



Community Labour Market Report

By Amandine Martel & José-Karl Noiseux

LONG LAKE #58 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 Long Lake #58 First Nation, 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 affect employment levels and opportunities within a local labour market.

Unfortunately, there were no data available regarding employers in Long Lake #58 First Nation.

02. Employment by Industry

Employment by industry data describe the type of business conducted by a person's employer. The industrial structure of an area—and, more specifically, shifts in industrial structure—can have significant consequences for the local labour market, such as the types of jobs available, their respective salaries, and the type of education and skills these jobs require.

In 2011, there were five industries in Long Lake #58 First Nation with reported employment: public administration; retail trade; mining and oil and gas extraction; health care and social assistance; and accommodation and food services.²

Public administration was a prominent employer, representing 42.9 percent of total employment in Long Lake #58 First Nation. At the same time, this industry represented only 10.3 percent of total employment in the Thunder Bay District and 7.0 percent in the province (Table 1). Between 2014 and 2016, employment in public administration decreased by 31.4 percent (Table 2) in Northwestern Ontario outside Thunder Bay CMA.

Due to random rounding (see footnote #1), the data for employment as a percentage of total in the community's four other industries are unreliable, thus comparisons to the District and province were not made here.

¹ Data from Statistics Canada, such as the census or the National Household Survey (NHS), are used throughout this report. This data source has limitations. To ensure confidentiality of individual respondent identity and characteristics, Statistics Canada National Household Survey (NHS) data are subject to non-disclosure rules. All estimates in NHS tabulations are subjected to a process called random rounding, which transforms all raw estimates to random rounded estimates. This reduces the possibility of identifying individuals within the tabulations. All estimates greater than 10 are rounded to base 5. Estimates less than 10 are rounded to base 10. The total value of summed or grouped data may not match the individual values. Similarly, percentages, which Statistics Canada calculates on rounded data, may not necessarily add up to 100 percent. Statistics Canada adjusts figures retroactively. Author's calculations are based on data available at the time of publication and are therefore subject to change.



TABLE 1

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, AND AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL, 2011		Long Lake #58 First Nation (#)	Long Lake #58 First Nation (% of Total)	Thunder Bay District (% of Total)	Ontario (% of Total)
91	Public administration	45	42.9	10.3	7.0
44-45	Retail trade	15	14.3	11.8	10.6
21	Mining & oil & gas extraction	10	9.5	2.7	1.5
62	Health care & social assistance	10	9.5	15.9	0.4
72	Accommodation & food services	10	9.5	7.2	0.9
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	0	0.0	2.0	6.1
22	Utilities	0	0.0	1.2	10.4
23	Construction	0	0.0	6.1	4.6
31-33	Manufacturing	0	0.0	5.3	11.1
41	Wholesale trade	0	0.0	2.7	4.7
48-49	Transportation & warehousing	0	0.0	5.5	2.7
51	Information & cultural industries	0	0.0	1.9	5.6
52	Finance & insurance	0	0.0	2.7	2.0
53	Real estate & rental & leasing	0	0.0	1.5	7.7
54	Professional, scientific & technical services	0	0.0	4.8	0.1
55	Management of companies & enterprises	0	0.0	0	4.4
56	Administrative & support, waste management & remediation services	0	0.0	2.9	7.5
61	Educational services	0	0.0	9.1	2.0
71	Arts, entertainment & recreation	0	0.0	2.0	6.0
81	Other services (except public administration)	0	0.0	4.5	4.4
All Industries		105	-	-	-

Sources: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011, and author's calculations based on Statistics Canada, National Household Survey 2011

TABLE 2

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO OUTSIDE OF THUNDER BAY CMA AND ONTARIO	Northwestern Ontario Excluding Thunder Bay CMA				Ontario
	2012	2014	2016	2014-2016 Change (%)	2014-2016 Change (%)
Employment by Industry					
Goods-producing Sector	9,400	6,900	10,000	44.9	2.6
Agriculture	X	X	X	X	-5.0
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil & gas	2,300	<1,500	2,400	<60.0	7.8
Utilities	X	X	X	X	-3.1
Construction	2,600	3,000	3,800	26.7	7.8
Manufacturing	3,300	1,000	2,900	190.0	0.4
Services-producing Sector	30,800	31,400	29,800	-5.1	1.6
Wholesale & retail trade	4,600	6,800	5,600	-17.6	-1.3
Transportation & warehousing	1,800	2,800	2,000	-28.6	-0.5
Finance, insurance, real estate & leasing	800	900	1,300	44.4	8.4
Professional, scientific & technical services	800	1,100	900	-18.2	6.2
Business, building & other support services	900	1,300	800	-38.5	-2.6
Educational services	3,200	3,300	3,900	18.2	1.7
Health care & social assistance	8,700	6,700	7,200	7.5	5.0
Information, culture & recreation	1,300	900	700	-22.2	0.5
Accommodation & food services	2,300	2,200	3,300	50.0	1.4
Other services (except public administration)	1,500	2,000	1,600	-20.0	-3.7
Public administration	4,700	3,500	2,400	-31.4	-3.8
Total Employed	40,200	38,300	39,800	3.9	1.8

Sources: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM Tables: 282-0125 and 282-0131, author's calculations

An 'X' indicates that the data were suppressed for confidentiality reasons. The Labour Force Survey suppresses data when an estimate is below 1,500 for Ontario, its Economic Regions, or Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA).

03. Employment by Occupation

Employment by occupation data describe the type of work an employee does on the job. While growing industries need additional workers, the demand for specific occupations is a function of the work that needs to be done. Both the changing marketplace and the advance of technology alter the demand for occupations, with some growing strongly and others in decline. These changes have an impact on the types of jobs available, their respective salaries, and the type of education and skills required. Indeed, an increase in entry-level occupations may have a different impact on the community than growth in senior-level occupations.

Due to random rounding, as mentioned in Section 2, it is not possible to assess whether the percentage of people employed in business, finance and administration occupations is largest in the community, District, or province. However, it is clear that the other three occupation categories represented in Long Lake #58 First Nation were larger in terms of total employment than those same occupation categories in the District or the province (Table 3).

TABLE 3

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION, AND AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL, 2011		Long Lake #58 First Nation (#)	Long Lake #58 First Nation (% of Total)	Thunder Bay District (% of Total)	Ontario (% of total)
6	Sales & service occupations	35	33.3	24.5	23.2
4	Occupations in education, law and social, community & government services	30	28.6	14.6	12.0
8	Natural resources, agriculture & related production occupations	15	14.3	3.1	1.6
1	Business, finance & administration occupations	10	9.5	14.3	17.0
0	Management occupations	0	0.0	7.9	11.5
2	Natural & applied sciences & related occupations	0	0.0	5.9	7.4
3	Health occupations	0	0.0	7.9	5.9
5	Occupations in art, culture, recreation & sport	0	0.0	1.9	3.1
7	Trades, transport & equipment operators & related occupations	0	0.0	17.4	13.0
9	Occupations in manufacturing & utilities	0	0.0	2.7	5.2
All occupations		105	-	-	-

Sources: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011; author's calculations based on Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011

TABLE 4

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO OUTSIDE OF THUNDER BAY CMA AND ONTARIO		Northwestern Ontario Outside of Thunder Bay CMA				Ontario
		2012	2014	2016	2014-2016 Change (%)	2014-2016 Change (%)
0	Management occupations	3,600	3,300	3,800	15.2	-0.3
1	Business, finance & administration occupations	5,600	5,000	3,900	-22.0	0.7
2	Natural & applied sciences & related occupations	1,300	1,400	1,400	0.0	3.5
3	Health occupations	4,000	3,000	3,400	13.3	4.5
4	Occupations in education, law & social, community & government services	7,300	5,900	6,500	10.2	9.5
5	Occupations in art, culture, recreation & sport	X	X	X	X	7.7
6	Sales & service occupations	8,200	9,300	9,700	4.3	-1.7
7	Trades, transport & equipment operators & related occupations	6,600	7,700	7,400	-3.9	1.4
8	Natural resources, agriculture & related production occupations	X	X	X	X	-0.9
9	Occupations in manufacturing & utilities	800	1,000	1,700	70.0	0.8
All occupations		40,200	38,300	39,800	3.9	1.8

Sources: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM Tables: 282-0157 and 282-0159, author's calculations

An 'X' indicates that the data were suppressed for confidentiality reasons. The Labour Force Survey suppresses data when an estimate is below 1,500 for Ontario, its Economic Regions, or Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA).

04. Local Knowledge

This section features a summary of all jobs posted online in Long Lake #58 First Nation.² Although this source of data has its limitations, it does provide a general idea of the vacancies and job opportunities in the community at a given time to complement the employment data presented previously.

0 jobs posted between April 2016 and March 2017

Source: Vicinityjobs.ca

The fact that no jobs were posted online does not mean that there were no job opportunities in Long Lake #58 First Nation during this time. It may be that the online job boards monitored are not the ones used by employers, or that opportunities are communicated through different means, such as a physical job board or through word of mouth.

⁴ Vicinityjobs.ca gathers and tallies job ads posted on diverse websites, such as jobbank.ca, indeed.ca, and monster.ca. The system then strives to remove duplicates, and to classify job ads into occupational categories.

SUPPLY

05. Population & Demographics

Population growth and composition are important drivers of labour market supply—the potential workers. They are also key components of the demand for some categories of workers (e.g., education, health care).

From 2001 to 2016, the population of Long Lake #58 First Nation decreased by 5.5 percent (Figure 1). By contrast, the province's population increased by 17.5 percent during this period. This timespan breaks down into three distinct eras for the community: from 2001 until 2006, it experienced a 7.9 percent increase in population; from 2006 until 2010, the population declined by 12.0 percent; and from 2010 onward it has remained stable, with a loss of only two residents. Given the demographics of the community, it is likely that the general decline is due to outmigration rather than other factors (Figure 2).

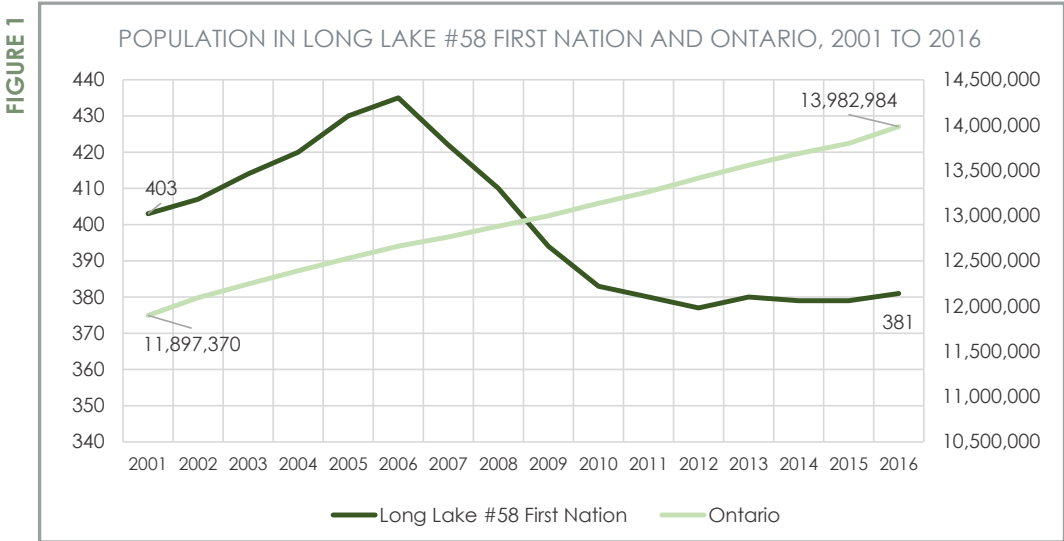
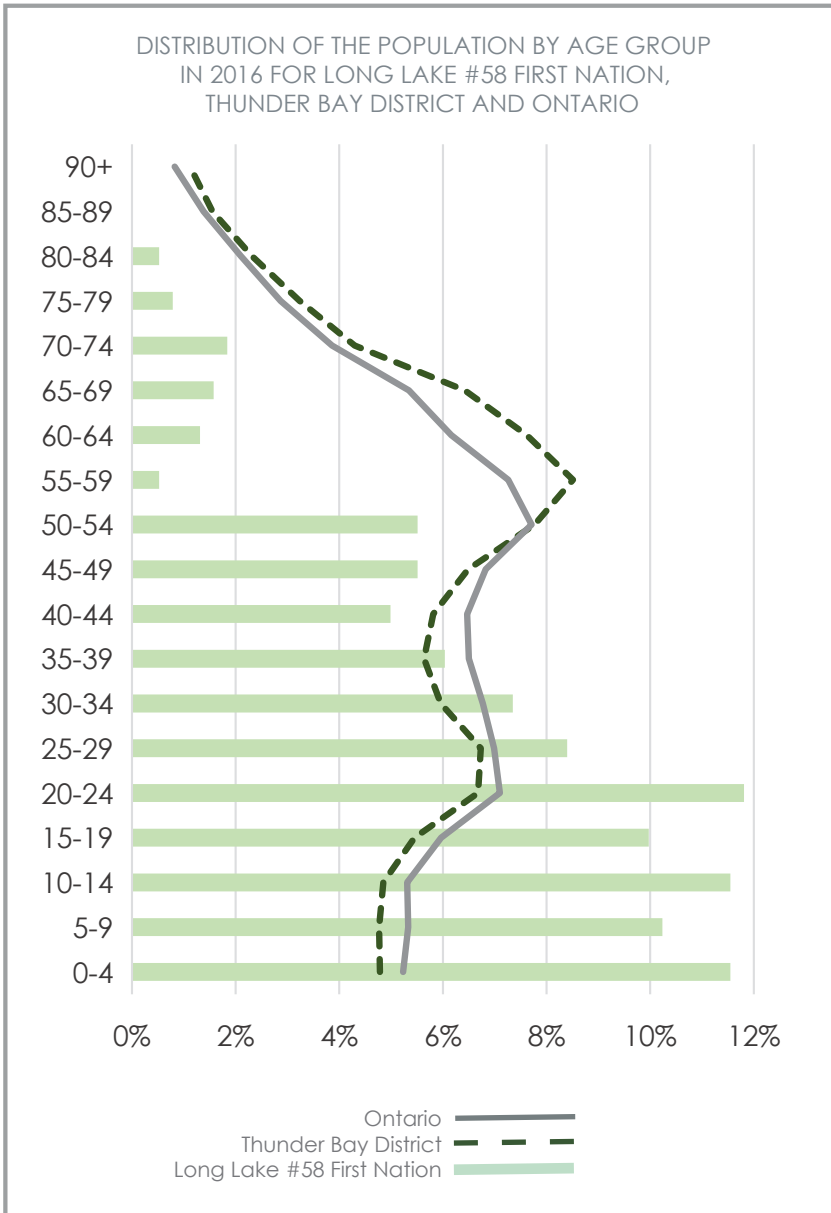


FIGURE 2



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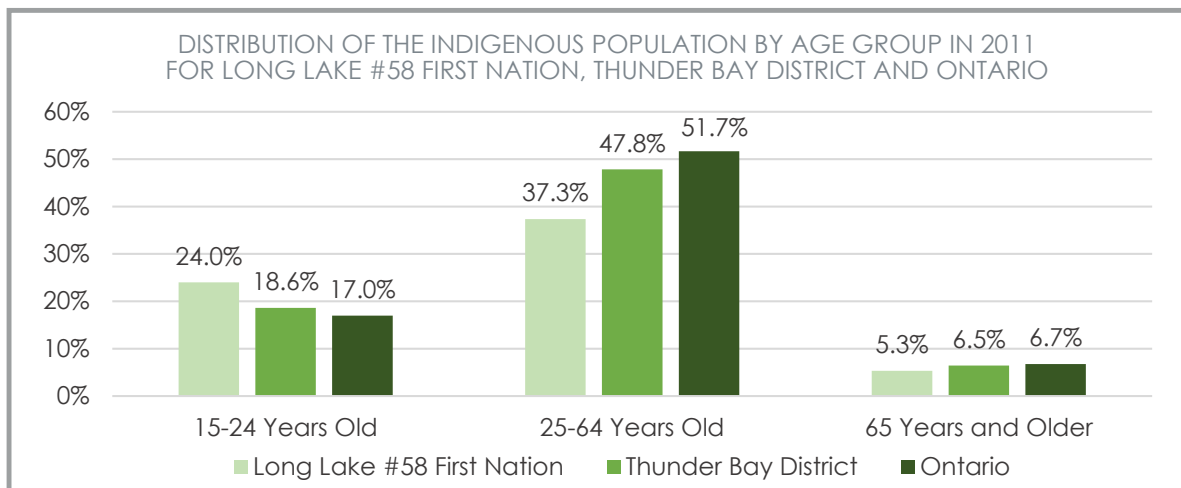
Total 2016 Population

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016

The age distribution in Long Lake #58 First Nation is quite different from that of the District and the province. On one hand, there is a higher percentage of individuals below the age of 29, and on the other, the percentage of individuals above the age of 55 is much lower (Figure 2). Therefore, the population of Long Lake #58 First Nation is younger than that of the Thunder Bay District and Ontario.

Source: Author's calculations based on Statistics Canada, Estimates of population

FIGURE 3



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

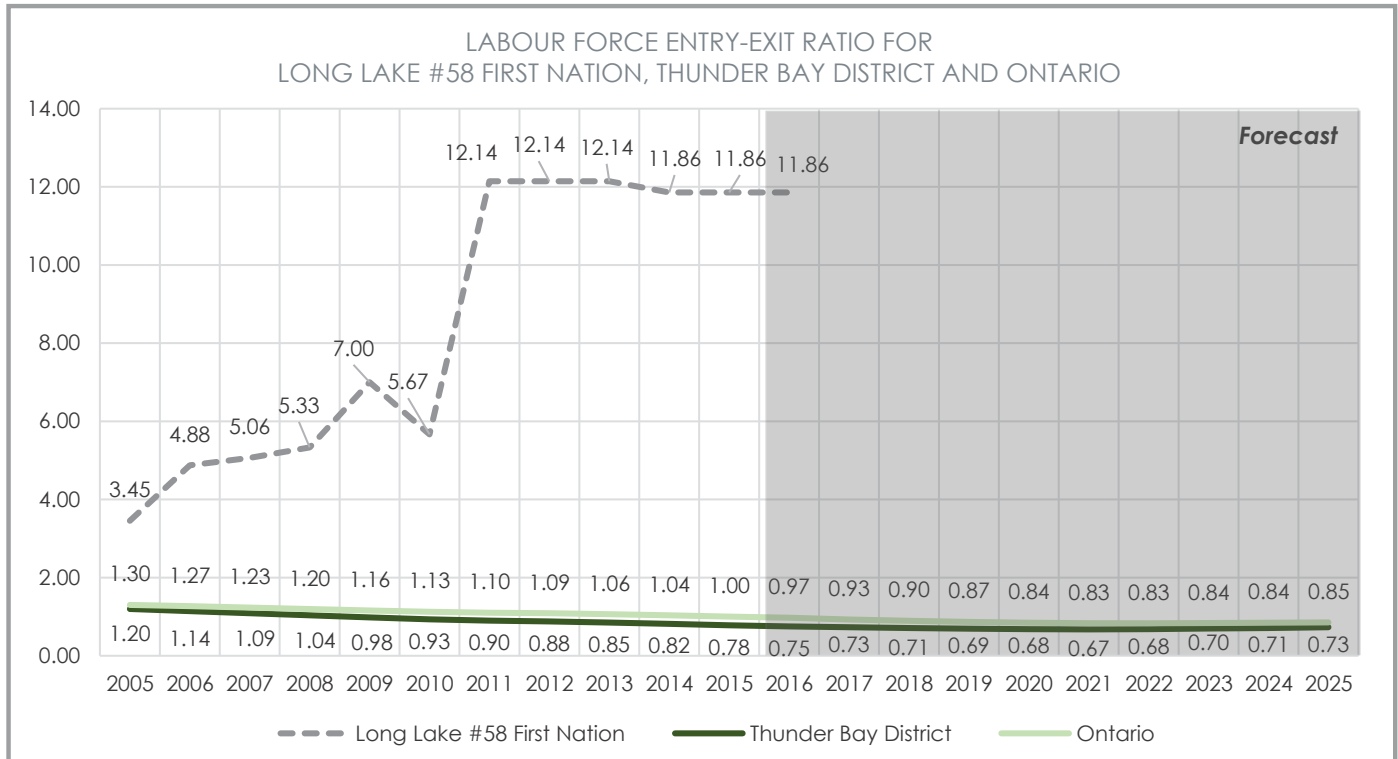
1,032

**Registered population living
off-reserve, March 2017**

Source: Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada.

On average, the community's Indigenous population was younger than that of the District and the province, as evident in Figure 3.

FIGURE 4



Source: Author's calculations based on Statistics Canada estimation of population and Ontario Ministry of Finance forecasts, spring 2016 population projections update, which served as the basis for the forecast

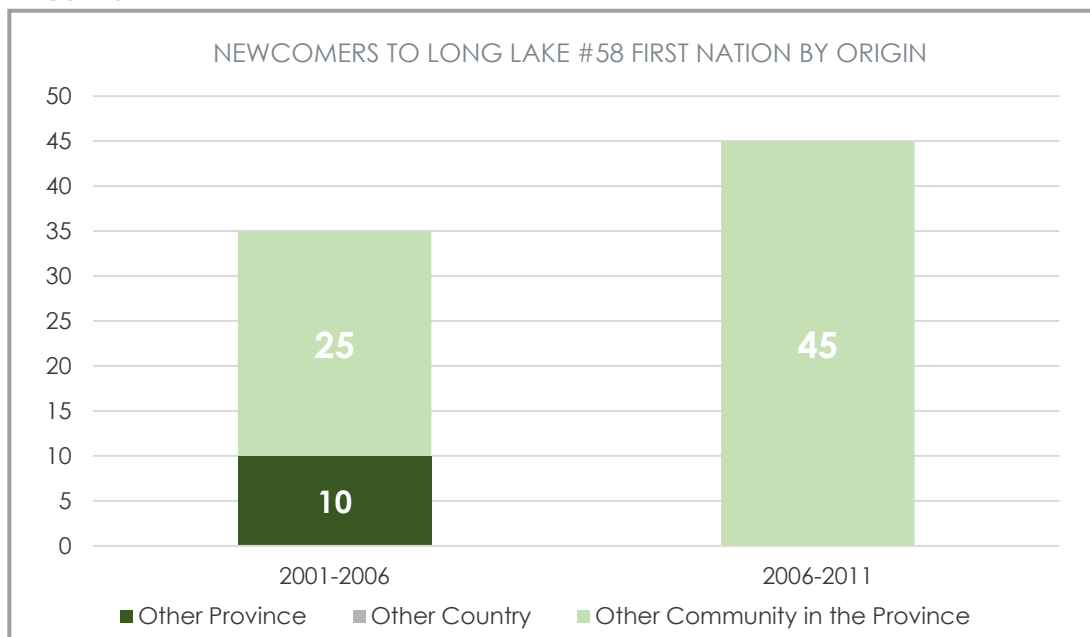
The labour force entry-exit ratio reflects the number of workers ready to enter the workforce (i.e., 15 to 24 years old) and replace those who are approaching retirement age (i.e., 55 to 64 years old – Figure 4). In Long Lake #58 First Nation, this ratio has greatly increased since 2005, despite a concurrent overall decline in the population (Figure 1). Thus, it is likely that the number of residents ages 55 to 64 declined faster than the growth rate of the population aged 15 to 25. The current ratio of 11.86 is quite high, meaning the community will likely not experience a shortage of workers in the near future. However, without data on emigration, it is difficult to know with certainty.

06. Migration

Migration patterns can influence the population changes in an area. An area's migration patterns can also reflect, and are dependent on, among other things, employment opportunities, quality of life, and the services available to community members.

Between 2006 and 2011, Long Lake #58 First Nation welcomed 45 newcomers, an increase from the 2001 to 2006 period, when the community welcomed 35 new residents. Since all reported newcomers came from other communities in the province between 2006 and 2011, it is possible that some were community members returning to Long Lake #58 First Nation after living elsewhere. However, it is hard to establish a full portrait of migration in the community since data on outmigration are unavailable.

FIGURE 5



Sources: Statistics Canada, Census, 2006, and National Household Survey, 2011

TABLE 5

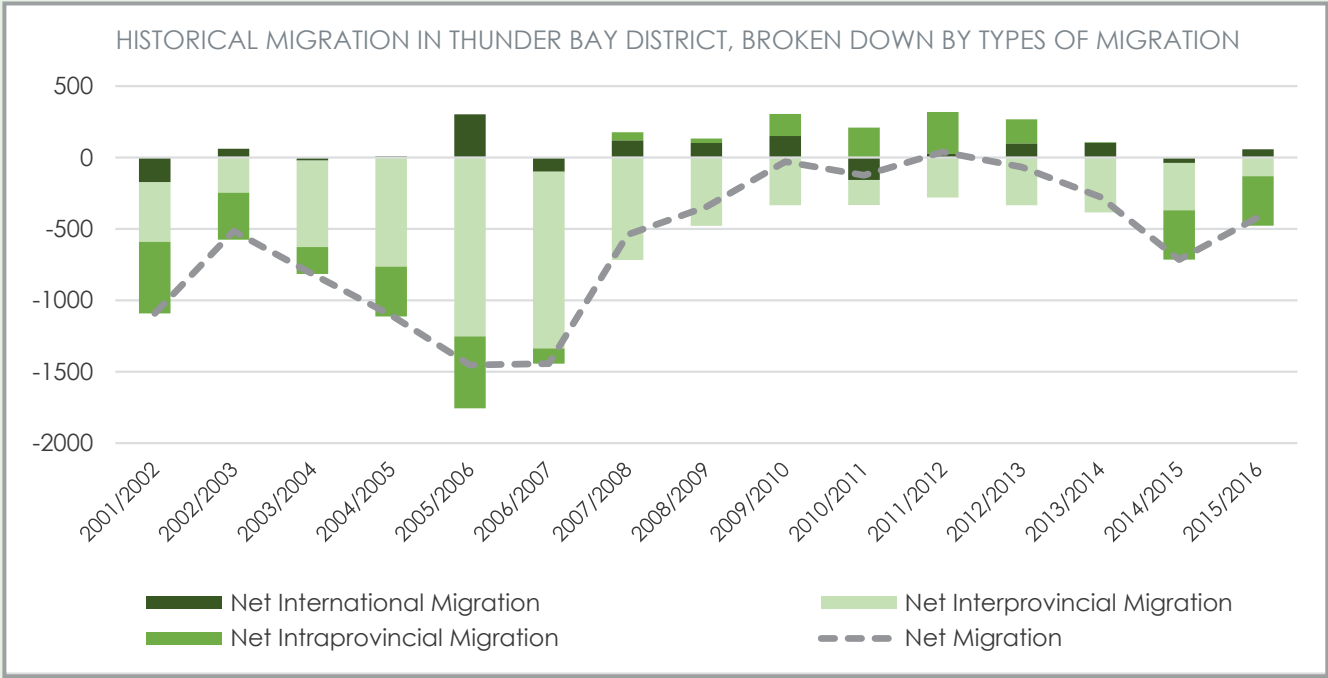
PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY INTENDED DESTINATION										
Intended Destination	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Long Lake #58 First Nation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thunder Bay District	140	150	130	190	160	150	130	155	125	105

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Permanent Residents Rounded Data Cube, 2012

For the Thunder Bay District, the number of emigrants was greater than the number of immigrants, resulting in negative net migration (Figure 6), which applies a downward pressure on population growth. When looking at the districts of origin and destination of migrants (Tables 6 and 7), it is interesting to note the many exchanges that occur between the Thunder Bay District and districts west of Thunder Bay, such as Kenora and Rainy River, or even districts in Alberta and Manitoba.



FIGURE 6



Source: Author's calculations based on Statistics Canada, Components of population growth by census division, sex, and age group for the period from July 1-June 30 (annually) between 2001 and 2016, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC), 2011, CANSIM Table: 051-0063

TABLE 6

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
Kenora	151	102	149	65	25	492
Toronto	28	25	80	22	15	170
Rainy River	30	27	42	16	15	130
Division No. 11 - Manitoba	17	12	42	22	11	104
Algoma	15	13	40	22	8	98
Ottawa	21	11	53	9	3	97
Division No. 6 - Alberta	28	10	39	14	2	93
Simcoe	19	15	29	16	7	86
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	20	10	35	12	7	84
Cochrane	21	11	29	9	4	74
Total In-migrants	599	452	1,060	417	180	2,708

Source: Taxfiler

TABLE 7

10 LARGEST CANADIAN DESTINATIONS FOR OUT-MIGRANTS BY AGE GROUP, 2012-2013

District of Destination of Out-migrants	0-17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	TOTAL
Kenora	132	51	126	59	8	376
Toronto	7	51	83	13	9	163
Division No. 6 - Alberta	22	17	72	17	12	140
Division No. 11 - Alberta	25	26	54	23	5	133
Ottawa	18	24	50	21	5	118
Algoma	32	12	38	17	4	103
Division No. 11 - Manitoba	21	18	42	16	4	101
Greater Vancouver	6	19	45	8	4	82
Rainy River	23	10	21	19	8	81
Cochrane	13	10	26	17	7	73
Total Out-migrants	596	464	1,162	495	157	2,874

Source: Taxfiler

07. Education, Literacy, Skills, and Training

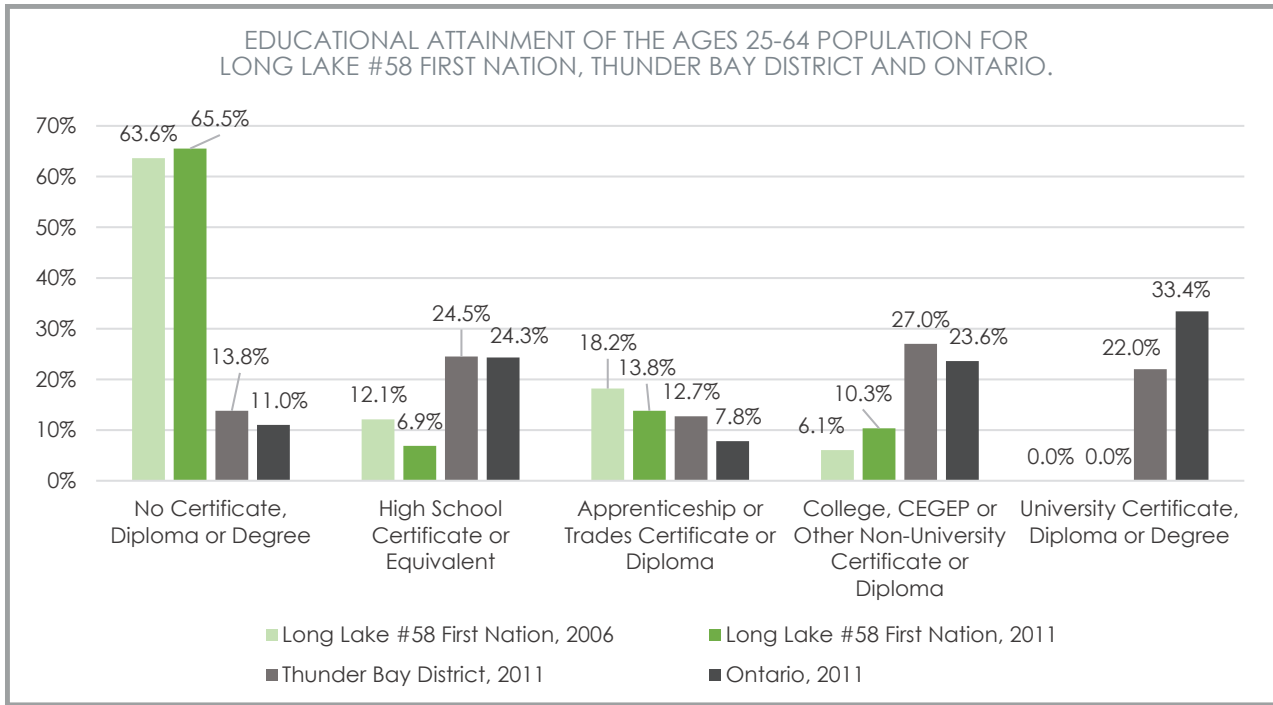
Employers often require education or experience to fill positions. Therefore, educational attainment and experience can be either a source of employment growth or a constraint if the skills available in the community do not match the local employment opportunities.

As of 2011, more than 65 percent of the population in Long Lake #58 First Nation had no certificate, diploma or degree³ compared to 13.8 percent of the population in the District and 11.0 percent in the province (Figure 7). However, the community had a larger percentage of residents (13.8 percent) with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma than the District (12.7 percent) or the province (7.8 percent). As for the other levels of educational attainment, the data suggest that the community had lower percentages than the District or the province.

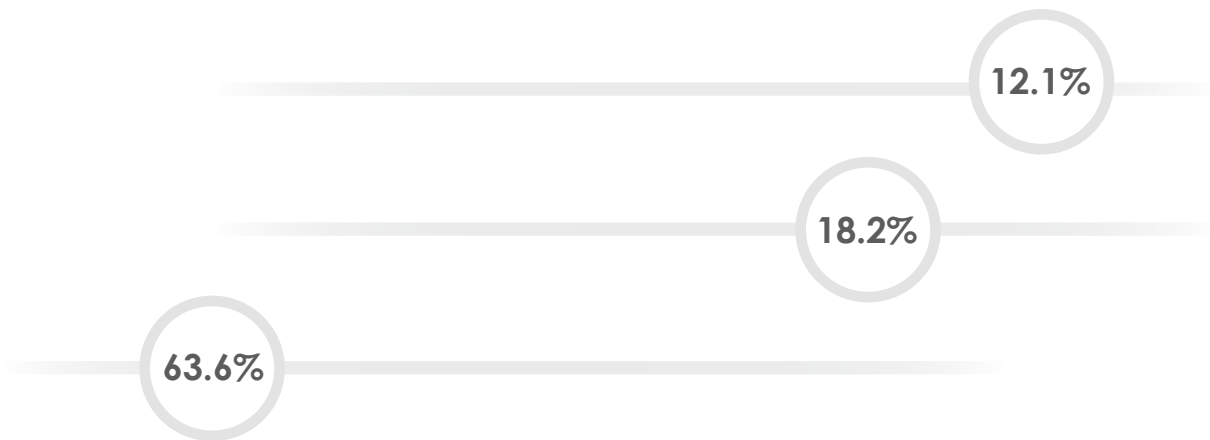
³ The detailed definition of the qualifications included in each education category can be found at <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/pop038-eng.cfm>. For example, the category 'Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate or Diploma' includes registered apprenticeship certificates and the Journeyperson's certificate. It also includes other trades certificates and diplomas, such as pre-employment or vocational certificates, and diplomas and brief trade programs completed at community colleges, institutes of technology, vocational centres, and similar institutions.

...the community had a **larger percentage** of residents (13.8 percent) with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma than the **District or the province...**

FIGURE 7



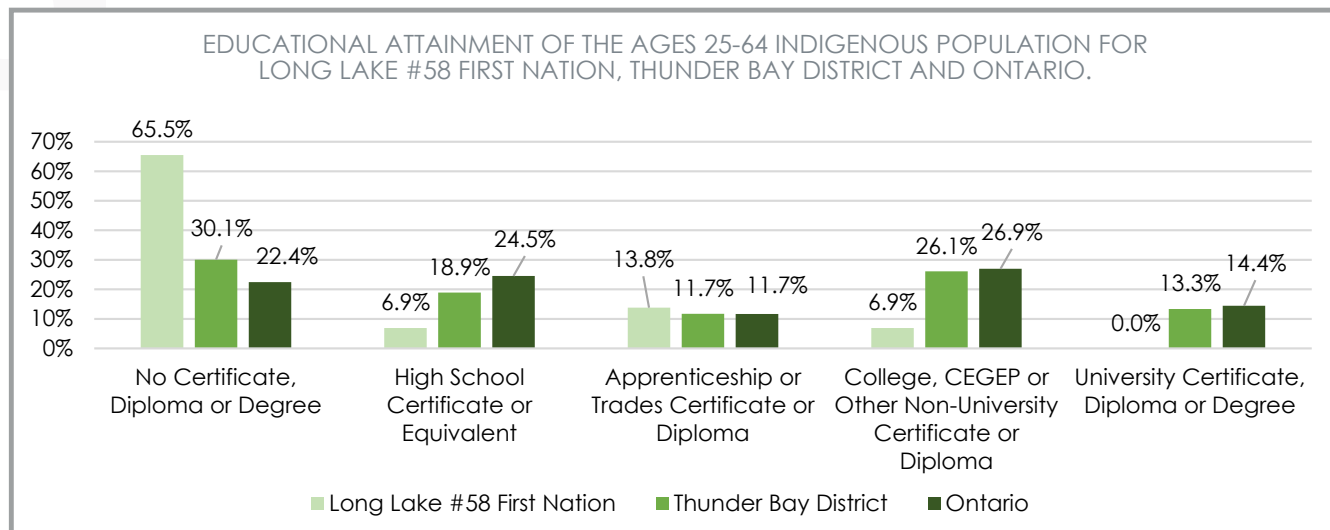
Source: Author's calculations based on Statistics Canada, Census, 2006, and National Household Survey, 2011



In Long Lake #58 First Nation, the percentage of Indigenous residents with college, CEGEP, or other non-university certificates or diplomas (6.9 percent) was lower than that of the Indigenous population in the District (26.1 percent) and the province (26.9 percent – Figure 8).

School enrolment data were not available for nearby Migizi Wazisin Elementary School or Migizi Miigwanan Secondary School. However, enrolment data for the schools in the nearby Municipality of Greenstone can be found in the Greenstone Community Labour Market Report.

FIGURE 8



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

ALIGNMENT

08. Labour Force Participation

Participation, employment, and unemployment rates reflect whether an individual is willing and able to find employment, and whether an employer is able and willing to hire them. All the previous indicators, and more, have an influence on a worker's ability to find a job and an employer's ability to find a worker.

Data related to Long Lake #58 First Nation labour force status and income were only available for the general population in inter-census years as part of the broader region of Northern Long Lake, which is comprised of postal code P0T 2A0 and includes the Longlac Ward in the Municipality of Greenstone and the First Nations of Ginoogaming and Long Lake #58.

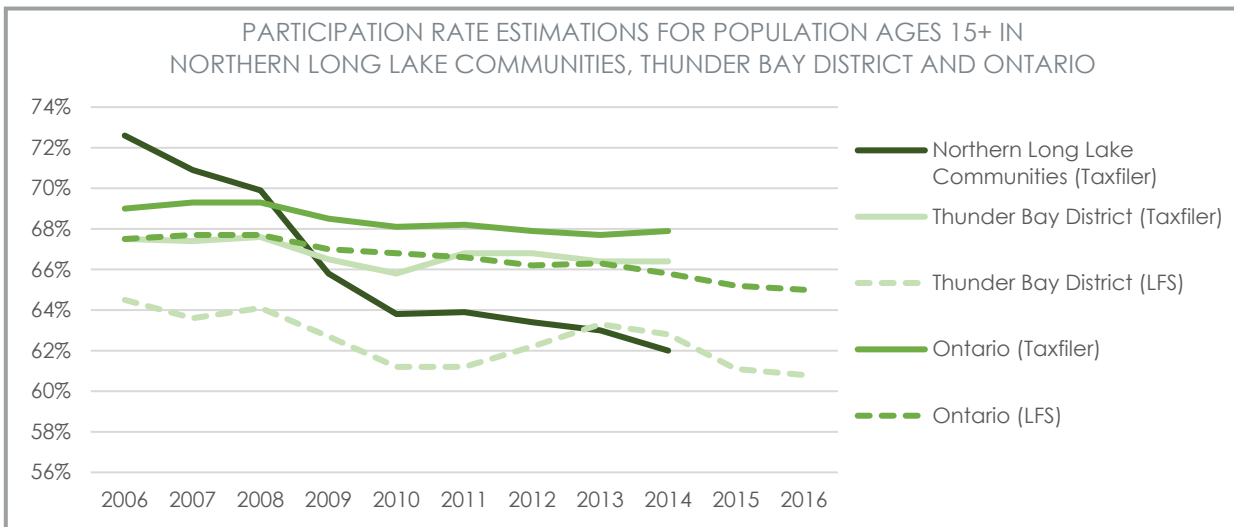
It is important to note that the data provided here are sourced from tax reports and may not capture the informal and traditional labour market in the community. Therefore, it is not possible to provide a full picture of the economy in Long Lake #58 First Nation.

From 2006 to 2014, the participation rate in the Northern Long Lake communities fell from 72.6 percent to 62.0 percent (Figure 9). Although

the percentage of the labour force declaring employment income remained relatively stable between 2010 and 2014 (Figure 11), the percentage of the labour force declaring receipts of Employment Insurance fell from 16.4 percent to 10.8 percent during that period, which likely accounts for the decline in the participation rate (Figure 13).

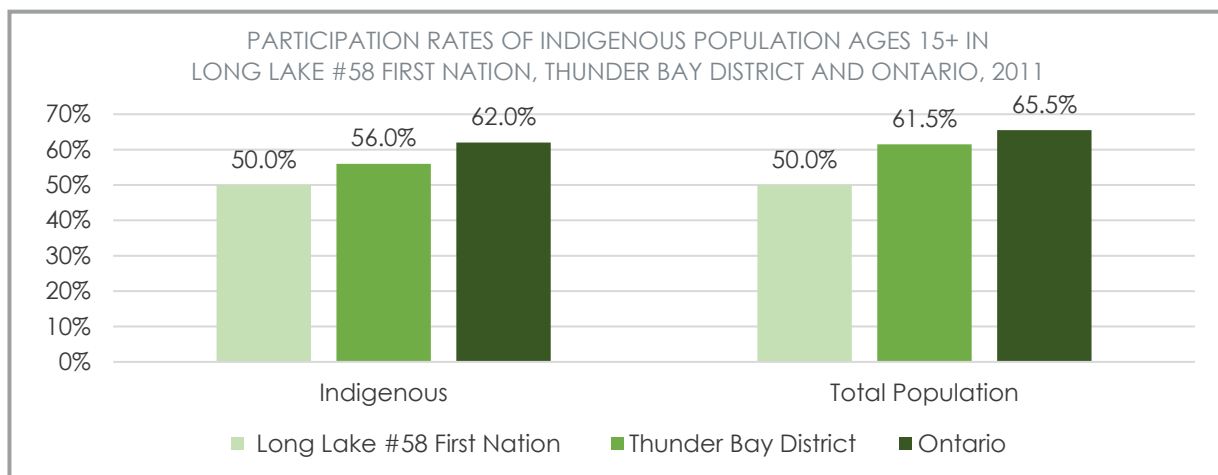
In 2011, the Indigenous population participation rate (50.0 percent) was lower for Long Lake #58 First Nation than that of the District's (56.0 percent) and the province's (62.0 percent) Indigenous populations (Figure 10). Similarly, the Indigenous population's rate of employment (32.0 percent) was lower than that of the District (45.0 percent) and the province (53.0 percent) (Figure 12). However, in terms of unemployment, the community had a higher rate (36.0 percent) than that of Indigenous populations in the District (20.0 percent) or the province (14.0 percent) (Figure 14).

FIGURE 9



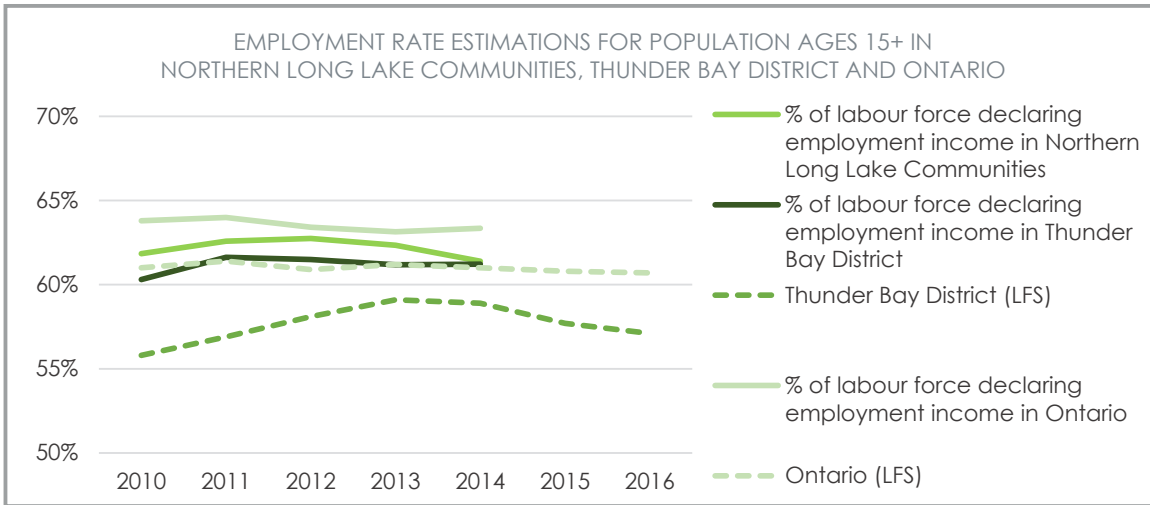
Sources: Taxfiler, participation rate calculated as the number of people receiving labour income in the total population over the age of 15; Labour Force Survey (LFS) two-year average estimates, participation rate calculated as the number of civilian, non-institutionalized persons age 15 or over who are employed or unemployed in the total population

FIGURE 10



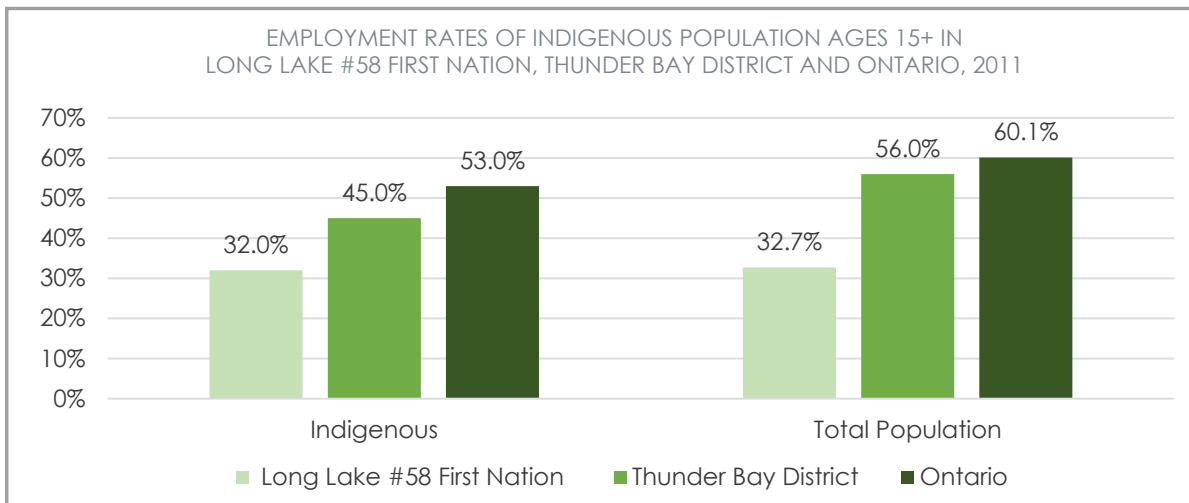
Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011

FIGURE 11



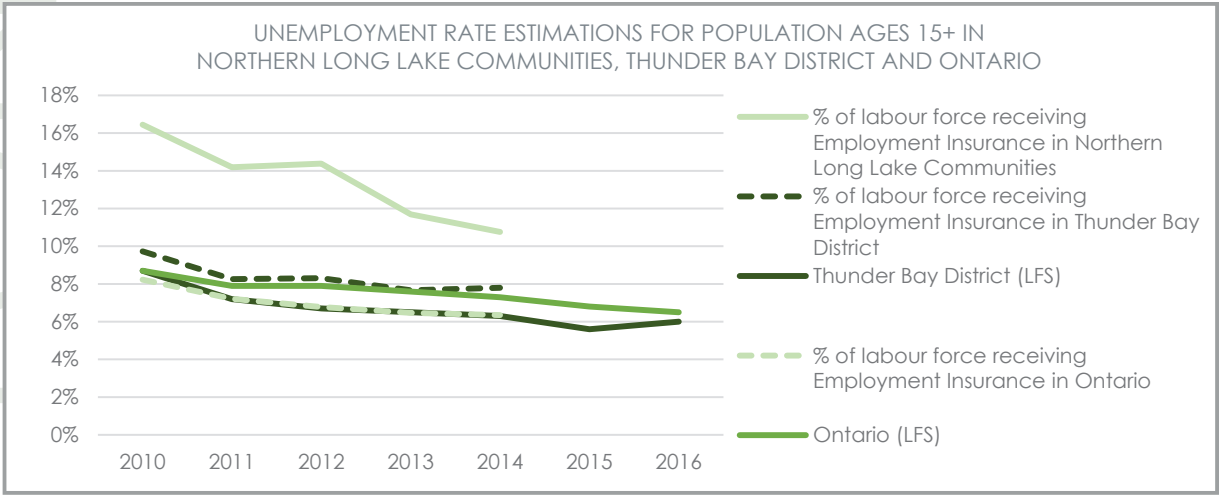
Sources: Author's calculations based on Taxfiler, number of people declaring employment income, and estimates of population; Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (LFS) two-year average estimates

FIGURE 12



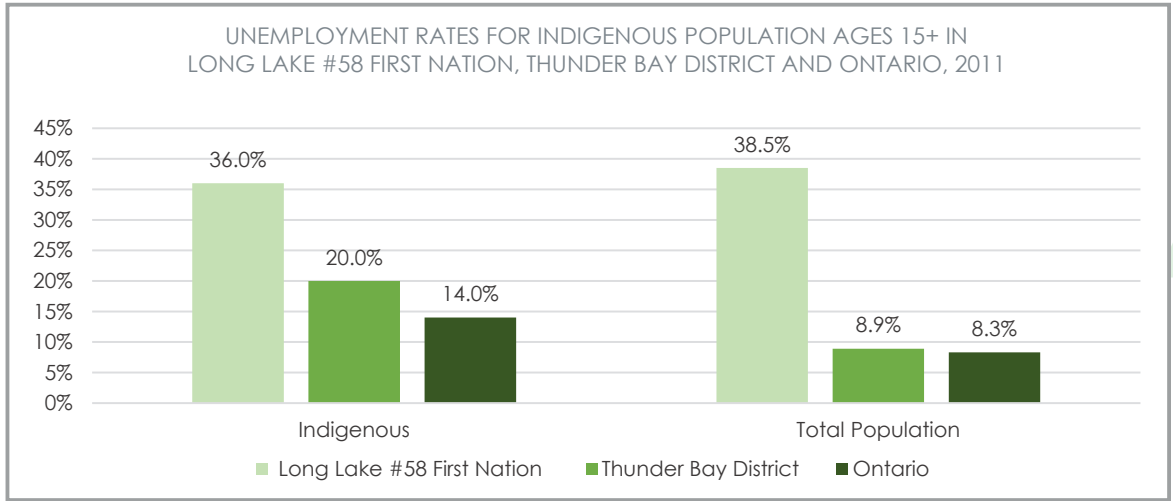
Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011

FIGURE 13



Source: Author's calculations based on Taxfiler, number of people declaring Employment Insurance (EI), and estimates of population; Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (LFS) two-year average estimates

FIGURE 14



Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011

09. Wages⁴

Wages—or the hourly rate an employee is compensated for their work—can have an impact on the capacity to attract candidates and to fill positions. On the other hand, if an area offers wages inferior to the rest of the province, it can be perceived as a competitive advantage and attract employers.

⁴ For a more detailed analysis of salary comparison in the North, please see Sundmark, J. (2016). "Average salary comparison" [blog] Available at: northernpolicy.ca

TABLE 8

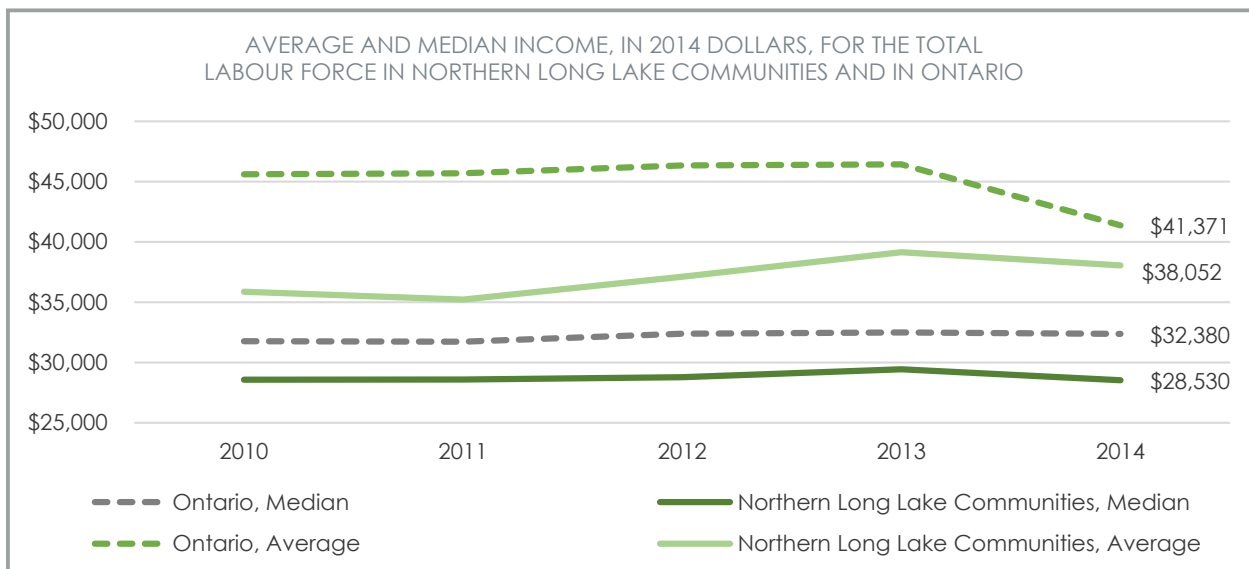
COMPARISON OF AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES BY OCCUPATION BETWEEN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO AND ONTARIO			
Average Hourly Wages Offered by Occupation, 2015	Northwestern Ontario	Ontario	Difference
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	\$ 70.73	\$ 48.71	\$ 22.01
Industrial, electrical & construction trades	\$ 28.49	\$ 22.06	\$ 6.43
Professional occupations in business & finance	\$ 32.85	\$ 26.74	\$ 6.11
Finance, insurance & related business administrative occupations	\$ 15.15	\$ 24.48	\$ -9.33
Professional occupations in natural & applied sciences	\$ 25.29	\$ 34.39	\$ -9.10
Retail sales supervisors & specialized sales occupations	\$ 16.00	\$ 23.46	\$ -7.46

Source: Author's calculations based on Statistics Canada, Job vacancy and wages survey, 2015 (average of all quarters)

10. Income

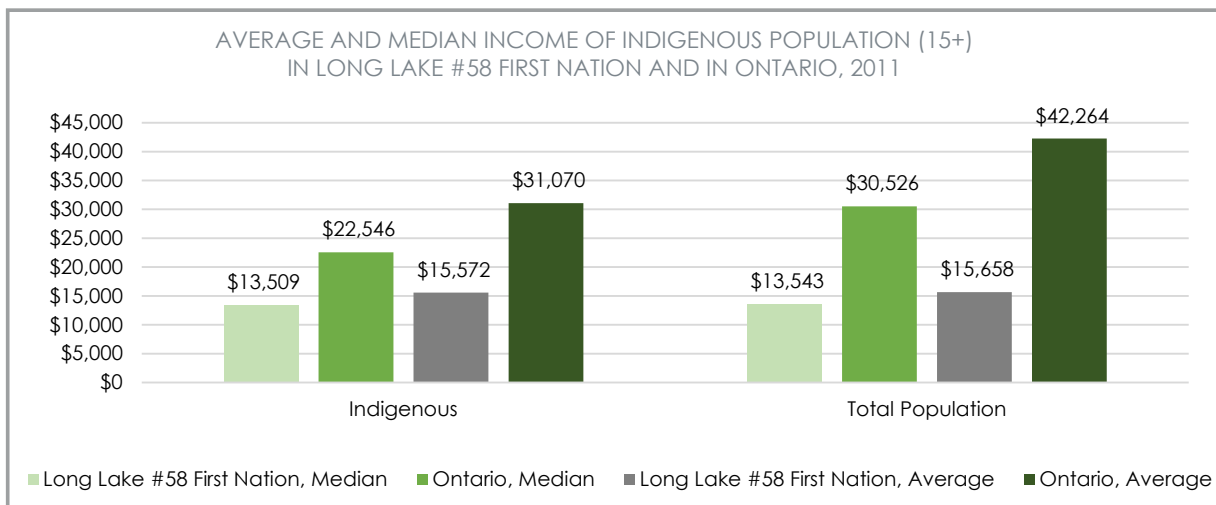
Average and median income indicate how well-off an area and its inhabitants are compared to others. Sources of income also provide information about how much of the community's income comes from the labour market and how much comes from other sources. As such, it can be an indication about the prevalence of employment and the sustainability of the community.

FIGURE 15



Source: Author's calculations based on Taxfiler Longlac "rural community" (postal code P0T 2A0), and Ontario; Bank of Canada, Consumer Price Index.

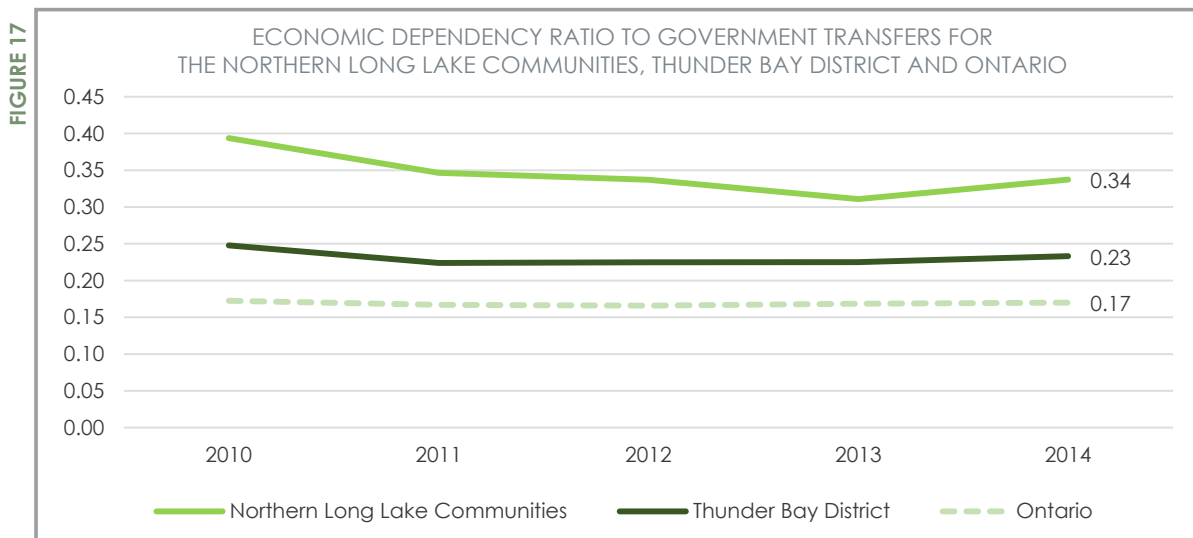
FIGURE 16



Source: Statistics Canada, National Household Survey, 2011

Average income depends on multiple factors, such as the type of jobs available (part-time or full-time), and the dominant industry in a community. Data available for the broader region of Northern Long Lake, revealed an increase in average income from \$35,220 in 2010 to \$38,052 in 2014 (Figure 15). This contrasts with Ontario, where average incomes fell from \$45,692 to \$41,371 during the same period. However, income gains in the community were not distributed evenly, as demonstrated by the fact that the median income remained relatively stable, decreasing slightly from \$28,585 in 2010 to \$28,530 in 2014. Median incomes in Ontario followed a similar path, remaining relatively stable between 2010 (\$31,728) and 2014 (\$32,380).

Furthermore, the economic dependency ratio—the amount of government transfers received compared to the amount of income earned through employment—in the Northern Long Lake communities is higher than that of both the Thunder Bay District and the province (Figure 17). Therefore, the region is more dependent on government. The three largest components of government transfers to the Northern Long Lake communities were the Canada Pension Plan (CPP), social assistance, and Old Age Security pension (Table 9). CPP payments accounted for 4.9 percent of total area income, whereas social assistance and Old Age Security pensions accounted for 3.6 percent and 3.4 percent respectively. Benefits related to retirement accounted for a lower proportion of total income than in the District, which is in line with the available data on age demographics in the area.



Source: Author's calculations based on Taxfiler Longlac "rural community" (postal code P0T 2A0), Thunder Bay District, and Ontario

TABLE 9

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INCOME OF THE COMMUNITY BY SOURCE OF INCOME			
Amount of Dollars by Source of Income, 2014	Northern Long Lake Communities	Thunder Bay District	Ontario
Wages/salaries/commissions only	65.8%	64.9%	67.7%
Self-employment only	1.1%	2.3%	4.3%
Employment income	66.8%	67.2%	72.0%
Employment Insurance	2.2%	1.4%	1.1%
OAS/Net federal supplements	3.4%	3.8%	3.3%
CPP/QPP	4.9%	5.4%	3.9%
CCTB	3.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Workers compensation	2.3%	1.0%	0.4%
Social Assistance	3.6%	1.5%	1.1%
Other government transfers	3.0%	1.4%	1.3%
Government transfers	22.5%	15.7%	12.2%
Private pensions	6.2%	10.6%	7.7%
RRSP	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Investment	2.2%	3.8%	5.3%
Other income	1.9%	2.3%	2.5%
Total income	100.0 %	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Author's calculations based on Taxfiler Longlac "rural community" (postal code P0T 2A0), Thunder Bay District, and Ontario

POPULATION



385
(2016)



2.52 km²

ALONG HIGHWAY 11
ON THE NORTHEAST
SHORE OF LONG LAKE

86°34'W
49°48'N

LONG LAKE #58 FIRST NATION

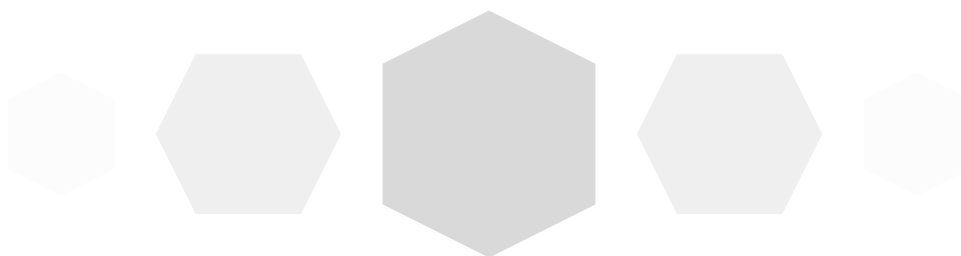


THE POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE IS
EXPANDING RAPIDLY
**PROVIDING
OPPORTUNITIES**
AS A PRIME LOCATION
FOR NEW COMPANIES

CONCLUSION

Lack of data make it difficult to provide a full picture of Long Lake #58 First Nation, and it is possible there is significant traditional and non-traditional economic activity that is not captured in commonly used sources.

Nonetheless, available data indicate that the community faces the challenges of a decreasing overall population and an increasing population of young people. However, the fact that its potential labour force is expanding rapidly means that the community has an opportunity to promote itself as a prime location for companies seeking to establish themselves along the Trans-Canada Highway. Yet, access to qualified employees will also determine the appeal of the community in attracting new investment.



NOTE TO READERS: Moving forward, the Community Labour Market Report Series will be replaced by Community Accounts. This online portal, no.communityaccounts.ca, will provide reliable information on key economic and social indicators, broken down to the community, regional, provincial and national levels over census years 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016. Community Accounts will be publically available to allow anyone to access data for their community in tables, charts and other formats.

About the Local Employment Planning Council (LEPC):

LEPC in Thunder Bay is a pilot project led by the North Superior Workforce Planning Board (NSWPB) with the support of Northern Policy Institute (NPI) as data and research partner. The LEPC uses community consultation, research, and evidence-based practices to spur innovation in workforce development in our region.

About North Superior Workforce Planning Board (NSWPB):

The North Superior Workforce Planning Board (NSWPB) is one of twenty-six Workforce Planning zones across Ontario, mandated through the Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities to identify, assess and prioritize the skills and knowledge needs of community, employers and individual participants/learners in the local labour market through a collaborative, local labour market planning process.

About Northern Policy Institute (NPI):

Northern Policy Institute is Northern Ontario's independent think tank. We perform research, collect and disseminate evidence, and identify policy opportunities to support the growth of sustainable Northern communities. Our operations are located in Thunder Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, and Sudbury. We seek to enhance Northern Ontario's capacity to take the lead position on socio-economic policy that impacts Northern Ontario, Ontario, and Canada as a whole.



Local Employment
Planning Council

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