

Regional Gathering in Timiskaming

Service Hubs – a made for the north solution? 11 January, 2017

Baseline Projections





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The report, the first of a series entitled: Northern Projections: Human Capital Series, reveals **lower than average education rates** combined with changes to the labour market and a **decline in overall population** threaten the future of the Timiskaming District's economy and standard of living.

The news isn't all bad, however. An abundance of natural resources, a **growing agricultural sector**, access to the large North American market, a **history of employment resilience** within the mining sector, and a **strong immigrant labour market** performance all present opportunities to reverse negative trends.

Start with the good news: Northeast outperforms the Northwest

- Educational attainment for the Aboriginal population is much higher in the NE than the NW.
- Average income for everyone is higher in the NE than the NW.
- Dependency on government transfers is lower in the rural NE than in the rural NW.
- Participation rates are higher and unemployment rates lower in the very rural and remote parts of the NE than in the NW.
- There is a higher percentage of rural income earners in the NE than the NW (more people have jobs).
- There is greater economic activity in strongly rural areas in the NE than the NW.

Why? Think CONNECTIVITY

Source: It's what you know (and where you can go), Northern Policy Institute 2015

Rural is LESS remote – in the NE



Northwestern Ontario

2001 2011



One reason less "remote"? Road "grid" in NE, versus "dead-ends" in NW



Next Question: Do we have enough working age people?

To answer this question we need to consider the Demographic Dependency Ratio or DDR:

 $DDR = \frac{(Persons aged 14 years or under) + (Persons aged 65 or older)}{Persons aged between 15 and 64 years}$

This ratio impacts EVERYTHING in our society:

- Production/Consumption
- Savings rates/Investment
- TAX BASE (without which we cannot deliver necessary services like health, education, transportation)
- COMMUNITY CAPACITY Human Resources and skills, how many people we can hire, regardless of what we can pay them, where they are and what they know/can do





Source: Author's calculations based on Ontario, Ministry of Finance, "Ontario Population Projections, 2013-2041" (Toronto, 2014).







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A LITTLE good news: Youth net migration, by district (Northeast)

O to 19 years

2013/2014

20 to 34 years









2013/2014







Source: Author's calculations based on Statistics Canada, CANSIM database, table 051-0053.





Source: Author's calculations based on Statistics Canada, custom tabulation.



FNETB REGION - POTENTIAL EXITS 2011-2031

(Source: FNETB Local Labour Market Forecast 2011-2031)

6,275	Trades, Transport, Equipment Operators and Related Occupations
5,320	Sales and Services
4,115	Business, Finance and Administration
3,000	Management
2,715	Education, Law and Social, Community and Government Services
1,745	Health
1,495	Natural Resources, Agric and Related Production
1,410	Manufacturing and Utilities
1,365	Natural and Applied Sciences and Related
25	Arts, Culture, Sports and Recreation



Solution – Coordinate, Cooperate, Collaborate

Community Hubs

- Co-location saves costs, sure
- MAY improve access (who and where the client is)
 - Online and shared remote delivery can address this (as can transportation and infrastructure investment)
 - Requires cross training, expanding scope of practice, mutual recognition of expertise and assessments
- More importantly, co-delivery improves efficiencies and effectiveness
 - Problem identification
 - Needs assessment
 - Response time
- Also enhances understanding



Don't underestimate indirect benefits

Community Hubs

- Also enhance understanding
 - Who does what
 - How
 - Clients AND staff
 - Line and supervisors
- Creates opportunities for professional development
 - About what others do
 - Cross training
 - Formal and informal info sharing and best practices/innovations/problem solving



Example 1 – Edmonton City Centre

Necessity is indeed the mother of Invention

- Declining enrolment, excess school space
- Declining overall budget, growing service demands
- Itinerant population
- Challenged families
- Kids at risk

Co-location and cooperative service delivery

- Response teams school, social services, police services, community service organizations (Big Brothers Big Sisters, Reading Program, Cultural Groups), settlement services
- Holistic response, "root causes"
- Working together to achieve everyone's mandate AND enhance results for client

Example 2 – Local Employment Planning Councils

Concept is sound

- Multiple service organizations
- Overlapping mandates, skills, and clienteles
- Concerns that results are not matching expenditures
- Solution better coordination and cooperation, identify gaps and achieve efficiencies

Delivery challenges to date

- Collaboration and coordination key, but this requires staff time and resources, however KPIs and funding envelops for service organizations not adjusted to allow for this
- Still considerable centralized control and direction
- Distances a large challenge in the north
- Limited interest in expanding to include other funding agencies and complementary services

Lessons

Flexible Thinking

• Don't constrain the who, the how, or the where

Flexible Funding

- \$'s must incent desired results
- want collaboration, allow \$ for that
- Large geographic area? Allow \$ for transportation and technology

Flexible Doing

- BLEND organization objectives, knowledge and assets
- Goal is for everyone to see their mandate achieved, even if someone ELSE is doing some or all of the delivery

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Thank you. Merci. Miigwetch.

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