



## Introduction

An individual's health is influenced by many factors beyond personal lifestyle choices. Income, working conditions, education, age, and social conditions, among many other factors, have a strong relationship to health. Some of these factors will be explored in this report and can be used to understand the Timiskaming Health Unit's population characteristics. Data in this report can also be used to inform planning and guide implementing local programs and services.

## Data source and methodology

The main source of data is the 2021 Census, which is a mandatory survey that collects demographic and linguistic information on all permanent and non-permanent people living in Canada at the time of the Census. The Census uses various forms to collect information. A short form is used to collect data from private dwellings such as age, sex, relationship to household members, and language. A long form is completed by 25% of private dwellings and includes the following topics: activities of daily living, sociocultural information, mobility, place of birth, education, labour market activities, and housing. There are also different forms used to enumerate residents of collective dwellings.

Income variables were created by linking 2019 and 2020 tax-filer and other administrative data from the Canada Revenue Agency to the short form Census respondents. The Ontario Marginalization Index presented near the end of the report uses data from the 2021 Census. Other data sources used in the report include different cycles of the Canadian Community Health Survey.

Throughout this document, reference to Timiskaming means the Timiskaming Health Unit area, which includes the District of Timiskaming and the Municipality of Temagami.

The census is conducted every five years and data in this report will be updated in 2028, pending the release of new 2026 Census data.

## Data Caveats

The Census undercounts groups such as the homeless and aboriginal people on reserves and both undercounts and overcounts may occur in young adults and those with two residences; Statistics Canada adjustments

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account for discrepancies in coverage. In Timiskaming Health Unit area, total non-response rate for the short-form census was 5.1% and 9.3% for the long-form.<sup>1</sup> In Ontario, the non-response rates were 2.8 for the short-form and 3.8% for the long-form.<sup>1</sup>

The Census is limited to only collecting data on the traditional male and female sex categories. We acknowledge the diversity of gender identities and advocate for a more comprehensive inclusion of gender representation in future data collection.”

### Geographic description<sup>1</sup>

The Timiskaming Health Unit catchment area is located in Northeastern Ontario and covers 14,146 square kilometers (Figure 1).

The Timiskaming Health Unit’s boundaries are not the same as the Timiskaming District. When compared to the District of Timiskaming, the Health Unit boundaries also include the municipality of Temagami and the following townships: Ben Nevis, Bisley, Clifford, Pontiac, Clement and Scholes.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, the health unit catchment area does not include the following Timiskaming District townships: Childerhose, Douglas, Doyle, Fripp, Geikie, Hillary, McArthur, McKeown, Musgrove, Pharand and Reynolds.<sup>2</sup>

### Population Density<sup>1</sup>

As of 2021, Timiskaming has a population density of 2.3 people per square kilometer, which is quite sparse compared to an urban area such as Toronto, which has a population density of 4,334 people per square kilometer.

**Figure 1: Map of Ontario with Timiskaming Health Unit area boundaries outlined.**



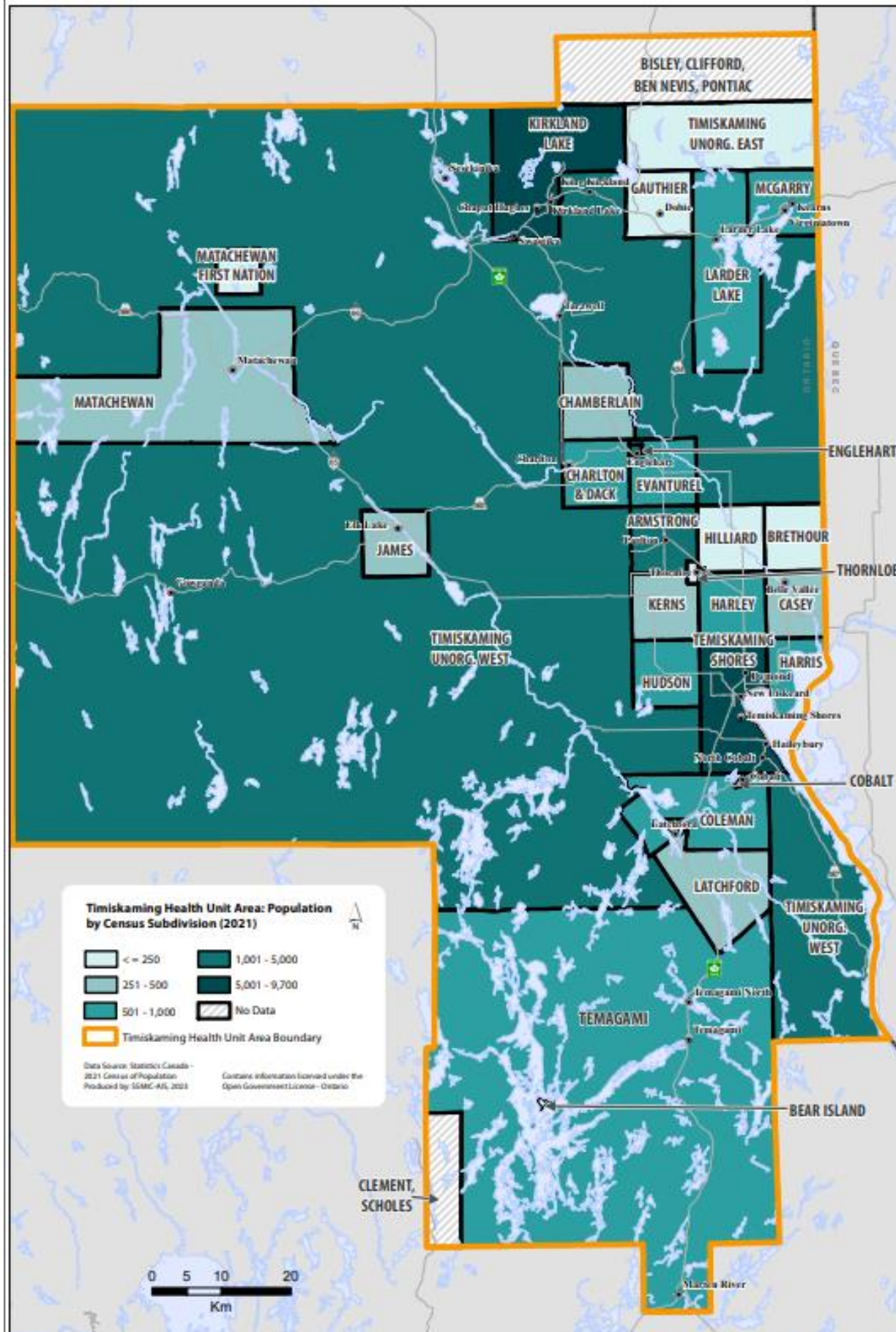
## Timiskaming's Communities<sup>1</sup>

The Timiskaming Health Unit area is designated as a 'sparsely populated urban-rural mix' as it consists of a wide variety of community sizes. The largest community in the Timiskaming Health Unit area is Temiskaming Shores with a population of 9,634 people followed by Kirkland Lake with a population of 7,750.<sup>1</sup> The next largest communities by size are considerably smaller: Englehart with a population of 1,442, Armstrong with a population of 1,199 and Cobalt, which consists of 989 people.<sup>1</sup> The remaining areas have lower population sizes and consist of small municipalities, a village, Indigenous reserves and townships.

**Table 1: Timiskaming Health Unit communities and population counts, 2021.<sup>1</sup>**

Community Name	Population
<b>City</b>	
Temiskaming Shores	9,634
<b>Town</b>	
Kirkland Lake	7,750
Englehart	1,442
Cobalt	989
Latchford	355
<b>Municipality</b>	
Temagami	862
Charlton and Dack	686
<b>Village</b>	
Thornloe	92
<b>Indian reserve</b>	
Bear Island	244
Matachewan 72	66
<b>Townships</b>	
Armstrong	1199
Larder Lake	745
McGarry	579
Coleman	517
Harley	524
Harris	540
Hudson	530
Evanturel	502
James	348
Casey	341
Kerns	330
Chamberlain	311
Hilliard	215
Matachewan	268
Gauthier	151
Brethour	105
<b>Unorganized</b>	
Timiskaming Unorganized West	3,210
Timiskaming Unorganized East	5

Figure 2: Timiskaming Health Unit boundaries and population distribution, 2021.<sup>1</sup>

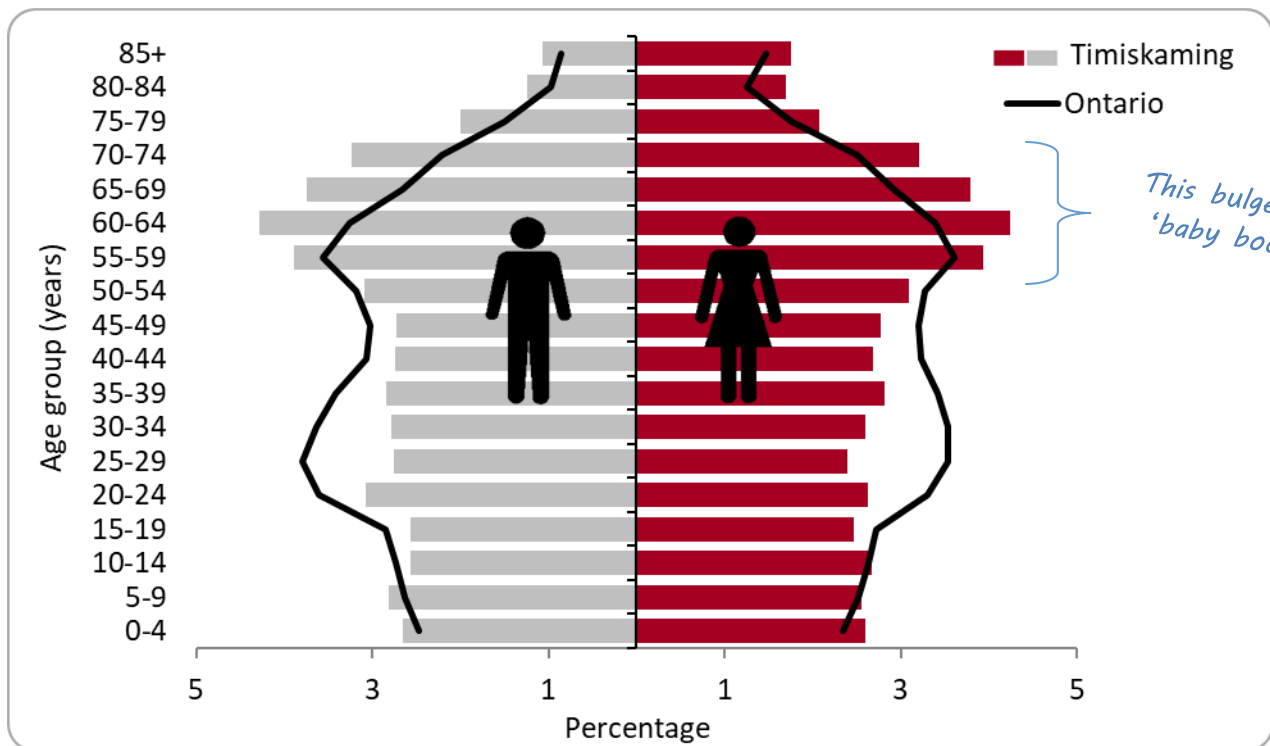


## Population by age and sex<sup>1</sup>

The population in the Timiskaming Health Unit area according to the 2021 Census was 32,394 people.

A population pyramid can be found in Figure 3. This figure shows the percentage of the population, by age, for males and females in Timiskaming Health Unit (bars) and Ontario (black line). In general, THU's largest age groups were between 55 and 74 years of age, as can be seen by the bulge. These are the 'baby boomers' children. Compared to Ontario, Timiskaming has a larger percentage of the population that is 50 years and older. When looking at differences by sex in Timiskaming, the age group with the most notable difference was 85 years and over, as there are more females compared to males in this age category.

Figure 3: Percentage of population by sex in Timiskaming and Ontario, 2021.<sup>1</sup>



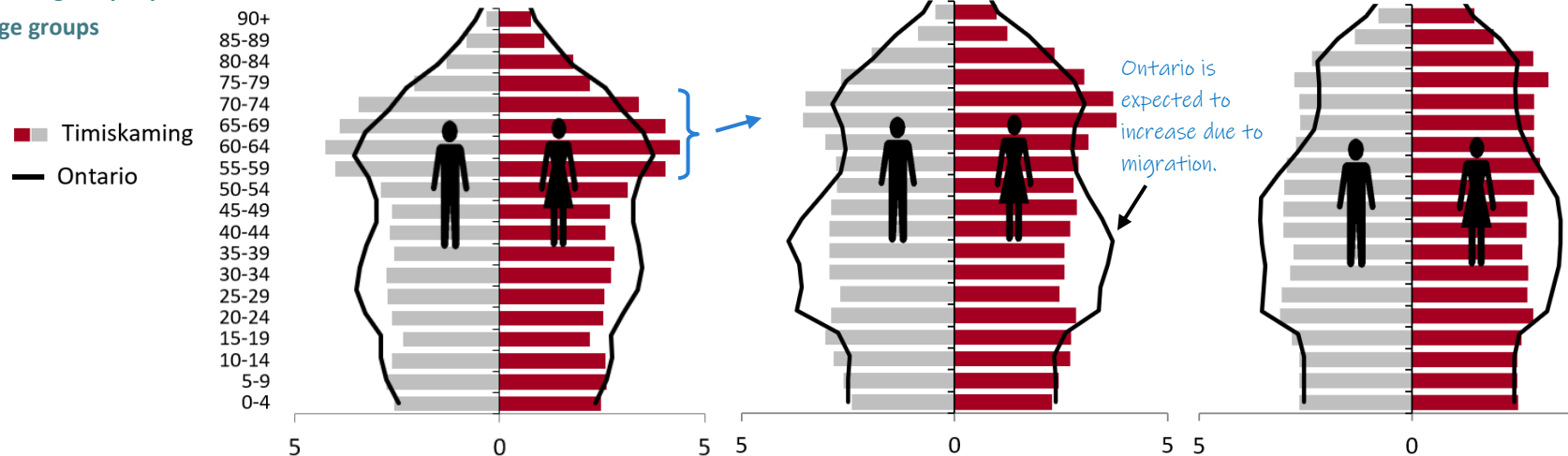
## Population growth

There has been a 2% decrease in population (approximately 655 less people) in Timiskaming since the 2016 Census.<sup>1</sup> Timiskaming’s population is projected to however experience an increase over time as seen in Table 2.<sup>3</sup> The figures in the table show the largest group of people in 2021 are the baby boomers (aged 55 to 74 years), and this trend continues in 2031 as this group ages. The population in 2041 is relatively equal in all age groups. In 2031 in Ontario, migration is expected to drive a large increase in working-age people.<sup>4</sup>

**Table 2: Projected population change over time in Timiskaming and Ontario, 2021, 2031 and 2041.**<sup>1,3,4</sup>

Year	2021	2031	2041
Population	32,394	34,325	35,002
Percentage change	2% decrease since the 2016 Census	6% increase	2% increase

### Percentage of people in age groups



Timiskaming Highlights	Ontario Highlights
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The largest group of people in both Timiskaming and Ontario were between the ages of 55 and 74 years (32% of the population in Timiskaming).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of seniors relative to the rest of the population will be high as the baby boomers age. In Ontario, the share of seniors is projected to peak at 21% of the population in 2036.<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>



## Language<sup>1</sup>

In the Timiskaming Health Unit area, 73.8% of residents reported their first language spoken (mother tongue) as English. In Ontario, 65.1% of the population's first language spoken was English. In 2021,

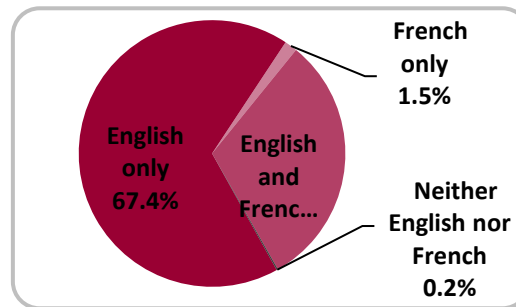
20.0% of Timiskaming residents reported French as their mother tongue, which was much higher than Ontario's percentage of 3.3%. Additional details on mother tongue can be found in Table 3. The Indigenous languages included Algonquin and Athabaskan languages.

As for knowledge of official languages, in Timiskaming, 67.3% of residents spoke only English, 30.9% spoke both English and French, 1.5% spoke only French, and only 0.2% did not speak English or French.

**Table 3: First language spoken in Timiskaming and Ontario, 2021.<sup>1</sup>**

	English	French	English & French	Indigenous languages	Other
Timiskaming	73.8%	20.0%	2.3%	0.1%	3.3%
Ontario	65.1%	3.3%	0.7%	0.1%	26.8%

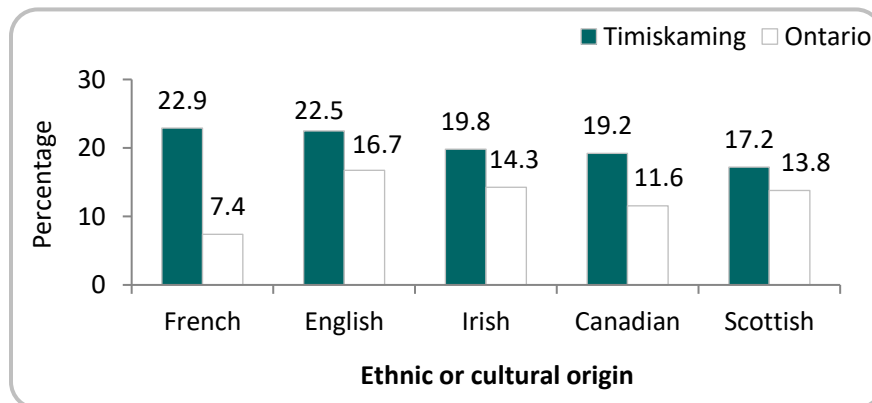
**Figure 4: Knowledge of official languages in Timiskaming, 2021.<sup>1</sup>**



## Ethnicity<sup>1</sup>

In the 2021 Census, participants could select multiple ethnic/cultural origins, thus total numbers may be greater than the sum of the population. In Timiskaming the top responses were French, English, Irish, Canadian, and Scottish.

**Figure 5: Percentage of ethnic or cultural origins of Timiskaming and Ontario residents, 2021.<sup>1</sup>**



## Indigenous identity and status<sup>1</sup>

In Timiskaming, 9.8% of residents identified as being Indigenous (3,150 people), which is high compared to 2.9% in Ontario. In the Timiskaming Health Unit area, there were more than 3 times as many First Nations and Métis residents as there were in Ontario, as seen in Table 4.

Table 4: Indigenous Identity in Timiskaming and Ontario, 2021.<sup>1</sup>

	Timiskaming	Ontario
First Nations (North American Indian)	5.6%	1.8%
Métis	3.8%	1.0%
Inuk (Inuit)	0.0%	0.0%
Multiple Indigenous responses	0.3%	0.1%
Indigenous responses not included elsewhere	0.1%	0.1%

The proportion of the population who identified themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian was 3.8% in Timiskaming, which is higher than the Ontario proportion of 1.2%.

## Visible minority<sup>1</sup>

In Timiskaming, 2.4% of residents (770 people) identified as a visible minority compared to 34.3% of Ontario residents.

## Generation status<sup>1</sup>

First generation is a term to describe people who were born outside of Canada. In Timiskaming, 4.2% of the population identified as first generation, which was drastically different from 33.7% in Ontario. This can be attributed to low immigration rates in the Timiskaming area.

Second generation is a term to describe people whose parents were born outside of Canada. Only 9.3% of Timiskaming residents are second generation, which was low compared to 22.7% in Ontario.

The population in Timiskaming is largely comprised of people who were third generation or greater (86.5%). Third generation describes people who were born in Canada with parents who were also born in Canada. This was very high compared to Ontario, where 43.7% were third generation or more.

**87%** of Timiskaming residents were born and had parents born in Canada (**third generation Canadians**).

In Ontario, this percentage was **44%**.

## Immigration status<sup>1</sup>

In 2021, Timiskaming was made up of a small percentage of immigrants (3.5%) compared to 30.0% of Ontario residents who were immigrants. Of the 1,125 immigrants in Timiskaming, 270 were recent immigrants who had landed in Canada since 2011.

The two largest immigration admission categories for Timiskaming were immigrants that were sponsored by family (54.7%), followed by those for their ability to contribute to the economy (economic immigrants) (37.6%), and 6.8% of immigrants were refugees.

## Mobility<sup>1</sup>

Mobility refers to residents moving within the last year. In 2021, 88.6% of Timiskaming residents did not move in the last year, 5.3% moved within the same city/town/village/reserve, 5.9% moved within Canada, and 0.2% moved to Timiskaming from a different country.



## Housing<sup>1</sup>

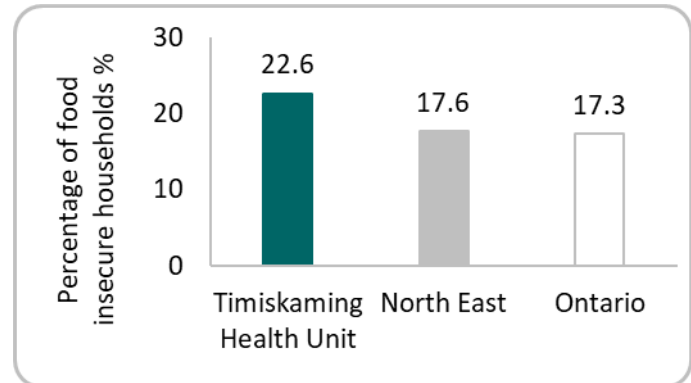
In Timiskaming, there were 14,630 occupied private dwellings in 2021. Of these dwellings, 10.7%, which is 1,560 households, were in need of major repair. One quarter of the dwellings in Timiskaming were rentals, which is 3,660 households. Of those that were renting in Timiskaming, 23.5% were in subsidized housing.

In Timiskaming, 15.1% of residents spent 30% or more of their income on shelter costs. In Ontario,<sup>1</sup> this percentage is 24.2%.

## Food security<sup>5</sup>

Data from Statistic’s Canada’s Canadian Income Survey showed that from 2020 to 2022, 22.6% of households in Timiskaming were considered food insecure, which is the highest of all health units in Ontario. This data has a small sample size so it should be interpreted with caution. In Ontario, 17.3% of households were insecure.

**Figure 6: Percentage of households that are food insecure in Timiskaming, Northeastern Ontario, and Ontario, 2020-2022.<sup>1</sup>**



## Social support and isolation<sup>6</sup>

Two indicators collected in the 2019/2020 cycles of Canadian Community Health Survey pertained to collective and personal indicators – sense of belonging and personal life satisfaction. A statistically significant difference was seen between the local and provincial percentage of respondents who felt a somewhat strong or very strong sense of belonging to local community – 79.5% in Timiskaming and 71.3% in Ontario overall. In contrast, no significant difference was seen in respondents who felt satisfied or very satisfied with life as a whole in Timiskaming (91.0%) and Ontario (92.7%).

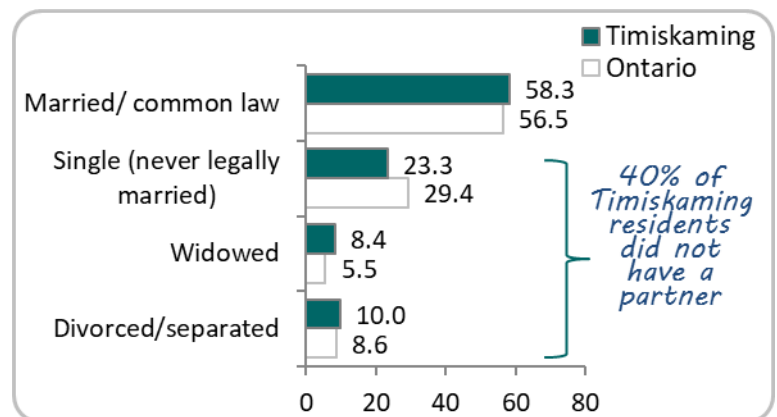
## Family characteristics<sup>1</sup>

In Timiskaming, there were 9,275 ‘census families’ in 2021. A census family is defined as a married couple (with or without children), a common-law couple (with or without children) or a lone parent family. In Timiskaming, 63.8% of census families were married couples, 20.4% were common-law couples, 11.5% were female lone-parent families (1,070 families), and 4.3% were male lone-parent families (400 families).

## Marital status<sup>1</sup>

In 2021, 58.3% of Timiskaming residents over the age of 15 years of age were legally married or common-law, and 41.7% of Timiskaming residents did not have a partner. More specifically, 23.3% were single, 8.4% were widowed, 6.2% were divorced and 3.8% were separated (Figure 7). In Ontario, 56.5% of residents had a partner (were married or common-law) and 43.5% did not have a partner.

**Figure 7: Marital status of residents over the age of 15 years as of 2021.<sup>1</sup>**

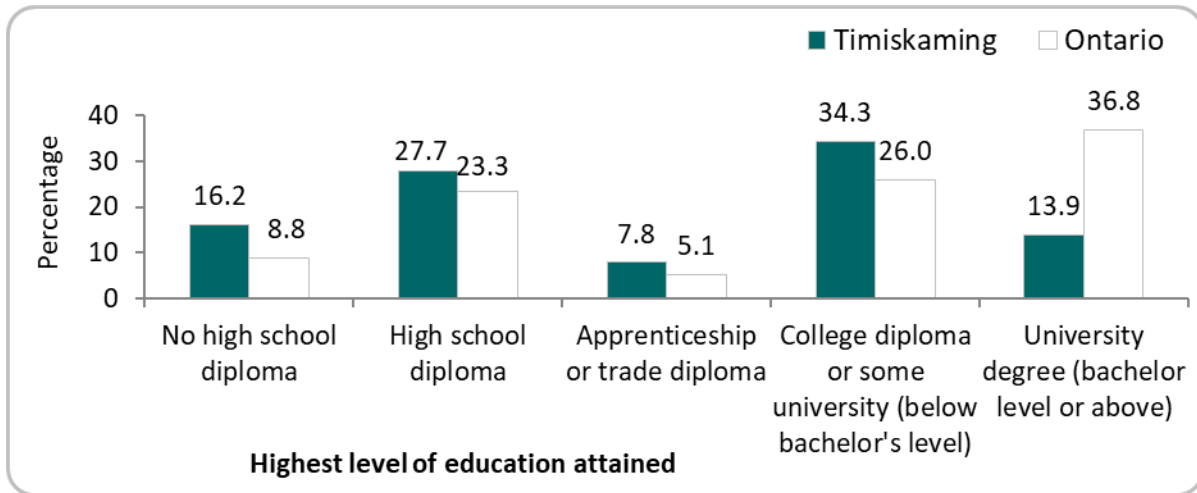


## Education<sup>1</sup>

The highest level of education attained for people aged 25 to 64 years in the Timiskaming and Ontario is presented in Figure 8.

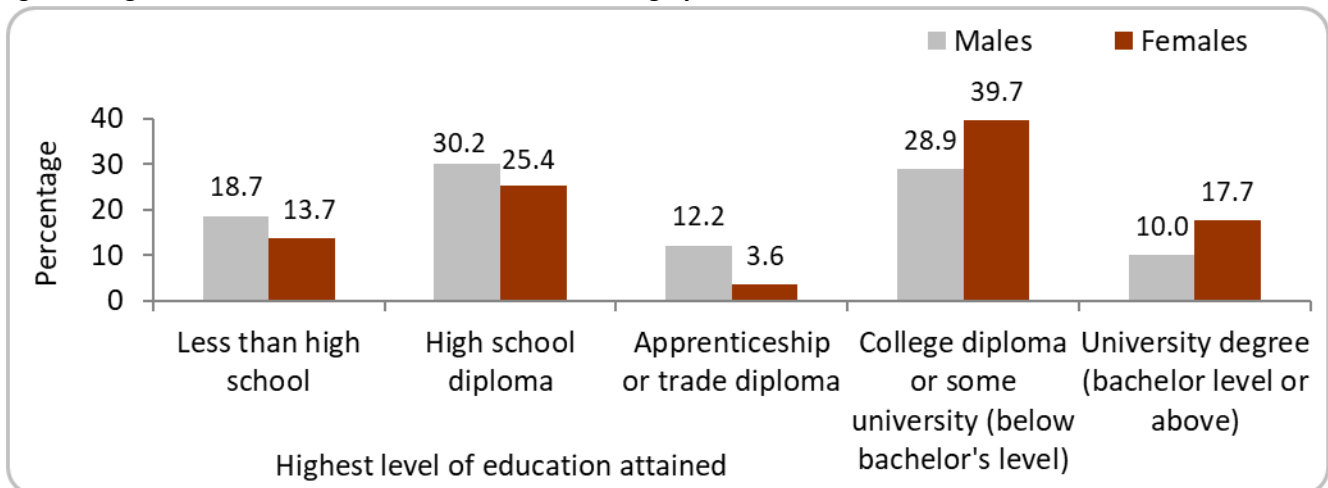
Compared to Ontario, a higher percentage of Timiskaming residents did not complete high school, completed an apprenticeship or trade diploma, and completed college or some university. A lower percentage of Timiskaming residents completed a university degree compared to Ontario.

**Figure 8: Highest level of education attained in Timiskaming and Ontario, 2021.<sup>1</sup>**



Educational attainment by sex in Timiskaming is below. A higher proportion of females compared to males either completed a college diploma/some university (below a bachelor's degree) or completed a university degree or more.

**Figure 9: Highest level of education attained in Timiskaming by sex, 2021.<sup>1</sup>**



## Employment<sup>1</sup>

There were 14,860 Timiskaming residents aged 15 years and over who were in the labour force in 2021. The unemployment rate in Timiskaming was 8.8%, which was lower than Ontario's unemployment rate of 12.2%.

## Industry<sup>1</sup>

The top 3 industries in Timiskaming were health and social assistance (15.2%), mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (13.0%), and retail trade (11.0%). When considering the top industries by sex, 27.9% of females worked in health care and social assistance and 22.0% of males worked in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.

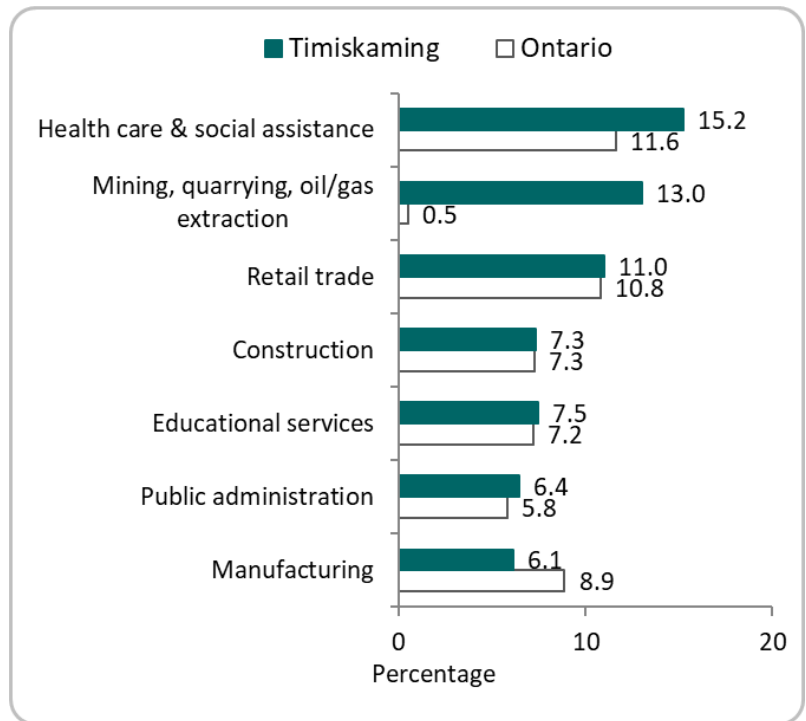
## Commuting<sup>1</sup>

The following commuting data includes the population who have a usual place of work, and excludes those who work outside of Canada (0.1% in Timiskaming) and those who work from home (13.2% in Timiskaming). In Timiskaming 53.7% of residents worked in the same subdivision

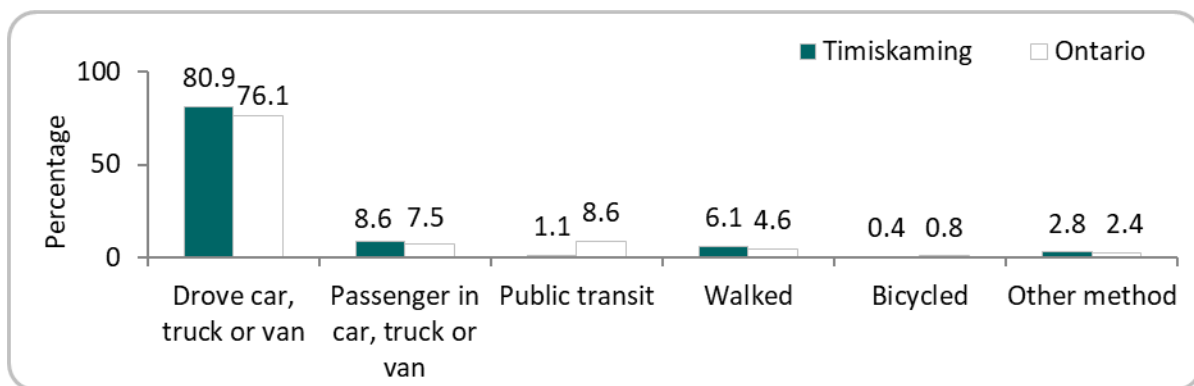
as their home, 39.8% worked in a different subdivision but were still within Timiskaming, 5.0% worked outside of Timiskaming but within Ontario, and 1.4% worked in a different province or territory.

For those who did not work at home and worked within Canada, driving was their main mode of transportation to work in Timiskaming (80.9%) and Ontario (76.1%).<sup>1</sup>

**Figure 10: Top industries in Timiskaming and Ontario, 2021.<sup>1</sup>**



**Figure 11: Mode of transportation to work, Timiskaming and Ontario, 2021.<sup>1</sup>**



## Access to health services

Since the adoption of the Canada Health Act in 1984, provinces and territories have been required to fulfill five criteria and two conditions to ensure they receive the financial support from the federal government.<sup>7</sup> One of these conditions involves accessibility, and one indicator to measure this was collected in the 2019/2020 iteration of Canadian Community Health Survey – “Population aged 12 and over who have a health care provider they regularly see or talk to when they need normal care or advice for their health”. This indicator did not show any significant difference in coverage between Timiskaming (88.7%) and Ontario (90.6%).<sup>6</sup>

## Income<sup>1</sup>

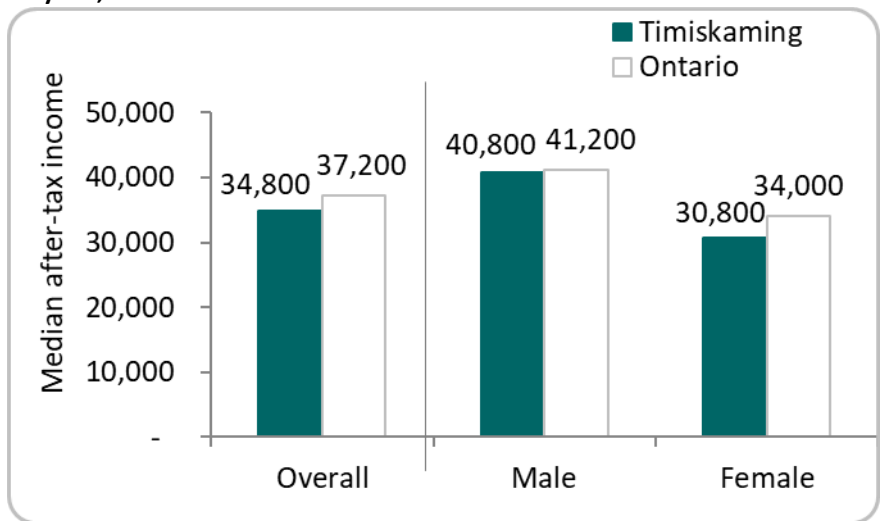
The income presented in this section is the 2020 median after-tax income for those aged 15 years and older. The term ‘median’ indicates the middle number that separates the higher and lower halves of these data.

### Individual income<sup>1</sup>

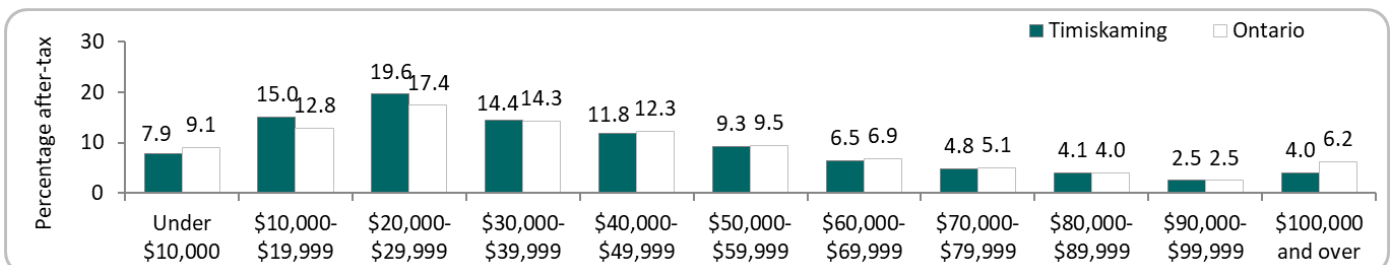
The median overall after-tax income and income by sex in Timiskaming and Ontario by sex, can be found in Figure 12. In 2020, the overall median after-tax income was \$34,800 for Timiskaming residents and \$37,200 for Ontario residents. In Timiskaming, males had an income of \$40,800 and females had an income of \$30,800. Ontario males had an income of \$41,200 and females had \$34,000.

The percentage of Timiskaming and Ontario residents in each income group in 2020 can be found in Figure 13. In Timiskaming, the highest percentages of people were in the second and third lowest income groups.

**Figure 12: Median after-tax income in Timiskaming and Ontario, overall and by sex, 2020.<sup>1</sup>**



**Figure 13: Percentage of Timiskaming and Ontario residents in each income category, 2020.<sup>1</sup>**



## Government transfers<sup>1</sup>

Government transfers include all money received from federal, provincial, or municipal governments such as retirement, disability and survivor benefits from the Canada Pension Plan, Old Age Security pension, benefits

from Employment Insurance, child benefits, social assistance benefits, worker’s compensation benefits, and the goods and services tax credit. Note that for the 2020 tax year, with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, government aid given out due to the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting lockdown is included under “government transfers” and is discussed separately below.

In 2020 in Timiskaming, the median amount that was transferred was \$11,600. In Ontario, the median amount transferred to government transfer recipients was \$8,900.

**COVID-19 emergency and recover benefits<sup>1</sup>**

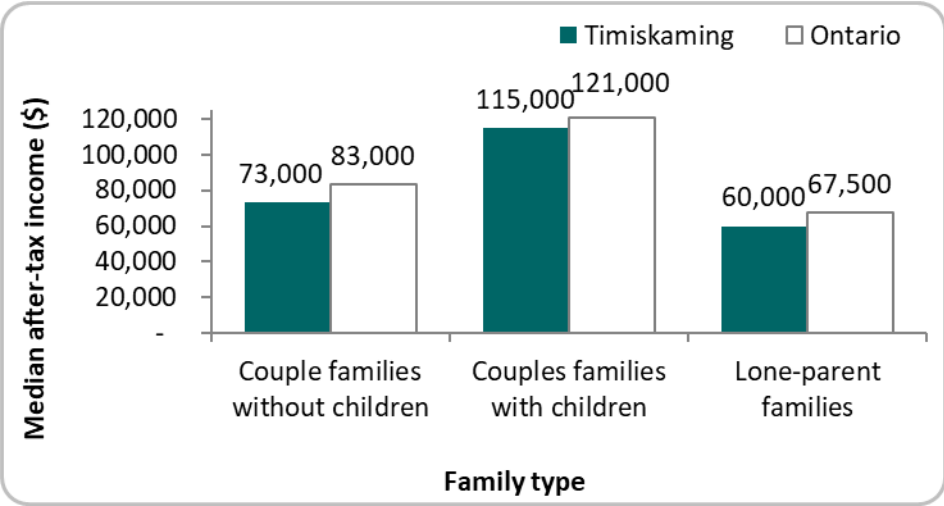
In 2020, the median amount of COVID-19 emergency and recovery benefits transferred to Timiskaming residents was \$8,000, which is the same amount for Ontario residents. The gap between males and females was greater in Timiskaming (males: \$7,000, females: \$8,000) relative to Ontario (males+: \$8,000, females+: \$8,500).

**Family income<sup>1</sup>**

The income presented in this section includes the median after-tax income in 2020 from families in private households (private households refers to a person, or group of people who live in their usual dwelling).<sup>8</sup>

In Timiskaming, couple families without children (consisting of two adults) had a median income of \$73,000, couple families with children had a median income of \$115,000, and lone-parent families had a median income of \$60,000 (Figure 14).

**Figure 14: Median after-tax family income by family type, THU and Ontario, 2020.<sup>1</sup>**



## Low-income<sup>1</sup>

There are two main ways to calculate after-tax low-income: the low-income measure and the low-income cut-offs. Although the two measures vary greatly, they do not take into account the duration of the poverty or those who have incomes barely above the cut-offs but who have similar living situations. Both measures exclude first nations on reserves.

### Low-income measure (after tax)<sup>1</sup>

The low-income measure accounts for income and household size to reflect that a household’s needs increases as the number of people increases (Statistics Canada, 2022b). When the after-tax income of a person falls below the thresholds outlined in Table 5, they are considered to be living in low income.

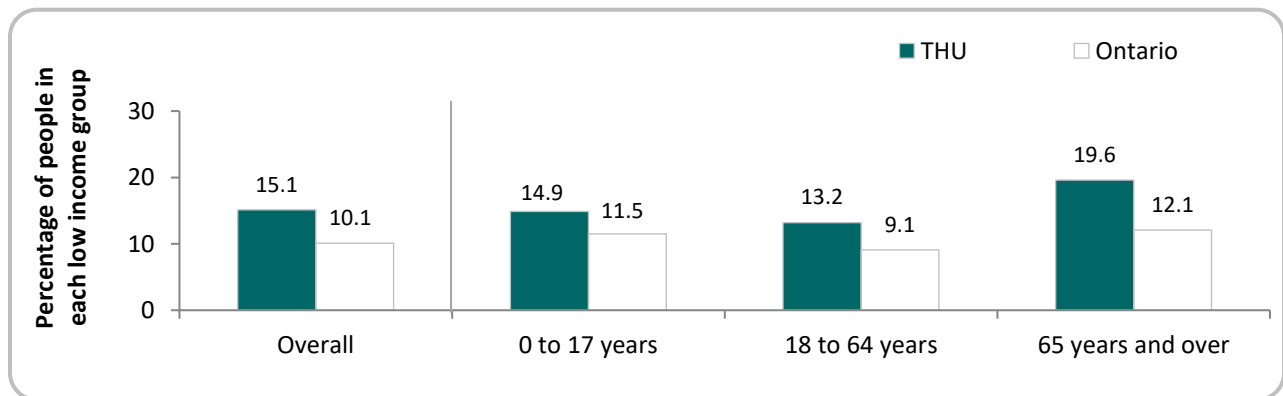
In Timiskaming, 4,785 people live in low income, which is 15.1% of our total population (Figure 15).<sup>1</sup> Stratifying by age, the following percentage of each group live in low income: 0 to 17 (14.9%), 18 to 64 (13.2%) and 65 years and over (19.6%).<sup>1</sup> The proportion of children aged 0 to 5 years who live in low income was also measured, and is 18.1% in Timiskaming.<sup>1</sup> The relevant Ontario percentages can be seen in Figure 15 below.

**Table 5: Low-income measure thresholds, 2020 (Statistics Canada, 2022b).**

Household size	After-tax income
1 person	\$26,503
2 persons	\$37,480
3 persons	\$45,904
4 persons	\$53,005
5 persons	\$59,261
6 persons	\$64,918
7 persons	\$70,119

When compared to Ontario, Timiskaming has a higher percentage of overall residents and residents in each age group who live in low income compared to Ontario. There was no notable difference between females and males in Timiskaming.

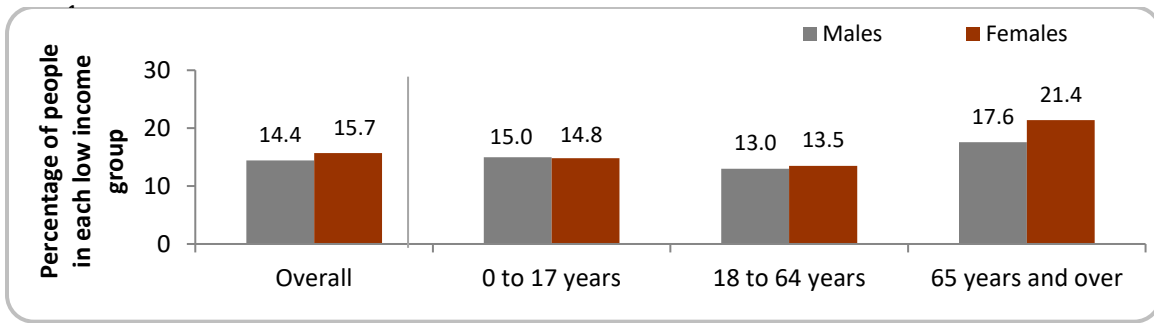
**Figure 15: Low-income measure (after-tax) overall and by age groups, in Timiskaming and Ontario, 2020.<sup>1</sup>**



There were a higher amount of females 65 years and older who considered low-income in Timiskaming compared to males (Figure 16).



**Figure 16: Low-income measure (after-tax) by sex (overall and age groups), in Timiskaming and Ontario,**



Low-income cut-offs<sup>1</sup>

The low-income cut-off point is the amount necessary for material survival. It is an income threshold below which a family will likely devote a larger share of its income on the necessities of food, shelter, and clothing than the average family. It takes into account family expenditures on food, shelter and clothing. Community size and family composition are also considered. The low-income cut-offs were also updated to account for changes in the consumer price index.<sup>8</sup> When the after-tax income of a person or family falls below the thresholds outlined in Table 6, they are considered to be living in low income.

**Table 6: Low-income cut-offs thresholds (after-tax), 2020.<sup>8</sup>**

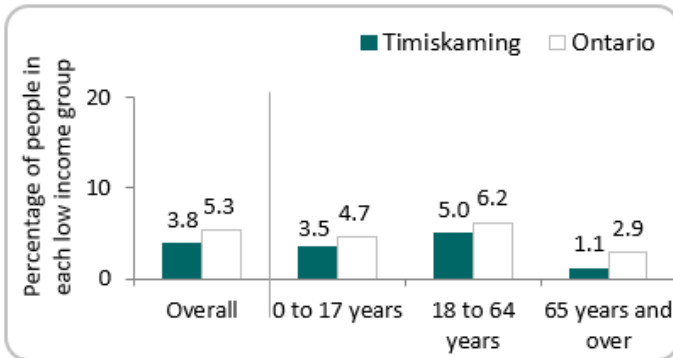
Family size	Rural area	Towns/cities with less than 30,000 persons
1 person	14,431	16,515
2 persons	17,564	20,101
3 persons	21,871	25,029
4 persons	27,284	31,226
5 persons	31,070	35,558
6 persons	34,457	39,435
7 persons or more	37,845	43,312

In Timiskaming, 1,180 people live in low income according to the low-income cut-offs, which is 3.8% of residents (Figure 17). Stratifying by age, the following percentage of each group live in low income: 0 to 17 (0.7%), 18 to 64 (2.9%) and 65 years and over (0.3%). The relevant Ontario percentages can be seen in Figure 16 below.

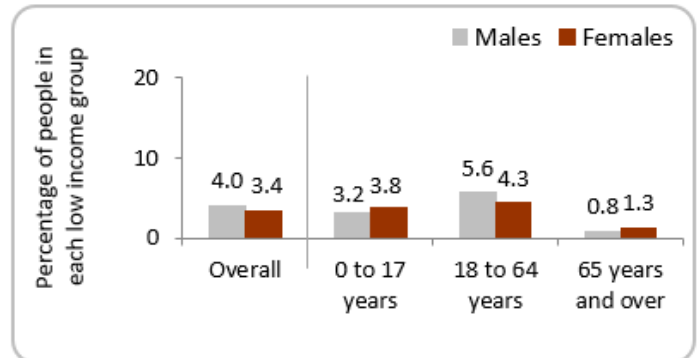
When compared to Ontario, Timiskaming has a lower percentage of overall residents and residents in each age group who live in low income compared to Ontario.

There were no notable differences when comparing low income in Timiskaming by sex (Figure 18).

**Figure 17: Low-income cut off (after-tax) overall and by age group in Timiskaming and Ontario, 2020.<sup>1</sup>**



**Figure 18: Low-income cut off (after-tax) by sex, overall and by age group in Timiskaming and Ontario, 2020.<sup>1</sup>**



## The Ontario marginalization index<sup>9</sup>

The Ontario Marginalization Index describes the level of marginalization across the province of Ontario for different geographic units. Marginalization is defined as the process by which people and groups are prevented from fully participating in society.

*“Marginalized populations can experience barriers to accessing meaningful employment, adequate housing, education, recreation, clean water, health services and other social determinants of health. Both community and individual health are deeply impacted by marginalization”.*<sup>9</sup>

The 2021 edition of Ontario Marginalization Index which is the most recent, was created using data from the short and long form of the 2021 Canadian Census. The Ontario Marginalization Index allows for the exploration of diverse dimensions of marginalizations in both rural and urban areas in Ontario and can be used for purposes such as: planning and needs assessment, resource allocation, monitoring of inequities and research.<sup>9</sup> It has also been shown to be associated with health outcomes such as hypertension, depression, youth smoking, alcohol consumption, injuries, body mass index and infant birthweight.<sup>9</sup>

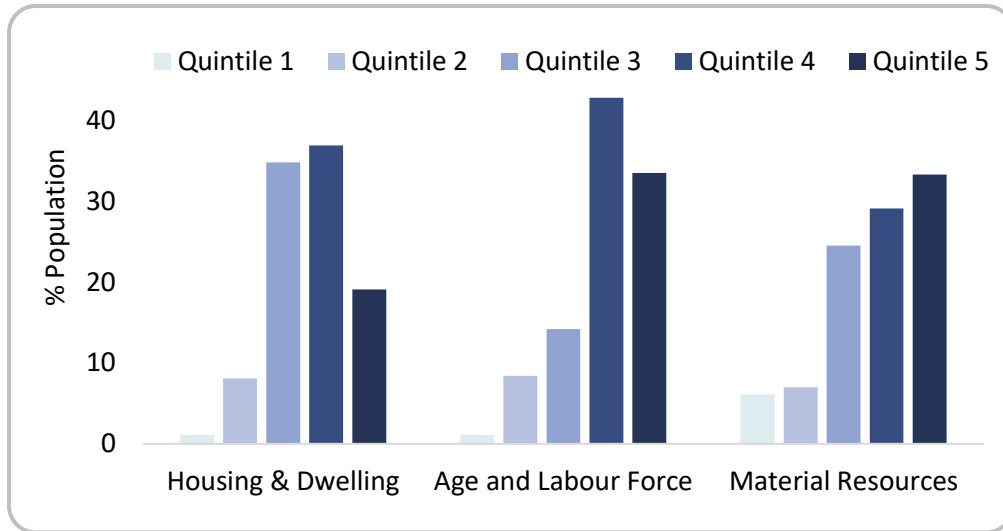
There are four dimensions of marginalization used in the Ontario Marginalization Index. For the 2021 edition, the names of these four dimensions have undergone a change to reflect a strength-based language. The variables that make up each dimension are however, the same as previous editions. The dimensions are: Households and dwellings (previously called ‘residential instability’), material resources (previously called ‘material deprivation’), age and labour force (previously called ‘dependency’), and racialized and newcomer populations (previously called ‘ethnic concentration’).

Each dimension of marginalisation is presented in quintiles (5 equal groups) that are ranked from one (least marginalized) to five (most marginalized) with each group containing a fifth of the geographic units in Ontario. For instance, if an area scores 5 on the racialized and newcomer dimension, it means it is in the most marginalized 20% of areas in Ontario.

Out of the 74 Dissemination Areas in Timiskaming, data on the level of marginalization is only available for 65 areas. As such, analysis of the level of marginalization in Timiskaming excludes the following communities: Bear Island, Timiskaming East, Gauthier, Chamberlain, Thornloe, Hilliard, Matachewan 72, Brethfour, and Matachewan.

The distribution of the population living in the quintile areas for each dimension can be found below.

**Figure 19: Percentage of Timiskaming residents living in the quintile areas for three dimensions of the Ontario Marginalization Index.<sup>9</sup>**



### *Racialized and Newcomer Populations<sup>9</sup>*

This dimension measures the proportion of recent immigrants (arrived within the past five years), and/or visible minority population (nonwhites, non-indigenous populations) in a given geographic unit, and relates to the impacts of racialization and xenophobia. Recent immigrants who usually arrive in Canada are more healthier than an average Canadian-born individual. However, due to the discrimination, exclusion and oppression racialized and newcomer populations are subjected to, their health quickly begins to significantly deteriorate as a result of the associated stress from their experiences living in Canada.

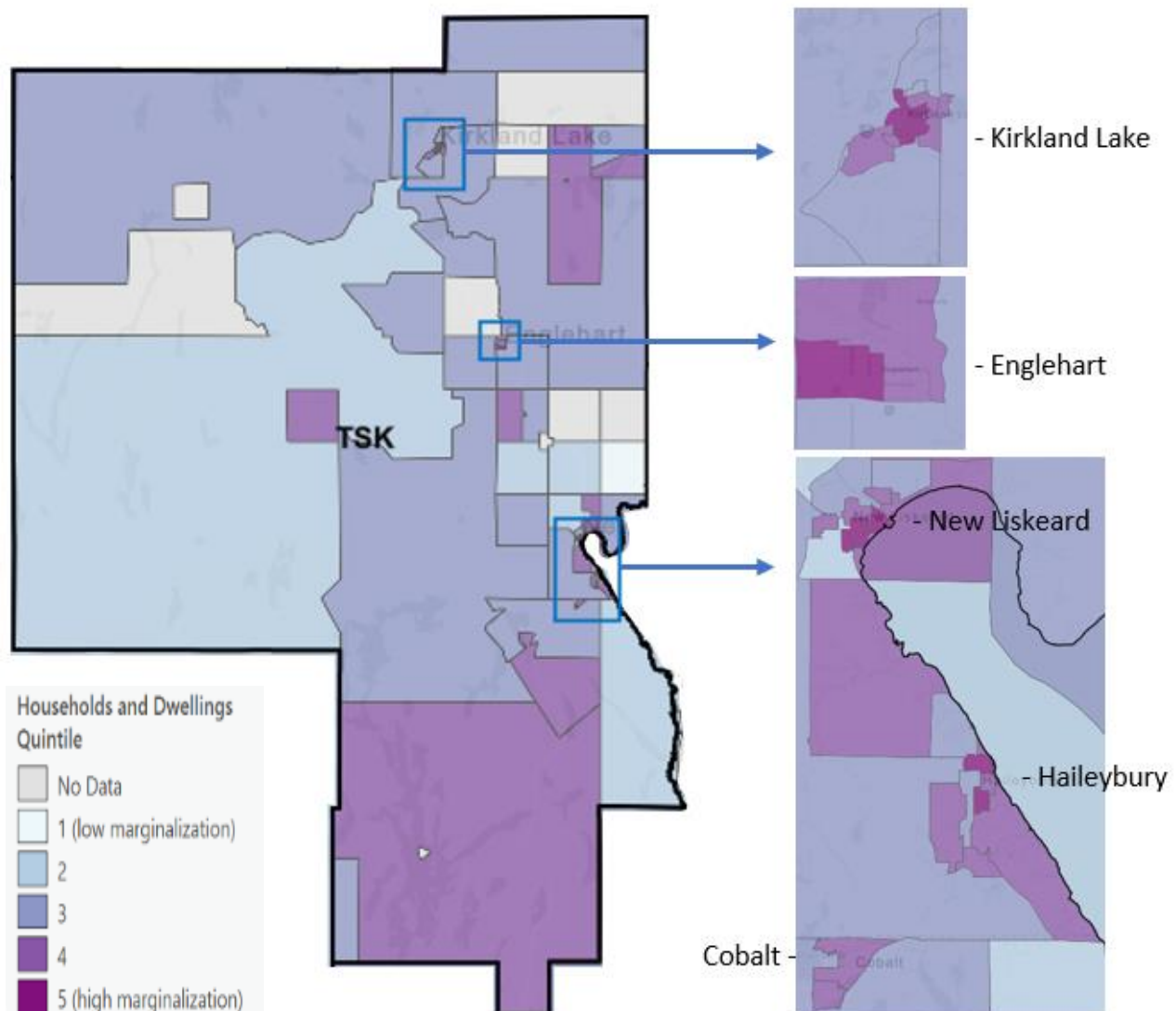
Timiskaming is made up of a very minute proportion of racialized and newcomer population and hence, it is advised to not use this dimension for Timiskaming since the technique used for modelling can be misleading with such small numbers.

## Households and Dwellings<sup>9</sup>

The household and dwellings dimension relates to family and neighbourhood stability and cohesiveness and measures the types and density of residential accommodations as well as family structure characteristics. It was derived from factors such as: living alone, population aged 5 to 15 years, marital status, number of people per dwelling etc.

There are 12 areas in Timiskaming that had a value of 5 on household and dwellings dimensions, meaning these 12 areas belong to the most marginalized 20% of areas in Ontario. These areas include certain areas of Kirkland Lake, Englehart and Temiskaming Shores (Figure 20). 25 areas are also reported to be in the second most marginalized quintile area. Overall, there are 5,928 people living in the most marginalized quintile areas, representing about 19% of the population. In addition, 11,476 people live in the the second most marginalized quintile area 4, which makes up about 37% of the population).

Figure 20: Housing & dwelling index map for Timiskaming.<sup>9</sup>



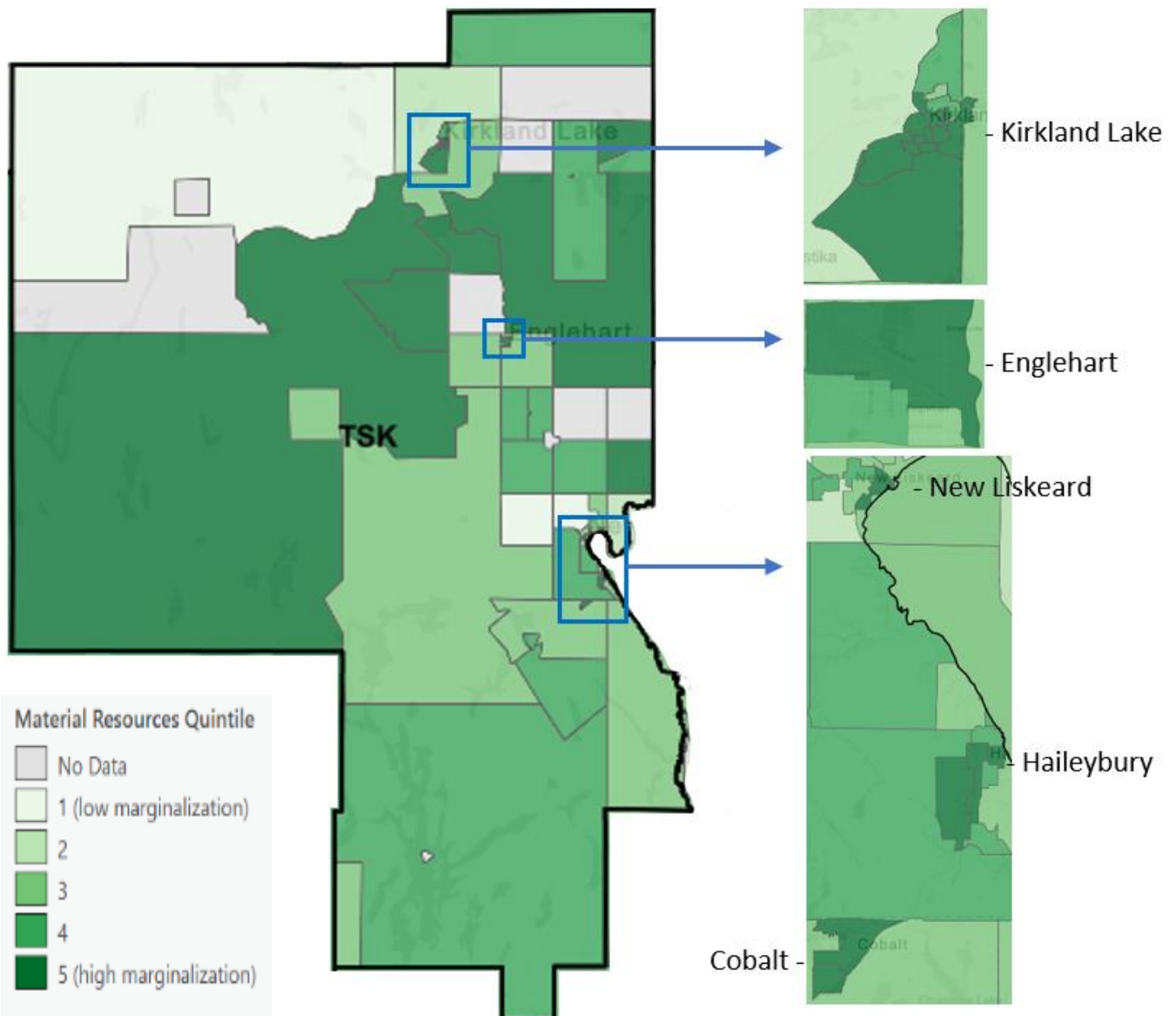
## Material Resources<sup>9</sup>

Material resources dimension is connected to poverty and reflects the inability to access or attain basic material needs relating to housing, food, clothing and education. Some of the factors included are: lone-parent families, those aged 25 years and over without a high-school diploma, unemployed aged 15 years and over, households living in dwellings requiring repairs etc.

**Figure 21: Material resources index map for Timiskaming.<sup>9</sup>**

Overall, there are 10,333 (33%) residents who live

in the most marginalized quintile area 5. These areas can be found in Temiskaming Shores, Cobalt, Englehart, Kirkland Lake and McGarry (Figure 21). There are 9,055 residents in the second most marginalized quintile area 4, making up 29% of the population. In summary, about 62% of Timiskaming residents live in the two most marginalized quintile areas (See figure 18).

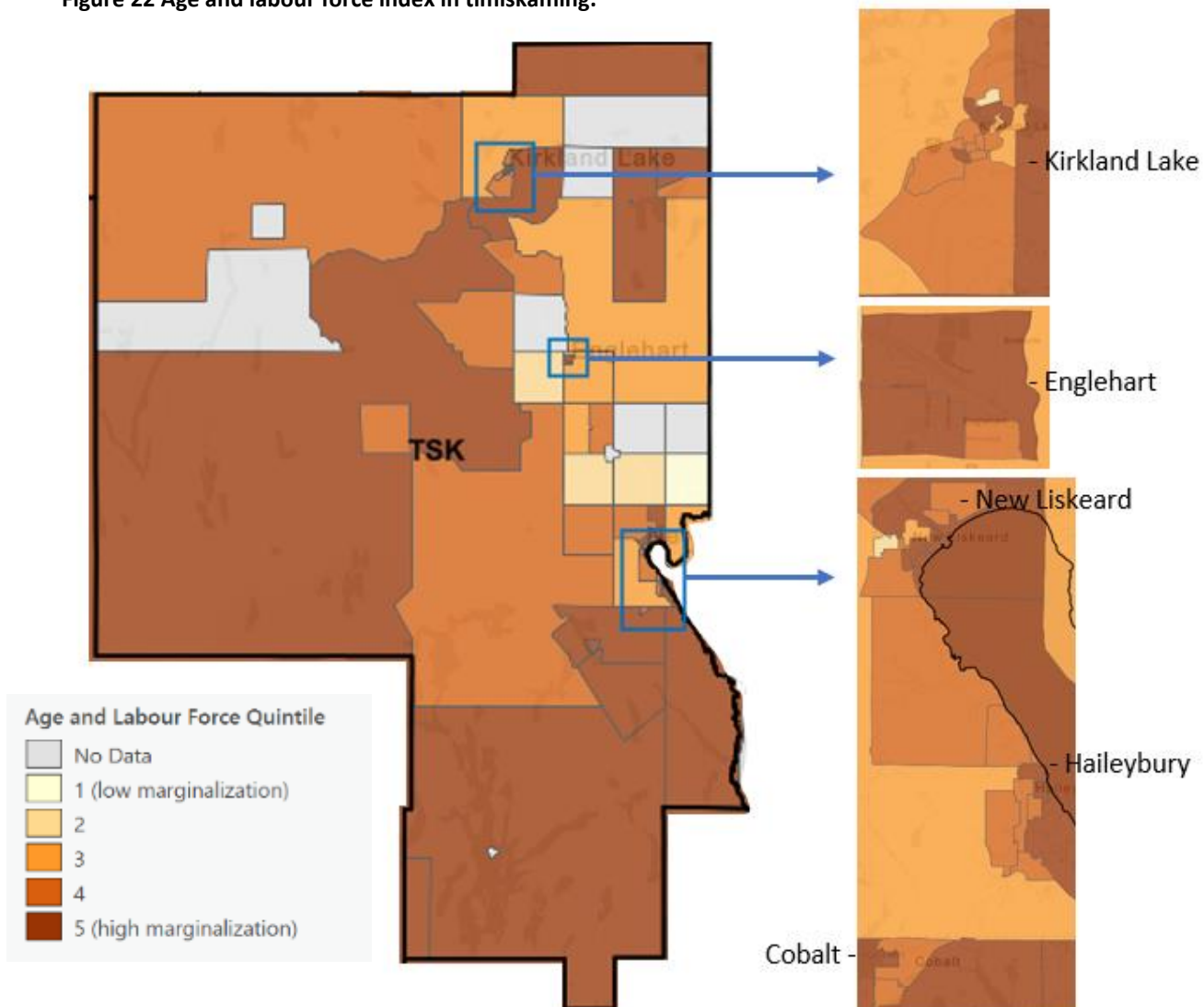


## Age and labour force<sup>10</sup>

Age and labour force dimension measures area-level concentrations of people who do not have income from employment and includes individuals such as older adults, children, and/or those unable to work due to disability or adults whose work is uncompensated. Some indicators used in creating this dimension include: proportion of population who are aged 65 and older, proportion of population not participating in labour force (aged 15+) and the dependency ratio (those aged 0 to 14 and 65 and over in comparison to those 15 to 64 years).

The index map of age and labour force for Timiskaming can be found in Figure 22. About a third (34%) of Timiskaming residents live in the most marginalized quintile areas, which is approximately 10,422 people. 43% of the residents of Timiskaming can also be found in the second most marginalized quintile areas. In summary, 77% of Timiskaming residents are living in the 40% most marginalized areas in Ontario. This could be attributed to Timiskaming having a higher proportion of seniors compared to the rest of the population.

Figure 22 Age and labour force index in timiskaming.<sup>9</sup>

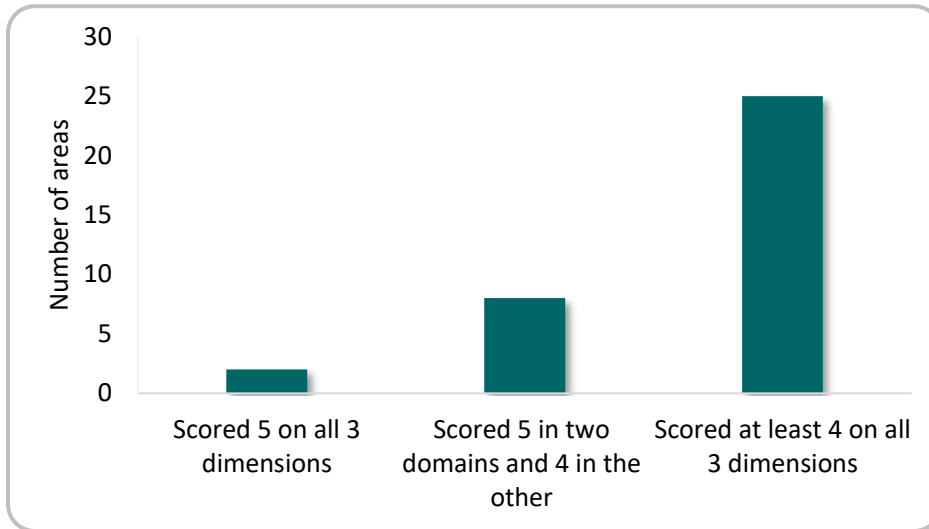




### Summary

This section considers the areas in Timiskaming that had very high marginalization scores (5 and 4) on housing and dwelling, material resources, and age and labour force dimensions (Figure 23).

**Figure 23: Number of areas with high marginalization scores across three dimensions.<sup>9</sup>**



An area each in Kirkland Lake and Temiskaming Shores scored 5 on all three dimensions of housing and dwelling, age and labour force, and material resources. Certain areas in Kirkland Lake, Temiskaming Shores, and Englehart also scored 5 in two dimensions and 4 in the other. In all, when considering areas of high marginalization (4 & 5) on all three dimensions, 25 areas spread out across Temagami, Larder Lake, McGarry, Kirkland Lake, Englehart, Cobalt, Temiskaming Shores and Latchford are reported to be in the 40% most marginalized areas in Ontario.

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