



**FIRST MINING
GOLD**



APPENDIX Q

SOCIOECONOMIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

- Q-1 Baseline Socioeconomic Report Addendum**
- Q-2 Economic Modeling Report
- Q-3 Draft Employee Health & Wellness Strategy



Socio-Economic Baseline Addendum: Statistics Canada 2021 Census Data

Springpole Gold Project
First Mining Gold Corp.

ONS2104

Prepared by:
WSP Canada Inc.

October 2024



Socio-Economic Baseline Addendum: Statistics Canada 2021 Census Data

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Project #ONS2104

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During the preparation of the draft Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Assessment (EIS/EA), the Statistics Canada 2021 Census had been conducted; however, the Census data had not been released and therefore was not included in the Socio-economic Baseline.

The purpose of this Addendum is to add relevant 2021 Census data to the Socio-Economic Baseline, identify and present any changes to the Socio-Economic Baseline based on 2021 Census data, and to briefly discuss key differences and trends between 2016 and 2021 data.

This Addendum is intended to supplement, not replace, the Socio-Economic Baseline for the Springpole Gold Project which is included in Attachment A.

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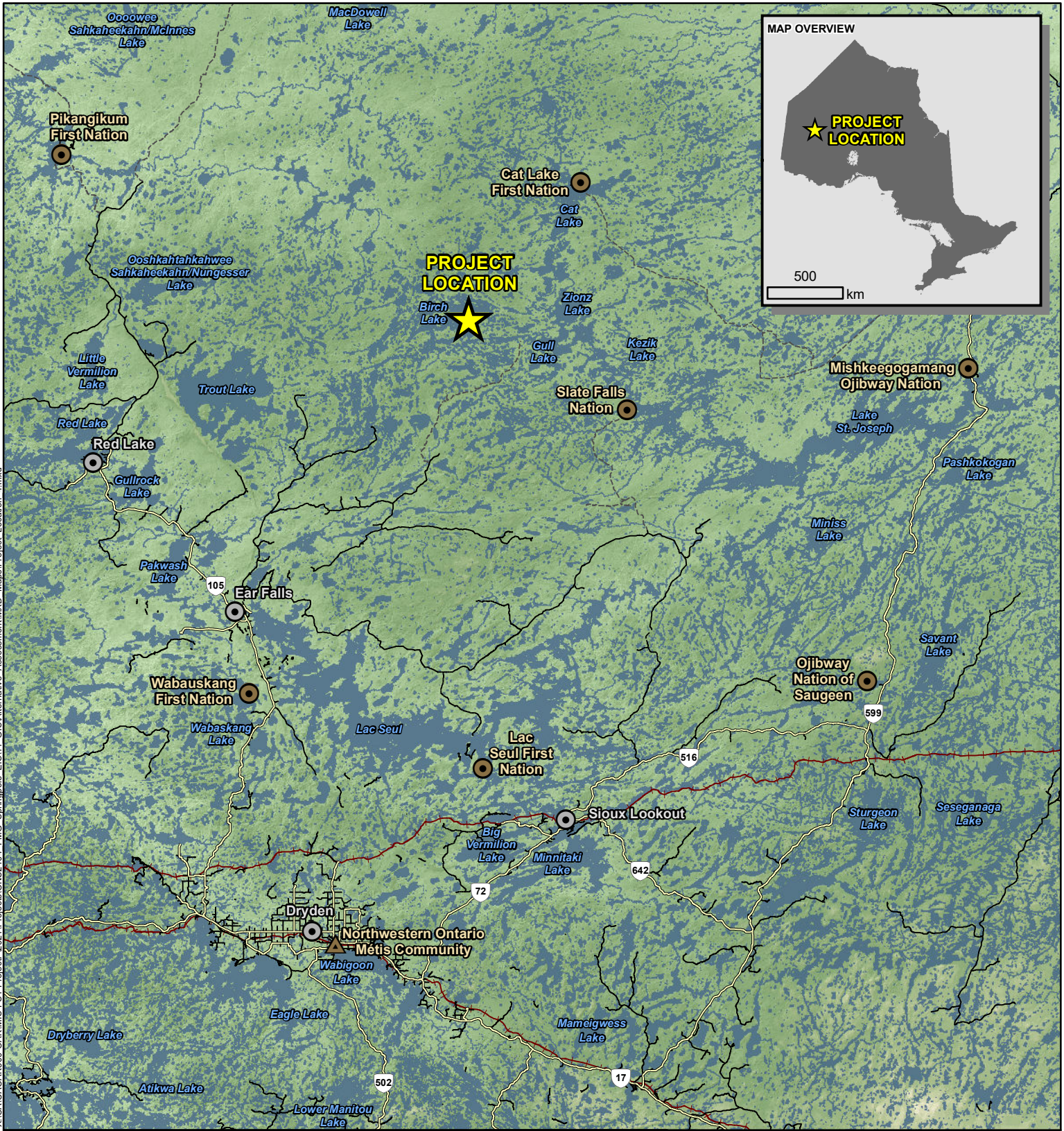
Attachment A: Socioeconomic Baseline Report 2022



1.0 INTRODUCTION

First Mining Gold Corp. proposes to develop, operate and eventually decommission and close an open pit gold and silver mine and ore process plant with supporting facilities known as the Springpole Gold Project (Project). The Project is located in a remote area of northwestern Ontario, approximately 110 kilometres (km) northeast of the Municipality of Red Lake and 145 km north of the Municipality of Sioux Lookout (Figure 1-1).

An environmental assessment (EA) pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* (SC 2012, c. 19, s. 52) and the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* (RSO 1990, c. E.18) is required to be completed for the Project. This report is one of a series of Technical Support Documents prepared by WSP Canada Inc. on behalf of First Mining Gold Corp. The purpose of this Addendum is to identify and present changes to the socioeconomic baseline based on 2021 Census data, which were not yet available at the time of writing of the 2022 Socioeconomic Baseline Report (Attachement A). In the following, tables and charts from the Socioeconomic Baseline Report are reproduced with 2021 Census data added. Key differences and trends between 2016 and 2021 are briefly discussed.

X:\CA\CA0300-OAK\MIS-FS1-Project\2021\Projects\ONS2104_FMG_Springpole_EIS\11_GIS\Alternative_Assessment\MXD_Maps\Project_Location_4.mxd



LEGEND <ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Project Location⊙ Town⦿ First Nation Reserve▲ Northwestern Ontario Métis Community— Highway— Secondary Road--- Resource / Winter Road—+— Railway <div><div>012.5255075100</div><div>Kilometres</div></div>	NOTES: - Topographic information extracted from LIO, MNRF. <div>Datum: NAD83 Projection: UTM Zone 15N</div> <div><div>N</div><div>W</div><div>E</div><div>S</div></div>	<div> FIRST MINING GOLD </div>	
		SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT	
		Project Location	
	PROJECT N ^o : ONS2104	FIGURE: 1-1	
	SCALE: 1:1,500,000	DATE: September 2024	

2.0 SPATIAL BOUNDARIES AND METHODS

No updates to the spatial boundaries were required with the addition of 2021 Census data.

In the 2016 census, the gendered categories available to respondents were “males” and “females”; in 2021, these categories were changed to “men+” and “women+”. The category “men+” includes men, as well as some non-binary persons; the category “women+” includes women, as well as some non-binary persons.

Census data for the First Nations is available for on-reserve community members. Data for First Nation members living off reserve, in the adjacent municipalities, is included in the municipal census data. Data for Cat Lake First Nation is drawn from the Cat Lake 63C Reserve census subdivision, data for Slate Falls Nation is drawn from the Slate Falls Indian Settlement census subdivision, data for Lac Seul First Nation is drawn from the Lac Seul 28 Reserve census subdivision, data for Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation is drawn from the Osnaburgh 63A and 63B Reserves census subdivisions, data for the Ojibway Nation of Saugeen is drawn from the Ojibway Nation of Saugeen (Savant Lake) Reserve census subdivision, and data for Wabauskang First Nation is drawn from the Wabauskang 21 Reserve census subdivision. This data has not been validated by the First Nations.

3.0 SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

The sections below provide summaries of the existing social environment for each of the Indigenous Communities and municipalities.

3.1 Indigenous Communities Overview

No updates were required with the addition of 2021 Census data.

3.2 Municipal Overview

No updates were required with the addition of 2021 Census data.

3.3 Population Characteristics

The sections below provide detailed information on population levels and characteristics for each Indigenous Community and municipality within the Local Study Area (LSA). Note that when reporting census data, Statistics Canada rounds the data up or down. The rounding of data causes the calculated total of responses to appear inconsistent with the reported total especially for small communities.

3.3.1 Population Levels

3.3.1.1 Indigenous Communities

According to the 2021 Census, the on-reserve population of most Indigenous Communities in the study area has grown since the 2016 Census. Community-specific census data for off-reserve community members was not available from Statistics Canada at the time of desktop research. Growth was most pronounced in Slate Falls Nation at 54%, and least pronounced in Lac Seul First Nation at 5%. Wabauskang First Nation is the only community whose population shrank, by 21%. For the Ojibway Nation of Saugeen no data was available in 2016, and for Pikangikum First Nation, no data was available for either 2016 or 2021, so the trend in population levels is unknown. As was the case in 2016 and in 2021, Registered or Treaty Indian accounts for the vast majority of the population in all Indigenous Communities within the study area for which data is available.

The Métis population decreased in all three municipalities in the study area between 2016 and 2021 by between 13% and 33%.

3.3.1.2 Municipalities

In Ear Falls, population shrank by 7% between 2016 and 2021, whereas Sioux Lookout observed population growth of 11%. In Red Lake, population remained nearly constant (decline of less than 1%).

3.3.2 Age and Gender

3.3.2.1 Indigenous Communities

Comparing the 2021 Census to the 2016 Census, the following key developments can be observed in the age and gender of the population of Indigenous Communities in the study area:

- **Cat Lake First Nation:** Median age slightly decreased by 6%, the women+ population surpassed the men+ population, and the age distribution remained fairly stable.
- **Slate Falls Nation:** Median age remained almost constant (+1%), while the women+ population surpassed the men+ population. The age distribution remained fairly stable, although notably there are now some inhabitants aged 65 and over.

- **Lac Seul First Nation:** Median age slightly decreased by 4%, while the gender distribution and age distribution remained fairly stable.
- **Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation:** Median age slightly decreased by 3%, while the gender distribution and age distribution remained fairly stable.
- **Ojibway Nation of Saugeen:** Median age increased significantly by 23%, and the age distribution shifted accordingly, with slightly fewer inhabitants in the age group 0 to 19, and slightly more in the age groups 20 to 64 and 65 and over. The gender distribution remained fairly stable.
- **Wabauskang First Nation:** Median age decreased by 11%, and the women+ population surpassed the men+ population. The age distribution remained stable, although notably there are now some inhabitants aged 65 and over.

3.3.2.2 Municipalities

In all three municipalities in the study area, median age increased slightly (1% to 6%) in 2021 compared to 2016, while the gender distribution and age distribution remained fairly stable.

3.3.3 Migration and Mobility

3.3.3.1 Immigrant Population

The share of the population that are immigrants or non-permanent residents increased in Ear Falls and Sioux Lookout, while it decreased in Red Lake.

3.3.3.2 Population Mobility

In the tables for Indigenous Communities below (Table 3-25, Table 3-26, Table 3-27, Table 3-28, Table 3-29, Table 3-30), the 2016 data has been modified from the data shown in the Socio-Economic Baseline document. In the Socio-Economic Baseline document, the 2016 data on the population that moved within Ontario included movers within the same census division. In the tables in this addendum, movers from within Ontario only include movers from outside of the census division. The change has been made because 1) it allows for better comparison with 2021 census data (which also excludes movers within the same community), and 2) movers from outside of the community are a better indicator for immigration potentially resulting from project-related employment opportunities in the impact assessment, which will assess any potential impacts in comparison to this baseline.

Comparing the 2021 Census to the 2016 Census, the following key developments can be observed in the population mobility in the various communities in the study area:

- Cat Lake First Nation, Slate Falls Nation, and Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation: A higher number of respondents indicated that they moved in the past year, reflecting notable in-migration in 2020.
- Lac Seul First Nation and Wabauskang First Nation: As in 2016, also in 2021 the vast majority of inhabitants did not move in the past year.
- Ojibway Nation of Saugeen: A higher number of respondents indicated that they did not move in the past year.
- In the three municipalities, the share of respondents who did not move in the past year remained fairly stable between 2016 and 2021.

3.3.4 Language

3.3.4.1 Indigenous Communities

In all communities for which data was available from 2016 and 2021, the vast majority of the population continues to know only English, while a small number of people in select communities also know French.

The share of the population speaking an Indigenous language at home has declined in all communities for which data was available.

The share of the population with knowledge of an Indigenous language has shrunk in most communities, except in the Ojibway Nation of Saugeen where it remained stable at 33%. It shrank most in Cat Lake First Nation (58% to 37%) and least in Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation (44% to 42%).

3.3.4.2 Municipalities

In all three municipalities, the percentage of respondents who most often spoke English at home slightly increased from the 2016 Census to the 2021 Census, while the percentage of respondents who most often spoke French at home slightly decreased. The change in English speaking at home was most pronounced in Red Lake (95.1% in 2016, to 97.2% in 2021), while the change in French speaking at home was most pronounced in Ear Falls (1.0% in 2016, to 0.5% in 2021). The percentage of respondents who identified speaking Indigenous languages most often at home decreased in Red Lake (0.9% in 2016 to 0.4% in 2021) and Sioux Lookout (1.9% in 2016 to 1.0% in 2021); it remained at 0% for Ear Falls.

3.3.5 Education

3.3.5.1 Indigenous Communities

The percentage of on-reserve respondents (ages 15 years and older) with no degree, certificate, or diploma decreased between 2016 and 2021 in Cat Lake First Nation (from 86.5% in 2016 to 81.8% in 2021), Slate Falls Nation (from 80% in 2016 to 68.6% in 2021), Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation (from 85% in 2016 to 76.1% in 2021), Ojibway Nation of Saugeen (from 72.7% in 2016 to 66.7% in 2021), and Wabauskang First Nation (from 45.5% in 2016 to 33.3% in 2021). On reserve in Lac Seul First Nation, the percentage of respondents with no degree, certificate, or diploma slightly increased, from 50% in the 2016 Census to 51.9% in the 2021 Census.

3.3.5.2 Municipalities

The percentage of respondents (ages 15 years and older) with no degree, certificate, or diploma decreased between the 2016 Census and the 2021 Census in Ear Falls (from 29.3% in 2016 to 27.4% in 2021), Red Lake (from 19.8% in 2016 to 18.4% in 2021), and Sioux Lookout (from 24.5% in 2016 to 20.8% in 2021).

3.4 Community Resources

The sections below provide an overview of the community resources available in the Indigenous Communities and municipalities within the LSA.

3.4.1 Recreation and Leisure

No updates were required with the addition of 2021 Census data.

3.4.2 Social Services

No updates were required with the addition of 2021 Census data.

3.4.3 Education

No updates were required with the addition of 2021 Census data.

3.4.4 Employment & Economic Development

No updates were required with the addition of 2021 Census data.

3.4.5 Housing

3.4.5.1 Housing Programs and Social Housing

No updates were required with the addition of 2021 Census data.

3.4.5.2 Permanent Housing

Comparing the 2021 Census to the 2016 Census, the following key developments can be observed in the dwelling characteristics in the Indigenous Communities in the LSA:

- Cat Lake First Nation: There was a slight increase in the number of dwellings constructed between 2016 and 2021 (135 to 145), with the percentage of new dwellings (constructed within the past 10 years) remaining relatively steady (33.3% to 31%). There was a large increase in the percentage of dwellings requiring only minor repairs (29.6% in 2016 to 48.3% in 2021), but an even larger decrease in the percentage of dwellings requiring major repairs (59.3% in 2016 to 27.6% in 2021).
- Slate Falls Nation: There was an increase in the number of dwellings constructed between 2016 and 2021 (50 to 65), with the percentage of new dwellings (constructed within the past 10 years) also increasing (20% to 30.8%). There was a decrease in both the percentage of dwellings requiring only minor repairs (30% in 2016 to 23.1% in 2021) and the percentage of dwellings requiring major repairs (20% in 2016 to 15.4% in 2021).
- Lac Seul First Nation: There was an increase in the number of dwellings constructed between 2016 and 2021 (295 to 320), but the percentage of dwellings constructed within the past 10 years decreased, from 37.3% in 2016 to 29.7% in 2021. There was a small decrease in the percentage of dwellings requiring only minor repairs (25.4% in 2016 to 20.3% in 2021) and a substantial decrease the percentage of dwellings requiring major repairs (44% in 2016 to just 17.2% in 2021).
- Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation: There was an increase in the number of dwellings constructed between 2016 and 2021 (135 to 150), with the percentage of new dwellings (constructed within the past 10 years) also slightly increasing (33.3% to 36.7%). There was a large increase in the percentage of dwellings requiring only minor repairs (7.4% in 2016 to 43.3% in 2021) and an even larger decrease the percentage of dwellings requiring major repairs (77.8% in 2016 to just 16.7% in 2021).
- Ojibway Nation of Saugeen: The number of dwellings remained at 25 in both the 2016 and 2021 Census, with the percentage of new dwellings (constructed within the past 10 years) dropping from 40% in 2016 to 0% in 2021. There was an increase in the percentage of dwellings requiring only minor repairs (40% in 2016 to 60% in 2021), while the percentage of dwellings requiring major repairs remained at 40% between 2016 and 2021.
- Wabauskang First Nation: The number of dwellings decreased from 20 to 25 between 2016 and 2021, with the percentage of new dwellings (constructed within the past 10 years) remaining at 0% (in both 2016 and 2021). There was an increase in the percentage of dwellings requiring only minor repairs (40% in 2016 to 50% in 2021), while the percentage of dwellings requiring major repairs also increasing (0% in 2016 to 50% in 2021).

The number of private dwellings in the municipalities of Sioux Lookout and Ear Falls slightly increased between the 2016 Census and the 2021 Census (2,257 to 2,647, and 490 to 506, respectively), while the number of private dwellings slightly decreased in Red Lake (1,938 to 1,899).

3.4.5.3 Rental Housing

In all three municipalities in the study area, the median monthly rental rates increased between 2016 and 2021. This follows a similar trend in the province of Ontario as a whole.

3.4.5.4 Temporary Accommodations

No updates were required with the addition of 2021 Census data.

3.4.6 Emergency Services

No updates were required with the addition of 2021 Census data.

3.5 Infrastructure, Transportation and Services

No updates were required with the addition of 2021 Census data.

Figure 3-1: Cat Lake First Nation Age Characteristics, 2016 and 2021

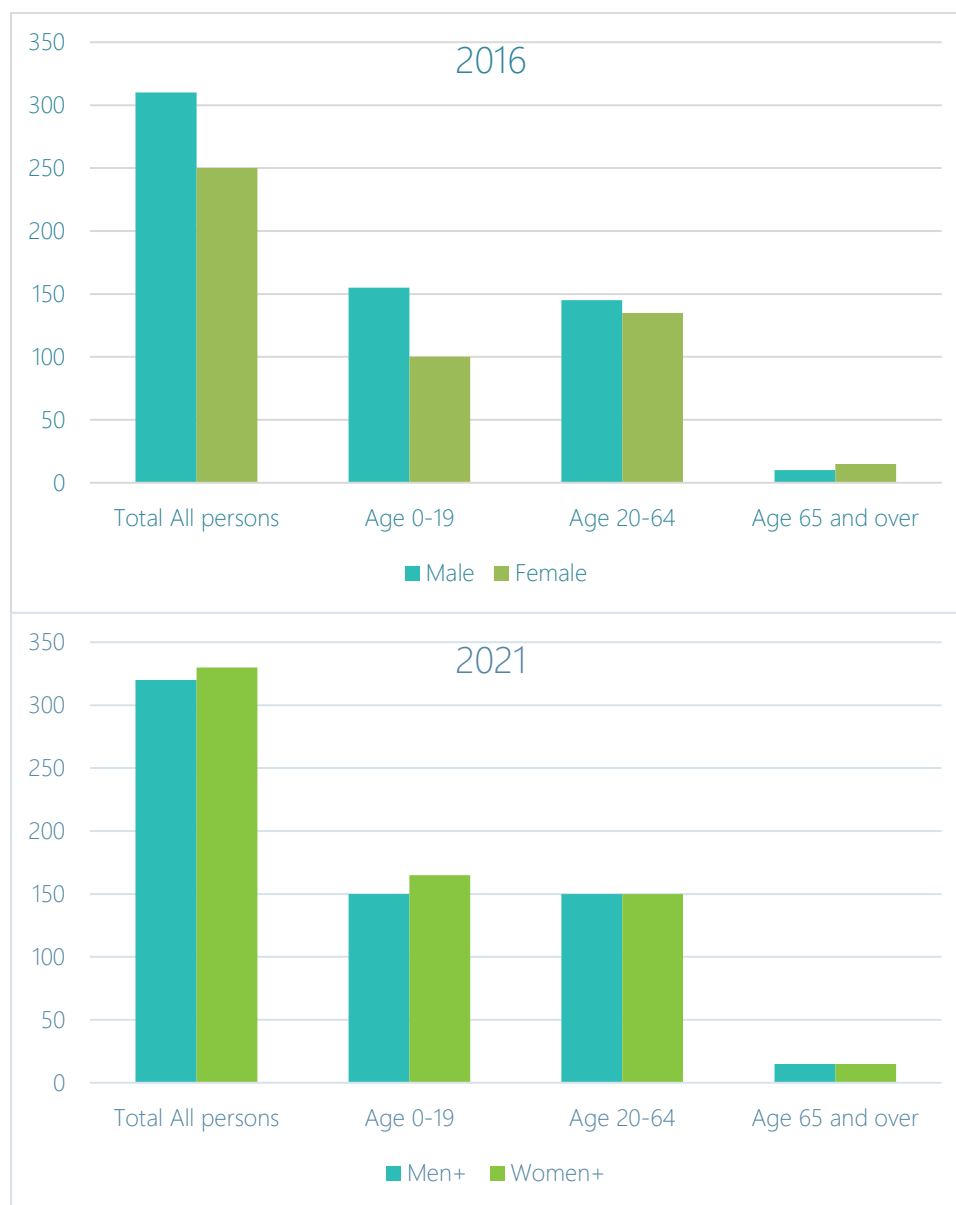


Figure 3-2: Slate Falls Nation Age Characteristics, 2016 and 2021

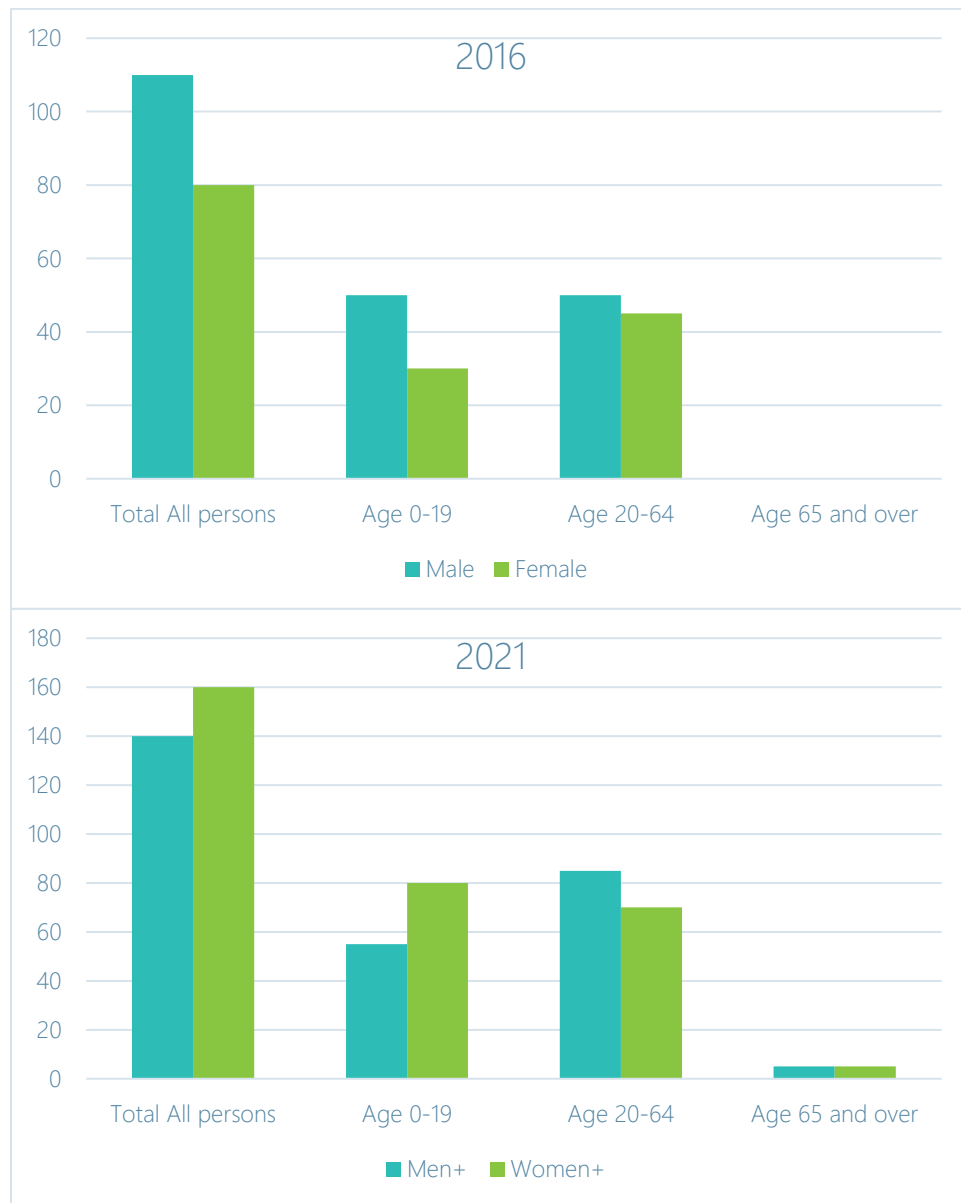


Figure 3-3: Lac Seul First Nation Age Characteristics, 2016 and 2021



Figure 3-4: Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation Age Characteristics, 2016 and 2021



Figure 3-5: Ojibway Nation of Saugeen Age Characteristics, 2016 and 2021

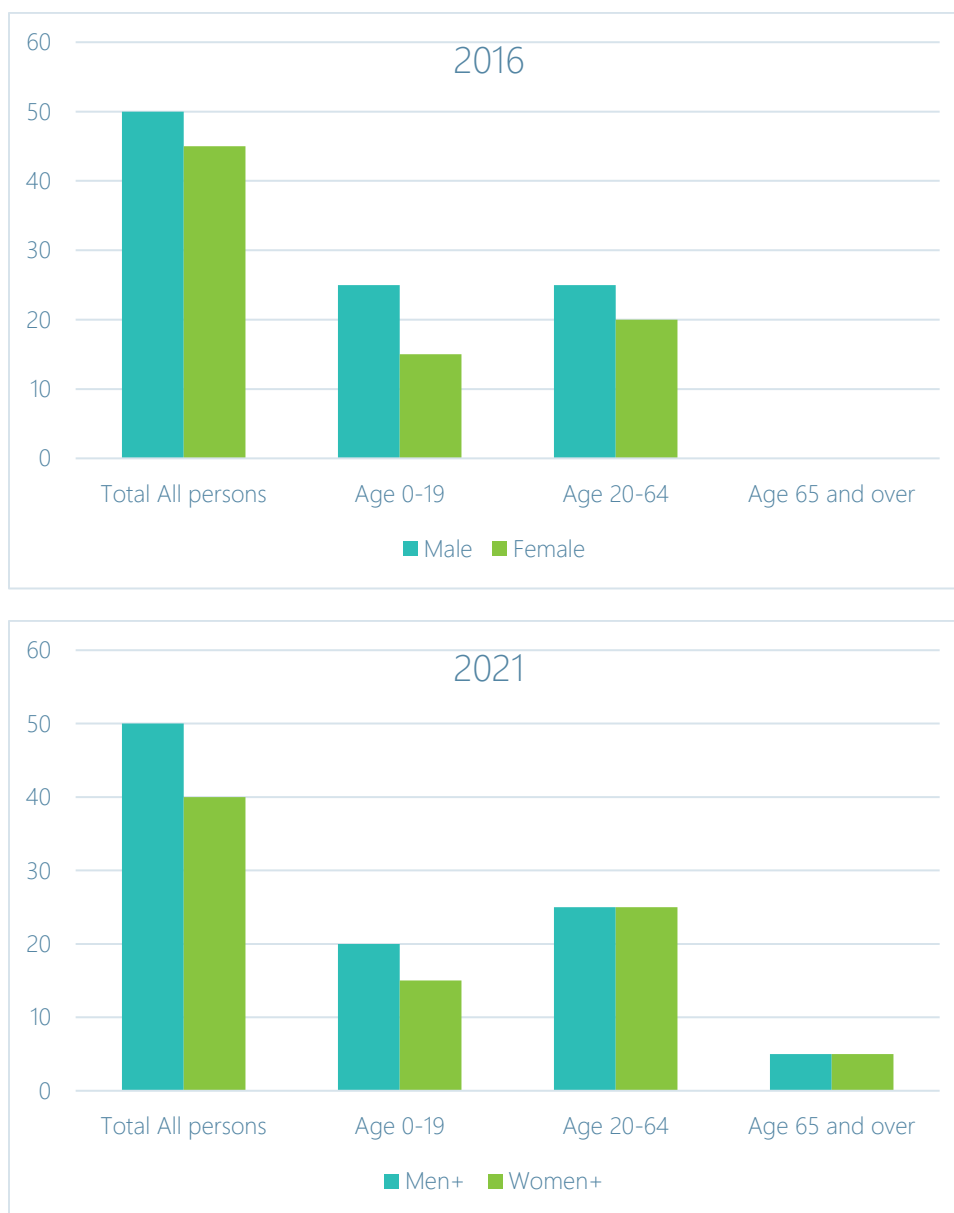


Figure 3-6: Wabauskang First Nation Age Characteristics, 2016 and 2021

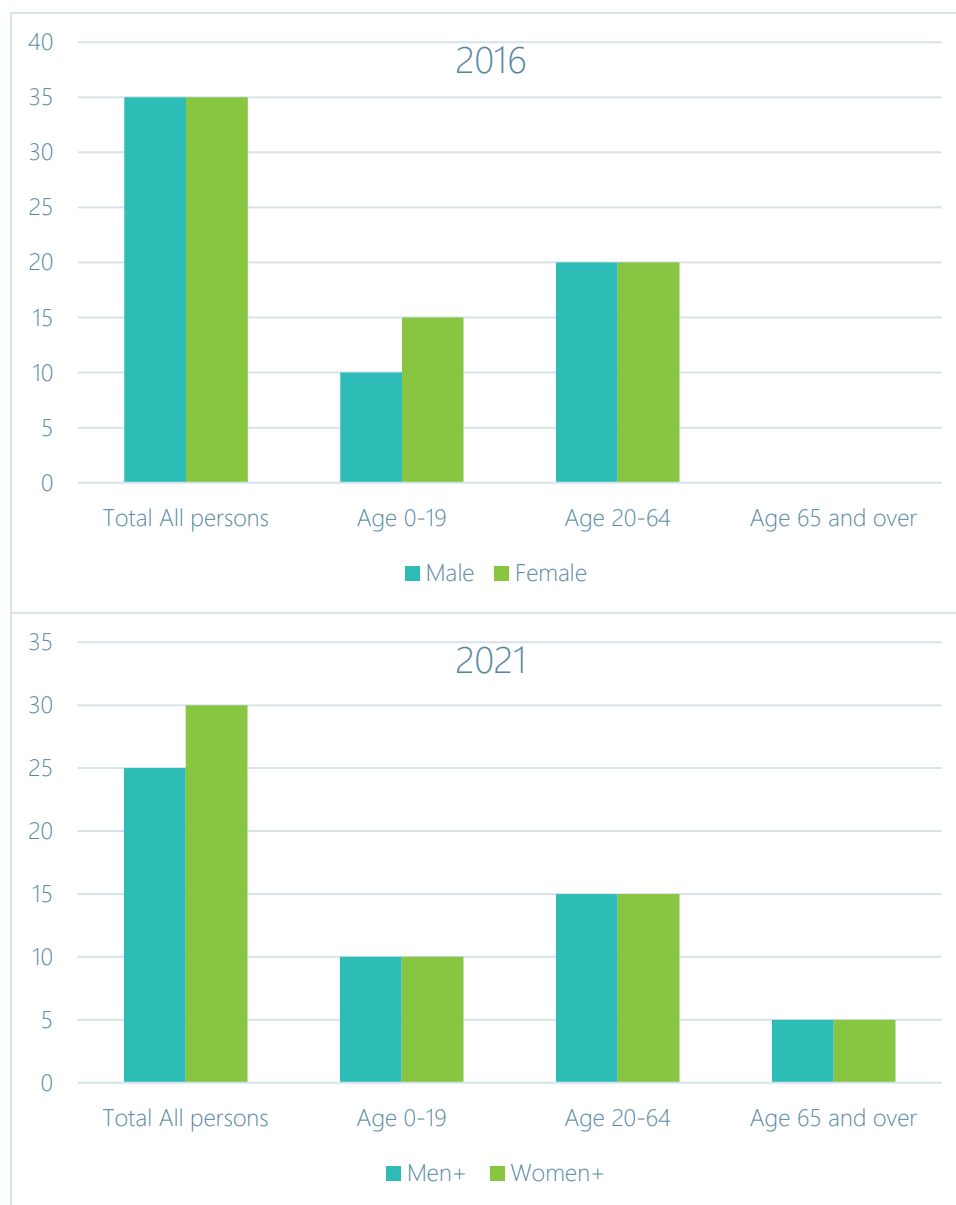


Figure 3-7: Ear Falls Age Characteristic, 2016 and 2021



Figure 3-8: Red Lake Age Characteristics, 2016 and 2021



Figure 3-9: Sioux Lookout Age Characteristics, 2016 and 2021

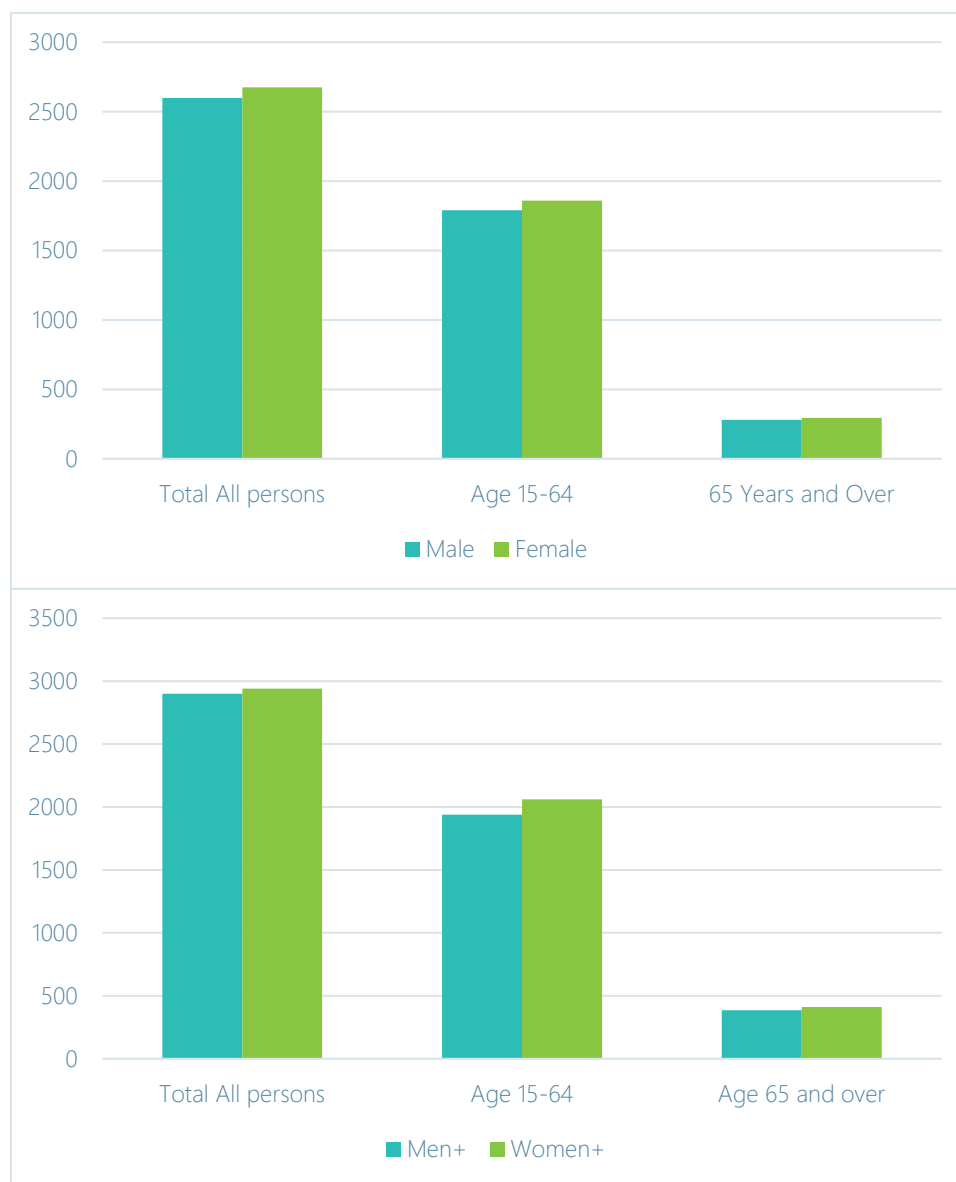


Table 3-1: Registered Population for Cat Lake First Nation, 2021 to 2011

Registered or Treaty Indian Status	2021	2016	2011
Total All Persons	650	565	465
Registered or Treaty Indian	640	545	455
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	15	20	15

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2013a, 2018a, 2023.

Table 3-2: Registered Population for Slate Falls Nation, 2021 to 2016

Registered or Treaty Indian Status	2021	2016
Total All Persons	285	185
Registered or Treaty Indian	285	180
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	0	10

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2018d, 2023.

Table 3-3: Registered Population for Lac Seul First Nation, 2021 to 2011

Registered or Treaty Indian Status	2021	2016	2011
Total All Persons	1020	975	860
Registered or Treaty Indian	980	920	855
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	40	50	0

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2013b, 2018b, 2023.

Table 3-4: Registered Population for Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation, 2021 to 2011

Registered or Treaty Indian Status	2021	2016	2011
Total All Persons	755	665	575
Registered or Treaty Indian	750	655	565
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	20	10	0

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2013c, 2018c, 2023.

Table 3-5: Registered Population for Ojibway Nation of Saugeen, 2021

Registered or Treaty Indian Status	2021
Total All Persons	90
Registered or Treaty Indian	80
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	10

Source:

Statistics Canada 2023.

Table 3-6: Registered Population for Wabauskang First Nation, 2021 to 2016

Registered or Treaty Indian Status	2021	2016
Total All Persons	55	70
Registered or Treaty Indian	55	65
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	0	0

Source:

Statistics Canada 2018e, 2023.

Table 3-7: Total Self-Identified Métis Population, 2016 and 2011

Total Self-Identified Métis Population ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016			2011			Population Change 2016-2021 (%)	Population Change 2011-2016 (%)
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
Ear Falls	90	45	45	135	60	75	50	25	25	-33	170
Red Lake	350	175	180	400	165	235	295	140	160	-13	36
Sioux Lookout	190	85	105	225	120	110	150	75	80	-16	50

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2013d, 2018f, 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-8: Total Population, Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario, 2021, 2016 and 2011

Municipality / Region ⁽¹⁾	2021	2016	2011	Population Change 2016-2021 (%)	Population Change 2011-2016 (%)
Ear Falls	924	995	1,026	-7.1	-3
Red Lake	4,094	4,107	4,670	-0.3	-12.1
Sioux Lookout	5,839	5,272	5,037	10.8	4.7
Ontario	14,223,942	13,448,494	12,851,821	5.8	4.6

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d, 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-9: Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario Population Age Characteristics, 2016 and 2021

Age Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Ear Falls						
Total Population	920	490	440	995	515	485
Average Age	42	42.5	41.5	40.2	41.3	39
Median Age	43.6	44.4	42.4	41	42.8	39.5
Red Lake						
Total Population	4,095	2,080	2,015	4,105	2,095	2,015
Average Age	39.4	39.2	39.7	38.9	38.3	39.5
Median Age	38.4	38	38.8	38	37.7	38.4
Sioux Lookout						
Total Population	5,840	2,900	2,940	5,275	2,600	2,675
Average Age	39	38.3	39.7	37.1	36.7	37.6
Median Age	38	36.8	38.8	35.9	35.3	36.5
Ontario						
Total Population	14,223,945	6,970,855	7,253,085	13,448,495	6,559,390	6,889,105
Average Age	41.8	40.7	42.8	41.0	40.0	41.9
Median Age	41.6	40	42.8	41.3	40.2	42.4

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d, 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-10: Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario Immigration Characteristics, 2016 and 2021

Immigration Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Ear Falls						
Total Population in private households	1,050	560	490	950	445	505
Immigrants	3.3%	1.8%	4.1%	4.7%	6.7%	2.0%
Non-permanent residents	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Red Lake						
Total Population in private households	4,025	2,080	1,945	4,040	2,075	1,965
Immigrants	5.2%	3.6%	6.7%	8.7%	8.7%	8.9%
Non-permanent residents	1.4%	1.7%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%
Sioux Lookout						
Total Population in private households	5,760	2,865	2,900	5,200	2,570	2,630
Immigrants	6.3%	5.9%	6.9%	5.9%	6.4%	5.1%
Non-permanent residents	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%
Ontario						
Total Population in private households	14,031,755	6,887,565	7,144,185	13,242,160	6,472,240	6,769,920
Immigrants	30.0%	28.8%	31.1%	29.1%	28.0%	30.1%
Non-permanent residents	2.8%	3.1%	2.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d, 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-11: Cat Lake First Nation Mobility Characteristics, 2021 and 2016

Mobility Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Total population	640	320	325	550	305	250
Did not move in the past year	555	275	280	530	290	235
Moved within Ontario (other than within the same census division)	20	10	10	0	0	0
Lived in a different province	0	0	10	0	10	0

Sources:

INAC 2019a; Statistics Canada 2018a, 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-12: Slate Falls Nation Mobility Characteristics, 2021 and 2016

Mobility Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Total population	280	130	155	180	105	75
Did not move in the past year	245	105	140	170	95	65
Moved within Ontario (other than within the same census division)	30	25	10	0	0	0
Lived in a different province	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2012, 2023; INAC 2019f.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-13: Lac Seul First Nation Mobility Characteristics, 2021, 2016

Mobility Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Total population	1,005	530	475	940	515	425
Did not move in the past year	960	515	455	760	425	335
Moved within Ontario (other than within the same census division)	10	10	10	20	10	0
Lived in a different province	10	0	0	0	0	0

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2013b, 2023; INAC 2019b.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-14: Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation Mobility Characteristics, 2021 and 2016

Mobility Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Total population	750	390	355	650	345	300
Did not move in the past year	640	330	315	580	315	270
Moved within Ontario (other than within the same census division)	25	20	10	15	0	10
Lived in a different province	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2013c, 2023; INAC 2019c.

Note:

1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-15: Ojibway Nation of Saugeen Mobility Characteristics, 2021 and 2016

Mobility Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Total population	85	40	40	90	45	45
Did not move in the past year	75	35	35	60	25	25
Moved within Ontario (other than within the same census division)	0	0	0	15	0	0
Lived in a different province	10	0	0	0	0	0

Sources:

INAC 2019d; Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-16: Wabauskang First Nation Mobility Characteristics, 2021 and 2016

Mobility Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Total population	55	25	30	70	35	30
Did not move in the past year	50	25	25	65	30	30
Moved within Ontario (other than within the same census division)	10	10	10	0	0	0
Lived in a different province	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sources:

INAC 2019g; Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-17: Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario Population Mobility Characteristics, 2021 and 2016

Mobility Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Ear Falls						
Total population	1,045	550	490	940	445	495
Did not move in the past year (%)	88.5	90	88.8	85.1	82.0	85.9
Moved within Ontario (%)	0	0	0	9.0	12.4	6.1
Lived in a different province (%)	1.4	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Red Lake						
Total population	3,990	2,065	1,930	3,980	2,045	1,935
Did not move in the past year (%)	88.7	89.3	87.6	88.4	90.0	87.1
Moved within Ontario (%)	1.5	1.5	1.8	3.5	2.2	4.7
Lived in a different province (%)	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.5
Sioux Lookout						
Total population	5,695	2,825	2,870	5,135	2,535	2,600
Did not move in the past year (%)	88.1	88.3	87.8	84.0	84.6	83.3
Moved within Ontario (%)	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.4
Lived in a different province (%)	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.2
Ontario						
Total population	13,904,805	6,823,190	7,081,615	13,106,990	6,403,470	6,703,520
Did not move in the past year (%)	88.4	88.3	88.6	87.6	87.5%	87.6%
Moved within Ontario (%)	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6%	3.6%
Lived in a different province (%)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.3%	0.5%

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d, 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-18: Cat Lake First Nation Language Characteristics, 2021 and 2016

Language Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Total Language Knowledge	650	315	335	565	310	250
Indigenous Language(s)	245	130	115	330	175	150
English only	645	315	330	550	305	240
French only	0	0	0	10	10	10
English and French	0	0	0	10	10	10
Other	0	0	0	0	0	10
Population with Indigenous languages first learned	n/a	n/a	n/a	47.8%	46.8%	50.0%
Population with Indigenous languages spoken at home	2.3%	3.1%	1.5%	54.9%	53.2%	56.0%
Population with knowledge of Indigenous language	37.4%	40.6%	34.3%	58.4%	56.5%	60.0%

Sources:

INAC 2019a; Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-19: Slate Falls Nation Language Characteristics, 2021 and 2016

Language Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Total Language Knowledge	300	140	155	185	110	80
Indigenous Language(s)	105	30	65	65	30	40
English only	295	140	155	185	105	80
French only	0	0	0	0	0	0
English and French	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Population with Indigenous languages first learned	n/a	n/a	n/a	21.6%	13.6%	25.0%
Population with Indigenous languages spoken at home	11.9%	3.6%	15.6%	32.4%	22.7%	43.8%
Population with knowledge of Indigenous language	36.8%	22.2%	41.9%	35.1%	27.3%	50.0%

Sources: INAC 2019f; Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-20: Lac Seul First Nation Language Characteristics, 2021 and 2016

Language Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Total Language Knowledge	1,020	535	485	975	530	440
Indigenous Language(s)	220	115	105	270	140	130
English only	1,015	535	485	960	520	435
French only	0	0	0	0	0	0
English and French	5	5	0	10	10	0
Other	10	0	0	0	0	0
Population with Indigenous languages first learned	n/a	n/a	n/a	26.2%	25.5%	26.1%
Population with Indigenous languages spoken at home	1.5%	1.9%	1.0%	22.6%	23.6%	22.7%
Population with knowledge of Indigenous language	21.5%	21.5%	21.6%	27.7%	26.4%	29.5%

Sources: INAC 2019b; Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-21: Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation Language Characteristics, 2021 and 2016

Language Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Total Language Knowledge	760	395	360	665	350	315
Indigenous Language(s)	315	160	160	295	150	145
English only	745	380	355	640	350	290
French only	0	0	0	0	0	0
English and French	5	5	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Population with Indigenous languages first learned	n/a	n/a	n/a	34.6%	31.4%	36.5%
Population with Indigenous languages spoken at home	19.1%	20.3%	20.5%	41.4%	40.0%	41.3%
Population with knowledge of Indigenous language	41.7%	41.0%	44.4%	44.4%	42.9%	46.0%

Sources: INAC 2019c; Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-22: Ojibway Nation of Saugeen Language Characteristics, 2021 and 2016

Language Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Total Language Knowledge	90	45	40	90	50	45
Indigenous Language(s)	30	10	20	30	15	15
English only	90	45	40	90	50	40
French only	0	0	0	0	0	0
English and French	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Population with Indigenous languages first learned	n/a	n/a	n/a	38.9%	40.0%	33.3%
Population with Indigenous languages spoken at home	5.6%	0%	12.5%	33.3%	30.0%	33.3%
Population with knowledge of Indigenous language	33.3%	22.2%	50.0%	33.3%	30.0%	33.3%

Sources: INAC 2019d; Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-23: Wabauskang First Nation Language Characteristics, 2021 and 2016

Language Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Total Language Knowledge	55	30	30	65	35	35
Indigenous Language(s)	20	10	10	35	15	15
English only	55	30	30	70	35	35
French only	0	0	0	0	0	0
English and French	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Population with Indigenous languages first learned	n/a	n/a	n/a	23.1%	28.6%	28.6%
Population with Indigenous languages spoken at home	0%	0%	0%	46.2%	42.9%	42.9%
Population with knowledge of Indigenous language	36.4%	40.0%	33.3%	53.8%	42.9%	42.9%

Sources: INAC 2019g; Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-24: Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario Language Characteristics, 2021 and 2016

Language Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Ear Falls						
Total Knowledge of Official Languages	925	485	435	995	515	480
English only (%)	93.5	93.8	94.3	93.0	91.3	94.8
French only (%)	0	0	0	6.5	8.7	5.2
English and French (%)	5.9	5.2	5.7	6.5	8.7	5.2
Language spoken most often at home for the total population	English	English	English	English	English	English
Indigenous languages spoken most often at home (%)	0	0	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.0
English spoken most often at home (%)	97.8	97.9	98.9	97.0	97.1	96.9

Table 3-24: Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario Language Characteristics, 2021 and 2016

Language Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
French spoken most often at home (%)	0.5	1	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.1
Red Lake						
Total Knowledge of Official Languages	4,040	2,055	1,985	4,090	2,090	2,005
English only (%)	92	92.2	91.7	91.7	92.1	91.3
French only (%)	0.1	0.2	0	7.8	7.7	8.0
English and French (%)	7.7	7.3	8.3	7.8	7.7	8.0
Language spoken most often at home for the total population	English	English	English	English	English	English
Indigenous languages spoken most often at home (%)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.2
English spoken most often at home (%)	97.2	96.8	97.5	95.1	95.	94.3
French spoken most often at home (%)	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2%	1.0
Sioux Lookout						
Total Knowledge of Official Languages	5,795	2,885	2,910	5,215	2,580	2,635
English only (%)	95.2	95.7	94.8	94.5	94.6	94.5
French only (%)	0	0	0	5.2	5.2	4.9
English and French (%)	4.6	4.3	5	5.2	5.2	4.9
Language spoken most often at home for the total population	English	English	English	English	English	English
Indigenous languages spoken most often at home (%)	1	0.7	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.9
English spoken most often at home (%)	94.7	95.3	93.8	94.0	94.4	93.5
French spoken most often at home (%)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4
Ontario						
Total Knowledge of Official Languages	14,099,790	6,917,920	7,181,870	13,312,865	6,503,875	6,808,990
English only (%)	86.5	87.9	85.1	86.0	87.5	84.7
French only (%)	0.3	0.2	0.3	11.2	10.2	12.1
English and French (%)	10.8	9.8	11.7	11.2	10.2	12.1
Language spoken most often at home for the total population	English	English	English	English	English	English
Indigenous languages spoken most often at home (%)	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1
English spoken most often at home (%)	77.4	77.9	76.9	77.6	78.2	77.0
French spoken most often at home (%)	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.2

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d, 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-25: Cat Lake First Nation Education Characteristics, 2021, 2016 and 2006

Level of Education Achieved ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016			2006		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15 years and over	385	195	190	370	195	175	290	145	145
No degree, certificate or diploma	81.8%	84.6%	78.9%	86.5%	82.1%	88.6%	82.8%	86.2%	79.3%
High school diploma or equivalent only	11.7%	10.3%	13.2%	6.8%	7.7%	5.7%	10.3%	10.3%	10.3%
Trades / apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	2.6%	5.1%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	5.7%	5.2%	6.9%	6.9%
University certificate below bachelor level	2.6%	5.1%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
University degree	2.6%	5.1%	0.0%	2.7%	5.1%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%

Sources:

INAC 2019a; Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding

Table 3-26: Slate Falls Nation Education Characteristics, 2021, 2016 and 2006

Level of Education Achieved ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016			2006		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15 years and over	175	85	85	125	65	55	110	55	50
No degree, certificate or diploma	68.6%	76.5%	70.6%	80.0%	92.3%	81.8%	72.7%	72.7%	80.0%
High school diploma or equivalent only	11.4%	0.0%	23.5%	8.0%	0.0%	18.2%	9.1%	0.0%	20.0%
Trades / apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	11.4%	23.6%	0.0%	8.0%	15.4%	18.2%	18.2%	27.3%	20.0%
University certificate below bachelor level	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
University degree	8.6%	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Sources:

INAC 2019f; Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-27: Lac Seul First Nation Education Characteristics, 2021, 2016 and 2006

Level of Education Achieved ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016			2006		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15 years and over	675	350	320	660	355	310	560	305	255
No degree, certificate or diploma	51.9%	52.9%	53.1%	50.0%	52.2%	50.0%	61.6%	63.9%	58.8%
High school diploma or equivalent only	25.9%	28.6%	25.0%	24.2%	25.4%	24.2%	16.1%	14.8%	17.6%
Trades / apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	16.3%	18.6%	14.1%	22.0%	22.4%	21.0%	17.0%	19.7%	13.7%
University certificate below bachelor level	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
University degree	3.7%	2.9%	4.7%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	2.0%	3.0%	0.0%

Sourcea:

INAC 2019b; Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-28: Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation Education Characteristics, 2021, 2016 and 2006

Level of Education Achieved ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016			2006		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15 years and over	460	225	230	400	210	190	305	145	155
No degree, certificate or diploma	76.1%	77.8%	78.3%	85.0%	85.7%	86.8%	85.2%	82.8%	90.3%
High school diploma or equivalent only	15.2%	15.6%	13.0%	12.5%	14.3%	13.2%	9.8%	13.8%	6.5%
Trades / apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	4.3%	8.9%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	6.9%	0.0%
University certificate below bachelor level	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
University degree	2.2%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	6.5%

Sourcea:

INAC 2019c; Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-29: Ojibway Nation of Saugeen Education Characteristics, 2021, 2016 and 2006

Level of Education Achieved ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016			2006		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15 years and over	60	30	30	55	25	30	-	-	-
No degree, certificate or diploma	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%	72.7%	80.0%	66.7%	-	-	-
High school diploma or equivalent only	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	40.0%	33.3%	-	-	-
Trades / apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	40.0%	33.3%	-	-	-
University certificate below bachelor level	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-
University degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-

Sources:

INAC 2019b; Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-30: Wabauskang First Nation Education Characteristics, 2021, 2016 and 2006

Level of Education Achieved ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016			2006		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15 years and over	45	20	25	55	30	25	60	30	35
No degree, certificate or diploma	33.3%	50.0%	60.0%	45.5%	50.0%	40.0%	91.7%	66.7%	85.7%
High school diploma or equivalent only	33.3%	50.0%	40.0%	18.2%	33.3%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trades / apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	33.3%	0.0%	40.0%	27.3%	0.0%	40.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%
University certificate below bachelor level	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
University degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%	16.7%	0%	0.0%

Sources:

INAC 2019g; Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-31: Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario Education Characteristics, 2021 and 2016

Education Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Ear Falls						
Population 15 years and over	895	505	390	735	375	360
No certificate; diploma; degree (%)	27.4	26.7	28.2	29.3	24.0	31.9
Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate (%)	29.6	30.7	28.2	32.0	33.3	29.2
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma (%)	16.2	22.8	7.7	17.0	25.3	6.9
College, or non-university certificate (%)	20.1	13.9	25.6	17.0	10.7	24
University certificate below bachelor level (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	3.0
University certificate or diploma at bachelor level or above (%)	6.7	4.0	10.3	5.4	5.3	6.0
Red Lake						
Population 15 years and over	3,260	1,670	1,590	3,310	1,705	1,610
No certificate; diploma; degree (%)	18.4	19.8	17.3	19.8	19.9	19.3
Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate (%)	33.7	36.2	30.8	28.2	29.9	26.1
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma (%)	8.3	13.2	2.8	10.9	15.8	5.6
College, or non-university certificate (%)	20.1	15.9	24.5	22.1	17.9	27
University certificate below bachelor level (%)	2.0	1.5	2.8	2.7	2.3	3.0
University certificate or diploma at bachelor level or above (%)	17.6	13.5	21.7	16.5	13.8	19
Sioux Lookout						
Population 15 years and over	4,710	2,295	2,420	4,165	2,040	2,125
No certificate; diploma; degree (%)	20.8	22.4	19.2	24.5	26.7	22.6
Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate (%)	26.9	30.1	23.8	25.0	27.0	23.3
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma (%)	5.0	8.1	2.1	6.1	9.8	2.6
College, or non-university certificate (%)	24.8	21.1	28.3	25.9	23.3	29.0
University certificate below bachelor level (%)	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0
University certificate or diploma at bachelor level or above (%)	20.2	16.3	24.0	16.2	11.3	21.0
Ontario						
Population 15 years and over	11,782,820	5,733,360	6,049,460	11,038,440	5,342,755	5,695,685
No certificate; diploma; degree (%)	15.3	15.8	14.8	17.5	18	17.1
Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate (%)	27.2	28.0	26.4	27.4	27.8	27.1
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma (%)	5.0	7.4	2.7	6.0	8.8	3.4

Table 3-31: Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario Education Characteristics, 2021 and 2016

Education Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
College, or non-university certificate (%)	20.3	18.3	22.2	20.8	18.4	23.1
University certificate below bachelor level (%)	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.4
University certificate or diploma at bachelor level or above (%)	29.9	28.4	31.4	26.0	25.0	27.0

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d, 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-32: Cat Lake First Nation Dwelling Characteristics, 2021, 2016 and 2006

Dwelling Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	% of Total Dwellings 2021	% of Total Dwellings 2016	% of Total Dwellings 2006
Total number of dwellings	145	135	105
Dwellings constructed more than 10 years ago	68.9%	70.4%	61.9%
Dwellings constructed within the past 10 years	31.0%	33.3%	42.9%
Dwellings requiring minor repairs only	48.3%	29.6%	23.8%
Dwellings requiring major repairs	27.6%	59.3%	61.9%

Source:

INAC 2019a; Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-33: Slate Falls Nation Dwelling Characteristics, 2021, 2016 and 2006

Dwelling Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	% of Total Dwellings 2021	% of Total Dwellings 2016	% of Total Dwellings 2006
Total number of dwellings	65	50	40
Dwellings constructed more than 10 years ago	69.3%	80.0%	75.0%
Dwellings constructed within the past 10 years	30.8%	20.0%	37.5%
Dwellings requiring minor repairs only	23.1%	30.0%	37.5%
Dwellings requiring major repairs	15.4%	20.0%	0.0

Source:

INAC 2019f; Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-34: Lac Seul First Nation Dwelling Characteristics, 2021, 2016 and 2006

Dwelling Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	% of Total Dwellings 2021	% of Total Dwellings 2016	% of Total Dwellings 2006
Total number of dwellings	320	295	230
Dwellings constructed more than 10 years ago	67.2%	61%	63%
Dwellings constructed within the past 10 years	29.7%	37.3%	34.8%
Dwellings requiring minor repairs only	20.3%	25.4%	20.3%
Dwellings requiring major repairs	17.2%	44.0%	50.0%

Sources:

INAC 2019b; Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-35: Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation Dwelling Characteristics, 2021, 2016 and 2006

Dwelling Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	% of Total Dwellings 2021	% of Total Dwellings 2016	% of Total Dwellings 2006
Total number of dwellings	150	135	115
Dwellings constructed more than 10 years ago	50.0%	63.0%	43.5%
Dwellings constructed within the past 10 years	36.7%	33.3%	52.2%
Dwellings requiring minor repairs only	43.3%	7.4%	21.7%
Dwellings requiring major repairs	16.7%	77.8%	47.8%

Sources:

INAC 2019c; Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-36: Ojibway Nation of Saugeen Dwelling Characteristics, 2021, 2016 and 2006

Dwelling Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	% of Total Dwellings 2021	% of Total Dwellings 2016	% of Total Dwellings 2006
Total number of dwellings	25	25	Not available
Dwellings constructed more than 10 years ago	80.0%	80.0%	Not available
Dwellings constructed within the past 10 years	0.0%	40.0%	Not available
Dwellings requiring minor repairs only	60.0%	40.0%	Not available
Dwellings requiring major repairs	40.0%	40.0%	Not available

Sources:

INAC 2019d; Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-37: Wabauskang First Nation Dwelling Characteristics, 2021, 2016 and 2006

Dwelling Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	% of Total Dwellings 2021	% of Total Dwellings 2016	% of Total Dwellings 2006
Total number of dwellings	20	25	30
Dwellings constructed more than 10 years ago	75.0%	80.0%	33.0%
Dwellings constructed within the past 10 years	0.0%	0	50.0%
Dwellings requiring minor repairs only	50.0%	40.0%	33.0%
Dwellings requiring major repairs	50.0%	0	33.0%

Sources:

INAC 2019g; Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-38: Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario Household Occupancies, 2021 and 2016

Private Dwellings ⁽¹⁾	2021				2016			
	Ear Falls	Red Lake	Sioux Lookout	Ontario	Ear Falls	Red Lake	Sioux Lookout	Ontario
Total private dwellings	506	1,899	2,647	5,929,250	490	1,938	2,257	5,169,175
Private dwellings occupied by usual residents	402	1,703	2,340	5,491,201	407	1,682	2,019	5,169,170
% of Private dwellings occupied by usual residents	79.45%	89.68%	88.40%	92.61%	83.1%	86.6%	89.5%	99.9%

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2017a, 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 3-39: Median Monthly Rental Cost in Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario, 2021 and 2016

Municipality / Region	Median Monthly Rental Rates 2021	Median Monthly Rental Rates 2016
Ear Falls	\$1,100	\$877
Red Lake	\$970	\$875
Sioux Lookout	\$1,120	\$1,048
Ontario	\$1,300	\$1,045

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d, 2023.

4.0 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Labour Force Characteristics

The sections below present data on labour force characteristics of the Indigenous Communities and municipalities within the LSA

4.1.1 Participation and Unemployment Rates

4.1.1.1 Indigenous Communities

Comparing the 2021 Census to the 2016 Census, the following key developments can be observed in the labour force characteristics in the Indigenous Communities in the study area:

- Cat Lake First Nation: Between 2016 and 2021, the labour force participation rate remained consistent (32.4% in 2016 and 32.5% in 2021). The percentage of women+ participating in the workforce increased (28.6% to 34.2%), surpassing the participating rate for men+ (35.9% in 2016 to 30.8% in 2021). The unemployment rate decreased from 25% in 2016 to 8% in 2021.
- Slate Falls Nation: Between 2016 and 2021, the labour force participation rate increased from 45.8% to 48.6%. The participation rate for women+ decreased in the same period, from 60.0% in 2016 to 47.1% in 2021, as the participation rate for men+ increased, from 38.5% in 2016 to 52.9% in 2021.
- Lac Seul First Nation: Between 2016 and 2021, the labour force participation rate decreased from 59.4% to 50.0%, a trend that was true for both women+ (53.2% to 48.4%) and men+ (64.8% to 50%). In the same period, the unemployment rate dropped from 36.7% (2016) to 11.9% (2021).
- Ojibway Nation of Saugeen: Between 2016 and 2021, the labour force participation rate decreased from 63.6% to 58.3%. The percentage of women+ participating in the labour force decreased from 66.7% in 2016 to 50.0% in 2021, while the percentage of men+ participating in the labour force remained consistent at 66.7% in both census years.
- Wabauskang First Nation: Between 2016 and 2021, the labour force participation rate increased from 72.7% to 77.8%. The participation rate for women+ remained consistent at 80.0% in both census years, while the percentage of men+ participating in the labour force increased from 66.7% in 2016 to 75.0% in 2021. The unemployment rate increased from 25.0% in 2016 to 28.6% in 2021.

4.1.1.2 Municipalities

Comparing the 2021 Census to the 2016 Census, the following key developments can be observed in the labour force characteristics in the three municipalities in the study area:

- Ear Falls: Between 2016 and 2021, the labour force participation rate dropped from 76.9% to 61.9%, a trend that was true for both women+ (76.4% to 59%) and men+ (76.3% to 63.4%). During the same period, the unemployment rate increased from 7.1% (2016) to 11.8% (2021).
- Red Lake: Between 2016 and 2021, the labour force participation rate dropped from 72.9% to 66.6%, a trend that was true for both women+ (70.8% to 62.6%) and men+ (75.1% to 70.7%). During the same period, the unemployment rate marginally decreased, from 5.2% to 5.1%.
- Sioux Lookout: Between 2016 and 2021, the labour force participation rate slightly decreased from 71.2% to 70.6%. The participation rate for women+ slightly increased from 69.2% (2016) to 69.4% (2021), while the participation rate for men+ dropped from 73.5% (2016) to 71.9% (2021). During the same period, the unemployment rate slightly decreased, from 6.1% to 5.7%.

4.1.2 Labour Supply

4.1.2.1 Workforce

Comparing the 2021 Census to the 2016 Census, the following key developments can be observed in the workforce characteristics in the communities in the study area:

- Cat Lake First Nation: The top industries and occupations remained similar from 2016 to 2021.
- Slate Falls Nation: The top industry in 2021, by a large margin, was mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction. This is a notable difference from 2016, when the top industries were public administration and health care and social assistance.
- Lac Seul First Nation: The top industry in 2021 was public administration (33%), a notable difference from 2016, when public administration accounted for 10% of the workforce. The 2016 top industry (health care and social assistance, at 24%), was second in 2021, accounting for 22% of the workforce.
- Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation: Public administration and health care and social assistance remained top industries in 2021 and 2016.
- Ojibway Nation of Saugeen: Public administration and health care and social assistance remained top industries in 2021 and 2016.
- Wabauskang First Nation: Public administration and manufacturing remained top industries in 2021 and 2016.
- Ear Falls: Manufacturing and mining were the top industries in both 2021 and 2016.
- Red Lake: Mining (by a large margin) and health care and social assistance were the top industries in both 2021 and 2016.
- Sioux Lookout: Health care and social assistance remained the top industry, by a large margin, in 2021 and 2016.

4.1.3 Income

4.1.3.1 Sources of Income

Comparing the 2021 Census to the 2016 Census, employment income made up a lower percentage of income received on reserve in Cat Lake First Nation (49.0% in 2021 versus 61.1% in 2016), Lac Seul First Nation (61.6% in 2021 versus 67.5% in 2016), Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation (36.0% in 2021 versus 54.6% in 2016), and in the municipalities of Ear Falls (68.0% in 2021 versus 79.8% in 2016), Red Lake 75.2% in 2021 versus 83.9% in 2016), and Sioux Lookout (74% in 2021 versus 76.8% in 2016).

Census data for Slate Falls Nation were not available to present income composition in 2016 for the Nation.

4.1.3.2 Employment Income

On reserve in Cat Lake First Nation, the average total income rose from \$20,448 in 2016 to \$29,600 in 2021, a trend that was true for both women+ (\$25,344 to \$36,000) and men+ (\$15,722 to \$22,800). On reserve in Lac Seul First Nation, the average total income rose from \$22,602 in 2016 to \$33,800 in 2021, a trend that was true for both women+ (\$26,551 to \$39,200) and men+ (\$19,119 to \$29,00). In Ear Falls, the average total income rose from \$61,783 in 2016 to \$77,500 in 2021, a trend that was true for both women+ (\$41,524 to \$60,000) and men+ (\$77,159 to \$89,000). In Red Lake, the average total income rose from \$77,027 in 2016 to \$86,600 in 2021, a trend that was true for both women+ (\$56,032 to \$69,600) and men+ (\$95,520 to \$100,200). In Sioux Lookout, the average total income rose from \$62,939 in 2016 to \$71,400 in 2021, a trend that was true for both women+ (\$60,040 to \$66,800) and men+ (\$65,624 to \$76,000). This means that the average total income rose between 12% (Red Lake) and 50% (Lac Seul First Nation) for all communities in the study area for which data was available, which is well above inflation for the same time period, which was only 8% (Bank of Canada 2023).

Census data for Slate Falls Nation were not available to present income statistics in 2016 for the Nation.

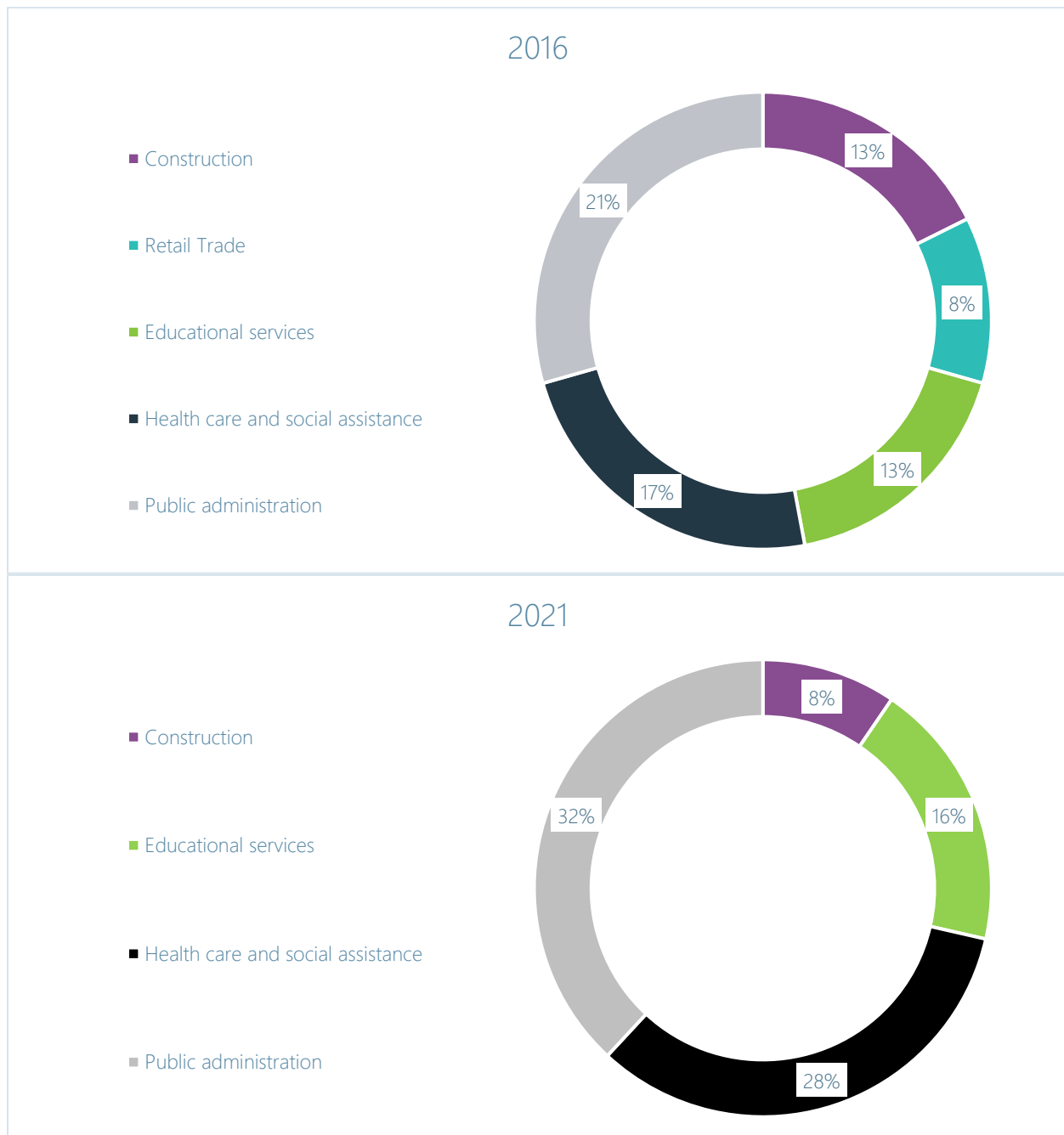
4.1.4 Economic Sector Overview

No updates were required with the addition of 2021 Census data.

4.1.5 Government Revenues

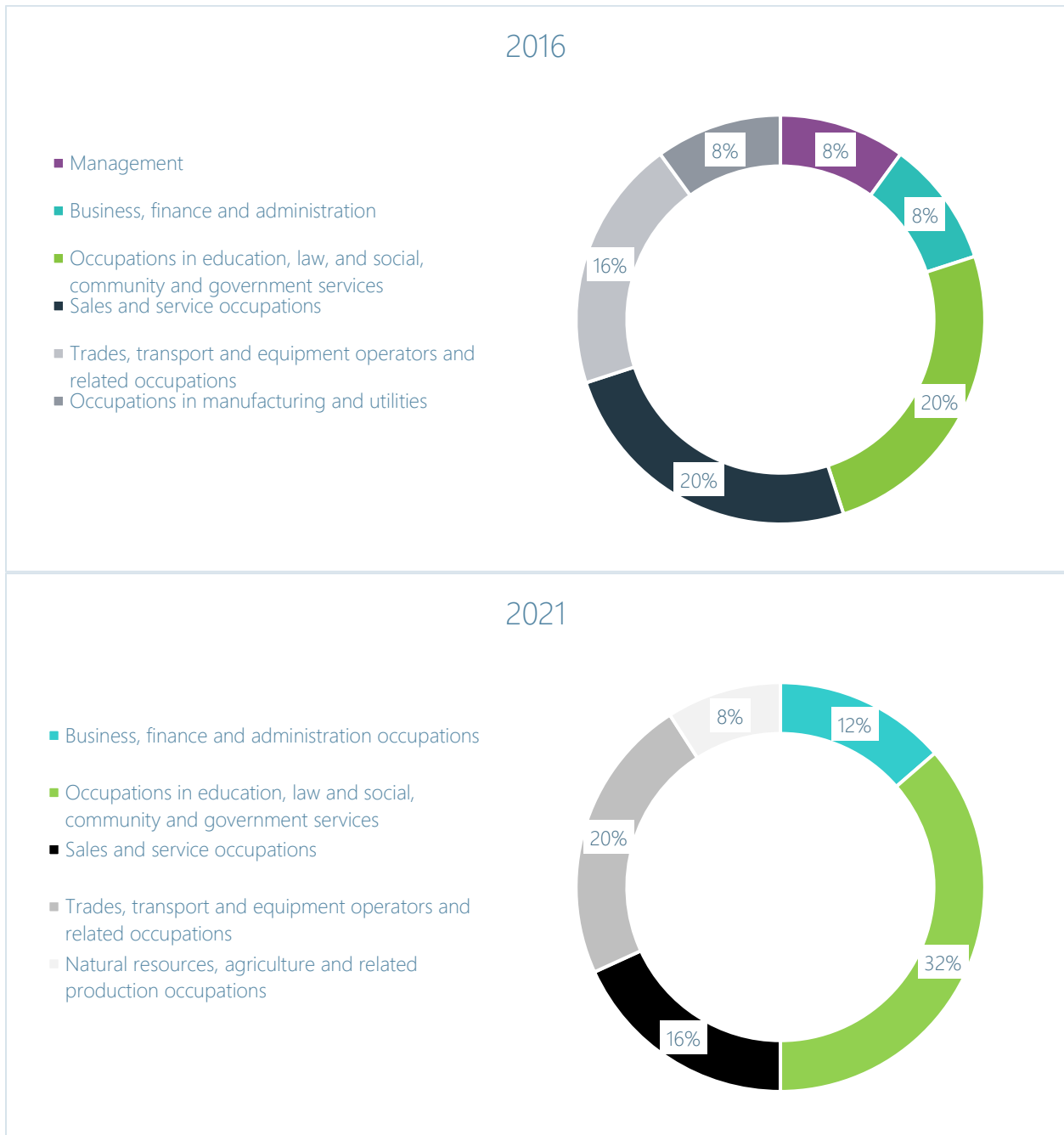
No updates were required with the addition of 2021 Census data.

Figure 4-1: Cat Lake First Nation Workforce by Industry, 2016 and 2021



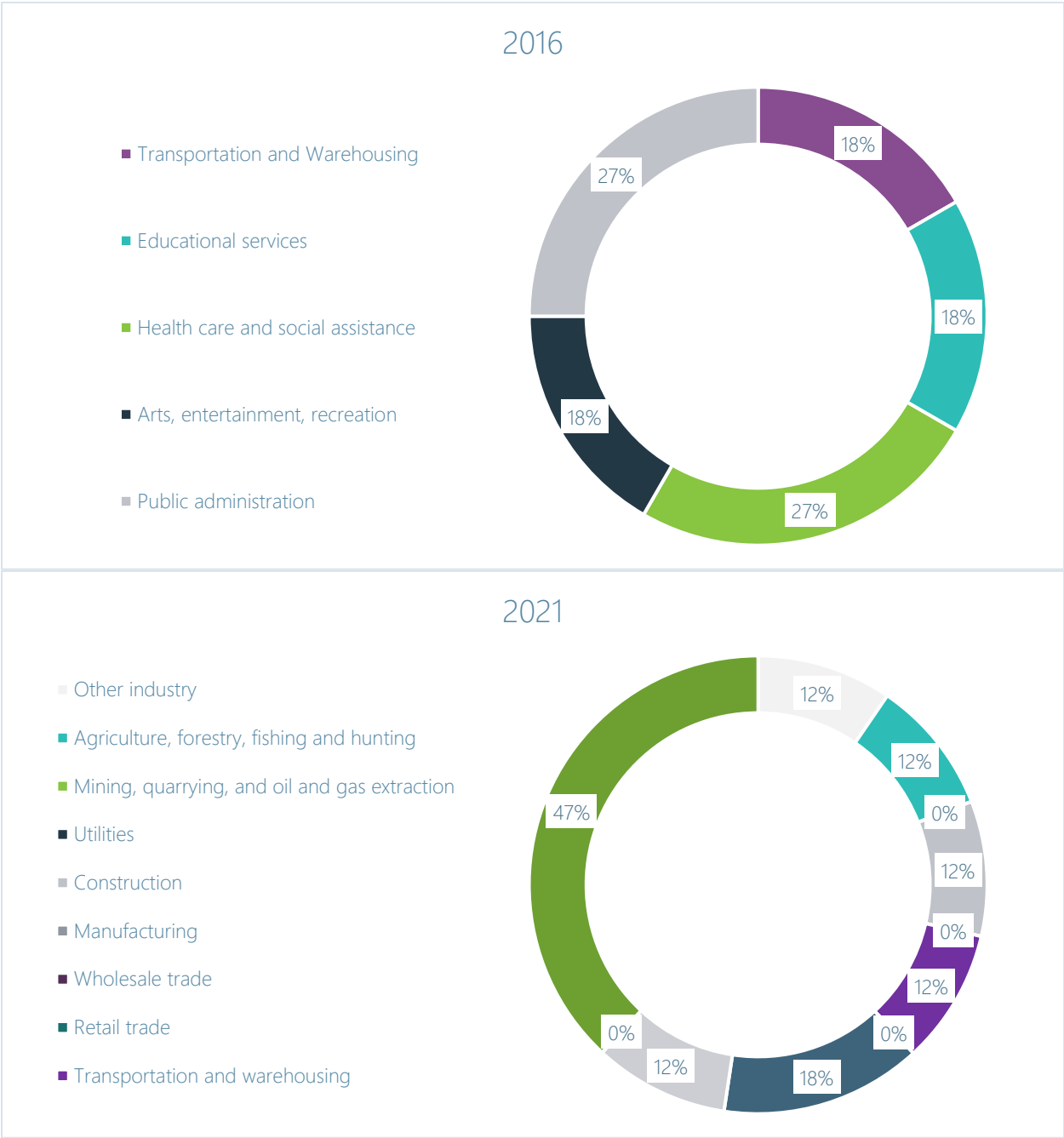
Sources:
Statistics Canada 2018a, 2023.

Figure 4-2: Cat Lake First Nation Workforce by Occupation Category, 2021



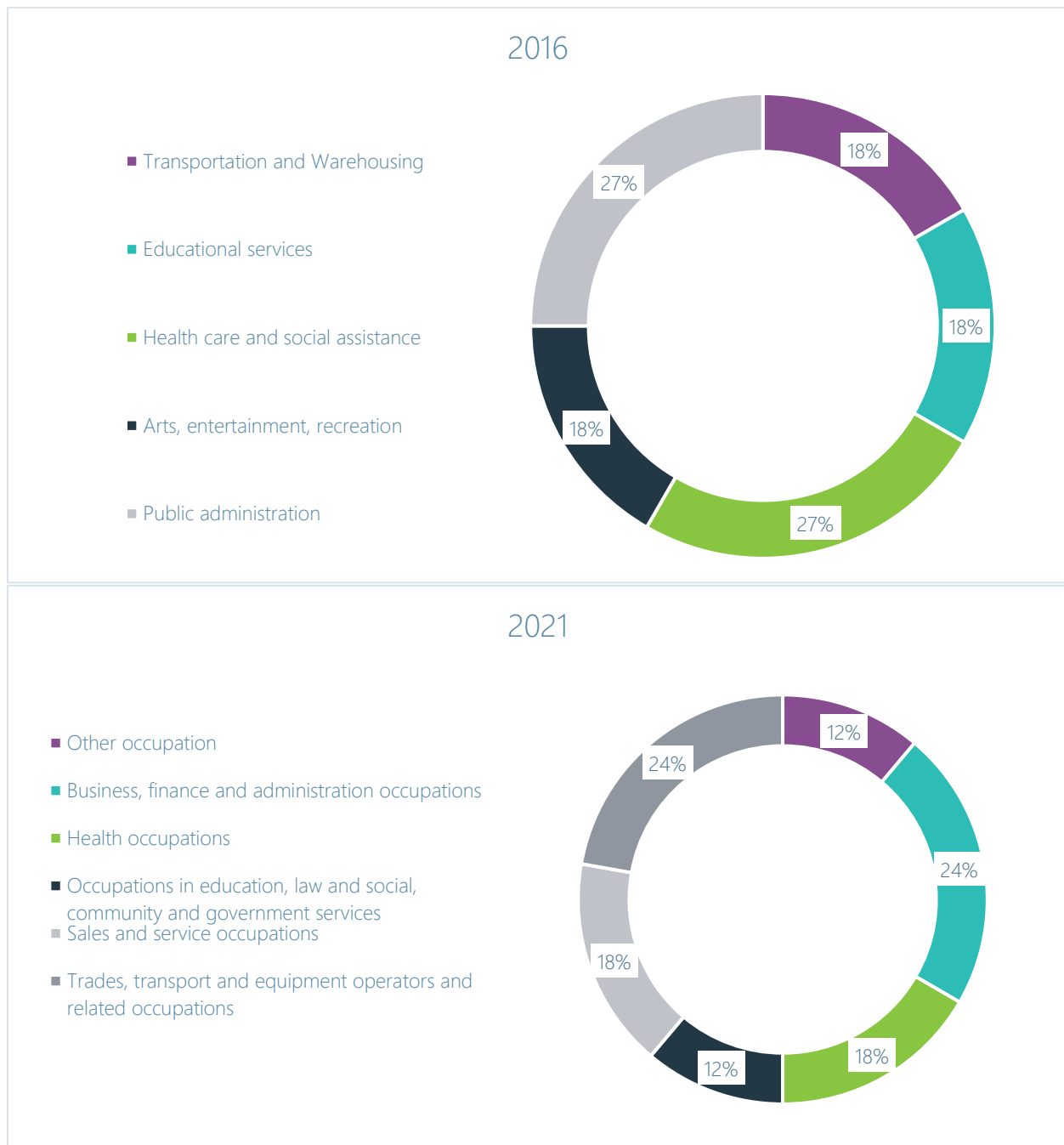
Source:
Statistics Canada 2023.

Figure 4-3: Slate Falls Nation Workforce by Industry, 2016 and 2021



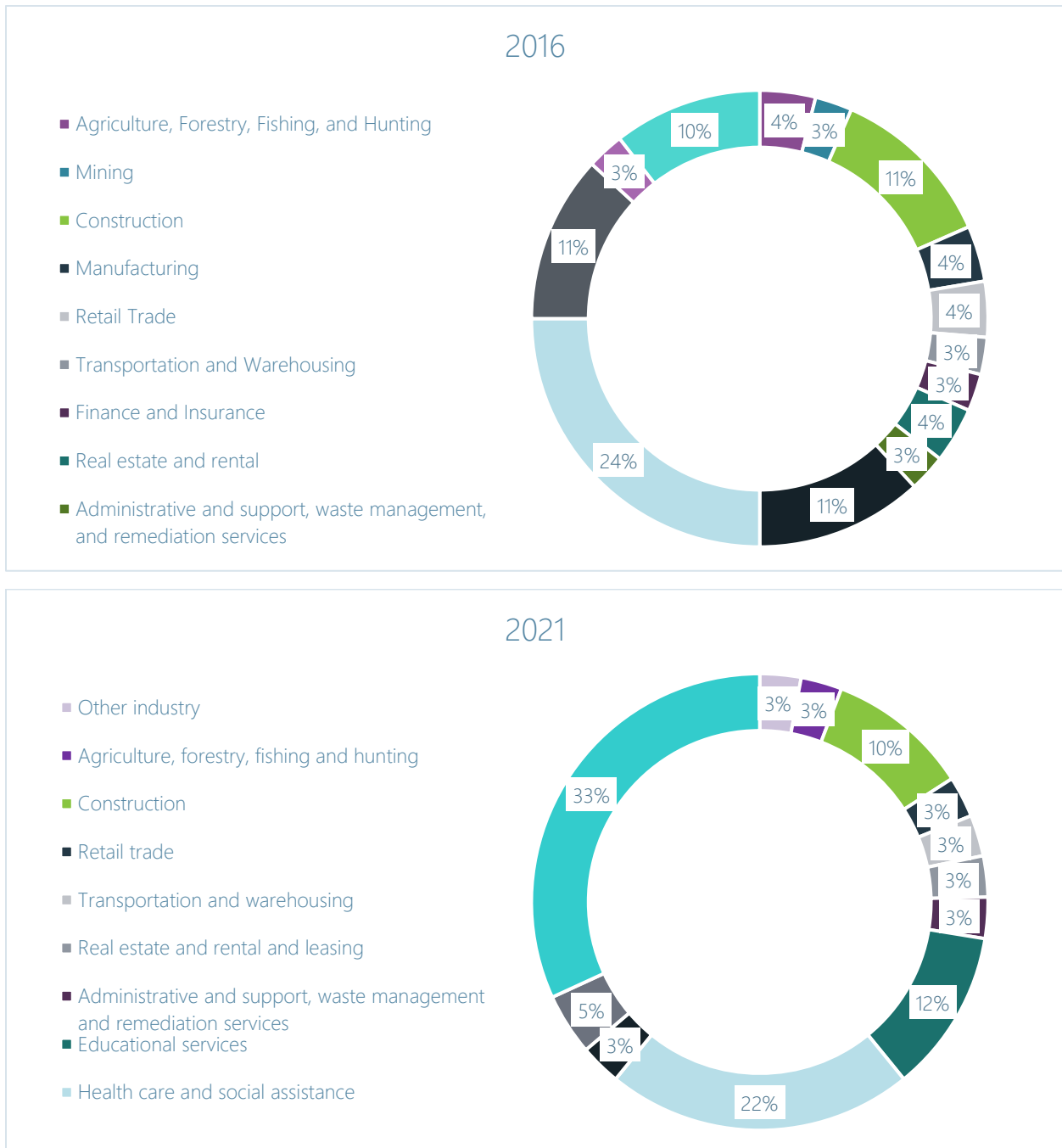
Sources:
Statistics Canada 2018d, 2023.

Figure 4-4: Slate Falls Nation Workforce by Occupation Category, 2016 and 2021



Sources:
Statistics Canada 2018d, 2023.

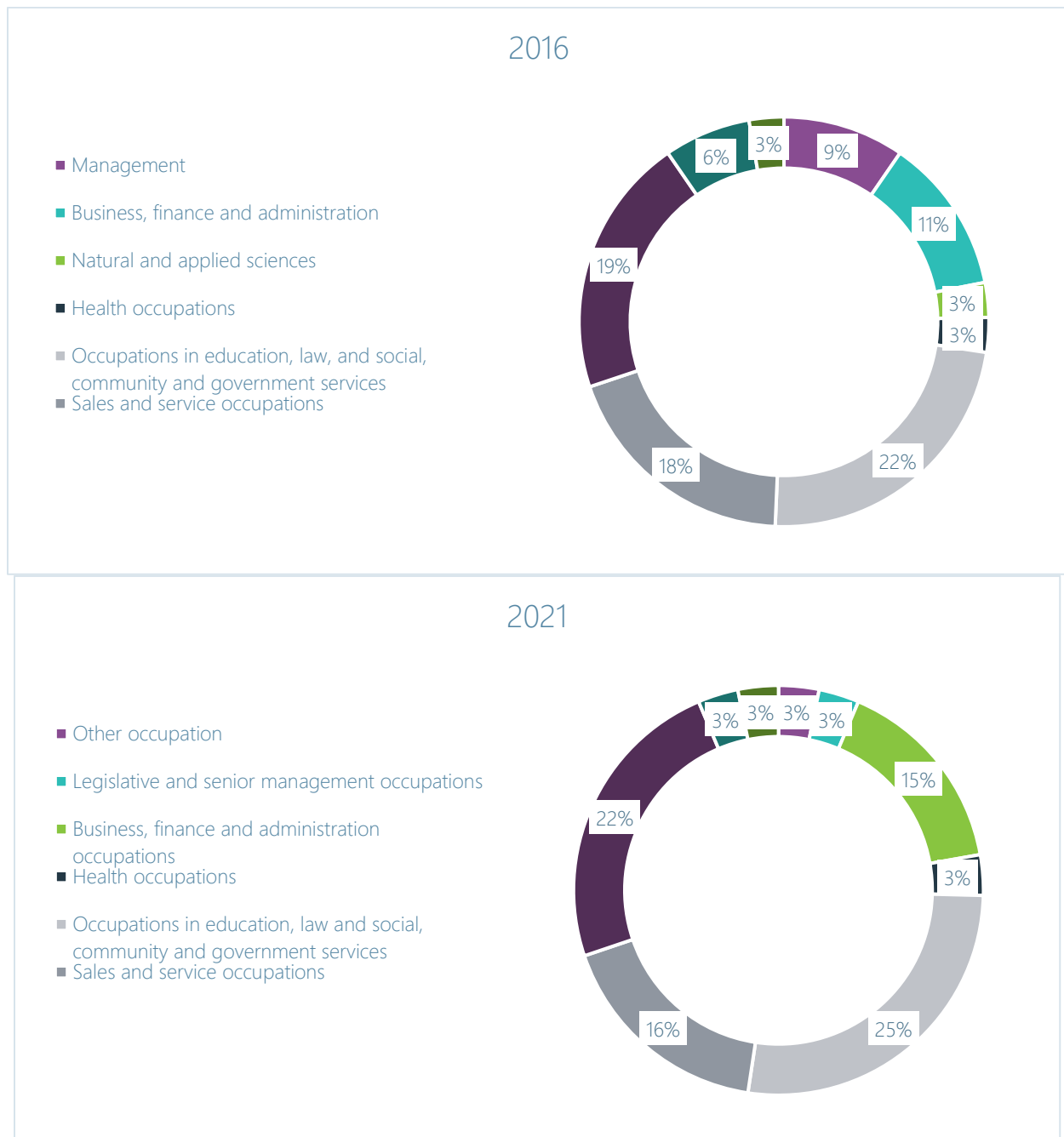
Figure 4-5: Lac Seul First Nation Workforce by Industry, 2016 and 2021



Sources:

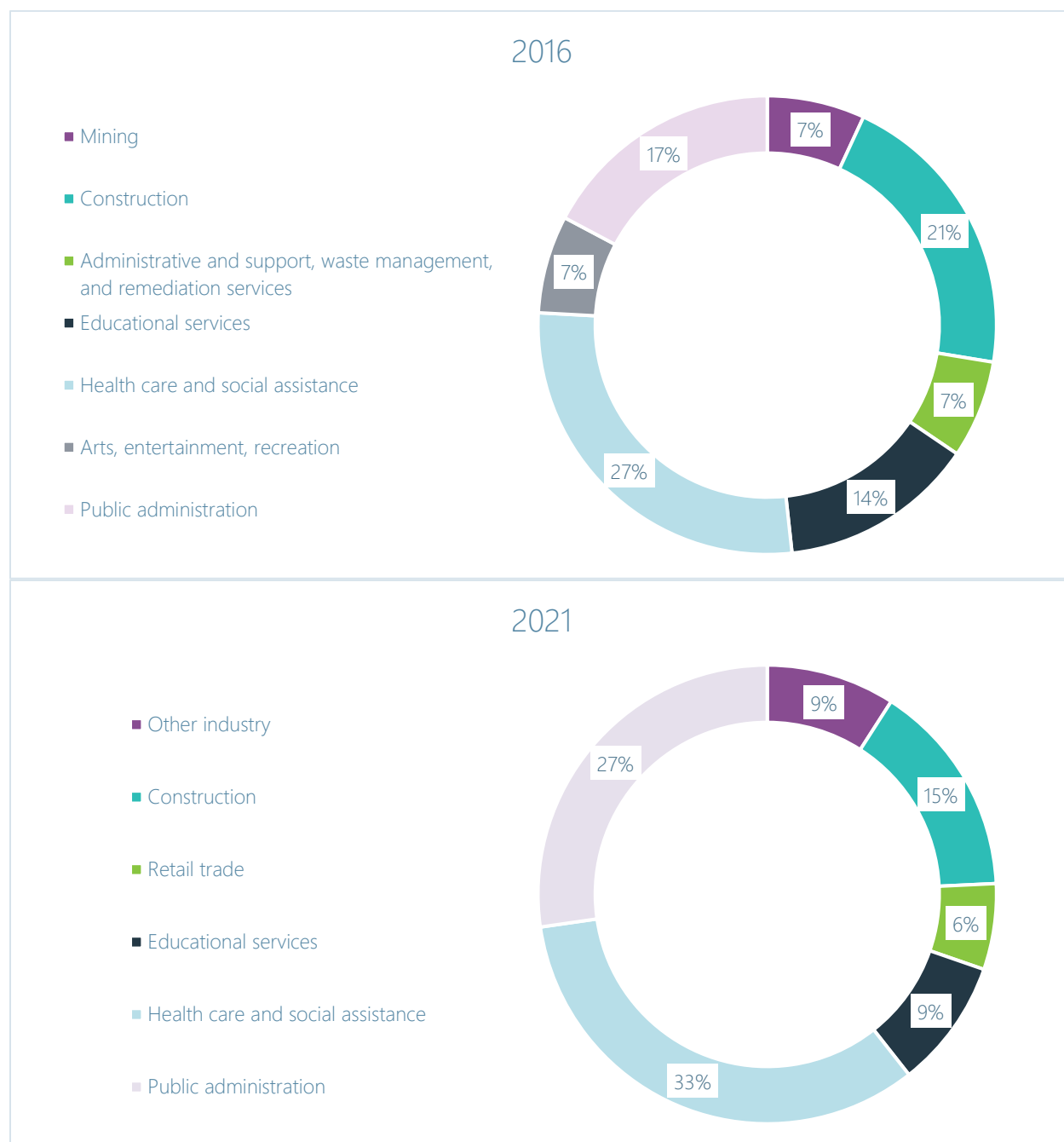
Statistics Canada 2018b, 2023.

Figure 4-6: Lac Seul First Nation Workforce by Occupation Category, 2016 and 2021



Source:
Statistics Canada 2018b, 2023.

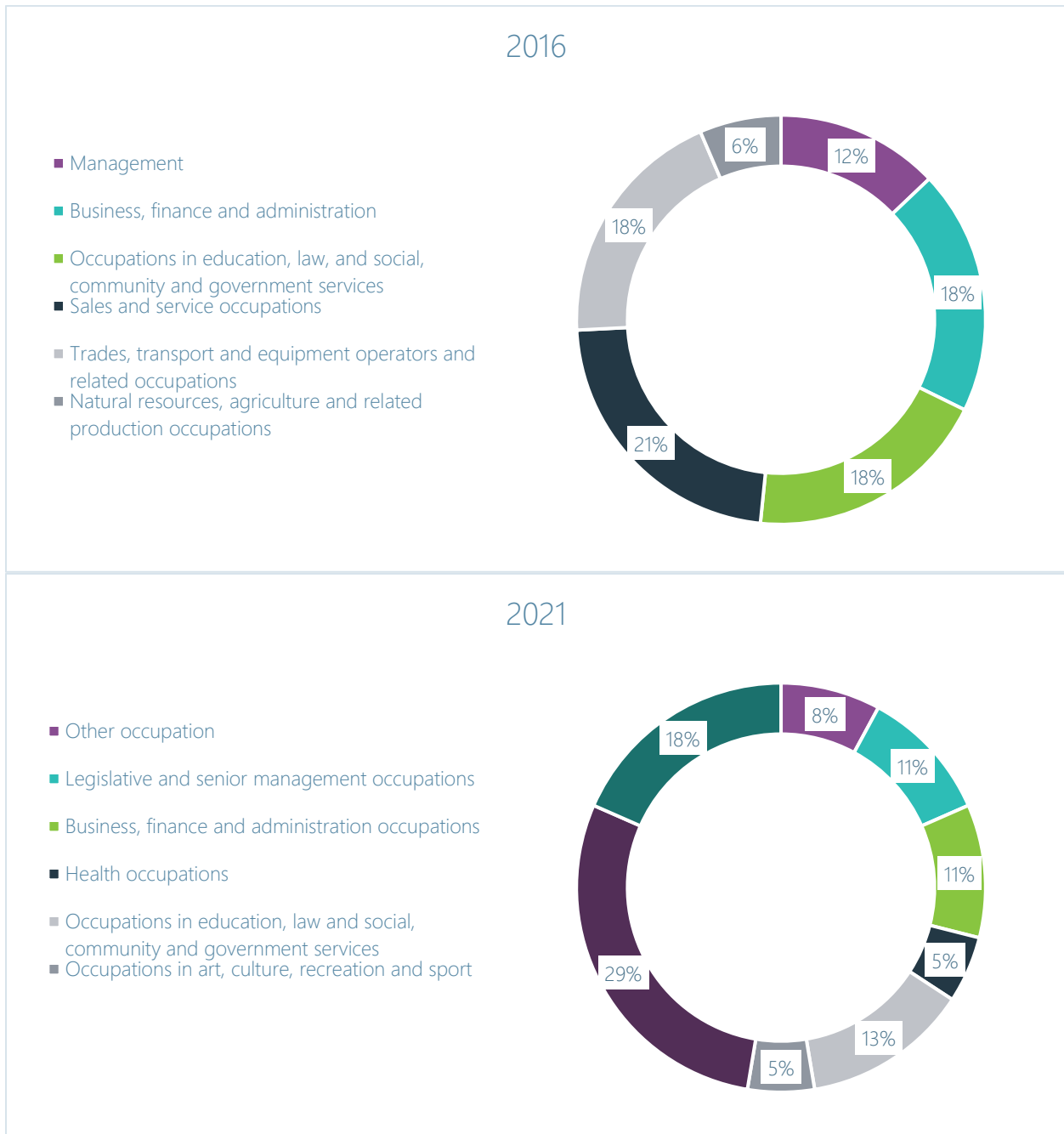
Figure 4-7: Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation Workforce by Industry, 2016 and 2021



Sources:

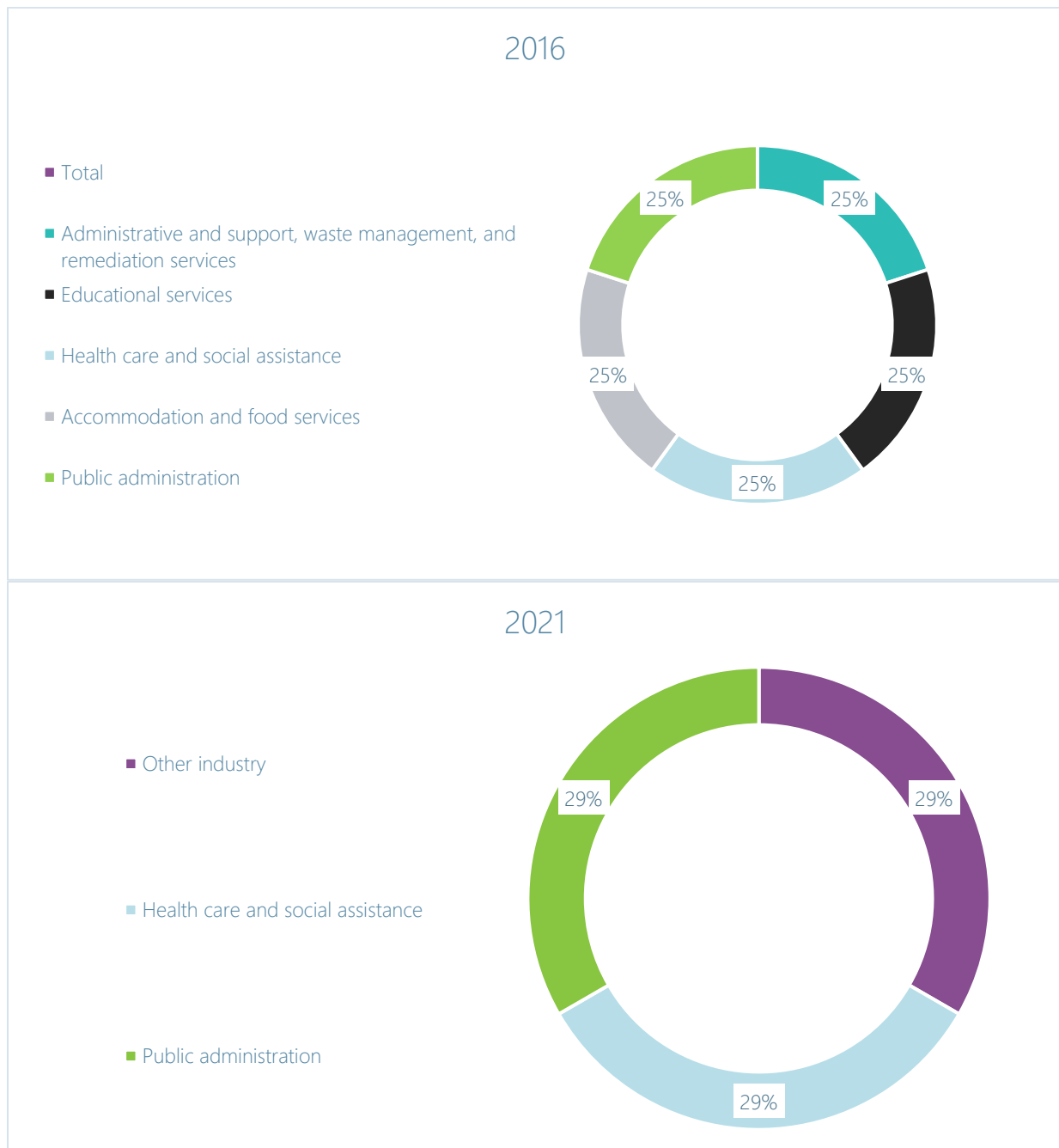
Statistics Canada 2018g, 2023.

Figure 4-8: Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation Workforce by Occupation Category, 2016 and 2021



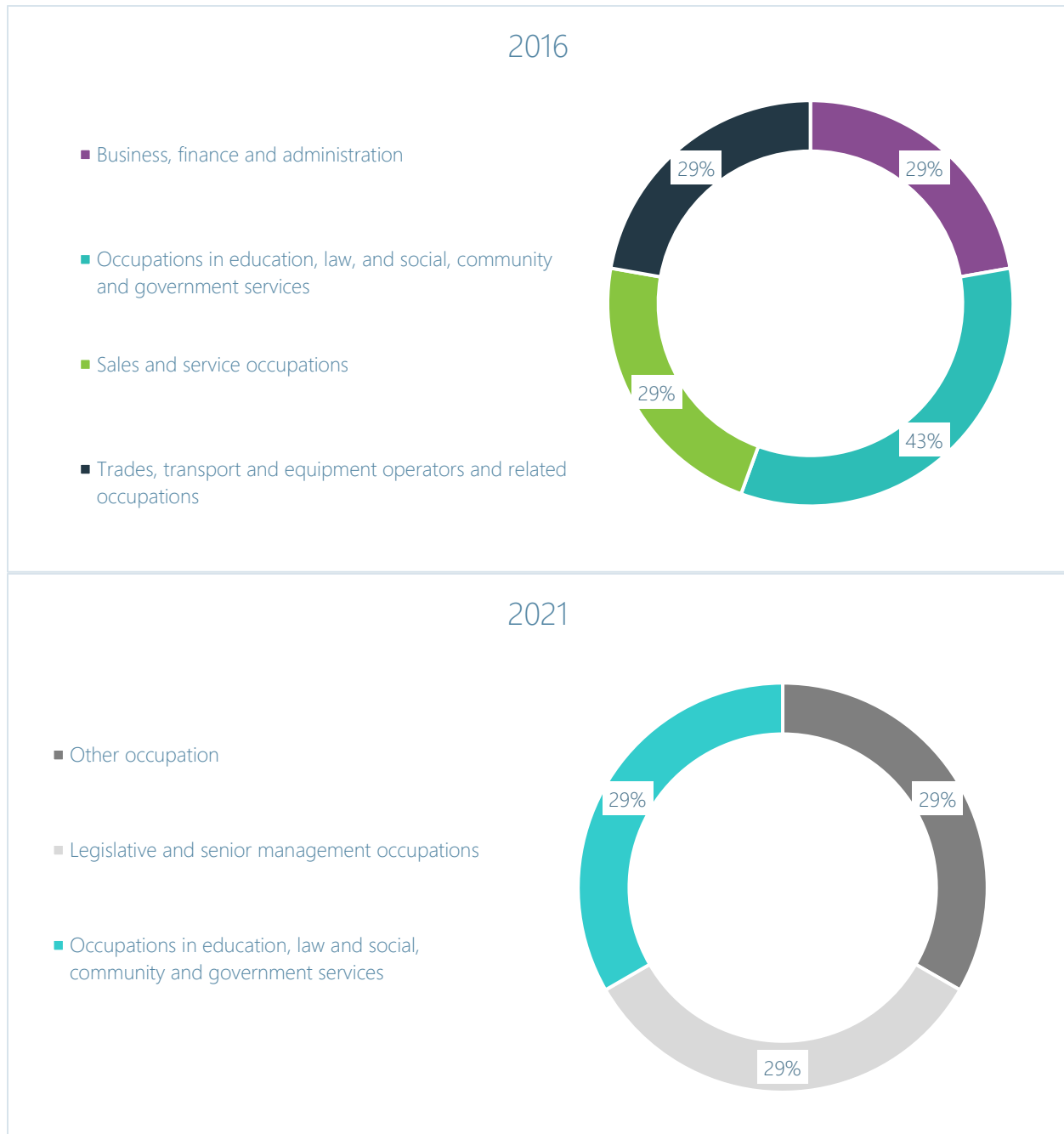
Sources:
Statistics Canada 2018c, 2023.

Figure 4-9: Ojibway Nation of Saugeen Workforce by Industry, 2016 and 2021



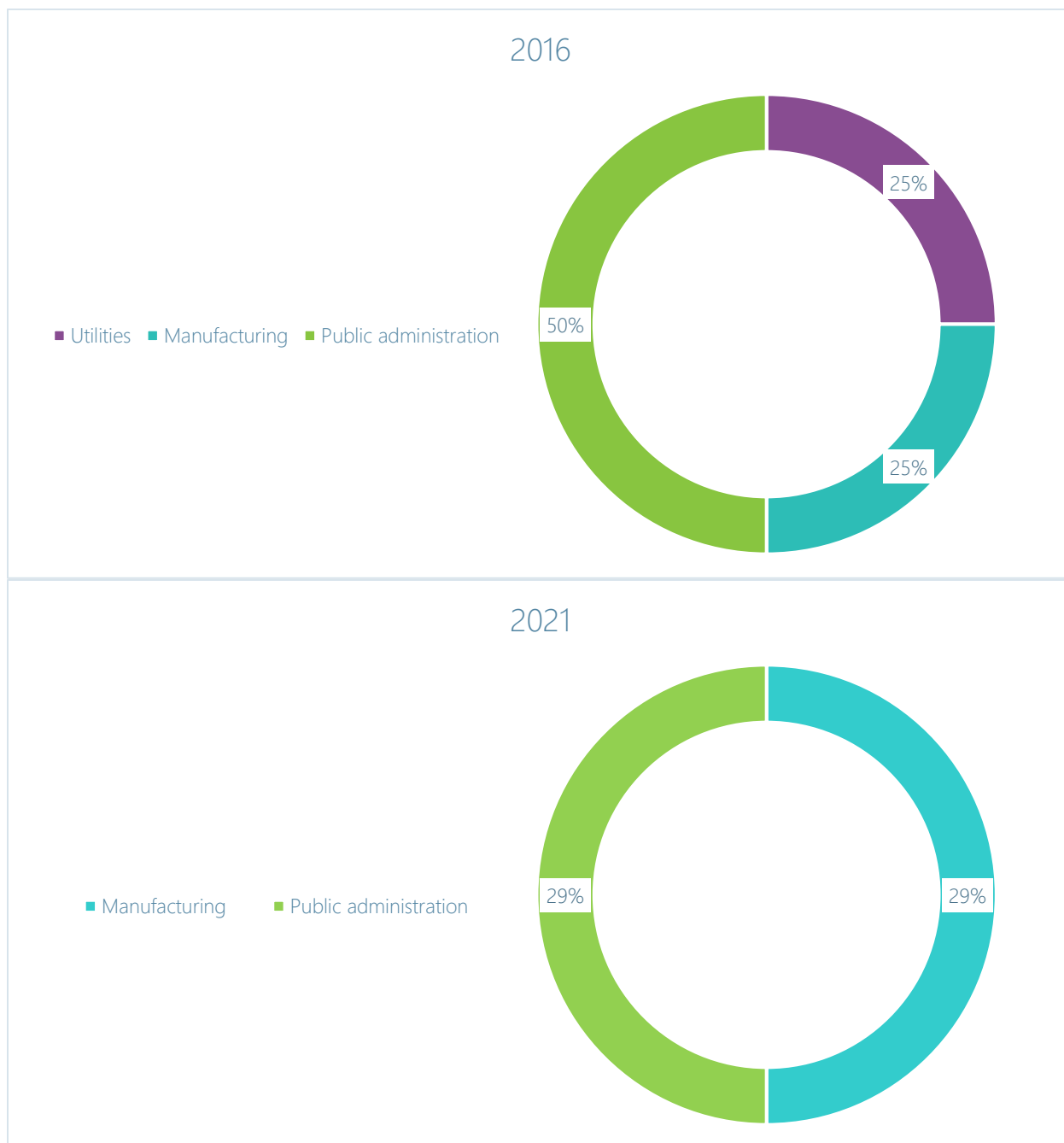
Sources:
Statistics Canada 2018f, 2023.

Figure 4-10: Ojibway Nation of Saugeen Workforce by Occupation Category, 2016 and 2021



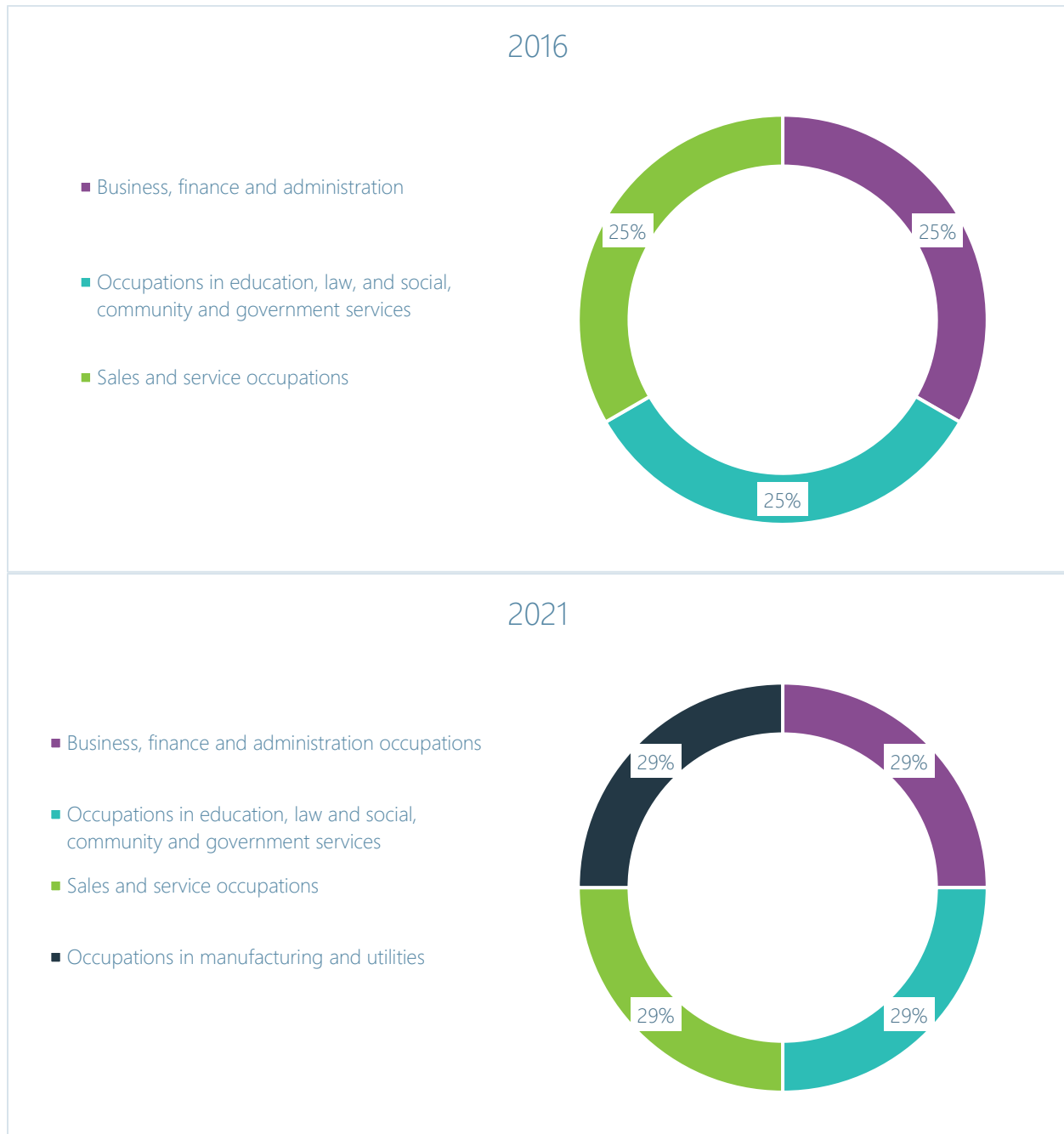
Sources:
Statistics Canada 2018f, 2023.

Figure 4-11: Wabauskang First Nation Workforce by Industry, 2016 and 2021



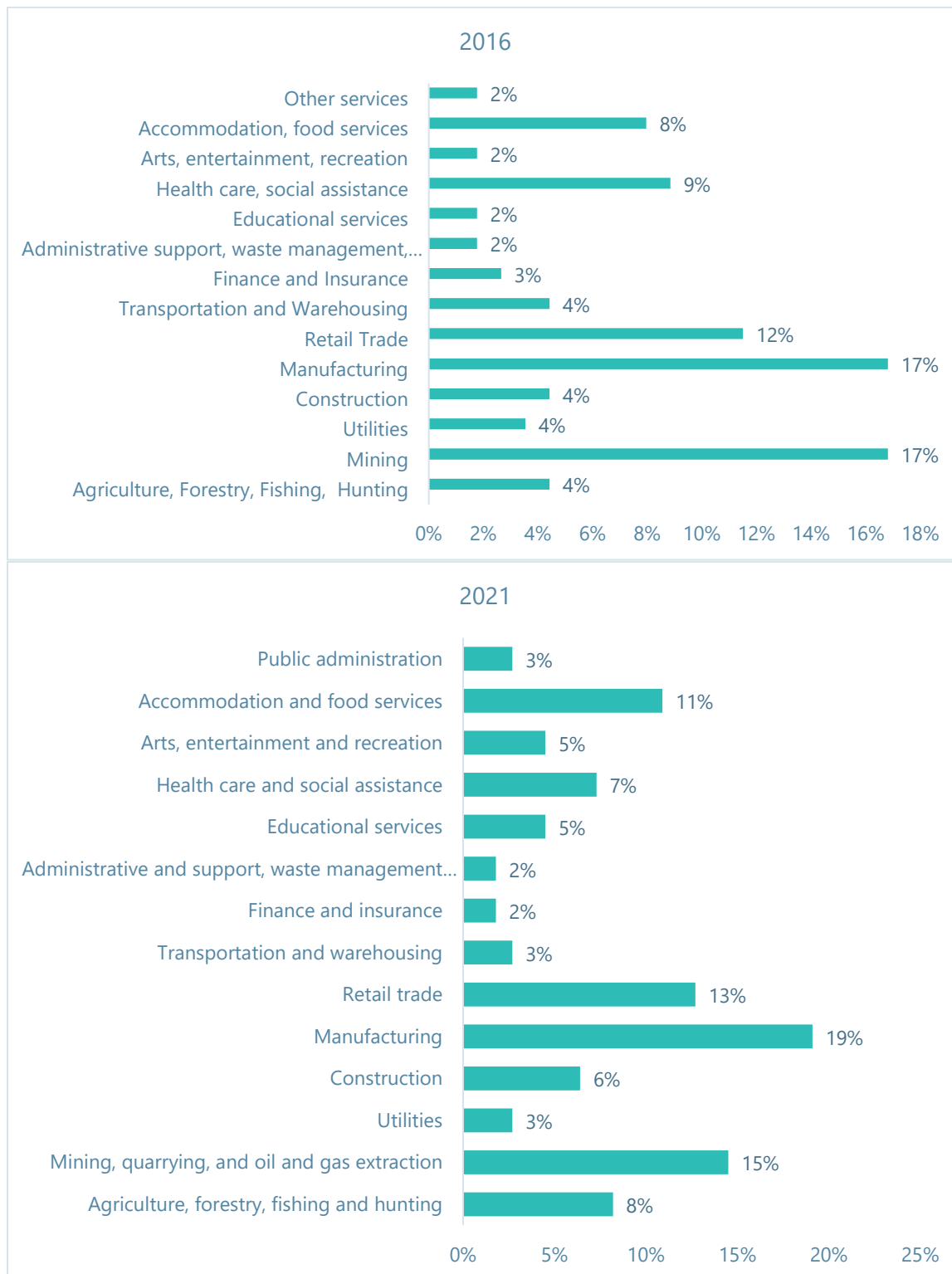
Sources:
Statistics Canada 2018e, 2023.

Figure 4-12: Wabauskang First Nation Workforce by Occupation Category, 2016 and 2021



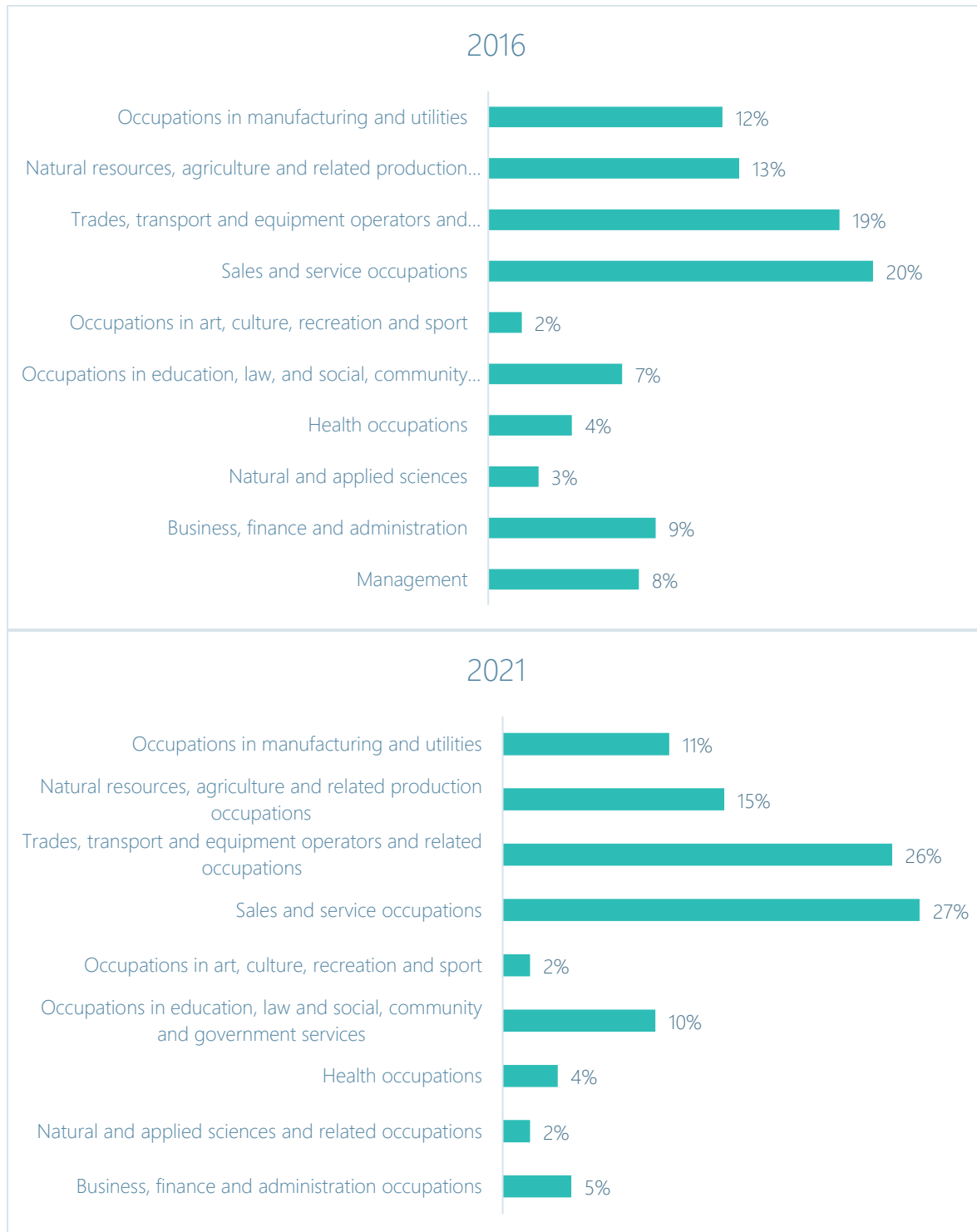
Sources:
Statistics Canada 2018e, 2023.

Figure 4-13: Ear Falls Workforce by Industry, 2016 and 2021



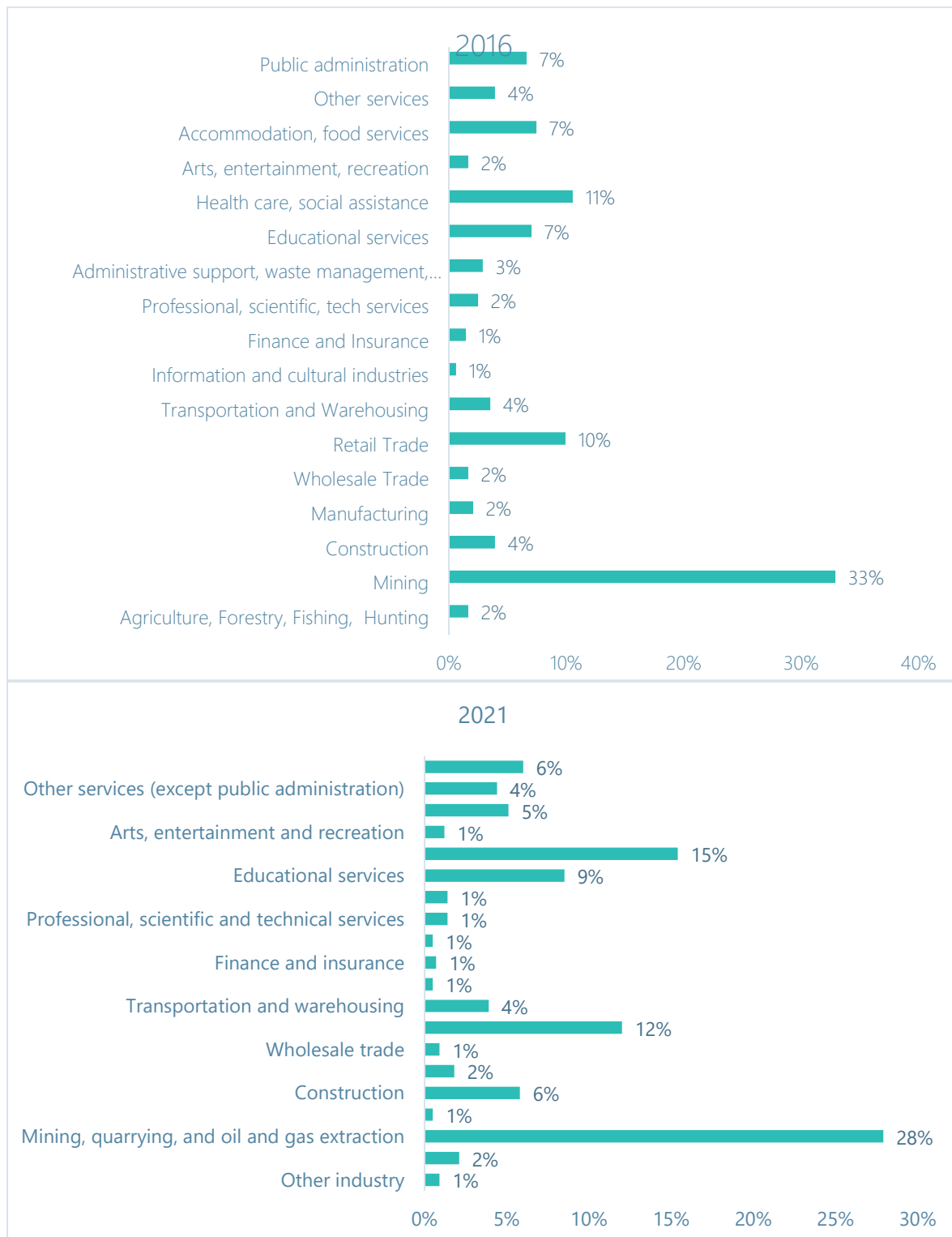
Sources:
Statistics Canada 2017a, 2023.

Figure 4-14: Ear Falls Workforce by Occupation, 2016 and 2021



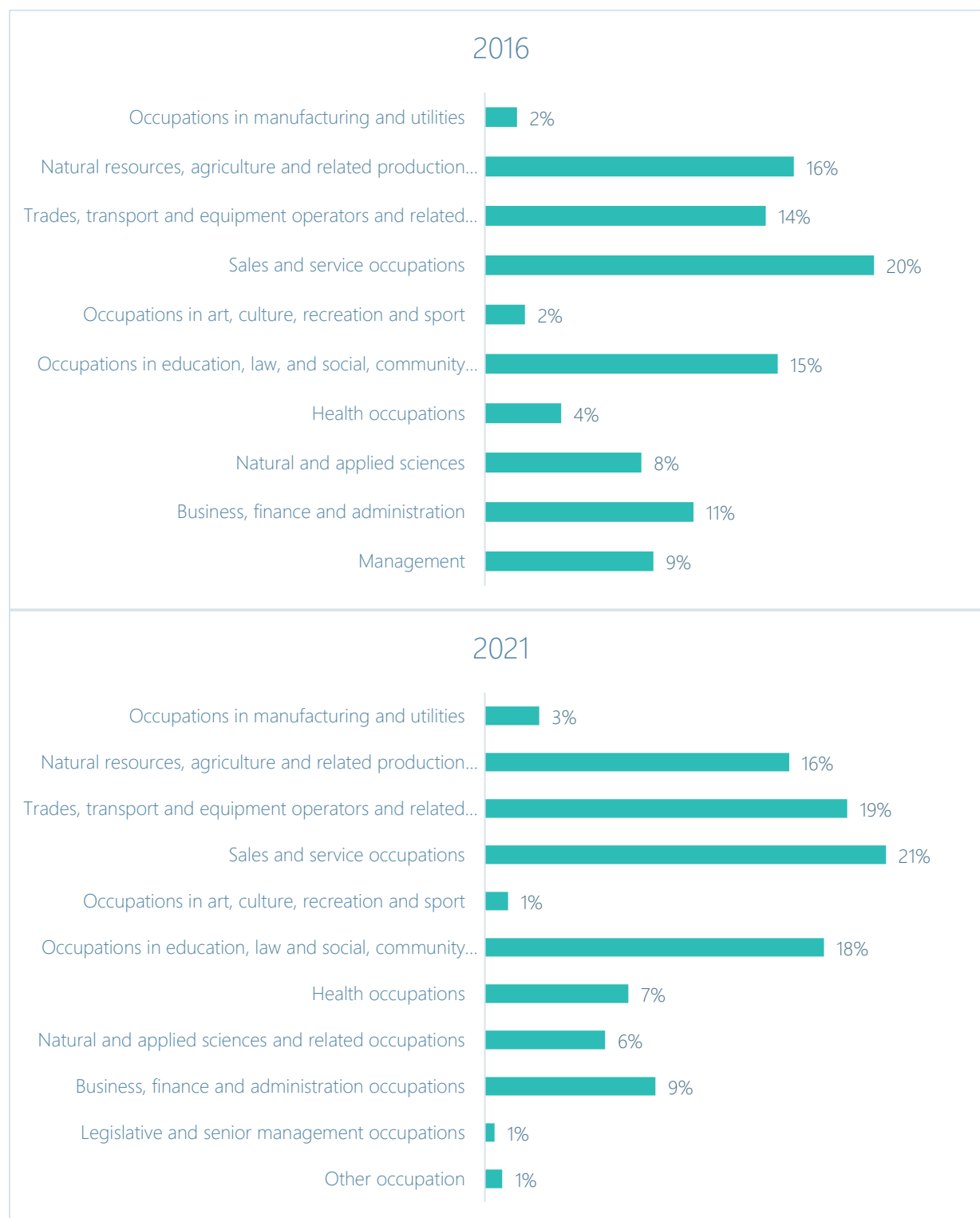
Sources:
Statistics Canada 2017a, 2023.

Figure 4-15: Red Lake Workforce by Industry, 2016 and 2021



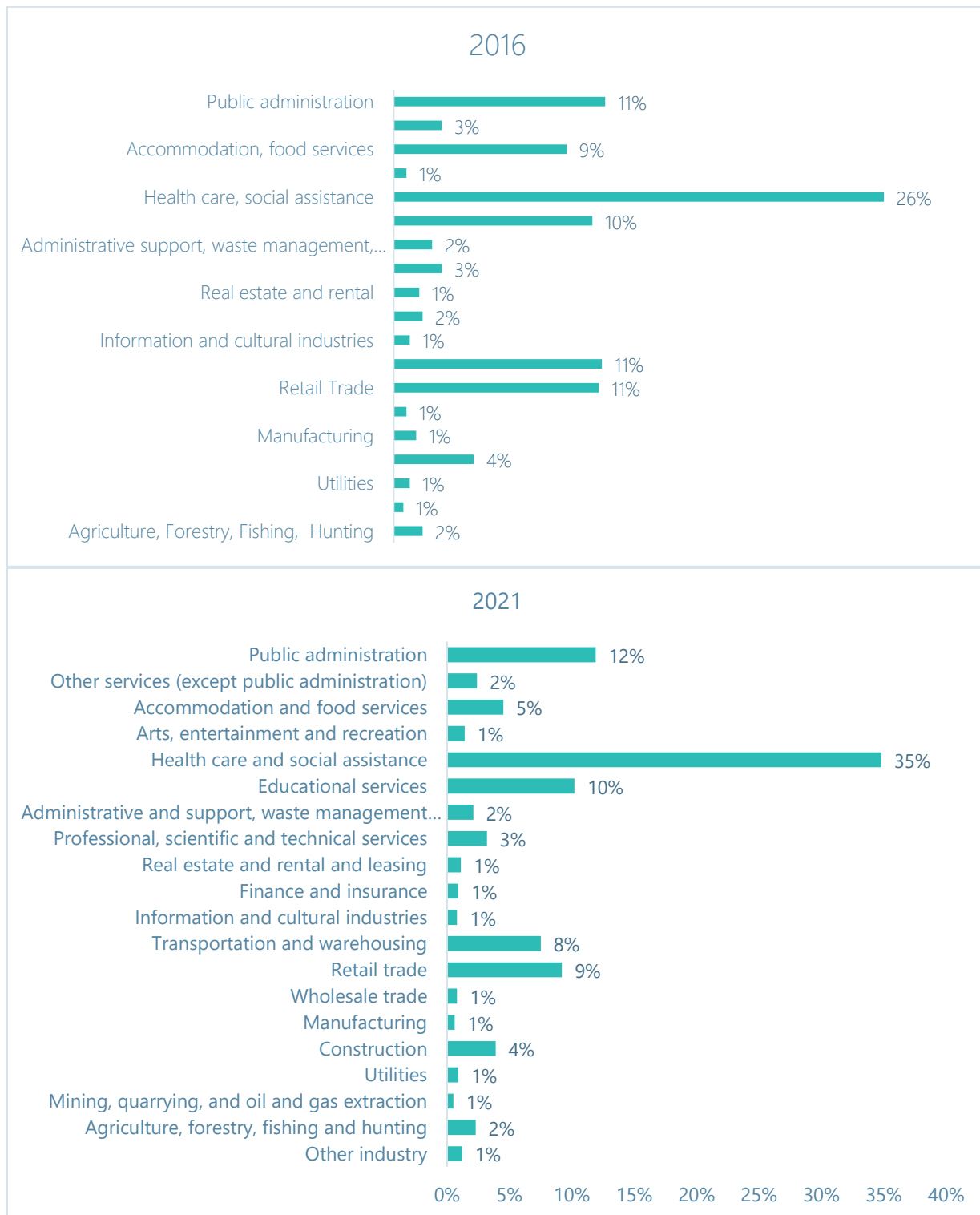
Sources:
Statistics Canada 2017b, 2023.

Figure 4-16: Red Lake Workforce by Occupation, 2016 and 2021



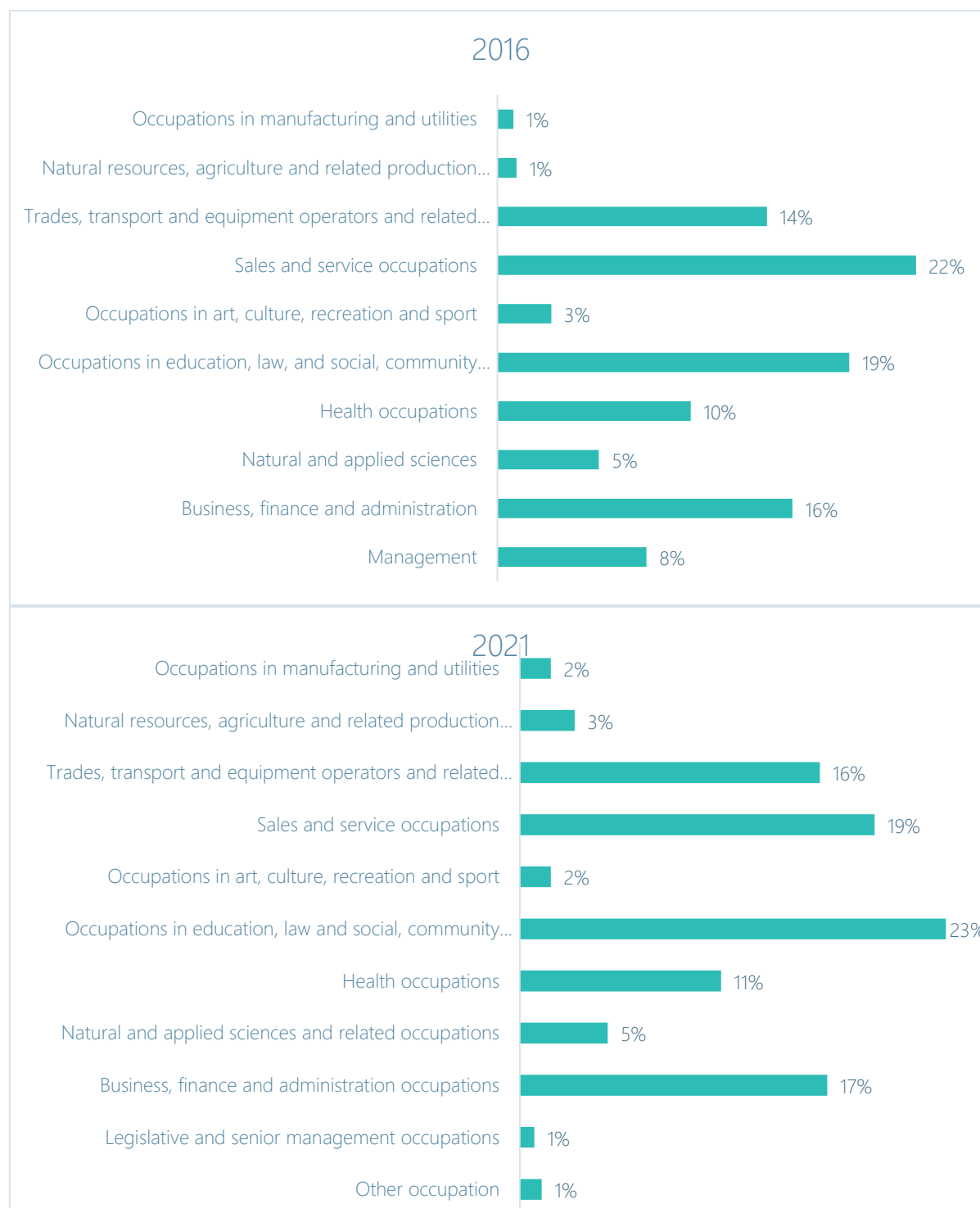
Sources:
Statistics Canada 2017b, 2023.

Figure 4-17: Sioux Lookout Workforce by Industry, 2016 and 2021



Sources:
Statistics Canada 2017c, 2023.

Figure 4-18: Sioux Lookout Workforce by Occupation, 2016 and 2021



Sources:
Statistics Canada 2017c, 2023.

Table 4-1: Labour Force Indicators for Cat Lake First Nation, 2006 to 2021

Labour Force Indicator ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016			2011			2006		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15+ Years	385	195	190	370	195	175	305	155	145	290	145	145
Employed	115	55	60	90	50	45	110	60	45	110	55	60
Unemployed	10	10	10	30	25	10	40	20	15	30	20	15
Not in the labour force	260	135	125	245	125	125	155	70	85	150	75	75
Participation rate (%)	32.5	30.8	34.2	32.4	35.9	28.6	47.5	54.8	41.4	48.3	48.3	48.3
Employment rate (%)	29.9	28.2	31.6	24.3	25.6	25.7	36.1	38.7	31.0	37.9	37.9	41.4
Unemployment rate (%)	8.0	16.7	15.4	25.0	35.7	20.0	27.6	23.5	25.0	21.4	28.6	21.4

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2013a, 2018a, 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding..

Table 4-2: Labour Force Indicators for Slate Falls Nation, 2006 to 2021

Labour Force Indicator ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016			2006		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15+ Years	175	85	85	120	65	50	110	55	50
Employed	85	40	40	50	20	25	55	25	30
Unemployed	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	0	0
Not in the labour force	85	45	45	70	45	25	55	30	20
Participation rate (%)	48.6	52.9	47.1	45.8	38.5	60.0	50.0	54.5	60.0
Employment rate (%)	48.6	47.1	47.1	41.7	30.8	50.0	50.0	45.5	60.0
Unemployment rate (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0

Sources: Statistics Canada 2012, 2018d, 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 4-3: Labour Force Indicators for Lac Seul First Nation, 2006 to 2021

Labour Force Indicator ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016			2011			2006		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15+ Years	670	350	320	665	355	310	595	305	290	560	310	255
Employed	295	150	145	255	120	130	280	140	140	315	180	130
Unemployed	40	25	15	145	105	40	120	75	40	60	35	25
Not in the labour force	340	175	160	265	125	140	195	85	110	185	90	95
Participation rate (%)	50.0	50.0	48.4	59.4	64.8	53.2	67.2	72.1	62.1	66.1	69.4	62.7
Employment rate (%)	44.0	42.9	45.3	38.3	33.8	41.9	47.1	45.9	48.3	56.2	58.1	51.0
Unemployment rate (%)	11.9	14.3	9.7	36.7	45.7	24.2	30.0	34.1	22.2	16.2	16.3	15.6

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2013b, 2018b, 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 4-4: Labour Force Indicators for Ojibway Nation of Saugeen, 2021

Labour Force Indicator ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Population 15+ Years	60	30	30	55	30	25
Employed	25	15	15	30	10	20
Unemployed	10	10	0	10	0	0
Not in the labour force	25	15	10	20	15	10
Participation rate (%)	58.3	66.7	50.0	63.6	66.7	66.7
Employment rate (%)	41.7	50.0	50.0	54.5	33.3	66.7
Unemployment rate (%)	28.6	50.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2018f, 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 4-5: Labour Force Indicators for Wabauskang First Nation, 2006 to 2021

Labour Force Indicator ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016			2006		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15+ Years	45	20	25	55	30	25	65	30	35
Employed	30	10	20	30	15	15	25	10	20
Unemployed	10	10	0	10	0	10	10	0	0
Not in the labour force	10	0	10	15	10	0	35	20	15
Participation rate (%)	77.8	75.0	80.0	72.7	66.7	80.0	46.2	33.3	57.1
Employment rate (%)	66.7	50.0	80.0	54.5	50.0	60.0	38.5	33.3	57.1
Unemployment rate (%)	28.6	66.7	0.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	33.3	0.0	0.0

Sources:

(Statistics Canada 2013d, 2018e, 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 4-6: Labour Force Indicators for Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario, 2016 and 2021

Labour Force Indicator ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Ear Falls						
Population 15+ Years	895	505	390	735	380	360
In the labour force	550	320	230	565	290	275
Employed	485	290	200	525	275	250
Unemployed	65	35	25	40	10	30
Not in the labour force	345	185	165	170	90	85
Participation rate (%)	61.5	63.4	59	76.9	76.3	76.4
Employment rate (%)	54.2	57.4	51.3	71.4	72.4	69.4
Unemployment rate (%)	11.8	10.9	10.9	7.1	3.4	10.9
Red Lake						
Population 15+ Years	3,260	1,670	1,590	3,315	1,705	1,610
In the labour force	2,170	1,180	995	2,415	1,280	1,140
Employed	2,060	1,120	940	2,290	1,210	1,085
Unemployed	110	55	55	125	70	55

Table 4-6: Labour Force Indicators for Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario, 2016 and 2021

Labour Force Indicator ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Not in the labour force	1,090	490	595	895	420	475
Participation rate (%)	66.6	70.7	62.6	72.9	75.1	70.8
Employment rate (%)	63.2	67.1	59.1	69.1	71.0	67.4
Unemployment rate (%)	5.1	4.7	5.5	5.2	5.5	4.8
Sioux Lookout						
Population 15+ Years	4,710	2,295	2,420	4,165	2,035	2,130
In the labour force	3,325	1,650	1,680	2,965	1,495	1,475
Employed	3,140	1,535	1,610	2,785	1,370	1,415
Unemployed	190	120	70	180	125	55
Not in the labour force	1,385	645	745	1,195	545	655
Participation rate (%)	70.6	71.9	69.4	71.2	73.5	69.2
Employment rate (%)	66.7	66.9	66.5	66.9	67.3	66.4
Unemployment rate (%)	5.7	7.3	4.2	6.1	8.4	3.7
Ontario						
Population 15+ Years	11,782,820	5,733,360	6,049,460	11,038,440	5,342,755	5,695,680
In the labour force	7,399,200	3,847,325	3,551,880	7,141,675	3,689,625	3,452,055
Employed	6,492,895	3,416,955	3,075,940	6,612,150	3,414,255	3,197,895
Unemployed	906,310	430,365	475,940	529,525	275,370	254,160
Not in the labour force	4,383,620	1,886,035	2,497,580	3,896,765	1,653,130	2,243,630
Participation rate (%)	62.8	67.1	58.7	64.7	69.1	60.6
Employment rate (%)	55.1	59.6	50.8	59.9	63.9	56.1
Unemployment rate (%)	12.2	11.2	13.4	7.4	7.5	7.4

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d, 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 4-7: Cat Lake First Nation Income Composition Statistics, 2021 and 2016

Income Composition ^(1,2,3,4)	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Market Income (%)	56.0	64.0	50.0	60.4	71.9	53.2
Employment Income (%)	49.0	56.0	46.0	61.1	77.4	52.0
Government Transfers (%)	44.0	36.0	50.0	38.7	24.9	48.5

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2018a, 2023.

Notes:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

(2) Market income - The sum of employment income (wages, salaries and commissions, net self-employment income from farm or non-farm incorporate business and/or professional practice), investment income, private retirement income (retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) and registered retirement funds (RRIFs) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.

(3) Employment income – All income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.

(4) Government transfers – All cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during the reference period.

Table 4-8: Slate Falls Nation Income Composition Statistics, 2021

Income Composition ^(1,2,3,4)	2021		
	Total	Men+	Women+
Market Income (%)	68.0	85.0	48.0
Employment Income (%)	66.0	85.0	48.0
Government Transfers (%)	32.0	13.0	52.0

Source:

Statistics Canada 2023.

Notes:

- (1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.
- (2) Market income - The sum of employment income (wages, salaries and commissions, net self-employment income from farm or non-farm incorporate business and/or professional practice), investment income, private retirement income (retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) and registered retirement funds (RRIFs) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.
- (3) Employment income – All income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.
- (4) Government transfers – All cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during the reference period.

Table 4-9: Lac Seul First Nation Income Composition Statistics, 2021 and 2016

Income Composition ^(1,2,3,4)	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Market Income (%)	65.0	73.0	59.0	69.0	76.7	64.0
Employment Income (%)	61.6	69.0	56.0	67.5	74.5	61.7
Government Transfers (%)	35.2	27.2	42.0	30.5	24.0	35.3

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2018b, 2023.

Notes:

- (1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.
- (2) Market income - The sum of employment income (wages, salaries and commissions, net self-employment income from farm or non-farm incorporate business and/or professional practice), investment income, private retirement income (retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) and registered retirement funds (RRIFs) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.
- (3) Employment income – All income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.
- (4) Government transfers – All cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during the reference period.

Table 4-10: Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation Income Characteristics, 2021 and 2016

Income Composition ^(1,2,3,4)	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Market Income (%)	39.0	56.0	30.0	56.0	54.3	54.3
Employment Income (%)	36.0	50.0	26.0	54.6	52.8	52.8
Government Transfers (%)	61.0	42.0	70.0	44.0	45.9	45.9

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2018g, 2023.

Notes:

- (1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.
- (2) Market income - The sum of employment income (wages, salaries and commissions, net self-employment income from farm or non-farm incorporate business and/or professional practice), investment income, private retirement income (retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) and registered retirement funds (RRIFs) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.
- (3) Employment income – All income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.
- (4) Government transfers – All cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during the reference period.

Table 4-11: Income Composition for Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario, 2021 and 2016

Income Composition ^(1,2,3,4)	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Ear Falls						
Market Income (%)	80.4	84	73.5	86.9	90.4	81.6
Employment Income (%)	68.0	73.0	58.0	79.8	84.5	71.1
Government Transfers (%)	19.5	15.9	26.8	12.7	9.9	18.6
Red Lake						
Market Income (%)	88.6	92	83	92.6	94.7	87.3
Employment Income (%)	75.2	78.8	69.2	83.9	87.0	77.9
Government Transfers (%)	11.4	8.1	17	7.5	5.1	12.3
Sioux Lookout						
Market Income (%)	87.0	90.0	83.8	89.8	91.5	88.1
Employment Income (%)	74.0	74.6	73.2	76.8	79.6	73.8
Government Transfers (%)	12.9	10.0	16.3	10.1	8.4	11.9
Ontario						
Market Income (%)	82.8	87.0	77.8	88.9	92.1	84.7
Employment Income (%)	67.4	71.4	62.3	72.9	76.0	68.7
Government Transfers (%)	17.1	13.0	22.3	11.1	7.9	15.3

Sources: Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d, 2023

Notes:

- (1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.
- (2) Market income - The sum of employment income (wages, salaries and commissions, net self-employment income from farm or non-farm incorporate business and/or professional practice), investment income, private retirement income (retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) and registered retirement funds (RRIFs) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.
- (3) Employment income – All income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.
- (4) Government transfers – All cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during the reference period.

Table 4-12: Cat Lake First Nation Income Statistics, 2021 and 2016

Income Statistics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over	390	200	190	340	175	170
Median total income in previous year among recipients	\$24,800	\$19,600	\$34,400	\$15,584	\$11,808	\$24,320
Average total income in previous year among recipients	\$29,600	\$22,800	\$36,000	\$20,448	\$15,722	\$25,344

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2018a, 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 4-13: Slate Falls Nation Income Statistics, 2021

Income Statistics ⁽¹⁾	2021		
	Total	Men+	Women+
Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over	170	85	85
Median total income in previous year among recipients	\$29,600	\$33,200	\$29,600
Average total income in previous year among recipients	\$32,500	\$35,000	\$31,000

Source:

Statistics Canada 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 4-14: Lac Seul First Nation Income Statistics, 2021 and 2016

Income Statistics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over	670	350	320	625	330	295
Median total income in previous year among recipients	\$27,200	\$24,000	\$31,400	\$17,675	\$14,176	\$19,200
Average total income in previous year among recipients	\$33,800	\$29,000	\$39,200	\$22,602	\$19,119	\$26,551

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2018b, 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Table 4-15: Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario, Employment Income Statistics, 2021 and 2016

Income Statistics ⁽¹⁾	2021			2016		
	Total	Men+	Women+	Total	Male	Female
Ear Falls						
Number of employment income recipients (aged 15 years and over in private households who worked full year full time in previous year)	275	170	105	290	165	130
Median employment income in previous year among recipients (Full-year full-time workers)	\$72,000	\$85,000	\$62,000	\$56,795	\$71,044	\$41,941
Average employment income in previous year among recipients (Full-year full-time workers)	\$77,500	\$89,000	\$60,000	\$61,783	\$77,159	\$41,524
Red Lake						
Number of employment income recipients (aged 15 years and over in private households who worked full year full time in previous year)	1250	685	560	1,305	695	615
Median employment income in previous year among recipients (Full-year full-time workers)	\$77,000	\$92,000	\$66,000	\$66,039	\$94,430	\$52,519
Average employment income in previous year among recipients (Full-year full-time workers)	\$86,600	\$100,200	\$69,600	\$77,027	\$95,520	\$56,032
Sioux Lookout						
Number of employment income recipients (aged 15 years and over in private households who worked full year full time in previous year)	2,165	1,090	1,075	1,810	940	870
Median employment income in previous year among recipients (Full-year full-time workers)	\$66,500	\$67,500	\$65,500	\$55,322	\$56,389	\$53,880
Average employment income in previous year among recipients (Full-year full-time workers)	\$71,400	\$76,000	\$66,800	\$62,939	\$65,624	\$60,040
Ontario						
Number of employment income recipients (aged 15 years and over in private households who worked full year full time in previous year)	3,865,695	2,145,810	1,719,885	3,737,385	2,082,480	1,654,900
Median employment income in previous year among recipients (Full-year full-time workers)	\$67,000	\$72,000	\$61,600	\$55,121	\$60,345	\$49,713
Average employment income in previous year among recipients (Full-year full-time workers)	\$82,400	\$90,700	\$72,000	\$68,628	\$76,536	\$58,676

Sources:

Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d, 2023.

Note:

(1) Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

5.0 LAND AND RESOURCE USES

No updates were required with the addition of 2021 Census data.

6.0 CLOSING

No updates were required with the addition of 2021 Census data.

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Attachment A

Socioeconomic Baseline Report 2022



**FIRST MINING
GOLD**

wood.

APPENDIX Q

SOCIOECONOMIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

- Q-1 Socioeconomic Baseline Report**
- Q-2 Economic Modelling Results



Socioeconomic Baseline Report

Springpole Gold Project
First Mining Gold Corp.

ONS2104

Prepared by:
Wood Environment & Infrastructure Americas
a Division of Wood Canada Limited

April 2022



Socioeconomic Baseline Report Springpole Gold Project

Red Lake District, Northwest Ontario
Project #ONS2104

Prepared for:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

First Mining Gold Corp. (FMG) proposes to develop, operate and eventually decommission / close an open pit mine and ore process plant with supporting facilities known as the Springpole Gold Project (Project). The Project is located in a remote area of northwestern Ontario, approximately 110 kilometres (km) northeast of the Municipality of Red Lake and 145 km north of the Municipality of Sioux Lookout.

This document is one of a series of baseline reports prepared by Wood Environment & Infrastructure Americas, a division of Wood Canada Limited (Wood) on behalf of FMG to describe the current environmental conditions in the area. This report was developed using secondary research and presents current socioeconomic conditions in Indigenous Communities including: Cat Lake First Nation, Slate Falls Nation, Lac Seul First Nation, Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation, Ojibway Nation of Saugeen, Pikangikum First Nation, Wabauskang First Nation and the Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1. Secondary research was conducted using Statistics Canada census data and publicly available information on various social and economic aspects including: demographic characteristics, community resources, emergency services, infrastructure and transportation services, land and resources use, and the economic environment.

This report also presents socioeconomic conditions in the Township of Ear Falls, the Municipality of Red Lake and the Municipality of Sioux Lookout. Primary research was conducted with representatives from Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout to validate the information gathered and to investigate other key areas such as the social determinants of health, economic development, community resources and community infrastructure and services.



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADI	Aboriginal Diabetes Initiative
AHSOR	Aboriginal Head Start On-Reserve
CCHP	Comprehensive Community Health Plan
CIRNAC	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada
CMHC	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
EA	Environmental Assessment
FASD	Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder
FMG	First Mining Gold Corp.
ha	hectare
HCCP	Home and Community Care Program
IAAC	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
KDSB	The Kenora District Services Board
KHDA	Ke-nawind Housing Development Authority
km	kilometre
km ²	square kilometre
KPDSB	Keewatin-Patricia District School Board
KRRDCFS	Kenora-Rainy River Districts Child and Family Services
LSA	Local Study Area
MECP	Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
MNO	Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1
NAN	Nishnawbe-Aski Nation
NAPS	Nishnawbe-Aski Police Service
NDMNRF	Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry
NHS	National Household Survey
NNEC	Northern Nishnawbe Education Council
MNRF	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
NWHU	Northwestern Health Unit
OAHS	Ontario Aboriginal Housing Services
OP	Official Plan
OPP	Ontario Provincial Police
PDA	Project Development Area
PHA	Pikangikum Health Authority
Project	Springpole Gold Project
RLRHC	Red Lake Regional Heritage Centre
RSA	Regional Study Area
SDOH	Social Determinants of Health
SLAAMB	Sioux Lookout Area Aboriginal Management Board
TK	Traditional Knowledge
TLU	Traditional Land Use
ToR	Terms of Reference
WCDC	Windigo Community Development Corporation
Wood	Wood Environment & Infrastructure Americas, a division of Wood Canada Limited



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

First Mining Gold Corp. (FMG) proposes to develop an open pit mine and with supporting facilities known as the Springpole Gold Project (Project). The Project is located in a remote area of northwestern Ontario, approximately 110 kilometres (km) northeast of the Municipality of Red Lake and 145 km north of the Municipality of Sioux Lookout (Figure 2-1).

An environmental assessment (EA) pursuant to the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* and the *Ontario Environmental Assessment Act* is required to be completed for the Project. This report is one of a series of Technical Support Documents prepared by Wood Environment & Infrastructure Americas, a division of Wood Canada Limited (Wood) on behalf of FMG to describe the existing socioeconomic environment.

The intent of this report is to presents findings from a study conducted by Wood to identify current (baseline) socioeconomic conditions as well as land and resource uses within defined study areas of the environmental assessment. The information provided herein is based on primary and secondary (desktop) research.

1.2 Purpose of Study

This socioeconomic baseline study will describe existing social, economic, visual, health and well-being conditions of Indigenous communities and municipalities in the area of the Project. Detailed information is provided to describe land and resource use, visual aesthetics, socioeconomics and human health and well-being.



2.0 SPATIAL BOUNDARIES AND METHODS

2.1 Spatial Boundaries

Spatial boundaries define the geographic extent within which potential environmental effects of the Project are considered.

Socioeconomic spatial boundaries are defined considering the appropriate scale and spatial extent of potential effects of the Project, community knowledge, current or traditional land and resource use, non-traditional land use and physical and biological environment study areas.

Spatial boundaries for the socioeconomic component are presented on Figure 2-1 **Error! Reference source not found.** and have been defined as the following:

- **Local Study Area (LSA)** – the area the Project is expected to interact with and potentially have direct and/or indirect effects on socioeconomic aspects. The LSA includes Indigenous communities identified by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) and the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC) as Indigenous communities where Aboriginal and Treaty Rights may potentially be affected by the Project; and the nearest municipalities to encompass the nature and characteristics of the socioeconomic environment and the extent of potential effects.
- **Regional Study Area (RSA)** – the area surrounding the LSA is used to measure existing socioeconomic conditions on a broader scale and provide regional context for the maximum predicted geographic extent of direct and indirect socioeconomic effects of the Project that may be experienced by the district (an area with fixed boundaries for administration purposes such as a census division), Indigenous communities and municipalities that fall within this area. The RSA also includes the spatial boundaries used for terrestrial and aquatic studies to account for the potential effects on traditional land use and non-traditional land use.
- **Project Development Area (PDA)** – the footprint of the Project including the mine site area, the mine site access road and the transmission line corridor as currently understood, as well as immediate environs, in order to allow for flexibility for Project changes.

The Land and Resource Use RSA and LSA are depicted in Figure 5-1. Depending on the type of land and resource use, the local and regional study areas for terrestrial biology, aquatic biology disciplines, air quality and noise were used to set parameters for land and resource uses.

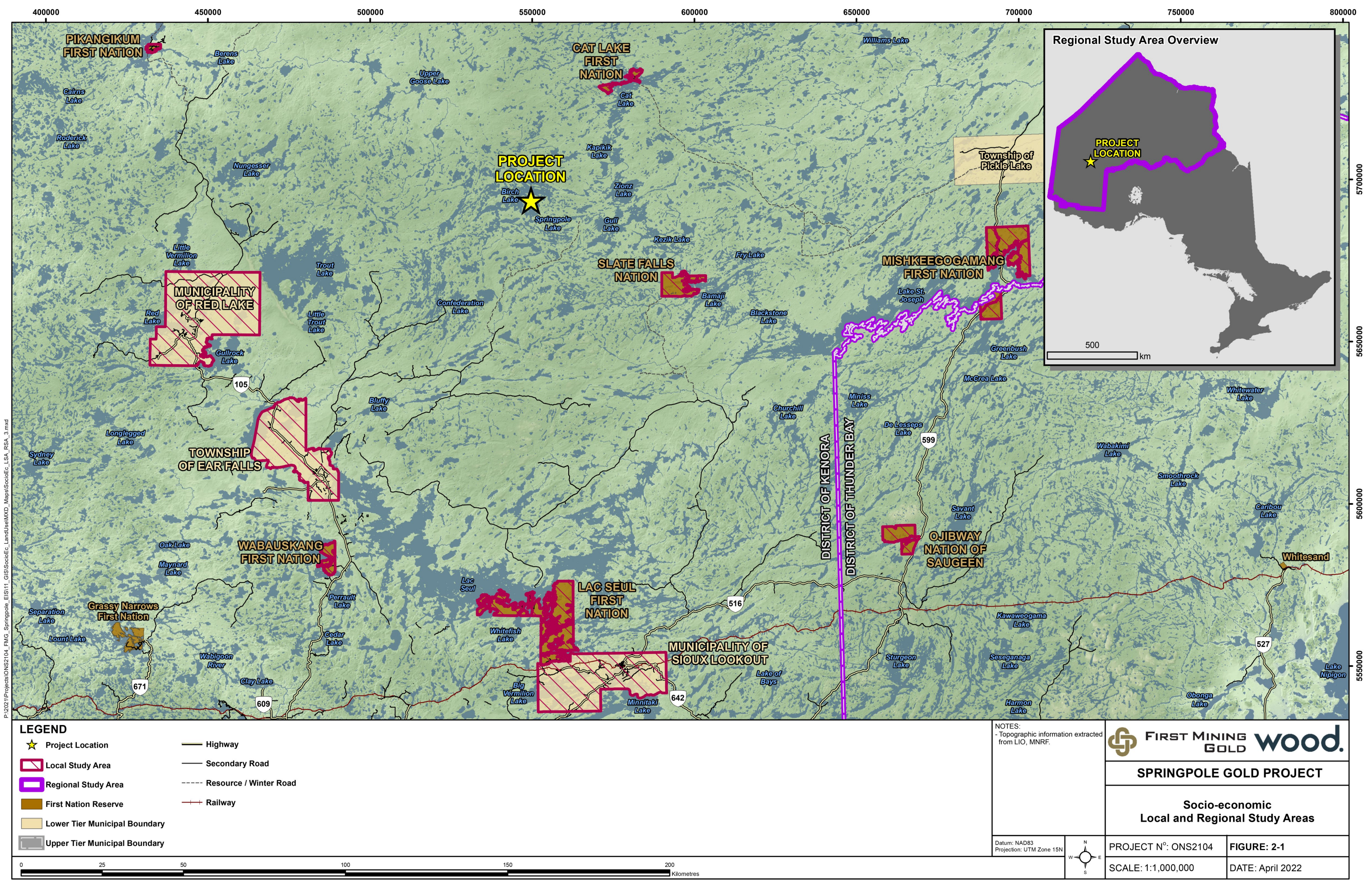
Based on these definitions, the socioeconomic LSA includes the following Indigenous communities:

- Cat Lake First Nation;
- Slate Falls Nation
- Lac Seul First Nation;
- Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation;
- Ojibway Nation of Saugeen;
- Pikangikum First Nation;
- Wabauskang First Nation; and
- Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1 (MNO).

Municipalities included in the LSA are:

- Township of Ear Falls;
- Municipality of Red Lake; and
- Municipality of Sioux Lookout.





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LEGEND

- Project Location
- Local Study Area
- Regional Study Area
- First Nation Reserve
- Lower Tier Municipal Boundary
- Upper Tier Municipal Boundary
- Highway
- Secondary Road
- Resource / Winter Road
- Railway

NOTES:
- Topographic information extracted from LIO, MNRF.

Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 15N



SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT

**Socio-economic
Local and Regional Study Areas**

PROJECT N°: ONS2104

SCALE: 1:1,000,000

FIGURE: 2-1

DATE: April 2022

The socioeconomic RSA is the District of Kenora, in which the Project and the identified Indigenous communities and municipalities fall.

Figure 2-1 presents the location of the Project in relation to the Indigenous communities and municipalities.

2.2 Methods

2.2.1 Information Sources

The baseline conditions presented in this report were informed by secondary (desktop) research using a broad range of information sources, including:

- Municipal, provincial and federal government publications (e.g., policy and planning materials, municipal websites);
- Relevant publicly available information (e.g., community organization websites, business websites);
- Statistical publications (e.g., Statistics Canada Community Profiles and the results of the National Household Survey); and
- Media articles, including websites and social media.

Further information was gathered through primary research. Interviews were conducted with local contacts to validate information collected through secondary research and to gather information on social determinants of health, community resources, community infrastructure and services and the economy. Table 2-1 presents the individuals that were interviewed.

Table 2-1: Contacts Interviewed during Primary Research

Organization	Contact
Municipality of Sioux Lookout	Economic Development Manager
Municipality of Sioux Lookout	Manager of Development Services
Sioux Lookout Non-Profit Housing	Housing Manager
Sioux Lookout Chamber of Commerce	President and Treasurer
Township of Ear Falls	Clerk Treasurer Administrator
Municipality of Red Lake	Recreation & Facilities Supervisor
K-Net	Network Business Manager
Northwestern Health Unit	Medical Officer of Health
Chukuni Communities Development Corporation	Manager

2.2.2 Information Limitations

Data presented in the baseline report was derived from the results of the Statistics Canada 2006, 2011 and 2016 censuses and the *Statistics Canada 2011 National Household Survey*. In 2011, Statistics Canada replaced the long-form census questionnaire with a National Household Survey, which was voluntary. For confidentiality purposes, the values, including totals were randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple 5 or 10. Thus, when the data were summed or grouped, the total value may not have matched the individual values since totals and sub-totals were independently rounded.

Information was not available if the non-response rate to the National Household Survey was greater than 50% or greater than 25% for the census population. Similarly, income data were not available if the population in the area was less than 250 or if the number of private households was less than 40. Therefore, limited data were available related to Pikangikum First Nation. Thus, the level of detail provided in describing baseline conditions for each Indigenous community and municipality in this report varies due to the availability of information through secondary and primary research.



3.0 SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

The sections below provide summaries of the existing social environment for each of the Indigenous communities and municipalities, including:

- Overview of Indigenous communities and municipalities – locations of and general information about the communities;
- Population characteristics – detailed information on population levels and characteristics (including education and employment levels);
- Community resources – information on recreation and leisure, social services (e.g., community facilities and services, education services and facilities, employment and economic development services, housing programs, emergency services); and
- Infrastructure, transportation and services – information on road access (winter or all season), rail access, utilities, solid waste management, water treatment, communications and energy supply.

3.1 Indigenous Communities Overview

The information below provides a high-level overview of the Indigenous communities within the LSA including an overview and brief history of treaty rights, location and governance.

A number of Indigenous communities in Ontario have initiated developing a community-based land use plan as part of the *Far North Act*, 2011. This land use planning process determines the most appropriate use of land and water in the Far North of Ontario. The land use plan will identify which lands will be dedicated for protection and which lands are open for potential economic development for: forestry, tourism, mining or renewable energy. As part of the process, Indigenous communities along with a planning team from the Ministry of Northern Development, Mining, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNRF) develop a Terms of Reference (ToR), which is an agreement between the First Nations and Ontario that sets out the objectives and process to develop the community-based land use plan. The *Cat Lake and Slate Falls First Nations Community Based Land Use Plan* was finalized in 2011 (NDMNRF 2019a) and was the second approved plan of its kind in the Far North Region of Ontario.

3.1.1 Aboriginal and Treaty Rights

The Project is located within Treaty No. 9, also known as the James Bay Treaty, which was signed in 1905 - 1906 by Ojibway (Anishinaabe), Cree (including the Omushkegowuk), other Indigenous Nations (Algonquin) people and representatives of the Crown. Adhesions to Treaty No. 9 were later signed by other Algonquin, Ojibwe and Cree people in 1929 and in 1937. Treaty adhesions were entered into because some bands were not present at the original Treaty negotiations. First Nations who adhered to existing Treaties are subject to the same conditions as the original signatories. This Treaty provided the federal government access to lands within the Hudson and James Bay watersheds in exchange for various goods and Indigenous rights to hunting, fishing and natural resources on reserve lands, provisions of tools and other rights and privileges (The Canadian Encyclopedia 2020).

3.1.2 Cat Lake First Nation

Cat Lake First Nation is an Ojibwe community located 179 km directly south of Sioux Lookout on the northern shore of the Cat Lake river system (Figure 2-1). First Nation residents live on the southeast corner of the Reserve Lands. The First Nation was established on June 22, 1970. In 2003, the Government of Canada Addition to Reserve Policy enabled Cat Lake First Nation to increase its lands from 218 hectares (ha) to 1,771 ha (Teach for Canada 2021).



The First Nation is signatory to Treaty No. 9 and is a member of the Windigo First Nations Council (First Nation K-Net 2020). The community is governed by a Chief and three Councillors, a Deputy Chief and a Head Councillor, who were elected to office effective July 7, 2020 to July 1, 2022 (Government of Canada 2021). Table 3-1 presents the Nation's Chief and Council from 2020 to 2022.

Table 3-1: Cat Lake First Nation Chief and Council, 2020 to 2022

First Nation Official	Name
Chief	Russell Wesley
Deputy Chief	Ellen Wesley-Oombash
Head Councillor	Abraham Keesickquayash
Councillor	Irene Gray-Oombash
Councillor	Josie Oombash
Councillor	Percy Oombash
Councillor	Chad Wesley

Source: CIRNAC 2019a.

The Cat Lake First Nation and Slate Falls Nation joint community-based land use plan was completed in 2011. The plan addresses a 1.5-million ha area, including a portion of the Nations' self-described traditional territories in the Far North of Ontario. The plan was approved by both First Nations and the Government of Ontario under the *Far North Act*, 2010. The plan provides an understanding of Cat Lake First Nation and Slate Falls Nation Peoples' relationship to the land (Government of Ontario 2020) and enables opportunities for environmentally sustainable economic development.

3.1.3 Slate Falls Nation

Slate Falls Nation is an Ojibway community located approximately 122 km north of Sioux Lookout (Figure 2-1). Historically, members of the Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation used the area of Slate Falls to set up camps for managing surrounding traplines and hunting grounds since the 1700s. In the 1930s, members of Mishkeegogamang began to establish themselves in the area of Slate Falls. In 1985, Slate Falls Nation was one of six new First Nations established under the Six Nishnawbe Aski Bands Agreement between the Government of Ontario and the six nations of the Northwestern Ontario Bands. On December 14, 2018, a federal Order in Council was signed to establish 6,599.176 ha (16,306.919 acres) as reserve lands, including the mines and minerals, for the use and benefit of Slate Falls Nation under the Canadian Additions to Reserves / New Reserves Policy (Teach for Canada 2020b).

Slate Falls Nation is a signatory of Treaty No. 9 and a member of the Windigo First Nations Council, a council that delivers programs and services to the First Nations it serves. Currently, Slate Falls Nation is governed by a Band Council consisting of a Chief and two Councillors, who were elected in office effective 2021. Table 3-2 presents the Nation's leadership for 2021 to 2024.

Table 3-2: Slate Falls Nation Chief and Council, 2021 to 2024

First Nation Official	Name
Chief	Lorraine Crane
Head Councillor	Arlene Bearman
Councillor	Freddy Whiskeyjack

Source: CIRNAC 2019f.

The Cat Lake and Slate Falls Nations joint community-based land use plan was completed in 2011. The plan addresses a 1.5-million ha area, including a portion of the Nations' self-described traditional territories in the Far North of Ontario. The plan was approved by both First Nations and the Government of Ontario



under the *Far North Act, 2010*. The plan provides an understanding of Cat Lake First Nation and Slate Falls Nation Peoples' relationship to the land (Government of Ontario 2020) and enables opportunities for environmentally sustainable economic development.

3.1.4 Lac Seul First Nation

Lac Seul First Nation is located approximately 40 km north of Sioux Lookout and approximately 65 km away from Kejick Bay and Whitefish Bay (Figure 2-1). Lac Seul First Nation is comprised of three separate settlements: Frenchman's Head, Kejick Bay and Whitefish Bay. Programs and services are provided across these communities. The communities are located on the shores of Lac Seul and Lost Lake. The area of the reserve covers 66,248 acres (Lac Seul First Nation 2019).

Lac Seul First Nation is the oldest First Nation of the Sioux Lookout district. In 1912 the First Nation became a signatory to Treaty No. 3 and is part of Independent First Nations Alliance, a First Nations tribal council to provide support to the communities they serve. The First Nation is also part of Grand Council Treaty 3, the governing body to protect the leadership and citizens of the communities it serves (Lac Seul First Nation 2019). Lac Seul First Nation is governed by a Band Council consisting of a Chief and eight Councillors who are elected by community members. The Band Council serves a two-year term. Table 3-3 presents the Nation's leadership from 2020 to 2022.

Table 3-3: Lac Seul First Nation Chief and Council, 2020 to 2022

First Nation Official	Name
Chief	Clifford Bull
Councillor – Frenchman's Head	Raymond Angecone
Councillor – Whitefish Bay	Roger (Wade) Bull
Councillor – Kejick Bay	Gerald Kejick
Councillor – Frenchman's Head	Samantha Kejick
Councillor – Kejick Bay	Stanley Littledeer
Councillor – Kejick Bay	Darrin Trout
Councillor – Frenchman's Head	Elvis Trout
Councillor – Frenchman's Head	Norah Vincent

Source: CIRNAC 2019b.

The community is undertaking the development of its Comprehensive Community and Land Use Plans. The goal is to complete the Community Plan by April 2021 and the Land Use Plan by October 2021 (Lac Seul First Nation 2019).

3.1.5 Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

This First Nation community had previously been known as Osnaburgh. In the early 1990s the community changed their name to Mishkeegogamang, which is Ojibwa for 'People of the Lake' (Mishkeegogamang First Nation 2010). Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation is located in Northwestern Ontario, approximately 500 km northwest of Thunder Bay, Ontario and 30 km south of Pickle Lake (Figure 2-1). It is accessible year-round by Provincial Highway 599, which passes through Reserves 63A and 63B (Mishkeegogamang First Nation 2010). On reserve communities include, Main Reserve, Sandy Road, Doghole Bay Area, Ten Houses, Eric Lake and Ace Lake. There are a number of cabins and camps along Highway 599 and Highway 808 (Northern Ontario Resource Trail) that are primarily owned and occupied by members of Mishkeegogamang First Nation. Notable locations are Fitchie Lake, Mile 29, Mile 42, Mile 45, Mile 50, Menako Lake, Pashkokogan Lake and Lake St. Joseph (Mishkeegogamang First Nation 2010).



Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation is a signatory to Treaty No. 9. In 1905, the Government of Canada and three commissioners were sent to Northwestern Ontario to ask the occupants to cede their traditional lands to the Crown by signing Treaty No. 9. A leader of the community, Chief Daniel Missabay, spoke for the people and signed Treaty No. 9. Upon signing of the Treaty, payments were made to the community and the Treaty commissioners and the community agreed that the community would have two pieces of land for reserves, Osnaburgh 63A and 63B. The community then elected their chief and two Councillors (Mishkeegogamang First Nation 2010).

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation is an independent First Nation with no ties to any tribal organization. Mishkeegogamang had been a nation previously affiliated with Windigo First Nations Council however they retracted this status preferring to be addressed as an independent First Nation. However, the Nation has an informal relationship with Nishnawbe-Aski Nation (NAN), a political lobby group that researches and develops policies for the Nations of Northwestern Ontario (Mishkeegogamang First Nation 2010). Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation is governed by a Band Council consisting of a Chief and five Councillors who are elected by community members. The Band Council serves a two-year term (Mishkeegogamang First Nation 2010). Table 3-4 presents the Nation's leadership from 2019 to 2021.

Table 3-4: Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation Chief and Council, 2021 to 2023

First Nation Official	Name
Chief	David Masekeyash
Councillor	Michael Bottle
Councillor	Charlie Bottle
Councillor	Tanya Bottle
Councillor	Mary Ann Panacheese-Skunk
Councillor	Maxine Skunk

Source: CIRNAC 2019c.

In 2013, Mishkeegogamang Ojibway First Nation prepared a ToR Taashikaywin for a joint community-based land use plan with Eabambetoong First Nation. Taashikaywin provides a framework for integrating economic, social and environmental values and will address land use areas within the Nations' planning area.

3.1.6 Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen is located in Northwestern Ontario, in Thunder Bay District, approximately 20 km northwest of Savant Lake off the Pickle Lake highway and 50 km northeast of Sioux Lookout (Figure 2-1). The community is located on the shores of Keshawagama Lake and is accessible year-round by road (Ojibway Nation of Saugeen 2019).

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen is a signatory of Treaty No. 3 (1873). After three years of negotiations, the Government of Canada and the Saulteaux tribe of Ojibway Indians entered a Treaty at the Northwest Angle on the Lake of the Woods in 1873 (Government of Canada 2021).

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen is governed by a Hereditary Chief system consisting of a Customary Chief and Headmen (who are appointed by the Chief). Table 3-5 presents the Nation's leadership in 2021.

Table 3-5: Ojibway Nation of Saugeen Chief and Council, 2021

First Nation Official	Name
Customary Chief	Edward Machimity
Headman	Eileen Keesic
Headman	John Sapay Sr.

Source: CIRNAC 2019d.



3.1.7 Pikangikum First Nation

Pikangikum First Nation is one of the largest Nations in the Sioux Lookout District. Pikangikum First Nation is an Ojibwe Nation located approximately 100 km northwest of Red Lake, Ontario on Pikangikum Lake (Figure 2-1) (Whitefeather Forest Initiative 2008).

Pikangikum First Nation is a signatory of Treaty No. 5 signed in 1905 (Teach for Canada 2019a). This Treaty involved two historical processes: the southern portion was part of the Prairie treaties negotiated in 1875 and the northern portion was negotiated in 1908. The southern portion was a result of the Indigenous people having their Aboriginal rights recognized by the Canadian government, which had acquired title to their lands (Government of Canada 2021).

Pikangikum First Nation is part of the Independent First Nations Alliance, a First Nations-led Tribal Council that support Nations it serves (Government of Canada 2019). Pikangikum First Nation is governed by a band council consisting of a Chief and Council elected through custom elections. Table 3-6 presents the First Nation's leadership appointed as of 2019. Each Councillor manages a suite of portfolios, including: Service Delivery, Health, Education, Justice, Economic Development, Social Assistance, Social Services, Human Resources and Community Events / Businesses (Pikangikum First Nation and Beringia Community Planning 2015). Pikangikum First Nation Chief and Council are supported by customary community decision-making processes open to the larger community including the Nation's Community Assembly process. At these Assemblies, the Nation meets as a whole, using a consensus-based participatory decision-making process, bringing together Elders and community members to deliberate on significant issues / topics (Whitefeather Forest Initiative 2008).

Table 3-6: Pikangikum First Nation Chief and Council, 2019

First Nation Official	Name
Chief	Dean Owen
Deputy Chief	Jonah Strang
Councillor	Buster Kurahara
Councillor	Saladuis Turtle
Councillor	Tony Suggashie
Councillor	Jeffrey Strang
Councillor	Jim Mathew Strang
Councillor	Kenneth King
Councillor	Susan Turtle
Councillor	Susan Strang
Councillor	Don Quill

Source: CIRNAC 2019e.

In 2006, Pikangikum First Nation developed and engaged in land use planning activities to carry forward with their ancestral stewardship responsibilities for their lands. Pikangikum First Nation initiated the Whitefeather Forest Initiative, which is a land-based Community Economic Development renewal and resource stewardship initiative, guided by the Nation's understanding of their relationship with the land and their responsibility as keepers of the land (Pikangikum First Nation 2006). The Pikangikum Community Based Land Use Plan was the first plan of its kind approved by both their community leadership and the Crown in the province of Ontario (Whitefeather Forest Initiative 2008).



3.1.8 Wabauskang First Nation

Wabauskang First Nation is the most northern community of Treaty No. 3 territory, located approximately 100 km south of Red Lake, Ontario (Figure 2-1) (Cision 2021).

Wabauskang First Nation is a signatory to Treaty No. 3. The Government of Canada and the Saulteaux tribe of Ojibway Indians entered a Treaty at the Northwest Angle on the Lake of the Woods in 1873 (Government of Canada 2021). The Nation is part of Bimose Tribal Council, a First Nations tribal council to provide support to the communities it serves. The First Nation is also part of Grand Council Treaty 3, the governing body to protect the leadership and citizens of the communities it serves. Wabauskang First Nation is governed by a Band Council consisting of a Chief and three Councillors who are elected by community members. The Band Council serves a two-year term. Table 3-7 presents the First Nation's leadership from 2021 to 2024.

Table 3-7: Wabauskang First Nation Chief and Council, 2021 to 2024

First Nation Official	Name
Chief	Bill Petiquan
Councillor	Ronda Audit
Councillor	Jason Petiquan
Councillor	Della Van Wynen

Source: CIRNAC 2019g.

3.1.9 Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

The Métis are a distinct Indigenous People with a unique culture, language and history with ancestry resulting from the relationships between Indigenous females and European men. Métis settlements emerged as an outgrowth of the fur trade, along waterways and watersheds. In Ontario, the settlements were part of larger regional communities, interconnected by the mobile lifestyle of the Métis, the fur trade, seasonal rounds and extensive kinship connections and a shared collective history and identity (Métis Nation of Ontario 2021a).

The MNO has a province-wide governance structure and is a Governing Member of the Métis National Council. The MNO exists to represent and advance the interests of the Métis people of Ontario. The MNO has a Consultation Agreement with the Ontario Government signed on July 31, 2015, that establishes a consultation process with members of the Ontario Métis communities represented by MNO to consult on proposed actions or decisions that may adversely impact asserted or established Indigenous rights. There are a total of nine MNO regions across the province. The Project is located within MNO, which is comprised of towns and cities such as Kenora, Dryden, Savant Lake, Ignace and Fort Frances (Métis Nation of Ontario 2021b).

3.2 Municipal Overview

The information below provides a high-level overview of the municipalities within the LSA including location and information about official plans, strategic plans and policies.

3.2.1 Ear Falls

As presented in Figure 2-1, the Township of Ear Falls (Ear Falls) is located north of the English River and 70 km south of Red Lake between Pakwash Lake and Lac Seul in Northwestern Ontario. Ear Falls consists of a Townsite serviced by municipal water and sewage systems and an extensive rural area. The rural area contains small pockets of rural residential areas and cottages concentrated along Lac Seul and the English River. These rural residential areas have limited permanent residential uses and are subject to rural residential area policies, which are outlined in the Ear Falls Official Plan (OP) (Township of Ear Falls 2015). In



2016, the population of Ear Falls was 995 with a median age of 41 (Statistics Canada 2017a). Population projections for Ear Falls range from a reduction of 144 people to growth of 72 people by 2026. Sufficient residential housing is available to meet potential population growth.

The Ear Falls OP notes that economic development and growth in Ear Falls is linked to resource development activities, which presents a challenge for predicting and planning for development and growth. The Township is committed to supplying industrially designated zones to accommodate industrial development (Township of Ear Falls 2015).

The *Township of Ear Falls Strategic Plan, 2019 – 2022* (Township of Ear Falls 2019), identifies five priorities for the Township:

- Local economy;
- Community pride;
- Efficient and high performing government;
- Communications; and
- Relationships and partners.

The Strategic Plan also provides an overview of goals and action items to support these priorities. For example, Ear Falls has prioritized creating cost effective municipal services and supporting the local economy. Several action items to support this goal, identified in the Township strategic plan, include updating the Township Energy Management Plan, completing a Water Leak Detection Study, lobbying for better internet service and supporting the Local Business Forum / Community Economic Development Committee (Township of Ear Falls 2019). Ear Falls has identified a priority to promote their community as a great place to work, live and visit. Several goals and actions items outlined in the Strategic Plan include focusing on community well-being projects that promote community pride, developing cottage lots within the municipal boundary, implementing the Parks and Playground Plan and using social media to attract people to the Township. Ear Falls also has the goal of building a stronger sense of community through beautification initiatives, community good-news ambassadors, volunteerism, professional photos of community events and a new Township logo (Township of Ear Falls 2019).

3.2.2 Red Lake

Known as the Gateway to Woodland Caribou Provincial Park, the Municipality of Red Lake (Red Lake) is located approximately 270 km north of Kenora, Ontario as indicated in Figure 2-1. Red Lake, which includes Golden Township, Red Lake Township and Unorganized Territory, can be reached by Highway 105, Highway 125 and Highway 618 (Municipality of Red Lake 2015). In 2016, the population of Red Lake was 4,107, a decrease of 12.1% since 2011 and the median age was 38 (Statistics Canada 2017b). The 2006 census indicated that nearly 13% of Red Lake's population identifies as a member of at least one Indigenous group (Municipality of Red Lake 2015).

Mining is the primary industry in Red Lake and in 2011, Red Lake's population was anticipated to grow due to potential mining projects. The municipality's OP notes four key challenge areas to growth and outlines commitments in each (Municipality of Red Lake 2015):

- **Projected Household Demand:** In 2011, Red Lake's population was predicted to increase by 4,533 by 2031 (Municipality of Red Lake 2015). To accommodate this increase, Red Lake committed to ensuring that sufficient land is available to support projected growth and that sufficient housing is available in a range of housing types.
- **Youth Retention:** Red Lake has committed to improving education and employment opportunities for youth in the community and will need to ensure that land is available for institutional and employment uses to accommodate this goal.



- Indigenous Population and Interests: Noting its large Indigenous population and that several First Nations are near Red Lake, the municipality has committed to considering the interests of Indigenous Peoples in land use decision making. The OP also notes that Red Lake is located within the Keewatin Litigation Area and that land uses within the Keewatin Area may not be authorized without First Nation consent or Federal Authorization.
- Crown Land: The OP notes that in some locations, Crown Land may need to be used to fulfill development objectives. Red Lake is committed to consulting with the NDMNRF regarding land use and development.

3.2.3 Sioux Lookout

The Municipality of Sioux Lookout (Sioux Lookout) is an amalgamation of the Geographic Township of Drayton, Jordan, Vermilion and other land. Sioux Lookout can be accessed by Highway 72 and is located approximately 65 km north of the Trans-Canada Highway between Thunder Bay and Kenora (Figure 2-1) (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2018).

In 2016, the population of Sioux Lookout was 5,272, a 4.6% increase over the 2011 population of 5,040 (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2018). In 2016, the median age in Sioux Lookout was 35.9 (Statistics Canada 2017c). The Sioux Lookout 2019 Community Profile estimated a population increase from 5,648 in 2019, to 5,968 in 2024 and 6,359 by 2029 (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2019).

The Sioux Lookout OP describes the Municipality as the 'Hub of the North', noting that it services 29 First Nation communities and their 30,000 community members (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2018). The OP notes Sioux Lookout's previous reliance on the resource economy and highlights a diversified economy that now includes forestry, railroad, tourism, professional sectors, air transportation, retail, bulk fuel supply and delivery, construction and material supply, hotels, restaurants, government services, health care, social services and First Nation's agencies (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2018).

The Municipality of Sioux Lookout's *2020-2025 Strategic Plan* (2020) outlines five priorities for the municipality with accompanying goals and actions for each of these priorities:

- Community Innovation and Development: Sioux Lookout is committed to promoting growth and improving the quality of life for residents. Goals include providing adequate housing and infrastructure to accommodate population growth, proactive and collaborative planning initiatives and the overall goal of strengthening Sioux Lookout's position as the 'Hub of the North'.
- Community Wellness: Sioux Lookout has made community health and wellness a priority. Goals include enhancing natural resources to encourage physical activity, investing in community recreation events and programs, providing services to community members who need assistance and ensuring that the community is a safe place to live.
- Regional Collaboration: Sioux Lookout has made regional collaboration a priority. Goals include using existing assets to strengthen relationships, collaborating with First Nations and working with regional groups to promote mutually shared interests and economic development.
- Community Engagement: Sioux Lookout wishes to improve community engagement in municipal affairs. Goals include transparent sharing of information regarding municipal initiatives, encouraging input from the public and local organizations, proactively reaching out to stakeholders to understand their interests and needs and encouraging and recognizing volunteerism.
- Operational Excellence: Sioux Lookout has made operational excellence a priority including sound fiscal management and open communication. Goals include supporting staff to do efficient work, providing great customer service, transparent governance and environmental stewardship (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2020).



3.3 Population Characteristics

The sections below provide detailed information on population levels and characteristics for each Indigenous community and municipality within the LSA (Section 2.1). Note that when reporting census data, Statistics Canada rounds the data up or down. The rounding of data causes the calculated total of responses to appear inconsistent with the reported total especially for small communities.

3.3.1 Population Levels

3.3.1.1 Indigenous Communities

Cat Lake First Nation

Table 3-8 presents the registered population of Cat Lake First Nation as reported to Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) as of January 2021. More than half of the population (78.8%) lives in the community.

Table 3-8: Registered Population for Cat Lake First Nation, January 2021

Residency	Number of People
Registered Males on Own Reserve	345
Registered Females on Own Reserve	306
Registered Males on Other Reserves	13
Registered Females on Other Reserves	14
Males on Own Crown Land	3
Females on Own Crown Land	1
Registered Males on Other Band Crown Land	0
Registered Females on Other Band Crown Land	0
Registered Males on No Band Crown Land	0
Registered Females on No Band Crown Land	0
Registered Males Off Reserve	67
Registered Females Off Reserve	77
Total Registered Population	826

Source: CIRNAC 2019a.

Table 3-9 presents census data for the registered population of Cat Lake First Nation. There has been a population growth of approximately 22% between 2016 and 2011.

Table 3-9: Registered Population for Cat Lake First Nation, 2016 and 2011

Registered or Treaty Indian Status	2016	2011
Total All Persons	565	465
Registered or Treaty Indian	545	455
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	20	15

Source: Statistics Canada 2013 and 2018a.



Slate Falls Nation

Table 3-10 presents the registered population of Slate Falls Nation as reported to CIRNAC as of January 2021. The data show that 12.2% of the population lives in the community and 26.4% lives off reserve.

Table 3-10: Registered Population for Slate Falls Nation, January 2021

Residency	Number of People
Registered Males on Own Reserve	24
Registered Females on Own Reserve	12
Registered Males on Other Reserves	3
Registered Females on Other Reserves	5
Males on Own Crown Land	0
Females on Own Crown Land	2
Registered Males on Other Band Crown Land	0
Registered Females on Other Band Crown Land	0
Registered Males on No Band Crown Land	92
Registered Females on No Band Crown Land	79
Registered Males Off Reserve	39
Registered Females Off Reserve	39
Total Registered Population	295

Source: CIRNAC 2019f.

Table 3-11 provides the registered or Treaty Indian Status for Slate Falls Nation in 2016. The community did not meet the 250 person or more for Aboriginal identity population threshold in 2011 to have a profile generated for the 2011 National Household Survey (Statistics Canada 2015).

Table 3-11: Registered Population for Slate Falls Nation, 2016

Registered or Treaty Indian Status	2016
Total All Persons	185
Registered or Treaty Indian	180
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	10

Source: Statistics Canada 2018d.



Lac Seul First Nation

Table 3-12 presents the registered population of Lac Seul First Nation as reported to CIRNAC as of January 2021. The data show that only 25.7% of the population lives in the community and 72.9% lives off reserve.

Table 3-12: Registered Population for Lac Seul First Nation, January 2021

Residency	Number of People
Registered Males on Own Reserve	487
Registered Females on Own Reserve	438
Registered Males on Other Reserves	15
Registered Females on Other Reserves	15
Males on Own Crown Land	1
Females on Own Crown Land	0
Registered Males on Other Band Crown Land	0
Registered Females on Other Band Crown Land	0
Registered Males on No Band Crown Land	16
Registered Females on No Band Crown Land	6
Registered Males Off Reserve	1,272
Registered Females Off Reserve	1,356
Total Registered Population	3,606

Source: CIRNAC 2019b.

Table 3-13 presents census data for the registered population of Lac Seul First Nation. There has been a population growth of approximately 13% between 2016 and 2011.

Table 3-13: Registered Population for Lac Seul First Nation, 2016 and 2011

Registered or Treaty Indian Status	2016	2011
Total All Persons	975	860
Registered or Treaty Indian	920	855
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	50	0

Source: Statistics Canada 2013 and 2018b.



Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

Table 3-14 presents the registered population of Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation as reported to CIRNAC as of January 2021. More than half of the population (56.2%) lives in the community.

Table 3-14: Registered Population for Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation, January 2021

Residency	Number of People
Registered Males on Own Reserve	585
Registered Females on Own Reserve	539
Registered Males on Other Reserves	51
Registered Females on Other Reserves	68
Males on Own Crown Land	2
Females on Own Crown Land	1
Registered Males on Other Band Crown Land	0
Registered Females on Other Band Crown Land	1
Registered Males on No Band Crown Land	0
Registered Females on No Band Crown Land	1
Registered Males Off Reserve	341
Registered Females Off Reserve	411
Total Registered Population	2,000

Source: CIRNAC 2019c.

Table 3-15 presents census data for the registered population of Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation. There has been a population growth of 15.6% between 2016 and 2011.

Table 3-15: Registered Population for Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation, 2016 and 2011

Registered or Treaty Indian Status	2016	2011
Total All Persons	665	575
Registered or Treaty Indian	655	565
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	10	0

Source: Statistics Canada 2013 and 2018b.



Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

Table 3-16 presents the registered population of Ojibway Nation of Saugeen as reported to CIRNAC as of January 2021. Less than half of the population (34%) lives in the community.

Table 3-16: Registered Population for Ojibway Nation of Saugeen, January 2021

Residency	Number of People
Registered Males on Own Reserve	42
Registered Females on Own Reserve	41
Registered Males on Other Reserves	4
Registered Females on Other Reserves	1
Males on Own Crown Land	12
Females on Own Crown Land	3
Registered Males on Other Band Crown Land	0
Registered Females on Other Band Crown Land	0
Registered Males on No Band Crown Land	0
Registered Females on No Band Crown Land	0
Registered Males Off Reserve	69
Registered Females Off Reserve	72
Total Registered Population	244

Source: CIRNAC 2019d.

According to the 2016 Census, the population decreased by 10%. There are no data or information available from the 2011 Census to compare population numbers.

Pikangikum First Nation

Table 3-17 presents the registered population of Pikangikum First Nation as reported to CIRNAC as of January 2021. More than half of the population (95.8%) lives in the community.

Table 3-17: Registered Population for Pikangikum First Nation, January 2021

Residency	Number of People
Registered Males on Own Reserve	1,569
Registered Females on Own Reserve	1,456
Registered Males on Other Reserves	8
Registered Females on Other Reserves	13
Males on Own Crown Land	0
Females on Own Crown Land	0
Registered Males on Other Band Crown Land	0
Registered Females on Other Band Crown Land	0
Registered Males on No Band Crown Land	0
Registered Females on No Band Crown Land	0
Registered Males Off Reserve	55
Registered Females Off Reserve	55
Total Registered Population	3,156

Source: CIRNAC 2019e.

Census data for Pikangikum First Nation are not available to present population statistics for 2016. Pikangikum First Nation is one of the largest First Nations in the Sioux Lookout District. Between 1998 and 2008, the Nation's population increased by 26%, growing by 2.4% on average each year (Pikangikum First Nation and Beringia Community Planning Inc. 2015).



Wabauskang First Nation

Table 3-18 presents the registered population of Wabauskang First Nation as reported to CIRNAC as of January 2021. Less than half of the population (39.1 %) lives in the community and 59.7% lives off reserve.

Table 3-18: Registered Population for Wabauskang First Nation, January 2021

Residency	Number of People
Registered Males on Own Reserve	66
Registered Females on Own Reserve	69
Registered Males on Other Reserves	2
Registered Females on Other Reserves	2
Males on Own Crown Land	0
Females on Own Crown Land	0
Registered Males on Other Band Crown Land	0
Registered Females on Other Band Crown Land	0
Registered Males on No Band Crown Land	0
Registered Females on No Band Crown Land	0
Registered Males Off Reserve	100
Registered Females Off Reserve	106
Total Registered Population	345

Source: CIRNAC 2019g.

Table 3-19 shows the registered or Treaty Indian Status for Wabauskang First Nation. The community did not meet the 250 person or more Aboriginal identity population threshold in 2011 to have a profile generated for the 2011 National Household Survey.

Table 3-19: Registered Population for Wabauskang First Nation, 2016

Registered or Treaty Indian Status	2016
Total All Persons	70
Registered or Treaty Indian	65
Not a Registered or Treaty Indian	0

Source: Statistics Canada 2018e.

Métis Nation of Ontario

Table 3-20 presents the total number of individuals that identified as Métis in the municipalities within the LSA. Data show that there has been an increase in Métis population between the 2011 and 2016 in each of the municipalities.

Table 3-20: Total Métis Population, 2016 and 2011

Total Métis Population⁽¹⁾	2016			2011			Population Change (%)
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Ear Falls	135	60	75	50	25	25	170
Red Lake	400	165	235	295	140	160	36
Sioux Lookout	225	120	110	150	75	80	50

Source: Statistics Canada 2013 and 2018b.

Note: Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.



3.3.1.2 Municipalities

Table 3-21 presents a comparison of the total population of the municipalities in the LSA within Ontario in 2016 and 2011. The data indicate that Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout have small populations when compared to the total population of Ontario and that these municipalities have experienced minor population changes since 2011. The greatest change in population indicated in the municipal data is a decrease of 12.1% in the municipality of Red Lake. Further details are provided on each of the municipalities in the sections below.

Table 3-21: Total Population, Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario, 2016 and 2011

Municipality / Region	2016	2011	Population Change (%)
Ear Falls	995	1,026	-3
Red Lake	4,107	4,670	-12.1
Sioux Lookout	5,272	5,037	4.7
Ontario	13,448,494	12,851,821	4.6

Source: Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d.

Note: Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Ear Falls

According to the census data (Statistics Canada 2017a) the total population of Ear Falls was 995 residents in 2016. This indicates a decrease of 3% since 2011 when the population was 1,026 residents. A breakdown of the total population by gender was not available from the census data.

Red Lake

Census data indicate that the total population of Red Lake was 4,107 residents in 2016. This indicates a decline of 12.1% since 2011 when the population was 4,670 residents (Statistics Canada 2017b). A breakdown of the total population by gender was not available from the census data.

Sioux Lookout

The total population of Sioux Lookout was 5,272 residents in 2016 as per Census data (Statistics Canada 2017c). This indicates an increase of 4.7% since 2011 when the population was 5,037 residents. A breakdown of the total population by gender was not available from the census data.

The Sioux Lookout 2019 Community Profile estimated a population increase from 5,648 in 2019 and increases in population to 5,968 in 2024 and 6,359 by 2029 (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2019).

3.3.2 Age and Gender

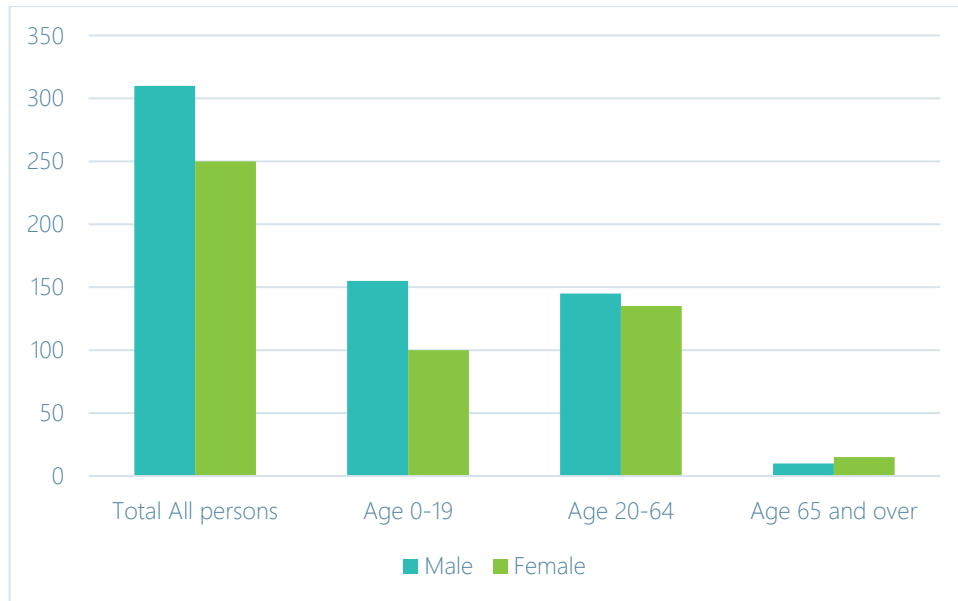
3.3.2.1 Indigenous Communities

Cat Lake First Nation

Figure 3-1 presents age characteristics for Cat Lake First Nation comparing the proportions of age by gender. According to the 2016 Census, the median age of the population in the community was 22.4 years. The population is nearly evenly divided between males and females with most being age 64 years and younger. Of the age groups 0 to 19 and 20 to 64 the population is nearly evenly divided with a total of 255 being under 19 and a total of 285 aged 20 to 64 (CIRNAC 2019a).



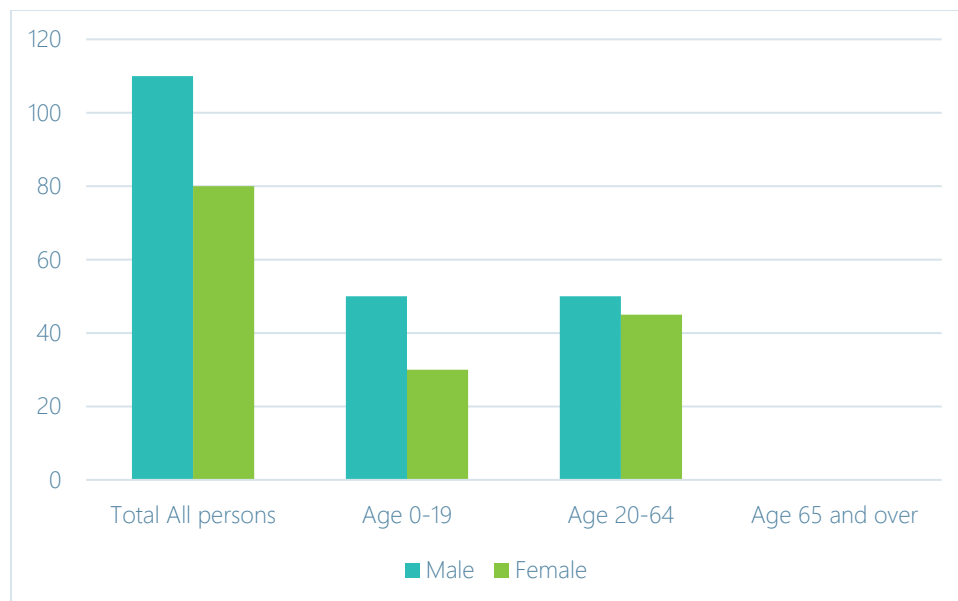
Figure 3-1: Cat Lake First Nation Age Characteristics, 2016



Slate Falls Nation

Figure 3-2 presents age characteristics for Slate Falls Nation comparing the proportions of age by gender. According to the 2016 Census, the median age of the population in the community was 25.1 years. The population has a higher number of males than females. Most of the population is within the age group of 20 to 64 years and this group is nearly equally divided between males (50) and females (45) (CIRNAC 2019f).

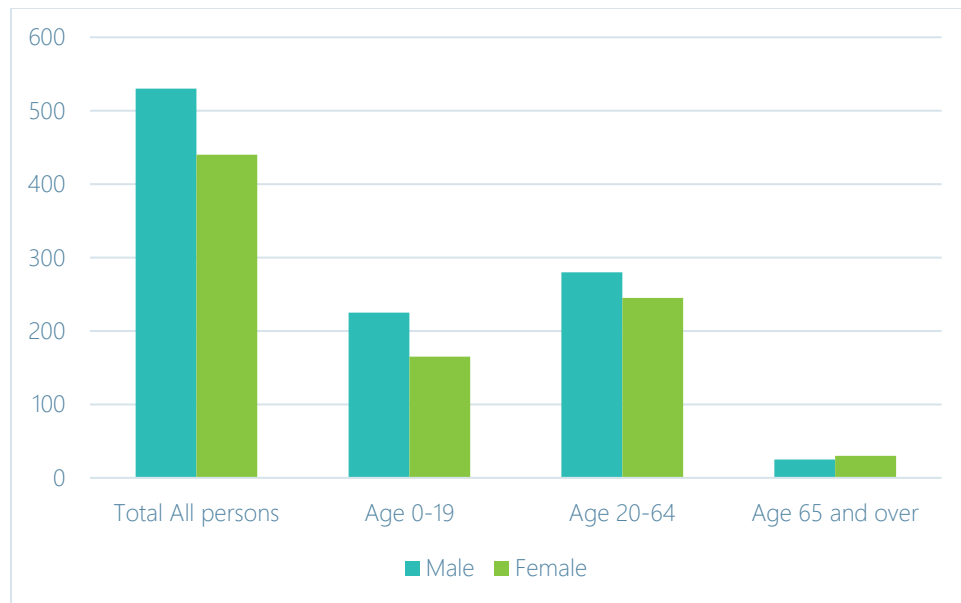
Figure 3-2: Slate Falls Nation Age Characteristics, 2016



Lac Seul First Nation

Figure 3-3 presents age characteristics for Lac Seul First Nation comparing the proportions of age by gender. According to the 2016 Census, the median age of the population in the community was 26.8 years. The population has a nearly even population count of male to females at a total of 530 males and 440 females. Most of the population is within the age group of 20 to 64 years, with a total of 530 persons in this population subset of which males account for 280 and females 245 (CIRNAC 2019b).

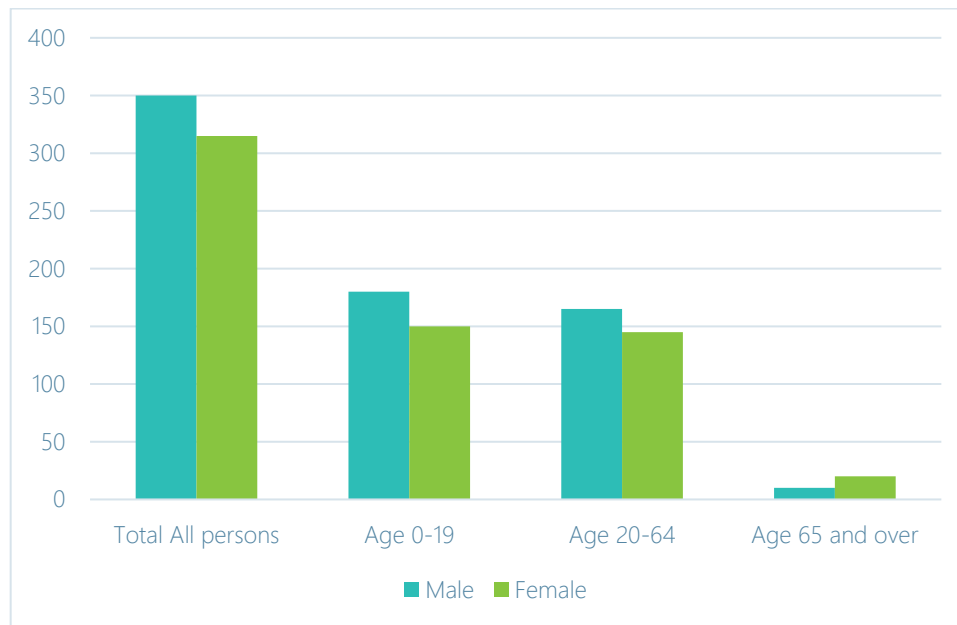
Figure 3-3: Lac Seul First Nation Age Characteristics, 2016



Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

Figure 3-4 presents age characteristics for Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation comparing the proportions of age by gender. According to the 2016 Census, the median age of the population in the community was 20.1 years. Almost half the population (49.6%) are males, predominantly under the age of 65 years (CIRNAC 2019c).

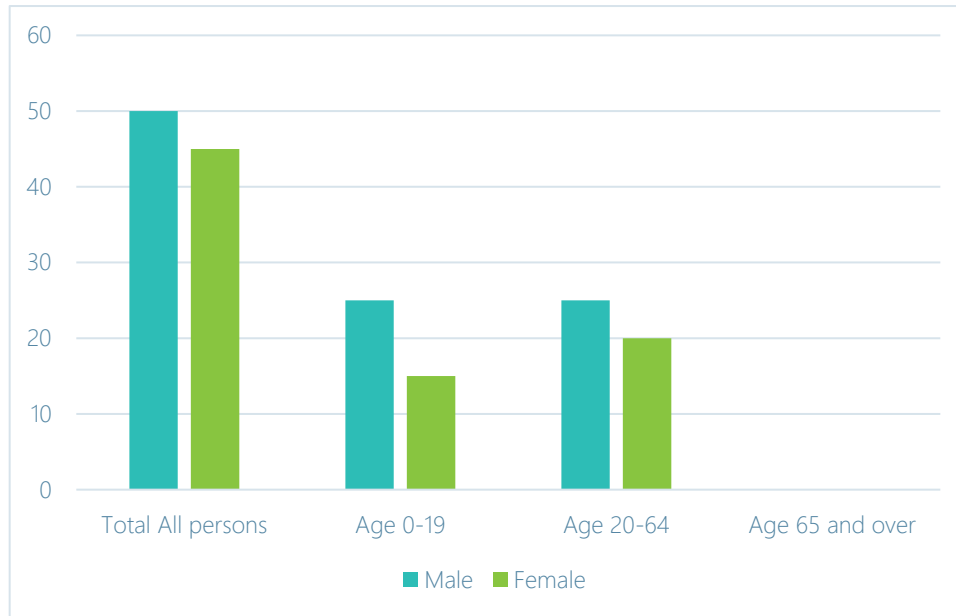
Figure 3-4: Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation Age Characteristics, 2016



Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

Figure 3-5 presents age characteristics for Ojibway Nation of Saugeen comparing the proportions of age by gender. According to the 2016 Census, the median age of the population in the community was 24.8 years. Most of the population are under 65 years of age (CIRNAC 2019d).

Figure 3-5: Ojibway Nation of Saugeen Age Characteristics, 2016



Pikangikum First Nation

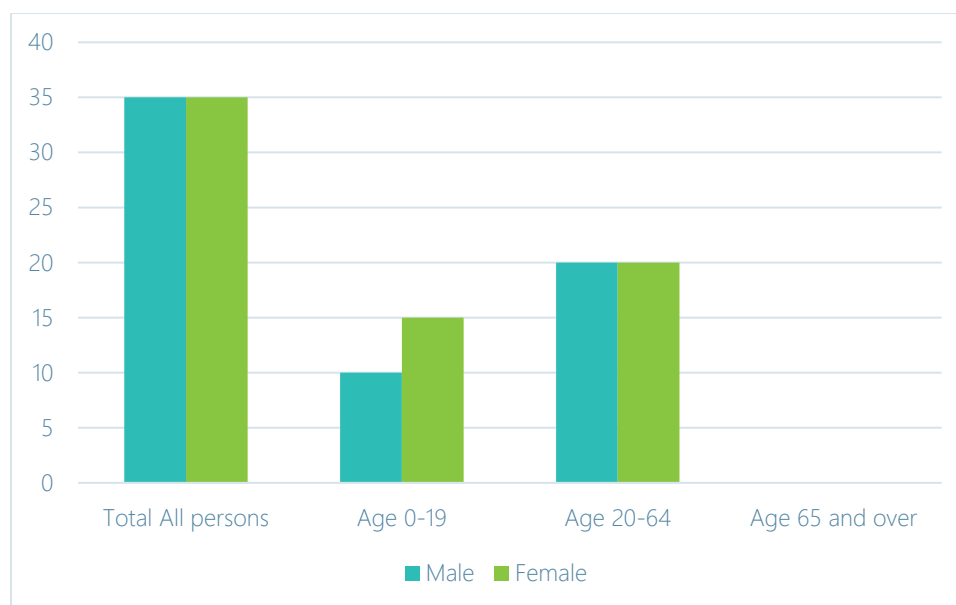
Census data for Pikangikum First Nation are not available to present age characteristics for the First Nation.



Wabauskang First Nation

Figure 3-6 presents age characteristics for Wabauskang First Nation comparing the proportions of age by gender. According to the 2016 Census, the median age of the population in the community was 33.6 years. The population has an equal number of males and females. Most of the population is within the age groups of 0 to 19 and 20 to 64. Of note only 10 persons were counted in the age group of 65 and over (CIRNAC 2019g).

Figure 3-6: Wabauskang First Nation Age Characteristics, 2016



Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

Table 3-22 presents age characteristics for the Métis population in the municipalities of Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout, broken down by gender. According to the 2016 Census data, the median age of the Métis population was between 26 and 30 years of age and the average age was between 29 and 32. Data show there were more females in the Métis population in Ear Falls and Red Lake and more males in the Métis population in Sioux Lookout.

Table 3-22: Métis Population Age Characteristics, 2016

Age Characteristic	Total	Male	Female
Ear Falls			
Total Métis Population	135	60	75
Average Age	32.9	34.3	31.9
Median Age	26.2	28.2	17.1
Red Lake			
Total Métis Population	395	170	235
Average Age	29.8	24.8	33.4
Median Age	27.5	19.3	33.0
Sioux Lookout			
Total Métis Population	225	120	105
Average Age	30.3	25.8	35.3
Median Age	29.9	21.7	33.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2013 and 2018f.

Note: Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.



3.3.2.2 Municipalities

Table 3-23 presents the age characteristics of the municipalities in 2016 in the LSA. When compared to the age characteristics across Ontario, the municipalities are similar, with the average and median ages being within five years, however, data indicate a slightly higher average age (41) and median age (41.3) provincially.

Table 3-23: Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario Population Age Characteristics, 2016

Age Characteristic ⁽¹⁾	Total	Male	Female
Ear Falls			
Total Population	995	515	485
Average Age	40.2	41.3	39
Median Age	41	42.8	39.5
Red Lake			
Total Population	4,105	2,095	2,015
Average Age	38.9	38.3	39.5
Median Age	38	37.7	38.4
Sioux Lookout			
Total Population	5,275	2,600	2,675
Average Age	37.1	36.7	37.6
Median Age	35.9	35.3	36.5
Ontario			
Total Population	13,448,495	6,559,390	6,889,105
Average Age	41.0	40.0	41.9
Median Age	41.3	40.2	42.4

Source: Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d.

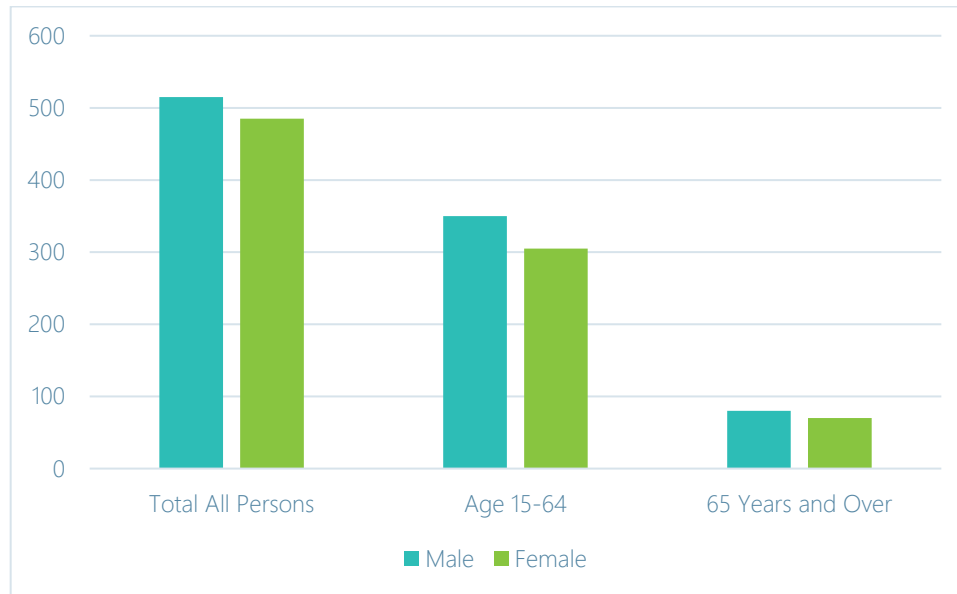
Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.



Ear Falls

Figure 3-7 presents age characteristics for Ear Falls, comparing the proportions of age by gender. According to the 2016 Census, the median age of the population in the community was 41 years with 65.8% of the population between the ages of 15 and 64 and 15.1% of the population over age 65. The total population is almost evenly split between males and females with 51.8% identifying as male and 48.7% identifying as female. Of those between the ages of 15 and 64, 53.4% identified as male and 46.6% as female (Statistics Canada 2017a).

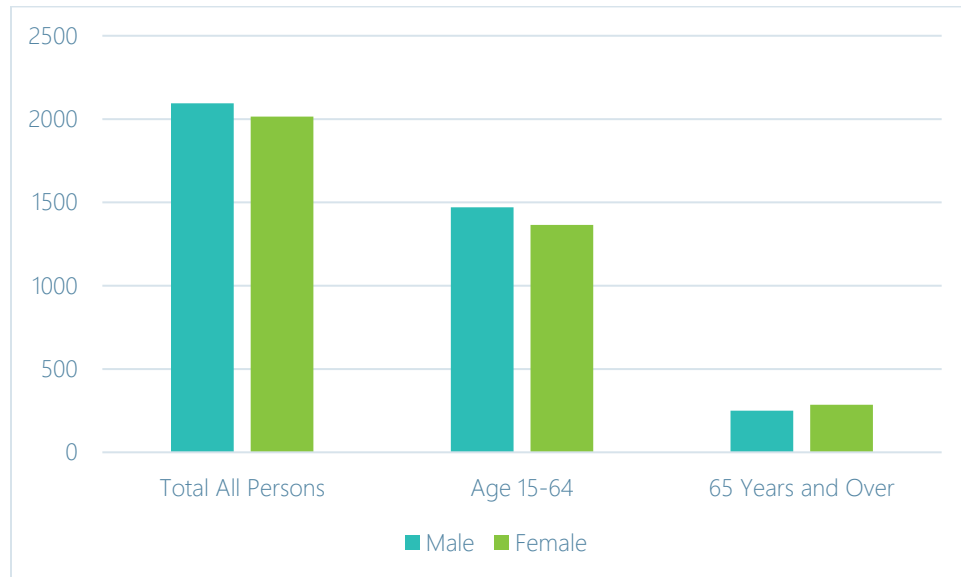
Figure 3-7: Ear Falls Age Characteristic, 2016



Red Lake

Figure 3-8 presents age characteristics for Red Lake according to the 2016 Census, comparing the proportions of age by gender. According to the 2016 Census, the median age of the population of Red Lake was 38 with 68.9% of the population between the ages of 15 and 64 and 13% of the population over age 65. The total population is almost evenly split between males and females with 51% identifying as male and 49% identifying as female. Of those between the ages of 15 and 64, 51.9% identified as male and 48.2% as female (Statistics Canada 2017b).

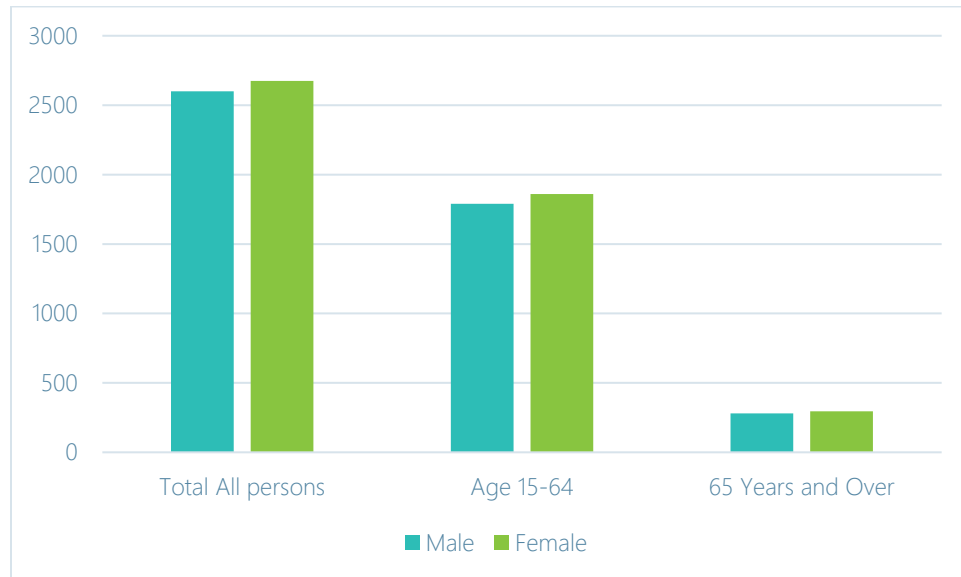
Figure 3-8: Red Lake Age Characteristics, 2016



Sioux Lookout

Figure 3-9 presents age characteristics for Sioux Lookout according to the 2016 Census, comparing the proportions of age by gender. According to the 2016 Census, the median age in Sioux Lookout was 35.9 with 69.2% of the population between the ages of 15 and 64 and 10.7% of the population over age 65. The total population is almost evenly split between males and females with 49% identifying as male and 51% identifying as female. Of those between the ages of 15 and 64, 49% identified as male and 51% as female (Statistics Canada 2017c).

Figure 3-9: Sioux Lookout Age Characteristics, 2016



The Sioux Lookout 2019 Community Profile estimated that the population of Sioux Lookout would increase to 5,648 in 2019 and predicted that the median age in Sioux Lookout in 2019 would be 36 versus 41 (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2019).



3.3.3 Migration and Mobility

3.3.3.1 Immigrant Population

Municipalities

Table 3-24 presents immigration characteristics for Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario as per 2016 Census data. The municipalities in the LSA have significantly lower immigrant populations when compared to Ontario.

Table 3-24: Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario Immigration Characteristics, 2016

Immigration Characteristics	Total	Male	Female
Ear Falls			
Total Population 15 years and over ⁽¹⁾	950	445	505
Immigrants	4.7%	6.7%	2.0%
Non-permanent residents	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Red Lake			
Total Population 15 years and over ⁽¹⁾	4,040	2,075	1,965
Immigrants	8.7%	8.7%	8.9%
Non-permanent residents	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%
Sioux Lookout			
Total Population 15 years and over ⁽¹⁾	5,200	2,570	2,630
Immigrants	5.9%	6.4%	5.1%
Non-permanent residents	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%
Ontario			
Total Population 15 years and over ⁽¹⁾	13,242,160	6,472,240	6,769,920
Immigrants	29.1%	28.0%	30.1%
Non-permanent residents	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%

Source: Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Ear Falls

The 2016 Census data indicate that 4.7% of the population of Ear Falls are immigrants. The data show that 6.7% of the male population of Ear Falls were immigrants and 2.0% of the female population of Ear Falls were immigrants as indicated in Table 3-24. Of the total immigrant population, 67% were male and 22% were female. The immigrant population of Ear Falls is significantly less than the immigrant population of Ontario (Statistics Canada 2017a).

Red Lake

The 2016 Census data indicate that 8.7% of the population of Red Lake are immigrants. The data show that 8.7% of the male population of Red Lake were immigrants and 8.9% of the female population of Red Lake were immigrants as indicated in Table 3-24. Of the total immigrant population 51.4% were male and 50% were female. The immigrant population of Red Lake is significantly less than the immigrant population of Ontario (Statistics Canada 2017b).



Sioux Lookout

The 2016 Census data indicate that 5.8% of the population of Sioux Lookout are immigrants. The data show that 6.4% of the male population of Sioux Lookout were immigrants and 5.1% of the female population of Sioux Lookout were immigrants as indicated in Table 3-24. Of the total immigrant population, 54% were male and 44.2% were female. The immigrant population of Sioux Lookout is significantly less than the immigrant population of Ontario (Statistics Canada 2017c).

3.3.3.2 Population Mobility

Indigenous Communities

Cat Lake First Nation

Table 3-25 presents mobility characteristics for Cat Lake First Nation in 2016, 2011 and 2006. The data show that community members had mainly moved within Ontario. In 2016, 530 respondents did not move, while 20 respondents moved within Ontario and only 10 males lived in a different province (CIRNAC 2019a).

Table 3-25: Cat Lake First Nation Mobility Characteristics, 2016, 2011 and 2006

Mobility Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2016			2011			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total responses	550	305	250	455	235	210	475	255	220
Did not move in the past year	530	290	235	405	210	190	425	225	200
Moved within Ontario	20	10	10	20	10	10	40	25	15
Lived in a different province	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0

Source: CIRNAC 2019a; Statistics Canada 2018a.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Slate Falls Nation

Table 3-26 presents mobility characteristics for Slate Falls Nation in 2016, 2011 and 2006. The data show that community members have had little or no mobility. In 2016, 170 respondents did not move, while 15 respondents moved within Ontario and none lived in a different province (CIRNAC 2019f).

Table 3-26: Slate Falls Nation Mobility Characteristics, 2016, 2011 and 2006

Mobility Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2016			2011			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total responses	180	105	75	180	105	75	160	90	70
Did not move in the past year	170	95	65	165	95	70	135	80	60
Moved within Ontario	15	10	0	0	0	0	30	15	15
Lived in a different province	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: CIRNAC 2019f; Statistics Canada 2012.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding



Lac Seul First Nation

Table 3-27 presents mobility characteristics for Lac Seul First Nation in 2016, 2011 and 2006. The data show that community members have had little or no mobility. In 2016, 760 respondents did not move, while 180 respondents, an almost equal amount of male and females moved within Ontario and none lived in a different province (CIRNAC 2019a).

Table 3-27: Lake Seul First Nation Mobility Characteristics, 2016, 2011 and 2006

Mobility Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2016			2011			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total responses	940	515	425	835	435	400	800	420	380
Did not move in the past year	760	425	335	725	375	350	755	395	360
Moved within Ontario	180	85	80	10	0	10	45	20	15
Lived in a different province	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0

Source: CIRNAC 2019b; Statistics Canada 2013.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

Table 3-28 presents mobility characteristics for Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation in 2016, 2011 and 2006. These data show that community members have not moved in the past year in 2016, 2011 and 2006. In 2016, 580 respondents did not move, while 70 respondents moved within Ontario and none lived in a different province (CIRNAC 2019c).

Table 3-28: Mishkeegogamang Nation Mobility Characteristics, 2016, 2011 and 2006

Mobility Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2016			2011			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total responses	650	345	300	555	305	245	485	235	255
Did not move in the past year	580	315	270	520	290	230	460	220	240
Moved within Ontario	70	25	35	35	15	15	30	10	15
Lived in a different province	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: CIRNAC 2019c; Statistics Canada 2013.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

Table 3-29 presents mobility characteristics for Ojibway Nation of Saugeen in 2016. Data are not available for 2011 and 2006 for the Nation. The data show that the majority (67%) of community members did not move in the past year and a small portion (22%) moved within Ontario (CIRNAC 2019d).

Table 3-29: Ojibway Nation of Saugeen Mobility Characteristics, 2016

Mobility Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2016		
	Total	Male	Female
Total responses	90	45	45
Did not move in the past year	60	25	25
Moved within Ontario	20	10	10
Lived in a different province	0	0	0

Source: CIRNAC 2019d.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.



Pikangikum First Nation

Census data for Pikangikum First Nation are not available to present mobility characteristics for the Nation.

Wabauskang First Nation

Table 3-30 presents mobility characteristics for Wabauskang First Nation in 2016 and 2006. The data show that community members have had little or no mobility. In 2016, 65 respondents did not move, while only 10 respondents moved within Ontario, and none lived in a different province (CIRNAC 2019a). No mobility data was available for 2011.

Table 3-30: Wabauskang First Nation Mobility Characteristics, 2016 and 2006

Mobility Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2016			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total responses	70	35	30	85	40	50
Did not move in the past year	65	30	30	80	35	45
Moved within Ontario	10	0	0	10	0	0
Lived in a different province	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: CIRNAC 2019g.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

Table 3-31 presents mobility characteristics for Métis people living in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout. The 2016 Census data shows that majority of the Métis population did not move in the past year and that a small portion moved from Ear Falls and Red Lake within the province.

Table 3-31: Métis Population Mobility Characteristics, 2016

Mobility Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	Ear Falls			Red Lake			Sioux Lookout		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total responses	135	60	75	390	160	235	225	120	110
Did not move in the past year	115	50	60	335	145	190	205	105	95
Moved within Ontario	20	10	20	10	10	10	0	0	0
Lived in a different province	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Statistics Canada 2018f.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.



Municipalities

Table 3-32 presents the mobility characteristics for Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout compared to the mobility characteristics across Ontario according to 2016 Census data. The data indicate that the population of Ontario is comprised of majority non-movers with 87.6% of residents indicating they have not moved in the past year and a small number (3.6%) moved within Ontario (Statistics Canada 2017d). This is similar to the mobility characteristics of the municipalities in the LSA which are outlined in the sections that follow.

Table 3-32: Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario Population Mobility Characteristics, 2016

Mobility Characteristics⁽¹⁾	Total	Male	Female
Ear Falls			
Total responses	940	445	495
Did not move in the past year (%)	85.1	82.0	85.9
Moved within Ontario (%)	9.0	12.4	6.1
Lived in a different province (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Red Lake			
Total responses	3,980	2,045	1,935
Did not move in the past year (%)	88.4	90.0	87.1
Moved within Ontario (%)	3.5	2.2	4.7
Lived in a different province (%)	1.0	1.5	0.5
Sioux Lookout			
Total responses	5,135	2,535	2,600
Did not move in the past year (%)	84.0	84.6	83.3
Moved within Ontario (%)	4.4	4.3	4.4
Lived in a different province (%)	1.2	1.4	1.2
Ontario			
Total responses	13,106,990	6,403,470	6,703,520
Did not move in the past year (%)	87.6	87.5%	87.6%
Moved within Ontario (%)	3.6	3.6%	3.6%
Lived in a different province (%)	0.5	1.3%	0.5%

Source: Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Ear Falls

As indicated in Table 3-32, the population of Ear Falls is comprised of majority non-movers with 85.1% of residents indicating they have not moved in the past year and a small number (9%) moved within Ontario (Statistics Canada 2017a).

Red Lake

As indicated in Table 3-32 that the population of Red Lake is comprised of majority non-movers with 88.4% of residents indicating that they have not moved in the past year and a small number indicating they have moved within Ontario (3.5%). An even smaller number indicated that they moved from a different province (1%) (Statistics Canada 2017b).



Sioux Lookout

As indicated in Table 3-32, the population of Sioux Lookout is comprised of a majority non-movers with 84% of residents indicating that they have not moved in the past year and small numbers indicating that they moved within Ontario (4.3%) or lived in a different province (1.2%) (Statistics Canada 2017c).

3.3.4 Language

3.3.4.1 Indigenous Communities

Cat Lake First Nation

Table 3-33 presents Cat Lake First Nation language characteristics in 2016. The data show that 97.3% of total respondents with language knowledge know the English language. In addition, approximately 58.4% of the 565 respondents with language knowledge uses an Indigenous language (Ojibway). According to the census data, approximately 47.8% of the population learned an Indigenous language first. Approximately 54.9% of the population speak an Indigenous language at home.

Table 3-33: Cat Lake First Nation Language Characteristics, 2016

Language Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2016		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Language Knowledge	565	310	250
Indigenous Language(s)	330	175	150
English Only	550	305	240
French Only	10	10	10
English and French	10	10	10
Other	0	0	10
Population with Indigenous languages first learned	47.8 %	46.8%	50.0%
Population with Indigenous languages spoken at home	54.9%	53.2%	56.0%
Population with knowledge of Indigenous language	58.4%	56.5%	60.0%

Source: CIRNAC 2019a.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.



Slate Falls Nation

Table 3-34 presents Slate Falls Nation language characteristics in 2016. The data show that 100% of total respondents with language knowledge know the English language. In addition, approximately 31.5% of the 185 respondents with language knowledge uses an Indigenous language (Ojibway). According to the census data, approximately 21.6% of the population learned an Indigenous language first. Approximately 32.4% of the population speak an Indigenous language at home.

Table 3-34: Slate Falls Nation Language Characteristics, 2016

Language Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2016		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Language Knowledge	185	110	80
Indigenous Language(s)	65	30	40
English Only	185	105	80
French Only	0	0	0
English and French	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Population with Indigenous languages first learned	21.6 %	13.6%	25.0%
Population with Indigenous languages spoken at home	32.4%	22.7%	43.8%
Population with knowledge of Indigenous language	35.1%	27.3%	50.0%

Source: CIRNAC 2019f.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding

Lac Seul First Nation

Table 3-35 presents Lac Seul First Nation language characteristics in 2016. The data show that 98.4% of total respondents with language knowledge know the English language. In addition, approximately 27.7% of the 975 respondents with language knowledge uses an Indigenous language (Ojibway). According to the census data, approximately 26.2% of the population learned an Indigenous language first. Approximately 22.6% of the population speak an Indigenous language at home.

Table 3-35: Lac Seul First Nation Language Characteristics, 2016

Language Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2016		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Language Knowledge	975	530	440
Indigenous Language(s)	270	140	130
English Only	960	520	435
French Only	0	0	0
English and French	10	10	0
Other	0	0	0
Population with Indigenous languages first learned	26.2%	25.5%	26.1%
Population with Indigenous languages spoken at home	22.6%	23.6%	22.7%
Population with knowledge of Indigenous language	27.7%	26.4%	29.5%

Source: CIRNAC 2019b.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.



Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

Table 3-36 presents Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation language characteristics in 2016. The data show that 96.2% of total respondents with language knowledge know the English language. In addition, approximately 44.5% of the 665 respondents with language knowledge uses an Indigenous language (Ojibway). According to the census data, approximately 34.6% of the population learned an Indigenous language first. Approximately 41.4% of the population speak an Indigenous language at home.

Table 3-36: Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation Language Characteristics, 2016

Language Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2016		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Language Knowledge	665	350	315
Indigenous Language(s)	295	150	145
English Only	640	350	290
French Only	0	0	0
English and French	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Population with Indigenous languages first learned	34.6%	31.4%	36.5%
Population with Indigenous languages spoken at home	41.4%	40.0%	41.3%
Population with knowledge of Indigenous language	44.4%	42.9%	46.0%

Source: CIRNAC 2019c.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

Table 3-37 presents Ojibway Nation of Saugeen language characteristics in 2016. The data show that 100% of total respondents with language knowledge know the English language. In addition, approximately 33.3% of the 90 respondents with language knowledge know an Indigenous language (Ojibway). According to the census data, approximately 38.9% of the population learned an Indigenous language first. Approximately 33.3% of the population speak an Indigenous language at home.

Table 3-37: Ojibway Nation of Saugeen Language Characteristics, 2016

Language Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2016		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Language Knowledge	90	50	45
Indigenous Language(s)	30	15	15
English Only	90	50	40
French Only	0	0	0
English and French	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Population with Indigenous languages first learned	38.9%	40.0%	33.3%
Population with Indigenous languages spoken at home	33.3%	30.0%	33.3%
Population with knowledge of Indigenous language	33.3%	30.0%	33.3%

Source: CIRNAC 2019d.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Pikangikum First Nation

Census data for Pikangikum First Nation are not available to present language characteristics for the First Nation.



Wabauskang First Nation

Table 3-38 presents Wabauskang First Nation language characteristics in 2016. The data show that all respondents know the English language. In addition, approximately 53.8% of the 65 respondents with language knowledge uses an Indigenous language. According to the census data, approximately 23.1% of the population learned an Indigenous language first. Approximately 46.2% of the population speak an Indigenous language at home.

Table 3-38: Wabauskang First Nation Language Characteristics, 2016

Language Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	2016		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Language Knowledge	65	35	35
Indigenous Language(s)	35	15	15
English Only	70	35	35
French Only	0	0	0
English and French	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Population with Indigenous languages first learned	23.1%	28.6%	28.6%
Population with Indigenous languages spoken at home	46.2%	42.9%	42.9%
Population with knowledge of Indigenous language	53.8%	42.9%	42.9%

Source: CIRNAC 2019g.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

Table 3-39 presents language characteristics of the Métis population of Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout. The majority of the Métis population of each of the municipalities have knowledge of the English language and speak English at home. The data indicate that the Métis population of these municipalities do not speak Cree at home.

Table 3-39: Métis Population Language Characteristics

Language Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	Ear Falls			Red Lake			Sioux Lookout		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Knowledge of Official Languages	135	60	75	400	165	230	230	120	110
English Only	120	60	65	375	165	205	210	110	95
French Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
English and French	10	0	10	25	0	30	20	0	10
English spoken at home	135	60	75	395	165	230	225	115	105
French spoken at home	0	0	0	15	0	20	0	10	10
Cree spoken at home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Statistics Canada 2018f.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.



3.3.4.2 Municipalities

Table 3-40 presents the language characteristics of the municipalities in the LSA and Ontario as per 2016 Census data. The data indicate the majority individuals surveyed have knowledge of the English language with slightly higher numbers indicating this in the municipalities when compared to Ontario. English was the language most often spoken at home for the majority of individuals in all of the municipalities and in Ontario; however, provincial data indicate that English was most often spoken at home by only 77.6% of individuals, whereas these numbers were higher in the municipalities.

Table 3-40: Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario Language Characteristics, 2016

Language Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	Total	Male	Female
Ear Falls			
Total Knowledge of Official Languages	995	515	480
English Only (%)	93.0	91.3	94.8
French Only (%)	6.5	8.7	5.2
English and French (%)	6.5	8.7	5.2
Language spoken most often at home for the total population	English	English	English
Indigenous languages spoken most often at home (%)	0.0	1.0	0.0
English spoken most often at home (%)	97.0	97.1	96.9
French spoken most often at home (%)	1.0	1.0	2.1
Red Lake			
Total Knowledge of Official Languages	4,090	2,090	2,005
English Only (%)	91.7	92.1	91.3
French Only (%)	7.8	7.7	8.0
English and French (%)	7.8	7.7	8.0
Language spoken most often at home for the total population	English	English	English
Indigenous languages spoken most often at home (%)	0.9	0.5	1.2
English spoken most often at home (%)	95.1	95.	94.3
French spoken most often at home (%)	1.2	1.2%	1.0
Sioux Lookout			
Total Knowledge of Official Languages	5,215	2,580	2,635
English Only (%)	94.5	94.6	94.5
French Only (%)	5.2	5.2	4.9
English and French (%)	5.2	5.2	4.9
Language spoken most often at home for the total population	English	English	English
Indigenous languages spoken most often at home (%)	1.9	1.7	1.9
English spoken most often at home (%)	94.0	94.4	93.5
French spoken most often at home (%)	0.4	0.6	0.4
Ontario			
Total Knowledge of Official Languages	13,312,865	6,503,875	6,808,990
English Only (%)	86.0	87.5	84.7
French Only (%)	11.2	10.2	12.1
English and French (%)	11.2	10.2	12.1
Language spoken most often at home for the total population	English	English	English
Indigenous languages spoken most often at home (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1
English spoken most often at home (%)	77.6	78.2	77.0
French spoken most often at home (%)	2.1	2.0	2.2

Source: Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.



Ear Falls

The 2016 Census data indicate that Ear Falls is a majority Anglophone community with 93% of the population having knowledge of the English language only. English was cited as the language most often spoken at home by 97% of the population. Data show that five male respondents noted that they speak an Indigenous language most often at home (Statistics Canada 2017a).

Red Lake

The 2016 Census data indicate that Red Lake is a majority Anglophone community with 91.7% of the population having knowledge of the English language only. English was cited as the language most often spoken at home by 95.11% of the population of Red Lake. Data indicates that 35 respondents noted that they speak an Indigenous language most often at home (Statistics Canada 2017b).

Sioux Lookout

The 2016 Census data indicate that Sioux Lookout is a majority Anglophone community with 94.5% of the population having knowledge of the English language only. English was cited as the language most often spoken at home by 94% of the population of Sioux Lookout. Data indicates that 100 respondents noted that they speak an Indigenous language most often at home (Statistics Canada 2017c).

3.3.5 Education

3.3.5.1 Indigenous Communities

Cat Lake First Nation

Table 3-41 presents education characteristics of Cat Lake First Nation for the years 2016 and 2006. Of the 2016 respondents 15 years and over, 86.5% had not achieved a degree, certificate or diploma compared to the 82.7% in 2006. In comparison, approximately 6.7% of respondents achieved a high school diploma or equivalent, which was a decrease over the 10-year period from 2006 to 2016. The data show that of the 2016 respondents, more males than females achieved a high school diploma or equivalent. In addition, approximately 3% of respondents completed a trades / apprenticeship or other non-university certificate, 3% completed a university certificate below bachelor level and 3% completed a university degree.

Table 3-41: Cat Lake First Nation Education Characteristics, 2016 and 2006

Level of Education Achieved ⁽¹⁾	2016			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15 years and over	370	195	175	290	145	145
No degree, certificate or diploma	86.5%	82.1%	88.6%	82.8%	86.2%	79.3%
High school diploma or equivalent only	6.8%	7.7%	5.7%	10.3%	10.3%	10.3%
Trades / apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	2.7%	0.0%	5.7%	5.2%	6.9%	6.9%
University certificate below bachelor level	2.7%	0.0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%
University degree	2.7%	5.1%	6%	0%	0%	6.9%

Source: CIRNAC 2019a.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.



Slate Falls Nation

Table 3-42 presents education characteristics of Slate Falls Nation for the years 2016 and 2006. Of the 2016 respondents 15 years and over, 80% did not achieve a degree, certificate or diploma compared to the 72.7% in 2006. In comparison approximately 8% of respondents achieved a high school diploma or equivalent, which was slightly lower over the 10-year period from 2006 to 2016. The data show that of the 2016 respondents, more females than males achieved a high school diploma or equivalent in 2016. In addition, data indicate that approximately 8% of the respondents completed a trades / apprenticeship or other non-university certificate.

Table 3-42: Slate Falls Nation Education Characteristics, 2016 and 2006

Level of Education Achieved ⁽¹⁾	2016			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15 years and over	125	65	55	110	55	50
No degree, certificate or diploma	80.0%	92.3%	81.8%	72.7%	72.7%	80.0%
High school diploma or equivalent only	8.0%	0.0%	18.2%	9.1%	0.0%	20.0%
Trades / apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	8.0%	15.4%	18.2%	18.2%	27.3%	20.0%
University certificate below bachelor level	0.0%	0.0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%
University degree	0.0%	0.0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%

Source: CIRNAC 2019f.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Lac Seul First Nation

Table 3-43 presents education characteristics of Lac Seul First Nation for the years 2016 and 2006. Of the 2016 respondents 15 years and over, 50% did not achieve a degree, certificate or diploma compared to the 61.6% in 2006. In comparison, approximately 24.2% of respondents achieved a high school diploma or equivalent, which was an increase over the 10-year period from 2006 to 2016. The data show that of the 2016 respondents, a slightly higher number of males than females achieved a high school diploma or equivalent.

Table 3-43: Lac Seul First Nation Education Characteristics, 2016 and 2006

Level of Education Achieved ⁽¹⁾	2016			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15 years and over	660	355	310	560	305	255
No degree, certificate or diploma	50.0%	52.2%	50.0%	61.6%	63.9%	58.8%
High school diploma or equivalent only	24.2%	25.4%	24.2%	16.1%	14.8%	17.6%
Trades / apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	22.0%	22.4%	21.0%	17.0%	19.7%	13.7%
University certificate below bachelor level	1.5%	3.0%	3%	2%	0%	0.0%
University degree	3.0%	0.0%	3%	2%	3%	0.0%

Source: CIRNAC 2019b.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.



Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

Table 3-44 presents education characteristics of Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation for the years 2016 and 2006. Of the 2016 respondents 15 years and over, 85% did not achieve a degree, certificate or diploma compared to the 75% in 2006. In comparison, approximately 12.5% of respondents achieved a high school diploma or equivalent, which was an increase over the 10-year period from 2006 to 2016. Of the 2016 respondents, more males than females achieved a high school diploma or equivalent.

Table 3-44: Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation Education Characteristics, 2016 and 2006

Level of Education Achieved ⁽¹⁾	2016			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15 years and over	400	210	190	305	145	155
No degree, certificate or diploma	85.0%	85.7%	86.8%	85.2%	82.8%	90.3%
High school diploma or equivalent only	12.5%	14.3%	13.2%	9.8%	13.8%	6.5%
Trades / apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	6.9%	0.0%
University certificate below bachelor level	0.0%	0.0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%
University degree	0.0%	0.0%	0%	3%	0%	6.5%

Source: CIRNAC 2019c.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

Table 3-45 presents education characteristics of Ojibway Nation of Saugeen for 2016. Data for 2006 are not available for comparison. Of the 2016 respondents 15 years and over, 72.8% did not achieve a degree, certificate or diploma. In comparison, approximately 18.2% of respondents achieved a high school diploma or equivalent.

Table 3-45: Ojibway Nation of Saugeen Education Characteristics, 2016 and 2006

Level of Education Achieved ⁽¹⁾	2016			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15 years and over	55	25	30	-	-	-
No degree, certificate or diploma	72.7%	80.0%	66.7%	-	-	-
High school diploma or equivalent only	18.2%	40.0%	33.3%	-	-	-
Trades / apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	0.0%	40.0%	33.3%	-	-	-
University certificate below bachelor level	0.0%	0.0%	0%	-	-	-
University degree	0.0%	0.0%	0%	-	-	-

Source: CIRNAC 2019b.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Pikangikum First Nation

Census data for Pikangikum First Nation are not available to present education characteristics for the Nation.



Wabauskang First Nation

Table 3-46 presents education characteristics of Wabauskang First Nation for the years 2016 and 2006. Of the 2016 respondents 15 years and over, 45.5% did not achieve a degree, certificate or diploma compared to the 91.6% in 2006. In comparison approximately 18.2% of respondents achieved a high school diploma or equivalent, which was an increase over the 10-year period from 2006 to 2016. The data show that of the 2016 respondents, an equal number of males and females achieved a high school diploma or equivalent.

Table 3-46: Wabauskang First Nation Education Characteristics, 2016 and 2006

Level of Education Achieved ⁽¹⁾	2016			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15 years and over	55	30	25	60	30	35
No degree, certificate or diploma	45.5%	50.0%	40.0%	91.7%	66.7%	85.7%
High school diploma or equivalent only	18.2%	33.3%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trades / apprenticeship or other non-university certificate	27.3%	0.0%	40.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%
University certificate below bachelor level	0.0%	0.0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0%
University degree	0.0%	0.0%	0%	16.7%	0%	0.0%

Source: CIRNAC 2019g.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

Table 3-47 presents education characteristics of the Métis population in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout in 2016. Data show that Ear Falls had the highest proportion of Métis population that did not achieve a certificate, diploma or degree (47.5%), followed by Red Lake (21.6%) and Sioux Lookout (15.6%). In comparison, Sioux Lookout had the highest proportion of the Métis population that completed high school (37.5%), followed by Red Lake (23.3%) and Ear Falls (15.8%).

In terms of post-secondary education, data show that Métis people in the municipalities obtained either an apprenticeship or trades certificate, college or non-university degree or university certificate. Approximately 9.4% of the Métis population in Sioux Lookout and 15% of the Métis population in Red Lake completed a university certificate or diploma at a bachelor level.

Table 3-47: Métis Population Education Characteristics, 2016

Level of Education Achieved ⁽¹⁾	Ear Falls			Red Lake			Sioux Lookout		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15 years and over	95	50	45	300	110	190	160	75	85
No certificate; diploma; degree	47.4%	30.0%	66.7%	21.7%	31.8%	15.8%	15.6%	13.3%	17.6%
Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate	15.8%	20.0%	%	23.3%	27.3%	23.7%	37.5%	40.0%	35.3%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	31.6%	40.0%	22.2%	16.7%	18.2%	13.2%	6.3%	13.3%	0.0%
College, or non university certificate	10.5%	20.0%	0.0%	21.6%	13.6%	28.9%	28.1%	26.6%	23.5%
University certificate below bachelor level	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	11.8%
University certificate or diploma at bachelor level or above	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15%	9%	18.4%	9.4%	13.3%	11.8%

Source: Statistics Canada 2018f.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.



3.3.5.2 Municipalities

Table 3-48 presents levels of educational achieved in Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario. A higher percentage of residents in Ear Falls (29.3%), Red Lake (19.8%) and Sioux Lookout (24.5%) have not achieved a certificate, diploma or degree when compared to Ontario (17.5%).

Table 3-48: Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario Education Characteristics, 2016

Education Characteristics ⁽¹⁾	Total	Male	Female
Ear Falls			
Population 15 years and over	735	375	360
No certificate; diploma; degree (%)	29.3	24.0	31.9
Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate (%)	32.0	33.3	29.2
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma (%)	17.0	25.3	6.9
College, or non university certificate (%)	17.0	10.7	24
University certificate below bachelor level (%)	1.4	0.0	3
University certificate or diploma at bachelor level or above (%)	5.4	5.3	6
Red Lake			
Population 15 years and over	3,310	1,705	1,610
No certificate; diploma; degree (%)	19.8	19.9	19.3
Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate (%)	28.2	29.9	26.1
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma (%)	10.9	15.8	5.6
College, or non university certificate (%)	22.1	17.9	27
University certificate below bachelor level (%)	2.7	2.3	3
University certificate or diploma at bachelor level or above (%)	16.5	13.8	19
Sioux Lookout			
Population 15 years and over	4,165	2,040	2,125
No certificate; diploma; degree %	24.5	26.7	22.6
Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate %	25.0	27.0	23.3
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma %	6.1	9.8	2.6
College, or non university certificate %	25.9	23.3	29
University certificate below bachelor level %	2.3	2.2	2
University certificate or diploma at bachelor level or above %	16.2	11.3	21
Ontario			
Population 15 years and over	11,038,440	5,342,755	5,695,685
No certificate; diploma; degree (%)	17.5	18	17.1
Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate (%)	27.4	27.8	27.1
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma (%)	6	8.8	3.4
College, or non university certificate (%)	20.8	18.4	23.1
University certificate below bachelor level (%)	2.2	2	2.4
University certificate or diploma at bachelor level or above (%)	26	25	27

Source: Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Ear Falls

In 2016, the percentage of adults 15 years and over who did not have a certificate, diploma or degree was 29.3%. Approximately 5.4% had obtained a university certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above. The census data also indicate that 17% had an apprenticeship or trades certificate / diploma.



Red Lake

In 2016, the percentage of adults 15 years and over who did not have a certificate, diploma, or degree was 19.8%. Approximately 16.5% had obtained a university certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above. The census data also indicate that 10.9% had an apprenticeship or trades certificate / diploma.

Sioux Lookout

In 2016, the percentage of adults 15 years and over who did not have a certificate, diploma or degree was 25%. Approximately 16.2% had obtained a university certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above. The census data also indicate that 6.1% had an apprenticeship or trades certificate / diploma.

The Sioux Lookout Community Profile estimated that in 2019, 15% of Sioux Lookout residents between the ages of 25 to 64 did not have a certificate, diploma or degree. It also estimated that 25% had a high school certificate or equivalent, 7% had an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, 31% had college, or other non-university certificates or diplomas and that 22% had a university certificate, diploma or degree (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2019).

3.3.6 Social Determinants of Health

Health is not confined to medical aspects. Social determinants of health are the non-medical factors that influence health outcomes in addition to individual genetics and lifestyle choices. Social determinants of health can influence health inequities among communities. They are the broad range of personal, social, economic and environmental factors that determine one's health and a community's health and well-being. According to Health Canada, the main social determinants of health (SDOH) include (Health Canada 2020):

- Income and social status;
- Employment and working conditions;
- Education and literacy;
- Childhood experiences;
- Physical environments;
- Social supports and coping skills;
- Healthy behaviours;
- Access to health services;
- Biology and genetic endowment;
- Gender;
- Culture; and
- Race / Racism.

The sections below describe the social determinants of health, community well-being or community health plans, where information was available.

3.3.6.1 Indigenous Communities

At the time of publishing this report, there was no information publicly available regarding the social determinants of health, community well-being or community health plans for the following Indigenous communities:

- Cat Lake First Nation;
- Slate Falls Nation;
- Lac Seul First Nation;
- Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation;
- Ojibway Nation of Saugeen;

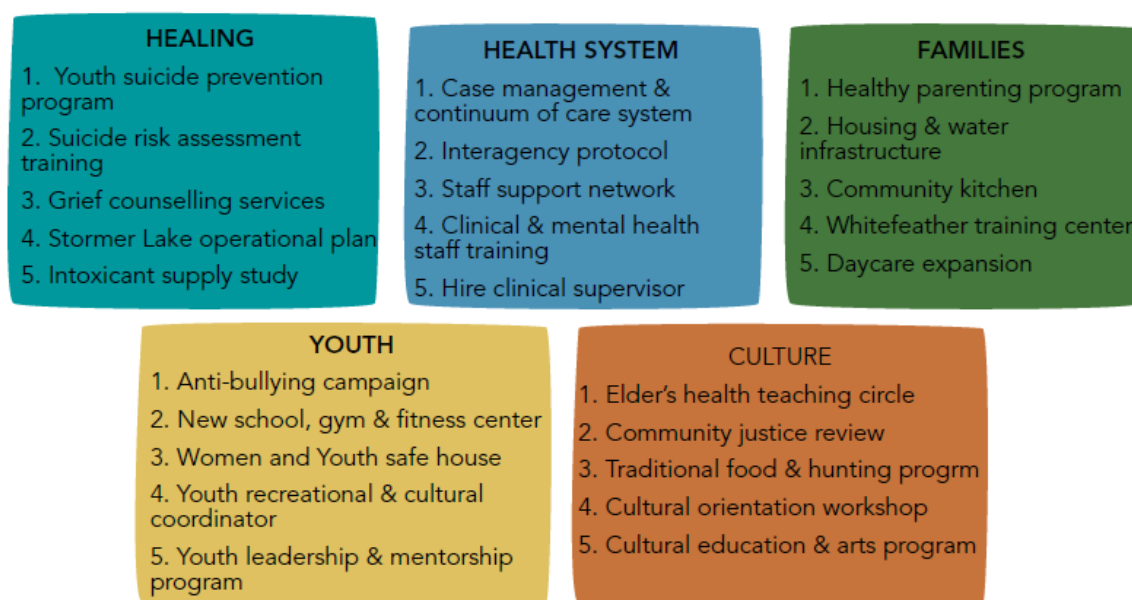


- Wabauskang First Nation; and
- Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1.

Pikangikum First Nation

Pikangikum First Nation completed a Comprehensive Community Health Plan (CCHP) in 2014 to address the Nation's health needs. The CCHP outlines the Nation's vision for a healthy community, determines the health priorities, identifies principles and a set of strategic actions, builds commitment and capacity to carry out the plan and evaluates how the plan is doing. The CCHP identified 25 priority actions in 5 categories, as shown in Figure 3-10 (Pikangikum First Nation and Beringia Community Planning Inc. 2015).

Figure 3-10: Pikangikum First Nation Comprehensive Community Health Plan Priority Actions



3.3.6.2 Municipalities

The Northwestern Health Unit (NWHU) is responsible for delivering a variety of public health services and programs in the Rainy River District and the western portion of the Kenora District including Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout. The NWHU provides a number of services and programs to these municipalities (NWHU 2020a).

The NWHU defines the SDOH as social and economic factors such as: gender, race, ethnicity, colonization, migrant and refugee experiences, religion, culture, discrimination, education, health literacy, working conditions, job security, income, child development, disability, food security and nutrition, housing, natural and built environments, social protection, access to health services and geography, which may impact the health of a community (NWHU 2021b). As the NWHU notes, SDOH are not equally distributed and differential access puts some individuals or groups at greater risk of poor health.



Individuals residing in Northern Ontario experience poorer health and greater health inequities than the rest of Ontario. Not only is life expectancy lower in Northern Ontario, but mental health, addictions, diabetes and parental / child health are areas of concern (Health Quality Ontario 2018).

Ear Falls and Red Lake

According to the Township of Ear Falls, Ear Falls residents maintain that the definition of health extends beyond physical health and includes financial and mental health. However, residents in Ear Falls are less likely to receive health care that extends beyond primary healthcare services due to a lack of local availability. One large health issue identified was the lack of non-primary healthcare service delivery for seniors who must travel outside of Ear Falls to access assisted living services or homes for seniors (K. Ballance, personal communication, May 28, 2021).

In accordance with the *Comprehensive Ontario Police Services Act, 2019*, Ear Falls and Red Lake jointly developed the Municipality of Red Lake and Township of Ear Falls Community Safety and Well-Being (CSWB) Plan (MNP 2020). The CSWB Plan identified five priority pillars through community engagement. Plan implementation is being supported by advisory committees, working groups and community engagement. Information regarding each pillar includes a description and objectives for improvement Table 3-49.

Table 3-49: Red Lake and Ear Falls Community Safety and Well-Being Plan, Priorities and Potential Opportunities, 2020

Priority Pillar	Current Environment and Concerns	Objectives
Safe Substance Use	<p>Substance abuse common in the communities</p> <p>Emergency room visits related to substance abuse higher than rest of Ontario</p>	<p>Establish Detox Centre and Safe Beds in Red Lake</p> <p>Establish Managed Alcohol Program to provide individuals a regular dosage to help manage addiction</p> <p>Develop and implement proactive Situation Table protocols that encourage preventative interventions</p> <p>Implement evidence-based prevention planning</p> <p>Develop and implement Standard assessment and referral protocols and resources</p> <p>Establish shared agency training protocols and resources</p>
Mental Health	<p>Issues related to mental health including diagnosed problems, grief, self-harm, suicide and intellectual functioning, are higher when compared to rest of Ontario</p> <p>Underlying causes include intergenerational trauma, social isolation and poverty</p> <p>Many experience a combination of substance abuse and mental health issues</p> <p>Adverse child and youth mental health outcomes</p> <p>Emergency Room visits and hospitalizations related to mental health issues higher than rest of Ontario in both the communities in general and in children and youth</p>	<p>Establish Youth Drop-In Centre</p> <p>Establish Safe / Stabilization Beds meant to address the needs of individuals in a mental health crisis</p> <p>Optimize use of telehealth for psychiatric and support services</p> <p>Establish proactive community-based supports for caregivers</p>



Table 3-49: Red Lake and Ear Falls Community Safety and Well-Being Plan, Priorities and Potential Opportunities, 2020 (continued)

Priority Pillar	Current Environment and Concerns	Objectives
Housing	<p>Lack of housing and housing insecurity</p> <p>Specialized housing and supports for those experiencing cognitive issues relating to dementia, developmental disabilities, and impaired cognitive functioning lacking</p> <p>Cost of utilities in Red Lake leading to housing insecurity</p> <p>No local option between independent living and a long-term care facility for seniors</p>	<p>Establish affordable, assisted living facility for seniors</p> <p>Establish Supportive Youth Housing</p> <p>Establish in-home support services (to enable aging in place)</p>
Family Environment	<p>Intergenerational trauma, substance abuse, poverty and housing influence parenting outcomes</p> <p>Employment instability due to instability of resource industry may also affect family environment</p> <p>Limited access to resources to support parenting a child with mental health issues</p> <p>Increased number of children being placed in the care of other family members other than parents (kin placements)</p> <p>Decreased availability of local foster homes No foster or agency homes for children with complex needs in Red Lake or Ear Falls Reports of domestic violence increasing</p>	<p>Develop and implement community recreation programming and promotion strategy that meets needs of diverse community members including children, youth, adults and seniors</p> <p>Establish coordinated family support services and programs</p> <p>Promote Early ON programming and offer programs to support positive parenting</p> <p>Establish inter/intra community transportation</p> <p>Establish partnerships with local and regional service providers for coordinated delivery of pre-natal support</p> <p>Develop and provide support community-based and led outreach</p>
Financial Security	<p>Most employment is in low-paying tourism and service industries</p> <p>Economic disparity among community members</p> <p>High cost of living due to geographic remoteness</p> <p>High paying employment in the local resource industries without do not require post-secondary education and this can reduce demand for higher education</p> <p>Reliance on Ontario Works increasing in Ear Falls</p> <p>Far distances to travel for higher education and training</p> <p>Social factors such as substance abuse influence employment and education and financial security</p>	<p>Improve internet connectivity, speed, and cost to better facilitate remote work, web-based education and training and access to job searches</p> <p>Expand access to adult and continuing education including more access to literacy, high school diploma, upgrading, technical and professional development opportunities both in-person and online</p> <p>Establish food security program that is coordinated with educational institutions, health units and other service providers</p> <p>Monitor and report on educational achievement by consolidating data from all school completion programs including high school and adult education</p> <p>Expand local access to Early Childhood Education training, may facilitate expansion of childcare services</p> <p>Explore how to diversify economic opportunities to support more employment options and stability</p>

Source: MNP 2020.



Sioux Lookout

Under the *Comprehensive Ontario Police Services Act, 2019*, Sioux Lookout developed the Sioux Lookout Community Safety and Well-Being Plan (CSWB) 2021 to 2025. The Plan recognizes that to improve health and safety, the SDOH must be considered. The CSWB Plan identifies strategies and actions for social development, prevention, risk intervention and incident response (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2021m). Through a collaborative research process, which incorporated existing data, community reports and input from community leaders and stakeholders, six priority areas were identified along with potential key activities (Table 3-50).

Table 3-50: Sioux Lookout Community Safety and Well-Being Plan, Priorities and Activities, 2021

Priority Areas of Focus	Potential Key Activities
Appropriate and Affordable Housing	Convene stakeholders for community and regional housing planning and partnerships.
	Financial support and housing subsidies are identified for families.
	Educate potential vendors on the unique building environment of Sioux Lookout.
	Lobby public and private sectors to engage in measures to improve the housing stock in Sioux Lookout.
	Advocate that Market Priced housing alone will not be sufficient to meet the needs of the community and that significant investments in subsidized housing will need to be made.
	Advocate to provincial and federal governments and the private sector for continued and increased investment in housing including: shelters, transitional housing, supportive housing, subsidized housing and market housing.
Mental Wellness	Recreational facilities and events are available to youth in the community.
	Social supports are incorporated into the fabric of the community (inclusiveness, community gatherings, welcoming events).
	Mental Health services are provided to youth in an environment they are comfortable in.
Substance Misuse and Addictions	Environmental Scan for mental health and addictions services specific to youth.
	Planning in place for services including: prevention, early intervention, intervention, treatment, and aftercare services.
	Convene community service providers and stakeholders for the collective implementation of a mental health and addictions service strategy.
	Advocate provincial and federal governments and the private sector for continued and increased investment in wrap-around crisis and recovery services.
Crisis Services' Capacity for Incident Response and De-escalation	Endorse and support local emergency responders in receiving additional training on Anishinaabe Culture and Culturally Safe Training.
	Support, endorse and amplify the reporting of outcomes of the Harm Reduction Mobile Outreach Team.
	Continue to build on the relationship between community and police with more police involvement in community groups and forums.
	Continue to support Makwa Clan Shkaabe Makwa's Project ECHO3, which aims to support emergency response workers' ability to aid vulnerable populations.
Employee Recruitment and Retention	Monitor community skilled human resource gaps by collecting the status of stagnant job vacancies from local employers.
	Implement Building our Own initiative to grow and develop local youth.
	Welcome young professionals to the community and endorse local chapters of professional associations.
	Meet with regional school boards, post-secondary educational institutes and employment agencies to promote career pathways for Sioux Lookout youth and adult learners.



**Table 3-50: Sioux Lookout Community Safety and Well-Being Plan, Priorities and Activities, 2021
(continued)**

Priority Areas of Focus	Potential Key Activities
Community Cohesiveness and Vibrancy	Lobby employers to engage in measures to provide Sioux Lookout residents access to education and job training for in-demand jobs.
	Support employers on recruitment, retention and incentive packages for employment opportunities.
	Update the Municipal Cultural Plan
	Expand on outdoor experiences such as parks, trails, beaches, and cultural activities.
	Support the continued and increased expansion of recreational programming, festivals, community gathering places and celebrations of Sioux Lookout heritage and diversity.
	Support, promote and enhance the celebration of Indigenous culture and community through community feasts, gatherings, welcoming northern students and pow wows.
	Support collaboration with the Friendship Centre and activities of inclusiveness.
	Proactively address racism and discrimination in the community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local history taught to educate adults and kids • Include Elders and Knowledge Keepers in community planning initiatives • Promote partnerships with schools and cultural agencies • Welcoming services for children - trade show approach, community feasts • Inclusivity of Youth and the LGBTQ2S+ community
	Lobby public and private sectors to invest and sponsor Sioux Lookout recreation, entrepreneurship and beautification

Source: Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2021.

3.4 Community Resources

The sections below provide an overview of the community resources available in the Indigenous communities and municipalities within the LSA including: recreation and leisure, social services, education, employment and economic development, housing and emergency services.

3.4.1 Recreation and Leisure

3.4.1.1 Indigenous Communities

Cat Lake First Nation

Cat Lake First Nation has two outdoor hockey arenas, a community centre, a fitness centre, and the Lawrence Wesley Education Centre that has a large gymnasium. There are regular bingo games through the community radio station. The Cat Lake annual community moose hunt takes place annually each September and is well attended each year. In addition, the community holds a Traditional Week and in some years celebrations for Treaty Days (Teach for Canada 2021).

Slate Falls Nation

In 2015, Slate Falls Nation completed construction of an arena. A variety of sports are popular in the community including broomball and hockey for all ages. For those youth that play in minor league teams, parents often drive them to games and practice in Sioux Lookout. The community also has celebrations and community feasts for National Aboriginal Day, Treaty Day, Canada Day and hosts a baseball tournament in August. Christmas and New Year's events include a community meal and square-dancing social. Slate Falls Nation hosts a popular Ice Fish Derby each year that is well attended by people from across the region. At



the conclusion of the derby a community feast is held. Other leisure activities include craft nights, bible studies, church services and other band run programs (Teach for Canada 2020b).

Lac Seul First Nation

Lac Seul First Nation has an Event Centre Complex in Frenchman's Head that offers members a variety of sports programs including the minor hockey program, mixed broomball and public skating. The Sioux Lookout Figure Skating Club also uses the event centre. The community regularly hosts hockey and broomball tournaments. The centre also hosts other events such as concerts and social gatherings for the community. The Dora Thomas Memorial Complex in Whitefish Bay and the Brian Brisket Memorial Complex in Kejick Bay regularly host community events as well (Lac Seul First Nation 2019). The community also hosts an annual United Ice Fishing Derby in Whitefish Bay that is well attended by people from across the region.

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation provides traditional retreats (healing through traditional practices) year round at their facility located at Pashkakogan Lake. The community Choose Life program drives many of the recreational programs in the community and is continually active with its activities. Community members also take part in recreational sports and activities including soccer, broom ball, hockey and lacrosse that occur at the Community Complex (Mishkeegogamang First Nation 2010). Due to its proximity to Pickle Lake and number of band members living in the community, many residents also take part in recreational activities in Pickle Lake.

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen has almost completed construction of a central multiplex for cultural events, training space and essential services and economic development (Northern Ontario Business 2020). Many recreational opportunities for youth are centred around the Ojibway Nation of Saugeen School who host many afterhours programs for children. The community hosts an annual summer fish derby on Keshawagama Lake. Due to its proximity to Savant Lake and number of band members living in the community, many residents also take part in recreational activities such as the annual ice fishing derby and poker run events.

Pikangikum First Nation

The Pikangikum First Nation Arena: Home of the Winterhawks is available between November and April. Since 2011, Pikangikum First Nation hosts a hockey tournament, which has gained participation over the years. The tournament allows community-based First Nations teams from other Nations in Ontario and Manitoba to compete and play hockey together. Participating communities include: Poplar Hill, Sandy Lake, Kasabonika Lake, Kingfisher Lake, Eagle Lake, Whitefish Bay, Sandy Bay (Manitoba) and Norway House (Manitoba) (Teach for Canada 2019a).

Wabauskang First Nation

Wabauskang First Nation has a Community Hall that hosts local events and community feasts. They also have a very active Public Library that facilitates a number of activities in the community such as book clubs and community clean ups.

Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

Recreation and leisure facilities or programs for the Métis population are covered in the municipal sections below.



3.4.1.2 Municipalities

Ear Falls

The Township of Ear Falls operates a recreation centre, which includes the KinFit Gym, an arena for ice sports and court space for badminton, floor hockey, shuffleboard and basketball. Ear Falls also has a 9-hole golf course with a clubhouse, power car and club rentals. In the winter, cross country ski trails are groomed for use and ski rentals are available at the Municipal Office. Ear Falls also has a community garden with free plots available for residents (Township of Ear Falls 2021i).

The Parks and Playgrounds Plan 2019-2022 (Township of Ear Falls 2020), last updated in March 2020, outlines Ear Falls' commitment to providing play spaces within the community and identifies levels of service to guide the development of play spaces. Table 3-51 below outlines the existing assets and their uses as described in the Plan.

Table 3-51: Township of Ear Falls, Existing Parks and Playground Assets 2020

Asset	Description	Primary Uses / Activities
Waterfront Park	Pavilions and public washrooms Swimming dock Beachfront Horseshoe pits	Spring - Fall Public swimming Tourism Canada Day Festivities Trout Forest Music Festival Picnic Spot
	Storage building Government dock	
Lions' Park	Fenced site One swing set One play structure One covered sandbox	Spring - Fall Play area for younger children
Calvin Fulford Park	One play structure Two swing sets Two climbers	Spring - Fall Play area for youth and younger children
Sportsplex	Two baseball fields One set of bleachers Pavilion Public washrooms Tobogganing hill	Year Round Baseball / T-ball Dog walking / play area Tobogganing
Recreation Centre	Area with one ice surface KinFit Gym Ancillary spaces	Year Round Hockey and figure skating rentals Public skating and drop-in hockey Fitness (KinFit Gym) Local events (family safety night, Remembrance Day, Canada Day [rain-date location], Memory in Miles ATV derby and Winterfest)
Golf Course	9-hole golf course Clubhouse Maintenance buildings	Spring - Fall Golfing and recreation
Hiking / Ski Trails	Trails	Cross-country skiing Hiking
Community Garden	Fenced and raised garden beds	Gardening Local food security
Boat Launches	Free public access Owned / Licenced to Township	Spring - Fall Launching Boats Use by residents, tourists and tourist resort operators

Source: Township of Ear Falls 2020 and 2021c.



Red Lake

The Red Lake Community Centre has several recreation activities and programs geared toward physical fitness. A roof covered pavilion is available for other activities. In the winter months, the Recreation Centre offers ski rentals, with groomed trails around the centre. In addition, the Recreation Centre has a weight training facility, a cardio training facility and squash courts available for use. Red Lake has several skating rinks and arenas which are home to recreational hockey programs for men, women and children. Summer recreation activities include baseball, soccer, skate park tennis court and a splash pad. There is also a multi-purpose indoor facility with a commercial grade kitchen. These facilities are outlined in Table 3-52 (Municipality of Red Lake 2014h).

The Red Lake Parks and Recreation and Master Plan (2010) was developed through engagement with residents and makes recommendations to support healthy active living and recreational and cultural activities for residents, businesses and visitors (Municipality of Red Lake 2010). The Plan outlines Red Lake's vision for recreational activities in the municipality:

"The Municipality of Red Lake's parks, open spaces, cultural and recreational opportunities give life and passion to our community and successfully merge the natural and built environments. Recreation and Culture connect people to place, self and others. Red Lake residents will treasure and care for this legacy, building on the past to provide for future generations" (Municipality of Red Lake 2010).

The Plan provides a Needs Assessment that outlines the strengths and weaknesses of Red Lake's existing Table 3-52 outlines the Municipality's existing facilities, parks, trails and open spaces as well as uses described in the Red Lake Recreation and Parks Master Plan (Municipality of Red Lake 2010).

Table 3-52: Municipality of Red Lake, Existing Recreation Assets, 2010

Asset	Description	Primary Uses / Activities
Cochenour Arena	One indoor skating rink Changerooms	7-month rink Minor hockey Adult hockey Figure skating Summer programs including ball hockey camps, large weddings
Cochenour Recreation Hall	Social hall (204 person capacity) Kitchen	Year round Meetings Weddings Social Events
Red Lake Community Centre	Owned by municipality Two squash courts Weight room Cardio room Locker rooms with showers and sauna Lobby Concession	Year round Fitness Court sports Meetings



Table 3-52: Municipality of Red Lake, Existing Recreation Assets, 2010 (continued)

Asset	Description	Primary Uses / Activities
Goldcorp Inc. Recreation Centre (Privately operated)	Owned by Goldcorp Inc. Weight room Cardio room Pool Sauna Party rooms Meeting rooms / gymnastics room	Year round Fitness Swimming Birthday parties Meetings
Norseman Park	Waterfront park Benches Picnic area History plaques	Socializing Plane landing viewing area Tourism
Centennial Park	Park to be revitalized Paved walking trails Skate park	Socializing
Laverty Park	Multi-use structure Swings Merry-go-round Tire swing Grass area for picnics Community Gardens Play equipment	Playground
Red Lake Community Centre Playground	Multi-use structure Splash Pad	Playground
Madsen Playground	Multi-use structure Swing set	Playground
Cochenour Playground	Multi-use structure Climbing structure Swing set Slide Basketball court Community gardens	Playground
McKenzie Island Playground	Play equipment	Playground
Cochenour Soccer Field	Soccer field	Adult soccer
Cochenour Ball Field	Baseball diamond	Youth and adult baseball
Red Lake Baseball Field	Baseball diamond	Youth and adult baseball
Goldcorp Mine Baseball Field	Baseball diamond	Youth and adult baseball
Kinsmen Beach	Beach Play structure One gazebo Washrooms	Swimming Picnics Socializing Fires
Rahill Beach	Beach Four gazebos Play structure Benches Picnic tables Tennis courts Washrooms	Swimming Picnics Socializing Tennis
Cochenour Beach	Beach Gazebo	Swimming Socializing



Table 3-52: Municipality of Red Lake, Existing Recreation Assets, 2010 (continued)

Asset	Description	Primary Uses / Activities
Sandy Point Beach	Beach	Boat launch Water skiing Wakeboarding
Red Lake Community Centre Pavilion	Covered skating rink Change rooms Locker rooms	Skating, primarily youth Markets and fairs in summer and fall
Golden Learning Centre Outdoor Rink	Outdoor skating rink Change rooms	Skating
Kelson's Farm Playground	Multi-use structure Swing sets	Playground

Source: Municipality of Red Lake 2010; M. Labonte, personal communication, May 26, 2021.

Red Lake has two libraries: The Margaret McDougall Memorial Library in Red Lake and the Balmertown Library (Municipality of Red Lake 2014d). Additionally, Red Lake is home to the Red Lake Regional Heritage Centre (RLRHC; 2021). RLRHC has more than 30,000 historical documents and photographs in its archives and provides educational tours and programs (RLRHC 2021). RLRHC also has facilities available for rent including a board room, the main exhibit gallery and lobby (RLRHC 2021).

Red Lake is looking to secure funding from different levels of government to build a new arena and theatre facility. The arena will be an arts and cultural hub able to host regional events. The area is estimated to seat 400 people and a theatre venue is proposed. The cost is estimated at \$28 million and a timeline for construction is not yet known. The municipality has also applied for provincial funding to secure a 1-year Intern Programmer to help facilitate and coordinate recreational programs in the community (M. Labonte, personal communication, May 26, 2021).

Sioux Lookout

Sioux Lookout's Sports Tourism Strategy Baseline Report (Hoshizaki Development 2019) developed in 2019, describes recreational facilities and services in Sioux Lookout as outlined in the Table 3-53. In addition to the facilities below, several basketball courts, soccer fields, baseball diamonds and outdoor ice rinks operate on school grounds. There are also 150 km of Snowmobile Trails in the Sioux Lookout area.

Sioux Lookout has a community museum and library. The Sioux Lookout Museum located at the Sioux Lookout Heritage Railway Station. The Arts, Culture and Heritage Committee oversees the maintenance of the museum as well as other cultural assets in the community (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2021a). The Sioux Lookout Public Library offers library services and programming in the community (Sioux Lookout Public Library 2021).

Table 3-53: Municipality of Sioux Lookout, Existing Recreation Assets, 2019

Asset	Description	Primary Uses / Activities
Sports Complex	Two baseball diamonds Outdoor ice rink Two bocce fields Two tennis courts Skate park Concessions Trail access	Baseball Skating Hockey Bocce Tennis Skateboarding



Table 3-53: Municipality of Sioux Lookout, Existing Recreation Assets, 2019 (continued)

Asset	Description	Primary Uses / Activities
Centennial Centre	Multi-purpose hub	Arts / culture Youth centre Office space
Hudson Community Hall	Outdoor recreation Community events	Event space rental Outdoor recreation
Lost Lake Drop-in Centre	Senior's community centre	Events for seniors such as family dinners, weekly luncheons and coffee drop-ins
Recreation Centre	Ice arena Fitness centre (weight room and cardio room) Two squash courts Gymnasium Indoor walking / running track	Fitness Figure Skating Club Minor Hockey Association Sioux Lookout Hockey League Gymnastics Club
Lac Seul Events Centre	Ice Arena Ice Rentals Dressing Rooms Restaurant Weight Room	Junior hockey practices Broomball tournaments Pelican Falls Girls Hockey League Figure skating
Cedar Bay Recreation Complex	Equestrian Facility Cabins Chalet Special Events Lodge	Cabins for rent Socializing Meetings and events Hiking Skiing Horseback riding Mountain biking Lakeshore activities (Easter Egg Hunt, Water Festival, Dog Sled Rides)
Cedar Bay & Golf Course	Nordic Ski Trails (23 km) Fat Bike Trials (8 km)	Skiing Biking
Umfreville Trail	Paved recreational trail (4 km)	Jogging Walking Biking Wheelchair traffic
Golf and Curling Club	Privately run 9 Hole golf course Curling Club	Golf (open to public and private users) Curling (men's, women's and mixed)
Farlington Park (Town Beach)	Beach Docks Washrooms	Swimming Festivals (Blueberry Festival, Walleye Tournament)
Second Sandy Beach	Beach	Swimming
Cedar Bay Beach	Beach	Swimming
Hudson Beach	Beach	Swimming
Lac Seul – Frenchman's Head Pow Wow Grounds	Beach	Swimming



Table 3-53: Municipality of Sioux Lookout, Existing Recreation Assets, 2019 (continued)

Asset	Description	Primary Uses / Activities
WINKS Centre	Centre to support Indigenous youth coming from First Nations Computer lab Art studio Entertainment room Fitness centre Music equipment Ping pong tables Pool tables Basketball net Kitchen	Musical performances Sporting events (hockey, broomball, basketball, volleyball, baseball) Tutoring Hunting and fishing trips

Source: Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2021c; Hoshizaki Development 2019.

The *Sioux Lookout 2025 Go Forward Strategic Milestones* notes that the municipality will continue to seek funding to enhance their current recreational facilities (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2020).

3.4.2 Social Services

3.4.2.1 Community Facilities and Services

Indigenous Communities

The Indigenous communities provide social assistance to those in need through Ontario Works. The program is coordinated through the band office and offers the following services:

- Short-term financial assistance to individuals and families in need;
- Extended Health Benefits to qualifying individuals; and
- Information to recipients about participation requirements including seeking employment, basic education, volunteer work or self-employment (North West LHIN 2020b).

In addition, through Ontario Works, community members can access a variety of programs and support services including:

- Child care;
- Clothing needs;
- Community Placement Program;
- Discretionary benefits;
- Drug benefits;
- Employment resource centre;
- Employment start-up costs;
- Enhanced Employment Placement Program;
- Funeral and burial expenses;
- Learning, earning and parenting;
- Pay-Direct to landlord;
- Special diets allowance; and
- Transportation (North West LHIN 2020b).

The sections below present additional community facilities and services specific to the Indigenous communities.



Cat Lake First Nation

Cat Lake First Nation residents have access to various services. Child and family services are provided by Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout. The Tikinagan Child and Family Services also funds a social worker in the community to provide support to families (211 Northern Region - Lakehead Social Planning Council 2020a).

Slate Falls Nation

Slate Falls Nation has access to a variety of services to assist families and those seeking to advance education and employment. The Nation receives child and family services through Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout, which provides the community with staff to provide support to families (North West LHIN 2020b).

The Nation operates the Ontario Works Program to offer financial assistance for individuals and families for necessities for living needs and employment supports through offices located in Frenchman's Head and Kejick Bay (Lac Seul First Nation 2019).

Lac Seul First Nation

Lac Seul First Nation has access to family services and other supports. The Nation receives child and family services through Tikinagan Child and Family Services. Even though Lac Seul First Nation is within the jurisdiction of Kenora-Rainy River Districts Child and Family Services (KRRDCFS), Tikinagan provides child protection services under an agreement with Lac Seul and KRRDCFS (Tikinagan n.d.).

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation has access to family and social services and other supports through Ontario Works. At the time of publishing this report, no additional services and supports were identified.

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen residents have access to various services. Child and family services are provided by Tikinagan Child and Family Services in Sioux Lookout which provides the community with staff to provide support to families (Tikinagan n.d.).

Pikangikum First Nation

Pikangikum First Nation receives services from Tikinagan Child and Family Services, based out of Sioux Lookout, to provide the Nation with family support, child protection and emergency services. These programs are staffed with six full-time and nine part-time community-based workers operating out of the Pikangikum Community Centre (Pikangikum First Nation and Beringia Community Planning Inc. 2015).

Wabauskang First Nation

Wabauskang First Nation has access to family services and other supports. Wabauskang First Nation delivers child and family services to its community members through a transfer agreement with the Anishinaabe Abinoojii Family Services, an agency that supports 14 First Nations in the northern region of Treaty 3 (Anishinaabe Abinoojii Family Services 2021).

Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

Social services and other supports available to Métis people in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout are covered in the municipal sections below. Information regarding social services and other supports specific to Métis population was not available at the time of research.



Municipalities

FIREFLY, located in Kenora, is an organization dedicated to providing emotional, physical and developmental community services to children and families in Northwestern Ontario (FIREFLY 2021). FIREFLY offers a number of programs and services to residents of Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout including:

- Autism Services;
- Canadian Prenatal and Nutrition Program;
- Child and Family Intervention;
- Child Care;
- Child Development;
- EarlyON;
- Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD);
- Infant and Child Development Services;
- NorthWestern Ontario FASD Diagnostic Clinic;
- Occupational Therapy;
- Outreach;
- Physiotherapy;
- Prevention;
- Respite Care;
- School Based Rehab Services;
- Stop Now and Plan (SNAP);
- Speech-Language Pathology;
- Tele-Mental Health;
- Treatment Foster Care;
- Youth Justice Committee;
- Youth Justice Services; and
- Youth Mental Health Courtworker Program (FIREFLY 2021).

The KRRDCFS provides child and family protective and welfare services to Red Lake and Sioux Lookout. The jurisdiction of the KRRDCFS is bounded by the Manitoba border on the West, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout to the north, English River to the east and extends south to the United States boarder (KRRDCFS 2021).

3.4.2.2 Health Services and Facilities

Indigenous Communities

Sioux Lookout First Nations Health Authority

The Sioux Lookout First Nations Health Authority (SLFNHA) provides advocacy, research, services and programs to 31 First Nations in the northwestern Ontario region including the First Nations located in the LSA. The SLFNHA was established in March 1990. The agency's main office in Sioux Lookout has a staff of 78. The SLFNHA offers health services programming in the areas outlined in the table below.



Table 3-54: Sioux Lookout First Nation Health Authority, Health Services Programming, 2021

Program	Details
Physician Services / Northern Clinic	Access to see physicians at clinic in Sioux Lookout
Nodin Mental Health Services	Development of strategic plans and implementation of work plans for the following services: Intake, Crisis Response and Indian Residential School Support Program, Community Based Counsellors, Counselling Services, On-Call and After-Hours, Traditional Healing, and Outpatient Mental Health Services.
Primary Care Team	<p>Services for members including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physiotherapy • Occupational Therapy • Kinesiology • Nutritional Consultation • Pharmacy Consultation • Food Care • Hepatitis C Treatment • Psychiatry • Social Worker / Social Services Worker • Mental Health Supports • Speech Language Pathology • Case Management • Nursing (Registered Nurses, Registered Practical Nurses, and Nurse Practitioners) • Telemedicine Services • Community Health Navigators • Traditional Healing
Development Disability Services	<p>Access to health care providers within four program areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MMW (Mashkikiwininiwag Mazinaatesijigan Wichiiwewin) / Transitions Program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Clinical assessment, services and resources for adults living with developmental disabilities Specific services may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intake – Service Coordination, Psychological Assessment and Consultation, Counselling, Behaviour Therapy Assessment and Consultation, Psychiatric Assessment and Consultation Educational Opportunity • Complex Care Case Coordinator Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Case management for special needs children and youth up to the age of 18 years. Services include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy for services, support, case management, intake, assessment of client needs, development of a case plan, development of a case resolution plan, long-term planning for client care, coordination and determination of service providers • Telemedicine Program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Video conferencing services to allow members to consult with their doctors or specialists while remaining in their community and accessing the system at the local health center or nursing station ◦ Programs also include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tele-counselling, tele-psychiatry, and tele-psychology • Jordan's Principle: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Provides First Nations children, youth and families with equitable access to health services in a culturally sensitive model ◦ SLFNHA is in early implementation of this program and will be recruiting staff to provide the following programs under this element: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Speech Language Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Physiotherapy, Rehab Clinic Coordination, Community based Rehab Clinic Assistance, Fetal Alcohol



**Table 3-54: Sioux Lookout First Nation Health Authority, Health Services Programming, 2021
(continued)**

Program	Details
	Syndrome Disease (FASD) Clinic Coordination, Family Navigation (Intake), Early Language Facilitation, Cultural Liaison for FASD team
Privacy Program	Provides a health privacy policy which clearly outlines what information is collected for health visits, how the information may be used and informs members they have the right to access, correct, withdraw, or withhold their personal health information by contacting the SLFNHA (subject to legal exceptions).
Approaches to Community Wellbeing (ACW)	Supports a holistic view of well-being of a community rather than just an individual basis with a focus on promoting healthy lifestyles and preventative measures. The ACW has the following goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved approaches to community wellbeing, which are integrated, holistic, sustainable, and proactive • Increased community ownership over our health and approaches to wellbeing • Increased number of people leading the way who are committed to healthy communities • Safer communities • Increased number of people making healthy choices • Increased number of children raised as healthy community members • Increased connection to the teachings of our people

Source: Sioux Lookout First Nation Health Authority, 2020.

The SLFNHA is also undertaking three research projects as outlined in the table below.

Table 3-55: Sioux Lookout First Nation Health Authority, Health Services Research Programs, 2021

Research Project	Details
Anishinaabe Bimaadiziwin Research Program	Collaboration with the Municipality of Sioux Lookout and First Nations on clinical and community projects. Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist communities and researchers to build strong and equitable partnerships on focused and common research interests • Foster an environment of curiosity, inquiry and sharing • Encourage research that is relevant, ethical, community-oriented and builds capacity • Communicate with and share health research knowledge with communities and organization
Community Health Worker (CHW) Diabetes Project	Partnership with Dignitas International (DI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-design and implementation of the Community Health Worker (CHW) pilot program • CHW is a community health worker, chosen by their community, who receives training and acts as a frontline worker and health advocate • Following the pilot program, 5-year plan to expand the program 33 First Nations • Foundation for a regional diabetes strategy
Indigenous Youth Futures Partnership	Partnership with Carleton University Support Indigenous youth resilience and empower youth to be leaders in their communities Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance relationships across generations, within families, and among peers • Empower youth voice • Strengthen cultural identity and continuity • Maximize assets to sustain communities

Source: Carleton University, 2021; Sioux Lookout First Nation Health Authority, 2020.



Cat Lake First Nation

A number of services are provided directly in the community or accessible to the community from regional services. The Cat Lake Health Authority oversees the following programs:

- Aboriginal Diabetes Initiative;
- Aboriginal Healthy Babies Healthy Children;
- Brighter Futures Program;
- Family Well Being Program;
- Maternal Child Health Program; and
- National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program.

Cat Lake First Nation also has a Wellness Centre that offers residents a variety of services such as: counselling and educational program on mental wellness, emergency victim service referrals, referrals to other out of community services for legal, clinics and treatment programs. The Wellness Centre also organizes community events and education / awareness campaigns related to health.

Cat Lake First Nation operates the Margaret Gray Nursing Station, which provides and promotes services for physical and mental health issues for community members. Physicians visit the nursing station approximately once per month from Sioux Lookout. In addition, appointments are coordinated with visiting dentists and optometrists twice per year. The nursing station is part of the Ontario Telemedicine Network that provides video conferencing and other tele-health services. The Station is the contact point for the immunization clinic and Medical Transportation Program.

The Medical Transportation Program offers support for individuals to either access medical travel funds to plan for, or to be reimbursed for medical trips they make from the community for medical appointments. The program also helps individuals to make travel and accommodation arrangements to attend medical appointments at the Sioux Lookout Meno Ya Win Health Centre (SLMHC).

Cat Lake First Nation operates the Oshkee Meekena Residential Treatment Centre, which is an 8-bed facility that serves as a treatment centre for youth with addictions (ages 12 to 15) who are either a member of Cat Lake First Nation or other Nishnawbe-Aski Nation communities. The Centre offers an up to 3-month residence treatment program for youth with substance dependency (alcoholism, drug abuse, solvents / gas / inhalants) or behavioural problems. The Centre also supports families of the youth during intake and aftercare. Community members can also access holistic services, which include:

- Clinical treatment and counselling during addictions recovery;
- Coping and life skills teachings;
- Counselling for emotional and behavioral issues;
- Cultural land-based activities; and
- Survival skills and ancient lifestyle perspectives from traditional instructors and Elders (North West LHIN 2020b).

Hospital services are provided in Sioux Lookout at the SLMHC (211 Northern Region - Lakehead Social Planning Council 2020a).



Slate Falls Nation

Slate Falls Nation has a nursing station which provides the following community and individual health programs, services and referrals:

- Physician consultations a few days per month with a visiting Physician from Sioux Lookout;
- Health awareness and counselling, education and prevention workshops especially in the areas of diabetes and alcohol / drug abuse;
- Coordination of clinics / workshops in areas that may include diabetes, immunization, sexual health and communicable diseases;
- Palliative care program when required; and
- National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program (North West LHIN 2020b).

In addition, the Nursing Station addresses individual health care needs by providing:

- Advocacy on behalf of individual with other health professionals;
- Coordination of one-on-one pre-natal care with the community health nurse;
- Home visits to the sick, elderly, new mothers and persons with health care needs;
- Non-urgent medical transportation service for residents to Sioux Lookout; and
- Assistance with coordinating local and long distance travel arrangements for medical appointments (North West LHIN 2020b).

Lac Seul First Nation

Lac Seul First Nation's health department staff includes: community nurses, community health representatives, personal support workers and drivers for the medical transportation service.

The health clinic provides programs and services such as: emergency treatment and initial assessments, dental and vision care visits, telehealth services, two Aboriginal Headstart Programs located in Frenchman's Head and in Kejick Bay, public health education, health promotion activities in the schools and the clinic, early childhood development, home and community care and the Suboxone Treatment Program.

Lac Seul First Nation delivers a Home and Community Care Program that provides daily visits to Elders to assist them with living and health needs and to provide visits for companionship. The Nation is planning to build a healing lodge and an elder's residence (Lac Seul First Nation 2019).

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation houses a Health Centre on the main reserve that has been open since May 1998. The clinic is staffed by doctor once every five weeks, as well as nurses throughout the year. Routine health care (i.e., immunizations and dispensing of medication) is provided at the Health Centre. For health care beyond this, community members travel to Winnipeg, Manitoba or Thunder Bay, Ontario (Mishkeegogamang First Nation 2010).

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation is also serviced by medical vans with local drivers to take community members to appointments or to the hospital. In addition, Pickle Lake ambulance services the community. However, for severe illnesses, patients are flown out of Pickle Lake by air ambulance (Mishkeegogamang First Nation 2010).

Since 2002, through a funded program by Health Canada, Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation has a Home and Community Program that provides home health care services to the elderly and physically challenged. To take part in the program, referrals are made by family members, friends or nurses for clients wishing to receive services. The Home Care program has also introduced 'Elders Tele-Health Visit' via video conference to provide elders with care (Mishkeegogamang First Nation 2010).



The Pashkokogan Healing Lodge is located on Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation territory on Lake Pashkokogan. The Healing Lodge provides a 14-day family treatment program aimed to support families overcoming addictions and trauma while regaining a spiritual connection to the land. The Healing Lodge is staffed with a program manager, intake worker, case manager, program counsellors, youth counsellors and an elder (Mishkeegogamang First Nation 2010).

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen offers services through the Saugeen Health Centre located on reserve. The Health Centre provides the Nation with services that promote physical and mental health including:

- Coordination of health care services through nursing staff, community health representative and visiting physician;
- Assistance with arrangements to SLMHC for health care needs outside the scope of community Nursing Station;
- Health awareness and counselling, education and prevention workshops, predominantly in the areas of diabetes and alcohol / drug abuse;
- Coordination of clinics / workshops in areas that may include diabetes, immunization, sexual health and communicable diseases;
- Palliative care program when required;
- Services of a first responder vehicle; and
- Participation in teaching of medical students and residents from Northern Ontario School of Medicine (North West LHIN 2019).

The Health Centre also addresses individual health care needs by providing:

- Support on behalf of an individual with other health professionals;
- Coordination of one-on-one pre-natal care with the community health nurse;
- Home visits to the sick, elderly, new mothers and individuals with health care needs;
- Suboxone program for individuals battling addictions to prescription drugs; and
- Coordination of long-distance travel arrangements for medical appointments (North West LHIN 2019).

Pikangikum First Nation

Since 2008, the Pikangikum Health Authority (PHA) has been responsible for providing health and well-being programs and services. The PHA works in collaboration with the Nursing Station, First Nation and Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB) and Sioux Lookout First Nation Health Authority (SLFNHA). Table 3-56 presents the services and programs provided by PHA.

Table 3-56: Health and Well-Being Programs and Programs for Pikangikum First Nation

Program / Service	Description
Aboriginal Head Start On-Reserve (AHSOR)	There are approximately 30 childcare spaces at the Pikangikum Daycare located in the Community Centre. There are four daycare staff with Early Childhood development training.
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) Support	Works to reduce the number of babies born with FASD and to support children diagnosed with FASD and their families. Provides an FASD and Child Nutrition worker focused on prevention in school and working with prenatal clients in the community.
Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program	A Prenatal Nutrition Worker provides community education and support to improve maternal and infant nutritional health.



**Table 3-56: Health and Well-Being Programs and Programs for Pikangikum First Nation
(continued)**

Program / Service	Description
Maternal Child Health	Supports expectant mothers and families with infants and young children. Staffed with a coordinator, two Home Support Workers and a nurse who visits 3 to 4 days a month.
Aboriginal Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder and Child Nutrition	A program for families with children and youth affected by FASD, providing information and support activities, as well as education about.
Aboriginal Healthy Babies / Healthy Children	Supports families with healthy development for children up to 6 years old. A community-based staff member provides support.
Mental Health Program (Brighter Futures / Building Health Communities)	A program staffed by five mental health workers who work with Nodin Child and Family Intervention Services.
National Native Alcohol & Drug Abuse Program	Promotes Healthy Lifestyle practices through prevention, intervention and aftercare as well as follow-up services. Staffed by one full-time worker and one part-time worker.
Youth Solvent Abuse Program	Aims to establish prevention, intervention, after-care and in-patient programs for Youth addicted to solvents or are at-risk. A wilderness land-based camp (Meekeeseewaug Auhuhwaug Aughgunmeeng, Beginning Your Healing Journey) located across the lake from Pikangikum is available. The Camp is supported by a coordinator and eight youth workers, Elders and community members.
Crisis Intervention Workers	Provides suicide prevention and intervention services, referrals, support and case management to clients. Clients are supported in developing post-intervention action plans and crisis intervention debriefing sessions to reduce the risk of recurrence of violence and/or suicide attempts.
Aboriginal Diabetes Initiative (ADI)	Staffed by a coordinator, an ADI worker and a nurse to provide support to patients with diabetes.
Community Health Promotion and Injury / Illness Prevention	Two community health representatives work within the community and collaborate with other programs to provide support to community members.
Communicable Disease Control (Air-borne, blood borne and vaccine preventable diseases)	Staffed by the nurses at the nursing station to provide support.
Home & Community Care Program (HCCP)	Staffed by a coordinator and a registered nurse who visit the community fourteen days a month as well as having six personal support workers.

Source: Pikangikum First Nation and Beringia Community Planning Inc., 2015.

Pikangikum First Nation has a nursing station located on reserve that provides home and community care services for patients who are ill, injured or elderly. Other services provided through a Case Manager / Nurse, Personal Support Workers and Homemakers include:

- Assessment to determine individual health history and develop a personalized care plan;
- Case management to ensure that care plans are carried out and suitable;
- Home care nursing;
- Personal care (i.e., dressing and bathing);
- Basic or advanced practice foot care;
- Home support light housekeeping, laundry and meal preparation;
- Respite for family members and caregivers; and
- Help with light outdoor / yard work (North West LHIN 2020a).



In addition, the SLFNHA provides services to Pikangikum First Nation, with a focus on health promotion and disease prevention, supporting the Nation to deliver quality primary health care services and support health staff and provide specialized and regional services not provided by Nations. SLFNHA provides support for the following programs and services:

- Physician services;
- Tuberculosis Control and Surveillance Program;
- Canada Pre-natal Nutrition Program;
- Developmental Services Program;
- Telemedicine Program;
- First Nations and Inuit Health Information System;
- Nodin Child & Family Interventions Services;
- Trauma teams;
- Client Services Program; and
- Visiting psychiatrist / mental health specialists (Pikangikum First Nation and Beringia Community Planning Inc. 2015).

Wabauskang First Nation

Wabauskang First Nation members have access to health services and programs including:

- Services that promote physical and mental health for community members;
- Coordination for consultations with visiting professionals including a nurse practitioner and a community health nurse;
- Health awareness, education and prevention workshops and seminars;
- Coordination of clinics in areas that may include diabetes, immunization, sexual health and communicable diseases;
- Coordination of regular foot care sessions with visiting chiropodist; and
- Identification to correct health hazards (North West LHIN 2020).

Community members have access to health care needs such as:

- Intake services to determine health care needs of individual;
- Referrals to appropriate health care providers based on information in the intake assessment;
- Advocacy on behalf of individual with other health professionals;
- Coordination of one-on-one pre-natal care with the community health nurse;
- Home visits to the sick, elderly, new mothers and persons with health care needs; and
- Assistance with coordinating local and long-distance travel arrangements for medical appointments (North West LHIN 2020).

In addition, community members have access to services and programs including:

- Aboriginal Healthy Babies Healthy Children;
- Brighter Futures;
- Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program;
- Aboriginal Diabetes Initiative;
- Community Wellness Program;
- Home and Community Care Program - Progression and Maintenance;
- Medical Transportation Program; and
- National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program (North West LHIN 2020).



Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

Health services and other programs available to Métis people in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout are covered in the municipal sections below. Information regarding health services and other programs specific to Métis population was not available at the time of research.

Municipalities

The Northwestern Health Unit (NWHU) operates offices in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout (NWHU 2021a). A variety of health and wellness clinics and classes are provided in each municipality including baby wellness clinics, dental screening and prevention, mobile dental clinics, immunization clinics, sexual health clinics, speech and language clinics, nutrition and healthy living classes, prenatal and parenting classes (NWHU 2021a). In addition to the services and clinics provided by NWHU, all three municipalities have their own health services as described below.

Ear Falls

The Ear Falls Community Health Centre is owned and operated by the Township of Ear Falls. The Community Health Centre has a full-time doctor and two nurses on staff and offers scheduled appointment as well as a walk-in clinic. Other services include blood and lab work, Ministry of Transportation medical reviews and Northern Ontario Travel Grant Applications for medical related travel to Dryden, Kenora, Thunder Bay and Winnipeg (Township of Ear Falls 2021f). Ear Falls also has a privately run dental office, which offers a wide range of oral health and cosmetic dental treatments (Ear Falls Dental Office 2021).

The closest hospital to Ear Falls is the Red Lake Margaret Cochenour Memorial Hospital located 70 km north on Highway 105. Community Counselling and Addiction Services are provided by FIREFLY, an organization that aims to improve the development and health of children, youth and families serve Ear Falls residents out of their offices in Red Lake (see Red Lake section below for further information) (Township of Ear Falls 2021f).

Red Lake

The Red Lake Margaret Cochenour Memorial Hospital is an 18-bed hospital serving residents of Red Lake, Ear Falls and Wabauskang First Nation. The hospital has 95 full-time, part-time and casual employees with seven physicians. Services provided by the hospital include 24-hour emergency care, inpatient acute and chronic care, low-risk obstetrics and mental health and addictions counselling services (off site). The hospital has a telemedicine program and provides chemotherapy and endoscopy service in collaboration with a visiting specialist (The Red Lake Margaret Cochenour Memorial Hospital 2018).

The municipality of Red Lake offers primary health care services to residents. In addition to the Red Lake Margaret Cochenour Memorial Hospital, medical facilities in the area include Goldcorp Red Lake Regional Medical Centre; Red Lake Dental Clinic; Northwood Lodge which provides nursing and physician care for the elderly; and Community Counselling and Addiction Services (Municipality of Red Lake 2014c).

Secondary health care services are also available including, the Harmony Centre (employment and life skills training for adults with disabilities), the KRRDCFS, FIREFLY (child development and mental health) and Integrated Services for Northern Children (speech and language services, occupational therapy and psychological and psychiatric assessments) (Municipality of Red Lake 2014c).

Sioux Lookout

The SLMHC is a fully accredited 60-bed hospital with a 20-bed extended care facility. The SLMHC opened in 2010 and serves a population of approximately 30,000 people. Patients at SLMHC have the option of integrating traditional and modern medicines and practices. A broad range of services are provided



including diabetes care, stroke prevention, mental health counselling, addiction services and acute outpatient programs (Sioux Lookout Meno Ya Win Heath Centre 2021).

The Sioux Lookout Healthy Community Task Force (HCTF) was created in 2011 through a collaboration between the NWHU and the KRRDCFS (Sioux Lookout branch). The goal of the HCTF is to reduce the incidences and impacts of substance abuse in Sioux Lookout to create a healthier community (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2021g).

In January of 2021, the Sioux Lookout Friendship Accord provided a presentation to the Sioux Lookout First Nation Health Authority regarding the Sioux Lookout Detox and Treatment Centre. The presentation noted that to address the growing need for addictions treatment in Sioux Lookout, 200 Withdrawal Management and Treatment Centre beds will be required by 2035. The presentation outlined the proposal for the treatment centre and withdrawal management plan and provided a work plan and timeline with construction beginning in March 2023 (Sioux Lookout Friendship Accord 2021d).

3.4.2.3 Other Social Services

Ear Falls

Day care services in Ear Falls are available at the Municipal Office as are EarlyON Child and Family Services and programs (Township of Ear Falls 2021h).

Red Lake

As of January 1, 2021, childcare programming in Red Lake was transferred to the Kenora District Services Board (KDSB) (Municipality of Red Lake 2014e). KDSB notes three children's programs in Red Lake: the Red Lake Early Learning Center (toddlers, preschool, junior kindergarten / senior kindergarten, school age children), Balmertown Early Learning Center (toddlers, preschool, junior kindergarten / senior kindergarten, school age) and St. John's Early Learning Center (Kenora District Services Board 2021a).

Sioux Lookout

Sioux Lookout has three licensed day care centres. The Biidaaban Children's Centre is attached to the Sacred Heart School and offers full day care for toddlers and pre-schoolers as well as before and after-school care for children attending school during the day. The Biidaaban Children's Centre can accommodate 71 children (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2021b).

The Sioux Mountain Children's Centre, in the Sioux Mountain Public school, offers full day care for toddlers and preschoolers as well as before and after-school care for kindergarten and school aged children. The Sioux Mountain Children's Centre can accommodate 80 children (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2021i).

Waninawakang Aboriginal Head Start is an early childhood development program that also offers full-day preschool care for Indigenous children and their families (Waninawakang Aboriginal Head Start 2012).

3.4.3 Education

3.4.3.1 Indigenous Communities

Cat Lake First Nation

Cat Lake First Nation's Lawrence Wesley Education Centre provides elementary education for kindergarten to grade 8. In 2018, distance learning was added to programming for grade 9 students. A new school was built in 2013, to replace the other that was destroyed by fire in 2006 (originally constructed in 1977). Housing for teachers was added adjacent to the school in 2014. Teacherages are provided to teachers fully furnished in single and family unit size accommodations for minimal rent for either individual or shared accommodation arrangements (Teach for Canada 2021).



The school is staffed by a school elder, education director and cultural program coordinator to support teaching staff and students. The school has capacity to support learning for 150 students. The school holds a library / resource centre, kitchen, gym, six classrooms and space for a cafeteria. The school was designed to allow some spaces, such as the gym, library and media / resource centre to be used after school by the community for other meetings and gatherings (Teach for Canada 2021).

The school offers unique classes to support learning of Indigenous traditional skills for the students. These include snowshoeing, shelter building, rabbit snaring, ice fishing and nature walks as well as a year-end camp out for primary grade students. Various sports and extracurricular activities are provided for the students. Special events include the Christmas concert and recognition of time in the fall for students to participate in a moose derby and join adults in the hunting camps (Teach for Canada 2021).

Slate Falls Nation

Slate Falls Nation operates the Bimaychikamah school, which provides education for junior kindergarten to grade 8. The school is small with a capacity for 30 students. The school also has two baseball diamonds, a volleyball court, a community centre and a playground. A teacherage with accommodations is provided for teachers who are moving to work in the community (Teach for Canada 2020b). Online schooling is also offered to high school students through Keewatinook Internet High School (Keewatinook Internet High School n.d.).

Lac Seul First Nation

Lac Seul First Nation has three schools in the community, including:

- Obishikokaang Elementary School in Frenchman's Head (junior kindergarten to grade 8) – This school offers education in partnership with the community to provide support, challenge and inspire all students. Resources at the school include: computer lab, industrial kitchen facility, library, gym and Kindergarten to grade 8 classrooms (Lac Seul First Nation n.d.).
- Waninitawingaang Memorial School in Kejick Bay (junior kindergarten to grade 8) – This school has been in operation for 10 years under the guiding principles of the Lac Seul Education Authority. Students can enhance math and reading skills through online learning (Lac Seul First Nation n.d.).
- Morris Thomas Memorial Christian School in Whitefish Bay (junior kindergarten to grade 10) – This school has been in operation for 20 years under the direction of Lac Seul Education Authority (Lac Seul First Nation n.d.).

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation has two schools. The Missabay Community School provides education for junior kindergarten to grade 8 including special education, Native language and cultural education as well as breakfast and lunch to its students. The Charlie Neekan Memorial School (commonly known as the Mile 50 School) is a branch of the Missabay Community School that serves students in the vicinity of Mile 50. This school has two teachers who provide junior kindergarten to grade 8 education (Mishkeegogamang First Nation 2010).

Secondary students can attend school through education and funding services provided by the Northern Nishnawbe Education Council (NNEC), as distance education through Wahsa Distance Education Centre or by attending area high schools such as Pelican Fall First Nations High School in Sioux Lookout or Dennis Franklin Cromarty High School located in Thunder Bay. Students attending these high schools board with families in the communities of the high school they attend. Distance education is available for secondary students who choose to stay in the community (Mishkeegogamang First Nation 2010).



Post-secondary students have access to NNEC's Post-Secondary Program. Students leave the community for post-secondary schools / institutions of their choice (Mishkeegogamang First Nation 2010).

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation Band Council recognizes educational achievements with financial rewards to community members who have successfully completed their education and received a certificate, diploma or a degree from elementary school, intermediate / middle school, secondary school, post-secondary institution, trades school or other educational institutions (Mishkeegogamang First Nation 2010).

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen School, located on reserve, provides education for junior kindergarten to grade 8. At the time of publishing this report no further information was available regarding education.

Pikangikum First Nation

In 2016, the new Eenchokay Birchstick School opened on Pikangikum First Nation to provide education for students in kindergarten to grade 12. The school staffs 220 employees and educates 920 students. The school offers special classes such as: Culture Class (students can go fishing, gill netting, trapping, learn how to skin animals, etc.), Music Class (students learn how to read and write music and play instruments) and Morning Gym (students can partake in supervised activities in the gym). The school also offers special events such as Cultural Week, where students and parents go on the land. A number of extracurricular activities are offered including: broomball, volleyball, gymnastics, dancing, hockey, floor hockey, pickleball, art club, reading club, badminton, cooking class and board games. The school is equipped with two gymnasiums, outdoor hockey rink, running track, soccer field and a baseball field (Teach for Canada 2019a).

Wabauskang First Nation

There are no schools within Wabauskang First Nation. Elementary students attend Ear Falls Public school, of the Keewatin Patricia District School Board. Secondary students attend school in either Sioux Lookout or Kenora (211 Northern Region - Lakehead Social Planning Council 2020b).

Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

Educational services and facilities available to Métis people in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout are covered in the municipal sections below. Information regarding educational services and other supports specific to Métis population was not available at the time of research.

3.4.3.2 Municipalities

Ear Falls

Elementary Schools

Public education in Ear Falls is operated by the Keewatin Patricia District School Board. Ear Falls Public School is the only elementary school (kindergarten to grade 8) and serves the communities of Ear Falls and Wabauskang First Nation. The school, which has capacity for 115 Students, is staffed by 11 Teachers, an Early Childhood Educator, six Educational Assistants, a Principal, a Librarian and an Administrative Assistant. Support staff for the school includes two Caretakers and a Maintenance Person (The Keewatin Patricia District School Board 2014b).

Secondary Schools

Secondary school students attend high school in the nearby community of Red Lake.



Post-secondary Education

Ear Falls does not have any post-secondary education institutions. However, the nearby community of Red Lake has the Red Lake Campus of Confederation College and the Red Lake District Adult Learning Centre.

Red Lake

Elementary and secondary schools in Red Lake are operated by three different school boards: the Keewatin Patricia District School Board, the Kenora Catholic District School Board and the Conseil Scolaire De District Catholique (Municipality of Red Lake 2014b).

Elementary Schools

There are four elementary schools in Red Lake serving students from junior kindergarten to grade 8 including two public schools, one Catholic school and one French Catholic school.

Red Lake-Madsen Public School serves students from junior kindergarten to grade 8. The population is 155 students and 30% of the student body has self-identified as Indigenous. In 1995, the school underwent renovations and has 12 classrooms, a full-sized gym with a stage, a library, computer lab and day care centre (The Keewatin Patricia District School Board 2014a). Golden Learning Centre Public School, in Balmertown, serves students from junior kindergarten to grade 8 from the communities of Balmertown, Cochenour, McKenzie Island and the northern side of the Chukuni River subdivision (The Keewatin Patricia District School Board 2014c). Information on the student population and faculty was not available.

Red Lake has two catholic schools. St. John School for junior kindergarten to grade 8 students has a population of 142 students (Kenora Catholic District School Board 2021). L'école catholique des Étoiles-du-Nord (a French Catholic school) serves students from junior kindergarten to grade 8 (Conseil scolaire de district catholique des Aurores boréales 2021). In addition to instruction in French, instruction in English is also provided to students beginning in grade 4 (Conseil scolaire de district catholique des Aurores boréales 2021). Information on the student population and faculty was not available.

Secondary Schools

Red Lake District High School serves secondary students in Red Lake and from surrounding communities such as Ear Falls (The Keewatin Patricia District School Board 2014d). Information on the student population and faculty was not available. An Alternative Secondary School Program offers support to Indigenous students who wish to personalize their learning while pursuing an Ontario Secondary School Diploma (Red Lake Indian Friendship Centre 2021).

Post-secondary Education

In June 2011, Confederation College opened the Red Lake Campus. The local campus offers programs in several areas of interest including Aviation, Business, Community Services, Engineering Technology, Health, Hospitality and Tourism, Indigenous Programs, Media Arts, Natural Resources, Preparatory Studies, Protective Services and Skilled Trades (Confederation College 2021a).



Adult Education

The Red Lake District Adult Learning Centre is a non-profit organization overseen by the Red Lake Adult Literacy Board. The Learning Centre offers courses in Literacy and Basic Skills as well as secondary school credit courses. The Centre also offers computer courses, professional development courses and special interest classes (Red Lake District Adult Learning Centre 2021). The Centre is affiliated with the Keewatin-Patricia District School Board and Seven Generations Education Institute partnership, which delivers adult education throughout Northwestern Ontario (KPDSB Adult Education 2021).

Sioux Lookout

Elementary and secondary schools in Sioux Lookout are operated by two school boards: the Keewatin Patricia District School Board and the Northwest Catholic District School Board (The Keewatin Patricia District School Board 2014g; The Northwest Catholic District School Board 2021b). In addition, the Northern Nishnawbe Education Council controls and operates the Pelican Falls First Nations High School (Northern Nishnawbe Education Council 2014b). Approximately 68% of all high school students in Sioux Lookout are First Nations students who have moved from their home communities to attend school in the municipality (V. Blanchard, personal communication, May 19, 2021).

In May of 2021, The Sioux Lookout Friendship Accord (SLFA) announced they had secured partnerships to establish the Sioux Lookout Mining Centre of Excellence. These partnerships include nine regional mining companies who have agreed to support the Centre of Excellence through financial support, training and job opportunities. The Sioux Lookout Mining Centre of Excellence will operate in partnership with Northern College's Haileybury School of Mines (Northern College 2021).

Elementary Schools

Two elementary schools in Sioux Lookout serve students from junior kindergarten to grade 8 including one public school, Sioux Mountain Public School and one Catholic school, Sacred Heart School (The Keewatin Patricia District School Board 2014e). Sacred Heart School opened in October 1994 (The Northwest Catholic District School Board 2021a). Information about the student population and faculty was not available for either of these schools.

Secondary Schools

Two secondary schools serve high school students in Sioux Lookout, Sioux North High School (The Keewatin Patricia District School Board 2021f) and Pelican Falls First Nations High School (Northern Nishnawbe Education Council 2014b). Pelican Falls First Nations High School is a private First Nations school that offers culturally relevant education and resources to students from 24 First Nation communities within the Northern Nishnawbe Education Council and the Nishnawbe Aski Nation. Pelican Falls First Nations High School offers education in traditional skills such as dogsledding, net-setting, trapping, snowshoeing, quinzee building, survival skills and education in traditional technologies such as birchbark basket and snowshoe building, paddle making and tikinagan construction (Northern Nishnawbe Education Council 2014b). Information about the student population and faculty was not available for either secondary school.

Students from the Sioux Lookout Area First Nations' communities can also access services provided by the Wahsa Distance Education Centre, a First Nations high school program dedicated to providing quality secondary education services to remote Ojibway, Cree and Oji-Cree communities across Northwestern Ontario. The program, which helps students to complete high school studies at home through distance learning, is operated by the Northern Nishnawbe Education Council and supported by 23 Distance Education Coordinators and assistants who run Learning Centres located in each of Wahsa's First Nations communities (Northern Nishnawbe Education Council 2014a).



Post-secondary Schools

Confederation College's Sioux Lookout Campus offers full-time postsecondary diploma programs and full-time and part-time certificate programs, continuing education courses, general interest courses and other education training opportunities. Programs are offered in aviation, business, community services, engineering technology, health, hospitality and tourism, Indigenous programs, media arts, natural resources preparatory studies, protective services and skilled trades (Confederation College 2021b).

Adult Education

The Sioux Lookout Adult Education Centre is operated by the Keewatin-Patricia District School Board and Seven Generations Education Institute (KPDSB Adult Education 2021). The Keewatin-Patricia District School Board and Seven Generations Education Institute operate Adult Education Sites throughout Northwestern Ontario with programs and courses to help students to complete high school diplomas, prepare for college, university and the workplace (KPDSB Adult Education 2021).

Additional Education Resources and Services

The Kwayaciiwin Education Resource Centre works with First Nation Communities in the Sioux Lookout area to help First Nations students achieve academic success. The Centre has been in operation since 2002 and provides resources and materials to support schools and educators in areas such as literacy, numeracy, data collection, technology and governance. Anishinine / Anishinaabe language and culture are a central focus of the Centre's work (Kwayaciiwin Education Resource Centre 2020).

The Sioux Lookout Learning Centre offers the Literacy and Basic Skills program to individuals in the Sioux Lookout / Hudson area (Sioux-Hudson Literacy Council 2021). The Learning Centre and the Good Learning Anywhere eChannel distance delivery program are operated by the Sioux-Hudson Literacy Council (SHLC), a non-profit literacy and basic skills organization funded by the Ministry of Advanced Education & Skills Development (Sioux-Hudson Literacy Council 2021).

3.4.4 Employment and Economic Development Services

3.4.4.1 Indigenous Communities

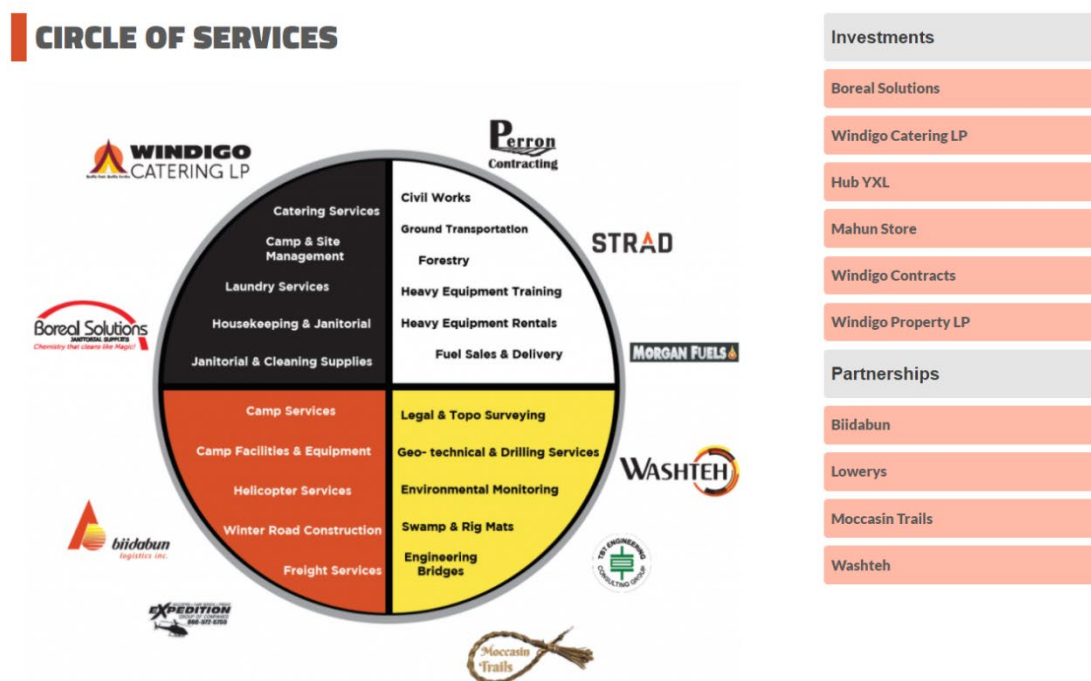
Economic Development: Windigo Community Development Corporation

The Windigo Community Development Corporation (WCDC), which is 100% First Nation owned, was established in the late 1990s. The WCDC provides economic development and employment and training services to its community membership. The WCDC's shareholders include Cat Lake First Nation, Slate Falls Nation, North Caribou Lake First Nation, Bearskin Lake First Nation and Sachigo Lake First Nation. The WCDC, which is an investment company employing more than 100 staff, has successful operations with a combination of ventures including: food and janitorial contracts for organizations in Northwestern Ontario (e.g., City of Thunder Bay Police Services, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources Emergency Forest Fire Program), Windigo-Expedition Partnership, Windigo on Wheels Food Truck and Knobby's Restaurant.

WCDC indicates its services are broken down into four key areas as shown in the Circle of Services graphic, which also details the breakdown of investments and partnerships in the list to right of the circle graphic (WCDC n.d.).



Figure 3-11: Circle of Services Windigo Community Development Corporation (WCDC)



Source: WCDC n.d.

Economic Development: Bimose Tribal Council – Kakina Economic Development Group

The Kakina Economic Development Group provides business development supports and advisory services to Treaty 3 Nations through the Bimose Tribal Council.

"The mandate of our Economic Development program within the Tribal Council is to offer support to the business development and business support initiatives for our First Nations, First Nation member Organizations, First Nation members Businesses" Kakina Economic Development Group.

The 10 Nations that are members of the Tribal Council include: Asubpeeschoseewagong First Nation, Eagle Lake First Nation, Iskatewizaagegan #39 Independent First Nation, Lac des Mill Lacs First Nation, Obashkaandagaang First Nation, Niisaachewan Anishinaabe Nation, Shoal Lake #40 First Nation, Wabaseemoong Independent Nations, Wabauskang First Nation, Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation (Bimose Tribal Council 2020).

Employment and Training: The Sioux Lookout Area Aboriginal Management Board (SLAAMB)

The SLAAMB was founded in November 1991 to address the employment and training needs in the geographic area of its member communities. SLAAMB serves 25 First Nations most (20) of which are accessible only by air and five can be accessed by road. The main office of SLAAMB is in Sioux Lookout. The organization also represents six Indigenous organizations located in Sioux Lookout and Balmertown. SLAAMB serves Indigenous Communities including: Cat Lake First Nation, Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation, Pikangikum First Nation, Slate Falls Nation and Ojibway Nation of Saugeen (SLAAMB 2018).



Cat Lake First Nation

Cat Lake First Nation is a shareholder in the WCDC in northwestern Ontario, along with Bearskin Lake First Nation, North Caribou Lake First Nation, Sachigo Lake First Nation and Slate Falls Nation (WCDC n.d.). Cat Lake First Nation receives employment and training program supports from the SLAAMB (2018).

Slate Falls Nation

Slate Falls Nation is a shareholder in the WCDC, along with Bearskin Lake First Nation, Cat Lake First Nation, North Caribou Lake First Nation and Sachigo Lake First Nation (WCDC n.d.). Slate Falls Nation receives employment and training program supports from the SLAAMB (2018).

Lac Seul First Nation

To support employment, the First Nation provides programming through Ontario Works, which supports individuals to develop training and skills to obtain employment. The Ontario Works Program operated by the community partners with the Lac Seul Centre for Training and Excellence to deliver training to members in computer literacy, WHMIS, First Aid, Safe Food Handling and job readiness skills (resumes, interviews). Other training opportunities have included outdoor survival, self-esteem and life skills workshops. Once an individual obtains employment, the program can also provide assistance with childcare, transportation and equipment for work. Individuals apply for the program and are accepted upon meeting a set of criteria (Lac Seul First Nation 2019).

Lac Seul First Nation has the Lac Seul Training Centre of Excellence, located in Hudson, which provides certified training programs and workshops to members of the community within a culturally relevant approach to curriculum. As more industries grow in the region, the training centre will prepare students for careers in mining, construction, forestry, hospitality and resource industries (Lac Seul First Nation 2019).

In 2012, Lac Seul First Nation opened Obishikokaang Resources as the primary business entity to manage the Nation's forestry interests and business development in this sector.

"Obishikokaang Resources Corporation is firmly committed to being a responsible steward of the forest. As such, the Corporation will work towards fostering an equitable sharing of benefits from the forest while respecting the natural forest process, biodiversity and harmony amongst forest inhabitants" (Obishikokaang Resources Corporation 2018).

Three organizations are listed on the Lac Seul First Nation business directory on their website:

- The Mijjim Co. Take Out / Catering;
- CKYZ 90.3FM; and
- Wood Mill (Lac Seul First Nation 2019).

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding employment and economic development services available to Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation.

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding employment and economic development services available to Ojibway Nation of Saugeen.

Pikangikum First Nation

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding employment and economic development services available to Pikangikum First Nation.



Wabauskang First Nation

Wabauskang First Nation is provided with economic development services, programs and support through the Bimose Tribal Council's Kakina Economic Development Group (Bimose Tribal Council 2020).

Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

Educational and economic development services and other supports available to Métis people in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout are covered in the municipal sections below. Information regarding educational and economic development services and other supports specific to Métis population was not available at the time of research.

3.4.4.2 Municipalities

Ear Falls

Economic Development Services

Businesses in Ear Falls are supported by several regional and local agencies and programs including: the Chukuni Communities Development Corporation, Northwest Business Centre, Ontario's Sunset Country Tourism Association, Invest in Ontario, FedNor, Futurpreneur (previously Canadian Youth Business Foundation), PARO Centre for Women's Enterprises and Canada-Ontario Job Grant (Township of Ear Falls 2021b).

Ear Falls also has a Community and Economic Development Committee. The Committee's mandate is to examine short- and long-term community and economic development opportunities, conduct research and provide recommendations on how Ear Falls may attract, develop, retain and expand businesses. The Committee also provides recommendations on entrepreneurship events, business training events and events that target youth in the community. The organization provides guidance on land use, development and local mapping. In addition, the Committee promotes Ear Falls as a business and recreation destination and has a role in building community pride through the development of community initiatives and events (Township of Ear Falls 2021d).

Employment Services

Ear Falls residents have access to Red Lake Career and Employment Services, which offers Employment Ontario services. Red Lake Career and Employment Services has an office in downtown Red Lake and in the business centre in Ear Falls (Red Lake Career and Employment Services 2021). Detailed information on Red Lake Career and Employment Services is in the section below.

Red Lake

Economic Development Services

Red Lake's website notes that the municipality has the goal of attracting new investment and growing local businesses (Municipality of Red Lake 2014a). The Municipality's website indicates that business resources can be found through the Chukuni website, which provides information about the service industry in Red Lake, business listings and information regarding the Red Lake District Chamber of Commerce (Chukuni 2021a).



Employment Services

Red Lake Career and Employment Services is a free resource for employers and job seekers in both Ear Falls and Red Lake. Services include resume building, computer, phone, fax and photocopying use, job search and placement incentives, apprenticeship and other training information, workshops, career planning and specialized programs for youth. In 2017 / 2018 the agency served 4,217 Northern businesses, placing 11,865 people in new jobs and supporting 2,441 people to return to school for retraining (Red Lake Career and Employment Services 2021).

Sioux Lookout

Economic Development Services

Sioux Lookout has resources to support economic development including the Sioux Lookout Economic Development Department and the Sioux Lookout Chamber of Commerce. The Department works with local businesses and entrepreneurs to develop business opportunities in the community. The Department is involved in initiatives that promote tourism, land development and job creation (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2021h).

Several resources for entrepreneurs are provided on the Municipality's website including information about starting a small business in Sioux Lookout along with information about business support and lending programs such as Sioux Lookout Chamber of Commerce, Northern Ontario Heritage Fund Corporation, Patricia Area Community Endeavours, Northwest Business Enterprise Centre and FedNor (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2021i).

The Sioux Lookout Chamber of Commerce promotes business growth. Members support local initiatives, assist in lobbying government and receive discounted rates on Chamber provided services (Sioux Lookout Chamber of Commerce, 2021). Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Chamber hosted in-person monthly Board meetings, which were open to all members, an annual Trade and Home Show, a summer BBQ and a yearly Christmas party. These events are meant to provide networking opportunities for members and give them an opportunity to express concerns or issues they may need assistance with. The Chamber also has a working relationship with PARO Centre for Women's Enterprises, a women's only government funded organization that offers free advice and training for all northern businesses owned by women. The Chamber also works with Sioux Hudson Employment Services and PARO to provide employment readiness services (C. Hoey and H. Cosco, personal communication, June 3, 2021).

The Sioux Lookout Friendship Accord was founded in 2017 and is an agreement between Cat Lake First Nation, Lac Seul First Nation, Slate Falls Nation, Kichenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug First Nation and the Municipality of Sioux Lookout. The Sioux Lookout Friendship Accord Economic Development Corporation was created in 2020 and works to foster economic growth, improve quality of life and provide long-term opportunities for the Indigenous communities a part of the Sioux Lookout Friendship Accord (Sioux Lookout Friendship Accord Economic Development Corporation 2021a). The two Sioux Lookout Friendship Accord Economic Development Corporation programs are the Sioux Lookout Mining Centre of Excellence and the Springpole Environment Committee (Sioux Lookout Friendship Accord Economic Development Corporation 2021b). The Sioux Lookout Friendship Accord Economic Development Corporation offers tuition free training opportunities in areas including health, mining, hospitality and trades and apprenticeship (Sioux Lookout Friendship Accord Economic Development Corporation 2021c).



Employment Services

Sioux-Hudson Employment Services has free resources for job seekers and employers including public access to computers and information to assist those looking for work. Employment Counsellors are available to assist with job searches, education / career exploration and resume writing. In addition, funding opportunities are available for employers and job seekers (Sioux Hudson Employment Services 2011).

3.4.5 Housing

3.4.5.1 Housing Programs and Social Housing

Indigenous Communities

Indigenous communities within the LSA have access to a housing program with a mandate to address and act upon all housing issues and related requests and to ensure that housing issues are effectively managed. The program:

- Provides recommendations and changes to the housing policy;
- Receives and reviews applications for renovations, new housing units, housing loans and housing renovation loans;
- Reviews rents to ensure payments are made;
- Arranges inspections of rental units and community houses for maintenance, repairs and renovations;
- Carries out annual maintenance and repairs on behalf of tenants;
- Maintains a comprehensive database on all community housing units that includes information such as what programs were accessed for building and repairs, loans outstanding, services (water, sewer, roads) available, inspection reports, condition of unit, year it was built and other items; and
- Enforces all tenant agreements and explains agreement responsibilities.

The program is also responsible for providing assistance in the long-term planning of minor / major capital projects and the development and maintenance of all documents and forms related to housing (e.g., leases, releases and notices) (North West LHIN 2020b).

Additional housing programs specific to each of the Indigenous Communities are described in the sections below.

Cat Lake First Nation

In 2019, Cat Lake First Nation signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the Government of Canada, the *Interim Framework Agreement* to address the Nation's housing crisis. This plan will provide up to \$12.8 million dollars to support construction of 15 new housing units, repairs / renovations to 21 units, 10 new modular homes, support for a community temporary warehouse structure and other costs associated with construction and renovation of homes (Cision 2019).

Slate Falls Nation

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding additional housing programs available to Slate Falls Nation.



Lac Seul First Nation

Lac Seul First Nation established the Ke-nawind Housing Development Authority (KHDA) in 2002. The KHDA is governed by three board members, each representing one of the Lac Seul First Nation settlements. The KHDA currently oversees 120 rental units in accordance with Section 95 of the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). In addition to rental units for residents, the KHDA also has a home ownership program available for qualifying members (Lac Seul First Nation 2019).

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding additional housing programs available to Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation.

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding additional housing programs available to Ojibway Nation of Saugeen.

Pikangikum First Nation

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding additional housing programs available to Pikangikum First Nation.

Wabauskang First Nation

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding additional housing programs available to Wabauskang First Nation.

Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

Housing and social housing services and other supports available to Métis people in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout are covered in the municipal sections below. Information regarding housing and social housing services and other supports specific to Métis population was not available at the time of research.

3.4.5.2 Social Housing

Social housing is government-assisted housing that provides lower cost rental units to households with low-to-moderate incomes and can include:

- Public housing (owned directly or indirectly by service managers);
- Not-for-profit and co-operative housing;
- Rent supplement programs (often in the private market); and
- Rural and native housing (owned by Ontario Aboriginal Housing Services) (Government of Ontario 2021).

Indigenous Communities

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding social housing for the following Indigenous communities:

- Cat Lake First Nation;
- Slate Falls Nation;
- Lac Seul First Nation;
- Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation;
- Ojibway Nation of Saugeen;
- Pikangikum First Nation;
- Wabauskang First Nation; and



- Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1.

Municipalities

Kenora District Services Board

The Kenora District Services Board (KDSB) provides social housing services in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout (Kenora District Services Board 2021). Table 3-57 presents a list of units currently administered by KDSB. Vacancy rates for these properties were not available at the time of publishing this report.

Ontario Aboriginal Housing Services (OAHS) is a non-profit organization that aims to provide safe and affordable housing for Indigenous people in Ontario. OAHS provides rental housing and programs geared toward home ownership. OAHS provides services in Northwestern Ontario through their office in Dryden, Ontario (OAHS 2021).

Table 3-57: Housing Services Provided by the Kenora District Services Board in Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout

Municipality / Township	Name	Number of Units	Tenant Type
Ear Falls	Birch Drive	20 Units: • 4, 2-bedroom; • 14, 3-bedroom; and • 2, 4-bedroom	Family / Rent-geared-to-income
	Pine & Poplar	20 Units: • 4, 2-bedroom; and • 16, 3-bedroom	Family / Rent-geared-to-income
	Sunset Leisure Place	20 Units: • 20, 1-bedroom	Seniors
Red Lake	Follansbee Apartments	20 Units: • 20, 1-bedroom	Seniors
	George Aiken Manor	21 Units: • 21, 1-bedroom	Seniors
	Red Lake Families	10 Units: • 8, 4-bedroom; and • 2, 5-bedroom	Family / Rent-geared-to-income
Sioux Lookout	Second / Third Ave	6 Units: • 4 Bedroom	Family / Rent-geared-to-income
	Third Ave	6 Units: • 4, 3-bedroom; and • 2, 4-bedroom	Family / Rent-geared-to-income
	Seventh Ave	10 Units: • 3, 2-bedroom; • 3, 3-bedroom; and • 4, 4-bedroom	Family / Rent-geared-to-income
	Patricia Plaza	37 Units: • 36, 1-bedroom; and • 1, 2-bedroom	Seniors

Source: Kenora District Services Board 2021b.



Sioux Lookout

In addition to KDSB housing, Sioux Lookout has access to four non-profit housing organizations that provide support for geared-to-income and subsidized housing:

- Nitawin Community Development Corporation;
- Ontario Aboriginal Housing Services;
- Seniors Housing; and
- Sioux Lookout Non-Profit Housing Corporation.

There are 134 rental units available through the Sioux Lookout Non-Profit Housing Corporation. However, the vacancy rate is 0%. Currently, KDSB has designated 75% of units to social housing needs with the remaining 25% designated as Affordable Market units, which have lower than market rental costs. KDSB determines the annual rental prices with no rent-controlled units. (M. Stewardson, personal communication, June 7, 2021).

Increasing housing is a priority in Sioux Lookout. Challenges include the lack of empty lots that can accommodate apartment complexes, feasibility of purchasing land and developing infrastructure required to sustain the properties and the cost of construction and building materials in general (M. Stewardson, personal communication, June 7, 2021).

3.4.5.3 Permanent Housing

Indigenous Communities

Cat Lake First Nation

Cat Lake First Nation had a total of 135 dwellings in 2016, which is an increase from 105 total dwellings in 2006 (Table 3-58). Data indicate that in 2016, approximately 70% of the total dwellings were constructed more than 10 years ago, which was an increase from 2006. The dwellings need repairs, with 29.6% requiring minor repairs and over 50% of the dwellings requiring major repairs.

Table 3-58: Cat Lake First Nation Dwelling Characteristics, 2016 and 2006

Dwelling Characteristics⁽¹⁾	% of Total Dwellings 2016	% of Total Dwellings 2006
Total number of dwellings	135	105
Dwellings constructed more than 10 years ago	70.4%	61.9%
Dwellings constructed within the past 10 years	33.3%	42.9%
Dwellings requiring minor repairs only	29.6%	23.8%
Dwellings requiring major repairs	59.3%	61.9%

Source: CIRNAC 2019a.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.



Slate Falls Nation

Table 3-59 presents dwelling characteristics for Slate Falls Nation between 2006 and 2016. Slate Falls Nation had a total of 50 dwellings in 2016, which is an increase from 40 total dwellings in 2006. Data indicate that in 2016, approximately 80% of the total dwellings were constructed more than 10 years ago, which was an increase from 2006. The dwellings need repairs, with 30% requiring minor repairs and 20% of the dwellings requiring major repairs.

Table 3-59: Slate Falls Nation Dwelling Characteristics, 2016 and 2006

Dwelling Characteristics⁽¹⁾	% of Total Dwellings 2016	% of Total Dwellings 2006
Total number of dwellings	50	40
Dwellings constructed more than 10 years ago	80%	75%
Dwellings constructed within the past 10 years	20%	37.5%
Dwellings requiring minor repairs only	30%	37.5%
Dwellings requiring major repairs	20%	0

Source: CIRNAC 2019f.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Lac Seul First Nation

Table 3-60 presents dwelling characteristics for Lac Seul First Nation between 2006 and 2016. Lac Seul First Nation had a total of 295 dwellings in 2016, which is an increase from 230 total dwellings in 2006. Data indicate that in 2016, approximately 61% of the total dwellings were constructed more than 10 years ago, which was a slight decrease from 2006. The dwellings need repairs, with 25% requiring minor repairs and 44% of the dwellings requiring major repairs.

Table 3-60: Lac Seul First Nation Dwelling Characteristics, 2016 and 2006

Dwelling Characteristics⁽¹⁾	% of Total Dwellings 2016	% of Total Dwellings 2006
Total number of dwellings	295	230
Dwellings constructed more than 10 years ago	61%	63%
Dwellings constructed within the past 10 years	37.3%	34.8%
Dwellings requiring minor repairs only	25.4%	20.3%
Dwellings requiring major repairs	44%	50%

Source: CIRNAC 2019b.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

Table 3-61 presents dwelling characteristics for Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation between 2006 and 2016. Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation had a total of 135 dwellings in 2016, which is an increase from 115 total dwellings in 2006. Data indicate that in 2016, approximately 63% of the total dwellings were constructed more than 10 years ago, which is an increase from 2006. The dwellings need repairs, with 7% requiring minor repairs and 77.8% requiring major repairs.

Table 3-61: Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation Dwelling Characteristics, 2016 and 2006

Dwelling Characteristics⁽¹⁾	% of Total Dwellings 2016	% of Total Dwellings 2006
Total number of dwellings	135	115
Dwellings constructed more than 10 years ago	63%	43.5%
Dwellings constructed within the past 10 years	33.3%	52.2%
Dwellings requiring minor repairs only	7.4%	21.7%
Dwellings requiring major repairs	77.8%	47.8%

Source: CIRNAC 2019c.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.



Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

Table 3-62 presents dwelling characteristics for Ojibway Nation of Saugeen between 2006 and 2016. Ojibway Nation of Saugeen had a total of 25 dwellings in 2016. Data indicate that in 2016, approximately 80% of the total dwellings were constructed more than 10 years ago and 40% of the dwellings were constructed within the past 10 years. The dwellings need repairs, with 40% requiring minor repairs and 40% requiring major repairs. Data are not available for 2006.

Table 3-62: Ojibway Nation of Saugeen Dwelling Characteristics, 2016 and 2006

Dwelling Characteristics⁽¹⁾	% of Total Dwellings 2016	% of Total Dwellings 2006
Total number of dwellings	25	Not available
Dwellings constructed more than 10 years ago	80%	Not available
Dwellings constructed within the past 10 years	40%	Not available
Dwellings requiring minor repairs only	40%	Not available
Dwellings requiring major repairs	40%	Not available

Source: CIRNAC 2019d.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Pikangikum First Nation

Data for Pikangikum First Nation were not available to present dwelling characteristics for the First Nation.

Wabauskang First Nation

Table 3-63 presents dwelling characteristics for Wabauskang First Nation between 2006 and 2016. Wabauskang First Nation had a total of 25 dwellings in 2016, which is a decrease from 30 total dwellings in 2006. Data indicate that in 2016, approximately 80% of the total dwellings were constructed more than 10 years ago, which is an increase from 2006. The dwellings need repairs, with 40% requiring minor repairs and none requiring major repairs.

Table 3-63: Wabauskang First Nation Dwelling Characteristics, 2016 and 2006

Dwelling Characteristics⁽¹⁾	% of Total Dwellings 2016	% of Total Dwellings 2006
Total number of dwellings	25	30
Dwellings constructed more than 10 years ago	80%	33%
Dwellings constructed within the past 10 years	0	50%
Dwellings requiring minor repairs only	40%	33%
Dwellings requiring major repairs	0	33%

Source: CIRNAC 2019g.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

Data were available to present dwelling characteristics for Métis people of Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout.



Municipalities

Table 3-64 presents the total number of private dwellings in the municipalities in the LSA and Ontario according to the 2016 Census data and the number of private dwellings occupied by usual residents. The data show that a high percentage of dwellings are occupied in all of the municipalities in the LSA and in Ontario.

Table 3-64: Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario Household Occupancies, 2016

Private Dwellings⁽¹⁾	Ear Falls	Red Lake	Sioux Lookout	Ontario
Total private dwellings	490	1,938	2,257	516,917,5
Private dwellings occupied by usual residents	407	1,682	2,019	516,917,0
% of Private dwellings occupied by usual residents	83.1%	86.6%	89.5%	99.9%

Source: Statistics Canada 2017a.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

At the time of publishing this report, further information was not available regarding permanent housing in Ear Falls and Red Lake.

Sioux Lookout

A lack of available housing was continually cited as a concern by those interviewed in primary research. It was noted that it is challenging to find capital investors and developers to support housing development in Sioux Lookout and that the capacity of local builders for housing projects is limited. Some new housing developments including the Boreal Trail subdivision, the Big Wood Lake Project (three forty-unit apartment buildings), single dwelling homes along waterfront and a 15-home subdivision on Sturgeon Road are in preliminary phases (V. Blanchard, personal communication, May 19, 2021).

In 2018, Sioux Lookout hosted the first Northern Housing Summit (NHS). The NHS was held with the goal of understanding and solving housing challenges in Northern Ontario. KDSB, the NDMNRF and several other sponsors supported the NHS. Sioux Lookout was used as a case study community during the NHS as it serves as a good example of a northern community facing housing shortages. At the event, a new sustainable housing project was announced in collaboration with Lac Seul First Nation and the Natural Resources Institute of Finland. It was also announced that an Employability and Entrepreneurship Counselor from the Société Économique de l'Ontario will be placed in Sioux Lookout to help grow the workforce (Northern Housing Summit 2018).

3.4.5.4 Rental Housing

Indigenous Communities

Cat Lake First Nation

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding rental housing in Cat Lake First Nation.

Slate Falls Nation

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding rental housing in Slate Falls Nation.



Lac Seul First Nation

Lac Seul First Nation established the Ke-nawind Housing Development Authority (KHDA) in 2002, which is governed by three board members, each representing one of the Lac Seul First Nation settlements. The KHDA currently oversees 120 rental units in accordance with Section 95 of the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). In addition to the rental units for residents, the KHDA also has a home ownership program that is available for applicable members (Lac Seul First Nation 2019).

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding rental housing in Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation.

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding rental housing in Ojibway Nation of Saugeen.

Pikangikum First Nation

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding rental housing in Pikangikum First Nation.

Wabauskang First Nation

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding rental housing in Wabauskang First Nation.

Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

Rental housing available to Métis people in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout are covered in the municipal sections below. Information regarding rental housing and other supports specific to Métis population was not available at the time of research.

Municipalities

Table 3-65 presents the median monthly rental cost in the LSA in 2016 as per census data. Compared to Ontario, Ear Falls and Red Lake have a significantly lower median rental costs, where the median rental cost in Sioux Lookout is comparable to the provincial median.

Table 3-65: Median Monthly Rental Cost in Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario, 2016

Municipality / Region	Median Monthly Rental Rates
Ear Falls	\$877
Red Lake	\$875
Sioux Lookout	\$1,048
Ontario	\$1,045

Source: Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d.

Ear Falls

Data from the 2016 Census indicate that the median monthly payment for a rented dwelling in Ear Falls was \$877 (Statistics Canada 2017a). Aspen Place Apartments contains single bedroom rental units. It was not clear if any units were vacant at the time of research (Aspen Place Apartments 2011). The Ear Falls business directory also notes the Driftwood Apartments; however, no further information was available at the time of publishing this report (Township of Ear Falls 2021a).



Red Lake

Data from the 2016 Census indicate that the median monthly payment for a rented dwelling in Red Lake was \$875 (Statistics Canada 2017b). Rental housing companies in Red Lake include A&D Rentals, CCK Enterprises Ltd, Dave & Dora Fetterly Rentals, Dexter Apartments, Forest Hill Apartments & Pineridge Townhouses and Red Lake Accommodations. Vacancy rates and unit availability were not available at the time of publishing this report (Chukuni 2021e).

Sioux Lookout

Data from the 2016 Census indicate that the median monthly payment for a rented dwelling in Sioux Lookout was \$1,048. For additional information on rental housing, refer to Section 3.4.5.3.

3.4.5.5 Temporary Accommodations

Temporary accommodations are those used for a limited time and made available by a professional accommodation provider or establishment such as a hotel, motel, or lodge. The following sections describe the current temporary accommodations in each of the Indigenous communities and municipalities.

Indigenous Communities

Cat Lake First Nation

Cat Lake First Nation has the Cat Lake Lodge and Gray's Motel (Teach for Canada 2021).

Slate Falls Nation

In the 1970s, fishing lodges and a camp were established on a lake at Slate Falls Nation by a local non-Indigenous business person from Sioux Lookout. Since the lake he used belonged to Slate Falls Nation, an agreement was established between them to operate the lodges and camp. In 2000, Slate Falls Nation obtained full ownership of the lodges, which serves Slate Falls, the fishing camp and other locations (Teach for Canada 2020b).

Lac Seul First Nation

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding temporary accommodations in Lac Seul First Nation.

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding temporary accommodations in Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation.

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding temporary accommodations in Ojibway Nation of Saugeen.

Pikangikum First Nation

The Pikangikum Hotel offers 10 rooms for lodging to those who are visiting or working in the small business centre (Whitefeather Forest Initiative 2008).

Wabauskang First Nation

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding temporary accommodations in Wabauskang First Nation.



Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

Temporary accommodations available to Métis people in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout are covered in the municipal sections below.

Municipalities

Ear Falls

As indicated in Table 3-66, temporary accommodations in Ear Falls are limited. Ear Falls has one bed and breakfast and one motel. The English River Inn (bed and breakfast) sleeps six (Visit Sunset Country 2021). The Trillium Motel has 37 rooms and is located along Highway 105 (Facebook 2021).

Table 3-66: Ear Falls, Temporary Accommodations

Accommodation	Number of Rooms	Location
The English River Inn	Sleeps 6	ON-17, English River, ON P0T 1T0
The Trillium Motel	37	ON-105, Ear Falls, ON P0V 1T0

Source: Facebook 2021; Visit Sunset Country 2021.

Red Lake

Red Lake has at least 75 rooms available on a short-term basis. A variety of temporary accommodations are available in Red Lake as indicated in Table 3-67.

Table 3-67: Red Lake, Temporary Accommodations

Accommodation	Number of Rooms	Location
The Balmer Hotel & Restaurant	45	1 Fifth Street, Balmertown, ON
The Howey Restaurant Lounge and Motel	Unknown	#26 Highway 105 Red Lake, Ontario P0V2M0
Natures Inn	30	50 Detta Road, Balmertown, ON
Super 8 by Wyndham Red Lake	65	11 Hughes Crescent, Red Lake, P0V 2M0, ON
Norseman Annex	Unknown	28-B Highway 105, Red Lake, ON, P0V2M0

Source: Chukuni 2021b.

Sioux Lookout

Approximately 130 rooms are available in temporary accommodations in Sioux Lookout. A variety of temporary accommodations are available in Sioux Lookout as indicated in Table 3-68.

Table 3-68: Sioux Lookout, Temporary Accommodations

Accommodation	Number of Rooms	Location
The Best Western Sioux Lookout Inn	59	2 Sturgeon River Rd, Sioux Lookout, ON P8T 1C5
The Forest Inn & Conference Centre	42	11 May Street, P.O. Box 247 Sioux Lookout, ON P8T 1A3
The Great Northwest Bed and Breakfast	3	74 Queen, Sioux Lookout, ON
The Lamplighter Motel	25	326 ON-72, Sioux Lookout, ON P8T 0A7
Sunset Inn and Suites	Unknown	10 First Ave S, Sioux Lookout, ON P8T 1A1

Sources: World Executive 2021; Forest Inn & Conference Centre 2018; Great Northwest Bed & Breakfast 2012; Lamplighter Motel 2021; Sunset Inn & Suites 2021.



3.4.6 Emergency Services

3.4.6.1 Indigenous Communities

Cat Lake First Nation

Table 3-69 below identifies emergency services available in Cat Lake First Nation.

Table 3-69: Cat Lake First Nation Emergency Services

Service	Availability (Yes / No / Unknown)	Details
Police	Yes	Nishnawbe-Aski Police Service (NAPS) with 2 full-time NAPS. (Nishnawbe Aski Police Service n.d.)
Fire	Unknown	
Emergency Medical Services	Unknown	

Slate Falls Nation

Table 3-70 below presents emergency services available in Slate Falls Nation.

Table 3-70: Slate Falls Nation Emergency Services

Service	Availability (Yes / No / Unknown)	Details
Police	Yes	Nishnawbe-Aski Police Service (NAPS) community detachment (Nishnawbe Aski Police Service n.d.).
Fire	Yes	Fire hall located in the community (Teach for Canada 2020b).
Emergency Medical Services	Yes	Nursing Station located in the community (North West LHIN 2020b)

Lac Seul First Nation

Table 3-71 below presents emergency services that are available in Lac Seul First Nation.

Table 3-71: Lac Seul First Nation Emergency Services

Service	Availability (Yes / No / Unknown)	Details
Police	Yes	Lac Seul Police Services, an independent LSPS 'stand-alone' police service, was established in 1995 to serve the three settlements within Lac Seul First Nation (Lac Seul First Nation 2019).
Fire	Yes	A new fire and emergency services department opened in 2019. The department has a roster of volunteer firepersons and received a new fire truck from the 'Firefighters without Borders organization, also in 2019 (The Sioux Lookout Bulletin 2019).
Emergency Medical Services	Yes	A new emergency services department (The Sioux Lookout Bulletin 2019).



Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

Table 3-72 presents emergency services available in Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation.

Table 3-72: Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation Emergency Services

Service	Availability (Yes / No / Unknown)	Details
Police	Yes	Nishnawbe Aski Police Service (NAPS) with a Mishkeegogamang NAPS detachment has an office and four officers. The detachment refers cases to the Pickle Lake detachment of the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP). (Mishkeegogamang First Nation 2010)
Fire	Unknown	Unknown
Emergency Medical Services	Unknown	Unknown

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

The community has a police service (Northwest Healthline 2022). The detachment is located on Highway 599 at the entrance to the Ojibway Nation of Saugeen.

Table 3-73 presents emergency services available in Ojibway Nation of Saugeen.

Table 3-73: Ojibway Nation of Saugeen Emergency Services

Service	Availability (Yes / No / Unknown)	Details
Police	Yes	ONS has their own police service. The detachment is located on Hwy 599 at the entrance to the community.
Fire	Unknown	Unknown
Emergency Medical Services	Unknown	Unknown

Pikangikum First Nation

Table 3-74 presents emergency services available in Pikangikum First Nation.

Table 3-74: Pikangikum First Nation Emergency Services

Service	Availability (Yes / No / Unknown)	Details
Police	Yes	Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) provides eight full-time police officers two of which are community members and the remainder rotate from the Red Lake Detachment. Supported by a team of Peace Keepers who patrol the community in 8-hour shifts and may request police assistance when required. (Pikangikum First Nation and Beringia Community Planning Inc. 2015)
Fire	Unknown	Unknown
Emergency Medical Services	Unknown	Unknown



Wabauskang First Nation

Table 3-75 presents emergency services available in Wabauskang First Nation.

Table 3-75: Wabauskang First Nation Emergency Services

Service	Availability (Yes / No / Unknown)	Details
Police	Yes	Serviced by Treaty No. 3 Police (Treaty Three Police n.d.)
Fire	Yes	Volunteer Fire Department (211 Northern Region - Lakehead Social Planning Council 2020a)
Emergency Medical Services	Unknown	Health office, which provides physical and mental health services to community members as noted in Section 3.5.2.2 (211 Northern Region - Lakehead Social Planning Council 2020a)

Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

Emergency services available to Métis people in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout are covered in the municipal sections below.

3.4.6.2 Municipalities

Table 3-76 presents emergency services available in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout.

Table 3-76: Emergency Services Available in Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout

Service	Availability (Yes / No / Unknown)	Details
Police	Yes	Serviced by the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP). North West Region has detachments in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout (Northwest Health Line 2021).
Fire	Yes	<p>Ear Falls Fire services are provided by the Ear Falls Fire Department and include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention (public education); • Suppression; • Rescue; • Fire Code Enforcement; • Auto Extraction; • Wildfire Suppression; • Mutual Aid; and • Recruitment-Application Process. <p>The Ear Falls Fire Department also has a Volunteer Firefighter Program (Township of Ear Falls 2021e).</p> <p>Red Lake Operates a volunteer Fire Department with a full-time Fire Chief, 65 firefighters and five stations: Balmertown Station, Cochenour Station, McKenzie Island Station, Red Lake Station and Madsen Station (Municipality of Red Lake 2014g).</p> <p>Sioux Lookout Operates fire stations, the Sioux Lookout Fire Station and the Hudson Fire Station and is responsible for an area of 536 square km. (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2021e).</p>
Emergency Medical Services	Yes	Ambulance service in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout are provided through the Kenora District Services Board and by North West EMS. North West EMS has nine stations in total in the region including 1 station each in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout and serves a population of 65,500 and a geographic area that covers 110,000 km ² (Kenora District Services Board 2021c). The North West EMS fleet consists of 24 vehicles including 21 ambulances, 1 multi-casualty support vehicle and 2 administrative vehicles (Kenora District Services Board 2021c).



3.5 Infrastructure, Transportation and Services

The sections below outline the infrastructure and services available to Indigenous communities and municipalities within the LSA.

3.5.1 Indigenous Communities

K-Net is a First Nation internet / cellular provider that offers broadband capacity and cellular service to all Indigenous communities north of Thunder Bay and other remote First Nations communities. First Nation businesses and organizations in the LSA are provided internet services through a fibre ring located in Sioux Lookout and managed by K-Net. Although Bell owns this fibre network, K-Net manages the circuits and provides services to the communities (P. Carpenter, personal communication, May 17, 2021).

3.5.1.1 Cat Lake First Nation

Various infrastructure and services are available in Cat Lake First Nation. These are presented in Table 3-77 below.

Table 3-77: Cat Lake First Nation Infrastructure and Services

Service	Availability (Yes / No / Unknown)	Information
Transportation - Road	No	Not applicable
Transportation – Winter Road	Yes	A winter road (January to March) runs north from Pickle Lake 115 km to the community and takes about 4 to 5 hours (Teach for Canada 2021).
Transportation – Air	Yes	Accessible by air year-round. Two services are provided: Slate Falls Airways, which has daily service (approximately 45 minutes to an hour one way) and North Star, which flies from Thunder Bay for the same flight time one-way. Upon arrival luggage is searched for alcohol and drugs which are not permitted into the dry community (Teach for Canada 2021. Cat Lake First Nation has a 1,208 m gravel runway (Airports-Worldwide.com 2022)
Transportation – Rail	Unknown	Unknown
Utilities	Yes	Provided by Hydro One (Hydro One n.d.)
Solid Waste Management	Yes	Community landfill operated by band administration (North West LHIN 2020b)
Water Treatment	Yes	Operated by band administration (North West LHIN 2020b)
Communications	Yes	Cellular service provided by K-Net
Energy Supply	Unknown	Unknown

The NDMNRF announced in December 2021 the investment of \$6 million into Ontario's winter road network in remote and Far North communities. Cat Lake First Nation is one of the 31 Indigenous communities, along with the Town of Moosonee receiving funding for specific projects including bridge improvements, maintenance of crossings and other repairs. Cat Lake First Nation has received \$277,478 for a project constructing a winter road running from Pickle Lake to the community (NDMNRF 2021a).

The *Cat Lake and Slate Falls First Nations Community Land Use Plan* identifies the interest of Cat Lake First Nation having an all-weather road accessing the Municipality of Sioux Lookout and beyond for goods and services (NDMNRF 2019a).



The *Trout Lake Forest Management Plan* identifies a potential new primary road corridor, Grace Road, which travels south-east off of the planned Wenasaga corridor across the top of Hailstone Lake and south towards Sesikigana Lake. The proposed Grace Road would be used in conjunction with Crossover Road, Wenasaga Road and Polar Road to facilitate access between Cat Lake First Nation and neighbouring communities on the Lac Seul Forest (Domtar 2021b).

3.5.1.2 Slate Falls Nation

Infrastructure and services available in Slate Falls Nation are presented in Table 3-78 below.

Table 3-78: Slate Falls Nation Infrastructure and Services

Service	Availability (Yes / No / Unknown)	Information
Transportation – Road	Yes	All season access by Vermillion River Road (NDMNRF 2019a) used primarily for industrial services and in need of upgrade
Transportation – Winter Road	Yes	Unknown
Transportation – Air	Yes	Accessible by air through Bamaji Lake Airlines (Teach for Canada 2020b). Slate Falls Nation has a gravel runway that is 1,069 m in length (Airports-Worldwide.com 2022)
Transportation – Rail	No	Not applicable
Utilities	Yes	Provided by Hydro One (Hydro One n.d.)
Solid Waste Management	Yes	Unknown
Water Treatment	Yes	A reverse-osmosis water treatment system was installed in 2013. A new water treatment plant was opened in 2017 (Teach for Canada 2020b)
Communications	Yes	Cellular service provided by K-Net
Energy Supply	Unknown	Unknown



3.5.1.3 Lac Seul First Nation

Infrastructure and services available in Lac Seul First Nation are presented in Table 3-79 below.

Table 3-79: Lac Seul First Nation Infrastructure and Services

Service	Availability (Yes / No / Unknown)	Information
Transportation – Road	Yes	An all season road was constructed in 2008 (Teach for Canada 2020a)
Transportation – Winter Road	No	Not applicable
Transportation – Air	Unknown	Unknown
Transportation – Rail	Unknown	Unknown
Utilities	Yes	Lac Seul First Nation and Ontario Power Generation partnered to build the Obishikokaang Waasiganikewigamig / Lac Seul Generating Station, commissioned in 2019, which is a 12 MW hydro facility that can power up to 5,000 homes (Lac Seul First Nation 2019)
Solid Waste Management	Unknown	Unknown
Water Treatment	Yes	A new water treatment plant was opened February 2020 ending a 17-year drinking water advisory rating for the Nation (Lac Seul First Nation 2019)
Communications	Yes	Lac Seul First Nation Internet is a community owned company that provides high speed wireless internet through a partnership with KNET (Lac Seul First Nation 2019)
Energy Supply	Unknown	Unknown

3.5.1.4 Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

Table 3-80 presents infrastructure and services available in Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation.

Table 3-80: Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation Infrastructure and Services

Service	Availability (Yes / No / Unknown)	Information
Transportation – Road	Yes	Accessible by road from Highway 599, year-round (Government of Ontario 2020)
Transportation – Winter Road	No	Not applicable
Transportation – Air	Yes	Accessible by air from Pickle Lake (Government of Ontario 2020)
Transportation – Rail	No	Not applicable
Utilities (wastewater, etc.)	Yes	Provided by Hydro One (Hydro One n.d.)
Solid Waste Management	Unknown	Unknown
Water Treatment	Unknown	Water treatment plant operated in the Nation. Boil advisory was lifted in September 2020 (Ontario First Nations Technical Services Corporation 2020)
Communications		Cellular service provided by K-Net
Energy Supply	Unknown	Unknown



Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation is located adjacent to the Caribou Forest. The *2020-2030 Forest Management Plan for the Caribou Forest* identifies a potential new road corridor 18 km south of Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation (Hupf 2020).

3.5.1.5 Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

Table 3-81 presents infrastructure and services available in Ojibway Nation of Saugeen.

Table 3-81: Ojibway Nation of Saugeen Infrastructure and Services

Service	Availability (Yes / No / Unknown)	Information
Transportation – Road	Yes	Ojibway Nation of Saugeen is accessible by road year round (Ojibway Nation of Saugeen 2019).
Transportation – Winter Road	No	Not applicable
Transportation – Air	No	Not applicable
Transportation – Rail	No	Not applicable
Utilities (waste water, etc.)	Yes	Provided by Hydro One (Hydro One n.d.)
Solid Waste Management	Yes	Residents use the landfill located in Savant Lake
Water Treatment	No	Most residents rely on water from drilled wells located at each home
Communications	Unknown	Unknown
Energy Supply	Unknown	Unknown

3.5.1.6 Pikangikum First Nation

Table 3-82 presents infrastructure and services available in Pikangikum First Nation.

Table 3-82: Pikangikum First Nation Infrastructure and Services

Service	Availability (Yes / No / Unknown)	Information
Transportation – Road	Yes	Accessible by Nungesser Road located north of Red Lake (Whitefeather Forest Initiative 2008)
Transportation – Winter Road	Yes	Accessible by winter road January to March. The winter road is accessible by Nungesser Road. It takes approximately 2 hours to drive to Red Lake (Teach for Canada 2019b)
Transportation – Air	Unknown	Accessible by air from Red Lake and Sioux Lookout. (Whitefeather Forest Initiative, 2008). Air services are provided by Wasaya Airways and Perimeter Air with scheduled service to the Nation 7 days a week from Thunder Bay, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout. Smaller airlines such as Northstar and Superior also provide service (Teach for Canada 2019a). Pikangikum First Nation has a 1,069 m gravel runway (Airports-Worldwide.com 2022)
Transportation – Rail	No	Not applicable



Table 3-82: Pikangikum First Nation Infrastructure and Services (continued)

Service	Availability (Yes / No / Unknown)	Information
Utilities (waste water, etc.)	Yes	Lack access to running water and sewerage system. Of the 487 homes on reserve, 447 are not connected to water and sewerage. Most community members get water from eight water distribution points or receive water delivered by trucks, which are prone to freezing and / or service disruptions (Pikangikum First Nation and Beringia Community Planning Inc. 2015)
Solid Waste Management	Unknown	Unknown
Water Treatment	Yes	The water treatment facility is maintained and run by the Nation. (Whitefeather Forest Initiative 2008). This water treatment plant is under a boil water advisory (Pikangikum First Nation and Beringia Community Planning Inc. 2015)
Communications	Yes	Pikangikum IT Services provides homes and institutions with telephone, phone and internet access. Internet connection is provided to over 300 homes on reserve. Pikangikum IT services also works with Kuhkenah Network (K-Net) to provide information and communication technologies. The Nation has their own radio station to provide community communication (Pikangikum First Nation and Beringia Community Planning Inc. 2015)
Energy Supply	Yes	Pikangikum First Nation joined the Wataynikaneyap Transmission Project in 2016. In December 2018 Pikangikum First Nation became connected to the provincial power grid moving away from reliance on a diesel power generating station (Wataynikaneyap Power 2019)

3.5.1.7 Wabauskang First Nation

Infrastructure and services available in Wabauskang First Nation are presented in Table 3-83 below.

Table 3-83: Wabauskang First Nation Infrastructure and Services

Service	Availability (Yes / No / Unknown)	Information
Transportation – Road	Yes	Accessible by road from Highway 105
Transportation – Winter Road	No	Unknown
Transportation – Air	Unknown	Unknown
Transportation – Rail	Unknown	Unknown
Utilities	Unknown	Unknown
Solid Waste Management	Unknown	Unknown
Water Treatment	Unknown	Unknown
Communications	Unknown	Unknown



3.5.1.8 Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

Infrastructure, transportation and services available to Métis people in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout are covered in the municipal sections below.

3.5.2 Municipalities

3.5.2.1 Ear Falls

Table 3-84 presents infrastructure and services available in Ear Falls.

Table 3-84: Ear Falls Infrastructure and Services

Service	Availability (Yes / No / Unknown)	Information
Transportation – Road	Yes	Accessible by road via Highway 105 and located between Vermillion Bay (63 miles away) and Red Lake (43 miles away) (Township of Ear Falls 2021g). Highway 657 runs north from Ear Falls, approximately 78 km and then joins Wenasaga Road. This road has been further advanced to the north side of Springpole Lake by Domtar Forestry.
Transportation – Winter Road	No	Not applicable
Transportation – Air	Yes	Ear Falls has a Water Aerodrome operated by Kay Air Service (Airports-Worldwide.com 2022).
Transportation – Rail	No	Not applicable
Utilities (wastewater, etc.)	Yes	Municipal sewage treatment facility (up to 5,000 people) Sewage and water treatment services are contracted to the Ontario Clean Water Agency (Chukuni 2021f).
Solid Waste Management	Yes	Municipal Office is responsible for waste disposal and garbage collection (Township of Ear Falls 2021h).
Water Treatment	Yes	Water supply from the English River Water treatment (capacity for 5,000 residents) Water tower (useable volume of 500,000 imperial gallons) (Chukuni 2021f).
Communications	Yes	Telephone service: Bell Canada Cellular Phone: TbayTel (Chukuni 2021c). Internet services: Bell Canada, Shaw Cable and TbayTel (Chukuni 2021c). Radio: The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) broadcasts on AM 690, CBOI (the Ear Falls station) broadcasts on the CBC channel and the regional radio station, CKDR, broadcasts on FM 97.5 (Chukuni 2021c). Newspapers in circulation: the Dryden Observer, Kenora Enterprise, Thunder Bay Times-News, Winnipeg Free Press and Toronto Globe and Mail (Chukuni 2021c).
Energy Supply	Yes	Ontario Power Generation, Ear Falls Generating Station (Ontario Power Generation Inc. 2021). Natural Gas through Union Gas (Chukuni 2021f).



3.5.2.2 Red Lake

Table 3-85 presents infrastructure and services available in Sioux Lookout.

Table 3-85: Red Lake Infrastructure and Services

Service	Availability (Yes / No / Unknown)	Information
Transportation – Road	Yes	Accessible by road and located at the end of Highway 105 (Ontario's Sunset Country Travel Association 2021a).
Transportation – Winter Road	No	Not applicable
Transportation – Air	Yes	Accessible by air and serviced by the Red Lake Municipal Airport (CYRL). Red Lake has a 1524 m asphalt runway. Red Lake also has the Red Lake (Howey Bay) Water Aerodrome which is operated by Excellent Adventures Outpost and Air Service Ltd, Superior Airways Ltd, Chimo Air Service and Lac Seul Airways (Airports-Worldwide.com 2022).
Transportation – Rail	Yes	VIA Rail operates the Red Lake Road train station in Red Lake on the west side of Highway 105 (VIA Rail Canada Inc. 2021)
Utilities (wastewater, etc.)	Yes	Municipal drinking water and sewage treatment facilities in Red Lake, Balmertown, Cochenour, McKenzie Island and Madsen are contracted out to Northern Waterworks (Chukuni 2021f). The McKenzie Island water treatment facility was recently upgraded (Chukuni 2021f).
Solid Waste Management	Yes	Solid waste management in Red Lake is provided by private contractors under license from the Municipality and the landfill is located between Balmertown and Red Lake on Hwy 125 (Chukuni 2021f). Curb side waste collection is provided (Municipality of Red Lake 2014f).
Water Treatment	Yes	See utilities above
Communications	Yes	Telephone: Bell Canada Cellular phone: TbayTel (Chukuni 2021c). Internet services: Bell Canada, Shaw Cable Internet Services and TbayTel (Chukuni 2021c). Radio: CBC broadcasts on FM 90.5 and the regional radio station, CKDR, transmits on FM 97.1 (Chukuni 2021c). Newspapers: the Dryden Observer, Kenora Enterprise, Thunder Bay Times-News, Winnipeg Free Press and Toronto Globe and Mail (Chukuni 2021c).
Energy Supply	Yes	6 Megawatt Distribution Station at a voltage of 12.4 / 7.2 kilovolts. Secondary voltages are 120 / 240 volt single phase and 120 / 208 and 34 7/ 600 volt three phase. Residents of Red Lake are supplied at a 1R1 rate (high density rate) (Chukuni 2021f). Natural Gas through Union Gas (Chukuni 2021f).



3.5.2.3 Sioux Lookout

Table 3-86 presents information regarding infrastructure and services currently available in Sioux Lookout.

Table 3-86: Sioux Lookout Infrastructure and Services

Service	Availability (Yes / No / Unknown)	Information
Transportation – Road	Yes	Accessible by road via Highways 72, 516 and 642 (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2021d).
Transportation – Winter Road	No	Not applicable
Transportation – Air	Yes	Accessible by air through the Sioux Lookout Municipal Airport, a licensed public aerodrome (Sioux Lookout Airport CYXL 2011). The Sioux Lookout Municipal Airport offers flights to and from over 40 destinations in Canada and the United States. Commercial passenger flights, freight services and emergency flight services (police and air ambulances) are available. The runway is 1,615 m in length made out of asphalt. There is also the Sioux Lookout Water Aerodrome operated by Slate Falls Airways and Bamaji Air Ltd (Airports-Worldwide.com 2022).
Transportation – Rail	Yes	VIA rail passenger service is available to Sioux Lookout and VIA has a stop in Sioux Lookout six days a week (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2021f). The Canadian National Railway Company (CN) connects Sioux Lookout to Winnipeg and Toronto and this rail mainline is used to move freight (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2021d).
Utilities (wastewater, etc.)	Yes	Water and wastewater services contracted to Northern Waterworks Inc. (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2021k). Urban water system in is a large municipal residential system and provides potable water to the community of Sioux Lookout. Hudson is served by The Hudson Water Treatment Plant (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2021k). The Sioux Lookout Sewage Treatment Plant (daily capacity of 500,000 gallons of raw sewage) (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2021k). Sewage is mostly disposed of in privately held disposal systems although the Municipality of Sioux Lookout does own and operate a communal septic field that serves 6 residences (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2021k).
Solid Waste Management	Yes	Municipal Waste Management Division: Residential garbage / recycling collection and garbage disposal at the Hidden Lake Landfill (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2021j). Hidden Lake Landfill is 79 ha in size and receives municipal non-hazardous residential, industrial, commercial, construction and institutional solid waste. The landfill has a capacity of approximately 402,000 m ³ , with a closure year 2052 (Keewatin-Aski Ltd. Engineering and Architecture 2020).
Water Treatment	Yes	See utilities above.
Communications	Yes	Radio: Q104, (local radio station broadcasting across the Kenora district including Sioux Lookout) (Golden West Broadcasting 2021). Newspapers: The Sioux Lookout Bulletin is a local newspaper in circulation (The Sioux Lookout Bulletin 2014). Internet Service Providers: TekSavvy, K-Net (for businesses) Bell and Shaw (P. Carpenter, personal communication, May 19, 2021).
Energy Supply	Yes	Sioux Lookout Hydro (Sioux Lookout Hydro 2018).



Sioux Lookout has placed a priority on extending infrastructure and services to the Sioux Lookout Airport and creating more industrial and commercial lands. Examples include the Big Wood Lake development near the Sioux Lookout Airport and the Hillcrest development which is closer to the centre of town and will have commercial land and hotel uses. It was noted that hydro, water and sewer infrastructure is required to support these development projects. Hydro is noted to be a challenge, specifically in the east end of Sioux Lookout, close to the airport. The municipally owned Sioux Lookout Hydro is currently working on an Impact System Assessment with Hydro Ontario with plans to complete the assessment by the end of 2021 (J. Brinkman, personal communication, June 1, 2021).

The Sioux Lookout 2025 Go Forward Strategic Milestones indicate that the municipality plans to secure funding for a Regional Distribution Centre, be involved in the East West Transportation Corridor and facilitate partnerships that will aid in addressing food insecurities in the region. To address challenges with internet connectivity, the municipality intends to apply for the Improving Connectivity for Ontario program (ICON) and federal Universal Broadband fund. The municipality also indicates that they plan to develop a business plan for an organic waste repository / compost facility site, finalize a downtown revitalization plan, complete the feasibility study to support hydro upgrades and secure natural gas partners in the next two to three years (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2020).



4.0 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Labour Force Characteristics

The sections below present data on labour force characteristics of the Indigenous Communities and municipalities within the LSA including: participation and employment rates, labour supply, workforce and employment income.

4.1.1 Participation and Unemployment Rates

4.1.1.1 Indigenous Communities

Cat Lake First Nation

Data indicate that 32.4% of the Cat Lake First Nation population aged 15 years and older participated in the labour force in 2016; this has decreased over the 10-year period from 41.4%. The participation rate for males was 35.9% and 28.6% for females in 2016. A detailed breakdown by gender and census years is presented in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Labour Force Indicators for Cat Lake First Nation, 2006 to 2016

Labour Force Indicator ⁽¹⁾	2016			2011			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15+ Years	370	195	175	305	155	145	290	145	145
Employed	90	50	45	110	60	45	110	55	60
Unemployed	30	25	10	40	20	15	30	20	15
Not in the labour force	245	125	125	155	70	85	150	75	75
Participation rate (%)	32.4	35.9	28.6	47.5	54.8	41.4	48.3	48.3	48.3
Employment rate (%)	24.3	25.6	25.7	36.1	38.7	31.0	37.9	37.9	41.4
Unemployment rate (%)	25.0	35.7	20.0	27.6	23.5	25.0	21.4	28.6	21.4

Source: Statistics Canada 2013 and 2018a.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Slate Falls Nation

The data indicate that 45.8% of the Slate Falls Nation population aged 15 years and older participated in the labour force in 2016; this has decreased slightly over the 10-year period from 50.0%. More females (60%) participated in the labour force than males (38.5%) in 2016. A detailed breakdown by gender and census years is presented in Table 4-2. No census data were available for the 2011 period.

Table 4-2: Labour Force Indicators for Slate Falls Nation, 2006 to 2016

Labour Force Indicator ⁽¹⁾	2016			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15+ Years	120	65	50	110	55	50
Employed	50	20	25	55	25	30
Unemployed	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	0	0
Not in the labour force	70	45	25	55	30	20
Participation rate (%)	45.8	38.5	60.0	50.0	54.5	60.0
Employment rate (%)	41.7	30.8	50.0	50.0	45.5	60.0
Unemployment rate (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2013 and 2018d.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.



Lac Seul First Nation

Data indicate that 59.4% of the Lac Seul First Nation population aged 15 years and older participated in the labour force in 2016; this has decreased over the 10-year period from 66.1%. Just over half of those in the labour force were males (64.8%) in 2016. A detailed breakdown by gender and census years is presented in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3: Labour Force Indicators for Lac Seul First Nation, 2006 to 2016

Labour Force Indicator ⁽¹⁾	2016			2011			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15+ Years	665	355	310	595	305	290	560	310	255
Employed	255	120	130	280	140	140	315	180	130
Unemployed	145	105	40	120	75	40	60	35	25
Not in the labour force	265	125	140	195	85	110	185	90	95
Participation rate (%)	59.4	64.8	53.2	67.2	72.1	62.1	66.1	69.4	62.7
Employment rate (%)	38.3	33.8	41.9	47.1	45.9	48.3	56.2	58.1	51.0
Unemployment rate (%)	36.7	45.7	24.2	30.0	34.1	22.2	16.2	16.3	15.6

Source: Statistics Canada 2013 and 2018b.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

Data indicate that 40.7% of the Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation population aged 15 years and older participated in the labour force in 2016; this has increased over the 10-year period from 36.7%. Approximately half of those in the labour force were males (47.6%) in 2016. A detailed breakdown by gender and census years is presented in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4: Labour Force Indicators for Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation, 2006 to 2016

Labour Force Indicator ⁽¹⁾	2016			2011			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15+ Years	405	210	190	345	185	155	300	150	155
Employed	125	65	55	100	45	50	100	50	50
Unemployed	40	30	15	125	85	35	15	10	10
Not in the labour force	235	115	125	125	60	65	190	85	100
Participation rate (%)	40.7	47.6	36.8	63.8	70.3	58.1	36.7	40.0	35.5
Employment rate (%)	30.9	31.0	28.9	29.0	24.3	32.3	33.3	33.3	32.3
Unemployment rate (%)	24.2	30.0	21.4	56.8	65.4	38.9	13.6	16.7	18.2

Source: Statistics Canada 2013 and 2018c.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.



Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

Data indicate that 63.6% of the Ojibway Nation of Saugeen population aged 15 years and older participated in the labour force in 2016. Approximately 28.6% of the population aged 15 years and older are unemployed. A detailed breakdown by gender and census years is presented in Table 4-5. Data for 2011 and 2006 is unavailable for comparison.

Table 4-5: Labour Force Indicators for Ojibway Nation of Saugeen, 2016

Labour Force Indicator ⁽¹⁾	2016		
	Total	Male	Female
Population 15+ Years	55	30	25
Employed	30	10	20
Unemployed	10	0	0
Not in the labour force	20	15	10
Participation rate (%)	63.6	66.7	66.7
Employment rate (%)	54.5	33.3	66.7
Unemployment rate (%)	28.6	0.0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2018f.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Pikangikum First Nation

Census data for Pikangikum First Nation are not available to present labour force characteristics for the First Nation.

Wabauskang First Nation

Data indicate that 72.7% of the Wabauskang First Nation population aged 15 years and older participated in the labour force in 2016; this has increased over the 10-year period from 46.2%. More females (80%) participated in the labour force than males (66.7%) in 2016. A detailed breakdown by gender and census years is presented in Table 4-6. There was no census data available for the 2011 period.

Table 4-6: Labour Force Indicators for Wabauskang First Nation, 2006 to 2016

Labour Force Indicator ⁽¹⁾	2016			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15+ Years	55	30	25	65	30	35
Employed	30	15	15	25	10	20
Unemployed	10	0	10	10	0	0
Not in the labour force	15	10	0	35	20	15
Participation rate (%)	72.7	66.7	80.0	46.2	33.3	57.1
Employment rate (%)	54.5	50.0	60.0	38.5	33.3	57.1
Unemployment rate (%)	25.0	0.0	50.0	33.3	0.0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2013 and 2018e.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.



Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

Data indicate the Métis population of Sioux Lookout (93.5%) had a higher participation rate than those in Red Lake (69.5%) and Ear Falls (80%) in 2016. The census data indicate that more males were employed than females. Métis population of Ear Falls had the highest unemployment rate (12.5%) compared to the population in Red Lake (0%) and Sioux Lookout (10.3%). A detailed breakdown by gender is presented in Table 4-7. Data for 2011 and 2006 are unavailable for comparison.

Table 4-7: Labour Force Indicators of Métis Population in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout in 2016

Labour Force Indicator ⁽¹⁾	Ear Falls			Red Lake			Sioux Lookout		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 15+ Years	100	50	50	295	105	185	155	70	85
Employed	75	45	25	200	65	140	135	55	75
Unemployed	10	0	0	0	0	10	15	15	10
Not in the labour force	15	0	20	90	45	40	10	0	10
Participation Rate (%)	80	100	60	69.5	57.1	78.4	93.5	100	94.1
Employment Rate (%)	75	90	50	67.8	61.9	75.7	87.1	78.6	88.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.5	0	0	0	0	6.9	10.3	21.4	12.5

Source: Statistics Canada 2018f.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

4.1.1.2 Municipalities

Table 4-8 presents the labour force characteristics of the municipalities in the LSA compared to Ontario in 2016. In comparison to the labour force of Ontario, all three municipalities have higher labour force participation rates and lower unemployment rates. The labour force characteristics of the municipalities is detailed in the sections that follow.

Table 4-8: Labour Force Indicators for Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario, 2016

Labour Force Indicator ⁽¹⁾	Total	Male	Female
Ear Falls			
Population 15+ Years	735	380	360
In the labour force	565	290	275
Employed	525	275	250
Unemployed	40	10	30
Not in the labour force	170	90	85
Participation rate (%)	76.9	76.3	76.4
Employment rate (%)	71.4	72.4	69.4
Unemployment rate (%)	7.1	3.4	10.9
Red Lake			
Population 15+ Years	3,315	1,705	1,610
In the labour force	2,415	1,280	1,140
Employed	2,290	1,210	1,085
Unemployed	125	70	55
Not in the labour force	895	420	475
Participation rate (%)	72.9	75.1	70.8
Employment rate (%)	69.1	71.0	67.4
Unemployment rate (%)	5.2	5.5	4.8



**Table 4-8: Labour Force Indicators for Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario, 2016
(continued)**

Labour Force Indicator ⁽¹⁾	Total	Male	Female
Sioux Lookout			
Population 15+ Years	4,165	2,035	2,130
In the labour force	2,965	1,495	1,475
Employed	2,785	1,370	1,415
Unemployed	180	125	55
Not in the labour force	1,195	545	655
Participation rate (%)	71.2	73.5	69.2
Employment rate (%)	66.9	67.3	66.4
Unemployment rate (%)	6.1	8.4	3.7
Ontario			
Population 15+ Years	11,038,440	5,342,755	5,695,680
In the labour force	7,141,675	3,689,625	3,452,055
Employed	6,612,150	3,414,255	3,197,895
Unemployed	529,525	275,370	254,160
Not in the labour force	3,896,765	1,653,130	2,243,630
Participation rate (%)	64.7	69.1	60.6
Employment rate (%)	59.9	63.9	56.1
Unemployment rate (%)	7.4	7.5	7.4

Source: Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Ear Falls

Census data from 2016 indicate that 76.9% of the Township of Ear Falls population aged 15 years and older were participating in the labour force. Approximately 7.1% of the population aged 15 years and older were unemployed in 2016. The unemployment rate for women was 10.9%, which is higher than that of men (3.4%) (Statistics Canada 2017a).

Red Lake

Census data from 2016 indicates that 72.9% of the Municipality of Red Lake population aged 15 years and older were participating in the labour force. Approximately 5.2% of the population aged 15 years and older were unemployed in 2016. The unemployment rate for men was 5.5%, which is higher than that of women (4.8%) (Statistics Canada 2017b).

Sioux Lookout

Census data from 2016 indicates that 71.2% of the Municipality of Sioux Lookout population aged 15 years and older were participating in the labour force. Approximately 6.1% of the population aged 15 years and older were unemployed in 2016. The unemployment rate for men was 8.4%, which is higher than that of women (3.7%) (Statistics Canada 2017c).



4.1.2 Labour Supply

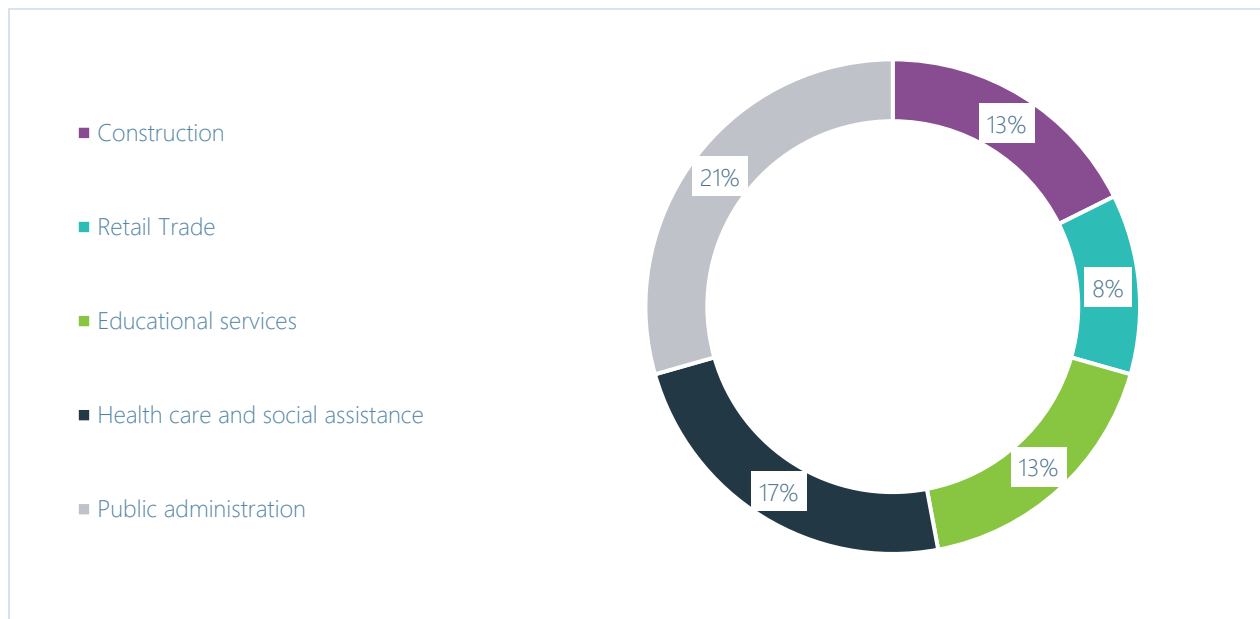
4.1.2.1 Workforce

Indigenous Communities

Cat Lake First Nation

Figure 4-1 presents Cat Lake First Nation's workforce by industry according to 2016 Census data. Data show that approximately 21% of those in the workforce are in public administration and 16.7% of the workforce works health care and social assistance. Other employment industries include: construction, retail trade and educational services.

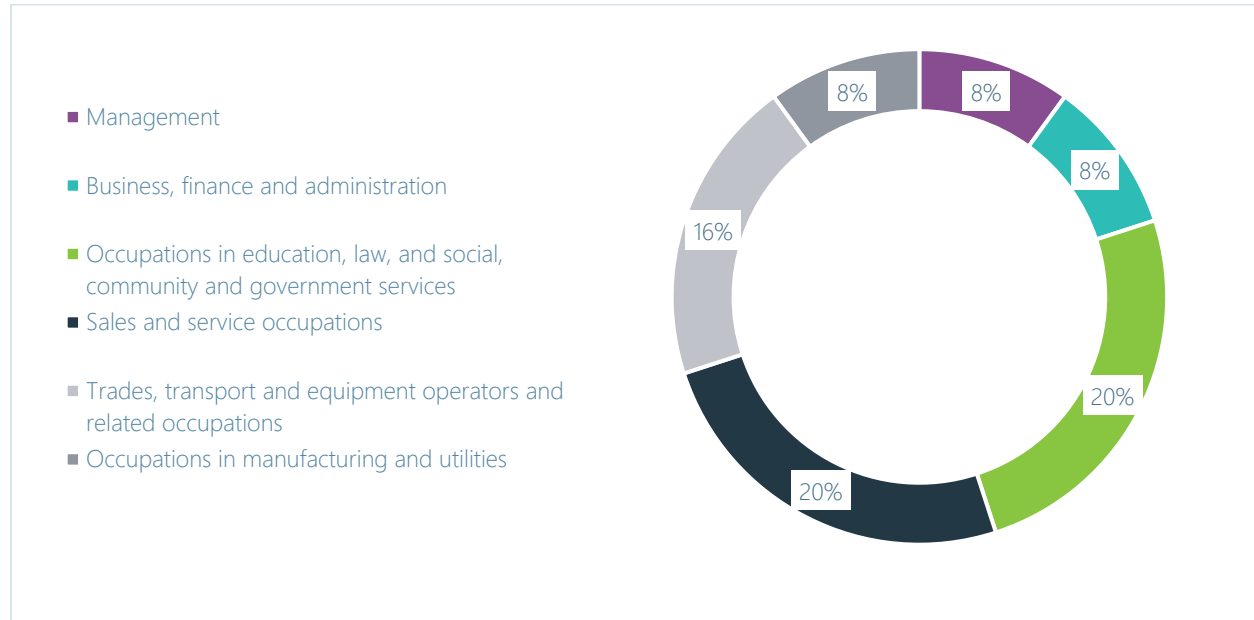
Figure 4-1: Cat Lake First Nation's Workforce by Industry, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada 2018a.

Figure 4-2 shows occupation types of residents of Cat Lake First Nation for those employed at the time of the 2016 Census. The most common occupations were in education, law and social, community and government services and in sales and services, equally accounting for 20% of employment. Other important occupations included: management; business, finance and administration; management; trades, transport and equipment operators; and occupations in manufacturing and utilities.

Figure 4-2: Cat Lake First Nation's Workforce by Occupation Category, 2016

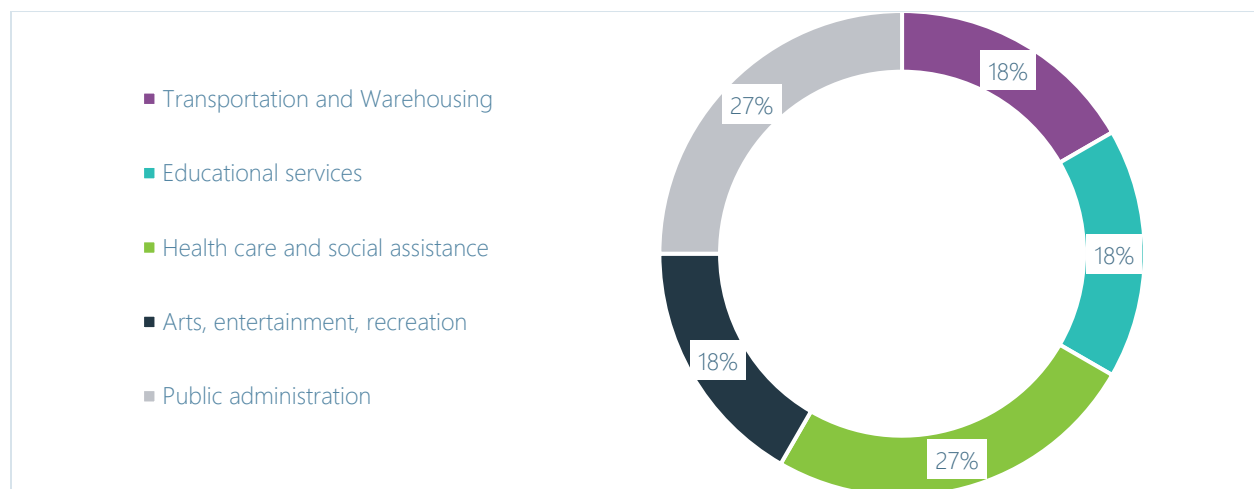


Source: Statistics Canada 2018a.

Slate Falls Nation

Figure 4-3 presents Slate Falls Nation's workforce by industry according to 2016 Census data. Data show that approximately 27% of those in the workforce were in health care and social assistance and the public administration equally. Other employment industries include: transportation and warehousing, educational services and arts, entertainment and recreation.

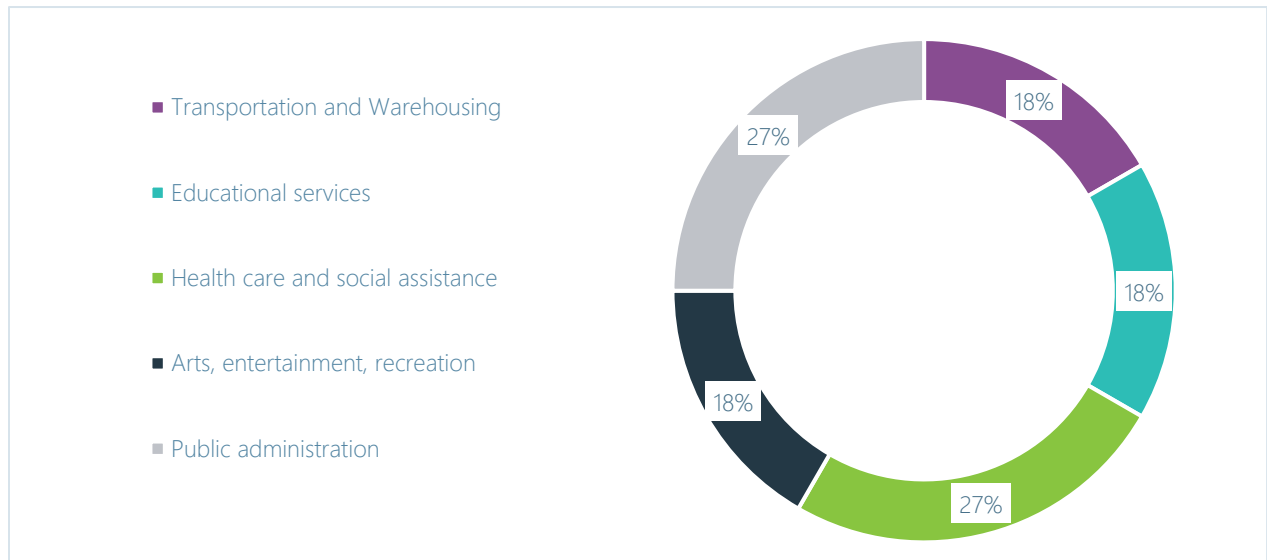
Figure 4-3: Slate Falls Nation's Workforce by Industry, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada 2018d.

Figure 4-4 shows the types of occupations of Slate Falls Nation by those employed at the time of the 2016 Census. The most common occupations were in business, finance and administration; and those in education, law and social, community and government services, equally accounting for 27% of employment. The other important occupations include sales and service occupations.

Figure 4-4: Slate Fall's Nation Workforce by Occupation Category, 2016

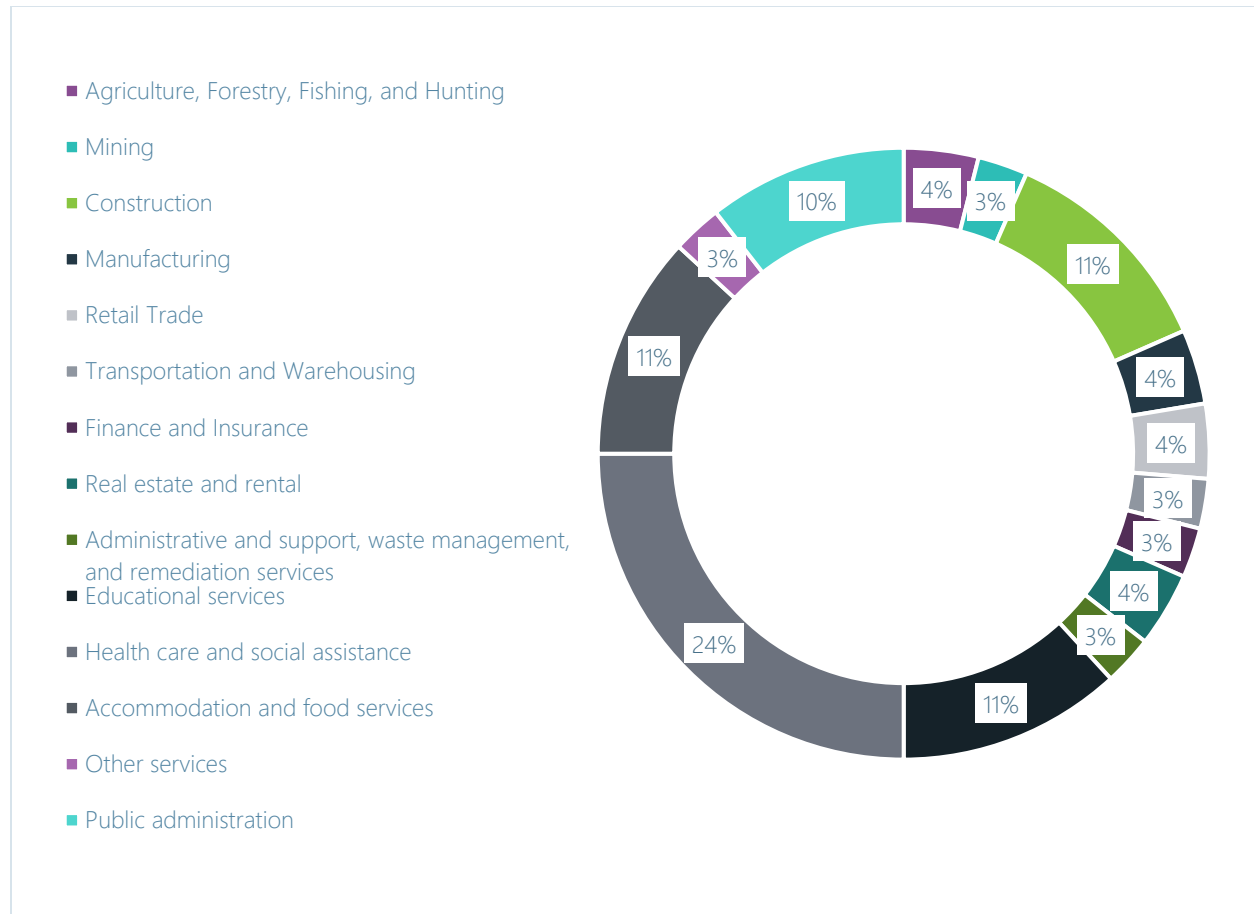


Source: Statistics Canada 2018d.

Lac Seul First Nation

Lac Seul has a more complex economy than the other communities. Figure 4-5 presents Lac Seul First Nation's workforce by industry according to 2016 Census data. Data show that approximately 24% of those in the workforce are in health care and social assistance. Other employment industries that have a 10 to 11% participation include: construction, educational services, accommodation and food services and public administration.

Figure 4-5: Lac Seul First Nation's Workforce by Industry, 2016

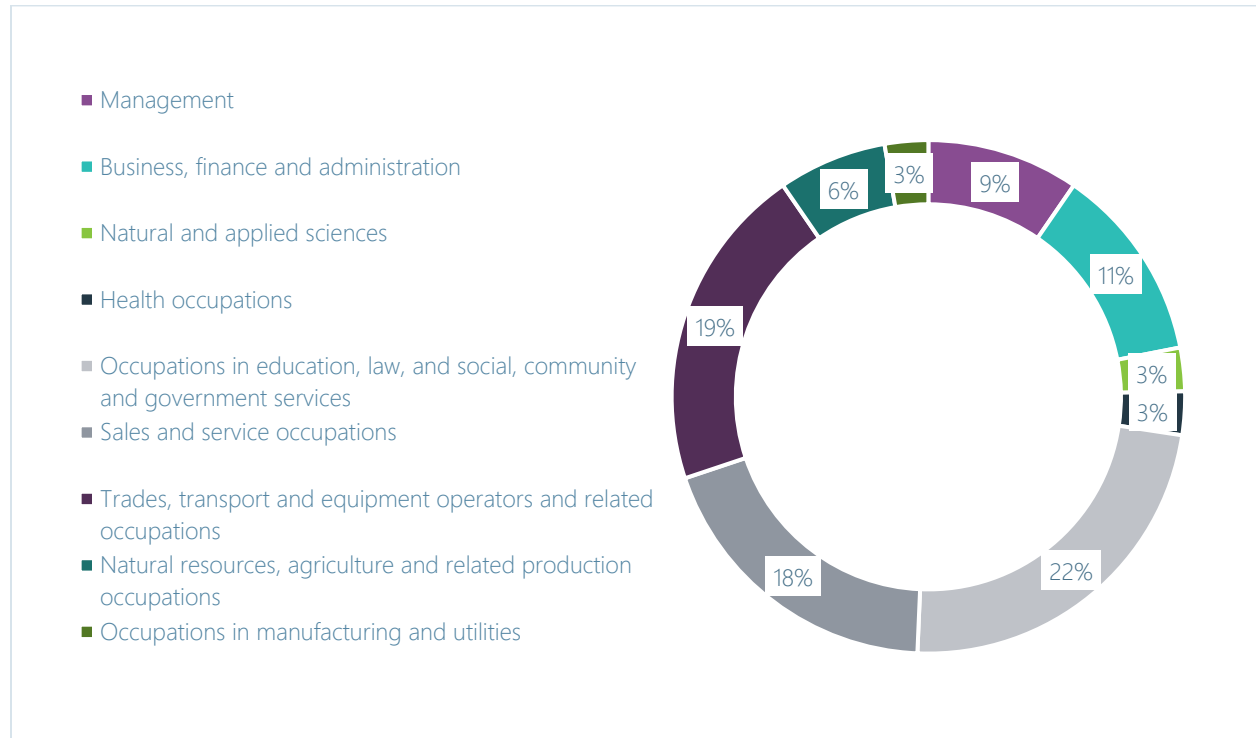


Source: Statistics Canada 2018b.



Figure 4-6 shows the types of occupations of Lac Seul First Nation by those employed at the time of the 2016 Census. The most common occupations were in education, law and social, community and government services at 22% of the reported population, which is followed closely by those in the trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (19%) and sales and service occupations at 18%. Other occupations included business, finance and administration; management, natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations; natural and applied sciences, health occupations and occupations in manufacturing and utilities.

Figure 4-6: Lac Seul First Nation's Workforce by Occupation Category, 2016



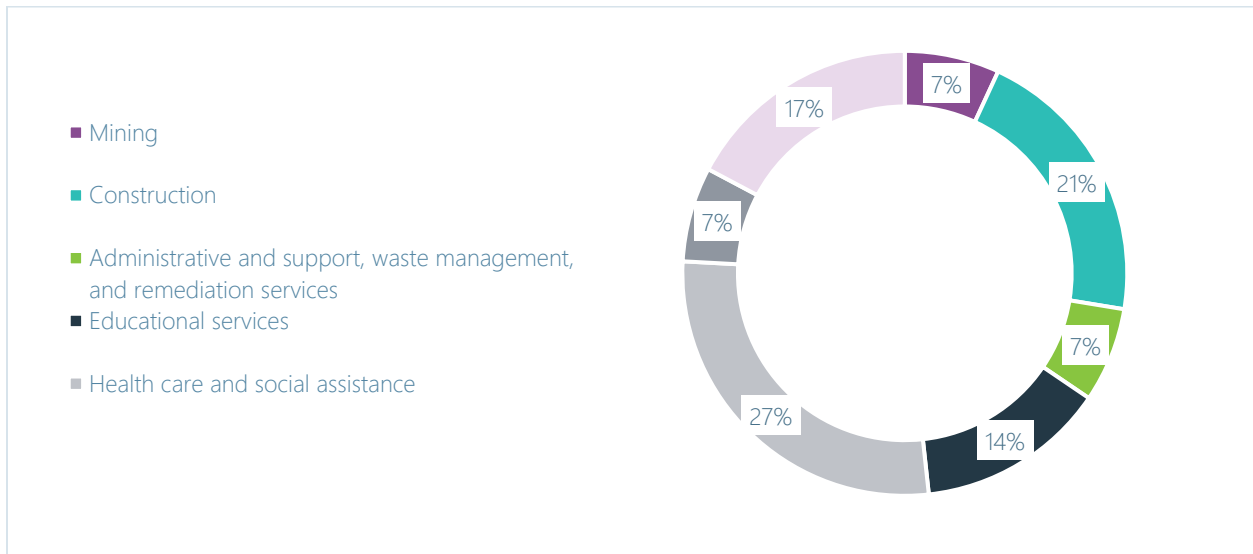
Source: Statistics Canada 2018b.



Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

Figure 4-7 presents Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation's workforce by industry according to 2016 Census data. Data show that approximately 27% of those in the workforce were in the health care and social assistance sectors and 21% of the workforce worked in construction. Other employment industries include: mining, administrative and support, arts / entertainment / recreation and public administration.

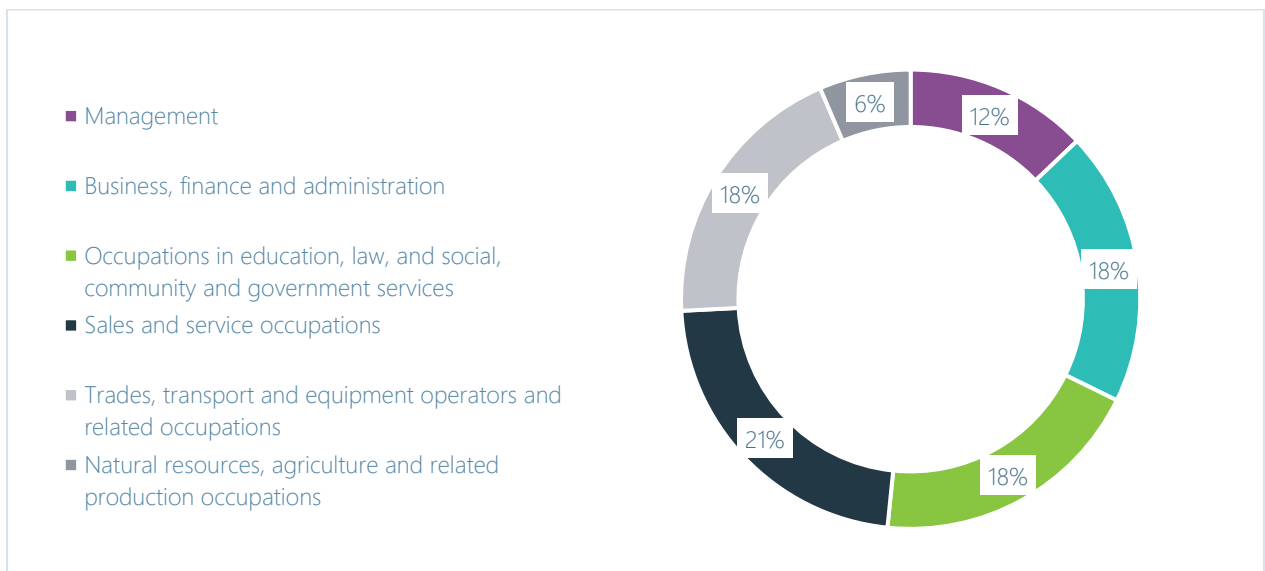
Figure 4-7: Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation's Workforce by Industry, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada 2018g.

Figure 4-8 shows the types of occupations by those employed at the time of the 2016 Census. The most common occupations were in sales and services, accounting for 23% of employment. Other important occupations included: business, finance and administration; management; trades, transport and equipment operators; and education, law and social, community and government services.

Figure 4-8: Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation's Workforce by Occupation Category, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada 2018c.



Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

Figure 4-9 presents Ojibway Nation of Saugeen's workforce by industry according to 2016 Census data. Data show that the workforce was in the following industries: administrative and support, waste management and remediation services; educational services; health care and social assistance; accommodation and food services; and public administration.

Figure 4-9: Ojibway Nation of Saugeen's Workforce by Industry, 2016

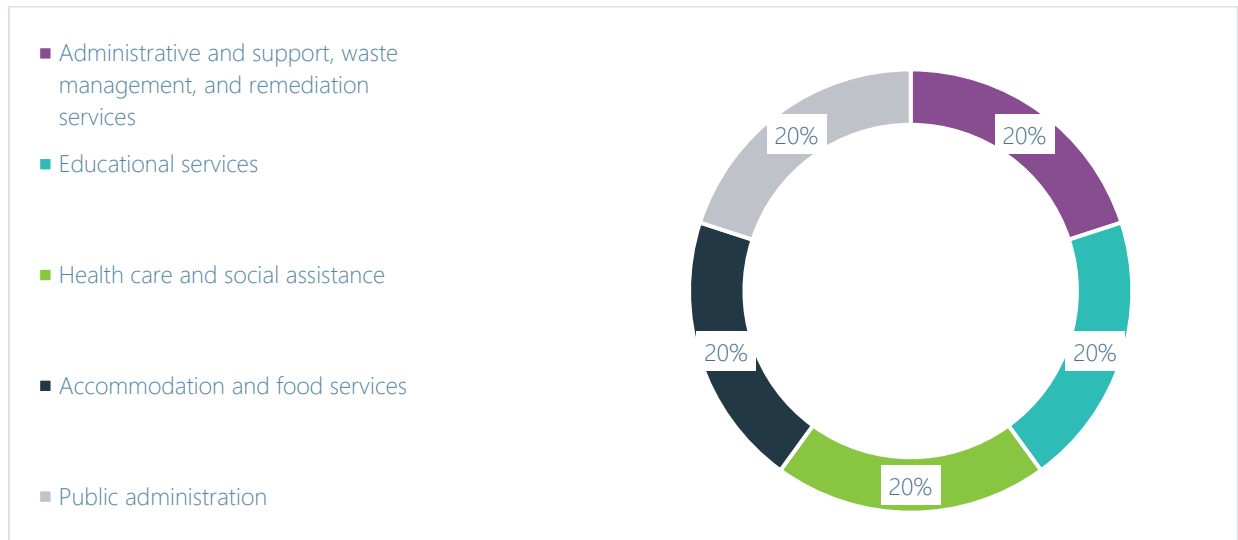
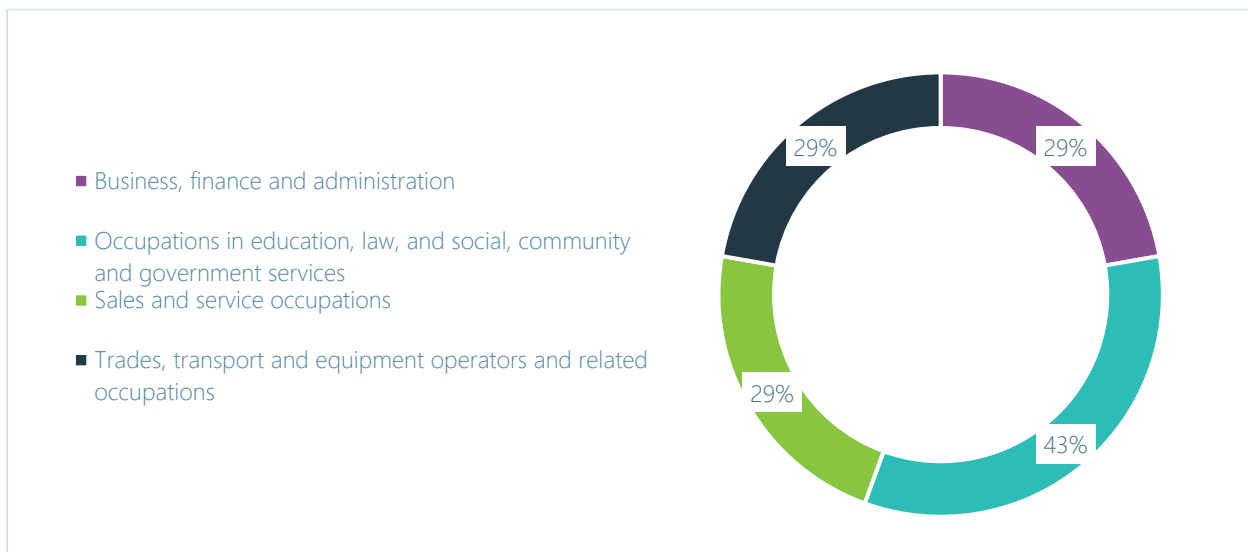


Figure 4-10 shows the types of occupations by those employed at the time of the 2016 Census. The most common occupations were in education, law and social, community and government services accounting for 43% of employment and accounting for 34% of employment. Other important occupations included: business, finance and administration; sales and services; and trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations.

Figure 4-10: Ojibway Nation of Saugeen's Workforce by Occupation Category, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada 2018f.

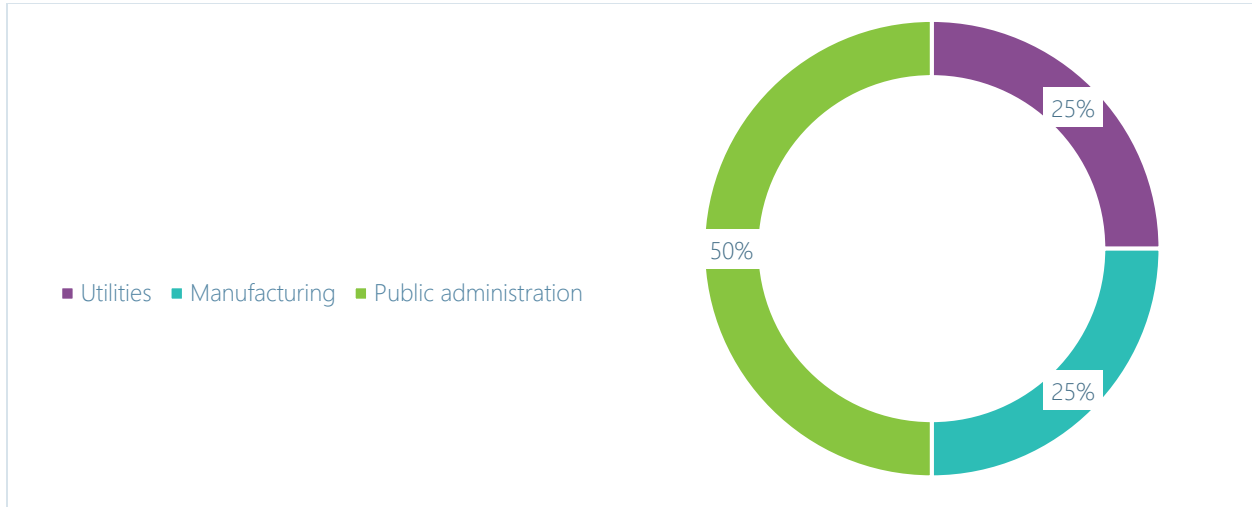
Pikangikum First Nation

Census data for Pikangikum First Nation are not available to present workforce characteristics for the Nation.

Wabauskang First Nation

Figure 4-11 presents Wabauskang First Nation's workforce by industry according to 2016 Census data. Data show that approximately 50% of those in the workforce were in public administration. Other employment industries that have a 25% participation rate equally were: utilities and manufacturing.

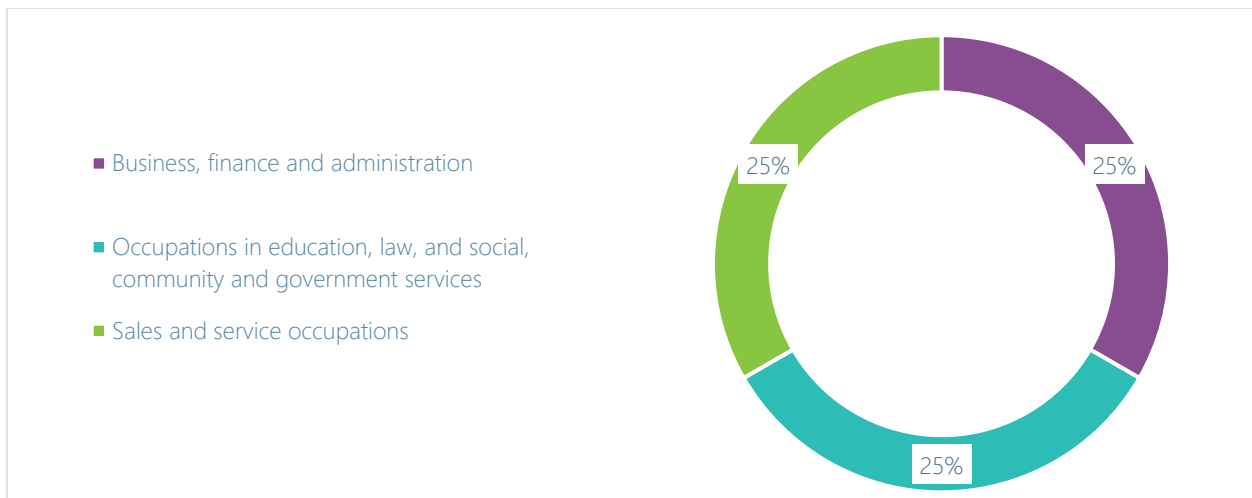
Figure 4-11: Wabauskang First Nation's Workforce by Industry, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada 2018e.

Figure 4-12 shows the types of occupations of Wabauskang First Nation by those employed at the time of the 2016 Census. There was an equal distribution of 25% of those working in occupations of business, finance and administration; education, law and social, community and government services; and sales and service occupations.

Figure 4-12: Wabauskang First Nation's Workforce by Occupation Category, 2016

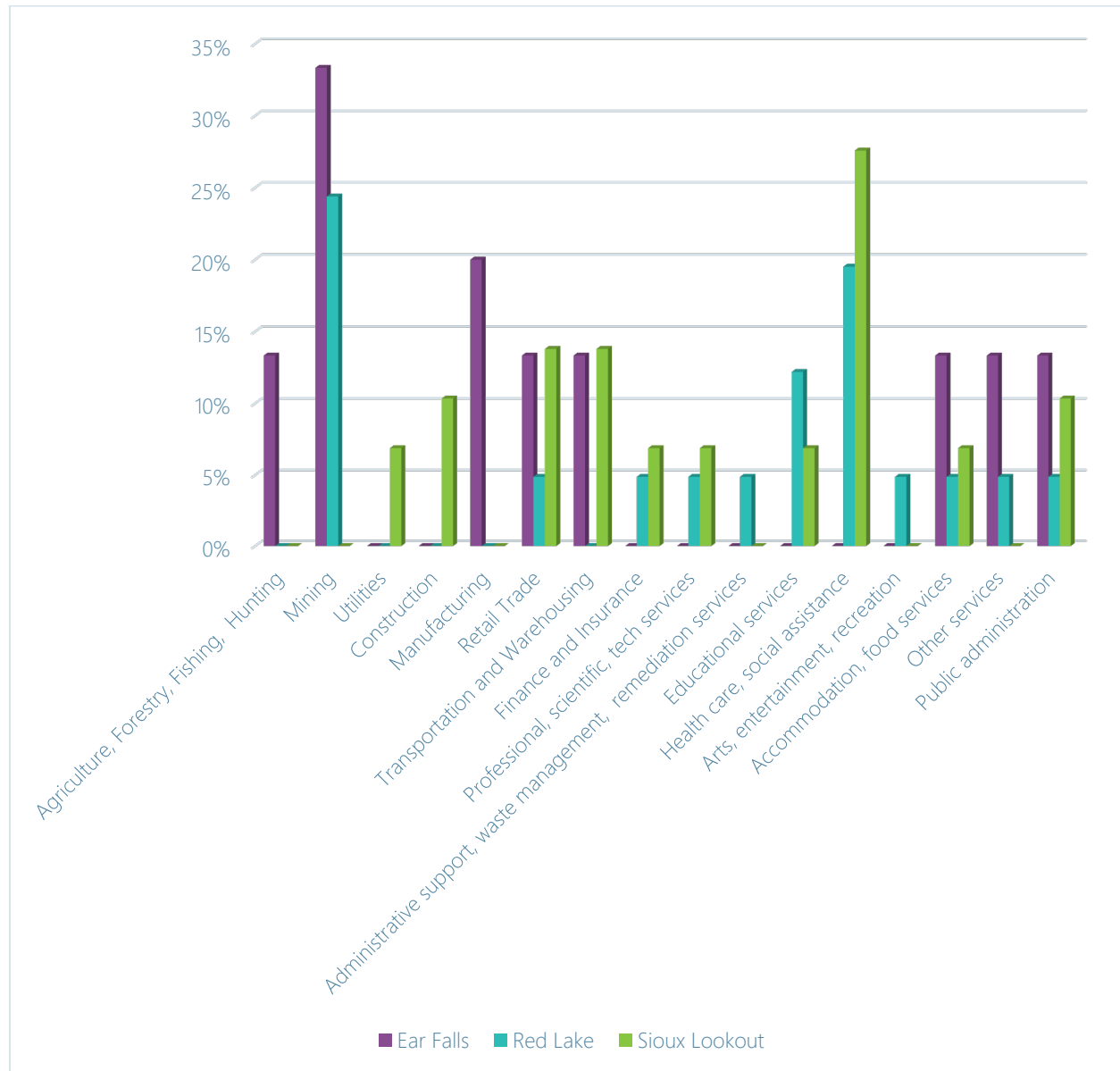


Source: Statistics Canada 2018e.

Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

Figure 4-13 presents workforce by industry for the Métis population of Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout according to the 2016 Census data. The majority of those in the labour force in Ear Falls (33%) and Red Lake (24%) work in mining (33%), while the majority of those in the labour force in Sioux Lookout (28%) work in health care and social assistance.

Figure 4-13: Métis Workforce by Industry, 2016

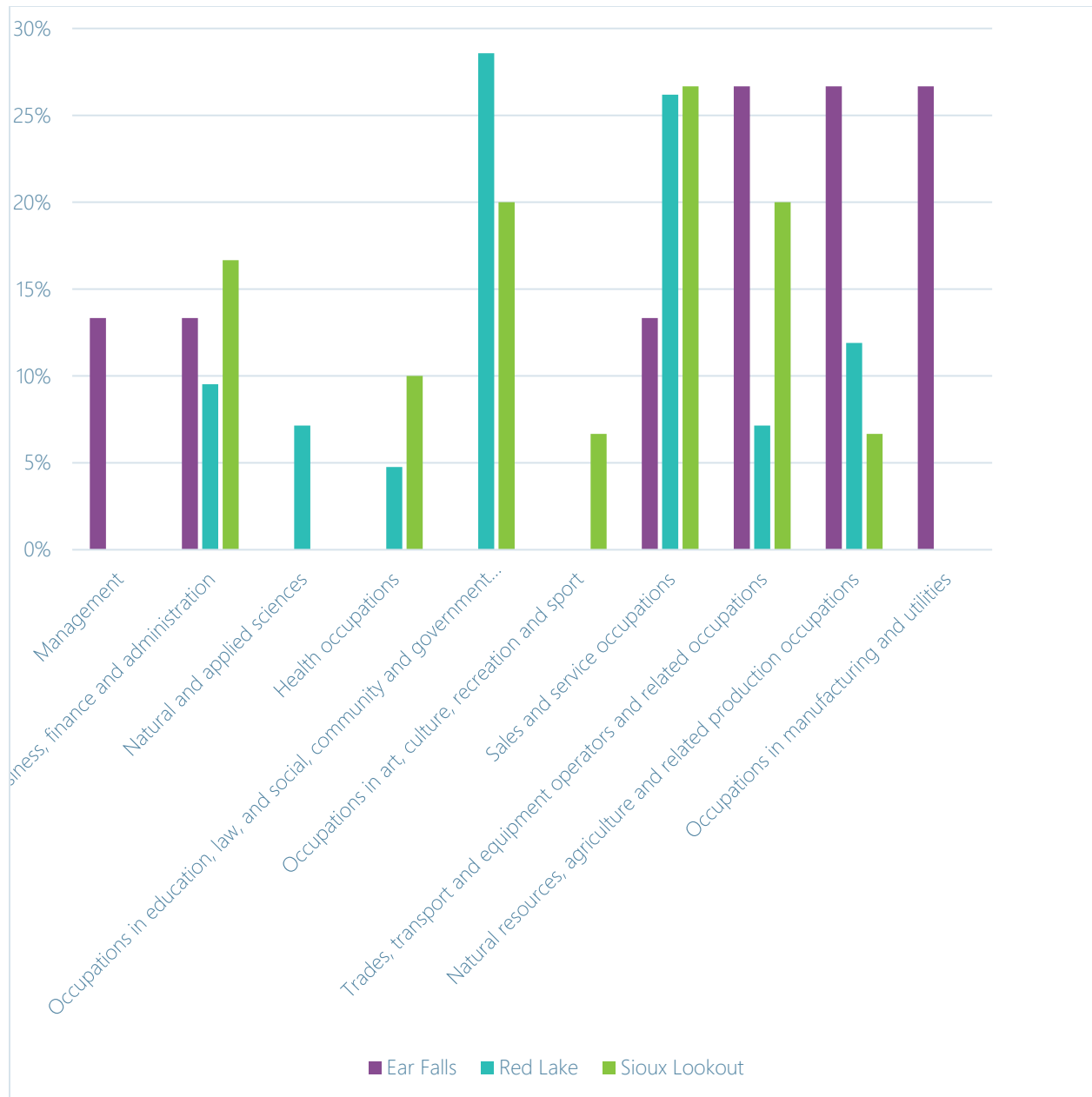


Source: Statistics Canada 2018f.



Figure 4-14 demonstrates the type of occupations by the Métis population in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout in 2016. The most common occupations for Métis population in Ear Falls in 2016 were in trades, transport and equipment operators (27%); natural resources (27%); or manufacturing and utilities (27%). The most common occupations for Métis population in Red Lake were in education, law and social, community and government services (29%). The most common occupations for Métis population in Sioux Lookout were in sales and service (27%).

Figure 4-14: Métis Workforce by Occupation, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada 2018f.

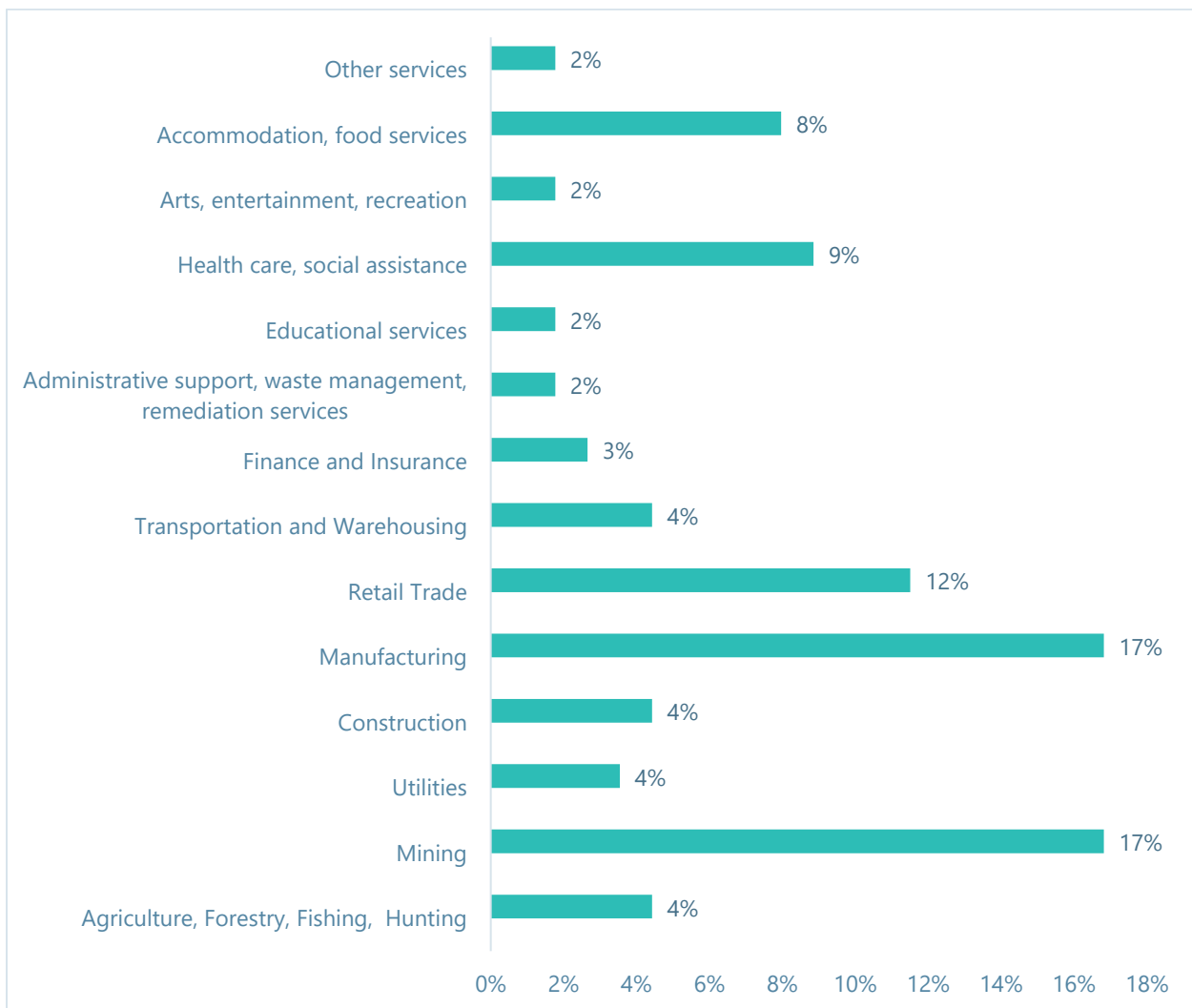


Municipalities

Ear Falls

Figure 4-15 presents the workforce of Ear Falls by industry according to 2016 Census data. Data show that approximately 17% of those in the workforce were in the mining; quarrying and oil extraction industry, approximately 17% of were in manufacturing and approximately 12% were in retail trade. Other employment industries include: health care and social assistance; accommodation and food services; public administration; agriculture; forestry, fishing and hunting; construction; transportation and warehousing; utilities; finance and insurance; administrative and support; waste management and remediation services; educational services; arts, entertainment and recreation; and other services (except public administration) (Statistics Canada 2017a).

Figure 4-15: Ear Falls Workforce by Industry, 2016

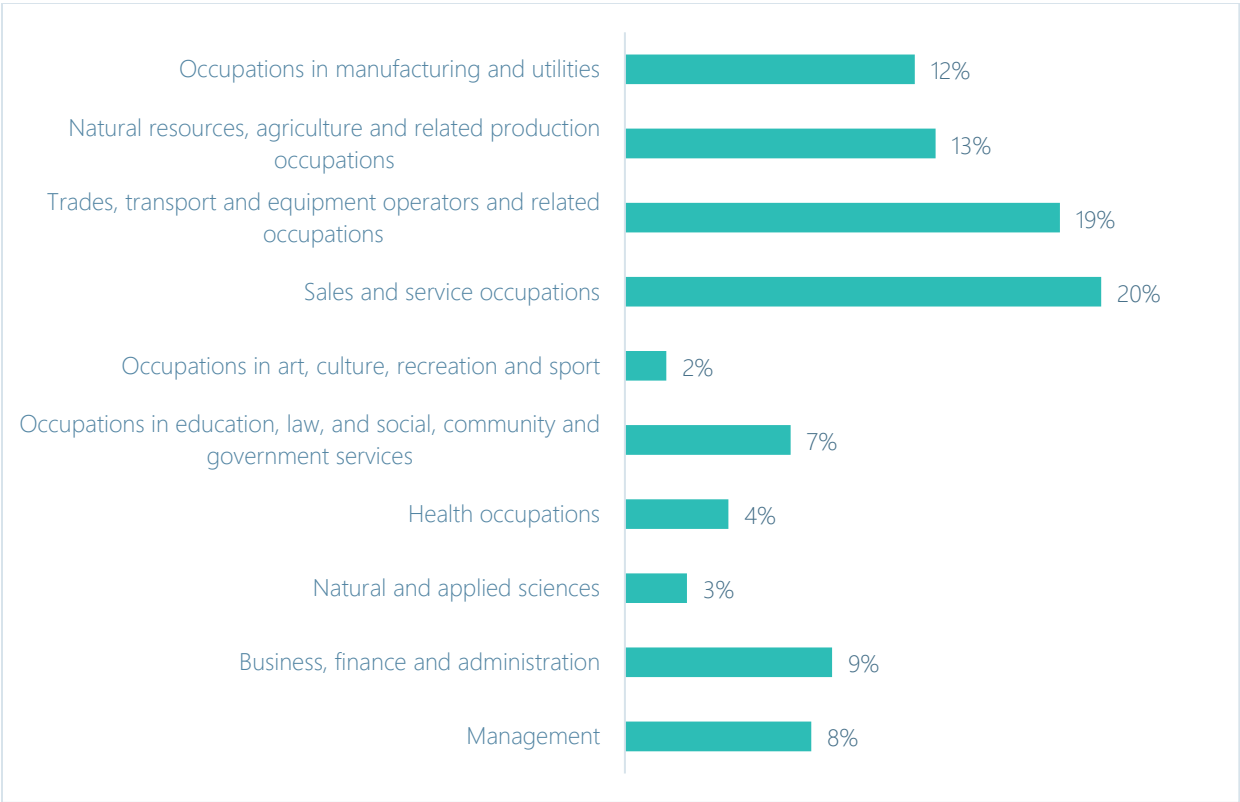


Source: Statistics Canada 2017a.



Figure 4-16 shows the types of occupations held by Ear Falls residents employed at the time of the 2016 Census. The most common occupations were in sales and service (20%), trades; transport and equipment operators (19%) and natural resources; agriculture and related production (13%). Other occupations represented include those in manufacturing and utilities, business; finance and administration, management occupations, education; law and social; community and government services, health, natural and applied sciences and occupations in art; culture; recreation and sport (Statistics Canada 2017a).

Figure 4-16: Ear Falls Workforce by Occupation, 2016



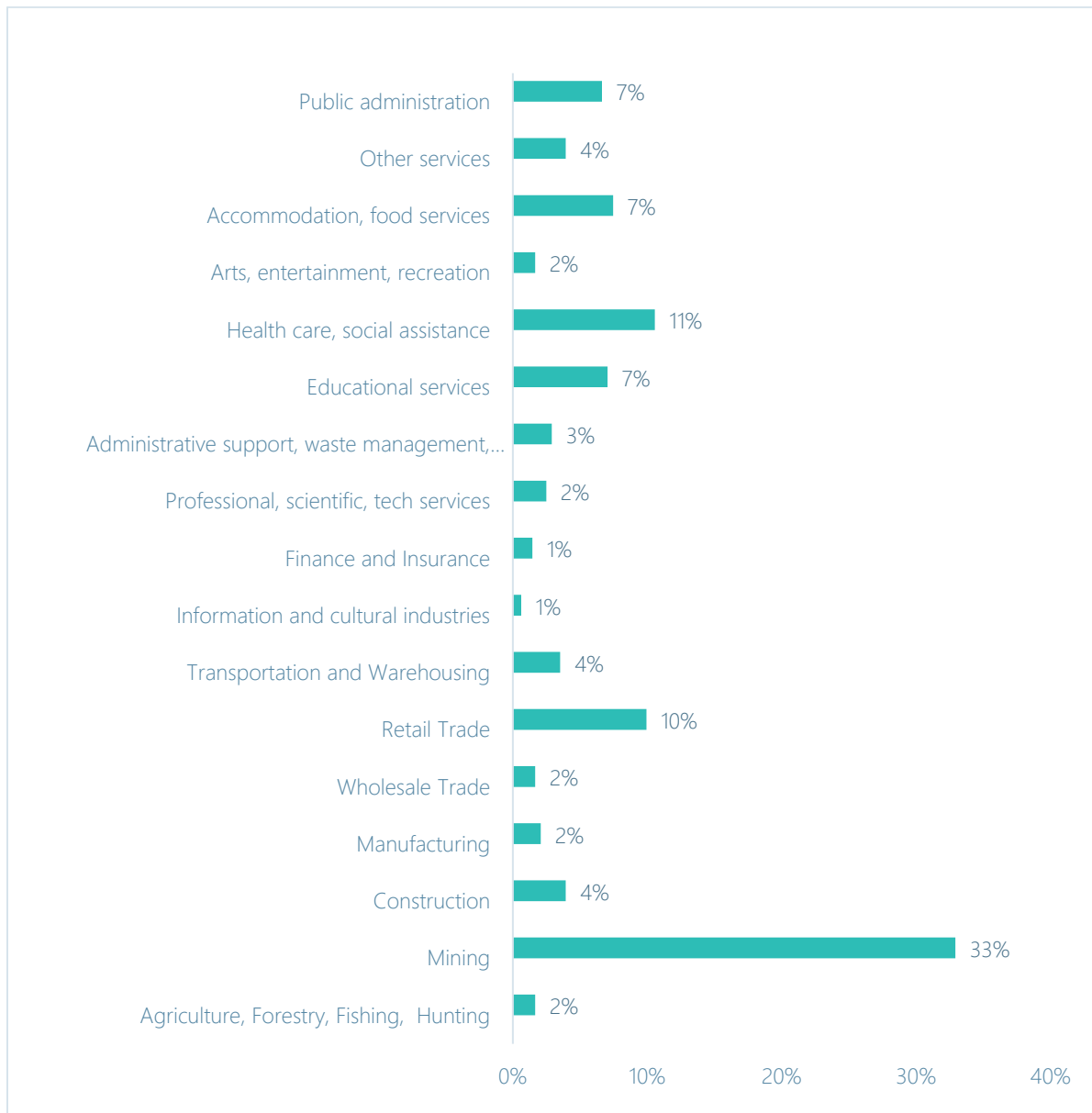
Source: Statistics Canada 2017a.



Red Lake

Figure 4-17 represents the workforce of Red Lake by industry according to 2016 Census data. Data show that approximately of 33% of those in the workforce were in the mining, quarrying and oil extraction industry, approximately 11% were in health care social assistance and approximately 10% were in retail trade. Other employment industries include accommodation and food services; educational services; public administration; construction; other services (except public administration), transportation and warehousing, administrative and support; waste management and remediation services, professional; scientific and technical services, manufacturing, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; wholesale trade; arts, entertainment and recreation; finance and insurance; information and cultural industries; utilities and real estate and rental and leasing (Statistics Canada 2017b).

Figure 4-17: Red Lake Workforce by Industry, 2016

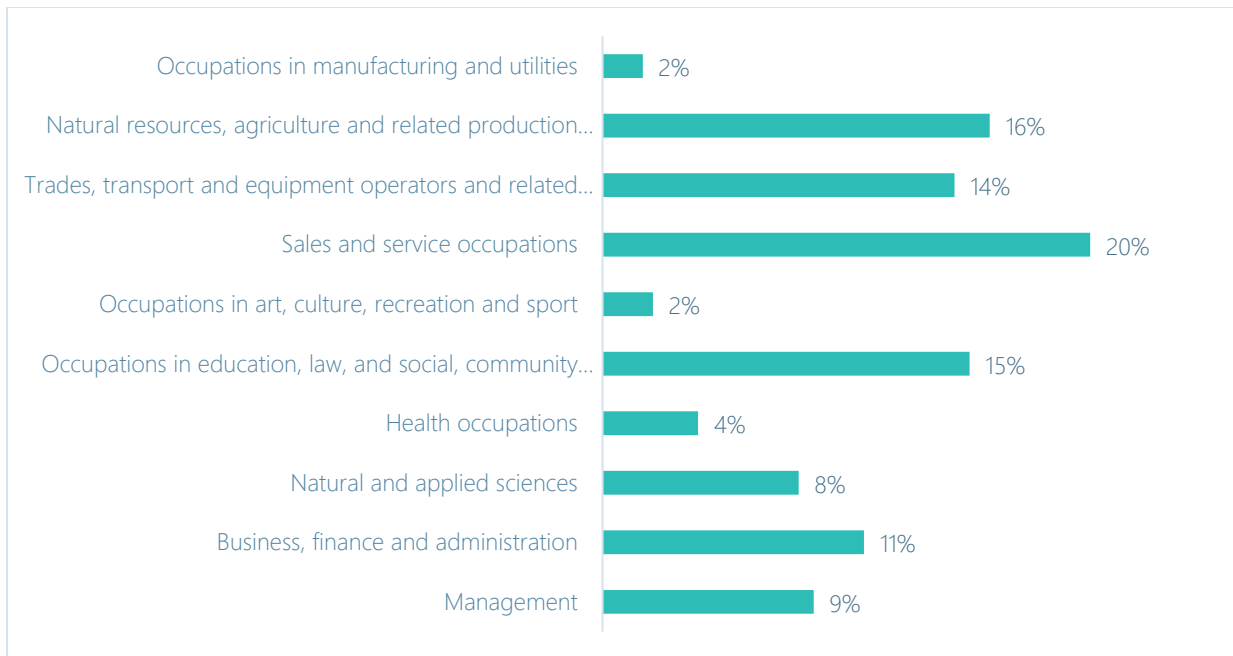


Source: Statistics Canada 2017b.



Figure 4-18 shows the types of occupations held by Red Lake residents for those employed at the time of the 2016 Census. The most common occupations were in sales and service (20%), natural resources, agriculture and related production (16%) and education, law and social, community and government services (15%). Other occupations represented include those in trades, transport and equipment operators; business, finance and administration; management; natural and applied sciences; health; art, culture; recreation and sport and occupations in manufacturing and utilities (Statistics Canada 2017b).

Figure 4-18: Red Lake Workforce by Occupation, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada 2017b.



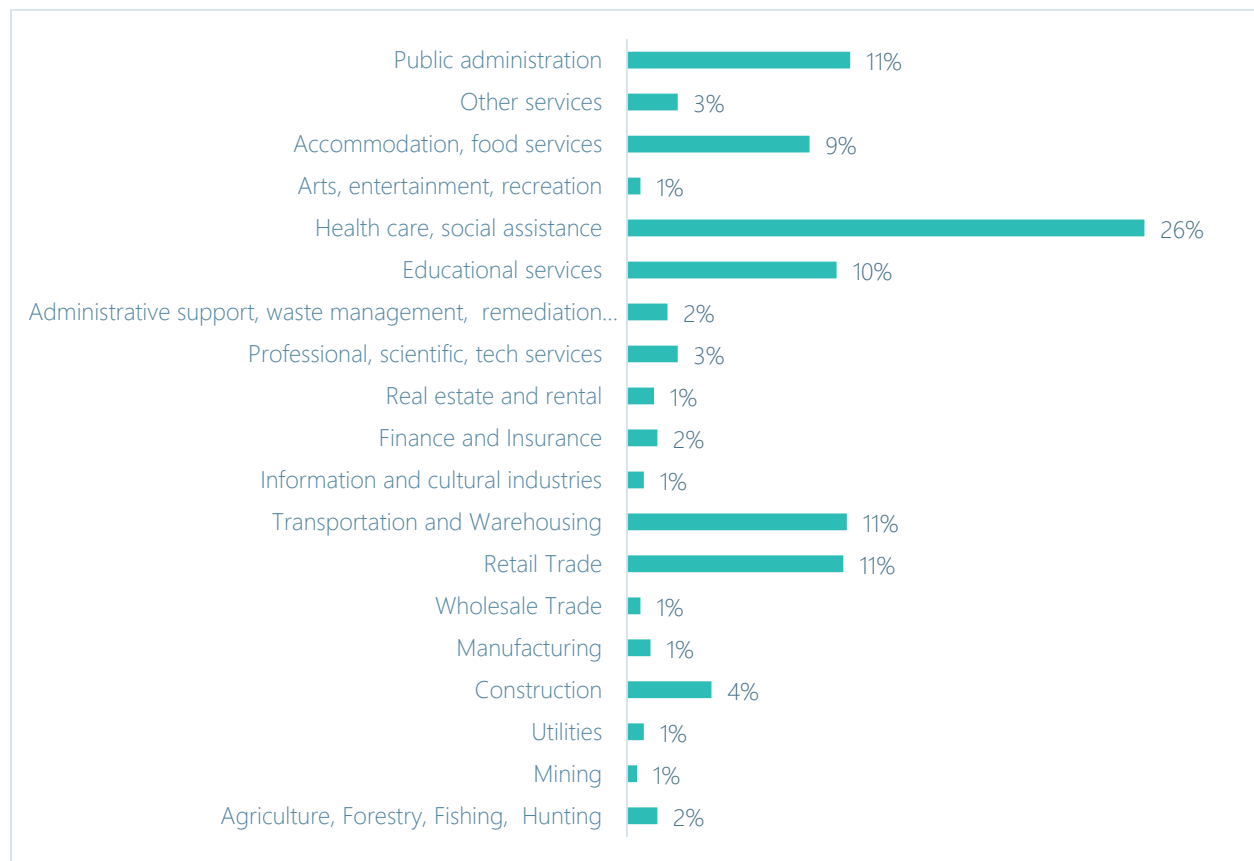
Sioux Lookout

Figure 4-19 presents the workforce of Sioux Lookout by industry according to 2016 Census data. Data show that approximately 26% of those in the workforce were in health care and approximately 11% were in public administration, retail trade and transportation and warehousing and approximately 10% were in educational services (Statistics Canada 2017c).

The main local employers of Sioux Lookout presently include: CN Rail, Morgan Fuels, SLMHC, Sioux Lookout First Nation Health Authority, Ontario Provincial Police, Fresh Market Grocers and the Tourism, Travel and Education sectors (V. Blanchard, personal communication, May 19, 2021).

As noted in the Socioeconomic Profile for the Municipality of Sioux Lookout, the local economy grew by 16% between 2014 and 2019. Employment in the education and health services sectors has experienced the most growth over the past 20 years. Finance and insurance and construction represent the fastest-growing employment sectors in Sioux Lookout (McSweeney 2020).

Figure 4-19: Sioux Lookout Workforce by Industry, 2016

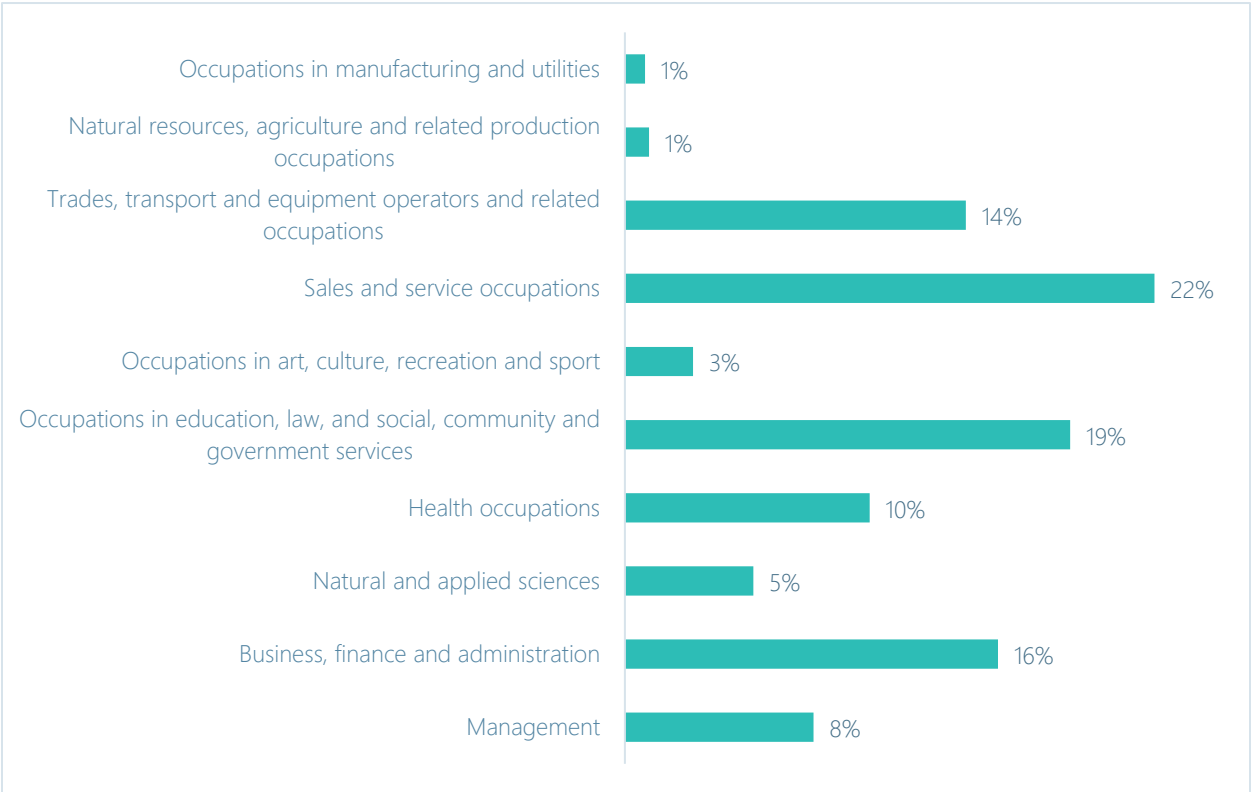


Source: Statistics Canada 2017c.



Figure 4-20 shows the types of occupations held by employed residents of Sioux Lookout at the time of the 2016 Census. The most common occupations were in sales and service (22%), education; law and social; community and government service (19%) and business; finance and administration occupations (16%) (Statistics Canada 2017c).

Figure 4-20: Sioux Lookout Workforce by Occupation, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada 2017c.

Currently, the major employers in Sioux Lookout are CN Rail, Morgan Fuels, the SLMHC, Sioux Lookout First Nation Health Authority, the Ontario Provincial Police Northern Ontario Division, Fresh Market Grocers and various jobs in the accommodations, tourism, education industries (V. Blanchard, personal communication, May 19, 2021).



4.1.3 Income

4.1.3.1 Sources of Income

Indigenous Communities

Cat Lake First Nation

Table 4-9 presents the income composition of Cat Lake First Nation residents as reported in the 2016 Census. Employment income made up 61.1% of the income received.

Table 4-9: Cat Lake First Nation Income Composition Statistics, 2016

Income Composition⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Total	Male	Female
Market Income (%)	60.4	71.9	53.2
Employment Income (%)	61.1	77.4	52.0
Government Transfers (%)	38.7	24.9	48.5

Source: Statistics Canada 2018a.

Note:

- 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.
- 2 Market income - The sum of employment income (wages, salaries and commissions, net self-employment income from farm or non-farm incorporate business and/or professional practice), investment income, private retirement income (retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) and registered retirement funds (RRIFs) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.
- 3 Employment income – All income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.
- 4 Government transfers – All cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during the reference period.

Slate Falls Nation

Census data for Slate Falls Nation were not available to present income composition for the Nation.

Lac Seul First Nation

Table 4-10 presents the income composition of Lac Seul First Nation residents as reported in the 2016 Census. Employment income made up 67.5% of the income received.

Table 4-10: Lac Seul First Nation Income Composition Statistics, 2016

Income Composition⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Total	Male	Female
Market Income (%)	69.0	76.7	64.0
Employment Income (%)	67.5	74.5	61.7
Government Transfers (%)	30.5	24.0	35.3

Source: Statistics Canada 2018b.

Note:

- 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.
- 2 Market income - The sum of employment income (wages, salaries and commissions, net self-employment income from farm or non-farm incorporate business and/or professional practice), investment income, private retirement income (retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) and registered retirement funds (RRIFs) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.
- 3 Employment income – All income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.
- 4 Government transfers – All cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during the reference period.



Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

Table 4-11 presents the income composition of Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation as reported in the 2016 Census. Employment income made up 54.6% of the income received.

Table 4-11: Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation Income Characteristics, 2016

Income Composition⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Total	Male	Female
Market Income (%)	56.0	54.3	54.3
Employment Income (%)	54.6	52.8	52.8
Government Transfers (%)	44.0	45.9	45.9

Source: Statistics Canada 2018g.

Note:

- 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.
- 2 Market income - The sum of employment income (wages, salaries and commissions, net self-employment income from farm or non-farm incorporate business and/or professional practice), investment income, private retirement income (retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) and registered retirement funds (RRIFs) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.
- 3 Employment income – All income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.
- 4 Government transfers – All cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during the reference period.

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

Census data for Ojibway Nation of Saugeen were not available to present income composition for the Nation.

Pikangikum First Nation

Census data for Pikangikum Nation were not available to present income composition for the Nation.

Wabauskang First Nation

Census data for Wabauskang First Nation were not available to present income composition for the Nation.

Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

Table 4-12 presents the income composition of Métis population in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout as reported in the 2016 Census. The Métis population in Ear Falls had the highest proportion of income from employment (92.6%), followed by Sioux Lookout (87.4%) and Red Lake (84.5%).

Table 4-12: Income Composition for Métis Population in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout, 2016

Income Composition⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Ear Falls			Red Lake			Sioux Lookout		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Market Income (%)	91.2	98.3	0.0	93.0	92.3	89.8	91.9	93.7	95.4
Employment Income (%)	92.6	96.8	0.0	84.5	79.8	86.3	87.4	91.4	83.7
Government Transfers (%)	8.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	9.8	7.1	0.0	9.6

Source: Statistics Canada 2018f.

Notes:

- 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.
- 2 Market income - The sum of employment income (wages, salaries and commissions, net self-employment income from farm or non-farm incorporate business and/or professional practice), investment income, private retirement income (retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) and registered retirement funds (RRIFs) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.
- 3 Employment income – All income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.
- 4 Government transfers – All cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during the reference period.



Municipalities

Table 4-13 presents the income composition of residents of the municipalities in the LSA compared to Ontario in 2016. The income composition indicators of residents of the municipalities is higher than that of Ontario (72.9%) with employment income comprising 79.8% of the income received in Ear Falls, 83.9% of the income received in Red Lake and 76.8% of the income received in Sioux Lookout.

Table 4-13: Income Composition for Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario, 2016

Income Composition ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Total	Male	Female
Ear Falls			
Market Income (%)	86.9	90.4	81.6
Employment Income (%)	79.8	84.5	71.1
Government Transfers (%)	12.7	9.9	18.6
Red Lake			
Market Income (%)	92.6	94.7	87.3
Employment Income (%)	83.9	87	77.9
Government Transfers (%)	7.5	5.1	12.3
Sioux Lookout			
Market Income (%)	89.8	91.5	88.1
Employment Income (%)	76.8	79.6	73.8
Government Transfers (%)	10.1	8.4	11.9
Ontario			
Market Income (%)	88.9	92.1	84.7
Employment Income (%)	72.9	76	68.7
Government Transfers (%)	11.1	7.9	15.3

Source: Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d.

Note:

- 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.
- 2 Market income - The sum of employment income (wages, salaries and commissions, net self-employment income from farm or non-farm incorporate business and/or professional practice), investment income, private retirement income (retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) and registered retirement funds (RRIFs) and other money income from market sources during the reference period. It is equivalent to total income minus government transfers. It is also referred to as income before transfers and taxes.
- 3 Employment income – All income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income from farm or non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice during the reference period.
- 4 Government transfers – All cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during the reference period.

4.1.3.2 Employment Income

Indigenous Communities

Cat Lake First Nation

Table 4-14 presents Cat Lake First Nation income statistics for 2016. The median total income in 2015 among income recipients was \$15,584, which was higher for females at \$24,320. The average total income in 2015 among recipients was \$20,448, which was higher for females at \$25,344.

Table 4-14: Cat Lake First Nation Income Statistics, 2016

Income Statistics ⁽¹⁾	Total	Male	Female
Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over	340	175	170
Median total income in 2015 among recipients	\$15,584	\$11,808	\$24,320
Average total income in 2015 among recipients	\$20,448	\$15,722	\$25,344

Source: Statistics Canada 2018a.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.



Slate Falls Nation

Census data for Slate Falls Nation were not available to present income statistics for the Nation.

Lac Seul First Nation

Table 4-15 presents Lac Seul First Nation income statistics for 2016. The median total income in 2015 among income recipients was \$17,675, which was higher for females at \$19,200. The average total income in 2015 among recipients was \$22,602, which was higher for females at \$26,551.

Table 4-15: Lac Seul First Nation Income Statistics, 2016

Income Statistics⁽¹⁾	Total	Male	Female
Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over	625	330	295
Median total income in 2015 among recipients	\$17,675	\$14,176	\$19,200
Average total income in 2015 among recipients	\$22,602	\$19,119	\$26,551

Source: Statistics Canada 2018b.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

Table 4-16 presents Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation income statistics for 2016. The median total income in 2015 among income recipients was \$15,552, which was higher for females at \$18,197. The average total income in 2015 among recipients was \$19,693, which was higher for females at \$23,046.

Table 4-16: Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation Income Statistics, 2016

Income Statistics⁽¹⁾	Total	Male	Female
Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over	360	190	165
Median total income in 2015 among recipients	\$15,552	\$11,552	\$18,197
Average total income in 2015 among recipients	\$19,693	\$16,695	\$23,046

Source: Statistics Canada 2018g.

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

Census data for Ojibway Nation of Saugeen were not available to present income statistics for the Nation.

Pikangikum First Nation

Census data for Pikangikum First Nation were not available to present income statistics for the Nation.

Wabauskang First Nation

Census data for Wabauskang First Nation were not available to present income statistics for the Nation.



Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

Table 4-17 presents income statistics for Métis population of Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout as reported in the 2016 Census. The median total income in 2015 among income recipients in Ear Falls was \$51,999, which was higher than those in Red Lake (\$51,392) and Sioux Lookout (\$59,648). The average total income in 2015 among income recipients in Sioux Lookout was \$56,434, which was higher than those in Red Lake (\$51,527) and Sioux Lookout (\$48,796). Data shows that Métis males received higher incomes than females in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout.

Table 4-17: Income Statistics of Métis Population in Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout in 2016

Income Statistics ⁽¹⁾	Ear Falls			Red Lake			Sioux Lookout		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number of total income recipients aged 15 years and over	95	50	40	300	110	185	150	65	85
Median total income in 2015 among recipients	\$51,999	\$73,389	0	\$30,319	\$51,392	\$27,694	\$50,648	\$63,820	\$46,263
Average total income in 2015 among recipients	\$51,527	\$71,012	0	\$48,796	\$70,193	\$36,506	\$56,434	\$60,119	\$53,490

Source: Statistics Canada 2018f.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Municipalities

Table 4-18 presents employment income statistics for full-year, full-time workers in the municipalities in the LSA and Ontario as per 2016 Census data. The data show that the median employment income in 2015 among full-year, full-time workers is similar for workers in Ear Falls (\$56,795), Sioux Lookout (\$55,322) and Ontario (\$55,121) and higher in Red Lake (\$66,039). The average employment income in 2015 among full-year, full-time year workers varied across the municipalities and Ontario, with Ontario having the highest average employment income (\$68,628) and Ear Falls having the lowest (\$61,783). The data also indicate disparities between the incomes of males and females with males having significantly higher median and average incomes in all of the municipalities and Ontario with the exception of Sioux Lookout, where males still earn more than females but to a lesser degree.

Table 4-18: Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario, Employment Income Statistics, 2016

Income Statistics ⁽¹⁾	Total	Male	Female
Ear Falls			
Number of employment income recipients (aged 15 years and over in private households who worked full year full time in 2015)	290	165	130
Median employment income in 2015 among recipients (Full-year full-time workers)	\$56,795	\$71,044	\$41,941
Average employment income in 2015 among recipients (Full-year full-time workers)	\$61,783	\$77,159	\$41,524
Red Lake			
Number of employment income recipients (aged 15 years and over in private households who worked full year full time in 2015)	1,305	695	615
Median employment income in 2015 among recipients (Full-year full-time workers)	\$66,039	\$94,430	\$52,519



**Table 4-18: Ear Falls, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout and Ontario, Employment Income Statistics, 2016
(continued)**

Income Statistics⁽¹⁾	Total	Male	Female
Average employment income in 2015 among recipients (Full-year full-time workers)	\$77,027	\$95,520	\$56,032
Sioux Lookout			
Number of employment income recipients (aged 15 years and over in private households who worked full year full time in 2015)	1,810	940	870
Median employment income in 2015 among recipients (Full-year full-time workers)	\$55,322	\$56,389	\$53,880
Average employment income in 2015 among recipients (Full-year full-time workers)	\$62,939	\$65,624	\$60,040
Ontario			
Number of employment income recipients (aged 15 years and over in private households who worked full year full time in 2015)	3,737,385	2,082,480	1,654,900
Median employment income in 2015 among recipients (Full-year full-time workers)	\$55,121	\$60,345	\$49,713
Average employment income in 2015 among recipients (Full-year full-time workers)	\$68,628	\$76,536	\$58,676

Source: Statistics Canada 2017a,b,c,d.

Note: 1 Numbers may not add to the totals shown due to rounding.

Ear Falls

As indicated in Table 4-18, the median employment income in 2015 among income recipients was \$56,795 and was higher for males at \$71,044. The average employment income in 2015 among recipients was \$61,783, which was higher for males at \$77,159 (Statistics Canada 2017a).

Red Lake

As indicated in Table 4-18, the median employment income in 2015 among income recipients was \$56,795 and was higher for males at \$71,044. The average employment income in 2015 among recipients was \$61,783, which was higher for males (Statistics Canada 2017b).

Sioux Lookout

As indicated in Table 4-18, the median employment income in 2015 among income recipients was \$55,322 and was higher for males at \$56,389. The average employment income in 2015 among recipients was \$62,939, which was higher for males at \$65,624 (Statistics Canada 2017c).

The Sioux Lookout Community Profile projected the 2019 median and average employment income levels as indicated in the table below.

Table 4-19: Sioux Lookout and Ontario, Estimated Median and Average Income, 2019

Employment Income	Sioux Lookout			Ontario		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Median income \$	\$47,215	\$40,667	\$44,242	\$41,446	\$30,725	\$35,664
Average income \$	\$51,758	\$46,635	\$49,050	\$58,901	\$41,778	\$50,646

Source: Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2019.



4.1.4 Economic Sector Overview

The sections below will provide an overview of the major regional projects, mineral and exploration projects in the area, forestry, construction and tourism.

4.1.4.1 Major Regional Projects

Indigenous Communities

Cat Lake First Nation

Cat Lake First Nation is only accessible by air or a seasonal road. The *Cat Lake and Slate Falls First Nations Community Based Land Use Plan* identifies interest in developing an all season road to Cat lake First Nation (NDMNRF 2019a).

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding major regional projects being planned by or for the following Indigenous communities:

- Slate Falls Nation;
- Lac Seul First Nation;
- Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation;
- Ojibway Nation of Saugeen;
- Pikangikum First Nation;
- Wabauskang First Nation; and
- Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1.

Municipalities

Sioux Lookout

The *2025 Go Forward Strategic Milestones* report outlines short term (1 year), medium term (2 to 3 years) and long term (5 years) projects planned for Sioux Lookout. These projects are organized by the following themes:

- Community Development;
- Diversified Economy;
- Entrepreneurship and Innovation;
- Environment;
- Housing;
- Hub of the North; and
- Indigenous Engagement (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2020).

Short term Community Development projects that may have regional impacts include a Hydro System Impact Assessment and a Natural Gas feasibility re-assessment. Medium term Workforce Development projects that may impact the region include plans to establish a Mining Centre of Excellence with Northern College.

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding major regional projects being planned by or for the following municipalities:

- Ear Falls; and
- Red Lake.



4.1.4.2 Mineral Exploration and Mining

Indigenous Communities

At the time of publishing this report, information was no available regarding mineral exploration and mining projects being planned by or within the areas of the following Indigenous communities:

- Cat Lake First Nation;
- Slate Falls Nation;
- Lac Seul First Nation;
- Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation;
- Ojibway Nation of Saugeen;
- Pikangikum First Nation;
- Wabauskang First Nation; and
- Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1.

Municipalities

There are two gold mines currently in the exploration phase as indicated in Table 4-20.

Table 4-20: Mineral and Mining Exploration Projects, Red Lake, 2016

Project	Proponent	Commodity	Location	Description
Hasaga Project	Equinox Gold	Gold	Red Lake, Ontario	Boarding Equinox Gold's Madsen Project containing three past producing mines, including: the Gold Shore, Buffalo and Hasaga Mines.
Red Lake Operation	Evolution Mining	Gold	535 km north west of Thunder Bay, Ontario	Underground gold mine operation consisting of three separate historical mining complexes; Red Lake, Campbell and Cochenour

Source: JDS Energy & Mining Inc. 2019; Evolution Mining 2021.

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding mineral exploration and mining projects being planned by or within the areas of the municipalities:

- Ear Falls; and
- Sioux Lookout.

4.1.4.3 Forestry

Indigenous Communities

Cat Lake First Nation

The Cat Lake and Slate Falls First Nations community-based land use plan identifies the potential for forestry in the planning area and has been identified as a permitted land use activity.

Slate Falls Nation

The Cat Lake and Slate Falls First Nations community-based land use plan identifies the potential for forestry in the planning area and has been identified as a permitted land use activity.

Lac Seul First Nation

Chief and Council established the Obishikokaang Resources Corporation 2012 to manage the Lac Seul Forest and provide economic opportunities for Lac Seul First Nation (Obishikokaang Resources Corporation 2012).



Lac Seul First Nation has a sawmill located in Frenchman's Head. The sawmill is a collaborative effort between Lac Seul First Nation and its community members. Production includes lumber and other building finished products such as bridges, saunas and A-frame Micro Houses (Lac Seul Sawmill 2021).

The *Wabigoon Forest 2019-2029 Forest Management Plan* notes that Lac Seul First Nation is located to the north and east of the Wabigoon Forest and has values associated with the forest (Domtar 2019).

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation is located adjacent to the Caribou Forest. The 2020 to 2030 Forest Management Plan for the Caribou Forest identifies a potential new road corridor 18 km south of Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation (Hupf 2020).

In 2013, Eabametoong First Nation, Mishkeegogamang First Nation and the Ministry of Natural Resources signed a ToR for the Taashikaywin Community Based Land Use Plan. The ToR outline that the Taashikaywin Community Based Land Use Plan would include attaining a Sustainable Forest License and achieving Forest Management both commercially and for non-timber forest products (NDMNRF 2021a).

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

The Caribou Forest is licensed to the company Resolute Forest Products Canada Inc. and Waawun Corporation of the Ojibway Nation of Saugeen is the sole overlapping Forest Resource License holder on the Caribou Forest. The *2020-2030 Forest Management Plan for the Caribou Forest* identifies a potential new road corridor at Kasha Road. The Kasha Road branch corridor will provide future access to the area north of Kashaweogama Lake for future development (Hupf 2020).

Pikangikum First Nation

The Whitefeather Forest is located within the ancestral lands of Pikangikum First Nation. Pikangikum First Nation in collaboration with Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources produced a Land Use Strategy which was officially signed in 2006. The Land Use Strategy is the first community-based Land Use Plan approved in Ontario (Whitefeather Forest Management Corporation 2008).

Wabauskang First Nation

In 2021, Wabauskang First Nation signed an agreement with Miisum and Miitigoog Integrated Resource Management co. which allows Wabauskang First Nation to be part of the decision-making of the forest around the community. Miitigoog holds a Sustainable Forest license for the Kenora and Whiskey Jack Forest and Miisun holds an evergreen management agreement with Miitigoog for the Kenora Forest (Houghton 2021). Wabauskang First Nation is working on developing a Forest Management Engagement Strategy with NorthWinds Environmental Services (NorthWinds Environmental Services 2019).

The *Wabigoon Forest 2019-2029 Forest Management Plan* notes that Wabauskang First Nation is located adjacent to the Wabigoon Forest and has values associated with the forest (Domtar 2019).

At the time of publishing this report, information was no available regarding forestry projects being planned by or within the areas of the following Indigenous communities:

- Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1.

Further information regarding Forest Management Units that overlap with the land and resource LSA and RSA is discussed in Section 5.2.3.



Municipalities

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding forestry projects being planned by or within the areas of the municipalities:

- Ear Falls;
- Red Lake; and
- Sioux Lookout.

4.1.4.4 Construction

Indigenous Communities

Cat Lake First Nation

In 2019, Cat Lake First Nation signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the Government of Canada entitled the 'Interim Framework Agreement' to address the Nation's housing crisis. This plan will provide up to \$12.8 million dollars to support construction of 15 new housing units, repairs / renovations to 21 units, 10 new modular homes, support for a community temporary warehouse structure and other costs associated with construction and renovation of homes (Cision 2019).

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen has almost completed construction of a central multiplex for cultural events, training space and essential services and economic development (Northern Ontario Business 2020).

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding construction projects being planned by or within the areas of the following Indigenous communities:

- Slate Falls Nation;
- Lac Seul First Nation;
- Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation;
- Pikangikum First Nation;
- Wabauskang First Nation; and
- Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1.

Municipalities

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding construction projects being planned by or within the areas of the municipalities:

- Ear Falls; and
- Red Lake.

Sioux Lookout

Some information regarding housing construction projects in Sioux Lookout was gathered during primary research. Refer to Section 3.4.5 on Housing and Section 3.5 on Infrastructure, Transportation and Services.

4.1.4.5 Tourism

Indigenous Communities

At the time of publishing this report, information was no available regarding tourism development being planned by or within the areas of the following Indigenous Communities:

- Cat Lake First Nation;
- Slate Falls Nation;



- Lac Seul First Nation;
- Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation;
- Ojibway Nation of Saugeen;
- Pikangikum First Nation;
- Wabauskang First Nation; and
- Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1.

Municipalities

At the time of publishing this report, information was no available regarding tourism development being planned by or within the areas of the municipalities:

- Ear Falls; and
- Red Lake.

Sioux Lookout's 2025 Go Forward Strategic Milestones indicate that a short term COVID-19 Tourism Modification Program was put into place to address the COVID-19 pandemic. The Municipality plans to lobby the government for recovery support for the tourism industry post COVID-19 (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2020).

4.1.4.6 Goods and Services Profile

The sections below present the goods and services available in the Indigenous communities and municipalities within the LSA. The information presented below was gathered through desktop research.

Indigenous Communities

Cat Lake First Nation

Cat Lake First Nation has a Northern Store, a radio station and a Canada Post Outlet operated from the band administration office (Teach for Canada 2021). Cat Lake First Nation is a remote community with an airport and seasonal road access only. Cat lake First Nation has interest in having an all weather road accessing the municipality of Sioux Lookout to gain access to goods and services (NDMNRF 2019a). Currently goods come into the community via the winter road or by air freight.

Slate Falls Nation

There is currently no store in Slate Falls Nation, a store was under construction in November 2021.

Lac Seul First Nation

Lac Seul First Nation has two convenience stores including Golden Eagle Convenience and Red Pine Convenience (Lac Seul First Nation 2019).

Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation

There is no community store in Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation. There is a store that is run out of an individual's home in Ten Houses. Many residents travel to Pickle Lake for goods.

Ojibway Nation of Saugeen

There is no store in Ojibway Nation of Saugeen and many travel to Sioux Lookout or Ennis Grocery in Savant Lake for goods.

Pikangikum First Nation

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding goods and services of Pikangikum First Nation.



Wabauskang First Nation

At the time of publishing this report, information was no available information on goods and services in Wabauskang First Nation.

Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1

At the time of publishing this report, information was not available regarding goods and services of Métis Nation of Ontario, Region 1.

Municipalities

The municipalities of Ear Falls, Red Lake and Sioux Lookout have several businesses that provide goods and services to the communities and surrounding areas. These businesses include:

- Restaurants, grocers, food and beverage services;
- Business and financial services;
- Fitness and personal care services; and
- Retail stores.

In addition, there are businesses and service providers (such as construction and mining services) that may be affected by the Project as outlined by township / municipality below.

Chukuni Development Corporation

The Chukuni Development Corporation (Chukuni) is a non-profit business development organization funded by Industry Canada and FedNor. Chukuni supports community economic development by providing services to local small and mid-sized enterprises in its catchment area, which stretches from Vermillion Bay to Red Lake. Both Ear Falls and Red Lake are serviced by Chukuni. Existing and new businesses an access one-on-one counselling and capital that may not be available through traditional methods (C. Quesnel-Loessl, personal communication, June 9, 2021).

Ear Falls

Several businesses provide a variety of goods and services in Ear Falls or service Ear Falls from Red Lake or the Kenora District. Table 4-21 presents the number of businesses by category or service type that are relevant to the Project.

Table 4-21: Township of Ear Falls Project Related Businesses and Service Providers

Category	Number of Businesses
Airlines and Service	3
Automotive Sales and Services	1
Communications	4
Construction / Contracting	9
Education / Employment	6
Fuel	4
Logging and Forestry	3
Mining Consultants	2
Municipal Government and Regional Organizations	11
Real Estate Operators	2
Restaurants and Accommodations	8
Transportation and Taxi	2

Source: Chukuni 2021d.



Red Lake

Several businesses providing a variety of goods and services operate in Red Lake and some extend their services to Ear Falls. Table 4-22 presents the number of businesses by category or service type that are relevant to the Project.

Table 4-22: Municipality of Red Lake Project Related Businesses and Service Providers

Category	Business Name
Accommodations	10
Airlines and Services	8
Automotive Sales and Services	12
Child Care	4
Communications / Repairs	7
Contractors	27
Contractor Accommodations	5
Education / Employment	21
Emergency Services	6
Facility Rentals	7
Fuel	7
Logging and Forestry	3
Machinery / Equipment	7
Mining	22
Municipal Government, Regional Organizations	4
Ontario Government Services	9
Real Estate – Building Rentals	20
Transportation and Taxi	6
Wholesale	3

Source: Chukuni 2021b.

Sioux Lookout

Table 4-23 presents the number of businesses by category or service type relevant to the Project (Sioux Lookout Chamber of Commerce 2021). These business numbers are expected to be updated on the Chamber of Commerce website in the Fall of 2021 (C. Hoey and H. Cosco, personal communication, June 3, 2021).

Table 4-23: Municipality of Sioux Lookout Project Related Businesses and Service Providers

Category	Business Name
Accommodations	8
Automotive	5
Communications	4
Community Services	5
Construction	1
Education	2
Government Services	2
Information Technology	1
Medical	4
Oil and Gas	1
Transportation	1

Source: Sioux Lookout Chamber of Commerce 2021.



The Sioux Lookout 2025 Go Forward Strategic Milestones indicate that the municipality plans to increase entrepreneurship and innovation in the near future (1 year) by developing a Virtual Market Hub, conducting a Drone Delivery Service Feasibility / Business Plan, creating an Innovation Station and by supporting a Northern Policy Institute Internship. The Sioux Lookout 2025 Go Forward Strategic Milestones also indicate that the municipality plans to create new jobs in the knowledge-based economy and hopes to foster economic development in the resource sector. The municipality also plans to develop the workforce through the Northern College / Regional Mining Companies Training Institute and by welcoming newcomers into the community (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2020).

The municipality outlines their plans to improve the economic sector through environment and sustainability initiatives including the Biomass NRCan project and the Food Waste Reduction challenge (which aims to create a Circular Food System for Remote Northern and First Nation Communities) and the Eco-Village Business Plan (Municipality of Sioux Lookout 2020).

4.1.5 Government Revenues

4.1.5.1 Municipal Taxation and Revenues

According to the Financial Accountability Office of Ontario (n.d.) Ontario's municipalities generated a combined total of \$54.3 billion in revenue in 2018 increased by \$3.0 billion (or 5.8%) from the previous year. Table 4-24 presents a breakdown of the main sources of the 2018 revenue. The municipalities posted a combined budget surplus of \$7.4 billion in 2018.

Table 4-24: Combined 2018 Revenue of the Municipalities of Ontario by Source

Revenue Source ⁽¹⁾	Share of total (\$54.3 billion) in %
Property taxation	40%
Transfers from other governments	22%
User fees & service charges	20%
Licenses, permits, rents, etc.	3%
Fines and penalties	1%
Land transfer tax	1%
Other revenue	12%

Source: Financial Accountability Office of Ontario (n.d.)

Note: 1 Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

An overview of the total revenue, revenue sources and overall budget surplus / deficit for the relevant individual municipalities is provided below.

Ear Falls

Table 4-25 presents the total revenue, a split of the revenue by source and the overall surplus of the municipality for the year 2019, as stated in the Financial Information Return from the municipality on the website of the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (2020).



Table 4-25: Ear Falls Municipality Revenue by Source and Annual Surplus 2019

Category ⁽¹⁾	Value
Total revenue (\$)	\$5.9 million
Annual surplus (\$)	\$0.9 million
Revenue by source (% of total revenue)	
Property taxation	38%
Transfers from other governments	24%
User fees & service charges	37%
Licenses, permits, rents, etc.	0%
Fines and penalties	1%
Land transfer tax	0%
Other revenue	0%

Source: Financial Accountability Office of Ontario (n.d.).

Note: 1 Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Red Lake

Table 4-26 presents the total revenue, a split of the revenue by source and the overall surplus of the municipality for the year 2019, as stated in the Financial Information Return from the municipality on the website of the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (2020).

Table 4-26: Red Lake Municipality Revenue by Source and Annual Surplus 2019

Category ⁽¹⁾	Value
Total revenue (\$)	\$24.6 million
Annual surplus (\$)	\$7.3 million
Revenue by source (% of total revenue)	
Property taxation	36%
Transfers from other governments	41%
User fees & service charges	21%
Licenses, permits, rents, etc.	1%
Fines and penalties	0%
Land transfer tax	0%
Other revenue	2%

Source: Financial Accountability Office of Ontario (n.d.).

Note: 1 Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Sioux Lookout

Table 4-27 presents the total revenue, a split of the revenue by source and the overall surplus of the municipality for the year 2019, as stated in the Financial Information Return from the municipality on the website of the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (2020). Note that 'sales of publications, equipment, etc.' make up the vast majority of the revenue category 'other revenues', which accounts for a particularly large share of the total revenues for Sioux Lookout, compared to other municipalities.



Table 4-27: Sioux Lookout Municipality Revenue by Source and Annual Surplus 2019

Category ⁽¹⁾	Value
Total revenue (\$)	\$38.7 million
Annual surplus (\$)	\$3.1 million
Revenue by source (% of total revenue)	
Property taxation	27%
Transfers from other governments	17%
User fees & service charges	22%
Licenses, permits, rents, etc.	3%
Fines and penalties	1%
Land transfer tax	0%
Other revenue	31%

Source: Financial Accountability Office of Ontario (n.d.).

Note: 1 Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

4.1.5.2 Provincial Taxation and Revenues

According to the annual report of the provincial public accounts, total revenues of the province of Ontario for the fiscal year 2019-20 were \$156.1 billion, increased by \$2.4 billion (or 1.6%) from the previous year (Ontario Treasury Board Secretariat 2020a). Table 4-28 presents a breakdown of the main sources of the 2019-20 revenue. The Province posted an \$8.7 billion deficit for the fiscal year 2019-20.

Table 4-28: Province of Ontario 2019-20 Revenue by Source

Revenue Source ⁽¹⁾	Share of total (\$156.1 billion) in %
Personal income tax	24.2%
Sales tax	18.3%
Corporations tax (incl. mining tax)	9.9%
Federal transfers	16.3%
Fees, donations and other revenues from broader public sector	6.0%
Education property tax	4.0%
Income from government business enterprises	3.8%
Other taxes	13.0%
Other non-tax revenue	4.6%

Source: Financial Accountability Office of Ontario (n.d.).

Note: 1 Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

In terms of government revenue directly related to mining, in Ontario, taxable profit from mining is subject to a mining tax of 10% for non-remote mines and 5% for remote mines (Ontario Ministry of Finance 2021). The resulting revenue from the mining profits tax for Ontario was \$71.9 million in 2020, up from \$65.3 million in 2019 (Ontario Treasury Board Secretariat 2020b). This is in addition to other taxes that every business generates, such as the personal income tax from income of its employees, standard corporations tax and sales tax of the goods and services it provides and consumes, among other things.



5.0 LAND AND RESOURCE USES

The following sections describe the commercial and recreational land and resource uses within the RSA and LSA, as well as the traditional land uses provided by Indigenous communities. The land and resource use RSA and LSA are depicted in Figure 5-1. Depending on the type of land and resource use, the local and regional study areas (LSA and RSA) for terrestrial biology, aquatic biology disciplines, air quality and noise were used to set parameters for land and resource uses.

5.1 Plans and Policies

The Project is not located within any municipal planning area, and as such is not subject to any municipal policies and plans. The Project does fall within the Trout Lake Forest Management area and is subject to the *Trout Lake Forest Management Plan*, as per the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act*, which is presented in Section 5.2.

5.1.1 Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy

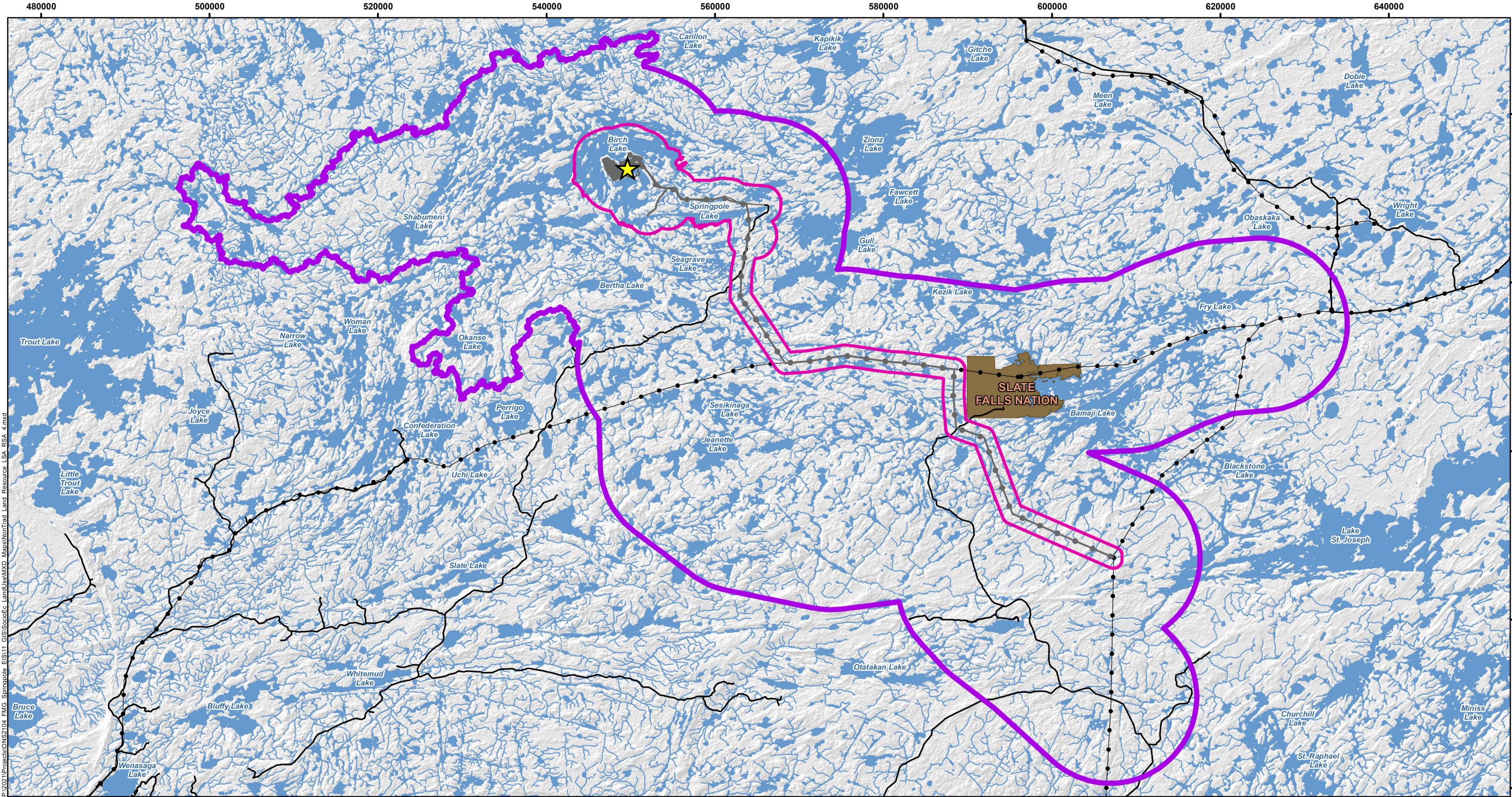
Ontario's Living Legacy Land Use Strategy (1999) governs land uses on Crown land in the RSA. Land use policies are applied to lands managed by the NDMNRF. Land use policies are taken from a variety of sources, from local to broad.

The largest land use policy area that the RSA and LSA falls within as outlined in the Crown Land Use Policy Atlas is Red Lake General Use Area (G2514). The Red Lake General Use Area covers approximately 1,417,621 ha. The approved uses within the area include mining, forestry, cottaging, tourism, Crown land recreation, fishing, hunting, and fur harvesting, while the major industries within the area being mining, forestry and resource-based tourism. The resource-based tourism is popular, with areas that have road access to main base lodges and to more remote outpost camps. Springpole Lake has been designated as a tourism lake. In addition, the RSA is adjacent to the Woodland Caribou Signature Site, which refers to the wide range of natural and recreational value and the potential for future recreation and tourism value (MNRF 2018b). The LSA overlaps this area by 245.9 square kilometres (km²), and the RSA by 2,191.8 km².

The RSA and LSA overlap the Sioux Lookout General Use Area (G2515), which is 1,415,209 ha. Land uses applicable to the area include mining, forestry, cottaging, tourism. In general, the Crown land is actively used for recreation, fishing, hunting and fur harvesting as well as by major industries such as mining, forestry and resource-based tourism. The area contains a significant resource-based tourism industry from road accessible main base lodges to more remote outpost camps. This area contains lakes that are designated for lake trout management and part of the area is subject to the *Range Management Policy in Support of Woodland Caribou Conservation and Recovery* (MECP 2019; MNRF 2006a). The LSA overlaps this area by 129.9 km², and the RSA by 129.9 km².

The RSA overlaps the Cat-Slate Falls General Use Area (G3301) by 362.6 km², the total area is 5,574,532 ha. The Cat Lake-Slate Falls General Use Area is comprised of five geographic areas in the central to eastern portion of the Cat Lake-Slate Falls planning area. The area is characterized by extensive traditional use and presence of cultural heritage values. The forest resources have the capability of sustaining a forest management opportunity. There are several areas of high mineral potential with existing mine claims. This general use area also has tourism operations and potential for additional tourism opportunities. Research and Indigenous Knowledge has confirmed habitat availability and the presence of species at risk including woodland caribou, wolverine, lake sturgeon and bald eagles (MNRF 2012).





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LEGEND

- Project Location
- Proposed Mine Feature
- Local Study Area
- Regional Study Area
- First Nation Reserve
- Existing Road
- Existing Transmission Line
- Watercourse
- Waterbody

NOTES:
- Topographic information extracted from LIO, MNRF.
- Proposed site plan provided by Ausenco, drawing number 105877-0000-G-001, Rev C. 29 July 2021.
- Co-Disposal Facility provided by Knight Piesold Ltd., 27 September 2021.

Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 15N

FIRST MINING GOLD wood.

SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT

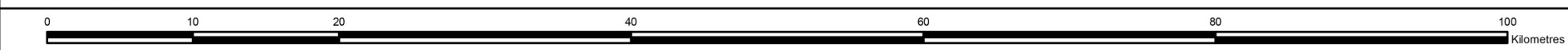
**Commercial Land and Resource Use
Local and Regional Study Areas**

PROJECT N°: ONS2104

SCALE: 1:430,000

FIGURE: 5-1

DATE: April 2022



The RSA overlaps the Central Whitefeather-Ayohtahtahgwahgahneewahng General Use Area (G3300) by 20.8 km², the total area is 359,141 ha. This general use area consists of the Nungesser Road (all-weather), two winter roads, one main base tourist lodge (not remote), several outpost camps, private recreation camps, boat caches, an access point, one campground, temporary commercial moose hunt camps, several aggregate pits, a waste disposal site, one hydro corridor, one communications tower, some fuel caches and several trap cabins. This area has customary winter and travel routes, and important waterways. Species at risk in the area include woodland caribou and wolverine. First Nations conduct traditional activities on this land to support their livelihood and maintain their cultural heritage (MNRF 2006c).

The RSA overlaps the Lac Seul General Use Area (G2518) by 0.1 km², the total area is 244,671 ha. The area is used for forestry, cottaging, tourism, Crown land recreation, fishing, hunting and fur harvesting, with tourism being the main industry. The area contains lakes designated for lake trout management and part of the area is subject to the *Range Management Policy in Support of Woodland Caribou Conservation and Recovery* (MECP 2019; MNRF 2019).

Within G2518, there are three Enhanced Management Areas that overlap with the RSA, but are outside the LSA.

- E3201a, the Remote Whitefeather Enhanced Management Area: includes several areas of the Whitefeather Forest described as Wavell Lake, Zellar Lake, and an area north of Zellar Lake. There is little development in the area, other than outpost camps. This area is significant to Pikangikum First Nation's cultural landscape. Woodland caribou are found throughout the Whitefeather Forest, with calving islands and travel routes in the enhanced management areas (MNRF 2006b). The RSA overlaps this area by 4.8 km².
- E3206c, includes six named geographic areas: Fawcett-Fry Lake, Pembina, Bow River, Harth Lake, Madden Lake and Upper Goose and makes up an area of 368,115 ha. The area has extensive significance to Cat Lake First Nation, Slate Falls Nation, and Mishkeegogamang Ojibway Nation in the Bow River and Pembina Lake area. Madden Lake and Upper Goose have significant values for Cat Lake First Nation with traditional activities serving as the predominant land use, along with recreation and tourism. Land use in the Fawcett-Fry Lake area includes extensive traditional use by Slate Falls Nation, along with tourism and exploration activities associated with several existing mining claims (MNRF 2013). The RSA overlaps this area by 358.7 km².
- E3200c, the Cultural Landscape Waterways Enhanced Area, is 310,787 ha and is located along waterways including the Berens River, Throat River, Nungesser River, Serpent River, Mamakwash Lake, and Dowling River. Existing development in the area is limited to Pikangikum First Nation, remote tourism base lodges and outposts, boat caches, access points, one campground, and several locations with an all-weather and/or winter road crossing. Sacred sites are found throughout the area and the waterways are a hub of activity for customary travel and cultural purposes. There is a significant population of lake sturgeon in the Berens River, along with woodland caribou and wolverine in the area (MNRF 2006d). The RSA overlaps this area by 2.5 km².
- The Cat-Lake-Slate Falls Dedicated Protected Area (D3106) is comprised of a number of waterways that have significance to the people of Cat Lake First Nation and Slate Falls Nation and have extensive historical and traditional use relating to subsistence, recreation and economics. Surveys and Traditional Knowledge confirm habitat availability and presence of species of risk including woodland caribou, wolverine, lake sturgeon, and bald eagles. The RSA overlaps with 117.2 km² of the Dedicated Protected Area (MNRF 2010).

The RSA overlaps the Gull-Christina Conservation Reserve, which is 1,863 ha, by 18.6 km² and the Brokenmouth River Conservation Reserve, which is 1,071 ha, by 10.7 km²; however, both are outside the LSA. The land use policy areas outlined in the Crown Land Use Policy Atlas are presented in Figure 5-2.



5.2 Industrial and Commercial Land Uses

5.2.1 Aggregate Resources

Aggregate resources, such as sand, gravel, clay and bedrock, are critical components of the construction of infrastructure projects. In Ontario, the *Aggregate Resources Act* regulates the extraction of aggregate resources within designated areas and provides a mechanism to permit the operation of extraction activities. Private companies, municipalities and provincial agencies can obtain an aggregate licence for extractive activities within designated areas per Ontario Regulation 244/97 (MNRF 2018a).

Whether the extraction is to occur on public or Crown land, NDMNRF approval is required under the *Aggregate Resource Act*. On private land, a licence is required, although the class varies depending on the proposed annual tonnage; Class A licences are required for those proposing to extract more than 20,000 tonnes, while Class B licences are granted to those proposing 20,000 tonnes or less. Provincial agencies and municipalities can obtain wayside permits (MNRF 2018a). On Crown land, those wanting to operate a pit or quarry or who want to extract Crown-owned aggregate or topsoil require an Aggregate Permit. Other legislation, such as the *Planning Act*, the *Ontario Water Resources Act*, the *Environmental Protection Act* and the *Endangered Species Act* may also apply and require approval from the applicable provincial agencies (MNRF 2018a).

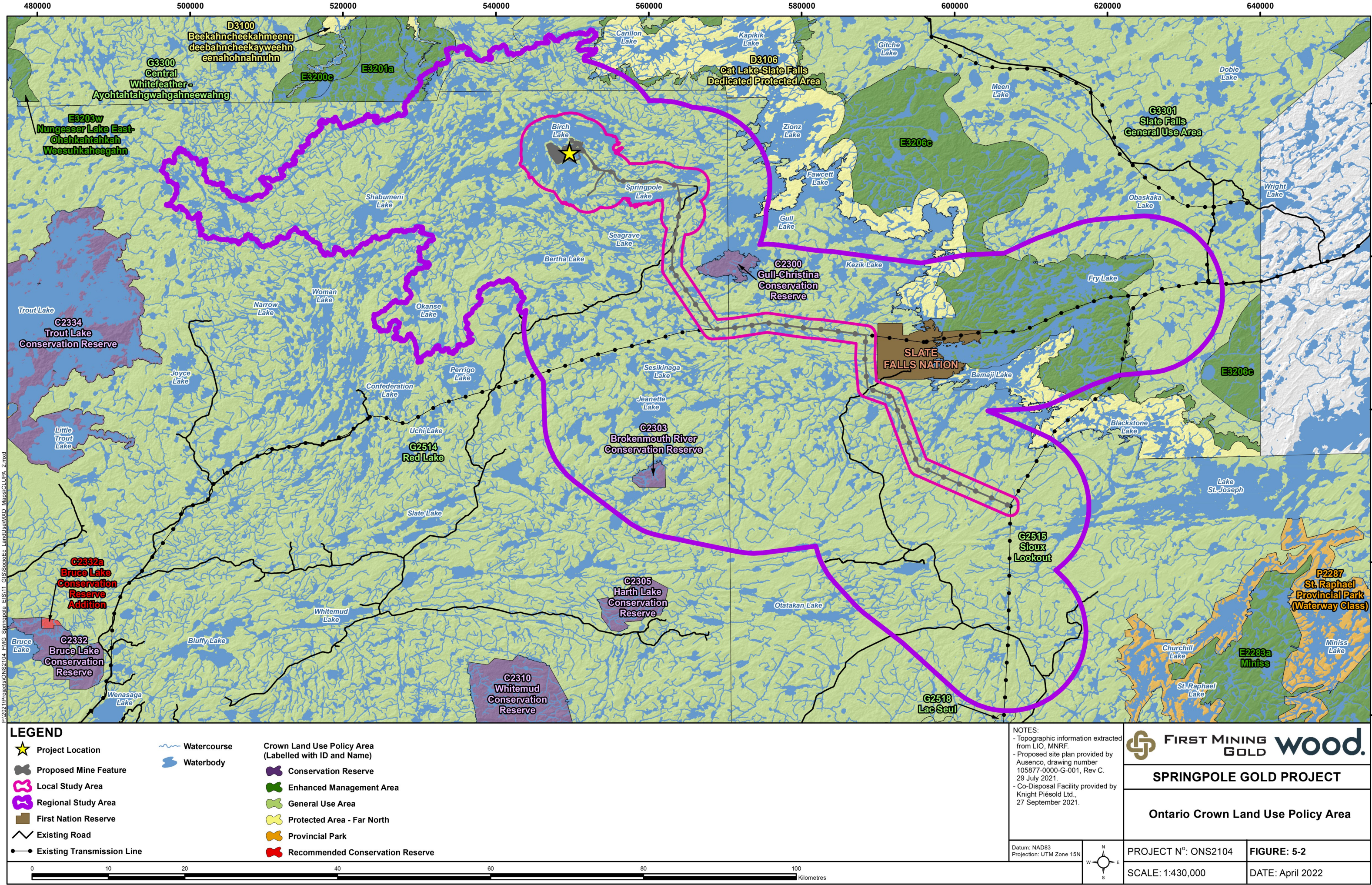
The Ontario Aggregate Resources Corporation assists NDMNRF in managing the aggregate industry. There are two surrendered aggregate pits and one active aggregate pit within the RSA and no quarries or pits within the LSA:

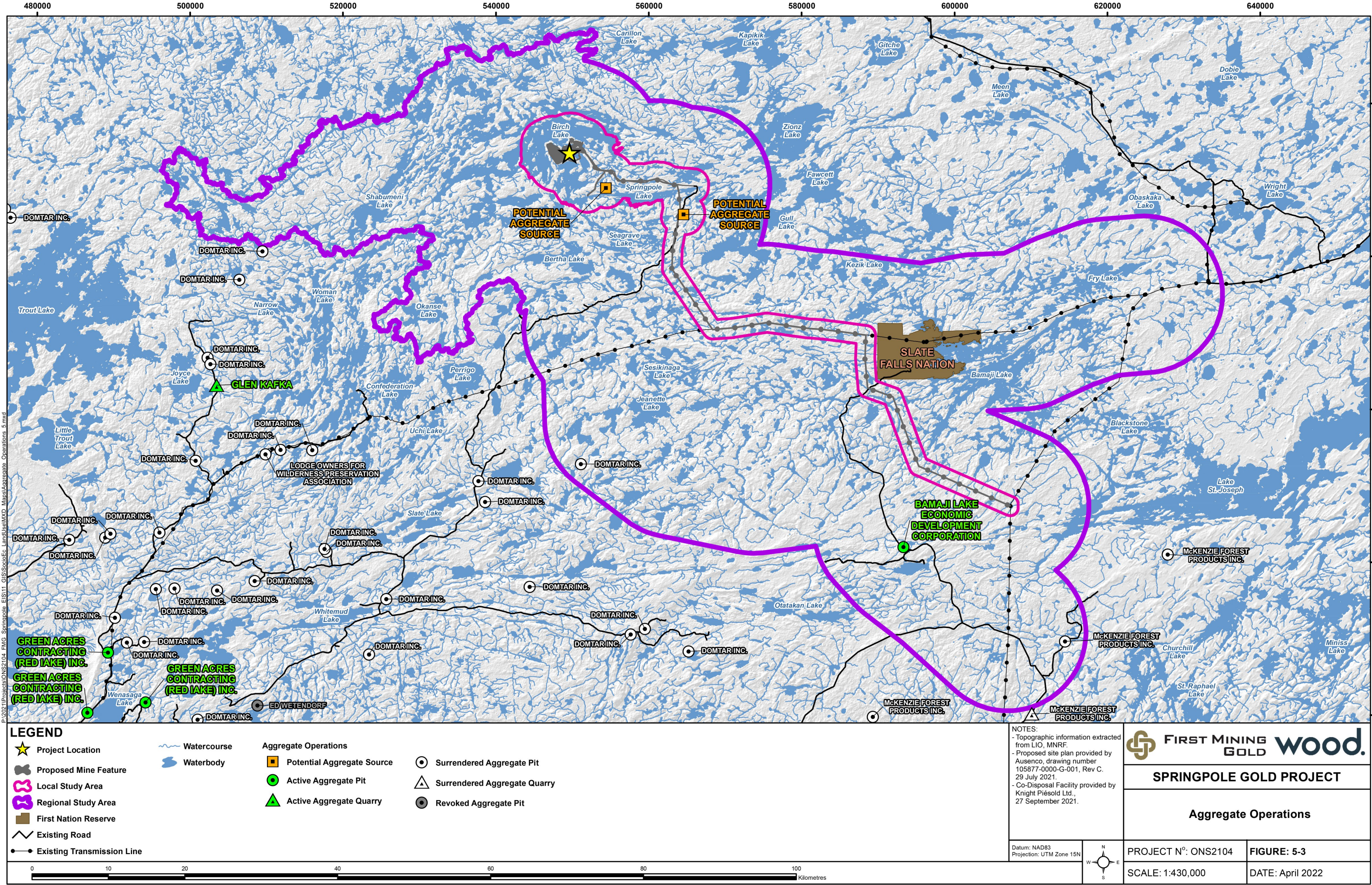
- A pit located just north of Root Lake, approximately 67.6 km from the Project site, is within the RSA. It is owned by the Bamaji Lake Economic Development Corporation. No information is available on the material produced or status of the operation (MNRF n.d.).
- A surrendered pit was operated by McKenzie Forest Products Inc. and is located approximately 91 km from the Project site.
- A surrendered pit was operated by Domtar Inc. and is located approximately 40 km from the Project site.

The Project has identified two potential sources of aggregate in the LSA, one near Springpole Lake southeast arm and one off Wenasaga Road and adjacent to the proposed transmission line (Section 4: Project Description of the FMG Project 2022 draft EIS/EA).

Figure 5-2 presents the locations of active and surrendered aggregate operations within and around the RSA.







5.2.2 Agriculture

There are no agricultural land uses within the LSA or RSA.

5.2.3 Forestry

Most managed forests in Ontario are on Crown land and their management is the responsibility of NDMNRF in accordance with the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act*, 1994. The NDMNRF forest management planning process divides the forests into Forest Management Units, which are managed by individual forest companies under a Sustainable Forest License (SFL), which is renewable every five years.

The Trout Lake Forest Management Unit is within the LSA and RSA (MNRF 2021f). The Trout Lake Forest Management Unit (Forest Management Unit 120) is administered by the Red Lake District Office of NDMNRF and has an outer boundary that is approximately 10,313 km² and is managed under a SFL #542461. The managing agent for this Forest Management Unit is Domtar Inc., located in Dryden and is responsible for all renewal and maintenance activities to maintain a sustainable forest. The SFL covers the timeframe of 2021 to 2031 (Domtar 2021a).

The Lac Seul Forest Management Unit (Forestry Management Unit 702) is within the LSA and RSA. The SFL is #553778 and is currently granted to Ondaadizwin Forest Management Inc with its head office located at Hudson, ON. The SFL comprises a total area of 7,930.5 km² (NDMNRF 2018b). The Lac Seul Forest Management Unit is currently under a Contingency Plan/Plan Extension Forest Management Plan period. The Lac Seul Forest is currently preparing a three-month Short Term Plan Extension (2021) and a two-year contingency plan is scheduled for implementation in 2021 (2021-2024) (MNRF 2021f).

The Whitefeather Forest Management Unit (Forestry Management Unit 994) is within the RSA. The SFL is #552594 and is currently granted to Whitefeather Forest Community Resource Management Authority, located at Pikangikum First Nation. The total area comprised within the SFL is 8,225.8 km² (NDMNRF 2018a). The current Forest Management Plan is Contingency Plan with a new FMP scheduled for implementation in 2022.

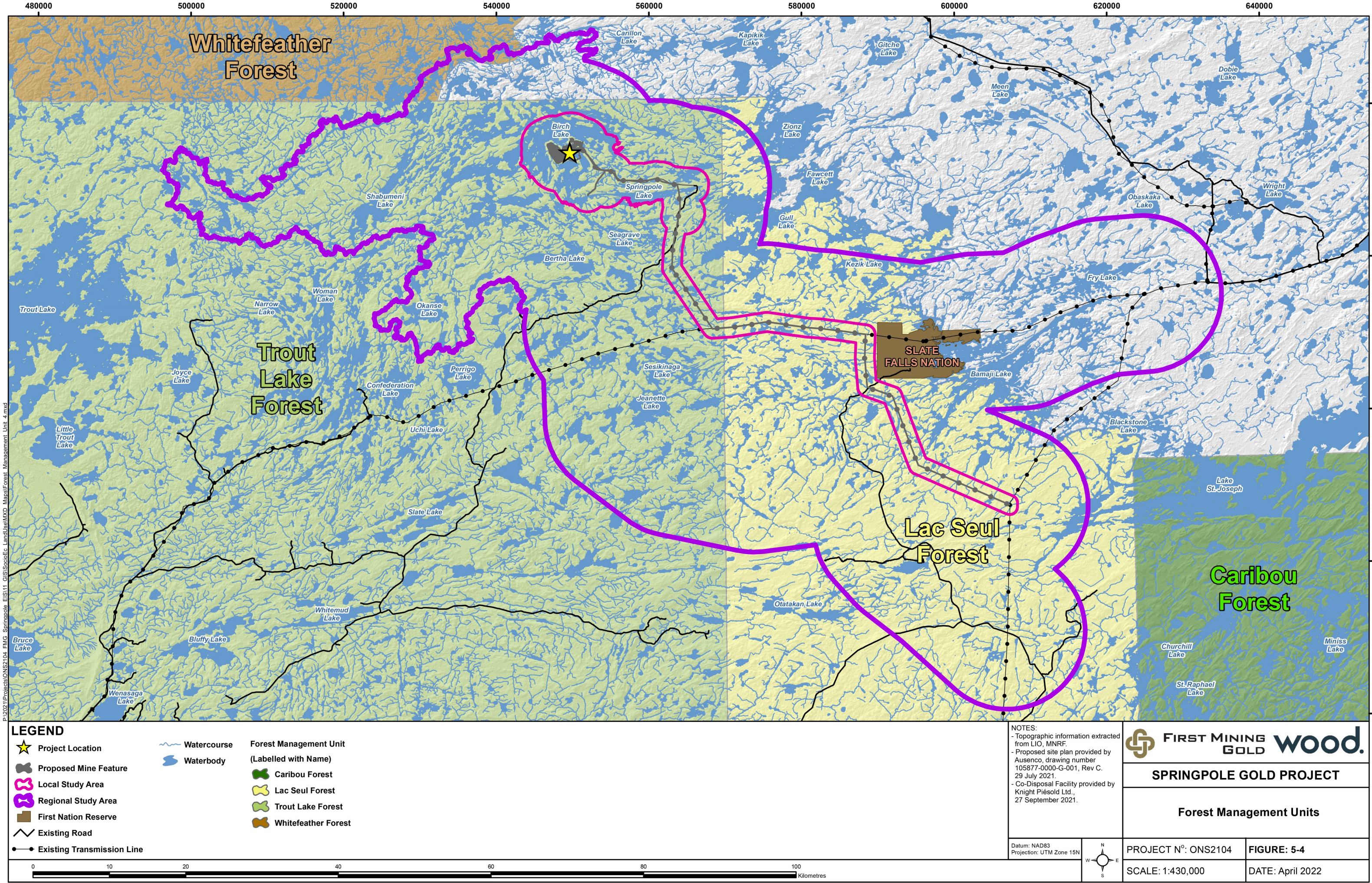
Forest Management Units are presented in Figure 5-4.

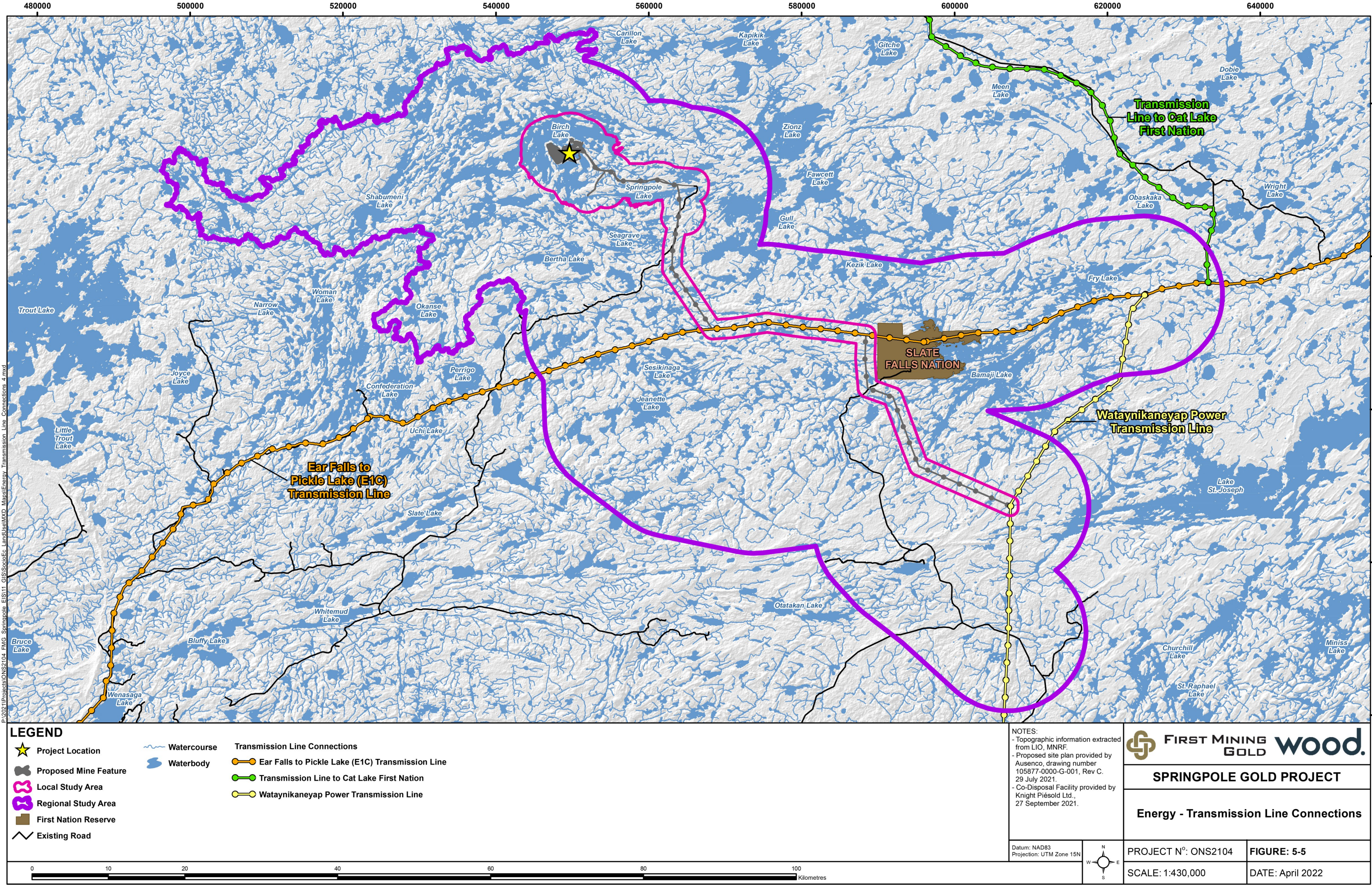
5.2.4 Energy

There are no immediate energy land uses within the LSA. The Wataynikaneyap Power Transmission Line, which is currently under construction, transects the RSA. The Project intends to connect to Wataynikaneyap's 230 kilovolt (kV) line between Dinowic and Pickle Lake via an 89 km, 230 kV, overhead transmission line. The Wataynikaneyap Power Transmission Line will also connect to Cat Lake First Nation.

Energy land uses are presented in Figure 5-5.







5.2.5 Mining

In Ontario, the *Mining Act, 1990* governs and regulates mineral prospecting and exploration, mine development and mine closure and rehabilitation. The Act encourages governed and regulated activities be conducted in ways that minimize the effects on human health and environment and recognize and affirm Indigenous and treaty rights protected under Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. In 2017, Ontario passed the *Aggregate Resources and Mining Modernization Act, 2017*, which implemented an online registration system of mining claims and a Mining Lands Administration System. There are a total of 4,118 mining claims in the RSA and 367 claims in the LSA, 161 mining disposition areas in the RSA and 43 in the LSA, 53 non-mining disposition areas in the RSA and 3 in the LSA, and 50 alienation areas in the RSA and 9 in the LSA. Figure 5-6 presents the lands associated with active mining claims, disposition and alienation.

Ontario has the largest mineral production in Canada and there are currently over 200 mineral exploration projects underway (Invest Ontario 2021). More specifically, there are several mining activities currently underway in northwestern Ontario at different development stages focused on a variety of minerals such as gold, silver, lithium, copper and nickel.

5.2.5.1 Red Lake Mine

Located in northwestern Ontario, the Red Lake mine is an underground mine operation consisting of three different historical gold mine complexes including Red Lake, Campbell and Cochenour and the recently acquired Bateman Gold Project. The Red Lake mine is in its production stage and as of January 2021, has a mine life of 15 years. Evolution owned the Red Lake mine since April 2020. The Campbell-Red Lake and Bateman gold deposits have produced more than 26 million ounces of gold since the 1930s (Mining Data Solutions 2021a).

5.2.5.2 Madsen Gold Mine

Located in the Red Lake district of northwestern Ontario, the Madsen Gold Project is owned by Pure Gold Mining Inc. The Madsen Gold Project is proposed to be an underground mine operation. Commercial operation is anticipated to begin in Q4 of 2021 (Pure Gold 2020).

5.2.5.3 Musselwhite Mine

The Musselwhite Gold mine is located in northwestern Ontario and is a fly-in, fly-out operation owned by Newmont Corporation. Since its first commercial production in April 1997, the mine has produced over four million ounces of gold (Government of Canada 2017).

5.2.5.4 Pickle Crow Project

The Pickle Crow deposit is located in northwestern Ontario and operated historically from 1935 to 1966. Auteco Minerals is currently undertaking a drilling program to explore the potential of gold mining in the area (AuTECO Minerals 2021).

5.2.5.5 Dixie Project

Great Bear Resources is leading the gold exploration and discovery project in northwestern Ontario, 25 km southeast of Red Lake (Great Bear Resources 2021).



5.2.5.6 Thierry Mine

The Thierry Project is located 15 km west of Pickle Lake, Ontario and is a previous copper and nickel mine. Braveheart Resources Inc owns the Thierry project and completed a Preliminary Economic Assessment in Q1 of 2021 which proposes a 14-year mine plan for an underground mining and processing operation (Braveheart Resources Inc. 2021).

5.2.5.7 PAK Mine

Frontier Lithium is exploring a lithium open pit project with proposed 26-year mine life, 175 km north of Red Lake (Jamasmie 2021).

5.2.5.8 Miller Mine

The Miller Mine Project is located 25 km southwest of Sioux Lookout and is owned by Treasury Metals. It is currently in the exploration and development stage, proposed to be a gold open pit mine with no associated processing infrastructure (Treasury Metals Inc. 2021).

5.2.5.9 Goldlund Mine

The Goldlund Mine Project is located 35 km southwest of Sioux Lookout and is owned by Treasury Metals. It is currently in the exploration and development stage, proposed to be a gold open pit mine with no associated processing infrastructure (Treasury Metals Inc. 2021).

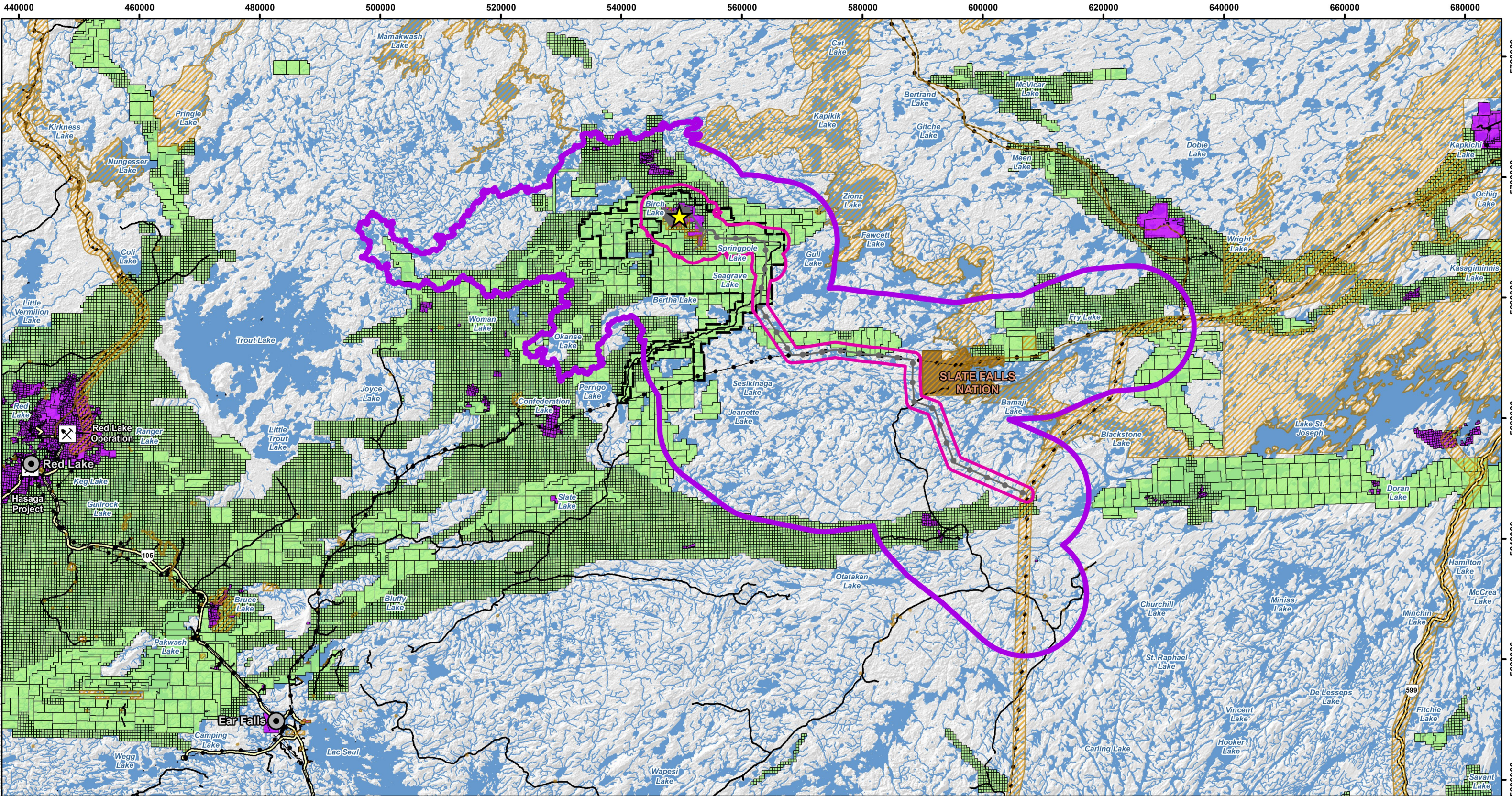
5.2.5.10 Goliath Gold Project

The Goliath Gold Project is located 20 km east of Dryden and is owned by Treasury Metals. The mine is in the exploration and development stage and consists of the construction, operation, decommissioning and remediation of an open pot and underground mine. The Goliath Gold project received federal Environmental Assessment Approval in 2019 (Treasury Metals Inc. 2021).

5.2.5.11 Separation Rapids Lithium Mine Project

The Separation Rapids Lithium Mine Project is owned by Avalon Advanced Materials Inc. and is located 70 km north of Kenora, Ontario. A preliminary Economic Assessment was completed in August 2018 and is in the exploration stage (Avalon Advanced Materials Inc. n.d.).





LEGEND

Project Location

Mining Operation

Watercourse

Springpole Property Boundary

Existing Transmission Line

Local Study Area

Waterbody

Regional Study Area

First Nation Reserve

Town

Existing Highway

Existing Road

Existing Winter Road

Land Tenure

Disposition Area of Crown Land (Active Patent, Lease or License of Occupation)

Active Claim Area of Crown Land (Active Staked Land)

Alienation Area of Crown Land (Active Withdrawals and Notifications)

NOTES:

- Topographic information extracted from LIO, NDMNRF.
- Proposed site plan provided by Ausenco, drawing number 105877-0000-G-001, Rev C. 29 July 2021.
- Co-Disposal Facility provided by Knight Piesold Ltd., 27 September 2021.

Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 15N

FIRST MINING GOLD

wood.

SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT

Active Mining Claims, Disposition Land and Alienation Land

PROJECT N°: ONS2104

SCALE: 1:600,000

FIGURE: 5-6

DATE: April 2022

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5.3 Outdoor Recreation and Tourism

5.3.1 Campgrounds and Outfitter Camps

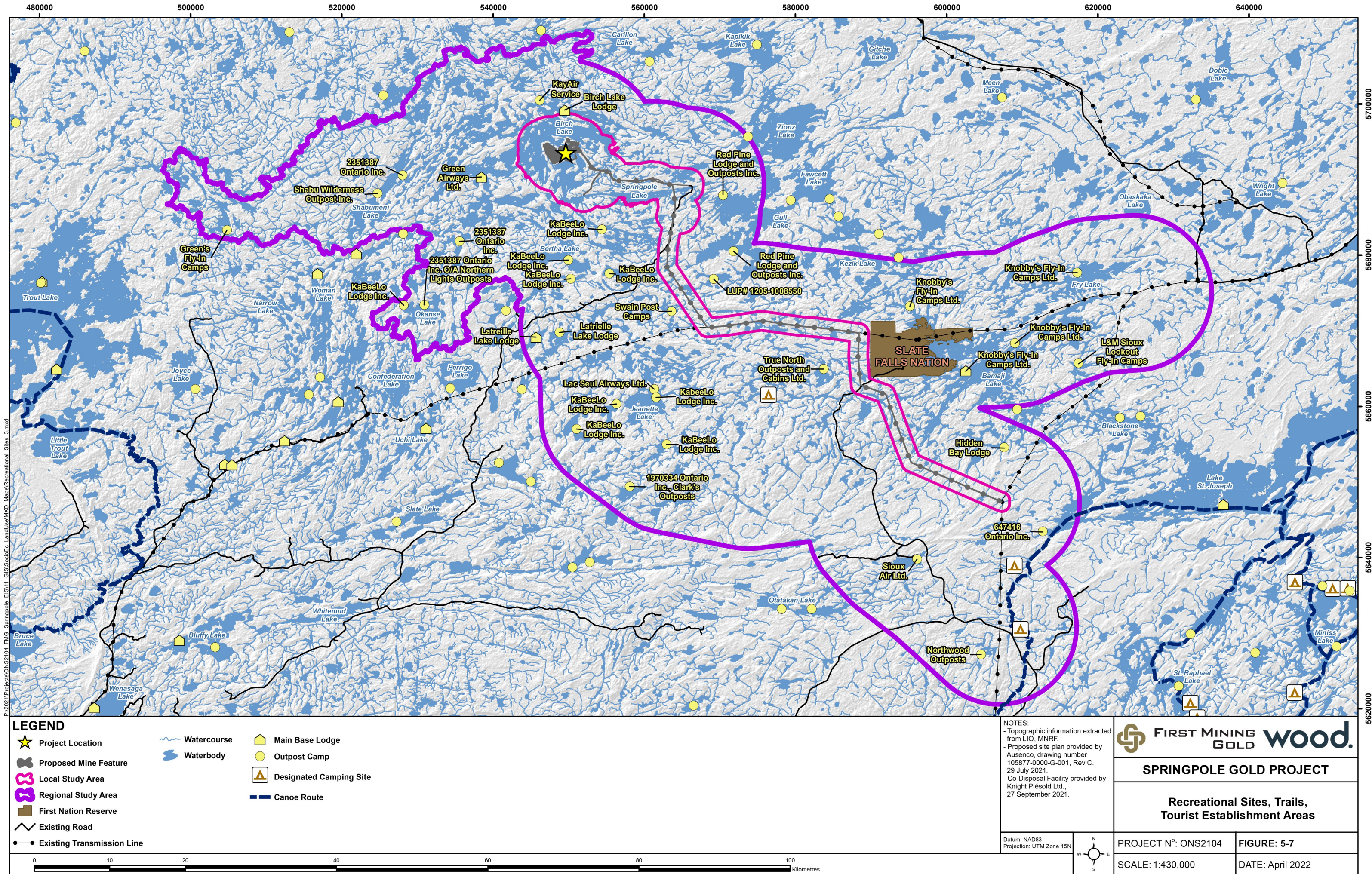
Although few outfitters, lodges and wilderness resorts are located in the RSA and LSA, there are several outpost cabins targeted to hunters and anglers. There are no campgrounds within the LSA and three designated camping sites within the RSA. Table 5-1 provides an overview of these establishments. Figure 5-7 presents the locations of campgrounds and outfitter camps in the RSA and LSA.

Table 5-1: Outfitters, Lodges and Wilderness Resorts

Establishment	Description
KaBeeLo Lodge Inc.	A central base camp and 14 fly-in outposts. The full-service main lodge is located 53.2 km from the Project Site and has fully equipped cabins to host hunting and fishing excursions throughout the RSA. The closest outpost to the Project is located on Seagrave Lake, approximately 12 km south of the Project.
Clark's Resort & Outposts	Consist of two drive-in resorts and 25 lakefront fly-in outposts, with outposts falling within the RSA. The resort and fishing outposts are operated in conjunction with Clark's air service.
Hidden Bay Lodge	A fishing outfitter with the main lodge located in Sioux Lookout. One of their seven outposts is located in the RSA.
Red Pine Lodge	A fishing outfitter that offers three outpost destinations within the RSA, while its main camp is in Sioux Lookout.
Northern Wilderness Outfitters	Operating out of Fort Frances, this outfitter hosts hunters and anglers across 16 remote outposts. Four of these outposts are located within the RSA and one within the LSA.
Latreille Lake Lodge	This fly-in fishing and hunting outfitter's main lodge is located just outside the RSA. Latreille Lake Lodge hosts guests in two outpost camps, with one outpost within the RSA.
Birch Lake Lodge	A fishing outfitter with an outpost located close to the border of the RSA and LSA, 5.5 km away from the Project Site.
Knobby's Fly-in Camps Ltd.	Operating out of Sioux Lookout, this outfitter's main lodge is located within the RSA on Bamaji Lake, and operates six outposts, three of which are within the RSA.
Green's Fly-in Camps (Green Airways Inc)	Outfitter has six outposts, with two located within the RSA. FMG acquired the Sandy Point Outpost that was previously operated in the LSA. The closest outpost to the Project is Poplar Point which is located on Birch Lake, approximately 11 km west of the Project
KayAir Service	Operating out of Lac Seul, this outfitter offers fly-in outpost cabins on Birch Lake, Casummit Lake and Saddle Lake for hunters and anglers. One of KayAir's outposts are located within the RSA.
L&M Sioux Lookout Fly-in Camps	Operating out of Emo, this outfitter has one outpost within the RSA.
Lac Seul Airways Inc	This outfitter has a total of 11 outpost locations, with one located within the RSA in Jeanette Lake.
Northern Lights Outpost (operated by Clark's Resorts & Outposts)	This outpost is located on Okanse Lake within the RSA.
Northwood Outposts	Operating out of Pickerel Arm Camps in Sioux Lookout, this outfitter has one outpost within the RSA.
Red Pine Lodge and Outposts	Operating out of Sioux Lookout, this outfitter has three outposts, two are within the RSA.
Shabu Wilderness Outposts Inc.	Operating out of Ear Falls, this outfitter has one outpost within the RSA at Shaumeni Lake.
Swain Post Camps	Operating out of Ear Falls, this outfitter has one outpost within the RSA.
True North Outposts and Cabins Ltd.	Operating out of Emo, this outfitter has one outpost within the RSA.
2351387 Ontario Inc.	2351387 Ontario Inc operates out of Vermillion Bay and has two outposts within the RSA.
647416 Ontario Inc.	647416 Ontario Inc operates out of Sioux Lookout and has one outpost within the RSA.
LUP #1205-1008550	Designated Land Use Permit.

Sources: Red Pine Lodge 2019; Latreille Lake Lodge 2021; Kabeelo 2021; Clark's Resorts & Outposts 2021a,b; Pickerel Arm Camps 2021; Hidden Bay Lodge 2021; Northern Wilderness Outfitters 2021; Trip Advisor 2021; KayAir Service 2018; InternetSportShow.com n.d.; Ontario's Sunset Country Travel Association 2021; Northwood Outposts n.d.; Red Pine Lodge and Outposts n.d.; Shabu Wilderness Outposts 2019; Swain Post Camp n.d.; True North Outposts and Cabins n.d.; Service Ontario 2021a,b.





5.3.2 Boating and Recreational Trails

There is no information available about specific boating areas on Birch or Springpole Lakes although the presence of cabins and outfitter lodges suggests boating does occur on those lakes. There are three portage routes through the PDA and others in the LSA further indicating boating activities on the lakes (Wood 2022). There are designated canoe routes southeast and west of the PDA. The one to the southeast crosses the RSA but does not intersect the PDA.

Recreational and snowmobile trails have been identified near some of the regional communities, however, no such trails have been identified in the LSA. The use of trails may occur in the LSA or RSA but no specific activity has been identified.

5.3.3 Recreational and Commercial Fishing

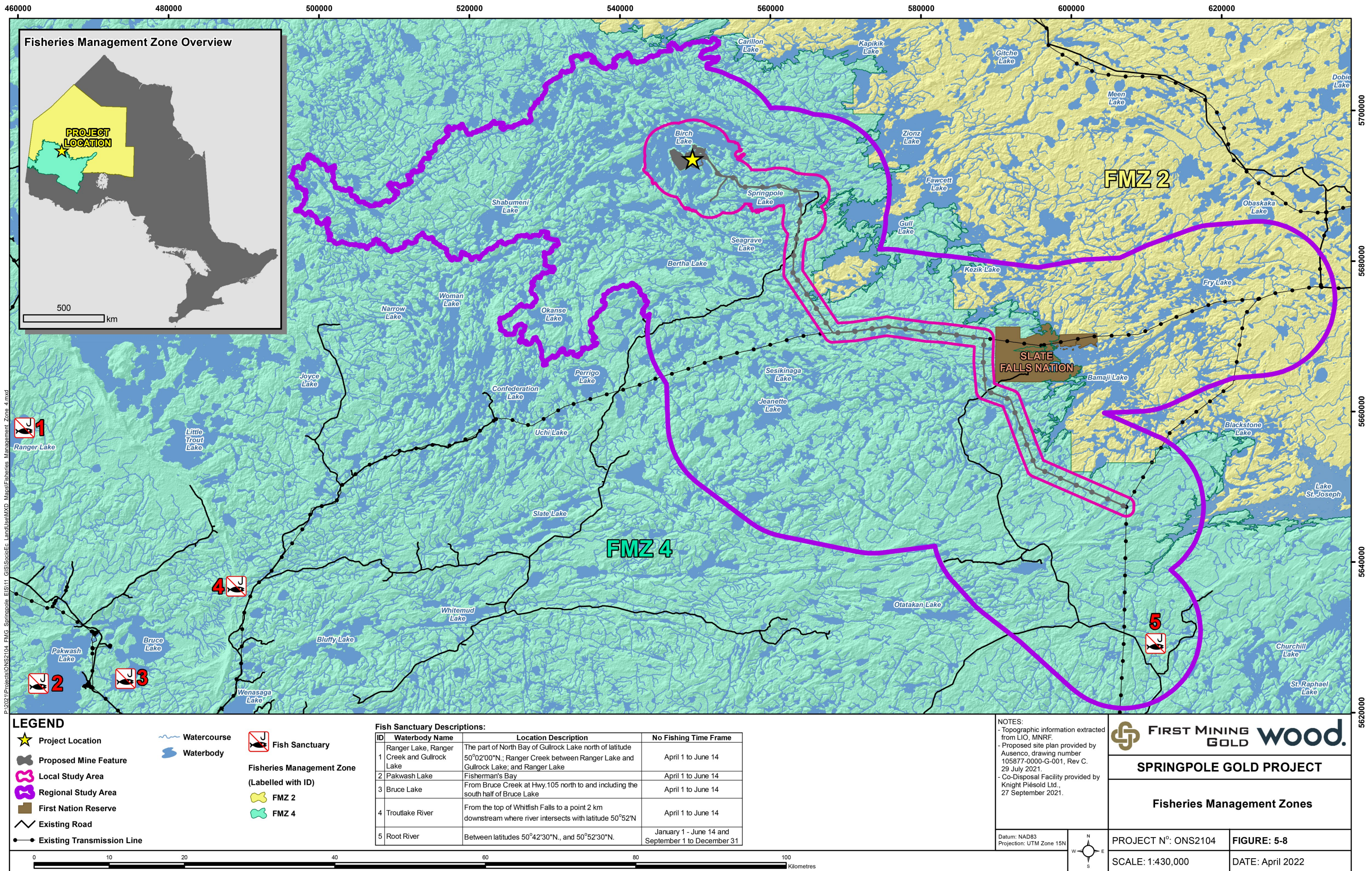
Recreational fishing is active throughout the LSA and RSA and there are no known commercial fisheries within the study areas. The NDMNRF manages anglers by issuing sport fishing and conservation fishing licenses. Twenty Fisheries Management Zones (FMZ) have been created to make fishing regulations easier to understand (MNRF 2021d). The RSA and LSA are located within FMZ 2 and 4, are presented in Figure 5-8.

FMZ 2 and overlaps with NDMNRF administrative districts (Kenora, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout, Thunder Bay and Nipigon). The largest community within the zone is Pickle Lake. There are few roads and limited access across the zone with large rivers draining into the Arctic watershed. FMZ 2 is encompassed within what the NDMNRF identifies as the Far North and is grouped together with FMZ 1 and 3. Together, FMZs 1, 2 and 3 make up majority of Ontario's Far North and span from the Manitoba boarder on the west, to Hudson Bay on the north and James Bay on the east (NDMNRF 2021c). There is currently no Fisheries Management Plan or advisory council for FMZ 2.

FMZ 4 covers an area of 60,440 km² and includes over 22,500 lakes and 44,315 km of rivers and streams (MNRF 2021d,e). FMZ 4 spans from the Manitoba border in the west to Brightsand River and Wabakimi Provincial Park along its eastern border. FMZ 4 follows Highway 17 and the Canadian National Railway as its southern border and reaches the Berens and Cat River Systems to the north (MNRF 2021d). FMZ 4 overlaps five NDMNRF administrative districts (Kenora, Red Lake, Dryden, Sioux Lookout and Thunder Bay), and encompasses the larger communities of Red Lake, Ear Falls, Sioux Lookout and Ignace. The Nelson River primary watershed covers most of FMZ 4 with nearly 80% of the land base flowing westward via the English River and some smaller systems to the Winnipeg River, Lake Winnipeg, then via the Nelson River to Hudson Bay. The Hudson-James primary watershed covers the remaining portion of FMZ 4 with waters flowing north to Hudson Bay and James Bay (MNRF 2021d,e).

FMZ 4 is subject to a Fisheries Management Plan developed by NDMNRF with input from the FMZ 4 Advisory Council. The Advisory Council represents a diverse range of stakeholders including angling groups, scientists and researchers, conservation groups and interested community members. Signed in 2014, the FMZ 4 Fisheries Management Plan is intended to guide the management of fisheries within the FMZ at a broad scale (MNRF 2021d). Due to the variety of water habitats, sportfish species managed in FMZ 4 include Brook Trout, Crappie, Lake Sturgeon, Lake Trout, Lake Whitefish, Largemouth Bass, Smallmouth Bass, Muskellunge, Northern Pike, Rainbow Trout, Splake, Sunfish, Walleye, Sauger and Yellow Perch (MNRF 2021h).





According to Ontario Regulation 664/98, under the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997*, a person must obtain an Outdoors Card (an identification card valid for a one- or three-year period needed for the purchase of licenses and hunting seals) to fish or hunt in Ontario and must have a validation tag for sport or conservation fishing. Anglers may capture their baitfish using traps and dipnets; however, the capture and use of baitfish are not allowed in some waters. In certain areas, fishing is not permitted from April 1 to mid to late June or at other specified times of the year to ensure the conservation of aquatic species. The FMZ 4 Zone Wide Recreation Fishing Season and Limits, as described by NDMNRF, are subject to certain waterbody exceptions. Several waterbodies within FMZ 2 and 4 have specific regulations that differ from the zone-wide regulations. These exceptions include Species Exceptions, Bait Restrictions, Gear Restrictions and/or Fish Sanctuaries. The waterbodies subject to specific exceptions within FMZ 4 include Big Vermilion Lake, Cedar Lake, Cloudlet Lake, Hooch Lake, Maskinonge Lake, Lac Seul, Minnitaki Lake, Red Lake and Sydney Lake Area (MNRF 2021h). The waterbodies subject to specific exemptions within FMZ 2 include Lake St. Joseph, Opapimiskan Lake, and Sydney Lake area (NDMNRF 2021b). Springpole Lake is provincially designated for Lake Trout management and is managed for natural reproducing populations (NDMNRF 2019b). Table 5-2 presents the 2021 Zone Wide Recreation Fishing Season and Limits for FMZ 2. Table 5-3 presents the 2021 Zone Wide Recreation Fishing Season and Limits for FMZ 4.

Table 5-2: Zone Wide Recreational Fishing Seasons and Limits, FMZ 2, 2021

Species	Open Season Dates	Limits⁽²⁾
Brook Trout ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	January 1 to September 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 5 C: 2; not more than 1 greater than 30 cm
Brown Trout ⁽¹⁾	Open all year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 5 C: 2
Lake Sturgeon ⁽³⁾	January 1 to April 30, July 1 to December 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 0 C: 0
Lake Trout ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	January 1 to September 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 2; not more than 1 greater than 56 cm from September 1 to September 30; No limit size rest of year C: 1; no size limit
Lake Whitefish	Open all year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 12 C: 6
Largemouth and Smallmouth Bass, or any combination	Open all year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 2 and C: 1; must be less than 35 cm from January 1 to June 30 and December 1 to December 31 S: 4 and C: 2; no size limit from July 1 to November 30
Muskellunge ⁽³⁾	Third Saturday in June to December 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 1; must be greater than 91 cm C: 0
Northern Pike	Open all year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 4 C: 2; none between 70-90 cm, not more than 1 greater than 90 cm
Rainbow Trout ⁽¹⁾	Open all year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 5 C: 2



Table 5-2: Zone Wide Recreational Fishing Seasons and Limits, FMZ 2, 2021 (continued)

Species	Open Season Dates	Limits ⁽²⁾
Splake ⁽¹⁾	Open all year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 5 C: 2
Sunfish	Open all year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 50 C: 25
Walleye and Sauger ⁽³⁾ , or any combination	January 1 to April 14, Third Saturday in May to December 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 4: not more than one greater than 46 cm C: 2: not more than one greater than 46 cm
Yellow Perch	Open all year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 50 C: 25

Source: MNRF 2021h.

Notes:

- 1 Aggregate limits apply to these species.
- 2 'S' sport fishing licence; 'C' conservation licence.
- 3 Additional Species Exceptions and Limits may apply. See source for more information.

Table 5-3: Zone Wide Recreational Fishing Seasons and Limits, FMZ 4, 2021

Species	Open Season Dates	Limits ⁽²⁾
Brook Trout ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	January 1 to September 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 5 C: 2; not more than 1 greater than 30 cm
Crappie	Open all year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 15 C: 10
Lake Sturgeon	Closed all year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0
Lake Trout ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	January 1 to September 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 2; not more than 1 greater than 56 cm C: 1; no size limit
Lake Whitefish	Open all year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 12 C: 6
Largemouth and Smallmouth Bass, or any combination	Open all year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 2 and C: 1: must be less than 35 cm from January 1 to June 30 and December 1 to December 31 S: 4 and C: 2; no size limit from July 1 to November 30
Muskellunge ⁽³⁾	Third Saturday in June to December 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 1; must be greater than 102 cm C: 0
Northern Pike	Open all year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 4 C: 2; none between 70-90 cm, not more than 1 greater than 90 cm
Rainbow Trout ⁽¹⁾	Open all year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 5 C: 2
Splake ⁽¹⁾	Open all year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 5 C: 2
Sunfish	Open all year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 50 C: 25
Walleye ⁽³⁾ and Sauger, or any combination	January 1 to April 14, Third Saturday in May to December 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 4; not more than one greater than 46 cm C: 2; not more than one greater than 46 cm
Yellow Perch	Open all year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S: 50 C: 25

Source: MNRF 2021h.

Notes:

- 1 Aggregate limits apply to these species.
- 2 'S' sport fishing licence; 'C' conservation licence.
- 3 Additional Species Exceptions and Limits may apply. See source for more information.



The *Baitfish Primer: A Guide to Identifying and Protecting Ontario's Baitfishes* summarizes federal and provincial regulations and includes a fish identification guide to help anglers identify and distinguish between legal and illegal baitfish species (DFO 2018). In Ontario, harvesting or selling baitfish or leeches for commercial purposes requires a licence. The NDMNRF restricts the harvest and sale to 48 species (MNRF 2018c). Bait Harvesting Areas (BHAs) vary in size and are assigned using a block system, with one harvester assigned per BHA (MNRF 2018c). There are 41 BHAs (Table 5-4) that are overlapped by the PDA, LSA and RSA as shown on Figure 5-9.

Table 5-4: Bait Harvesting Areas

Bait Harvesting Areas	BHA Total Area (km ²)	% Overlap with PDA	% Overlap with LSA	% Overlap with RSA
RL0046	244.2	-	-	0.4%
RL0047	244.2	-	-	43.6%
RL0059	243.5	-	-	30.6%
RL0060	243.5	-	-	100.0%
RL0071	242.9	-	-	32.2%
RL0072	242.9	-	-	60.2%
RL0073	242.9	2.2%	10.9%	100.0%
RL0082	242.2	-	-	5.5%
RL0083	242.2	-	-	53.4%
RL0084	242.2	-	-	76.4%
RL0085	242.2	0.2%	13.3%	100.0%
RL0086	242.2	7.4%	44.6%	100.0%
RL0095	241.6	-	-	2.3%
RL0096	241.6	-	-	6.7%
RL0097	241.6	-	-	60.9%
RL0098	241.6	6.4%	23.1%	100.0%
RL0099	241.6	0.3%	9.0%	69.6%
RL0110	240.9	-	-	0.7%
RL0111	240.9	-	-	13.0%
SL0045	245.5	-	-	6.1%
SL0046	245.5	-	-	3.5%
SL0053	244.9	-	-	60.5%
SL0054	244.9	-	-	72.4%
SL0055	244.9	-	-	2.0%
SL0061	244.2	0.5%	3.1%	62.2%
SL0062	244.2	1.3%	6.6%	100.0%
SL0063	244.2	-	-	73.4%
SL0072	243.6	-	-	1.0%
SL0073	243.6	-	-	50.3%
SL0074	243.6	4.0%	19.6%	100.0%
SL0075	243.6	-	0.1%	100.0%
SL0084	243.0	-	-	65.3%
SL0085	243.0	-	-	100.0%
SL0086	242.9	1.3%	5.8%	100.0%



Table 5-4: Bait Harvesting Areas (continued)

Bait Harvesting Areas	BHA Total Area (km ²)	% Overlap with PDA	% Overlap with LSA	% Overlap with RSA
SL0087	242.9	3.6%	18.7%	100.0%
SL0096	242.3	-	-	23.6%
SL0097	242.3	-	-	29.9%
SL0098	242.3	-	-	9.0%
SL0099	242.3	-	-	45.9%
SL0111	241.6	-	-	10.9%
SL0124	240.9	-	-	0.7%

Source: MNRF 2018c.

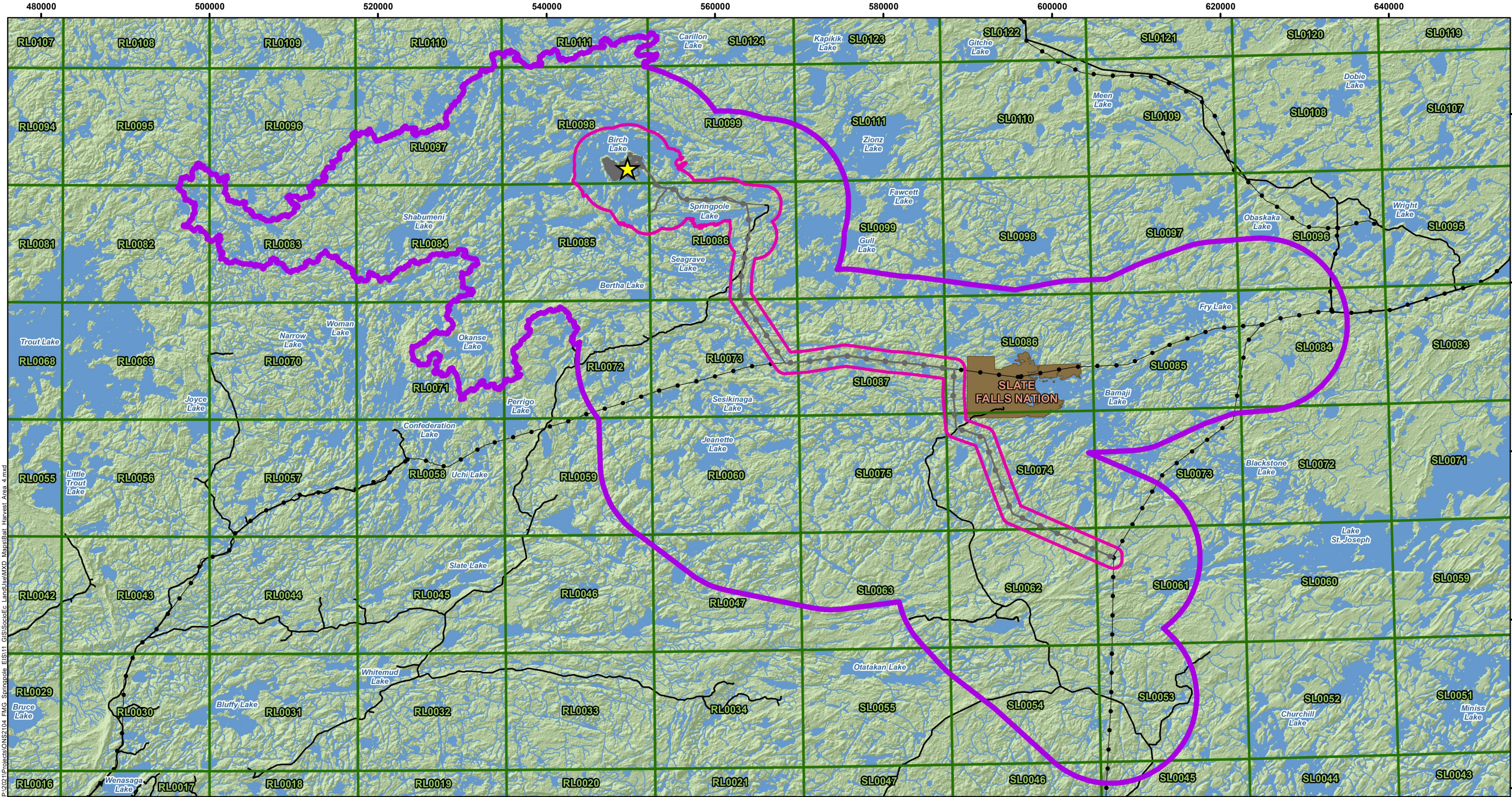
5.3.4 Hunting

The NDMNRF manages hunting and fishing activities under the authority of the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997*. In Ontario, 95 Wildlife Management Units (WMU), are areas with the intention to manage human interactions with the wildlife to ensure ecosystem sustainability. The focus of the WMUs is aimed at specific species, the intention is to provide a balanced ecosystem for all species. The RSA overlaps with WMU 3, 4, 16A and 16B, and the LSA overlaps with WMU 4 and 16A (Figure 5-10).

WMU 16A and 16B fall within the Cervid Ecological Zone A of the Cervid Ecological Framework; WMU 3 and 4 fall within Cervid Ecological Zone B (MNRF 2009). The goal of the Cervid Framework is to ensure a sustainable Cervid population, which includes caribou, white-tailed deer, moose and elk. Cervid Ecological Zone A places emphasis is on minimizing impacts to caribou population, maintaining low density moose and deer populations while emphasizing caribou and moose habitat. The intent of Cervid Ecological Zone B is to maintain low to moderate populations with an emphasis on caribou and moose habitat. Aspects covered under the Cervid Ecological Framework include social, cultural and economic benefits, population management, habitat management, climate change, disease and human-cervid conflicts management (MNRF 2009).

NDMNRF issues Outdoor Cards, hunting licenses, validation tags and game seals (valid until the end of the season within the WMU issued). The number of validation tags, which allow the tag holder to harvest a specific species and sex in hunting season, issued for the WMU in a year is determined by NDMNRF and considers the number of animals of each species that can be harvested in a sustainable manner in the WMU (MNRF 2021c). Table 5-5 presents the 2020 Hunting Tag Limits for WMU 3, 4, 16A and 16, as the total 2021 allocation limits are not yet available at the time of writing. If there is more demand for hunting tags than available tags, then the tags are issued by draw.





P:\2021\Projects\ONS2104_FMG_Springpole EIS\11 GIS\SocioEc LandUse\MXD Maps\Bait Harvest Area 4.mxd

LEGEND

- Project Location
- Local Study Area
- Regional Study Area
- Bait Harvest Area (Labelled with ID)
- First Nation Reserve
- Existing Road
- Existing Transmission Line
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Proposed Mine Feature

NOTES:
- Topographic information extracted from LIO, MNRF.
- Proposed site plan provided by Ausenco, drawing number 105877-0000-G-001, Rev C. 29 July 2021.
- Co-Disposal Facility provided by Knight Priesold Ltd., 27 September 2021.

Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 15N



SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT

Bait Harvest Areas

PROJECT N°: ONS2104

SCALE: 1:430,000

FIGURE: 5-9

DATE: April 2022



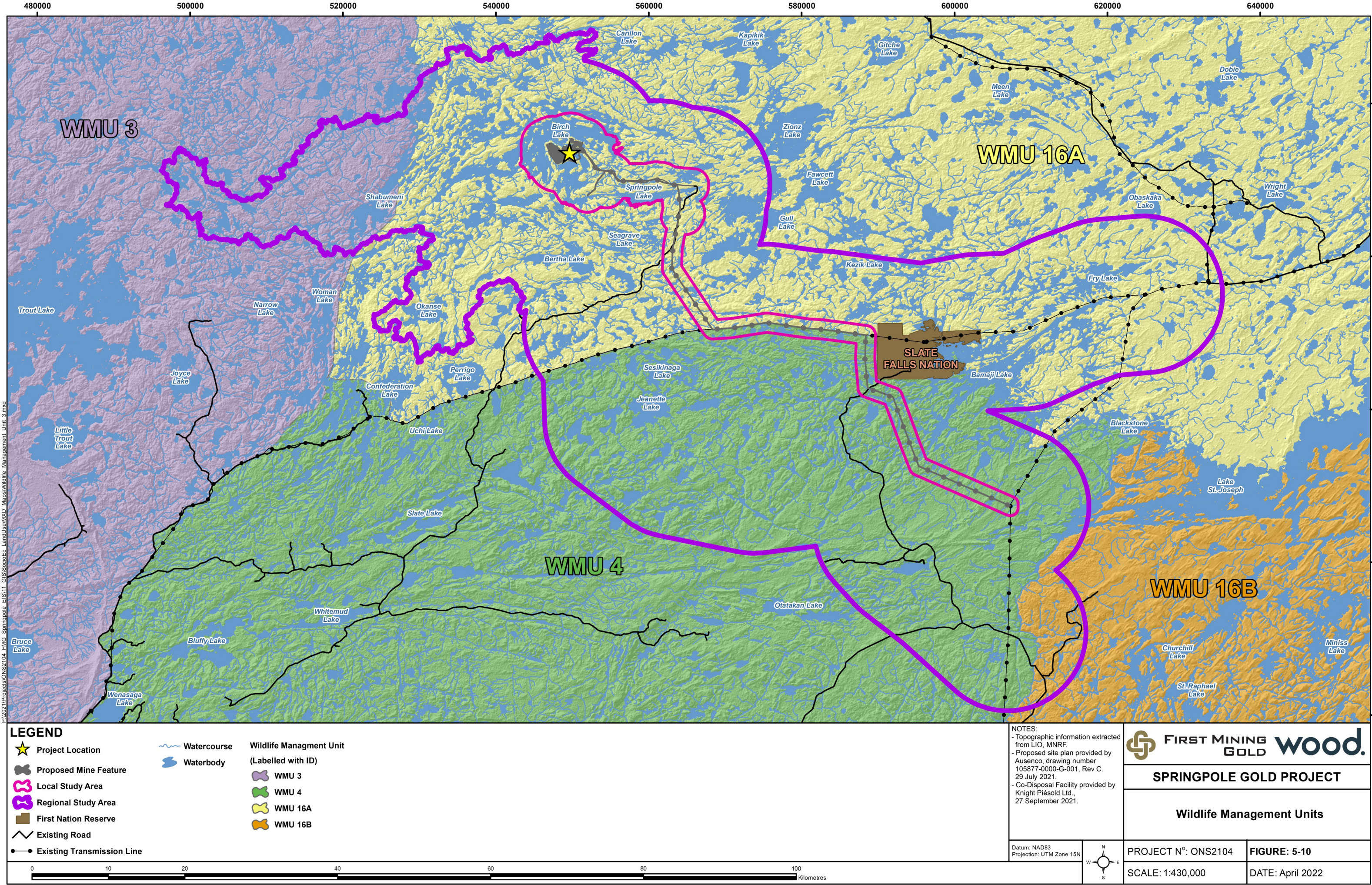


Table 5-5: Hunting Tag Limits, WMU 3, 4, 16A and 16B, 2020

Game		WMU 3		WMU 4		WMU 16A		WMU 16B	
		(Gun Tags)	(Bow Tags)	(Gun Tags)	(Bow Tags)	(Gun Tags)	(Bow Tags)	(Gun Tags)	(Bow Tags)
Moose	Bull	153	27	113	24	125	0	115	0
	Cow / Calf	225	50	132	46	85	0	282	0
	Calf	No calf quotas							
Deer	Antlered	Not applicable							
	Antlerless ⁽¹⁾	200		75		20		20	
Bear		Non-residents require a Non-Resident Black Bear Hunting License Validation Certificate, which is obtained from an outfitter licensed in Ontario to provide black bear hunting services to non-residents, unless hunting with an immediate relative or the individual owns property where that WMU has an open season for non-residents. An open-season pilot program was underway until the end of the 2020 season to gather more information about the effect of the harvest on human-bear conflicts and to support economic growth and tourism.							
Wolf and Coyote		A wolf and coyote game seal is required. There are no major concerns for wolves farther north, outside of the management areas.							

Source: MNRF 2021c.

Note: 1 Antlerless deer (where the deer has no antlers or antlers less than 7.5 cm (3 inches in length) can only be harvested if the hunter or hunting party holds a valid antlerless deer tag.

5.3.4.1 Moose

The 2021 moose hunting season in WMU 3 and 4 is from October 9 to December 15 for residents and from October 11 to November 15 for non-residents. In WMUs 16A and 16B, the moose hunting season is September 18 to December 15 for residents and September 20 to November 15 for non-residents (MNRF 2021c). Ontario licenses tourist outfitters to provide moose hunting opportunities to non-residents (i.e., hunters not residing in Ontario); the regulations consider wildlife management as well as tourism and its economic role and impact (MNRF 2021c). In 2021, moose licenses will no longer include a calf tag. WMU-specific calf tags will be available through a newly developed point-based allocation process (MNRF 2021c). Table 5-6 presents the moose harvest details between 2013 and 2020 for resident moose hunting only.

Table 5-6: Estimated Resident Moose Hunting, WMU 3, 4, 16A, and 16B, 2013 to 2020

WMU	Year	Estimated Active Hunters	Estimated Bull Harvest	Estimated Cow Harvest	Estimated Calf Harvest	Total
3	2013	1,300	66	65	59	190
	2014	1,169	60	43	38	141
	2015	1,084	50	32	6	88
	2016	1,082	60	42	10	112
	2017	1,072	42	44	19	105
	2018	1,114	39	28	12	79
	2019	1,095	72	50	7	129
	2020	1,123	62	39	2	103
4	2013	990	88	47	30	165
	2014	946	59	45	39	143
	2015	840	37	33	6	76
	2016	806	56	39	19	114
	2017	881	53	43	3	99
	2018	954	23	48	3	74
	2019	878	51	45	9	105



Table 5-6: Estimated Resident Moose Hunting, WMU 3, 4, 16A, and 16B, 2013 to 2020 (continued)

WMU	Year	Estimated Active Hunters	Estimated Bull Harvest	Estimated Cow Harvest	Estimated Calf Harvest	Total
	2020	1,000	55	45	0	100
16A	2013	292	33	5	4	42
	2014	400	20	13	14	47
	2015	422	29	5	0	34
	2016	423	29	4	0	33
	2017	393	16	6	0	22
	2018	361	27	7	0	34
	2019	403	21	13	1	35
	2020	324	32	2	0	34
16B	2013	408	25	8	0	33
	2014	406	13	12	8	33
	2015	430	43	14	3	60
	2016	497	34	7	0	41
	2017	561	35	15	2	52
	2018	567	41	7	3	51
	2019	668	52	23	0	75
	2020	769	43	20	1	64

Source: MNRF 2021g.

Estimated harvest numbers are based on questionnaire responses from a sample of hunters and are therefore subject to statistical error. The estimated bull, cow and calf harvest may not equal the total due to rounding. The estimated number of active hunters may vary from licence sales, as it only includes hunters who applied for an adult validation tag and some hunters may hunt in more than one WMU, while others may have purchased a licence but decided not to hunt. NDMNRF estimates 160 additional moose calves are harvested each year by 6,400 resident hunters who did not apply for a validation tag (MNRF 2021g).

5.3.4.2 White-Tailed Deer

The 2021 deer hunting season in WMU 3 and 4 is from October 9 to December 15 for residents. The bow only season is from September 1 to October 8. There is no deer season for non-residents in WMU 3 and 4. In WMUs 16A and 16B, the deer hunting season is September 18 to December 15 for residents with no bow only season or season for non-residents (MNRF 2021c). Resident hunters wishing to hunt an antlerless deer should apply to the antlerless deer draw. Only farmers (or an immediate relative) whose primary occupation is farming who live upon and till land which they own are eligible for a Farmer's Deer License. Also, use of dogs is not permitted during the Bows Only seasons in WMU 3 and 4. Hunters are encouraged to report their harvests and may receive a randomly issued questionnaire (MNRF 2021c). Table 5-7 presents white--tailed deer harvest data for WMU 3, 4, 16A and 16B.



Table 5-7: White-tailed Deer Hunting Activity and Harvest, WMU 3, 4, 16A and 16B, 2013 to 2020

WMU	Year	No. Active Hunters	Estimated Antler Harvest	Estimated Antlerless Harvest	Estimated Total Harvest by Residents
3	2013	386	38	25	63
	2014	244	19	0	19
	2015	214	4	6	10
	2016	345	5	3	8
	2017	335	13	6	19
	2018	305	2	0	2
	2019	165	13	0	13
	2020	166	10	5	15
4	2013	145	3	6	9
	2014	209	2	0	2
	2015	188	3	2	5
	2016	230	0	3	3
	2017	68	0	2	2
	2018	121	0	0	0
	2019	71	8	0	8
	2020	72	13	1	14
16A	2013	18	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	20	0	0	0
	2016	18	0	0	0
	2017	3	0	0	0
	2018	18	0	0	0
	2019	16	1	0	1
	2020	21	1	0	1
16B	2013	22	4	0	4
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	7	0	0	0
	2016	11	0	0	0
	2017	37	0	0	0
	2018	37	0	0	0
	2019	12	1	0	1
	2020	21	1	0	1

Source: MNRF 2021j.

Estimated harvest numbers are based on questionnaire responses from a sample of hunters and are therefore subject to statistical error. As well, the estimated number of active hunters may vary from licenced sales, as it only includes hunters who applied for an adult validation tag and some hunters may hunt in more than one WMU, while others may have purchased a licence but decided not to hunt (MNRF 2021j).

5.3.4.3 Black Bear

Bears play a key part of the Province's ecosystem and are highly valued part of the Province's wildlife heritage. Ontario has a framework for managing the current black bear population which is estimated to be between 85,000 and 105,000 bears (MNRF 2021b). The Bear Wise program has four key pillars: reporting, response, prevention, education and awareness and is intended to address public safety concerns about human-bear conflicts (MNRF 2021b).



Bear Management Areas (BMAs) are areas of Crown land licensed to a tourist outfitter for providing black bear hunting opportunities to non-residents, which are an important part of the management of bears. The regulations consider wildlife management as well as tourism and its economic role and impact (MNRF 2021b,c). Ontario's regulations allow black bears, like other big game, to be hunted by those with a valid Outdoors Card and the appropriate tag with firearm, a category which includes bows or trapper's license on their respective trapline (MNRF 2021c,i). Licensed trappers can harvest bear in the trapline areas and do not require a black bear license as bear is covered under the authority of the Trapping Licence (MNRF 2021c,i). There are 24 BMAs (Table 5-8) that are overlapped by the PDA, LSA and RSA as shown on Figure 5-11.

For WMU 3, 4, 16A and 16B the resident and non-resident open season for black bear hunting occurs from May 1 to June 15. The shooting of cubs or female bears accompanied by a cub is not permitted during the bear hunting season in WMU 3, 4, 16A or 16B. Table 5-9 presents details on past black bear hunting activities.

Table 5-8: Bear Management Areas

Bear Management Areas	BMA Total Area (km²)	% Overlap with PDA	% Overlap with LSA	% Overlap with RSA
RL-16-003	64.6	-	-	5.2%
SL-16-009	97.6	-	-	100.0%
SL-04-033	144.2	-	0.3%	100.0%
RL-16A-011	111.4	-	-	71.1%
SL-16-005	114.1	4.9%	40.8%	100.0%
SL-16B-037	88.1	-	0.0%	14.5%
SL-16A-006	142.3	13.2%	63.6%	100.0%
RL-16-008	123.0	-	-	91.3%
SL-16-010	110.1	-	4.2%	100.0%
RL-16A-028	95.1	-	4.1%	86.8%
SL-04-034	109.5	-	-	99.2%
SL-16B-016	21.6	-	-	76.2%
SL-16B-038	139.7	-	-	1.2%
SL-04-036	53.3	-	-	100.0%
RL-16A-023	126.4	-	-	5.1%
RL-03-016	81.5	-	-	28.7%
SL-04-051	308.3	-	-	8.0%
SL-04-035	58.9	-	-	95.9%
RL-16-027	126.0	-	-	44.9%
SL-16A-026	52.1	-	-	51.7%
RL-16A-004	188.1	-	0.8%	100.0%
SL-16-012	66.5	-	-	81.6%
RL-16-007	67.2	-	-	6.3%
RL-03-013	106.0	-	-	74.9%



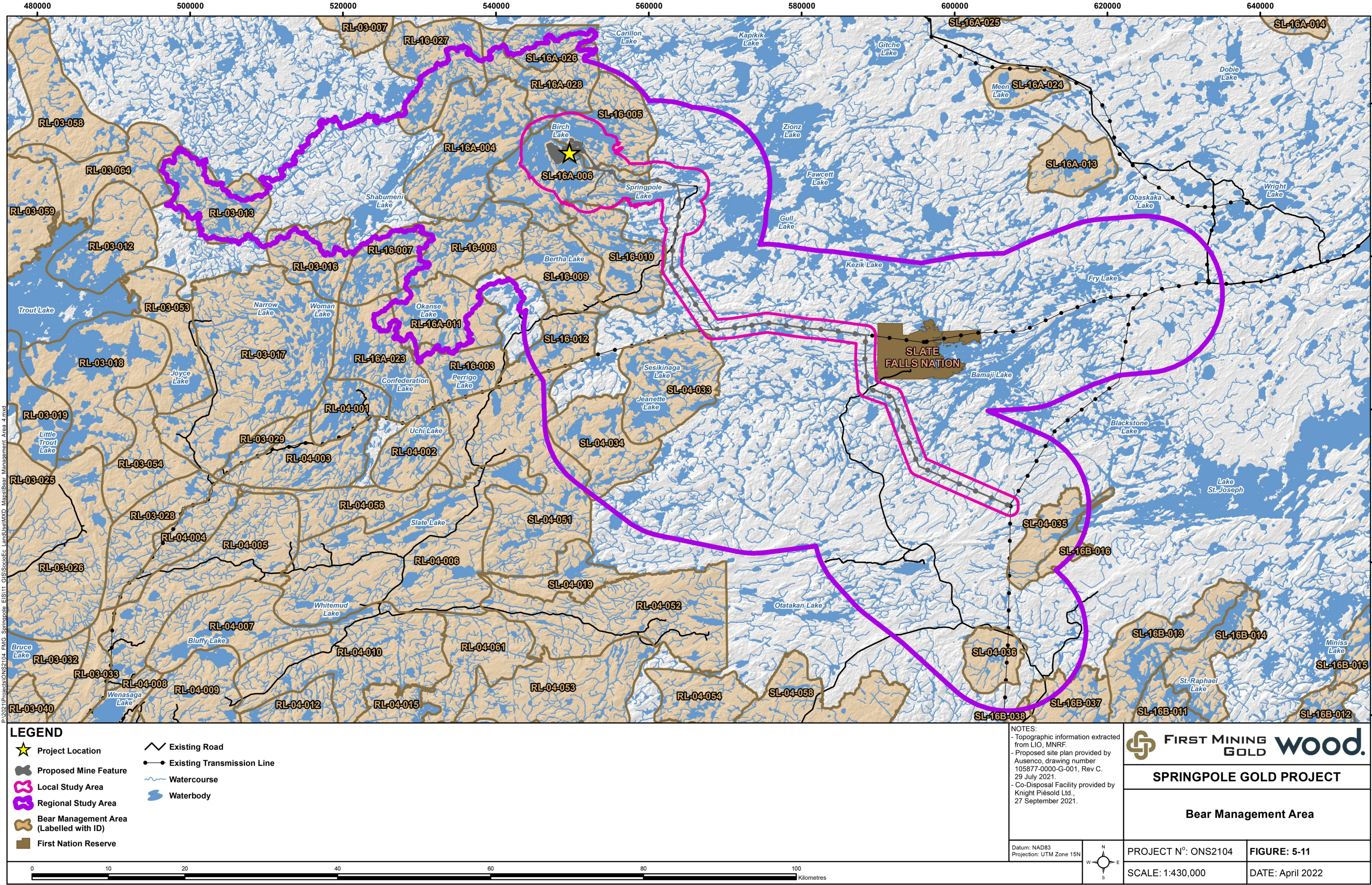


Table 5-9: Black Bear Hunting Activity and Harvest, WMU 3, 4, 16A and 16B, 2013 to 2020

WMU	Year	Black Bear Hunters	Black Bears Harvested
3	2013	179	70
	2014	175	82
	2015	184	64
	2016	234	76
	2017	208	83
	2018	190	62
	2019	198	76
	2020	132	22
4	2013	179	70
	2014	175	82
	2015	184	64
	2016	234	76
	2017	208	83
	2018	190	62
	2019	198	76
	2020	132	22
16A	2013	30	4
	2014	39	7
	2015	42	9
	2016	80	13
	2017	67	15
	2018	81	7
	2019	77	12
	2020	55	5
16B	2012	102	39
	2013	98	41
	2014	96	37
	2015	123	46
	2016	164	65
	2017	175	64
	2018	181	50
	2019	193	51

Source: MNRF 2021a.

Estimated harvest numbers are based on questionnaire responses from a sample of hunters and are therefore subject to statistical error. As well, the estimated number of active hunters may vary from licence sales, as it only includes hunters that applied for a bear hunting license and some hunters may hunt in more than one WMU, while others may have purchased a licence but decided not to hunt (MNRF 2021a).

5.3.4.4 Small Game

Small game hunting is permitted for Ruffed and Spruce grouse, Sharp-tailed grouse, Ptarmigan, Double-crested cormorant, Snowshoe hare, Arctic and Red fox, opossum, Raccoon, Skunk and Weasel in WMU 3, 4, 16A and 16B (MNRF 2021c). Ontario has streamlined its seasons for most small game and fur-bearing animals. Table 5-10 and Table 5-11 provides open season hunting dates for small game that apply to WMU 3, 4, 16A and 16B. Fur-bearing mammal hunters require a small game tag, and they may not hunt in a Provincial Park (MNRF 2021c). Ontario has introduced a fall hunting season for Double-crested cormorants. Double-crested cormorants may be hunted in accordance with general small game licensing



requirements, like other game bird species, subject to additional rules and requirements. Otherwise, migratory game bird seasons are the responsibility of the federal government. Individuals must have a federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit (MGBHP), Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp, and an Ontario small game licence to hunt migratory game birds. This includes hunting with falconry birds (MNRF 2021c) Table 5-10 provides possession limits and open season dates for small game species governed by NDMNRF in WMU 3, 4, 16A and 16B.

Table 5-10: Ontario Small Game Hunting Seasons and Limits, WMU 3, 4, 16A and 16B, 2020

Small Game	Open Season Dates	Limits
Cormorant, Double-breasted	September 15 to December 31	Daily, 10: no possession limit
Fox, Arctic	October 25 to March 31	None specified
Fox, Red	September 15 to the last day of February	None specified
Grouse, Ruffed and Spruce	September 15 to March 31	Daily, 5; possession limit, 15
Grouse, Sharp-tailed	September 15 to March 31	Daily, 5; possession limit, 15
Hares, Snowshoe	September 15 to March 31	Daily, 5; possession limit, 15
Opossum	October 5 to January 31	None specified
Pheasant, Ring-necked	September 15 to March 31	Daily, 10; possession limit, 10
Ptarmigan	September 15 to March 31	Daily, 10; possession limit, 10
Raccoon	October 5 to January 31	None specified
Skunks	September 15 to the last day of February	None specified
Weasels	October 25 to the last day of February	None specified

Source: MNRF 2021c.

Falconry is also permitted in WMU 3, 4, 16A and 16B for hunting small game. Falconry involves the use of trained raptors (birds of prey, such as Red-tailed Hawk) to hunt small game. A falconry licence is required to hunt with raptors native to Ontario, in addition to a valid small game licence. Hunting with Falconry Birds season is from September 1 to March 31 for residents and non-residents (MNRF 2021c). Table 5-11 provides possession limits for the small game species permitted to be hunted under a falconry licence in WMU 3, 4, 16A and 16B.

Table 5-11: Falconry Small Game Hunting Seasons Limits, WMU 3, 4, 16A and 16B, 2020

Small Game	Limits
Grouse, Ruffed and Spruce	Daily, 3; possession limit, 15
Grouse, Sharp-tailed	Daily, 3; possession limit, 15
Hares, Snowshoe	Daily, 3; possession limit, 15
Pheasant, Ring-necked	Daily, 2; possession limit, 10
Ptarmigan	Daily, 3; possession limit, 15
Squirrel, Grey and Fox	Daily, 5; possession limit, 15

Source: MNRF 2021c.

5.3.5 Trapping

Trapping of furbearing animals is also managed through regulations and policies administered by the NDMNRF, including the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act*, 1997 and its associated regulations. The NDMNRF uses a variety of management tools to regulate harvests and maintain healthy populations. Trappers must complete a 40-hour mandatory training program, obtain a licence (renewed yearly) and trap only during open season on their registered traplines or private property with written permission. The exception is for Indigenous trappers who may harvest animals at any time of the year as part of their Treaty rights for sustenance and ceremonial purposes only (MNRF 2021c,i).



Implemented in 1998, the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS) regulates the testing and certification of all traps manufactured for use in Canada for AIHTS-listed species. Updated certified traps are provided to trappers ahead of the current trapping season and these traps are certified in compliance with established animal welfare criteria. As part of the mandatory Trapping Course, students are informed of the appropriate standards and requirements for trapping in Ontario. The program also discusses how to maintain sustainable harvesting levels, provides hands-on pelt-preparation experience along with wildlife survival skills. The Ontario Fur Managers Federation issues a more-detailed summary of Ontario fur management regulations, in plain language, for hunters, along with standards for traps and snares and open season schedules (Ontario Fur Managers Federation 2021a,b). The guide publishes the seasons for each species, presented in Table 5-12.

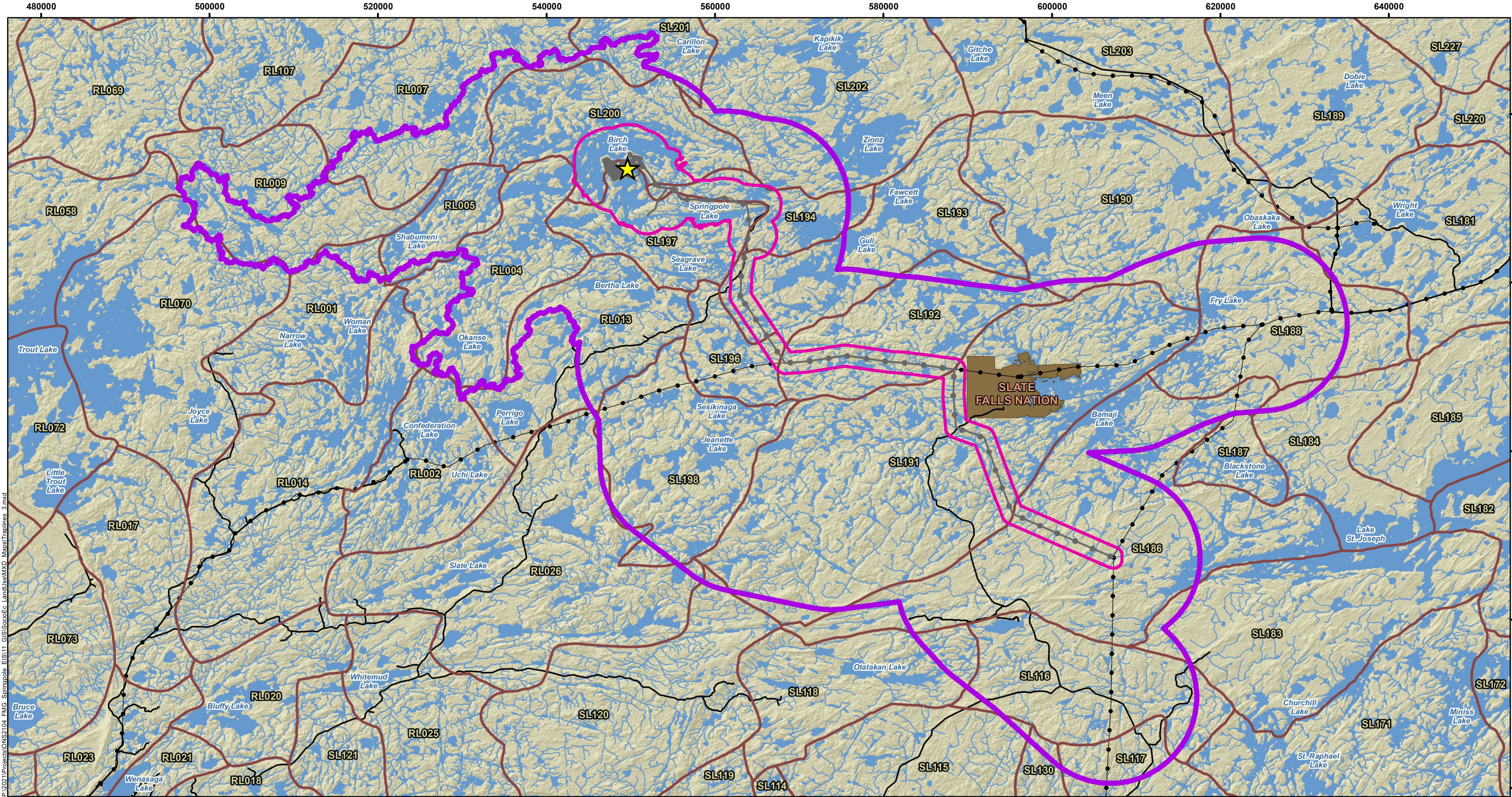
Table 5-12: Furbearing Animal Open Season Dates for WMU 3, 4, 16A and 16B, 2020

Animal	Season
Arctic Fox	October 25 to March 31
Beaver	October 5 to May 15
Coloured Fox (all phases of Red)	September 15 to end of February
Fisher and Marten (Sable)	October 25 to end of February
Lynx	October 25 to end of February
Mink	October 5 to end of February
Muskrat	October 5 to May 15
Opossum and Raccoon	October 5 to January 31
Otter	October 5 to April 30
Red Squirrel and Weasel	October 25 to end of February
Skunk	September 15 to end of February

Source: Ontario Fur Managers Federation 2021b.

On Crown land, trappers are assigned specific trapping areas and given the exclusive rights to that area, known as a Trapline Area. Each trapper must then manage the furbearing resources on a long-term, sustainable basis to meet assigned quotas (Ontario Fur Managers Federation 2021a). Landowners, residents and youth may apply for a trapping licence to use on their own property; but on registered traplines the head trapper and helpers can only trap on patent land if a landowner-trapper agreement has been signed (MNRF 2021i). The PDA, LSA and RSA transect 34 trap areas as presented in Figure 5-12. Table 5-13 describes the percentage of the identified trapline with the LSA and RSA.





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LEGEND

Project Location

Local Study Area

Regional Study Area

Trapline Area (Labelled with ID)

First Nation Reserve

Existing Road

Existing Transmission Line

Watercourse

Waterbody

NOTES:

- Topographic information extracted from LIO, MNRF.
- Proposed site plan provided by Ausenco, drawing number 105877-0000-G-001, Rev C. 29 July 2021.
- Co-Disposal Facility provided by Knight Piesold Ltd., 27 September 2021.

Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 15N

PROJECT N°: ONS2104

SCALE: 1:430,000

FIGURE: 5-12

DATE: April 2022

FIRST MINING GOLD

wood.

SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT

Trapline Areas

01020406080100

Kilometres

Table 5-13: Trapline Areas in Regional Study Area

Trapline Areas	Trapline Total Area (km ²)	% Overlap with PDA	% Overlap with LSA	% Overlap with RSA
RL001	237.8	-	-	10%
RL002	267.9	-	-	0%
RL004	299.6	-	0.1%	82%
RL005	110.2	-	-	91%
RL007	575.9	-	-	27%
RL009	316.4	-	-	55%
RL013	330.3	-	-	60%
RL014	583.9	-	-	0%
RL026	689.8	-	-	1%
RL058	517.6	-	-	0%
RL070	570.8	-	-	1%
SL115	692.9	-	-	0%
SL116	334.3	-	-	88%
SL117	223.6	-	-	29%
SL118	301.5	-	-	11%
SL120	612.1	-	-	1%
SL130	189.0	-	-	4%
SL181	1,119.9	-	-	0%
SL183	535.5	-	-	4%
SL184	255.9	-	-	5%
SL186	840.0	0.8%	4.2%	74%
SL187	83.1	-	-	0%
SL188	393.1	-	-	77%
SL190	600.1	-	-	9%
SL191	1,079.5	0.9%	4.7%	98%
SL192	300.3	3.5%	17.3%	90%
SL193	363.7	1.5%	7.7%	41%
SL194	117.2	5.7%	37.9%	90%
SL196	112.2	1.3%	6.4%	100%
SL197	207.4	8.1%	41.6%	100%
SL198	360.5	-	-	96%
SL200	316.4	2.6%	22.8%	100%
SL201	440.4	-	-	8%
SL202	634.6	-	-	16%

Source: NDMNRF 2019c.



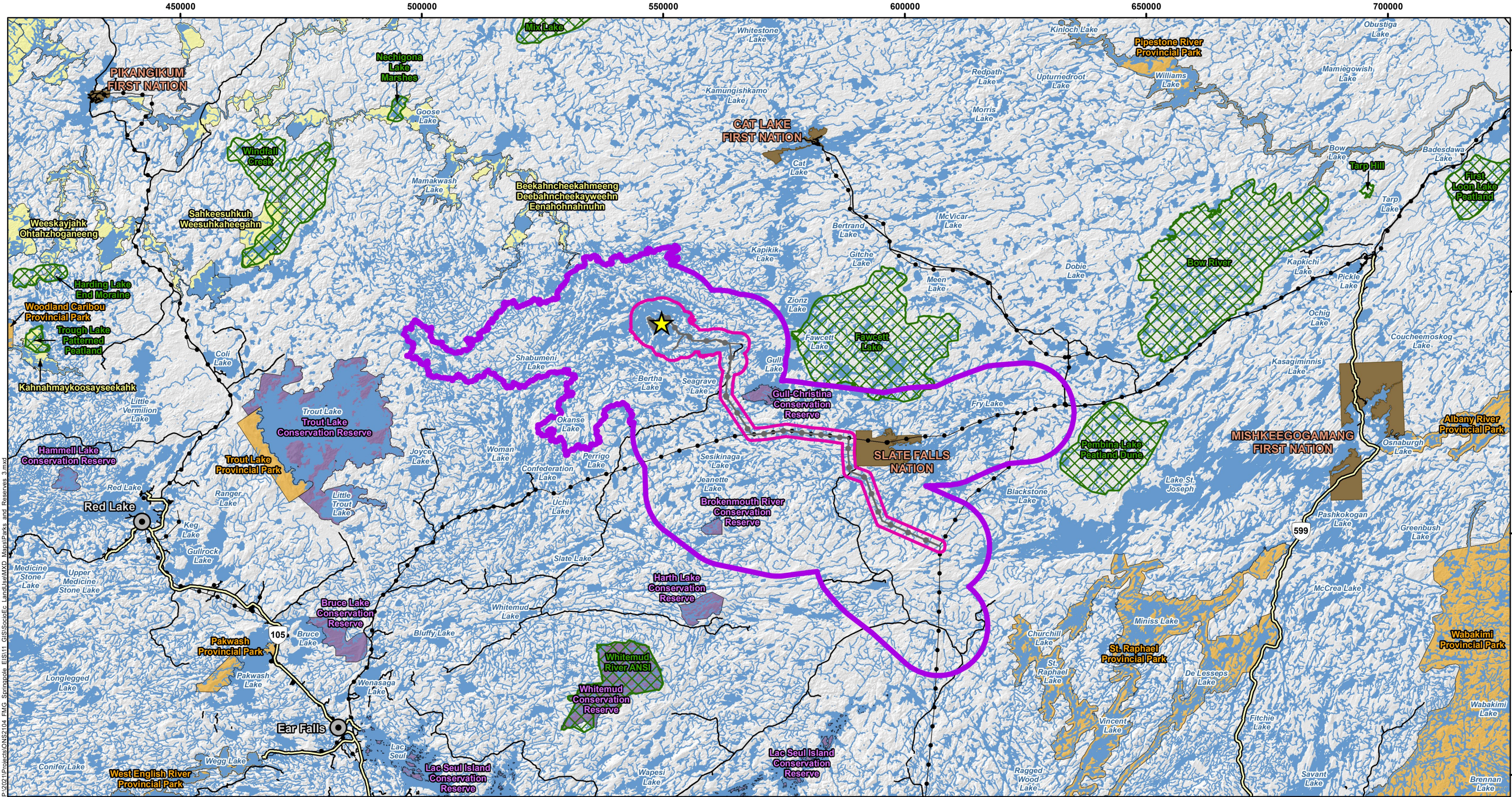
5.4 Protected Environmental Areas

Parks, conservation and other protected areas play an important role in maintaining and conserving ecological integrity, cultural resources and sustainable outdoor recreation and tourism values.

Conservation reserves were established in Ontario as a way of protecting public lands while permitting traditional uses to continue. Between 1997 and 1999, Ontario used its Living Legacy Land Use Strategy and the Crown Land Use Policy Atlas to establish additional parks and protected areas, as well as a new management policy. Protected areas were chosen based on how well they represent Ontario's varied natural heritage features and ecosystems, while minimizing impacts on other traditional land uses, such as fishing, hunting and trapping. These areas are crucial for scientific research and environmental monitoring (MECP 2021). There are two conservation reserves within the RSA, Gull-Christina Conservation Reserve is located 22.4 km from the Project site and Brokenmouth River Conservation Reserve is located 41.8 km from the Project site (Figure 5-13).

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) are areas of land and waters containing important natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education (Government of Ontario n.d.). The northern border of the RSA overlaps with the southern border of Fawcett Lake, an identified ANSI candidate. Fawcett Lake is located at a distance of 27.0 km from the Project site.





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LEGEND		<p>NOTES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Topographic information extracted from LIO, MNRF.- Proposed site plan provided by Ausenco, drawing number 105877-0000-G-001, Rev C. 29 July 2021.- Co-Disposal Facility provided by Knight Piésold Ltd., 27 September 2021.	 SPRINGPOLE GOLD PROJECT			
					Parks and Reserves	
Project Location	Existing Highway		Conservation Reserve	Datum: NAD83 Projection: UTM Zone 15N		
Proposed Mine Feature	Existing Road	Protected Area - Far North		SCALE: 1:750,000	DATE: April 2022	
Local Study Area	Existing Transmission Line	Provincial Park				
Regional Study Area	Watercourse	ANSI				
First Nation Reserve	Waterbody					
Town						

6.0 CLOSING

This Socioeconomic Baseline Report was prepared for First Mining Gold Corp. by Wood. The quality of information, conclusions and estimates contained herein are consistent with the level of effort involved in Wood's services and based on: i) information available at the time of preparation, ii) data supplied by outside sources and iii) the assumptions, conditions and qualifications set forth in this document.

Yours truly,

Wood Environment & Infrastructure Americas
a Division of Wood Canada Limited

Original signed

Bruce Vincent
Human Environment Group Lead



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