



NUCLEAR WASTE
MANAGEMENT
ORGANIZATION

SOCIÉTÉ DE GESTION
DES DÉCHETS
NUCLÉAIRES

Community Profile

TOWN OF SPANISH, ONTARIO



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Acronyms

APM	Adaptive Phased Management
AWIC	Algoma Workforce Investment Committee
CFDC	East Algoma Community Future Development Corporation
CPR	Canadian Pacific Railroad
EA	Environmental Assessment
EACFDC	East Algoma Community Futures Development Corporation
ELNOS	Elliot Lake and North Shore Corporation for Business Development
FIR	Financial Information Return
MASL	Metres Above Sea Level
MNO	Métis Nation of Ontario
MNR	Ministry of Natural Resources
MTO	Ministry of Transportation
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NWMO	Nuclear Waste Management Organization
OPP	Ontario Provincial Police
PPS	Provincial Policy Statement

1.0 CONTEXT

This community profile has been prepared as part of the Town of Spanish's participation in the Nuclear Waste Management Organization's (NWMO) *Learn More* program. This program is offered to communities interested in exploring and potentially hosting the Adaptive Phased Management project, the deep geological repository and centre of expertise which is required as part of Canada's plan for the long-term management of used nuclear fuel.

The profile brings together information about the community, their history, their aspirations, and current conditions. The information contained in the profile is not an assessment of any kind; instead it is intended to paint a picture of the community as it stands today. Such a picture can be a helpful starting point for community discussions about how future projects might be implemented in the community, and the extent to which a project might contribute to the well-being of the community over the long term, including the Adaptive Phased Management project. The Adaptive Phased Management project will only be implemented in a community that has reflected upon whether the project will contribute to community well-being and, after a series of detailed studies have been completed to confirm the safety and appropriateness of a site, has expressed an informed willingness to host the project. Over time, communities in the surrounding area will also need to become involved in the learning process.

This profile is organized to describe the characteristics of the community through five different perspectives or 'lenses':

- Human: Skills, knowledge and essential services supporting the well-being of the community;
- Economic: Monetary or financial resources supporting the well-being of the community;
- Infrastructure: Basic physical infrastructure supporting the well-being of the community;
- Social: Social and community activities in which people participate and the resources drawn upon to support well-being; and
- Natural environment: Nature and the natural environment important to well-being.

The characteristics of the community are referred to as 'assets' throughout the report. This is intended to highlight their importance and pave the way for a broad and holistic discussion of how the community may be affected by the Adaptive Phased Management project, or other large project which the community may consider. This discussion of the characteristics of the community which support community life may also help the community identify other important aspects which should also be considered.

The information and data used to compile this profile was derived from a combination of sources, including:

- Publicly available documents and statistics;
- Data and information provided by the community; and,
- Insights derived from discussion with the Community Liaison Committees and through interviews with community leaders.

Although this profile contains references to other communities within the region, these references are intended only as a means to round out the community profile and provide some context for discussion.

The NWMO *Learn More* program encourages collaboration and shared learning involving the NWMO and the community throughout all stages of reflection and decision-making. NWMO efforts to learn about and understand the community, their aspirations and current conditions will continue throughout the duration of the Town of Spanish's involvement in the *Learn More* program.

1.1 Report Format

Please note that for the Statistics Canada data presented in this profile, the most recent census and National Household Survey data used are for 2011 (where available). In some instances, due to recent changes in how Statistics Canada conducts their data collection, 2006 data may also be used where necessary.

2.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE – TOWN OF SPANISH

2.1 Overview

This section of the community profile depicts the characteristics of the Town of Spanish.

The Town of Spanish Community Profile is based on 2006 and limited 2011 Census data. The 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) data is not available for the Town of Spanish. Data for this area has been suppressed for data quality or confidentiality reasons.

2.1.1 Location

The Town of Spanish is located in Algoma District along Trans-Canada Highway 17 at the mouth of the Spanish River on the North Channel of Lake Huron. Spanish is located between Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie approximately 189 km east of Sault Ste. Marie and 118 km west of Sudbury¹.

Figure 1 - Map of the Town of Spanish



2.1.2 Land Size

The Town of Spanish covers 108.39 km² of land².

¹ Town of Spanish. Accessed Online, Aug 2013. [<http://www.townofspanish.com/pages/comident.php>].

2.1.3 Vision and Strategic Plan

The Town of Spanish has a Strategic Plan (1994) that is being updated alongside the preparation of a new Official Plan and Zoning By-law. The Strategic Plan focuses on assisting Spanish respond to changes in the economy, as well as a need to embrace changes and recognize that natural resources can no longer sustain the economy. The Strategic Plan recognizes the expansion of tourism and service-related industries, as well as a need to encourage and support small business and commercial expansion along Trans-Canada Highway 17. The Strategic Plan also places importance on the need to undertake economic development initiatives in conjunction with neighbouring First Nations and municipalities.

The Strategic Plan contains (among others), the following action items³:

- *“Expand and upgrade marina facility;*
- *Private sector expansion;*
- *Access to local natural areas for public and private development;*
- *Protect natural environment for passive recreation;*
- *Zoning to permit home occupations and identify light industrial areas and start-ups;*
- *Joint regional economic development initiatives;*
- *Develop park facilities along Highway 17;*
- *Preserve and protect environment features or future development;*
- *Development of seniors complex affordable, Canada Mortgage Housing Corporation and non-profit housing; and*
- *Improve access to recreational opportunities”.*

The Town of Spanish has a Draft Official Plan (2013)⁴. The objectives of the Draft Official Plan (2013) are:

- *“To create a positive planning environment that addresses the needs and aspirations of the community over the next two decades;*
- *To build a vision for the future of the Town which is agreed upon by the community and which the community has an active role in implementing;*
- *To create a forum for community based dialogue in the design, implementation and review of the Plan;*
- *To develop a land use planning process that maximizes compatibility and minimizes conflict between different land uses;*
- *To build a Town with a strong, distinctive and liveable Urban Settlement Area with a range of housing choices, employment, parks, open space and which provides a range of services and facilities that are accessible by walking and cycling;*
- *To build a healthy, safe and liveable community that encourages active living, healthy lifestyles and which integrates planning for a healthy community as a component of the Town’s land use planning process;*
- *To plan for a community with a diversified and well managed resource base including minerals, mineral aggregates, forestry, agriculture and water;*

² Statistics Canada, 2011. Census Community Profile. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca. Accessed August, 2013.

³ Town of Spanish, 2013. Community Profile: Town of Spanish Official Plan Review.

⁴ Town of Spanish. Accessed Online, Aug 2013. [<http://www.townofspanish.com/pages/welcome.php>] and [<http://www.townofspanish.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/OfficialPlan.pdf>].

- *To conserve and manage cultural heritage resources to maintain their heritage value;*
- *To ensure that future development and land use planning decisions in the Town conform with the goals, objectives and policies of this Plan;*
- *To plan and provide infrastructure that meets current and projected growth needs;*
- *To protect resources of provincial interest, public health and safety and the quality of the natural environment through the policies of this Plan and through consultation with Provincial agencies; and*
- *To create a land use planning framework designed to build a strong and prosperous community and to facilitate opportunities for economic development”⁵.*

The Town of Spanish has a Community Vision Statement in the ‘Economic Base’ portion of the ‘Business’ section, as well as a Community Identity Statement in the ‘Community Identity’ portion of the ‘Business’ section of the Town of Spanish municipal website⁶.

The Community Vision Statement is:

"Spanish- A Progressive Community! Centrally located on Lake Huron's North Channel. Spanish is a friendly, safe, healthy, and affordable community. People can live, work, and play here and businesses can find prosperity, support and encouragement in our community. Our people are willing and able to meet the challenges and opportunities the community encounters”⁷.

This is the Community Identity Statement:

“Situated in the centre of the North Channel area of Lake Huron, The Town of Spanish provides a unique and enviable quality of life by offering many opportunities for residents, businesses and visitors alike. Spanish provides a broad range of both municipal and community facilities and services. They are continually seeking to expand these services to meet the changing needs of the community. Spanish is actively pursuing opportunities to diversify its local economy but is always committed to maintaining the very pleasant, small town environment for which the town is known”⁸.

The Town of Spanish has a sound understanding of its strengths and values and knows where and how it wants to grow and change as identified in the Draft Official Plan (2013).

2.2 Human Assets

This section provides a discussion of human assets in the Town of Spanish. Human assets include the skills and knowledge inherent in a community and the ability of a community to provide its residents with access to other skills, knowledge, and essential services that are fundamental to maintaining community well-being, or a desired standard of living. Human assets indicators include population size and demographics, skills and labour, education, and health and safety facilities and services.

⁵ Town of Spanish, 2013. Draft Official Plan.

⁶ Town of Spanish. Accessed Online, Aug 2013. [http://www.townofspanish.com/pages/e_base.php].

⁷ Town of Spanish. Accessed Online, Aug 2013. [http://www.townofspanish.com/pages/e_base.php].

⁸ Town of Spanish. Accessed Online, Aug 2013. [<http://www.townofspanish.com/pages/comident.php#>].

2.2.1 Human Asset Indicators

2.2.1.1 Population Size and Demographics

Population Changes

The population of the Town of Spanish has declined nearly 15 percent between 1996 and 2001 years (see Table 1). In most cases, the population loss is the result of out-migration of skilled and young residents who typically are the most mobile. These people have moved to Southern Ontario or relocated to Sudbury where there are more job opportunities and benefits⁹. The population rate of decline in Spanish slowed after 2006. There is an increase of seasonal residents in the summer months. Many of these residents have permanent homes in Sudbury and others live permanently at local lakes¹⁰.

Table 1 - Population Change in the Town of Spanish¹¹

Year	Spanish
1996	899
2001	816 (-9.2%)
2006	728 (-10.8%)
2011	696 (-4.4%)

Age of Population

The median age of the population of the Town of Spanish is 49.2 which is older than the Ontario median age of 40.4¹². Since 1996, the population has been aging. The number of seniors in the Town of Spanish above 85 years old has experienced a modest increase from 1.1 percent in 1996 to 1.4 percent in 2011. The greatest shift occurred in the 45 to 64 age range. In 1996, 21.1 percent of the population was between the ages of 45 to 64, this increased to 38.6 percent in 2011. While there are young families with children living in communities along the North Shore, it is also evident that the Town of Spanish is struggling to maintain its younger population; a challenge facing many rural centres in Canada. In 1996, 28.4 percent of the population was between the ages of 25 to 44, following the closure of the mines in Elliot Lake this decreased to 17.1 percent in 2011. This decreasing trend is also occurring for the population between the ages of 0 to 14 declining from 25.6 percent in 1996 to 10.7 percent in 2011.

⁹ Based on interview data.

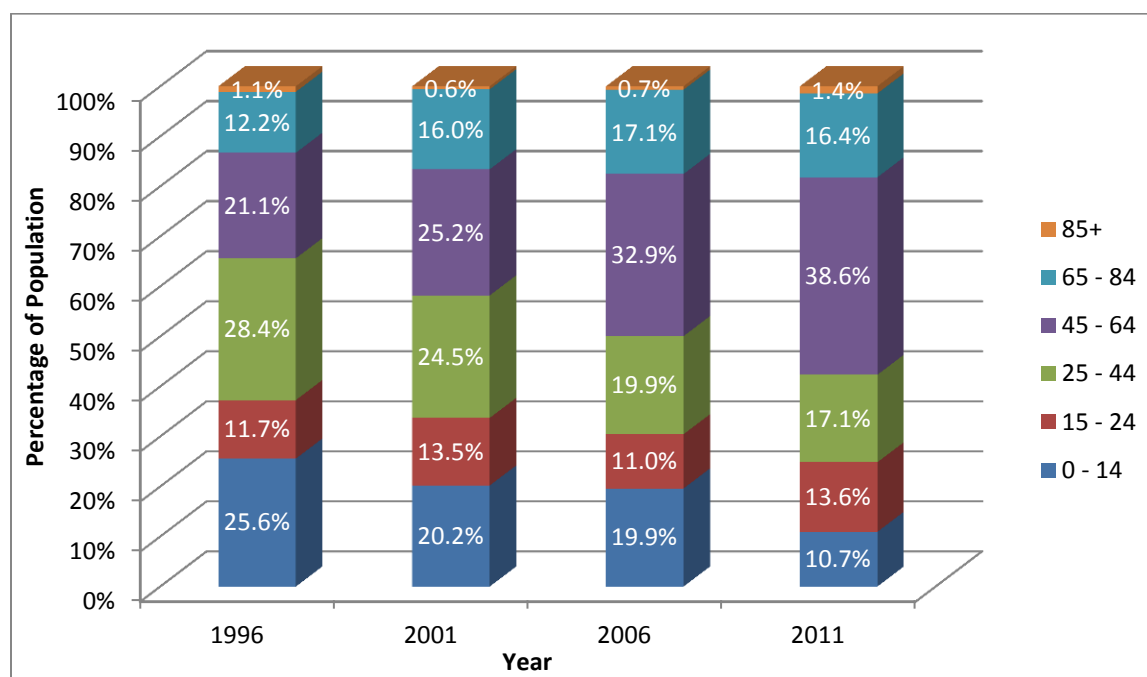
¹⁰ Based on interview data.

¹¹ Statistics Canada, 1996 to 2011. Census Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca. Accessed August, 2013.

¹² Statistics Canada, 2011. Census Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca. Accessed Online August, 2013.

The number of seniors in the Town of Spanish above 65 years old has almost doubled since 1996. The presence of the older population 65 and over indicates that older residents are retiring in the Town of Spanish. The increased presence of older residents may be accounted for by seniors choosing to live permanently at cottages¹³. Figure 2 provides the age distribution from 1996 to 2011 for the Town of Spanish.

Figure 2 - Total Population by Age in the Town of Spanish¹⁴



Mobility Status

Except for the general population decline since 1996, the Town of Spanish is relatively stable. There are few people moving in or out of the area. Population stability indicates that the community has not undergone large changes in the economy. Residents are staying in the community for the long-term and are making the Town of Spanish their permanent homes. Stability in a community is important because it displays that people have a stake in their community, serve as volunteers and help develop community quality of life.

As of 2006, most people lived at the same address as the previous year. Few people moved in the same census subdivision within that time period in the Town of Spanish (14.7). Also, few people from the Town of Spanish (2.8 percent) lived out of Province a year prior. No one lived out of the country¹⁵.

¹³ Based on interview data.

¹⁴ Statistics Canada, 1996 to 2006. Census – Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed June 2013. Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

¹⁵ Statistics Canada, 2006. Census – Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed June 2013.

As of 2006, most people lived at the same address as five years previously. However, 21 percent of people moved in the same census subdivision within that time period and 11.6 percent of people moved to a different census subdivision in the Town of Spanish. No people from the Town of Spanish lived out of Province or the country¹⁶. For complete data tables regarding mobility status, see Table A1 in **Appendix A**.

2.2.1.2 Skills and Labour

Population by Occupation

Figure 3 illustrates the percentage distribution of the labor force by sector of occupation in Spanish (labour force by occupation). In 2006, the top occupations in the Town of Spanish were: trades, transport, and equipment operations (25.6 percent); sales and services (25.6 percent); occupations unique to the primary industry (11.6 percent); and, business, finance and administration (11.6 percent)¹⁷. Since 1996, there has been little fluctuation in the occupation categories. There are more occupations in management; business, finance, and administration; health; sales and services; and, occupations unique to the primary industry in 2006 as compared to 1996.

The presence of trades and transport occupations are a strength for the Town of Spanish. Following the closure of the mines in Elliot Lake, carpenters, machinists, iron workers, electricians and mechanics and people with other skills may have obtained employment and may be commuting to Northwestern Ontario for mining work. Several of the primary industries along the north shore, Domtar, Cameco, Carmeuse Lime & Stone and Lafarge will also employ people with these skills¹⁸. It is often hard for smaller rural centres to source this sort of labour and contractors are present in the Town of Spanish and the surrounding area. While it is difficult to attract skilled workers in other trades, the Town of Spanish is close enough to Sudbury to attract people for contract work¹⁹.

Business activity indicates that management skills are available locally. Occupations in education and government indicate that there are people employed in leadership roles in the community. The Town of Spanish also has population with skills specific to primary industry activities, which is beneficial for future developments in this area. Finance and administration opportunities indicate that management knowledge and leadership is present.

Tourism employment is increasing, particularly in marinas, lodges and resorts²⁰. Local retail stores employ a large percentage of the population. However, retailing is under some stress. For example,

¹⁶ Statistics Canada, 2006. Census – Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed June 2013.

¹⁷ Statistics Canada, 2006. Census – Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed June 2013.

¹⁸ Based on interview data.

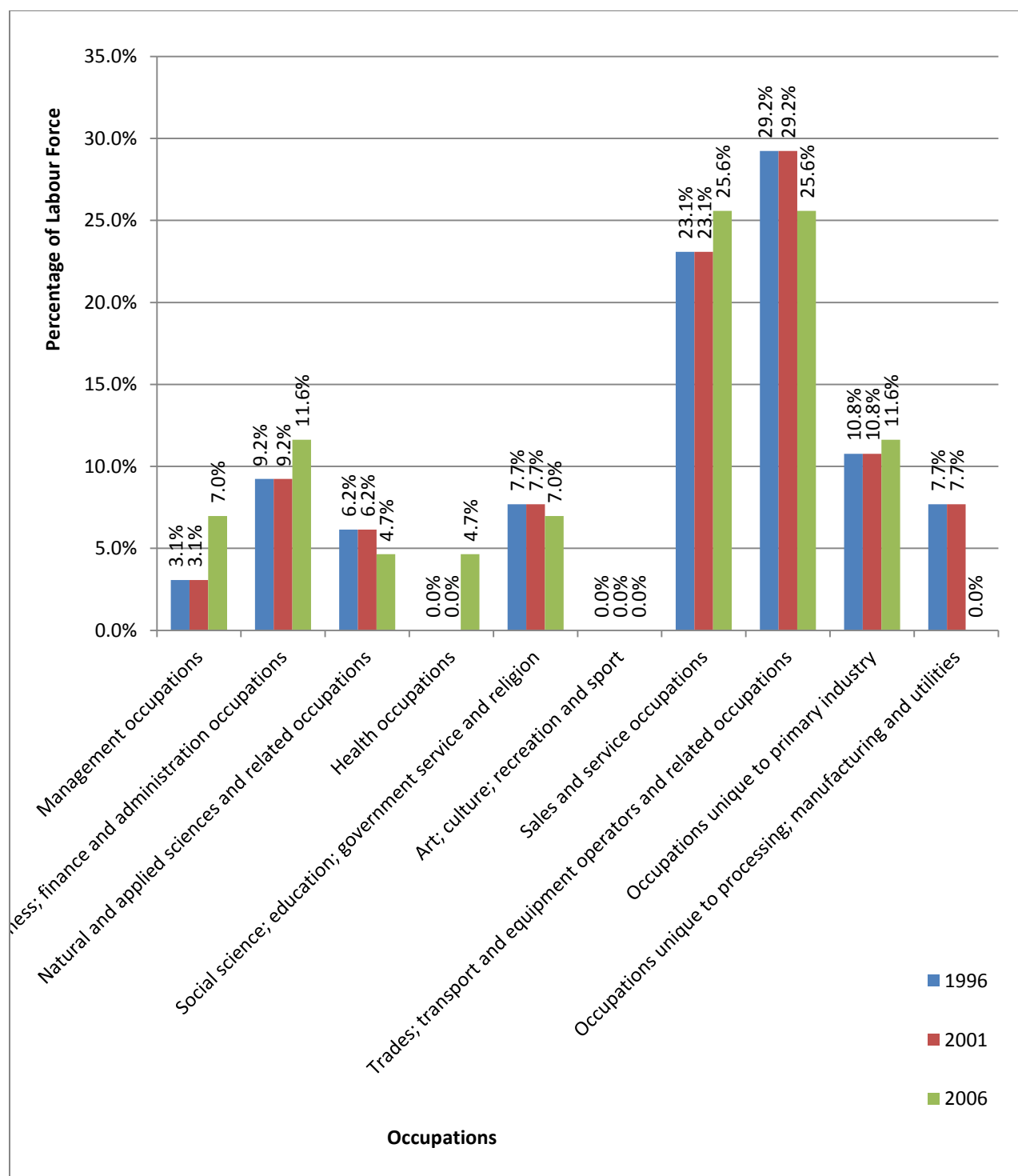
¹⁹ Based on interview data.

²⁰ Based on interview data.

RONA Hardware recently relocated to Massey. Some skilled individuals use the Town of Spanish as a bedroom community for jobs in Sudbury and other jobs along the north shore²¹.

²¹ Based on interview data.

Figure 3 – Labour Force by Occupation in the Town of Spanish²²



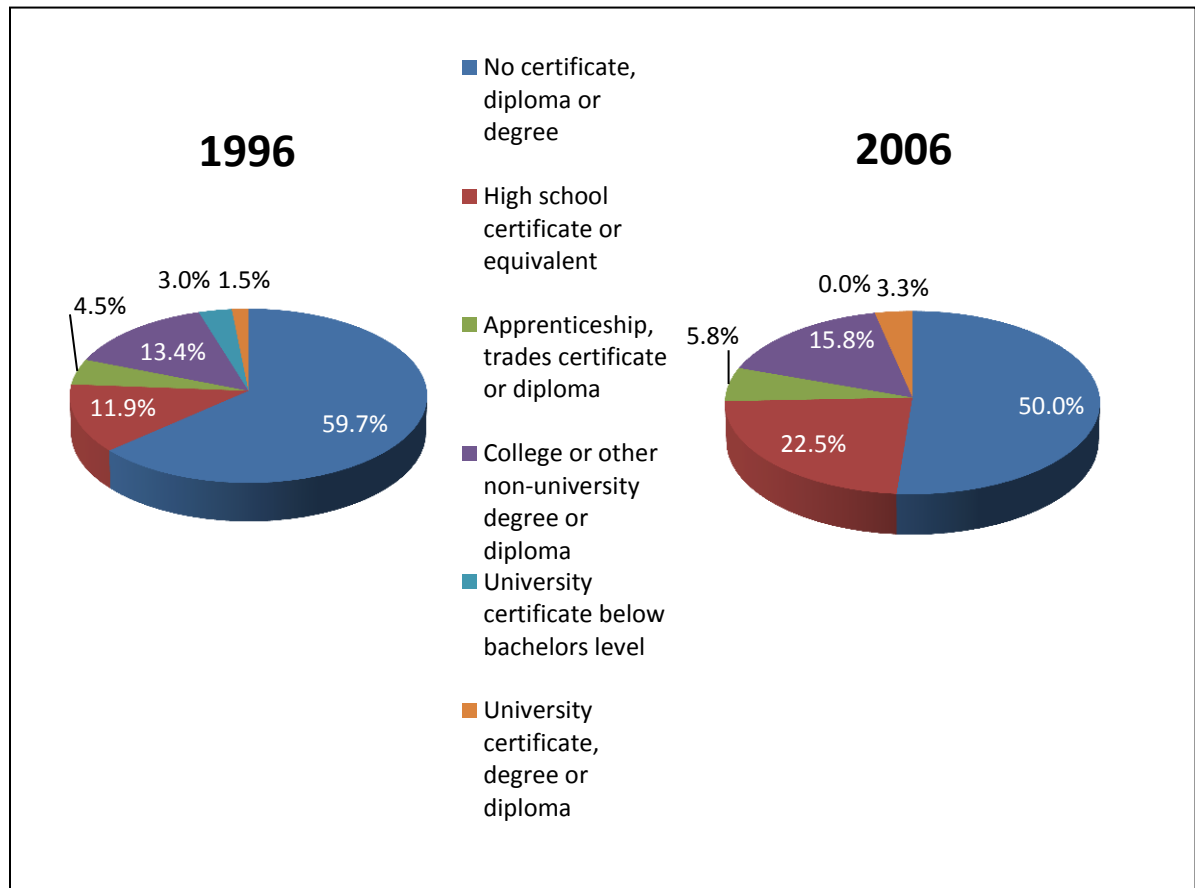
²² Statistics Canada, 1996 to 2006. Census Community Profiles (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed July 2013. Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada. Please note that instances of 0% relate to no data reported in this category from Statistics Canada.

2.2.1.3 Education

Education and Training

Figure 4 illustrates the level of education and training in the Town of Spanish. As of 2006, there are many residents without a certificate, diploma or degree (50.0 percent), likely influenced by the nature of the major occupations in the area that do not necessarily require higher levels of academic attainment for certification (e.g. skilled training related primary industry and construction). The number of residents without a diploma or certificate has declined from 59.7 percent in 1996. Since 1996, there has also been a rise in residents with high school certificates increasing from 11.9 percent in 1996 to 22.5 percent in 2006. There has been a small increase in the percentage of people who possess a university certificate, degree or diploma between 1996 (1.5 percent) and 2006 (3.3 percent).

Figure 4 - Education and Training Attainment in the Town of Spanish²³



²³ Statistics Canada, 1996 and 2006. Census – Community Profile. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed June 2013. Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada. Please note that 2001 data used different categories.

Table 2 - Education and Training Attainment in the Town of Spanish (2001)²⁴

Level of Education	Age 20 – 34 (n=135)	Age 35 – 44 (n=135)	Age 45 – 64 (n=160)
Less than a high school certificate	37.0%	66.7%	62.5%
High school certificate and/or some post-secondary	33.3%	14.8%	18.8%
Trades certificate or diploma	22.2%	18.5%	15.6%
College certificate or diploma	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
University certificate, diploma or degree	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%

Local Schools

The Town of Spanish provides minimal education opportunities for primary school children and no opportunities for high school aged children (children are bussed to Blind River for high school). The Town of Spanish has one French catholic school: École Sainte-Anne (Kindergarten to Grade 6)²⁵. Teaching staff are highly competent and the school offers a good opportunity for local children as it provides full French emersion²⁶. There are currently 24 children enrolled²⁷. The Town's public English language students are bussed to the Town of Blind River to attend the Blind River Public School and the WC Eaket Secondary School. English language students also attend St. Mary's School, a Catholic elementary school and S. Geiger Public School in Massey and high school French language students attend École Jeunesse Nord in Blind River²⁸. School enrolment has declined resulting in the relocation of one school to Blind River and First Nations families relocating their children to schools in Blind River.²⁹

Post-Secondary Education

There are no post-secondary education facilities in the Town of Spanish. Students have to go to surrounding regional hubs (e.g. Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie). Post-secondary education is offered through Contact North in Spanish, Blind River and Elliot Lake.

²⁴ Statistics Canada, 2001. Census – Community Profile. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed June 2013. Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

²⁵ Based on interview data.

²⁶ Based on interview data.

²⁷ Based on interview data.

²⁸ Town of Spanish, 2013. Community Profile: Town of Spanish Official Plan Review.

²⁹ Based on interview data.

Other Educational Opportunities

Adult residents can attend classes at the Adult Learning Centre in the Town of Spanish. The Town of Spanish also has high speed internet available for residents, as well as free internet services at the local public library³⁰.

2.2.1.4 Health and Safety Facilities and Services

Town of Spanish residents have access to local health facilities.

Number of Clinics

The Town of Spanish has two clinics: the Spanish Medical Clinic³¹ and a Dental Clinic³² in the same building. If people require more complex medical procedures, residents can visit St. Joseph's General Hospital in the City of Elliot Lake, and several other hospitals in Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury. The Legion provides the services of a podiatrist once a month.

Access to Health Care Services and Clinics

Spanish has a full-time doctor who divides his time between Spanish and Blind River³³. There is also a dentist and a chiroprapist (one day a week). While access to health care services and clinics is limited in the Town of Spanish, residents have access to a variety of health care facilities in other centres (Town of Blind River, City of Elliot Lake, Town of Espanola, City of Sudbury, and City of Sault Ste. Marie) that can adequately provide services to the local population and potential future residents. Emergency services and coronary care are provided in Elliot Lake. Professionals offering specialized services, such as speech therapy, will travel to the community from Sudbury (e.g. Northeast Cancer Centre) or Sault Ste. Marie³⁴.

Health Care Professionals

Town of Spanish residents have easy access to a variety of physicians, nurses and nurse practitioners in the Town of Blind River, City of Elliot Lake, Town of Espanola, City of Sudbury and City of Sault Ste. Marie.

Emergency Services and Plans

The Town of Spanish has emergency services in place and is able to handle emergency situations. The Town of Spanish's has an Emergency Plan (2010) which provides key officials, agencies and departments with guidelines regarding how to respond to an emergency. It also provides an overview of their responsibilities during an emergency. The Town of Spanish operates a volunteer fire department with a fire chief and deputy chief, including 18 volunteers, 2 pumper trucks, a tanker truck,

³⁰ Town of Spanish. Accessed Online, June 2013. [<http://www.townofspanish.com/residents/public-library/>].

³¹ Ontario Doctor Directory. Doctor Roger Ephrem Joseph Larochelle. Accessed Online, Aug 2013. [<http://www.ontariodoctordirectory.ca/Spanish/Doctor-Roger-Ephrem-Joseph-Larochelle-29410.html>].

³² Town of Spanish. Health Services. Accessed Online, Aug 2014. [<http://www.townofspanish.com/residents/health-services-2>].

³³ Based on interview data.

³⁴ Based on interview data.

and a rescue van. The Town of Spanish has a mutual fire protection agreement with communities along the north shore to White River, as well as with the volunteer Fire Departments of Serpent River First Nation and Sagamok First Nation. Hazardous material emergencies are handled by the City of Elliot Lake Fire Department as well as a private firm (CANUTEC).

The Town of Spanish is policed by the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) East Algoma Detachment which is stationed in Blind River, and has a satellite office in Spanish. The OPP has a search and rescue division, including water rescue.

In addition, the Town of Spanish has ambulance services through an agreement with the Algoma District Services Administration Board.

2.2.2 Summary of Human Assets

The following summarizes our findings for human assets in the Town of Spanish.

2.2.2.1 Priorities and Key Issues

The Town of Spanish has a long history of being influenced by mining and related projects, specifically uranium mining and the acid plant in Cutler. The Town of Spanish was a bedroom community of City of Elliot Lake during the boom. It also has a skilled local workforce, but an aging population with few people moving in or out of the community. Key issues facing the Town of Spanish include the need to grow and diversify the local economy, retain and attract younger workers and families, and the need to expand local educational and professional development opportunities.

2.2.2.2 Community Aspirations

As seen in the Community Vision Statement, as well as the objectives of the Strategic Plan (1999) and Official Plan (2013), the Town of Spanish aspires to enhance the quality of life and economic opportunities in the community. The Town of Spanish wants to focus on leveraging the natural outdoor setting for the benefit of both residents and tourists, and in particular access to the north shore of Lake Huron and some of the best boating in the world supported by its three marinas. The Town of Spanish continues to be a well-managed community in order to create a climate that promotes investment and provides local employment opportunities while protecting the natural environment and increasing access to recreational opportunities.

Many residents are capable of applying their skills and training to the resource extraction activities in the area. There is a desire to attract post-secondary programs, including universities and college trade schools. The goal is to ensure that a variety of local opportunities exist for residents in all stages of life: from youth to working adults, to retirees. The Town of Spanish aspires to be a complete community with economic stability and solid prospects for future growth.

2.2.2.3 Capabilities and Capacities within the Community

The overall level of education among Town of Spanish residents is in keeping with the region as a whole and towns of a similar size. There is a strong desire to attract educational facilities. The Town of Spanish is capable of additional Lake Huron based tourism development as it is the centre of the north shore

boating and fishing scene (known as the gateway to the North Channel), as well as a regional snowmobile destination.

Health services in the Town of Spanish include access to a doctor and dentist. Residents have access to a variety of clinics, hospitals and physicians in Blind River, Elliot Lake, Espanola, as well as Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie for more advanced procedures.

2.3 Economic Assets

The following section depicts the Town of Spanish's economic assets. Economic assets include the monetary or financial related resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives. It includes the availability of cash or equivalents available to individuals and the community as a whole gained from private or public sector sources, and the availability of financial related services that allow individuals and communities to manage their finances and wealth. Economic asset indicators include employment, business activity, income, tourism, economic development services, and governance and municipal finances.

2.3.1 Economic Assets Indicators

2.3.1.1 Employment

Labour Force Activity

While the labour force participation rate has decreased since 1996, the Town of Spanish has experienced an increase in the employment rate from 27.9 percent in 2001 to 29.4 percent in 2006.

Table 3 shows the labour force activity in the Town of Spanish. The Town of Spanish has also had a decrease in the unemployment rate from 26.2 percent in 1996 to 21.7 percent in 2006³⁵. However, the unemployment rates are higher than the 2011 Provincial average of 8.3 percent³⁶

Table 3 - Labour Force Activity in the Town of Spanish³⁷

Parameters	1996	2001	2006
Total Population 15 years and over	670	645	595
Employed	235	170	175
Participation rate (%)	48.5	45.1	38.7
Employment rate (%)	n/a	27.9	29.4
Unemployment rate (%)	26.2	38.2	21.7
Full time employment	85	75	105
Part time employment	260	n/a	n/a

³⁵ Statistics Canada, 2006. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca. Accessed August, 2013.

³⁶ Statistics Canada, 2011. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca. Accessed August, 2013.

³⁷ Statistics Canada, 1996 to 2006. Census Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca. Accessed August, 2013.

While the Town of Spanish has experienced an increase in full-time employment from 85 in 1996 to 105 in 2006, the number of people employed has decreased from 235 in 1996 to 175 in 2006. There are few jobs for youth and those available are centred on the retail sector. Jobs for most skilled workers are located outside of the community. While statistical data is not available the presence of marinas and cottage related services indicates that seasonal employment may be significant³⁸. Local stores and other businesses have part time and seasonal jobs (including those for youth) that do not show up in census data³⁹.

Employment Industry Sector

Figure 5 depicts the percentage distribution of labour force by industry in Spanish according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The top industries in 2006 in the Town of Spanish are business services (18.6 percent); other (18.6 percent); agriculture and resource based (14.0 percent); finance and real estate, retail trade. Construction and manufacturing (9.3 percent each)⁴⁰. Wholesale trade; agriculture and resource based industry; healthcare and social services; educational services; and other services have experienced a decrease from 1996 to 2006. The construction; manufacturing; finance and real estate; and business services sectors have experienced increases from 1996 to 2006.

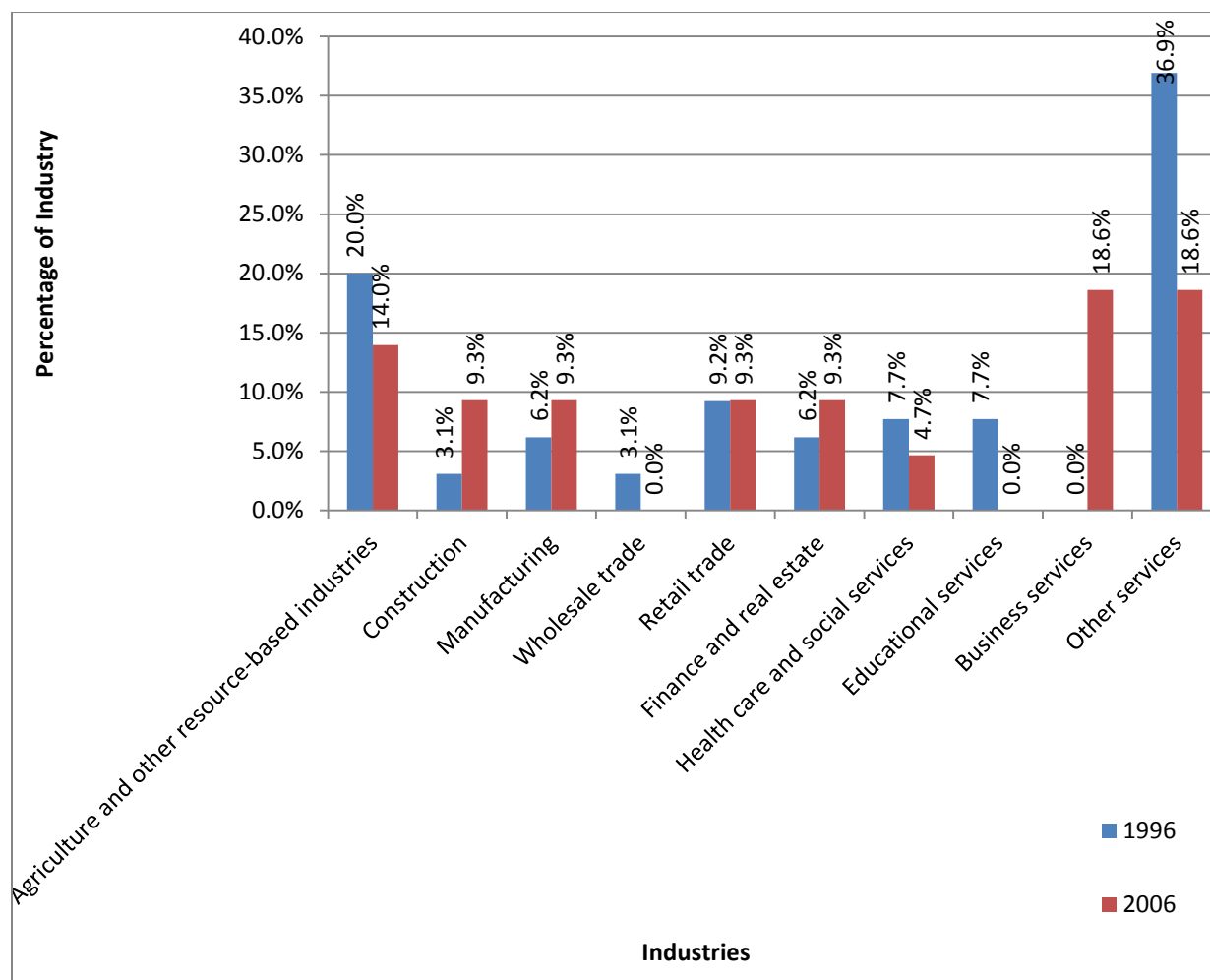
There are other industries that are less prevalent although still present in the Town of Spanish, including construction and manufacturing, trades and transport supporting forestry activities at Domtar and elsewhere, as well as health care and social services which are likely to be partially associated with the local doctor's and dentist's offices.

³⁸ Based on interview data.

³⁹ Based on interview data.

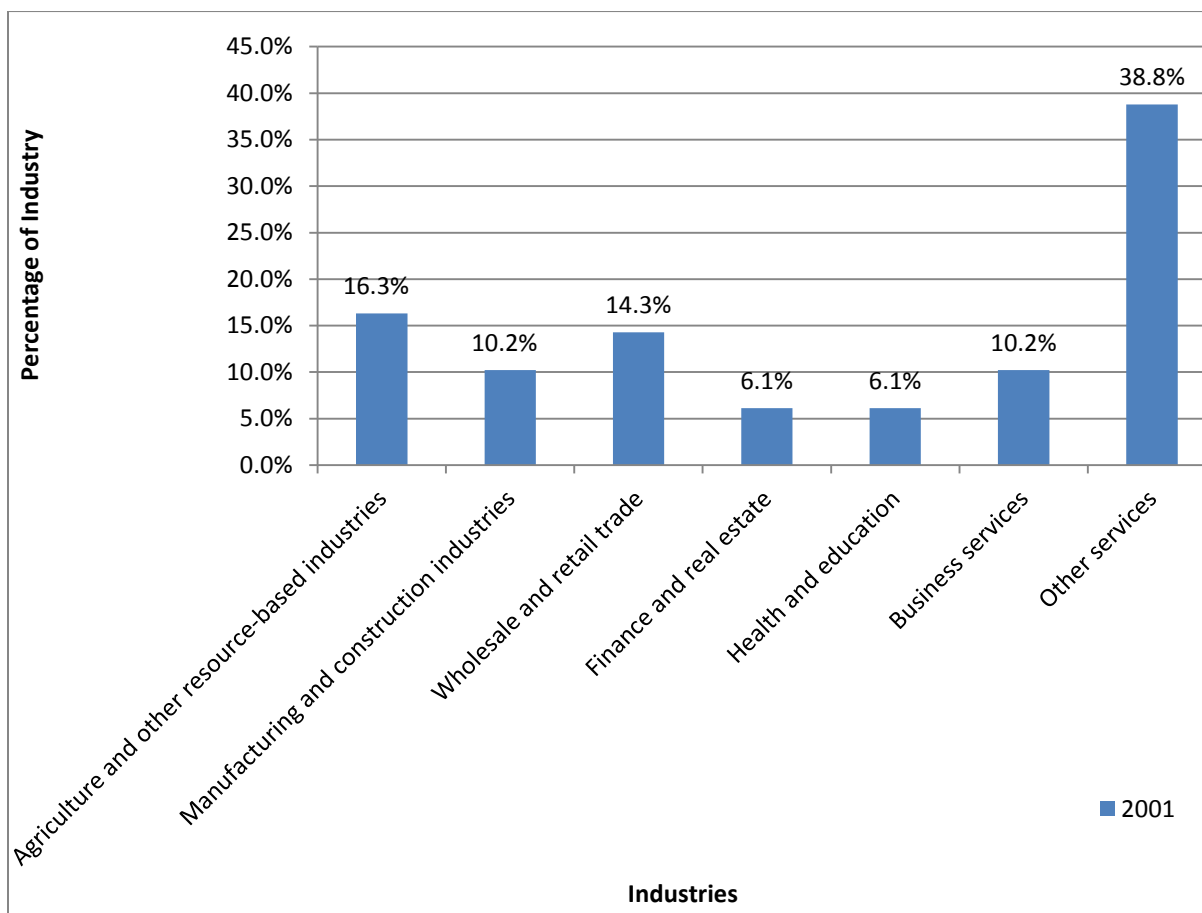
⁴⁰ Please note that Statistics Canada data does not specifically address retail/marinas.

Figure 5 – Labour Force by Industry (NAICS) in the Town of Spanish (1996 and 2006)⁴¹



⁴¹ Statistics Canada, 1996 to 2006. Census Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed June 2012. Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada. Please note that instances of 0% relate to no data reported in this category from Statistics Canada.

Figure 6 – Labour Force by Industry (NAICS) in the Town of Spanish (2001)⁴²



2.3.1.2 Business Activity

Major Employers

Table 4 and Table 5 identify the top private and public sector employers in the Town of Spanish respectively. The key private employers in the Town of Spanish represent the primary industry sector (fishing and forest products), as well as the construction sector (excavating) and the financial sector (bank). The key public sector employers include the Town and the LCBO, as well as École Sainte-Anne. Residents are close enough to Espanola, Elliot Lake and Sudbury to make larger retail purchases there⁴³.

⁴² Statistics Canada, 2001. Census Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed June 2012. Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

⁴³ Based on interview data.

Table 4 - Major Private Sector Employers in the Town of Spanish

Name	Sector
Bank of Nova Scotia	Financial
Bill's Excavating	Construction
Vance's Commercial Fishing	Primary Industry
Beckerton's Forest Products	Primary Industry

Table 5 - Major Public Sector Employers in the Town of Spanish

Name	Sector
Corporation of the Town of Spanish	Local Government
LCBO	Provincial Government
Canada Post	Federal Government

Small, Medium and Large Businesses

There are other businesses in the Town of Spanish, including accommodations, restaurants, commercial fishing guides, retail/shopping, and automotive services. Table 6 provides an overview of other businesses in the Town of Spanish. Please note that this list is not meant to be exhaustive.

Table 6 - Additional Businesses in the Town of Spanish^{44 45}

Name	Sector
Mitchell's Camp	Tourism/Recreation
Spanish River Inn	Accommodation/Tourism/Food and beverage
Brennan Harbour Resort	Accommodation/Tourism
Almenara en el Rio Marina & Campground	Accommodation/Tourism/Recreation
Bob's Service Centre	Automotive
Rick's Guided Fishing	Tourism/Fishing
Pizza 17	Food and Beverage
Dixie Lee	Food and Beverage
D&D Freshmart	Retail
Norvent Industries	Mining
Spanish Bowling Centre	Recreation
Highway Variety	Retail
Spanish Outdoor General Store	Retail
Mable Country Store	Retail
Chez Jean	Food and Beverage
Lisa Hair Style	Services

⁴⁴ Based on interview data.

⁴⁵ Based on interview data.

Name	Sector
Lucky's Snacks	Food and Beverage
Vances Camp and Marina	Accommodation/Tourism

2.3.1.3 Income

Median household/Family Income

As of 2006, residents 15 years and over had median earnings of \$38,233 (full time, full year), which decreased since 2001 (\$46,803). Median personal income in 2006 was \$17,650 (before tax), which increased since 1996 (\$13,024). Before tax median household income in 2006 was \$34,417 which increased since 1996 (\$23,503). Families had a 2006 median income of \$40,421 (before tax) which increased since 1996 (\$30,399). 10.3 percent of households were identified as low income (LICO after tax) in 2006⁴⁶. See **Appendix A**, Tables A2 to A4 for more detailed statistics.

2.3.1.4 Tourism

Tourist Attractions

The Town of Spanish's offers year-round tourism attractions. During the summer, there are ample swimming, fishing, boating, and camping opportunities. Tourists also enjoy scenic driving. During the winter, tourists and residents alike enjoy snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, ice-fishing, and sleigh-rides. The community has a well-established snow-mobile club and Spanish is the northern terminus of a trail that starts at Parry Sound in the south. The Club grants 100 trail permits per year and uses the revenue to maintain the trails. Snowmobilers are attracted to the area from as far south as Barrie, Ontario⁴⁷. Spring allows for bird watching and during autumn, hunting and the changing colours of the forest is a big draw⁴⁸. The fall bear hunt attracts many people who tend to be local⁴⁹.

The Town of Spanish also lies on the North Channel and is recognized by some as one of the finest boating areas in Ontario. Private and public investments in the marinas have helped to enhance this experience. The Lake Huron North Channel Historic Trails project is an attraction based on a trail through the Town of Blind River, Town of Spanish and Township of Huron Shores. Spanish also has a variety of attractive inland lakes.

The Town of Spanish has the following key attractions:

- Municipal Marina and Four Seasons Waterfront Complex;
- Spanish River Delta Marsh – a Provincially Significant Wetland ;
- Guided and independent sport fishing;
- Guided and independent hunting;

⁴⁶ Statistics Canada, 2006. Census Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca. Accessed August, 2013.

⁴⁷ Based on interview data.

⁴⁸ Town of Spanish. Tourism. Accessed Online, Aug 2013. [<http://www.townofspanish.com/visitors/shoreline-discovery/>].

⁴⁹ Based on interview data.

- Hiking ;
- Boating on the North Channel;
- Spanish and Area Christmas Market;
- Annual Fun Days;
- Battle of the Bands;
- Rock n' Roar Music Festival;
- Spanish Horticultural Society Flower/Garden Show and Exhibit;
- Haunted House Tour;
- Spring Pickerel Run;
- Back Country Highway Trail;
- Bike route to Sudbury; and
- Halloween Dance.

Tourist Accommodation

There is a variety of accommodations in the Town of Spanish including a motel, resorts, a lodge, and camps.

Tourism Plans

In the 1990s, a comprehensive Tourism Development Strategy was prepared for the Huron North region, which encompassed all of the North Huron communities. The Town of Spanish is within the Ontario travel region known as Algoma Country and the Algoma-Kinniwabi Travel Association (Algoma Country) which markets the broader region through its website and various other marketing and promotional activities, all based on an annual Marketing Plan⁵⁰. The travel region immediately to the east of Algoma Country is known as Rainbow Country which also engages in comprehensive tourism marketing and promotion activities⁵¹.

The Town of Spanish's Strategic Plan is under development and its draft Official Plan (2013) promotes passive recreation, provisions for the development of seasonal residential and tourism development, and improving access to recreational areas. Even so, residents are actively involved in enhancing the tourism experience. Local volunteers involved with the Horticultural Society worked together to build a traveller's rest area, children's playground and horticultural attractions on Trans-Canada Highway 17. They are currently planning for how to extend tourism attractions earlier in the spring and later in the fall⁵².

⁵⁰ Algoma Algoma-Kinniwabi Travel Association (Algoma Country). Accessed Online, Aug 2013. [<http://www.algomacountry.com/>].

⁵¹ Rainbow County Travel Association. Accessed Online, July 2013. [<http://www.northeasternontario.com/page.php?id=1>].

⁵² Based on interview data.

2.3.1.5 Economic Development Services

East Algoma Community Futures Development Corporation

The East Algoma Community Futures Development Corporation is a federal non-profit agency that assists communities with economic development activities. An overall regional economic development strategy entitled, 'A Regional Economic Development Strategy for East Algoma' was prepared for the East Algoma Community Futures Development Corporation in 2007⁵³. It summarizes opportunities and makes a significant number of recommendations for enhancing the region's economy. These recommendations, to a large extent, document the communities' aspirations.

The Shedden Community Development Corporation

The Shedden Community Development Corporation is a non-profit volunteer group dedicated in sponsoring development initiatives for the community. Recent projects include the Rock n' Roar concert and associated battle of the bands. In conjunction with the Moto-Cross Racing Clubs of Canada, the Shedden Community Development Corporation are developing a national class moto-cross racing track on municipal lands. They also support the community and business and events directory and make grants to other local groups in support of their activities.

The Town of Spanish hosted a Public Input Session in the community in February 2011. Some of the concerns identified by local residents included the lack of an industrial base, declining student enrolment in elementary schools, poor communications services (internet and cell service), and limited electricity north of the village. Some of the community opportunities identified included the municipally-owned land for development and the potential for inland waterfront housing development (potentially for Seniors Housing as an economic development initiative). Opinions in the community are mixed in terms of the desire for additional economic development. Some point to the ideal location of Spanish on the north shore of Lake Huron and the proximity to Blind River and Elliot Lake. Others are satisfied with current economic circumstances. Local businesses tend to work together well to support the development of the economy⁵⁴.

Elliot Lake and North Shore Corporation for Business Development (ELNOS)

The ELNOS Corporation is a full-service business development corporation that was established to stimulate economic growth in the ELNOS Region through new business development and investment. The ELNOS Corporation is comprised of: The City of Elliot Lake, The Town of Blind River, The Town of Spanish, The Township of the North Shore, and the Serpent River First Nation⁵⁵.

⁵³ East Algoma Community Futures Development Corporation, 2007. A Regional Economic Development Strategy for East Algoma, May 2007.

⁵⁴ Based on interview data.

⁵⁵ Elliot Lake and North Shore Corporation for Business Development – About Us. Accessed Online, July 2013. [<http://www.elnos.com/index.php/aboutus>].

ELNOS provides creative and flexible solutions to advance the development and growth of businesses in the ELNOS Region⁵⁶. It favours growing businesses that will provide long-term income and employment opportunities in the ELNOS Region. ELNOS' mandate is to improve the long-term economic prosperity of the region by assisting businesses which in turn creates wealth and jobs. The organization concentrates its resources on wealth generating businesses⁵⁷.

The ELNOS Corporation is particularly interested in the development of small, manufacturing and technology-related businesses; experienced management; and solid earnings performance and growth. Their objective is to share and reduce the investment and development risks of new business ventures established in the ELNOS Region and to work with partners to develop and implement solutions for common problems that growing businesses experience⁵⁸. ELNOS works with its partners to:

- Address planning and management issues;
- Effectively employ local labour services;
- Address real estate issues and needs;
- Procure local public services and utilities;
- Develop sound financing strategies; and
- Identify and secure suitable financing.

2.3.1.6 Governance and Municipal Finances

The Town of Spanish has a range of municipal services and programs. Growth would bring demand for enhanced municipal service such as parks and recreation, human resources, management of municipal finances and engineering.

Governance Structure of Spanish

The Township of Shedden was incorporated as part of the Township of the North Shore in 1973. By OMB order, the Improvement District of Shedden was created in January 1986 which became the Corporation of the Township of Shedden in January 1989. In 2004, the Municipality changed its name and is now formally known as the Corporation of the Town of Spanish. The Town of Spanish's council consists of a Mayor, Deputy Mayor and three Councillors. The Town of Spanish has the following departments:

- Administration;
- Public Works;
- Fire Protection;
- Police Services;
- Emergency Services;

⁵⁶ Elliot Lake and North Shore Corporation for Business Development. About. Accessed Online, July 2013. [<http://www.elnos.com/about.htm>].

⁵⁷ Elliot Lake and North Shore Corporation for Business Development. About. Accessed Online, July 2012. [<http://www.elnos.com/index.php/aboutus>].

⁵⁸ Elliot Lake and North Shore Corporation for Business Development. Services. Accessed Online, July 2012. [<http://www.elnos.com/index.php/services>].

- Water and Sewer; and
- Solid Waste Disposal – Landfill, Garbage Pick Up Services and Recycling Services^{59 60}.

The Town of Spanish has the following boards and committees:⁶¹

- Cemetery Board;
- Committee of Adjustment;
- Library Board;
- Medical Clinic Committee;
- Planning and Economic Development Committee;
- Police Services Board;
- Recreation Committee; and,
- Spanish Community Liaison Committee (SCLC).

Municipal Revenue and Expenditures

This section profiles the Town of Spanish's municipal revenue and expenditures and shows that it has the financial resources to manage economic expansion opportunities and is able to address challenges as they arise. Generally, the municipality is well managed from a fiscal perspective. However, local residents are concerned about municipal tax levels and residents are somewhat reluctant to spend funds for local improvements⁶².

The following discussion on municipal revenue and expenditures is based on financial statistics from Provincially available data (see **Appendix B** for financial data tables).

Based on the 2012 Financial Information Return (FIR) (ending December 31, 2012) filed with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, the Town of Spanish's total revenue and expenses for the year ending December 31, 2012 was \$1,737,950 and \$1,981,595 respectively⁶³. Accordingly, the Town of Spanish had a deficit of -\$243,645. The Town of Spanish also had a reserve of \$58,201, obligatory reserve funds of \$37,941 and discretionary reserve funds of \$1,063,377.

Despite the deficit, the Town of Spanish's had a strong accumulated surplus⁶⁴ at the end of the 2012 of \$15,870,108 which includes both cash and non-cash (capital assets) components. The community funds and finances the management of its water and sewer services.

⁵⁹ Town of Spanish. Accessed Online, June 2013. [<http://www.townofspanish.com/>].

⁶⁰ Based on interview data.

⁶¹ Town of Spanish. Accessed Online, October 2013. [<http://www.townofspanish.com/mayor-and-council/local-boards-and-committes/>].

⁶² Based on interview data.

⁶³ Province of Ontario, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. Accessed Online, July 2013. [<http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/ViewFIR2011.htm#5700>].

⁶⁴ Accumulated surplus consists of both cash and non-cash components, including: (1) unrestricted (including cash, accounts receivable and other non-cash financial assets); (2) restricted (cash that can only be used for a pre-determined purpose); and (3) equity in tangible capital assets.

2.3.2 Summary of Economic Assets

The following summarizes our findings for economic assets in the Town of Spanish.

2.3.2.1 Priorities and Key Issues

The key priority for the Town of Spanish is economic diversification, achieving economic growth and leveraging its natural setting to attract visitors and tourists interested in outdoor recreation. Priorities and issues in relation to economic assets in particular relate to strengthening its labour force, employment opportunities and retaining existing business.

There is room for improvement in terms of the Town of Spanish's labour force which needs to attract a skilled population. While the participation rate has decreased since 1996, the Town of Spanish has experienced an increase in the employment rate. Nevertheless, the unemployment rate remains above the Provincial average. One of the central challenges facing the Town of Spanish is the need to provide a diversity of well-paying jobs.

2.3.3.2 Community Aspirations

The Town of Spanish aspires to increase the diversity of local employment opportunities by bringing major industry to the area to be a prime driver of economic growth. Although, there are some differences of opinion in the community over whether and what sort of industry would be desirable⁶⁵.

While the support for large scale economic growth exists, there is also a strong desire to ensure that the natural heritage and beauty of the area is preserved in order to maintain their status as a tourist and outdoor recreation destination. Residents enjoy the local quality of life and in the face of change, would generally want to maintain a small town atmosphere. Residents also see the potential for further economic development and growth in the area and aspire to balance the needs of the various industries that they are trying to attract. They would like to avoid the boom-bust cycles of the past. Some point to the ideal location of Spanish on the north shore of Lake Huron and the proximity to Blind River and Elliot Lake. Others are satisfied with current economic circumstances⁶⁶.

Above all else, there is a strong desire to attract employers that can provide stable, well-paying employment for young people and families. For Spanish to remain viable in the long run, it aspires to expand the number of local opportunities for work and find ways to retain local residents, rather than have them leave for larger cities elsewhere in Ontario.

The Town of Spanish is placing a high priority on tourism promotion. With an abundance of natural leisure opportunities such as boating on Lake Huron's North Channel, hiking, hunting, fishing and snowmobiling, the ability to attract visitors from both Ontario and the United States presents a significant economic opportunity.

The Town of Spanish is well served by a number of economic development agencies that seek to improve and expand business in the area and enable residents to find quality employment and services within their community.

⁶⁵ Based on interview data.

⁶⁶ Based on interview data.

2.3.3.3 Capabilities and Capacities within the Community

The Town of Spanish has the ability to take on new enterprises and is receptive to appropriate economic development and supported by a number of economic development organizations. Local residents would also be supportive of the Town of Spanish playing a support role for larger scale economic development initiatives locating in other north shore communities⁶⁷.

The Town of Spanish's governance structure is strong with a Mayor and Council, supported by staff in a number of service areas. The Town of Spanish also has a good foundation for appropriate resource based industries, having some of the basic amenities and secondary businesses required to maintain local workers. There are gaps however, in terms of schools and retail. Should new industry be located in the Town of Spanish, the assets of the community would have to be seen within the context of its proximity to other communities along the north shore and to Sudbury.

2.4 Infrastructure

2.4.1 Physical Asset Indicators

This section provides a description of the Town of Spanish's physical assets. Physical assets include the basic infrastructure needed to support livelihoods and the tools or equipment that people use to function more productively. Infrastructure is a public good that is used without payment or some other infrastructure for a fee related to usage. Increased access to such infrastructure improves community well-being, human health and quality of life. The opportunity costs associated with poor quality infrastructure can preclude education, access to health services and income generation. Physical assets indicators include land use, housing, municipal infrastructure and services and transportation infrastructure.

2.4.1.1 Land Use

Commercial

The draft Town of Spanish Official Plan (2013-2014) identifies commercial, waterfront commercial, service commercial/light industrial land use designations⁶⁸. The commercial designation applies to development in the Town of Spanish town centre along Trans-Canada Highway 17. The intent is to foster a diversity of businesses along this corridor as well as community development. Waterfront commercial designations apply to businesses located along the Spanish River at the end of Colonization Road and Spanish Street and intended to support water-based tourist uses such as restaurants, marinas and marine-related commercial uses, bed and breakfasts and shops. The service commercial/light industrial designation applies to the east side of Spanish between Trans-Canada Highway 17 and the Huron Central Railway. This is where existing commercial and industrial uses exist and to accommodate future development serving automobile and truck traffic, particularly bulk supplies, automobile and

⁶⁷ Based on interview data.

⁶⁸ Town of Spanish, 2013. Draft Official Plan.

truck servicing, fuel supply, building materials and hardware, wholesale and warehousing and places of amusement and recreation such as bowling⁶⁹.

Industrial

The Town of Spanish Official Plan (2013) identifies two industrial areas: the commercial/light industrial area on the east side of Spanish along Trans-Canada Highway 17 and the Huron Central Railway and a general industrial area permitting a range of uses such as, automotive and heavy equipment repair and sales, renewable energy facilities, institutional facilities, professional offices and industrial/commercial incubators, public service facilities⁷⁰.

Development Constraints

Spanish has several development constraints. The primary development constraint in the Town of Spanish is Crown Lands. According to the Town of Spanish Official Plan (2013), over 60 percent of the land base is Crown Lands which are predominantly located to the north of the urban settlement area and on the islands in the North Channel. The future use and development of these Crown Lands will therefore have an impact on the character of the Town of Spanish and the ability of the Official Plan (2013) to achieve its vision and objectives. The Trans-Canada Highway 17 and the Huron Central Railway tend to bisect part of the community and are development constraints as they impede the enhancement of a town centre. In contrast, the lands available on the Spanish River and Lake Huron shoreline and lands available on lakes for cottage development represent a considerable opportunity.

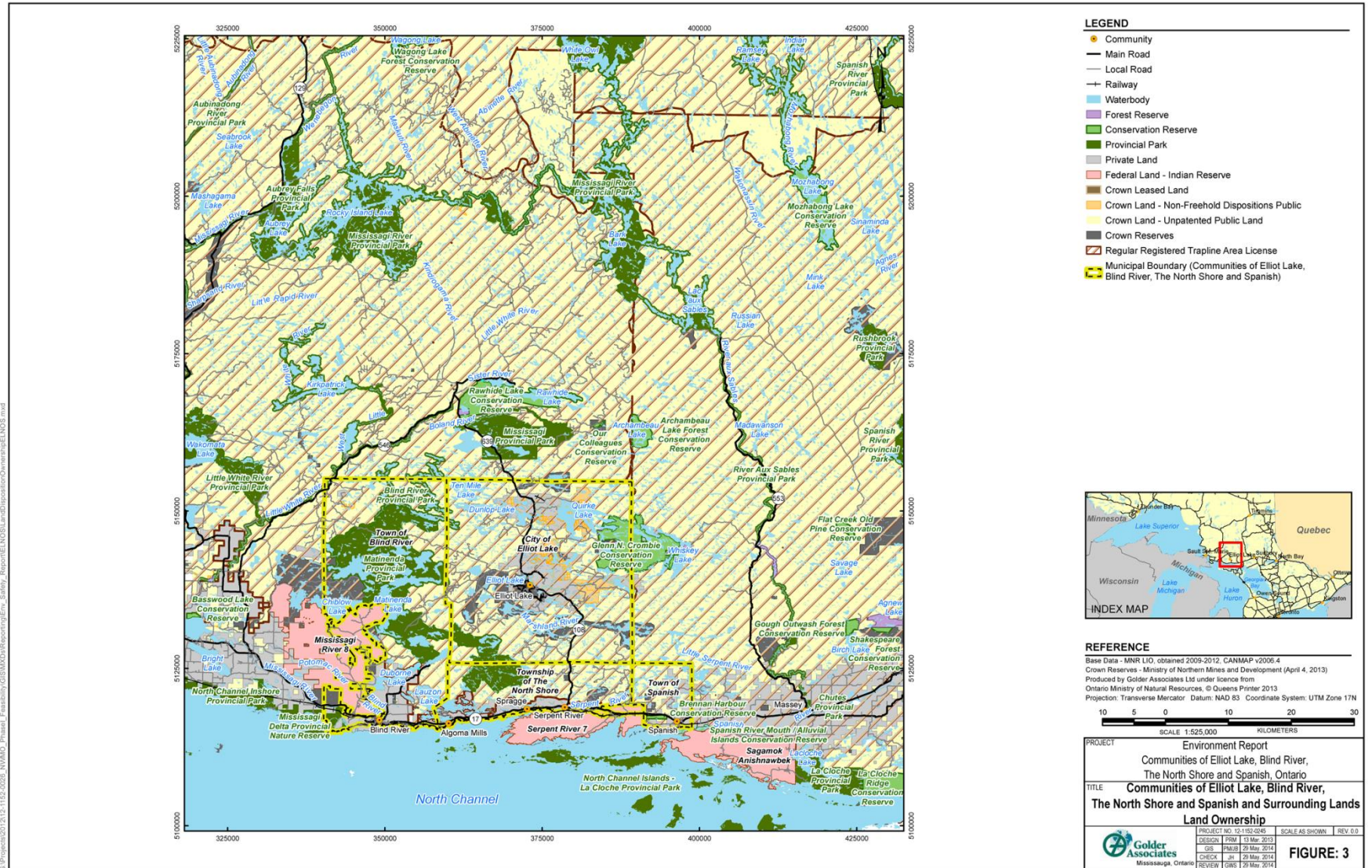
Furthermore, the intent of the Town of Spanish's Official Plan (2013) is to protect natural resources and diversify and responsibly manage its resources including minerals, mineral aggregates, forestry, agriculture and water. Thus, any development will need to balance a variety of objectives.

Please see Figure 7 for a map of land ownership in the Spanish area.

⁶⁹ Town of Spanish Draft Official Plan, February 8, 2013.

⁷⁰ Town of Spanish Draft Official Plan, February 8, 2013.

Figure 7 - Map of Land Ownership



Amount of Land in Planning Pipeline

Between 2006 and 2011, the Town of Spanish experienced a positive rate of construction including 18 single-detached dwellings of which approximately 50 percent were seasonal dwellings and 50 percent permanent year-round dwellings⁷¹. Furthermore, between 2006 and 2011 The Town of Spanish issued 39 building permits for permanent and seasonal single-detached dwellings. There were also 21 demolitions of single-detached dwellings during this time-period. Accordingly, there was a positive rate of construction in the Town of Spanish of 18 single-detached dwellings from 2006 to 2011⁷².

Presence of Official Plan and Land Designations

The Town of Spanish is in the process of updating its Official Plan and currently has a Draft Official Plan (2013) in place.

2.4.1.2 Housing

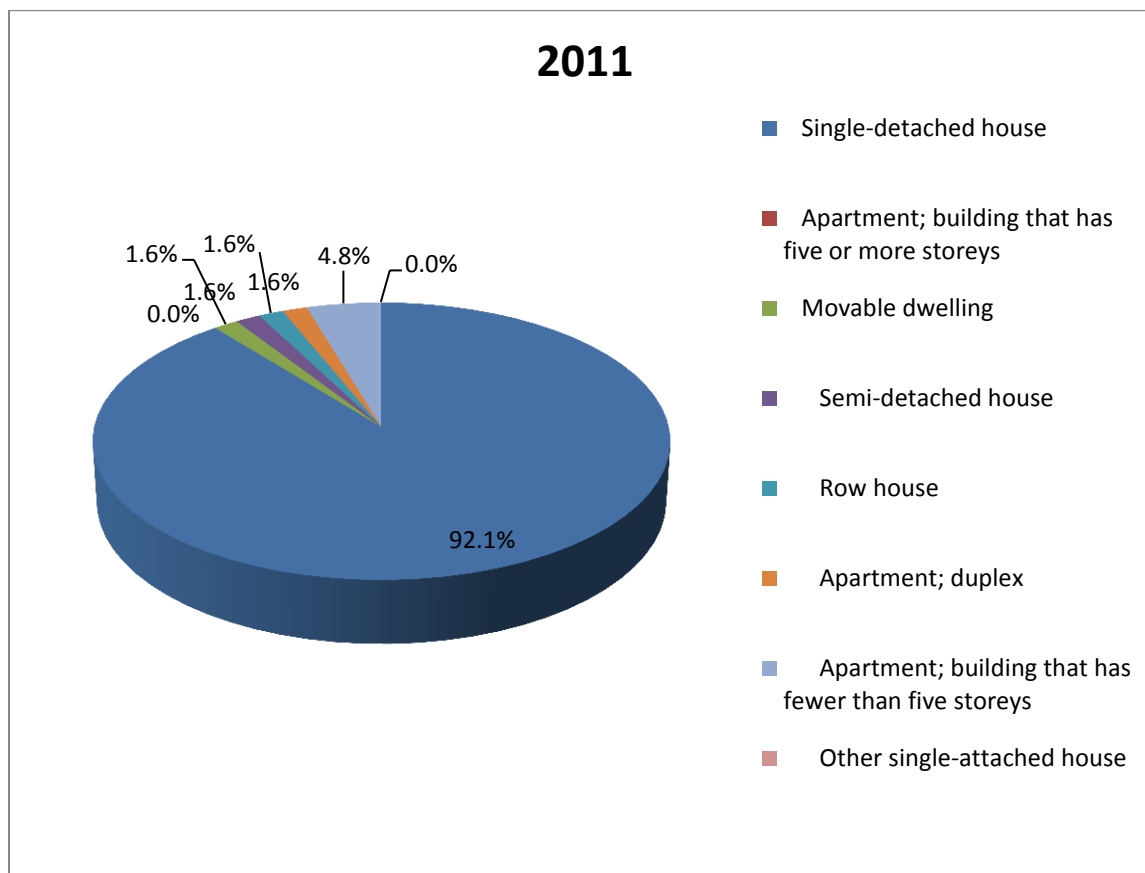
Type of Dwellings

The dominant housing is single detached residences which accounted for 92.1 percent of dwellings as of 2011. As of 2011, 4.8 percent of housing are apartments (5 or fewer storeys). New potential residents looking to move to the Town of Spanish may desire apartments as a housing option.

⁷¹ Town of Spanish, 2013. Community Profile: Town of Spanish Official Plan Review.

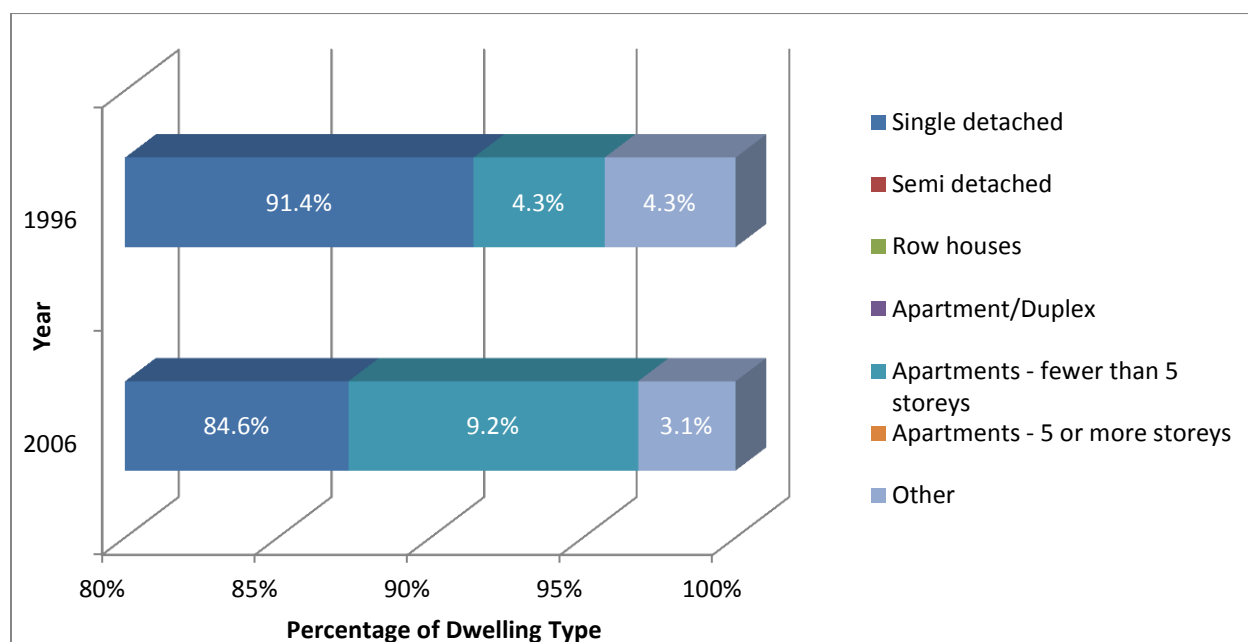
⁷² Town of Spanish, 2013. Community Profile: Town of Spanish Official Plan Review.

Figure 8 - Types of Private Dwellings in the Town of Spanish (2011)⁷³



⁷³ Statistics Canada, 2011. Census – Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed December 2013. Please note that data was not collected in 2001 for this statistic. Please note that data adds up to more than 100% due to random rounding by Statistics Canada. Please note that instances of 0% relate to no data reported in this category from Statistics Canada.

Figure 9 - Types of Private Dwellings in the Town of Spanish (1996 and 2006)⁷⁴



Dwelling Characteristics and Tenure

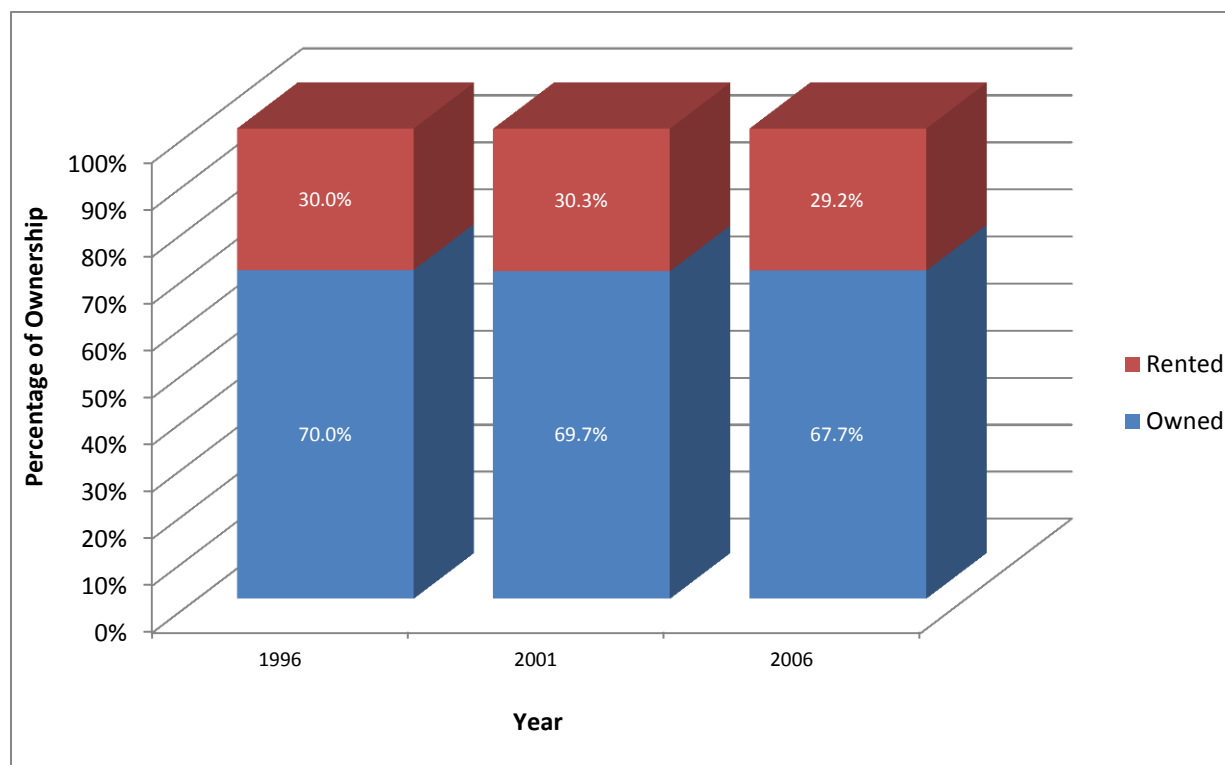
This section describes the characteristics of dwellings in the Town of Spanish.

As of 2006, the majority of residents (67.7 percent) in the Town of Spanish owned their homes. Rental housing in the Town Spanish as of 2006 accounted for 29.2 percent⁷⁵. Conversely, the high percentage of home ownership in the Town of Spanish is indicative of a commitment to remain in the community. There has been little change between 1996 and 2006 regarding dwelling characteristics and tenure in the Town of Spanish.

⁷⁴ Statistics Canada, 1996 and 2006. Census – Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed June 2012. Please note that data was not collected in 2001 for this statistic. Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

⁷⁵ Statistics Canada, 1996 to 2006. Census – Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed June 2012. Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

Figure 10 - Dwelling Characteristics in the Town of Spanish⁷⁶

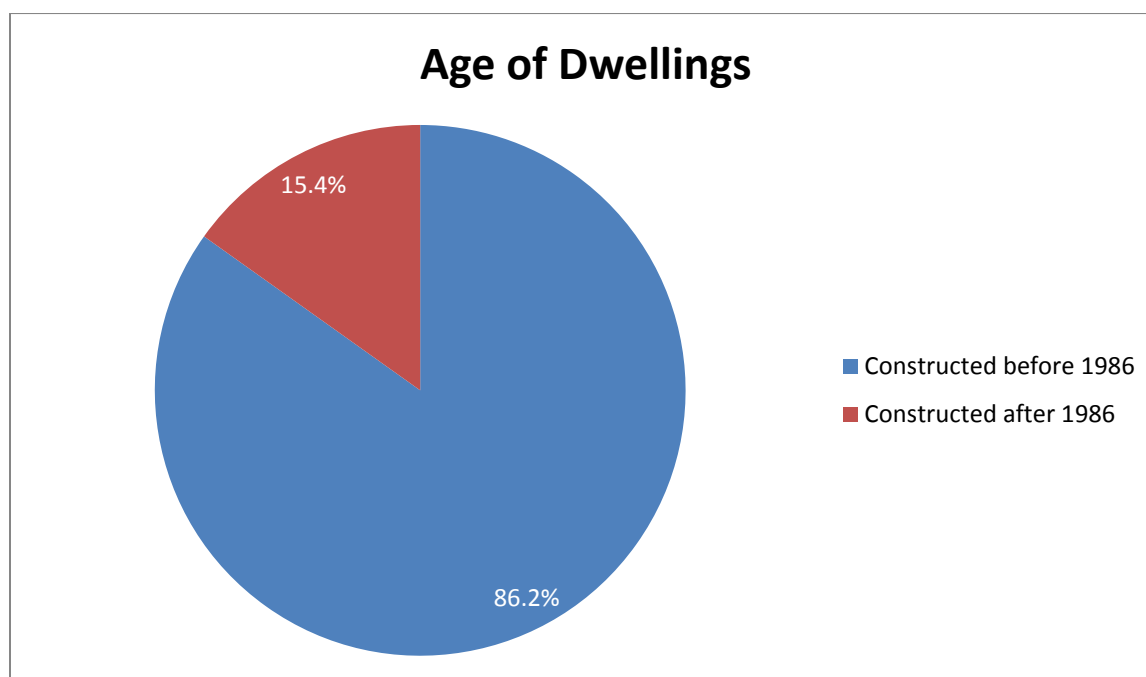


Regarding the age of housing in the Town of Spanish, Figure 11 shows that as of 2006, a significant majority (86.2 percent) of buildings were constructed before 1986. This indicates that relatively little new housing has been constructed in recent years. However, local contractors are present and they have the capacity to build several new houses annually. Increasing the housing stock significantly would likely involve contractors from Sudbury and elsewhere. Residents point to the need for more apartment building and seniors housing⁷⁷.

⁷⁶ Statistics Canada, 1996 to 2006. Census – Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed June 2012. Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

⁷⁷ Based on interview data.

Figure 11 - Age of Dwellings in the Town of Spanish (2006)⁷⁸



Residential Property Value

Since 1996, the average value of homes in the Town Spanish has been increasing. In 2006, the average home value in the Town was \$70,246. The 2012 MPAC data indicates that the average sale amount (time adjusted) is \$93,749 and the average 2012 current value assessment for the sales is \$78,711⁷⁹. Residents believe that housing is inexpensive⁸⁰.

Table 7 - Average Home Value in the Town of Spanish (Statistics Canada)⁸¹

Home Value	1996	2001	2006
Spanish	\$62,856	\$63, 138	\$70,246

⁷⁸ Statistics Canada, 2006. Census – Community Profile. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed December 2013. Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

⁷⁹ MPAC Aggregated Sales. Accessed Online. August, 2013.

[http://www.mpac.on.ca/property_owners/AggregatedSalesReports/region31.asp].

⁸⁰ Based on interview data.

⁸¹ Statistics Canada, 2006. Census – Community Profile. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed December 2013.

2.4.1.3 Municipal Infrastructure and Service

Water Supply Systems

Overall, municipal infrastructure is in good condition and has been sized to accommodate the population. The Town of Spanish has two drilled wells: the Goderich Street and Noranda wells⁸². The Goderich Street well was constructed in 1987 and has a depth of 43 meters below ground surface (mbgs)⁸³. The Noranda well, formerly known as the Spanish Holdings Well, was constructed in 1956 and has a depth of 10.9 mbgs. Both wells are equipped with submersible pumps capable of delivering flows of 258 to 270 L/min⁸⁴. The Town's MOE permits allow the taking of water at the following daily rates - Goderich at 354 m³/day and Noranda at 386 m³/ day.

The Town of Spanish also has one water tower with 995 m³ of treated water, 12.86 km of watermain, 350 service connections, 84 hydrants⁸⁵. The average water flow is 78,216,530 L per year, with a three year average flow of 103,036.4 L per year⁸⁶. Water use is running at 39.6 percent of its design capacity of 712,000 L per day (or 259,880,000 L per year). 99 percent of the Town of Spanish's water distribution system is relatively new⁸⁷.

Master Plans

In 2007, the Ministry of the Environment released Regulation 453/07 requiring all municipalities to complete a financial plan for their drinking water system. The Town of Spanish's Financial Plan was prepared in accordance with the Ministry of the Environment Financial Plans Regulation (O. Reg 435/07)⁸⁸. In preparing the Financial Plan, the financial impacts of the drinking water system in the Town were considered. Based on the projected financial statements and the assumptions, the Town of Spanish will be financially viable and will provide safe drinking water for both the short and long term⁸⁹.

Waste Water System

The Town of Spanish's sewage lagoon is located in the south and west area of the urban settlement near the marina. The lagoon is designed to accommodate a population of 1,600 persons⁹⁰. The lagoons are being used at less than 50 percent of their capacity and there are no immediate plans to expand sewer

⁸²Geofirma Engineering Ltd., 2012. Initial Screening for Siting a Deep Geological Repository for Canada's Used Nuclear Fuel, Town of Spanish, Ontario.

⁸³Geofirma Engineering Ltd., 2012. Initial Screening for Siting a Deep Geological Repository for Canada's Used Nuclear Fuel, Town of Spanish, Ontario.

⁸⁴Geofirma Engineering Ltd., 2012. Initial Screening for Siting a Deep Geological Repository for Canada's Used Nuclear Fuel, Town of Spanish, Ontario.

⁸⁵ Town of Spanish. Accessed Online June, 2012. [<http://townofspanish.com/pages/welcome.php>].

⁸⁶ Town of Spanish, 2013.Community Profile: Town of Spanish Official Plan Review.

⁸⁷ Based on interview data.

⁸⁸ Town of Spanish. 2011. The Corporation of the Town of Spanish Water Treatment and Distribution System Financial Plan.

⁸⁹ Town of Spanish. 2011. The Corporation of the Town of Spanish Water Treatment and Distribution System Financial Plan.

⁹⁰Town of Spanish, 2013.Community Profile: Town of Spanish Official Plan Review.

services⁹¹. The sewer lines do not service the entire urban area of Spanish and some parts of the Town of Spanish outside the built up area are serviced with on-site sewage disposal and water systems⁹².

Landfill Sites

Solid waste in the Town of Spanish is collected and directed to the Spanish Waste Disposal Site⁹³. The Certificate of Approval is for 6.5 ha landfill site within a 35.5 ha total site area⁹⁴. The site is located approximately 560 m north of Trans-Canada Highway 17⁹⁵. The site has an engineered secure industrial landfill, as well as an engineered section which accepts household domestic wastes. While the industrial section is closed, it contains 100,000 m³ of non-hazardous solid industrial wastes. The Town of Spanish has a cost-sharing agreement with the Serpent River First Nation regarding the maintenance of the landfill⁹⁶.

As of 2011, the landfill had an estimated remaining life of 37 years (2048) which is beyond the twenty year planning horizon of the current Draft Official Plan (2013). The landfill includes monitoring wells and surface water sampling points surrounding the landfill site. According to the Community Profile prepared as part of the Official Plan Review process⁹⁷, “the Spanish Waste Disposal Facility is appropriate in size and in type to meet the projected needs of Spanish over the planning period of the Official Plan”⁹⁸. The landfill has substantial capacity and there is an agreement with the Serpent River First Nation⁹⁹.

Electricity Supply

Power is supplied to the Town of Spanish by Hydro One.

2.4.1.4 Transportation Infrastructure

Presence of Transportation Infrastructure

The Town of Spanish has an extensive network of public roads, including municipal and provincial roads maintained by the Town of Spanish. The Town of Spanish owns and maintains 35 km of two lane roads. 13.8 km are located in the rural area and 15.8 km are located in the urban settlement area¹⁰⁰. The Town of Spanish also has several logging roads and private laneways that are not maintained by the Town¹⁰¹.

The Town of Spanish is accessible via Trans-Canada Highway 17 which extends through the Town. It is about an hour drive from Sudbury and local residents point to the potential advantageous effects to the

⁹¹ Town of Spanish, 2013. Community Profile: Town of Spanish Official Plan Review.

⁹² Town of Spanish, 2013. Community Profile: Town of Spanish Official Plan Review.

⁹³ Town of Spanish, 2013. Community Profile: Town of Spanish Official Plan Review.

⁹⁴ Town of Spanish, 2013. Community Profile: Town of Spanish Official Plan Review.

⁹⁵ Town of Spanish, 2013. Community Profile: Town of Spanish Official Plan Review.

⁹⁶ Based on interview data.

⁹⁷ Town of Spanish, 2013. Community Profile: Town of Spanish Official Plan Review.

⁹⁸ Town of Spanish, 2013. Community Profile: Town of Spanish Official Plan Review.

⁹⁹ Based on interview data.

¹⁰⁰ Town of Spanish, 2013. Community Profile: Town of Spanish Official Plan Review.

¹⁰¹ Town of Spanish, 2013. Community Profile: Town of Spanish Official Plan Review.

Town as a result of the completion of the construction of Highway 400/69. Given its natural resources and Lake Huron shoreline location, the Town of Spanish is believed to offer an alternative to seasonal residences in Parry Sound and Muskoka¹⁰². The Town of Spanish can also be accessed by Greyhound and the A.J. Bus Lines. The Huron Central Railway operates a commercial rail line between the cities of Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury; however, there is no passenger service available.

The Sault Ste. Marie Airport is located approximately 189 km west of Spanish. The Airport has two 6,000 foot runways, one of which is equipped with an instrument landing system and taxiways. Air Canada Jazz, Bearskin Airlines and Porter Airlines operate daily services to and from the Sault Ste. Marie Airport. Major destinations worldwide are reachable with one stop. In addition, the Sault Ste. Marie Airport provides air cargo and air freight services. Weekly winter vacation flights are also available through Sunwing Vacations and Transat Tours Canada. The seasonal airlines operate on a weekly basis. The airport welcomes all charter operators and is willing to assist with arrangements for such flights¹⁰³.

The Greater Sudbury Airport is located approximately 147 km east of the Town of Spanish. Air Canada, Bearskin Airlines, Porter Airlines, and Sunwing operate daily services to and from Sudbury Airport¹⁰⁴.

The City of Elliot Lake has an Airport with a 4,500 ft x 100 ft paved runway. The Elliot Lake Airport has year round use and is certified by Transport Canada. Air Bravo Corp. provides charter services and operates an air ambulance service, servicing all of Northeastern Ontario¹⁰⁵. The Airport is also serviced by Dynamex Courier with twice daily flights on weekdays. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources has training exercises at the Airport¹⁰⁶.

2.4.2 Summary of Physical Assets

The following summarizes our findings for physical assets in the Town of Spanish.

2.4.2.1 Priorities and Key Issues

The Town of Spanish has provisions for commercial, industrial and residential land expansion and is prepared for growth. The priorities include maintaining and upgrading existing infrastructure driven by development proposals to ensure infrastructure life is extended and that services are efficient and safe.

There is a mandatory land use legislative and regulatory system in place with the required resources to administer it. Water, wastewater and waste management services are in good condition and with no imminent need for expansion. The Town of Spanish has a limited housing mix, thus there is room for a greater diversity of dwelling types, such as apartments, semi-detached and row houses, as well as seniors housing and apartment type rental units.

¹⁰² Based on interview data.

¹⁰³ Sault Ste. Marie Airport. Flights. Accessed Online, July 2013. [<http://www.saultairport.com/flights.php>].

¹⁰⁴ Greater Sudbury Airport. Accessed Online, Aug 2013.

[http://www.flysudbury.ca/flysudbury/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=62&Itemid=174&lang=en].

¹⁰⁵ City of Elliot Lake Economic Development Office, 2008. The City of Elliot Lake 2008 Community Profile.

¹⁰⁶ City of Elliot Lake Economic Development Office, 2008. The City of Elliot Lake 2008 Community Profile.

2.4.2.2 Community Aspirations

The Town of Spanish aspires to have adequate services to support growth and development. The Town wants to provide direction, but also maintain sufficient controls on new industrial, commercial and residential development. The Town of Spanish recognizes that growth needs to occur responsibly, particularly as it pertains to financing new infrastructure, protecting its natural environment, as well as its natural resources.

2.2.4.3 Capabilities and Capacities within the Community

The Town of Spanish has ample municipal services to absorb new growth based on current growth projections and is proactively assessing its infrastructure requirements to ensure the community is serviced adequately into the future.

There are sufficient lands available for some future development within the existing urban settlement area¹⁰⁷. The Town of Spanish is also updating its Official Plan to ensure the community is proactively managing its growth and development. The presence of a new large scale industry would require a significant increase in the quantity of commercial and serviced industrial lands, as well as a greater mix of dwelling types which the Town of Spanish has the capacity to accomplish.

The Town of Spanish is easily accessible via the Great Sudbury Airport, Trans-Canada Highway 17, Greyhound, and A.J. Bus Line Charter.

2.5 Social Assets

This section identifies the social assets of the Town of Spanish. Social assets include the social and community activities in which people participate and the resources they draw upon in pursuit of their livelihood objectives. These activities and resources create networks within the community and between communities; increase connectivity and cohesion, and generate trusting relationships and community pride. It also allows people to better cope with change, provides an informal safety net, and may compensate for a lack of other types of capital within the community. Social asset indicators include diversity of population composition, cultural heritage resources, community facilities and programs, and social services and organizations.

2.5.1 Social Assets Indicators

2.5.1.1 Diversity of Population Composition

Aboriginal Identity

There is a varied mix of Aboriginal Identity and non-Aboriginal population in the Town of Spanish which adds to community vibrancy. Serpent River and Sagamok First Nations are located in proximity to the Town of Spanish. Since 1996, there has been an increase of residents who identify themselves as

¹⁰⁷ Town of Spanish, 2013. Community Profile: Town of Spanish Official Plan Review.

Aboriginal¹⁰⁸. As of 2006, 27.6 percent of residents identify as Aboriginal in the Town of Spanish (see Table A5 in **Appendix A** for detailed statistics).

The Town of Spanish has an excellent, cooperative relationship with the neighbouring Serpent River First Nation population with their children attending school together in Blind River. Furthermore, the Town of Spanish and the First Nation are seen to have developed a good working relationship. They come together over softball, pow wows and pancake breakfasts and participate in joint projects¹⁰⁹. For example, Serpent River First Nation along with the Town of Spanish and the Township of The North Shore have a co-operation agreement on economic development and other issues as well as informal agreements pertaining to public works and emergency services.

Languages

As of 2011, a large majority of people in the Town of Spanish spoke English as their primary language at home (91.3 percent), which was higher than the current Ontario average (79.0 percent)¹¹⁰. There are some bilingual residents. French was spoken in more homes in the Town of Spanish (8.7 percent) than in the rest of Ontario (2.2 percent), indicating the presence of a strong Francophone or Métis population. Many Francophone residents arrived from Quebec during the uranium mining boom and their families stayed. Overall, both French and English are spoken interchangeably as a normal occurrence in the community and a high percentage of local residents are bilingual. Ste. Anne's French Catholic School accepts English language students for French immersion.

The use of non-official languages in the Town of Spanish (0.7 percent) was significantly below the Provincial average (14.4 percent), indicating that the town has a less diverse population than much of the rest of the Province (see Table A6 in **Appendix A** for detailed statistics).

Immigrant Population

Since 1996, the percent of residents in the Town of Spanish who immigrated to Canada have remained stable. As of 2006, 4.8 percent of the Town's population were immigrants (see Table A7 **Appendix A** for detailed statistics). In the Province, as of 2006, 28.3 percent of residents are immigrants¹¹¹.

2.5.1.2 Cultural Heritage Resources

Archaeological Sites

There are 85 registered archaeological sites in the area of the four communities. Of these 85 archaeological sites, three are located within the municipal boundary for the City of Elliot Lake; four are

¹⁰⁸ Statistics Canada, 1996 to 2006. Census Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca. Accessed August, 2013.

¹⁰⁹ Based on interview data.

¹¹⁰ Statistics Canada, 2011. Census Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca. Accessed August, 2013.

¹¹¹ Statistics Canada, 1996 to 2006. Census Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca. Accessed August, 2013.

within the municipal boundary of the Town of Blind River, and five within the Township of the North Shore¹¹².

The potential for archaeological and historical sites in the Town of Spanish and surrounding area is considered to be high given the sites are already documented, and due to the long history of First Nation communities inhabiting the north shore of Lake Huron (e.g. Little Detroit Channel)¹¹³.

Euro-Canadian Heritage Resources and Cultural Landscapes

In an area that had originally been an important First Nations transportation corridor, the Town of Spanish also gained prominence in the European fur trade¹¹⁴. Located on the North Shore of Lake Huron and at the mouth of the Spanish River, the Town of Spanish became an important location in the lumber industry in the 19th and 20th centuries¹¹⁵. The shipping industry and the introduction of a railway in 1884 increased development in the Town of Spanish. Plans for a mill on Aird Island date back to 1896 and the population at that time was approximately 250. By 1905, there were plans for John Island and the population was approximately 300. At one time there was also mine on the Serpent River reserve, as well as an acid plant. The Town of Spanish has a lighthouse landmark, as well as a number of shipwrecks.

The community is the location of two former residential schools that began operation in 1913: one for boys and one for girls. The Spanish Indian Residential School was the



Photo 1: Spanish Lumber Mill



Photo 2: Spanish Girl's School

¹¹² von Bitter, R., 2013. Personal Communication on April 26, 2013 re: Archaeological Sites Database. Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport.

¹¹³ Geofirma Engineering Ltd., 2012. Initial Screening for Siting a Deep Geological Repository for Canada's Used Nuclear Fuel, Town of Spanish, Ontario.

¹¹⁴ Geofirma Engineering Ltd., 2012. Initial Screening for Siting a Deep Geological Repository for Canada's Used Nuclear Fuel, Town of Spanish, Ontario.

¹¹⁵ Geofirma Engineering Ltd., 2012. Initial Screening for Siting a Deep Geological Repository for Canada's Used Nuclear Fuel, Town of Spanish, Ontario.

largest of its kind in Ontario. Both schools were owned by the Catholic Church. The school catchment area extended from Parry Sound in the South to the Ottawa Valley in the East, Marathon to the West and Chapleau in the North. The school was closed in 1965¹¹⁶.

Arts and Multicultural Groups

The Town of Spanish has few arts and multicultural groups, limited to the Spanish Horticultural Society. However there are a number of service and social clubs (see Section 2.5.1.3). The Town of Spanish also has an annual 'Rock n' Roar' music festival which is well attended and requires many volunteers (approximately 250)¹¹⁷. Many of the younger families come together to plan and operate the Halloween Haunted House fundraiser with some of the funds being used by the Horticultural Society for community beautification. The community also hosts a well-attended 'Fun Days' weekend. These events tend to bring together all people living on the north shore and people from as far away as Manitoulin Island and Sudbury. The events also foster interaction between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal families. The Town of Spanish has hosted several former Residential School Reunions¹¹⁸.

Media plays an important part of the day to day news and cultural life. The main newspaper is the Elliot Lake Standard which is owned by Osprey Media. It is published weekly and is the largest circulation newspaper along the north shore, including the Town of Spanish.

2.5.1.3 Community Facilities and Programs

Service and Social Clubs

The Town of Spanish has a variety of service and social clubs that perform a valuable function in the local community. These groups include The Royal Canadian Legion; Spanish River Snowmobile Club; St. Sebastian's Non-Profit Women's Organization; Spanish Fish and Game Club; library Easter egg hunt; and the North Shore Anglers and Hunters. The library also functions as a museum. It is a community asset and is used by both local and Aboriginal residents. The Snowmobile Club is particularly popular and grants up to 100 snowmobile permits per year¹¹⁹. Residents report that there are many artists in the community but they lack arts and cultural revenue that would assist them to showcase their talent. While some residents have lesser community spirit or desire to get involved, other residents report that for a small community they are able to organize events that attract large numbers of people. A small number of residents like to volunteer. Volunteers host a weekly soup and sandwich deli and other events at the Legion. In general, residents state that they are able to use dedication and entrepreneurship to make the community work¹²⁰.

¹¹⁶ Auger, Donald J. Indian Residential Schools in Ontario.

¹¹⁷ Based on interview data.

¹¹⁸ Based on interview data.

¹¹⁹ Based on interview data.,

¹²⁰ Based on interview data.

Recreational Facilities

The majority of recreational activity in the Town of Spanish is centred on outdoor experiences, such as fishing (and ice fishing), hunting, boating and snowmobiling. The Town of Spanish is also considered to be a gateway to boating and sailing waters. The Town of Spanish has the Four Seasons Waterfront Marina complex asset which is a hub for boating and related activity, as well as community events. The complex also has a number of other facilities such as a fitness area. Such facilities are a community asset, encourage local residents to stay in the community, and serve as an attraction for potential new residents. The Town of Spanish has a strong recreation committee and maintains an outdoor rink at Brennan Harbour Park as well as a baseball field and is known as an apex for snowmobile trails which converge in the Town of Spanish. However, residents expressed some concern about the need to enhance recreational facilities¹²¹. The community does not have a beach area so people go to Espanola to swim. Espanola also has a recreation complex¹²². In addition, there are few children's organized activities and minimal play equipment¹²³.

Park Areas

The Town of Spanish has one protected area within its limits, the Brennan Harbour Conservation Reserve which occupies a 2 km² area¹²⁴. The Town's surrounding area includes 15 Ontario Provincial parks, four forest reserves, and 11 conservation reserves. Of these 15 parks, The Matinenda Provincial Park, Chutes Provincial Park, La Cloche Provincial Park, the southern edge of the Mississagi River Provincial Park, as well as the Glenn N. Crombie Conservation Reserve are located the closest to the Town of Spanish¹²⁵.

2.5.1.4 Social Services and Organizations

Social and Affordable Housing

Community Living Algoma and the Algoma District Services Administration Board provide social services in the Town of Spanish. Residents report there is a larger percentage of the population on pensions and with disabilities. The closest day care facilities are in the Serpent River First Nation and Massey. There is a need for additional seniors housing¹²⁶.

2.5.2 Summary of Social Assets

The following summarizes our findings for social assets in the Town of Spanish.

¹²¹ Based on interview data.

¹²² Based on interview data,.

¹²³ Based on interview data.

¹²⁴ Geofirma Engineering Ltd., 2012. Initial Screening for Siting a Deep Geological Repository for Canada's Used Nuclear Fuel, Town of Spanish, Ontario.

¹²⁵ Geofirma Engineering Ltd., 2012. Initial Screening for Siting a Deep Geological Repository for Canada's Used Nuclear Fuel, Town of Spanish, Ontario.

¹²⁶ Based on interview data.

2.5.2.1 Priorities and Key Issues

If there are incoming residents from diverse ethnic backgrounds, there will be a need to develop services that are sensitive to cultural needs. The community is tight knit and people look out for each other. Many families go back over a hundred years. Many residents are involved in community life as volunteers, although for some events it is hard to get additional volunteers (they already mobilize up to 250 people for the Rock n' Roar Festival). Many Spanish residents see their town as being a bedroom community for larger towns and cities nearby such as Espanola, Sudbury or Elliot Lake. The average age is slightly higher than for other neighbouring communities so it may be expected that change would be a less comfortable experience for this age group. The community has young families with children who have a stronger vision of the future of the community. Many of the families participate in children's extra-curricular recreational and educational activities in Massey and other communities along the north shore, such as soccer, skating and play groups¹²⁷. The community is accessible and pedestrian friendly.

The Town of Spanish would benefit from an enhancement of social and seniors programs. If the population increases, daycare, social, and seniors housing would need to be provided.

2.5.2.2 Community Aspirations

The Town of Spanish aspires to have an attractive standard of living supported by strong tourism sector. The Town of Spanish values volunteerism and encourages all members of their community to become involved to support the quality of life that all residents enjoy.

2.5.2.3 Capabilities and Capacities within the Community

Overall the residents of Spanish are active volunteers and work together to plan and host community based events. The Rock n' Roar Music Festival attracts a high number of volunteers. While the Town of Spanish has limited social support institutions and programs, it provides recreation opportunities, particularly outdoors recreation. Due to an aging population, the Town of Spanish has demands for social and health services. This demand would increase if there is an influx of people into the community.

2.6 Natural Assets

2.6.1 Natural Asset Indicators

This section provides data on the Town of Spanish's natural assets. This includes a wide range of resources from intangible goods (e.g. air quality and biodiversity) that are used directly by people (e.g. water, trees, land, and wildlife) to natural assets indicators including parks and protected areas, natural areas and areas of significance.

2.6.1.1 Parks and Protected Areas

The Brennan Harbour Conservation Reserve is the only protected area within its limits¹²⁸. There are 29 protected areas surrounding the Town of Spanish, including 15 Provincial Parks, four forest reserves,

¹²⁷ Based on interview data.

¹²⁸ Geofirma Engineering Ltd., 2012. Initial Screening for Siting a Deep Geological Repository for Canada's Used Nuclear Fuel, Town of Spanish, Ontario.

and 11 conservation reserves¹²⁹. The closest of these protected areas include the Matinenda Provincial Park, Chutes Provincial Park, La Cloche Provincial Park, the southern edge of the Mississagi River Provincial Park, and the Glenn N. Crombie Conservation Reserve¹³⁰.

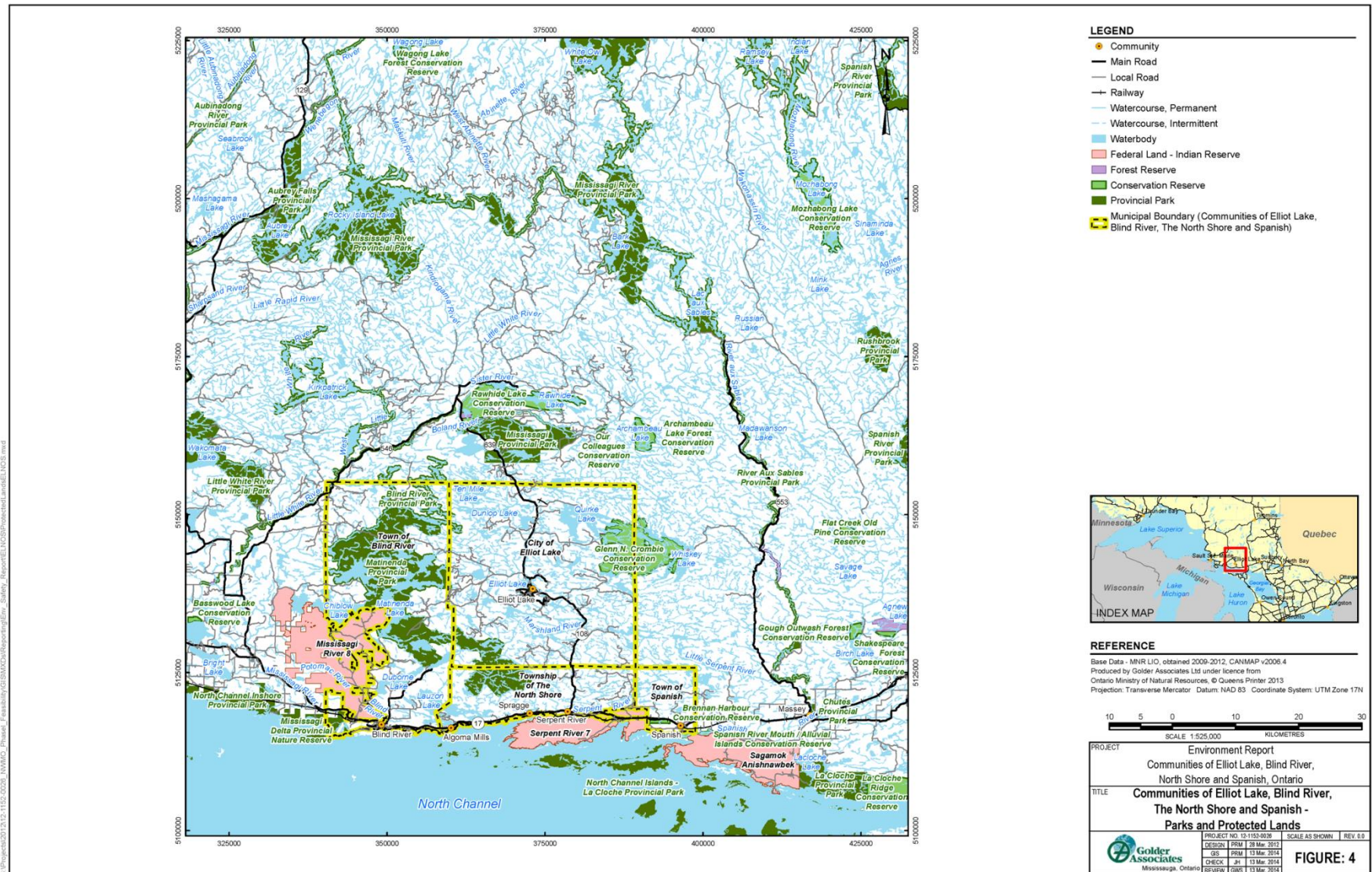
Natural features have, in the past, been affected by pollution indirectly related to uranium mining. Residents are also familiar with past tailings issues associated with Elliot Lake mining. For example the pollution of the Serpent River has been an issue due to uranium mining in the period between 1957 and 1996. In different ways, the local environment was affected by the 'Cutler Acid Plan' which operated in the 1960s as well as a tannery and lime operations in Algoma Mills. Some residents have expressed concerns over industrial effects on water, tourism and fishing. Eleven of the 24 local lakes are stocked with pickerel by the North Shore Anglers and Hunters¹³¹. In addition, there have been issues of contaminated sediment in local rivers from an acid plant. Please see Figure 12 that illustrates the locations of surrounding parks and protected areas.

¹²⁹Geofirma Engineering Ltd., 2012. Initial Screening for Siting a Deep Geological Repository for Canada's Used Nuclear Fuel, Town of Spanish, Ontario.

¹³⁰Geofirma Engineering Ltd., 2012. Initial Screening for Siting a Deep Geological Repository for Canada's Used Nuclear Fuel, Town of Spanish, Ontario.

¹³¹Based on interview data

Figure 12 – Map of Parks and Protected Areas



2.6.1.2 Natural Areas and Features of Significance

Biophysical Features

The Town of Spanish is situated on a naturally diverse part of the Precambrian Canadian Shield and lies in the Penokean Hills, south of the Abitibi Upland and bordered to the east by the Cobalt Plain and the Laurentian Highlands¹³². The local habitat includes dense forest, muskeg swamps, numerous lakes, winding rivers and hills and the region is known for a diverse natural heritage.

The Spanish River Delta, located just south of the Town of Spanish, is an important marsh area that has been designated as a Provincially Significant Wetland by the Ontario Government. It is a natural area of beauty featuring the North Shore of Lake Huron, islands, lakes and wild and beautiful scenery¹³³. The drainage in the Town of Spanish comes from the area north of the Town of Spanish, in the Abitibi Uplands, near the Penokean Hills terminating in Lake Huron in the south¹³⁴. The primary drainage channels east of the Town of Spanish include the Spanish, Sables and Little Serpent Rivers¹³⁵. The primary drainage channels west of the Town include the Blind River, as well as the Little White River which flows into the Mississagi River. Both the Mississagi and Blind River flow south and into Lake Huron¹³⁶. Drainage in the northern portion of the Town flows into the Little Serpent River, which flows west and into Lake Huron¹³⁷.

Climate

Temperature in the area of the four communities can reach highs of 37°C in summer months and lows of -39°C in winter months. The annual average temperature is 4°C, with an average summer temperature of 16°C and an average winter temperature of -8°C¹³⁸.

Mineral Resources

There are currently no active mines in the area of the four communities, but the region has a long history of mining and mineral exploration and development continues there today. In the area of the four communities, there are several areas of active exploration and of metallic mineral production. There is a historic and ongoing interest in the Huronian Supergroup, Whiskey Lake and Benny Lake

¹³²Geofirma Engineering Ltd., 2012. Initial Screening for Siting a Deep Geological Repository for Canada's Used Nuclear Fuel, Town of Spanish, Ontario.

¹³³ Based on interview data.

¹³⁴Geofirma Engineering Ltd., 2012. Initial Screening for Siting a Deep Geological Repository for Canada's Used Nuclear Fuel, Town of Spanish, Ontario.

¹³⁵Geofirma Engineering Ltd., 2012. Initial Screening for Siting a Deep Geological Repository for Canada's Used Nuclear Fuel, Town of Spanish, Ontario.

¹³⁶Geofirma Engineering Ltd., 2012. Initial Screening for Siting a Deep Geological Repository for Canada's Used Nuclear Fuel, Town of Spanish, Ontario.

¹³⁷Geofirma Engineering Ltd., 2012. Initial Screening for Siting a Deep Geological Repository for Canada's Used Nuclear Fuel, Town of Spanish, Ontario.

¹³⁸ Environment Canada (EC), 2013c. National Climate Data and Information Archive. Accessed Online April 2013 [http://climate.weatheroffice.gc.ca/climateData/canada_e.html].

greenstone belts and the East Bull Lake intrusive suite. Within the area of the four communities, there are 21 past producing mines with no reserves and six past producing mines with reserves.

There are numerous sand and gravel pits within the area of the four communities. There are two discretionary occurrences for building stone (granite) reported within the Ramsey-Algoma granitoid complex, near the mouth of the Blind River¹³⁹.

2.6.2 Summary of Natural Assets

The following summarizes our findings for natural assets in the Town of Spanish.

2.6.2.1 Priorities and Key Issues

In regards to the natural assets, the central priority of residents is to preserve and protect their local environment. With a significant portion of the Town of Spanish's economy based on wilderness recreation and tourism, particularly boating and fishing on the North Channel, leveraging the Town of Spanish's three marinas to ensure their continued viability is an important priority.

2.6.2.2 Community Aspirations

The Town of Spanish values the intrinsic nature of their setting within northern Ontario. The Town of Spanish has rich natural heritage resources and aspires to strike a balance between preservation and development that will support the viability of the Town of Spanish while ensuring that the natural character of the area remains unchanged.

2.6.2.3 Capabilities and Capacities within the Community

In addition to natural resource extraction, the Town of Spanish offers an abundance of opportunities for tourists and residents to participate in outdoor activities. In fact, nature tourism is the central draw for visitors to the area and in particular the North Channel and Lake Huron which are recognized as one of the best boating and fishing areas in North America.

2.7 Unique Characteristics

This section profiles the unique characteristics of the Town of Spanish.

2.7.1 Community Character

Attitudes About the Community and Community Character

The Town of Spanish is eager for development; it encourages local investment and welcomes external investment and opportunities. The Town of Spanish also values its natural assets and prides itself on its outdoor recreational attractions, such as Lake Huron and the associated angling and boating opportunities; hiking and snowmobile trails, as well as its four seasons waterfront marina and complex. It has recently dredged the river mouth and entry channel.

The Town of Spanish wants to be an outdoor recreation destination that leverages its geographic location on the north shore of Lake Huron and its pristine natural areas.

¹³⁹ OGS (Ontario Geological Survey), 2011c. Mineral Deposit Inventory-2011. Ontario Geological Survey.

The Town of Spanish also has the 'Rock n' Roar' Music Festival which is anticipated to sell 3,500¹⁴⁰ tickets and involves many local volunteers. It also has a strong Francophone community and a close working relationship with Serpent River First Nation.

2.7.2 Environmental Values

There is awareness in the community about the importance of the Town of Spanish's natural assets. Residents have strong values about protecting and preserving the environment.

2.7.3 Community Goals

The Town of Spanish's Strategic Plan (1999) focused on the need to expand and upgrade the marina facilities in order to leverage the Town of Spanish's location on the North Shore of Lake Huron; this objective was achieved. Goals include responding to changes in the economy, particularly recognizing that natural resources can no longer sustain the economy and focusing on outdoor recreation tourism; as well as, supporting small business and commercial expansion along Trans-Canada Highway 17.

¹⁴⁰ Rock n' Roar. Home. Accessed Online, Aug 2013. [<http://www.rocknroar.ca/index.php/tickets>].

3.0 REGIONAL PROFILE

3.1 Overview

This section provides an overview of the regional profile for the City of Elliot Lake, the Town of Blind River, the Town of Spanish and the Township of The North Shore. The definition of the regional context of a community is subjective. The regional boundaries of a community are defined differently by various entities. For the specific purpose of this Community Profile, the geographic boundaries of the region have not been defined, as further dialogue with community members and members of surrounding communities is required. Established regional areas that have been used in this report for comparative purposes include the Algoma District Census Division.

3.1.1 Location

The largest nearby Algoma District communities of Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie act as the major centres for higher order shopping and services such as specialized health care. The local centres for shopping and services are Elliot Lake, Blind River and Espanola.

3.1.2 Maps

3.1.2.1 Points of Interest and Social Economic Features

The following map presents points of interest as well as social and economic features in the surrounding area.

3.1.2.2 Natural Resources (Current and Former Mine Sites)

The following map presents current and former mine sites in the surrounding area.

Figure 13: Points of Interest and Social and Economic Features

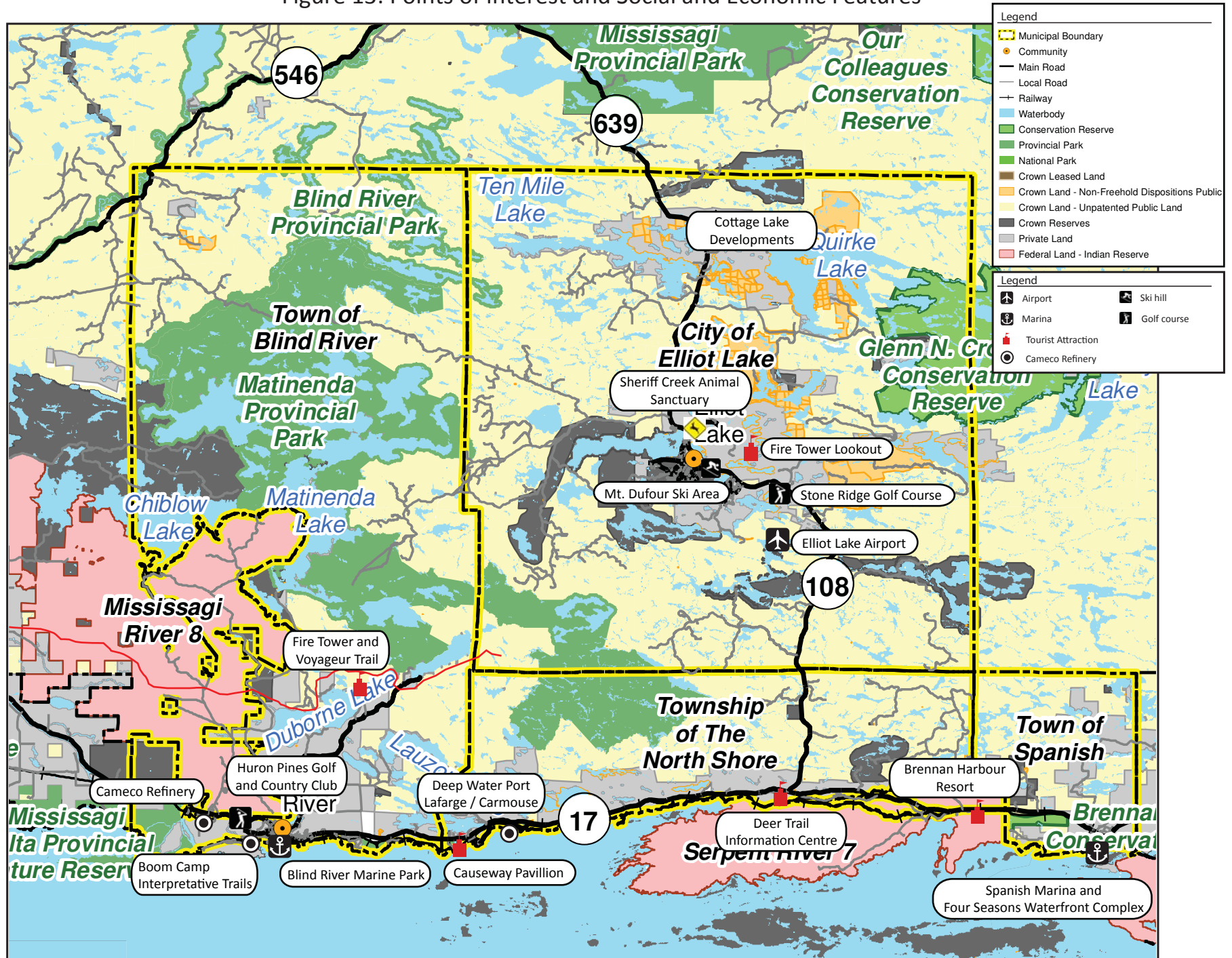
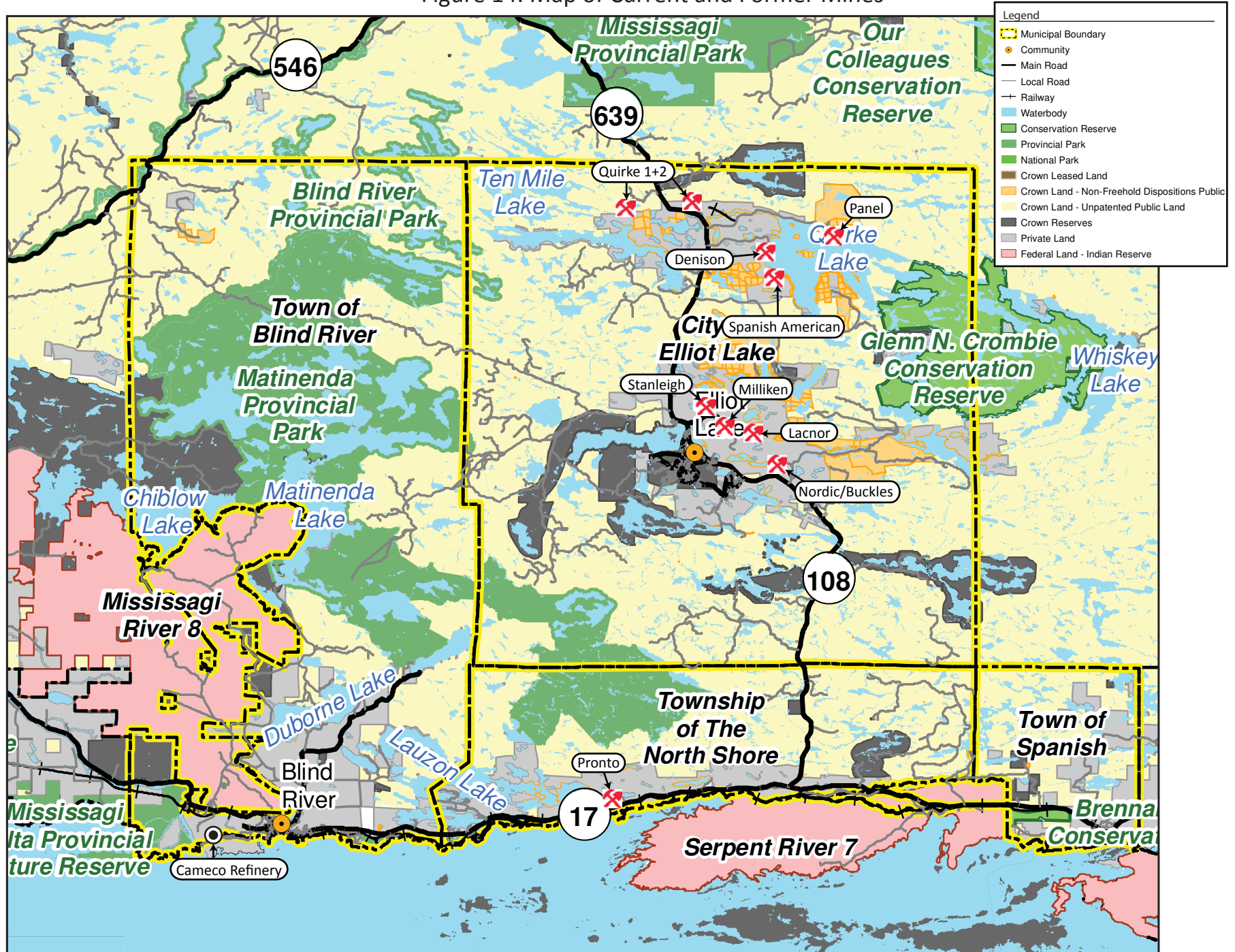


Figure 14: Map of Current and Former Mines



3.2 Communities

3.2.1 Non-Aboriginal Historical Context

European explorers arrived in the 1600s, followed by French fur traders who used the North Channel between Manitoulin Island and the mainland as part of its voyageur canoe route¹⁴¹. The French as well as missionaries and traders from Montreal used the 'Great Trail' which was later called the voyageur canoe route¹⁴². Fur trading was the initial industry of the region. By 1672, an estimated 400 traders were operating in the area¹⁴³. A post was established in 1789 to receive pelts from the Aboriginal people of the area. The logging industry grew in the 19th century to satisfy the building demands in the United States and the British colonies. Mining began in the region when copper was discovered at Bruce Mines during the mid-1800s. The Canadian Pacific Railroad (CPR) arrived in the region in 1884, which facilitated economic and social development in the area through easier transportation of materials. By 1887, the CPR was completed to Sault St. Marie and linked to Michigan¹⁴⁴.

Elliot Lake

In 2011, the population of Elliot Lake was 11,348. The name 'Elliot Lake' first appeared on a map in 1910 in reference to a logging camp cook who drowned in the lake¹⁴⁵. Fur trading and logging operations lasted in the City of Elliot Lake area until 1950. "Tourist outfitters have been active in the immediate vicinity as remote wilderness locations since the turn of the century"¹⁴⁶.

Uranium was discovered in the area in the early 1950s. The City of Elliot Lake began to develop to meet the growing demand for housing near the new uranium mines. There were 14 uranium mines established in the region, and the mining sector expanded in the region over the next 40 years. Elliot Lake area mines included:

- Pronto Mine (1957 – 1970)
- Buckles Mine (1956-1958)
- Lacnor Mine (1956-1960)
- Nordic Mine (1956-1970)
- Spanish-American Mine (1957-1959)
- Quirke 1and II Mine (1957-1960 and 1967-1990)
- Stanleigh Mine (1957-1960 and 1983-1996)

¹⁴¹ Town of Blind River. The History of Blind River. Accessed Online, Aug 2013. [<http://www.blindriver.com/site/visitors/index.php?pid=14>].

¹⁴² Daschul, J. 2013. Clearing the Plains! Disease, Politics of Starvation and the Loss of Aboriginal Life. University of Regina Press.

¹⁴³ Daschul, J. 2013. Clearing the Plains! Disease, Politics of Starvation and the Loss of Aboriginal Life. University of Regina Press.

¹⁴⁴ Arbic, B. 2003. City of the Rapids. Sault Ste. Marie's Heritage.

¹⁴⁵ City of Elliot Lake. History of Elliot Lake. Accessed Online, Aug 2013. [<http://www.cityofelliottlake.com/en/cityhall/history.asp>]

¹⁴⁶ Town of Blind River. The History of Blind River. Accessed Online, Aug 2013. [<http://www.blindriver.com/site/visitors/index.php?pid=14>].

- Panel Mine (1957-1961 and 1979-1990)
- Can Met Mine (1957-1960)
- Denison 1 and 11 Mines (1957-1992)
- Stanrock Mine (1958-1964 and 1964-1970)
- Milliken 1 and 11 Mine (1958-1965)
- Pater Mine (1961-1970)¹⁴⁷

Uranium from the City of Elliot Lake became an important strategic resource for the nuclear industry including nuclear reactors. At its peak, it has been estimated that the City of Elliot Lake may have had a population of up to 25,000.

With the discovery of uranium in the City of Elliot Lake, the Provincial Government created a special agency to ensure the viable development of Elliot Lake as a community. The 'Planning and Development Department of the Ontario Ministry of Housing' formed in October of 1955 to address this task¹⁴⁸.

"Elliot Lake produced most of the world's uranium and in doing so spearheaded mine development in safety - ventilation and environmental concerns that have made Elliot Lake an industry leader"¹⁴⁹. Currently, local businesses continue to consult on how to decommission mines and tailing ponds. Mining production waned in the region after Canada decided to export uranium only for peaceful purposes in 1965. Uranium was stockpiled until 1974 to support the industry, and later recovered due to increasing demand for nuclear electricity reactors. A second decline in the early 1990s led many of the Elliot Lake mines to become decommissioned. The 1996 closure of the Stanleigh Mine marked the end of the Elliot Lake uranium mining operations. Saskatchewan was able to produce cheaper uranium and it became the major supplier of uranium to the world.

The City of Elliot Lake Nuclear and Mining Museum remains in the City as a reminder of its past place in Canadian mining history. The Canadian Mining Hall of Fame is housed there and has portraits and biographies of those individuals who made major contributions to the industry. In January of 1991, the Provincial Government officially proclaimed the City of Elliot Lake as Ontario's 15th city.

Blind River

In 2011, the population of Blind River was 3,549. The name 'Blind River' was given by voyageurs because the mouth of the river was not visible as they followed along the canoe route¹⁵⁰. The Town of Blind River was incorporated in 1906, and developed into a forestry town. The logging industry developed in the Blind River and Mississagi watersheds. "The first sawmill was built beside the mouth of the Blind River at the current site of the Old Mill Motel. By 1906 when the Town of Blind River had been incorporated as a

¹⁴⁷ Newman. Elliot Lake Commemorative Mining Year Book 1956-1996 A Tribute to All Elliot Lake Miners.

¹⁴⁸ City of Elliot Lake. History of Elliot Lake. Accessed Online, Aug 2013.
[<http://www.cityofelliottlake.com/en/cityhall/history.asp>]

¹⁴⁹ City of Elliot Lake. History of Elliot Lake. Accessed Online, Aug 2013.
[<http://www.cityofelliottlake.com/en/cityhall/history.asp>]

¹⁵⁰ Town of Blind River. The History of Blind River. Accessed Online, Aug 2013.
[<http://www.blindriver.com/site/visitors/index.php?pid=14>].

Town, a second larger sawmill had been erected on the west arm of the Blind River”¹⁵¹. A major saw mill, the McFadden Lumber Company, was built in 1929 and survived for forty years. The mill closed in 1969 due to difficult economic conditions¹⁵². At one time, the McFadden Mill was the largest in the British Commonwealth.

The first major mining activities included a copper discovery in the mid-1800s in Bruce Mines. In 1955, uranium was discovered near the Town of Blind River. In 1983, a uranium refinery area was built in the Town of Blind River by Crown-owned Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. “Cameco became the operator of the Blind River refinery in 1988, when the assets of Eldorado Nuclear and Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation were merged to form a new company”¹⁵³. The uranium refinery processes uranium concentrates from all over the world into uranium trioxide¹⁵⁴. During the beginnings of the uranium mining boom in the early 1950’s, the population of Blind River doubled to 5,000¹⁵⁵.

Spanish

In 2011, the population of the Town of Spanish was 696. The name of the Town of Spanish came from First Nations Chief, Chief Louis Le Espaniel, who was nicknamed ‘the Spaniard’. The British Naval Survey named the Spanish River after the Chief¹⁵⁶. The name Spanish River was then used to describe the post office and CPR station and was later used to identify the community of ‘Spanish’. The Town of Spanish’s economic base historically was based on the area’s natural resources that included agriculture, mining, logging and commercial fishing¹⁵⁷. Early settlement of the Town of Spanish began in the late 1800s with the completion of the CPR in February 1884, between Lake Nipissing and Algoma, now known as Algoma Mills. In 1888, flour trains started to move from Minneapolis to Montreal and then Atlantic Canada¹⁵⁸.

By 1903 to 1904, the Spanish River Station had a population of approximately 200 with two timber companies operating in the area: the Sable and Spanish River Boom and Dam Co. and the Spanish River Lumber Company¹⁵⁹. The Spanish River was a natural transportation system that was used by the Spanish River Lumber Company. The community of Spanish Mills, located on Aird Island in the North Channel just south of the Town of Spanish, also had a thriving timber industry complete with a sawmill,

¹⁵¹ Town of Blind River. The History of Blind River. Accessed Online, Aug 2013. [http://www.blindriver.com/site/visitors/index.php?pid=14].

¹⁵² Town of Blind River. The History of Blind River. Accessed Online, Aug, 2013. [http://www.blindriver.com/site/visitors/index.php?pid=14].

¹⁵³ Cameco Corporation. History. Accessed Online, Aug 2013. [http://www.cameco.com/fuel_services/blind_river_refinery/history/]

¹⁵⁴ Town of Blind River. The History of Blind River. Accessed Online, Aug 2013. [http://www.blindriver.com/site/visitors/index.php?pid=14].

¹⁵⁵ Gutsche, A. 1997. The North Channel and St. Mary’s River: A Guide to the History.

¹⁵⁶ Morrison, J. 2003. Lake Superior to Rainey Lake. Three Centuries of Fur Trade History. Thunder Bay Historical Society.

¹⁵⁷ Town of Spanish. History of Spanish. Accessed Online, Aug. 2013. [http://www.townofspanish.com/pages/history.php].

¹⁵⁸ Arbic, B. 2003. City of the Rapids. Sault Ste. Marie’s Heritage.

¹⁵⁹ Town of Spanish. History of Spanish. Accessed Online, Aug, 2013. [http://www.townofspanish.com/pages/history.php].

schoolhouse, and general store¹⁶⁰. In the 1950s, the Town of Spanish experienced 'boom' conditions due to the mining activity in the City of Elliot Lake.

There were two residential schools in the Spanish area; one for boys and one for girls, and Spanish hosts a reunion event. Jesuits opened the first Aboriginal High School, Garnier College in 1946, but it was closed by 1958¹⁶¹. The Town library is the archive for the school and also has an extensive picture collection^{162 163}.

The Township of The North Shore

In 2011, the population of the Township of the North Shore was 509. Employment in the Township of The North Shore used to be centered around natural resource based industries such as logging, sawmills, and some commercial fishing. In the late 1800s sawmills were built in the area¹⁶⁴. Many more lumber mills operated in the subsequent years. The CPR was pivotal in the development of the lumber industry in the Township of The North Shore. The CPR acquired land in Algoma Mills to develop a 300 room hotel for travellers¹⁶⁵. Work later ceased on the rail line and the hotel plans were abandoned. Funds for the hotel were then transferred to Alberta for the development of the Banff Springs Hotel. In the early 1900s, Algoma Mills became a major coal delivery port for the CPR. At this time "Algoma Mills had an immigration and customs office, a post office, three general stores, a bakery and two hotels"¹⁶⁶.

Losses from the eventual closure of the lumber industry in Spragge were recovered with the discovery of uranium in Long Township in 1953. In the 1950s, uranium mining became a major employer with the first mine located within the Township of The North Shore¹⁶⁷. The Pronto Mine was opened in 1955. Service stations, motels, car dealerships, trucking firms and heavy equipment service depots opened along Trans-Canada Highway 17 to service the expanding population in Spragge. "The first major copper discovery in Algoma, after Bruce Mines, was at Spragge in 1953 resulting in the development of Pater Mine by Rio Algom Limited"¹⁶⁸. The Township of The North Shore website notes that:

¹⁶⁰ City of Elliot Lake. History of Elliot Lake. Accessed Online, Aug 2013.

[<http://www.cityofelliotlake.com/en/cityhall/history.asp>] .

¹⁶¹ Shanahan, D. 2004. The Jesuit Residential School of Spanish – More than Mere Talent. Canadian Institute of Jesuit Studies.

¹⁶² Based on interview data.

¹⁶³ Shanahan, D. 2004. The Jesuit Residential School of Spanish – More than Mere Talent. Canadian Institute of Jesuit Studies.

¹⁶⁴ Township of the North Shore. History. Accessed Online, July 2013.

[<http://www.townshipofthenorthshore.ca/aboutus/history.html>].

¹⁶⁵ Township of the North Shore. History. Accessed Online, July 2013. [<http://www.townshipofthenorthshore.ca/aboutus/history.html>].

¹⁶⁶ Township of the North Shore. History. Accessed Online, July 2013.

[<http://www.townshipofthenorthshore.ca/aboutus/history.html>].

¹⁶⁷ Township of the North Shore. Community Business Profile. Accessed Online, July 2013.

[<http://www.townshipofthenorthshore.ca/resources/businessprof.html>].

¹⁶⁸ Township of the North Shore. History. Accessed Online, July 2013.

[<http://www.townshipofthenorthshore.ca/aboutus/history.html>].

“Carmeuse Lime & Stone and Lafarge Canada Inc., formerly Reiss Lime Co. of Canada Ltd., was established in Long Township during the 1970s to serve the uranium industry. With a dock accessible by Great Lake freighters, Carmeuse receives shipments of limestone, coal, and coke to make lime for the mining industry. The company has expanded to include storage for sulphuric acid for redistribution and is a major trans-shipment point for road salt that is distributed throughout Northern Ontario. Lafarge Canada Inc. produces a slag cement product used for backfilling in area mines”¹⁶⁹.

The Township of The North Shore was created as an Improvement District in 1973, after the amalgamation of the Townships of Shedden (which later became the Town of Spanish), Lewis (historically Lewis-Spragge-Long Striker), Spragge, Long and the eastern portion of Striker. It was later enlarged in 1974 to include some North Channel islands. In 1985, the Township of The North Shore and the Township of Shedden separated¹⁷⁰.

During the 1980s, the population and the service industries waned due to the declining uranium industry. With depleting ore reserves, the uranium mines closed and in the early 1990s, the local economy was negatively affected.¹⁷¹

3.3 Aboriginal Communities

The information in this section reflects readily available information from publicly available sources and does not reflect conversations or dialogue with Aboriginal communities or organizations unless otherwise noted.

The Aboriginal communities included here are those nearby to the north shore communities.

- First Nations: The following First Nations are all part of the Robinson Huron Treaty area:
 - Whitefish Lake First Nation
 - Wikwemikong Unceded
 - Serpent River First Nation
 - Mississauga #8 First Nation
 - Sagamok Anishnawbek First Nation
- First Nations: The following First Nation is part of the Manitoulin Island Treaty area:
 - Whitefish River (Wauwauskinga) First Nation
- Métis: The area borders the Métis Nation Ontario Regions 4 and 5 including:
 - Region 4: Historic Sault Ste. Marie Métis Council, North Channel Métis Council
 - Region 5: Sudbury Métis Council, North Bay Métis Council

The text which follows provides a brief introduction to these governments and organizations.

¹⁶⁹ Township of the North Shore. History. Accessed Online, Aug 2013.
[<http://www.townshipofthenorthshore.ca/aboutus/history.html>].

¹⁷⁰ Township of the North Shore. About Us. Accessed Online, Aug 2013.
[<http://www.townshipofthenorthshore.ca/aboutus/about.html>].

¹⁷¹ Township of the North Shore. History. Accessed Online, Aug 2013.
[<http://www.townshipofthenorthshore.ca/aboutus/history.html>].

3.3.1 First Nations and Aboriginal Organizations

The following provides a brief introduction to the First Nations communities and organizations in the area.

3.3.1.1 Whitefish Lake First Nation (*Atikameksheng Anishnawbek*)

Whitefish Lake First Nation is a community of 1,200 members of Ojibway ancestry with approximately 440 living on the First Nation. This First Nation is located approximately 19 km west of the Greater City of Sudbury¹⁷². “Atikameksheng Anishnawbek are descendants of the Ojibway, Algonquin and Odawa Nations.

3.3.1.2 Wikwemikong Unceded

Wikwemikong Reserve is one of the ten largest First Nation communities in Canada and is situated on the eastern end of Manitoulin Island and shores of Georgian Bay¹⁷³. The reserve is approximately 171 kilometres from Sudbury. “Access to the Wikwemikong main village is a paved road that eventually connects with Highway 6. The main village is the central focus of the reserve and is the location of the administrative buildings, nursing home, health centre and schools”¹⁷⁴. The administration buildings include council chambers, Ontario Works, library, lands estates and membership, housing, Child and Welfare, and land claims¹⁷⁵.

3.3.1.3 Serpent River First Nation

Serpent River First Nation is located south of the City of Elliot Lake. The community has occupied the Serpent River Watershed since ‘time immemorial’¹⁷⁶. Serpent River First Nation is within the Robinson-Huron Treaty area of 1850¹⁷⁷. The community has focused on resource development projects in the mining, forestry and fisheries sectors, and recently energy. The reserve includes the villages of Cutler and Kenabutch, and includes a peninsula along Lake Huron to the southwest. The community is located between the major regional centres of Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury¹⁷⁸.

¹⁷² Whitefish River First Nation. (*Atikameksheng Anishnawbek*). Community Accessed Online January 29, 2014. [http://www.atikamekshenganishnawbek.ca/site/community/]

¹⁷³ Wikwemikong Unceded Indian Reserve. Welcome. Accessed Online January 29, 2014.

[http://www.wikwemikong.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=47&Itemid=54]

¹⁷⁴ Wikwemikong Unceded Indian Reserve. Location Area and Status. Accessed Online January 29, 2014.

[http://www.wikwemikong.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=65&Itemid=93]

¹⁷⁵ Wikwemikong Unceded Indian Reserve. Location Area and Status. Accessed Online January 29, 2014.

[http://www.wikwemikong.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=65&Itemid=93]

¹⁷⁶ Assembly of First Nations. Resolution No. 17. Accessed Online, July 2014.

[http://64.26.129.156/article.asp?id=4280]

¹⁷⁷ Serpent River First Nation. Community Profile. Accessed Online, July 2014.

[http://serpentriverfn.ca/community-profile]

¹⁷⁸ Serpent River First Nation. Community Profile. Accessed Online, July 2014.

[http://serpentriverfn.ca/community-profile]

3.3.1.4 Mississauga #8 First Nation (Mississagi River)

Mississauga First Nations (MFN) also known as Mississauga River #8 is located along Hwy 17, 348 km west of the city of Sudbury and 278 km east of the city of Sault Ste. Marie. It is adjacent to the Town of Blind River situated along the North Shore of Lake Huron¹⁷⁹.

3.3.1.5 Sagamok Anishnawbek First Nation

Sagamok Anishnawbek has been home to the Anishnawbek since ‘time immemorial’¹⁸⁰. Sagamok is located at the mouth of the Spanish River. It is one of six Aboriginal communities located within the Spanish River Watershed, including villages at Beaverstone, Birch Lake, Pogmasing, Duke Lake and Biscotasi Lake. Sagamok includes a traditional territory that is generally defined by the Spanish River Watershed.

3.3.1.6 Whitefish River (Wauswauskinga) First Nation

The Whitefish River First Nation is located on the shores of Georgian Bay, the North Shore Channel, and Manitoulin Island and is accessible by Highway 6 and 17.

3.3.2 Métis Organizations

Métis citizens are represented at the local level through the Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) Charter Community Councils. The local Councils are a communication hub for MNO and play a role in fostering community empowerment and development for Métis citizens living within the geographic region of that Council. Community Councils operate in accordance with MNO Charter Agreements, which give Councils the mandate to govern, while ensuring accountability, transparency, and consistency.

Protocol Agreements are set up between the MNO and each of its regions. The MNO Lands, Resources and Consultation Committee is the initial contact in each Region and is the group with which discussion and involvement of local Councils begins.

The area borders Regions 4 and 5 of the MNO classification. There are two Métis Councils within Region 4, namely:

- Historic Sault Ste. Marie Métis Council
- North Channel Métis Council

There are two Métis Councils within Region 5, namely:

- Sudbury Métis Council
- North Bay Métis Council

¹⁷⁹ First Nation Market Housing Fund. “Mississauga First Nation.” Accessed Online June 2014 [http://www.fnmhf.ca/english/participating_fn/participating_fn_027.html]

¹⁸⁰ Sagamok Ashwinabek, 2013, History. Accessed Online. [http://www.sagamok.ca/about/history]

3.4 Population Dynamics

3.4.1 Trend Over Time

The population was declining in most of the Algoma District communities (including the Township of The North Shore, the Town of Blind River, the Town of Spanish and the City of Elliot Lake) between 2006 and 2011. The decline in population of the other communities is not atypical of the general population trends of resource based regions. Growth in communities across the area is a positive sign for future population trends.

3.4.2 Age Profile

In 2011, Algoma District communities had a similar and older median age (47.2). The national median age was 40.6 and the Provincial median age was 40.4¹⁸¹. The population aged for all of the area communities in the area since 2006.

Normally, there would be cause for concern with an aging population in relation to support services, but since the City of Elliot Lake has strategically pursued development as a retirement community, there are many health care facilities, seniors' homes, amenities and services that cater to the older population. Conversely, there is a need to ensure that the younger population has training opportunities and jobs available upon graduation to live and work in the area. This is especially important in light of the out-migration of younger residents to Southern Ontario and other parts of Canada.

3.5 Labour Force (Algoma District)

The Algoma District Census Division data is used to discuss the regional labour force in this profile. The population of Algoma District is 115,870 and covers 48,810.68 km² in land area¹⁸².

3.5.1 Population By Education/Training

Figure 15 depicts the regional education and training for Algoma District in 2011. There were a relatively high number of high school graduates and number of residents who have some form of training, apprenticeship or certification. However, there were many residents without a high school diploma. This is due in part to the out migration of youth and other residents with higher education. The national average of people with university certificates, degrees or diplomas was 20.9 percent¹⁸³. The percentage of residents in Algoma District was lower (13.9 percent)¹⁸⁴.

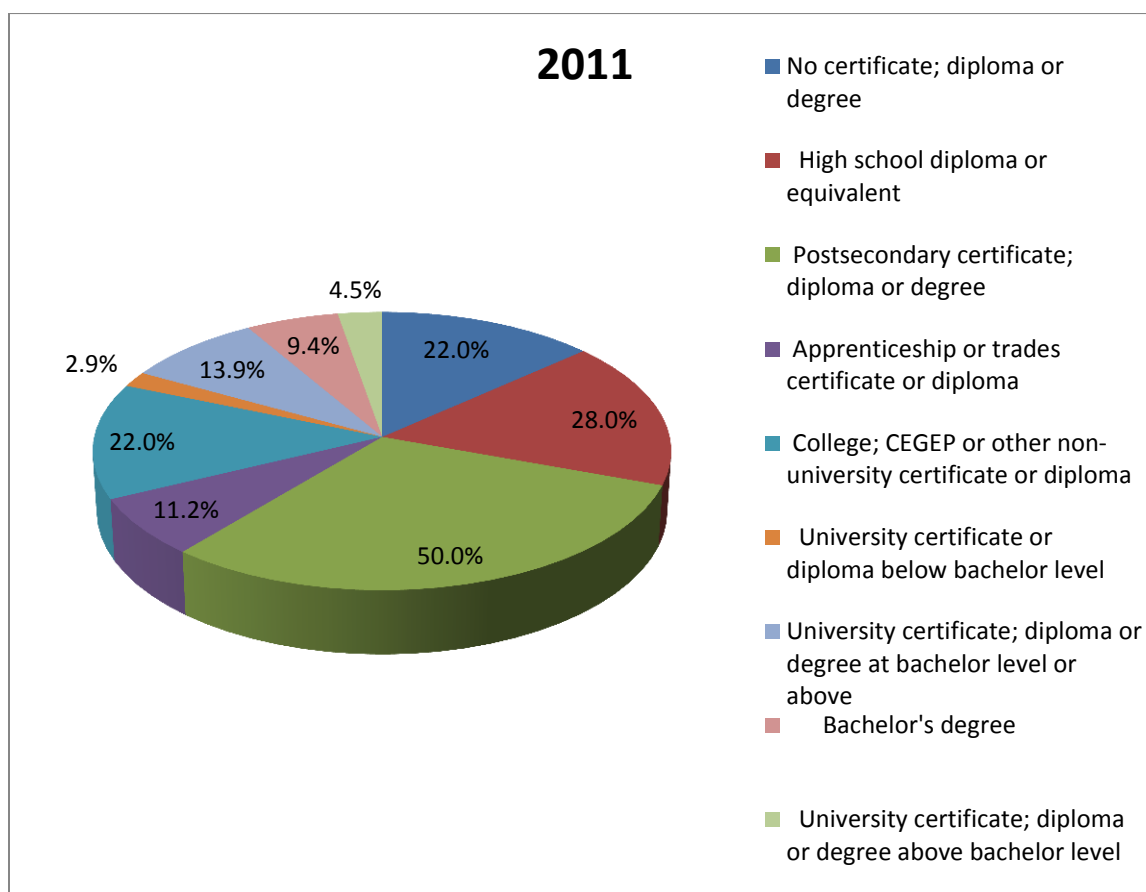
¹⁸¹ Statistics Canada, 2011. Census - Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed July 2013.

¹⁸² Statistics Canada, 2011. Census - Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed July 2013.

¹⁸³ Statistics Canada, 2011. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed Aug 2013.

¹⁸⁴ Statistics Canada, 2011. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed Aug 2013.

Figure 15 - Education and Training in Algoma District (2011)¹⁸⁵



3.5.2 Employment By Activity and Sector

In 2011, the employment rate in the Algoma District was 50.6 percent and the unemployment rate was 11.0 percent¹⁸⁶.

Figure 16 depicts the top occupations in the region in 2011. The top occupations were:

- Sales and service (includes tourism and hospitality);
- Trades, transport and equipment operation;
- Business, finance and administration;

¹⁸⁵ Statistics Canada, 2011. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed Aug 2013. Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada, and reporting of overlapping categories in the figure. Postsecondary certificate; diploma or degree has the subcategories of: 1) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, 2) College; CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma, 3) University certificate or diploma below bachelor level and 4) University certificate; diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (which has its own subcategories of i) Bachelor's degree, and ii) University certificate; diploma or degree above bachelor level).

¹⁸⁶ Statistics Canada, 2011. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed Aug 2013.

- Education, law and social, community and government; and
- Management occupations.

Sales and service occupations include retail as well as tourism related activities. Tourism is strong in Algoma District and there are many opportunities for outdoor recreational activities. The presence of trades and transport occupations are a strength. Business and management occupations indicate that capacity building experience is present in the region. Finance and administration opportunities indicate that there is capital, financial advice opportunities and accountants. Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services indicate that there are many people employed as civil servants, consultants and educators.

Figure 16 – Labour Force by Occupation in Algoma District (2011)¹⁸⁷

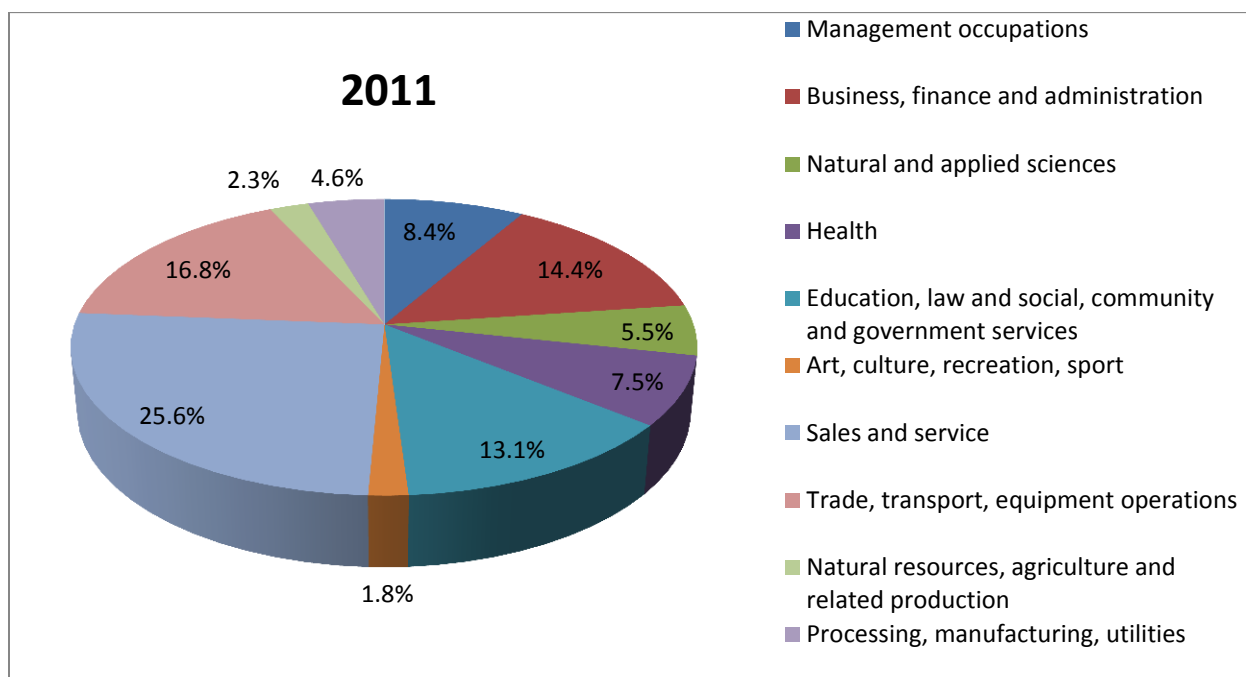


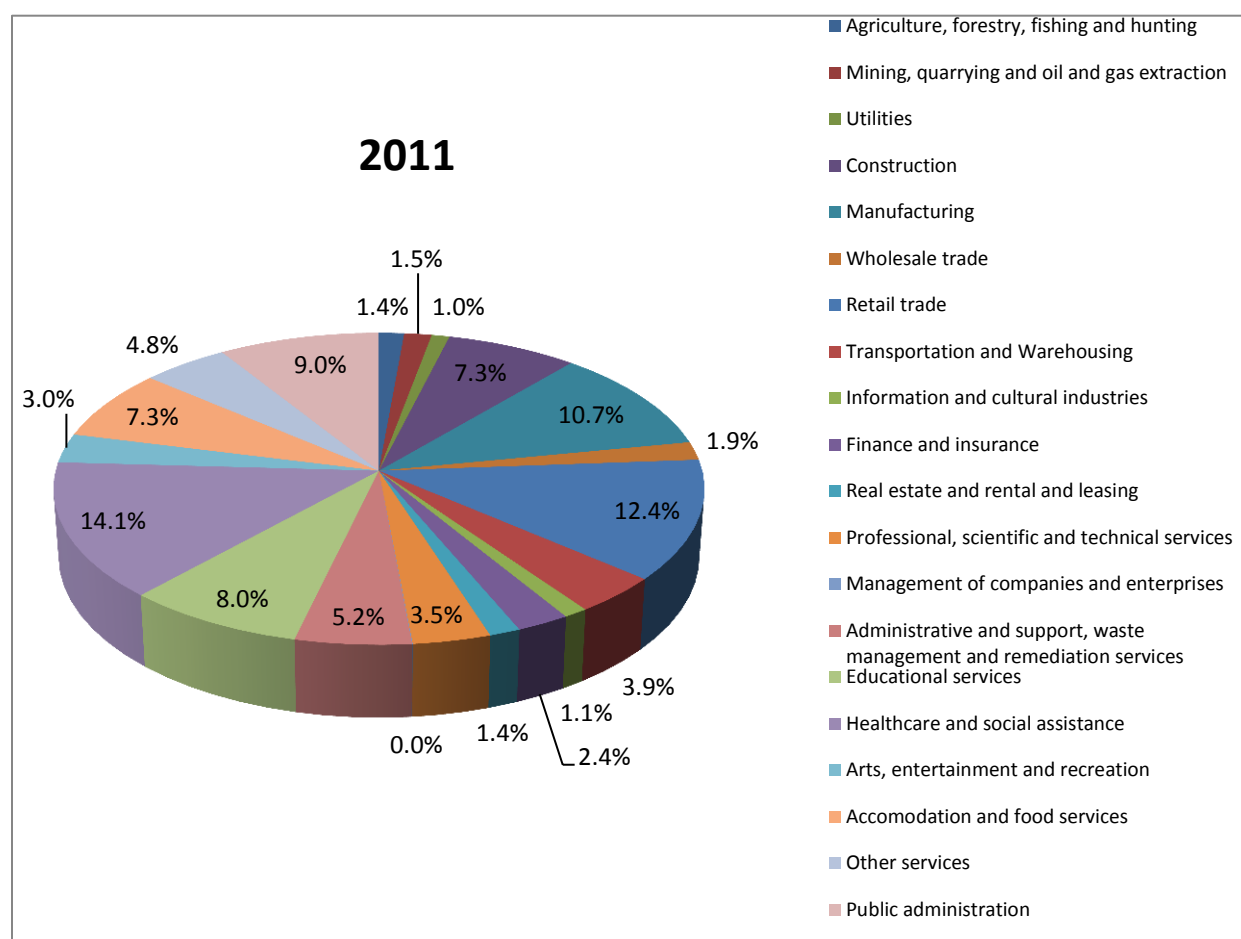
Figure 17 identifies the 2011 top industries by employment in the District which were:

- Healthcare and social services;
- Retail trade;
- Manufacturing;
- Public administration;
- Education services; and
- Accommodation and food services.

¹⁸⁷ Statistics Canada, 2011. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed Aug 2013. Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

With an aging population across Algoma District, many jobs are linked to health care and social assistance with a focus on elder care management and associated activities. Retail trade is another important economic driver for the area, being the second largest employment sector. Manufacturing is also strong with various mining activities in the region having associated manufacturing operations (e.g. Cameco). Public administration indicates that many people are employed at municipal government and provincial agencies as well as First Nations Band Councils. The prevalence of the educational sector indicates that there is a strong education system in the area with opportunities for training for regional youth. Due to the strength of the tourist industry in the area, accommodation and food services also employs a large number of residents.

Figure 17 – Labour Force by Industry (NAICS) in Algoma District (2011)¹⁸⁸



¹⁸⁸ Statistics Canada, 2011. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed Aug 2013. Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

3.6 Business Activity

3.6.1 Main Businesses

Businesses in Algoma District are in the healthcare sector, retail trade, tourism and the resource extraction sector. They include:

- *“Retail service;*
- *Healthcare provider- Doctor, Nurse, Hospital employee;*
- *Construction labourer, welder, carpentry, contracting;*
- *Resource industry positions, engineer, heavy equipment operator;*
- *Clerical;*
- *Transportation equipment operators;*
- *Business services;*
- *Tourism and recreation services;*
- *Food services; and*
- *Manufacturing occupations and businesses”¹⁸⁹.*

3.6.2 Public and Private Sector

In Algoma District, the key private and public sector industries are health care and social assistance, retail trade, accommodation and food services, educational services, construction and mining¹⁹⁰.

Private Sector

At a regional and local level, Cameco’s uranium refinery near the Town of Blind River is the largest private corporation in the area. As one of the largest uranium producers in the world with operations in Canada, the United States and Australia, Cameco is an important economic driver. Other large private companies include Lafarge Canada Ltd. and Carmeuse Lime & Stone which are in the Township of The North Shore.

Another large business is Domtar paper products. Domtar has a pulp and paper mill located in Espanola that operates as part of Domtar’s Pulp and Paper Division. Domtar is a Canadian company that specialises in pulp and paper production with several mills across Canada and the United States¹⁹¹. They are also a manufacturer of personal care products. Their business activities at the Espanola Mill are prominent in the area.

The major industry in Sault Ste. Marie is steel manufacturing. Essar Steel Algoma is the largest employer in the City and surrounding area. Due the City’s location in close proximity to Lakes Superior, Michigan

¹⁸⁹ The Ontario Trillium Foundation, 2008. Your Community in Profile: Algoma, Cochrane, Manitoulin, Sudbury. Building Healthy Communities. and Employment Ontario and Algoma Workforce Investment Committee, 2011. Local Labour market Plan for 2012: Trends, Opportunities and Priorities.

¹⁹⁰ Employment Ontario and Algoma Workforce Investment Committee, 2011. Local Labour market Plan for 2012: Trends, Opportunities and Priorities.

¹⁹¹ Domtar, 2013. Espanola Mill. Accessed Online, December 2013.[http://www.domtar.com/en/paper-locations/paper-mills_espanola.asp].

and Huron and connections to the United States, Sault Ste. Marie is a transportation and natural resource centre¹⁹². Sault Ste. Marie is also home to several large scale wind farms and solar parks and has been called the alternative energy capital of North America¹⁹³.

The City of Sudbury's major industry is mining. Vale mining is a large employer in the city¹⁹⁴. Sudbury is also a centre for mining innovation with the presence of organizations such as the Centre of Excellence in Mining Innovation, Northern Centre for Advanced Technology, Mineral Exploration Research Centre (MERC), etc.

Public Sector

In Algoma District, public sector positions represent a significant segment of the labour market. The public sector and Aboriginal public sector are major employers. This is not expected to change.

In the City of Elliot Lake and the Town of Blind River, the largest employers are health care providers (e.g. hospital and clinics). With an increasing proportion of elderly residents, health care and social service positions are expected to be an area of economic growth for the area. Other large employers are the Municipalities that employ administrators, managers, maintenance workers and social program coordinators. Other major public sector employers include the school boards: Algoma District School Board, Huron Superior Catholic District School Board, Conseil Scolaire Public du Grand Nord De l'Ontario and Le Conseil Scolaire de District Catholique du Nouvel-Ontario.

Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie are major providers of higher order education, health care and other services (e.g. retail, hospitality, airports). Sudbury's Laurentian University research and curriculum focuses on improving the health of water bodies at the Living with Lakes Freshwater Ecology Centre as well as mining innovation at the Centre for Excellence in Mining Innovation (CEMI), among others¹⁹⁵. In addition, "Greater Sudbury is the regional referral health centre for northeastern Ontario. A hub of health care excellence has been created in Greater Sudbury that includes Health Sciences North, the Northern Ontario School of Medicine, Laurentian University, the Sudbury District Health Unit, Cambrian College, and College Boréal"¹⁹⁶. Sault Ste. Marie is also home to a university, Algoma University. Moreover, the Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation have a corporate location in Sault Ste. Marie.

¹⁹² City of Sault Ste. Marie, 2006. Official Plan.

¹⁹³ Sault Ste. Marie Economic Development Corporation. Key Alternative Energy Companies. Accessed Online [<http://www.sault-canada.com/en/ouruniqueadvantage/AlternativeEnergy.asp>] Feb. 2014.

¹⁹⁴ Invest Sudbury. Mining Supply and Services. Accessed Online [http://www.investsudbury.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=238&Itemid=224&lang=en]. Feb. 2014.

¹⁹⁵ Invest Sudbury. Advanced Education and Innovation. Accessed Online [http://www.investsudbury.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=239&Itemid=225&lang=en]. Feb. 2014.

¹⁹⁶ Invest Sudbury. Health Sciences. Accessed Online [http://www.investsudbury.ca/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=241&Itemid=227&lang=en]. Feb. 2014.

Forestry Activities

Forestry is a major business activity in the area communities and forest management plans have been created by industry leaders in the areas such as Domtar Inc. The region has more than 60 percent productive forest and a number of private timber companies are currently managing forestry operations. The North Huron area contains portions of two Forestry Management Units (FMUs): the Northshore Forest (FMU 680), and the Spanish Forest (FMU 210). The Northshore Forest FMU, managed by Northshore Forest Inc., is located in the western part of the area of the four communities. The Spanish Forest FMU, managed by Domtar Inc., covers the northeastern region of the North Huron area¹⁹⁷. Of the forest's total area, approximately 86 percent is Crown land, with the remaining 14 percent being either privately or federally owned¹⁹⁸.

A Sustainable Forest Licence was issued for the NF for Northshore Forest Inc. The company is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of four shareholders: Domtar Inc.; Eacom Timber Corporation; Midway Lumber Mills Ltd.; and North Shore Independent Forestry Association Inc. Eacom Timber Corporation acts as the management contractor to oversee the management program for the NF. There are currently 25 independent licensees that carry out harvesting operations on the unit through overlapping Forest Resource Licenses granted by the Crown¹⁹⁹.

Currently, around 45 percent of the NF is staked or held as mining leases or patents with active exploration ongoing. The southern parts of the NF have the most prospecting occurring, primarily in areas that have been historically productive. The possible mineral resources in the NF are valued at approximately \$US 337 trillion²⁰⁰.

There are 18 provincial parks, nine forest reserves, and 15 conservation reserves found wholly or in part in the NF. Protected areas lying within the boundaries of the NF encompass a total of 151,904 hectares, of which 116,556 is forested. This represents about 14 percent of the Crown land area of the Forest, and 12 percent of the forest as a whole²⁰¹.

¹⁹⁷ Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), 2013a. Forest Management Plans. Accessed Online, March 2013. [<http://www.efmp.lrc.gov.on.ca/eFMP/home.do?currentFmu=&language=en>].

¹⁹⁸ Northshore Forest Inc. (prepared by Domtar Inc.) *Northshore Forest 2010-2020 Forest Management Plan*. 2009. Accessed Online, March 2014.

[<http://www.efmp.lrc.gov.on.ca/eFMP/viewFmuPlan.do?fmu=680&fid=100054&type=CURRENT&pid=100054&sid=5921&pn=FP&ppyf=2010&ppyt=2020&ptyf=2010&ptyt=2015&phase=P1>].

¹⁹⁹ Northshore Forest Inc. (prepared by Domtar Inc.) *Northshore Forest 2010-2020 Forest Management Plan*. 2009. Accessed Online, March 2014.

[<http://www.efmp.lrc.gov.on.ca/eFMP/viewFmuPlan.do?fmu=680&fid=100054&type=CURRENT&pid=100054&sid=5921&pn=FP&ppyf=2010&ppyt=2020&ptyf=2010&ptyt=2015&phase=P1>].

²⁰⁰ Northshore Forest Inc. (prepared by Domtar Inc.) *Northshore Forest 2010-2020 Forest Management Plan*. 2009. Accessed Online, March 2014.

[<http://www.efmp.lrc.gov.on.ca/eFMP/viewFmuPlan.do?fmu=680&fid=100054&type=CURRENT&pid=100054&sid=5921&pn=FP&ppyf=2010&ppyt=2020&ptyf=2010&ptyt=2015&phase=P1>].

²⁰¹ Northshore Forest Inc. (prepared by Domtar Inc.) *Northshore Forest 2010-2020 Forest Management Plan*. 2009. [<http://www.efmp.lrc.gov.on.ca/eFMP/viewFmuPlan.do?fmu=680&fid=100054&type=CURRENT&pid=100054&sid=5921&pn=FP&ppyf=2010&ppyt=2020&ptyf=2010&ptyt=2015&phase=P1>]. Accessed Online, March 2014. And [http://cpaws.org/uploads/pubs/report_fsc-performance.pdf]

There are a number of communities in the north shore area (including Elliot Lake, Blind River, Spanish, The Township of The North Shore as well as surrounding Aboriginal communities) that are involved in forestry activities. Activities include the supply of wood fibre, wood chips or to support a labour force that is employed either in wood processing operations or in woodlands operations such as harvesting, hauling and silvicultural activities or support industry functions²⁰².

3.6.3 Investment Trends and Projections

The City of Elliot Lake, Town of Blind River, Town of Spanish and the Township of The North Shore have many attributes that contribute to economic development. They are on the Trans-Canada Highway 17 (except for Elliot Lake), have access to deep water ports, have a CPR rail line, and have available skilled tradespeople and labourers. The resource economy has been in decline with several exceptions. Lumber companies operate and deliver wood and pulp to the Domtar Mill in Espanola. The Cameco Refinery, Lafarge Canada Ltd. and Carmeuse Lime & Stone are operating with success in the area. There are large bus transportation companies that operate throughout the communities. In addition, Elliot Lake's 'Retirement Living' has been successful and continues to attract seniors.

Amenities and activities (e.g. North Channel marinas, outdoor activities, festivals and events) as well as the natural setting of the north shore offer a good quality of life for workers and investors. The area is between two large cities (Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie) and people tend to shop in the larger centres or the Town of Espanola. The tourism economy is relatively healthy with some new investment and jobs opening up in the hospitality sector. The Town of Blind River is reasonably close to the border and American tourists see the area as a destination by road or water.

A new mall is under development in the City of Elliot Lake which should help alleviate increased unemployment resulting from the Algo Mall collapse. Some residents are looking for economic diversification in order to provide jobs for young people and broaden economic activity beyond the retirement community focus. Youth employment is available in the retail and hospitality sectors. However, there is a need to have more local employment opportunities for young professionals and young skilled workers.

Local municipalities and First Nations in the area have recently collaborated on several economic development projects such as the Elliot Lake cottage lots, the opening of Mississagi Provincial Park and joint construction of a new bridge.

Regional Economic Development Organizations

Throughout Algoma District, there are regional economic development organizations and committees. These organizations and committees have provided an analysis of trends and projections across the area in terms of investment and employment patterns.

²⁰² Northshore Forest Inc. (prepared by Domtar Inc.) Northshore Forest 2010-2020 Forest Management Plan. 2009. Accessed Online, March 2014.
[<http://www.efmp.lrc.gov.on.ca/eFMP/viewFmuPlan.do?fmu=680&fid=100054&type=CURRENT&pid=100054&sid=5921&pn=FP&ppyf=2010&pyt=2020&ptyf=2010&ptyt=2015&phase=P1>]. A

The East Algoma Community Futures Development Corporation (EACFDC) is a non-profit corporation governed by local volunteers in association with FedNor/Industry Canada²⁰³. The group brings together regional economic stakeholders in industry, local businesses, post-secondary and training institutions, municipalities, First Nations, Métis, and other economic development agencies. The objective is to support the local economy through strategic community planning and socio-economic development, provide support for community based projects, provide business services and assist with providing access to capital through a direct loan program²⁰⁴.

“The Algoma Workforce Investment Committee (AWIC) is a community-based organization funded by the Ministry of Training Colleges and Universities consisting of members who are knowledgeable about the labour force development issues in the District of Algoma”²⁰⁵. The AWIC provides coordination and leadership regarding workforce development and planning to Algoma District stakeholders²⁰⁶. The organization acts as a catalyst to facilitate economic growth as well as sustainable and responsible economic development throughout the region.

Trends and Projections

The Algoma Workforce Investment Committee, Trends Opportunities and Priorities Report (2012) states that the District of Algoma’s resource based economy is recovering from a protracted recession. The recession began in 2009, has lasted longer than previous recessions and recovery has been slow.

The District of Algoma has experienced the closure of several major manufacturing and resource industries that have left skilled and older workers without jobs²⁰⁷. Because of the lack of opportunities for high-paying, stable jobs, young people in the region have been leaving for other jurisdictions to pursue careers that are capable of paying higher wages and offering greater security. This exodus has contributed to the competition for human resources and has made retraining and upgrading options even more important for local employers²⁰⁸.

Throughout the District there is a sense that Algoma has a lot to offer as a place to work and live. The natural environment coupled with the low cost of living has made the area attractive. The employment infrastructure (including training options) has successfully attracted new businesses to the area and efforts to recruit for specific vacancies (such as family doctors) have also met with success. Moreover,

²⁰³ East Algoma Community Futures Development Corporation, 2013. Background. Accessed Online. July 2013. [<http://www.eastalgomacfdc.ca/English/index.php?content=home.html>].

²⁰⁴ East Algoma Community Futures Development Corporation, 2013. Background. Accessed Online. July 2013. [<http://www.eastalgomacfdc.ca/English/index.php?content=home.html>].

²⁰⁵ Algoma Workforce Investment Corporation. About Us. Accessed Online, July 2014. [http://www.awic.ca/en/about_us/].

²⁰⁶ Algoma Workforce Investment Corporation. About Us. Accessed Online, July 2014. [http://www.awic.ca/en/about_us/].

²⁰⁷ Employment Ontario and Algoma Workforce Investment Committee, 2011. Local Labour Market Plan for 2012: Trends, Opportunities and Priorities.

²⁰⁸ Employment Ontario and Algoma Workforce Investment Committee, 2011. Local Labour Market Plan for 2012: Trends, Opportunities and Priorities.

the District has found that general and specific needs can be addressed through collaborative efforts between government, education and industry stakeholders²⁰⁹.

East Algoma Community Futures, A Regional Economic Development Strategy for East Algoma (2007) was commissioned by the federal government. The report states that area residents have expressed the understanding that economic development should be undertaken as a joint effort at the regional level and not as individual municipalities, especially if they tend to compete with one another²¹⁰.

While many residents are in favour of growth, some want to ensure that there are controls so that any growth is sustainable and has an acceptable impact on the environment and local way of life. There is a need to identify and create manufacturing opportunities that are realistic given the barriers and constraints of the location²¹¹.

²⁰⁹ Employment Ontario and Algoma Workforce Investment Committee, 2011. Local Labour Market Plan for 2012: Trends, Opportunities and Priorities.

²¹⁰ East Algoma Community Futures Development Corporation, 2007. A Regional Economic Development Strategy for East Algoma, May 2007.

²¹¹ East Algoma Community Futures Development Corporation, 2007. A Regional Economic Development Strategy for East Algoma, May 2007.

4.0 COMPARISON OF COMMUNITY PATTERNS WITH ALGOMA DISTRICT AND THE PROVINCE

This section provides a comparison of Algoma District's trends and patterns to those of the Province of Ontario.

4.1 Population Dynamics

4.1.1 Trends Over Time

Table 8 - Population Trends at the Algoma District and the Province ²¹²

Location	% change from 2006 to 2011	2011 Population	% change from 2001 to 2006	2006 Population	% change from 1996 to 2001	2001 Population	1996 Population
Algoma District	-1.4	115,870	-0.9	117,461	-5.5	118,567	125,455
Ontario	5.7	12,851,821	6.6	12,160,282	6.1	11,410,046	10,753,573

The population of Ontario is growing; however, the population of Algoma District is declining. In 2011, the Province grew by 5.7 percent. In contrast, the population of Algoma District declined by 1.4 percent.

4.1.2 Age Profile

Table 9 provides the median ages in the Province of Ontario and Algoma District.

Table 9 - Median Ages in Algoma District and the Province ²¹³

Location	2001	2006	2011
Algoma District	41.4	45.0	47.2
Ontario	37.2	39.0	40.4

In 2011, Algoma District had an older population with a median age (47.2), which was above the Provincial average of 40.4. As mentioned previously, there is an aging population in Algoma District and an out migration of the younger population.

²¹² Statistics Canada, 2001 to 2011. Census – Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed May 2012.

²¹³ Statistics Canada, 2001 to 2011. Census Community Profiles. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed May 2012.

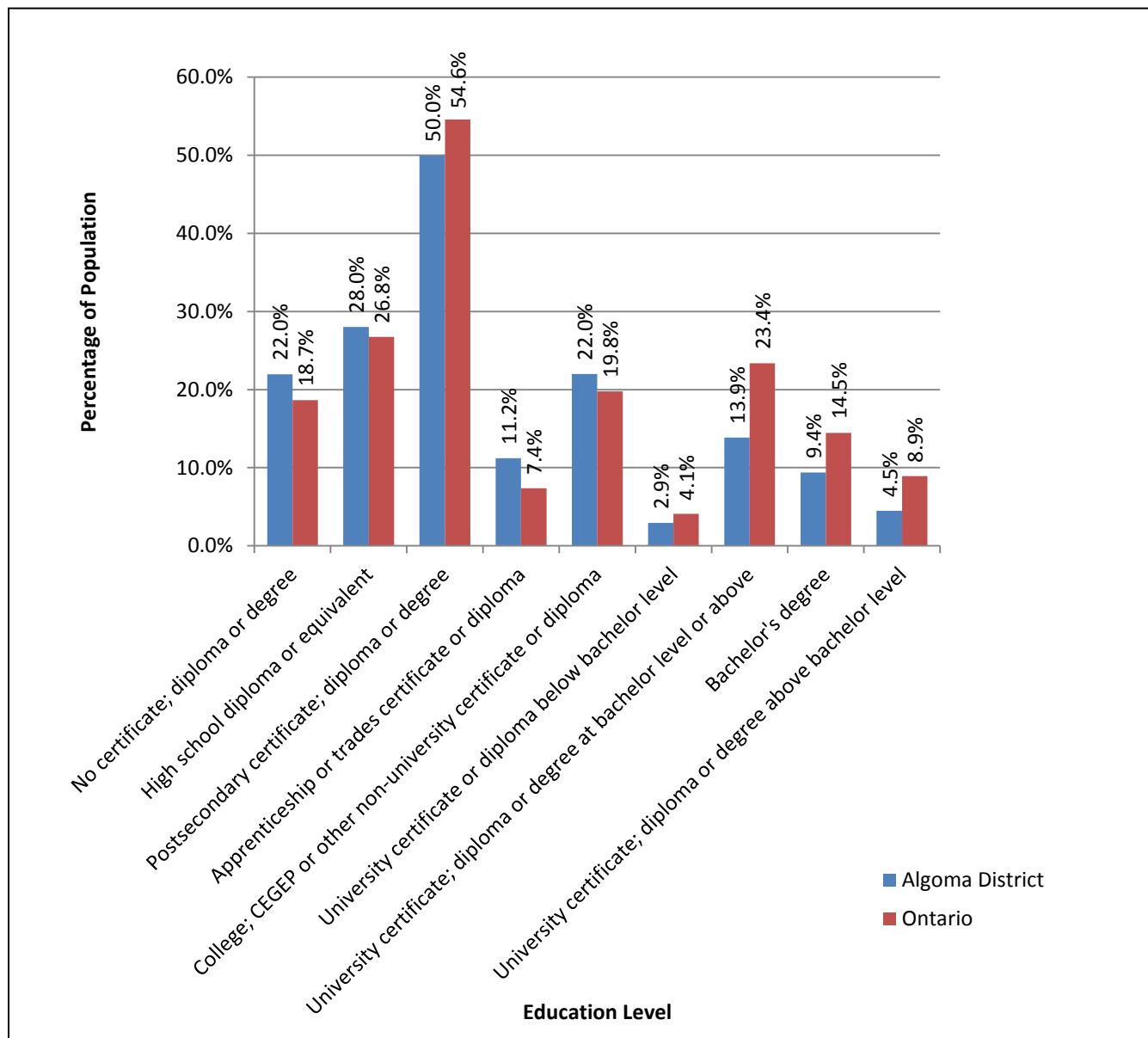
4.2 Labour Force

4.2.1 Population By Education/Training

Figure 18 illustrates the educational and training characteristics of Algoma District and the Province of Ontario. In 2011, Algoma District had a high number of high school graduates (28.0 percent), which was above the Provincial average (26.8 percent). They also had relatively high number of residents who had a post-secondary degree or diploma (50.0 percent) which was slightly below the Provincial statistic of 54.6 percent. A number of residents in Algoma District had Bachelor's degrees (9.4 percent), but this was below the Provincial statistic (14.5 percent)²¹⁴.

²¹⁴ Statistics Canada, 2011. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed Aug 2013.

Figure 18 - Education and Training in Algoma District and the Province (2011) ²¹⁵



²¹⁵ Statistics Canada, 2011. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed Aug 2013. Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada, and reporting of overlapping categories in the figure. Postsecondary certificate; diploma or degree has the subcategories of: 1) Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma, 2) College; CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma, 3) University certificate or diploma below bachelor level and 4) University certificate; diploma or degree at bachelor level or above (which has its own subcategories of i) Bachelor's degree, and ii) University certificate; diploma or degree above bachelor level).

4.2.2 Employment By Activity and Sector

In 2011, the Provincial employment rate was 60.1 percent and the unemployment rate was 8.3 percent. As mentioned previously, the employment rate in the Algoma District in 2011 was 50.6 percent and the unemployment rate was 11.0 percent²¹⁶.

Figure 19 indicates the top occupations in the region and at a Provincial level. The top occupations in both the region and at a Provincial level in 2011 were:

- Sales and service (includes tourism and hospitality);
- Business, finance and administration;
- Trades, transport and equipment operation;
- Education, law and social, community and government; and
- Management

²¹⁶ Statistics Canada, 2011. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed Aug 2013.

Figure 19 - Labour Force by Occupation in Algoma District and the Province (2011)²¹⁷

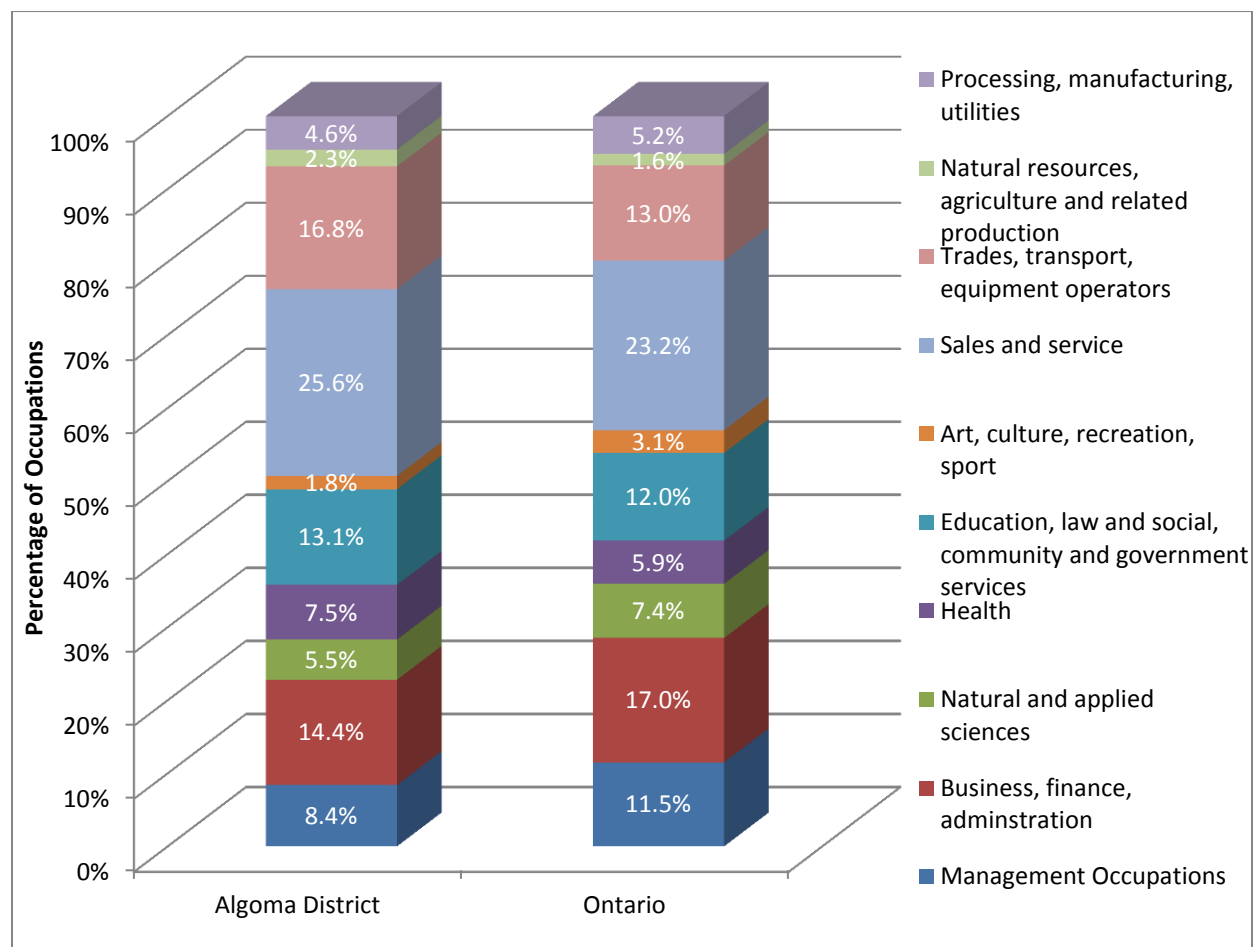


Table 10 identifies the top industries in the region and at a Provincial level in 2011 which were:

- Health care and social services,
- Retail and trade;
- Manufacturing;
- Public administration; and
- Educational services.

²¹⁷ Statistics Canada, 2011. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statcan.gc.ca Accessed Aug 2013. Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

Table 10 – Labour Force by Industry (NAICS) in Algoma District and the Province (2011)²¹⁸

Industry	Algoma (%)	Ontario (%)
Health care and social assistance	14.1	10.4
Retail trade	12.4	11.2
Manufacturing	10.7	10.4
Public administration	9.0	6.9
Educational services	8.0	7.5
Construction	7.3	6.3
Accommodation and food services	7.3	6.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	5.2	4.6
Other services (except public administration)	4.8	4.4
Transportation and warehousing	3.9	4.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	3.5	7.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.0	2.2
Finance and insurance	2.4	5.5
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1.5	0.4
Wholesale trade	1.9	4.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.4	2.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.4	1.5
Information and cultural industries	1.1	2.7
Utilities	1.0	0.9
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0	0.1

²¹⁸ Statistics Canada, 2011. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. (Adapted from) Statistics Canada, www.statca.gc.ca Accessed Aug 2013. Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

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APPENDIX A: Data Tables

Spanish Data Tables²¹⁹:

Table A1: Mobility Status in Spanish (Statistics Canada, 1996 to 2006 – Census Community Profiles)

Parameters	1996	2001	2006
1 year ago			
Total Population	895	775	715
Lived at the same address 1 year ago	805 (89.9%)	630 (81.3%)	590 (82.5%)
Changed addresses within the same census subdivision	30 (3.4%)	n/a	105 (14.7%)
changed addresses from another census subdivision within the same province or territory	60 (6.7%)	145 (18.7%)	20 (2.8%)
Lived in a different province or territory	0	n/a	0
Lived in a different country	0	n/a	0
5 years ago			
Total Population	815	710	690
Lived at the same address 5 years ago	595 (73.0%)	470 (66.2%)	465 (67.4%)
Changed addresses within the same census subdivision	80 (9.8%)	n/a	145 (21.0%)
changed addresses from another census subdivision within the same province or territory	95 (11.7%)	235(33.1%)	80 (11.6%)
Lived in a different province or territory	45 (5.5%)	n/a	0
Lived in a different country	0	n/a	0

Table A2: Median Personal Earnings in Spanish (Statistics Canada, 2001 to 2006 – Census Community Profiles)

Parameters	1996	2001	2006
Persons 15 years and over with earnings	n/a	270	245
Median earnings - Persons 15 years and over (\$)	n/a	23,779	19,659
Persons 15 years and over with earnings who worked full year, full time	n/a	75	105
Median earnings - Persons 15 years and over who worked full year, full time (\$)	n/a	46,803	38,233

²¹⁹ Please note that for all Statistics Canada data presented in Appendix A, random rounding completed by Statistics Canada affects totals adding up to 100%.

APPENDIX A: Data Tables

Table A3: Median Personal Income in Spanish (Statistics Canada, 1996 to 2006 – Census Community Profiles)

Parameters	1996	2001	2006
Persons 15 years and over with income	645	560	555
Median income before tax - Persons 15 years and over (\$)	13,024	15,023	17,650
Median income after tax - Persons 15 years and over (\$)	n/a	n/a	17,630
Composition of total income (%)	100	100	100
Earnings as a percent of total income	59.6	57.7	52
Government transfers - As a percent of total income	30.6	35.6	35
Other money - As a percent of total income	9.7	7	13.4

Table A4: Median Household and Family Income in Spanish (Statistics Canada, 1996 to 2006 – Census Community Profiles)

Parameters	1996	2001	2006
Total private households	355	330	325
Average household size	2.6	n/a	2.3
Median income before tax in 2005 - All private households (\$)	23,503	31,541	34,417
Median income after tax in 2005 - All private households (\$)	n/a	n/a	32,400
Total number of census families	245	230	215
Average number of persons in all census families	3	n/a	2.8
Median income before tax in 2005 - All census families (\$)	30,399	34,897	40,421
Median income after tax in 2005 - All census families (\$)	n/a	n/a	35,557
Income status of all persons in private households	n/a	n/a	725
% in low income before tax - All persons	n/a	n/a	20
% in low income after tax - All persons	n/a	n/a	10.3

APPENDIX A: Data Tables

Table A5: Aboriginal Identity Population in Spanish (Statistics Canada, 1996 to 2006 – Census Community Profiles)

Population Characteristic	1996	2001	2006
Total population in private households by Aboriginal identity	n/a	780	725
Aboriginal Identity	110 (12.2%)	165 (21.0%)	200 (27.6%)
Non-Aboriginal Identity	790 (87.8%)	620 (79.0%)	525 (72.4%)

Table A6: Detailed Language Spoken Most Often at Home in Spanish (Statistics Canada, 2006 to 2011 – Census Community Profiles)²²⁰

Language	1996	2001	2006	2011
Total Population/ Single responses – detailed language most spoken at home	n/a	n/a	730	690
English	n/a	n/a	540	630 (91.3%)
French	n/a	n/a	150	60 (8.7%)
Non-official languages	n/a	n/a	25	5 (0.7%)

Table A7: Immigrant Population in Spanish (Statistics Canada, 1996 to 2006 – Census Community Profiles)

Population Characteristic	1996	2001	2006
Total Population in private households by immigrant status	n/a	780	725
Immigrant	35 (3.9%)	20 (2.6%)	35 (4.8%)
Non-immigrant	870 (96.1%)	760 (97.4%)	695 (95.8%)

²²⁰ Please note that the languages most spoken at home category did not exist prior to the 2006 census.

APPENDIX B: Financial Data

FIR Data Tables²²¹

Sources of Revenue	Spanish
Property taxation	\$550,549
Ontario unconditional grants	\$483,200
Conditional grants	\$144,730
Revenue from other municipalities	\$5,077
Total user fees and service charges	\$520,635
Licences, permits, rents, etc.	\$6,951
Fines and penalties	\$9,974
Other revenue	\$16,834
Total Revenue	\$1,737,950

Expenses (Total Expenses after Adjustments)	Spanish
General government	\$56,267
Protection services	\$290,479
Transportation services	\$354,843
Environmental services	\$523,098
Health services	\$151,102
Social and family services	\$70,009
Social housing	\$49,536
Recreation and culture services	\$451,479
Planning and development	\$34,782
Total Expenditures	\$1,981,595

Surplus and Reserves	Spanish
Annual surplus/(deficit)	\$-243,645
Reserve (balance end of year)	\$58,201
Accumulated surplus/(deficit) at the end of the 2012 year	\$15,870,108

²²¹ Province of Ontario, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2012 Financial Information Return. Accessed Online, July 2013. [<http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/ViewFIR2012.htm#5700>]. Accessed Online, Feb 2014. [<http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/ViewFIR2011.htm#5700>]