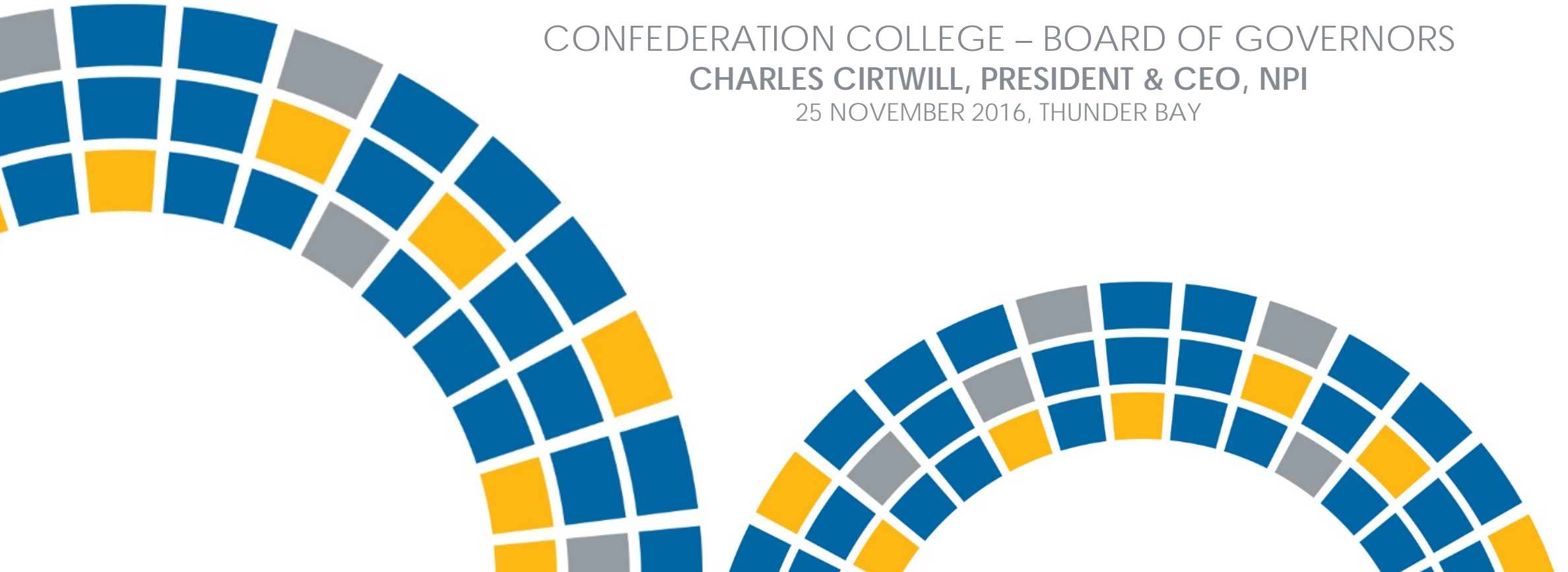


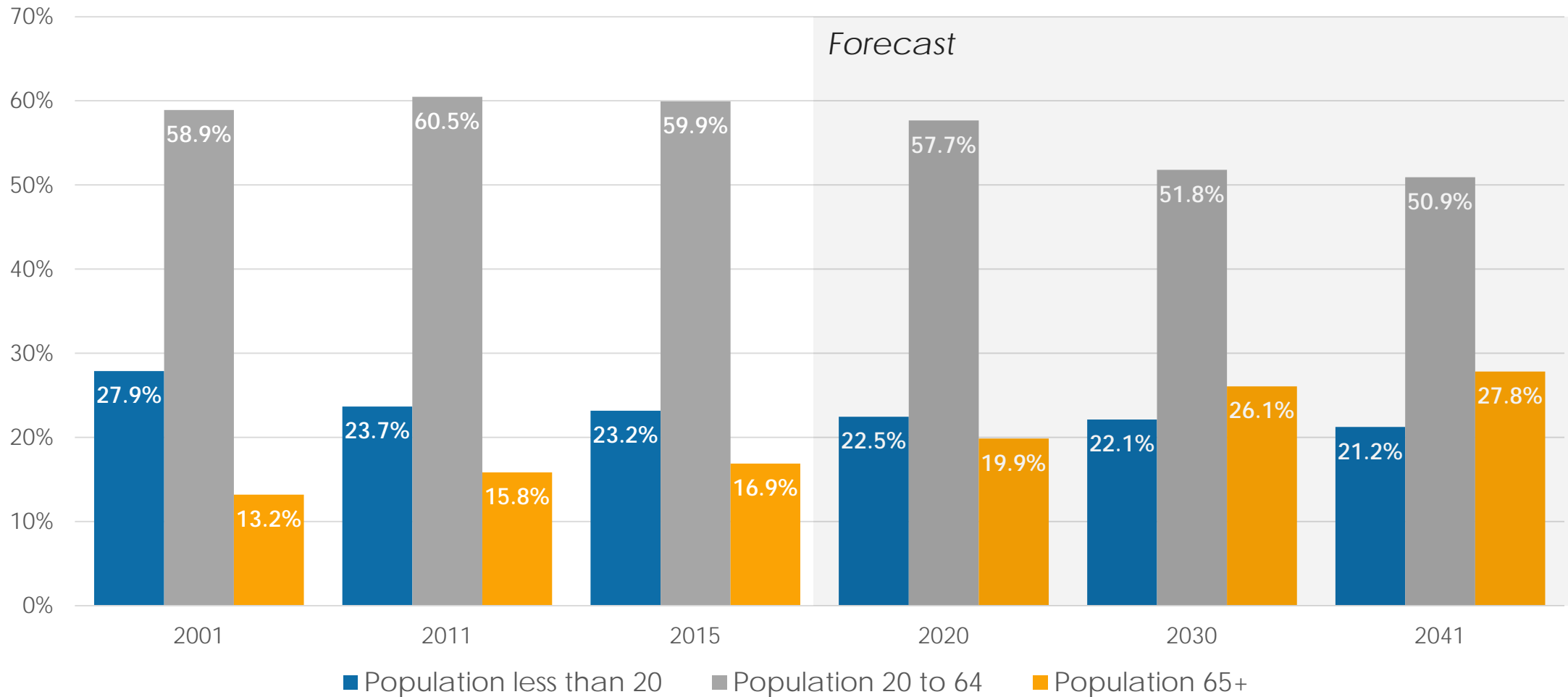
DOMESTIC DEMAND FOR YOUR SERVICES AND STUDENTS

CONFEDERATION COLLEGE – BOARD OF GOVERNORS
CHARLES CIRTWILL, PRESIDENT & CEO, NPI
25 NOVEMBER 2016, THUNDER BAY



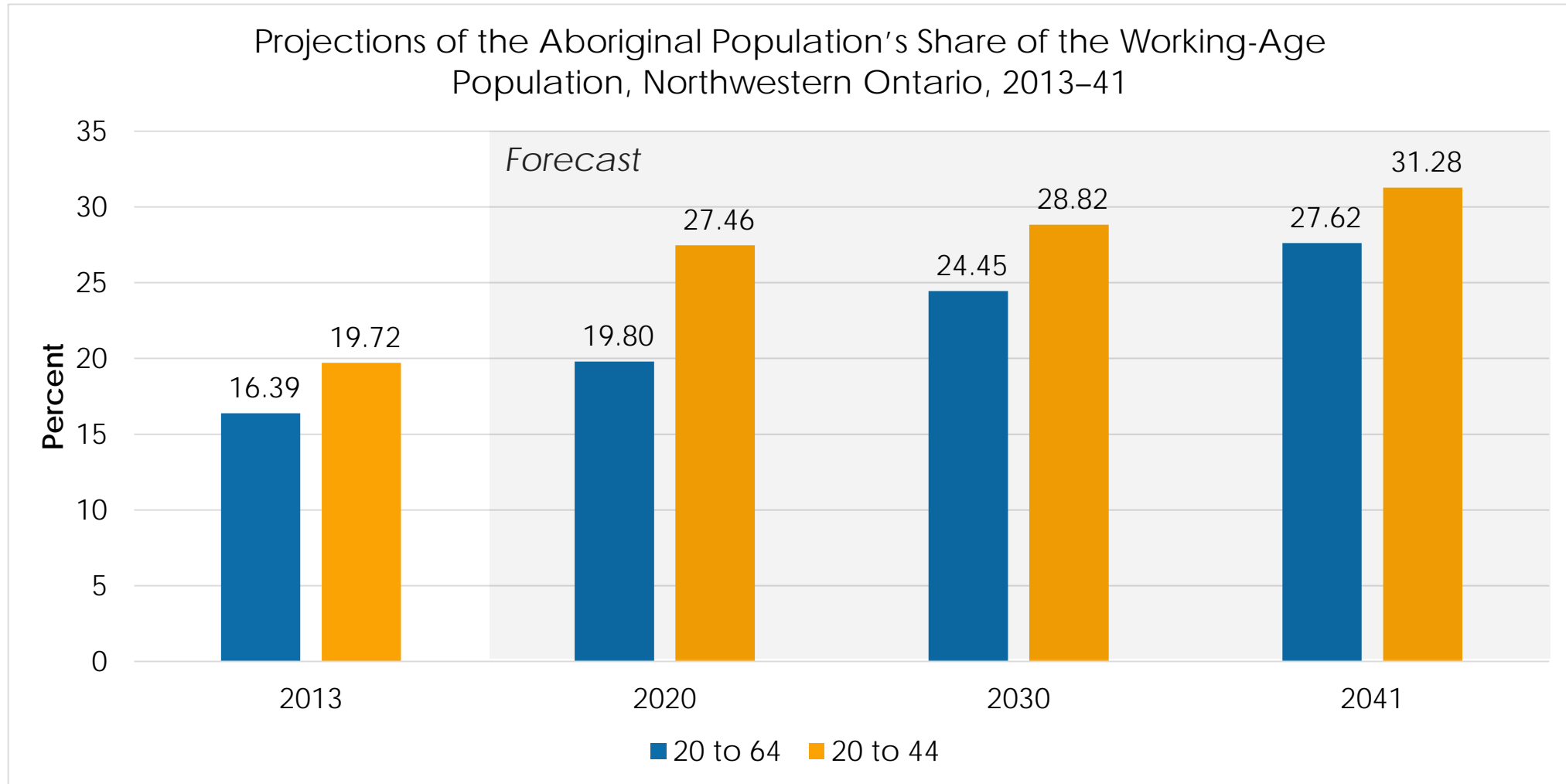
NW Population distribution

Distribution of the population by age, Northwestern Ontario



Sources: Author's calculations based on 2001 and 2011 Censuses; Statistics Canada, annual estimates of population based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011; an Ministry of Finance, "Ontario Population Projections, 2013-2041" (Toronto, 2016)

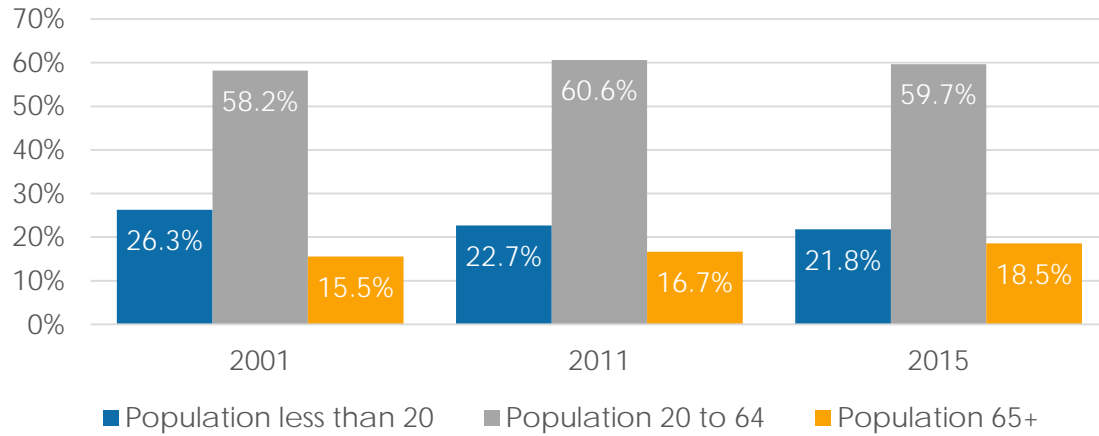
NW Population distribution



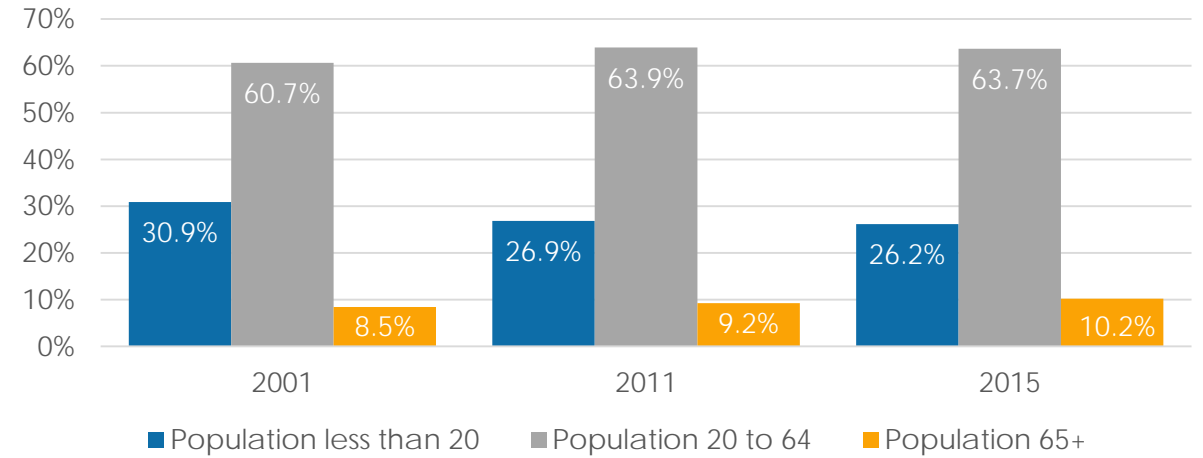
Source: Bakhtiar Moazzami, author's calculations based on Northern Ontario's Demographic Forecasting Model, developed by the author.

Population distribution in communities

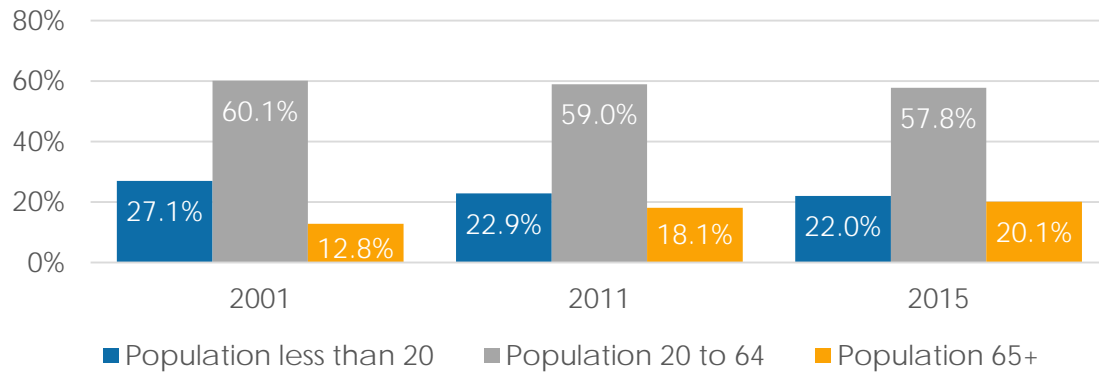
Kenora



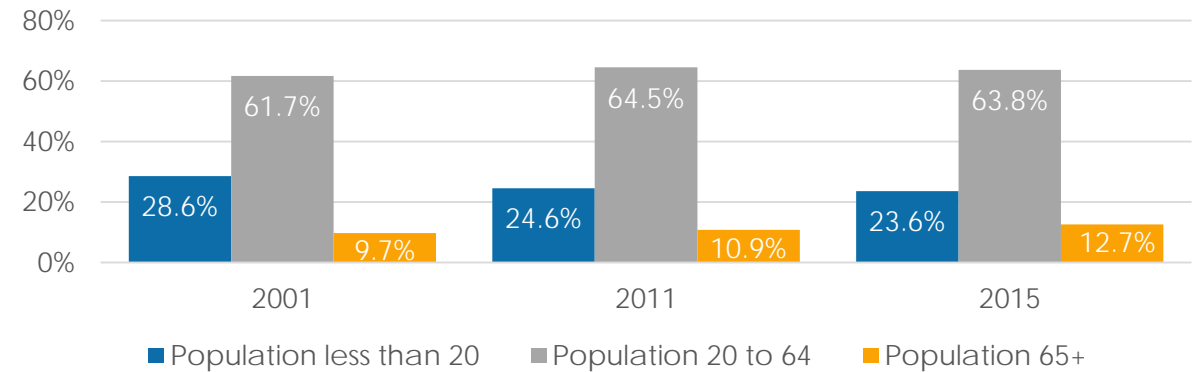
Sioux Lookout



Dryden



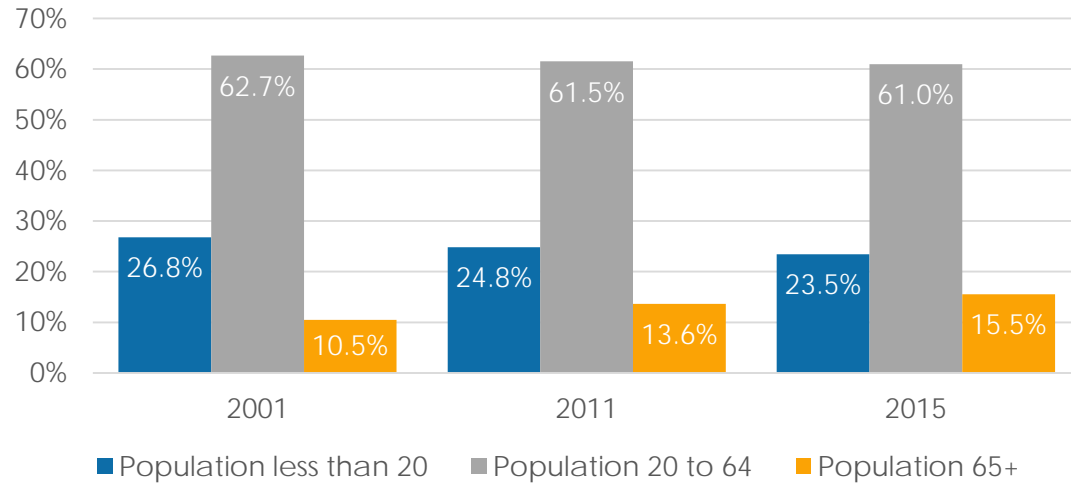
Red Lake



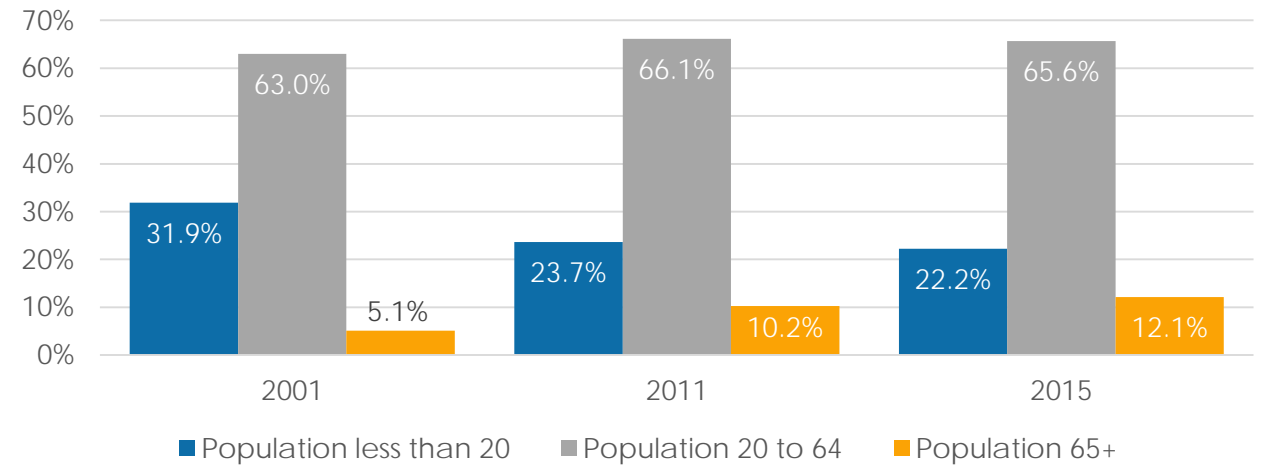
Sources: Author's calculations based on Statistics Canada, annual estimates of population based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011.

Population distribution in communities

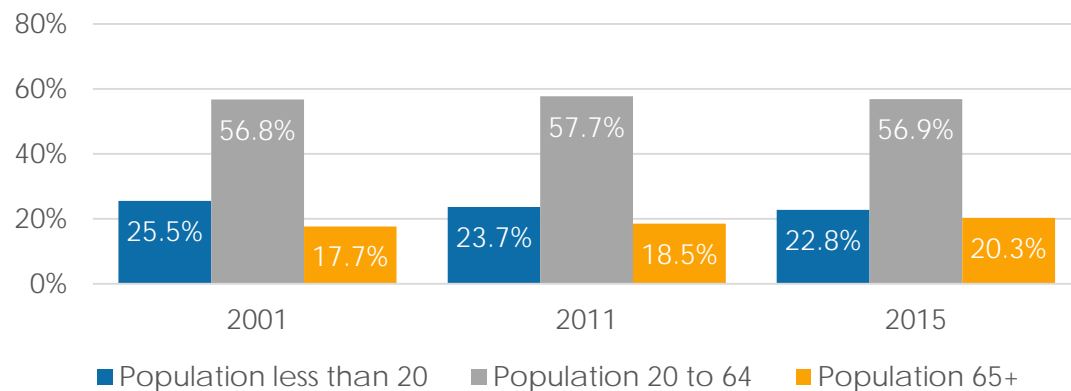
Greenstone



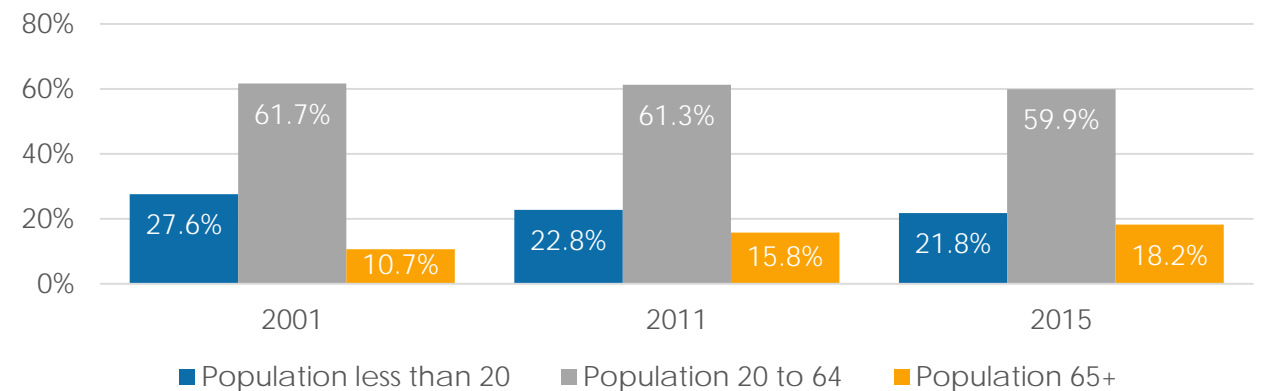
Marathon



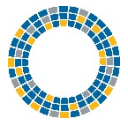
Fort Frances



Wawa

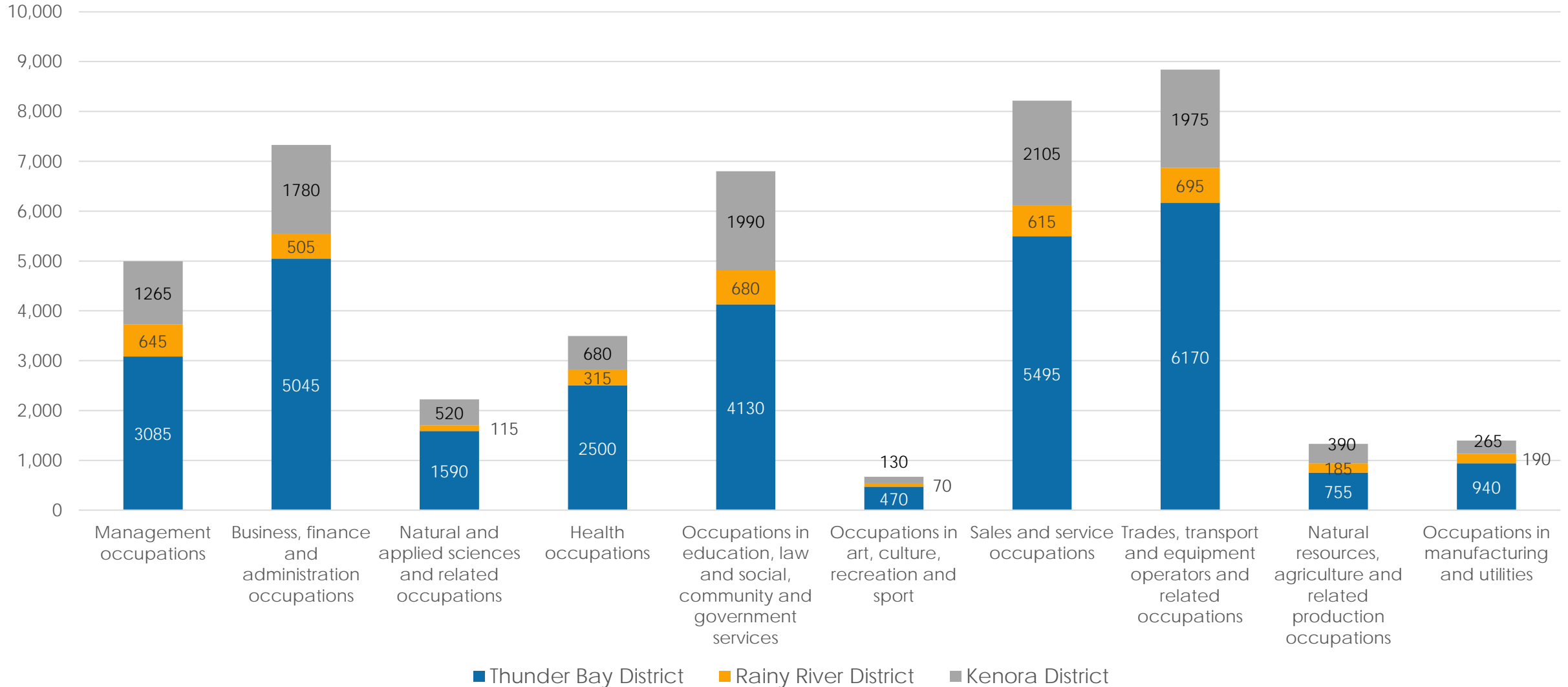


Sources: Author's calculations based on Statistics Canada, annual estimates of population based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011.

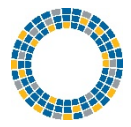


45,310 workers will reach retirement age by 2031 in the NW

Number of worker who will reach 65 by 2031 by district and occupation



Source: Author's calculations based on Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey



45,310 workers will reach retirement age by 2031 in the NW

DRYDEN

1,700 workers
will reach retirement age by **2031**
(46.8% of total 2011 workforce)

KENORA

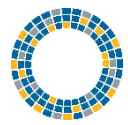
3,505 workers
will reach retirement age by **2031**
(45.3% of total 2011 workforce)

RED LAKE

1,085 workers
will reach retirement age by **2031**
(41.7% of total 2011 workforce)

SIoux LOOKOUT

1,120 workers
will reach retirement age by **2031**
(40.4% of total 2011 workforce)



45,310 workers will reach retirement age by 2031 in the NW

GREENSTONE

1,060 workers
will reach retirement age by **2031**
(50.1% of total 2011 workforce)

MARATHON*

1,515 workers
will reach retirement age by **2036**
(68% of total 2006 workforce)

FORT FRANCES

1,530 workers
will reach retirement age by **2031**
(42.1% of total 2011 workforce)

WAWA

640 workers
will reach retirement age by **2031**
(43% of total 2011 workforce)

Source: Author's calculations based on Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

*Because Marathon was suppressed in the 2011 NHS, Census 2006 data was used instead

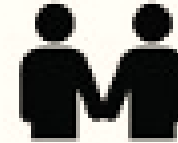
Retirements for selected occupations in NW except Thunder Bay CMA



Cleaners

385 retirements by 2021

1015 Retirements by 2031



Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services

300 retirements by 2021

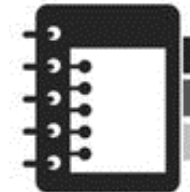
775 Retirements by 2031



Motor vehicle and transit drivers

350 retirements by 2021

940 Retirements by 2031



Office administrative assistants - general, legal and medical

195 retirements by 2021

505 Retirements by 2031

Retirements for selected occupations in NW except Thunder Bay CMA



Computer and information systems professionals

110 retirements by 2031

(88% of total workforce)



Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations

365 retirements by 2031

(71% of total workforce)



Professional and Technical occupations in libraries, public archives, museums and art galleries

160 retirements by 2031

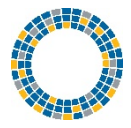
(97% of total workforce)



Machining, metal forming, shaping and erecting trades

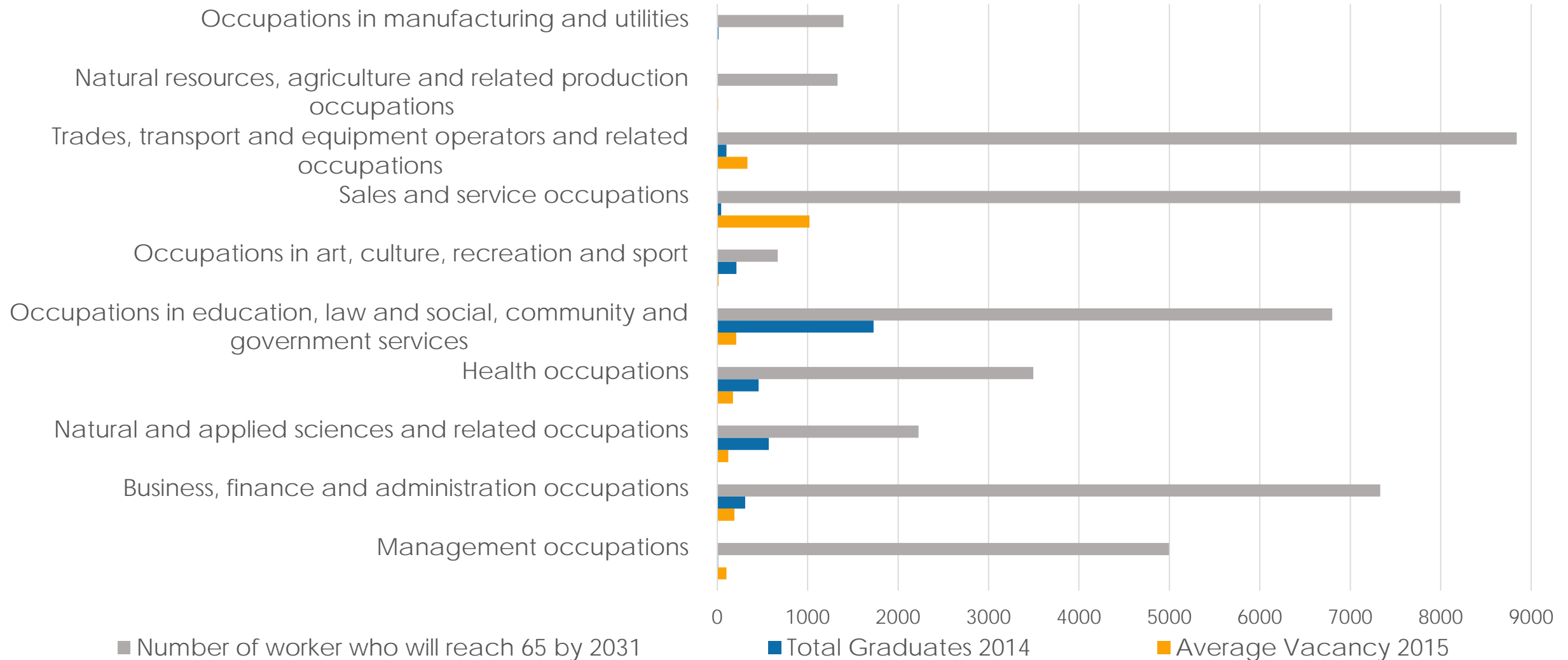
175 retirements by 2031

(62% of total workforce)



Job Vacancies in Northwestern Ontario

Total Vacancies, Number of Retirements by **2031** and Graduates by Occupation



Sources: Jarrod Sundmark, "Labour Market Alignment: Education in the North", Northern Policy Institute, using Statistics Canada Job Vacancy and Wages Survey, and CUDO/Colleges provided data; Statistics Canada National Household Survey 2011.

Summary

- Population in Decline
- Creating INCREASED demand for SKILLED TRADES
- College can help fight the decline
- In so doing can help itself
- Think LOCAL
- Think JOBS THAT ARE HERE
- **Solution? (im)MIGRATION**

High Rates of Secondary Migration

Table 2.6: Over-time Secondary Migration Trajectories of Original Landing Cohort to Ontario, as Percentage of Original Cohort, 2001-2009 (odd years) (%)

		Same CSD	Intraprovincial move	Interprovincial move
2001	Initial Cohort	100.0	0.0	0.0
	3yrs Since Landing	60.2	31.3	2.6
	5yrs Since Landing	49.3	38.3	3.9
	10yrs Since Landing	36.8	43.7	5.1
2003	Initial Cohort	100.0	0.0	0.0
	3yrs Since Landing	62.1	28.5	3.7
	5yrs Since Landing	52.2	34.5	5.0
2005	Initial Cohort	100.0	0.0	0.0
	3yrs Since Landing	64.4	25.7	4.4
	5yrs Since Landing	54.3	32.7	5.1
2007	Initial Cohort	100.0	0.0	0.0
	3yrs Since Landing	66.2	25.2	2.9
	5yrs Since Landing	56.2	31.6	3.9
2009	Initial Cohort	100.0	0.0	0.0
	3yrs Since Landing	66.7	24.8	2.9

Source: IMDB

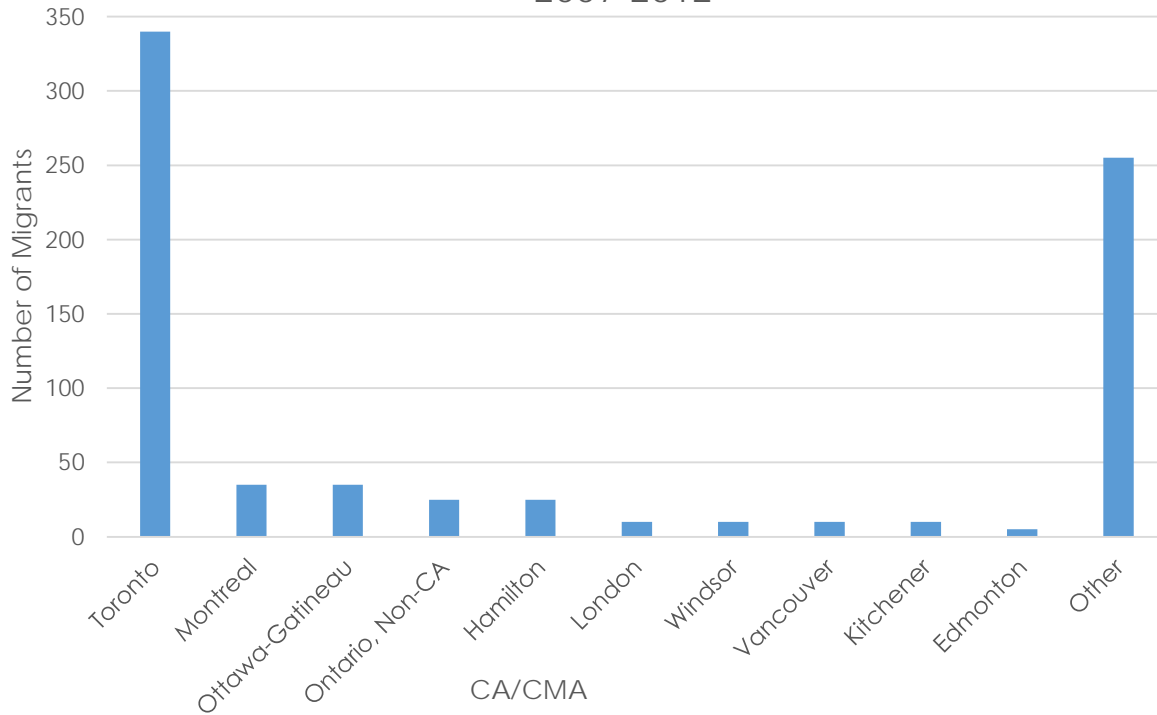
After 10 years over 40% of immigrants who landed in Ontario in 2001 had moved municipalities

Approximately 90% of that movement was in Ontario.

40% of skilled newcomers say that they are willing to consider relocation to small/rural towns—Attracting Immigrants to Ontario’s Non-Urban Communities

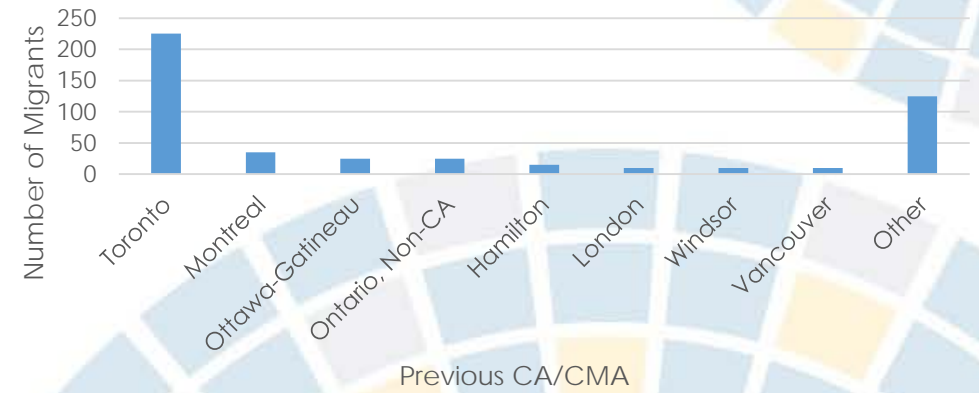
Where are secondary immigrants coming from?

Migrants To Northern Ontario by Previous CA/CMA
2007-2012



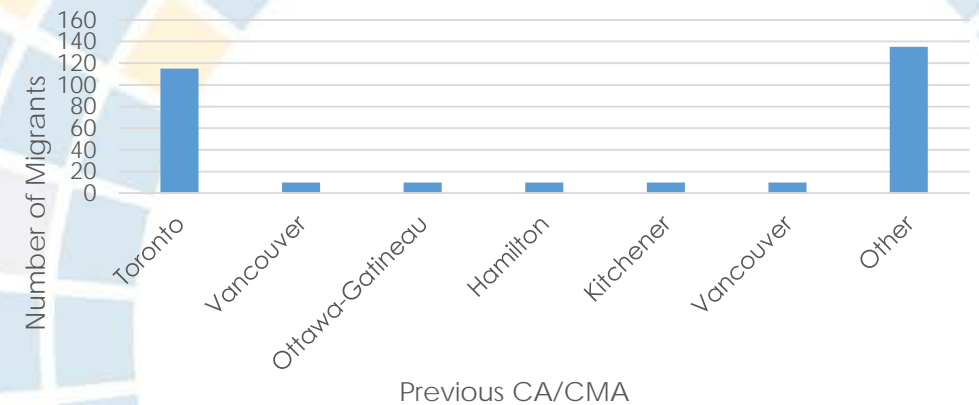
Source: Northern Ontario Immigration Report, 2015

Migrants to Northeastern Ontario Based on
Previous CA/CMA 2007-2012



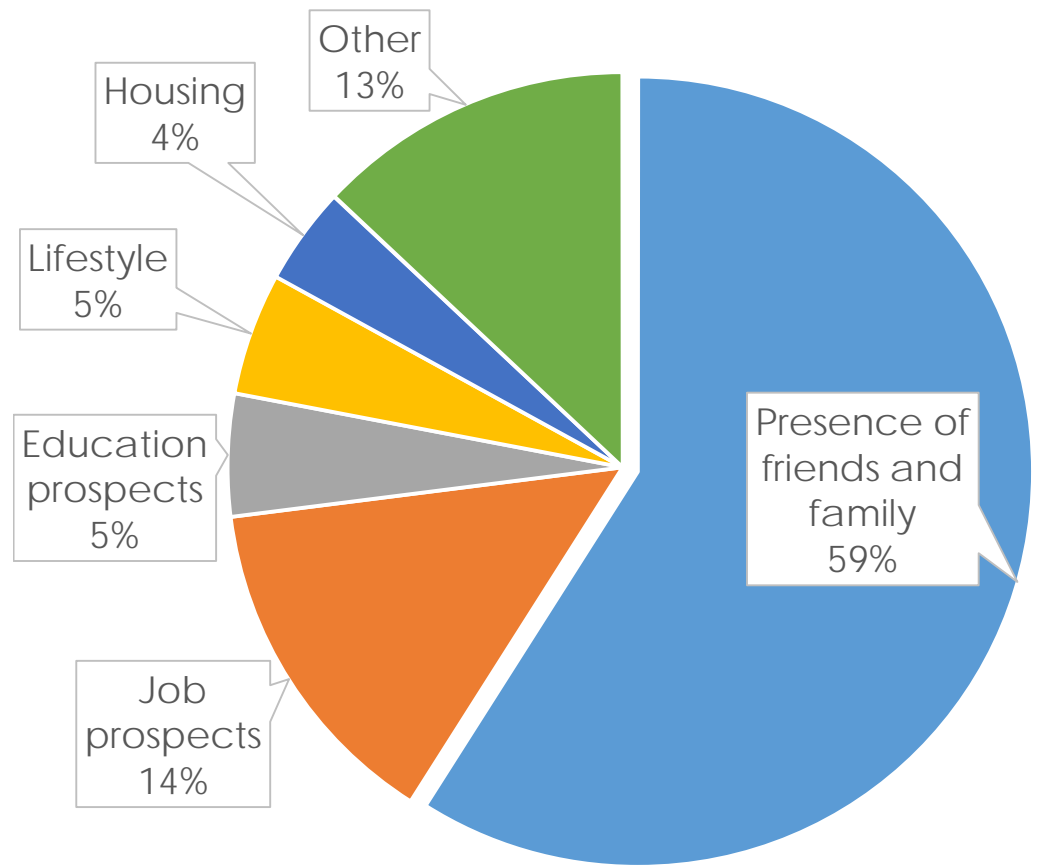
Source: Northern Ontario Immigration Report, 2015

Migrants to Northwestern Ontario Based on
Previous CA/CMA 2007-2012



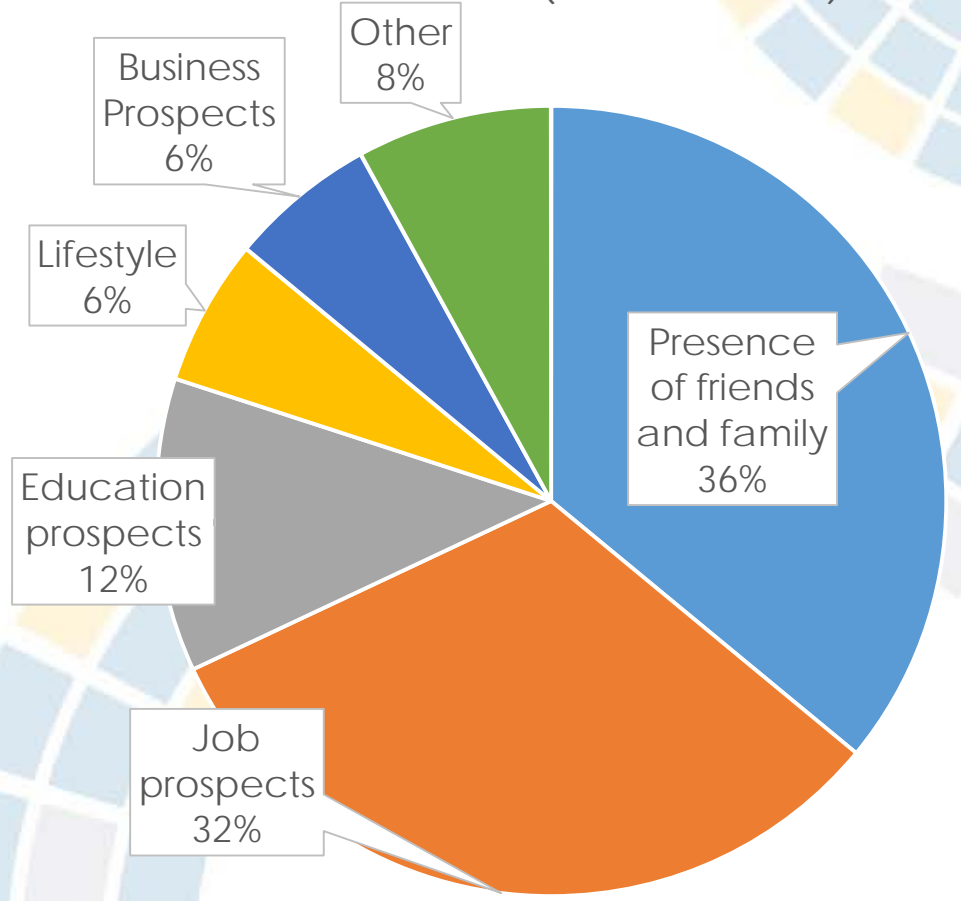
Source: Northern Ontario Immigration Report, 2015

Primary Reason for Choosing Destination (CMAs)



Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, 2001.

Primary Reason for Choosing Destination (Outside TMV)



Source: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, 2001.

Carving out a piece of the PNP: Morden's example (the MCDII)

- Morden is a small town in Manitoba with a population of approximately 8000
- They successfully established a local immigration program under the MPNP which allows them to select 50 families a year to immigrate to Morden
- Municipality screens people for the PNP
- Conditions
 - Have to do an exploratory visit—1 week long where they get to explore lifestyle, employment, health and housing options
 - Have no connection to other parts of Canada
- Results: tremendous population growth and they're able to fill local employment needs and grow

Lessons from Morden

- Community needs to be receptive
- Jobs need to exist
- Morden is unique to the MPNP program, OINP would have to be modified before a similar program could be established
- Community needs to have a good relationship with the PNP administrators

The Way Forward?

- Step 1 – Continue to invest in people who are here
 - Indigenous peoples and unemployed/underemployed – need their BUY IN
- Step 2 -Regional Immigrant Nominee Program
- Step 3 – Understanding our migration market
 - the GTA
- Step 4 – Reach Out – be creative
 - Build from “study north” and “stay north” to “come north”

Thank you. Merci. Miigwetch.

NORTHERN
POLICY INSTITUTE

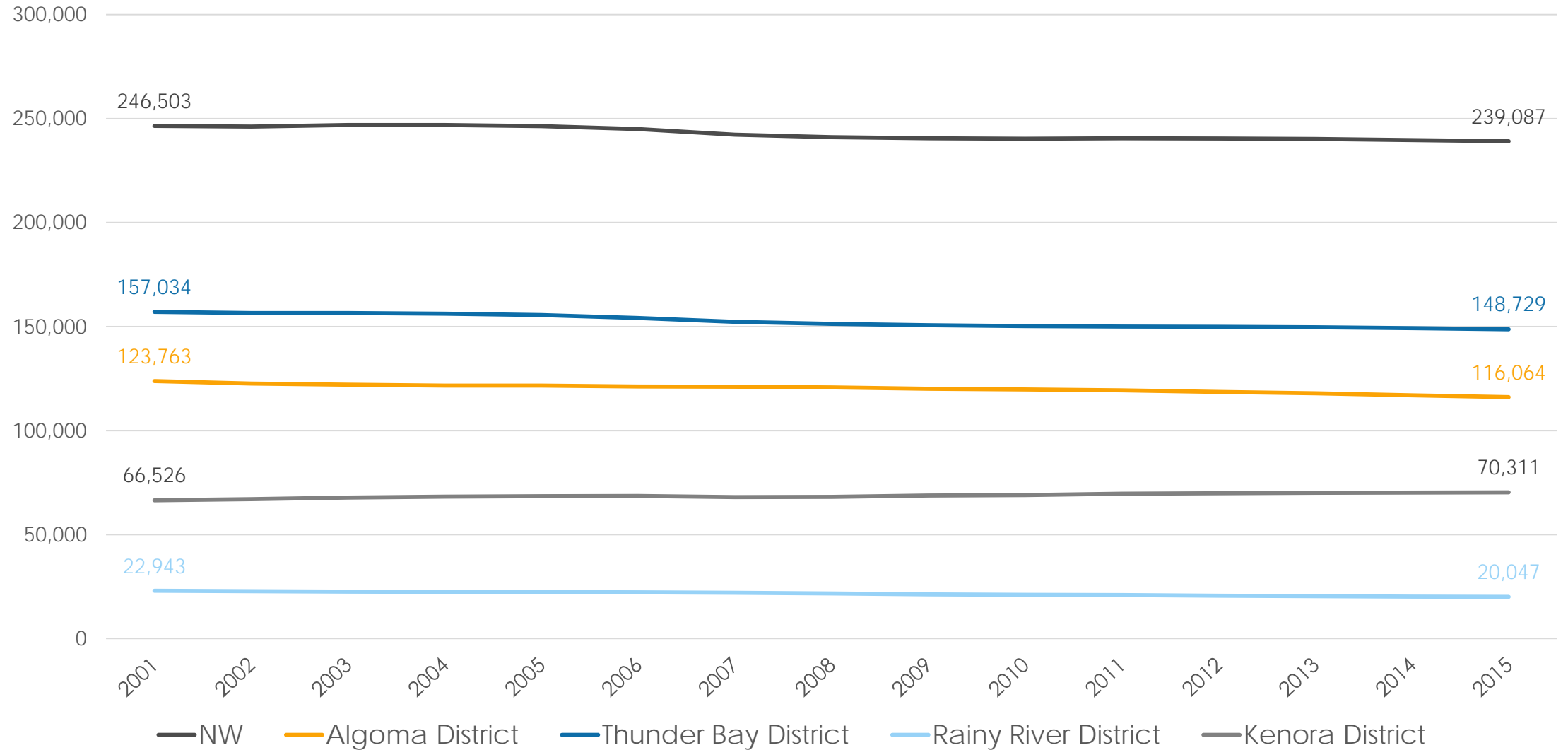
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DU NORD

www.northernpolicy.ca

EXTRA SLIDES

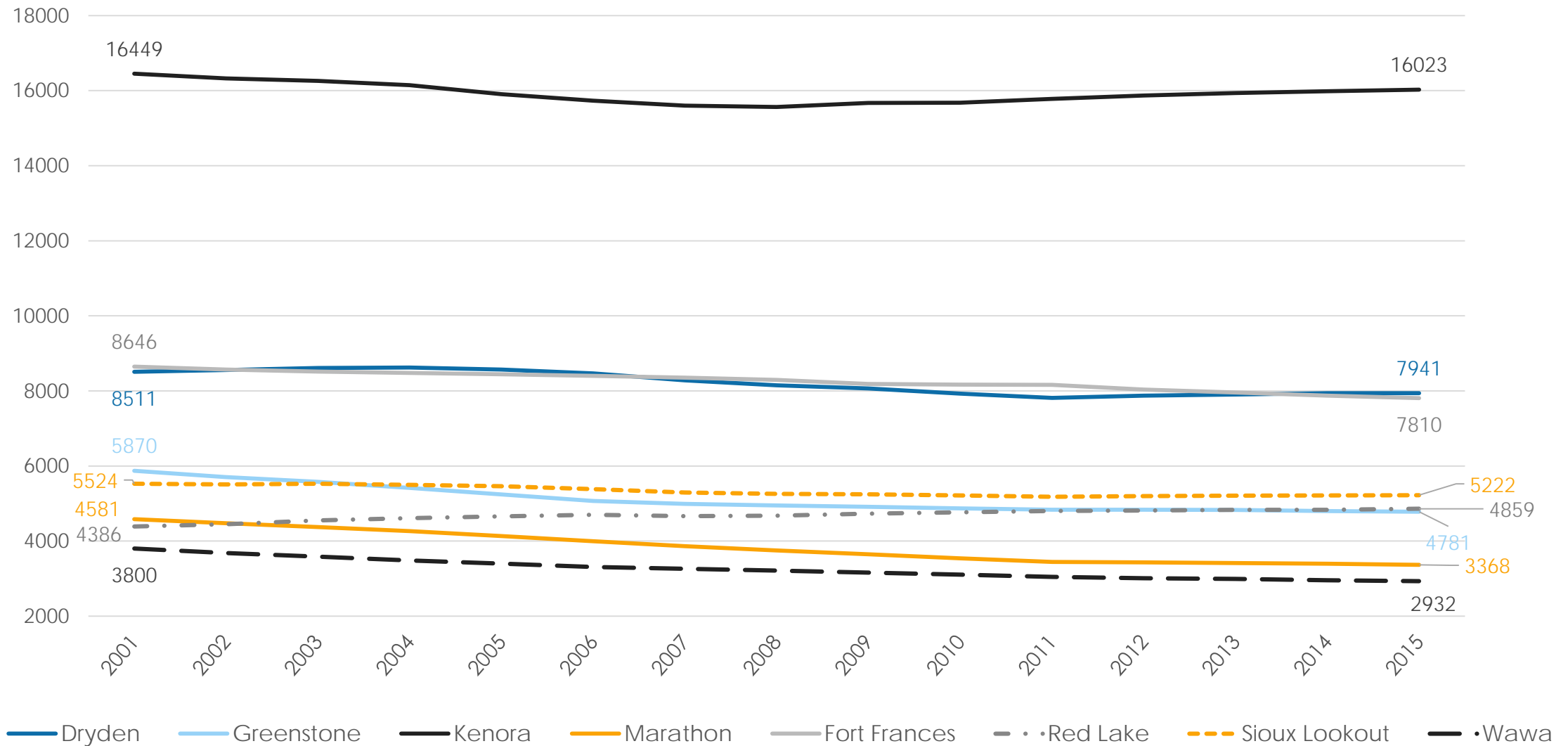


Population - Districts



Source: Statistics Canada, annual estimates of population based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011.

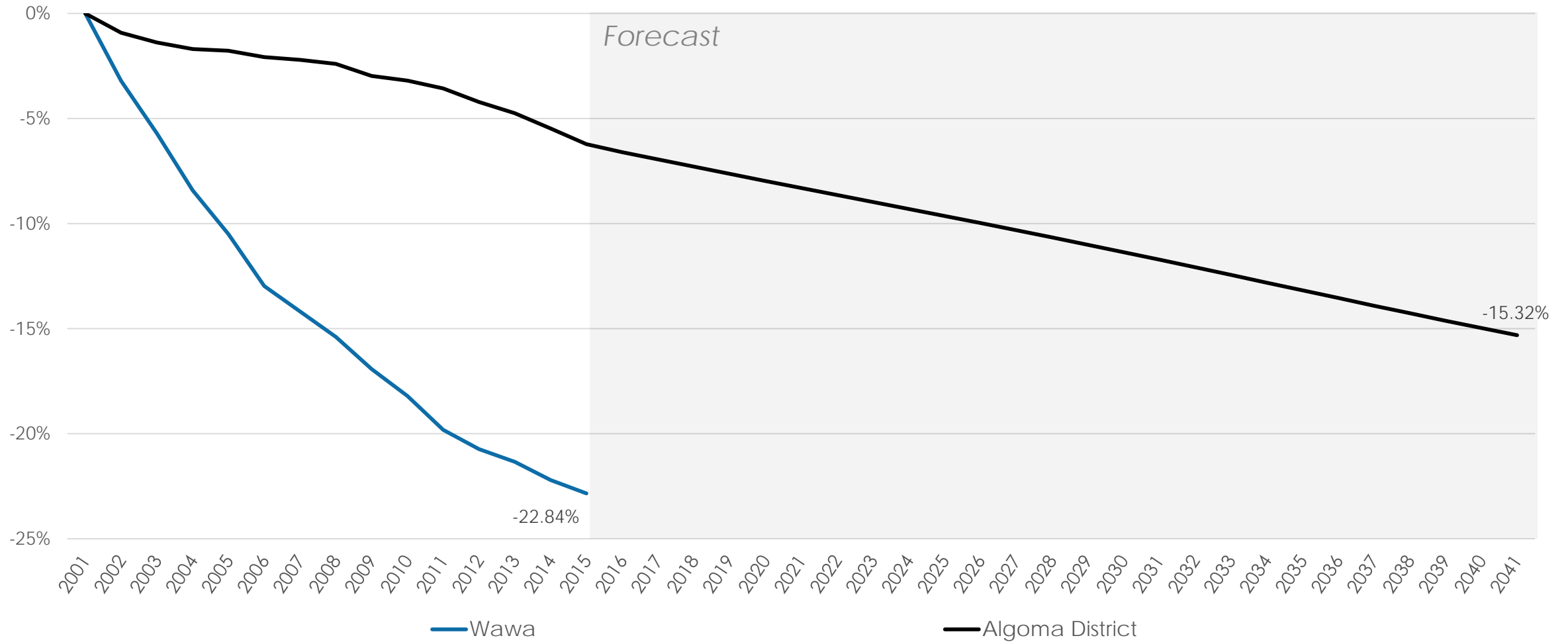
Population - Communities



Source: Statistics Canada, annual estimates of population based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011.

Population Projections

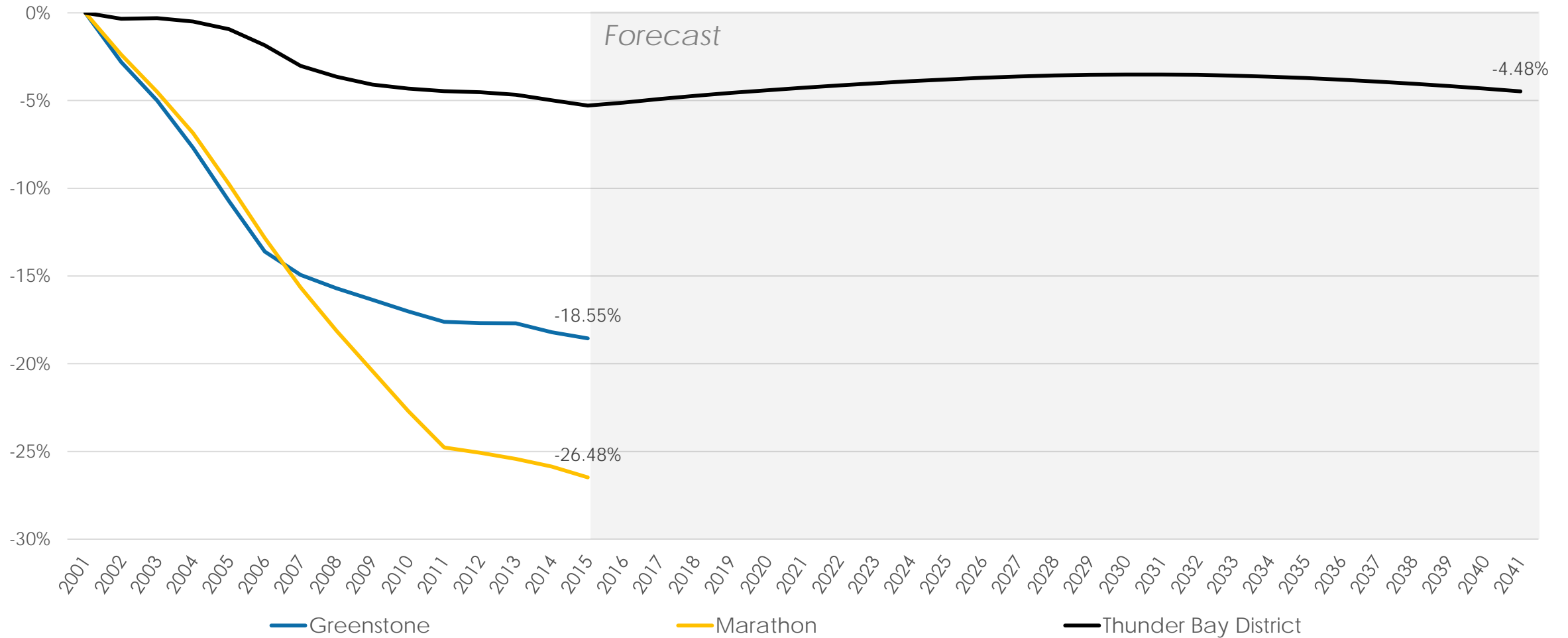
Host Communities in Algoma District - Confederation College



Sources: Author's calculations based on Ontario, Ministry of Finance, "Ontario Population Projections, 2013-2041" (Toronto, 2016) and Statistics Canada, annual estimates of population based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011.

Population Projections

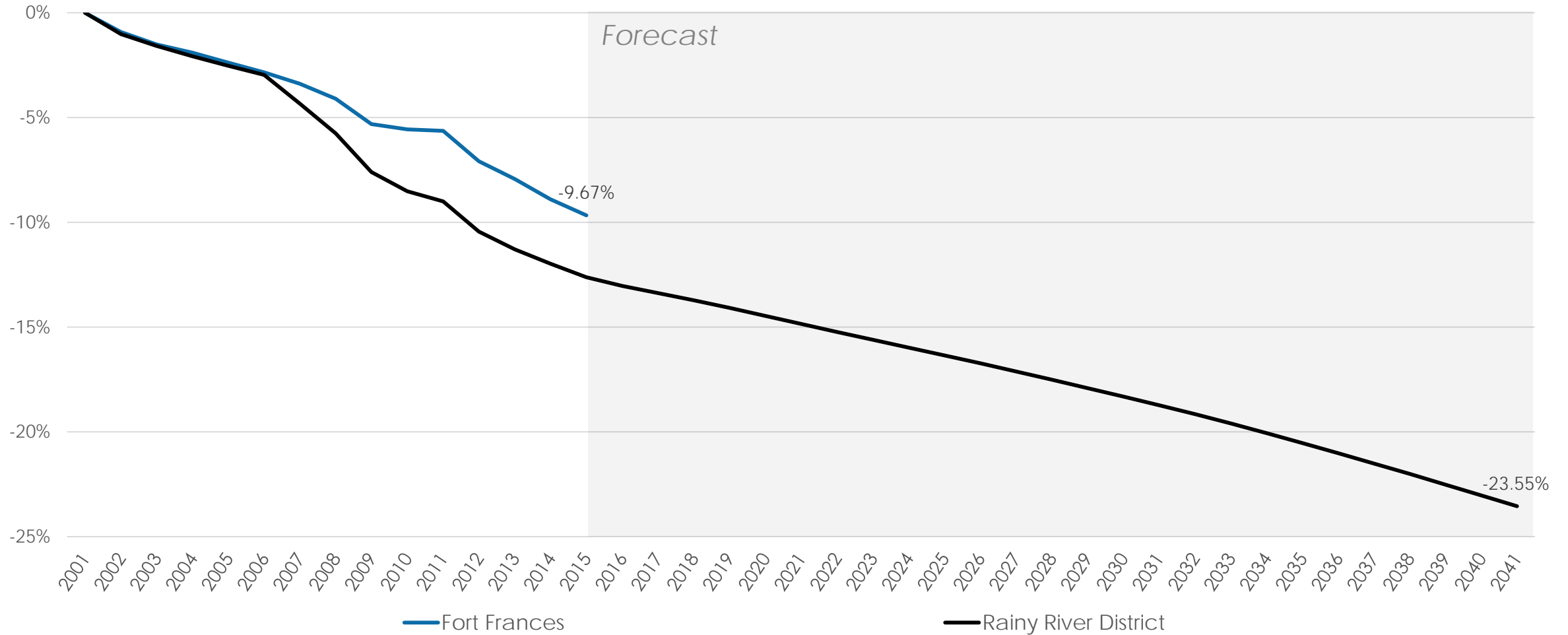
Host Communities in Thunder Bay District - Confederation College



Sources: Author's calculations based on Ontario, Ministry of Finance, "Ontario Population Projections, 2013-2041" (Toronto, 2016) and Statistics Canada, annual estimates of population based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011.

Population Projections

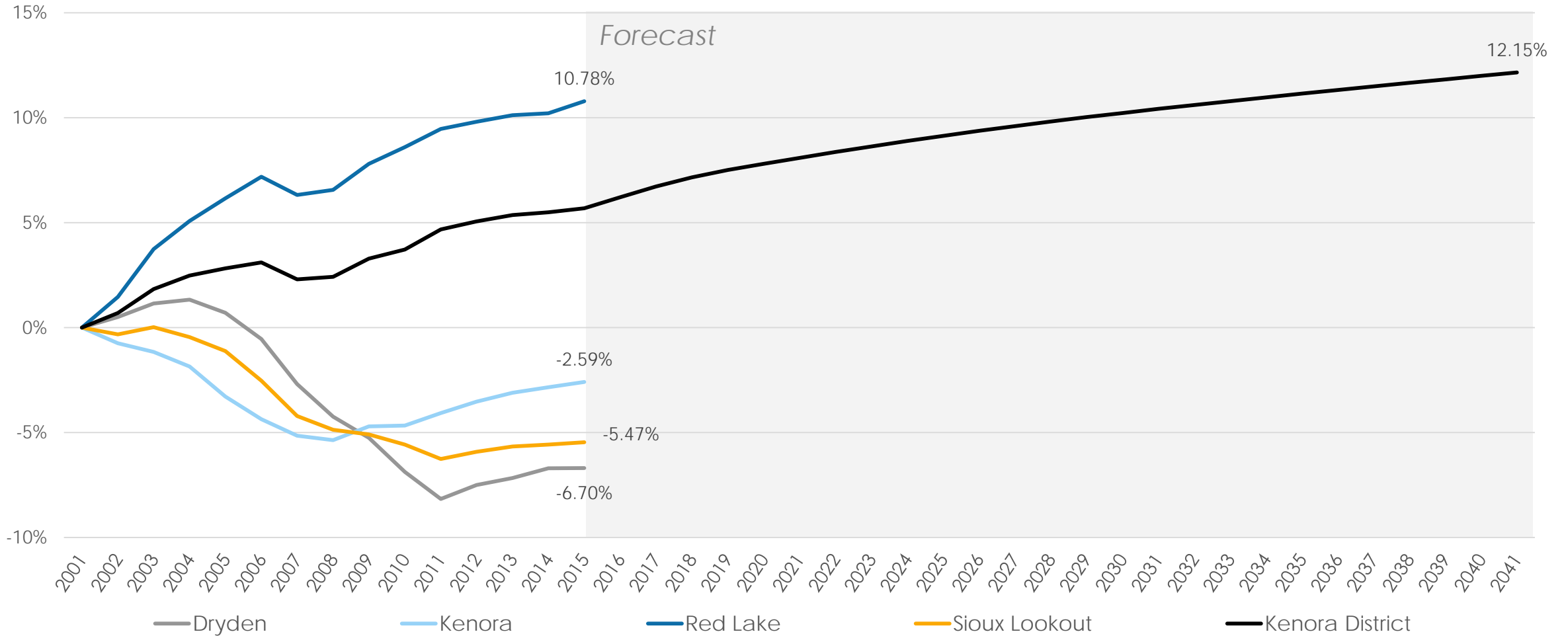
Host Communities in Rainy River - Confederation College



Sources: Author's calculations based on Ontario, Ministry of Finance, "Ontario Population Projections, 2013-2041" (Toronto, 2016) and Statistics Canada, annual estimates of population based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011.

Population Projections

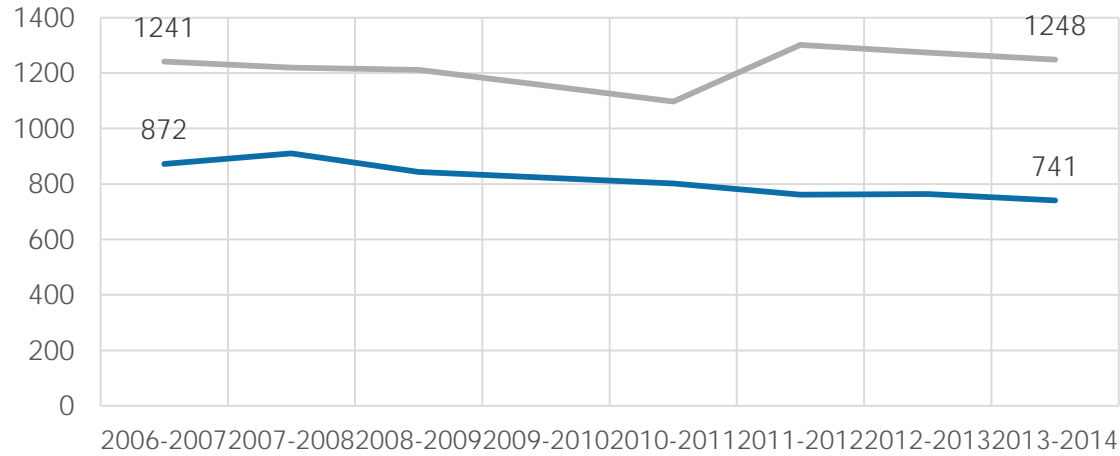
Host Communities in Kenora District - Confederation College



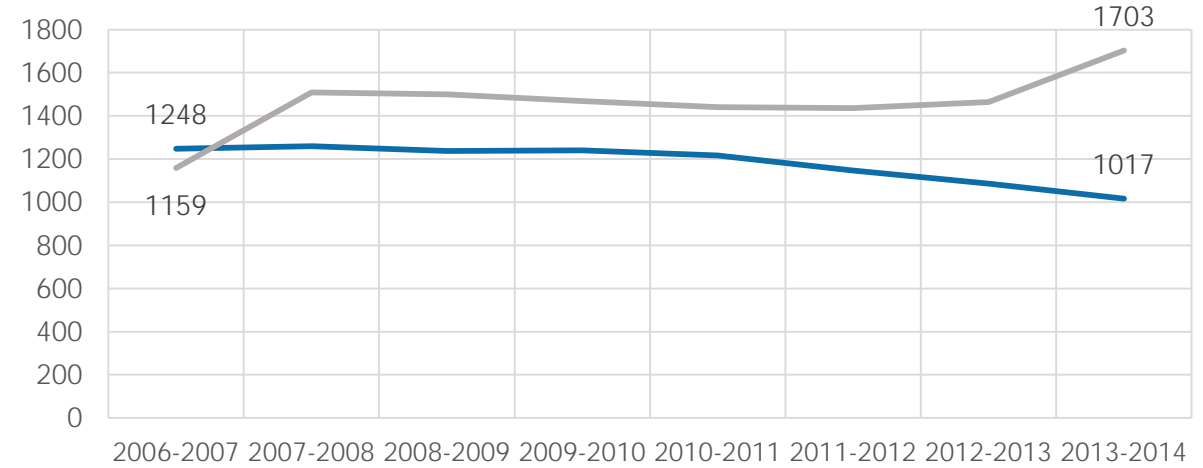
Sources: Author's calculations based on Ontario, Ministry of Finance, "Ontario Population Projections, 2013-2041" (Toronto, 2016) and Statistics Canada, annual estimates of population based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2011.

School Enrolment

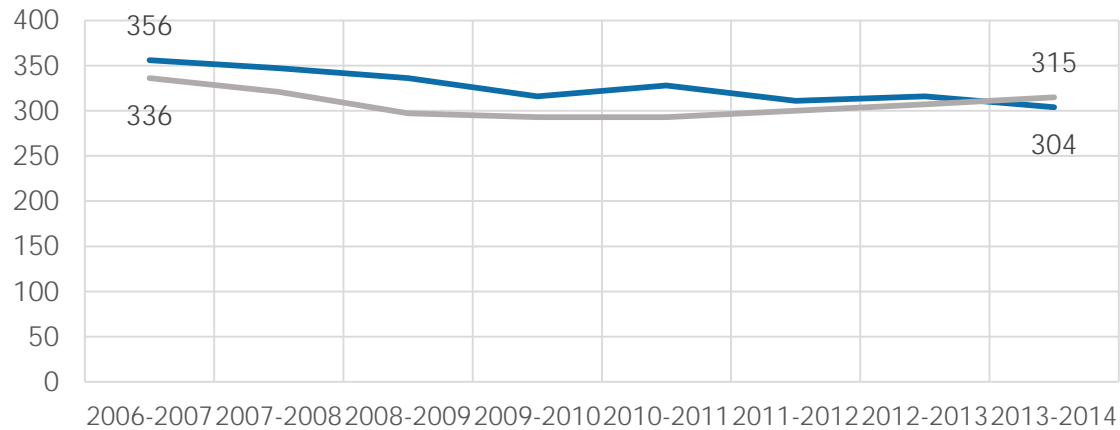
Dryden



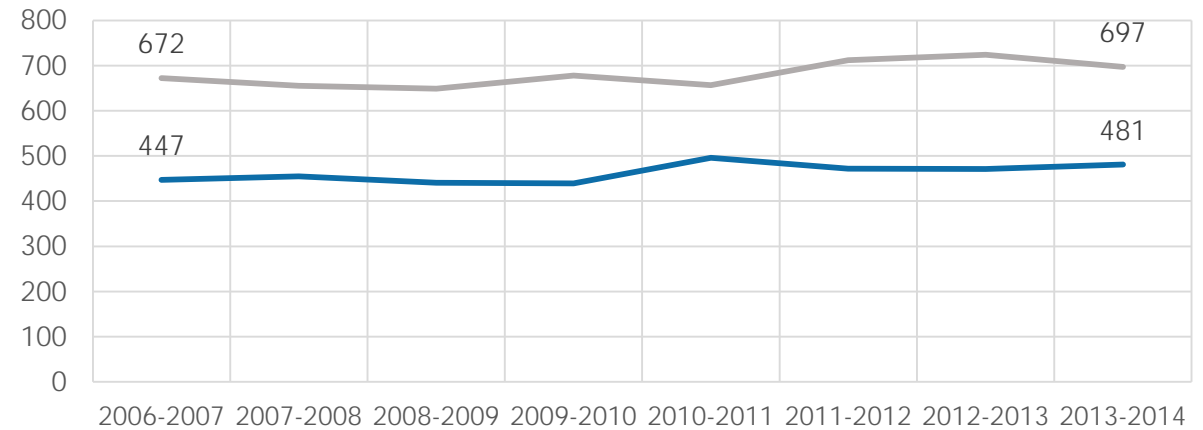
Kenora



Red Lake



Sioux Lookout

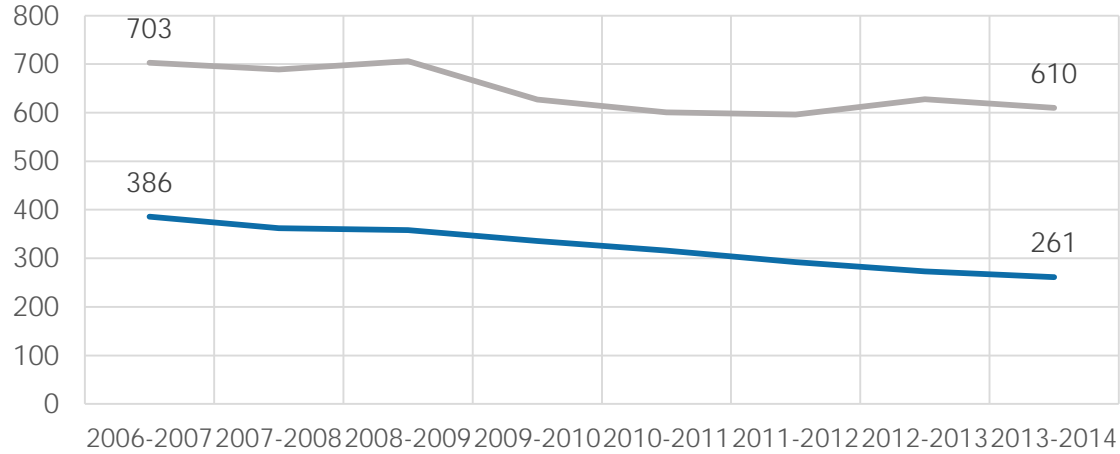


— Elementary Schools

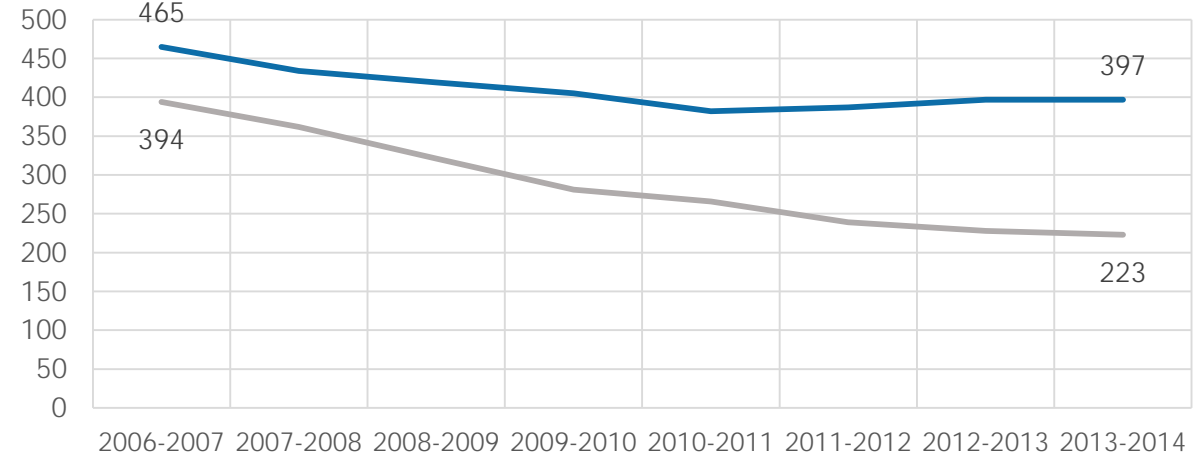
— Secondary Schools

School Enrolment

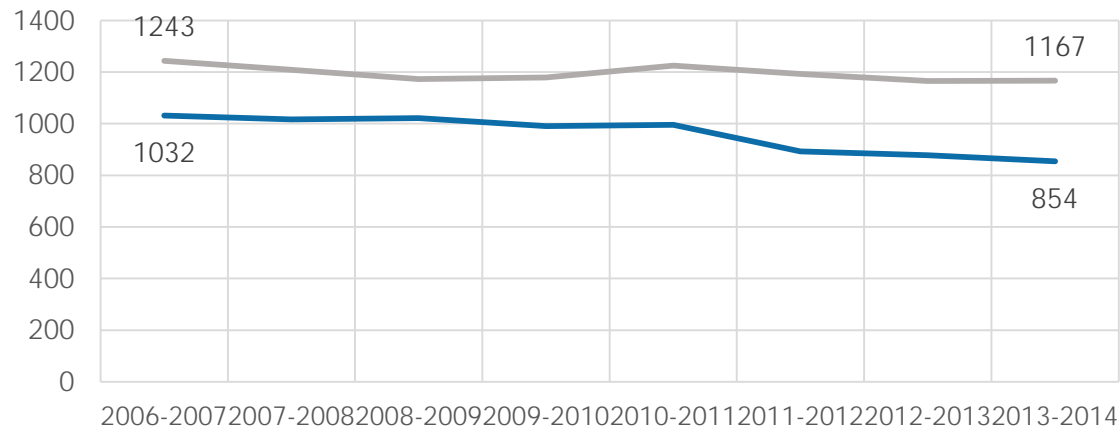
Greenstone



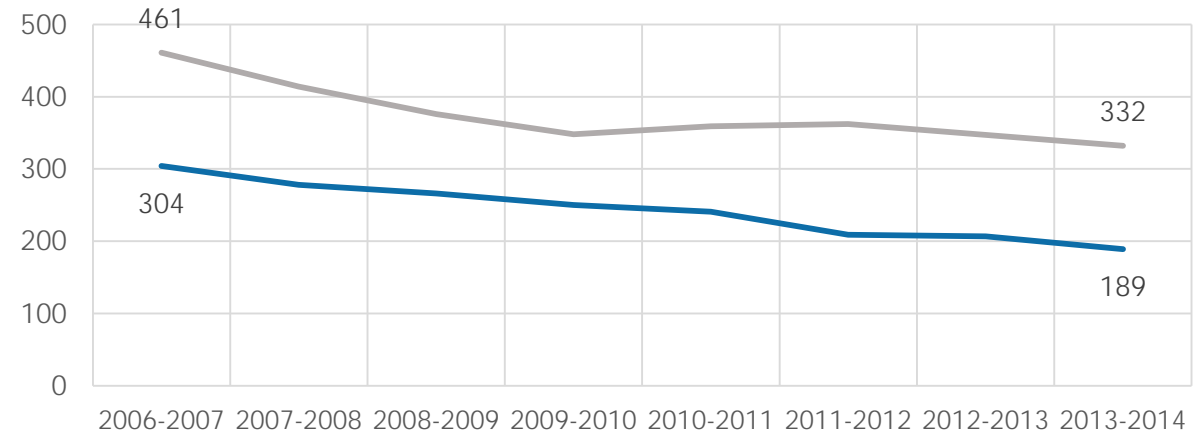
Marathon



Fort Frances



Wawa



— Elementary Schools

— Secondary Schools