
Dawson	TP	25	495	34,3	13,1	13,1
Assiginack	TP	21	740	26,4	13,5	12,8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2001. *These represent only those communities of at least 200 people 15 years and over.

Section Five: Comparing the Training Board Areas of

Northern Ontario

Table 4: Levels of Education by Local Board

	Population 15 years of age and over	Percentage of the Population with Less than High School Diploma	Percentage of the Population with Trades Certificate or Diploma	Percentage of the Population with University Degree
Ontario	9819420	22,2	8,0	20,5
Northern Ontario	642280	29,2	11,3	11,4
Board 20	151785	26,6	11,5	12,1
Board 21	155705	27,1	11,0	12,2
Algoma WIC	97315	27,4	10,9	12,0
Board 23	97155	34,5	12,3	8,0
Board 24	123335	27,2	11,4	13,8
Board 25	64490	35,5	10,7	8,9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

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

Table 4 shows the 2006 educational levels for each of the Local Boards in Northern Ontario. Local Board #20 includes the District Municipality of Muskoka and the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing. The communities in this area are characterized by their relative proximity to the major urban areas of Southern Ontario and by the presence in the area of a large number of seasonal residences. In 2001 this area had the second highest percentage of people with a university degree. Other than this, this Board was characterized as having levels of education close the norm for Northern Ontario.

In 2006 the most notable characteristic of this board area is that it has the lowest percentage of population with less than a high school diploma. This indicates a relatively high educational level. It also had the second highest percentage of population with a trades certificate or diploma.

Table 5: Levels of Education for Communities in the Board 20 Area - 2006

	Type of Community	Population 15 years of age and over	Percentage of the Population with Less than High School Diploma	Percentage of the Population with Trades Certificate or Diploma	Percentage of the Population with University Degree
Board 20		151785	26.6	11.5	12.1
Gravenhurst	T	8845	31.2	12.7	10.1
Bracebridge	T	12875	21.0	11.1	14.8
Lake of Bays	TP	3145	19.7	12.4	16.9
Huntsville	T	14970	25.2	11.2	13.9
Muskoka Lakes	TP	5490	19.0	11.7	17.3

Georgian Bay	TP	2030	42.9	12.6	6.7
Moose Point	R	145	48.3	6.9	0.0
South Algonquin	TP	1120	41.1	10.7	8.9
Papineau-Cameron	TP	870	40.8	11.5	7.5
Mattawan	TP	120	8.3	0.0	0.0
Mattawa	T	1590	45.9	11.0	4.4
Calvin	TP	485	42.3	17.5	2.1
Bonfield	TP	1685	33.8	13.6	6.5
Chisholm	TP	1105	29.0	10.4	7.7
East Ferris	TP	3420	22.2	12.4	13.6
North Bay	C	44320	23.8	10.1	14.4
West Nipissing	T	11030	33.8	13.8	7.4
Temagami	T	825	33.3	18.8	4.8
Nipissing 10	R	1135	31.7	11.0	5.7
Nipissing, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	1475	26.4	13.9	5.8
Seguin	TP	3625	23.0	11.6	10.6
The Archipelago	TP	510	35.3	13.7	2.0
McMurrich/Monteith	TP	720	31.9	12.5	6.3
Perry	TP	1695	34.2	11.5	6.8
Kearney	T	705	31.2	15.6	7.8
Armour	TP	1090	33.0	11.9	11.5
Burk's Falls	VL	720	34.7	9.0	5.6
Ryerson	TP	610	30.3	12.3	8.2
McKellar	TP	920	27.2	15.8	9.8
McDougall	TP	2265	19.9	10.8	15.5
Parry Sound	T	4720	30.3	11.5	9.1
Carling	TP	1005	16.9	9.0	17.4
Whitestone	TP	945	38.1	12.7	7.4
Magnetawan	TP	1410	36.2	16.0	8.9
Strong	TP	1120	26.8	11.6	10.3
Sundridge	VL	810	32.7	7.4	12.3
Joly	TP	240	43.8	12.5	4.2
Machar	TP	745	28.2	5.4	16.1
South River	VL	865	38.2	15.0	6.4
Powassan	T	2600	29.8	11.5	8.3
North Himsworth	TP	2730	20.7	11.2	14.8
Nipissing	TP	1410	21.6	13.8	12.4
Shawanaga 17	R	140	35.7	10.7	0.0
Parry Island First Nation	R	270	27.8	7.4	5.6
French River 13	R	70	35.7	14.3	0.0
Dokis 9	R	150	40.0	10.0	6.7
Magnetewan 1	R	55	18.2	18.2	0.0
Parry Sound,	UNO	215	11.6	16.3	16.3

Unorganized, North East Part					
Parry Sound, Unorganized, Centre Part	UNO	2160	31.3	12.7	5.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

5.2 The Sudbury and Manitoulin Workforce Partnerships Board Area (Board #21)

Local Board #21, also known as the Sudbury and Manitoulin Workforce Partnerships Board (Board #21), includes the District of Manitoulin, the Greater Sudbury Division, and most of the District of Sudbury. In 2001 most of the indicators of levels of education for this Board lay at, or close to, the regional averages.

This continues to be the case in 2006. This particular board area has the second lowest percentage of the population with less than a high school education and second highest percentage of the population with a university degree. Overall this indicates a relatively high level of education.

Table 6: Levels of Education for Communities in the Board 21 Area - 2006

	Type of Community	Population 15 years of age and over	Percentage of the Population with Less than High School Diploma	Percentage of the Population with Trades Certificate or Diploma	Percentage of the Population with University Degree
Board 21		155705	27.1	11.0	12.2
Tehkummah	TP	340	39.7	16.2	5.9
Central Manitoulin	TP	1705	29.0	12.6	10.9
Assiginack	TP	740	26.4	13.5	12.8
Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands	T	2265	29.1	11.9	13.7
Billings	TP	475	22.1	6.3	5.3
Gordon	TP	350	25.7	12.9	7.1
Gore Bay	T	745	29.5	6.0	11.4
Burpee and Mills	TP	280	25.0	16.1	0.0
Barrie Island	TP	30	33.3	50.0	0.0
Killarney	T	390	44.9	5.1	7.7
Whitefish River	R	280	26.8	14.3	5.4
Sucker Creek 23	R	255	39.2	13.7	3.9
Sheguiandah 24	R	105	38.1	9.5	0.0
Wikwemikong Unceded	R	1665	42.0	9.0	6.3

Sheshegwaning 20	R	80	56.3	12.5	12.5
M'Chigeeng 22 (West Bay 22)	R	585	40.2	11.1	5.1
Manitoulin, Unorganized, West Part	UNO	0	ERR	ERR	ERR
Zhiibaahaasing 19A	R	40	0.0	0.0	0.0
French River	T	2270	35.9	14.5	5.1
St.-Charles	T	970	33.0	17.0	5.2
Markstay-Warren	T	2125	39.1	16.0	3.3
Sables-Spanish Rivers	TP	2605	36.3	12.5	5.0
Espanola	T	4395	30.9	11.6	10.2
Baldwin	TP	460	32.6	12.0	3.3
Nairn and Hyman	TP	420	39.3	20.2	0.0
Whitefish Lake 6	R	250	38.0	10.0	6.0
Sudbury, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	2155	33.9	14.4	6.5
Greater Sudbury	C	129435	25.7	10.7	13.2
Wahnapitei 11	R	45	22.2	22.2	22.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

5.3 The Algoma Workforce Investment Committee Area

The Algoma Workforce Investment Committee Area is comprised of most of the District of Algoma. As was the case for Board 21, in 2001 most of the indicators of levels of education for this area lay at, or close to, the regional averages.

This continues to be the situation in 2006. The most notable characteristic when compared to the other boards in Northern Ontario is that it has the second lowest percentage of the population with a trades certificate or diploma.

Table 7: Levels of Education for Communities in the Algoma Workforce Investment Committee Area - 2006

	Type of Community	Population 20 years of age and over	Percentage of the Population with Less than High School Diploma	Percentage of the Population with Trades Certificate or Diploma	Percentage of the Population with University Degree
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Board 22		97315	27.4	10.9	12.0
Jocelyn	TP	235	23.4	23.4	8.5
Hilton	TP	205	19.5	12.2	12.2
Hilton Beach	VL	150	36.7	16.7	10.0
St. Joseph	TP	995	25.1	11.1	12.6
Laird	TP	925	20.0	16.2	9.2
Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional	TP	310	17.7	9.7	8.1
Johnson	TP	535	39.3	9.3	8.4
Plummer Additional	TP	505	24.8	17.8	18.8
Bruce Mines	T	480	22.9	7.3	12.5
Thessalon 12	R	85	52.9	11.8	0.0
Thessalon	T	1015	34.0	13.3	6.4
Huron Shores	MU	1465	33.8	15.0	9.6
Blind River	T	3170	28.5	12.0	11.2
Spanish	T	600	49.2	5.0	2.5
North Shore	TP	495	30.3	13.1	4.0
Elliot Lake	CY	10200	32.0	14.7	8.1
Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional	TP	1325	27.9	14.7	6.4
Sault Ste. Marie	CY	62455	25.4	9.3	13.8
Prince	TP	850	22.9	8.2	12.4
Sagamok	R	650	43.8	10.8	3.8
Serpent River 7	R	255	39.2	15.7	3.9
Mississagi River 8	R	300	38.3	10.0	3.3
Garden River 14	R	715	37.8	9.1	6.3
Rankin Location 15D	R	410	40.2	13.4	7.3
Michipicoten	TP	2595	26.8	12.1	14.8
Goulais Bay 15A	R	70	57.1	21.4	0.0
Gros Cap 49	R	40	50.0	0.0	0.0
Dubreuilville	TP	630	41.3	20.6	1.6
White River	TP	695	33.1	10.1	5.0
Algoma, Unorganized, North Part		4935	30.4	16.5	7.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

5.4 The Far Northeast Training Board Area (Board #23)

Local Board #23, also known as the Far Northeast Training Board, comprises the Districts of Cochrane and Timiskaming and small parts of several neighbouring districts. In 2001 this area had the highest percentage of people with a trades certificate as their highest level of education. It also had the lowest percentage of people with a university degree.

In 2006 it once again had the highest percentage of people with a trades certificate as their highest level of education. It also continued to have the lowest percentage of people with a university degree.

Table 8: Levels of Education for Communities in the Board 23 Area -2006

	Type of Community	Population 20 years of age and over	Percentage of the Population with Less than High School Diploma	Percentage of the Population with Trades Certificate or Diploma	Percentage of the Population with University Degree
Board 23		97155	34.5	12.3	8.0
Coleman	TP	395	40.5	20.3	2.5
Latchford	T	360	48.6	13.9	6.9
Cobalt	T	990	43.4	14.1	1.5
Harris	TP	465	29.0	12.9	6.5
Temiskaming Shores	CY	8760	29.7	11.7	11.4
Hudson	TP	235	34.0	6.4	4.3
Kerns	TP	230	43.5	4.3	4.3
Harley	TP	420	42.9	9.5	2.4
Casey	TP	320	21.9	6.3	14.1
Brethour	TP	70	35.7	28.6	14.3
Hilliard	TP	190	42.1	5.3	0.0
Armstrong	TP	945	43.9	15.9	2.6
Thornloe	VL	75	60.0	33.3	0.0
James	TP	355	35.2	21.1	4.2
Charlton and Dack	MU	530	47.2	12.3	2.8
Evanturel	TP	360	47.2	13.9	11.1
Englehart	T	1225	33.9	12.2	7.8
Chamberlain	TP	270	29.6	13.0	3.7
Matachewan 72	R	70	35.7	21.4	0.0
McGarry	TP	585	57.3	8.5	5.1
Larder Lake	TP	650	32.3	11.5	8.5
Gauthier	TP	105	47.6	19.0	0.0
Kirkland Lake	T	6710	33.5	11.5	7.2
Timiskaming, Unorganized,	UNO	2815	34.1	15.8	5.3

West Part					
Black River-Matheson	TP	2165	37.9	14.1	5.5
Timmins	CY	34580	31.6	11.2	8.8
Iroquois Falls	T	3950	30.8	15.2	8.4
Abitibi 70	R	90	33.3	22.2	0.0
Cochrane	T	4430	35.0	11.2	7.1
Smooth Rock Falls	T	1265	31.2	16.6	6.7
Fauquier-Strickland	TP	495	50.5	12.1	5.1
Moonbeam	TP	1090	28.9	21.6	10.6
Kapuskasing	T	7070	32.1	14.7	8.3
Val Rita-Harty	TP	780	35.3	12.8	8.3
Opasatika	TP	230	26.1	23.9	4.3
Hearst	T	4570	36.9	10.1	9.1
Mattice-Val Côté	TP	635	40.9	16.5	6.3
Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	2065	41.9	11.4	4.8
Constance Lake 92	R	495	61.6	17.2	0.0
New Post 69A	R	60	41.7	16.7	0.0
Mattagami 71	R	135	48.1	14.8	7.4
Duck Lake 76B	R	55	54.5	18.2	18.2
Chapleau 75	R	60	58.3	16.7	0.0
Chapleau	TP	1865	35.9	11.3	8.8
Hornepayne	TP	940	33.5	8.0	7.4
Peawanuck	S	155	58.1	16.1	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

5.5 The North Superior Training Board Area (Board #24)

Local Board #24 is also known as the North Superior Training Board. It comprises the District of Thunder Bay and several Aboriginal communities just north of the boundaries of the District of Thunder Bay. This area had the highest levels of education in Northern Ontario in 2001. It had the lowest percentage of people with less than a high school degree as their highest level of education. It also had the highest percentage of people with a university degree and the lowest percentage of people with less than a high school degree.

In 2006 it continues to have the highest percentage of people with a university degree but it now has the third lowest percentage of people with less than a high school degree.

Table 9: Levels of Education for Communities in the Board 24 Area - 2006

	Type of Community	Population 20 years of age and over	Percentage of the Population with Less than High School Diploma	Percentage of the Population with Trades Certificate or Diploma	Percentage of the Population with University Degree
Board 24		123335	27.2	11.4	13.8
Neebing	MU	1805	21.9	13.9	11.4
Fort William 52	R	660	40.9	11.4	6.1
Thunder Bay	CY	89540	25.6	10.8	15.1
Oliver Paipoonge	MU	4720	24.9	11.5	12.2
Gillies	TP	450	26.7	13.3	10.0
O'Connor	TP	580	28.4	14.7	6.0
Conmee	TP	570	23.7	13.2	1.8
Shuniah	TP	2540	19.3	15.4	18.5
Dorion	TP	305	32.8	14.8	9.8
Red Rock	TP	875	29.1	9.1	13.1
Nipigon	TP	1420	39.1	12.3	10.9
Schreiber	TP	740	31.8	9.5	10.1
Terrace Bay	TP	1345	24.9	17.1	11.2
Marathon	T	3200	27.8	14.7	9.8
Pic Moberth North	R	100	85.0	0.0	0.0
Pic Moberth South	R	95	63.2	10.5	10.5
Pic River 50	R	305	41.0	14.8	4.9
Pays Plat 51	R	60	58.3	0.0	0.0
Lake Helen 53A	R	200	47.5	17.5	0.0

Manitouwadge	TP	1855	23.7	16.4	7.0
Ginoogaming First Nation	R	125	76.0	16.0	0.0
Long Lake 58	R	250	72.0	12.0	4.0
Rocky Bay 1	R	115	69.6	8.7	0.0
Greenstone	MU	3930	36.4	10.2	6.9
Aroland 83	R	225	62.2	28.9	0.0
Osnaburgh 63A	R	85	88.2	0.0	0.0
Thunder Bay, Unorganized	UNO	5555	25.3	16.1	14.0
Whitesand	R	175	80.0	11.4	0.0
Fort Hope 64	R	635	84.3	5.5	1.6
Webequie	R	410	70.7	11.0	0.0
Summer Beaver	S	215	93.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

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

Local Board #25 is also known as the Northwest Training and Adjustment Board. It is comprised of the District of Rainy River and most of the District of Kenora. In 2001 this area was characterized as having the lowest percentage of people with a trades certificate as their highest level of education. It should be pointed out however that the differences between the Board areas in Northern Ontario for this category were very small. This area also had the second highest percentage of people with less than a high school diploma as their highest level of education.

In 2006 this board area had the highest percentage of people with less than a high school diploma as their highest level of education. It continues to have the lowest percentage of people with a trades certificate as their highest level of education. It has the second lowest percentage of people with a university degree.

Table 10: Levels of Education for Communities in the Board 25 Area – 2006

	Type of Community	Population 20 years of age and over	Percentage of the Population with Less than High School Diploma	Percentage of the Population with Trades Certificate or Diploma	Percentage of the Population with University Degree
Board 25		64490	35.5	10.7	8.9
Atikokan	TP	2670	31.3	12.0	8.4
Alberton	TP	760	22.4	12.5	11.2
Fort Frances	T	6455	23.9	10.7	11.0
La Vallee	TP	840	26.2	14.9	3.6
Emo	TP	1010	36.6	11.4	11.4
Chapple	TP	680	45.6	13.2	5.9

Manitou Rapids 11	R	165	54.5	6.1	12.1
Morley	TP	395	34.2	24.1	7.6
Dawson	TP	495	34.3	13.1	13.1
Rainy River	T	740	31.8	11.5	9.5
Lake of the Woods	TP	250	30.0	14.0	10.0
Big Grassy River 35G	R	125	40.0	0.0	8.0
Saug-a-Gaw-Sing 1	R	60	50.0	16.7	0.0
Neguaguon Lake 25D	R	180	58.3	8.3	0.0
Rainy Lake 18C	R	55	27.3	18.2	18.2
Couchiching 16A	R	495	39.4	11.1	7.1
Rainy Lake 26A	R	80	37.5	18.8	0.0
Seine River 23A	R	185	43.2	16.2	0.0
Rainy Lake 17A	R	120	50.0	8.3	0.0
Rainy River, Unorganized	UNO	1200	30.8	10.0	10.0
Ignace	TP	1195	39.3	11.7	5.4
Whitefish Bay 32A	R	410	51.2	12.2	3.7
Whitefish Bay 33A	R	50	50.0	20.0	0.0
Sioux Narrows - Nestor Falls	TP	585	25.6	12.0	10.3
Kenora	CY	12365	27.3	12.2	11.3
Machin	TP	810	35.2	13.6	6.2
Eagle Lake 27	R	175	45.7	8.6	0.0
Dryden	CY	6635	24.7	10.7	9.9
Ear Falls	TP	940	21.3	13.8	4.8
Sioux Lookout	MU	4065	28.2	9.8	13.2
Red Lake	MU	3625	27.2	14.1	12.8
Slate Falls	S	115	65.2	8.7	0.0
Pickle Lake	TP	380	30.3	13.2	3.9
Marten Falls 65	R	125	84.0	0.0	0.0
Cat Lake 63C	R	295	81.4	3.4	3.4
Osnaurgh 63B	R	215	83.7	4.7	0.0
Lac Seul 28	R	560	61.6	8.9	1.8
Wabigoon Lake 27	R	115	56.5	13.0	8.7
English River 21	R	430	64.0	15.1	2.3
Weagamow Lake 87	R	470	70.2	9.6	0.0
Wabaseemoong	R	510	68.6	7.8	4.9
Sabaskong Bay 35D	R	245	53.1	0.0	0.0
Shoal Lake 34B2	R	80	68.8	12.5	0.0
Lake Of The Woods 37	R	30	33.3	0.0	0.0
Kenora 38B	R	255	54.9	11.8	0.0
Poplar Hill	R	280	91.1	0.0	0.0
Shoal Lake (Part) 39A	R	250	54.0	8.0	4.0

Deer Lake	R	415	74.7	4.8	2.4
Sandy Lake 88	R	1130	69.0	4.0	2.2
Kitchenuhmaykoosib Aaki 84 (Big Trout Lake)	R	600	82.5	3.3	0.0
Sachigo Lake 1	R	260	73.1	5.8	3.8
North Spirit Lake	R	180	77.8	5.6	5.6
Shoal Lake (Part) 40	R	70	64.3	0.0	0.0
Whitefish Bay 34A	R	55	54.5	18.2	18.2
Wabauskang 21	R	65	69.2	15.4	0.0
Wunnumin 1	R	315	82.5	0.0	0.0
Wapekeka 2	R	230	91.3	0.0	0.0
The Dalles 38C	R	100	55.0	15.0	0.0
Kenora, Unorganized	UNO	5920	25.2	12.1	11.4
Neskantaga	R	160	96.9	0.0	0.0
Bearskin Lake	R	290	58.6	0.0	0.0
Kasabonika Lake	R	405	80.2	0.0	0.0
Muskrat Dam Lake	R	165	66.7	6.1	0.0
Kingfisher Lake 1	R	255	82.4	0.0	3.9
Kee-Way-Win	R	200	67.5	5.0	5.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.

Section Six: Observations

Trends in 2001	Trends in 2006
Educational levels in Northern Ontario continue to be lower than the averages for Ontario	Educational levels in Northern Ontario continue to be lower than the averages for Ontario
Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of people with less than a high school diploma.	Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of people with less than a high school diploma.
Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of people who have a trades certificate as their highest level of education.	Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of people who have a trades certificate as their highest level of education.
Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of people with a university degree.	Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of people with a university degree.
The differences in levels of education between Northern Ontario and Ontario are increasing	The differences in levels of education between Northern Ontario and Ontario are increasing
All districts of Northern Ontario have levels of schooling below the provincial average	All districts of Northern Ontario have levels of schooling below the provincial average
Levels of education are highest in “suburban” and “cottage country” communities	Levels of education are highest in urban, “suburban” and “cottage country” communities

The analysis of the 2006 Census data has shown us several important facts about levels of education in Northern Ontario. They are as follows:

Educational levels in Northern Ontario continue to be lower than the averages for Ontario

- Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of people with less than a high school diploma
- Northern Ontario has a higher percentage of people who have a trades certificate as their highest level of education
- Northern Ontario has a lower percentage of people with a university degree

The differences in levels of education between Northern Ontario and Ontario are continuing to increase

All districts of Northern Ontario have levels of schooling below the provincial averages

- Greater Sudbury and the District of Thunder Bay had the lowest percentages of people with less than a high school diploma
- The Districts of Sudbury and Timiskaming had the highest percentages of people with a trades certificate or diploma as the highest level of schooling.
- The District of Thunder Bay and the Greater Sudbury Division have the highest percentage of population with a university degree

Levels of education are highest in urban, “suburban” and “cottage country” communities

Notes

¹ As this report is being written, the Board #22 area, covering most of the Algoma District, is being represented by the recently established Algoma Workforce Investment Committee.

² While most of the statistics will exclude the Muskoka District Municipality, historical data prior to 2006 will sometimes include this region. It should be pointed out that while this inclusion will have a slight effect on the precise calculations, Muskoka's relative small size as a percentage of Northern Ontario's population means that it will have little effect on isolating overall trends.

³ This has been pointed out by several government studies undertaken over the past 30 years including the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment (Fahlgren Commission). Final Report, Toronto, 1985 and the Task Force on Resource Dependent Communities in Northern Ontario, (the Rosehart Report) Final Report, 1986.

⁴ For an elaboration on these points see Dadgostar, B., Jankowski, W.B., and Moazzami, B. The Economy of Northwestern Ontario: Structure, Performance and Future Challenges, Thunder Bay: Centre for Northern Studies, Lakehead University, 1992.

⁵ For a detailed discussion of this aspect of Northern Ontario see McBride, Stephen, McKay, Sharon, and Hill, Mary Ellen. "Unemployment in a Northern Hinterland: The Social Impact of Political Neglect" in Chris Southcott (ed.) A Provincial Hinterland: Social Inequality in Northwestern Ontario, Halifax: Fernwood, 1993.

⁶ Canada, 2006 Census.

⁷ An elaboration on these unique characteristics can be found in Randall, James and R. G. Ironside "Communities on the Edge: An Economic Geography of Resource-Dependent Communities in Canada" The Canadian Geographer 40(10):17-35, 1996.

⁸ Census population statistics for Aboriginal communities tend to be less reliable than those for non-Native communities. These statistics are based on 2001 Census data as 2006 data was not available at the time this report was prepared.

⁹ See Dunk, T. It's a Working Man's Town. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's Press., 1991, p.141

¹⁰ Himmelfarb, A. "The Social Characteristics of Single Industry Towns", in R.T. Bowles (Ed.) Little Communities and Big Industry. Toronto: Butterworths, 1982, p.31.

¹¹ Lucas, R. Minetown, Milltown, Railtown: Life in Canadian Communities of Single Industry, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1971, p. 153.

¹² Weller, G. "Hinterland Politics", in C. Southcott (Ed.), Provincial Hinterland: Social

Inequality in Northwestern Ontario, Halifax: Fernwood, 1993, p. 9.

¹³ See Southcott, C. “Single Industry Towns in a Post-Industrial Era: Northwestern Ontario as a Case Study”. Research Reports, Centre for Northern Studies, Lakehead University, 2000. See also Gill, Alison, “Women in Isolated Resource Towns: An Examination of Gender Differences in Cognitive Structures” Geoforum 21(3):347-358, 1990.

¹⁴ Luxton, M. More Than a Labour of Love. Toronto: Women’s Press. 1980, p. 25

¹⁵ Lucas, 1971, p. 296.

¹⁶ The words education and schooling will be used interchangeably in this report. Our discussion of education refers only to formal education; achievement levels in established educational institutions. In this report, we do not refer to the actual or perceived intelligence of an individual.

¹⁷ For an explanation of sampling error see Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Dictionary, Ottawa: Ministry of Industry, 2002, p. 295,296.

¹⁸ For an explanation of random rounding see Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Dictionary, Ottawa: Ministry of Industry, 2002, p. 296.

¹⁹ Figures for Northern Ontario are slightly different than those of the previous report as these totals now exclude the Muskoka District Municipality.

²⁰ Statistics Canada, Education in Canada: Raising the Standards, 2001 Census Analysis Series, Ottawa, March, 2003, Catalogue no. 96F0030XIE2001012, p. 14.

²¹ Statistics Canada, Earnings of Canadians: Making a Living in the New Economy, 2001 Census Analysis Series, Ottawa, 2003, Catalogue no. 96F0030XIE2001013, p. 5.

²² It should be noted that using the population 15 years of age and older for an analysis of people who have less than a high school education is problematic. The vast majority of people 15 to 19 years of age would not as yet have attained a high school diploma. We use this population group because it is the only one listed in public data for this characteristic in the Census of 1986, 1991, and 1996. The 2001 data for the population 15 years and older comes from a special tabulation purchased from Statistics Canada.

Appendix A: List of All Census Sub-Divisions in

Northern Ontario in Order of Percentage of the Population with Less than a High School Diploma as Their Highest Level of Schooling

Population 15 years of age and over by Highest Level of Schooling

Community	Type of Community	Total population 15 years of age and over	Percentage of the Population with Less than High School Diploma	Percentage of the Population with Trades Certificate or Diploma	Percentage of the Population with University Degree	Board Area
Mattawan	TP	120	8.3	0.0	0.0	20
Parry Sound, Unorganized, North East Part	UNO	215	11.6	16.3	16.3	20
Carling	TP	1005	16.9	9.0	17.4	20
Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional	TP	310	17.7	9.7	8.1	22
Magnetewan 1	R	55	18.2	18.2	0.0	20
Shuniah	TP	2540	19.3	15.4	18.5	24
Hilton	TP	205	19.5	12.2	12.2	22
McDougall	TP	2265	19.9	10.8	15.5	20
Laird	TP	925	20.0	16.2	9.2	22
North Himsworth	TP	2730	20.7	11.2	14.8	20
Ear Falls	TP	940	21.3	13.8	4.8	25
Nipissing	TP	1410	21.6	13.8	12.4	20
Casey	TP	320	21.9	6.3	14.1	23
Neebing	MU	1805	21.9	13.9	11.4	24
Billings	TP	475	22.1	6.3	5.3	21
East Ferris	TP	3420	22.2	12.4	13.6	20
Wahnapeitei 11	R	45	22.2	22.2	22.2	21
Alberton	TP	760	22.4	12.5	11.2	25
Bruce Mines	T	480	22.9	7.3	12.5	22
Prince	TP	850	22.9	8.2	12.4	22
Seguin	TP	3625	23.0	11.6	10.6	20
Jocelyn	TP	235	23.4	23.4	8.5	22
Conmee	TP	570	23.7	13.2	1.8	24
Manitouwadge	TP	1855	23.7	16.4	7.0	24
North Bay	C	44320	23.8	10.1	14.4	20
Fort Frances	T	6455	23.9	10.7	11.0	25
Dryden	CY	6635	24.7	10.7	9.9	25
Plummer Additional	TP	505	24.8	17.8	18.8	22
Oliver Paipoonge	MU	4720	24.9	11.5	12.2	24

Terrace Bay	TP	1345	24.9	17.1	11.2	24
Burpee and Mills	TP	280	25.0	16.1	0.0	21
St. Joseph	TP	995	25.1	11.1	12.6	22
Kenora, Unorganized	UNO	5920	25.2	12.1	11.4	25
Thunder Bay, Unorganized	UNO	5555	25.3	16.1	14.0	24
Sault Ste. Marie	CY	62455	25.4	9.3	13.8	22
Thunder Bay	CY	89540	25.6	10.8	15.1	24
Sioux Narrows - Nestor Falls	TP	585	25.6	12.0	10.3	25
Gordon	TP	350	25.7	12.9	7.1	21
Greater Sudbury	C	129435	25.7	10.7	13.2	21
Opasatika	TP	230	26.1	23.9	4.3	23
La Vallee	TP	840	26.2	14.9	3.6	25
Assiginack	TP	740	26.4	13.5	12.8	21
Nipissing, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	1475	26.4	13.9	5.8	20
Gillies	TP	450	26.7	13.3	10.0	24
Michipicoten	TP	2595	26.8	12.1	14.8	22
Whitefish River	R	280	26.8	14.3	5.4	21
Strong	TP	1120	26.8	11.6	10.3	20
Red Lake	MU	3625	27.2	14.1	12.8	25
McKellar	TP	920	27.2	15.8	9.8	20
Rainy Lake 18C	R	55	27.3	18.2	18.2	25
Kenora	CY	12365	27.3	12.2	11.3	25
Parry Island First Nation	R	270	27.8	7.4	5.6	20
Marathon	T	3200	27.8	14.7	9.8	24
Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen Additional	TP	1325	27.9	14.7	6.4	22
Sioux Lookout	MU	4065	28.2	9.8	13.2	25
Machar	TP	745	28.2	5.4	16.1	20
O'Connor	TP	580	28.4	14.7	6.0	24
Blind River	T	3170	28.5	12.0	11.2	22
Moonbeam	TP	1090	28.9	21.6	10.6	23
Chisholm	TP	1105	29.0	10.4	7.7	20
Central Manitoulin	TP	1705	29.0	12.6	10.9	21
Harris	TP	465	29.0	12.9	6.5	23
Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands	T	2265	29.1	11.9	13.7	21
Red Rock	TP	875	29.1	9.1	13.1	24
Gore Bay	T	745	29.5	6.0	11.4	21
Chamberlain	TP	270	29.6	13.0	3.7	23

Temiskaming Shores	CY	8760	29.7	11.7	11.4	23
Powassan	T	2600	29.8	11.5	8.3	20
Lake of the Woods	TP	250	30.0	14.0	10.0	25
Pickle Lake	TP	380	30.3	13.2	3.9	25
Parry Sound	T	4720	30.3	11.5	9.1	20
North Shore	TP	495	30.3	13.1	4.0	22
Ryerson	TP	610	30.3	12.3	8.2	20
Algoma, Unorganized, North Part		4935	30.4	16.5	7.7	22
Iroquois Falls	T	3950	30.8	15.2	8.4	23
Rainy River, Unorganized	UNO	1200	30.8	10.0	10.0	25
Espanola	T	4395	30.9	11.6	10.2	21
Kearney	T	705	31.2	15.6	7.8	20
Smooth Rock Falls	T	1265	31.2	16.6	6.7	23
Parry Sound, Unorganized, Centre Part	UNO	2160	31.3	12.7	5.8	20
Atikokan	TP	2670	31.3	12.0	8.4	25
Timmins	CY	34580	31.6	11.2	8.8	23
Nipissing 10	R	1135	31.7	11.0	5.7	20
Schreiber	TP	740	31.8	9.5	10.1	24
Rainy River	T	740	31.8	11.5	9.5	25
McMurrich/Monteith	TP	720	31.9	12.5	6.3	20
Elliot Lake	CY	10200	32.0	14.7	8.1	22
Kapusking	T	7070	32.1	14.7	8.3	23
Larder Lake	TP	650	32.3	11.5	8.5	23
Baldwin	TP	460	32.6	12.0	3.3	21
Sundridge	VL	810	32.7	7.4	12.3	20
Dorion	TP	305	32.8	14.8	9.8	24
St.-Charles	T	970	33.0	17.0	5.2	21
Armour	TP	1090	33.0	11.9	11.5	20
White River	TP	695	33.1	10.1	5.0	22
Abitibi 70	R	90	33.3	22.2	0.0	23
Barrie Island	TP	30	33.3	50.0	0.0	21
Temagami	T	825	33.3	18.8	4.8	20
Lake Of The Woods 37	R	30	33.3	0.0	0.0	25
Kirkland Lake	T	6710	33.5	11.5	7.2	23
Hornepayne	TP	940	33.5	8.0	7.4	23
West Nipissing	T	11030	33.8	13.8	7.4	20
Huron Shores	MU	1465	33.8	15.0	9.6	22
Bonfield	TP	1685	33.8	13.6	6.5	20

Sudbury, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	2155	33.9	14.4	6.5	21
Englehart	T	1225	33.9	12.2	7.8	23
Thessalon	T	1015	34.0	13.3	6.4	22
Hudson	TP	235	34.0	6.4	4.3	23
Timiskaming, Unorganized, West Part	UNO	2815	34.1	15.8	5.3	23
Morley	TP	395	34.2	24.1	7.6	25
Perry	TP	1695	34.2	11.5	6.8	20
Dawson	TP	495	34.3	13.1	13.1	25
Burk's Falls	VL	720	34.7	9.0	5.6	20
Cochrane	T	4430	35.0	11.2	7.1	23
Machin	TP	810	35.2	13.6	6.2	25
James	TP	355	35.2	21.1	4.2	23
Val Rita-Harty	TP	780	35.3	12.8	8.3	23
The Archipelago	TP	510	35.3	13.7	2.0	20
Shawanaga 17	R	140	35.7	10.7	0.0	20
Brethour	TP	70	35.7	28.6	14.3	23
Matachewan 72	R	70	35.7	21.4	0.0	23
French River 13	R	70	35.7	14.3	0.0	20
French River	T	2270	35.9	14.5	5.1	21
Chapleau	TP	1865	35.9	11.3	8.8	23
Magnetawan	TP	1410	36.2	16.0	8.9	20
Sables-Spanish Rivers	TP	2605	36.3	12.5	5.0	21
Greenstone	MU	3930	36.4	10.2	6.9	24
Emo	TP	1010	36.6	11.4	11.4	25
Hilton Beach	VL	150	36.7	16.7	10.0	22
Hearst	T	4570	36.9	10.1	9.1	23
Rainy Lake 26A	R	80	37.5	18.8	0.0	25
Garden River 14	R	715	37.8	9.1	6.3	22
Black River-Matheson	TP	2165	37.9	14.1	5.5	23
Whitefish Lake 6	R	250	38.0	10.0	6.0	21
Sheguiandah 24	R	105	38.1	9.5	0.0	21
Whitestone	TP	945	38.1	12.7	7.4	20
South River	VL	865	38.2	15.0	6.4	20
Mississagi River 8	R	300	38.3	10.0	3.3	22
Markstay-Warren	T	2125	39.1	16.0	3.3	21
Nipigon	TP	1420	39.1	12.3	10.9	24
Sucker Creek 23	R	255	39.2	13.7	3.9	21
Serpent River 7	R	255	39.2	15.7	3.9	22
Johnson	TP	535	39.3	9.3	8.4	22
Nairn and Hyman	TP	420	39.3	20.2	0.0	21

Ignace	TP	1195	39.3	11.7	5.4	25
Couchiching 16A	R	495	39.4	11.1	7.1	25
Tehkummah	TP	340	39.7	16.2	5.9	21
Dokis 9	R	150	40.0	10.0	6.7	20
Big Grassy River 35G	R	125	40.0	0.0	8.0	25
M'Chigeeng 22 (West Bay 22)	R	585	40.2	11.1	5.1	21
Rankin Location 15D	R	410	40.2	13.4	7.3	22
Coleman	TP	395	40.5	20.3	2.5	23
Papineau-Cameron	TP	870	40.8	11.5	7.5	20
Fort William 52	R	660	40.9	11.4	6.1	24
Mattice-Val Côté	TP	635	40.9	16.5	6.3	23
Pic River 50	R	305	41.0	14.8	4.9	24
South Algonquin	TP	1120	41.1	10.7	8.9	20
Dubreuilville	TP	630	41.3	20.6	1.6	22
New Post 69A	R	60	41.7	16.7	0.0	23
Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part	UNO	2065	41.9	11.4	4.8	23
Wikwemikong Unceded	R	1665	42.0	9.0	6.3	21
Hilliard	TP	190	42.1	5.3	0.0	23
Calvin	TP	485	42.3	17.5	2.1	20
Harley	TP	420	42.9	9.5	2.4	23
Seine River 23A	R	185	43.2	16.2	0.0	25
Cobalt	T	990	43.4	14.1	1.5	23
Kerns	TP	230	43.5	4.3	4.3	23
Joly	TP	240	43.8	12.5	4.2	20
Sagamok	R	650	43.8	10.8	3.8	22
Armstrong	TP	945	43.9	15.9	2.6	23
Killarney	T	390	44.9	5.1	7.7	21
Chapple	TP	680	45.6	13.2	5.9	25
Eagle Lake 27	R	175	45.7	8.6	0.0	25
Mattawa	T	1590	45.9	11.0	4.4	20
Charlton and Dack	MU	530	47.2	12.3	2.8	23
Evanturel	TP	360	47.2	13.9	11.1	23
Lake Helen 53A	R	200	47.5	17.5	0.0	24
Gauthier	TP	105	47.6	19.0	0.0	23
Mattagami 71	R	135	48.1	14.8	7.4	23
Latchford	T	360	48.6	13.9	6.9	23
Spanish	T	600	49.2	5.0	2.5	22
Rainy Lake 17A	R	120	50.0	8.3	0.0	25
Saug-a-Gaw-Sing 1	R	60	50.0	16.7	0.0	25
Whitefish Bay 33A	R	50	50.0	20.0	0.0	25
Gros Cap 49	R	40	50.0	0.0	0.0	22

Fauquier-Strickland	TP	495	50.5	12.1	5.1	23
Whitefish Bay 32A	R	410	51.2	12.2	3.7	25
Thessalon 12	R	85	52.9	11.8	0.0	22
Sabaskong Bay 35D	R	245	53.1	0.0	0.0	25
Shoal Lake (Part) 39A	R	250	54.0	8.0	4.0	25
Whitefish Bay 34A	R	55	54.5	18.2	18.2	25
Manitou Rapids 11	R	165	54.5	6.1	12.1	25
Duck Lake 76B	R	55	54.5	18.2	18.2	23
Kenora 38B	R	255	54.9	11.8	0.0	25
The Dalles 38C	R	100	55.0	15.0	0.0	25
Sheshegwaning 20	R	80	56.3	12.5	12.5	21
Wabigoon Lake 27	R	115	56.5	13.0	8.7	25
Goulais Bay 15A	R	70	57.1	21.4	0.0	22
McGarry	TP	585	57.3	8.5	5.1	23
Peawanuck	S	155	58.1	16.1	0.0	23
Neguaguon Lake 25D	R	180	58.3	8.3	0.0	25
Chapleau 75	R	60	58.3	16.7	0.0	23
Pays Plat 51	R	60	58.3	0.0	0.0	24
Bearskin Lake	R	290	58.6	0.0	0.0	25
Thornloe	VL	75	60.0	33.3	0.0	23
Lac Seul 28	R	560	61.6	8.9	1.8	25
Constance Lake 92	R	495	61.6	17.2	0.0	23
Aroland 83	R	225	62.2	28.9	0.0	24
Pic Moberth South	R	95	63.2	10.5	10.5	24
English River 21	R	430	64.0	15.1	2.3	25
Shoal Lake (Part) 40	R	70	64.3	0.0	0.0	25
Slate Falls	S	115	65.2	8.7	0.0	25
Muskrat Dam Lake	R	165	66.7	6.1	0.0	25
Kee-Way-Win	R	200	67.5	5.0	5.0	25
Wabaseemoong	R	510	68.6	7.8	4.9	25
Shoal Lake 34B2	R	80	68.8	12.5	0.0	25
Sandy Lake 88	R	1130	69.0	4.0	2.2	25
Wabauskang 21	R	65	69.2	15.4	0.0	25
Rocky Bay 1	R	115	69.6	8.7	0.0	24
Weagamow Lake 87	R	470	70.2	9.6	0.0	25
Webequie	R	410	70.7	11.0	0.0	24
Long Lake 58	R	250	72.0	12.0	4.0	24
Sachigo Lake 1	R	260	73.1	5.8	3.8	25
Deer Lake	R	415	74.7	4.8	2.4	25
Ginoogaming First Nation	R	125	76.0	16.0	0.0	24
North Spirit Lake	R	180	77.8	5.6	5.6	25
Whitesand	R	175	80.0	11.4	0.0	24
Kasabonika Lake	R	405	80.2	0.0	0.0	25

Cat Lake 63C	R	295	81.4	3.4	3.4	25
Kingfisher Lake 1	R	255	82.4	0.0	3.9	25
Kitchenuhmaykoosib Aaki 84 (Big Trout Lake)	R	600	82.5	3.3	0.0	25
Wunnumin 1	R	315	82.5	0.0	0.0	25
Osnaburgh 63B	R	215	83.7	4.7	0.0	25
Marten Falls 65	R	125	84.0	0.0	0.0	25
Fort Hope 64	R	635	84.3	5.5	1.6	24
Pic Mobert North	R	100	85.0	0.0	0.0	24
Osnaburgh 63A	R	85	88.2	0.0	0.0	24
Poplar Hill	R	280	91.1	0.0	0.0	25
Wapekeka 2	R	230	91.3	0.0	0.0	25
Summer Beaver	S	215	93.0	0.0	0.0	24
Neskantaga	R	160	96.9	0.0	0.0	25

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006.