



NUCLEAR WASTE MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION SOCIÉTÉ DE GESTION DES DÉCHETS NUCLÉAIRES

Draft Community Profile

TOWNSHIP OF SCHREIBER, ONTARIO



APM-REP-06144-0039

OCTOBER 2013

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DRAFT

Community Profile

Schreiber, ON



OCTOBER 2013

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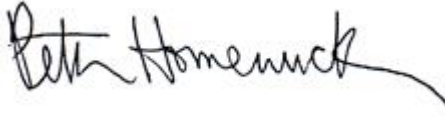
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES.....	IV
LIST OF FIGURES.....	V
LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	VII
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE	4
2.1 <i>Overview</i>	4
2.1.1 Location	5
2.1.2 Land Size and Uses	7
2.1.3 Vision and Strategic Plan	7
2.2 <i>Human Assets</i>	11
2.2.1 Human Asset Indicators.....	11
2.2.1.1 Population Size and Demographics	11
2.2.1.2 Skills and Labour	16
2.2.1.3 Education.....	23
2.2.1.4 Educational Attainment.....	27
2.2.1.5 Health and Safety Facilities and Services	29
2.2.2 Summary of Human Assets.....	31
2.2.2.1 Priorities and Key Issues	31
2.2.2.2 Community Aspirations	31
2.2.2.3 Capabilities and Capacities within the Community	32
2.3 <i>Economic Assets</i>	32
2.3.1 Economic Asset Indicators.....	32
2.3.1.1 Employment	32
2.3.1.2 Labour Force Characteristics	33
2.3.1.3 Business Activity	34
2.3.1.4 Income	38
2.3.1.5 Tourism.....	39
2.3.1.6 Economic Development Services	40
2.3.1.7 Governance and Municipal Finances.....	41
2.3.2 Summary of Economic Assets.....	47
2.3.2.1 Priorities and Key Issues	48
2.3.2.2 Community Aspirations	48
2.3.2.3 Capabilities and Capacities within the Community	49
2.4 <i>Infrastructure Assets</i>	49
2.4.1 Infrastructure Asset Indicators.....	49
2.4.1.1 Land Use	49
2.4.1.2 Housing.....	52

2.4.1.3 Municipal Infrastructure and Services.....	55
2.4.1.4 Transportation.....	56
2.4.2 Summary of Infrastructure Assets.....	57
2.4.2.1 Priorities and Key Issues.....	57
2.4.2.2 Community Aspirations.....	57
2.4.2.3 Capabilities and Capacities within the COmmunity.....	57
2.5 <i>Social Assets</i>	58
2.5.1 Social Asset Indicators.....	58
2.5.1.1 Diversity of Population.....	58
2.5.1.2 Cultural Heritage Resources.....	59
2.5.1.3 Community Facilities and Programs.....	61
2.5.1.4 Social Services and Organizations.....	65
2.5.2 Summary of Social Assets.....	67
2.5.2.1 Priorities and Key Issues.....	67
2.5.2.2 Community Aspirations.....	67
2.5.2.3 Capabilities and Capacities within the Community.....	67
2.6 <i>Natural Environment</i>	68
2.6.1 Natural Asset Indicators.....	68
2.6.1.1 Parks and Protected Areas/Natural Areas/Features of Significance.....	68
2.6.2 Summary of Natural Assets.....	75
2.6.2.1 Priorities and Key Issues.....	75
2.6.2.2 Community Aspirations.....	75
2.6.2.3 Capabilities and Capacities within the Community.....	75
2.7 <i>Unique Characteristics</i>	76
2.7.1 Community Character.....	76
2.7.2 Environmental Values.....	76
2.7.3 Community Goals.....	77
2.7.4 Community Action Plans.....	78
3.0 REGIONAL PROFILE.....	79
3.1 <i>Overview</i>	79
3.1.1 Location – List of Communities.....	79
3.1.2 Land Size and Uses.....	82
3.1.3 Expenditures – Where do residents purchase goods and services?.....	82
3.2 <i>Communities</i>	82
3.2.1 Community Names & Locations.....	82
3.2.2 Historical Context.....	84
3.3 <i>Aboriginal Communities and Organizations</i>	84
3.3.1 First Nations.....	85
3.3.1.1 Pic River First Nation.....	85
3.3.1.2 Pays Plat First Nation.....	86
3.3.1.3 Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishnaabek (Rocky Bay) First Nation.....	86
3.3.1.4 Fort William First Nation.....	86

3.3.1.5 Red Rock Indian Band	86
3.3.1.6 Gull Bay First Nation	87
3.3.1.7 Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek (Sand Point First Nation).....	87
3.3.1.8 Robinson Superior Treaty Area	87
3.3.2 Métis Organizations.....	88
3.4 <i>Population Dynamics</i>	88
3.4.1 Trend Over Time	89
3.4.2 Age Profile	89
3.5 <i>Labour Force</i>	92
3.5.1 Population by Education/Training Attainment	92
3.5.2 Employment by Activity and Sector	94
3.6 <i>Business Activity</i>	97
3.6.1 Main Businesses – Past and Current	97
3.6.2 Public and Private Sector.....	97
3.6.3 Investment Trends and Projections.....	101
3.7 <i>Health Indicators</i>	101
3.8 <i>Summary</i>	102
4.0 COMPARISON OF THE COMMUNITY PATTERNS WITH THE AREA & PROVINCE	103
4.1 <i>Population Dynamics</i>	103
4.1.1 Trends Over Time	103
4.1.2 Age Structure.....	103
4.2 <i>Labour Force</i>	105
4.2.1 Population by Education/Training Attainment	105
4.2.2 Employment by Activity and Sector	108
4.3 <i>Community Patterns with the Area & Province Summary</i>	112
5.0 SUMMARY	112
APPENDIX A: BIBLIOGRAPHY	113

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Strategic Focus Areas for Schreiber	8
Table 2: Schreiber’s Policy Directions.....	9
Table 3: Population Trends.....	12
Table 4: Schreiber Family Characteristics, 2001 - 2011.....	14
Table 5: Schreiber 1 and 5 Year Mobility Status, 2001-2006	15
Table 6: Schreiber 1 and 5 Year Mobility Status, 2011.....	16
Table 7: Labour Force Activity in Schreiber, 2006.....	17
Table 8: Labour Force Activity in Schreiber, 2011	17
Table 9: Where Schreiber Resident Labour Force Worked in 2006	17
Table 10: 2011/2012 School Year Enrollment	25
Table 11: Educational Attainment for Males and Females, 2006	28
Table 12: Educational Attainment for Males and Females, 2011	29
Table 13: Schreiber Labour Force Characteristics, 2001 – 2006	34
Table 14: Schreiber Private Employers.....	35
Table 15: Schreiber Public Employers	35
Table 16: Terrace Bay Private Employers.....	36
Table 17: Terrace Bay Public Employers.....	37
Table 18: Schreiber’s Largest Private Sector Employers, 2012	37
Table 19: Schreiber’s Largest Public Sector Employers, 2012	37
Table 20: Schreiber and Area Annual Festivals and Events.....	40
Table 21: Value of Schreiber’s Expenditure Expressed in Constant Yr 2000 Prices	46
Table 22: Schreiber Dwelling Characteristics, 2006	54
Table 23: Schreiber Property Assessment Values at Two Year Intervals from 2002 - 2010	54
Table 24: Schreiber’s Aboriginal Population, 2006 - 2011	58
Table 25: Schreiber Community Facilities	61
Table 26: Protected Areas	70
Table 27: Summary of Key Community Actions	78
Table 28: Population Trends over Time.....	89
Table 29: Age Characteristics 2006	91
Table 30: Thunder Bay District and Superior North CFDC Area Educational Attainment.....	93
Table 31: City of Thunder Bay Major Employers.....	97
Table 32: Population Trends over Time.....	103
Table 33: Labour Force Characteristics for Schreiber, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario, 2001 – 2006	109

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Schreiber and Surrounding Lands Map	6
Figure 2: Downtown Schreiber	8
Figure 3: Schreiber Population Trends, 1996 – 2011	12
Figure 4: Schreiber Age Distribution 1996-2011	13
Figure 5: Schreiber Median Age, 2001 - 2011	13
Figure 6: Schreiber Family Characteristics.....	14
Figure 7: Labour Force by Industry, 2001.....	18
Figure 8: Schreiber 2006 Labour Force by Industry.....	19
Figure 9: Schreiber 2011 Labour Force by Industry.....	20
Figure 10: Labour Force by Occupation, 2001.....	21
Figure 11: Schreiber Labour Force by Occupation, 2006	22
Figure 12: Schreiber Labour Force by Occupation, 2011	23
Figure 13: Holy Angels School	24
Figure 14: Lake Superior High School	24
Figure 15: Public School Enrollment Trends.....	26
Figure 16: Education Characteristics of Schreiber, 1996-2011	28
Figure 17: J.E. Stokes Medical Centre.....	30
Figure 18: Schreiber’s Centennial Fire Station	30
Figure 19: Median Income – Trends over Time.....	38
Figure 20: Casque Isles Trail and Schreiber Beach	39
Figure 21: Schreiber’s Total Revenue	42
Figure 22: Schreiber’s Expenditures between 2000 and 2011.....	43
Figure 23: Average Annual Inflation Canada (CPI) - by Year	45
Figure 24: Schreiber’s Assets and Liabilities	47
Figure 25: Schreiber Area Land Ownership	51
Figure 26: Average Value of Owned Dwellings, 1996-2006	52
Figure 27: Schreiber’s Housing Stock Composition, 2006	53
Figure 28: Schreiber’s Housing Stock Composition, 2011	53
Figure 29: Schreiber Municipal Office Building	55
Figure 30: Schreiber Rail Yard.....	56
Figure 31: Schreiber Public School Bell Monument	59
Figure 32: 1914-1918 Memorial and Schreiber Public Library	61
Figure 33: Schreiber Recreation Complex	63
Figure 34: Schreiber Ontario Works Caseload Composition, 2006-2011	66
Figure 35: Schreiber Beach	68
Figure 36: Schreiber Parks and Conservation Reserves	69
Figure 37: Number of Visitors per Park, 2009-2011	71
Figure 38: Aguasabon Falls	72
Figure 39: Lake Superior National Marine Conservation Area	74
Figure 40: Rainbow Falls Provincial Park	75
Figure 41: Little Sprouts Community Garden	77
Figure 42: Thunder Bay District	80
Figure 43: Superior North Community Futures Development Corporation Area	81
Figure 44: Terrace Bay Community Centre and Municipal Office	83
Figure 45: Thunder Bay District Age Distribution, 1996-2011.....	90
Figure 46: Thunder Bay District and Schreiber Median Age, 2001-2011	92
Figure 47: Schreiber, Thunder Bay District and Superior North CFDC Area 2006 Educational Attainment	93

Figure 48: Thunder Bay District Labour Force by Industry, 1996	94
Figure 49: Thunder Bay District Labour Force by Industry, 2001	95
Figure 50: Thunder Bay District Labour Force by Industry, 2006	95
Figure 51: Thunder Bay District Labour Force by Industry, 2011	96
Figure 52: Operating Mines in Ontario, 2012	99
Figure 53: Marathon Platinum Group Metals and Copper Mine Project	100
Figure 54: Schreiber, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario 2011 Age Characteristics	104
Figure 55: Schreiber, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario Median Age Trends	105
Figure 56: Schreiber, Thunder Bay District and Ontario Educational Attainment, 1996	106
Figure 57: Schreiber, Thunder Bay District and Ontario Educational Attainment, 2001	106
Figure 58: Schreiber, Thunder Bay District and Ontario Educational Attainment, 2006	107
Figure 59: Schreiber, Thunder Bay District and Ontario Educational Attainment, 2011	108
Figure 60: Schreiber, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario Labour Force by Industry, 2006	110
Figure 61: Schreiber, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario Labour Force by Industry, 2011	111

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AANDC	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
BZAFN	Binjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishnaabek First Nation
CAP	Community Access Program
CEDSP	Community and Economic Development Strategic Plan
CFDC	Community Futures Development Corporation
CLC	Community Liaison Committee
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPR	Canadian Pacific Railway
NMCA	National Marine Conservation Area
NWMO	Nuclear Waste Management Organization
PPFN	Pays Plat First Nation
PRFN	Pic River First Nation
NSFHT	North Shore Family Health Team

1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This profile also includes Statistics Canada census data (collected at 5-year intervals, e.g., 1996, 2001, 2006, and most recently in 2011 [census and National Household Survey (NHS)¹). Where 2011 data is not available, it is noted that the 2006 data are now seven years old. In some cases data are limited by the level of detail available (e.g., data may be rounded² or suppressed by Statistics Canada due to small sample sizes), or the type of data collected in a given year. In some cases, supplementary information is available from other sources, including the engagement activities conducted for the Phase 1 Community Well-being Assessment.

The Global Non-Response Rate for the 2011 NHS “...combines complete non-response (household) and partial non-response (question) into a single rate. The value of the GNR is presented to users. A smaller GNR indicates a lower risk of non-response bias and as a result, lower risk of inaccuracy. The threshold used for estimates' suppression is a GNR of 50% or more.” The 2011 NHS GNR for various geographies considered in the profile are:

- Township of Schreiber GNR 28.1%³
- Thunder Bay District GNR 28.2%⁴
- Ontario GNR 27.1%
- Canada – GNR 26.1%

¹ Complementing the data collected by the census, the National Household Survey (NHS) is designed to provide information about people in Canada by their demographic, social and economic characteristics as well as provide information about the housing units in which they live. It is a voluntary survey (unlike the mandatory census). It should be noted that data captured in the 2011 NHS may be categorized differently than preceding census years (e.g., 1996, 2001, and 2006). The impact of this is particularly noticeable for data concerning mobility, education, industry, and occupation.

² Statistics Canada applies a confidentiality procedure of random rounding to all Census data to avoid the possibility of associating statistical data with any identifiable individual. With this method all data, including totals and margins are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of “5” or in some cases “10”. As a result, the sum of a set of data may not add to the total, and percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add to 100%. The impact of this procedure is particularly noticeable on small counts. In effect, small numbers may lose their precision, and percentages calculated based on these numbers may not represent the proportion of the population indicated. In such cases, the percentages in a table may add to over and in some instances less than 100%, and the reader is advised to apply a cautionary note when interpreting the findings.

³ Statistics Canada. 2013. Schreiber, TP, Ontario (Code 3558051) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E>

⁴ Statistics Canada. 2013. Thunder Bay, DIS, Ontario (Code 3558) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed October 10, 2013).

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

2.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE

This section of the profile includes detailed overviews of all five (5) Asset Categories as they relate to the community of Schreiber. The Asset Categories are:

- Human
- Economic
- Infrastructure
- Social
- Natural Environment

2.1 OVERVIEW

The Township of Schreiber, formerly Isbester's Landing, was established between 1883 and 1884. Schreiber has a rich history with the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) that dates back to the mid-1880s.⁵ The area served as a construction camp for the CPR where preliminary work on the Lake Superior section of the railroad took place. Two years after the 200 mile Lake Superior preliminary work was completed in 1883, the last spike was driven into the transcontinental railway at Noslo near Jackfish⁶, and in 1886, the first train station was built in Schreiber.⁷ The town itself was named after Sir Collingwood Schreiber, chief engineer of government railways.⁸ At the time, industries mainly consisted of mining, railway work, and forestry.

A general decrease in population took place between 1996 and 2011, along with a decrease in economic activity.⁹ The 2011 population statistics indicated 1,126 people lived in Schreiber; whereas, the population in 1996 was 1,778.

This section of the profile provides an overview of Schreiber. The key components described here are:

- Location;
- Land Size and Uses; and,
- Vision and Strategic Plan.

⁵ Hynde Paul Planners. 2012. Township of Schreiber Official Plan. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Township%20of%20Schreiber%20Redlined%20Draft%20Official%20Plan%20March%202012.pdf>; (Approved August 2012.)

⁶ Township of Schreiber. 2010. *History of the Township of Schreiber*. Website: <http://www.schreiberterracebay.ca/?pgid=35>

⁷ This information is from the Historical Timeline of Schreiber 1880-2005 obtained from the Schreiber Public Library.

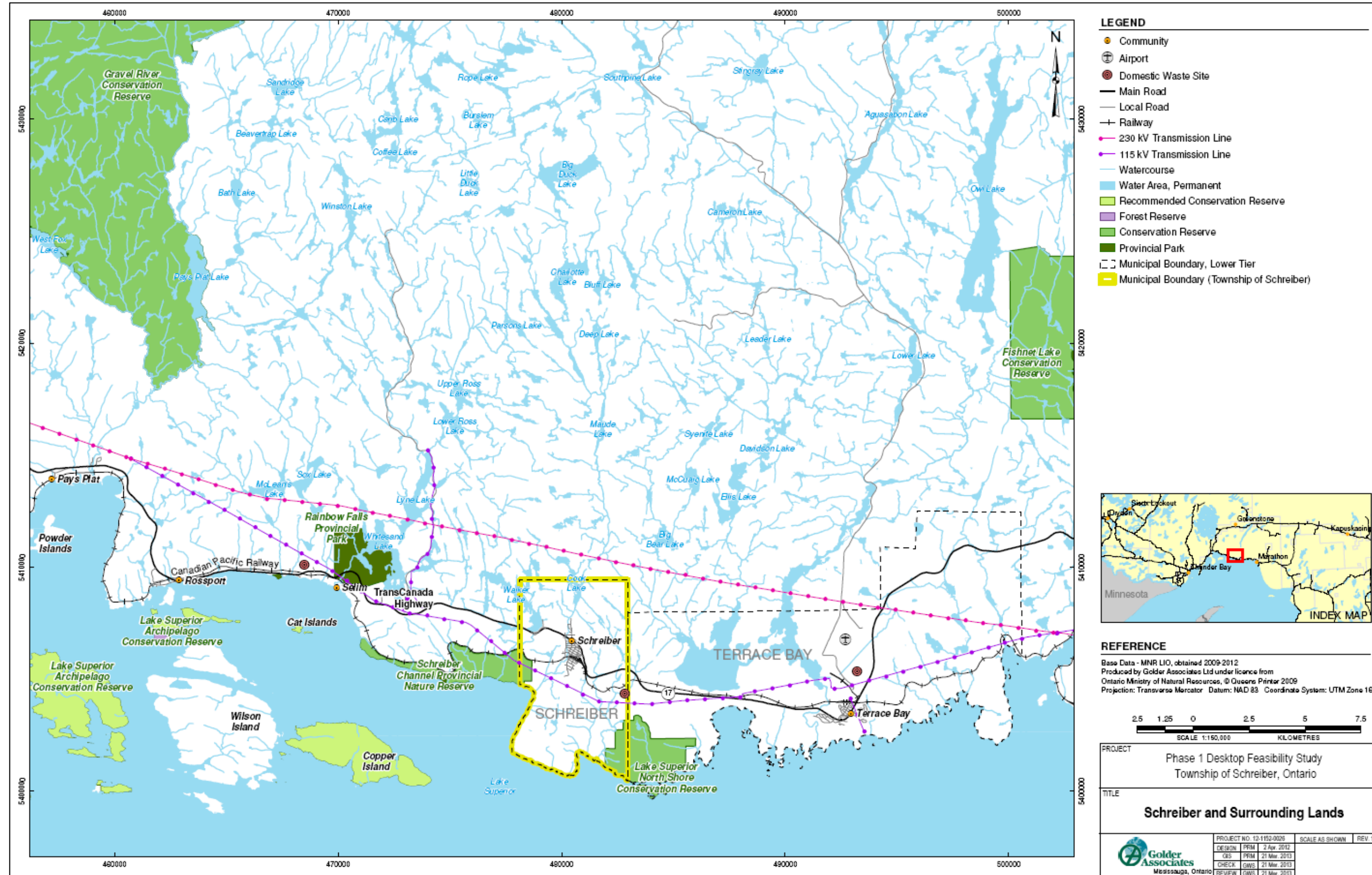
⁸ Township of Schreiber. 2010. *History of the Township of Schreiber*. Website: <http://www.schreiberterracebay.ca/?pgid=35>

⁹ Ibid.

2.1.1 LOCATION

The Municipal Township of Schreiber, Ontario, is located in the northwest economic region of Ontario along the north shore of Lake Superior. The Township of Schreiber lies along the Trans-Canada Highway approximately 14 kilometres west of Terrace Bay and 200 kilometres east of Thunder Bay, Ontario (Figure 1). Both Schreiber and Terrace Bay share many of the same resources such as business and social services (as such, some information and data in this profile may be reflective of both Schreiber and Terrace Bay; however, the focus of the profile is on Township of Schreiber).

Figure 1: Schreiber and Surrounding Lands Map



Source: Golder Associates. 2012. *Schreiber and Surrounding Lands*.

2.1.2 LAND SIZE AND USES

According to the 2011 Statistics Canada Community Census Profile, Schreiber's land area is 36.79 km².¹⁰ Historically, Schreiber's industry consisted mainly of mining, railway work, and forestry.¹¹ The historical and current primary employer of Schreiber residents within the Township is the CPR.¹² The other primary employer in the area has been the Terrace Bay Pulp Mill. A range of services and local retail businesses to support the population were also developed in the Schreiber settlement area and in nearby Terrace Bay.

2.1.3 VISION AND STRATEGIC PLAN

The Township of Schreiber Official Plan, approved as of August 2012, outlines the Township's vision, mission statement, and strategic focus.

Vision Statement

Our vision is growth for our community.

To do this, we will pro-actively:

- *Promote and enhance the unique Schreiber experience;*
- *Pursue new opportunities;*
- *Establish strategic alliances; and,*
- *Position Schreiber to act on opportunities in keeping with our quality lifestyle.*

13

Schreiber's Mission Statement is as follows:

*To respond to community needs and provide services with pride and respect in a friendly manner, to the best of our abilities.*¹⁴

The Official Plan for Schreiber also outlines four strategic focus areas (Table 1) created by the Schreiber Council, to illustrate opportunities for sustainable growth and development. These four focus areas are:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1) Relationship Building; | 3) Environmental Development; and, |
| 2) Community Enhancement; | 4) Economic Development. ¹⁵ |

¹⁰ Statistics Canada. 2012. *Schreiber, Ontario Community Census Profile*.

¹¹ Schreiber/Terrace Bay Community Adjustment Partnership. 2006. Terrace Bay/Schreiber Area Statistics. Website: http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/WORK/CAP%20Stats_Oct1.pdf

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Hynde Paul Planners. 2012. Township of Schreiber Official Plan. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Township%20of%20Schreiber%20Redlined%20Draft%20Official%20Plan%20March%202012.pdf>; (Approved August 2012.)

¹⁴ Ibid.

Table 1: Strategic Focus Areas for Schreiber

SCHREIBER'S STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS	
Relationship Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue improving communications between the Township, community groups, volunteer organizations, and local youth; • Forming strategic alliances with local businesses, organizations, chambers of commerce (both local and regional), and funding bodies at the federal, provincial, and regional levels; and, • Forming better internal networks.
Community Enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving social conditions by diversifying, upgrading, and expanding recreational programs and community facilities; • Enhancing community events; and, • Engaging in community beautification by improving property standards, clearing neglected/abandoned buildings/infrastructure, and improving landscape.
Environmental Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting and developing new green energy initiatives (i.e., wind, solar, and biomass energy sources).
Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing diverse and sustainable economic base; • Training centre development; • Consolidation of Township; and, • Attracting tourism.

Source: Hynde Paul Planners. 2012. Township of Schreiber Official Plan. Website:

<http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Township%20of%20Schreiber%20Redlined%20Draft%20Official%20Plan%20March%202012.pdf>; (Approved August 2012.)

Figure 2: Downtown Schreiber

¹⁵ Hynde Paul Planners. 2012. Township of Schreiber Official Plan. Website:

<http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Township%20of%20Schreiber%20Redlined%20Draft%20Official%20Plan%20March%202012.pdf>; (Approved August 2012.)

Three policy directions have also been determined and outlined in the Official Plan for Schreiber. These are: sustainable natural environment, economic vitality, and healthy community and have been summarized below (Table 2).

Table 2: Schreiber's Policy Directions

POLICY DIRECTIONS
<p>Sustainable Natural Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council will ensure that preserving resources and protecting the natural environment for future generations will underlie the planning and development of Schreiber; • The Official Plan will include the prohibition of new development and strict limitations on recreational vehicles within Cook's Lake watershed; • Council supports and values the protection of endangered and threatened species in Schreiber; and, • Natural heritage features and areas, other areas with natural constraints, and areas with man-made constraints are all areas with physical or environmental constraints to development.
<p>Economic Vitality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies for economic development, growth, and/or enhancement in Schreiber must reflect the preservation of the existing Township that provides services to both the rural area and tourists; and, • New retail and commercial developments, home-businesses, and businesses catering to tourism shall be encouraged.
<p>Healthy Community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A healthy community creates and improves natural and social environmental values and expands community resources to community members; • The Official Plan will promote a healthy community by providing employment opportunities, protecting natural environment, improve access and accessibility to the community, and improve community consultation; • Recreational and cultural activities shall be promoted; • Heritage conservation will be integrated into the development and approvals process; • The Official Plan will ensure physical safety, promote social interaction, and integration of land uses; • Council will encourage of a mix of housing types, tenure opportunities, and price ranges to meet the needs of residents; and, • Council supports the Thunder Bay District Social Services Administration Board, as well as a community services plan for the region.

Source: Hynde Paul Planners. 2012. Township of Schreiber Official Plan. Website:

<http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Township%20of%20Schreiber%20Redlined%20Draft%20Official%20Plan%20March%202012.pdf>; (Approved August 2012.)

The Township of Schreiber developed a Community and Economic Development Strategic Plan (CEDSP) that was approved in August 2012.¹⁶ The CEDSP outlines a community vision, community goals and objectives, as

¹⁶ This information was obtained from the Township of Schreiber Municipal Staff July 18, 2012.

well as an implementation plan describing how such goals and objectives will be accomplished.¹⁷ This CEDSP consists of several phases, as follows:

- Phase 1 – Broad Based Asset Inventory;
- Phase 2 – Market Study;
- Phase 3 – Needs/Gap Analysis;
- Phase 4 – Business Retention and Expansion;
- Phase 5 – Strategic Planning;
- Phase 6 – Visioning; and,
- Phase 7 – Organizational Review.¹⁸

The CEDSP outlines Schreiber’s community and economic sustainability vision, as demonstrated below.

Community Sustainability

Schreiber will be a fully-serviced, sustainable community providing all of the necessary amenities to its population including health care, educational, and social services, recreational and leisure amenities, and activities to engage all members of the community. Supported by a growing entrepreneurial, artistic, and cultural spirit, Schreiber will not only attract and re-attract a youthful population, but will maintain a diverse population comprised of all age groups including youth, young families, professionals, seniors, and residents from all walks of life.

Economically Sustainability

Schreiber will have a thriving sustainable economy where local businesses and entrepreneurs remain viable through support from the residential and tourism/visitor populations, as well from the regional and national/international economies. There will be diversity in the types of businesses in the community (businesses selling locally, nationally and internationally) as a result of the services available to support and enhance business growth and opportunities. Supported by a thriving and sustainable local economy, the Corporation of the Township of Schreiber will be financially viable and sustainable.

19

¹⁷ McSweeney & Associates. 2011a. *Township of Schreiber Community/Economic Development Strategic Plan*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Strategy%20-%20final%20v.2.pdf>; (The CEDSP was approved as of August 2012.)

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ McSweeney & Associates. 2011a. *Township of Schreiber Community/Economic Development Strategic Plan*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Strategy%20-%20final%20v.2.pdf>; (The CEDSP was approved as of August 2012.)

A key element of the CEDSP is to aggressively regenerate the Trans Canada corridor, the downtown business section, the historical downtown, and the linkages between the highway corridor and downtown.²⁰ This is seen as a means of further capitalizing on the opportunity represented by drawing people and business into the community from the corridor.

2.2 HUMAN ASSETS

Human Assets within the community include the skills and knowledge inherent in a community. They also include the ability of a community to provide its residents with access to other skills, knowledge and essential services that are fundamental to maintaining community well-being, quality of life or a desired standard of living.

This section of the profile outlines human assets for Schreiber. The key human asset characteristics are:

- Population Size and Demographics;
- Skills and Labour;
- Education; and,
- Health and Safety Facilities and Services.

Comparisons to other areas and further analysis of these human assets are provided in Section 3 and 4 of this document.

2.2.1 HUMAN ASSET INDICATORS

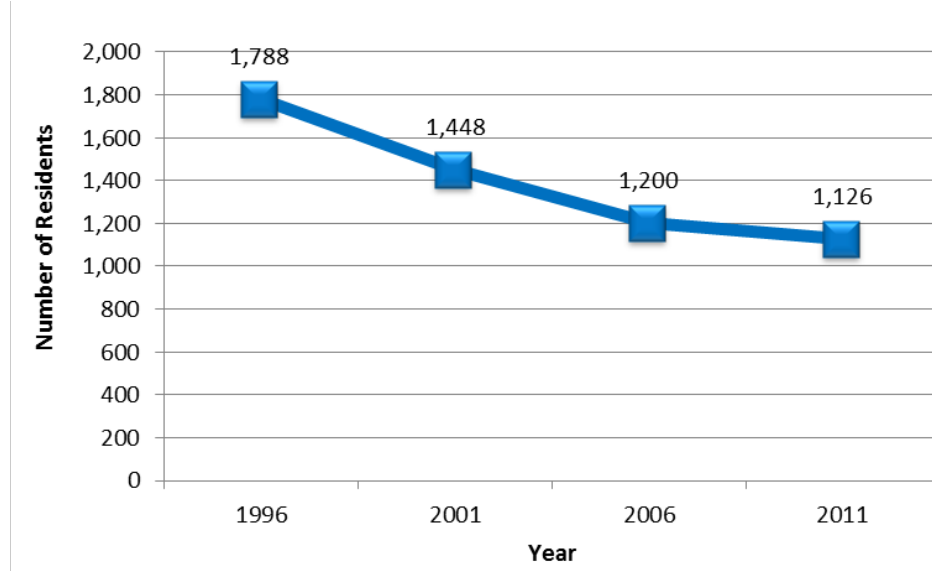
2.2.1.1 POPULATION SIZE AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Schreiber's population based on 2011 Statistics Canada was 1,126 people, compared to the Township's 2006 population of 1,200 people (Figure 3, Table 3). The data indicates that the population has been declining since 1996.²¹

²⁰ McSweeney & Associates. 2011a. *Township of Schreiber Community/Economic Development Strategic Plan*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Strategy%20-%20final%20v.2.pdf>; (The CEDSP was approved as of August 2012.)

²¹ Municipal officials and Community Liaison Committee members indicated that the 2006 census process excluded a part of the community and that the 2006 population was closer to the 2011 population (approximately 1,200 people). Statistics Canada recorded Schreiber's 2006 population as 901 people.

Figure 3: Schreiber Population Trends, 1996 – 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Schreiber, Township Community Profiles*.

Table 3: Population Trends

TIME PERIOD	SCHREIBER POPULATION (CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS CENSUS)
1996	1,788 (-6.0%)
2001	1,448 (-19.0%)
2006	1,200 (-17.1%) ²²
2011	1,126 (-6.2%)

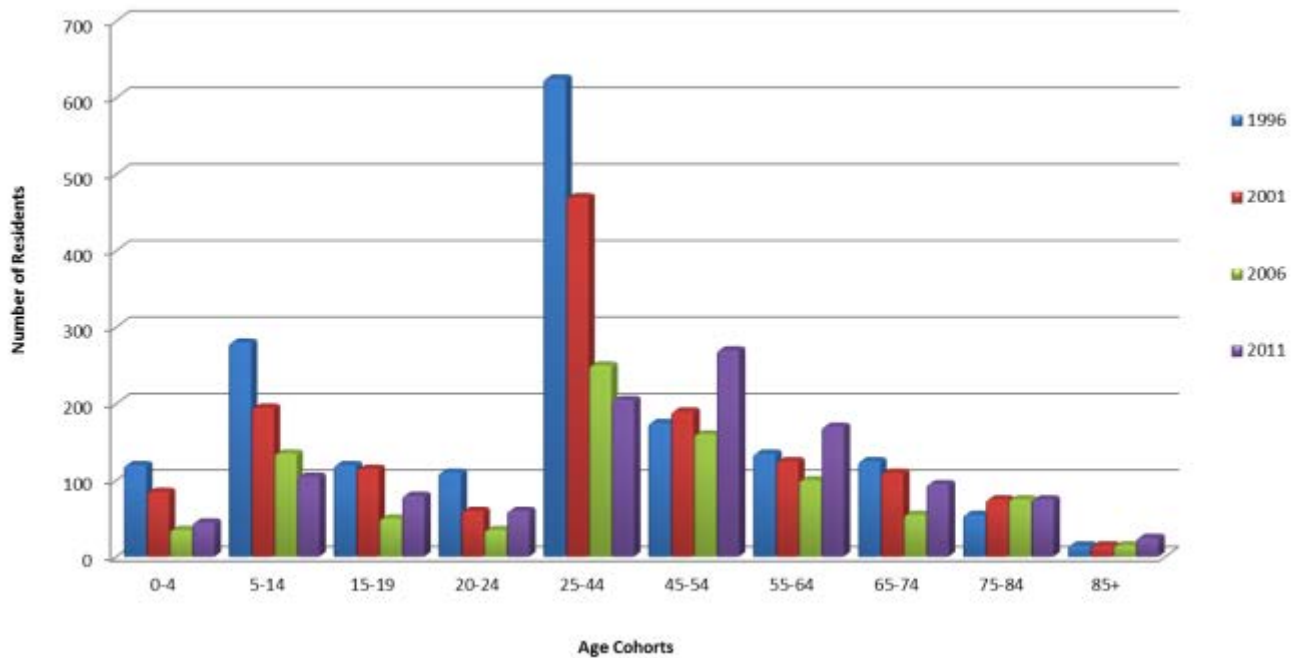
Source: Figures in Table 3 for 1996, 2001, and 2011 are from Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2012. *Schreiber, Township Community Profiles*; and, Figures for 2006 are from Schreiber Municipal officials and Community Liaison Committee members.

Figure 4 shows the number of residents by age category for Schreiber for census years 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2011.²³ Between 1996 and 2006, the 25-44 age cohort had the largest proportion of individuals among all age categories. In 2011, the largest proportion was the 45-54 age group indicating an aging trend. Figure 4 also shows the overall decrease in the proportion of children and the increase of older age groups from 1996 to 2011. An aging trend is supported by an increasing median age as well (Figure 5).

²² The 2006 population, according to the Township, was about 1,200. The Statistics Canada figure for 2006 is 901, but a section of the town was missed during the census gathering period.

²³ Due to data limitations and for the purposes of comparison, age distribution categories were established using age cohorts used by Statistics Canada in the 2001 census of population.

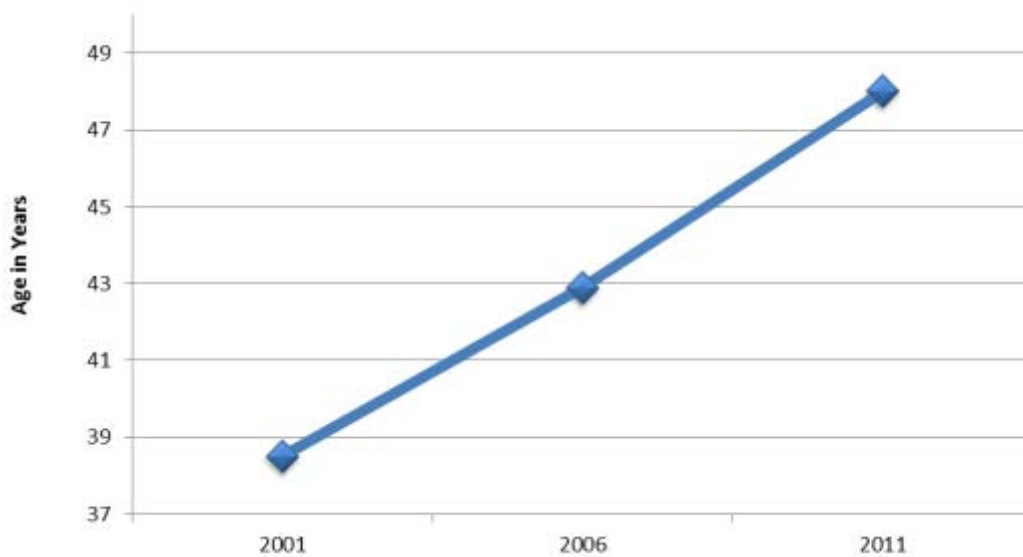
Figure 4: Schreiber Age Distribution 1996-2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Schreiber, Township Community Profiles.*

Between the 2001 and 2011 census periods, the median age of Schreiber residents increased from 38.5 years in 2001, 42.9 years in 2006 and 48.0 years in 2011(Figure 5).

Figure 5: Schreiber Median Age, 2001 - 2011

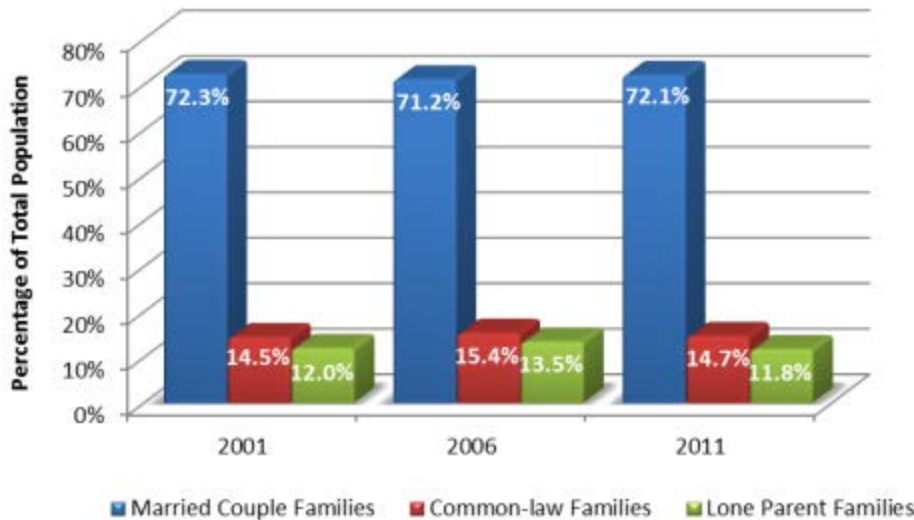


Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007, 2012. *Schreiber, Township Community Profiles.*

Household Characteristics

Figure 6 illustrates family characteristics for Schreiber’s total population in 2001, 2006, and 2011. For all three census years, the majority of families in the community were married couple families (72.3%, 71.2%, and 72.1% respectively). In 2001, common-law families represented 14.5% of the population; in 2006 this increased to 15.4%; and in 2011, there was a slight decrease to 14.7%. The percentage of lone-parent families has experienced the same trends as common-law families between 2001 and 2011.

Figure 6: Schreiber Family Characteristics



Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007, 2012. *Schreiber, Township Community Profiles*.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

Table 4 identifies Schreiber’s average family household size. Between 2001 and 2006, the average family size remained relatively stable with only slight increases and decreases in the number of persons.

Table 4: Schreiber Family Characteristics, 2001 - 2011

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS	2001	2006	2011
	AVERAGE PERSONS PER FAMILY GROUPING – NUMBER (NO.)		
All Census Families	N/A	2.9	2.8
Married Couple Families	3.2	3.0	N/A
Common-Law Families	2.7	2.9	N/A
Lone Parent Families	2.1	2.4	N/A
Female Lone Parent Families	2.2	2.8	N/A
Male Lone Parent Families	2.5	0.0	N/A

Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007, 2012. *Schreiber, Township Community Profiles*.

Mobility Status

Mobility status refers to the movement of individuals over a period of time. Table 5 demonstrates Schreiber's mobility status for census years 2001 and 2006. In 2001, a majority of residents (87.8%) were categorized as non-movers (i.e., residents who have not moved from the Township over the past 1 year). In 2006, 96.6% of residents were non-movers over a one year period, compared to 80.3% over a five year period. Table 5 shows a relatively stable community population during those census years.

Table 5: Schreiber 1 and 5 Year Mobility Status, 2001-2006

CENSUS YEAR	SCHREIBER MOBILITY STATUS – PLACE OF RESIDENCE	TOTAL	
Total Population (2001)	Mobility Status of 1 Year – Number (No.)	1,440	
		Number (No.) / Percent %	
	Lived at the same address 1 year ago	1,265	87.8%
	Lived within the same province or territory 1 year ago, but changed addresses within the same province or territory	175	12.1%
	Lived in a different province, territory or country 1 year ago	0	-
	Mobility Status of 5 Years – Number (No.)	1,355	
		Number (No.) / Percent %	
	Lived at the same address 5 years ago	985	72.7%
	Lived within the same province or territory 5 years ago, but changed addresses within the same province or territory	350	25.8%
	Lived in a different province, territory or country 5 years ago	25	1.8%
Total Population (2006)	Mobility Status of 1 Year – Number (No.)	885	
		Number (No.) / Percent %	
	Lived at the same address 1 year ago	855	96.6%
	Lived within the same province or territory 1 year ago, but changed addresses within the same province or territory	30	3.4%
	Lived in a different province, territory or country 1 year ago	0	-
	Mobility Status of 5 Years – Number (No.)	865	
		Number (No.) / Percent %	
	Lived at the same address 5 years ago	695	80.3%
	Lived within the same province or territory 5 years ago, but changed addresses within the same province or territory	170	19.6%
	Lived in a different province, territory or country 5 years ago	0	-

Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Schreiber, Township Community Profile*.

Table 6 shows the 2011 mobility status for Schreiber. In 2011, the majority of residents (86.6%) were categorized as non-movers (i.e., residents who have not moved from the Township over the past 1 year); whereas, 12.9% of residents were categorized as movers during a 1 year period. During a 5 year period, 75.8% of residents were categorized as non-movers and 24.2% were categorized as movers.

Table 6: Schreiber 1 and 5 Year Mobility Status, 2011²⁴

CENSUS YEAR	SCHREIBER MOBILITY STATUS – PLACE OF RESIDENCE	TOTAL	
Total Population (2011)	Mobility Status of 1 Year – Number (No.)	1,120	
	Number (No.) / Percent %		
	Non-movers	970	86.6%
	Movers	145	12.9%
	Non-migrant	100	8.9%
	Migrants	45	4.0%
	Internal migrants	45	4.0%
	Intra-provincial migrants	40	3.6%
	Inter-provincial migrants	0	-
	External migrants	0	-
	Mobility Status of 5 Years – Number (No.)	1,095	
	Number (No.) / Percent %		
	Non-movers	830	75.8%
	Movers	265	24.2%
	Non-migrant	150	13.7%
	Migrants	110	10.0%
	Internal migrants	110	10.0%
Intra-provincial migrants	95	8.7%	
Inter-provincial migrants	20	1.8%	
External migrants	0	-	

Source: Statistics Canada. 2013. Schreiber, TP, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile.

2.2.1.2 SKILLS AND LABOUR

Schreiber's labour force activity is shown in Tables 7 and 8 below.

The percentage of those employed in the labour force in 2006 was 80.9%. The percentage of those unemployed in 2006 was 19.0%. Discussions with Schreiber Community Liaison Committee (CLC) members indicated that the high percentage of those who were unemployed in 2006 can be primarily attributed to the Terrace Bay Pulp Mill closure.²⁵

²⁴ Please note, survey data captured in the 2011 NHS may be categorized differently than preceding census years 1996, 2001, and 2006. The impact of this is particularly noticeable when reading data concerning mobility, education, industry, and occupation.

²⁵ This information was obtained in Schreiber community discussions June 2012 and May 2013. ²⁶ The Statistics Canada *business services* category is comprised of transportation services.

Table 7: Labour Force Activity in Schreiber, 2006

Labour Force Activity	2006	
	Number (No.)	Percentage (%)
Total population 15 years and older	745	100%
In the labour force	420	56.4%
Employed	340	80.9%
Unemployed	80	19.0%
Not in the labour force	330	44.3%

Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Schreiber, Township Community Profile*.

The percentage of Schreiber residents employed in the labour force in 2011 was 92.4%. The percentage of those unemployed significantly decreased to 6.0% in 2011 compared to 2006.

Table 8: Labour Force Activity in Schreiber, 2011

Labour Force Activity	2011	
	Number (No.)	Percentage (%)
Total population 15 years and older	995	100%
In the labour force	725	72.8%
Employed	670	92.4%
Unemployed	44	6.0%
Not in the labour force	275	27.6%

Source: Statistics Canada. 2013. Schreiber, TP, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile.

Table 9 provides information on persons who reported a “usual place of work other than in their home or outside of Canada” for the 2006 census year. Twenty-six percent (26.0%) of people living in Schreiber declared a place of work outside of the Township.

Table 9: Where Schreiber Resident Labour Force Worked in 2006

PLACE OF WORK	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Schreiber	185	75	115
Terrace Bay	65	40	25
Total Resident Labour Force	250	115	140
<i>Total resident labour force with a usual place of work outside of Schreiber</i>	65	40	25
<i>Percent of residents declaring a place of work outside of Schreiber</i>	26.0%	34.8%	17.9%

Source: McSweeney & Associates. 2011. *Market Study for the Township of Schreiber*. Website:

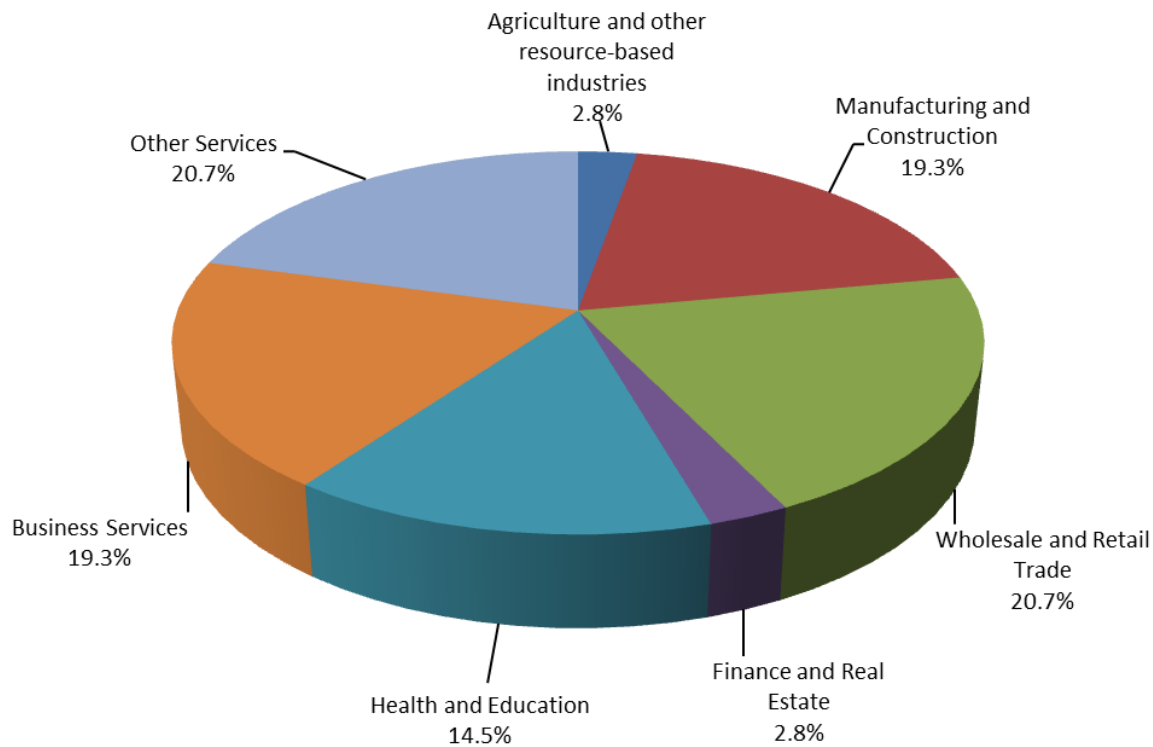
<http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Market%20Study.pdf>

Figures 7, 8, and 9 provide an overview of Schreiber’s total population aged 15 years and older in the labour force by industry, while Figures 10, 11, and 12 indicate Schreiber’s total population in the labour force by occupation.

2001 Labour Force by Industry

Figure 7 shows that Schreiber residents worked primarily in *other services* (20.7(e.g., Repair and maintenance, personal and laundry services, private households, and religious/civic/professional organizations) and *wholesale and retail trade* (20.7%) in 2001. The two industries with the lowest percentage of labour force activity were in *agriculture and other resource-based industries* (2.8%) and *finance and real estate* (2.8%).

Figure 7: Labour Force by Industry, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada. 2002. *Schreiber, Township Community Profile*.

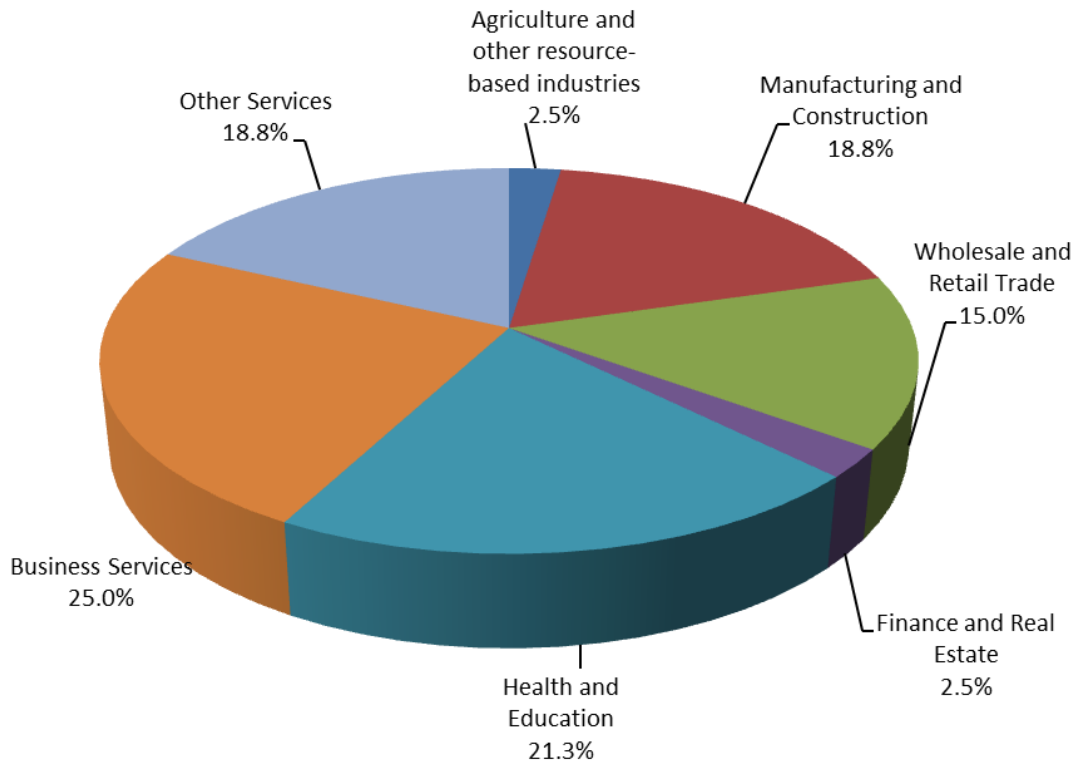
2006 Labour Force by Industry

Figure 8 illustrates labour force activity by industry for Schreiber residents in 2006. In 2006, *business services*²⁶ (25.0%) had the most activity whereas *agriculture and other resource-based industries* (2.5%) and *finance and real estate* (2.5%) ranked the lowest on activity level for 2006. When disaggregated by gender, slightly more males than females 15 years of age and older were active in the labour force.

Between 2001 and 2006 there was a major shift in the “lead” industry. In 2001, Schreiber residents worked primarily in *other services* (20.7%) and *wholesale and retail trade* (20.7%); however, in 2006, *business services* (25.0%) and *health and education* (21.3%) had the largest percentage of employees.

²⁶ The Statistics Canada *business services* category is comprised of transportation services.

Figure 8: Schreiber 2006 Labour Force by Industry



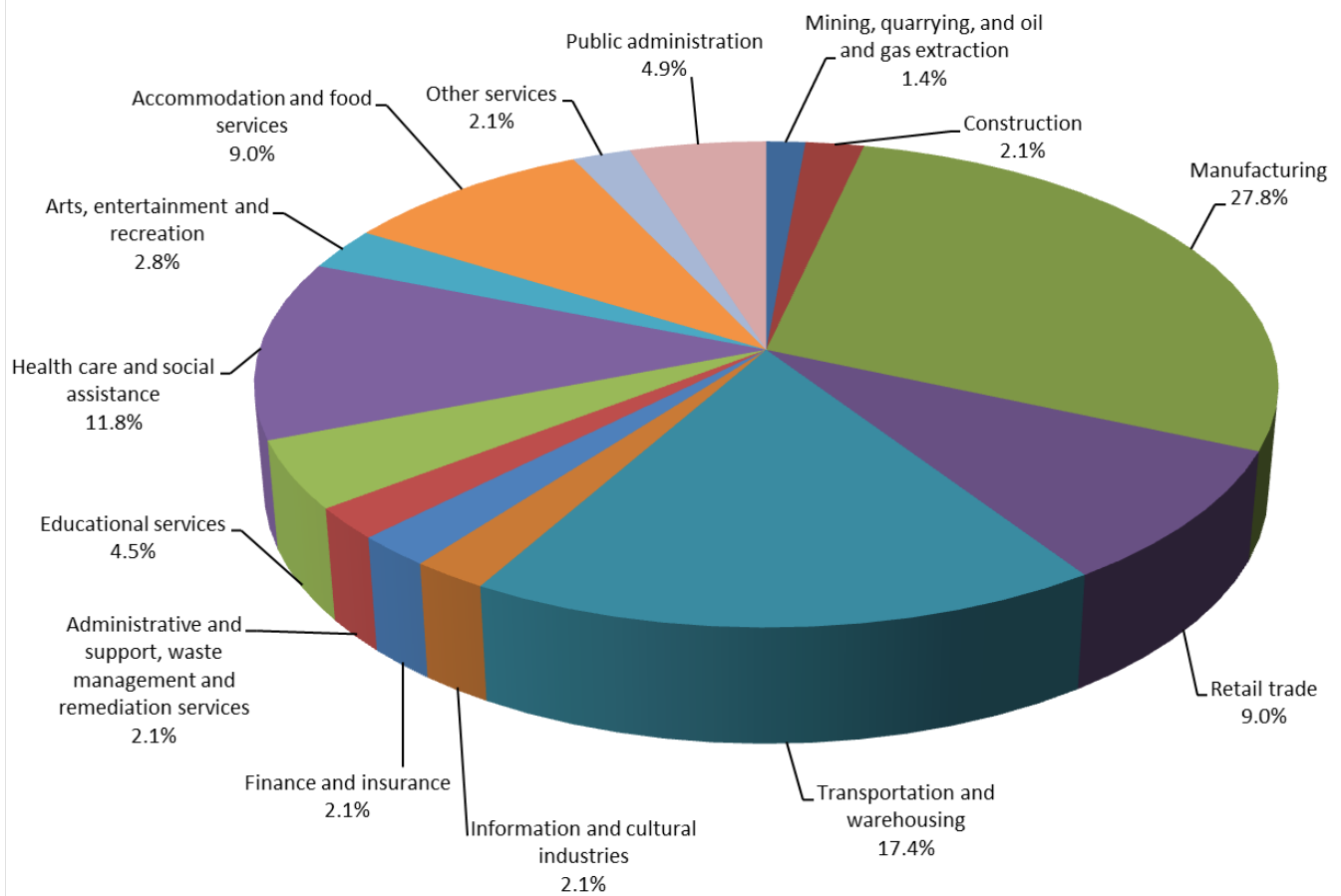
Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Schreiber, Township Community Profile*.

2011 Labour Force by Industry

In 2011, the National Household Survey indicated that Schreiber’s labour force worked primarily in the *manufacturing* industry (27.8%) and the *transportation and warehousing* industry (17.4%) (Figure 9). When disaggregated by gender, males worked mainly in the *manufacturing* industry (44.3%), while women worked primarily in the *health care and social assistance* industry (26.2%).

In 2011, Schreiber’s labour force experienced yet another shift in “lead” industry. *Business services* (25.0%) and *health and education* (21.3%) had the largest percentage of workers in 2006, whereas in 2011, residents primarily worked in the *manufacturing* (27.8%) and the *transportation and warehousing* (17.4%) industries.

Figure 9: Schreiber 2011 Labour Force by Industry



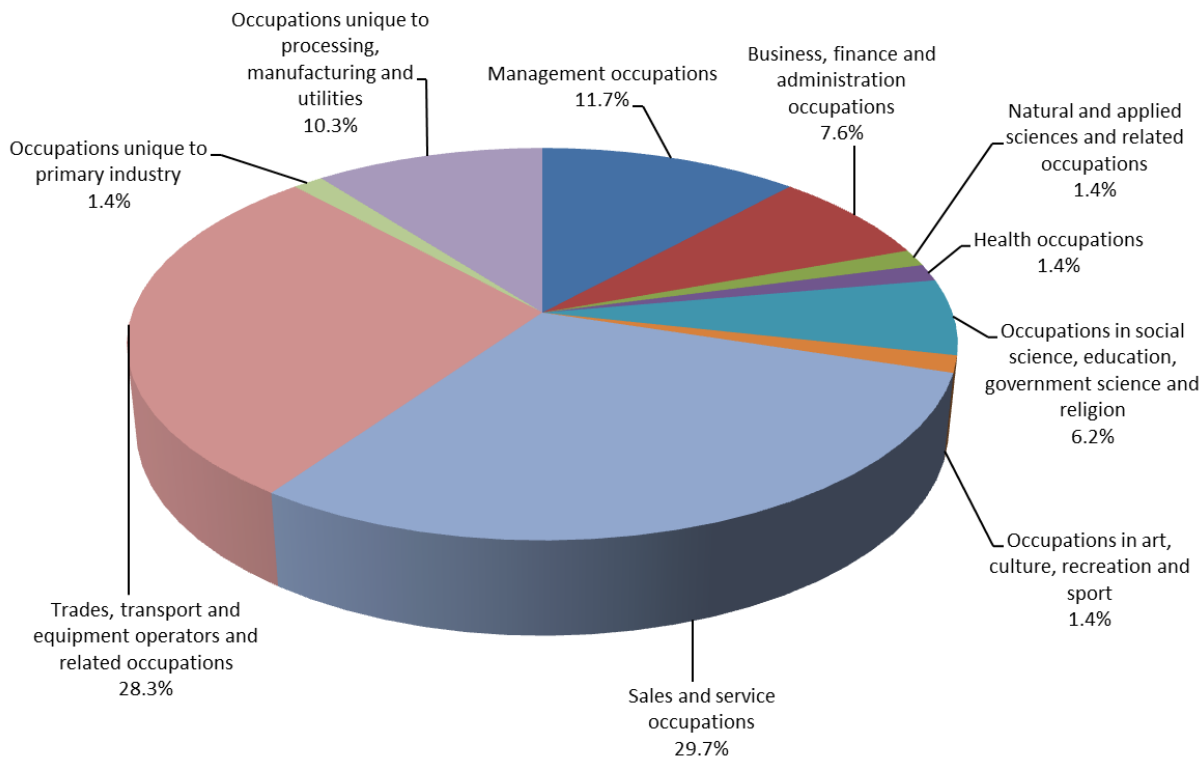
Source: Statistics Canada. 2013. Schreiber, TP, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile.

2001 Labour Force by Occupation

Figure 10 below indicates that Schreiber residents worked primarily in the *sales and services occupations* (29.7%) and the *trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations* (28.3%) in 2001. The third largest proportion of the labour force worked in the *management occupations* in 2001 (11.7%).

When disaggregated by gender, males worked mainly in *trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations* (50.6%) and *occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities* (16.9%), while women worked primarily in *sales and service occupations* (52.2%) and *business, finance and administration occupations* (16.4%).

Figure 10: Labour Force by Occupation, 2001



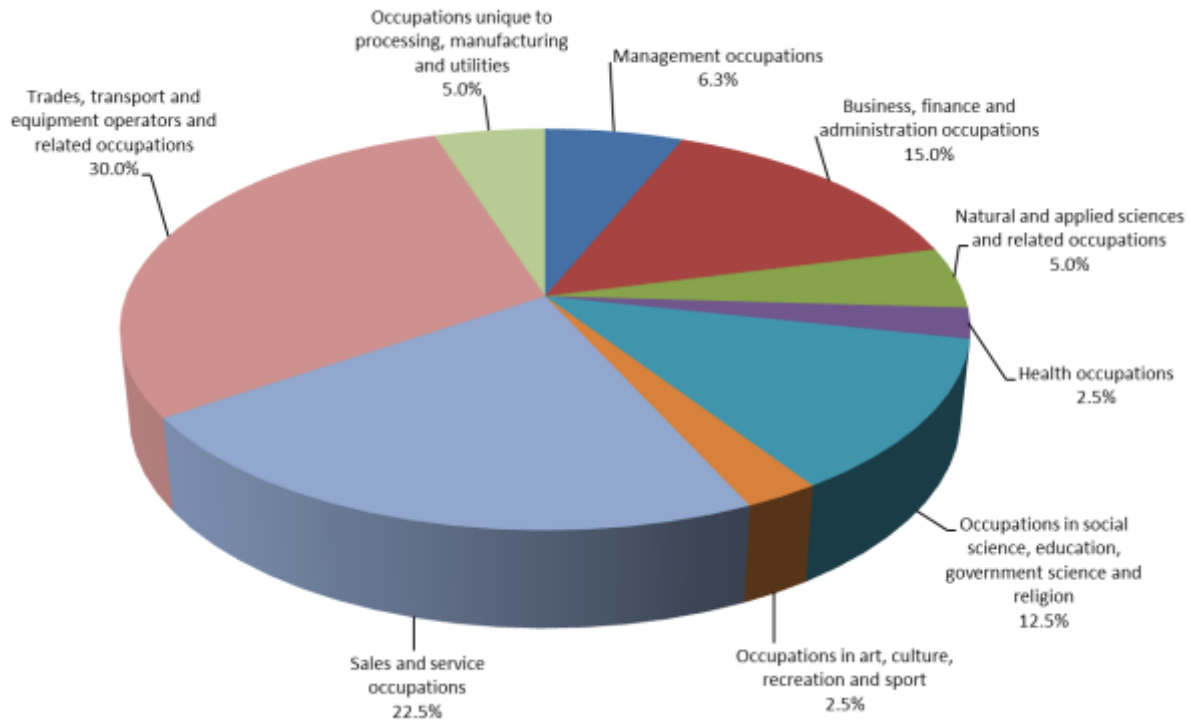
Source: Statistics Canada. 2002. *Schreiber, Township Community Profile*.

2006 Labour Force by Occupation

Between 2001 and 2006, Schreiber’s labour force decreased. In 2006, Township residents worked primarily in the *trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations* (30.0%) and *sales and service occupations* (22.5%) (Figure 11), which were the two largest occupational categories in 2001.

When disaggregated by gender, males worked mainly in *trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations* (50.0%), while women worked primarily in *sales and service occupations* (31.6%) and *business, finance and administration occupations* (23.7%) and *social science, education, government science and religion* (23.7%).

Figure 11: Schreiber Labour Force by Occupation, 2006

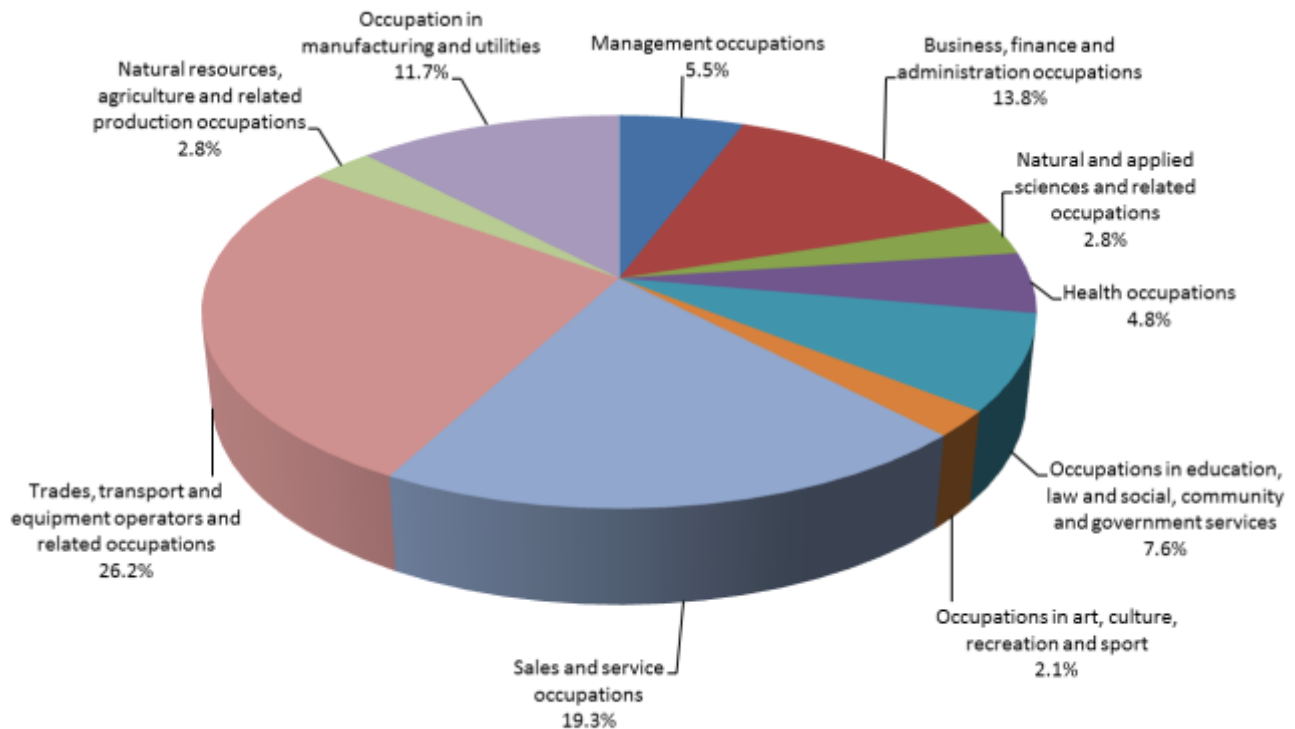


Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Schreiber, Township Community Profile*.

2011 Labour Force by Occupation

The 2011 National Household Survey indicated that Schreiber’s labour force worked primarily in *trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations* (26.2%) and *sales and service occupations* (19.3%) (Figure 12), which demonstrates a consistent dominance of these two categories since 2001.

Figure 12: Schreiber Labour Force by Occupation, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 2013. Schreiber, TP, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile.

2.2.1.3 EDUCATION

Educational facilities in Schreiber and area are managed by two school boards: the Superior Greenstone District School Board (public schools) and the Superior North Catholic District School Board (separate schools). There are 6 schools serving Schreiber and the surrounding area. These are:

- École Catholique Franco-Terrace Bay;
- Holy Angels Catholic School – Schreiber;
- St. Martin’s Catholic School – Terrace Bay;
- Schreiber Public School;
- Terrace Bay Public School; and,
- Lake Superior High School – Terrace Bay.²⁷

²⁷ This information was obtained from the Terrace Bay-Schreiber Action Centre Resource Booklet.

Figure 13: Holy Angels School



Table 10 demonstrates the 2011/2012 school year enrollments for all six schools servicing students from Schreiber and area. These enrolment numbers are quite low considering St. Martin’s has a capacity to hold 100 students, École Catholique Franco-Terrace Bay has the capacity to hold 60 students, and Holy Angels has the capacity to hold 165 students. Both Catholic and public schools have many double and triple grade classes due to the lack of students.²⁸

Figure 14: Lake Superior High School



²⁸ This information was obtained during an interview/discussion with a Superior Greenstone District School Board representative.

Table 10: 2011/2012 School Year Enrollment

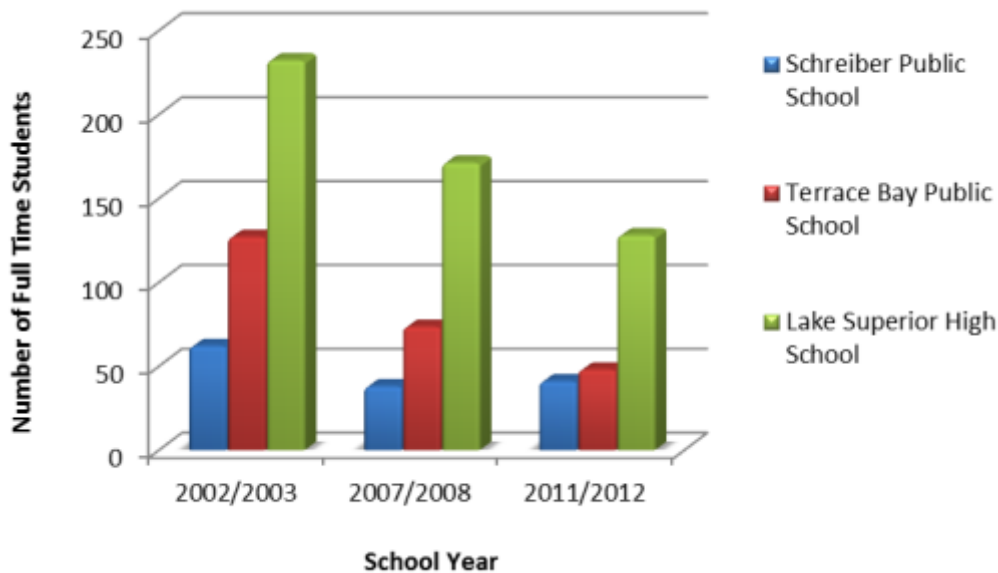
SCHOOL	GRADES					TOTAL
	Junior & Senior Kindergarten, Grade 1 & 2	Grades 3, 4, & 5	Grades 6, 7, & 8			
Schreiber Public School	14	11	16			41
Terrace Bay Public School	Junior & Senior Kindergarten	Grades 1 & 2	Grades 3 & 4	Grades 5 & 6	Grades 7 & 8	48
	10	5	10	10	13	
Lake Superior High School	Under 21 yrs/age Full Time Students	Under 21 yrs/age Part Time Students	Over 21 yrs/age Full Time Students	Over 21 yrs/age Part Time Students	Other Pupils Under 21 yrs/age Full Time	128 ²⁹
	125	5	0	4	3	
St. Martin's Catholic School	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	65
École Catholique Franco	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18
Holy Angels Catholic School	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52

Source: Superior Greenstone District School Board. 2012. *Enrollment*. Website: <http://www.sgdsb.on.ca/upload/documents/102-2011-2012-apr-30-2012.mht>; this information was obtained during an interview/discussion with a Superior Greenstone District School Board representative.

²⁹ This total number represents only those full time students less than 21 years of age and excludes all other students.

Figure 15 demonstrates the continuous decrease of student enrollment since the 2002/2003 school year for Terrace Bay Public School and Lake Superior High School. Enrollment at Schreiber Public School declined from 2002/2003 to 2007/2008, but increased slightly in the 2011/2012 school year.³⁰

Figure 15: Public School Enrollment Trends



Source: This information was obtained during an interview/discussion with a Superior Greenstone District School Board representative.

The Schreiber community had two pre-school facilities³¹; however, one daycare facility closed as of August 2012.³² Parents can bring their children to the Family Place which is a drop-in facility, or Kids Corral Child Care Centre in Terrace Bay.³³

Trades-based programs have not been a component of the education system for approximately 15 years. It was also noted that small school funding (for elementary schools under 300 students and secondary schools under 600 students)³⁴ in Schreiber is decreasing.³⁵

A Contact North Educational Access Centre facility is located in Schreiber and provides residents with the opportunity to enroll in and complete university and college programs and online courses.³⁶

³⁰ Please note, due to a lack of available data, St Martin's Catholic School, École Catholique Franco, and Holy Angels Catholic School enrollment data for the 2002/2003 and 2007/2008 school years are not incorporated in Figure 15.

³¹ Township of Schreiber. 2011. *Schreiber Community Profile 2011*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Community%20Profile%202011.pdf>

³² This information was obtained from Schreiber community discussions June 6, 2012.

³³ This information was obtained from discussions with Schreiber officials February 2013.

³⁴ People for Education. 2005. Ontario's Small Schools. Website: <http://www.peopleforeducation.ca/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/Ontarios-Small-Schools-2005.pdf>

³⁵ CLC meeting May 2012.

³⁶ Township of Schreiber. 2010. *Community Services*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/?pgid=97>

The Schreiber-Terrace Bay Adult Learning Association also offers services to adults interested in upgrading Math and English and provides workshops and other classes.

In addition to the primary and secondary school institutions in Schreiber and surrounding area, two post-secondary institutions exist in the area: Lakehead University and Confederation College.

Established in 1965, Lakehead University is located in Thunder Bay and offers students a variety of degrees and programs including:

- Business;
- Education;
- Engineering;
- Forestry;
- Geology;
- Health and behavioural sciences;
- Physics; and,
- Resource and environmental economics.³⁷

Confederation College's main campus is located in Thunder Bay; however, it also has regional satellites at the Greenstone campus (Geraldton), Northshore campus (Marathon), and the Wawa campus.³⁸ Confederation College offers its students a number of programs and courses including:

- Aboriginal programs;
- Aviation;
- Business;
- Engineering technology;
- Health sciences;
- Natural resources;
- Skilled trades; and,
- Continuing education.³⁹

2.2.1.4 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Figure 16 demonstrates the educational attainment for Schreiber for the 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011 census years. Between 1996 and 2011, the percentage of individuals who obtained a university/college education steadily increased in Schreiber. The percentage of those with apprenticeship or trade increased from 1996 to 2001, and then decreased from 2001 to 2006. This may be due to the fact that the Terrace Bay Pulp Mill closed and people needed to look elsewhere for work. The percentage of those with apprenticeship subsequently

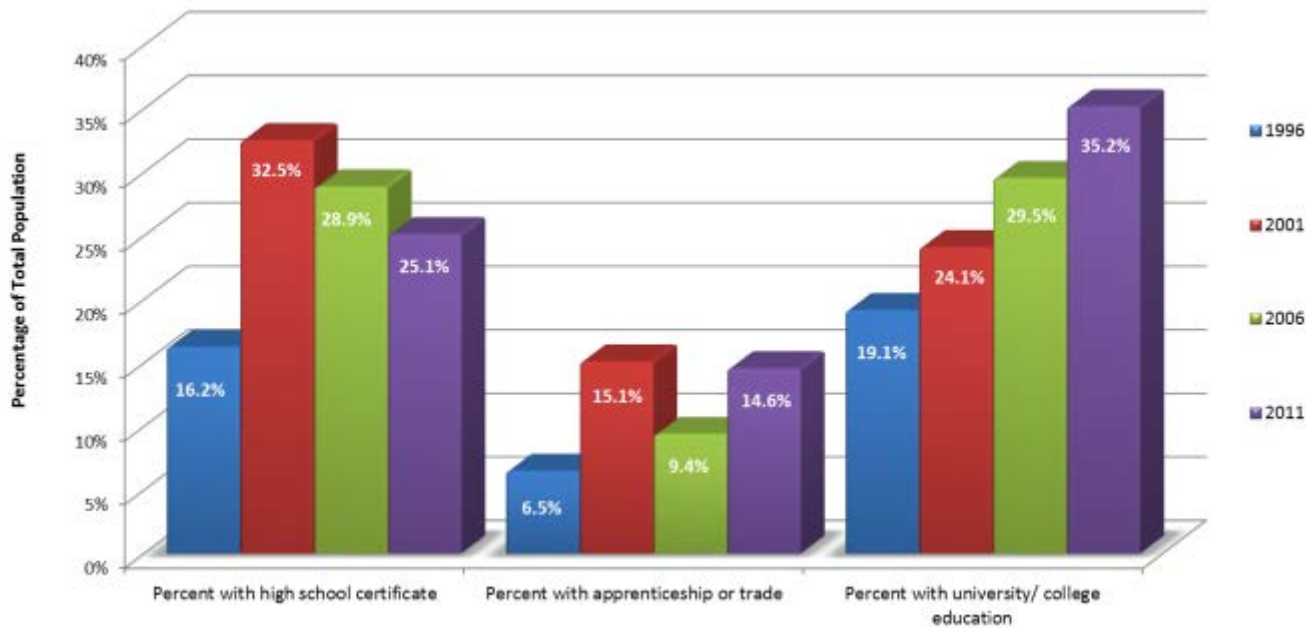
³⁷ Lakehead University. 2012. *Quick Facts*. Website: <http://www.lakeheadu.ca/about/index.php?id=15>; Lakehead University. n.d.. *Programs at Lakehead U*. Website: <http://www.mylakehead.ca/programs/?mn=4>

³⁸ Confederation College. 2012. *Regional Campuses*. Website: <http://www.confederationc.on.ca/regionalcampuses>

³⁹ Confederation College. 2012a. *Programs – All Post-secondary Programs List*. Website: <http://www.confederationc.on.ca/programs/all>

increased in 2011, but not fully up to the 2001 level. The percentage of individuals whose highest level of education was a high school certificate decreased from 2006 to 2011.

Figure 16: Education Characteristics of Schreiber, 1996-2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007. *Schreiber, Township Community Profiles*; Statistics Canada. 2013. *Schreiber, TP, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile*.

Table 11 demonstrates educational attainment by gender in Schreiber for the 2006 census year. Females in Schreiber have less *trades certificates and diplomas*, but have more *university certificates, diplomas or degrees* than males.

Table 11: Educational Attainment for Males and Females, 2006

EDUCATION	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
Number (No.) / Percent %						
Total population 15 years and over	745		385		360	
No certificate, diploma or degree	240	32.2%	115	29.9%	130	36.1%
High school certificate or equivalent	215	28.9%	120	31.2%	100	27.8%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	70	9.4%	55	14.3%	10	2.8%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	110	14.8%	50	13.0%	55	15.3%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	35	4.7%	15	3.9%	15	4.2%
University certificate, diploma or degree	75	10.1%	30	7.8%	45	12.5%

Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Schreiber, Ontario Community Census Profile*.

Table 12 demonstrates educational attainment by gender in Schreiber for 2011. The National Household Survey indicated that a total of 49.7% of Schreiber's total population 15 years and over were in the possession of a *postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree*; and, of that, 53.3% were males and 45.7% were females.

Table 12: Educational Attainment for Males and Females, 2011

EDUCATION	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
Number (No.) / Percent %						
Total population 15 years and over	995		525		470	
No certificate, diploma or degree	250	25.1%	120	22.9%	130	27.7%
High school certificate or equivalent	250	25.1%	120	22.9%	125	26.6%
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	495	49.7%	280	53.3%	215	45.7%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	145	14.6%	110	21.0%	35	7.4%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	245	24.6%	140	26.7%	110	23.4%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	20	2.0%	15	2.9%	0	-
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	85	8.5%	20	3.8%	65	13.8%
Bachelor's degree	70	7.0%	15	2.8%	55	11.7%
University certificate, diploma, or degree above bachelor level	15	1.5%	10	1.9%	10	2.1%

Source: Statistics Canada. 2013. Schreiber, TP, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile.

2.2.1.5 HEALTH AND SAFETY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Health facilities for Schreiber residents include the J.E. Stokes Medical Centre in Schreiber and the Aguasabon Medical Clinic located in Terrace Bay. Both medical centres are part of the North Shore Family Health Team and are staffed with two doctors per centre.⁴⁰ The North Shore Family Health Team (NSFHT) is also staffed with a nurse practitioner, a registered practical nurse, a social health worker, a physiotherapist, and a registered dietician.⁴¹

⁴⁰ Township of Schreiber. 2010. *Community Services*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/?pgid=97>

⁴¹ The McCausland Hospital. 2012. *Medical Clinics*. Website: <http://www.mccauslandhospital.com/article/medical-clinics-149.asp>

Figure 17: J.E. Stokes Medical Centre

The McCausland Hospital, located in Terrace Bay, supports a large population of local residents including those residing in Schreiber. With the addition of a 22-bed Long Term Care Wing, this community hospital has 45 beds.⁴² The hospital has the largest physiotherapy department in the region and offers a number of different treatments for patients including: hydrotherapy, ultrasound, interferential current therapy, and ultra-pulsation.⁴³

Other health facilities in Schreiber include:

- Mountainview Dental Office;
- Addictions Centre;
- North of Superior Counseling Programs; and,
- Superior Speech Services.⁴⁴

Protective Services

Protective services for the Schreiber community include:

- Ambulance Services (provided by Superior North EMS);
- Volunteer Fire Department located at the Centennial Fire Station (approximately 21 volunteers) (operated by the Township of Schreiber); and,
- Ontario Provincial Police (currently 5 police officers) (is a sub-office of the Nipigon detachment).⁴⁵

Figure 18: Schreiber's Centennial Fire Station

⁴² The McCausland Hospital. 2012. Website: <http://www.mccauslandhospital.com/>

⁴³ Stillwater Canada Incorporated. 2012. Marathon Platinum Group Metals – Copper Project Environmental Impact Statement – *Supporting Information Document No. 22-Baseline Economic and Social Conditions in the Vicinity of the Marathon PGM-Cu Project*. Prepared for the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and Ontario Ministry of the Environment.

⁴⁴ Township of Schreiber. 2011. *Schreiber Community Profile 2011*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Community%20Profile%202011.pdf>; and the North of Superior Counseling Programs Brochure obtained from the Schreiber Municipal Building.

2.2.2 SUMMARY OF HUMAN ASSETS

High unemployment rates in Schreiber in 2006 can be partially attributed to the Terrace Bay Pulp Mill closure; however, with the recent sale of the Terrace Bay Pulp Mill to the Aditya Birla Group, approximately 300 people went back to work in October 2012 at the Mill. In 2006, the largest proportion of Schreiber's labour force by industry was in *business services* followed by *health and education*. In 2011, there was a shift in labour force activity by industry from *business services* and *health and education* in 2006 to *manufacturing* and *transportation and warehousing* in 2011.

Schreiber and area are equipped with a variety of school facilities at the primary and secondary level. Six schools in total (Catholic, French Catholic, and public) service Schreiber and Terrace Bay students. Post-secondary education is also available to residents at Lakehead University and Confederation College approximately 200 kilometres west of Schreiber in Thunder Bay. It is important to recognize that the elementary and secondary schools serving the Schreiber area have the capacity to accommodate a larger population of students.

The percentage of individuals in Schreiber who obtained a *university/college education* steadily increased between 1996 and 2011. When disaggregated by gender, more females than males obtained a *university certificate, diploma or degree* in 2011.

2.2.2.1 PRIORITIES AND KEY ISSUES

Schreiber is a community strongly tied to its resource and transportation-based economy. As a result, the economic downturn, as well as the downsizing and closure of major employers (e.g., Terrace Bay Pulp Mill [recently re-opened]) in recent years have resulted in a decline in employment opportunities. However, the continued presence of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) has enabled a degree of stability despite economic decline and business closures in Schreiber.

2.2.2.2 COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS

Schreiber's Community and Economic Development Strategic Plan identify a number of priorities for the community now and into the future, including community and economic stability. The Township's Official Plan outlines four strategic focus areas: relationship building, community enhancement, environmental development, and economic development. Despite decline and recent hardships resulting from the Terrace Bay Pulp Mill closure, residents maintain a strong sense of resiliency and pride in their community and heritage. As of October 2012, the Terrace Bay Pulp Mill reopened and approximately 300 people went back to work.

⁴⁵ Township of Schreiber. 2011. *Schreiber Community Profile 2011*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Community%20Profile%202011.pdf>

2.2.2.3 CAPABILITIES AND CAPACITIES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

In 2006, 80.9% of the labour force was employed and in 2011, the percentage of those employed in the labour force increased to 92.4%. Between 1996 and 2006, an increasing number of community residents obtained a high school certificate and between 1996 and 2011, the number of residents whose highest level of education was *university/college* significantly increased from 19.1% (in 1996) to 35.2% (in 2001).

2.3 ECONOMIC ASSETS

The Economic Assets within a community include the monetary or financial related resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives. It includes cash or equivalents to individuals and/or the community, and availability of financial and economic resources that allow residents to manage their finances and wealth.

This section of the profile outlines the economic assets for Schreiber. The key economic assets described for this community are:

- Employment;
- Labour Force Characteristics;
- Business Activity;
- Income;
- Tourism;
- Economic Development Services; and,
- Governance and Municipal Finances.

2.3.1 ECONOMIC ASSET INDICATORS

2.3.1.1 EMPLOYMENT

As outlined in the 2011 Township of Schreiber Needs/Gap Analysis Draft Report, attracting and employing skilled workers has been increasingly challenging for Schreiber as it competes with employers and industrial sectors outside of the area. There are a limited number of youth returning to Schreiber and entering the workforce within the community. These are concerns that the Township of Schreiber has noted it must address.⁴⁶ A rise in unemployment in Schreiber following the Terrace Bay Pulp Mill closure increased the usage of library materials (i.e., programs, computers, and books) and the Service Canada site by individuals in search of employment.⁴⁷ However, with the re-opening of the Terrace Bay Pulp Mill, there has been increased employment opportunities for Schreiber residents (approximately 300 people went back to work in October 2012).

⁴⁶ McSweeney & Associates 2011b. *Township of Schreiber Needs/Gap Analysis*.

⁴⁷ Schreiber Public Library. n.d.. *Schreiber Public Library Strategic Plan 2010-2014*. Website: http://www.schreiberlibrary.ca/about/Strategic_Plan_2010.pdf

2.3.1.2 LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

Labour Force Participation Rate⁴⁸

According to the 2001 Census of Population, Schreiber residents had a total participation rate of 64.0% with males having a rate of 67.8% and females a rate of 59.3%. In 2006, the total participation rate decreased to 56.4% with males having a rate of 57.9% and females a rate of 54.2% (Table 13). In 2011, the total participation rate increased to 72.9%. The participation rate for both males (75.2%) and females (68.4%) in 2011 increased.

Labour Force Employment Rate⁴⁹

According to the 2001 Census of Population data, Schreiber residents had a total employment rate of 61.0% with males having a rate of 65.2% and females a rate of 56.6% (Table 13). In 2006, the total employment rate decreased to 45.6% with males having a rate of 47.4% and females a rate of 43.1%. Schreiber's employment rate in 2011 was 67.3%, a significant increase from 2006. Male (70.5%) and female (62.1%) employment rates increased in 2011.

Labour Force Unemployment Rate⁵⁰

In 2001, Schreiber residents had a total unemployment rate of 4.1% with males having a rate of 2.6% and females a rate of 6.0%. In 2006, the total unemployment rate increased to 19.0% with males having a rate of 20.5% and females a rate of 17.9%. Schreiber's high unemployment rate in 2006 was related to the closure of the Terrace Bay Pulp Mill. Many Mill workers had left the community for employment opportunities during the 2006 census period; thereby unemployment numbers may not have accurately reflected Schreiber's labour force reality at the time. As of May 2013, there is very little unemployment in the community.⁵¹ In 2011, the National Household Survey reported a dramatic decrease in the total unemployment rate: 7.6% compared to 19.0% in 2006. The unemployment rate for both males (6.3%) and females (9.2%) in Schreiber decreased between 2006 and 2011.

⁴⁸ According to Statistics Canada, **participation rate** is those persons in the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents. Statistics Canada. 2007. *2006 Census Dictionary – 2006 Census Year*. Website. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>

⁴⁹ According to Statistics Canada, **employment rate** refers to the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (i.e., the date the Census was conducted), expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years and over excluding institutional residents. Statistics Canada. 2007. *2006 Census Dictionary – 2006 Census Year*. Website. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>

⁵⁰ According to Statistics Canada, **unemployment rate** refers to the number of persons unemployed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to the Census Day (i.e., the date the Census was conducted), expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years or older excluding institutional residents. Statistics Canada. 2007. *2006 Census Dictionary – 2006 Census Year*. Website. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/pdf/92-566-eng.pdf>

⁵¹ This information was obtained in Schreiber CLC discussions May 2013.

Table 13: Schreiber Labour Force Characteristics, 2001 – 2006

SCHREIBER				
POPULATION TYPE	GENDER	PARTICIPATION RATE	EMPLOYMENT RATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Total Population Age 15+ (2001)	Total	Percent (%)		
		64.0%	61.0%	4.1%
	Male	67.8%	65.2%	2.6%
	Female	59.3%	56.6%	6.0%
Total Population Age 15+ (2006)	Total	Percent (%)		
		56.4%	45.6%	19.0%
	Male	57.9%	47.4%	20.5%
	Female	54.2%	43.1%	17.9%
Total Population Age 15+ (2011)	Total	Percent (%)		
		72.9%	67.3%	7.6%
	Male	75.2%	70.5%	6.3%
	Female	68.4%	62.1%	9.2%

Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007. *Schreiber, Township Community Profile*; Statistics Canada. 2013. *Schreiber, TP, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile*.

2.3.1.3 BUSINESS ACTIVITY

One of the recent issues was the sale of the Terrace Bay Pulp Mill.⁵² As of July 2012, a multinational corporation based in India – Aditya Birla Group – purchased the Terrace Bay Pulp Mill for \$250 million. The facility is being converted so that the operation will dissolve and convert wood pulp into rayon fibre (viscose staple fibre). As of October 2012, approximately 300 people went back to work at the Mill.

Mining exploration is underway at Worthington Bay located east of Schreiber. GTA Resources & Mining Inc. has a gold mining project underway called the Northshore Project.⁵³ Strike Minerals has also announced a drilling campaign on Harkness Hays historical gold mine in Priske Township just east of Schreiber.⁵⁴

Schreiber and Terrace Bay offer a wide range of private and public sector services that provide employment for residents. Tables 14 and 15 below list private and public sector employers in Schreiber in 2010.

⁵² This information was obtained from the Schreiber CLC meeting June 6, 2012.

⁵³ GTA Resources and Mining Inc. 2012. *Press Release – February 14, 2012 – Northshore Property Drilling Results*. Website: <http://www.gtaresources.com/2012/02/14/press-release-feb-14-2012-northshore-property-drilling-results/>

⁵⁴ Marketwire News. 2012. *Press Release – Strike Signs Drill Contract for Schreiber Property*. Website: <http://www.canadianminingjournal.com/press-releases/story.aspx?id=1001198584>

Table 14: Schreiber Private Employers

SCHREIBER PRIVATE EMPLOYERS	
• Voyageur Complex	• Dollar 'n More
• Filane's Cosiana Inn	• Thrift Store
• Norwest Motel	• Valentino Trucking
• Sunset Motel	• Nesbitt Contracting
• Villa Bianca Station Inn	• M & M Contracting
• Birch Grove Housekeeping Motel	• Here, There, and Everywhere Plumbing
• Filane's Fallen Rock Motel	• Filane's Tempo Variety and Car Wash
• Rongie Lake Motel	• Voyageur Variety & Video
• Waggin' Tails Pet Grooming	• Birch Motors
• Nesbitt's Remember When...	• The Family Place - Schreiber
• G. Figliomeni & Sons Ford Dealership	• Perth's Dry-Cleaning (Dollar 'n More)
• Speziale's Pro Hardware and NAPA Auto Parts	• King Funeral Home
• Jim Payne Auto	• Spadoni Home Furniture
• Royal Canadian Legion #109	• Costa's Foodateria Ltd.
• Mary Kay Cosmetics	• Skale Foods
• Blue Bird Charter Boat	• Beno Insurance
• Cebrario's Hardware	• Terrace Bay/Schreiber News
• Sears Canada Inc. - Schreiber	• Dan's Machine Shop
• Regal Greetings and Gifts	• KFC/Pizza Hut/Robin's Doughnuts
• Hollywood Filane Sportswear and Embroidery	• Twin Spot Restaurant
• Canadian Pacific	• Pina's Voyageur Restaurant
• Northern Scooters	• L.C.B.O Schreiber
• Greyhound Canada	• Purolator - Schreiber
• Superior Credit Union	• UPS
• Bank of Montreal	• Mountainview Dental Clinic
• Investors Group Jason Nesbitt, Certified Financial Planner	• Bluewave Energy
	• GTA Resources & Mining Inc.

Source: Township of Schreiber. 2010. *Schreiber and Terrace Bay Business Directory*. Website: <http://www.schreiberterracebay.ca/?pgid=2>

Table 15: Schreiber Public Employers

SCHREIBER PUBLIC EMPLOYERS	
• Schreiber/Terrace Bay Adult Learning Association	• Schreiber Public Library
• McCausland Hospital	• Schreiber Municipal Complex
• Schreiber Training Centre of Excellence	• Schreiber Canada Post
• Contact North	• Thunder Bay District Health Unit
• Ontario Works Office	• North of Superior Counseling Programs
• Superior Speech Services	• Schreiber Recreation Centre
• J.E. Stokes Medical Centre	• Superior North Catholic School Board (Holy Angels Catholic School)
• Mental Illness Support Network	• Superior Greenstone School Board (Schreiber Public School)
• Township of Schreiber	
• North of Superior Program	

Source: Township of Schreiber. 2010. *Schreiber and Terrace Bay Business Directory*. Website: <http://www.schreiberterracebay.ca/?pgid=>

Tables 16 and 17 below list private and public sector employers in Terrace Bay.

Table 16: Terrace Bay Private Employers

TERRACE BAY PRIVATE EMPLOYERS	
• Imperial Motel	• Norcon Ltd.
• Norwood Motel	• Tessier Contracting
• TPI Travel	• K. Maenpaa Contracting
• The Great Outdoors	• Timesaver Enterprises
• Terrace Bay Humane Society	• Northern <> Comfort
• Kendra Girdwood Animal Care & Grooming	• Trampled Under Foot Custom Tile
• Mill Road Service Centre Terrace Bay	• ESSO Convenience Store
• Spadoni Motors Ltd. Terrace Bay	• Nugget Food Store
• National Car Rental Terrace Bay	• Trichilo's Variety
• Terrace Bay Shell Terrace Bay	• Five Forty
• Trottier Bus Lines Terrace Bay	• The Painted Garden
• Bumper to Bumper	• Crafts 'n More
• Terrace Bay Bakery	• The Family Place - Terrace Bay
• Royal Canadian Legion # 223	• Perth's Dry-Cleaning (The Print Shop)
• Imperial Lounge	• McLean's Trophies and Engraving
• Coconut Island Hair & Spa	• Hummingbird Haus
• Hats Off	• Costa's Foodmarket Ltd.
• Hairband Hair Salon	• Terrace Bay Home Hardware & Building Centre
• Caribou Charters	• Bulk Systems
• Northern Phin Charters	• Ceda Reactor
• Terrace Bay Home Hardware & Building Centre	• Canada Broker Link Ontario
• Terrace Bay Woodcraft	• Aubin Insurance Brokers Ltd.
• Sears Canada Terrace Bay - The Print Shop	• Northwest Insurance
• Playhouse Togs	• Stewart Guardian Pharmacy
• Northern Computers	• Rictographs Images
• Superior Northpath	• The Print Shop
• Aguasabon Golf Course	• The Framing Corner
• Superior Cross Country Ski Club	• Subway
• Tae Kwon Do	• Superior Dining
• Terrace Bay Minor Hockey Association	• Wah's Restaurant
• Trestle Ridge Downhill Ski Hill	• Mighty Mitch & Jungle Joe's Jig Flies
• Jean's Saw Sales	• The Great Outdoors
• Drifter's Family Restaurant	• U-Haul Co. Ltd.
• Roy Pizzeria and Subs	• Purolator - Terrace Bay
• L.C.B.O. Terrace Bay	• Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
	• Strawberry's Floral Boutique

Source: Township of Schreiber. 2010. *Schreiber and Terrace Bay Business Directory*. Website:

<http://www.schreiberterracebay.ca/?pgid=2>

Table 17: Terrace Bay Public Employers

TERRACE BAY PUBLIC EMPLOYERS	
• Contact North	• Tourist Information Centre
• HRDC - Resource Centre	• Terrace Bay Municipal Office
• Red Cross	• Terrace Bay/Schreiber Landfill
• Ministry of Natural Resources	• École Catholique Franco-Terrace Bay
• Service Ontario	• St.Martin Catholic School
• Ministry of Northern Development & Mines	• Terrace Bay Public School
• Service Canada	• Lake Superior High School
• McCausland Hospital	• Superior North Catholic District School Board
• Heritage Physiotherapy	• Terrace Bay Canada Post
• Northern Acupuncture	• Superior North Community Futures Development Corporation
• Aguasabon Medical Clinic	• Terrace Bay Public Works
• Terrace Bay Public Library	• Terrace Bay Community Centre
• Corporation of the Township of Terrace Bay	• Kids Corral Child Care Centre

Source: Township of Schreiber. 2010. *Schreiber and Terrace Bay Business Directory*. Website: <http://www.schreiberterracebay.ca/?pgid=2>

Tables 18 and 19 below highlight the major private and public sector employers in Schreiber. Among the top five private employers, Canadian Pacific has about 110 employees (Table 18). Among the five largest public sector employers, McCausland Hospital has by far the most, with 83 employees (Table 19).

Table 18: Schreiber's Largest Private Sector Employers, 2012⁵⁵

COMPANY	INDUSTRY SECTOR	EMPLOYEES
Canadian Pacific	Transportation	110
Voyageur Complex	Accommodation	25
Costa Foodateria Ltd.	Retail	20
G. Figliomeni & Sons Ford Dealership	Retail	15
GTA Resources & Mining Inc.	Mining	6

Source: This information was obtained from Schreiber community discussions June 2012.

Table 19: Schreiber's Largest Public Sector Employers, 2012

COMPANY	INDUSTRY SECTOR	EMPLOYEES
McCausland Hospital ⁵⁶	Health Care and Social Services	83
Superior North Catholic School Board ⁵⁷	Education	20
Township of Schreiber	Government	12 full time 8 part time/seasonal
Superior Greenstone School Board ⁵⁸	Education	10
North of Superior Program	Health Care and Social Services	10

Source: This information was obtained from Schreiber community discussions June 2012.

⁵⁵ The Terrace Bay Pulp Mill is a large private sector employer in the area. It was noted that 300 employees went back to work as of October 2012, of which about 1/3 are estimated to be from Schreiber.

⁵⁶ The hospital is located in Terrace Bay; however, a number of Schreiber residents work for the hospital.

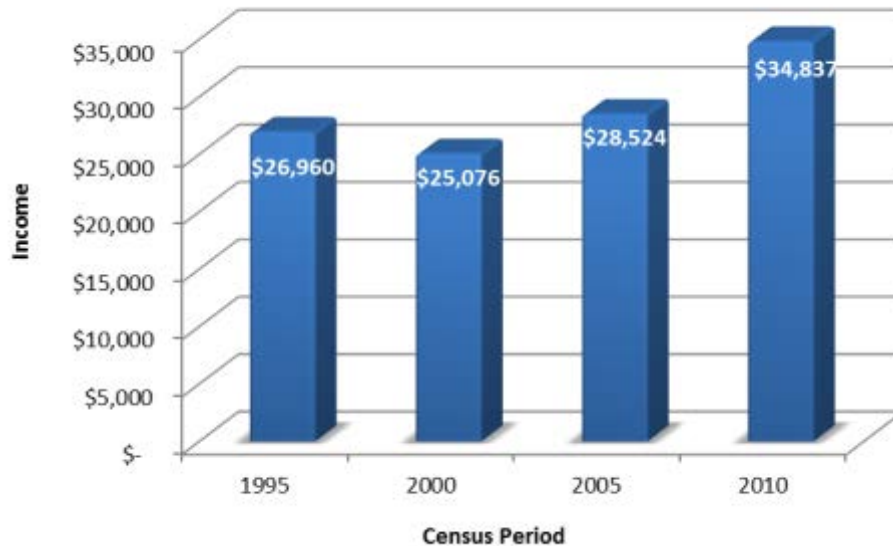
⁵⁷ The school board is located in Terrace Bay; however, a number of Schreiber residents work for the school board.

⁵⁸ The school board is located in Marathon; however, a number of Schreiber residents work for the school board.

2.3.1.4 INCOME

Figure 19 below illustrates Schreiber's median income for census years 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010: it indicates a pattern of decrease from 1995 to 2000, followed by an increase which reflects the changes in employment circumstances. Census information for 2010 is not currently available; however, one source of information indicates that the median income in Schreiber for 2010 was \$34,837; a significant increase from 2005.⁵⁹

Figure 19: Median Income – Trends over Time



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007. *Schreiber, Township Community Profiles*; Township of Schreiber. 2011. *Schreiber Community Profile 2011*. Website:
<http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Community%20Profile%202011.pdf>

In 2006, government transfers as a percentage of total income in Schreiber was 12.4% while earnings as a percent of total income was 72.0%, and other money as a percent of total income was 15.4%.⁶⁰

⁵⁹ Township of Schreiber. 2011. *Schreiber Community Profile 2011*. Website:
<http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Community%20Profile%202011.pdf>

⁶⁰ Statistics Canada. 2006. *Schreiber, Ontario Community Census Profiles*.

There is an array of attractions for tourists in and around Schreiber and area; however, recent economic circumstances have affected the tourism market. The Downtown Railway and Heritage Festival Site offer visitors a glimpse into Schreiber’s history and is a location for concerts and other communal gatherings.⁶¹

Tourism in Schreiber and area includes the following:

- Schreiber Rail Museum;
- Schreiber Beach;
- Camping;
- Hunting and fishing;
- Kayaking/canoeing;
- Snowmobiling;
- Aguasabon Falls;
- Whitesand Beach in Schreiber;
- Terrace Bay Beach;
- Rainbow Falls (Whitesand);
- Hiking trails;
- Wildlife viewing;
- Slate Islands Provincial Park;
- Neys Provincial Park; and,
- Rainbow Falls Provincial Park.⁶²

Figure 20: Casque Isles Trail and Schreiber Beach



Annual events in the Township and area take place throughout the year. Table 20 provides a listing of events.

⁶¹ Township of Schreiber. 2011. *Schreiber Community Profile 2011*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Community%20Profile%202011.pdf>

⁶² Township of Schreiber. 2010. *Regional Attractions*. Website: <http://www.schreiberterracebay.ca/?pgid=5&ref=Schreiber&cat=Play>

Table 20: Schreiber and Area Annual Festivals and Events

SCHREIBER ANNUAL EVENTS	
EVENT	MONTH
Peel off Winter Carnival	February
Green Tradeshow	May
Marathon Music Festival	June
Canada Day Celebrations	July
Lake Superior Day	July
Heritage Days	July
Terrace Bay Drag Fest	August
Neys Nostalgia Days	August
Red Rock's "Live from the Rock" Folk Festival	August
Terrace Bay Fall Fair	August
Nipigon Fall Fishing Derby	September
Craft 'n Stuff Sale	September
Terrace Bay Old Fashioned Skating Party	November
Concerts by the North Shore Singers	December

Source: Township of Schreiber. 2011. *Schreiber Community Profile 2011*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Community%20Profile%202011.pdf>

2.3.1.6 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Schreiber has an Economic Development Committee comprised of five members.⁶³ Responsibilities of this Committee include acting as one body through decision-making; interaction with other associations and interest groups; and identifying, discussing, and exploring any options and/or ideas that pertain to economic opportunities for the community.⁶⁴

As previously noted, a Community and Economic Development Strategic Plan (CEDSP) was recently completed and approved in August 2012 for the Township of Schreiber. It outlines community visions, goals, and objectives for economic development.⁶⁵

⁶³ Township of Schreiber. 2010. *Economic Development Committee*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/?pgid=31>

⁶⁴ Economic Development Committee. n.d.. *Terms of Reference – The Township of Schreiber Economic Development Committee*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/WORK/Schreiber%20EDC%20Terms%20of%20Reference.pdf>

⁶⁵ McSweeney & Associates. 2011a. *Schreiber Community/Economic Development Strategic Plan*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Strategy%20-%20final%20v.2.pdf>; (The CEDSP has since been approved as of August 2012.)

2.3.1.7 GOVERNANCE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCES

The current 2013 municipal council was elected in 2010 and consists of the mayor, deputy mayor, and three councillors. On May 8, 2012, Mayor Don McArthur announced he was taking a leave of absence; he left the Mayor's Chair before the end of his four-year term.⁶⁶ The Acting Mayor of Schreiber in his absence was Mark Figliomeni (a member of the town council). Don McArthur has since returned from his six month leave of absence at the end of 2012. The town of Schreiber currently has the full complement of the mayor, deputy mayor, and three councillors.

The council along with the Committee of the Whole meets together every second and fourth Tuesday each month.⁶⁷ Council information for Schreiber is as follows:

- Mayor – Don McArthur;
- Deputy Mayor – Mark Figliomeni;
- Councillor – Bob Krause;
- Councillor – Lorraine Huard; and,
- Councillor – Patrick Halonen.⁶⁸

An Overview of Schreiber's Municipal Finances

Historically, Schreiber's economy had largely been shaped by three industrial sectors – transportation (more specifically, CPR), mining and forestry. However, the Township began to experience declines in revenue in the late 1990s: a direct result of changes in the industrial sector (forestry and mining) and the national economic crisis at the time. While Schreiber has not remained immune to downward shifts in the market with its major economic activities having suffered substantially over the past several years, there have been periods of growth in terms of revenue generation.

The statement of financial position reports on Schreiber's assets and liabilities and its accumulated surplus in a given year. These figures are useful indicators which show how the municipality's financial position has improved or deteriorated over time.⁶⁹

For financial reporting purposes, the Township includes in its financial statements all funds, organizations, agencies, and or boards for which it is financially accountable. The Township of Schreiber provides general government services including police and fire protection, public education, water and sewer maintenance, trash disposal, and recreational facilities to its residents. Similar to most Northern Ontario communities, Schreiber is dependent on revenues from property taxes, grants, user fees and service charges which support the continued provision of these public goods and services.

⁶⁶ Clutchey, C. 2012. *Schreiber Mayor Switched Gears and Heads to Pickle Lake*. The Chronicle Journal. NWMO News Scans

⁶⁷ Township of Schreiber. 2010. *Council Information*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/?pgid=6>

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2012. *View 2009 Financial Statements – By Municipality*.

(Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2009 – The Corporation of the Township of Schreiber.). Website: <http://csonramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/ViewFS2009.htm#5851>

The following discussion and analysis is intended to serve as a simple narrative of Schreiber’s fiscal activities and performance. The overview spans a period of 11 years.

Financial Summary/Highlights, 2000 – 2011

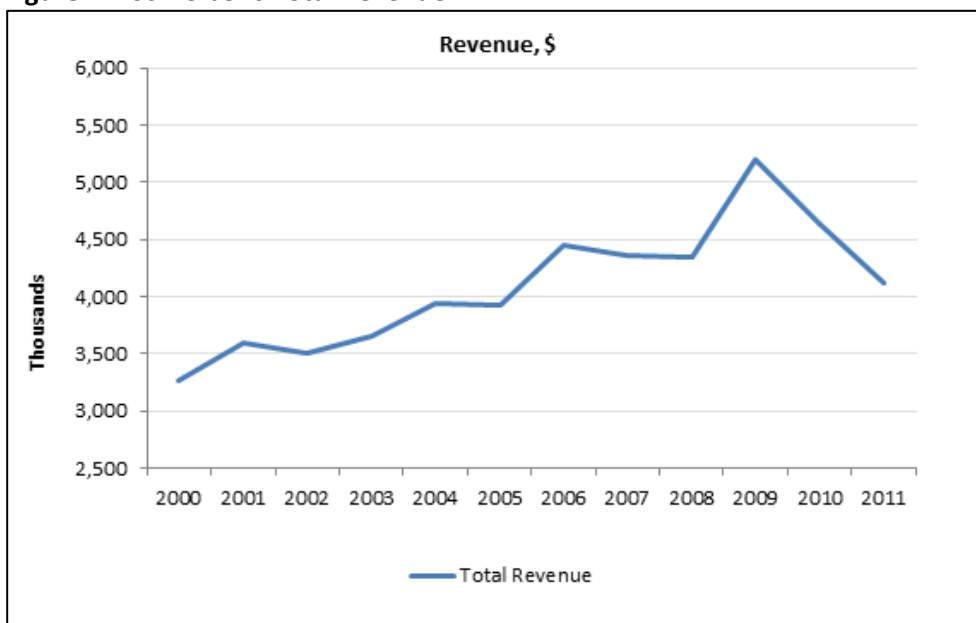
- Schreiber’s property taxes accounted for an estimated 35.8% of total revenue annually;
- Receipts from property taxes were highest in 2011 – an estimated CAD\$1,620,684.00;
- Between 2000 and 2011, unconditional grants from the Provincial Government accounted for 20% of annual revenue to the Township;
- Schreiber’s operating expenditure increased steadily over the 11 year study period;
- Expenditures peaked in 2001 due to increases in debt repayment, contracted services and transfer funds;
- Salaries, wages and employee benefits accounted for between 30%-35% of total operating expenditures between 2000 and 2007;
- During the years 2008-2011, spending for salaries, wages and employee benefits decreased by 23%;
- Schreiber’s total liabilities peaked in 2008 but continued to decline thereafter;
- Schreiber’s assets exceeded its liabilities at the close of every fiscal year between 2000 and 2011; and,
- Between 2000 and 2011 the Township’s net financial assets remained positive.

Overview of the Financial Statement for 2000 to 2011

Revenue Generation

Figure 21 shows the trend in revenue between 2000 and 2011. Between 2000 and 2008, the total revenue gradually increased and reached a peak in 2009. This was followed by a subsequent decline between 2009 and 2011.

Figure 21: Schreiber’s Total Revenue



Source: Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2012. *Financial Information Return by Municipality 2000 to 2011*. Website: <http://csonramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm#5851>

Municipal revenues consist of three primary sources: property taxes, grants (conditional and unconditional), and local receipts (service charges, fees, fines, etc.). Property tax is the primary source of revenue for the Township. In Schreiber, property taxes represent just over 35% of annual fund revenues over the 12 year period⁷⁰. Property taxes are levied on real property (i.e., land and buildings) and personal property such as equipment. As a unique federally regulated industry, CPR is not subject to typical property tax requirements; therefore, Schreiber receives less revenue from its major employer than would otherwise be the case.

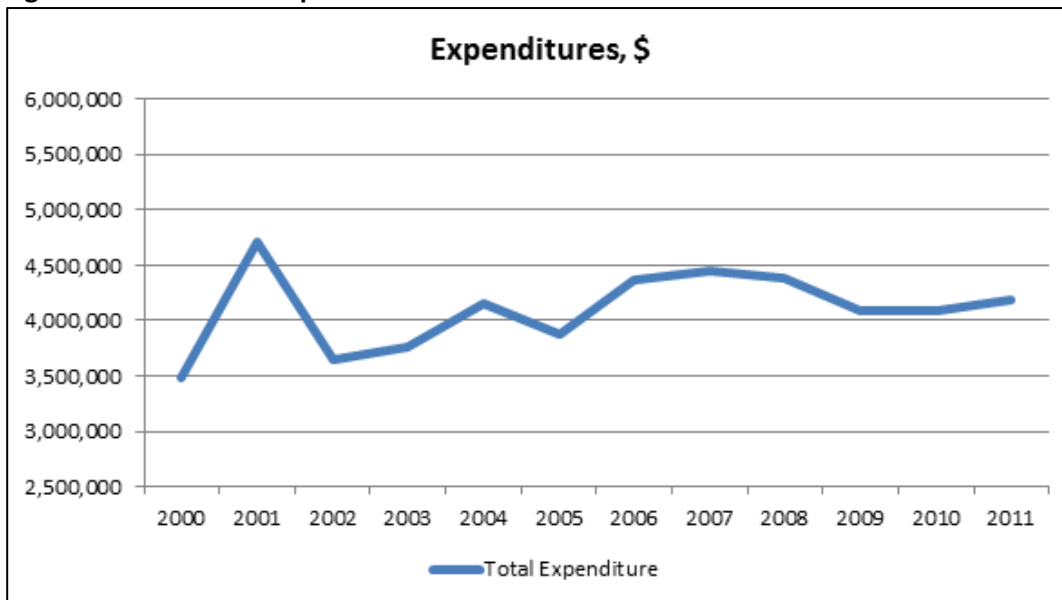
Local receipts are also important to the Township’s revenue stream. They represent an estimated 20% of total fund revenues annually. They include fees, fines, charges for licenses and permits, investment earnings, and other similar non-tax type items.

The intergovernmental relationship between municipalities, the Province and Federal Government is a vital component of a municipality’s ability to fund the delivery of services. Municipalities are dependent upon the Provincial and Federal government to provide an equitable proportion of its revenue in the form of grants. These grants accounted, for on average, 20% of Schreiber’s revenue.

Operating Expenditure

Figure 22 shows that Schreiber’s annual operating expenditure experienced variations between 2000 and 2011. The noticeable peak in 2001 can be attributed to increases in debt repayment and other expenditure line items. By 2002, expenditures returned to normal levels, indicating efforts by the municipality to curb spending. Major expense items include spending on salaries and wages, contracted services and materials.

Figure 22: Schreiber’s Expenditures between 2000 and 2011



Source: Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2011. *Financial Information Return by Municipality 2000 to 2011*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm#5851>

⁷⁰ It should be noted that only the top three revenue sources were considered in the analysis in this profile; the three total approximately 75% of Schreiber’s revenue. The other revenue sources are relatively large in number, but low in \$ value.

Inflation

Inflation is the increase in prices of goods and services or a decrease in the value of money. The *rate of inflation*⁷¹ in Canada refers to inflation based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The CPI demonstrates the change in prices of a standard package of goods and services that are purchased by consumers.

Governments typically try to control or maintain inflationary rates between 2-3%. In the case of Canada, the inflation target has stood at 2% since the early 1990s.⁷² Assessments are then made on how much the CPI has increased/decreased in terms of percentage over a certain period of time in comparison to the CPI in a preceding period.⁷³ Low, stable and predictable inflation, serves to increase confidence in the value of money and encourages consumer spending and investments. Higher inflation rates on the other hand, have a negative impact on economic growth as consumers spend less, interest rates increase and investments decline.⁷⁴

Inflation rates also have a direct impact on the value of municipal spending. In the case of the Township of Schreiber, high inflation rates would likely have serious and immediate consequences due to the Township's narrow revenue base in relation to its expenditure. Because inflation can result in an increase in the value of expenditure, this can in turn affect taxes and revenue receipts. Similarly, the rate of inflation can affect the amount of goods and services that the Township can purchase in any one year. Thus, if revenues have not increased proportionally to inflation, fewer resources may be available to the Township.

Figure 23 shows the average annual inflation rates for Canada between 2000 and 2012. Between 2000 and 2009, the CPI inflation rate was on a downward trend, declining to its lowest in 2009 (0.31%). The average annual inflation rate subsequently peaked in 2011 (2.91%) but fell thereafter.

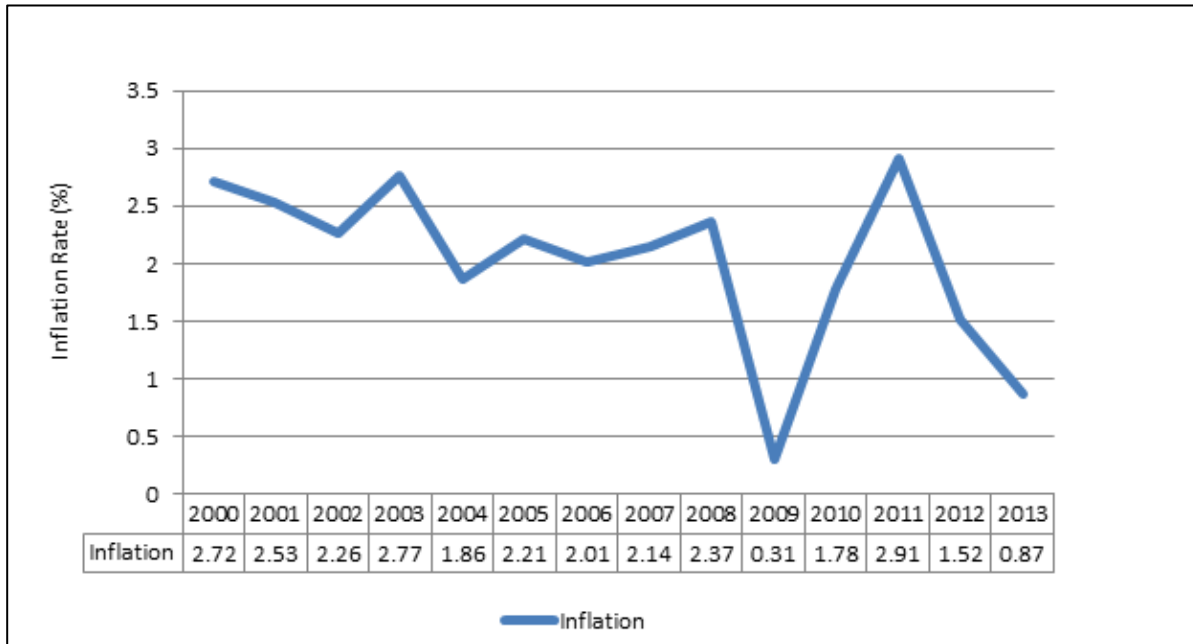
⁷¹ *Inflation* means a reduction in the value of money; in other words, a rise in general price levels. If the amount of money in a country - the money supply - grows faster than production in that country, the average price will rise as a result of the increased demand for goods and services. Inflation can also be caused by higher costs being charged on to the end-user. These might be raw material costs or production costs which have risen, but could also be higher tax rates. These price rises cause the value of money to fall. Global Rates. (2013). *Inflation Canada – consumer price index (CPI)*. Website: <http://www.global-rates.com/economic-indicators/inflation/inflation-information.aspx>.

⁷² Bank of Canada 2013. Backgrounder: Why has Canada's Inflation Target Been Set at 2 Per Cent? Available from: <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/indicators/key-variables/inflation-control-target/>

⁷³ Global Rates. 2013. *Inflation Canada – consumer price index (CPI)*. Website: <http://www.global-rates.com/economic-indicators/inflation/inflation-information.aspx>.

⁷⁴ Trading Economics 2012. Canada Inflation Rate. Website: <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/canada/inflation-cpi>.

Figure 23: Average Annual Inflation Canada (CPI) - by Year



Source: inflation.eu Worldwide Inflation Data. 2013. *Historic Inflation Canada – CPI Inflation*. Website: <http://www.inflation.eu/inflation-rates/canada/historic-inflation/cpi-inflation-canada.aspx>

Using the base year of 2000, Table 21 below shows the value of the Township’s expenditure at constant year 2000 prices. The constant dollar analysis would account for the inflation and its effects on spending and also revenue receipts. The values shown in the tables were derived using the Bank of Canada inflation calculator.

By using 2000 as the base year, the real value of the goods and services purchased by the Township can be assessed. Table 21 shows that the value of money today is not the same as the value in 2000. Example: \$1 in 2000 was worth \$1.03 in 2001, all the way to \$1.26 in 2011. The Bank of Canada Inflation Calculator shows that by 2011, inflation accounted for about a quarter of the value of the dollar compared to 2000. This indicates that the Township would need more money in 2011 (due to inflation) to provide the same services as it did in 2000.

Table 21: Value of Schreiber's Expenditure Expressed in Constant Yr 2000 Prices

YEAR	EXPENDITURE IN ⁷⁵ CURRENT DOLLARS	EXPENDITURE EXPRESSED IN CONSTANT YR 2000 PRICES	DIFFERENCE	INFLATION FACTORS
2000	3,483,995	3,483,995	0	1.00
2001	4,713,007	4,581,549	131,458	1.03
2002	3,653,851	3,501,297	152,554	1.04
2003	3,763,980	3,445,433	318,547	1.09
2004	4,148,322	3,771,566	376,756	1.10
2005	3,881,086	3,455,158	425,928	1.12
2006	4,368,415	3,806,184	562,231	1.15
2007	4,457,078	3,805,908	651,170	1.17
2008	4,391,383	3,682,969	708,414	1.19
2009	4,083,947	3,376,972	706,975	1.21
2010	4,093,133	3,331,867	761,266	1.23
2011	4,193,084	3,340,975	852,109	1.26

Source: Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2011. Financial Information Return by Municipality 2000 to 2011. Website:<http://csonramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm#5851>

An examination of the total expenditure in 2011 (\$4.2 million) represents the nominal dollar value for that year. However in terms of real or equivalent year 2000 dollars, it is valued at \$3.3 million. Despite spending \$4.2M in 2011, in real terms (dollars), that expenditure falls below what the Township spent in 2000 (i.e. \$3.3 million real dollars in 2011 versus \$3.5 million in 2000). With less real dollars spent on goods and services, a corresponding decrease in services may result.

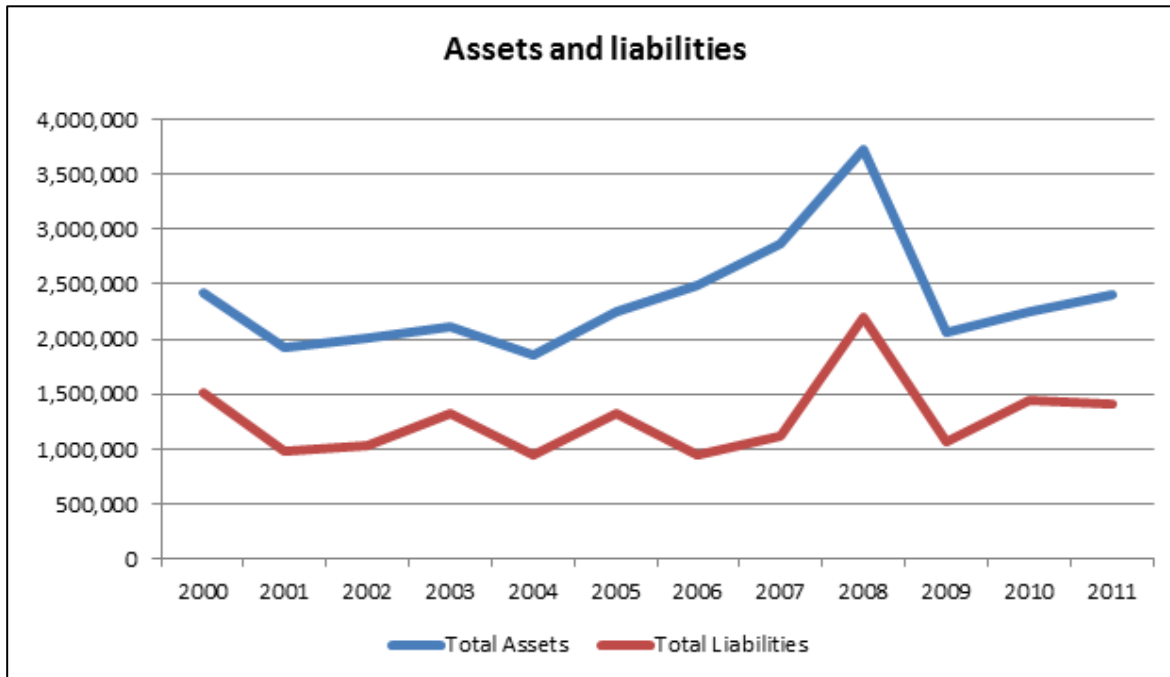
Financial Assets

The statement of net assets reflects the information on the Town's assets and liabilities, the difference of which is reported as net assets. Over time increases and or decreases in net assets is a useful indicator of determining whether the financial position of a community is improving or declining. Financial assets are resources owned and or operated by a Township which can generate cash flow or revenue. Liabilities are the debts which arise from past transactions or events, and which the local Council is obligated to settle by means of transfer or use of assets.

Figure 24 shows trends in Schreiber's assets and liabilities between 2000 and 2011. During this period, Schreiber maintained a positive financial position as its total assets consistently remained above its total liabilities.

⁷⁵ Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2011. Financial Information Return by Municipality 2000 to 2011. Website:<http://csonramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm#5851>

Figure 24: Schreiber's Assets and Liabilities



Source: Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2011. *Financial Information Return by Municipality 2000 to 2011*. Website: <http://csconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm#5851>

2.3.2 SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC ASSETS

Schreiber has traditionally been considered a railroad and resource-based industry town. Finding skilled workers in and around Schreiber has become increasingly difficult over the years, especially as a limited number of youth return to the town seeking employment. When the Terrace Bay Pulp Mill closed in 2006, many skilled workers left Schreiber in search of employment opportunities elsewhere. However, with recent business activities (mining exploration and the sale and re-opening of the Terrace Bay Pulp Mill), there has been an increase in workers entering the labour force in and around the Schreiber area.

There is a variety of tourism activities for visitors to take part in when in Schreiber such as camping, hiking hunting and fishing, visiting the Rail Museum and the shores of Lake Superior at Schreiber Beach. Surrounded by the natural beauty of Lake Superior, there are ample opportunities to expand the tourism sector in Schreiber.

Schreiber's fiscal operations are guided by the *Municipal Act* and other related legislation. For financial reporting purposes, the Township includes in its financial statements all funds, organizations, agencies, and or boards for which it is financially accountable. Between 2000 and 2011, Schreiber's property taxes accounted for an estimated 35.8% of total revenue annually. During this same time period, Schreiber net financial assets remained positive.

Despite recent growth in population in Ontario, Schreiber has experienced a general decline in population as well as an aging population. This affects the ability of Schreiber to maintain adequate levels of service delivery.

Important to note is the recent public tax sale of approximately 40 properties that took place in May 2012. There were no offers or sales of these properties at that time; however, more recently, some of the properties have sold.

2.3.2.1 PRIORITIES AND KEY ISSUES

The following priorities and key issues have been identified for the 'Economic Assets' category:

- Attracting and employing skilled workers is increasingly challenging for Schreiber as it competes with employers and industrial sectors outside of the region.
- There are a limited number of youth returning to Schreiber and entering the work-force within the community.
- In 2006, Schreiber residents had a total employment rate of 61.0% and in 2006, the total employment rate decreased to 45.6%. This increased to 67.3% in 2011.
- Recent provincial and national economic circumstances have led to a decline in the tourism market.

2.3.2.2 COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS

The Community and Economic Development Strategic Plan outlines a community vision, goals, and objectives for economic development in Schreiber as an ongoing priority for Schreiber residents is stable employment opportunities. The Township's Official Plan also outlines a vision and mission statement:

Vision Statement

Our vision is growth for our community. To do this, we will pro-actively:

- *Promote and enhance the unique Schreiber experience;*
- *Pursue new opportunities;*
- *Establish strategic alliances; and,*
- *Position Schreiber to act on opportunities in keeping with our quality lifestyle.*⁷⁶

Mission Statement

*To respond to community needs and provide services with pride and respect in a friendly manner, to the best of our abilities.*⁷⁷

⁷⁶ Hynde Paul Planners. 2012. Township of Schreiber Official Plan. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Township%20of%20Schreiber%20Redlined%20Draft%20Official%20Plan%20March%202012.pdf>; (Approved August 2012.)

⁷⁷ Ibid.

2.3.2.3 CAPABILITIES AND CAPACITIES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

The Schreiber Economic Development Committee interacts with other associations and interest groups; and identifies, discusses, and explores any options and/or ideas that pertain to economic opportunities for the community.⁷⁸

2.4 INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

The infrastructure within a community includes the basic physical assets needed to support livelihoods and the tools or equipment that people use to function more productively. Infrastructure is a public good and improved access to it increases community well-being, human health and quality of life.

This section of the profile highlights infrastructure assets of Schreiber. These are:

- Land Use;
- Housing;
- Municipal Infrastructure and Services; and,
- Transportation.

2.4.1 INFRASTRUCTURE ASSET INDICATORS

2.4.1.1 LAND USE

The Township of Schreiber Official Plan provides land use planning for the community until 2031.⁷⁹ The Official Plan sets out broad strategic community directions that will guide and help the community achieve its long-term vision, policies, principles, and plans.⁸⁰

Schreiber envisions growth for its community. In order to achieve growth, Schreiber will promote unique community experiences, pursue new opportunities, establish strategic alliances, and act on opportunities in keeping with quality lifestyles.⁸¹ The Township of Schreiber CEDSP also outlines Schreiber's community and economic sustainability visions.

⁷⁸ Economic Development Committee. n.d.. *Terms of Reference – The Township of Schreiber Economic Development Committee*. Website:

<http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/WORK/Schreiber%20EDC%20Terms%20of%20Reference.pdf>

⁷⁹ Hynde Paul Planners. 2012. Township of Schreiber Official Plan. Website:

<http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Township%20of%20Schreiber%20Redlined%20Draft%20Official%20Plan%20March%202012.pdf>; (Approved August 2012.)

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ Ibid.

As described in greater detail in Section 2.1.3 of this profile, the Official Plan for Schreiber also outlines four strategic focus areas that illustrate opportunities for sustainable growth and development. These four focus areas are:

- 1) Relationship Building;
- 2) Community Enhancement;
- 3) Environmental Development; and,
- 4) Economic Development.⁸²

The Official Plan is intended to guide public and private agencies in Schreiber concerned with both growth and development.⁸³ Given the fact that Schreiber is advantageously located along the TransCanada Highway, north shore of Lake Superior and within a two hour drive from Thunder Bay, Schreiber has an opportunity to enhance its sense of place for those living in town. This can be partially achieved by means of transforming the TransCanada Highway corridor to Schreiber by addressing the visual appearance of the corridor, and by highlighting downtown, local attractions, and the local beach; rejuvenate downtown; increase advertising and promotion of Schreiber natural features; and, connecting Schreiber with other local communities.⁸⁴ Land use around Schreiber includes various townships, Crown lands, unorganized areas, and Rosspoint as a nearby residential community.

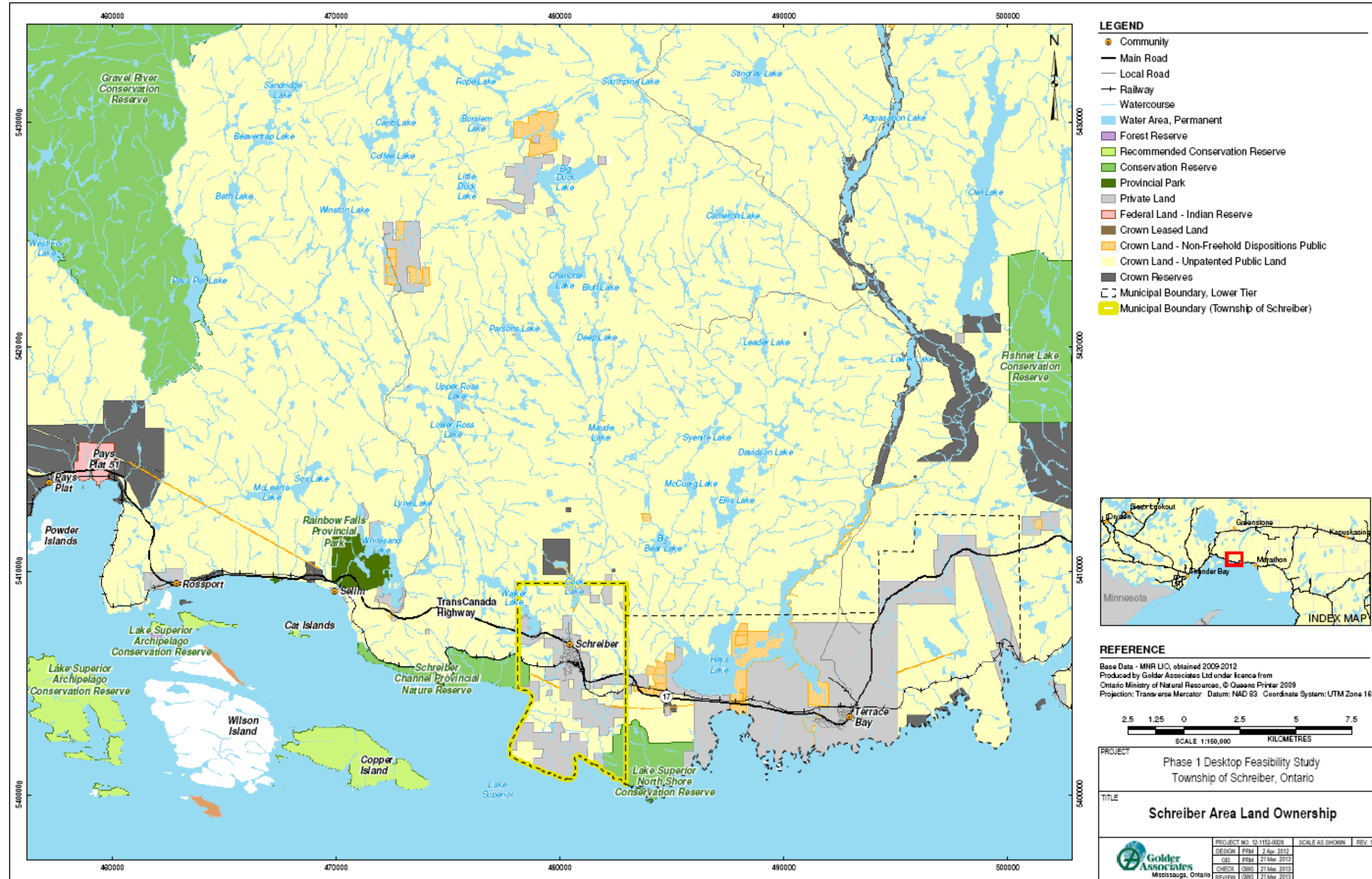
Figure 25 shows the Schreiber Area Land Ownership map. This map outlines private, federal, and Crown land.

⁸² Hynde Paul Planners. 2012. Township of Schreiber Official Plan. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Township%20of%20Schreiber%20Redlined%20Draft%20Official%20Plan%20March%202012.pdf>; (Approved August 2012.)

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ McSweeney & Associates. 2011. *Market Study for the Township of Schreiber*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Market%20Study.pdf>

Figure 25: Schreiber Area Land Ownership

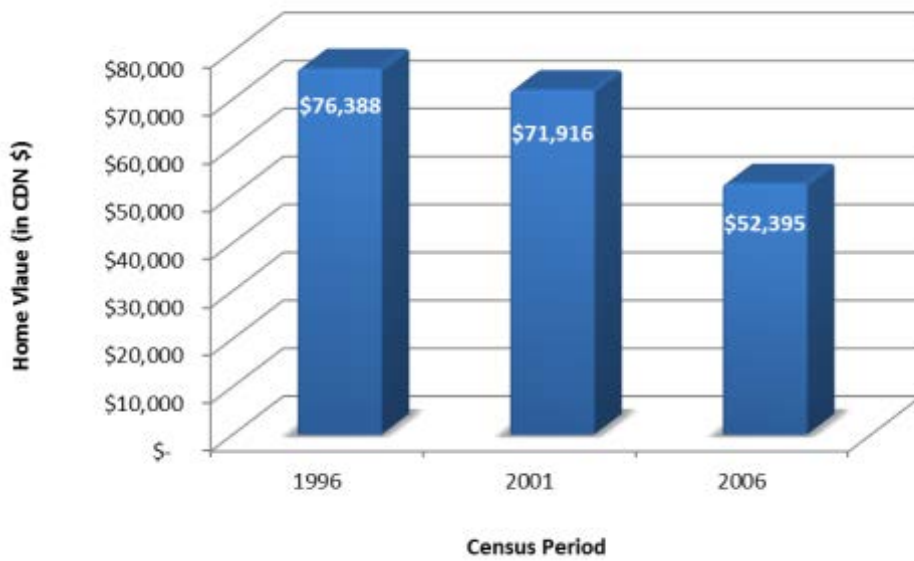


Source: Golder Associates. 2012a. Schreiber Area Land Ownership

2.4.1.2 HOUSING

Figure 26 shows the average value of owned dwellings in Schreiber for census years 1996, 2001, and 2006. There was a gradual decrease in dwelling values from 1996 to 2001 and a drastic drop in value (nearly 30%) from 2001 to 2006.⁸⁵

Figure 26: Average Value of Owned Dwellings, 1996-2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007. *Schreiber, Township Community Profiles*.

The Official Plan for Schreiber highlights that new housing development in the community should reflect a variety of sizes and affordable housing units that are suitable for all residents.⁸⁶

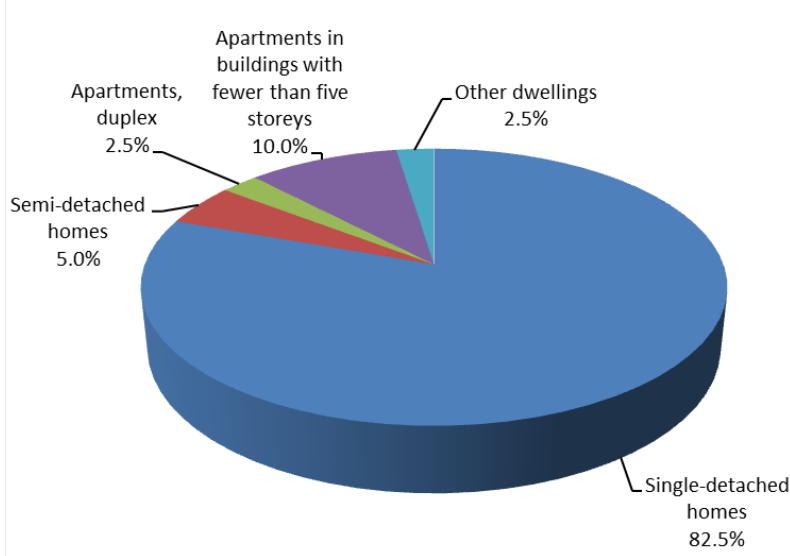
Schreiber's Housing Stock Composition

The majority of dwellings in Schreiber were constructed prior to 1986. In 2006, the majority of Schreiber's housing stock was comprised of *single-detached homes* (82.5%) (Figure 27).

⁸⁵ Data for 2011 is not currently available.

⁸⁶ Hynde Paul Planners. 2012. Township of Schreiber Official Plan. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Township%20of%20Schreiber%20Redlined%20Draft%20Official%20Plan%20March%202012.pdf>; (Approved August 2012.)

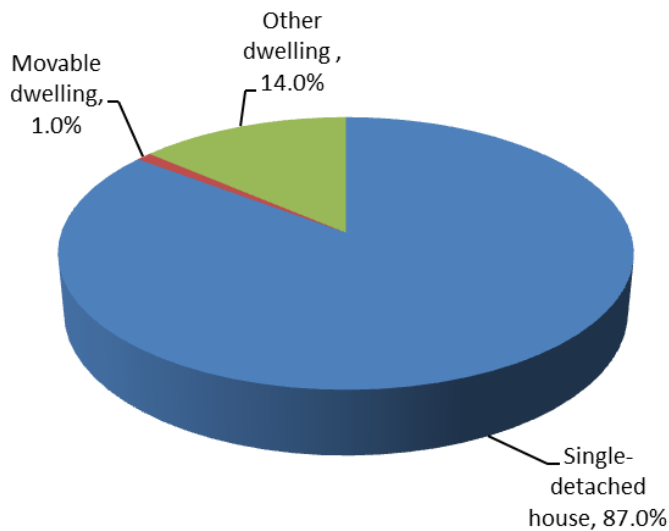
Figure 27: Schreiber’s Housing Stock Composition, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Schreiber, Township Community Profile*.

Figure 28 below illustrates the 2011 Schreiber housing stock composition. *Single-detached houses* in Schreiber accounted for 87.0% of the total number of occupied private dwellings by structural type – a slight increase from the 2006 census year (Figure 27). *Other dwellings*⁸⁷ comprised 14.0% while *movable dwellings*⁸⁸ accounted for only 1.0% of the total number of occupied private dwellings by structural type for the 2011 census year.

Figure 28: Schreiber’s Housing Stock Composition, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 2012. *Schreiber, Township Community Profile*.

⁸⁷ Statistics Canada 2011 community census profiles define *other dwellings* as a subtotal of these five categories: semi-detached house, row house, apartment of flat in a duplex, apartment in a building with fewer than five storeys, and other single-attached houses.

⁸⁸ Statistics Canada 2011 community census profiles define *moveable dwelling* as mobile homes and other movable dwellings such as houseboats and railroad cars.

Table 22 provides occupied private dwelling characteristics in Schreiber for the 2006 census year. There are nearly five times as many owned dwellings than rental units.

Table 22: Schreiber Dwelling Characteristics, 2006

DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL NUMBER OF DWELLINGS
Total Private Dwellings Occupied by Usual Residents	400
Number of Owned Dwellings	330 (82.5%)
Number of Rented Dwellings	70 (17.5%)
Average number of rooms per dwelling	6.4
Dwellings requiring major repair – as a % of total occupied private dwellings	12.5%

Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Schreiber, Ontario Community Census Profile*.

Property Assessment Values

Table 23 shows Schreiber's property assessment values between 2002 and 2010⁸⁹. The municipal assessment base in Schreiber is dominated by residential property uses. This property class accounts for an average 84% of the total assessment value over the period, followed by commercial uses. This pattern indicates a disproportionate reliance on taxes from residential uses and less so from non-residential.

Schreiber experienced a decline in its total assessment base, with the exception of 2010 (in 2010 the assessment value was calculated using a phase-in taxable assessment process). It was also weighted and discounted (current value assessment applied) when Schreiber accrued a marginal increase. However, the general trend shows that between 2002 and 2010, Schreiber's annual assessment fell by \$7,821,485 which was 19% of the 2002 assessed value. The decreased assessment base in Schreiber translates into declining revenues from property taxes.

Table 23: Schreiber Property Assessment Values at Two Year Intervals from 2002 - 2010

PROPERTY TYPE	YEAR				
	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Residential	36,760,730	32,887,480	28,939,380	28,550,275	25,278,077
Commercial	5,195,660	4,997,355	4,849,570	4,850,075	8,856,828
Industrial	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total	41,956,390	37,884,835	33,788,950	33,400,350	34,134,905

Source: Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010. *Financial Information Return*. Website: <http://cscconramp.mah.gov.on.ca/fir/Multi%20Year%202000%20-%202008.htm#5851>

⁸⁹ No information is currently available from the Financial Information Return 2011 for industrial and others property class uses.

2.4.1.3 MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Electricity

Electricity in Schreiber is provided by Hydro One.⁹⁰

The Official Plan for Schreiber outlines energy conservation policies for all residents. Energy conservation will be supported throughout the Township and alternative and renewable energy sources could be developed. Both new and rehabilitated buildings will include energy conservation measures during design and construction.⁹¹

Natural Gas

Schreiber does not currently have natural gas service.⁹²

Waste Management

Waste management and an electronic waste depot are situated in Terrace Bay, serving the residents of Schreiber.⁹³

Water

Schreiber has a water treatment plant that was built in the 1980s. This water treatment plant draws its water from Cooks Lake north of Schreiber.⁹⁴ It has sufficient capacity to handle a substantial population increase.

Figure 29: Schreiber Municipal Office Building



Source: DPRA Canada, 2012

Sanitary Sewer

Schreiber has a sanitary sewer system.⁹⁵ The Township, as of the beginning of 2013, has taken over responsibility of operating the water treatment and sewage treatment plants which were previously managed by a third party contractor.

⁹⁰ Township of Schreiber. 2011. *Schreiber Community Profile 2011*. Website:

<http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Community%20Profile%202011.pdf>

⁹¹ Hynde Paul Planners. 2012. Township of Schreiber Official Plan. Website:

<http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Township%20of%20Schreiber%20Redlined%20Draft%20Official%20Plan%20March%202012.pdf>; (Approved August 2012.)

⁹² Township of Schreiber. 2011. *Schreiber Community Profile 2011*. Website:

<http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Community%20Profile%202011.pdf>

⁹³ Township of Schreiber and Township of Terrace Bay. 2010. *Landfill Site Information*. Website:

<http://www.schreiberterracebay.ca/?pgid=82>

⁹⁴ This information was obtained from Schreiber CLC Meeting October 22, 2012.

⁹⁵ This information was obtained from Schreiber CLC Meeting October 22, 2012.

Internet Service

Local internet is provided by Bell Canada and Shaw Cable.⁹⁶

Cable Service

Cable service in Schreiber is provided by Shaw Cable and Bell ExpressVu.⁹⁷

2.4.1.4 TRANSPORTATION

Major Highway

Schreiber is situated along Hwy 17 - the Trans-Canada Highway.⁹⁸ Greyhound bus service is also available in Schreiber.

Rail Service

The CPR mainline runs through the Town of Schreiber;⁹⁹ however, there is no passenger rail service.¹⁰⁰

Airports

The two closest airports to Schreiber are Marathon Municipal Airport (Domestic) and Thunder Bay International Airport Authority Inc.¹⁰¹ The nearby Terrace Bay Airport closed in 2006.

Ports

There are two main ports that can serve Schreiber: the Peninsula Harbour (Marathon) and the Port of Thunder Bay.¹⁰²

Figure 30: Schreiber Rail Yard



Source: DPRA Canada, 2012

⁹⁶ Township of Schreiber. 2011. *Schreiber Community Profile 2011*. Website:

<http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Community%20Profile%202011.pdf>

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ This information was obtained from Schreiber community discussions June 2012.

¹⁰¹ Township of Schreiber. 2011. *Schreiber Community Profile 2011*. Website:

<http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Community%20Profile%202011.pdf>

¹⁰² Ibid.

2.4.2 SUMMARY OF INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

In terms of land use in Schreiber, the Official Plan outlines land use planning goals, objectives, and regulations. Sustainable community and economic growth are envisioned for the community.

Housing/dwelling values in Schreiber have gradually decreased from the 1996 and 2001 census years. As of 2006, the average dwelling value was \$52,395.¹⁰³

In terms of transportation, the TransCanada Highway and CPR lines are the major transportation routes in and out of Schreiber both for social and economic purposes. Currently, there is no rail passenger service that runs through Schreiber; however, scheduled Greyhound bus service is available in Schreiber.

2.4.2.1 PRIORITIES AND KEY ISSUES

The following priorities and key issues have been identified in Schreiber's Official Plan strategic focus areas:

- Relationship building, community enhancement, environmental development, economic development; and,
- Some limited improved physical infrastructure in Schreiber is needed (e.g., housing and roads).

2.4.2.2 COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS

Schreiber's location is ideally situated along the TransCanada Highway on the north shore of Lake Superior, only a 2-hour drive from Thunder Bay. This provides Schreiber with ample opportunities to enhance its sense of place for community members. The community hopes to focus on transforming the TransCanada Highway corridor to Schreiber in an effort to highlight downtown and the local beach, rejuvenate downtown, increase advertising and promotion of Schreiber's natural features, and create greater and stronger connections with other local communities.¹⁰⁴

2.4.2.3 CAPABILITIES AND CAPACITIES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

Schreiber has sufficient water and sewage treatment plants capacity to support growth in the community. The community also has excellent transportation access to the TransCanada Highway and the CPR.

¹⁰³ As identified by CLC members in the May 2012 and June 2012 meetings, there are some concerns with the accuracy of the numbers as the 2006 census appeared to miss surveying part of the community.

¹⁰⁴ McSweeney & Associates. 2011. *Market Study for the Township of Schreiber*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Market%20Study.pdf>

2.5 SOCIAL ASSETS

The Social Assets within a community include the social and community activities in which people participate and the resources that they draw upon in pursuit of their livelihood objectives. These activities and resources create networks within and between communities, enhance cohesion, and generate trusting relationships and community pride.

This section of the community profile addresses social assets in Schreiber. The key social assets described for this community are:

- Diversity of Population;
- Cultural Heritage Resources;
- Community Facilities and Programs; and,
- Social Services and Organizations.

2.5.1 SOCIAL ASSET INDICATORS

2.5.1.1 DIVERSITY OF POPULATION

In 2006, approximately 0.8% of Schreiber's total population identified as being Aboriginal (Table 24). According to the National Household Survey, approximately 5.7% identified as being Aboriginal.

Table 24: Schreiber's Aboriginal Population, 2006 - 2011

ABORIGINAL POPULATION												
	2006						2011					
	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
Total Population	1,200¹⁰⁵		460		435		1,125		605		520	
Aboriginal identity population	10	0.8%	0	-	10	2.3%	65	5.7%	25	4.1%	35	6.7%
Non-Aboriginal population	890	74.2%	455	98.9%	435	100.0%	1,060	94.2%	575	95.0%	480	92.3%

Source: Information obtained from Township of Schreiber Municipal Staff July 18, 2012; Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007. *Schreiber, Township Community Profiles*; and, Schreiber Municipal officials and Community Liaison members; Statistics Canada. 2013. Schreiber, TP, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

Although few visible minorities and Aboriginal people live in Schreiber, it is interesting to note approximately 25% of the population is of Italian descent.

¹⁰⁵ Municipal officials and Community Liaison Committee members indicated that the 2006 census process excluded a part of the community and that the 2006 population was closer to the 2011 population (approximately 1,200 people).

2.5.1.2 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Historical Overview

In 1885 Isbester's Landing became known as Schreiber, named after Sir Collingwood Schreiber who was the chief engineer of government railways in the 1880s. This area served as a construction camp for the CPR where preliminary work on the Lake Superior section of the railroad took place. In 1886, the first train station was built and a CPR bunkhouse which later became the first elementary school in Schreiber.¹⁰⁶ At the time, industries mainly consisted of mining, railway work, and forestry.

There is also a strong history of Italian migration into the area which is a major part of Schreiber's identity. In 1890, Italian immigrants emigrated to Schreiber to find employment with railway construction activities.¹⁰⁷ Even today Schreiber has a rich Italian heritage. It is estimated that about 25% of the population are of Italian descent.

Figure 31: Schreiber Public School Bell Monument



In 1901, Schreiber was officially incorporated as a Township and Schreiber's first official municipal election was held shortly thereafter. In 1938 the Ontario Provincial Police formed a detachment in the Township. One year later, the King and Queen of England visited Schreiber on an official Royal Tour of Canada.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁶ This information is from the Historical Timeline of Schreiber 1880-2005 obtained from the Schreiber Public Library.

¹⁰⁷ This information is from the Historical Timeline of Schreiber 1880-2005 obtained from the Schreiber Public Library.

¹⁰⁸ Hynde Paul Planners. 2012. Township of Schreiber Official Plan. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Township%20of%20Schreiber%20Redlined%20Draft%20Official%20Plan%20March%202012.pdf>; (Approved August 2012.)

Heritage Resources

The Official Plan for Schreiber outlines objectives for cultural and archaeological resources as follows:

The Township of Schreiber will encourage the conservation, protection and enhancement of the Township's cultural heritage resources, including lands, archaeological sites, important views and vistas, and buildings and structures of historic, cultural and architectural value. The Township will encourage growth and development which promotes the protection and sympathetic treatment and use of heritage resources.

109

Significant Sites

According to the community, Schreiber has 22 significant sites within the Township; however, only one site – the Canadian Pacific Railway Station – has the formal designation of a heritage site. The significant sites are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) Schreiber Locomotive/Cenotaph; | 12) Site of our Famous Old Arena; |
| 2) Japanese Memorial Plaque; | 13) The Schreiber Union Cemetery; |
| 3) Schreiber Public Library; | 14) St. Andrews United Church; |
| 4) Bank of Montreal; | 15) Telephone Exchange Building; |
| 5) Post Office; | 16) Fire Department; |
| 6) Holy Angels Church; | 17) The Subway (Train Overpass); |
| 7) Spadoni's Department Store; | 18) The Original Police Station; |
| 8) Site of the Y.M.C.A.; | 19) Canadian Pacific Railway Station; |
| 9) St. John's Anglican Church; | 20) Holy Angels Catholic School; |
| 10) Schreiber Public School; | 21) The Municipal Complex; and, |
| 11) Royal Canadian Legion; | 22) Schreiber Beach. ¹¹⁰ |

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

¹¹⁰ Schreiber Ontario Heritage Tour Brochure.

Figure 32: 1914-1918 Memorial and Schreiber Public Library



Section 2.6.1.1 below identifies parks, protected areas, and natural areas of significance in the Schreiber area, including:

- Lake Superior Archipelago Conservation Reserve;
- Lake Superior North Shore Conservation Reserve;
- Schreiber Channel Provincial Nature Reserve; and,
- Rainbow Falls Provincial Park.

2.5.1.3 COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

Despite an aging and declining population and fewer available programs for youth in the community, Schreiber still offers residents a variety of community facilities and programs. For the most part, Schreiber contains good recreation-based infrastructure with a capacity for a larger population. Table 25 notes the community facilities in Schreiber.

Table 25: Schreiber Community Facilities

COMMUNITY FACILITIES			
FACILITY TYPE	No.	FACILITY TYPE	No.
Hotels/Motels/Resorts	9	Baseball Diamonds	3
Soccer/Football Fields	3	Community Centres	1
Public Tennis Courts	2	Camping Facilities	1
Libraries	1	Museums	1
Ice Arenas	1	Convention Centre (accommodate 200 people for overnight and conference stay)	1

Source: Township of Schreiber. 2012. *Schreiber Community Profile 2011*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Community%20Profile%202011.pdf>; CLC Meetings May 2012 and June 2012.

Schreiber Public Library

The Schreiber Public Library has held and continues to hold a special place in the community. Founded in 1891, the library has been the centre of technology and information services for residents in the community. The library has and continues to provide far more services to the community than basic library services. For example, the library provides:

- Internet access;
- Scanners and laminating services;
- Photocopying/printing;
- Inter-library loans;
- Computer training programs;
- DVD and CD rental;
- Book club program;
- Faxing services;
- Quilting workshops;
- Art club program;
- Kodak photo machine;
- Personal safety workshop hosted by Ontario Provincial Police; and,
- Reading programs.¹¹¹

The library is also home to the Community Access Program (CAP) site, a Government of Canada program aimed at providing affordable public internet access that is administered by Industry Canada.¹¹² The Library CAP site has 5 internet accessible computers, 2 colour printers, 1 scanner, and 2 laptops for Schreiber residents.

To continue being a central part of the town, the library developed a Strategic Plan for 2010 – 2014 in order to effectively map out its direction and goals over the four year period.¹¹³

Schreiber Public Library Mission Statement:

Schreiber Public Library is a community organization committed to the provision of library resources and services that will enhance personal and community quality of life.

114

¹¹¹ Schreiber Public Library. n.d.a. CAP Site. Website: <http://www.schreiberlibrary.ca/programs/capsite.html>

¹¹² Schreiber Public Library. n.d.a. CAP Site. Website: <http://www.schreiberlibrary.ca/programs/capsite.html>

¹¹³ Schreiber Public Library. n.d. Schreiber Public Library Strategic Plan 2010-2014. Website: http://www.schreiberlibrary.ca/about/Strategic_Plan_2010.pdf

¹¹⁴ Schreiber Public Library. n.d. Schreiber Public Library Strategic Plan 2010-2014. Website: http://www.schreiberlibrary.ca/about/Strategic_Plan_2010.pdf

Strategic Priorities and Objectives

The library has developed strategic priorities and objectives in order to meet their goals and continue fulfilling the needs of the community. These strategies and objectives are¹¹⁵:

1. Library space and facility

- a. Re-examine current space issues;
- b. Re-evaluate the library's current space design; and,
- c. Propose library relocation to a renovated existing facility or propose the creation of a new library facility.

2. Continue to develop and pursue outreach activities through active partnerships for programming and services

- a. Continue to develop and pursue community partnerships;
- b. Maintain existing relationships with neighbouring libraries and their boards for information and resource sharing; and,
- c. Increase outreach activities.

3. Continue to evolve with technology

- a. Promote technology services and programs;
- b. Adapt with technological changes; and,
- c. Online resources and communication.

Schreiber has a broad range of organized recreation activities. Community programs in Schreiber include:

- Figure skating programs;
- Minor hockey;
- Boxing;
- Superior cross country ski club;
- Soccer, baseball, football fields;
- Indoor soccer programs; and,
- Old timers hockey.¹¹⁶

Figure 33: Schreiber Recreation Complex



Source: DPRA Canada, 2012

¹¹⁵ Schreiber Public Library. n.d. *Schreiber Public Library Strategic Plan 2010-2014*. Website: http://www.schreiberlibrary.ca/about/Strategic_Plan_2010.pdf

¹¹⁶ Township of Schreiber. 2011. *Schreiber Community Profile 2011*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Community%20Profile%202011.pdf>; Township of Schreiber. 2010. *Outdoor Lifestyle*. Website: <http://www.schreiberterracebay.ca/?pgid=19&ref=Schreiber&cat=Play>; Township of Schreiber. 2010. *Recreation Programs*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/?pgid=38>

There is a variety of clubs/leagues in the community that serve Schreiber and area residents. These include:

- Aguasabon Boaters Association;
- Aguasabon Chamber Of Commerce;
- Aguasabon Golf Club;
- Canadian Cancer Society;
- Casque Isles Hiking Club;
- Community Choir Northshore Singers;
- Chimo Senior Citizens Club;
- Curling Club – Terrace Bay;
- Fallen Rock Minor Hockey;
- Catholic Women's League;
- Holy Angels Church;
- St. John's Anglican Church;
- St. Andrews United Church;
- Schreiber Minor Hockey;
- Girl Guides;
- Masonic Lodge – Schreiber/Terrace Bay;
- Schreiber/Terrace Bay Figure Skating Club;
- Old Timers Hockey;
- Patch Of Friends, Quilters;
- Royal Canadian Legion Br. #109;
- Royal Canadian Legion Ladies Aux.;
- Sea Cadets;
- Shooting Club;
- Superior Classics Car Club;
- Superior North Shore Métis Council;
- Superior Special Olympics Club;
- Terrace Bay/Schreiber Lions Club;
- Trestle Ridge Downhill Ski Club;
- Schreiber Minor Hockey Association;
- Jackfish Métis Association;
- Knights Of Columbus;
- Lake Superior Family Snowgoers; and
- Multicultural Association.¹¹⁷

¹¹⁷ Township of Schreiber. 2010. *Community Groups*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/?pgid=9>

Local Media Programs

Local media programs in Schreiber and area consist of several newspapers and two radio stations:

- Chronicle-Journal;
- Terrace Bay-Schreiber News
- Thunder Bay Post;
- Northern Ontario Business;
- CFNO Radio – 93.1 FM; and,
- CKPR – 91.5 FM (CBC News).¹¹⁸

2.5.1.4 SOCIAL SERVICES AND ORGANIZATIONS

The social services programs serving Schreiber residents are both federal and provincial. The following is a list of social services and organizations serving Schreiber and area residents:

- North Shore Harvest Cupboard;
- Childcare Subsidy;
- Northwest Employment Works;
- Handi Transit;
- Ontario Disability Support Program;
- Ontario Works;
- Transient Assistance;
- Energy Emergency Fund;
- Provincial Rent Bank Program;
- Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program;
- Social Housing; and,
- Best Start.¹¹⁹

Schreiber had one daycare facility which closed in August 2012. One locally based service (North Shore Harvest Cupboard) has seen a dramatic increase in use due to economic challenges.¹²⁰

North Shore Harvest Cupboard – Schreiber

The North Shore Harvest Cupboard is a volunteer-based food bank which provides food services for Schreiber, Terrace Bay, Jackfish, Rossport, and Pays Plat residents. The Schreiber food bank location, open between 2:00 pm and 4:00 pm the third Wednesday of every month, is the main site location with an auxiliary site in Terrace Bay.¹²¹ The food bank also does emergency trips for community residents.¹²²

¹¹⁸ Township of Schreiber. 2011. *Schreiber Community Profile 2011*. Website:

<http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Community%20Profile%202011.pdf>

¹¹⁹ Township of Schreiber. 2011. *Schreiber Community Profile 2011*. Website:

<http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Community%20Profile%202011.pdf>

¹²⁰ This information was obtained during discussions with North Shore Harvest Cupboard.

¹²¹ Superior North CFDC. 2012. Superior North Regional Profile – North Shore Harvest Cupboard – Schreiber. Website:

<http://www.sncfdc.com/directory/?mode=detail&id=324&cid=4>

As of the end of September 2012, food bank clients totaled 753 with:

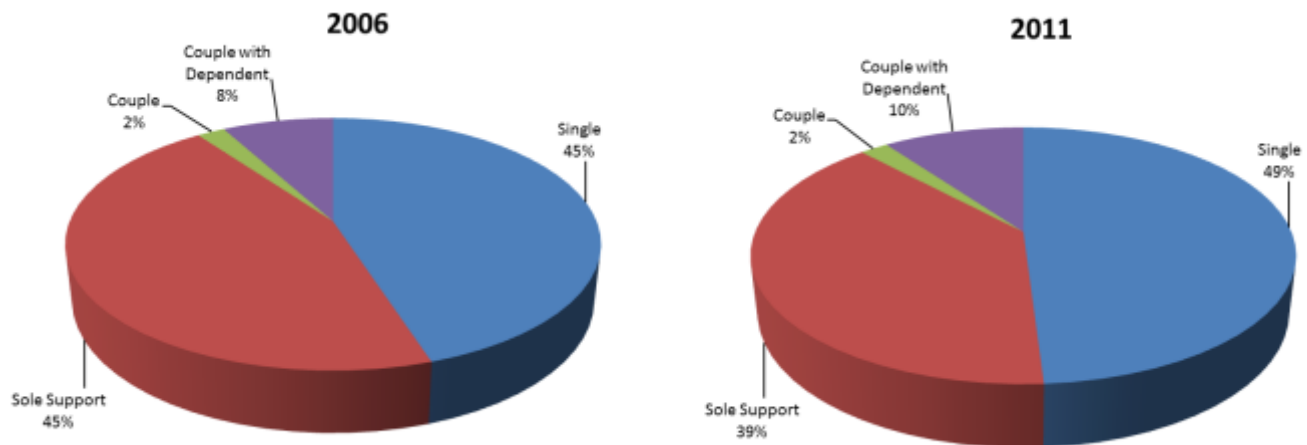
- Adults – 478;
- Seniors – 80; and,
- Children – 195.¹²³

Ontario Works Social Assistance

The District of Thunder Bay Social Services and Administration Board is responsible for the provision of social housing in Schreiber.¹²⁴

Figure 34 shows the 2006 and 2011 Schreiber Ontario Works caseload composition. Ontario Works caseloads for single families in Schreiber accounted for 45% in 2006 and increased to 49% in 2011. Ontario Works caseload for sole support family households in 2006 was 45% and in 2011 it decreased to 39%.

Figure 34: Schreiber Ontario Works Caseload Composition, 2006-2011



Source: District of Thunder Bay Social Services Administration Board. n.d. *Caseload Statistics*. Website: <http://www.tbdssab.ca/Assets/TBDSSAB+Folder/ontarioworks/docs/Caseload+Statistics.pdf>

Crime

Crime is not over abundant in Schreiber and most consists of traffic violations. Where crime does exist, there has been a 100% solvency rate regarding violent crimes. In 2011, it was noted that a total of 7 violent crimes and 14 property crimes occurred in Schreiber, and most were committed by one person.¹²⁵

¹²² This information was obtained during discussions with North Shore Harvest Cupboard.

¹²³ This information was obtained during discussions with North Shore Harvest Cupboard.

¹²⁴ District of Thunder Bay Social Services and Administration Board. 2011. Appendix 1: Housing Analysis Report – setting the Scene Final Report. Website:

<http://www.tbdssab.ca/Assets/TBDSSAB+Folder/housing/docs/Appendix+1+Housing+Analysis+Report+-+Setting+the+Scene.pdf>

¹²⁵ This information was obtained during discussions with an Ontario Provincial Police Officer in September 2012.

2.5.2 SUMMARY OF SOCIAL ASSETS

Schreiber's population is not a largely diversified one, but it is important to note that approximately 25% of the population is of Italian descent. Many Italian immigrants migrated to Schreiber seeking economic opportunities working on the railway.

Schreiber has identified 22 significant sites located within the community. Some of these include: the Japanese Memorial Plaque, Holy Angels Church, Royal Canadian Legion, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Station.

Schreiber residents have access to a broad range of organized sports, recreation activities, and clubs within the community. These include hockey and figure skating programs, soccer, baseball, camping, golf and ski clubs, as well as a multitude of library services and programs such as the book club and reading programs.

There is also a variety of social support groups/services and organizations in Schreiber including the North Shore Harvest Cupboard food bank that caters to the needs of Schreiber, Terrace Bay, Jackfish, Pays Plat, and Rosspport residents; childcare subsidy; handi transit; and, the provincial rent bank program.

Between 2006 and 2011, there was an increase of 4.0 percentage points in Ontario Works social assistance caseloads for single family households in the community. The District of Thunder Bay Social Services and Administration Board noted a decline in the number of couples with children between 2001 and 2006 for Schreiber and a number of municipalities in the area.

2.5.2.1 PRIORITIES AND KEY ISSUES

Overall, Schreiber contains good community and recreation-based facilities. The decreasing population over the past decade, as well as a lack of funding for programs continues to put stress on program delivery. Even with the economic challenges, many programs and activities are maintained.

2.5.2.2 COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS

The Schreiber Public Library, a staple in the community, has set forth three strategic priorities and objectives to help fulfill the needs of the community: improve library space and facility, continue to develop and pursue outreach activities through active partnerships for programming and services, and continue to evolve technological programs and services offered by the library.

2.5.2.3 CAPABILITIES AND CAPACITIES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

Schreiber residents maintain a strong volunteer base and presence in the community and continue to host annual town events and programs that support local needs and nurture community pride. Schreiber's social ties also extend to Terrace Bay and Rosspport where residents maintain positive working and social relationships.

2.6 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

This section of the profile outlines the natural environment and natural assets in Schreiber. The key natural asset indicators discussed for this community are: Parks and Protected Areas, Natural Areas, and Features of Significance.

2.6.1 NATURAL ASSET INDICATORS

2.6.1.1 PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS/NATURAL AREAS/FEATURES OF SIGNIFICANCE

Figure 35: Schreiber Beach



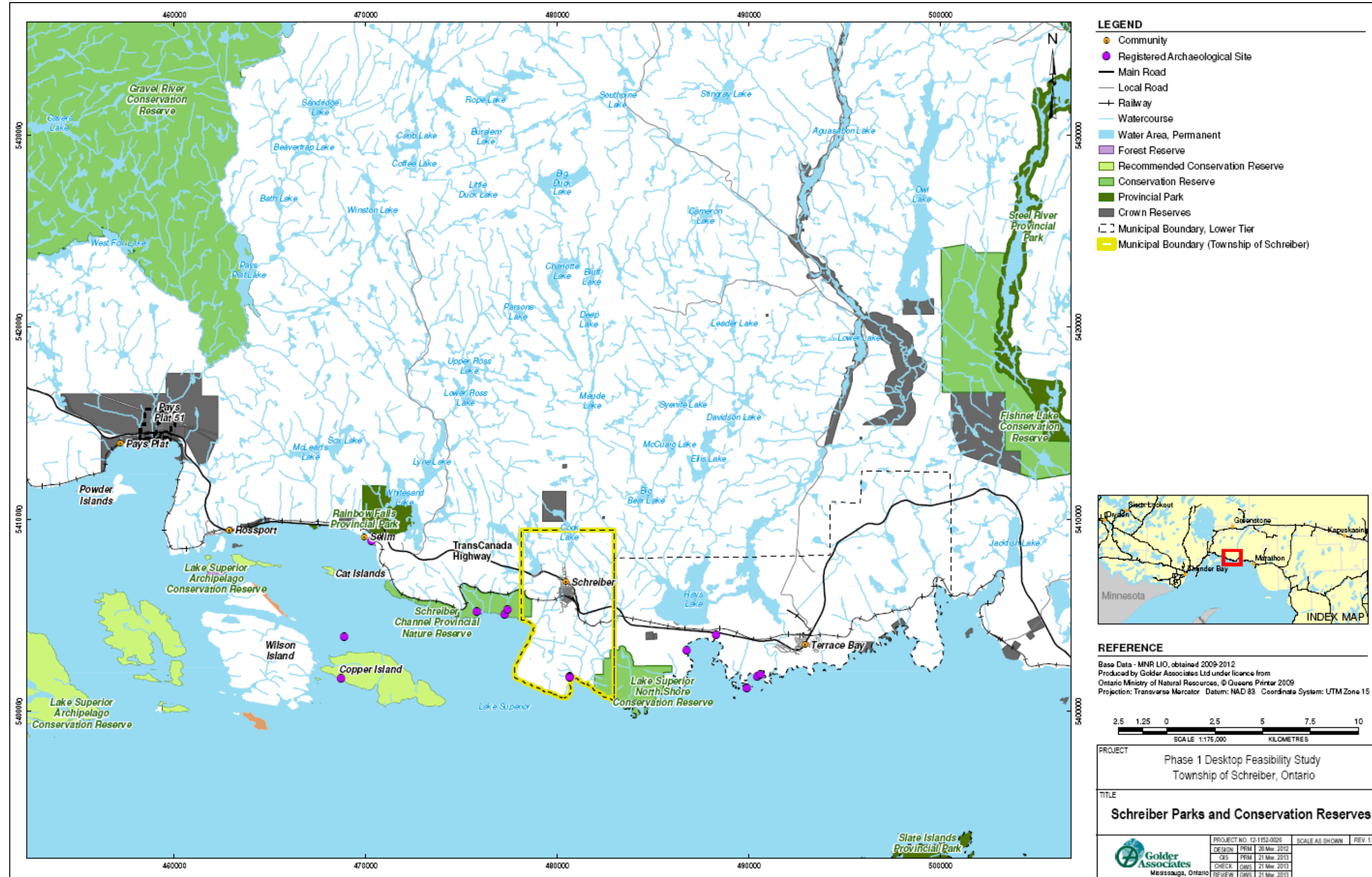
There are three provincial parks near Schreiber: Rainbow Falls Provincial Park, Slate Islands Provincial Park, and Neys Provincial Park (Figure 36).¹²⁶ In addition, Aguasabon Falls is located in Terrace Bay¹²⁷ and the Prairie River Mouth Provincial Nature Preserve is also situated east of Terrace Bay, west of Neys Provincial Park. The Lake Superior shoreline in Schreiber is part of the Lake Superior National Marine Conservation Area (shown in Figure 39 below). In order to allow mineral exploration, Worthington Bay is temporarily excluded from the Lake Superior National Marine Conservation Area.¹²⁸

¹²⁶ Township of Schreiber. 2011. *Schreiber Community Profile 2011*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Community%20Profile%202011.pdf>

¹²⁷ Ibid.

¹²⁸ This information was obtained during an interview/discussion with a Terrace Bay Municipal Official in September 2012.

Figure 36: Schreiber Parks and Conservation Reserves



Source: Golder Associates. 2012c. Schreiber Parks and Conservation Reserves.

Table 26 provides information on park class, size, and a brief description of the four provincially protected areas near Schreiber.

Table 26: Protected Areas

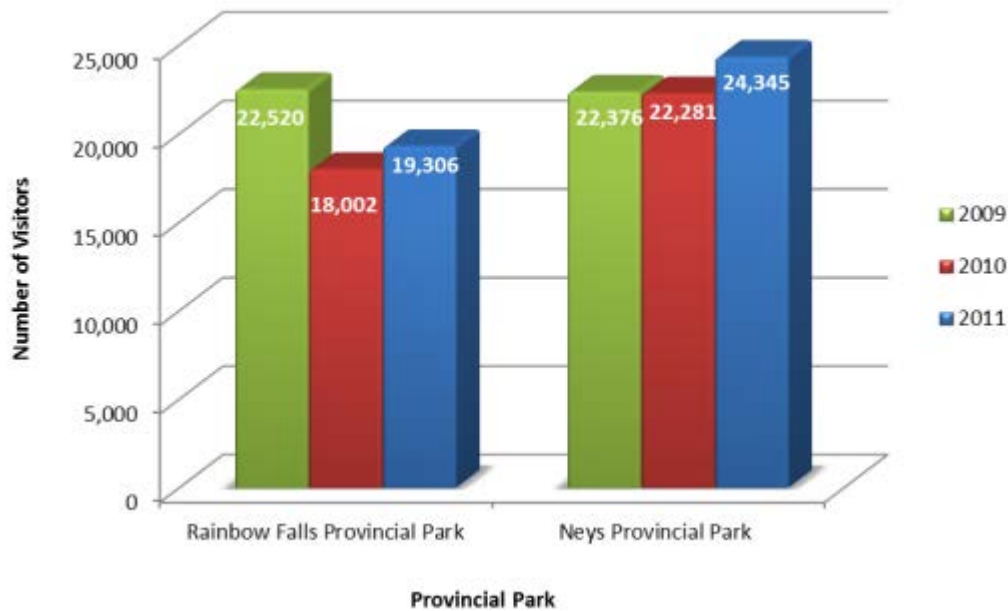
PROTECTED AREA	CLASS	AREA (in hectares)	DESCRIPTION
Rainbow Falls Provincial Park	Recreation	575 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities – hiking, boating, fishing, swimming, canoeing, natural heritage education, wildlife viewing, and winter activities • Facilities – camping, flush toilets, barrier free access, showers, day use area, park store, laundry, playground, boat launch, and rentals
Slate Islands Provincial Park	Natural Environment	6,570 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-operational¹²⁹ • No visitor facilities other than emergency cabins
Neys Provincial Park	Natural Environment	3,445 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities - hiking, boating, fishing, swimming, canoeing, wildlife viewing, hunting, and natural heritage education • Facilities - camping, flush toilets, barrier free access, showers, day use area, park store, laundry, playground, boat launch, playground, visitor centre, and rentals
Prairie River Mouth Provincial Nature Reserve	Nature Reserve	380 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-operational • No facilities; only a footpath that cuts through the reserve

Source: Ontario Parks. 2008. *Prairie River Mouth*. Website: <http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/prai.html>; Ontario Parks. 2008. *Neys*. Website: <http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/neys.html>; Ontario Parks. 2008. *Slate Islands*. Website: <http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/slat.html>; Ontario Parks. 2008. *Rainbow Falls*. Website: <http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/rain.html>

Figure 37 demonstrates the number of visitors per park between 2009 and 2011. The number of visitors to Rainbow Falls Provincial Park decreased from 2009 to 2010; however, slightly increased in 2011. The number of visitors to Neys Provincial Park was relatively consistent for 2009 and 2010; however, in 2011 it rose by 2,064 visitors.

¹²⁹ Non-Operational Provincial Parks are unmanned and do not collect fees. According to Ontario Parks, some Non-Operational Provincial Parks may have limited facilities. Ontario Map. n.d.. *Ontario Parks*. Website: http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/ont_map_nonop.html.

Figure 37: Number of Visitors per Park, 2009-2011



Source: Ontario Parks. 2011. *Ontario Provincial Parks Statistics 2011*. Website: http://www.ontarioparks.com/statistics/2011_park_statistics.pdf; Ontario Parks. 2010. *Ontario Provincial Parks Statistics 2010*. Website: http://www.ontarioparks.com/statistics/2010_park_statistics.pdf; Ontario Parks. 2009. *Ontario Provincial Parks Statistics 2009*. Website: http://www.ontarioparks.com/statistics/2009_park_statistics.pdf

There is also an important fossil area near Schreiber that had been designated by the province as the Schreiber Channel Provincial Nature Reserve. This reserve lies along Lake Superior North Shore and is known for its micro-fossils within Precambrian rock.¹³⁰ It is not accessible to the public.

¹³⁰ Ontario Parks. 2008. *Schreiber Channel*. Website: <http://www.ontarioparks.com/english/schr.html#>

Aguasabon Falls

Aguasabon Falls is located east of Schreiber in Terrace Bay. There is a visitor viewing platform overlooking the 100-foot falls. The Aguasabon Falls were created in the 1940s when a dam was created in the north end of Long Lake. Rather than flowing into the Hudson Bay, water was diverted to Lake Superior as a result of the dam.¹³¹

Figure 38: Aguasabon Falls



Source: Terrace Bay, 2010. Aguasabon Falls. Website: <http://www.terracebayschreiber.ca/default.asp?peid=11>

Lake Superior and Lake Superior National Marine Conservation Area

Lake Superior is the largest fresh water lake in the world and is the deepest and coldest of the Great Lakes. The two largest cities along the Canadian side of Lake Superior are Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie. Recreational activities such as open water trolling for salmon and lake trout in the summer and ice fishing for whitefish and yellow perch are just some of the activities in which residents and visitors can take part.¹³²

Little settlement exists along the Canadian side; however, Lake Superior, with few coastal wetlands along its shores, is losing some of its natural shoreline and habitat to both urban and other forms of development. Lake Superior is also known to have the highest ratio of aquatic invasive species to native species of all the Great Lakes.¹³³

The creation of the Lake Superior National Marine Conservation Area (Lake Superior NMCA) (approximately 10,000 km²) was announced in 2007. Lake Superior NMCA boundaries extend from Thunder Cape, located at the tip of Sleeping Giant Provincial Park, east of Terrace Bay and south to the Canada/US border (Figure 39).¹³⁴

Parks Canada, along with the Province of Ontario, First Nations, Métis organizations, communities along the north shore and other stakeholders, manage this conservation area. An Interim Management Advisor Board (the Board) was established and is developing a draft interim management plan for the Lake Superior NMCA. The vast size of the conservation area called for a number of Board members, which include representatives from: Dorion, Red Rock, Nipigon, Rossport, Schreiber, Terrace Bay, Pays Plat First Nation, Red Rock Indian Band, Fort William First Nation, the Northern Superior First Nations, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay Field Naturalists, Thunder Bay Yacht Club, Silver Islet Campers' Association, Superior North Power and Sail Squadron,

¹³¹ Township of Schreiber. 2010. *Aguasabon Falls*. Website: <http://www.terracebayschreiber.ca/default.asp?pgid=11>

¹³² Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. 2012. *Great Lakes Portrait: Lake Superior*. Queen's Printer for Ontario. Website: http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/en/Business/GreatLakes/2ColumnSubPage/STEL02_173898.html

¹³³ Ibid.

¹³⁴ Parks Canada. 2010. *Lake Superior Marine News*. (No. 1, Vol. 1). Website: <http://www.pc.gc.ca/amnc-nmca/on/super/ne/ne6.aspx>

Western Lake Superior Commercial Fishermen's Association, remote properties owners, and other members. An administration office has been established in Nipigon.¹³⁵

NATIONAL MARINE CONSERVATION AREA

National marine conservation areas are established to conserve and protect representative examples of Canada's oceans and Great Lakes. Each marine conservation area contributes to our understanding and appreciation of Canada's natural and cultural marine heritage. They also:

- *Contribute to the social, cultural and economic well-being of people living in coastal communities.*
- *Provide opportunities for the ecologically sustainable use of aquatic resources for the long-term benefit of coastal communities.*
- *Involved other federal and provincial agencies, aboriginal governments, communities and others in establishing and maintaining the areas.*

136

The Draft Interim Management Plan will be a guide designed for the first five years of operation of the Lake Superior NMCA. The plan includes management objectives and zoning plans (consisting of at least two types of zoning areas).¹³⁷

Draft management themes have also been created by Parks Canada and the Board to help guide initial operations. These draft themes are: *maintaining meaningful community relationships; building a national marine conservation area community; showcasing the national marine conservation area; facilitating the Lake Superior experience; honouring the past; and, protecting and conserving.*¹³⁸

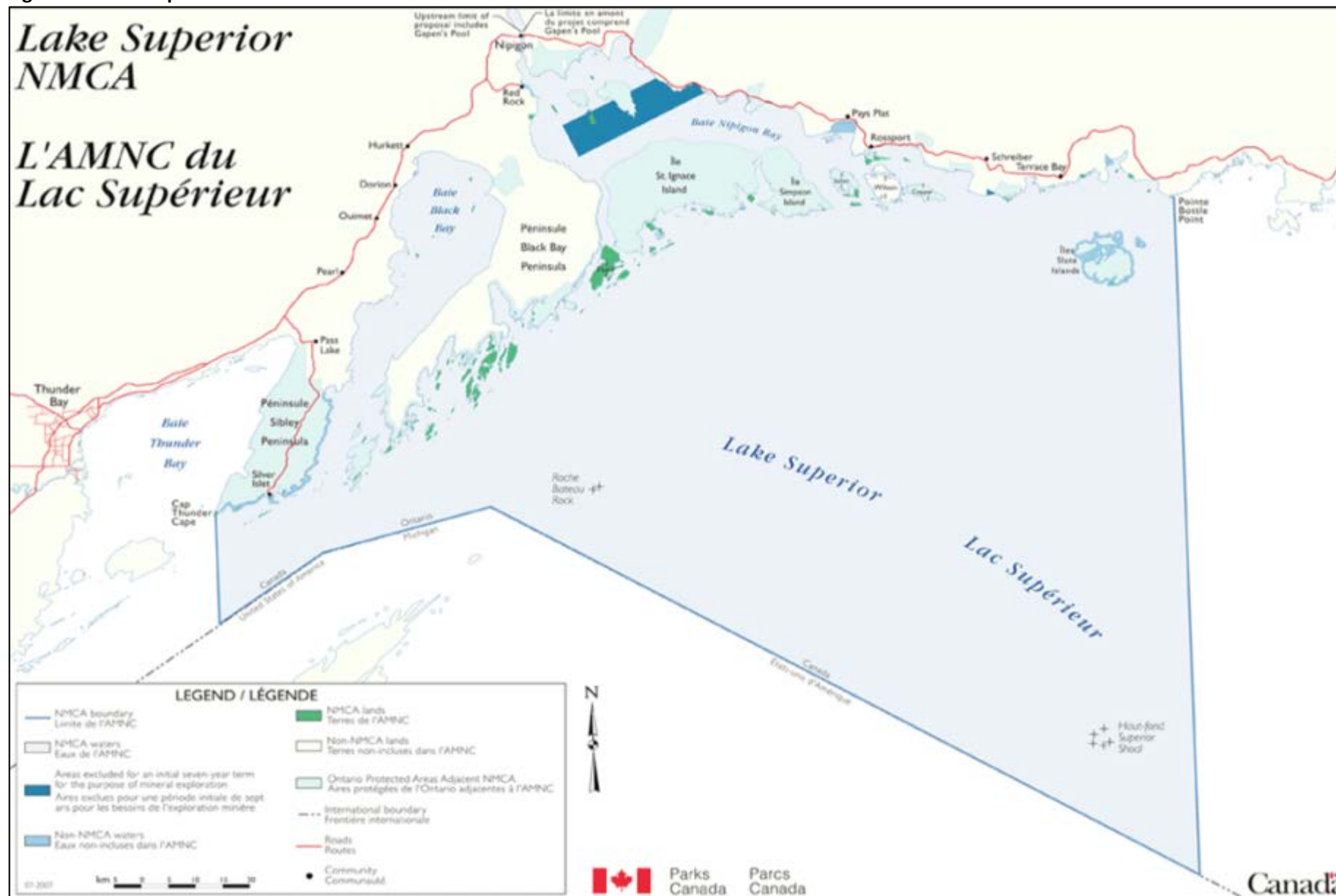
¹³⁵ Parks Canada. 2010. *Lake Superior Marine News*. (No. 1, Vol. 1). Website: <http://www.pc.gc.ca/amnc-nmca/on/super/ne/ne6.aspx>

¹³⁶ Ibid.

¹³⁷ Ibid.

¹³⁸ Ibid.

Figure 39: Lake Superior National Marine Conservation Area



Source: Parks Canada. 2009. Lake Superior National Marine Conservation Area of Canada. Website: <http://www.pc.gc.ca/amnc-nmca/on/super/visit/visit3a.aspx?m=1>

2.6.2 SUMMARY OF NATURAL ASSETS

Three provincial parks are located near Schreiber including: Rainbow Falls Provincial Park, Slate Islands Provincial Park, and Neys Provincial Park; as well as, the Prairie River Mouth Provincial Nature Reserve. Schreiber is also home to a portion of the Lake Superior National Marine Conservation Area.

Residents of Schreiber deeply appreciate the environment and the natural beauty of the area such as wildlife, parks, lakes, and hunting and fishing.

2.6.2.1 PRIORITIES AND KEY ISSUES

The provincial parks, reserves, and other natural areas near Schreiber are a source of pride for residents.

The tourism market has seen a change in that fewer young adults and families and traditional hunting/fishing groups venture to these natural areas. There are also fewer visitors from the United States due to decline in the US economy in recent years.

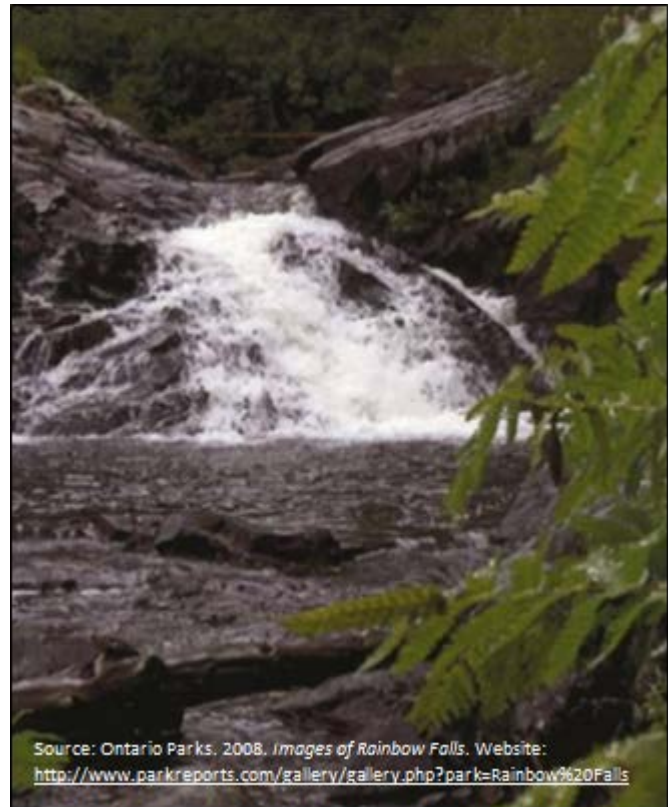
2.6.2.2 COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS

Natural land and wildlife are highly valued by community residents. There is a need to balance economic activities with recreational and tourism based activities in natural areas.

2.6.2.3 CAPABILITIES AND CAPACITIES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

There are vast natural areas in and near Schreiber that are significant assets for the community in terms of tourism and recreational activities. The community is committed to protecting the natural environment.

Figure 40: Rainbow Falls Provincial Park



2.7 UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS

This section of the profile outlines the unique characteristics of Schreiber. The key unique characteristics described for this community are:

- Community Character;
- Environmental Values;
- Community Goals; and,
- Community Action Plans.

2.7.1 COMMUNITY CHARACTER

Residents were asked to identify the unique characteristics and describe the community character of Schreiber during both public consultations for the Schreiber CEDSP, as well as in discussions held in the community in June 2012. Residents described the following as unique characteristics:

- Friendly and caring people;
- Affordable lifestyle;
- Fully serviced community;
- Local schools;
- Community amenities;
- Family oriented;
- Caring;
- Lots of heritage;
- Hunting, fishing, and trails;
- Old town with deep roots;
- Large Italian population;
- Nature at our door step;
- Hockey oriented;
- Easy to get to;
- Hard to leave;
- Significant history (railway and Italian heritage);
- Sense of community and small-town feel;
- Strong volunteerism and community spirit of the population;
- Highly value the outdoors;
- Easy pace of life;
- Connection to the environment and abundance of outdoor recreation activities; and,
- Community safety.¹³⁹

2.7.2 ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

The residents of Schreiber value the abundance of natural features such as lakes, forests, and beaches in the area. These features provide year round activity opportunities. Residents also value the clean air and pristine environment and their location on the shores of Lake Superior, as well as the abundant wildlife resources.

The Little Sprouts Community Garden (Figure 41) provides residents with family sized plots for planting vegetables and flowers. The community garden helps community members learn/share gardening techniques and helps reduce food costs for families in the community. In 2006, the Schreiber Public Library received the

¹³⁹ McSweeney & Associates. 2011a. *Township of Schreiber Community/Economic Development Strategic Plan*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Strategy%20-%20final%20v.2.pdf>; (The CEDSP was approved as of August 2012.); Schreiber CLC Meeting May 1, 2012 – DPRA Engagement.

Public Library Service Award - Angus Mowat Award of Excellence – from the Ministry of Culture for the Little Sprouts Community Garden.¹⁴⁰

Figure 41: Little Sprouts Community Garden



2.7.3 COMMUNITY GOALS

During public consultations for the Schreiber CEDSP, Schreiber residents identified a list of principles that highlight what they envision for the community. These are as follows:

- *Create a vibrant, small-town community with a variety of employment opportunities for its diverse population;*
- *Develop and promote the unique Schreiber experience to both residents and externally (tourism);*
- *Maintain a positive and supportive business environment for current businesses, as well as to facilitate business development and attraction;*
- *Ensure the Schreiber community provides all required community amenities to its population; and,*
- *Attract a variety of businesses and industries to the Township, including tourism, creative industries, home-based businesses, and professional services.¹⁴¹*

¹⁴⁰ Schreiber Public Library. n.d.b. *The Little Sprouts Community Garden*. Website: <http://www.schreiberlibrary.ca/programs/garden.html>

¹⁴¹ McSweeney & Associates. 2011a. *Township of Schreiber Community/Economic Development Strategic Plan*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Strategy%20-%20final%20v.2.pdf>; (The CEDSP was approved as of August 2012.)

2.7.4 COMMUNITY ACTION PLANS

Three pillars have been identified in the CEDSP in order to provide directions and actions for the Schreiber community. These are: Take Action Now; Creating a Schreiber Experience; and Entrepreneurship and Small Business.¹⁴²

Table 27 provides a summary of each action listed in the CEDSP.

Table 27: Summary of Key Community Actions

COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY PLAN – KEY COMMUNITY ACTIONS
<p>Take Action Now:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify key community champions to implement Strategy; • Act together as a community to implement the actions of the Strategy; and, • Complete implementation.
<p>Creating a Schreiber Experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transform/beautify TransCanada corridor to create/enhance the feeling one has arrived in a great community; • Rejuvenate downtown/Main Street; • Connect Schreiber’s main focal points; • Focus on public library as community champion for arts, culture, heritage, and creative economy; • Identify and grow major annual community events/festivals; • Annually participate in Communities in Bloom; • Enact/enforce property standards to ensure an image of heightened property ownership; and, • Undertake a housing study.
<p>Entrepreneurship and Small Business:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support existing and current businesses; • Attract/growing new businesses; • Improve investment attraction; and, • Develop/enhance regional partnerships.

Source: McSweeney & Associates. 2011a. *Township of Schreiber Community/Economic Development Strategic Plan*.

Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Strategy%20-%20final%20v.2.pdf>; (The CEDSP was approved as of August 2012.)

¹⁴² McSweeney & Associates. 2011a. *Township of Schreiber Community/Economic Development Strategic Plan*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Strategy%20-%20final%20v.2.pdf>; (The CEDSP was approved as of August 2012.)

3.0 REGIONAL PROFILE

3.1 OVERVIEW

The definition of the regional context of a community is subjective. The regional boundaries of a community can be defined differently by various entities. For the purposes of this Community Profile, the regional context is left undefined, as further dialogue with community members and members in surrounding communities is required to best understand the broader regional context.

The Township of Schreiber is situated within the District of Thunder Bay. Statistics are readily available for the District; for this reason and for the purposes of the profile, they will be used only for setting context and comparison.

Chapter 3 will also discuss the Superior North Community Futures Development Corporation (Superior North CFDC), which reflects an area of current coordinated economic development activity.

The key components described in this section are:

- Location and List of Communities;
- Land Size and Uses; and,
- Expenditures.

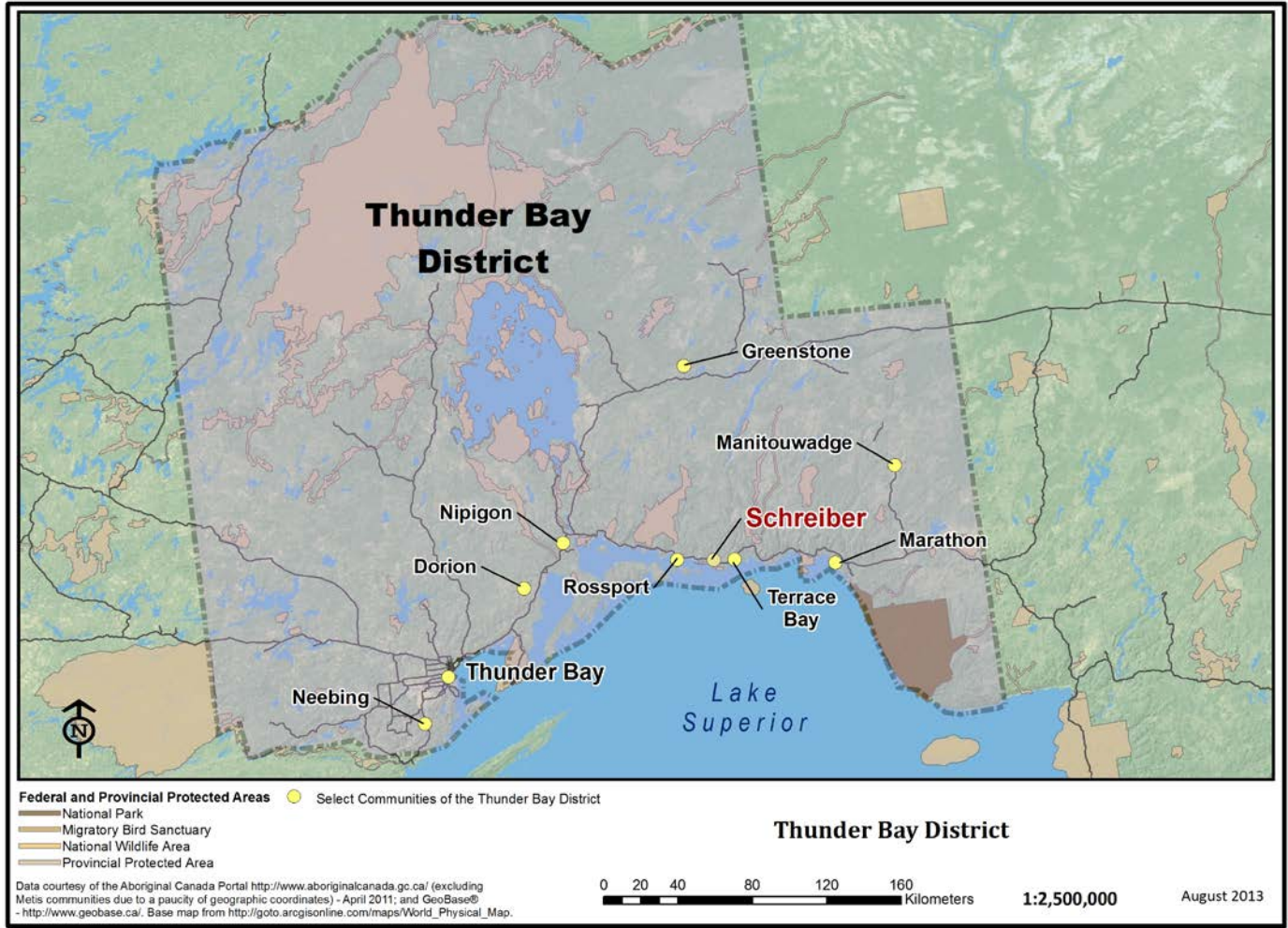
3.1.1 LOCATION – LIST OF COMMUNITIES

There are a number of communities located within the Thunder Bay District, which is the provincially mandated administrative area within which Schreiber is located:

- City of Thunder Bay;
- Municipality of Greenstone;
- Town of Marathon;
- Township of Conmee;
- Township of Dorion;
- Township of Gilles;
- Township of Manitouwadge;
- Municipality of Neebing;
- Township of Nipigon;
- Township of O'Connor;
- Municipality of Oliver Paipoonge;
- Township of Red Rock;
- Township of Schreiber;
- Township of Shuniah; and,
- Township of Terrace Bay.

Figure 42 shows Schreiber in relation to and within the Thunder Bay District. Also highlighted in the figure are select communities within the Thunder Bay District as geographic reference points.

Figure 42: Thunder Bay District

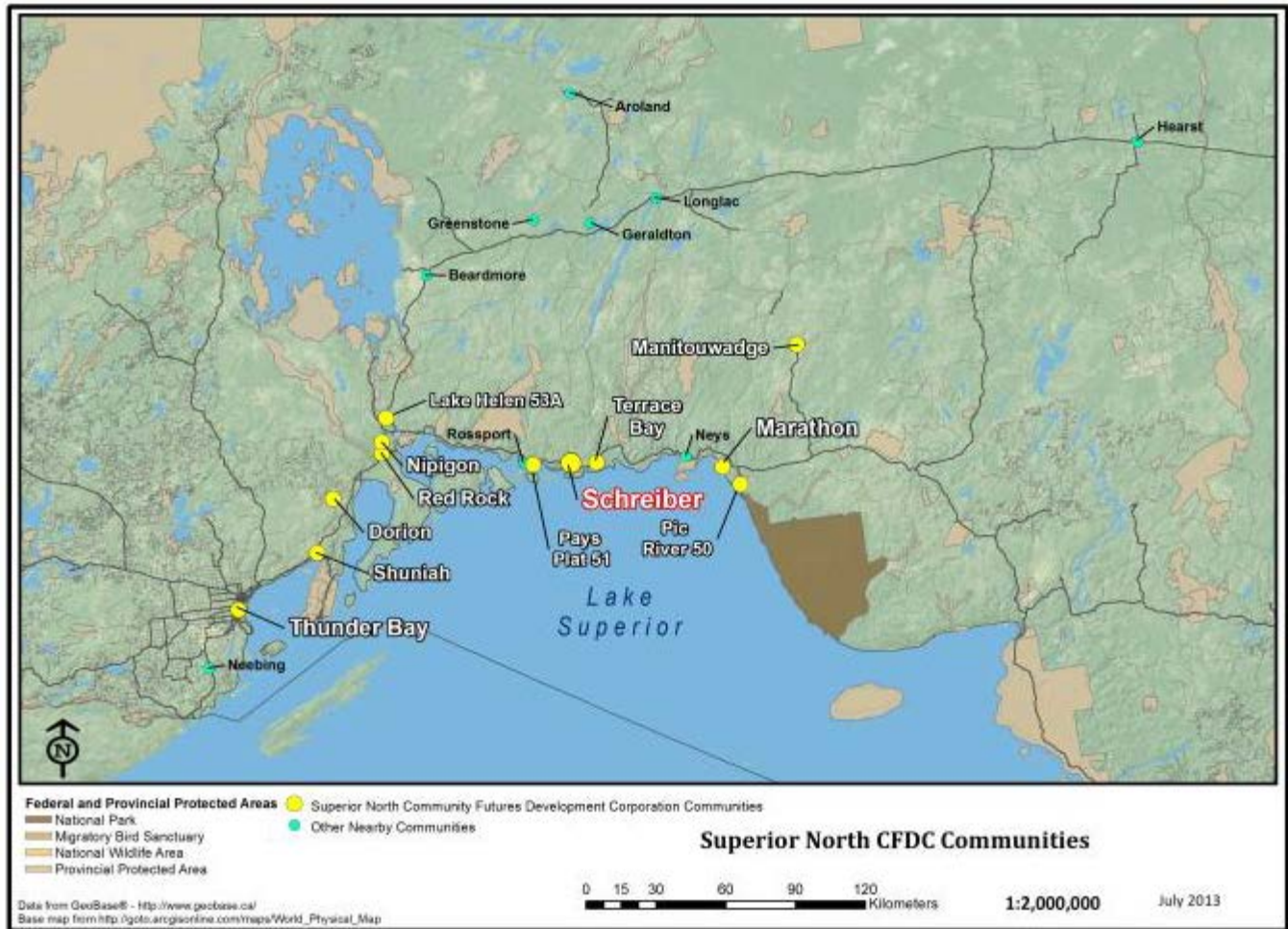


Source: DPRA Canada, 2013

Communities contained in the Superior North CFDC area (Figure 43) are:

- Shuniah;
- Dorion;
- Red Rock;
- Nipigon;
- Schreiber;
- Terrace Bay;
- Marathon;
- Manitouwadge;
- Pic River 50;
- Pays Plat 51;
- Lake Helen 53A; and,
- Thunder Bay Unorganized.¹⁴³

Figure 43: Superior North Community Futures Development Corporation Area



Source: DPRA Canada, 2012.

¹⁴³ Statistics Canada. 2009. *Socio-economic Profile for the Geographic Area Served by the Superior North Community Futures Development Corporation: A Community Futures Development Corporation*. Prepared for FedNor/Industry Canada. Website: <http://nwolabourmarketinfo.ca/publications/community-reports/socio-economic-profiles/>

3.1.2 LAND SIZE AND USES

As of 2011, the Thunder Bay District land area is 103,719.51 km².¹⁴⁴ The district consists of the municipalities noted in Section 3.1.1, as well as Thunder Bay and other municipalities, unorganized areas, and Crown land.

3.1.3 EXPENDITURES – WHERE DO RESIDENTS PURCHASE GOODS AND SERVICES?

Schreiber residents identified a number of places they travel to in order to purchase big ticket items such as home furniture, equipment, appliances and various parts for vehicles. Being strategically located along the TransCanada Highway, Schreiber residents have a manageable drive to places they identified as being major hubs they sometimes frequent for events and purchasing goods: Thunder Bay, Marathon, and Terrace Bay.¹⁴⁵

In discussions with Schreiber residents, they identified the area in which they function for social and economic purposes (i.e., shopping, health care services, etc.). The area includes communities as far as Greenstone and Manitouwadge from time to time. As discussed earlier in this profile, there are many social and economic linkages with Terrace Bay. Thunder Bay is the district administrative centre and a primary destination for higher-order shopping and services including health care.¹⁴⁶

3.2 COMMUNITIES

3.2.1 COMMUNITY NAMES & LOCATIONS

For the purposes of this profile, the three closest communities to Schreiber – Nipigon, Terrace Bay, and Marathon – will be briefly discussed.

NIPIGON

Overview

The Township of Nipigon is situated at the northern most point of Lake Superior in Northern Ontario, approximately 90 kilometres west of Schreiber on the TransCanada Highway.¹⁴⁷

Nipigon shares some services with the Township of Schreiber such as OPP services. Nipigon is also home to the regional centre for the Lake Superior National Marine Conservation Area.

Nipigon's 2011 population was 1,631 and its 2006 population was 1,752. The median age of the population in 2011 was 43.6 years and the percentage of population aged 15 and over was 83.1%.¹⁴⁸

¹⁴⁴ Statistics Canada. 2011. *Thunder Bay District, Ontario Community Census Profile*.

¹⁴⁵ McSweeney & Associates. 2011. *Market Study for the Township of Schreiber*. Website: <http://www.schreiber.ca/uploads/documents/LIVE/Schreiber%20Market%20Study.pdf>; Schreiber CLC Meetings June/July 2012.

¹⁴⁶ This information was in part obtained at the Schreiber CLC Meeting June 2012. CLC members were asked to identify on this map, where they normally function in terms of shopping, health care services, work, etc.

¹⁴⁷ Nipigon. n.d.. *Welcome to Nipigon*. Website: <http://www.nipigon.net/>

TERRACE BAY

Overview

The Township of Terrace Bay is located in northern Ontario along the TransCanada Highway approximately 14 kilometres east of Schreiber. Situated along the north shore of Lake Superior, Terrace Bay is located within the Thunder Bay District. Given their close proximity, Terrace Bay and Schreiber share a number of the same business, social, and municipal services.

The community historically catered to the forestry industry with such companies as the Longlac Pulp and Paper Company, which later changed its name to Kimberly Clark Pulp and Paper Company in the late 1950s. In 2005, the Kimberly Clark Co. sold the mill to Neenah Paper Inc. who then sold the mill in 2006 to Buchanan Forestry Products and renamed the mill to Terrace Bay Pulp Mill.¹⁴⁹ In July 2012, the Terrace Bay Pulp Mill was sold to a multinational corporation based in India – Aditya Birla Group – with plans to convert the facility to dissolve and convert wood pulp into rayon fibre. The Terrace Bay Pulp Mill is currently operating. Approximately 300 people went back to work in October 2012; 350 woodland-based jobs and 1,300 indirect jobs will be created throughout Ontario by the Mill.¹⁵⁰

Terrace Bay's 2011 population was 1,471 in comparison to the 2006 population of 1,950.¹⁵¹ Terrace Bay's population significantly decreased over the past decade, partially due to the closure of the Terrace Bay Pulp Mill and the out-migration of residents in search for employment opportunities.

The median age of the population in 2011 was 49.6 years and the percentage of population aged 15 and over was 86.7%.¹⁵²

Figure 44: Terrace Bay Community Centre and Municipal Office



¹⁴⁸ Statistics Canada. 2012. *Nipigon, Township Community Profiles*. Website: <http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=CSD&Code1=3558044&Geo2=PR&Code2=35&Data=Count&SearchText=Nipigon&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=35&B1=All&Custom=>

¹⁴⁹ Township of Terrace Bay. 2010. *History of the Township of Terrace Bay*. Website: <http://www.terracebayschreiber.ca/default.asp?pgid=37>

¹⁵⁰ Verdone, M. 2012, July 6. Terrace Bay paper mill to produce rayon fibre: Industry: Indian company will spend \$250 Million in upgrades. *The Sault Star*, p. A2.

¹⁵¹ Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007. *Terrace Bay, Ontario Community Profiles*.

¹⁵² Statistics Canada. 2012. *Terrace Bay, Ontario Community Profile*.

MARATHON

Overview

The Township of Marathon is located within the Thunder Bay District, east of Schreiber along the north shore of Lake Superior on the TransCanada Highway. The community is surrounded by boreal forest and mineral rich deposits.¹⁵³

Marathon's 2011 population was 3,353 and its 2006 population was 3,863; a 13.2% decrease between the census years. The median age of the population in 2011 was 42.7 years and the percentage of population aged 15 and over was 83.1%.¹⁵⁴

Historically, the primary industrial sectors of Marathon's economy were mining and forestry. More recently, Marathon's labour force suffered job losses as a result of the bankruptcy of Marathon Pulp Inc. and Buchanan Forest Products Limited (Terrace Bay Pulp Mill).¹⁵⁵

In the 1980s, gold was discovered in Hemlo, Ontario (approximately 40 kilometres east of Marathon). Mining employees working in Hemlo reside in Marathon.¹⁵⁶

3.2.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historically, the Thunder Bay District was resource-based (mining and forestry) as well as transportation-based (CPR). It is also the regional service centre (i.e., hospital) and the location of post-secondary educational facilities such as Lakehead University and Confederation College.

3.3 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

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

¹⁵³ Marathon. n.d.. Website: <http://www.marathon.ca/article/welcome-to-marathon-ontario-1.asp>

¹⁵⁴ Statistics Canada. 2012. *Marathon, Ontario Community Profile*.

¹⁵⁵ Stillwater Canada Incorporated. 2012. *Marathon Platinum Group Metals – Copper Project Environmental Impact Statement – Supporting Information Document No. 22-Baseline Economic and Social Conditions in the Vicinity of the Marathon PGM-Cu Project*. Prepared for the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and Ontario Ministry of the Environment.

¹⁵⁶ Stillwater Canada Incorporated. 2012. *Marathon Platinum Group Metals – Copper Project Environmental Impact Statement – Supporting Information Document No. 22-Baseline Economic and Social Conditions in the Vicinity of the Marathon PGM-Cu Project*. Prepared for the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency and Ontario Ministry of the Environment.

The Aboriginal communities included here are those nearby to Schreiber.

- First Nations: The following First Nations are all part of the Robinson Superior Treaty area:
 - Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation (Pic River 50)¹⁵⁷;
 - Pays Plat First Nation (Pays Plat 51)¹⁵⁸;
 - Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek First Nation (Rocky Bay 1);
 - Fort William First Nation (Fort William 52)¹⁵⁹;
 - Red Rock Indian Band;¹⁶⁰
 - Gull Bay First Nation (Gull River 55)¹⁶¹; and,
 - Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek First Nation (Sand Point First Nation).
- Métis: The Métis Nation Ontario Region 2 including:
 - Thunder Bay Métis Council;
 - Greenstone Métis Council (Geraldton and Area); and,
 - Superior North Shore Métis Council.
- Jackfish Métis (a member of the Ontario Coalition of Aboriginal Peoples).

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

3.3.1 FIRST NATIONS

3.3.1.1 PIC RIVER FIRST NATION

The Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation (PRFN) (Begetikong) are located south of Marathon at the mouth of the Pic River.

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) indicates a total registered population of 1,112 of which 520 are on reserve and 592 are living off reserve.¹⁶²

¹⁵⁷ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2012. *First Nation Profile: Ojibways of Pic River First Nation*. Website: http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNReserves.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=192&lang=eng

¹⁵⁸ Aboriginal Canada Portal. 2012. *Pays Plat*. Website: <http://www.aboriginalcanada.gc.ca/acp/community/site.nsf/eng/fn191.html>

¹⁵⁹ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2012. *First Nation Profile: Fort William First Nation*. Website: http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNReserves.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=187&lang=eng

¹⁶⁰ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2012. *First Nation Profile: Red Rock*. Website: http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNReserves.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=193&lang=eng

¹⁶¹ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2012. *First Nation Profile: Gull Bay*. Website: http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNReserves.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=188&lang=eng

¹⁶² Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2012. *Registered Population – Ojibways of the Pic River First Nation*. Website: http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/FNP/Main/Search/FNRegPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=192&lang=eng

3.3.1.2 PAYS PLAT FIRST NATION

Pays Plat First Nation (PPFN) is located on the shores of Lake Superior west of Schreiber. PPFN membership is approximately 200, with about 70 people living on the reserve.¹⁶³

According to Statistics Canada Census of Population data, the population of PPFN increased by 21.5% between 2001 (65 members) and 2006 (79 members).¹⁶⁴

3.3.1.3 BIINJITIWAABIK ZAAGING ANISHNAABEK (ROCKY BAY) FIRST NATION

The Binjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishnaabek First Nation (BZAFN) is located between Lake Nipigon and the north shores of Lake Superior, northwest of Schreiber. The BZAFN is part of the Nookiiwin Tribal Council.¹⁶⁵

According to Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC), the total BZAFN registered population, as of May 2013, was 711, with approximately 337 people living on the Rocky Bay 1 Indian Reserve.¹⁶⁶ Approximately 371 people were reported living off reserve as of May 2013.¹⁶⁷

3.3.1.4 FORT WILLIAM FIRST NATION

The Fort William First Nation is located south of the City of Thunder Bay on the western portion of Lake Superior. Fort William First Nation is part of the Nookiiwin Tribal Council.¹⁶⁸

The First Nation's total registered population as of May 2013, according to AANDC, was 2,144. Approximately 940 individuals live on the Fort William 52 Indian Reserve, another 20 people live on other reserves, and about 1,181 people live off reserve.¹⁶⁹

3.3.1.5 RED ROCK INDIAN BAND

The Red Rock Indian Band is located on the north shore of Lake Superior, west of Schreiber and approximately 2 kilometres east of Nipigon.¹⁷⁰ There are two reserves – the Lake Helen 53A Reserve and the Red Rock 53 Reserve.¹⁷¹

¹⁶³ Pays Plat First Nation. 2012. Website: <http://www.paysplat.com/index.html> (No date provided).

¹⁶⁴ Statistics Canada. 2006. *2006 Aboriginal Population Profile – Pays Plat First Nation*.

¹⁶⁵ Nookiiwin Tribal Council. 2013. *About Us*. Website: <http://www.nookiiwin.com/article/about-us-4.asp>

¹⁶⁶ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. *Registered Population – Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishnaabek*. Website: http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNRegPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=197&lang=eng

¹⁶⁷ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. *Registered Population – Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishnaabek*. Website: http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNRegPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=197&lang=eng

¹⁶⁸ Nookiiwin Tribal Council. 2013. *About Us*. Website: <http://www.nookiiwin.com/article/about-us-4.asp>

¹⁶⁹ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. *Registered Population – Fort William*. Website: http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNRegPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=187&lang=eng

¹⁷⁰ Red Rock Indian Band. n.d..

¹⁷¹ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2008. *Registered Population – Red Rock Indian Band*. Website: http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=193&lang=eng

According to AANDC, the total registered population in May 2013 was 1,746. Approximately 248 individuals were reported to live on the reserves, 1,488 live off the reserves, and 10 live on other reserves.¹⁷²

3.3.1.6 GULL BAY FIRST NATION

The Gull Bay First Nation (Kiashke Zaaging Anishinaabek) is located approximately 185 kilometres north of the City of Thunder Bay along the shores of Lake Nipigon. The Gull Bay First Nation is part of the Nookiiwin Tribal Council.¹⁷³

The total registered population of the Gull Bay First Nation was 1,244 in May 2013. Of those, approximately 342 individuals live on the Gull Bay 55 Reserve, 882 live off the reserve, and 11 live on other reserves.¹⁷⁴

3.3.1.7 BINGWI NEYAASHI ANISHINAABEK (SAND POINT FIRST NATION)

The Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek First Nation (BNAFN) is located west of Highway 11 on the shores of Lake Nipigon.¹⁷⁵ The BNAFN is part of the Nookiiwin Tribal Council.¹⁷⁶

According to AANDC, the total registered population is estimated at 253 as of May 2013. The Sand Point First Nation has approximately 69 individuals living on the reserve, 20 people living on other reserves, and 163 living off the reserve.¹⁷⁷

3.3.1.8 ROBINSON SUPERIOR TREATY AREA

The Robinson Superior Treaty – also known as Treaty No. 60 – was signed in September 1850 in Sault Ste. Marie between the Crown and Ojibway Indians who occupied Northern Lake Superior from Pigeon River to Batchawana Bay¹⁷⁸. The agreement ceded to the Crown the shoreline of Lake Superior, including the islands, from Batchawana Bay to the Pigeon River, inland as far as the height of land¹⁷⁹. The Treaty provided a schedule of reserves with three (3) specified on Lake Superior under the Robinson-Superior Treaty.

¹⁷² Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2008. *Registered Population – Red Rock Indian Band*. Website: http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNMain.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=193&lang=eng

¹⁷³ Nookiiwin Tribal Council. 2013. *About Us*. Website: <http://www.nookiiwin.com/article/about-us-4.asp>

¹⁷⁴ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2008. *Registered Population – Gull Bay*. Website: http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNRegPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=188&lang=eng

¹⁷⁵ Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek. 2013. Website: <http://www.bnafn.ca/article/welcome-to-bingwi-neyaashi-anishinaabek-3.asp>

¹⁷⁶ Nookiiwin Tribal Council. 2013. *About Us*. Website: <http://www.nookiiwin.com/article/about-us-4.asp>

¹⁷⁷ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2008. *Registered Population – Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek*. Website: http://pse5-esd5.ainc-inac.gc.ca/fnp/Main/Search/FNRegPopulation.aspx?BAND_NUMBER=196&lang=eng

¹⁷⁸ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. Copy of the Robinson Treaty Made in the Year 1850 with the Ojibway Indians of Lake Superior Conveying Certain Lands to the Crown. Website: <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100028978/1100100028982>

¹⁷⁹ Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. 2013. Website: <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1100100028974/1100100028976#chp2>

The Treaty provided for initial cash settlements, annuities, and reserves for the Superior bands. It formalized the right of Indian Chiefs to choose their own reserve grounds and also enshrined hunting and fishing rights, provided the land was not needed for settlement¹⁸⁰.

3.3.2 MÉTIS ORGANIZATIONS

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

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

Schreiber is within Region 2 of the MNO classification. There are three Métis Councils within Region 2, namely:

- Greenstone Métis Council (Geraldton and Area)¹⁸¹;
- Superior North Shore Métis Council¹⁸²; and,
- Thunder Bay Métis Council.¹⁸³

The Jackfish Métis Association (which is affiliated with the Ontario Coalition of Aboriginal People) is also located in the Schreiber area.

3.4 POPULATION DYNAMICS

This section of the profile outlines population dynamics for the Thunder Bay District and Superior North CFDC area. The key characteristics in this section are:

- Trends Over Time; and,
- Age Profile.

¹⁸⁰ University of Calgary/Red Deer College 2000. Canada's First Nations, Treaty Evolution. Website: http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/firstnations/terms.html

¹⁸¹ The Métis Nation of Ontario. 2012. *Community Councils Map: Geraldton and Area Métis Council*. Website: <http://www.metisnation.org/community-councils/council-map>

¹⁸² The Métis Nation of Ontario. 2012. *Community Councils Map: North Shore Métis Council*. Website: <http://www.metisnation.org/community-councils/council-map>

¹⁸³ The Métis Nation of Ontario. 2012. *Community Councils Map: Thunder Bay Métis Council*. Website: <http://www.metisnation.org/community-councils/council-map>

3.4.1 TREND OVER TIME

Table 28 outlines the Thunder Bay District and Superior North CFDC area population trends for census years 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2011. The Thunder Bay District population has been gradually declining since 1996. The same pattern is shown for the Superior North CFDC area – although more dramatically. Generally, younger people are leaving, and fewer youth are staying in the community; however, older people are retiring and continuing to live in the area communities.

Table 28: Population Trends over Time

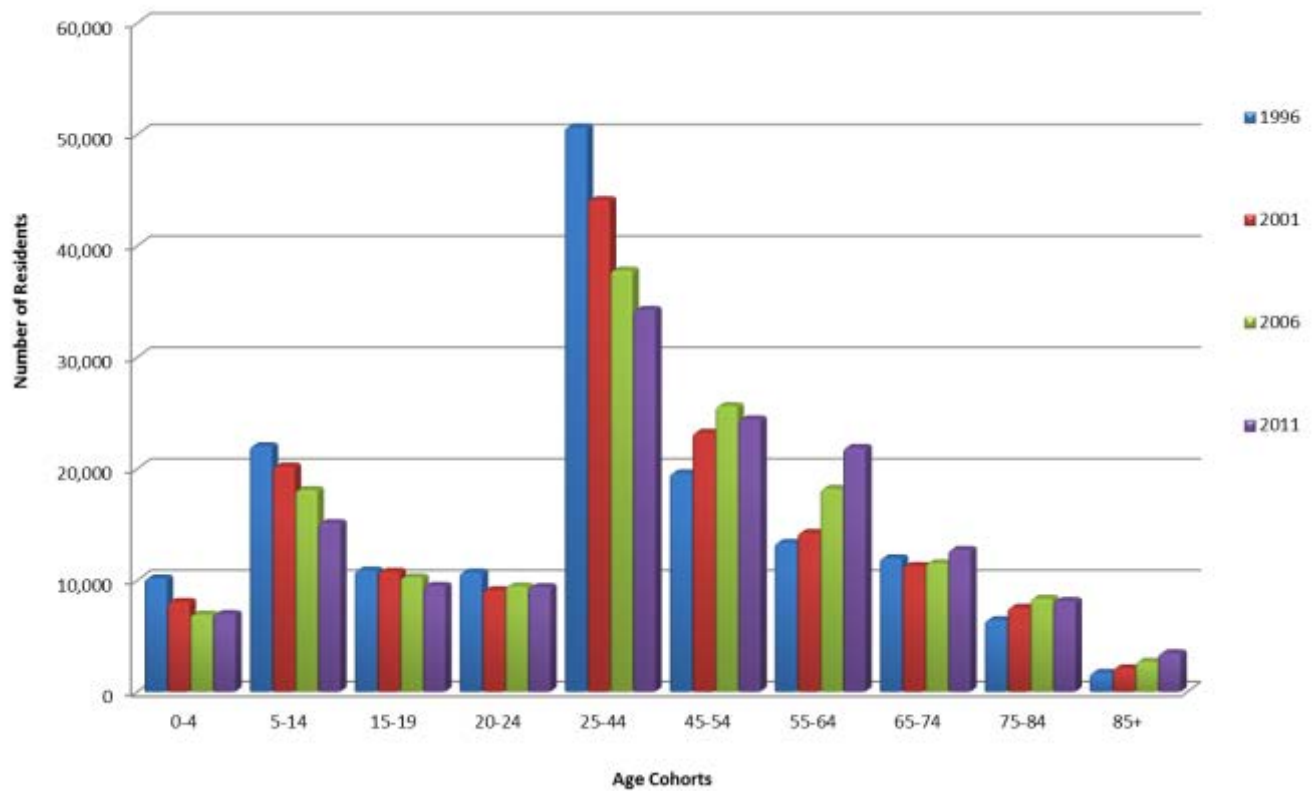
TIME PERIOD	THUNDER BAY DISTRICT POPULATION (CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS CENSUS)	SUPERIOR NORTH CFDC AREA (CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS CENSUS)
1996	157,619 (-0.7%)	17,320 (-9.0%)
2001	150,860 (-4.3%)	15,755 (-9.0%)
2006	149,063 (-1.2%)	13,495 (-11.3%)
2011	146,057 (-2.0%)	N/A

Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Thunder Bay District, Ontario Community Profile*; Statistics Canada. (2009). *Socio-economic Profile for the Geographic Area Served by the Superior North Community Futures Development Corporation: A Community Futures Development Corporation*. Prepared for FedNor/Industry Canada. Website: <http://nwolabourmarketinfo.ca/publications/community-reports/socio-economic-profiles/>

3.4.2 AGE PROFILE

Figure 45 demonstrates the age distribution of the Thunder Bay District between the 1996 and 2011 census years. From this table, it is evident that the population is aging – fewer children under the age of 14 and more people age 55 and over.

Figure 45: Thunder Bay District Age Distribution, 1996-2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Thunder Bay, District Community Profiles*

Table 29 shows the number of residents by age category for census year 2006 for the Thunder Bay District and the Superior North CFDC area. For both the District and Superior North CFDC area, the largest age cohort is 45-49 years, followed by 50-54 years, 40-44 years. The overall trend shows a decrease in the younger age categories and an increase in the older age categories.

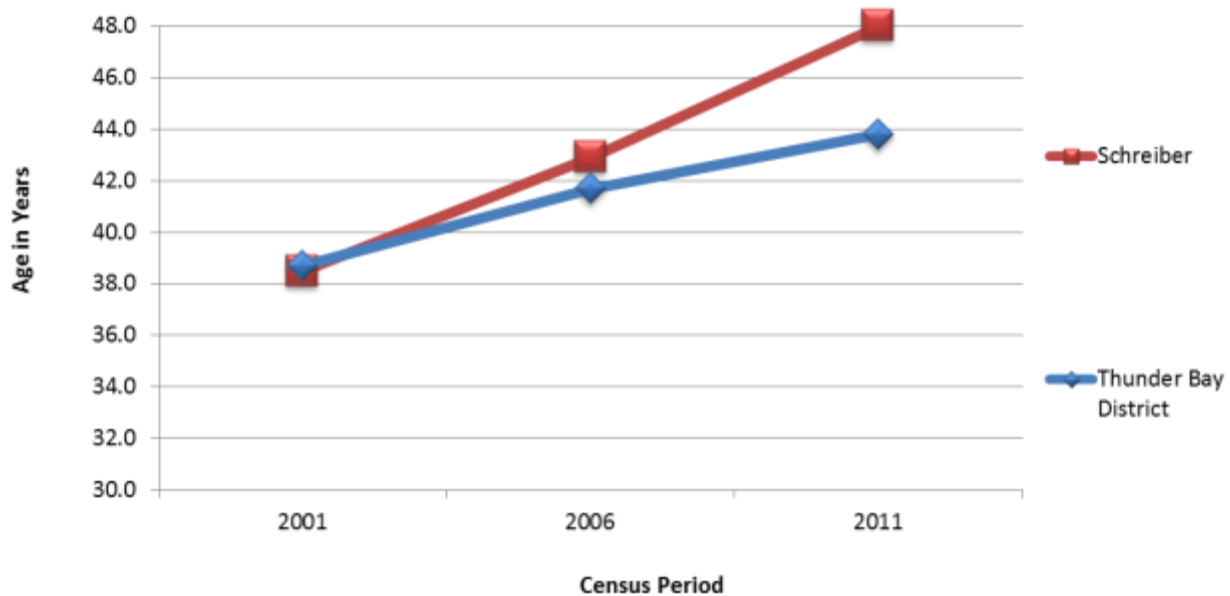
Table 29: Age Characteristics 2006

2006 AGE CHARACTERISTICS	THUNDER BAY DISTRICT		SUPERIOR NORTH CFDC	
	TOTAL		TOTAL	
Number (No.) / Percent %				
Total population	149,060		13,495	
0-4 years	6,940	4.7%	640	4.7%
5-9 years	8,175	5.5%	755	5.6%
10-14 years	9,940	6.7%	975	7.2%
15-19 years	10,270	6.9%	1,100	8.2%
20-24 years	9,460	6.3%	715	5.3%
25-29 years	7,845	5.3%	580	4.3%
30-34 years	8,345	5.6%	680	5.0%
35-39 years	9,765	6.6%	810	6.0%
40-44 years	11,860	8.0%	1,255	9.3%
45-49 years	13,405	9.0%	1,505	11.2%
50-54 years	12,225	8.2%	1,275	9.4%
55-59 years	10,610	7.1%	1,030	7.6%
60-64 years	7,610	5.1%	650	4.8%
65-69 years	6,150	4.1%	465	3.4%
70-74 years	5,390	3.6%	420	3.1%
75-79 years	4,735	3.2%	335	2.5%
80-84 years	3,630	2.4%	185	1.4%
85 years and over	2,710	1.8%	110	0.8%
Median age of the population	41.7	-	41.0	-
% of the population aged 15 and over	83.2%	-	82.4%	-

Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Thunder Bay District, Ontario Community Profile*; Statistics Canada. 2009. *Socio-economic Profile for the Geographic Area Served by the Superior North Community Futures Development Corporation: A Community Futures Development Corporation*. Prepared for FedNor/Industry Canada. Website: <http://nwolabourmarketinfo.ca/publications/community-reports/socio-economic-profiles/>

Figure 46 shows the median age for Thunder Bay District and Schreiber between 2001 and 2011 census years. For both areas, the median age has increased over the past decade.

Figure 46: Thunder Bay District and Schreiber Median Age, 2001-2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007, 2012. *Schreiber, Township and Thunder Bay, District Community Profiles*.

3.5 LABOUR FORCE

This section of the profile outlines labour force characteristics for Thunder Bay District and Superior North CFDC area. The key characteristics are:

- Population by Education/Training Attainment; and,
- Employment by Activity and Sector.

3.5.1 POPULATION BY EDUCATION/TRAINING ATTAINMENT

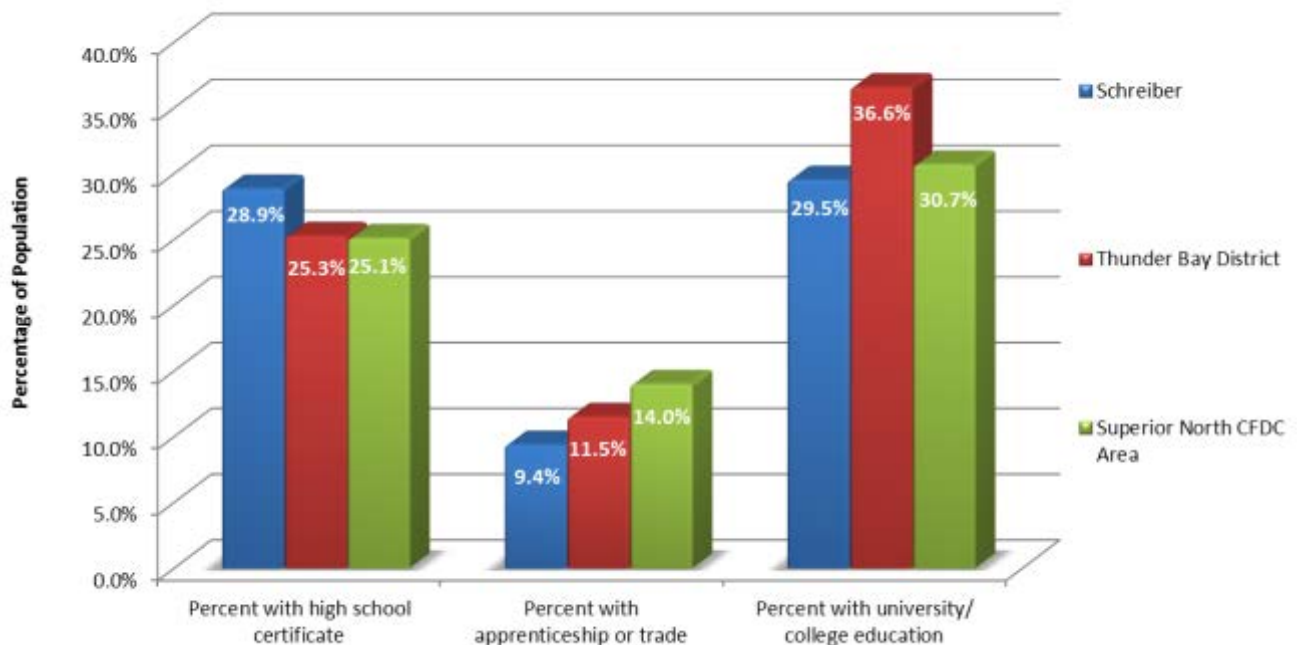
Table 30 shows education attainment for the Thunder Bay District for the 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2011 census years, and for the Superior North CDFA area for the 2006 census year. The percentage of individuals whose highest level of education was a *university/college education* has steadily increased since 1996 for the Thunder Bay District. However, the percentage of individuals with *apprenticeship or trade* has decreased in the District since 2001.

Table 30: Thunder Bay District and Superior North CFDC Area Educational Attainment

EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS	THUNDER BAY DISTRICT				SUPERIOR NORTH CFDC AREA
	1996	2001	2006	2011	2006 ¹⁸⁴
Percent with high school certificate	13.3%	26.1%	25.3%	25.1%	25.1%
Percent with apprenticeship or trade	4.9%	14.7%	11.5%	11.3%	14.0%
Percent with university/college education	34%	36.2%	36.6%	40.9%	30.7%

Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007. *Thunder Bay District, Ontario Community Profiles*; Statistics Canada. 2009. *Socio-economic Profile for the Geographic Area Served by the Superior North Community Futures Development Corporation: A Community Futures Development Corporation*. Prepared for FedNor/Industry Canada. Website: <http://nwolabourmarketinfo.ca/publications/community-reports/socio-economic-profiles/>

Figure 47 is a comparison of the 2006 educational attainment for Schreiber, Thunder Bay District, and the Superior North CFDC area. The Thunder Bay District had the highest percentage (36.6%) of people with a *university/college education*.

Figure 47: Schreiber, Thunder Bay District and Superior North CFDC Area 2006 Educational Attainment

Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Schreiber, Township and Thunder Bay, District Community Profiles*; Statistics Canada. 2009. *Socio-economic Profile for the Geographic Area Served by the Superior North Community Futures Development Corporation: A Community Futures Development Corporation*. Prepared for FedNor/Industry Canada. Website: <http://nwolabourmarketinfo.ca/publications/community-reports/socio-economic-profiles/>

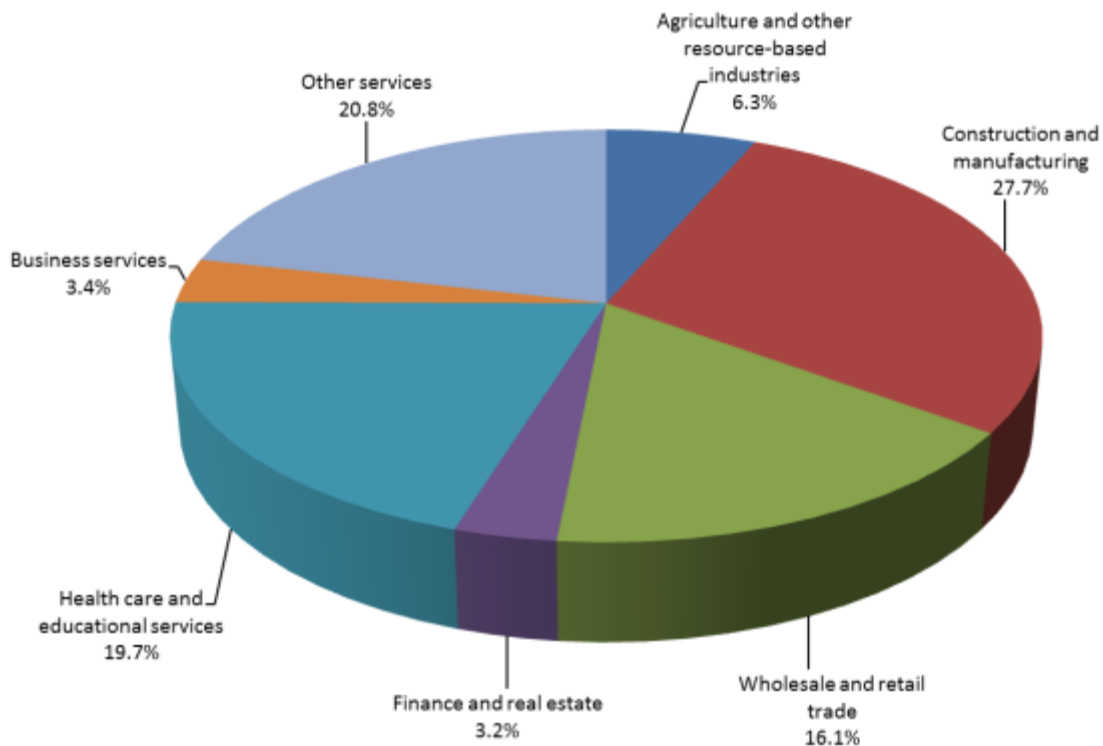
¹⁸⁴ 1996, 2001, and 2011 data is not available for the Superior North CFDC area education attainment characteristics.

3.5.2 EMPLOYMENT BY ACTIVITY AND SECTOR

Figures 48 - 51 demonstrate the labour force activity by industry for Thunder Bay District for census years 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2011. Between 1996 and 2001, the total labour force decreased in size in the Thunder Bay District, but then grew by 100 people between 2001 and 2006. The distribution of labour force among the various categories has changed over this period. For example, labour force activity was steady in some industries and notably different in others such as *construction and manufacturing* and *business services*.

In 1996, the largest proportion of the labour force worked in *construction and manufacturing* (27.7%); the largest proportion of the labour force in 2001 was in *other services* (21.4%); the largest proportion of the labour force in 2006 was in *health care and educational services* (22.7%); and in 2011, the largest proportion of the labour force worked in the *health care and social assistance* (15.3%) industry.

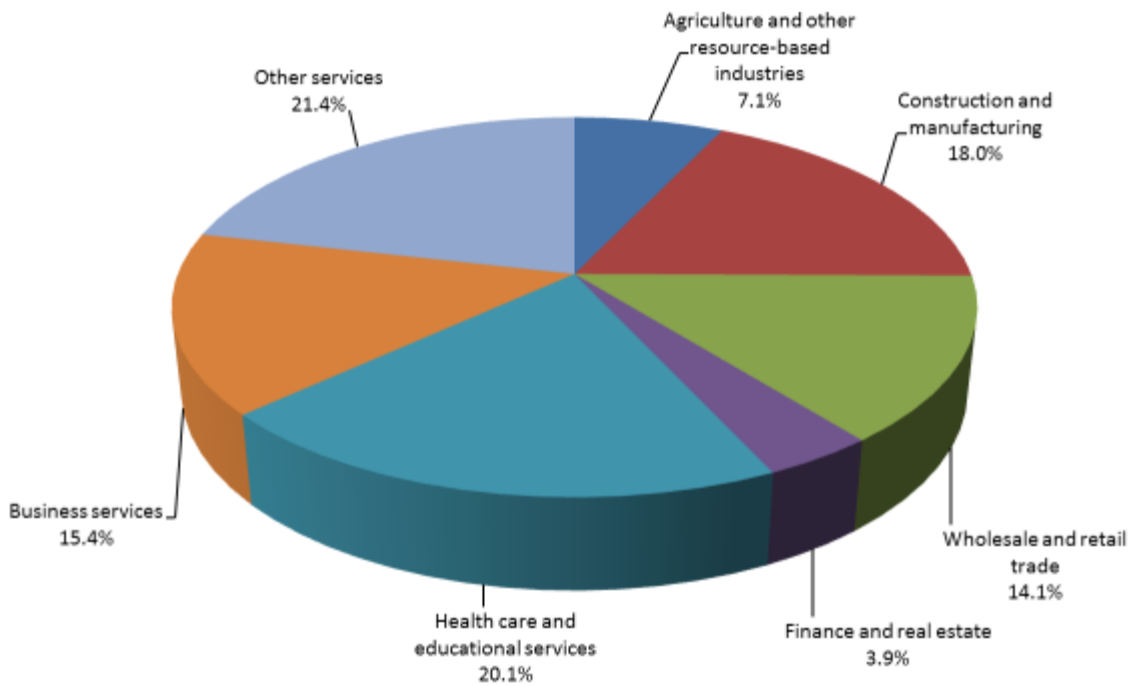
Figure 48: Thunder Bay District Labour Force by Industry, 1996



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997. *Thunder Bay, District Community Profiles*.

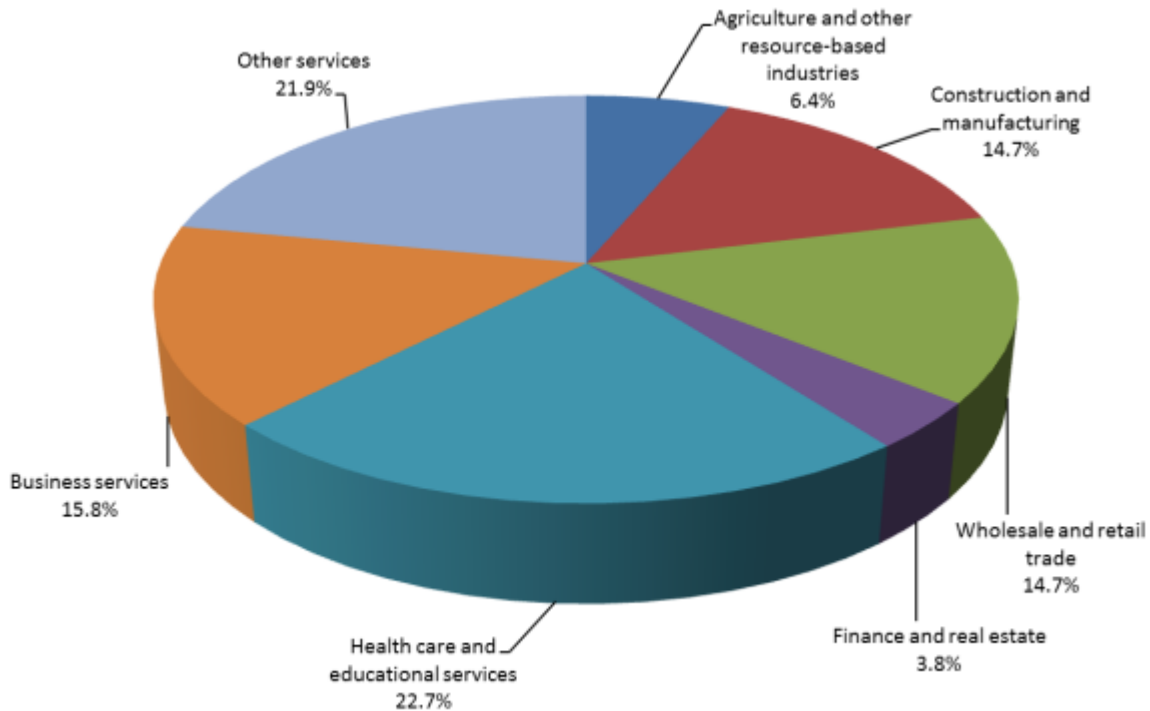
Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to random rounding of the original data by Statistics Canada.

Figure 49: Thunder Bay District Labour Force by Industry, 2001



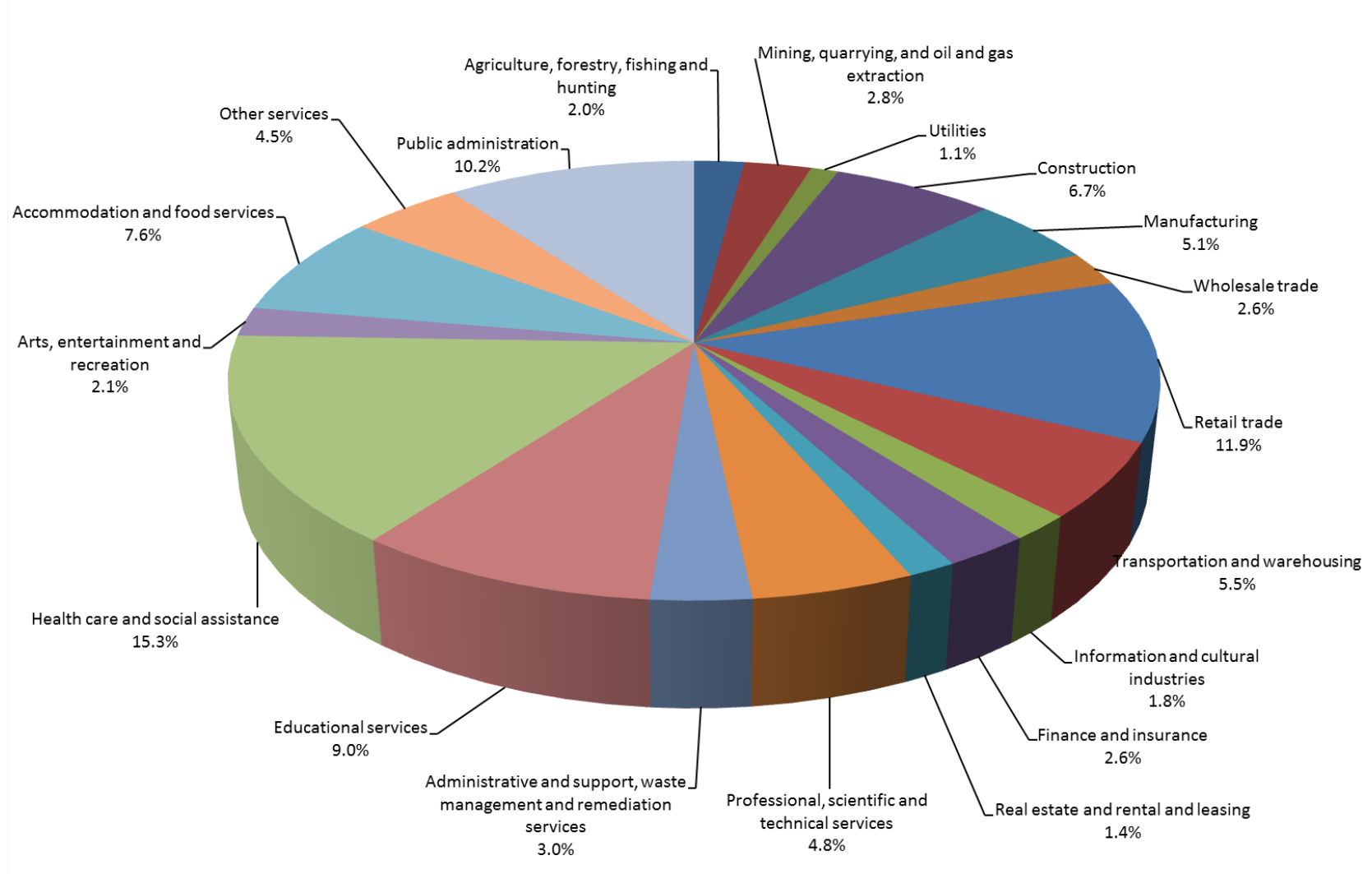
Source: Statistics Canada. 2002. *Thunder Bay, District Community Profiles*.

Figure 50: Thunder Bay District Labour Force by Industry, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Thunder Bay, District Community Profiles*.

Figure 51: Thunder Bay District Labour Force by Industry, 2011¹⁸⁵



Source: Statistics Canada. 2013. Thunder Bay, DIS, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile.

¹⁸⁵ Complementing the data collected by the census, the National Household Survey (NHS) is designed to provide information about people in Canada by their demographic, social and economic characteristics as well as provide information about the housing units in which they live. It is a voluntary survey (unlike the mandatory census). Please note, survey data captured in the 2011 NHS may be categorized differently than preceding census years 1996, 2001, and 2006. The impact of this is particularly noticeable when reading data concerning mobility, education, industry, and occupation.

3.6 BUSINESS ACTIVITY

3.6.1 MAIN BUSINESSES – PAST AND CURRENT

Historically, the main business sectors in the Thunder Bay District consisted of mining, forestry, and transportation in the Thunder Bay District. As the main economic hub in the district, the City of Thunder Bay maintains a variety of business sectors including: education, film, forestry, health sciences, manufacturing, mining, and transportation.¹⁸⁶

3.6.2 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR

Within the Thunder Bay District, there are many public and private sector businesses. The City of Thunder Bay is the largest municipality in the Thunder Bay District. Table 31 below identifies some of the major employers in the City of Thunder Bay.

Table 31: City of Thunder Bay Major Employers

EMPLOYERS	BUSINESS TYPE	EMPLOYEES
Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre	Acute Care Hospital	2,694
Lakehead District School Board	Elementary and Secondary Education	2,200
Lakehead University	Education	2,100
City of Thunder Bay	Municipal Government	*1,855
Government of Ontario	Provincial Government	1,849
St. Joseph's Care Group	Complex Care, Rehabilitation, Mental Health and Addiction Services, Long Term Care	1,700
Thunder Bay Catholic District School Board	Education	1,500
Bombardier Transportation	Mass Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	1,300
Confederation College	Education	785
*Employee numbers vary seasonally		

Source: City of Thunder Bay, 2009.

The following information outlines operating and proposed mining projects, as well as the active mining claims located in the north shore area of Lake Superior between Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie.

¹⁸⁶ City of Thunder Bay, 2009. *Business Sectors*. Website: http://www.thunderbay.ca/CEDC/Business_Sectors.htm

Operating Mines in Ontario

There are four operating mines located in close proximity to the north shore of Lake Superior between Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie. The location of each operating mine is illustrated in Figure 52.¹⁸⁷

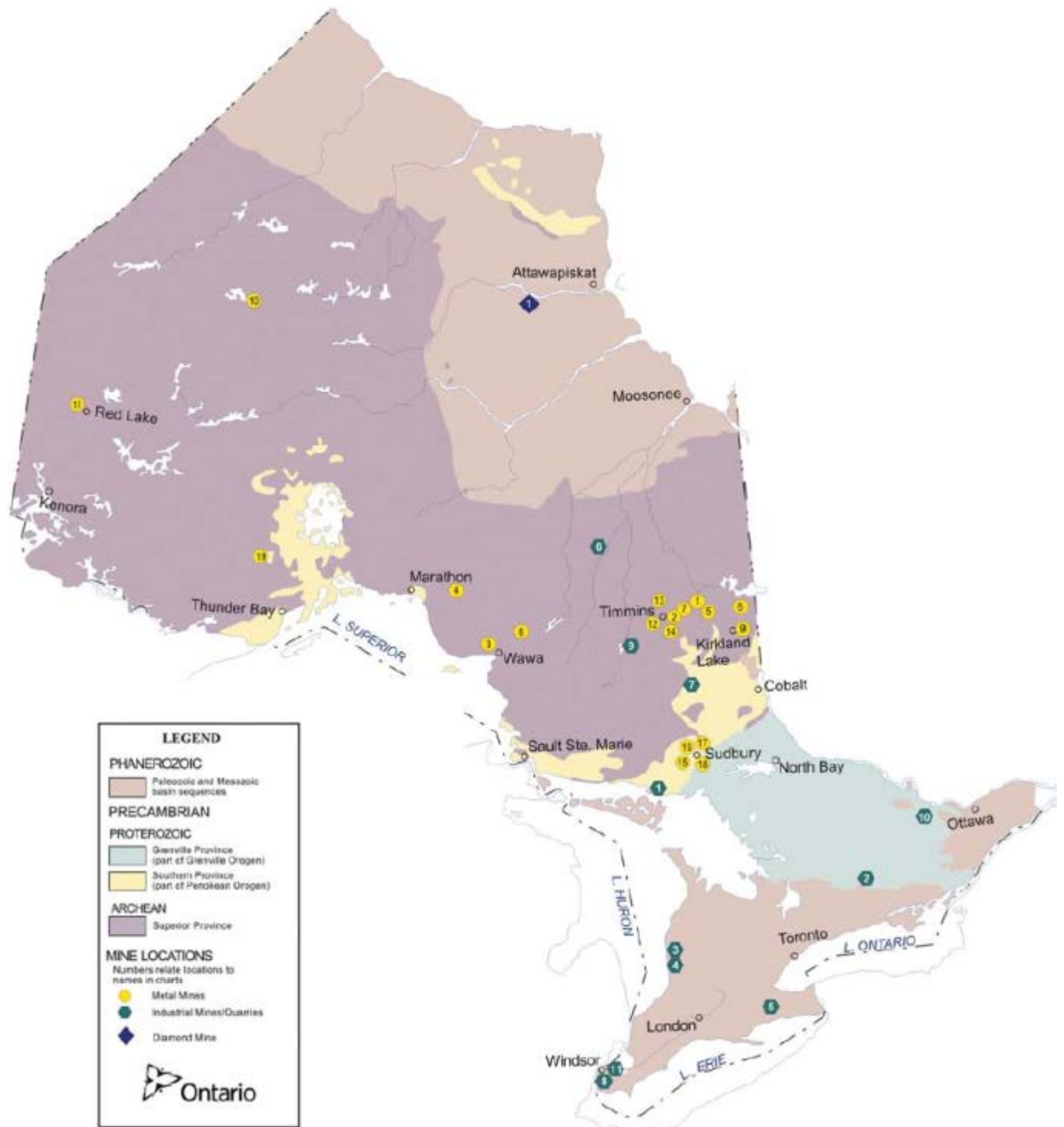
The name and proponent of each operating mine is as follows (each number listed below corresponds with the map in Figure 52):

- 19 – Lac des Iles Mine; North American Palladium Limited
- 4 – Hemlo Mine; Barrick Gold Corporation
- 8 – Island Gold Mine; Richmond Mines Limited
- 3 – Eagle River Mine; Wesdome Gold Mines Limited

¹⁸⁷ Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. 2012. Ontario Mining Operations. Website: http://www.mndm.gov.on.ca/mines/ogs/ims/mining_facts_e.asp

Figure 52: Operating Mines in Ontario, 2012

Ontario Mining Operations 2012



Source: Ontario Mining Association. 2012. *Ontario Mining Operations 2012*. Website: http://www.oma.on.ca/en/ontariomining/resources/mndm_ontario_mining_and_exploration_directory_2012.pdf

Mines in Approval Process in Ontario

There is one proposed mining site in the approval process located in close proximity to the North Shore of Lake Superior, between Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie. This proposed mine is listed on the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency's Environmental Registry.¹⁸⁸ The name, location, and proponent of the proposed mine is Marathon Platinum Group Metals and Copper Mine Project (Marathon, ON); Stillwater Canada Incorporated.

The closest mine to Schreiber is the Marathon Platinum Gold Metal and Copper Mine Project by Stillwater Canada, which is northeast of Marathon – about 120 kilometres east of Schreiber. Figure 53 illustrates the location of the proposed Marathon Platinum Group Metals and Copper Mine project.¹⁸⁹

Figure 53: Marathon Platinum Group Metals and Copper Mine Project



Source: Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. 2012. *Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry – Marathon Platinum Group Metals and Copper Mine Project*. Website: <http://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/details-eng.cfm?evaluation=54755>

¹⁸⁸ Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. 2012. Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry. Website: <http://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/index-eng.cfm>

¹⁸⁹ Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency. 2012. Canadian Environmental Assessment Registry – Marathon Platinum Group Metals and Copper Mine Project. Website: <http://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/details-eng.cfm?evaluation=54755>

Active Mining Claims in Ontario

There are some mining claims in the vicinity of Schreiber. There is also active exploration near Worthington Bay, just east of Schreiber.¹⁹⁰ In addition, there is a substantial amount of mining exploration and development in the Ring of Fire area which is about 250 kilometres northeast of Thunder Bay.

3.6.3 INVESTMENT TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

The Terrace Bay Pulp Mill is a resurging business/infrastructure development in the area. As of July 2012, a multinational corporation based in India – Aditya Birla Group – purchased the Terrace Bay Pulp Mill for \$250 million. Aditya Birla Group wants to convert the facility to be able to process wood pulp into rayon fibre. Approximately 300 people went back to work as of October 2012 at the mill; 350 woodland-based jobs and 1,300 indirect jobs will be created throughout Ontario by the Mill.¹⁹¹ All signs indicate a very significant capital investment will be made in this business activity which should result in employment stability.

Mining exploration is also underway at Worthington Bay located east of Schreiber. GTA Resources & Mining Inc. has a gold mining project underway¹⁹² called the Northshore Project,¹⁹³ while Strike Minerals announced a drilling campaign on Harkness Hays historical gold mine in Priske Township just east of Schreiber.¹⁹⁴

3.7 HEALTH INDICATORS

Schreiber's residents have access to a number of health and social services facilities both in the community and in Terrace Bay. Access to some specialist services requires residents to travel beyond the local community to Thunder Bay.

The Thunder Bay District Health Unit prepared *Pathway to Healthy Communities in the Thunder Bay District – A Summary of Community Recommendations 2011* which is a report that was designed to help people in the Thunder Bay District find ways to work together for community change by providing recommendations gathered through community consultations.¹⁹⁵ Community responses were grouped by theme and were

¹⁹⁰ This information was obtained from interview/discussions with Terrace Bay officials, September 2012.

¹⁹¹ Verdone, M. 2012, July 6. Terrace Bay paper mill to produce rayon fibre: Industry: Indian company will spend \$250 Million in upgrades. The Sault Star, p. A2.

¹⁹² Please note the status of these mining projects is not currently known at this time.

¹⁹³ GTA Resources and Mining Inc. 2012. *Press Release – February 14, 2012 – Northshore Property Drilling Results.*

Website: <http://www.gtaresources.com/2012/02/14/press-release-feb-14-2012-northshore-property-drilling-results/>

¹⁹⁴ Marketwire News. 2012. *Press Release – Strike Signs Drill Contract for Schreiber Property.* Website: <http://www.canadianminingjournal.com/press-releases/story.aspx?id=1001198584>

¹⁹⁵ Thunder Bay District Health Unit. 2011. *Pathway to Healthy Communities in the Thunder Bay District: A Summary of Community Recommendations.* Website: <http://www.healthythunderbaydistrict.ca/>

intended to provide community leaders with the necessary direction needed to develop specific initiatives if so desired.¹⁹⁶

These recommendations are:

- **Employment and Income** – Economic development strategies are key. Industry decline has eroded the tax base and fractured families as one parent is forced to move away to find work;
- **Culture** – Aboriginal people and Francophones are at risk for poorer health. Successful health outcomes for Aboriginal people require solutions that address severe social problems rooted in colonialism and systemic racism. Francophones require services and supports in French;
- **Access to Health Services** – Mental health and addiction services for all ages and cultures are limited in smaller district communities and First Nations communities;
- **Physical Environments** – Citizens value clean air and clean water. As well, safe and affordable housing is critical to addressing a variety of issues; and,
- **Transportation** – lack of transportation to grocery stores and leisure activities is a major barrier for seniors and people on limited income. Small communities have no public transportation system.¹⁹⁷

The Report also highlights 4 goals of well-being that were identified during consultations. These are:

- 1) All children and youth have optimal success and health;
- 2) All citizens are included and connected to their community;
- 3) All people have enough healthy, culturally appropriate food; and,
- 4) All people have a reduced risk of preventable injuries.¹⁹⁸

3.8 SUMMARY

The Township of Schreiber is situated within the District of Thunder Bay. Residents of Schreiber travel to Thunder Bay to purchase large ticket items. The three closest communities to Schreiber are Nipigon, Terrace Bay, and Marathon.

In the Thunder Bay District, the economic activity has historically been mining, lumber and transportation. The City of Thunder Bay is a regional centre that provides a wide range of services that include post-secondary education, health care, higher level retail, and manufacturing.

¹⁹⁶ Thunder Bay District Health Unit. 2011. *Pathway to Healthy Communities in the Thunder Bay District: A Summary of Community Recommendations*. Website: <http://www.healthythunderbaydistrict.ca/>

¹⁹⁷ Thunder Bay District Health Unit. 2011. *Pathway to Healthy Communities in the Thunder Bay District: A Summary of Community Recommendations*. Website: <http://www.healthythunderbaydistrict.ca/>

¹⁹⁸ Ibid.

4.0 COMPARISON OF THE COMMUNITY PATTERNS WITH THE AREA & PROVINCE

4.1 POPULATION DYNAMICS

This section of the profile outlines population dynamics for Schreiber, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario. The key population dynamics expressed in this section are:

- Trends Over Time; and,
- Age Profile.

4.1.1 TRENDS OVER TIME

Between 1996 and 2011, Schreiber's population steadily decreased.¹⁹⁹ Like Schreiber, the Thunder Bay District has been steadily decreasing over time but to a lesser extent, while the overall Ontario population has grown (Table 32).

Table 32: Population Trends over Time

TIME PERIOD	SCHREIBER POPULATION (CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS CENSUS)	THUNDER BAY DISTRICT POPULATION (CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS CENSUS)	ONTARIO POPULATION (CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS CENSUS)
1996	1,788 (-6.0%)	157,619 (-0.7%)	10,753,573 (+6.6%)
2001	1,448 (-19.0%)	150,860 (-4.3%)	11,410,046 (+6.1%)
2006	1,200 (-17.1%) ²⁰⁰	149,063 (-1.2%)	12,160,282 (+6.6%)
2011	1,126 (-6.2%)	146,057 (-2.0%)	12,851,821 (+5.7%)

Source: Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Schreiber, Township Community Profiles*; Statistics Canada. 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012. *Thunder Bay District, Ontario Community Profiles*.

4.1.2 AGE STRUCTURE

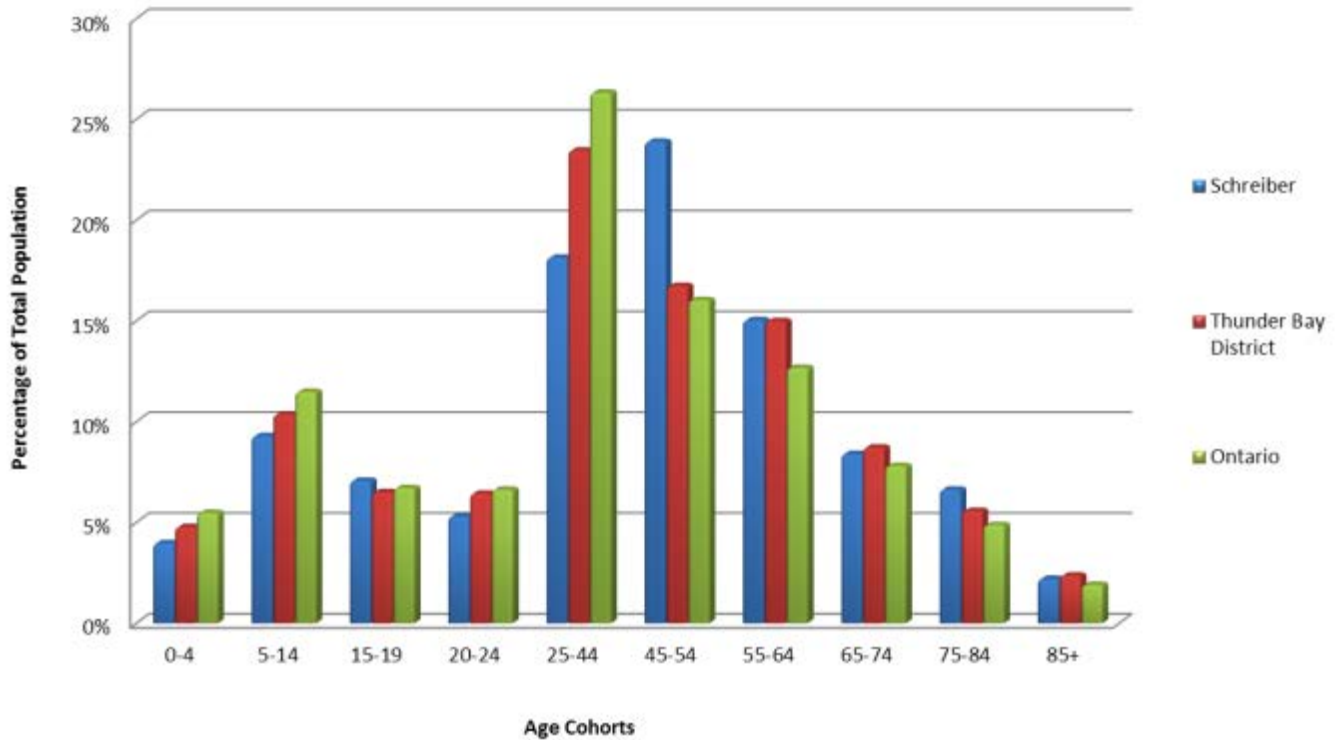
Figure 54 outlines the age characteristics for Schreiber, Thunder Bay District, and the Province of Ontario for the 2011 census year. In comparison to the Thunder Bay District and the province, Schreiber had a higher percentage of population (86.5%) aged 15 and over in 2011.

¹⁹⁹ CLC Meetings May 2012 and June 2012.

²⁰⁰ The 2006 population, according to the Township, was about 1,200. The Statistics Canada figure for 2006 is 901, but as noted previously, a section of the town was missed during the census gathering period.

Similar age characteristics are demonstrated at the Schreiber, Thunder Bay District, and provincial levels (with very minor variations), with the largest cohorts being between the ages of 25 and 44 years, followed by a smaller cohort of 45 to 54 years.

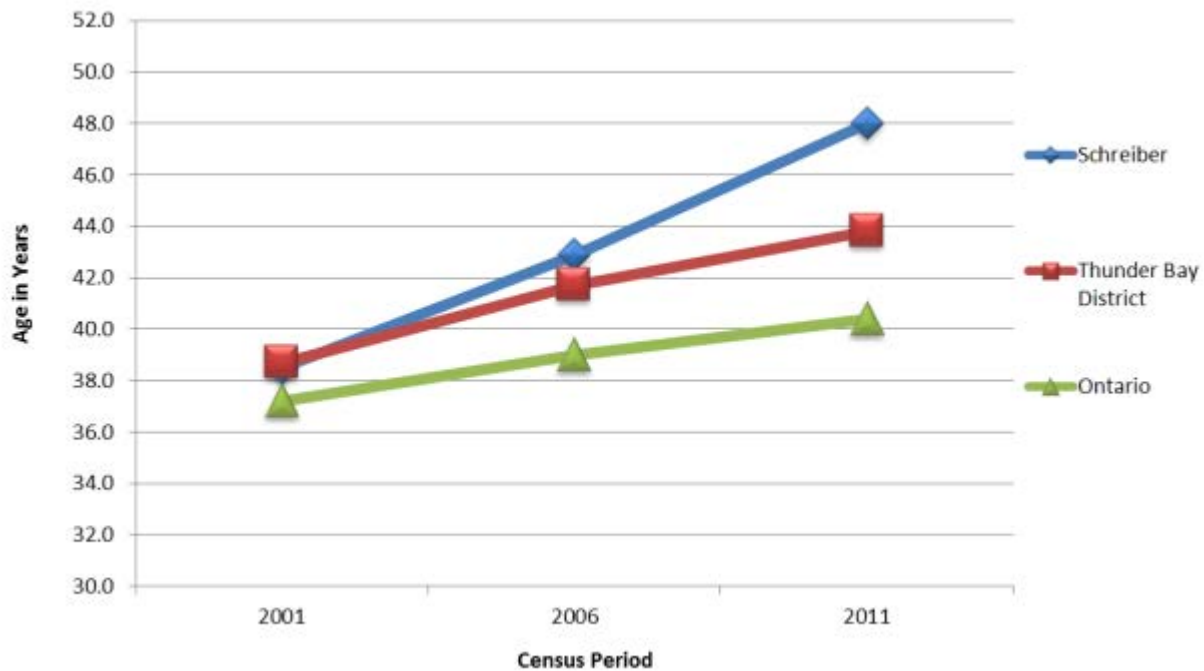
Figure 54: Schreiber, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario 2011 Age Characteristics



Source: Statistics Canada. 2012. *Schreiber, Thunder Bay, District and Ontario Community Profiles*.

The median age in Schreiber in 2011, according to the National Household Survey, was 48.0 years of age compared to Thunder Bay District at 43.8 and the province at 40.6 (Figure 55). The median age has increased at the Township, District, and provincial levels since 2001, indicating aging population demographics.

Figure 55: Schreiber, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario Median Age Trends



Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007, 2012. *Schreiber, Thunder Bay, District and Ontario Community Profiles*.

4.2 LABOUR FORCE

This section of the profile outlines labour force characteristics for Schreiber, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario. The key labour force characteristics expressed in this section are:

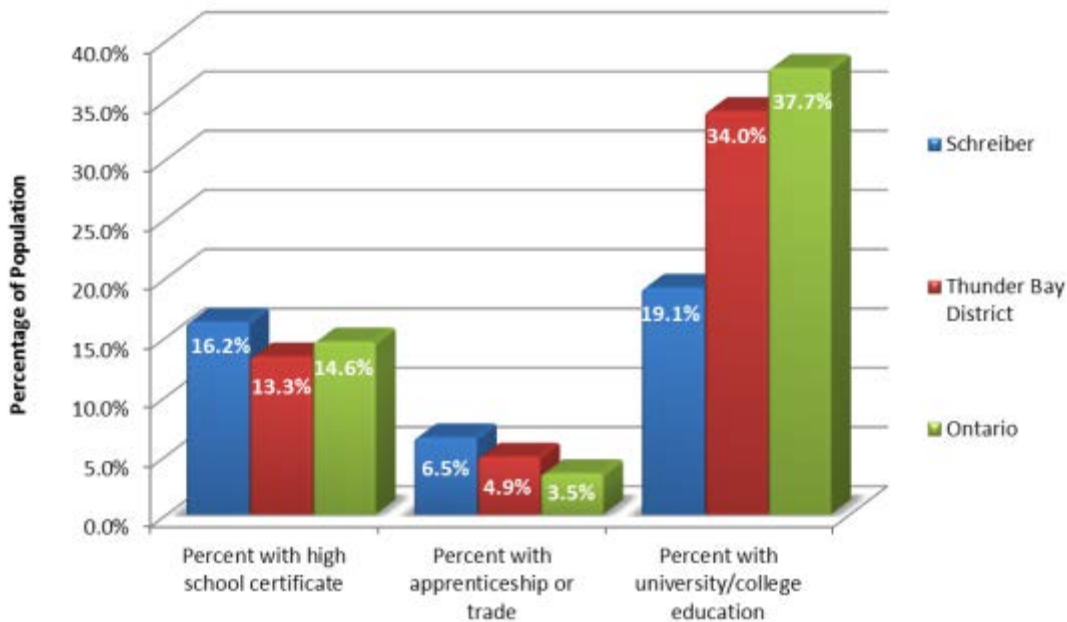
- Population by Education/Training Attainment; and,
- Employment by Activity and Sector.

4.2.1 POPULATION BY EDUCATION/TRAINING ATTAINMENT

A breakdown of educational attainment for Schreiber, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario for the 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2011 census years is shown in Figures 56-59.

The percentage of individuals in Schreiber with only a *high school certificate* (16.2%) in 1996 was higher in comparison to Thunder Bay District (13.3%) and the province (14.6%). Ontario had the largest proportion of individuals with a *university/college education* (37.7%) compared to Schreiber (19.1%) and Thunder Bay District (34.0%) (Figure 56).

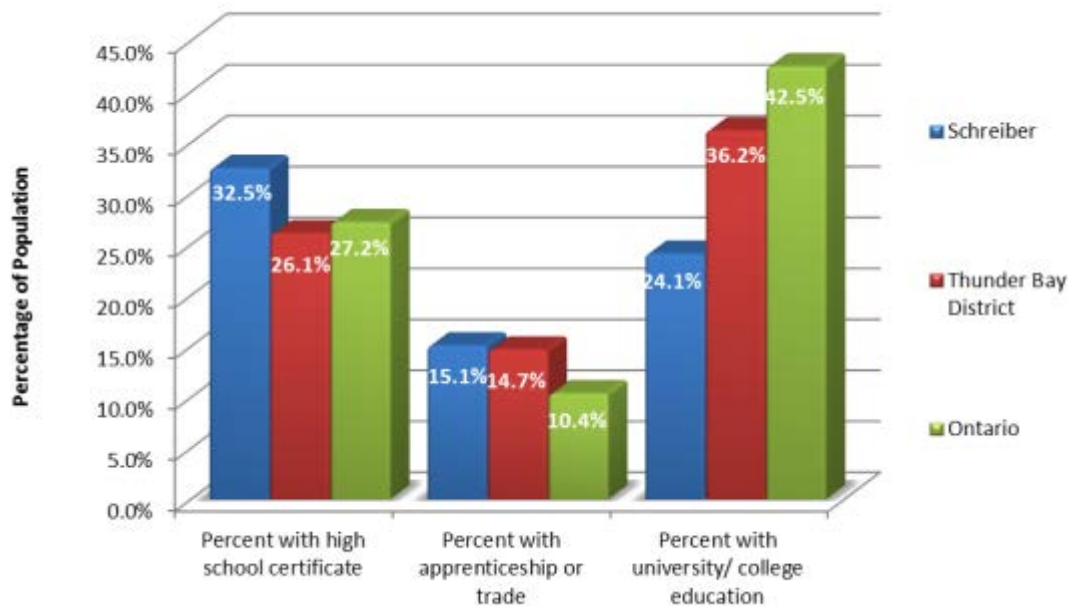
Figure 56: Schreiber, Thunder Bay District and Ontario Educational Attainment, 1996



Source: Statistics Canada. 1997. *Schreiber, Township; Thunder Bay, District and Community Profile*.

In 2001, the percentage of individuals in Schreiber whose highest level of education was a *high school certificate* (32.5%) was considerably higher in comparison to Thunder Bay District (26.1%) and Ontario (27.2%) (Figure 57).

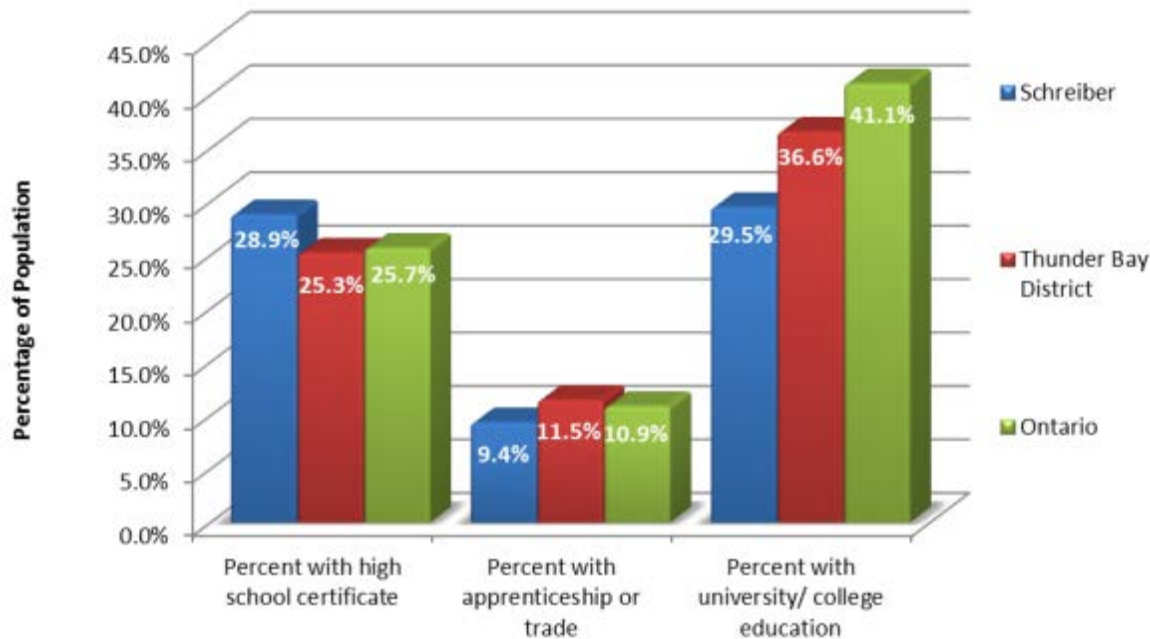
Figure 57: Schreiber, Thunder Bay District and Ontario Educational Attainment, 2001



Source: Statistics Canada. 2002. *Schreiber, Township; Thunder Bay, District and Community Profiles*.

In 2006, the percentage of individuals in Schreiber whose highest level of education was a *high school certificate* (28.9%) was higher in comparison to Thunder Bay District (25.3%) and Ontario (25.7%). The province had the highest percentage (41.1%) of individuals with a *university/college education* in 2006 (Figure 58).

Figure 58: Schreiber, Thunder Bay District and Ontario Educational Attainment, 2006

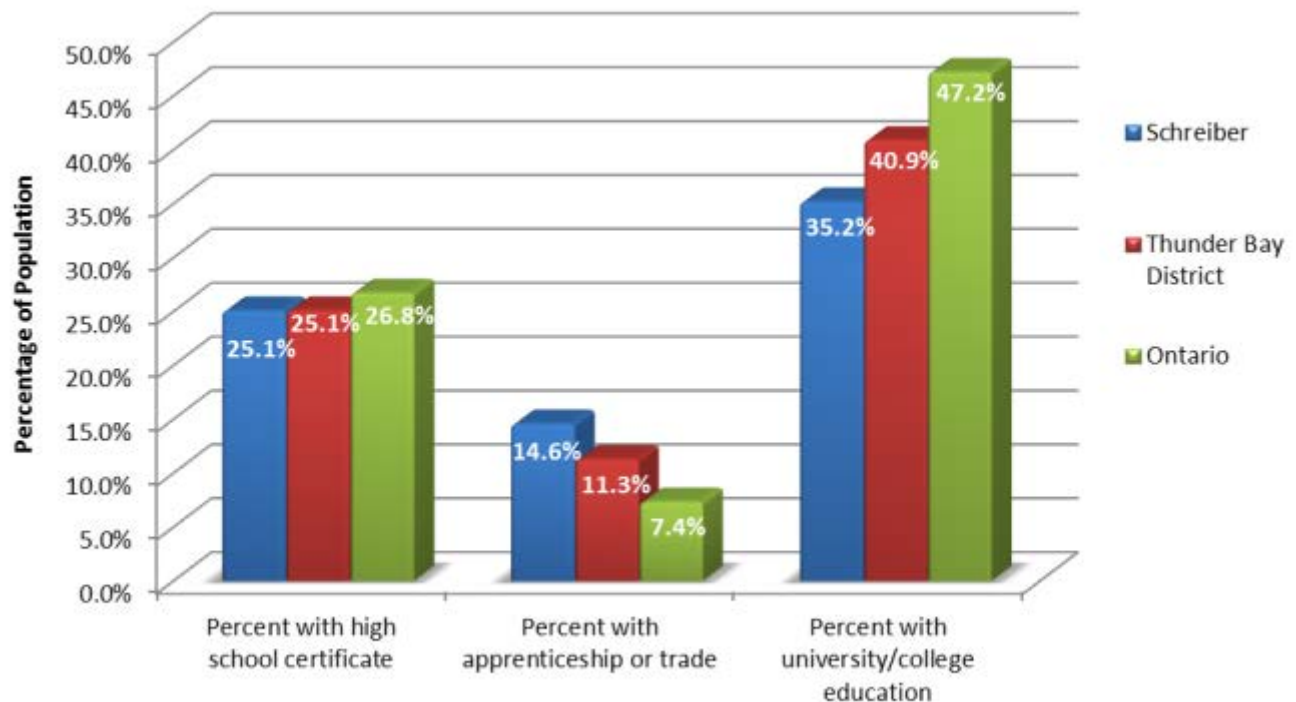


Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. *Schreiber, Township; Thunder Bay, District and Community Profiles*.

In 2011, the percentage of individuals in Schreiber whose highest level of education was a *high school certificate* (25.1%) was the same as the Thunder Bay District (25.1%) and only slightly below the province (26.8%) (Figure 59). The percentage of people in Schreiber whose highest level of education was a *university/college education* (35.2%) increased from 2006. The province had the highest percentage (47.2%) of individuals with a *university/college education* in 2011.

The percentage of individuals in Schreiber whose highest level of education was a *university/college education*, steadily increased between 1996 and 2011.

Figure 59: Schreiber, Thunder Bay District and Ontario Educational Attainment, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 2013. Schreiber, TP, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile; Statistics Canada. 2013. Thunder Bay, DIS, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile; Statistics Canada. 2013. Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile.

4.2.2 EMPLOYMENT BY ACTIVITY AND SECTOR

Labour Force Characteristics

Table 33 shows the 2001, 2006, and 2011 labour force characteristics (participation rates, employment rates, and unemployment rates for Schreiber, the Thunder Bay District, and Ontario.

Schreiber had a total participation rate of 64.0% in 2001. This percentage decreased in 2006 to 56.4%. The Thunder Bay District and the province also experienced decreases in participation rates; however, not to the same degree (Table 33).

Statistics Canada indicated that in 2001 Schreiber's total employment rate was 61.0%, while the Thunder Bay District had 58.4% and the province had 63.2%. In 2006, both Schreiber (45.6%) and the province (62.8%) experienced decreases in the percentage of employment rates. The Thunder Bay District total employment rate only increased by 0.1% (Table 33). In 2011, Schreiber's employment rate increased; whereas in the Thunder Bay District and Province the unemployment rate decreased between 2006 and 2011.

Total unemployment rates for Schreiber increased significantly between 2001 and 2006, whereas the rates for the Thunder Bay District decreased between those census years by 1.1 percentage points. The province experienced only a small (0.3 percentage points) increase in total unemployment rates between 2001 and 2006 (Table 33). Schreiber's high unemployment rate (19%) in 2006 is largely attributed to the 2006 Terrace Bay Pulp

Mill closure where a significant number of residents lost their jobs and left the community to work elsewhere. The Mill has since re-opened and as of May 2013, there is very little unemployment in the community.²⁰¹ In 2011, Schreiber experienced a dramatic decrease in the unemployment rate from 19.0% in 2006 to 7.6% in 2011.

Table 33: Labour Force Characteristics for Schreiber, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario, 2001 – 2006

TOTAL PARTICIPATION RATE	YEAR	SCHREIBER	THUNDER BAY DISTRICT	ONTARIO
	2001	64.0%	64.3%	67.3%
	2006	56.4%	63.7%	67.1%
	2011	72.9%	61.5%	65.5%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT RATE	YEAR	SCHREIBER	THUNDER BAY DISTRICT	ONTARIO
	2001	61.0%	58.4%	63.2%
	2006	45.6%	58.5%	62.8%
	2011	67.3%	56.0%	60.1%
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	YEAR	SCHREIBER	THUNDER BAY DISTRICT	ONTARIO
	2001	4.1%	9.2%	6.1%
	2006	19%	8.1%	6.4%
	2011	7.6%	8.9%	8.3%

Source: Statistics Canada. 2002, 2007. *Schreiber, Ontario and Thunder Bay District Community Profiles*; Statistics Canada. 2013. Schreiber, TP, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile.

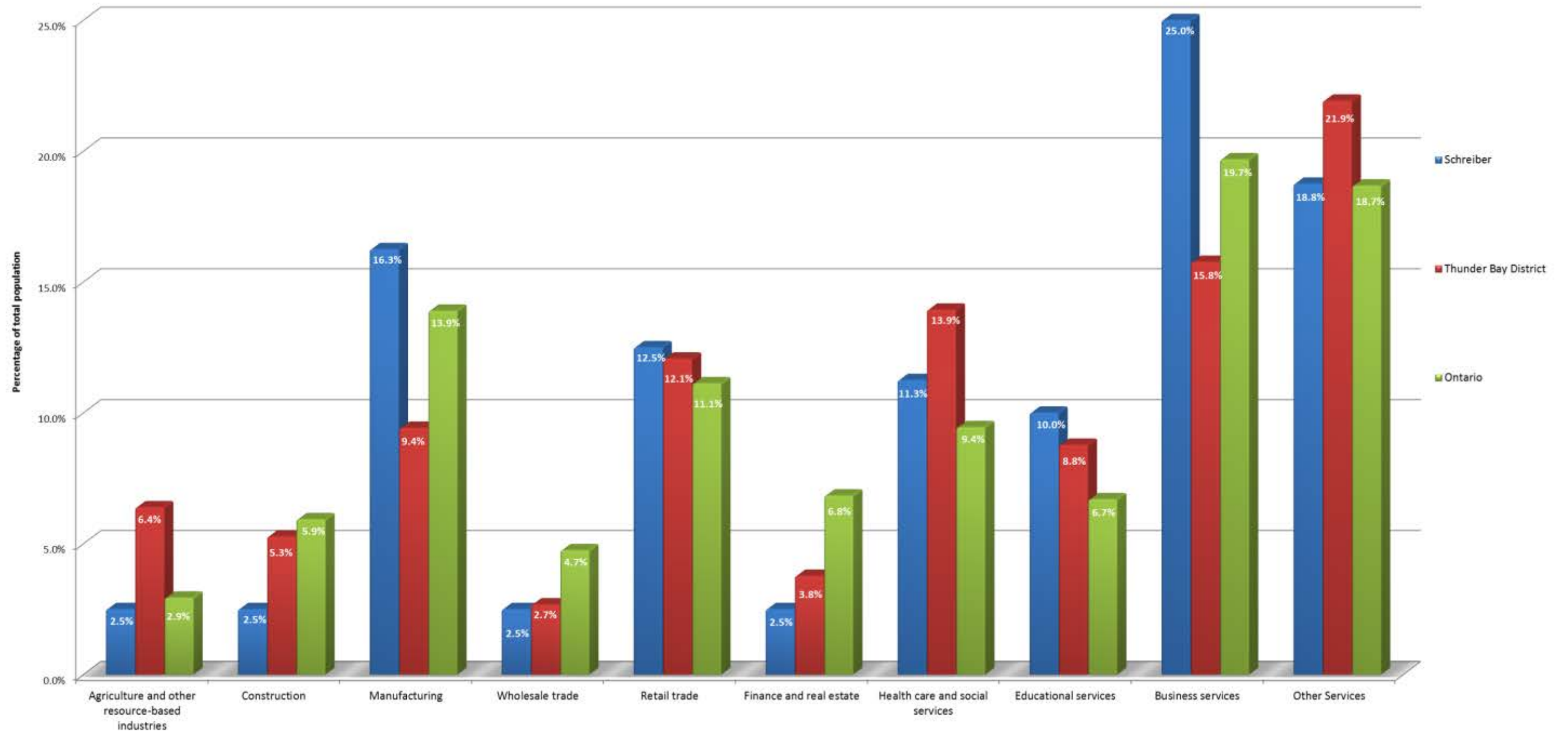
2006 Labour Force by Industry

Figure 60 demonstrates the 2006 labour force activity by industry for Schreiber, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario. *Business services* accounted for the highest proportion of jobs for both Schreiber (25.0%) and Ontario (19.7%) as a whole, but second highest for Thunder Bay District (15.8%); *other services* accounted for the highest proportion of jobs for Thunder Bay District (21.9%), but second highest for Schreiber (18.8%) and Ontario (18.7%) as a whole.

The Thunder Bay District notably differs from Schreiber where there is a larger proportion of workers in *agriculture and other resource-based industries, health care and social services, and other services*, whereas the Schreiber pattern is more similar to that of the province.

²⁰¹ This information was obtained in Schreiber CLC discussions May 2013.

Figure 60: Schreiber, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario Labour Force by Industry, 2006²⁰²



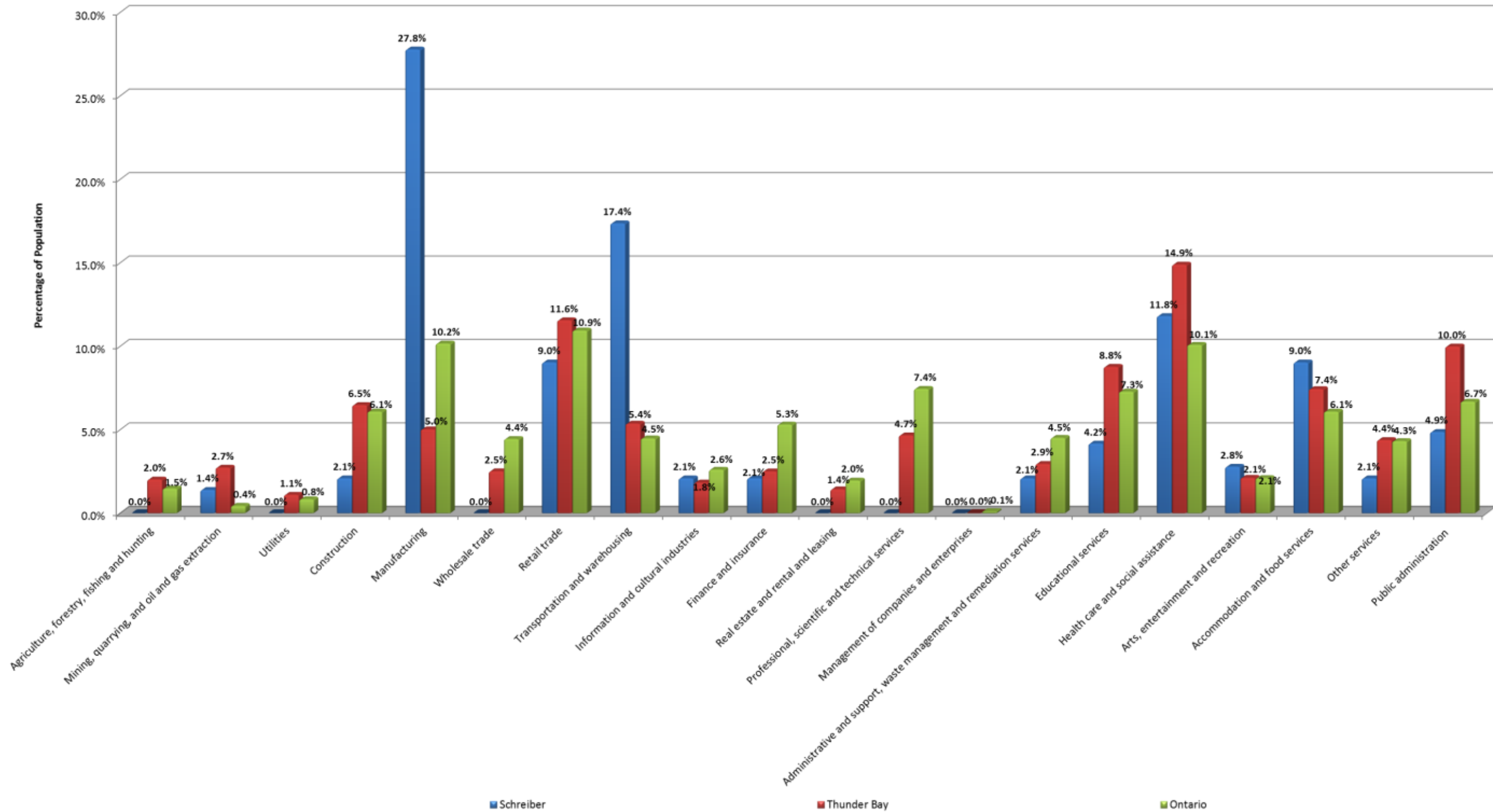
Source: Statistics Canada. 2007. Ontario, Schreiber, Township and Thunder Bay, District Community Profiles.

²⁰² Based on discussions with a Statistics Canada representative in January 2013, transportation is grouped into the business services category.

2011 Labour Force by Industry

Figure 61 demonstrates the 2011 labour force activity by industry for Schreiber, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario. The *manufacturing* industry accounted for the largest proportion (27.8%) of workers in Schreiber in 2011. The largest proportion of workers (14.9%) in the Thunder Bay District work in the *health care and social assistance* industry, while 10.9% of Ontario's labour force worked in the *retail trade* industry.

Figure 61: Schreiber, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario Labour Force by Industry, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada. 2013. Schreiber, TP, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile; Statistics Canada. 2013. Thunder Bay, DIS, Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile; Statistics Canada. 2013. Ontario. National Household Survey (NHS) Profile.

4.3 COMMUNITY PATTERNS WITH THE AREA & PROVINCE SUMMARY

The available data indicate that while the population of both the Thunder Bay District and Schreiber have been falling since 1996, Schreiber's population (as a %) has been falling more than the District, while the province's population increased over this period. Similar age characteristics exist between Schreiber, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario with very minor variations, with the largest cohorts being between the ages of 25 and 44 years, followed by a smaller cohort of 45 to 54 years. As a result of the Terrace Bay Pulp Mill closure in 2006, Schreiber's unemployment rate shows a dramatic increase between 2001 and 2006 in comparison to Thunder Bay District and Ontario. However, as of May 2013, there is very little unemployment in the community.²⁰³ Between 2001 and 2006, the percentage of those individuals with a university/college education increased in Schreiber, Thunder Bay District, and Ontario.

5.0 SUMMARY

Schreiber is typical of the communities within the Thunder Bay District and across Northern Ontario. These communities are natural resource based – forestry and mining – and therefore are affected by national and international economic trends which leads to experiencing “boom-bust” cycles.

Currently, Schreiber and the Thunder Bay District are in a downturn period. This circumstance led Schreiber to undertake a Community and Economic Development Strategic Plan in efforts to maintain the community and find economic activities that can contribute to stability, sustainability and economic growth. The current international investment in Terrace Bay Pulp Mill and the ongoing mineral exploration are rejuvenating Schreiber and other communities in the Thunder Bay District.

Because of the relative isolation of the communities in Northern Ontario, and their small population numbers (generally between 1,000 and 3,000), there is a limited range of services in each community. The largest community in the Thunder Bay District (Thunder Bay) offers more in terms of health services and economic opportunities in comparison to smaller communities such as Schreiber.

Schreiber's strategic planning activities seek to stabilize the community and economy and position them for the prospect of growth, partly based on transportation infrastructure (i.e., revitalization of the TransCanada Highway corridor into town, and maintaining industrial transport on the CPR) and the forestry sector (i.e., the revitalized Terrace Bay Pulp Mill). Physical improvements could increase economic diversity in the community. Growth could also lead to increased demand for and diversity of services and infrastructure making it more viable, affordable, and sustainable.

In addition, the many natural environmental features in the area are seen as a major opportunity to develop and promote more year round tourism and help diversify the economy further.

²⁰³ This information was obtained in Schreiber CLC discussions May 2013.

APPENDIX A: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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