

Community Data Program AGM

Transforming Local Data Into Evidence-Based Decisions

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Kingston, 25 May, 2017



Agenda

- 1) Introduction: What is Northern Policy Institute?
- 2) Community Labour Market Report Series: Local data...
- 3) Data 101 workshops: ... into evidence-based decision making

What is Northern Policy Institute?

Northern Policy Institute is a **think tank** that conducts **independent** policy work, to be used as **evidence-based** analysis for **effective** decision making to sustain and grow Northern Ontario.

- **Independent** – authors are free from interference from everyone, including us
- **Non-partisan** – we do not take “sides”
- **Evidence based** – we collect, measure and interpret data
- **IN the North** – we deal with local, regional, provincial, national and international issues from a northern perspective
- **Not an advocacy group**

Community Labour Market Report Series

Local labour market indicators **at the CSD level**, to assist leaders and organizations in the decision-making process. This information is intended as a **starting point** for an **evidence-based conversation** about why certain changes are occurring

- 32 reports (*French and English*)
- 10 indicators:
 - Employers
 - Employment by Industry
 - Employment by Occupation
 - Local Knowledge
 - Population and Demographics
 - Migration
 - Education, Literacy, Skills & Training
 - Labour Force Participation
 - Wages
 - Income
- Broken down by overall population, Indigenous, Francophone and Recent Immigrants



Community Labour Market Report

By Amandine Martel & José-Karl Noiseux

WEBEQUIE FIRST NATION

The Community Labour Market Report series provides local labour market indicators to assist community leaders and organizations in the decision-making process. The goal of this report is to provide community actors with a better understanding of what is happening in their community. It does not attempt to explain the reasons behind the trends, spikes or troughs in the provided data. This information is intended as a starting point for an evidence-based conversation by the community about why certain changes are occurring. This report is a first step. It is now up to you, the reader, and your fellow community members to explore and address the challenges and opportunities your community is experiencing. This report examines current labour demand and supply data from Webequie¹, Ontario, and analyzes how each data set aligns with the other.

DEMAND

01. Employers

Central to local labour market planning is an understanding of the characteristics of area employers, such as their numbers, size, and the industries they represent. Changes in any of these factors over time will affect employment levels and opportunities within a local labour market.

In June 2016, Webequie had three employers, the main one being the local Indigenous government with more than 100 employees. The food and beverage store was the second-largest employer, with between 10 to 19 staff members. By comparison, businesses with more than 100 employees

represented 0.7 percent of all enterprises for the entire province of Ontario in June 2016. That same month, Ontario businesses with between 10 to 19 employees represented 3.5 percent of all enterprises, while self-employed individuals represented 69.1 percent.

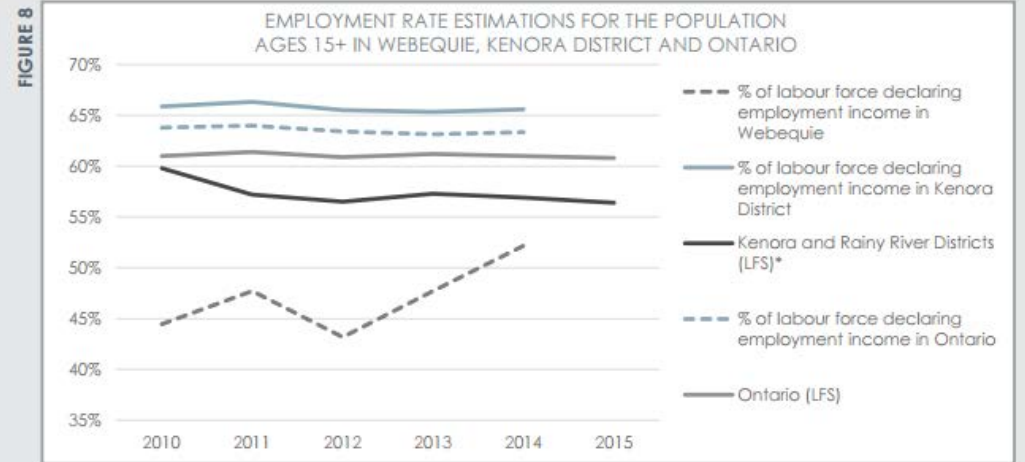
The distribution of employers in Webequie differs significantly from that of the province and the Kenora District. This is especially true when considering the role of local administration as an employer and the significant share of total employment it represents in the community.

¹ Although Webequie is within the North Superior Workforce Planning Board catchment area, the community is located in the Kenora District. Thus, throughout this report, the authors have used Kenora District as a comparator rather than Thunder Bay District (which has been used in the majority of papers in this series). Because Kenora District does not have a large Census Metropolitan Agglomeration like Thunder Bay District (i.e. the City of Thunder Bay), and contains a large number of rural and remote communities, it was decided that using Kenora District as a comparator for Webequie was more appropriate.

TABLE 8
10 LARGEST ORIGINATING CANADIAN COMMUNITIES FOR IN-MIGRANTS BY AGE GROUP, 2012-2013

District of Origin of In-migrants	0-17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	TOTAL
Thunder Bay	132	51	126	59	8	376
Division No. 11 – Manitoba (Winnipeg Capital Region)	56	30	76	31	16	209
Rainy River	23	18	23	15	8	87
Cochrane	23	10	19	7	0	59
Algoma	10	4	18	8	3	43
Division No. 6 – Alberta (Calgary Region)	8	2	16	12	2	40
Toronto	4	4	16	4	2	30
Greater Sudbury	6	5	12	5	1	29
Ottawa	3	1	19	4	0	27
Division No. 22 – Manitoba (Swan River, Parkland Region)	7	7	10	1	0	25
Total In-migrants	378	217	533	252	62	1,442

Source: Taxfiler

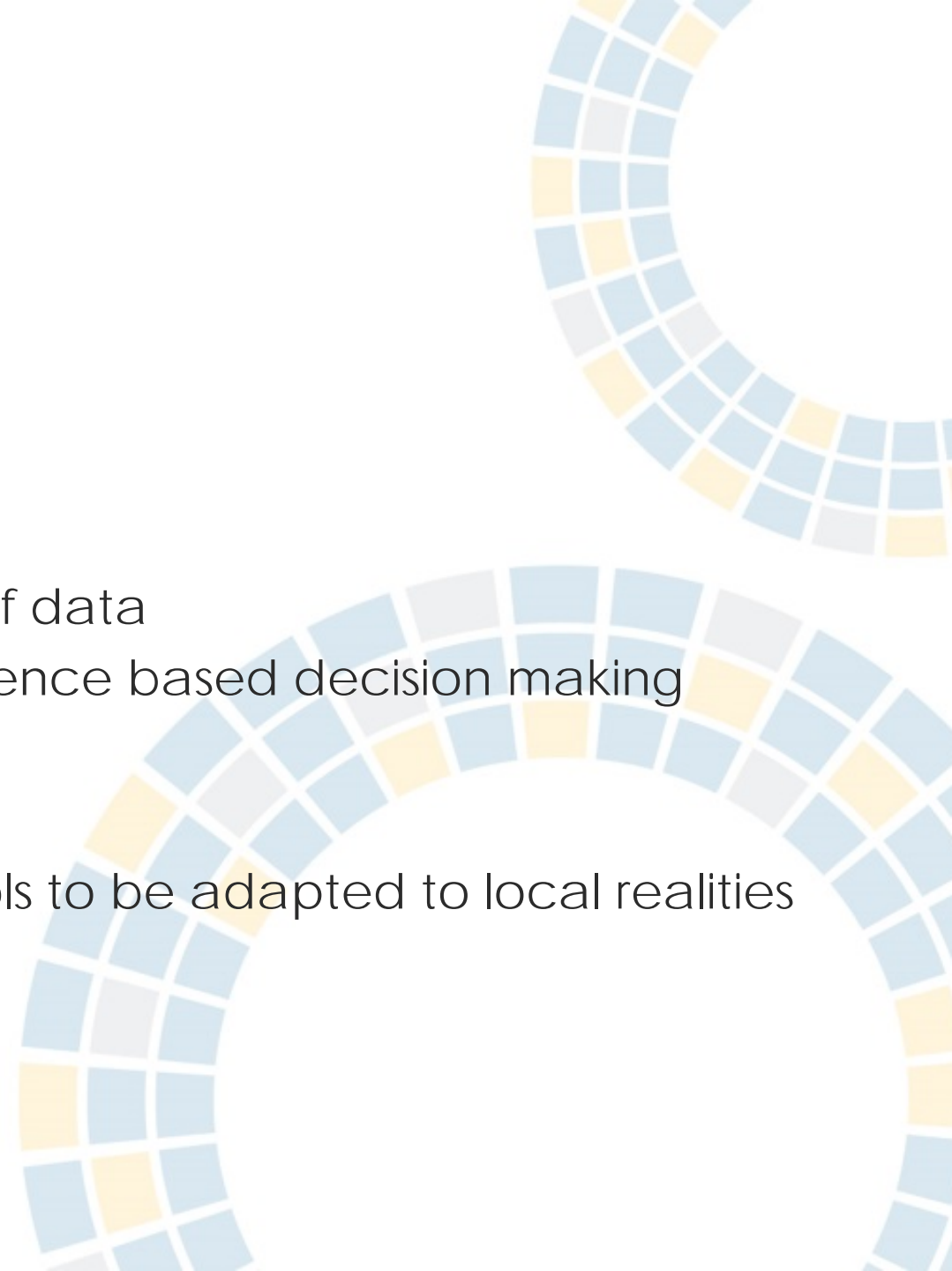


Sources: Author's calculations based on Taxfiler, number of people declaring employment income, and population estimates; Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (LFS)

* The Kenora District labour force status data in the LFS are grouped together with the data for Rainy River District

Data 101 Workshops

- 3 hours long, hands-on data experience
- Goal of the workshop:
 - Demystify data analysis
 - Familiarise participants with local sources of data
 - Provide a framework for analysis, and evidence based decision making
- Not the answer to all problems!
 - First step into data analysis and a set of tools to be adapted to local realities
 - Only looking at labour market
 - Only 3 hours





Thank you. Merci. Miigwetch.

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