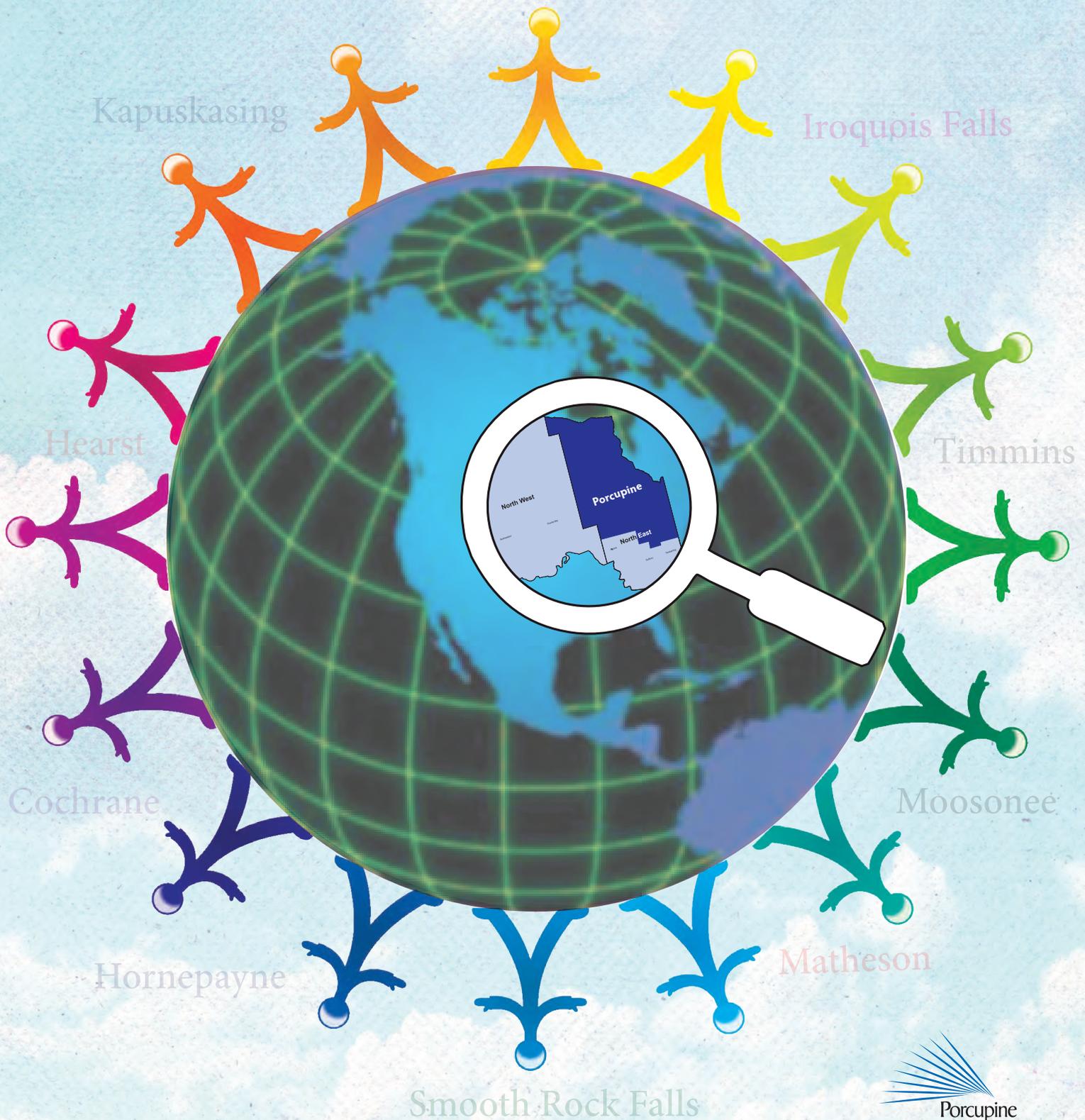


POPULATION PROFILE

2006 Census
Porcupine Health Unit



Population Profile

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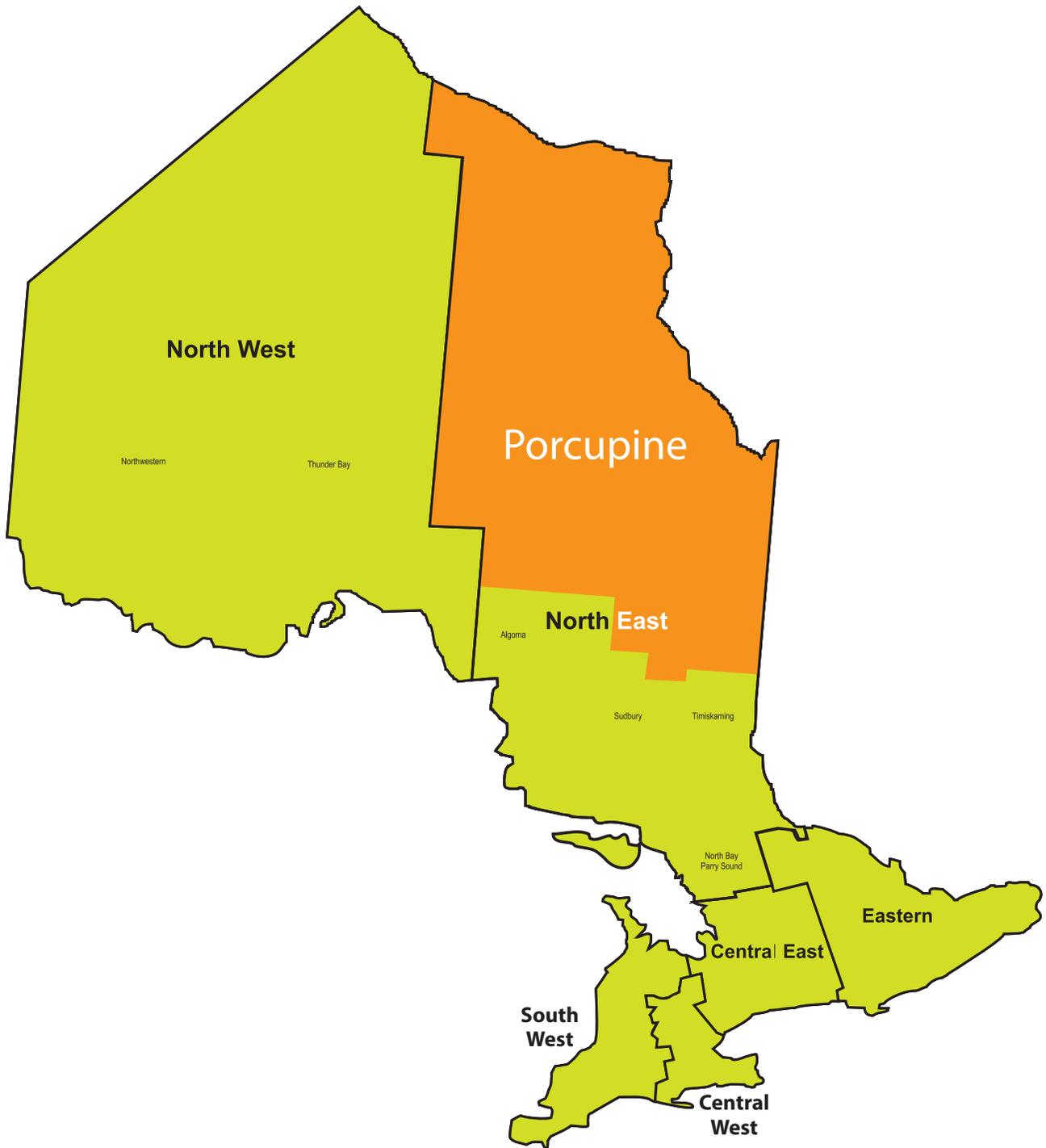


Preface

The Porcupine Health Unit Population Profile - 2006 Census, integrates the socio-economic and demographic information of the population served by the Porcupine Health Unit. The area served by the Porcupine Health Unit consists of Cochrane District, Hornepayne of Algoma District and the Attawapiskat and Peawanuck Indian Reserve of Kenora District.

The data published in this publication was extracted from Statistics Canada's Community Profile. A wide range of detailed data is available from Statistics Canada through their website at <http://www.statcan.ca> or toll free at 1-800-263-1136.

Data or text from this publication can be used without permission but a reference would be much appreciated.



Executive Summary

In 2006, the Porcupine Health Unit area experienced a slight increase (0.27%) in its population from the year 2001. In most cases, this increase was due to population growth in Indian reserves.

There was an 8% increase in the Aboriginal identity population in the Porcupine Health Unit area which could be due to “ethnic mobility” or increased fertility, decreased mortality etc.

Median household income was lower in families without children than families who had children.

Median household income increased both in Ontario and the health unit area even though the health unit area’s median household income was lower than that of Ontario in 2000 and 2005.

Population with low income cut-off (LICO) was lower in the Porcupine Health Unit area than the Province of Ontario.

About the same proportion of people (45.1-46.1%) in the health unit area reported English and French as their mother tongue whereas, in the Province of Ontario, a larger proportion of people (68.4%) reported English as their mother tongue.

Approximately two-thirds of the area population (66%) lived in the same municipality where they worked during 2001-2006. This rate was higher than the provincial average of 58.7%.

More than half of the Porcupine Health Unit area population (58%) reported either no certificate, diploma, degree or high school certificate as their educational attainment whereas in the Province of Ontario, 49% of the population reported educational attainment in the same category.

Trades and equipment operation was one of the leading occupations in the health unit area, indicating a resource-dependent economy.

A higher proportion of people in the Porcupine Health Unit area walked or biked to work compared to their provincial counterparts.



A Brief History of the Census in Canada

The practice of taking a census from the general population began at the dawn of human civilization. History records show that Moses counted the children of Israel in the 15th Century BC but he was not the first one to conduct census in early civilization. Census was taken in Babylon in 3800 BC, China in 3000 BC and Egypt in 2200 BC. The main reasons for doing a census at that time were for taxation and to recruit young men for military service.

The first census in Canada was conducted by the government of New France. The aim of the census was to ensure that the Intendant had the information that was required to help the young colony take root.

In the seventeenth century, Jean Talon was sent to New France as an Intendant of Justice, Police and Finance for Canada, Acadia, Newfoundland and other French lands in North America. King Louis XIV directed Talon to make the colony self-sufficient and capable of supplying products needed for the growth of the French economy. For the development of the colony, Talon had to settle the country, develop agriculture, trade and establish manufacturing industries. Talon took a census soon after his arrival in New France as he knew that he needed reliable statistics to organize the colony and foster its development. He collected the data personally by visiting settlers throughout the colony in 1666.

From 1666 to 1739, 36 censuses were conducted under the French rule. Detailed censuses were taken with questions regarding buildings and houses, agriculture, industrial production and weapons. When the British took over, regular censuses were conducted with less detailed questions even though full censuses were conducted in 1765, 1784 and in 1790. Censuses were conducted in different intervals but regularly in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Upper and Lower Canada.

In 1847, the Census Act of the United Provinces was amended and following that a census was conducted in February and March of 1848 and then two years later another census was taken. On August 30, 1851, a new law got the royal assent for a regular census every ten years starting from 1851.

In 1867, the Constitution Act was enacted (also known as the British North America Act). Under Sections 8 and 51, the census was used to provide population numbers that would be used to determine the number of representatives from each province for the House of Commons. In 1871, the first census was conducted with the same questions that were used in 1851 and 1861.

According to the Census Act of 1870, the census was supposed to be conducted by May 1 of each census year, except for certain hard-to-reach areas, which had to be covered by July. The census was done accordingly until 1911 when the census date moved to June 1. The change was required to avoid poor road conditions as well as unfavourable weather that impaired the enumeration earlier in the year. Having the census in June was an advantage for farmers, because by that time they knew how much land they had seeded.

Population Profile - 2006 Census

After some time, it was noted that the first day of June sometimes fell on a weekend and that it was a popular time of year for families to move. To avoid such problems, in 1981, the census day was moved to the first Tuesday of June.

In 1996, the census day was moved again to mid-May to avoid missing the people who were moving in the first week of June and also to get a better response. Now, the census questionnaires are dropped off in the mail or conducted on-line before the end of May.

A Brief Description of the 2006 Census

About fourteen million households (13,576,855) received the Census of Population questionnaire between May 1 and May 13 of 2006. About 229,373 agriculture farms also received a Census of Agriculture form at the same time. Canada Post delivered questionnaires to 70% of households and 30% of households received questionnaires from enumerators. In each household, an adult was asked to complete the questionnaire and return it to Statistics Canada's Data Processing Centre or to fill out the questionnaire on line.

About 80% of households received the short form with eight questions. The long form contained 53 questions in addition to the eight questions of the short form; three questions were new. The three new questions were: (a) asking permission for Statistics Canada to use data from income tax records to lower respondent burden, (b) a reworded question on education and (c) location of study.

For the first time, the general population had the option of filling out the questionnaires on line. The latest technologies were used to maintain the confidentiality of the respondents as well as the integrity of the census. Instead of using manual methods, data from the 2006 census were captured automatically.

TABLE 1: Population distribution of the Porcupine Health Unit area by Census Subdivision

CENSUS SUBDIVISION	POPULATION 2006	POPULATION 2001	% CHANGE 2001 – 2006	% OF 2006 POPULATION
Cochrane Town	5,485	5,690	-3.6	5.9
New Post 69	200*	93	115.1	0.2
Contance Lake 92	800*	723	10.7	0.8
Hearst Town	5,620	5,825	-3.5	6.0
Mattice-Val Cote Town ship	770*	891	-13.6	0.8
Hornepayne Township	1,210	1,362	-11.2	1.3
Iroquois Falls Town	4,730	5,217	-9.3	5.1
Fauquier-Strickland Township	565*	678	-16.7	0.6
Kapuskasing Town	8,510	9,238	-7.9	9.2
Moonbeam Township	1,300	1,201	8.2	1.4
Opasatika Township	280	325	-13.9	0.3
Val Rita-Harty Township	935	1,022	-8.5	1.0
Abitibi 70	110*	127	-13.4	0.1
Black River-Matheson Town ship	2,615	2,912	-10.2	2.8
Wahgoshig	250*	123	103.3	0.3
Attawapiskat 91	1,285*	1,520	-15.5	1.4
Factory Island 1	3808 [†]	1,430	166.3	4.1
Fort Albany (Part) 67 Cochrane	1,805*	1,065	69.5	1.9
Fort Albany (Part) 67 - Kenora	5*	0 [†]	-	0 [†]
Kashechewan	1,180*	1,564	-24.6	1.3

CENSUS SUBDIVISION	POPULATION 2006	POPULATION 2001	% CHANGE 2001 – 2006	% OF 2006 POPULATION
Marten Falls 65	250*	306	-18.3	0.3
Moose Factory 68	1,531*	1,559	-1.8	1.7
Peawanuck	280*	67	317.9	0.3
Moosonee Town	2,006	936	114.3	2.2
Smooth Rock Falls Town	1,475	1,830	-19.4	1.6
Flying Post 73	163*	0†	100	0.2
City of Timmins	42,995	43,686	-1.6	46.6
Cochrane Unorganized Part Total	2,445	2,970	-17.7	2.6
Health Unit Total	92,608	92,360	0.27	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

The total land area of the Porcupine Health Unit was 266,291 square km in 2006.

*Band Chief office

†Data not available

‡ 2008 Indian Register

TABLE 2: Age and gender characteristics of the population of the Porcupine Health Unit area, 2006

Age characteristics	Total	Male	Female
0 to 4 years	4,435	2,260	2,175
5 to 9 years	5,055	2,615	2,440
10 to 14 years	5,915	3,000	2,915
15 to 19 years	6,220	3,175	3,045
20 to 24 years	4,965	2,520	2,445
25 to 29 years	4,445	2,140	2,305
30 to 34 years	4,820	2,395	2,425
35 to 39 years	5,545	2,715	2,830
40 to 44 years	7,090	3,555	3,535
45 to 49 years	7,590	3,835	3,755
50 to 54 years	6,680	3,465	3,215
55 to 59 years	5,705	2,910	2,795
60 to 64 years	4,250	2,210	2,040
65 to 69 years	3,395	1,610	1,785
70 to 74 years	2,970	1,435	1,535
75 to 79 years	2,405	1,060	1,345
80 to 84 years	1,550	600	950
85 years and over	1,115	350	765
Total	84,150*	41,850	42,300

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

* Total number of this table may not match with the total number of Table 1 due to absence of Indian Reserves calculation in Table 2.

Population pyramid

FIG 1: Age pyramid of population of Ontario, 2006

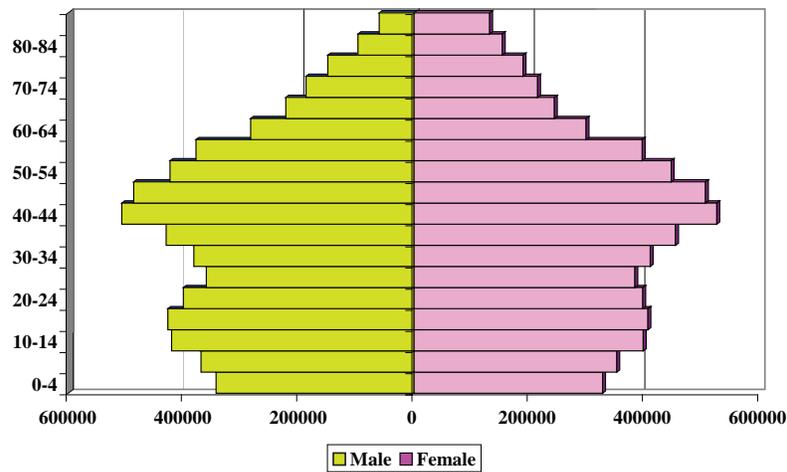
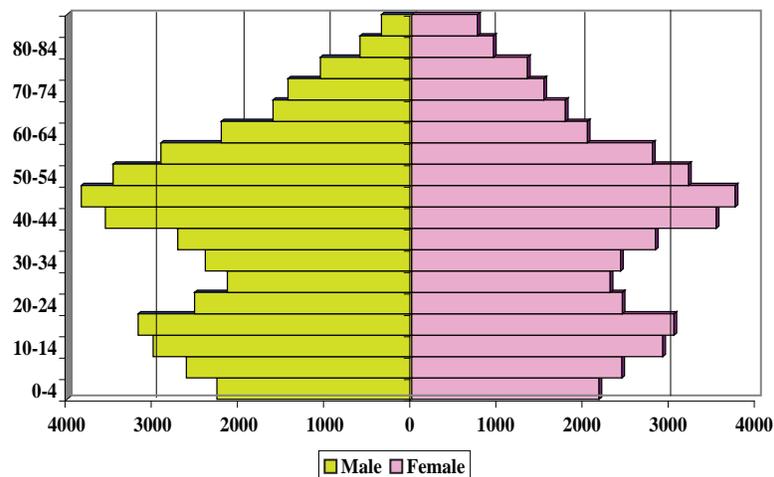


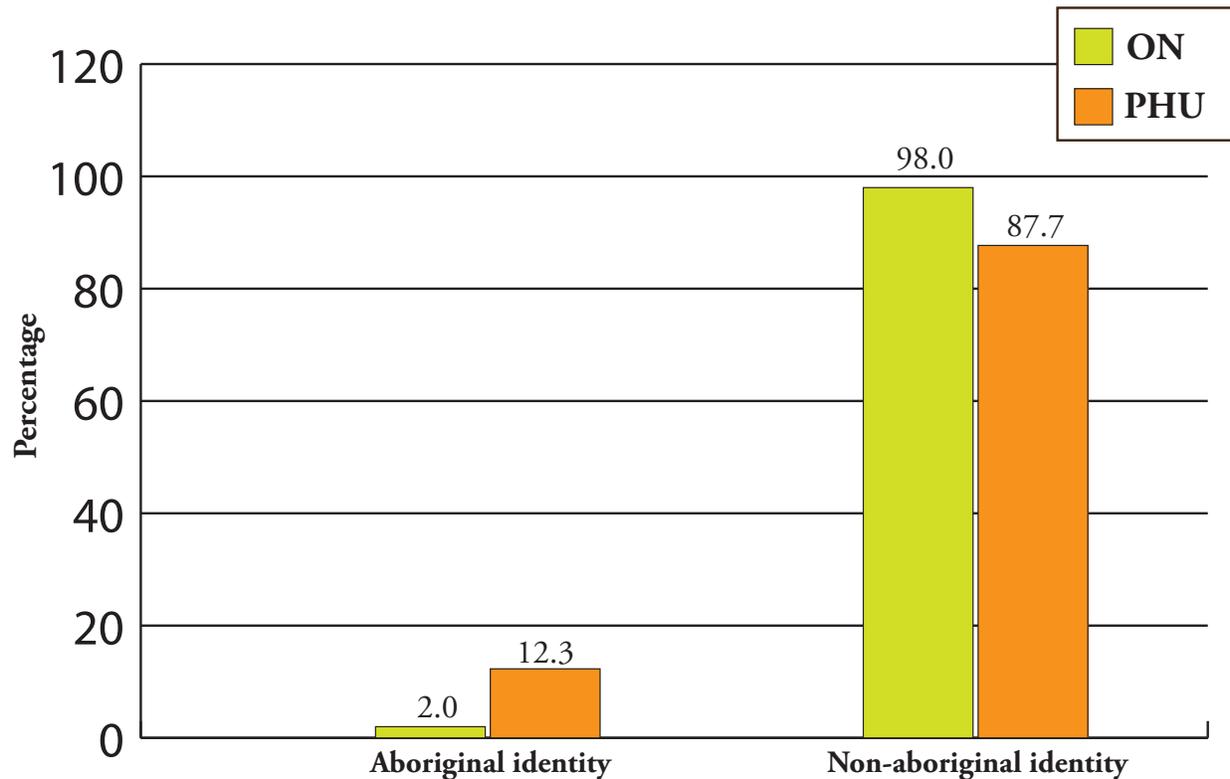
FIG 2: Age pyramid of population of the Porcupine Health Unit area, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

- A population pyramid is used to visualize the age structure of a population. The pyramid also shows the changes that occur in different age groups and the contrast between two genders.
- A triangular pyramid with a broader base indicates a shorter life expectancy in the population. In other words, it indicates a greater risk of death for younger age groups.
- A rectangular pyramid with a narrower base indicates that most people expect to survive into old age.
- A lower proportion of people aged 20 to 44 years in the Porcupine Health Unit area might be an indication of emigration of people of this age group or due to decreased birth rate of the age group. The population pyramid for the Porcupine Health Unit catchment area was similar in shape to Ontario's.

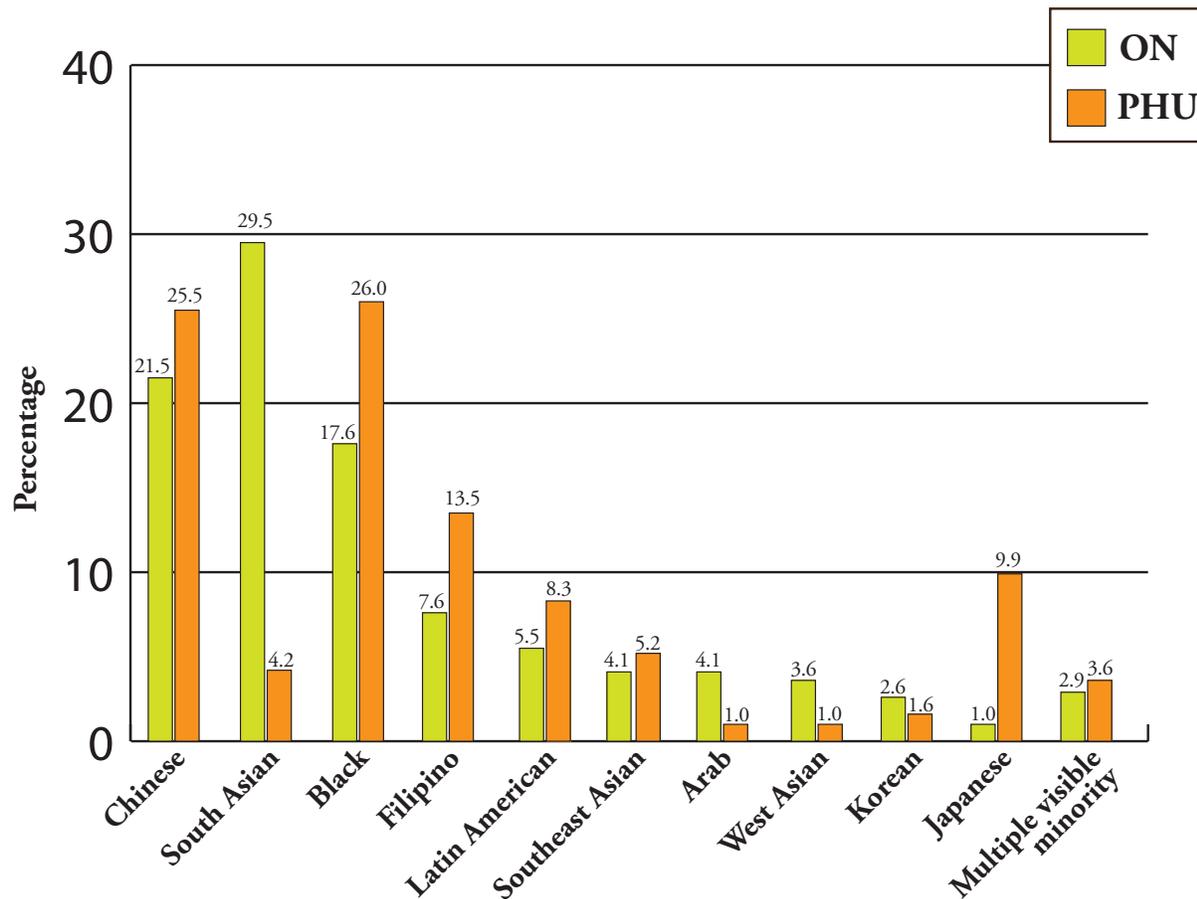
FIGURE 3: Aboriginal identity population in Ontario and the Porcupine Health Unit area, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

- For the description of Aboriginal identity population, please see the definition in the appendix.
- In 2006, the population with Aboriginal identity increased 7.9% from 11.4% to 12.3% in the Porcupine Health Unit area.
- Aboriginal identity population is one of the fastest growing populations in the country and Porcupine Health Unit area.
- According to Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, the growth of the aboriginal population could be attributed to a number of common demographic factors, such as fertility, mortality and migration. “Ethnic mobility” is another important growth factor for the urban Aboriginal population. “Ethnic mobility” occurs when individuals change the reporting of their ethnic affiliation from one census to another census, e.g., from a non-Aboriginal identity to an Aboriginal one. This “ethnic mobility” has contributed significantly to the growth of the Aboriginal population in some metropolitan areas.

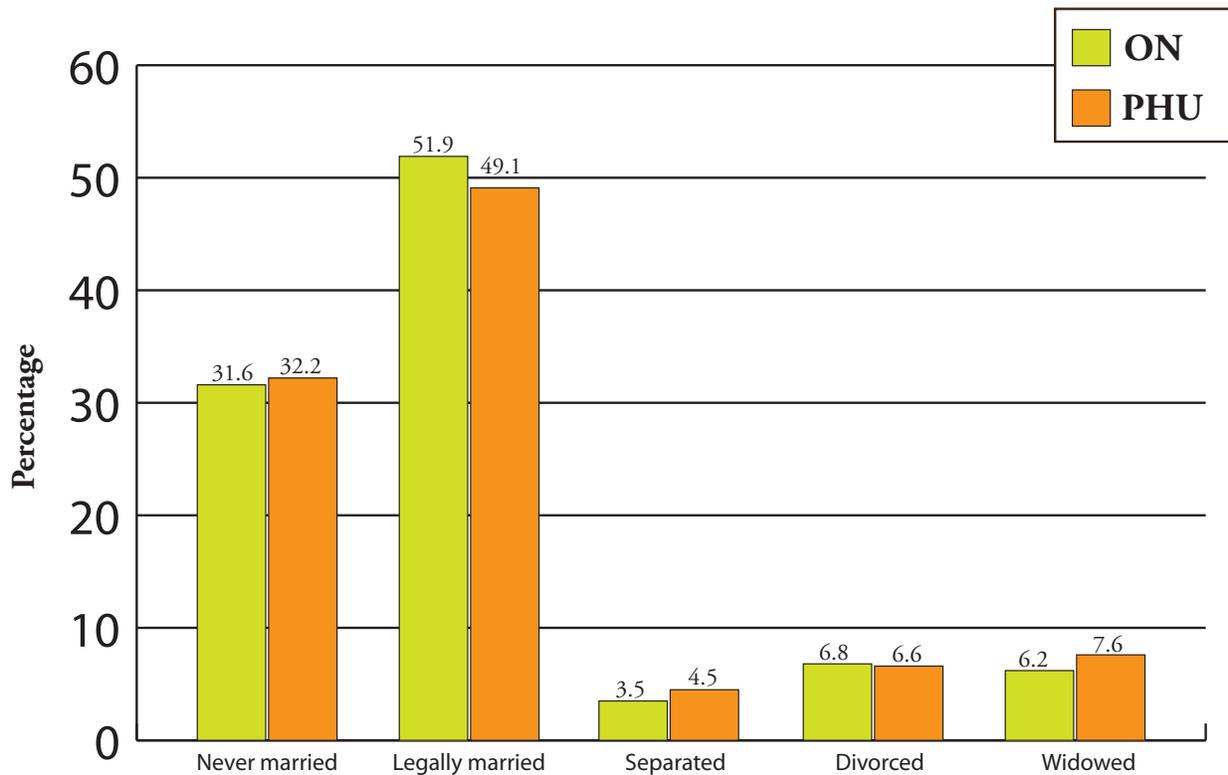
FIGURE 4: Apportionment of visible minorities in Ontario and the Porcupine Health Unit area, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

- In the Porcupine Health Unit area, 1.2% of the population identified themselves as belonging to a visible minority, whereas in the Province of Ontario 22.8% population belonged to a visible minority in 2006.
- South Asian people outnumbered all other visible minorities in Ontario whereas in the Porcupine Health Unit area, Black and Chinese were the most common visible minorities in 2006.
- Chinese, Filipino and Japanese were other major visible minority population living in the health unit area in 2006.

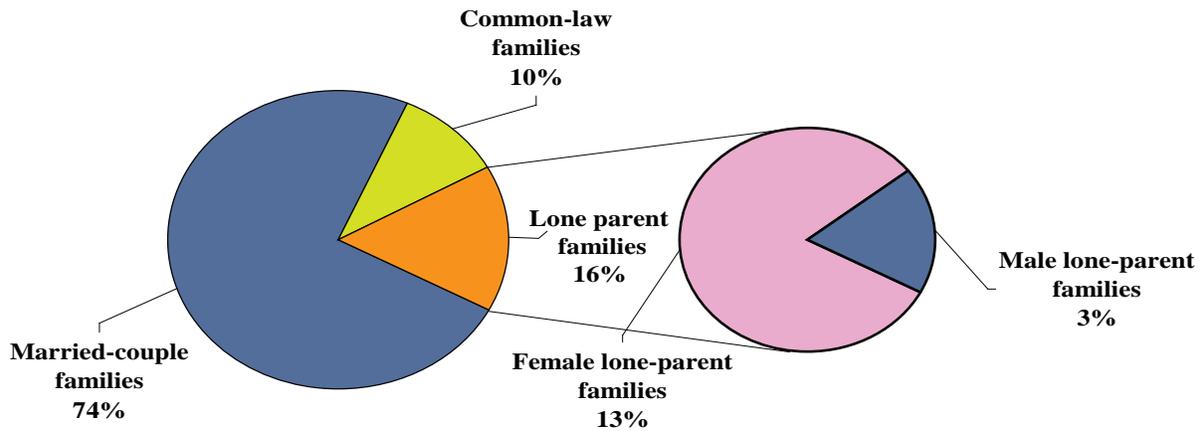
FIGURE 5: Legal married status characteristics (over 15 years of age) in Ontario and the Porcupine Health Unit area, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

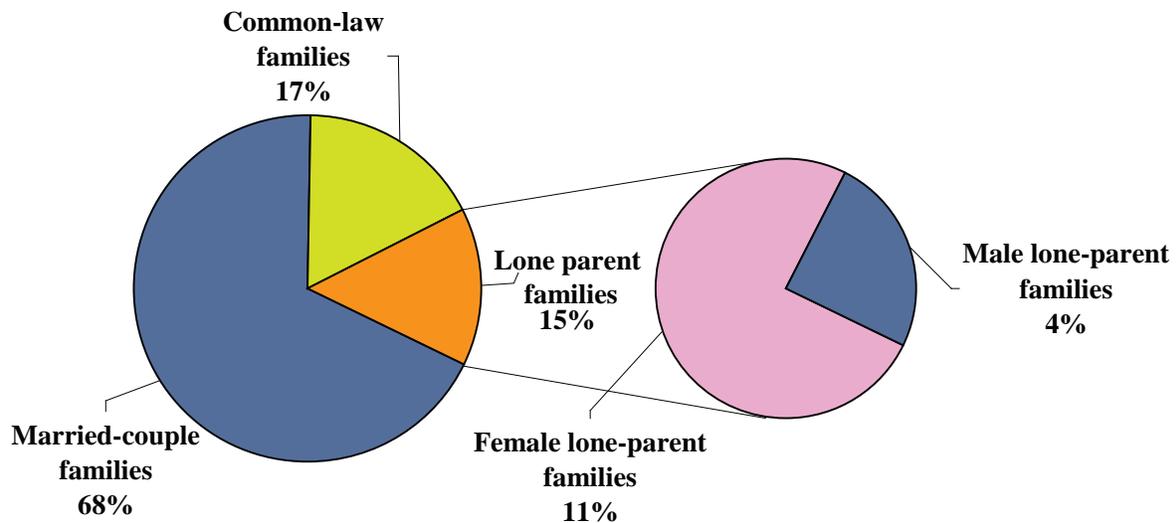
- For the description of legal marital status, never married, legally married, separated, divorced and widowed, please see the definition in the appendix.
- About half of the population of the Porcupine Health Unit area (49.1%) above 15 years of age was legally married whereas in Ontario the rate was 51.9%.
- The rate of separated and divorced population in the health unit area was almost equal to that of Ontario, but the proportion who were widowed was slightly higher in the health unit area than Ontario. This may be due to a greater proportion of elderly people in the Porcupine Health Unit area.
- Legal marital status did not include common-law partners. Statistics Canada provided separate proportions for common-law partners, which was not included in this publication.

FIGURE 6: Family characteristics in Ontario, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

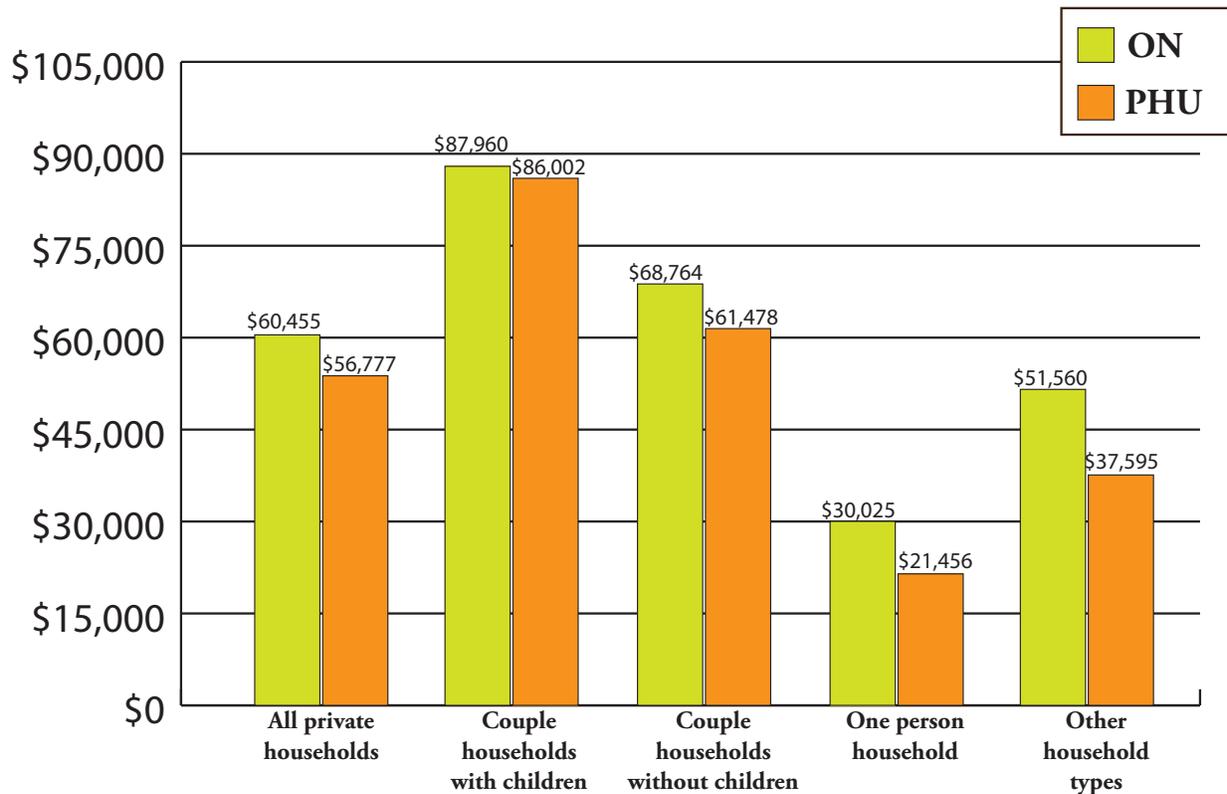
FIGURE 7: Family Characteristics in the Porcupine Health Unit area, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

- For the description of census family, please see the definition in the appendix.
- There were a significantly higher number of common-law families in the health unit area than on average in Ontario.

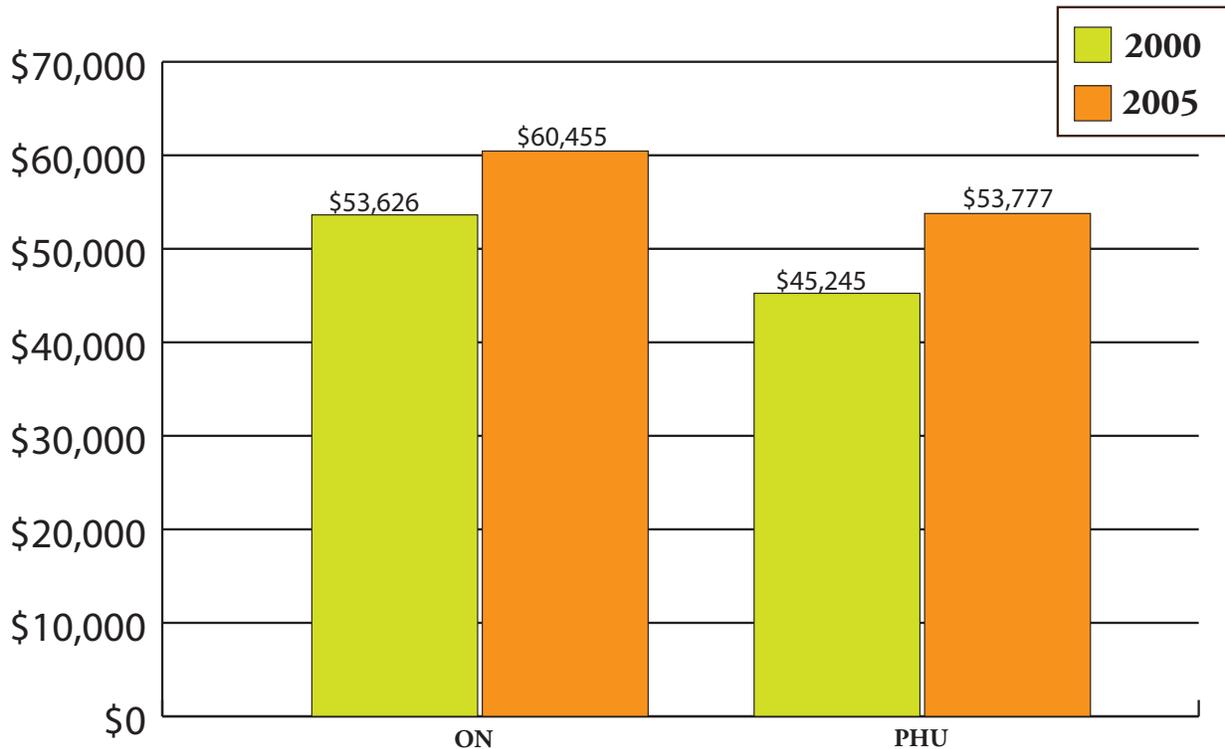
FIGURE 8: Median household income in Ontario and the Porcupine Health Unit area, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

- For the description of private household and median household income, please see the definition in the appendix.
- Median household income was lower among the Porcupine Health Unit area population than the population of Ontario. This is important to note, as lower economic status has been associated with poor health outcomes.
- Median household income was lower among the families without children. Couples without children tend to be from a younger demographic group. The salaries and wages usually remain low for any initial earners. Couples with children tend to be in the workforce for a number of years, which increases their total household income.

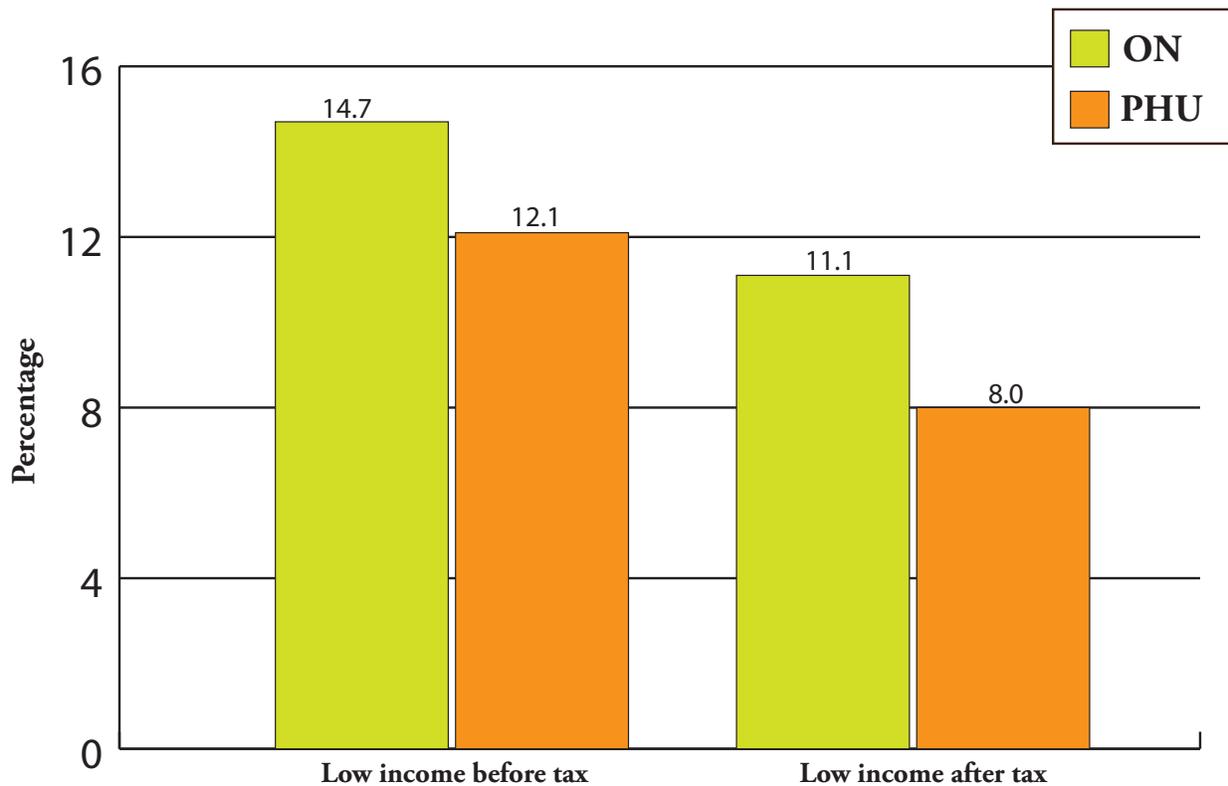
FIGURE 9: Comparison of median household income in Ontario and the Porcupine Health Unit area, 2000-2005



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2001 Census of Population

- Median household income increased in both Ontario and the Porcupine Health Unit area from the year 2000 to the year 2005.
- According to Statistics Canada, an average Canadian spent almost \$1,927 on food and non-alcoholic beverages in 2001; and in 2005, this number increased to \$2,198. This is a reflection of inflation in Canada in the early 2000s.
- From the year 2000 to 2005, the median household income in the Porcupine Health Unit area increased 18.9% whereas in the Province of Ontario it was 12.7%.
- According to Consumer Price Index (CPI), what would cost \$53,626 in 2000, should have cost \$60,724 in 2005. Figure 9 shows a similar trend in Ontario. In another calculation, CPI showed that what would cost \$45,245 in 2000 should have cost \$51,234 in 2005 but in the Porcupine Health Unit area the median household income was higher than \$51,234. It could be due to a higher inflation rate in the health unit area than the Province of Ontario, more workers in mining sector or other factors related to income.

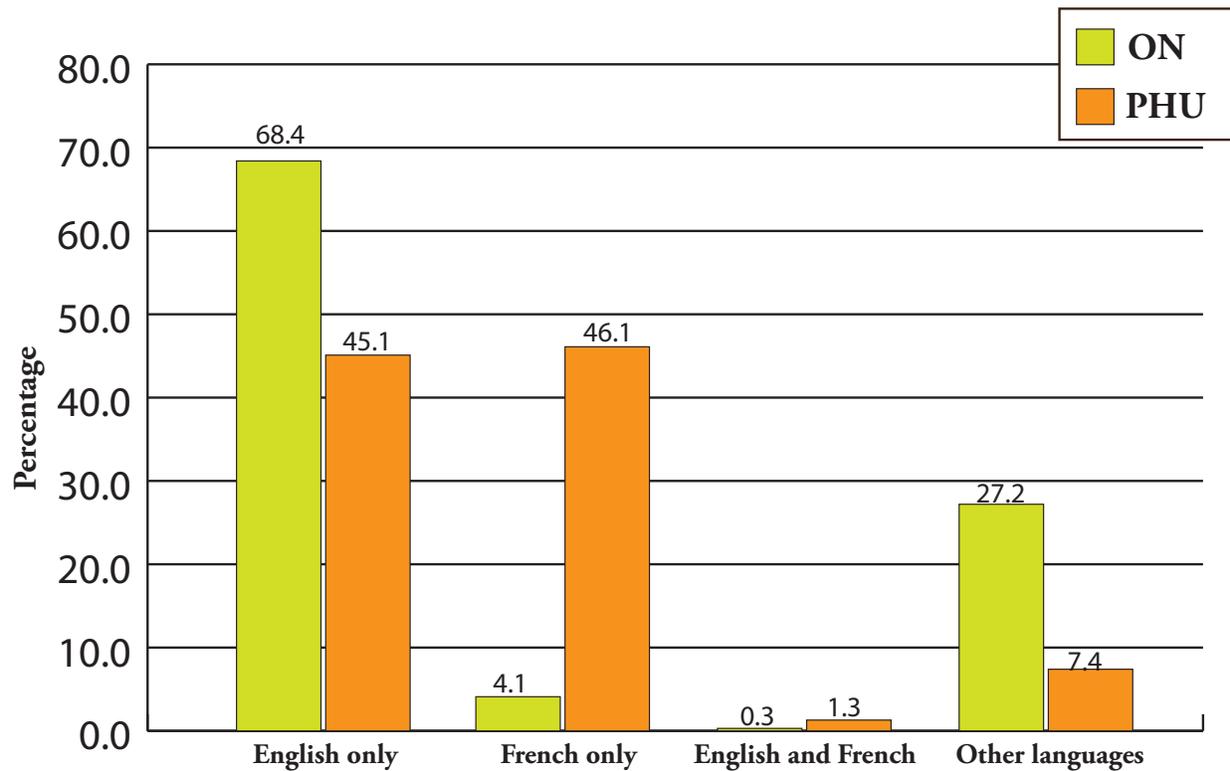
FIGURE 10: Percentage of low household income in Ontario and the Porcupine Health Unit area, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

- For the description of low household income, please see the definition in appendix.
- The incidence of people with low income both before and after tax was lower in the Porcupine Health Unit area than the Province of Ontario.
- Despite the fact that the median household income is lower in the Porcupine Health Unit area (Figure 9), the lower cost of housing in the health unit area explains the lower proportion of the population with low household income category in the Porcupine Health Unit area.

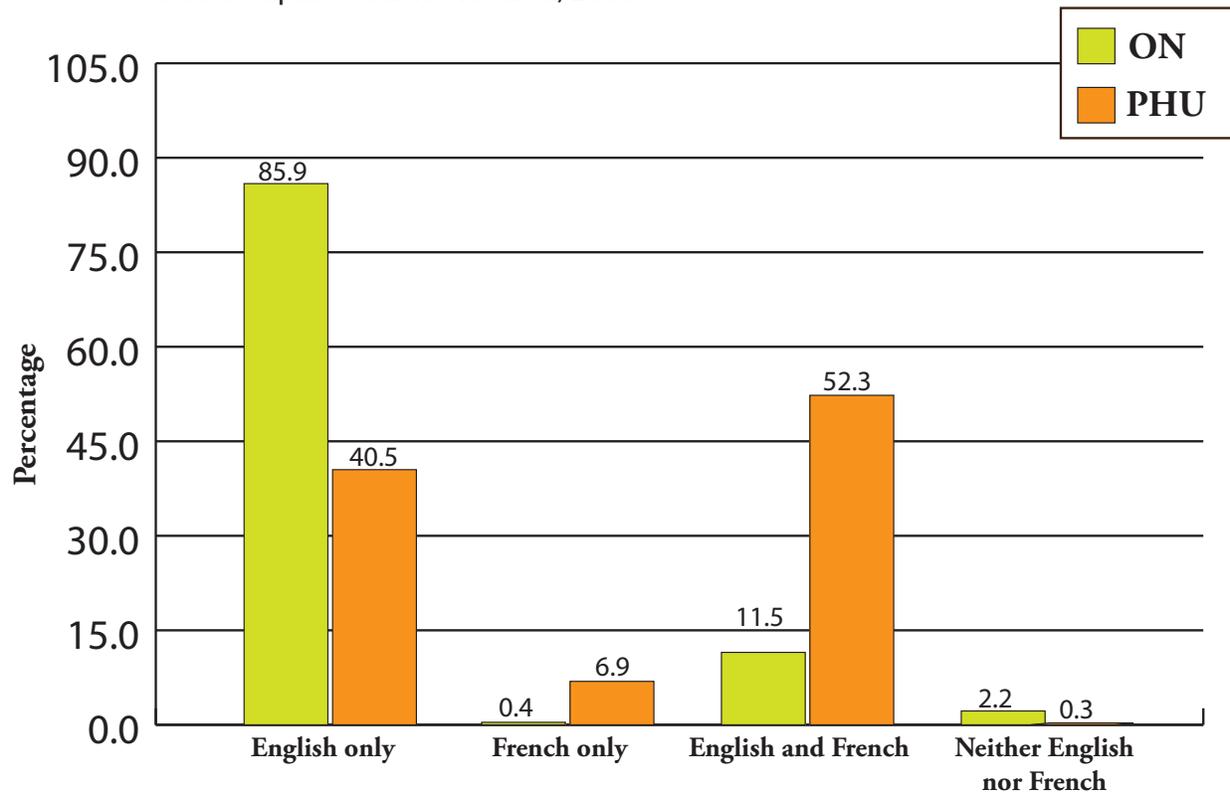
FIGURE 11: Mother tongue in Ontario and the Porcupine Health Unit area, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

- For the description of mother tongue, please see the definition in the appendix.
- Almost an equal proportion of the population of the Porcupine Health Unit area reported English and French as their mother tongue in 2006.
- Noticeably, the proportion of people who reported English and other languages were higher in Ontario than the health unit area population in 2006 suggesting a lack of ethnic diversity in the Porcupine Health Unit area.
- A higher proportion of people with English and other languages in Ontario could be due to a higher proportion of immigrant population.
- Several communities in the health unit area have a higher francophone population than many other communities in the Province of Ontario.

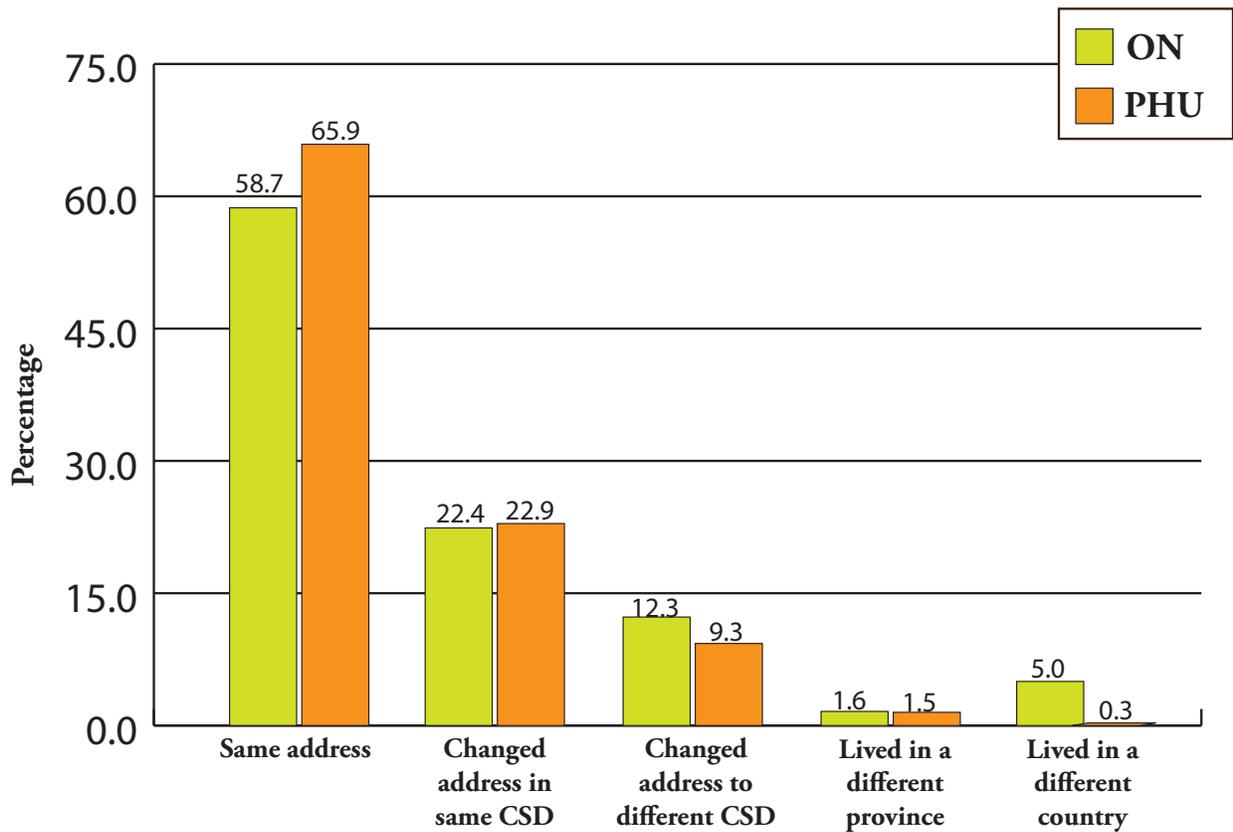
FIGURE 12: Knowledge of official languages in Ontario and the Porcupine Health Unit area, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

- For the description of official language, please see the definition in the appendix.
- In Ontario, a higher proportion of people (85.9%) reported English as the only official language used, compared to the people of the Porcupine Health Unit (40.5%) area.
- A higher proportion of people in the health unit area (52.3%) reported the ability to speak both official languages (English and French) than the provincial average (11.5%).

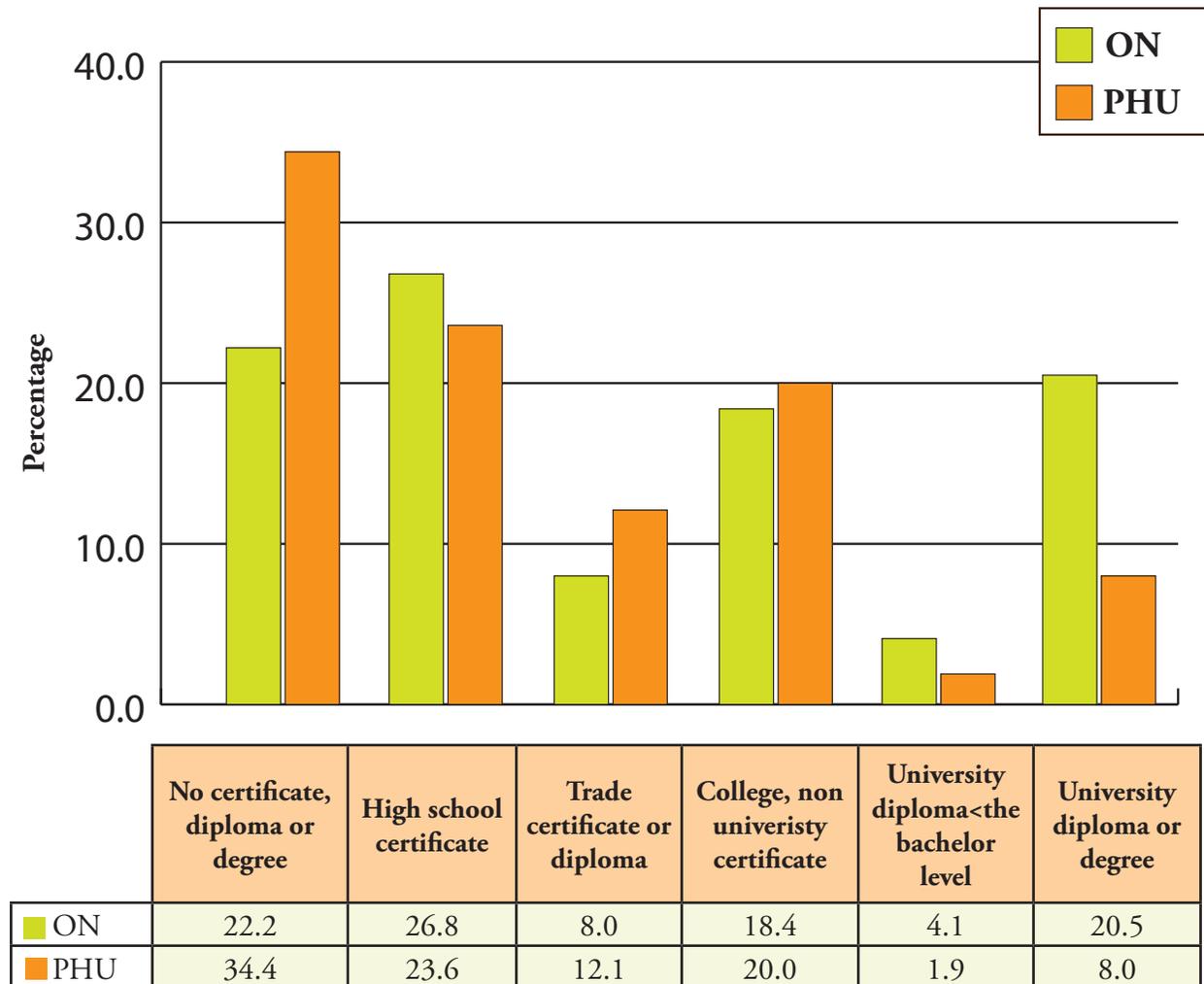
FIGURE 13: Mobility status: Place of residence 5 years ago



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

- For the description of mobility status, please see the definition in the appendix.
- A higher proportion of the population of the Porcupine Health Unit area (65.9%) maintained the same address than the Provincial proportion of 58.7% in 2006, suggesting that the residents in the Porcupine Health Unit area are relatively less mobile.

FIGURE 14: Education attainment by total population aged 15 years and over in Ontario and the Porcupine Health Unit, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

- For the description of highest certificate, diploma or degree, please see the definition in the appendix.
- A higher proportion of the people in the Porcupine Health Unit area (34.4%) reported their educational attainment as no certificate, diploma or degree than the Provincial average of 22.2%. This is a significant point to note as there is an association between attainment of education and income. This is reflected in the lower median household income (Figure 8).

FIGURE 15: Labour force activity in Ontario for the population aged 15 years and over

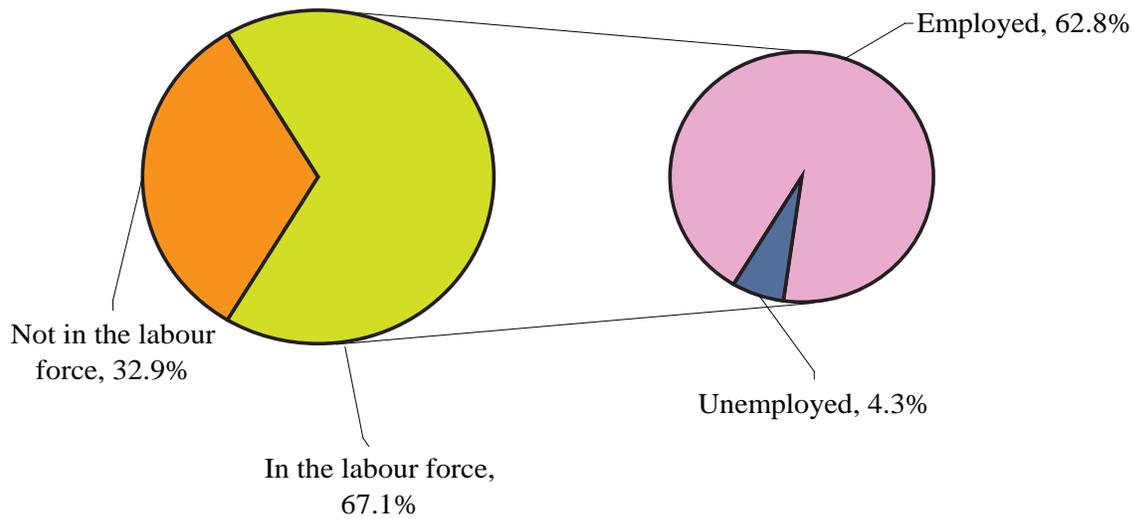
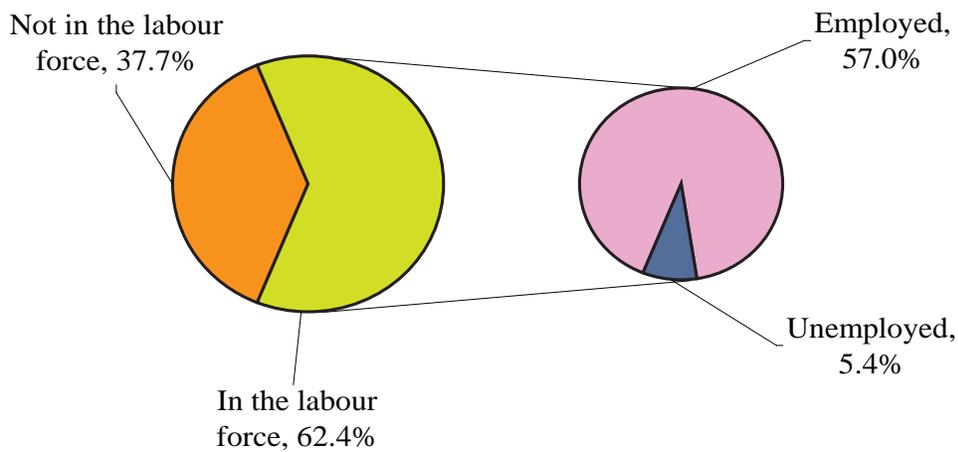


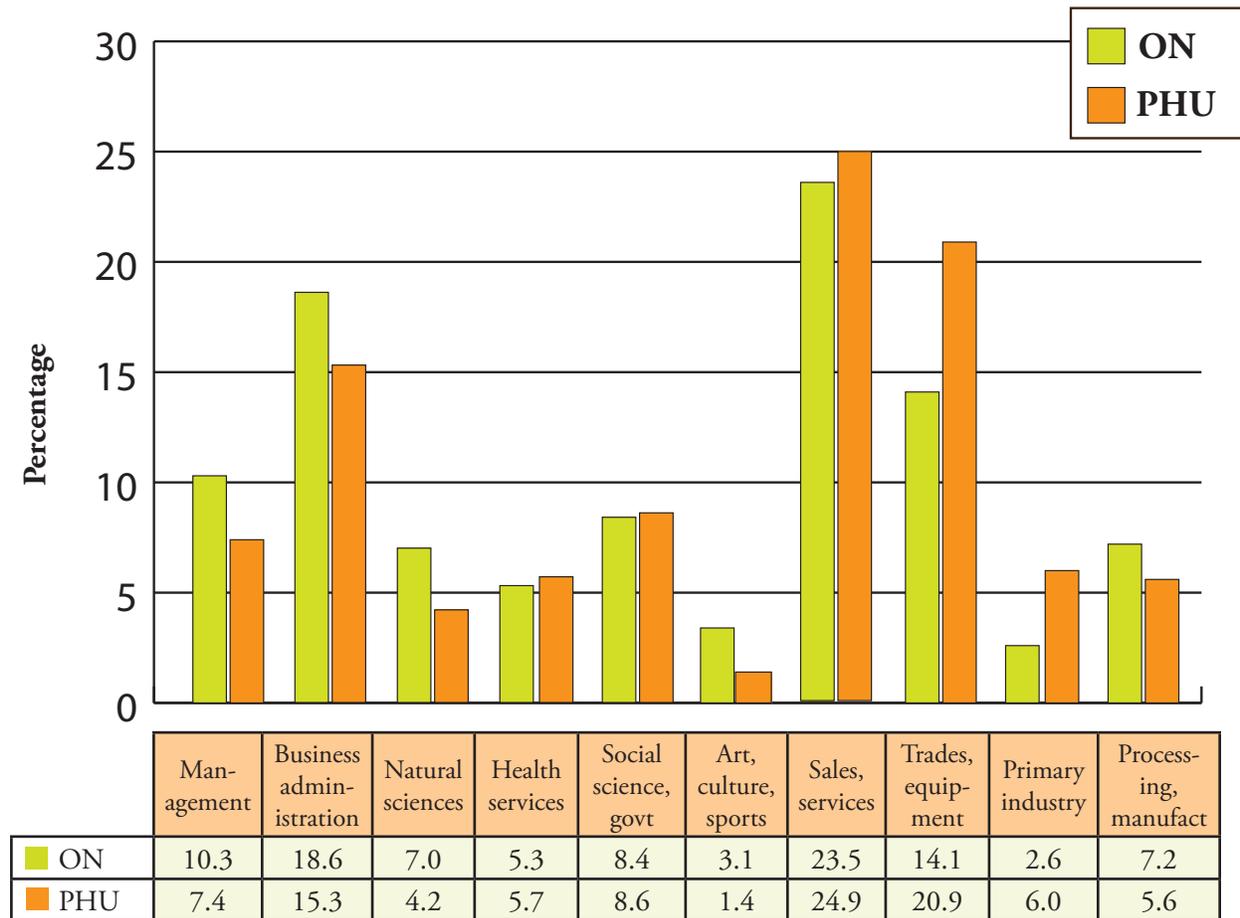
FIGURE 16: Labour force activity in the Porcupine Health Unit area for the population aged 15 years and over, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

- For the description of labour force, please see the definition in the appendix.
- The unemployment rate of the health unit area (5.4%) was higher than the provincial average of 4.3%. A slowdown in forestry industry might explain the higher unemployment in the area in 2006.

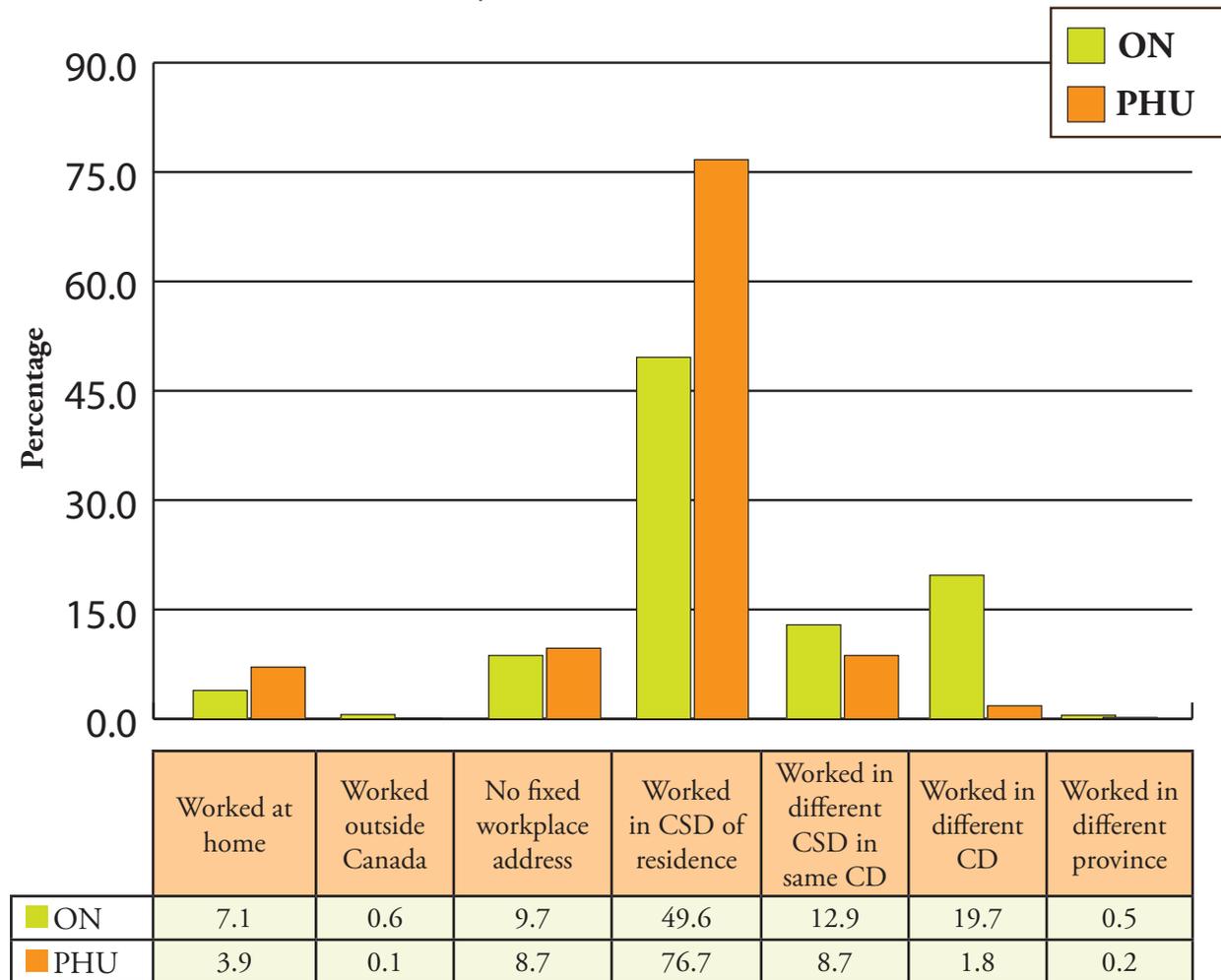
FIGURE 17: Occupational fields of the population aged over 15 years in Ontario and the Porcupine Health Unit area, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

- For the description of occupation, please see the definition in the appendix.
- Trades and equipment was one of the leading primary occupations of the population over 15 years of age in the Porcupine Health Unit area in 2006. This reflects the Porcupine Health Unit area’s resource-dependent economy.

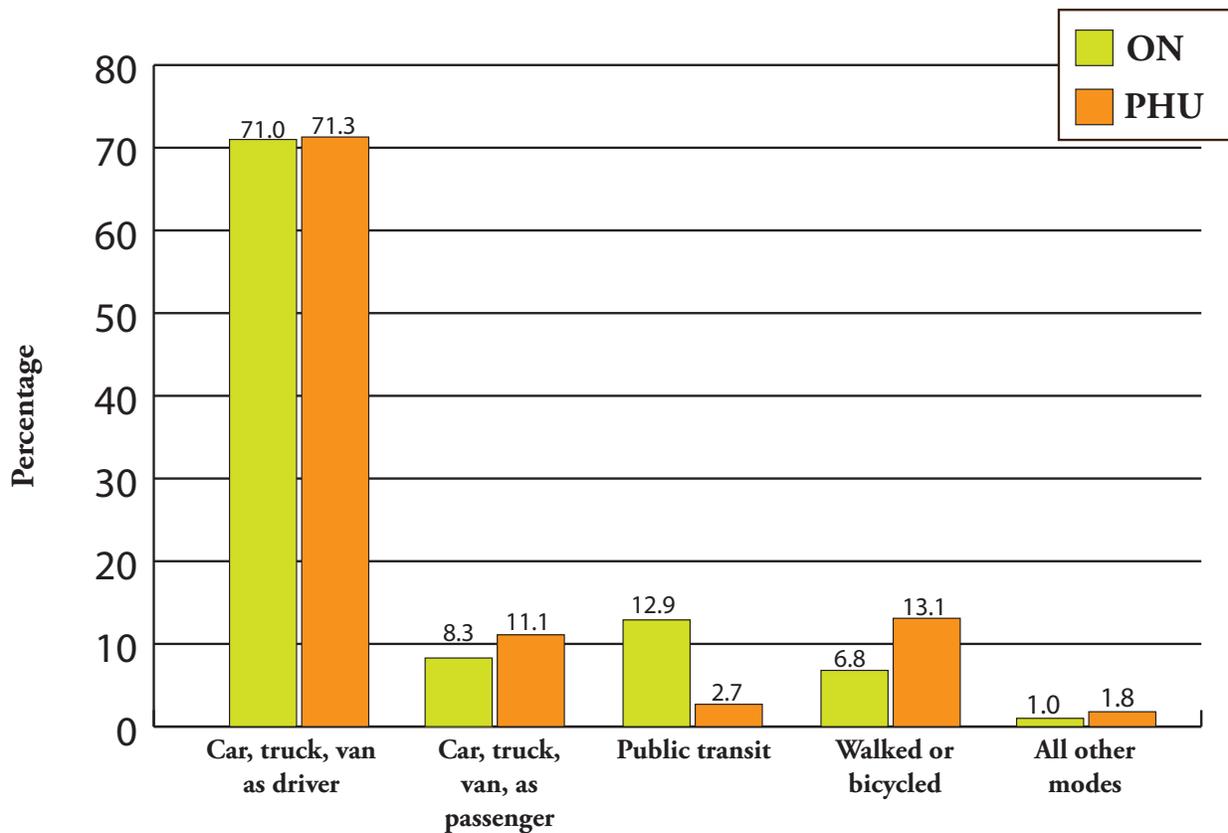
FIGURE 18: Place of work of the labour force 15 years and over in Ontario and the Porcupine Health Unit area, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

- For the description of place of work, please see the definition in the appendix.
- A higher proportion of people above the age of 15 in the Porcupine Health Unit area (76.7%) worked in same Census Subdivision (CSD) of residence than the provincial average of 49.6% in 2006. This reflects the area’s geographically large CSDs.

FIGURE 20: Mode of transportation to work, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population

- For the description of mode of transportation, please see the definition in the appendix.
- A lower proportion of the population over the age of 15 in the health unit area (2.7%) reported using public transit to go to work compared to Ontario where about thirteen percent (12.9%) of people over the age of 15 reported public transit as their mode of transportation to work. This might be due to the fact that only Timmins has public transit in the health unit area.
- A significantly higher percentage of the population over 15 years in the Porcupine Health Unit area (13.1%) reported walking or bicycling to go to work than the people of same age group in Ontario (6.8%). This may be due to the fact that many towns in the Porcupine Health Unit area are small.

Appendix

Name of places

Census Subdivision:	Black-River Matheson TP	
Alert	Cook Township	Shillington
Anthony	Currie Township	Stock Township
Beatty Township	Hislop Township	Taylor Township
Belleek	Holtyre	Val Gagne
Benoit (Pt)	Matheson	Val Gagné
Black Township	Melba Township	Vimy Ridge
Bond Township	Playfair Township	Watabeag
Bowman Township	Ramore	Wavell
Carr Township	Scotty Springs	Yorkton
Census Subdivision:	Timmins C	
Adams Township	Finntown	Mountjoy Township
Albert's Trailer Court	German Township	Murphy Township
Aunor	Godfrey Township	Night Hawk Centre
Barber's Bay	Gold Centre	Ogden Township
Blackstock Township	Golden City	Pamour
Bristol Township	Gowan Township	Porcupine
Broulan Reef	Hallnor	Pottsville
Buffalo-Ankerite	Hill's Landing	Preston East
Carman Township	Hoyle	Price Township
Carscallen Township	Hoyle Township	Robb Township
Cody Township	Jamieson Township	Sandy Falls
Connaught	Jessop Township	Schumacher
Connaught Hill	Kamiskotia	Shaw Township
Cook's Lake	Keyson	South Porcupine
Delnite	Kidd Township	Thomas Township
Delora Township	Langmuir Township	Thorneloe Township
Denton Township	Loveland Township	Three Nations
Dome	Macdiarmid Township	Timmins Airport
Dome Extension	Macklem Township	Tisdale Township
Drinkwater Pit	Matheson Township	Turnbull Township
Dugwal	Mattagami Heights	Wark Township
Elorado Township	Melrose Gardens	Wawaitin Falls
Evelyn Township	Mountjoy	Whitney Township

Population Profile - 2006 Census

Census Subdivision:	Iroquois Falls – C	
Alexo	Kelso	Niddville
Ansonville	Kilburn	Onagon
Calvert Township	McCart Township	Porquis Junction
Clergue Township	McIntosh Springs	Teefy Township
Dundonald Township	Monteith	Walker Township
Fielding	Montrock	Welsh
Goldlands	Nellie Lake	Wings
Census Subdivision:	Cochrane – T	
Berylvale	Eastford	Larocque
Blount Township (Pt)	Frederick	Leitch Township (Pt)
Clute	Genier	Nahma
Clute Township (Pt)	Glackmeyer	
Census Subdivision:	Smooth Rock Falls – T	
Jacksonboro	Pullen	Smoothrock
Kendry Township	Smooth Rock	
Census Subdivision:	Fauquier-Strickland – TP	
Alexandra	Grégoires Mill	Strickland
Fauquier	Machin and Shackleton	
Gregoires Mill	Shackleton and Machin	
Census Subdivision:	Moonbeam	
Nansen Township (Pt)		
Census Subdivision:	Kapuskasing – T	
Brunetville	Northfield	West Riverside
Eastview	River Heights	
Glenwood	Val Albert	
Census Subdivision:	Val Rita- Harty – TP	
Harty	Owens Township	Williamson Township
Idington Township (Pt)	Owens, Williamson and Idington	Williamson, Idington and Owens
Idington, Owens and Williamson	Val Rita	
Lepage	Valrita	
Census Subdivision:	Opasatika – TP	
Lowther	Lowther, C F Station	McCrea Township
Census Subdivision:	Hearst – T	
Hearst Junction	St. Pie X	Wyborn
Census Subdivision:	Mattice- Val Coté – TP	
Devitt Township	Glenomo	Shallow Lake
Eilber and Devitt	Mattice	Val Coté
Eilber Township	Parthia	
Fryatt	Reesor	

Census Subdivision:		Cochrane, Unorganized, South West Part– Unorganized
McCann Township	McEvay Township	Sheraton Township
Census Subdivision:		Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part – Unorganized
Abitibi	Florida	Kitigan
Abitibi Canyon	Fontaine's Landing	Kohler Township
Albany	Fort Albany	Lac-Ste-Thérèse
Alexandra Township	Fournier Township	Lamarche Township
Ameson	Fox Township	Little Long Rapids
Arpin	Foxville	Little Township
Balkam	Fraserdale	Low Bush
Bertram	Frederickhouse	Low Bush River
Bicknell Township	Galeton	Lower Sturgeon
Bingle	Gardiner	Lynx
Blanche	Garrison Township	Macbey
Blount	Ghost River	Mace
Bonis Township	Gill Township	Maher
Bowyer Township	Goodwin	Mammattawa
Bradlo	Grant	Marathon Township
Brower	Guibord Township	Marina Veilleux
Brower Township	Hafstrom	Marriott Township
Brownrigg	Haggart Township	McCoig Township
Buskegau	Hallebourg	McCool Township
Calder Township	Haman's Camp	McInnis
Carey Lake	Hanlan Township	McMillan Township
Casgrain Township	Hanna Township	Mead
Clavet Township	Harker Township	Menapia Township
Colquhoun Township	Harmon Township	Michaud Township
Coppell	Henderson Township	Moose Factory
Coral	Holloway Township	Moose River
Coral Rapids	Hunta	Mulloy Township
Delray	Ireland Township	Munro Township
Departure Lake	Island Falls	Nagagami
Devonshire	Jobrin	Newmarket Township
Downard	Jogues	Norembega
Driftwood	Kabina	O'Brien Township
Dunning	Kapuskasing Airport	Ogahalla
Eades	Kendall Township	Onakawana
Edwards Township	Kennedy Township	Opemisha
Flintdale	Kirke	Otter Rapids

Population Profile - 2006 Census

Census Subdivision:		Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part – Unorganized (cont'd)	
Otter Rapids Airport	Ryland	Stoddart Township	
Pagwa	Sargeant Township	Studholme Township	
Palmquist	Savoff	Teetzel Township	
Penhall	Savoff West	Teltaka	
Potter	Sherring Township	Thorning Township	
Purvis Township	Shuel Township	Tudhope	
Pyne	Smoky Falls	Tunis	
Pyne Township	St. John Township	Twin Falls	
Ranoke	Stavert	Way Township	
Reesor Siding	Steele Township	Wilgar	
Relay	Stimson	Workman	
Renison	Stimson Diamond	Wurtele	
Ripco			
Census Subdivision:		Cochrane, Unorganized, South East Part - Unorganized	
Bourkes			
Census Subdivision:		Moosonee– T	
Moosonee Airport	Moosonee Development Area Board		
Abitibi 70	Moose Factory 68	New Post 69	
Fort Albany (Part) 67	Flying Post 73		
Factory Island 1	New Post 69A		
Constance Lake 92			
Calstock			
Census Division of Algoma District			
Census Subdivision:		Hornepayne – TP	
Cree	Lennon		
Hornepayne Airport	Wicksteed		
Census Division of Kenora District			
Fort Albany (Part) 67			
Kashechewan			
Marten Falls 65 R			
Ogoki			

Definitions

The Aboriginal identity population included those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian which is defined by the Indian Act of Canada, and/or those who reported they were members of an Indian band or First Nation.

Legal marital status refers to the legal conjugal status of a person.

Never legally married (single) refers to persons who have never married (including all persons less than 15 years of age) and persons whose marriage has been annulled and who have not remarried.

Legally married (and not separated) refers to persons whose spouse is living, unless the couple is separated or divorced. In 2006, legally married same-sex couples are included in this category.

Separated, but still legally married refers to persons currently married, but who are no longer living with their spouse (for any reason other than illness or work) and have not obtained a divorce.

Divorced persons are those who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried.

Widowed refers to persons who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried.

Census family refers to a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. 'Children' in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) with no parents present.

Private household refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a family group (census family) with or without other persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (e.g., temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. For census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household. Unless otherwise specified, all data in household reports are for private households only.

Median household income - The median income of a specified group of households is that amount which divides their income size distribution, ranked by size of income, into two halves. That is, the incomes of the first half of households are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median incomes of households are normally calculated for all units in the specified group, whether or not they reported income.

Low household income is defined as income levels at which families or persons not in economic families spend 20% more than average of their before tax income on food, shelter and clothing.

Mother tongue is defined as the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

Official language refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French, or in neither of the official languages of Canada.

According to Statistics Canada, the 2006 Census statistics on knowledge of official languages could underestimate the category 'English and French' and overestimate the category 'French only,' particularly for the francophone population.

Mobility status: Information indicating whether the person lived in the same residence on Census Day (May 16, 2006), as he or she did five years before (May 16, 2001).

Estimates of internal migration may be less accurate for small geographic areas, areas with a place name that is duplicated elsewhere. Also, internal migration could be less accurate for some census subdivisions (CSDs) where residents may have provided the name of the census metropolitan area or census agglomeration instead of the specific name of the component CSD from which they migrated.

To improve the accuracy of the 2006 Census data, postal codes are used to pinpoint the exact CSD of the previous residence.

Highest certificate, diploma or degree refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent "in-class." For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom.

Labour force activity refers to the labour market activity of the population aged 15 years and over in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

Occupation refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to the enumeration (May 16, 2006), the data was related to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Place of work: Employed labour force 15 years and over who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006):

- (a) did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice
- (b) were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of a

vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

Mode of transportation to work refers to the means of transportation of non-institutional residents 15 years of age and over, who worked at some time since January 1, 2005. Persons who indicate in the place of work question that they either had no fixed workplace address, or specified a usual workplace address, are asked to identify the mode of transportation they usually use to commute from home to work. The variable usually relates to the individual's job in the week prior to enumeration. However, if the person did not work during that week but had worked at some time since January 1, 2005, the information relates to the job held longest during that period.



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