



APPENDIX L

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE



RAINY RIVER

**RAINY RIVER GOLD PROJECT
SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE REPORT**

Submitted to:

**Rainy River Resources Ltd.
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Thunder Bay, Ontario
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Submitted by:

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**May 2013
TC111504**





ERRATUM

The following erratum has been prepared in response to comments received on the final Socio-economic Baseline Report from regulatory agencies.

The listing of government ministries was accurate at the time of document preparation. Note that Ministry of Tourism and Culture has been re-named Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.

May 15, 2013
TC111504

Mr. Kyle Stanfield, P.Eng
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Dear Mr. Stanfield:

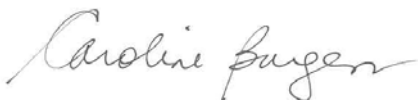
AMEC Environment & Infrastructure, a division of AMEC Americas, is pleased to submit the attached Socio-economic Baseline Report for the Rainy River Gold Project.

This Socio-economic Baseline Report was prepared to describe the current socio-economic conditions in the regional study area surrounding the Rainy River Gold Project and update existing information. Information was collected from individuals at open houses hosted by Rainy River Resources and through key stakeholder interviews conducted in December 2012 and January 2013. This was supplemented by additional socio-economic information collected using secondary sources.

We greatly appreciate the opportunity to provide support for your Rainy River Gold Project. Should you have any questions regarding the report, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

**AMEC Environment & Infrastructure,
a Division of AMEC Americas Limited**



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Abbreviations Used:

AANDC	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
AMEC	AMEC Environment & Infrastructure
CMHC	Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation
CMIHRC	Canadian Mining Industry Human Resources Council
EA	Environmental Assessment
FMU	Forest Management Unit
KCB	Klohn Crippen Berger
LQ	Location Quotient
LSA	Local Study Area
MAH	Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
MLS	Multiple Listing Service
MNDM	Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
OMTC	Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture
OPA	Ontario Prospectors Association
OPP	Ontario Provincial Police
RCC	Regional Consultation Committee
RRDSSAB	Rainy River District Social Services Administration Board
RRFA	Rainy River Federation of Agriculture
RRFDC	Rainy River Future Development Corporation
RRGP	Rainy River Gold Project
RRR	Rainy River Resources Ltd.
RSA	Regional Study Area
SC	Statistics Canada

1.0 INTRODUCTION

AMEC Environment & Infrastructure, a division of AMEC Americas Limited (AMEC), was retained by Rainy River Resources Ltd. (RRR) to conduct a socio-economic study associated with the Rainy River Gold Project (RRGP). The RRGP is located in the Township of Chapple, Rainy River District, in northwestern Ontario, approximately 65 kilometres (km) northwest of Fort Frances and 420 km west of Thunder Bay (Figure 1).

This report updates and provides additional baseline information to augment the work previously commissioned by RRR (KCB 2011).

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Regional Study Area

A regional study area (RSA) for the socio-economic baseline was established to define the region that could be influenced by the RRGP (Figure 1). The RSA includes several townships and communities within the Rainy River District and extends into southern portion of the Kenora District to include Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls. The portion of these districts under consideration extends from Fort Frances in the east to the Lake of the Woods in the west. From the Canada – United States border in the south, and north to include the Township of Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls. The RSA is broader than that typically used for biophysical baseline studies because cumulative effects are usually experienced in human communities located outside of the project's physical footprint. The RSA was defined using the following criteria:

- Communities within a reasonable distance from the RRGP and therefore reasonably expected to experience socio-economic effects from the Project. This has arbitrarily been established as 100 km distant from the RRGP centroid and is limited to Canadian locations;
- Those First Nations communities for which there was a commitment to gather socio-economic information through the Fort Frances Chief's Secretariat Participation Agreement with RRR or who would reasonably be expected to experience socio-economic effects; and
- Statistics Canada census reporting units.

The RSA is comprised of a number of communities that are likely to experience direct and indirect employment and economic benefits and associated socio-economic effects. The RSA also allows cumulative or regional effects resulting from other known or future planned projects to be characterized. RSA communities include (Figure 1):

- The Township of Alberton;
- The Township of Chapple;
- The Township of Dawson;
- The Township of Emo;
- The Town of Fort Frances;
- The Township of La Vallee;
- The Township of Morley;
- The Town of Rainy River; and
- The Township of Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls.

Growth projections for the region (as determined by official plans), travel corridors and service centres suggest that the Town of Fort Frances, the Township of Chapple and the Township of Emo will be most impacted by the RRGP. As such, where possible, more detail has been given for these communities.

Other neighbouring townships within a reasonable daily driving distance (100 km or less) to the RRGP site, such as Lake of the Woods and small portions of the Rainy River Unorganized census subdivision were excluded. The Township of Rainy River was excluded as the residents are understood to be primarily seasonal and the population is small (136 permanent residents and 555 total private dwellings; SC 2012a). The analysis also excludes the population in the Rainy River Unorganized census subdivision given that the bulk of this subdivision is geographically located west of Rainy Lake and only small portions are within the driving distance used for the RSA boundary. As Project planning progresses and in the case that Project impacts are determined to reach these townships, these townships will be included in the socio-economic baseline.

All of the RSA communities are located in the Rainy River District except for the Township of Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls which is located in the Kenora District.

Aboriginal communities that may also experience employment and economic benefits and/or social effects either due to their proximity to the RRGP, or through benefits received through agreements signed with RRR, include (in alphabetical order):

- Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island) First Nation;
- Couchiching First Nation;
- Lac La Croix First Nation;
- Mishkosiimiiniiziibing (Big Grassy River) First Nation;
- Mitaanjigamiing First Nation;
- Naicatchewenin First Nation;
- Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay) First Nation;
- Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation;

- Ojibways of Onigaming First Nation;
- Rainy River First Nations;
- Seine River First Nation; and
- Métis citizens living in the region that are represented by the Rainy River Lake of the Woods Regional Consultation Committee (RCC) Region #1.

Some First Nations who the Crown indicated should be notified or consulted with about the RRGP are not discussed in this document. These communities are:

- Anishinabe of Wauzhushk Onigum (Rat Portage) First Nation;
- Buffalo Point First Nation;
- Northwest Angle #33 First Nation; and
- Northwest Angle #37 First Nation.

The absence from this document is not meant to be a statement on Aboriginal rights or an assessment of the traditional territories of these First Nations, nor is it meant to be a statement with ramifications on any consultation, engagement or information-sharing. Rather, it is based on the expectation that these communities could experience limited direct socio-economic effects from the RRGP primarily due to the absence of established agreements or due to distance from the RRGP.

Many of the First Nations in the Rainy River area were historically semi-nomadic, and consequently the location of current settlement can be a poor approximation of the territory of traditional activities. This has complicated the selection and settlement of reserves - for example, the Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island) First Nation lived on the south edge of the Aulneau Peninsula located in Lake of the Woods. The band reached legal status in the mid-1920's and in the early 1950's was relocated to Big Island Mainland No. 93 (old Big Island). In 1982, the majority of the Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island) First Nation relocated to Indian Reserve Saug-a-gaw-sing 1 located on the southeast shore of Lake of the Woods (Big Island 2012). Many of the First Nations have multiple reserves (Table 2-1) of which typically only one or two are populated.

Geographic treatment of the Métis is also complex. The history of the Métis in the region dates back to French garrison communities (at Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods) beginning in 1732 to 1733. After Canada's conquest by the British, these communities were united by the North West Company, which encouraged and documented European-Aboriginal families from the 1790's onward. Ancestors of the North West Company employees developed an independent identity as Bois Brulés by the 1820's. In 1873 the Canadian government negotiated a land surrender of 55,000 square miles (over 14 million hectares) with local First Nations. An agreement to include some Métis families as full treaty beneficiaries was only concluded in 1875 (Cona 2005).

The adhesion of some Rainy Lake Métis to Treaty #3 resulted in a “half-breed” reserve being negotiated with families connected to Rainy Lake band. The “half-breed” reserve was surveyed as reserve 16A. In 1967, both the Rainy Lake band and the 16A reserve were amalgamated and the two communities were now administered by a single First Nation band, Couchiching First Nation (Cona 2005).

Historic Métis represent only a fraction of the overall Métis population (Section 4.4.1). Some families were amalgamated into First Nations, while many other families identifying as Métis were created by subsequent intermarriage between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal residents of the region and are not considered “historic” because they cannot trace their ancestry to a distinct Métis identity. The Métis Nation of Ontario only represents historic Métis and maintains a registry of Métis citizens (MNO 2013). The Rainy River Lake of the Woods RCC Region #1 is a consultation committee formed as part of the Métis Nation of Ontario to represent historic Métis in the broader region.

2.2 Local Study Area

The local study area (LSA) has been defined as the area immediately surrounding the proposed mine site (Figure 2). The LSA is defined to analyze specific effects of the RRGP on non-traditional land and resource uses.

2.3 Data Gathering

AMEC conducted a gap analysis to determine the additional information needed to update the previous socio-economic baseline information presented in a report by Klohn Crippen Berger (KCB 2011). Additional socio-economic information was collected using secondary sources. Where available, 2011 Statistics Canada data are presented. For First Nations, census data was drawn from their major reserves (a list of these is provided in Table 2-1). Since census data is based on place of residence, First Nation census data does not include off-reserve membership. A survey was developed and issued to towns and townships in the RSA, community groups and all First Nations. Additional information was also collected from individuals at open houses hosted by RRR on May 30 and 31, 2012 and through key stakeholder interviews conducted in December 2012 and January 2013.

This report is based on information received to date from RSA communities, key stakeholders and the following First Nation communities:

- Naicatchewenin First Nation;
- Rainy River First Nations;
- Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation;
- Seine River First Nation;
- Lac La Croix First Nation;

- Mitaanjigamiing First Nation; and
- Couchiching First Nation.

RRR will continue to work with the remaining First Nation and Métis communities in the RSA so that their socio-economic data is considered in the final Environmental Assessment (EA). RRR is working with the following communities:

- Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island) First Nation;
- Mishkisiniziibiing (Big Grassy River) First Nation;
- Ojibways of Onigaming First Nation;
- Naotkamegwaning (Whitefish Bay) First Nation; and
- Métis – Rainy River Lake of the Woods RCC Region #1.

2.4 Data Limitations

Data limitations pertinent to this report include limitations inherent in the 2011 and 2006 Censuses data available through Statistics Canada. Census data for 2011 is limited to data that has been released in 2012. To date, population, dwellings, age and sex data has been released. When reporting census data that were based on a 20% sample of households, Statistics Canada rounds the data and may not report data for small populations to ensure the confidentiality of the information. Rounding introduces inconsistencies in the calculated total of responses for small populations.

Historically, Ontario has had one of the highest census data undercoverage rates in Canada. Undercoverage refers to people who were not counted in the census. The net undercoverage rate for Ontario from the 2001 and 2006 Censuses was 3.8%. The overall net undercoverage for all the provinces and territories for the 2006 Census was 2.8% (SC 2012a). Estimates for undercoverage in the 2011 Census are not yet available.

To address potential deficiencies, secondary sources obtained from the Internet were used when and if available. The accuracy of non-published sources was verified where possible, through primary data collection including questionnaires sent to stakeholder organizations and Aboriginal community representatives.

3.0 LAND USE AND RESOURCE USE

3.1 Land Use Planning

The RRGP lies within the Township of Chapple. The Township of Chapple includes eight geographic townships:

- Barwick;
- Dobie;
- Mather;
- Tait;
- Long Sault;
- Roseberry;
- Shenston;
- Potts; and
- Richardson.

The Township of Chapple is responsible for land use planning within its boundary and as such, management of private land in the LSA is under the jurisdiction of the township.

The Ontario *Planning Act (1990)* requires municipalities to prepare and adopt an Official Plan to establish general planning goals and policies that guide the use of land in the community. In accordance with the requirements of the Planning Act an Official Plan needs to be reviewed every five years (MAH 2012). The Township of Chapple initiated their mandated review early in 2012 with the release of a draft Official Plan in February 2012. The draft Official Plan was released in December 2012 and the Statutory Public Meeting was held in February 2013. Adoption of the Official Plan by Township Council is anticipated in March 2013. Once adopted, the Official Plan will be submitted to MAH for approval.

The Township of Chapple draft Official Plan designates the vast majority of the LSA “Rural Area” although the “Conservation – Environmental Protection Area” designation runs through the LSA, generally following the Pinewood River. Land designated “Rural Area” is characterized by low density, multi-purpose land uses that accommodate a variety of activities that are compatible and consistent with the rural character of the township.

The draft Official Plan also designates a few small areas within the LSA as “Industrial Area”. These areas are intended to accommodate manufacturing, processing, assembling, storage of goods, government services and medical and health laboratories, among other activities, that support existing and future industrial development in the township.

Within the “Rural Area” designation, permitted uses relative to the RRGP include (among others):

- Manufacturing, light;
- Mineral exploration;
- Light industrial use; and
- Wayside pits and quarries.

The “Conservation – Environmental Protection” designation permits shoreline protection works, floodplain protection works, wildlife management, and passive recreation uses. No buildings or placement of fill is permitted (Township of Chapple 2012b).

The mine site symbol on Official Plan “Schedule A” generally locates active and proposed mineral mining operations. There is one mine site symbol in the township within the LSA. The draft Official Plan states that the specific location and extent of a mine site is to be identified in the Zoning By-law. Until such time, as the mine receives approval to operate following completion of an EA, the underlying land use designation applies.

According to the draft Official Plan, development in the “Rural Area” designation must be developed in accordance with the Land Use Compatibility policies of the Official Plan. Specifically, land uses must not conflict with existing livestock operations and must comply with Minimum Distance Separation I criteria.

There are no conservation plans beyond the planning policies set out by the Township of Chapple (Township of Chapple 2012b).

In keeping with the land use designations, actual land use in the area ranges from farming to rural residential to recreational. Roen Road and Teeple Road are used to access open and forested areas where people pursue hunting activities. Other recreational users travel through the area to reach the Richardson Trail and other Crown land beyond the LSA. Residents in the area own properties that are used for light agricultural purposes, or have been left fallow and allowed to return to a natural state. One individual reported raising bees and undertaking other hobby farm activities.

As the majority of lands in the RRGP area are privately held (with the exception of Crown land in the north portion of the RRGP site that was previously used for community pasture by the Rainy River Cattleman’s Association), Ontario’s Living Legacy Land Use Strategy (MNR 2012) which governs land uses on Crown land is not applicable.

3.2 Exploration and Mining

In 2009, there were approximately 300 active exploration projects in northwestern Ontario with expenditures of approximately \$230 million. Over 80% of exploration activities were focused on gold (KCB 2011). There are approximately 70 major exploration projects where mineral exploration and/or development are currently taking place in northwestern Ontario (MNDM 2011). Gold is a major exploration target, but other projects involved diamonds, base metals and platinum.

While there is a history of mining in the Rainy River District, there are currently no operating mines. Within Canada, the closest operating gold mines are in the Red Lake District (Red Lake



Gold Mine, Goldcorp Inc. approximately 245 km to the northwest of the RRGP). The next closest mine is the Lac des Iles Mine owned by North American Palladium Ltd. which produces platinum group metals 85 km northwest of Thunder Bay (Dadgostar et al. 2012). A list of operating mines in the region is presented in Table 3-1.

The advancement of the RRGP has encouraged exploration in gold deposits in particular and there are multiple companies actively exploring gold claims in the Rainy River District. Two of these companies, Bayfield Ventures (TMX:BYV) and Coventry Resources Ltd. (ASX:CVY) hold claims adjacent to those of RRR (Bayfield Ventures Corporation 2012; Coventry Resources 2012; Coventry Resources 2013). Both companies have active drilling programs which have continued into 2013. Another company, Rheingold Exploration Corporation, holds a claim approximately 8 km west-southwest of the RRGP (REC 2012).

Other gold exploration sites in the geologic subprovince Western Wabigoon area include West Cedartree Gold Project south of Kenora (Houston Lake Mining Ltd.), Cameron Gold Project (Coventry Resources) near Kenora, Goliath (Treasury Metals Inc.) near Dryden and Hammond Reef (Osisko) near Atikokan. The Hammond Reef Gold Project (Osisko Hammond Reef Gold Limited), located 160 km to the east of the RRGP is the closest known gold mining development project to the RRGP. The Josephine Cone Mine has also initiated the necessary environmental approvals processes for development of an iron ore mine (Bending Lake Iron Group, located 145 km northeast of the RRGP). There are also three mine development projects at various stages in the Balmertown area (Rubicon Minerals, Phoenix Gold Project; Goldcorp Inc., Cochenour Project; Claude Resources Inc., Madsen Project; Dadgostar et al. 2012).

Figure 3 shows the amount of land in the LSA in active patent, lease or license of operation. As indicated in the figure, RRR has active dispositions on much of the land in the LSA. The RRGP property (as of April 25, 2013) comprises a portfolio of 148 patented mining & surface rights land claims, 3 leasehold interest patented mining rights land claims and 81 unpatented mining claims. Collectively, the RRGP is comprised of a total of 232 patented mining rights and surface rights lands, unpatented mining claims and interest in three leasehold interest mining rights claims, and is collectively located in the Townships of Fleming, Mather, Menary, Potts, Richardson, Senn, Sifton, and Tait, covering an area totalling 16,697.06 hectares. The gold mineralization, as currently understood, is situated in the southern half of the Township of Richardson. Richardson is one of several townships that comprise the Township of Chapple, the municipal organization in the area.

3.3 Forestry

The majority of forests in Ontario are on Crown (public) land and management is the responsibility of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR). The MNR forest management planning process divides the forests into Forest Management Units (FMUs) which are managed by individual forest companies under a Sustainable Forest Licence.

As indicated in the KCB report, the LSA is within the Crossroute FMU (Figure 4). The Sustainable Forest Licence for the Crossroute FMU is held by Resolute Forest Products. The current Forest Management Plan (2007 to 2017) shows no planned harvesting in the area overlapping the LSA (MNR 2007). Some private land owners have also harvested trees on their properties for sale.

3.4 Agriculture

In the Rainy River District, agriculture is an important component of the regional economy with 380 farm operators on 278 farms with total gross farm receipts (excluding forest products sold) for the main commodities at over \$15.9 million in 2011 (SC 2012b). Livestock production was the most important commodity (beef cattle and dairy) both of which are common in the LSA (KCB 2011). Land used for agriculture (primarily dairy and beef cattle operations including grazing) represents 16.4% of the LSA. More information about the agricultural sector is contained in Section 5.6.2.

3.5 Hunting and Trapping

The LSA is within the MNR designate Wildlife Management Unit 10 (Figure 5). This Wildlife Management Unit extends north of Rainy River, from Fort Frances northwest to Panorama Lake and west to Lake of the Woods.

Twenty-two mammal species have been identified in the RRGPs environs through direct observation, trapping records or sign (KCB 2011). A number of other small mammal species are also likely to be present. Nine commercial traplines overlap with the LSA (Figure 6), four of which are resident traplines and two are registered (MNR 2012b). Of these nine traplines, four overlap with the RRGPs footprint.

Although prices and animals harvested do not always reflect the number of animals available, fur returns for these traplines for the period of 1993 through 2008 indicated that Beaver, American Marten and Weasel are the most frequently trapped animals in the LSA. Other animals trapped but with less frequency include: Red Fox; Otter; Fisher and Mink (Angus 2012).

In the LSA, partridge, spruce grouse, sharptails and waterfowl are hunted on private and Crown land. Bears and deer are commonly hunted in the LSA. Bear management areas FF-10-007, FF-10-008, FF-10-010 and FF-10-005 overlap with the LSA (Figure 7). These areas are designated to manage tourist licences for bear hunting. The origin of hunters depends on the species, for example, bear hunting in 2011 was approximately 57% non-resident and 43% resident (MNR 2012b).

3.6 Fishing and Sport Water Use

The LSA lies within the large Fisheries Management Zone 5 (Figure 8). MNR sets out regulations specific to the management zone including season dates, rules and regulations for international fisherman (MNR 2012).

There are no lakes located within, or adjacent to, the RRGP footprint and the creeks and Pinewood River do not support commercial fishery (apart from baitfishing mentioned below). The Pinewood River has some recreational fishing for Northern Pike.

The area around the RRGP experiences limited bait fishing, mainly in West Creek and Clark Creek (KCB 2011). Figure 9 shows the locations of the baitfish harvest blocks in relation to the RRGP. The only sport fish available locally are Northern Pike and Brown Bullhead in the Pinewood River. Fishing for these species is limited near the RRGP. There is no known presence of Lake Sturgeon or Walleye in the RRGP site area (MNR 2012a) and no specific habitat was identified for these species in the Upper Pinewood River.

More extensive recreational fishing opportunities are available within the lakes approximately 15 km or more northeast and upstream of the RRGP site; most notably Off Lake, Beadle Lake, Boundary Lake, Little Pine Lake and Burditt Lake. Extensive fishing opportunities are also available downstream of the Pinewood River, in the Rainy River itself, including the Pinewood River inflow area.

3.7 Outdoor Tourism and Recreation

Recreation and tourism in the RSA is mainly related to outdoor pursuits such as hunting, fishing, camping, snowmobiling and hiking which occurs primarily in the Crossroute FMU. In the RSA there are nine Provincial Parks and nine Conservation Reserves. Caliper Lake Provincial Park is the closest recreation area approximately 30 km north of the RRGP site. In 2010, Caliper Provincial Park received 9,298 visitors. The park has walking trails, swimming, canoeing and fishing (MNR 2012a).

There are 146 tourism operators in the RSA in 244 mostly remote locations accessible only by boat or plane. The tourism sector is highly dependent in United States-based visitation and it is estimated that the tourism activity in the RSA directly or indirectly employ 3,262 people full time (KCB 2011).

Borderland Snowmobile maintains 536 km of trail in the RSA (Borderland Snowmobile Club July 2012). A snowmobile trail (L601) intersects with the LSA along Highway 71 in the south before turning east towards Pine Lake (Figure 10).

The Town of Barwick in the Township of Chapple provides access to waterfront with a walking path, boat launch, lighthouse, pavilion, picnic tables and bird watching. The wildlife sanctuary in the Township of Chapple feeds approximately 40 bears per day, includes one tame doe, raccoon families and timber wolves (Township of Chapple 2012c). Tamrack recreation area is located 8 km north of Emo and has walking trails.

Birding is very popular northwest of the Town of Rainy River at the mouth of the Rainy River on Sable Island. Sable Island is home to permanent breeding population of the endangered piping plover (Town of Rainy River 2012b).

3.8 Cottages and Outfitter Camps

There are no cottages or outfitter camps in the LSA (Figure 10). East of the LSA, there are cottages and outfitter camps on Clearwater (Burditt) Lake, Off Lake, West Jackfish Lake and Lake Despair.

4.0 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

4.1 Population Totals

The RSA reported a total population of 17,338 at the time of the 2011 Census, a decrease of 1.8% from the 2006 Census population (Table 4-1). This compares to a population increase of 5.7% in Ontario during the same time period. An additional 580 people resided on First Nation reserves that did not report to the census but were included in on-reserve membership estimates provided to AANDC. Excluding First Nation reserves, the population of communities in the RSA decreased by 3.9% over the period, while the population on First Nation reserves increased by 9.9%.

Approximately 55% (7,952) of RSA inhabitants were located in the largest town, Fort Frances. The next largest community, the Township of Emo, was home to 1,252 residents (9% of the RSA population) at the time of the 2011 Census.

The largest proportional declines in population were seen in rural communities, including the Townships of Chapple (-13.4%) and Alberton (-9.8%). This is reflective of the pattern of declining rural populations in northwestern Ontario; the RSA's largest community, the Town of Fort Frances, saw the smallest decline (-1.9%). Against the trend, the Township of Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls saw an increase (7.1%).

Large population growth was seen on Rainy River First Nations' Manitou Rapids 11 reserve (37.7% between 2006 and 2011) and the Mishkosiimiiniiziibing First Nation's (Big Grassy River) 35G reserve (22.1%). The population of Naicatchewenin First Nation reported by the 2011 Census is judged by the First Nation to significantly undercount the community's population,

owing to the fact that more and more band members are moving back to the community and many more members have registered for status. An alternative measure for tracking First Nation populations is through membership lists maintained by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) and which may or may not be verified by the community on an ongoing basis. Membership data for 2012 can be found in Table 4-2.

Information from the Ontario Population Projections Update suggests that the Rainy River District will continue to experience a net decrease in population at a rate of -1.46% during the period from 2011 to 2016 and then decline by another 1.36% in the period from 2016 to 2021 (Ministry of Finance 2012). Table 4-3 summarizes predicted population trends for the Rainy River District.

4.2 Age - Sex Breakdown

Approximately 49.1% of the Rainy River District population is male and 50.9% female, a similar ratio to the Town of Fort Frances and the Township of Emo as well as Canada as a whole. The area's demographics show a relatively small working age population (Table 4-4); the share of the population between 20 and 64 years of age is 56.4%, 5.3 percentage points less than the Ontario average of 61.7%. The share of the population above 65 years of age is 1.4 percentage points higher, at 16.0%. The share of the population younger than 20 is 27.1%, 3.4 percentage points higher than the Ontario share of 23.7%. This helps drive the median age to 36.7 years, 3.4 years below the Ontario average.

The communities with the oldest populations are the Township of Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls (a median age of 52.7 years with 23.6% over 65) and the Town of Rainy River (26.7% over 65 and a median age of 50.8 years). Of the non-reserve communities, those with the youngest populations are the Townships of Chapple (20.9% under 15 years and a 38.4 median age), Emo (20.0% under 15 years and a 41.4 median age) and Alberton (18.5% under 15 years and a 41.1 median age). People living on reserves are typically much younger. The share of the on-reserve population below the age of 15 years averages 31.2% and the average median age is 24.3 years, which is less than half of that of the Township of Rainy River.

4.3 Migration

In general, the population of the RSA not living on First Nation reserves (using data from 2006, since information from the latest census is not yet available) is significantly less mobile than the Ontario average (Table 4-5). The share of the population who lived in the same municipality five years ago is 87.3% while the Ontario average is 81.1%. The most mobile population in the region was La Vallee, where 74.8% of the population lived in the same municipality five years ago. The three least mobile communities were Chapple, where 92.3% lived at the same community five years ago, Morley, where 91.8% did and Fort Frances, where 90.6% did. Alberton (at 10.3%), La Vallee (at 8.3%) and Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls (at 7.8%) are the only

areas where the population that lived in a different province or country five years ago was higher than the Ontario average (at 6.6%). These statistics only tell one side of the story. They do not report the number of people who left the community over the period, which is particularly important for communities with a declining population.

For First Nation reserves mobility rates are similar to non-reserve communities in the region. The share of the population which had lived within the same municipality five years ago was 88.7%, 7.6 percentage points higher than the Ontario average. The share of the on-reserve population who had lived in a different province or country five years before was 2.3%, lower than the RSA average of 3.7%. The Mitaanjigamiing First Nation has a relatively large share of the population that had lived in a different municipality at 17.6%, as did Nigigoonsiminikaaning at 13.0%, both higher than the Ontario average of 12.3%.

4.4 Ethno-Linguistic Characteristics

4.4.1 Aboriginal Identity

The 2006 Census documented a relatively large share of the regional population that identify themselves as Aboriginal (Table 4-6). In the Rainy River District 21.7% of residents identify as Aboriginal (68.5% of these as North American Indians and 29.3% as Métis), ten times the Ontario average of 2.0%. Fort Frances has the largest Aboriginal population (1,330 or 16.8%) of any community in the RSA, of which the largest group identified as North American Indian (49.2%) but an almost equal share identified as Métis (48.9%). The share of the Aboriginal population outside of First Nation reserves range from 19.4% in Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls to 3.8% in Emo. The vast majority (97.1%) of those on First Nation reserves in the RSA identify as Aboriginal. Data from the 2011 Census have not yet been released and the 2006 Census numbers likely significantly understate the current share of the Aboriginal population. This is due to the expectation of a continuation of rapid growth of the Aboriginal population (from 2001 to 2006, the Aboriginal population of the Rainy River District grew by 27.5% to a total of 4,615) paired with the decline of the overall population in the district over the same period.

The 2006 Census provides an estimate of the number of Métis in the Rainy River District. The Rainy River District encompasses all of the communities inside the RSA except Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls and also some communities outside of it, notably the Townships of Atikokan and Lake of the Woods. These data suggest that the Métis population of the Rainy River District was 1,350 in 2006 and this represents 29.3% of the Aboriginal-identity population. This was a 42.0% increase in overall numbers from 2001 and more than twice the 20.0% increase in population observed for the entire First Nations population in the Rainy River District. A rapid increase in the Métis populations across Canada was also observed over this same period. Statistics Canada noted that one of the factors driving the rise in the Métis population was a number of important political and legal milestones that occurred between 1996 and 2006 that encouraged individuals to identify themselves as Métis (SC 2007c).

4.4.2 Linguistic Identity

According to the 2011 Census, RSA communities (Table 4-7) (excluding the First Nation reserves) are significantly more unilingual English (95.7%) compared to the Ontario average (86.3%). There are no significant numbers of French-only speakers (0.1% in the RSA) and less speakers of both French and English (4.0%) than the Ontario population (11.0%). Only a small share of the population in the RSA reported a mother tongue other than an official language (4.8%) compared to Ontario as a whole (25.7%). The most common mother tongue other than English and French is German, reported by 1.8% of the RSA population. Only 60 people outside of First Nation reserves in the RSA identified an Aboriginal language (Ojibway) as a mother tongue.

On First Nation reserves in the RSA (Table 4-8), the primary linguistic difference is the prevalence of the population that speak Ojibway (the census does not record any residents who speak any Aboriginal language regularly besides Ojibway). Rainy River First Nations and Couchiching First Nation are both predominantly English speaking, with the share of the population listing English as their mother tongue above 90% (96.2% in Couchiching First Nation and 90.3% in Rainy River First Nations). Lac La Croix First Nation is the only community where most residents listed Ojibway as a mother tongue (64.1%). Across reserves in the RSA the share of the population reporting Ojibway as their mother tongue was 22.0%; 9.1% said that Ojibway was the language most spoken at home.

4.5 Education Attainment

Educational attainment data for adults (people aged 15 years and older; excluding First Nation reserves) living in the RSA are presented in Table 4-9. Of these, the percentage of the adult population with less than a high school education was 29.9%, higher than the average for Ontario (22.2%), with the Township of Chapple having the highest percentage among non-reserve communities at 45.6% (SC 2007a). The percentage of the RSA communities with a high school diploma or equivalent (28.3%) is slightly higher than the Ontario average of 26.8%. The proportion with university degrees, certificates or diplomas (9.4%) was lower than the provincial average (20.5%); outside of First Nation reserves, this was particularly the case in the rural communities of Chapple (5.1%), La Vallee (3.0%) and Morley (6.3%). The share of the population with apprenticeships or trades certificates across the RSA (11.6%) was higher than the Ontario average (8.0%) and is particularly high (outside of First Nation reserves) in the rural communities of Morley (20.3%) and La Vallee (14.9%; SC 2007a).

In the First Nation communities the percentage of the adult population with less than high school education was 46.5%, compared to the non-reserve RSA average of 27.6%. The reserves with the highest percentage of adults without high school diplomas were those of the Rainy River First Nations (57.6%), Naicatchewenin First Nation (54.2%) and Seine River First Nation (52.8%). For the on-reserve population, 4.9% of adults were university graduates compared to an RSA average of 9.4%. Education levels vary between First Nation communities, with

Couchiching, Mitaanjigamiing and Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nations having higher levels of college graduates (22.4%, 25.0% and 17.6% respectively) than the RSA average (17.2%). The Seine River, Nigigoonsiminikaaning and Mitaanjigamiing First Nations have higher levels of apprenticeships and trade diplomas (19.4%, 17.6% and 16.7% respectively) than the RSA average (11.6%; SC 2007a).

5.0 REGIONAL ECONOMY, LABOUR AND BUSINESS

5.1 Regional Economic Overview

The core sources of employment in the Rainy River District have been forestry, agriculture and tourism. The collapse of the forestry sector in the late 1990's and early 2000's devastated the economy of northwestern Ontario, causing both employment and gross domestic product to plummet by 10% (Di Matteo 2009). Northwestern Ontario as a whole saw its population fall by 4.7% from 2006 to 2011 while Ontario as a whole grew by 5.7% (SC 2012a). The local economy is still struggling with the decline in forestry activity; in Fort Frances, the pulp and paper mill owned by Resolute Forestry Products has been the Town's primary employer but the company has announced an indefinite shutdown in November 2012 with layoffs of 230 employees (CBC 2012). This was the culmination of a multi-year set of progressive layoffs at the mill which had 780 employees as recently as 2010 (KCB 2011). The company has not yet announced whether the mill will re-open in the future, although one option the company is considering is investing in the mill to produce value-added products that could sustain operations at the site (RRFDC 2012b).

Northwestern Ontario communities have increasingly looked to mining as a way of replacing the role forestry played as a leading force for economic development. The mining sector is growing, most famously in the Ring of Fire but also across northwestern Ontario. Two to five new mines are likely to open in the region over the next five years and industry consensus is that five to eight of the more than 300 exploration and development projects currently underway might move into operation before the decade's end. The Mining Industry Human Resources Council predicts the cumulative hiring requirements for the mining sector in Ontario to be 2,850 jobs in 2013 and 6,700 in 2016 in their baseline scenario (CMIHRC 2011).

5.2 Labour Force Participation and Unemployment

Data on the RSA labour force from the 2006 Census is provided in Table 5-1. There were 12,350 people 15 years and over living in the RSA and 7,955 people in the labour force. The participation rate was 64.4%, a figure which includes both those working and those looking for work. This rate was 2.7 percentage points lower than the Ontario rate of 67.1%.

Job seekers in some communities fared better than others; the unemployment rate in Chapple (2.4%), Emo (4.7%) and La Vallee (3.2%) was considerably lower than the RSA average of 8.7% and that of the province as a whole (6.4%). The highest unemployment rate outside of First Nation reserves was found in Dawson, where it was 16.4%. The most recent data on the labour market in northwestern Ontario (consisting of the Rainy River, Kenora and Thunder Bay census divisions) has shown rising unemployment (6.6% in October 2012 compared to 5.6% in October 2011) and falling participation rates: 61.9% in October 2012 from 64.0% in October 2011. Unemployment is still noticeably better than Ontario as a whole, which had an unemployment rate of 7.9% in October 2012, but the region's participation rate was lower than the Ontario average of 66.7% (SC 2012c).

In First Nation communities, unemployment rates in 2006 were generally higher (averaging 15.1%) and participation rates lower (averaging 61.0%) than the RSA average. The unemployment rate was highest in Seine River First Nation (25.0%) and Naicatchewenin First Nation (20.0%). It was lowest, at 10.8%, in Couchiching First Nation (SC 2007a).

5.3 Employment by Industry and Occupational Grouping

The 2006 Census provides industrial and occupational characteristics of the labour force (Table 5-2). The data show that the percentage of workers in the RSA with experience in the agriculture and other resource-based industries (7.5%) was higher than for Ontario (2.9%). High percentages of people with experience in these primary industries were apparent in the Townships of Chapple and Morley, where 26.2% and 22.4% of the workforce respectively was in this category. High percentages of people with experience in the health care and social services were found in Rainy River (10.1%) and in Fort Frances (15.5%), compared to the Ontario average of 9.5%. People with experience in the other services industry accounted for 25.4% of the labour force in the RSA, including 25.8% of the work force in Fort Frances, and this compares to an Ontario average of 18.7% (SC 2007a).

Data from the Labour Force Survey undertaken by Statistics Canada suggest that structural changes in the economy of northwestern Ontario since 2006 may have disproportionately negatively impacted the Rainy River District. Three of the five occupation categories that the region specializes in - transport, primary industry, and manufacturing - saw workforce count declines of 17%, 29% and 43%, respectively. The two other specializations, government and management grew at 22% and 5% respectively, less than would be necessary to compensate for these job losses (SC 2012c).

In First Nation communities, leading employers varied considerably between communities. Two thirds (66.7%) of Mitaanjigamiing First Nation's labour force had other service experience and 55.6% of Seine River First Nation's labour force compared to an RSA average of 25.4%. Manufacturing employed 23.5% of Rainy River First Nations' labour force, but no manufacturing employment was reported in any other community. Small population size contributed variability

to the data. The leading set of employment experience in Naicatchewenin First Nation which had the highest reported workforce was other services (which includes government workers; 42.9%), health care and social services, business services, agriculture and resource based industries and educational services (each 14.3%; SC 2007a).

5.4 Income Levels and Distribution

In 2005, median earnings varied considerably between communities in the RSA (Table 5-3). For First Nation reserve communities, data was only available for the Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay) and Seine River First Nations. The RSA average of median earnings for those 15 and over was \$25,931, lower than the Ontario average of \$29,335. This difference is smaller for people working full-time all year; an average of \$44,610 for RSA residents compared to \$44,748 for all Ontario residents. Earnings were highest in Alberton, at \$34,234 for the total population 15 years of age and over and \$53,511 for those over 15 years of age who worked full-time for the full year. In Chapple, however, median earnings were as low as \$14,399 for the total population over 15 years of age and just \$23,734 for those over 15 years of age working full-time for the full year.

Median incomes for those 15 years of age and older across the RSA was \$27,046, close to the Ontario average of \$27,258. The median income was highest in Alberton, at \$33,613, and lowest outside of First Nation reserves in Chapple at \$17,601. Median incomes in First Nation reserves averaged \$11,686 where data was available (SC 2007a).

Median earnings data is only available for the Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay) and Seine River First Nations but suggest that residents of First Nation communities in the area are substantially poorer than other residents of the RSA. Earnings in these communities for all residents 15 and over averaged only \$10,015, less than 40% of the RSA average. For the fully employed earnings amounted to \$24,410 or 55% of the RSA average. Seine River First Nation's median earnings were lower than Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay) First Nation's and were only \$5,968 (compared to \$12,384) for all residents 15 and over. Income, which includes government transfers, was almost the same for both communities and averaged \$11,692 for all those 15 and over. This is 43% of the RSA average (SC 2007a).

There is a gender divergence in the region as well, particularly among the better-off: men who worked full time all year earned a median amount of \$55,932 in Fort Frances and \$64,380 in Alberton, considerably above the Ontario average of \$50,057, but nowhere in the RSA did women who work full time all year meet the Ontario average. Gender differences are less pronounced in First Nations communities, and in fact, earnings and income were higher for women working full-time year-round than for men, but this does not hold true when women with earnings are considered, suggesting relatively more women than men work part-time (SC 2007a).

5.5 Regional Economic Specializations

Using industry employment data (Section 5.3) it is possible to develop a picture of local economic specializations by comparing the number of people employed in a given industry to the Ontario average. This is called Location Quotient (LQ) analysis (Haig 1928) and LQ values for RSA communities (where data are available) are presented in Table 5-4. An LQ value of greater than 1 suggests a community is a net provider of the goods or services created by an industry, and an LQ value of less than 1 suggests a community is a net consumer of goods and services created by an industry.

LQ analysis suggests that the RSA as a whole is highly specialized in agriculture and other resource-based industries with an LQ of 2.59, with the highest concentrations in the agricultural Townships of Chapple (with an LQ of 9.03), Morley (with an LQ of 7.72) and Dawson (with an LQ of 5.76). Three of the six First Nation reserve communities for which there were data have strong concentrations in resource-based industries: Naicatchewenin (with an LQ of 4.93), Nigigoonsiminikaaning (with an LQ of 5.31) and Seine River (with an LQ of 5.76). For First Nation communities, the focus on resource-based industries is partially born out of tradition: trapping, fishing and forestry are respected occupations with a proud tradition in many communities. Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island) First Nation has the largest commercial fishing licence quota in Treaty 3. During the summer commercial fishing is the largest source of revenue for the community (Big Island 2012). The Naicatchewenin First Nation owns a logging operation, C&O Logging (Naicatchewenin Development Corporation 2012). The Rainy River First Nations owns and operates a sawmill (Rainy River First Nations 2012). Seine River First Nation members run their own independent logging operation and there are at least eight trapline owners in the community (Seine River December 2012). Also, resource employment is increased by the rising number of First Nation members working in the mining industry supported by publicly-funded training programs.

Educational services are specializations of Emo (1.52), Fort Frances (1.27) and the Town of Rainy River (1.51), as well as Rainy River (2.63), Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay) (2.33) and Naicatchewenin (2.13) and Seine River (1.66) First Nations, but all other communities are consumers of these services. Health care and social services are specializations of Alberton (1.26), Emo (1.66), Fort Frances (1.65), La Vallee (1.26), Morley (1.47) and the Town of Rainy River (1.07) and consumed by all other communities. Construction is a stronger specialization of Dawson (2.20), Emo (2.39), La Vallee (2.14), Morley (2.34) and the Town of Rainy River (1.93) compared to other RSA communities. For the six First Nation reserves where data was available, construction is a specialization of Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay) (1.88).

Manufacturing employment across the RSA was below the Ontario average (the LQ rating was 0.84) but geographically diverse. LQ ratings were highest in La Vallee (1.36) and Alberton (1.34) and Chapple (1.12), which contains the Ainsworth Engineered wood products plant in Barwick. Fort Frances (0.97) contains the Resolute Forest Products mill. Rainy River First Nations had a

manufacturing LQ rating of 1.69. Outside these areas, manufacturing is a minor economic contributor, with an LQ rating as low as 0.17 in Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls. In rural communities near population centres, the ease of commuting has effectively integrated these employment statistics with those of the population centres: for instance, the majority (77%) of La Vallee residents were reported to work outside of the township (Township of La Vallee 2012a).

Across the RSA, the LQ analysis suggests that services are mostly consumed. The RSA LQ value for business services is 0.48, for finance and real estate it is 0.54 and for wholesale trade it is 0.39. Levels of service employment are particularly low on First Nations, with the exception of retail trade which is a secondary area of specialization. Couchiching First Nation, located adjacent to Fort Frances, has taken an active role in a number of service businesses through its ownership of the Heron Landing Golf Course and Couchiching Bingo Palace.

There are also many small businesses owned by individual members of First Nations including the C&C Complex, Dozer small engine repair, Roach Electric, the Makabi Inn, Amik Lodge, Injunuity (a crafts and supplies store), JD Junction (a souvenir store) and MB Graphics (Couchiching First Nation 2012; Naicatchewenin Development Corporation December 2012; Rainy River First Nations 2012).

5.5.1 First Nation Development Corporations

Rainy Lake Tribal Development Corporation represents 6 of the 7 First Nations in the Pwi-Di-Goo-Zing ne-Yaa-Zhing Advisory Services Tribal Council (the Couchiching, Mitaanjigamiing, Naicatchewenin, Nigigoonsiminikaaning, Rainy River and Seine River First Nations). They have six businesses or investments as part of their economic and business development activities:

- An owner's interest in the Landmark Hotel in Thunder Bay;
- Rainy Lake Tribal Contracting, a construction company specializing in drilling, grading and road-building;
- Rainy Lake Logistics, a partnership with Gardewine North, that currently specializes in biomass hauling but could expand into mining services;
- A small-scale insurance company in partnership with Gillons' Insurance Brokers Ltd.;
- Rainy Lake First Nations pharmacy on the Couchiching First Nation's primary reserve; and
- A resource management company currently managing the Sapawe Forest near Atikokan.

Rainy Lake Tribal Development Corporation also provides services for member First Nations such as procurement of fire department supplies, organizing training and providing some other services as necessary. Total employment varies over time, having in the past been as high as 70 employees but currently is about 14 employees. The workforce mix is about half Aboriginal and half non-Aboriginal (Rainy Lake Tribal Development Corporation 2012).

Naicatchewenin First Nation has pursued an aggressive economic development strategy through the band-owned Naicatchewenin Development Corporation. This company has specialized in regionally underdeveloped businesses, particularly business services. They have joint venture or full ownership of a number of companies located on and off the First Nation's reserves:

- NDC Consultants, a 100% owned management consulting company;
- Saulteaux Consulting and Engineering, a 100% owned engineering company;
- Synterra Security Solutions, a security company managed in partnership with Synterra Security Management (who own 49% of the company);
- Arrowhead Gold Drilling, an Aboriginal-owned drilling company and mining services firm;
- NDC Food Services Division, a 100% owned catering company;
- The UPS Store, a 51%-owned franchise outlet in Fort Frances;
- NDC Energy, a 51%-owned fuel distributor; and
- H₂O to Go, a 51%-owned water treatment equipment supplier.

Overall, Naicatchewenin Development Corporation has 70 employees, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal. The company has already provided security services, water systems and drilling services for RRR and has provided security services to Osisko at their Hammond Reef site (Naicatchewenin Development Corporation 2012). These developments would not yet be factored into economic data, since they took effect after the 2006 Census and data from 2011 has not yet been released.

5.6 Economic Sector Review

5.6.1 Forestry

Historically, one of the most valuable resources in Rainy River District is its timber. Pine, poplar, birch, basswood, oak, elm, ash, soft maple, balsam, spruce, cedar and tamarack make up the

area's forest. The forest sector is a key component in the area's economy and for Fort Frances, the pulp and paper mill owned by Resolute Forestry Products, is still the Town's primary employer and forestry its primary industry. This is changing, with substantial layoffs and temporary shutdowns at the facility. The mill cut 45 jobs at the mill at the beginning of 2012 (Forest Talk 2012) and then further layoffs of 230 employees at the end of 2012 (CBC 2012) as well as the indefinite closure of the facility. This is part of an ongoing trend; the company listed employment at the mill at 508 prior to the latest round of layoffs (Resolute Forest Products 2012), compared to 780 listed in the 2010 Baseline Report (KCB 2011), a two-year reduction of 64% of the workforce.

This is not to say that the mill or the sector is necessarily set to decline further; a 2012 report from Deloitte expects a modest uptick in pulp prices and argues that North American companies that had restructured and consolidated operations were relatively well-positioned despite the overall sluggish growth in demand (Deloitte 2012). In interviews, the Rainy River Future Development Corporation (RRFDC) noted that the company is considering re-investment options that would produce more value-added products at the mill. This would sustain, but likely not expand, operations at their current level (RRFDC 2012b).

Recent rises in lumber prices and improvements in the housing market in the United States have caused some firms to expand or reopen. Recently Kenora Forest Products announced that they were reopening their mill in Kenora by June 2013 with a workforce of 50 people (CBC 2013a). Resolute Forest Products intend to build a new sawmill in the Atikokan area which will employ 90 people when construction is complete in early 2014 (CBC 2013b). Other firms are growing too, and competing paper companies from across Canada have taken advantage of the uncertainty associated with the mill in order to recruit skilled workers. Advertisements of job opportunities have appeared in Fort Frances newspapers and on local radio stations. Domtar, which operates a pulp mill in Dryden, Ontario, has been actively recruiting (RRFDC 2012b).

5.6.2 Agriculture

The Rainy River District has a relatively large agricultural sector compared to the rest of Northern Ontario. Most of the farming activity focuses on mixed farming, wherein crops, feed and livestock are grown (Table 5-5). In fact, data from the 2011 Agricultural Census showed that the Rainy River District supports 25% of Northern Ontario's cattle and 6% of its horses. It produces 29% of its alfalfa, 11% of its oats and 17% of its hay and other fodder crops. Total gross receipts from farm operations totalled \$15.9 million, up from \$13.2 million in 2006 (SC 2012b), representing real growth of 1.85% per year (Bank of Canada 2012). The sector employed 471 people, 380 as operators and 91 as employees.

The Rainy River District's agricultural activities focus primarily on cattle, with the vast majority (93%) used for beef production. Beef production is so significant that the community has invested in a branding campaign around Rainy River beef, going so far as to develop a Rainy

River Raised cattle brand (RRFA 2009). The Township of Emo houses a new not-for-profit abattoir with 128 producer members, opened in 2010 (Revell 2010). The RRFDC also succeeded in a campaign to attract more large animal veterinarians to the area. Despite these efforts, calf and cattle populations have decreased in the Rainy River District from 25,130 in 2006 to 23,089 in 2011 (SC 2012b). Beef production is concentrated in the Townships of Morley, Dawson and Emo which collectively account for 57% of cattle and 52% of fodder crops. The district has 12% of Northern Ontario's farms, but these farms make up 21% of the Northern Ontario's farmed area.

One of the challenges restricting further development of the cattle industry in the area is trade barriers. Regulations prevent local beef producers from selling beef (only live cattle) in Manitoba or to the south, limiting their market to northwestern Ontario (RRFDC 2012a).

Outside the Rainy River District, Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls has a relatively large agricultural sector with 82 farms covering 12,590 hectares of land. At 213, the stock of horses in the community amount to 86% of the number in the whole of the Rainy River District (247). Similarly, number of sheep and lamb (149) are 85% of the whole of the number raised in the Rainy River District (176). The community puts relatively less emphasis, however, on cattle-raising.

The RRFDC undertook a three year trial to assess the viability of local production of reed canary and switch grass to be fed in the Resolute Forest Products 50 MW + 61MW biomass boiler in Fort Frances. It was hoped that this alternative crop would generate a needed alternative for revenue growth in the local farming community across the Rainy River District without displacing current crop production, but the fall in natural gas prices from the development of fracking technology has made this business uneconomical despite some persistently high electricity rates found in many communities in the region (RRFDC 2012).

5.6.3 Recreation and Tourism

A 2010 Community Profile of Fort Frances describes the tourism potential of the Rainy River District as follows: "To the sportsman, this part of Ontario is indeed a 'happy hunting ground.' The waters abound with fish and wild fowl, while the forests abound with deer, moose, bear and partridge" (Town of Fort Frances 2010). Each summer more than 105,000 Americans enter into Canada at the Fort Frances border crossing and the Lake of the Woods area is a tourist destination for Manitoba and the American Mid-west, supported by the recent expenditure of \$1.5 million in marketing by the local Regional Tourism Organization 13C (Pearson 2012).

In 2009, the Rainy River District received 210,000 overnight visits (similar to the 2006 count of 205,000). Of these, 143,000 listed "pleasure" as the main purpose of the trip and more than half of the visitors were from the United States. The overwhelming attraction cited by tourists was fishing: it was listed as an activity for 120,000 of those visits. Total visitor spending (Table 5-6)

amounted to \$82.5 million with 83% of that spending arising from overnight visitors. Visitor spending focused on accommodation (26%) and food and beverages (20%). Tourism supports an array of business establishments, including hotels, restaurants and retail services. The registered establishments relating to tourism are listed in Table 5-7. These businesses are overwhelmingly small businesses, with only 19 having more than 20 employees out of a total of 310 establishments.

Ontario's Ministry of Tourism & Culture's estimates the economic impact of these expenditures to have directly supported the full-time equivalent of 858 jobs, indirectly supported 121 jobs and induced another 96 jobs in the area. This produced \$34.7 million in total labour income and provided the Federal, Provincial and Municipal governments with an estimated \$27.7 million in tax revenue (OMTC 2012).

Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls has been a major target for the development of recreational infrastructure. The Northern Ontario Sportfishing Centre opened in the Township of Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls in 2012. The \$2,000,000, 4,600 ft² complex was supported by grants from the Build Canada Fund and the Northern Ontario Heritage Fund Corporation (Kenora Daily Miner and News 2012) and other projects include the harbourfront and an interpretive centre (Infrastructure Canada 2012).

5.6.4 Mining

In a region that has been experiencing the economic effects of a declining forest industry through layoffs and closures, the mining sector represents an economic opportunity that will bring long-term, skilled employment opportunities to the region, adding to the sustainability of the local economy; Mining has become a highly skilled and technical industry with good salaries. The average weekly wage paid in Ontario's mining industry in 2011 was almost 60% more than the Ontario average industrial wage, while wages paid in the mining support sector were almost 95% higher. Moreover, 83% of mining employment takes place at the mine site rather than distant head offices, which helped northwestern Ontario to claim 19% of the industry's 2011 employment of more than 16,000 people in Ontario (Dungan and Murphy 2012).

Available information from the 2006 Census indicates that only 50 workers in the RSA had experience in the mining industry (SC 2007d). Equal percentages of these workers had occupations as managers, in technical occupations related to mining, as mechanics, and in occupations unique to processing and manufacturing. Half of these people were residents of Fort Frances, with 10 in La Vallee, 10 in Rainy River and 10 in Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls (totals do not add due to rounding errors). There is no evidence indicating that any residents of the reserves had any experience in the mining industry as of 2006.

In recent years, there has been an increase in mine services employment with mining companies outsourcing specialized mining jobs to contract miners, drilling companies and



consultants. The industrial benefits from mine construction and operation are appreciable. Results from a 2011 survey by the Ontario Mining Association found that over 70% of the value of mining supplies and services were provided within the province, 31% locally and more than 43% from the rest of Ontario (Dungan and Murphy 2012).

In 2011, the production of minerals in Ontario generated \$10.7 billion and accounted for more than 1.6% of Ontario's total GDP. Unwrought gold was Ontario's third largest export in 2012, valued at \$15.0 billion. A study funded by the Ontario Mining Association estimated that mining companies in Ontario paid the federal government between \$314 million and \$413 million in various revenues in 2011, while the provincial government received between \$482 million and \$564 million. These figures do not include income and payroll taxes by mining employees, which they estimate at more than \$500 million. They also do not include local taxes aided directly and indirectly through the support of property values through induced economic activity stimulated by mining activity (Dungan and Murphy 2012; Industry Canada 2013).

Although employment in mining has been flat or declining over the past decade, the value created by these employees has continued to rise. Data on labour productivity (GDP per labour hour) for 2011 show that each employee produced on average more than \$680,000 of mineral output, more than six times the provincial industrial average. Only considering metal mines raises this figure to almost \$740,000 (Dungan and Murphy 2012). Much of this increase has been due to investments in research and development of new equipment and processes. Moreover, forecasted cumulative hiring requirements in the mining industry indicate that 11,382 workers will be needed by 2018 to fill new and vacated (retirement) positions (CMIHRC 2011).

Mining in the Rainy River District

There are no operating mines within the Rainy River District, but exploration by mining companies have discovered deposits of gold, platinum and nickel. The advancement of the RRGP has encouraged exploration in gold deposits in particular and there are multiple companies actively exploring gold claims in the Rainy River District. Two of these companies, Bayfield Ventures (TMX:BYV) and Coventry Resources Ltd. (ASX:CVY) hold claims adjacent to those of Rainy River Resources (Bayfield Ventures Corporation 2012; Coventry Resources 2012; Coventry Resources 2013). Both companies have active drilling programs which have continued into 2013. Another company, Rheingold Exploration Corporation, holds a claim approximately 8 km west-southwest of the RRGP (REC 2012). The effects of these projects in the short run are likely to be limited, but they could lead in the medium term to the continued expansion of mining activity in the area close to the RRGP.

Hammond Reef Gold

Osisko (TMX:OSK) is proposing to construct, operate and decommission the Hammond Reef Gold project. The project is located approximately 30 km north of the Town of Atikokan. The

Town of Fort Frances likely falls within the RSA of both the RRGP and Hammond Reef Gold project. As such the project has the potential to affect socio-economic conditions in Fort Frances were it to go ahead. The Hammond Reef Gold Project is still in the planning stage. Currently the proposed project would include the development of an open pit mine, including an ore processing facility and a tailings management facility. Also included is the associated infrastructure at the site, the upgrading of an access road to the site and the construction of a new electrical transmission line. The Project includes an ore processing plant with a projected throughput of 50,000 tonnes per day. A detailed EA will take place before permits can be issued. The location of the tailing site will be finalized based on the results of the EA; the company is currently evaluating six options. Osisko hopes to obtain a permit in 2013.

It is expected the mine will have an average workforce of 465 persons over the 14 year operating life. Supplies to support the operation of the site (such as fuel, explosives, consumables) will be transported along an access road on an as-required basis. Supporting infrastructure will include maintenance facilities, warehouses, water supply plant, an explosives plant, sewage treatment plant and electrical substation. There will be no camp on-site as workers will travel by road from Atikokan.

Construction is scheduled to begin in 2013 (pending, of course, on approval of the EA and required approvals) with completion in late 2015. The mine is scheduled to begin production in early 2016. Closure and decommissioning is expected to be completed after two years (Osisko 2011).

Essar Steel

Essar Steel (formerly Minnesota Steel) has recently broken ground on a USD \$1,600,000,000 steelmaking facility near Nashwauk, Minnesota aiming to enter production by 2014. The site will mine iron and use a Direct-Reduced Iron plant to produce high-grade iron pellets for the North American market. Pellets would be shipped from the facility to iron ore loading ports near Duluth and shipped via the St. Lawrence Seaway (Essar Global Limited 2012). The mill would employ an estimated 350 people (Minnesota Post 2012) and is located approximately 2.5 hours from the Town of Fort Frances by car. While international boundaries can pose significant restrictions on labour mobility and the distance is greater than any noticeable socio-economic effects, the existence of this project may be influential for mining service firms interested in establishing themselves in the area. The company also owns Canadian steelmaking operations in Sault Ste Marie.

Other Northwestern Ontario Projects

In addition to the projects mentioned above, other project activities in northwestern Ontario also have potential to interact with the RRGP and influence socio-economic conditions. In general, the last two quarters of 2012 saw the 2011 momentum of job creation change direction in

Northern Ontario. Drilling companies have reported a decline in mining exploration investment in Northern Ontario in the second half of 2012 along with a resulting drop in drilling activities for junior companies. This decline in drilling activities impacted parts suppliers such as Boart Longyear, a mining product manufacturer, who laid off about 175 workers at its North Bay facilities during the last quarter of 2012 amid weakness in the global mining service market (HRSDC 2013).

It is not certain whether these setbacks are temporary; mining activity has been heating up in recent years in other areas of northwestern Ontario that have the potential to compete for workers and the support of mining service companies in the region if they proceed to production. In the Kenora District, the area around Goldcorp's Red Lake mine has attracted major exploratory drilling programs by Goldcorp, Conquest Resources, Tri Origin Exploration and Halo Resources in 2011 (MNDM 2011). Rubicon Minerals Corporation has received final certificates of approval from the Ministry of Environment to develop, construct and operate a mine at its Phoenix Gold Project outside of Red Lake (Rubicon Minerals Corporation 2012). The company has announced tentative plans to begin production in 2014 (Proactive Investors 2013).

Also in Kenora District, Northern Iron Corporation launched a drilling program at its Griffith Iron Ore property north of Ear Falls in 2012 (Northern Iron Corporation 2012a) and announced positive assay results on its Karas property northeast of Ear Falls (Northern Iron Corporation 2012b). These drilling programs have continued in 2013.

Mining activity also continues in the Thunder Bay region. Panoramic has been undertaking environmental baseline studies in advance of pursuing permitting on its Thunder Bay North PGM Project (Panoramic Resources 2013). Premier Gold Mines submitted their NI 43-101 technical reports in 2013 on four gold deposits including the Hardrock property 3 km south of Geraldton on Highway 11 northeast of Thunder Bay. The Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines had previously accepted the company's Advanced Exploration Closure Plan in 2012 and the company is continuing its drilling program in preparation of a planned PEA (Premier Gold Mines 2013).

5.6.5 Services

Service businesses in the Rainy River District serve the current primary industries of tourism, forestry and agriculture; these include financial services and insurance, media and communication, health, retail, agricultural supplies, accommodation and tourism. There are some companies serving the mining sector in the RSA: Acklands-Grainger, Rainy Lake Tribal Contracting and Salteaux Consulting & Engineering. Peterbilt Fort Frances is the region's largest heavy truck dealership (RRFDC 2012b). Both Emo and Fort Frances have welding firms focusing on automotive work, although Emo's John Gavel Custom Manufacturing also undertakes fabrication and industrial maintenance (Gavel 2012). There are multiple catering services, as well as office and shop supply companies available in Fort Frances. Entrepreneurs

capable of expanding to provide mining services are available in Emo and Fort Frances (RRFDC 2012a). Many local companies have experience providing services to industrial clients through their work for Resolute and consequently have already achieved specific qualifications necessary for fulfilling contracts for them, for example in safety training (RRFDC 2012b).

New service businesses that opened in 2012 or are planned for 2013 in the RSA include; Rainy River Cereal, a wild rice company based in Fort Frances, a 30-seat restaurant with attached convenience store in Finland (MNDM 2012) as well as a Tim Hortons franchise in the Fort Frances Walmart.

Some recent community infrastructure projects have developed recreation and business capacity of some local First Nations. The Mitaanjigamiing First Nation, north of Fort Frances, has expanded its community centre with support from the Northern Ontario Heritage Fund Corporation. The renovations include a 7,000 ft² gymnasium with storage, stage and washroom areas, as well as a conference, technology and kitchen/catering facility (Chronicle Journal 2012). Couchiching First Nation has contracted Trifecta Construction of Thunder Bay to build a new 400-seat ice arena on their reserve to open in 2013 (Fort Frances Times 2012).

6.0 TRANSPORTATION

The RSA is serviced by road, rail and air. Situated along the United States border, air courier, truck transportation and rail are important connections to markets in the Upper Midwest of the United States and east/west connections to the prairies and eastern/southern Ontario. Highway 11 runs along the southern portion of the region, parallel to the Minnesota border and is an important road corridor in the RSA. Table 6-1 indicates the state of transportation in RSA communities as well as any planned transportation projects and transportation infrastructure needs.

The largest town in the RSA, Fort Frances, has the most diverse transportation system with rail, road, transit (for registered individuals who qualify as handicapped), cycling and pedestrian pathways. Fort Frances also has the only commercial airport in the RSA with daily flights from Thunder Bay, Kenora and Winnipeg (Town of Fort Frances 2012). The specialized Handi-Van transit service in Fort Frances received a financial boost from the province in 2004 and again in 2011. These funds have gone to adding a second bus, freezing fares and making transit more accessible for riders. Ridership increased from 11,007 passengers in 2003 to 26,492 passengers in 2009 (MTO 2011).

Among the First Nation communities, conditions vary considerably depending on geographic circumstances. Couchiching First Nation, which borders Fort Frances, indicated that transportation is not an issue for the community; all roads are in good repair and there are no plans to upgrade. By contrast, transportation is an issue for Lac La Croix First Nation given its

relative remoteness. The community has recently purchased a new school bus and there is a community bus service to take residents to other towns in the region.

Average annual daily traffic on Highway 71, the main north-south corridor, are given in Table 6-2. The average annual daily traffic between the Highway 11 junction in the south and Sioux Narrows in the north are below the capacity of the 2-lane divided highway.

The transportation infrastructure in northwestern Ontario will continue to receive investments that will impact future capacity. Table 6-3 lists highway projects planned for the period from 2013 to 2016.

7.0 HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

Data for housing and accommodations in the RSA (Table 7-1) were gathered from the 2001 2006 and 2011 Censuses, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MAH 2012) and Multiple Listing Service (MLS 2012).

In 2006, the Townships of Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls and Alberton had the highest average value of housing in the RSA, as self-reported by people who completed the census, amounting to \$284,587 and \$258,188 respectively. The Town of Rainy River had the lowest value of housing, which had declined from already low values relative to the other communities in the RSA in 2001. The annual real rise in housing prices in the RSA of 3.9% from 2001 to 2006 was only 57.0% of the Ontario average over the same period. The continued fall in population in the RSA since 2006 has likely further depressed housing prices.

Data on the age and condition of RSA houses are presented in Table 7-2. In 2006, some communities in the RSA had a very high number of homes requiring major repairs, places with problems involving defective plumbing, electrical wiring, or structural issues such as walls and floors. In Chapple, the proportion was 16.7%, in Emo 15.1%, in Rainy River census subdivision (Unorganized) it was 14.2%. Only La Vallee, Alberton and Morley had a share percentage of dwellings in need of major repair lower than the Ontario average of 6.6%.

The Town of Emo reported a very low vacancy rate and indicated that only five houses were for sale (Township of Emo 2012). Data on housing conditions on First Nation reserves is not as complete as for the other RSA communities (Table 7-3). Where data exists, housing on First Nation reserves tends to be newer (an average of 59.9% built in 1986 or after) and in worse condition, with an average of 45.7% in need of major repair.

Couchiching First Nation currently has 295 housing units, of which 29 are apartments, 4 are townhouses/duplexes and 262 are single family homes. The community supports a ministerial loan guarantee program which allows for private mortgages and charges rent for homes occupied by members. Approximately 42 homes have been built since 2006. Despite this, there

is a waiting list for housing and crowding of homes is an issue in the community. There are no new homes projected to be built in 2012-2013 (Couchiching First Nation 2012).

Lac La Croix First Nation currently has a housing stock of 80 units: 20 townhouse/duplexes and 60 single family homes. Despite approximately 25 units being built since the 2006 Census, there is a significant waiting list for housing and crowding is an issue in the community. Three units are planned to be built in 2012-3 (Lac La Croix First Nation 2012).

Mitaanjigamiing First Nation reports having 45 housing units: 10 apartment units, 15 townhouse/duplex units and 20 single family homes. The First Nation does not support ministerial loan guarantee mortgages or any other form of private mortgages, but does charge rent for housing. There is no issue with crowding and there are currently vacant units in the community. Approximately 8 homes have been built since the 2006 Census (Mitaanjigamiing First Nation 2012).

Naicatchewenin First Nation currently has 79 housing units on-reserve: 21 of these units are townhouses / duplexes and 58 of them single homes. The community supports ministerial loan guarantees and charges rent for residents. Crowding is an issue for the community and there is a waiting list for housing despite 45 housing units having been built since 2006. There are a total of 5 units planned to be built in 2012 to 2013 (Naicatchewenin First Nation 2012).

Nigigoonsminikaaning First Nation has 50 housing units: 10 apartments, 15 townhouses and 25 single family homes. The community has ministerial loan guarantee mortgages with an average outstanding mortgage size greater than \$100,000. Tenants pay rent on community-owned houses. Crowding is an issue in the community and there is a waiting list, but no new homes are slated for construction in 2012 and 2013 (Nigigoonsminikaaning First Nation 2012).

Rainy River First Nations had 77 occupied dwellings in 2011 and plans to build one to two more units in 2012 and 2013. The community has private mortgages, supports ministerial loan guarantees and charges rent for community-owned properties. Crowding is only a small issue with the waiting list for housing considered to be short by the First Nation (Rainy River First Nations 2012).

Seine River First Nation has 100 housing units: 15 apartments, 40 townhouses and 45 single family homes. There is a local ministerial loan guarantee program and average mortgages through the program average \$150,000. Residents of band-owned houses pay rents to the First Nation. Crowding is an issue for the community and housing waiting lists are long. A five unit complex is planned for 2012 to 2013 along with 4 stand-alone dwellings (Seine River First Nation 2012).

According to RSA community representatives, there are very few houses on the market in the regional communities (and none in First Nation communities, due to restrictions on real estate transactions). MLS listings confirm there are very few houses for sale. A snapshot of the

number of available homes and their list prices for all RSA communities is presented in Table 7-4.

7.1 Household Size

Average household size in 2006 (Table 7-5) in the RSA was 2.6 persons per household, roughly the same as the Ontario average. This reflects a slight rise from 2001. Values varied from the Town of Rainy River (2.2 people per household) to Chapple and La Vallee (2.9 people per household). The 2011 household size can be estimated by dividing total population by the number of occupied dwellings and this indicates that the figure has likely remained the same at 2.6 persons per household. This can be explained by the fact that while population levels have declined since 2006, the housing stock has also declined proportionately. Demographics are also a major determinant of household size and the three communities with the highest estimated household size (Alberton, Emo and La Vallee each are estimated to have 2.8 people per household) also have the highest proportion of the population under the age of 20 in the RSA (26.6%, 28.0% and 27.8% respectively).

7.2 Non-Profit Housing

A list of public, non-profit and subsidized housing units in the RSA is presented in Table 7-6. The Rainy River District Social Services Administration Board (RRDSSAB) is responsible for the administration of social housing in the Rainy River District. The RRDSSAB directly owns 297 units and administers approximately 15 rent supplement (subsidized) units, amounting to roughly 60% of the supply of public, non-profit and subsidized housing in the RSA (Table 7-6). There are two types on non-profit housing in the Rainy River District: private non-profit and urban native managed by independent management boards. There are currently ten providers of private non-profit and urban native housing, with these providers owning and managing their own projects (RRDSSAB 2012).

The Kenora District Services Board provides administration for social housing in the Kenora District. The Township of Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls do not have any assisted housing facilities (Township of Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls 2012).

Nearly half (45%) of low income housing units are targeted towards seniors, although this does not take into account the larger size of family units. Single unit housing not geared to seniors makes up 26% of housing units, with the remainder oriented to families. There are 36 units focused on housing for Aboriginal families in Fort Frances (RRDSSAB 2012).

The United Native Friendship Centre reported that there is a 10-unit apartment building about to open in Fort Frances and another 6 unit building being built, although these will not be subsidized units. The United Native Friendship Centre feels these additions would not be enough to deal with their waiting list, since they have seen an influx of Aboriginal families

coming to Fort Frances from Manitoba because of concerns over safety, as well as an acceleration of families moving off-reserve (United Native Friendship Centre 2012).

7.3 Future Housing Developments

Fort Frances has indicated that the creation of residential lots is a priority. Currently, the town has purchased a property from the local school board with the intent of preparing it for residential lots. In addition, there are 36 un-serviced industrial lots owned by the town and available for sale. Servicing (water, sewer) for these lots is accessible from the adjacent road allowances (Town of Fort Frances 2012).

The Town of Emo is preparing for growth and has three subdivisions available for development:

- Echo Lake Estates has 70 lots total (2 have been sold) with zoning for duplexes or single homes;
- Meadowlands of Emo has 24 lots, of which 2 lots remain for sale. The area includes 5 commercial lots and some apartment development; and
- North of Emo a privately serviced (septic and well) subdivision has a total of 28 lots, of which 3 have sold.

The Township of Emo indicated there is a need for assisted living facilities and apartments (Township of Emo December 2012).

The Town of Rainy River is currently in preliminary discussions to approve a multi-density subdivision to be created within the next three years. There are 20 fully serviced lots available for development. Another 6 to 10 lots have homes on them which need to be demolished for new housing (Town of Rainy River 2012a).

In the Township of Alberton, new lots are created through severances. On average, the township creates up to four new lots per year (Township of Alberton 2012b).

The Township of Morley has no new residential plans in the next 5 years. There are approximately 10 un-serviced lots available for residential development (Township of Morley 2012).

7.4 Temporary Accommodation

Based on a review of available information, it is estimated that there are over 300 temporary rental rooms (including cabins) available in the RSA, most of them in Fort Frances (Table 7-7). In a recent meeting with local hoteliers and outfitters it is estimated that within the RSA there

could be well over 370 temporary accommodation units with several beds in each (estimated to be approximately 700 to 750 beds including cabins). This number is approximate as some outfitters and hotels did not respond to information requests. RRR continues to acquire information from local businesses that have available temporary accommodations. The Rendez-Vous Hotel in Fort Frances is busiest in summer (Rendez-Vous Hotel 2012). The owner of that establishment said that, in contrast with the rural accommodation that targets tourists, the majority of clientele in Fort Frances hotels are professionals travelling on business.

8.0 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The following sections provide an overview of the infrastructure and social services available in the RSA communities including waste and water management systems, electricity servicing and community and social services agencies.

8.1 Public Utilities

8.1.1 Water and Wastewater

Water Capacity and Usage for non-First Nation RSA communities is summarized in Table 8-1. In the Township of Chapple, only the settlement area of Barwick is serviced with municipal water and sewer. Rural lots are on private water (site specific) and septic systems (Township of Chapple 2012a).

The Township of Emo is serviced by municipal water and sewer. Rural lots are on private water and septic systems (Township of Emo 2012a; 2012b). The Township of Emo requires water and sewer upgrades. The upgrades would accommodate the demands from new subdivisions. The Township of Emo has completed an EA for the water and sewer upgrades and has applied for grants to help cover the costs (Township of Emo 2012).

The water treatment plant for the Town of Rainy River was built in 1973 and has received several upgrades and extensions since then. A number of lines still require upgrading, but the facility is running well under its total capacity. The sewer system has undergone numerous upgrades due to issues resulting from high rains events. In order to comply with MOE requests for improvement to the sewer system, the Town of Rainy River added new higher capacity pumps at the lift station, added a third lagoon and replaced a number of waste water collection lines within the community (Town of Rainy River 2012b). Follow-up with the Town of Rainy River is needed to know if the new infrastructure meets or exceeds community demand.

8.1.1.1 Electricity

Northwestern Ontario is serviced by Hydro One. Residents in the RSA are also taking advantage of MicroFIT programs that encourage the development of small-scale solar developments. These small developments are scattered throughout the RSA.

There are several hydro electric dams in the RSA. The Fort Frances generating station is an eight unit hydroelectric station located on the Rainy River in Fort Frances. The station has an installed capacity of 12.8 MW at a head of 24 metres (Town of Fort Frances 2010). There are three dams which produce power on the Seine River system: the Calm Lake Generating Station, the Sturgeon Falls Generating Station and the Valerie Falls Generating Station. The first two dams were intended both for power generation and water level control to facilitate log-drive operations. Seine River runs into Rainy Lake, which is essentially a reservoir controlled by a fourth power-generation / water level control facility at Fort Frances. The Calm Lake and Sturgeon Falls Generating Stations are operated by H2O Power LP (OPA 2013). The Valerie Falls Generating Station is owned and operated by the Valerie Falls Limited Partnership which is owned by Brookfield Renewable Partners LP (Brookfield 2013) Resolute Forestry also owns and operates a 50 MW plus 61 MW biofuel plant in Fort Frances using wood waste as a primary fuel source, although the continued operation may be threatened by the uncertain future of the local mill. Resolute Forestry also owns and operates a 50 MW plus 61 MW biofuel plant in Fort Frances using wood waste as a primary fuel source, although the continued operation may be threatened by the uncertain future of the local mill.

8.1.1.2 Solid Waste

Solid waste services in RSA communities are varied depending on the urban nature of the communities. Table 8-2 indicates the services provided and any capacity concerns, where known.

8.1.1.3 First Nation Communities Public Utilities and Infrastructure

Couchiching First Nation estimates that their current infrastructure is sufficient to serve its current population. Water and wastewater treatment is provided through an agreement with the municipality of Fort Frances, although there is some on-going dispute regarding the terms of the agreement. The community has garbage pickup but no recycling although the First Nation is developing plans for a local recycling plant; a new landfill site is planned for the community (Couchiching First Nation 2012).

Utilities for the Lac La Croix First Nation are provided without user fees. The Lac La Croix is the First Nation's water source using slow sand water treatment; other than age, the community sees no capacity issues (although this facility no longer meets current standards). Capacity is approximately 3 L/sec. Wastewater is treated using a facultative lagoon (Class one treatment).

This facility is a double cell and can hold 400,000 m³ of effluent (Lac La Croix First Nation 2012).

Mitaanjigamiing First Nations' utilities are provided by private firms and all utility charges are the responsibility of residents. Water comes from the Rainy Lake and is treated with slow sand enhanced with granulated activated carbon with a capacity of 3.8 L/s. Wastewater is treated with a septic system that has some capacity issues. Solid waste is managed through garbage pickup. There are no recycling or composting services (Mitaanjigamiing First Nation 2012).

Naicatchewenin First Nation's water treatment system is functioning at maximum capacity and does not have the ability to serve future housing developments. The community has completed a feasibility study for a new water treatment plant and has applied to put the project on the AANDC capital plan. The community installed a communal wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system during the period of 1996-1998. Naicatchewenin First Nation has a contract with MNR to operate a landfill on Crown land in Township of Dance. The landfill is located approximately 6 km east of the community along Highway 613. They provide pickup of waste on a weekly basis but do not offer a recycling or composting program (Naicatchewenin First Nation 2012).

Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation community infrastructure is in mixed condition; while the community has a new water source (slow sand enhanced with ozone) it still depends on individual septic systems for wastewater and roads are in need of upgrading (Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation 2012).

Much of the infrastructure of Rainy River First Nations' Manitou Rapids 11 reserve is at or near capacity. This includes the water treatment facility, which is an enhanced coagulation facility with lime softening straining at a production rate of 1.9 L/s. It also includes the wastewater treatment facility, a facultative lagoon with 200,000 m³ capacity (Rainy River First Nations 2012).

On the Seine River First Nation new construction has put water treatment at full capacity and wastewater treatment is close to capacity as well. Seine River has an ongoing request with AANDC to shut down the local landfill site and relocate to a new site. The community is currently proceeding with an EA on the water system that involves six community members (Seine River First Nation 2012).

Utility information was not available for Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island), Mishkosiimiiniizibing (Big Grassy River), Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay) and Ojibways of Onigaming First Nations.

8.1.2 Social Services and Community Service Clubs

The RSA offers social services, community services and clubs to citizens. Fort Frances is the hub of service activity, but other townships also have a variety of local services. Table 8-3 lists some of the services available in the RSA and includes programming for seniors, youth and children, libraries, counselling and native friendship centres.

The United Native Friendship Centre in Fort Frances presents a wide range of community services including drug and alcohol treatment, employment programs focusing on apprenticeships, affordable housing and childcare programs, many of them not exclusively for Aboriginal clients. The United Native Friendship Centre has had a steady number of 40 staff for the past 5 years, but there are concerns about ongoing funding given Federal downloading, particularly for the childcare programs (United Native Friendship Centre 2012).

8.2 Employment Assistance Programs

The RRDSSAB manages Ontario Works in the Rainy River District. The Ontario Works program is an initiative designed to help social assistance recipients prepare for work and re-enter the work force. Within the RSA, Ontario Works services and programs are offered in Fort Frances (RRDSSAB 2012). The Shooniyaa Wa-Biitong Training and Employment Centre in partnership with Service Canada and located in Kenora also provides employment assistance for First Nations in the Treaty #3 area (Shooniyaa Wa-Biitong Training and Employment Centre 2013)

8.3 Health Infrastructure, Services and Community Well-Being

As indicated in the KCB report (2011), the Riverside Health Care Facilities is the Rainy River District health care provider. Riverside Health Care Facilities operates four facilities: La Verendrye Hospital (Fort Frances); Emo Health Centre (Emo); and Rainy River Health Centre (Rainy River). The fourth is a long term care facility in Fort Frances (Table 8-4).

Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls operates a small health unit in Sioux Narrows. Medical services in the Kenora District are concentrated in Kenora.

Due to a physician shortage, wait times and the number of emergency visits are high. Fort Frances is actively recruiting three family practitioners and one general practice anaesthetist. The Rainy River Health Centre was faced with serious physician shortages in the fall of 2011 with only one full-time physician operating the emergency care and clinic. At the end of July 2012, Rainy River Health Centre secured a second physician, thereby averting emergency room closures (Rainy River Record 2012).

Locum opportunities are available in Emergency Services, Primary Care and General Practice/Anaesthetists (Town of Fort Frances July 2012). Currently there are vacancies for five general practitioners in Fort Frances and one in Emo. Recruitment and retention of nurses and

medical technologists are also a priority. To address recruitment challenges, a partnership between the Town of Fort Frances, the Fort Frances Community Clinic, Nelson Professional Medical Corporation and Riverside Health Care work together to ensure that potential candidates from the northern Ontario School of Medicine receive a positive experience. The committee also works with Health Force Ontario marketing and recruitment agency that stages an annual tour of all seven medical campuses in the province for communities seeking physicians (Riverside Health Care Facilities 2012).

As the largest centre in the RSA, the Town of Fort Frances offers the widest range of auxiliary medical services, offering services in dentistry, counselling, mental health services, chiropractors, optometrists, physiotherapists, massage therapists and senior's services.

To help address the physician shortage the Town of Rainy River, Township of Dawson, Township of Lake of the Woods and Big Grassy First Nation have formed the Rainy River Health Care Committee. The committee is in the process of planning and building a new complex to house locum physicians and medical students (Town of Rainy River 2012b).

There are four health clinics in the region: two in Fort Frances, one in Emo and another in Rainy River (Riverside Health Care Facilities 2008).

Riverside Health Care Facilities is launching a planning exercise for 2013 to 2016 to identify organizational priorities and action plans to best meet the needs of the communities. They currently have eight community treatment staff working from Fort Frances, and one counsellor each in Emo and Rainy River. Available treatment services (using comprehensive, integrated approach to services) include: trauma, mental illness, violence recovery, addictions. In interviews, they did not feel they had enough resources to meet demand given that the rate of drug addiction in the region is the highest in Ontario while funding is distributed on a regional per capita basis (Riverside Health Care Facilities July 2012).

The North West Community Care Access Centre (separate from Riverside Health Care with a head office in Thunder Bay; and local office in Fort Frances at the La Verendrye General Hospital) has been recently funded to deploy mental health nurses in high schools. This represents a priority of the Provincial government for the next 2 to 3 years based on a 10 year mental strategy focusing on youth (Riverside Health Care Facilities July 2012). The North West Community Care Access Centre also has a community case coordinator at the Rainy River Health Centre.

The region also offers specialized medical services for First Nations. Each First Nation has some kind of federally funded local community-base service. The Gizhewaadiziwin Health Access Centre in Fort Frances is a community based primary care service centre that combines western curative care with traditional Ojibway healing philosophies and practices to those Aboriginal people living off-reserve. The Gizhewaadiziwin Health Access Centre offers clinical, social, health promotion and prevention as well as access to traditional Ojibway healers. This

access centre also organizes nurse practitioner visits to First Nation communities in the area. The access centre estimates approximately 4,000 patients access services per year (Gizhewaadiziwin Health Access Centre 2007). Services are also provided by the Access Centre and Fort Frances Tribal Health Authority.

8.3.1.1 Child Care

The Fort Frances Children's Complex offers a number of programs for young families including day care, home day care, best start programs and before and after school child care (Fort Frances Children's Complex 2012), and the United Native Friendship Centre is considering opening an Aboriginal child care centre to support working families (United Native Friendship Centre 2012). Details about child care facilities, capacity and hours of operation are provided in Table 8-5.

8.3.1.2 Shelters and Victims' Services

Victim's services are provided by the Rainy River District Victims Services Program. Services are provided by phone, in-person, or in the office located in Fort Frances (RRDVSP 2012). In the Kenora District (servicing Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls), Victim Crisis Assistance and Referral Service services the district.

8.3.1.3 Religious Services and Spirituality

The RSA has a variety of religious services available to citizens. Table 8-6 provides a summary of these facilities.

8.4 Community Recreation

The RSA offers a variety of community recreation opportunities to residents. Fort Frances offers the largest and most complete recreation centre, the Memorial Sports Centre. The centre includes fitness programs, swimming pool, arena and many other programs (Memorial Sports Centre 2012). Fort Frances also offers marina and waterfront access.

The Town of Emo has an arena, curling rink and sports field (Township of Emo December 2012). The Township of La Vallee shares the Town of Emo arena as well as the maintenance costs for the facility (Township of La Vallee 2012c).

Just north of the Town of Emo is the Tamarack recreation area. The area is privately owned and includes a motocross track, the Tamjack golf course with 10 holes, campsites and picnic area, ATV trails, walking and hiking. Emo is serviced by a curling rink, arena, water spraypark, speedway and a recreation centre (Township of Emo 2011). In the Township of Chapple, the Barwick recreation centre offers facilities to residents (Township of Chapple July 2012).

In Alberton, the millennium skating rink and park features a premier outdoor rink build in 2001. In the summer the surface is used for basketball, rollerblading and other sports. A pavilion house with picnic tables and playground were added to the area in 2008. In 2012 outdoor exercise equipment for adults was installed (Township of Alberton 2012b).

The Town of Rainy River has a recreation centre, with arena, fitness centre and outdoor fields (Town of Rainy River 2012b). In the Township of La Vallee, there is a ball park and community centre. The Township of La Vallee also has an outdoor rink facility in the winter (Township of La Vallee 2012b).

The Mitaanjiigamiing First Nation, north of Fort Frances, will be expanding its community centre with support from the Northern Ontario Heritage Fund Corporation. The renovations, which are expected to be complete by the end of this year, include a 7,000 ft² gymnasium with storage, stage and washroom areas, as well as a conference, technology and kitchen/catering facility (Chronicle Journal 2012).

Couchiching First Nation has contracted Trifecta Construction of Thunder Bay to build a new ice arena on their reserve. The arena will be a 400-seat facility, with the ice pad being the same size as a current National Hockey League regulation size rink, along with five change rooms. (Fort Frances Times 2012).

8.5 Education

Baseline education characteristics are shown in Table 4-9 for communities in the RSA. This section lists some of the education infrastructure found within the RSA.

8.5.1 Grade School Education

Schools in the RSA fall under the Rainy River District School Board and Northwest Catholic School Board.

A list of schools and education services in the study area can be found in Table 8-7. Currently there are 24 such schools within the RSA including the five on-reserve secondary school branches of the Seven Generations Education Institute.

As indicated in the KCB report, enrolment in Rainy River District schools decreased by 16.5% from 2002-2003 school year to the 2009-2010 school year (KCB 2011). Still, the Township of Emo plan on building a new school in 2015 after a study showed their facilities at capacity (Township of Emo December 2012).

8.5.2 Advanced Education

High demand trades in the region include millwrights, pipe fitters, electricians, mechanics, heavy equipment operators and transport truck drivers. To meet the demand of the mining industry and high demand trades, the college will be offering mechanical techniques, mining techniques, environmental engineering technician and pre-apprentice programs in 2012-2013. A list of programs available at the college's Rainy River campus is presented in Table 8-8 (Confederation College 2012).

The Seven Generations Education Institute also offers post-secondary opportunities from their Fort Frances campus. The institute is dedicated to learning using Anishinaabemowin (Ojibway culture) as the foundation for learning and providing learning opportunities for Anishinaabeg (Anishnabe people). Programs offered at the Fort Frances campus include: office administration; police foundations; indigenous wellness and addictions prevention; Aboriginal teacher education program; bachelor of arts; Andaa Wiinjigewin post-graduate program; Ontario management development program and honours of social work (Seven Generations Education Institute 2012).

Fort Frances also has an adult learning centre, the Valley Adult Learning Association (VALA). Grade 12 equivalency courses are offered as well as basic computer skills, office administration and other general interest courses (VALA 2012).

Many young people leave the region to pursue advanced education. According to Confederation College (Confederation College 2012), popular choices include Confederation College and Lakehead University in Thunder Bay; Red River Community College and University of Manitoba in Winnipeg; and Fanshawe College and University of Western Ontario in London, Ontario.

8.6 Emergency Services

8.6.1 Police Services

The Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) service the RSA. Fort Frances police detachment is run under policing service contract. The OPP in Fort Frances provides non-contract policing services to the following RSA communities: Townships of Aliberton, La Vallee, Emo, Chapple, Morley, Dawson and the Town of Rainy River. Rainy River and Emo both have satellite offices. The Fort Frances OPP also provides assistance as required to Treaty 3 Police Services which service First Nation communities in the RSA. The Fort Frances OPP detachment is staffed by 52 constables, six sergeants, a staff sergeant and an inspector (OPP 2012). Police services for Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls are contracted out of Kenora.

8.6.2 Fire Services

There are mutual aid agreements in place amongst RSA communities. A list of fire services for each RSA community is presented in Table 8-9. The majority of fire service incidents responded to are car accidents. RSA communities reported attending five to ten incidents annually.

8.6.3 Ambulance Services

Rainy River District Emergency Medical Service currently has a fleet of 12 vehicles distributed between four stations in the Rainy River District. In the RSA, stations are located in Fort Frances, Emo and Rainy River. The fourth station is located Atikokan (in the Rainy River District but outside of the RSA). The district is served by approximately 50 paramedics (Town of Fort Frances 2010). Ambulance Services in Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls are provided by the Kenora District.

8.6.4 First Nation Emergency Services

Treaty 3 Police Services

Treaty 3 Police Services provide policing to Couchiching First Nation, Lac La Croix First Nation, Mitaanjigamiing First Nation, Naicatchewenin First Nation, Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation, Rainy River First Nations, Seine River First Nation, Mishkosiimiiniiziibing (Big Grassy River) First Nation, and Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island) First Nation. Treaty 3 Police Services has 25 full time officers, 18 administrative staff and six casual/guard staff (Treaty 3 Police Services 2012).

The Treaty 3 Police Services is funded by the provincial and federal government. Treaty 3 Police Services has not received an increase in funding since 2007. The services delivered by Treaty 3 are not considered an essential service, but a “program” and have operated as a stand-alone police service since 2003 governed by a Police Services Board. The Police Services Board is comprised of nine First Nations members from 23 regional First Nation communities.

Due to the large geographic jurisdiction of the Treaty 3 Police Services, servicing (response times and police presence) in all communities is challenging.

Treaty 3 Police Services offer culturally sensitive services by employing local Aboriginal people, regular contact with Chiefs and leaders, and local policing committees that regularly meet to discuss issues (Treaty 3 Police Services 2012).

Couchiching First Nation does not feel their protective services needs are met. The community faces issues in break-ins and theft as well as problems of drug abuse. Ambulance services are provided by Fort Frances and the RRDSAB. Fire services are funded through a district fire

service agreement and supported by a local volunteer fire service. There are two fire halls with four trucks (Couchiching First Nation 2012).

Lac La Croix First Nation does not feel the Treaty 3 Police Services are providing adequate law enforcement for their community. Key issues on the reserve are alcohol and drug use. Ambulance service is provided by Atikokan emergency services and there is currently no local fire service (Lac La Croix First Nation 2012).

Mitaanjigamiing First Nation is not satisfied with the performance of the Treaty 3 Police Services. Recently there have been many attempted break-ins in the community. Ambulance services are provided by Fort Frances. Fire services are provided locally with a community-owned fire truck (Mitaanjigamiing First Nation 2012).

Naicatchewenin First Nation operates and manages a Medical Transportation program. The First Nation provides transportation for band members that do not own a vehicle to medical appointments in Emo and Fort Frances daily. The program also allows band members to be transported to Thunder Bay and Winnipeg when needed for medical appointments. Ambulance services are provided by emergency medical services in Fort Frances or Emo. Fire services are provided by the community fire department. The community is not satisfied with the law enforcement service provided by the Treaty 3 Police Services. Issues include slow response times and the lack of a visible police presence except during emergencies (Naicatchewenin First Nation 2012).

In Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation ambulance services are provided by Fort Frances. Fire services are provided by Mine Centre / Bear's Pass (outside the community) (Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation 2012).

Rainy River First Nations are satisfied with police services provided by Treaty 3 Police Services. Ambulance services are provided from Emo and an active local volunteer fire department. The community is satisfied with police protection and supports a volunteer fire service (although training for the firefighters needs improvement). Ambulance services are provided by the Fort Frances health care system (Rainy River First Nations 2012).

Seine River First Nation has a fire hall and one fire truck. Information on emergency services was not available for Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island) First Nation, Mishkosiimiiniiziibing (Big Grassy River), Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay) and Ojibways of Onigaming First Nations.

9.0 SUMMARY

A summary table of socio-economic information for RSA towns and townships is presented in Table 9-1. Where available, a summary of socio-economic information for First Nation communities is given in Table 9-2.

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Table 2-1: First Nations and Major Reserves

First Nation	Major Reserves	Land area (square km)	Population in 2011
Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing	Big Island Mainland 93	0.4	0
	Saug-a-Gaw-Sing 1	0.7	119
Couchiching	Couchiching 16A	65.0	796
Lac La Croix	Neguaguon Lake 25D	63.1	192
Mishkosiimiiniiziibing (Big Grassy River)	Big Grassy River 35G	32.7	249
Mitaanjigamiing	Rainy Lake 18C	17.6	93
Naicatchewenin	Rainy Lake 17A	14.3	215
	Rainy Lake 17B	10.2	5
Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay)	Whitefish Bay 32A	18.8	670
	Whitefish Bay 33A	12.9	79
Nigigoonsiminikaaning	Rainy Lake 26A	23.8	159
Ojibways of Onigaming	Sabaskong Bay (Part) 35C	3.0	0
	Sabaskong Bay 35D	5.0	387
Rainy River	Long Sault 12	48.2	39
	Manitou Rapids 11	22.9	314
Seine River	Seine River 23A	15.5	271
	Seine River 23B	10.3	0

Source: AANDC 2012, SC 2012a

Table 3-1: Mines Operating in Northwestern Ontario

Owner	Mine	Nearest Town	Type of Mine	Employment
Barrick Gold Corporation	Hemlo Deposits	Marathon	Gold	250 employees
Goldcorp Inc.	Musselwhite Mine	Thunder Bay	Gold	716 employees
Goldcorp Inc.	Red Lake Mines	Balmertown	Gold	928 employees, 423 contractors
Lac des Iles Mines Ltd./North American Palladium Ltd.	Lac des Iles Mines	Thunder Bay	Platinum	190 employees

Source: MNM 2011

Table 4-1: Local and Regional Population (2001 to 2011)

Township / Community	Population			% Change 2006 to 2011
	2011	2006	2001	
Alberton	864	958	956	-9.8
Chapple	741	856	910	-13.4
Dawson	563	620	613	-9.2
Emo	1,252	1,305	1,331	-4.1
Fort Frances	7,952	8,103	8,315	-1.9
La Vallee	988	1,067	1,073	-7.4
Morley	474	492	526	-3.7
Rainy River (Town)	842	909	981	-7.4
Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls	720	672	577	7.1
RSA Communities (Excluding First Nation Reserves)	14,396	14,982	15,282	-3.9
Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island)	119	101	10	17.8
Couchiching	796	691	NA	15.2
Lac La Croix	192	257	NA	-25.3
Mishkosiimiiniiziibing (Big Grassy River)	249	204	176	22.1
Mitaanjigamiing	98*	NA	NA	NA
Naicatchewenin	215	183	200	17.5
Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay)	670	622	NA	7.7
Nigigoonsiminikaaning	153*	NA	NA	NA
Ojibways of Onigaming	387	390	346	-0.8
Rainy River First Nations	314	228	191	37.7
Seine River	329*	NA	NA	NA
First Nation Reserves **	2,942	2,676	923	9.9
RSA TOTAL **	17,338	17,658	16,205	-1.8
Ontario	12,851,821	12,160,282	11,410,046	5.7

Source: SC 2012a, AANDC 2012

* Census data unavailable; figure drawn from on-reserve membership estimate provided to AANDC

** Only census data included

NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

Table 4-2: First Nation Registered Population as of December 2012

First Nation	Registered Males on Own Reserve	Registered Females on Own Reserve	Registered Males off-Reserve	Registered Females off Reserve	Total Registered Population	On-Reserve Share (%)
Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island)	85	74	103	116	404	39.4
Couchiching First Nation	337	327	762	845	2,316	28.7
Mishkosiimiiniiziibing (Big Grassy River)	122	114	218	253	746	31.6
Mitaanjigamiing	51	47	22	24	144	68.1
Naicatchewenin	140	139	74	71	424	65.8
Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay)	367	349	241	234	1,209	59.2
Nigigoonsiminikaaning	75	78	92	104	351	43.6
Ojibways of Onigaming	236	213	112	174	754	59.5
Rainy River	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seine River	153	176	194	202	734	44.8
RSA First Nations	1,566	1,517	1,818	2,023	7,082	43.5

Source: AANDC 2012
NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

Table 4-3: Rainy River Population Trends

	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036
Rainy River District Population (000's)	21.3	21.0	20.7	20.5	20.2	19.7
Change over period (%)	-1.46	-1.36	-1.05	-1.16	-1.71	-2.38

Source: Ontario Ministry of Finance 2012

Table 4-4: Age Structure

Township / Community	Years of Age (%)				Median Age	% Age 15+
	0-14	15-19	20-64	65+		
Alberton	18.5	8.1	63.7	9.8	41.1	81.2
Chapple	20.9	6.1	59.4	14.8	38.4	78.0
Dawson	18.7	7.1	55.1	17.8	47.8	81.3
Emo	20.0	8.0	54.7	16.4	41.4	79.7
Fort Frances	16.3	7.4	57.2	19.2	44.0	83.6
La Vallee	18.7	9.1	61.2	11.6	40.9	81.6
Morley	19.0	7.4	57.0	19.0	45.5	81.0
Rainy River (Town)	16.6	5.9	50.5	26.7	50.8	83.9
Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls	11.1	3.5	62.5	23.6	52.7	88.6
<i>RSA Communities (Excluding First Nation Reserves)</i>	17.1	7.2	57.5	18.2	44.1	83.0
Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Couchiching	31.3	8.1	54.4	8.1	27.6	69.2
Lac La Croix	25.5	11.8	58.8	3.9	27.8	70.6
Mishkosiimiiniiziibing (Big Grassy River)	34.0	10.0	51.8	6.0	27.2	67.8
Mitaanjigamiing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Naicatchewenin	32.6	9.3	53.5	2.3	23.3	65.1
Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay)	33.6	12.7	49.8	4.5	22.6	67.0
Nigigoonsiminikaaning	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ojibways of Onigaming	33.8	10.4	53.1	2.6	24.2	66.1
Rainy River First Nations	34.9	6.4	54.2	4.8	24.2	65.3
Seine River	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
First Nation Reserves	31.2	9.4	51.0	5.0	24.2	65.4
<i>RSA</i>	19.5	7.6	56.4	16.0	36.7	80.0
<i>Ontario</i>	17.0	6.7	61.7	14.6	40.4	83.0

Source: SC 2012a
 NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

Table 4-5: Mobility Rates in the RSA Communities (2006)

Township / Community	Lived in Same Municipality 5 Years Ago (%)	Lived in Ontario 5 Years ago but Changed Municipality (%)	Lived Outside Ontario 5 Years Ago (%)
Alberton	80.4	8.2	10.3
Chapple	92.3	7.1	0.0
Dawson	76.7	21.6	1.7
Emo	80.4	17.2	2.4
Fort Frances	90.6	6.5	2.9
La Vallee	74.8	16.5	8.3
Morley	91.8	7.1	2.0
Rainy River (Town)	90.2	4.9	5.5
Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls	84.4	6.3	7.8
RSA Communities (Excluding First Nation Reserves)	87.1	8.9	3.9
Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island)	NA	NA	NA
Couchiching	88.1	9.5	3.2
Lac La Croix	NA	NA	NA
Mishkosiimiiniiziibing (Big Grassy River)	88.2	11.8	0.0
Mitaanjigamiing	82.4	17.6	0.0
Naicatchewenin	88.2	5.9	5.9
Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay)	93.7	6.3	0.0
Nigigoonsiminikaaning	82.6	13.0	0.0
Ojibways of Onigaming	NA	NA	NA
Rainy River First Nations	85.4	9.8	4.9
Seine River	87.5	10.4	4.2
First Nation Reserves	88.7	9.2	2.3
RSA	87.3	8.9	3.7
Ontario	81.1	12.3	6.6

Source: SC 2007a
 NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

Table 4-6: Aboriginal Population (2006)

Township / Community	Total	Aboriginal	Share (%)	North American Indian (%)	Métis (%)	Other (%)
Alberton	958	65	6.8	NA	NA	NA
Chapple	855	85	9.9	NA	NA	NA
Dawson	620	75	12.1	NA	NA	NA
Emo	1,330	50	3.8	NA	NA	NA
Fort Frances	7,915	1,330	16.8	49.2	48.9	1.9
La Vallee	1,065	140	13.1	NA	NA	NA
Morley	490	25	5.1	NA	NA	NA
Rainy River (Town)	885	155	17.5	NA	NA	NA
Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls	670	130	19.4	NA	NA	NA
RSA Communities (Excluding First Nation Reserves)	14,788	2,055	13.9	49.2	48.9	1.9
Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Couchiching	690	640	92.8	NA	NA	NA
Lac La Croix	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mishkosiimiiniiziibing (Big Grassy River)	205	205	100.0	NA	NA	NA
Mitaanjigaming	95	95	100.0	NA	NA	NA
Naicatchewenin	185	180	97.3	NA	NA	NA
Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay)	620	615	99.2	NA	NA	NA
Nigigoonsiminikaaning	125	125	100.0	NA	NA	NA
Ojibways of Onigaming	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rainy River First Nations	230	220	95.7	NA	NA	NA
Seine River	270	270	100.0	NA	NA	NA
First Nation Reserves	2,420	2,350	97.1	NA	NA	NA
RSA TOTAL	17,208	4,405	25.6	NA	NA	NA
<i>Rainy River District</i>	21,275	4,615	21.7	68.5	29.3	2.2
<i>Ontario</i>	12,028,900	242,490	2.0	65.3	30.4	4.3

Source: SC 2007a; 2007c
NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

Table 4-7: Linguistic Profile for RSA Communities Excluding Reserves (2011)

Township / Community	Total Population Who are English Only Speakers (%)	Total Population Who are French Only Speakers (%)	Total Population Who are French and English Speakers (%)
Alberton	94.8	0.0	4.6
Chapple	97.3	0.0	1.3
Dawson	94.6	0.0	5.4
Emo	96.0	0.0	4.0
Fort Frances	95.5	0.1	4.3
La Vallee	96.4	0.0	4.1
Morley	98.9	0.0	2.1
Rainy River	97.0	0.0	2.4
Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls	93.8	0.0	5.6
RSA	95.7	0.1	4.0
Ontario	86.3	0.3	11.0

Source: SC 2012a

Table 4-8: Linguistic Profile for First Nation Communities

First Nation	English Mother Tongue (%)	Aboriginal Language Mother Tongue (%)	English Most Spoken at Home (%)	Aboriginal Language Most Spoken at Home (%)
Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Couchiching	96.2	3.8	99.4	0.6
Lac La Croix	35.9	64.1	63.2	36.8
Mishkosiimiiniiziibing (Big Grassy River)	79.6	24.5	90.0	8.0
Mitaanjigamiing	NA	NA	NA	NA
Naicatchewenin	77.0	23.0	91.9	6.5
Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay)	67.1	32.2	83.8	16.9
Nigigoonsiminikaaning	87.1	16.1	100.0	3.2
Onigaming	81.8	19.5	92.3	7.7
Rainy River	90.3	11.3	98.4	1.6
Seine River	64.8	33.3	88.9	11.1
RSA First Nation Reserves	78.4	22.0	90.9	9.1

Source: SC 2012a
 NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

Table 4-9: Educational Attainment in RSA Communities (2006)

Township / Community	Total Population 15 Years and Over	No Certificate, Diploma or Degree (%)	High School Certificate or Equivalent (%)	Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate or Diploma (%)	College, CEGEP or other Non-university Certificate or Diploma (%)	University Certificate or Diploma below the Bachelor Level (%)	University Certificate, Diploma or Degree (%)
Alberton	760	22.4	28.3	12.5	21.7	2.6	11.8
Chapple	680	45.6	19.9	12.5	15.4	1.5	5.1
Dawson	680	33.3	26.3	12.1	11.1	3.0	12.1
Emo	1,015	36.5	24.1	11.3	13.8	3.4	10.8
Fort Frances	6,455	23.9	31.8	10.8	18.4	4.1	11.0
La Vallee	840	26.2	29.2	14.9	20.2	6.0	3.0
Morley	395	32.9	30.4	20.3	7.6	2.5	6.3
Rainy River (Town)	740	32.4	27.0	12.2	18.2	1.4	10.1
Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls	585	25.6	32.5	12.0	17.1	1.7	10.3
RSA Communities (Excluding First Nation Reserves)	12,150	27.6	29.5	11.9	17.3	3.5	10.0
Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Couchiching	490	39.8	17.3	11.2	22.4	3.1	6.1
Mishkosiimiiniiziibing (Big Grassy River)	125	40.0	32.0	0.0	16.0	8.0	8.0
Mitaanjigamiing	60	41.7	16.7	16.7	25.0	16.7	0.0
Naicatchewenin	120	54.2	20.8	0.0	12.5	0.0	8.3
Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay)	410	51.2	22.0	9.8	9.8	0.0	3.7
Nigigoonsiminkaaning	85	29.4	17.6	17.6	17.6	11.8	0.0
Rainy River First Nations	165	57.6	15.2	6.1	15.2	0.0	9.1
Seine River	180	52.8	13.9	19.4	13.9	5.6	0.0
First Nation Reserves	1,635	46.5	19.3	10.1	16.2	3.4	4.9
RSA	13,785	29.9	28.3	11.6	17.2	3.5	9.4
Ontario	9,819,420	22.2	26.8	8.0	18.4	4.1	20.5

Source: SC 2007a
NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

Table 5-1: RSA Labour Force (2006)

Township / Community	All				Male				Female			
	Total Population 15 Years and Over	In the Labour Force	Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Total Population 15 Years and Over	In the Labour Force	Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Total Population 15 Years and Over	In the Labour Force	Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
Alberton	760	595	78.3	5.9	395	315	79.7	7.9	365	280	76.7	3.6
Chapple	680	420	61.8	2.4	345	230	67.0	0.0	340	190	55.9	5.3
Dawson	490	275	56.1	16.4	285	170	60.0	15.0	205	105	51.2	19.0
Emo	1,015	640	63.1	4.7	480	350	73.0	7.0	535	285	53.3	0.0
Fort Frances	6,455	4,160	64.4	7.3	3,070	2,100	68.0	6.0	3,380	2,055	60.8	8.3
La Vallee	840	630	75.0	3.2	430	325	76.0	5.0	415	310	74.7	3.2
Morley	395	290	73.4	5.2	210	190	90.0	8.0	190	100	52.6	0.0
Rainy River (Town)	740	395	53.4	15.2	340	185	54.0	16.0	405	210	51.9	11.9
Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls	585	420	71.8	9.5	285	210	74.0	12.0	295	210	71.2	4.8
RSA Communities (Excluding First Nation Reserves)	10,710	6,955	64.9	6.9	5,160	3,590	69.6	6.6	5,560	3,360	60.4	6.7
Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Couchiching	495	325	65.7	10.8	255	165	65.0	18.0	240	155	64.6	6.5
Mishkosiimiiniiziibing (Big Grassy River)	120	75	62.5	NA	60	45	75.0	0.0	60	25	41.7	0.0
Mitaanjigamiing	60	30	50.0	NA	35	15	43.0	67.0	25	15	60.0	0.0
Naicatchewenin	120	75	62.5	20.0	55	35	64.0	29.0	65	35	53.8	0.0
Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay)	410	240	58.5	14.6	200	125	62.0	20.0	215	110	51.2	9.1
Nigigoonsiminikaaning	85	65	76.5	15.4	50	35	70.0	29.0	40	30	75.0	0.0
Rainy River First Nations	170	90	52.9	16.7	80	45	56.0	0.0	85	40	47.1	25.0
Seine River	180	100	55.6	25.0	95	55	58.0	36.0	85	40	47.1	25.0
First Nation Reserves	1,640	1,000	61.0	15.1	830	520	62.7	20.2	815	450	55.2	8.9
RSA	12,350	7,955	64.4	8.7	5,990	4,110	68.6	9.5	6,375	3,810	59.8	7.8
Ontario	9,819,420	6,587,580	67.1	6.4	4,744,710	3,437,670	72.0	6.0	5,074,710	3,149,905	62.1	6.8

Source: SC 2007a
NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

Table 5-2: Labour Force by Industry in RSA Communities (2006)

Township / Community	Total Experienced Labour Force 15 Years and Over	Agriculture and other Resource-based Industries (%)	Business Services (%)	Construction (%)	Educational Services (%)	Finance and Real Estate (%)	Health Care and Social Services (%)	Manufacturing (%)	Other Services (%)	Retail Trade (%)	Wholesale Trade (%)
Alberton	590	2.5	12.7	9.3	5.1	4.2	11.9	18.6	24.6	11.9	0.0
Chapple	420	26.2	8.3	6.0	4.8	0.0	7.1	15.5	11.9	15.5	3.6
Dawson	420	16.7	9.3	13.0	11.1	0.0	7.4	7.4	11.1	11.1	9.3
Emo	640	8.6	12.5	14.1	10.2	1.6	15.6	6.3	13.3	14.8	3.1
Fort Frances	4,105	4.9	7.3	5.8	8.5	5.5	15.5	13.5	25.8	11.7	1.7
La Vallee	635	7.9	18.1	12.6	0.0	3.1	11.8	18.9	20.5	7.9	0.0
Morley	290	22.4	13.8	13.8	6.9	0.0	13.8	5.2	19.0	3.4	0.0
Rainy River (Town)	395	5.1	11.4	11.4	10.1	2.5	10.1	5.1	36.7	6.3	2.5
Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls	420	3.6	8.3	7.1	3.6	2.4	6.0	2.4	52.4	13.1	0.0
RSA Communities (Excluding First Nation Reserves)	7,915	7.6	9.6	8.3	7.4	3.8	13.2	12.2	24.5	11.3	1.9
Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Couchiching	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mishkosiimiiniizibing (Big Grassy River)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mitaanjigamiing	30	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0
Naicatchewenin	70	14.3	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0
Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay)	225	0.0	4.4	11.1	15.6	4.4	28.9	0.0	24.4	8.9	0.0
Nigigoonsiminikaaning	65	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	0.0	53.8	0.0	0.0
Rainy River First Nations	85	0.0	11.8	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	23.5	35.3	0.0	0.0
Seine River	90	16.7	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0
First-Nation Reserves	565	6.2	7.1	4.4	12.4	1.8	19.5	3.5	38.9	3.5	0.0
RSA	8,480	7.5	9.5	8.1	7.7	3.7	13.6	11.6	25.4	10.8	1.8
Ontario	6,473,730	2.9	19.7	5.9	6.7	6.8	9.4	13.9	18.7	11.1	4.7

Source: SC 2007a
NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

Table 5-3: Median Earnings and Income in RSA (2006)

Township / Community	Median Earnings - Persons 15 Years and over (\$)			Persons 15 Years and over with Earnings who Worked Full Year; Full Time (\$)			Median Income - Persons 15 Years and over (\$)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Alberton	34,234	38,054	33,720	53,511	64,380	38,130	33,613	41,817	29,959
Chapple	14,399	21,918	11,237	23,734	28,456	20,697	17,601	23,760	14,206
Dawson	14,515	21,374	12,131	43,133	43,189	36,958	19,192	30,769	16,436
Emo	29,489	32,188	23,068	45,509	56,883	36,066	25,055	31,762	20,603
Fort Frances	28,891	37,179	24,591	46,479	55,932	38,903	29,998	38,077	23,218
La Vallee	28,328	47,446	15,769	50,335	58,484	29,943	28,551	42,611	17,548
Morley	26,059	21,959	31,150	43,042	43,239	35,899	25,212	28,550	23,254
Rainy River (Town)	16,764	23,951	16,737	41,698	52,163	39,096	21,756	30,237	18,986
Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls	16,192	22,272	13,248	36,939	38,345	33,977	25,815	33,750	19,016
RSA Communities (Excluding First Nation Reserves)*	26,538	34,085	22,494	45,311	53,669	36,841	27,710	35,962	21,851
Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Couchiching	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mishkosiimiiniiziibing (Big Grassy River)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mitaanjigamiing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Naicatchewenin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Naoakamegwanning (Whitefish Bay)	12,384	12,768	10,880	22,848	20,032	24,896	11,744	10,208	12,864
Nigigoonsiminikaaning	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rainy River First Nations	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Seine River	5,968	6,944	5,520	28,160	31,936	23,040	11,568	9,984	12,384
First Nation Reserves*	10,015	10,541	8,931	24,410	23,669	24,401	11,686	10,135	12,701
RSA*	25,931	33,226	21,959	44,610	52,769	36,333	27,046	34,896	21,478
Ontario	29,335	35,702	23,755	44,748	50,057	38,914	27,258	34,454	21,669

Source: SC 2007a

NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

* Weighted average of median values

Table 5-4: Location Quotient Values for RSA Communities (2006)

Township / Community	Agriculture and other Resource-based Industries	Business Services	Construction	Educational Services	Finance and Real Estate	Health Care and Social Services	Manufacturing	Other Services	Retail Trade	Wholesale Trade
Alberton	0.88	0.65	1.58	0.76	0.62	1.26	1.34	1.31	1.07	0.00
Chapple	9.03	0.42	1.02	0.72	0.00	0.76	1.12	0.64	1.40	0.77
Dawson	5.76	0.47	2.20	1.66	0.00	0.79	0.53	0.59	1.00	1.98
Emo	2.97	0.63	2.39	1.52	0.24	1.66	0.45	0.71	1.33	0.66
Fort Frances	1.69	0.37	0.98	1.27	0.81	1.65	0.97	1.38	1.05	0.36
La Vallee	2.72	0.92	2.14	0.00	0.46	1.26	1.36	1.10	0.71	0.00
Morley	7.72	0.70	2.34	1.03	0.00	1.47	0.37	1.02	0.31	0.00
Rainy River (Town)	1.76	0.58	1.93	1.51	0.37	1.07	0.37	1.96	0.57	0.53
Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls	1.24	0.42	1.20	0.54	0.35	0.64	0.17	2.80	1.18	0.00
RSA Communities (Excluding First Nation Reserves)	2.62	0.49	1.41	1.11	0.56	1.41	0.88	1.31	1.02	0.41
Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Couchiching	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mishkosiimiiniiziibing (Big Grassy River)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mitaanjigamiing	0.00	1.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.54	0.00	3.57	0.00	0.00
Naicatchewenin	4.93	0.73	0.00	2.13	0.00	1.52	0.00	2.29	0.00	0.00
Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay)	0.00	0.22	1.88	2.33	0.65	3.07	0.00	1.30	0.80	0.00
Nigigoonsiminikaaning	5.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.46	0.00	2.88	0.00	0.00
Rainy River First Nations	0.00	0.60	0.00	2.63	0.00	0.00	1.69	1.89	0.00	0.00
Seine River	5.76	0.00	0.00	1.66	0.00	1.18	0.00	2.97	0.00	0.00
First-Nation Reserves	2.14	0.36	0.75	1.85	0.26	2.07	0.25	2.08	0.32	0.00
RSA	2.59	0.48	1.37	1.15	0.54	1.45	0.84	1.36	0.97	0.39

NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

Table 5-5: Agricultural Production in the RSA (2011)

Township / Community	No. Farms	Total Area of Farms (ha)	Average Area of Farms (ha)	Land in Crops (ha)	Barley	Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures	Oats	All other Tame Hay and Fodder Crops	Total Cattle and Calves	Total Pigs	Total Hens and Chickens	Total Sheep and Lambs	Total Horses
Alberton	20	3,566	178	951	0	328	0	537	1,245	0	0	0	0
Chapple	44	12,739	290	3,501	0	2,017	94	1,293	3,876	19	287	0	32
Dawson	38	15,871	418	4,611	121	2,014	415	1,967	4,236	0	0	0	41
Emo	59	13,810	234	4,384	75	1,543	113	2,477	4,079	0	307	115	71
La Vallee	36	8,090	225	2,728	0	1,054	64	1,572	2,583	0	269	0	66
Morley	47	13,171	280	4,339	107	2,523	272	1,229	4,891	0	559	0	14
Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls	82	12,590	154	4,060	57	353	151	3,371	2,343	0	412	149	213
Rainy River District Total	278	77,157	278	23,239	342	10,168	1,023	10,900	23,089	199	1,919	176	247
Northern Ontario	2,261	374,803	166	146,016	6,347	35,350	8,913	62,749	92,248	6,107	109,865	14,441	4,161
Share from Rainy River District (%)	12.3	20.6	167.5	15.9	5.4	28.8	11.5	17.4	25.0	3.3	1.7	1.2	5.9

Source: SC 2012b

Table 5-6: Total Visitor Spending, Rainy River District (2009)

Expenditure Category	Visitor Spending (\$000's)					
	Total	Share (%)	Ontario	Other Canada	U.S.	Overseas
Total Visitor Spending	82,514	1.00	16,275	3,042	62,581	615
Transport (Total)	16,312	0.20	4,908	1,390	9,995	19
Public transport	6,053	0.07	84	136	5,831	2
Other public transport	6,053	0.07	84	136	5,831	2
Vehicle rental	162	0.00	0	0	162	0
Vehicle operations	9,719	0.12	4,821	1,254	3,627	17
Local transport	377	0.00	3	0	374	0
Accommodation	21,620	0.26	1,733	67	19,801	19
Food and Beverage (Total)	18,842	0.23	4,935	1,056	12,620	230
Food and beverage at stores	6,319	0.08	2,368	621	3,262	68
Food and beverage at restaurants/bars	12,523	0.15	2,567	436	9,358	162
Recreation/Culture (Total)	14,168	0.17	535	253	13,361	19
Recreation	10,808	0.13	368	251	10,189	0
Culture	3,360	0.04	167	1	3,172	19
Retail/Other (Total)	11,572	0.14	4,164	276	6,804	328
Clothing	8,466	0.10	3,140	254	4,831	241
Other Retail	3,105	0.04	1,024	22	1,973	87

Source: OMTC 2011
 NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

Table 5-7: Tourism Establishments by Size of Employment, Rainy River District (2009)

Tourism Establishment	Total	Indeterminate (self-employed)	1 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100+
Accommodation	86	31	50	4	1	0
Arts, Entertainment and recreation	25	11	14	0	0	0
Food and beverage	37	8	24	3	2	0
Transportation	16	2	13	1	0	0
Travel services	5	2	3	0	0	0
Retail	102	28	66	5	1	2
Other services	39	14	25	0	0	0
Total	310	96	195	13	4	2

Source: OMTC 2011

Table 6-1: Existing and Future Transportation Plans in RSA Communities

Township / Community	Current Situation	Future Plans
Alberton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local roads are divided to level one and two roads. Level one roads receive priority service year-round. Provincial highways (Highway 11 and 602). 	Access directly to provincial highways will be minimized. Use of local roads and service roads will be encouraged.
Chapple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local roads within the Township are the responsibility of the Township; provincial highways (Highways 11, 71, 600 and 615) are under MTO jurisdiction. 255 km of Township roads. Rail limited to industrial use. 	Restrict development of new roads and restrict new development to the existing road system unless future development proceeds by plan of subdivision or an access or service road to accommodate development along Highways 11 or 71.
Dawson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local roads are the responsibility of the Township; provincial highways (Highways 600, 11 and 621) are under MTO jurisdiction. 	NA
Emo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local roads are the responsibility of the Township, provincial highways (Highways 11 and 602) are under MTO jurisdiction. Railway limited to industrial use. 	Restrict development of new roads and restrict new development to the existing road system unless future development proceeds by plan of subdivision or an access or service road to accommodate development along Highways 11 or 621.
Fort Frances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse transportation system (road, rail, transit, cycling and pedestrian). 	Future truck route as funding allows.
La Vallee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local roads within the Township are the responsibility of the Township; provincial highways (Highways 11, 71, 602 and 613) are under MTO jurisdiction. Rail limited to industrial use. 	Restrict development of new roads and restrict new development to the existing road system unless future development proceeds by plan of subdivision or an access or service road to accommodate development along Highways 11, 602 or 613.
Morley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local roads are the responsibility of the Township; provincial highways (Highways 11 and 617) are under MTO jurisdiction. Rail limited to industrial use. 	New roads will be approved on a case by case basis.
Rainy River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local roads are the responsibility of the Town; provincial highways (Highways 11 and 600) are under MTO jurisdiction. 	New municipal roads will be approved on a case by case basis.
Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local roads are the responsibility of the Township; provincial highways. 	New municipal roads will be approved on a case by case basis. An effort is being made to strategically maintain roads to save budget. The township will undertake and complete conceptual highway corridor development plans and cost estimates.

Sources: Township of Alberton 2012b; Township of Dawson. 2000; Township of Chapple. 2012b; Township of Emo. 2012b; Town of Fort Frances 1997; Township of LaVallee 2012c; Township of Morley 2011; Town of Rainy River. 2012a; Township of Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls No date; Township of Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls 2012. NA = Not Applicable / Not Available



Table 6-2: Average Annual Daily Traffic on Highway 71 between Highway 11 and Nestor Falls in 2008 (from South to North)

From	To	Distance (km)	AADT	AADT Capacity of Two-lane Divided Highway
West Junction Hwy 11	Hwy 600/615 intersection	18.4	1,250	2,800
Highway 600 / Highway 615 intersection	Rainy River/Kenora District boundary	34.9	1,000	2,800
Rainy River / Kenora District boundary	Sioux Narrows Wooden Bridge	45.8	1,300	2,800

Source: Ontario Ministry of Transportation 2010
 AADT = average annual daily traffic

Table 6-3: Transportation Infrastructure Planned for 2013 to 2016 in Northwestern Ontario

Hwy	Location	Type of Work	Target Completion Date	Project Length (km)
11	Noden Causeway, east of Fort Frances, High Level Deck	Bridge rehabilitation	2014	NA
11	Blackwater River Bridge, Beardmore	Bridge replacement	2014	NA
11	West of Atikokan westerly	Resurfacing	2013	20.6
11	Sturgeon River Bridge, north of Nipigon	Bridge rehabilitation	2014	NA
17	East of Nipigon easterly	Resurfacing	2013	31.2
17	Jackpine River Bridge, east of Nipigon	Bridge rehabilitation	2014	NA
17	Jackfish River Bridge, east of Nipigon	Bridge rehabilitation	2014	NA
17	Little Wabigoon River Bridge, west of Hwy 603	Bridge replacement	2013	NA
17	Melgund River Bridge, east of Hwy 72	Bridge replacement	2014	NA
17	Nugget Creek Bridge, west of Hwy 72	Bridge replacement	2014	NA
17	Terrace Bay easterly	Resurfacing	2013	16.9
17	West of Ignace westerly to Hwy 622	Resurfacing	2013	30.5
17	Big Firesteel River Bridge, west of Upsala	Bridge rehabilitation	2014	NA
17	Beaver Creek Bridge, west of Upsala	Bridge rehabilitation	2014	NA
17	CPR Overhead, Rosspport	Bridge rehabilitation	2013	NA
17	East of Hwy 71 easterly	Resurfacing	2013	28.2
17	Gulliver River Bridge, east of Ignace	Bridge replacement	2014	NA
17	English River Bridge, English River	Bridge replacement	2014	NA
527	8 km north of Hwy 811 northerly	Resurfacing	2013	24.6
594	Dryden westerly	Resurfacing	2013	4.1
601	Dryden airport southerly to Hwy 17	Resurfacing	2013	5.0
11	Pickerel River Bridge, east of Hwy 633, east of Atikokan	Bridge replacement	2014+	NA
11	French River Bridge, east of Atikokan	Bridge replacement	2014+	NA
11	Seven Mile Bridge, east of Fort Frances	Bridge replacement	2014+	NA

Hwy	Location	Type of Work	Target Completion Date	Project Length (km)
11	East of Longlac easterly	Resurfacing	2014+	21.5
11	Beardmore easterly	Resurfacing	2014+	23.1
11	Pagwachuan River Culverts, east of Longlac	Culvert replacements	2014+	NA
11	Hwy 584 Geraldton, westerly	Resurfacing	2014+	28.0
11	Atikokan easterly	Resurfacing	2014+	16.9
17	Pays Plat River Bridges, east of Nipigon	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
17	White Lake Narrows Bridge, west of White River	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
17	CPR overhead, west of Schreiber	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
17	Gravel River Bridge, 52 km east of Hwy 11, east of Nipigon	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
17	Ozone Creek Bridge, 18 km east of Hwy 11, east of Nipigon	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
17	Revell River Culvert, west of Hwy 622	Culvert replacement	2014+	NA
61	Pine River Bridge, south of Thunder Bay	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
61	Park Road overhead, north of U.S. border	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
72	Moose Creek Bridge, south of Sioux Lookout	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
102	Strawberry Creek Bridges, west of Thunder Bay	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
105	Trout Lake River Bridge, north of Ear Falls	Bridge replacement	2014+	NA
105	Bug River Bridge, south of Hwy 125	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
105	18 km north of Hwy 609, northerly	Resurfacing	2014+	30.4
527	Gull River Bridge, Gull Bay	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
527	Kopka River Bridge, north of Gull Bay	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
527	Kabotikwia River Bridge, south of Gull Bay	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
527	Lachapelle Creek Culvert, 106 km north of Hwy 11/17	Culvert replacement	2014+	NA
588	Whitefish River Bridge, west of Thunder Bay	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
589	Surprise Lake Narrows Bridge, north of Lappe	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
599	Medcalf Lake Narrows Bridge, 85 km north of Hwy 516	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA

Hwy	Location	Type of Work	Target Completion Date	Project Length (km)
599	Elbow Creek Bridge, north of Hwy 642, Silver Dollar	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
599	Albany River Overflow (Cedar Rapids) Bridge, south of Pickle Lake	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
599	Sturgeon River Bridge, 32 km south of Hwy 516	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
600	Little Grassy River Bridge, west of Hwy 619, Bergland	Bridge replacement	2014+	NA
608	Slate River Bridge, south of Thunder Bay	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
613	Hastie and Munro River Bridges, north of Hwy 11, Devlin	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
615	Off Lake Bridge, north of Hwy 11, Emo	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
617	Pinewood River Bridge, north of Hwy 11, Stratton	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA
621	Little Grassy River Bridge, north of Hwy 600, Bergland	Bridge replacement	2014+	NA
628	Big Trout Creek Culvert, south of Hwy 11/17, Red Rock	Culvert replacement	2014+	NA
658	Highway 17A northerly	Resurfacing	2014+	21.9
664	Vermillion Lake Narrows Bridge, west of Hwy 72, Hudson	Bridge rehabilitation	2014+	NA

Source: MTO 2012
 NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

Table 7-1: Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics

Township / Community	Total # of Occupied Dwellings			Average Value (2011 \$ ¹)		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
Alberton	330	344	309	175,952	258,188	NA
Chapple	300	299	270	93,803	129,040	NA
Dawson	240	244	223	116,277	123,950	NA
Emo	510	509	446	166,967	139,701	NA
Fort Frances	3,485	3,443	3,500	132,679	150,558	NA
La Vallee	360	369	359	130,379	176,433	NA
Morley	150	180	175	92,496	122,216	NA
Rainy River	425	409	390	110,975	93,944	NA
Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls	235	279	301	198,457	284,587	NA
Ontario	4,219,415	4,555,025	4,887,508	241,860	324,252	NA

Source: SC 2012a 2007a 2002

Notes: Private dwellings occupied by usual residents

NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

¹ Bank of Canada 2012

Table 7-2: Age and Housing Condition in RSA Communities (2006)

Township / Community	Total Dwellings¹	Dwellings Constructed before 1986 (%)	Dwellings Constructed between 1986-2006 (%)	Dwellings requiring Major Repair (%)
Alberton	344	62.5	36.3	2.9
Chapple	299	70.2	28.4	16.7
Dawson	244	77.9	22.5	12.5
Emo	509	75.6	28.5	15.1
Fort Frances	3,443	84.2	15.8	9.0
La Vallee	369	79.9	20.3	4.1
Morley	180	66.7	36.1	5.6
Rainy River	409	83.1	17.1	11.0
Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls	279	68.1	32.3	7.3
Ontario	4,555,025	68.6	31.4	6.6

Source: SC 2007a

¹ occupied by usual residents

Table 7-3: Age and Housing Condition in First Nation Communities (2006)

First Nation	Total Dwellings ¹	Dwellings Constructed before 1986 (%)	Dwellings Constructed between 1986-2006 (%)	Dwellings requiring Major Repair (%)
Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island)	27	NA	NA	NA
Couchiching	230	45.6	55.3	34.8
Lac La Croix	70	28.6	64.3	71.4
Mishkosiimiiniiziibing (Big Grassy River)	56	17.9	80.4	41.7
Mitaanjigamiing	NA	NA	NA	NA
Naicatchewenin	51	39.2	58.8	36.4
Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay)	163	46.0	55.2	50.0
Nigigoonsiminikaaning	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ojibways of Onigaming	104	NA	NA	NA
Rainy River	77	51.9	45.5	40.0
Seine River	NA	NA	NA	NA
First Nation Averages	97.3	38.2	59.9	45.7

Source: SC 2007a

¹ Occupied by usual residents

NA = Not Applicable / Not Available



Table 7-4: Homes for Sale

Township / Community	Number of homes for sale	Range (\$)
Alberton	0	NA
Chapple	0	NA
Dawson	1	39,900
Emo	7	109,900 to 479,900
Fort Frances	72	34,900 to 399,000
La Vallee	10	109,900 to 479,900
Morley	4	21,900 to 264,900
Rainy River	4	46,900 to 129,900
Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls	6	189,900 to 1,700,000

Source: MLS Listing 2012
 NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

Table 7-5: Average Household Size for RSA Communities and Ontario

Township / Community	2001 ¹	2006	2011 (estimated)
Alberton	2.8	2.7	2.8
Chapple	2.6	2.9	2.7
Dawson	2.0	2.5	2.5
Emo	2.5	2.5	2.8
Fort Frances	2.3	2.3	2.3
La Vallee	2.9	2.9	2.8
Morley	2.9	2.8	2.7
Rainy River	2.1	2.2	2.2
Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls	0.8	2.3	2.2
RSA Average (excluding First Nation reserves)	2.3	2.6	2.6
Ontario	2.7	2.6	2.6

Source: SC 2002 and 2007a

¹ Derived from 2001 Census data; includes all homes which can introduce bias in areas with significant numbers of unoccupied houses

Table 7-6: Public, Non-profit and Subsidized Housing in the RSA (2012)

Township / Community	Non-Profit Housing Provider	Type ¹	Number of Units	Type of Units		
				Family	Senior	Single
Emo	Queen Street Manor	P	20	0	0	20
	Golden Age Manor – East	NP	32	0	32	0
	Golden Age Manor – West	NP	11	0	11	0
Fort Frances	Lady Frances Place	P	10	0	0	10
	Fourth Street East Family Housing	P	14	14	0	0
	Rose Manor	P	35	0	35	0
	Armit Avenue North Family Housing	P	10	10	0	0
	Elizabeth Manor	P	29	0	0	29
	Green Manor	P	39	0	39	0
	Sixth & Webster Ave North Family Housing	P	26	26	0	0
	Fort Frances Native Urban Wahkaihanun (Urban Native)	NP	36	36	0	0
	Fort Frances Municipal Non-Profit Housing Corporation	NP	10	10	0	0
	Columbus Place for Seniors of Fort Frances	NP	30	0	30	0
	Faith Non-Profit Housing Corporation	NP	24	24	0	0
	Anderson House - MCSS	RS	1	1	0	0
	Flinder's Place	RS	19	0	19	0
	Aspen House – Westcan Properties	RS	10	0	0	10
	Rainy River	Riverview Manor	P	14	0	14
Heritage House		P	41	0	0	41
Morley	Morley Meadowside Manor - Morley Municipal Corporation	NP	10	0	10	0
Total			421	121	190	110

Source: Rainy River District Social Services Administration Board 2012

¹ P = Public, NP= Non-profit, RS = Rent Subsidized

Table 7-7: Temporary Accommodation in RSA Communities

Community/ Township	Hotel / Motel / Inn			Lodge / Resort / Cottage			Bed and Breakfast			Campground	
	Operators	Rooms	Beds	Operators	Cabins	Beds	Operators	Rooms	Beds	Operators	Lots
Alberton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapple	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0
Dawson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emo	1	20	38	4	24	147	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Frances	7	282	500	1	2	9	0	0	0	0	0
La Vallee	0	0	0	2	8	40	0	0	0	0	0
Rainy River	1	18	30	2	5	25	0	0	0	1	11
Sioux Narrows- Nestor Falls	2	24	43	4	43	142	0	0	0	1	32
RSA	11	344	611	13	82	363	1	2	3	2	43

Sources: Outfitters and Hoteliers Group Meeting hosted by RRR December 2012, Arrowhead Resort 2013, Gateway North Outfitters 2013, Helliar's Resort 2013, Hideaway Lodge 2013, Larssons Camp 2013, Meline's Resort 2013, Tinker's Places 2013, True North Outposts & Cabins 2013.

NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

Table 8-1: Water Capacity and Usage in non-First Nation Communities in the RSA

Township / Community	Water Source	Water Capacity and Usage	Waste Water Capacity and Usage	Concerns
Alberton	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chapple	NA	Municipal service in village of Barwick only. Barwick water is running below capacity. Rural areas use well water systems.	Municipal service in village of Barwick only, running under capacity. Rural areas are on individual septic systems.	No concerns or issues.
Dawson	NA	Well water systems.	Individual septic.	No concerns.
Emo	NA	Water treatment in Town of Emo, rural areas use well water systems. The Town has capacity for expansion.	Waste water service in the Town of Emo has capacity for growth. Rural areas use individual septic systems.	Upgrades planned for water and waste water management infrastructure to increase efficiency and/or add capacity.
Fort Frances	Rainy River	Municipality supplied by water from Rainy River. Capacity: 17,000 m ³ Average consumption: 5,551 m ³ (Operating at 33%).	NA	No concerns or issues.
La Vallee	Ground water	Water supply is from private individual wells.	Individual septic tanks and tile filed systems.	No concerns or issues.
Morley	NA	NA	NA	
Rainy River	Rainy River	Surface water intake from Rainy River. Storage capacity 1,136 m ³ (Operating at 25%).	Municipal service. Operating under capacity.	Some water lines still need replacing.
Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls	NA	Well water systems.	Individual septic.	No concerns or issues.

Source: Township of Alberton 2012a; Township of Chapple 2012c; Township of Dawson July 2012; Township of Emo 2012c; Town of Fort Frances 2012; Township of La Vallee 2012b; Township of Morley 2012; Town of Rainy River 2012b; Township of Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls 2012.
NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

Table 8-2: Solid Waste Services in non-First Nation Communities in the RSA

Township / Community	Solid Waste Services	Capacity Concerns
Alberton	Private garbage collection only. Residents and landowners have access to Fort Frances disposal site.	NA
Chapple	Garbage collection in Barwick only. Two garbage disposal sites available for residents and landowners.	NA
Dawson	NA	NA
Emo	Landfill and recycling centre near Town of Emo.	10-15 years left at current site.
Fort Frances	Landfill and recycling centre. Weekly pick-up.	NA
La Vallee	Landfill site accessible by all residents and landowners.	NA
Morley	Landfill site accessible to residents and landowners.	NA
Rainy River	Garbage and recycling collection.	NA
Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls	Landfill and recycling centres in Sioux Narrows and Nestor Falls. No collection service.	NA

Source: Township of Alberton 2012a; Township of Chapple 2012c; Township of Dawson July 2012; Township of Emo 2011; Town of Fort Frances 2012; Township of La Vallee 2012b; Township of Morley 2012; Town of Rainy River 2012b; Township of Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls 2012
 NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

Table 8-3: List of Services and Clubs in the RSA Towns and Townships

Township / Community	Social Services	Community Services	Community Clubs
Alberton	NA	Library	NA
Chapple	NA	NA	NA
Dawson	NA	NA	NA
Emo	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library • La Vallee/Emo Community Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea Cadets • Royal Canadian Legion
Fort Frances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riverside Community Counselling Services • United Native Friendship Centre • Fort Frances Native Urban Wahkaihanun Corporation • Sister Kennedy Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library and Technology Centre • Townsend Theatre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border Shrine Club • Kiwanis Club • Masonic Lodge • Royal Canadian Legion • Voyageur Lions Club
La Vallee	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La Vallee/Emo Community Centre • Library (shared with Emo) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devlin Community Club
Morley	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toy Library and Resource Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seniors friendship club
Rainy River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meals on Wheels • Home Care • Community Counselling services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girl Guides • Royal Canadian Legion • Senior Drop-in Center • Curling Club • Knights of Columbus • Recreation Board
Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal fitness centres

Source: Township of Alberton 2012a; Township of Chapple 2012c; Township of Emo 2012c; Town of Fort Frances 2012; Township of La Vallee 2012b; Township of Morley 2012; Town of Rainy River 2012b, Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls 2012. NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

Table 8-4: Health Care Facilities in the RSA

Health Care Facility	Services/facilities available
La Verendrye Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 acute care beds (three of which are intensive care) • Two labour and delivery beds • 25 beds for medical and surgical patients • Visiting specialists (physical medicine and rehabilitation, orthopedics, oncology, dermatology, pediatrics) • Nine physicians, two general surgeons
Emo Health Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 acute care beds • 12 long term beds • Urgent care department (open daily M-F) • 3 physicians
Rainy River Health Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 acute care beds • 21 long term beds • 24hr emergency department • Visiting dietitian

Source: Riverside Health Care Facilities 2008

Table 8-5: Day Care Facilities in the RSA

Township / Community	Facility	Capacity	Hours of operation
Alberton	NA	NA	NA
Chapple	NA	NA	NA
Dawson	NA	NA	NA
Emo	NA	NA	NA
Fort Frances	Fort Frances Children's Complex	10 (15 months to 30 months) 24 (30 months to 5 years) 12 (6 years to 12 years)	07h30 to 18h00
	Fort Frances Private Home Day Care Centre	Maximum 5 children	Flexible
La Vallee	County View Child Care	NA	NA
Morley	NA	NA	NA
Rainy River	Learn, Laugh and Play Children's Centre	NA	07h00 to 18h00
Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls	NA	NA	NA

Source: RRDSSAB 2012
NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

Table 8-6: Religious Facilities in the RSA

Township / Community	Religious Facility
Alberton	Alberton Church Victory Baptist Church
Chapple	Norlund Chapel Saint Pauls' Heritage Church Off-Lake Evangelical Covenant
Couchiching First Nation	Our Lady of Lourdes Roman Catholic Church
Dawson	NA
Emo	Calvary Baptist Church St. George Anglican Church Knox United Church Christian Reformed Church St. Patrick's Catholic Church
Fort Frances	St. John the Baptist Anglican Church Bethel Baptist Church Victory Baptist Church Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Evangelical Covenant Church St. George's Ukrainian Church of the Holy Spirit Church of the Lutheran Hour Zion Lutheran Church Evangelical Fellowship Church United Pentecostal Church New Beginnings Fellowship Church St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church Knox United Church Salvation Army
La Vallee	Guthrie United Church Gospel Lighthouse Church Jehovah's Witness Hall
Morley	Stratton United Church Christian Fellowship Chapel Our Lady of the Way Catholic Church
Rainy River	Rainy River Evangelical Rainy River United Church Good News Fellowship Our Lady of Good Counsel Catholic Church
Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls	United Church of Canada Lake of the Woods Chapple

Sources: Township of Alberton 2012a; Township of Chapple 2012c; Township of Emo 2012c; Town of Fort Frances 2012; Township of La Vallee 2012b; Township of Morley 2012; Town of Rainy River 2012b, Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls 2012.

Table 8-7: Schools and Education Services in the RSA

School	Township / Community	Public/Private	Grades Offered
Sturgeon Creek School	Chapple	Public	JK-8
McCrosson-Tovell School	Dawson	Public	JK-8
Donald Young School	Emo	Public	JK-8
Fort Frances High School	Fort Frances	Public	9-12
J.W. Walker School	Fort Frances	Public	K-8
Robert Moore School	Fort Frances	Public	K-8
St. Francis School	Fort Frances	Separate	4-8
St. Michael's School	Fort Frances	Separate	JK-3
Seven Generations Secondary School	One each in: Fort Frances; Couchiching First Nation; Naicatchewenin First Nation; Rainy River First Nations; Nigigoonsiminikaaning First Nation; Seine River First Nation	Public	9-12
Crossroads School	La Vallee	Public	JK-8
Zhingwako Zaiganing Public School	Lac La Croix First Nation	Public	K-12
Pegamigaabo School	Mishkosiimiiniizibing First Nation (Big Grassy River)	Public	JK-8
Our Lady of the Way School	Stratton/Morley	Separate	JK-8
Baibombeh Anishinabe School	Naotkamegwanning First Nation (Whitefish Bay)	Public	JK-8
Mikinaak Onigaming School	Ojibways of Onigaming First Nation	Public	JK-12
Rainy River High School	Rainy River	Public	9-12
Riverview School	Rainy River	Public	JK-8
Nestor Falls School	Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls	Public	K-8
Sioux Narrows Public School	Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls	Public	K-6

Sources: AANDC 2009, KCB 2011, Ontario Ministry of Education 2013,

Table 8-8: Post-Secondary Programs in the Rainy River District

Confederation College, Rainy River Campus	
Program Type	Name of Program
Two-year Ontario College Diploma	Aboriginal community advocacy
	Educational assistant
	Paramedic
	Social service worker
One-year Ontario College Diploma	Aboriginal Canadian relations
	General arts and science
	Office administration
	Pre health science
	Personal support worker
	Construction techniques
Contract Training	AZ truck driving
	Heavy equipment operator
Seven Generations Educational Institute, Fort Frances Campus	
Program Type	Name of Program and Affiliation
University Degree Program	Bachelor of Arts (Lakehead University)
One-year Part Time Program	Business Fundamentals (Cambrian)
Two-year Ontario College Diploma	Aboriginal Teacher Education (Queen's University)
Two-year Part Time Program	Anishinaabemowin – Immersion (Sault)
One-year Certificate Program	Culinary Skills – Chef (Canadore)
One-year Full Time Program	Indigenous Preparatory Studies (Canadore)
One-year Certificate Program	Personal Support Worker (Canadore)
Two-year Full Time Program	Police Foundations (Canadore)

Source: Confederation College 2012, Seven Generations Education Institute 2012

Table 8-9: Fire Services in the RSA

Township / Community	Fire Services
Alberton	One paid administrative staff; 20 volunteers
Chapple	10 volunteers
Dawson	20 volunteers
Emo	1 paid part-time fire chief, 15 volunteers
Fort Frances	9 full-time employees, 16 volunteers. Equipment includes 2 rescue vehicles, 2 pumpers, 1 telesquirt, 1 command vehicle, 1 marine response boat, 1 water rescue craft.
La Vallee	Paid fire chief 22 volunteer members. Tanker truck, pumper truck, rescue van and auto extrication equipment.
Morley	15 volunteers.
Rainy River (Town)	15 volunteers.
Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls	Volunteer operated, 3 pumpers, 1 rapid attack unit, 2 utility units and 1 marine unit.
Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island)	Fire hall; otherwise serviced by other communities.
Couchiching	2 fire halls; 4 fire trucks.
Lac La Croix	NA
Mishkosiimiiniiziibing (Big Grassy River)	Fire hall; otherwise serviced by other communities.
Mitaanjigamiing	Temporary fire hall and fire truck.
Naicatchewenin	Fire hall.
Naotkamegwanning (Whitefish Bay)	Fire hall.
Nigigoonsiminikaaning	NA
Ojibways of Onigaming	Fire hall.
Rainy River First Nations	Fire hall.
Seine River	Fire hall and truck.

Source: AANDC 2013; Township of Alberton 2012a; Township of Chapple 2012c; Township of Dawson July 2012; Township of Emo 2012c; Town of Fort Frances 2012; Township of La Vallee 2012b; Township of Morley 2012; Town of Rainy River 2012b
 NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

Table 9-1: Socio-Economic Overview of RSA Communities (Excluding First Nation Reserves)

Township / Community	Approximate Population (2011)	Annual Median Household Income (2005)	Education (2006)	Labour (2006)	Economy	Health Services	Emergency Services	Utilities	Housing
Alberton	864	\$33,613	Similar to provincial characteristics	Low unemployment rate	Focused on services, some manufacturing and retail services.	Provided by neighbouring communities	Volunteer fire department, provide by neighbouring communities	Provided by neighbouring communities	High relative average values; limited or no availability for sale or rental
Chapple	741	\$39,593	Basic levels, large share with no high school	Small, low unemployment	Highly focused on agriculture and resource-based industries	Provided by neighbouring communities	Provided in partnership with neighbouring municipalities	Operating under capacity in municipal area, rural area on individual systems	Some lots available
Dawson	563	\$47,175	Basic levels, mostly high school or lower	Small labour force, high unemployment rate	Focused on agriculture and resource-based industries	Provided by neighbouring communities	Provided in partnership with neighbouring municipalities	Individual systems	NA
Emo	1,252	\$46,440	Basic levels, Majority with no high school	Low unemployment rate	Agriculture, construction and services (health and education)	Important provider in the RSA	Limited emergency services	Operating under capacity in Town, rural areas on individual systems	Some lots available, some homes for sale
Fort Frances	7,952	\$54,859	Similar to provincial characteristics	Roughly similar to provincial employment levels	Resource and service based	Hub provider in the RSA	OPP hub, provides contract services to other communities, 60 staff; Fire and ambulance services	NA	Some lots available, some homes for sale
La Vallee	988	\$76,811	Varies across education levels	Small, low unemployment	Agricultural and resources focused, some manufacturing	Provided by neighbouring communities	Limited emergency services	Individual systems	Some lots available, some homes for sale
Morley	474	\$54,849	Basic levels, mostly high school or lower	Small labour force, low unemployment	Highly focused on agriculture and resource-based industries	Provided by neighbouring communities	Provided in partnership with neighbouring municipalities	NA	Very little availability

Township / Community	Approximate Population (2011)	Annual Median Household Income (2005)	Education (2006)	Labour (2006)	Economy	Health Services	Emergency Services	Utilities	Housing
Rainy River (Town)	842	\$49,117	Basic levels, mostly high school or lower	High unemployment	Agriculture, government and services	Important provider in the RSA	Limited emergency services	Operating under capacity	Potential new development
Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls	720	\$52,888	Majority with high school or lower	Higher than RSA average unemployment	Recreation and tourism	Health unit in Sioux Narrows	Limited emergency services	NA	Some lots and homes available; highest relative average home values in RSA.

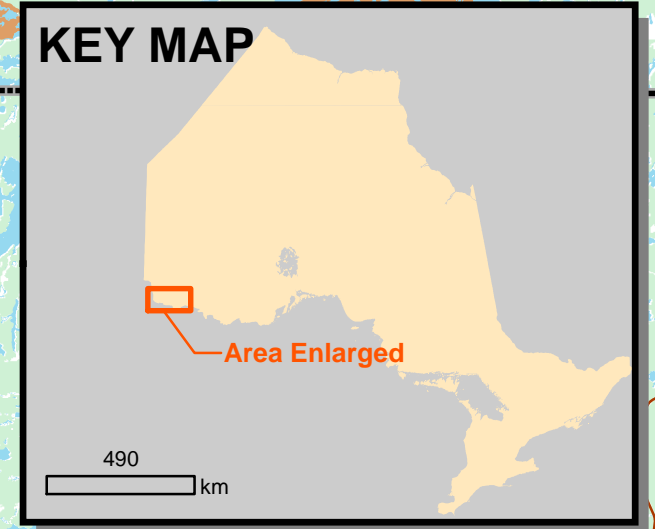
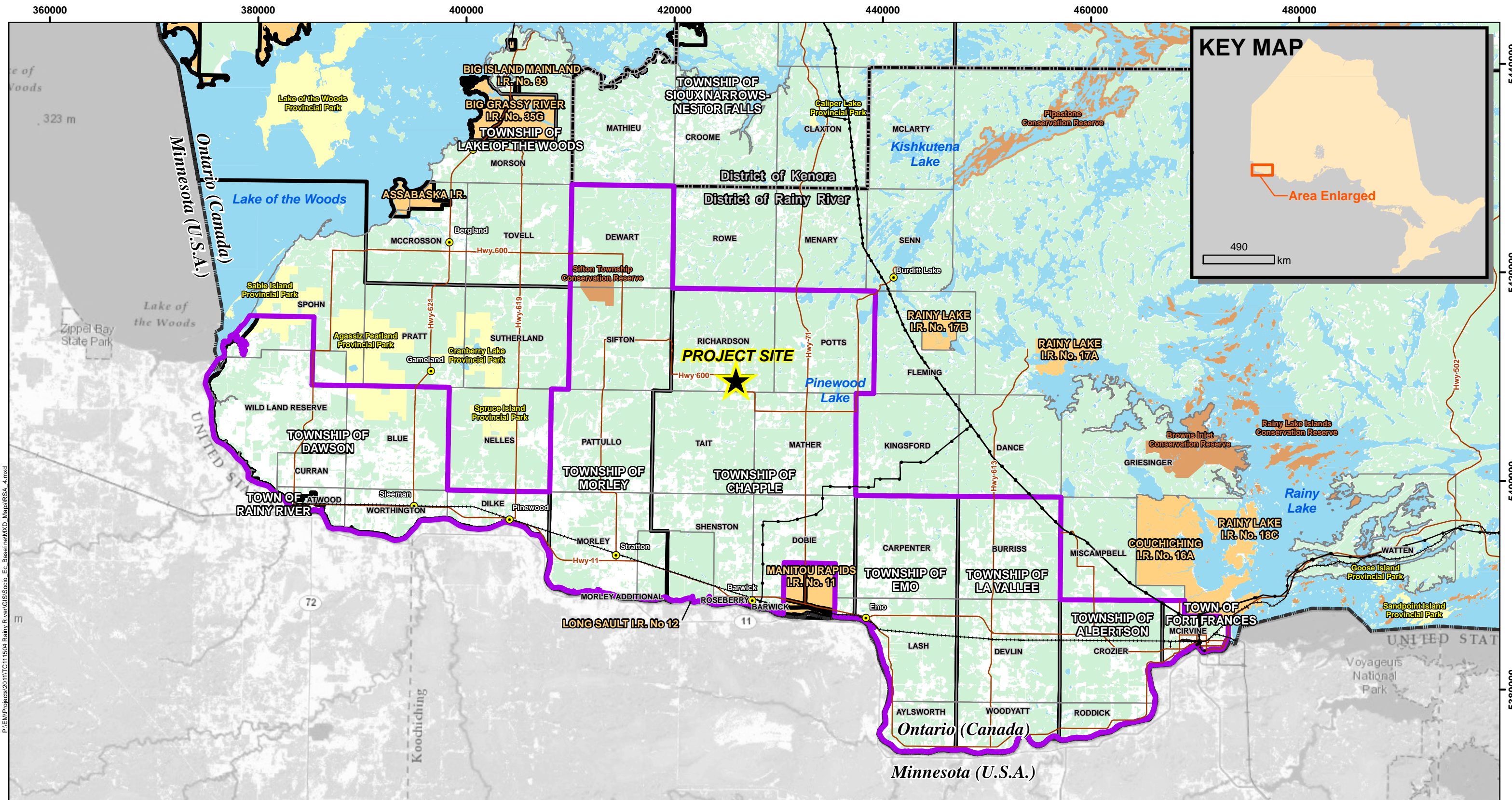
NA = Not Applicable / Not Available

Table 9-2: Socio-Economic Overview of First Nation Reserves in the RSA

First Nation	Approximate Population (2011)	Annual Median Earnings (2005)	Education	Labour (2006)	Economy	Health Services	Emergency Services	Utilities	Housing
Anishinaabeg of Naongashiing (Big Island)	119	NA	NA	NA	Resource industry, fisheries (commercial and recreational), government focused	Limited; reliant on neighbouring communities for major services	Fire hall; otherwise serviced by other communities	NA	Rapidly expanding stock; no data on quality
Couchiching	796	\$20,752	Very basic level, majority without high school diploma	Unemployment rate higher than RSA rate but lower than other RSA First Nations	Resource industry, fisheries (commercial and recreational), government focused	NA	Two fire halls and four trucks.	NA	NA
Lac La Croix	192	\$14,336	Very basic level, majority without high school diploma	NA	Resource industry, fisheries (commercial and recreational), government focused	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mishkosiimiiniiziibing (Big Grassy River)	249	NA	Basic levels – mostly high school or lower	Participation rate below provincial rate; no data on unemployment rate	Resource industry, government and education focused	Limited; reliant on neighbouring communities for major services	Fire hall; otherwise serviced by other communities	NA	Rapidly expanding stock; many houses in poor condition
Mitaanjigamiing	98 on-reserve members	NA	NA	NA	High resource-focused	NA	Temporary Fire hall and fire truck	NA	NA
Naicatchewenin	215	NA	Very basic levels – majority without high school diploma	Participation rate below provincial rate; unemployment rate far above provincial rate	Resource industry, government, tourism and education focused (manufacturing planned)	Limited; reliant on neighbouring communities for major services	Fire hall and medical clinic; otherwise serviced by other communities	Water treatment at capacity; water source affected by droughts	Rapidly expanding stocks; houses in good condition
Naotkamegwaning (Whitefish Bay)	670	\$12,384	Very basic levels – majority without high school diploma	Participation rate low; unemployment far above provincial rate	Resource industry, government and education focused	Regional ambulance service based in community (Naotkamegwaning (Whitefish Bay) EMS) as well as medical clinic	Women's shelter and ambulance service; otherwise serviced by other communities	NA	Expanding stock; houses in poor condition

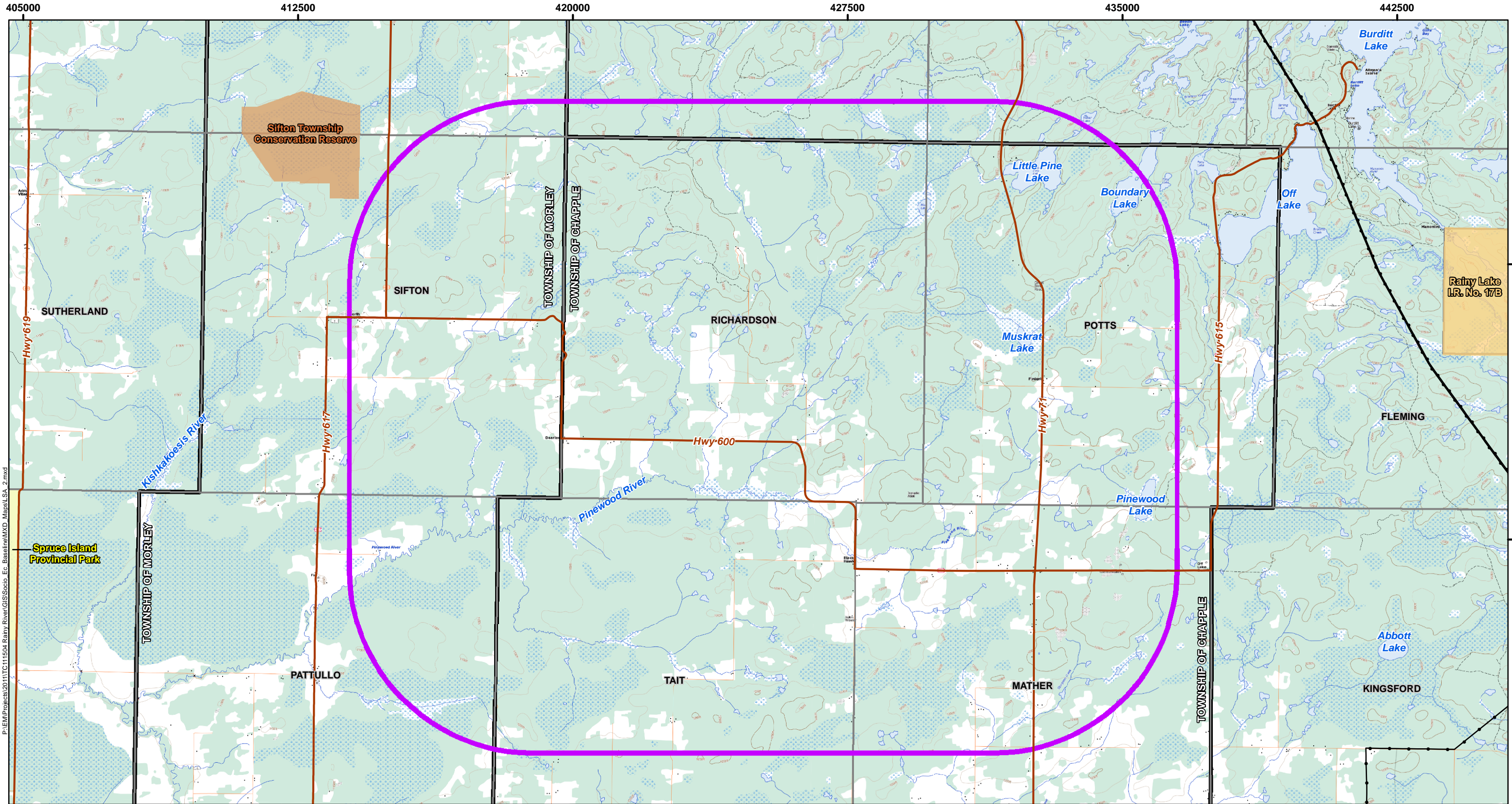
First Nation	Approximate Population (2011)	Annual Median Earnings (2005)	Education	Labour (2006)	Economy	Health Services	Emergency Services	Utilities	Housing
Nigigoonsiminikaaning	153 on-reserve members	NA	NA	NA	Resource industry focused	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ojibways of Onigaming	387	NA	Very basic levels – majority without high school diploma	No data	Resource industry, government and education focused	Multi-purpose “health station”; otherwise reliant on neighbouring communities for major services	Limited; serviced by other communities	NA	Slow growth in stock; no data on quality
Rainy River	314	NA	Very basic levels – majority without high school diploma	Low participation rate; unemployment far above provincial rate	Resource industry, tourism, government and education focused	Limited – Fire hall and truck; serviced by other neighbouring communities	Limited; serviced by other communities	Water and waste treatment at capacity	Slow growth in stock; homes in good repair
Seine River	329 on-reserve members	\$5,968	NA	NA	Resource industry-focused	NA	Fire hall and truck.	NA	NA
Rainy River Lake of the Woods RCC Region #1 Métis	1,350 self-identified in District	NA	Very basic levels – majority without high school diploma	NA	Resource industry, government and education focused	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA = Not Applicable / Not Available



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LEGEND Project Site Regional Study Area Regional Road / Highway Transmission Line Railway Small Town/Community Upper Tier Municipality Boundary Lower Tier Municipality Boundary Township Boundary First Nation Land International (Canada - U.S.A.) Border Provincial Park Conservation Reserve (Regulated) Waterbody / Large Watercourse Wooded Area		NOTES: - Road data extracted from Land Information Ontario, Ontario Road Network, MNR - Ontario base data extracted from Land Information Ontario (MNR) data warehouse. - Base data outside of Ontario extracted from ESRI DeLorme World Basemap - First Nation Land extracted from GeoBase, NRCAn Datum: NAD83 Projection: UTM Zone 15N	RAINY RIVER amec RAINY RIVER GOLD PROJECT Regional Study Area
		PROJECT N ^o : TC111504 FIGURE: 1 SCALE: 1:350,000 DATE: February 2013	



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LEGEND

- Local Study Area
- Regional Road / Highway
- Secondary Road
- Transmission Line
- First Nation Land
- Provincial Park
- Township Boundary
- Conservation Reserve (Regulated)

NOTES:
 - Road data extracted from Land Information Ontario, Ontario Road Network, MNR
 - Base map data from Geogratis NRCan Toporama DRG 1:50k sheets



RAINY RIVER GOLD PROJECT

Local Study Area

Datum: NAD83
 Projection: UTM Zone 15N

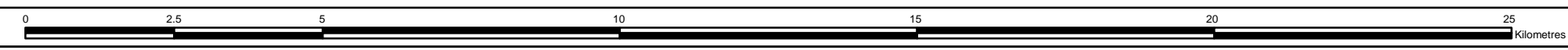


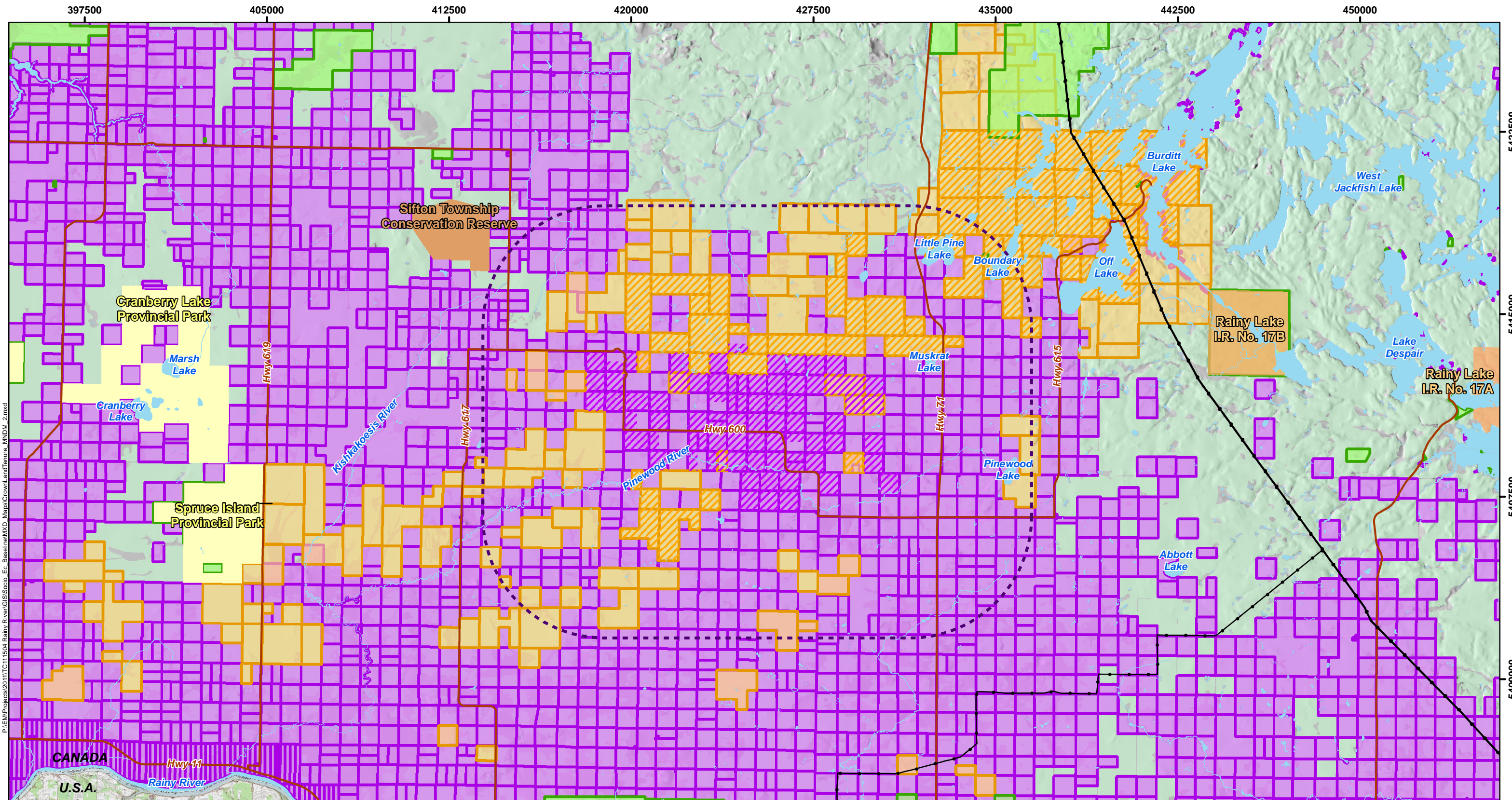
PROJECT N^o: TC111504

FIGURE: 2

SCALE: 1:100,000

DATE: February 2013





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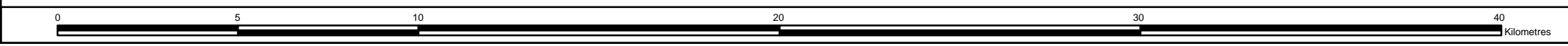
LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Crown Land Tenure | | Local Study Area Boundary
Transmission Line
Regional Road / Highway
Wooded Area
Waterbody / Large Watercourse | First Nation Land
Conservation Reserve (Regulated)
Provincial Park |
| Disposition Area of Crown Land (active patent, lease or license of occupation)
Active Claim Area of Crown Land (active staked land)
Alienation Area of Crown Land (active withdrawals and notifications) | | | |
| Rainy River Resources Land Tenure | | | |
| Rainy River Resources Active Claims
Rainy River Resources Active Dispositions | | | |

NOTES:
 - All base data on this map was extracted from Land Information Ontario, MNDMF, OBM Ontario Digital Geospatial Database and Ontario Road Network Database and Geogatis-NRCan Toporama.
 - Active mining claims, dispositions and alienation lands were downloaded from claimmap services, MNDM, May 2012



RAINY RIVER GOLD PROJECT
Active Mining Claims, Disposition Land and Alienation Land in the LSA



Datum: NAD83
 Projection: UTM Zone 15N

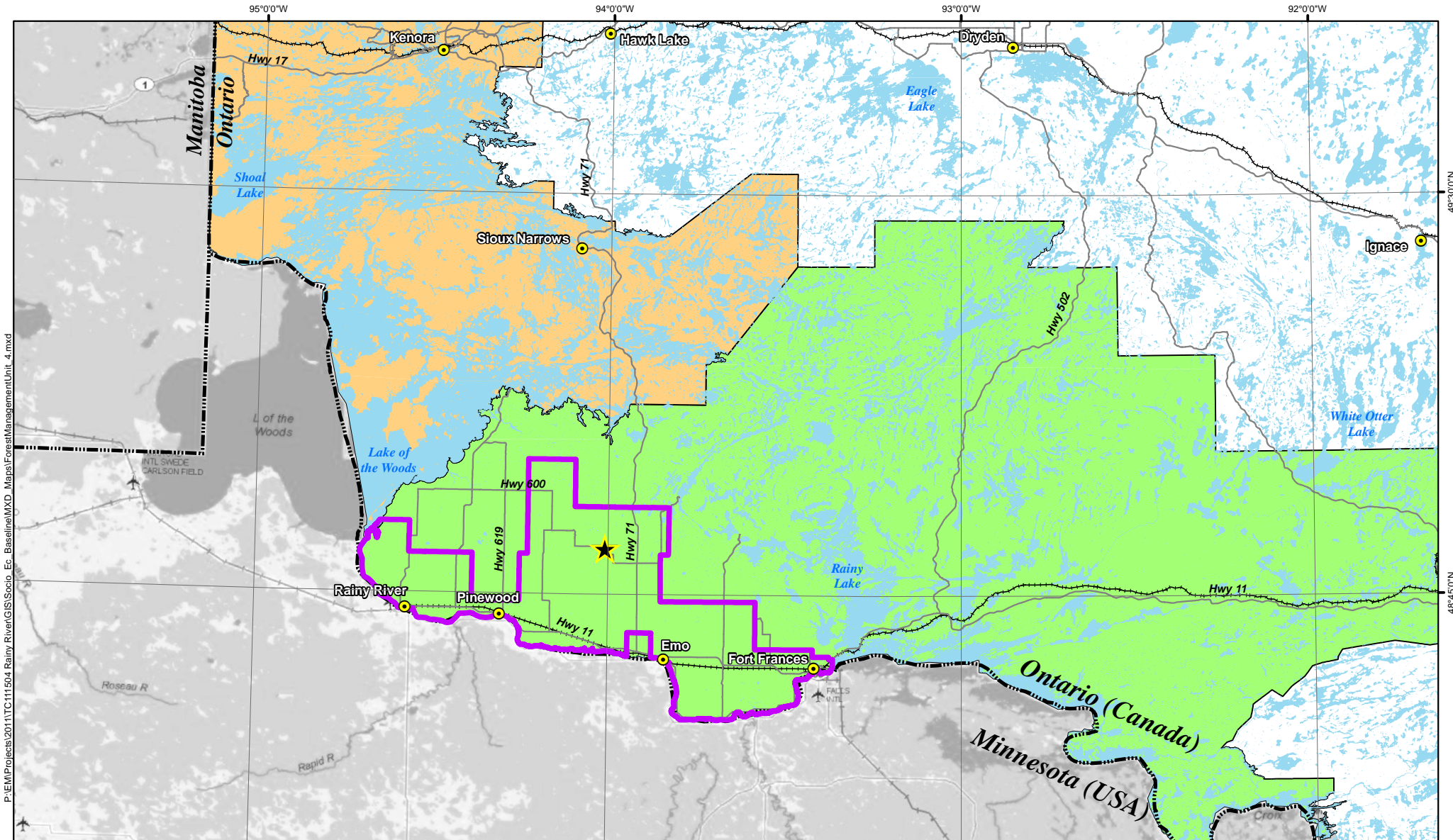


PROJECT N^o: TC111504

FIGURE: 3

SCALE: 1:150,000

DATE: February 2013



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LEGEND

Forest Management Unit

- Crossroute Forest
- Kenora Forest

- Project Site
- Regional Study Area Boundary
- Regional Communities
- Regional Road / Highway
- Railway
- Provincial / National Border

NOTES:

- Base data outside of Ontario extracted from ESRI DeLorme World Basemap
- All base data on this map was extracted from Land Information Ontario, MNDMF, OBM Ontario Digital Geospatial Database and Ontario Road Network Database and Geogratis-NRCan Toporama.
- Ontario Forest Management Unit Areas provided by Ontario MINR, Queen's printer for Ontario, 2012



RAINY RIVER GOLD PROJECT

Forest Management Units

Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 15N



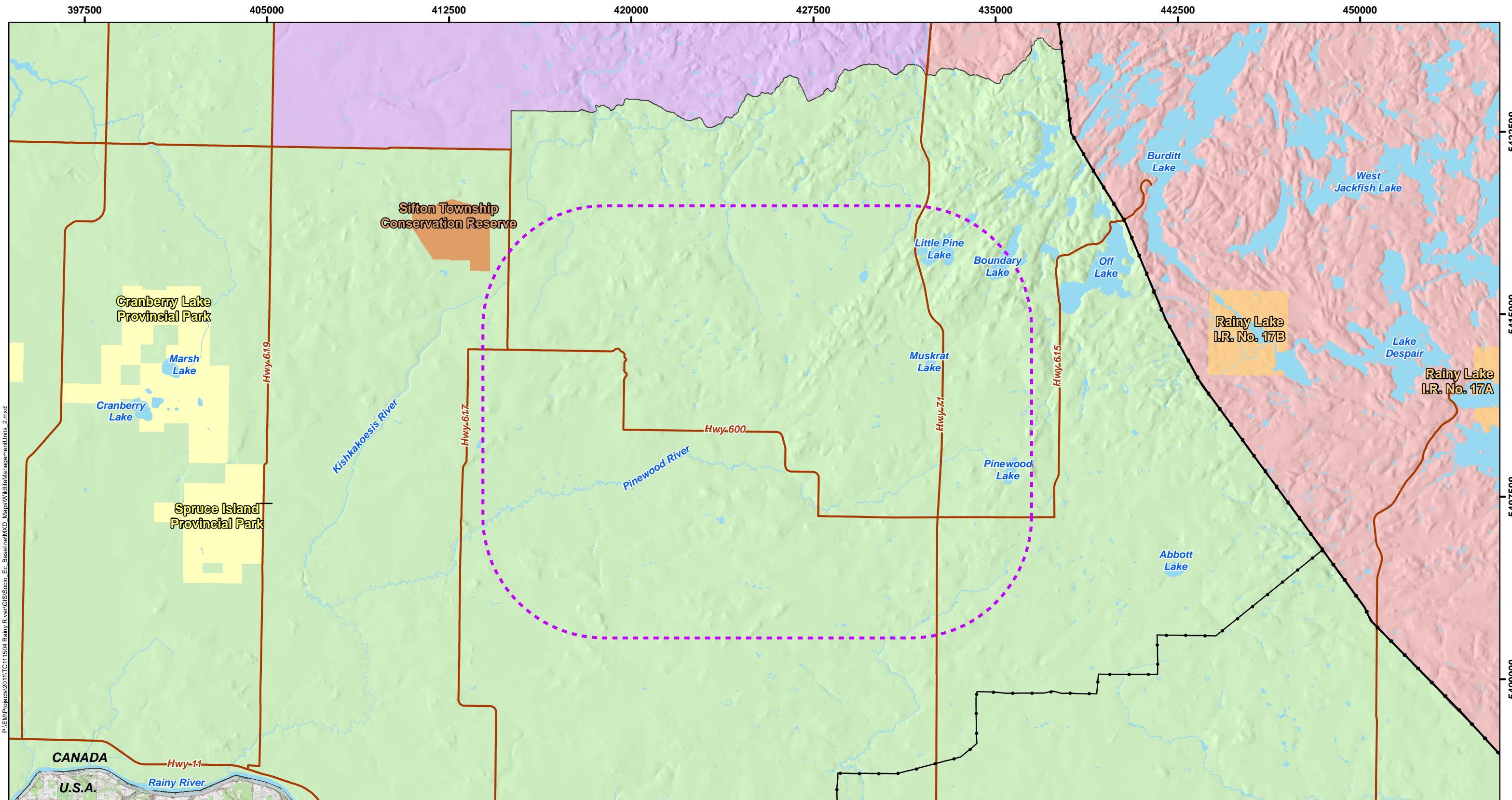
PROJECT N^o: TC111504

FIGURE: 4

SCALE: 1:1,115,000

DATE: February 2013





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LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Wildlife Management Unit | | Local Study Area Boundary | First Nation Land |
| WMU 10 | WMU 7B | Transmission Line | Conservation Reserve (Regulated) |
| WMU 9B | Regional Road / Highway | Waterbody / Large Watercourse | Provincial Park |

NOTES:
 - All base data on this map was extracted from Land Information Ontario, MNDMF, OBM Ontario Digital Geospatial Database and Ontario Road Network Database and Geogratis-NRCan Toporama.
 - Ontario Wildlife Management Units provided by Ontario MNR, Queen's printer for Ontario, 2012.



RAINY RIVER GOLD PROJECT

Wildlife Management Units

Datum: NAD83
 Projection: UTM Zone 15N

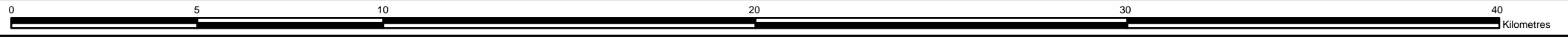


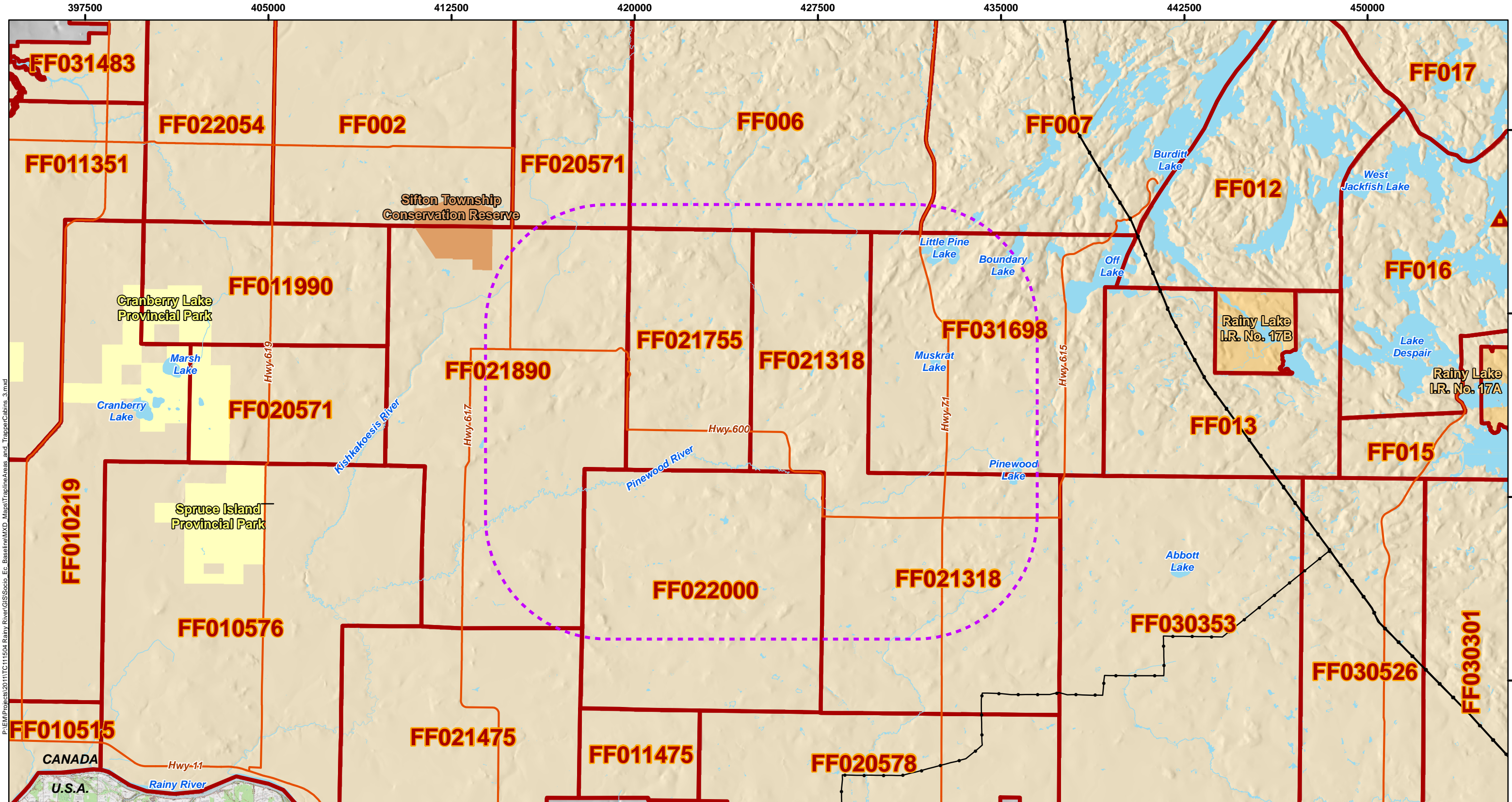
PROJECT N^o: TC111504

FIGURE: 5

SCALE: 1:150,000

DATE: February 2013





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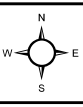
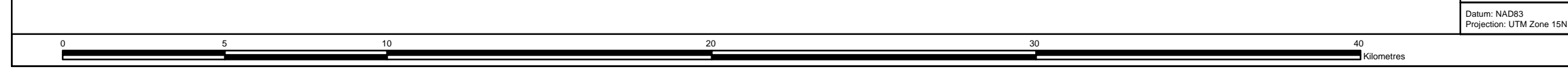
LEGEND

-  Trapper Cabin
-  Trapline Area - Crown Land Registered (Labelled with ID)
-  Local Study Area Boundary
-  Transmission Line
-  Regional Road / Highway
-  Waterbody / Large Watercourse
-  First Nation Land
-  Conservation Reserve (Regulated)
-  Provincial Park

NOTES:
 - All base data on this map was extracted from Land Information Ontario, MNDMF, OBM Ontario Digital Geospatial Database and Ontario Road Network Database and Geogratis-NRCan Toporama.
 - Trapline Areas and Trapper Cabins provided by Ontario MNR, Queen's printer for Ontario, 2012.

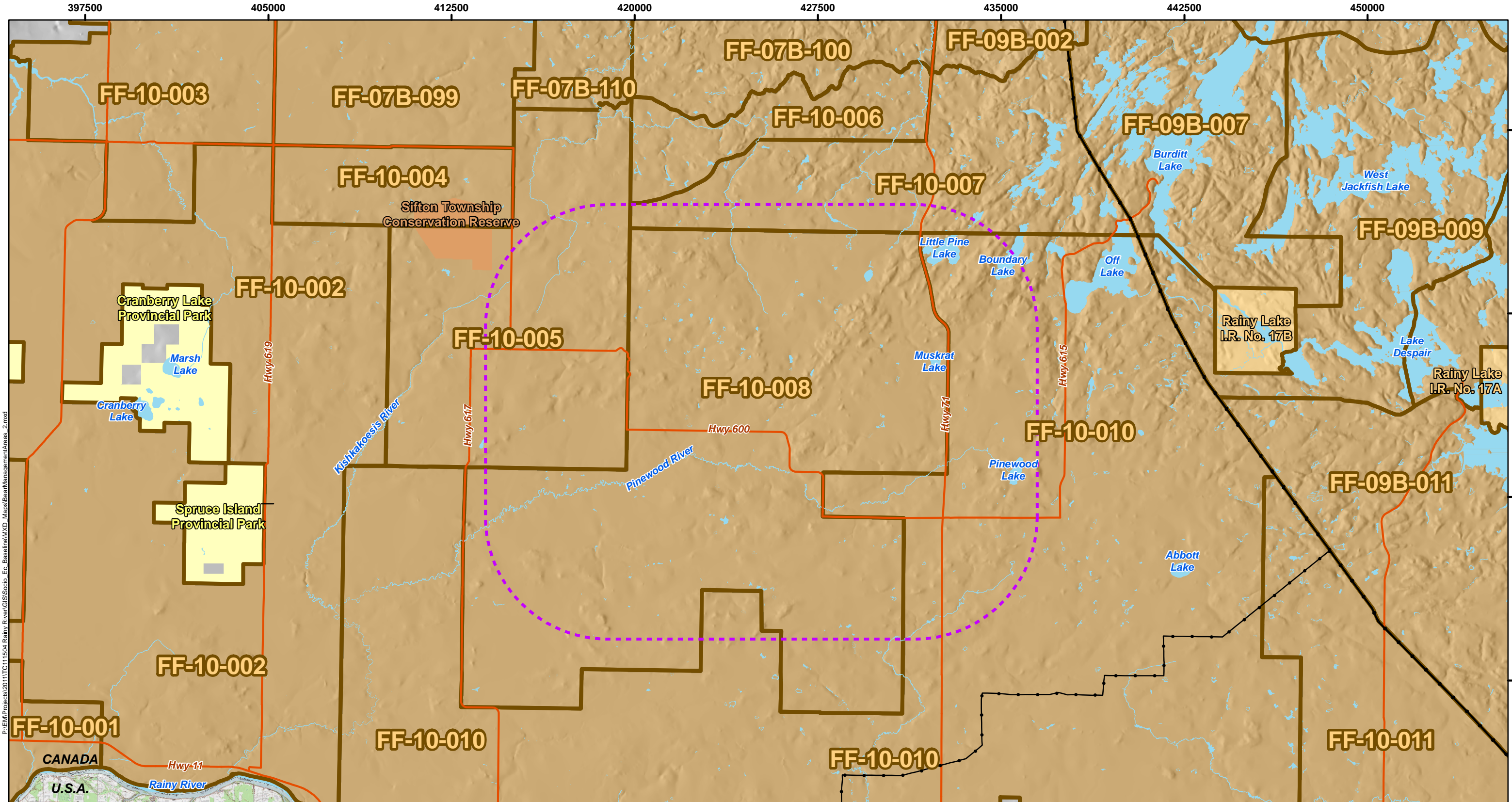


RAINY RIVER GOLD PROJECT
Local Trapline Areas and Trapper Cabins



Datum: NAD83
 Projection: UTM Zone 15N

PROJECT N ^o : TC111504	FIGURE: 6
SCALE: 1:150,000	DATE: February 2013



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LEGEND

- Bear Management Area (Labelled with ID)
- Local Study Area Boundary
- First Nation Land
- Transmission Line
- Conservation Reserve (Regulated)
- Regional Road / Highway
- Provincial Park
- Waterbody / Large Watercourse

NOTES:
 - All base data on this map was extracted from Land Information Ontario, MNDMF, OBM Ontario Digital Geospatial Database and Ontario Road Network Database and Geogratis-NRCan Toporama.
 - Ontario Bear Management Areas provided by Ontario MNR, Queen's printer for Ontario, 2012.



RAINY RIVER GOLD PROJECT

Bear Management Areas

Datum: NAD83
 Projection: UTM Zone 15N

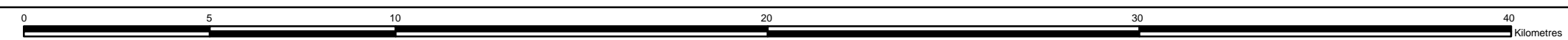


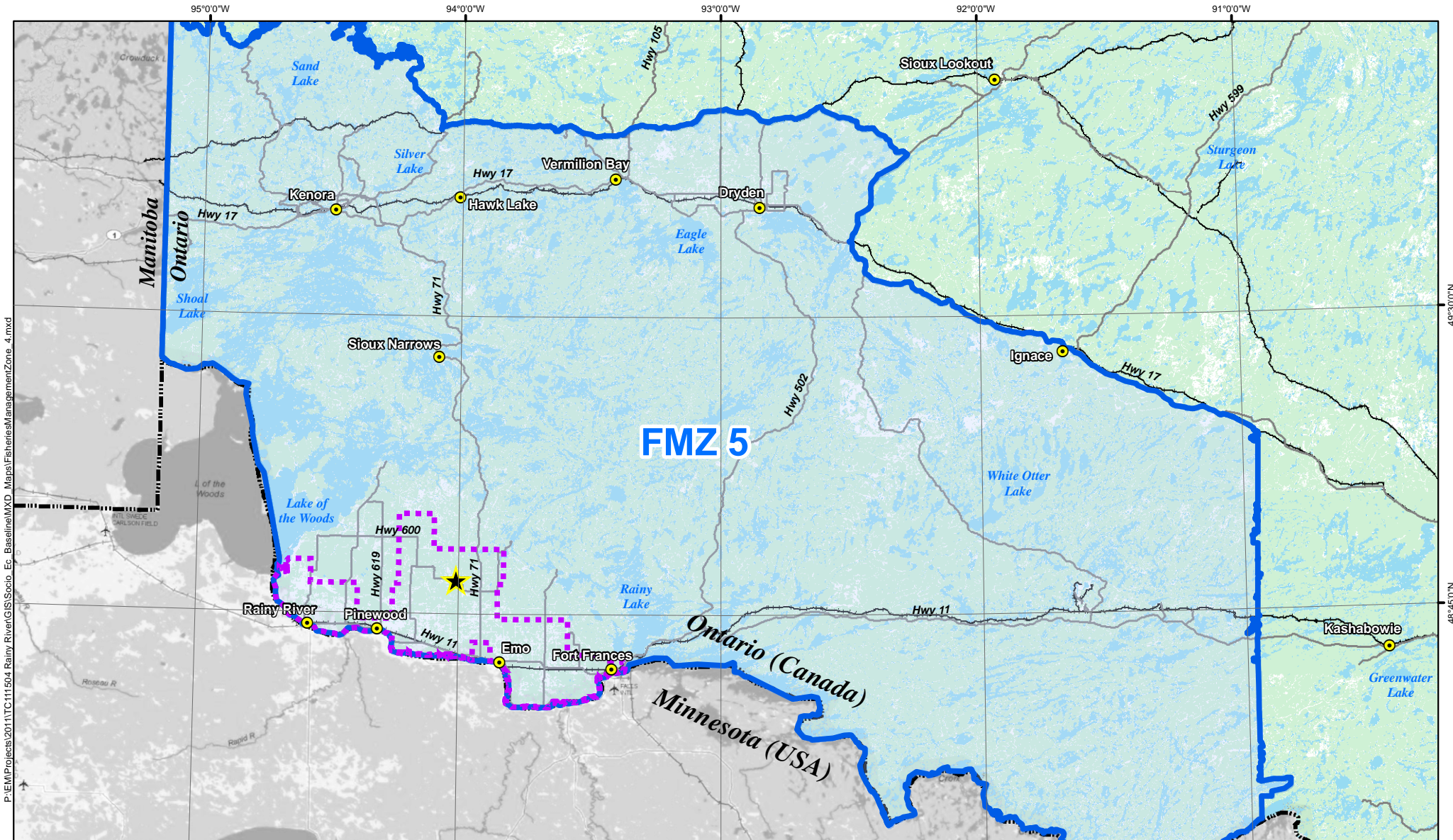
PROJECT N^o: TC111504

FIGURE: 7

SCALE: 1:150,000








DATE: February 2013





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LEGEND

-  Ontario Fisheries Management Zone (FMZ, Labelled with ID)
-  Project Site
-  Regional Communities
-  Regional Study Area Boundary
-  Provincial / National Border
-  Regional Road / Highway
-  Railway

NOTES:
 - Base data outside of Ontario extracted from ESRI DeLorme World Basemap
 - All base data on this map was extracted from Land Information Ontario, MNDMF, OBM Ontario Digital Geospatial Database and Ontario Road Network Database and Geogratis-NRCan Toporama.
 - Ontario Fisheries Management Zones provided by Ontario MNR, Queen's printer for Ontario, 2012



RAINY RIVER GOLD PROJECT

Fisheries Management Zone

Datum: NAD83
 Projection: UTM Zone 15N



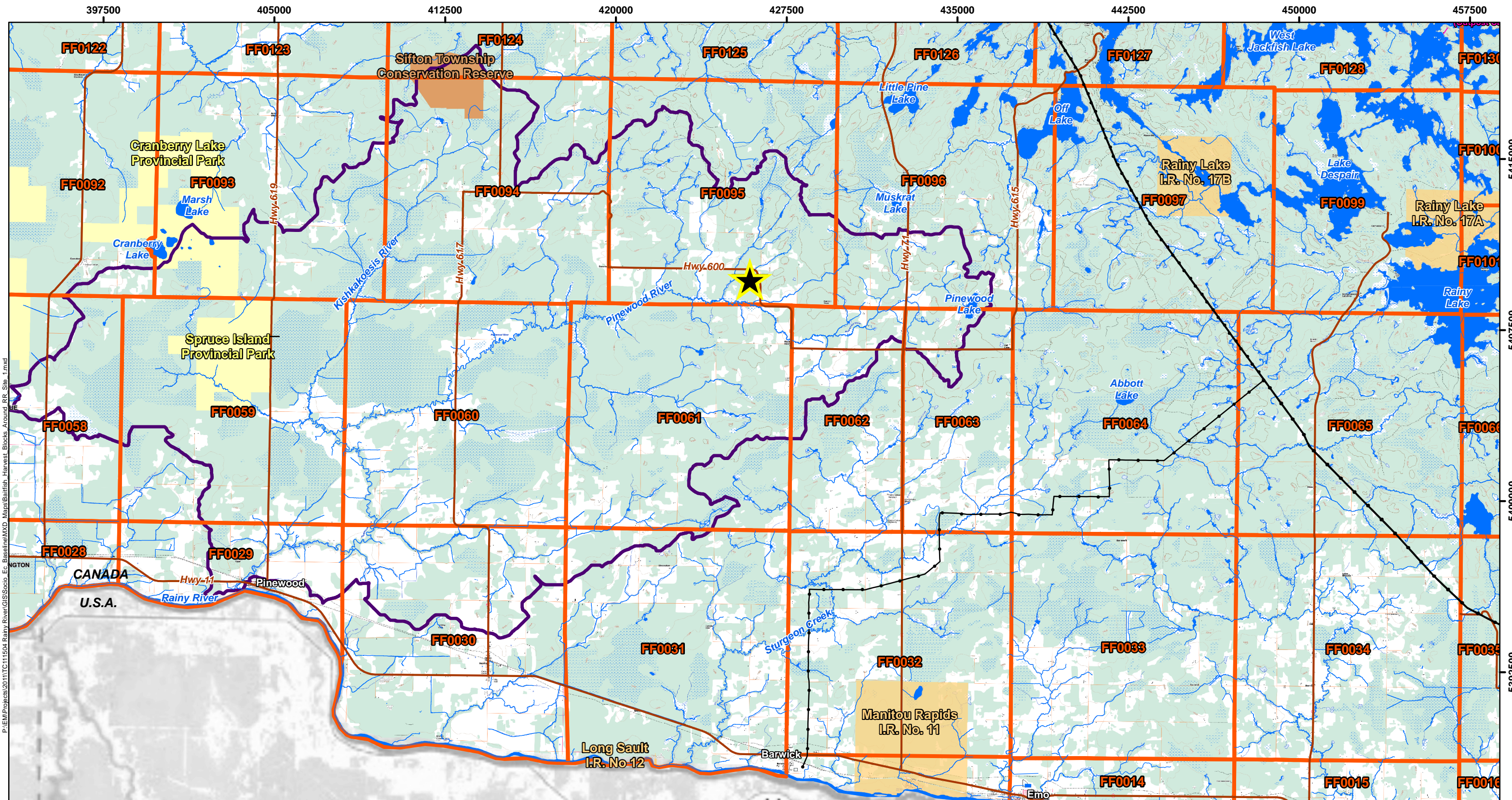
PROJECT N°: TC111504

FIGURE: 8



SCALE: 1:1,500,000

DATE: February 2013



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LEGEND

- Project Site
- Baitfish Harvest Area Block (labelled with ID)
- Transmission Line
- Regional Road / Highway
- Pinewood River Watershed
- Waterbody / Large Watercourse
- First Nation Land
- Conservation Reserve (Regulated)
- Provincial Park

NOTES:
 - All base data on this map was extracted from Land Information Ontario, MNDMF, OSM Ontario Digital Geospatial Database and Ontario Road Network Database and Geogratis-NRCan Toporama.

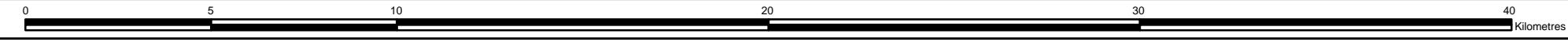


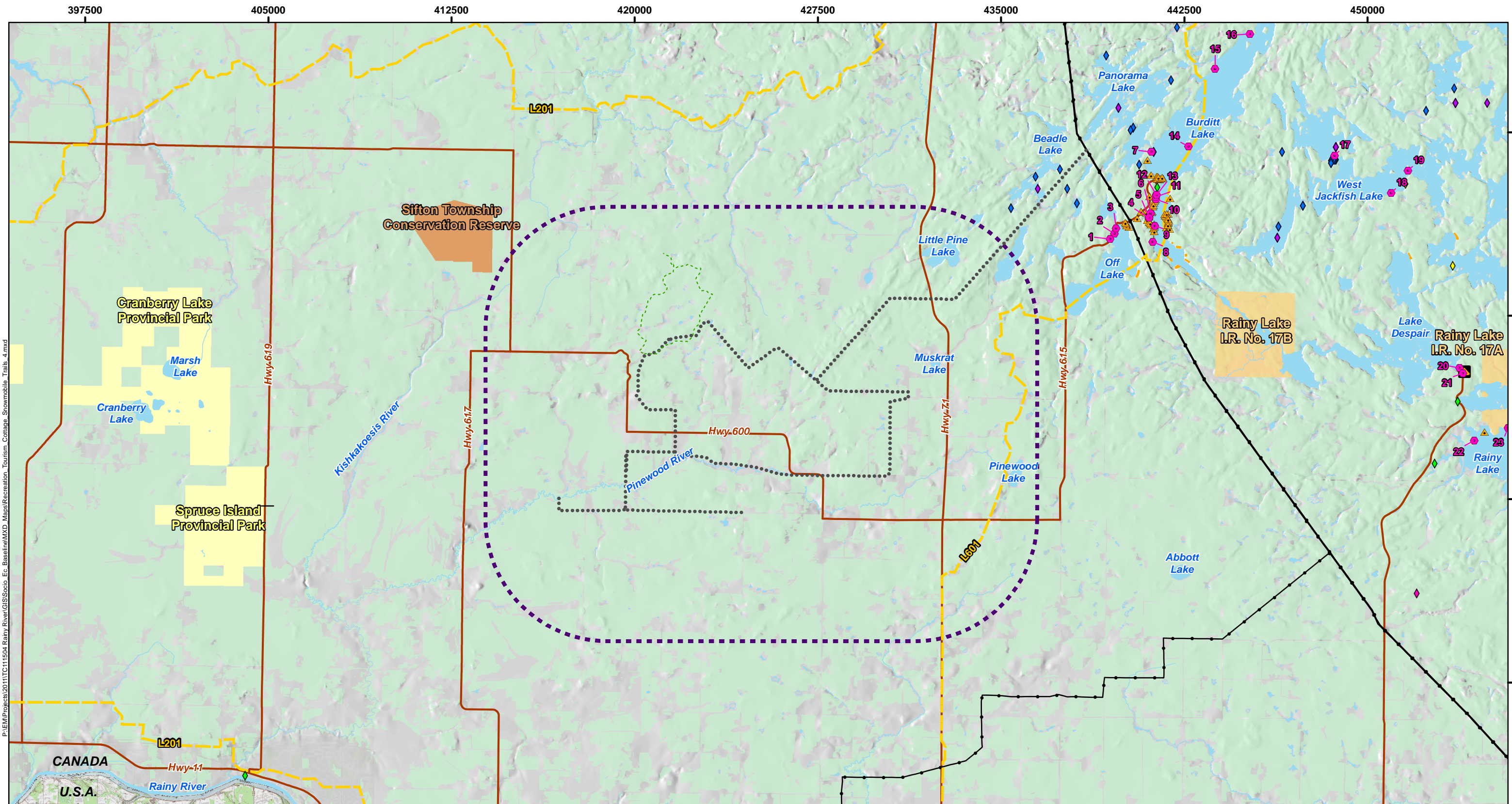
RAINY RIVER GOLD PROJECT
Baitfish Harvest Area Blocks in the Pinewood River Watershed and Surrounding Area

Datum: NAD83
 Projection: UTM Zone 15N



PROJECT N^o: TC111504 **FIGURE: 9**
 SCALE: 1:160,000 DATE: February 2013





- LEGEND**
- Approximate Project Boundary
 - Tourist Establishment Area (Labelled with Reference #)
 - Cottage Residential Area
 - Recreational Camping Area
 - Snowmobile Trail, Local Club Trail L201 and L601
 - Local Trail (described by R. Neilson, 2012)
 - Recreation Access Point
 - Boat Cache, Commercial
 - Boat Cache, Private
 - Boat Cache, Resource Harvest
 - Designated Camping Site

- Recreational Point by type**
- Boat Cache, Commercial
 - Boat Cache, Private
 - Boat Cache, Resource Harvest
 - Designated Camping Site

- Local Study Area Boundary (LSA)
- Transmission Line
- Regional Road / Highway
- Waterbody / Large Watercourse
- Wooded Area

- First Nation Land Conservation Reserve (Regulated)
- Provincial Park

Tourist Establishment Area Reference Table

Map Reference #	Name	Description
1	Rainbow Lodge	Main Base Lodge
2	Shanes Canadian Hunt Club	Main Base Lodge
3	Spring Lake Lodge	Main Base Lodge
4	Cleanwater Airways/Sportsman's Landing	Main Base Lodge
5	Cleanwater Airways/Sportsman's Landing LUP Ref 334	Main Base Lodge
6	Little Moose Lodge	Main Base Lodge
7	Pipestone Fly-In Outposts	Outpost Camp
8	Hideaway Lodge	Main Base Lodge
9	True North Outposts & Cabins Ltd.	Main Base Lodge
10	Leaning Pines Lodge	Main Base Lodge
11	Trail's End Lodge	Main Base Lodge
12	Rosa's Camp	Main Base Lodge
13	Rosa's Camp LUP Ref 267	Main Base Lodge
14	Camp Carlisle	Main Base Lodge
15	Voyageur's Wilderness Lodge	Main Base Lodge
16	Momera's Camp	Main Base Lodge
17	Rosa's Camp	Outpost Camp
18	Hideaway Lodge	Outpost Camp
19	Rosa's Camp	Outpost Camp
20	Moosetrack Cottages	Main Base Lodge
21	Lake Despair Lodge	Main Base Lodge
22	Labelle's Birch Point Camp	Main Base Lodge
23	Little Amik Lodge	Main Base Lodge

NOTES:

- All base data on this map was extracted from Land Information Ontario, MNDMF, OBM Ontario Digital Geospatial Database and Ontario Road Network Database and Geogratis-NRCan Toporama.
- Cottage Residential Areas, Recreation Access, Tourist Establishment Areas provided by Ontario MNR, Queen's printer for Ontario, May 2012
- Trail head and trail information extracted from Land Information Ontario (MNR).
- Snowmobile trails approximated from online maps from Ontario Federation of Snowmobile Clubs (OFSC)

Datum: NAD83
Projection: UTM Zone 15N



RAINY RIVER GOLD PROJECT

Local Recreational Sites / Trails, Tourist Establishment Areas and Cottage Residential Areas

PROJECT N^o: TC111504

SCALE: 1:150,000

FIGURE: 10

DATE: March 2013



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