

GREATER SUDBURY'S

# VitalSigns<sup>®</sup> 2016

Greater Sudbury's Annual Check-up



Sudbury  
**Community**  
Foundation • Fondation  
**communautaire**  
de Sudbury

**Aboriginal Well-Being Edition**

Enaabmewziwaat ezhi-Maajiishkaawaat gewe Nishnaabek

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## Message from the Sudbury Community Foundation

Welcome to the 2016 edition of Greater Sudbury's Vital Signs. This is our 10th edition of the report, a community snapshot identifying the trends and issues affecting our quality of life in Greater Sudbury.

In 2001, Vital Signs was started by the Toronto Foundation. The report then, in 2006, became a national program coordinated by Community Foundations Canada, a national network connecting community foundations from coast to coast. By 2015, 49 community foundations across Canada were involved in the Vital Signs program, publishing their own reports.

Vital Signs reports on a series of 10 inter-connected issue areas documenting the progress which has been made, progress which we should be proud of, as well as the challenges and opportunities that need to be addressed. As the name implies, Vital Signs measures the vitality of our community, supports and even initiates proactive action towards improving our collective quality of life.

Our special focus for 2016 is "Aboriginal Well-Being", a topic which we first presented in 2008. The intention here is to increase awareness regarding gaps in areas such as education, health, employment, and housing as a necessary step towards closing them and building on initiatives aimed at positive change.

This year, we are most pleased that Martin Bayer has consented to join us and lend his leadership not only to the Aboriginal Well-Being section but also to our entire Vital Signs program as Honourary Chair.

On behalf of the Sudbury Community Foundation, we acknowledge those who made the production of Vital Signs 2016 possible including our generous sponsors, our Board of Directors and Vital Signs Steering Committee chaired by Kathleen Stokes, expert panelists, translators, proof-readers, and our staff. Thank you all for your dedication and commitment.

We would also like to take this opportunity to thank and congratulate Carmen Simmons, our outgoing Executive Director, for her passion, vision, and leadership in bringing Greater Sudbury's Vital Signs to life and sustaining it over several years of publication including this 2016 edition.

It is our sincere hope that Greater Sudbury's Vital Signs 2016, Aboriginal Well-Being Edition, will inform you, encourage you, and motivate you. You might begin by asking yourself questions such as: What data surprises me? What issues do I care about? How can I get involved and engaged? How can I, make a difference?

Thank you for your interest in our community and its well-being,  
Joanne LeBreton, President  
Brian Koivu, Executive Director



## Message from the Honourary Chair of the Vital Signs Aboriginal Well-Being Report

The 2016 Sudbury Community Foundation's Vital Sign's Special Edition on Aboriginal Well-Being Report provides us with a timely reminder of the importance of the work we need to do to foster and advance reconciliation between aboriginal people and non-aboriginal Canadians. Earlier this year, on National Aboriginal Day, Prime Minister Trudeau stated:

“Events over the past few months – including the loss of life to suicide and the feelings of despair felt in some communities – remind us that we must work in genuine partnership with Indigenous peoples, the provinces, and the territories to better support the well-being of children and families, improve the quality of education for Indigenous students, and ensure health services meet the needs of Indigenous communities - No relationship is more important to our government and to Canada than the one with Indigenous peoples”.

Our report confirms that despite incremental improvements in the well-being indicators, we continue to still see unacceptable gaps in the unemployment rates among aboriginal people living in Sudbury and Sudbury's general population; Similarly, gaps need to be closed in the education success rates, health indicators as well as the availability and quality of housing.

This latest information is not new. Numerous reports over the years, including the Report on the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report, the Report of the Ipperwash Inquiry have all reported on the unacceptable socio-economic conditions that continue to characterize First Nation communities and Aboriginal peoples. The true spirit of reconciliation challenges us as Canadians and Northerners to ask what we could do differently to ensure that someday, these statistics will be part of a distant past. We all need to work harder to understand one another and work harder to forge the partnerships we need to move forward. Our public schools, including our universities and colleges must incorporate aboriginal culture and history into what we teach our all students so we all have a richer understanding of the issues facing Aboriginal people. Our resource development companies must reach out and work with Aboriginal communities, not because an Impact and Benefit Agreement and the law says that it should, but because it is the right thing to do and it is just and advances the spirit of reconciliation. When all peoples of a city and country enjoy the same benefits and are marked equally by the same quality of life indicators, we will all have gone a long way to achieving true reconciliation across this great country together.

### Sponsors



Honourary Chair, Vital Signs Special Edition  
Martin Bayer



**Gord and Pat Slade  
Heritage Fund**

# ABOUT

## Ezhbiyygaadek maanpii Mzin'igning

### Vital Signs

Vital Signs® is a national program coordinated by Community Foundations of Canada that leverages local knowledge to measure the vitality of our communities and supports action towards improving our quality of life. Started by the Toronto Foundation in 2001, today more than 65 communities across Canada and around the world use Vital Signs to mobilize the power of community knowledge for greater local impact.



COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS OF CANADA  
FONDATIONS COMMUNAUTAIRES DU CANADA

*Note: The Vital Signs trademark is used with permission from Community Foundations of Canada.*

### The Indicators

As part of a national initiative, all community foundations across Canada publishing Vital Signs reports agree to publish indicators for 10 common issue areas for cross-country comparison.

Indicators are identified nationally as well as locally by the Sudbury Community Foundation in consultation with a community panel of experts. They are prioritized based on the following guidelines:

#### Indicator Characteristics

- Implications on quality of life
- Relevance to the entire population

#### Overall Indicator Set

- Reveals both strengths and weaknesses of our community
- Tells a story focused on people, the economy, and the environment

#### Data Specifications

- Reliability of source
- Geographic availability for Greater Sudbury and provincial/national comparisons
- Currency of information and frequency of collection for future use
- Availability of data

### Using This Report

The Sudbury Community Foundation hopes this report will foster positive change in Greater Sudbury by helping Sudburians become informed on key issues within the city.

We encourage Sudburians to use the research in this report as a means of supporting other relevant research projects and community initiatives. We hope that this report helps citizens become informed and engaged, to self-reflect and discuss, and to inspire change within the city.

The purpose of the Vital Signs report is to provide an overview of the City's well-being and raise awareness of key issues. The indicators represent highlights of current research –full versions of the original source are available on-line. The overall aim is to present a wide array of research in an accessible, readable format. This year's special focus edition, Aboriginal Well-Being, aims to raise awareness about the current challenges faced by Aboriginal people in Sudbury. Understanding the current barriers and unmet needs of Aboriginal people is a necessary step for creating solutions.



### The Research

The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) has been retained by the Community Foundations of Canada (CFC) to provide expertise and to undertake research for indicators being used by all Vital Signs reports being published across Canada in 2016.

Secondary research data used in this report was collected from a variety of sources including: Statistics Canada, Ontario Municipal Benchmarking Initiative, Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation, government ministries, Council of Ontario Universities, Council of Ontario Colleges, the City of Greater Sudbury, local school boards, local news reports, and local community groups. Except when noted, all data in this report is taken from Statistics Canada.

Sources are available by viewing the expanded version of this report at [vitalsignssudbury.ca](http://vitalsignssudbury.ca) or by contacting the Sudbury Community Foundation at 705.673.7770. A full citation list is also available.

# PROFILE OF OUR REGION

Tek Nsawaakmak, eYaajik gewe Maanpii

## Aboriginal Territory

Sudbury is located in the Robinson-Huron Treaty territory and the land on which we gather is the traditional territory of the Atikameksheng Anishnaabeg.

## Greater Sudbury | A Northern Ontario Community

Greater Sudbury is located in Northern Ontario. With an area of 3,200km<sup>2</sup>, it is the largest city by area in Northern Ontario.

Information about Greater Sudbury in this report is for the Greater Sudbury Metropolitan Area (CMA), unless otherwise indicated. The Greater Sudbury CMA includes all of the City of Greater Sudbury, along with the Whitefish Lake area, and Wahnapiatae First Nations.

Information from the Sudbury & District Health Unit Service area is also included in this report. This area spans 46,475km<sup>2</sup> on the northern shore of Georgian Bay, and includes the City of Greater Sudbury, the Sudbury and Manitoulin districts.



## Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

In 2014, Greater Sudbury had a 1.3% share of the Provincial GDP and 0.05% of the National GDP. Greater Sudbury saw a 2.5% growth in GDP in 2014 and was projected to grow by 2.9% in 2015, and by 3.0% in 2016. Both Canada and Ontario also saw a 2.5% increase in GDP in 2014. Overall, Sudbury's GDP output was \$7.911 billion in 2014 and was projected to increase to \$8.139 billion in 2015.

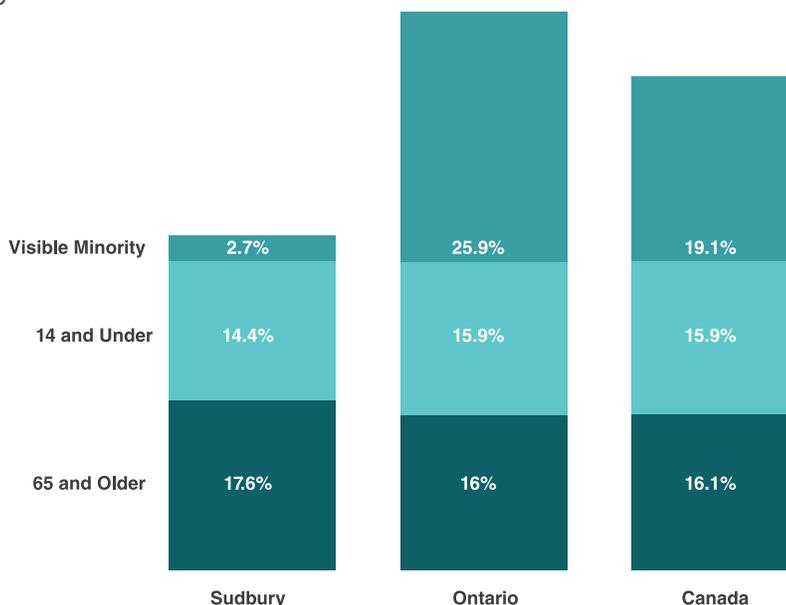
Source: Statistics Canada & Strategic Projections Inc.

In 2011, the population classified as a visible minority in Greater Sudbury (CMA) was 4,200. The percentage of visible minorities in Greater Sudbury (CMA) has increased by 0.6 percentage points since there were 3,130 people of visible minority, or 2% of the total population in 2001.

From 2014 to 2015, there was an increase of 3.5% in the population of people aged 65 years and older, and an increase of 31.2% between 2001 and 2015.

From 2014 to 2015, there was a 0.7% decrease in the youth population. In general, the trend has seen a 20.7% decrease in youth between 2001 and 2015.

## Total Percentage of Population



# ABORIGINAL WELL-BEING

## Enaabmewziwaat ezhi-Maajiishkaawaat gewe Nishnaabek

### Aboriginal Affairs Minister Mandate Letter

Following the federal election on October 19, 2015, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau publicly released all of the ministerial mandate letters, an unprecedented step towards a more open and transparent government. The Mandate Letter has outlined a number of promises to First Nations' communities in Canada, including: reconciliation efforts, an inquiry into the missing and murdered Indigenous women, improved funding for First Nations' education and reserves, and better consultation processes for resource development projects.

Source: The full letter can be accessed on-line at (<http://pm.gc.ca/eng/minister-indigenous-and-northern-affairs-mandate-letter>)

### Community Well-Being Index (CWB)

The Community Well-Being Index is derived from Census data and measures the well-being of communities across Canada. Data on income, education, housing, and labour force activity comprise the well-being scores, which range from a low of 0 to a high of 100. From this data, a well-being score for each category (education, housing, income, and labour force activity) is calculated along with a global well-being score. The CWB score for each category, as well as the global score, can then be used to compare communities across Canada. The CWB reflects the socio-economic conditions of a given region.

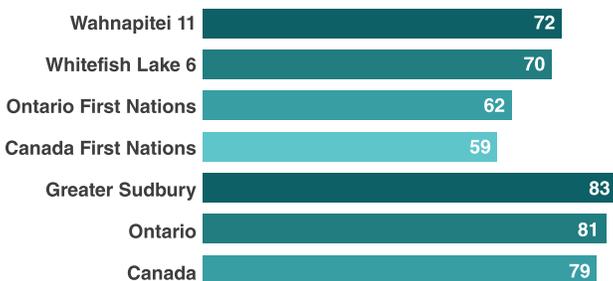
Note: Higher scores mean better socioeconomic conditions, and vice versa.

Although the average Community Well-Being Index across First Nations' communities has been increasing steadily since 1981, there is still a significant gap in CWB scores between first-nations' and non-first nation's communities. In 2011, the average CWB score was 79 for non-first nation's communities and 59 for First Nations' communities. Since 1981, there has been a consistent 20 point gap in well-being scores between First Nations' and non-first nation's communities.

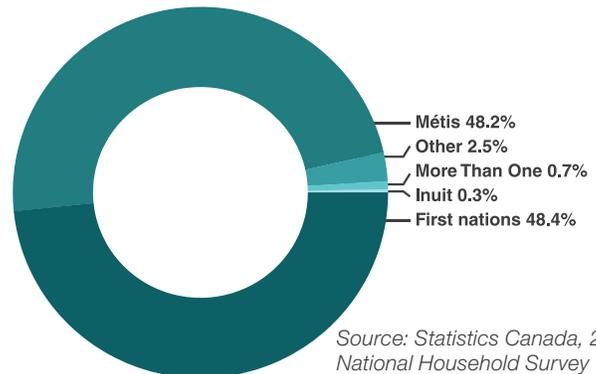
Greater Sudbury has 2 First Nations' reserves within the Greater Sudbury area, Whitefish Lake and Wahnapiatae First Nations. The CWB for these 2 First Nations' reserves are slightly lower than the CWB for Greater Sudbury, but are higher than both the national and provincial average for First Nations' communities.

Source: Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada

### Community Well-Being Scores

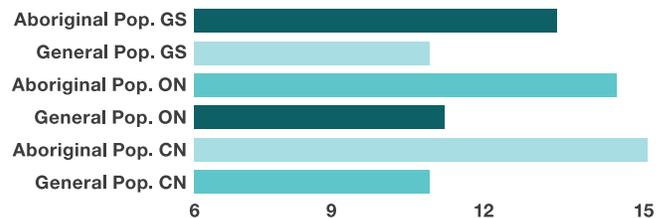


### Aboriginal Identity

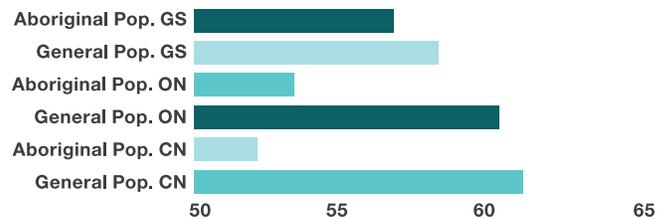


Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

### Unemployment Rates | 2011 (%)



### Employment Rates | 2011 (%)



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

### Aboriginal Economic Success in Greater Sudbury

Of the 13,405 Aboriginal people living in Sudbury, 3,565 had household incomes over \$40,000 (2011 Census). The majority consider Sudbury to be home. They live in diverse neighbourhoods across the city and are proud to be both Aboriginal and Canadian. However, many are "critical of the many ways in which Canada has not lived up to its treaty obligations". The path to economic success is attributed to a culturally strong and committed family support system that accompanies an individual throughout life. Generalized ignorance and systemic racism are ongoing issues in Sudbury, which need to be addressed. Economically successful Aboriginal people in the city express a need for greater respect and social inclusion, heightened cultural visibility and programming, as well as a professional network that supports economic development and entrepreneurship.

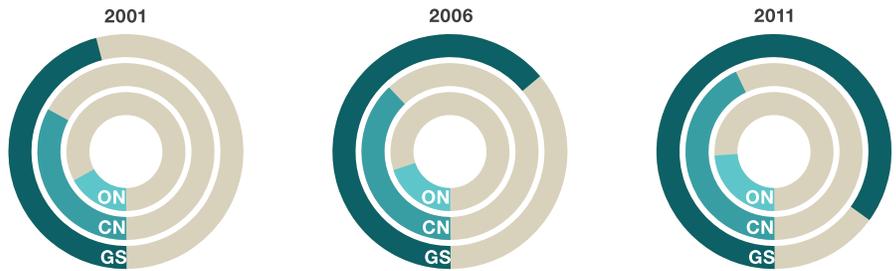
Source: "Pathways to Mino Biimadiziwin in the City: A Profile of Urban Aboriginal Economic Success in Sudbury"  
Authors: Kevin Fitzmaurice & Suzanne Shawbonquit

## Aboriginal Population Growth

The population growth rate of Aboriginal people in Canada is much higher than the overall population growth rate. These changes are attributed to higher fertility rates among Aboriginal people, migration, and ethnic mobility (changes in self-reporting of cultural affiliation) (AANDC, 2013). There has been a significant increase in Aboriginal population since the 1970s; this is being attributed to increased self-identification.

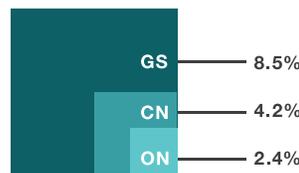
Source: Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada

## Aboriginal Population Growth Rate



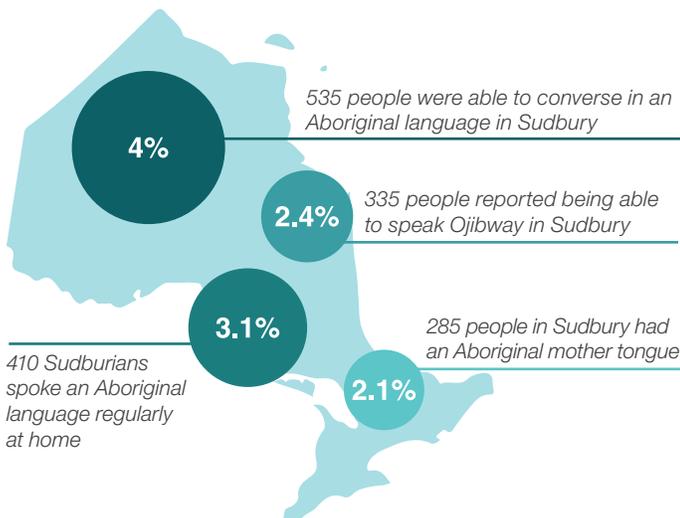
## Aboriginal Population

According to data from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), there were approximately 13,410 people living in Greater Sudbury who reported being Aboriginal (First Nations, Métis, Inuk, Registered/Status Indian, or a member of a First Nation band).



## Aboriginal Language

According to the 2011 NHS, nearly 213,500 people reported having an Aboriginal mother tongue in Canada. The largest language group is Algonquin with a total of 144,015 reported speakers. Ojibway is the second most common language in Canada with 19,275 reported speakers (second to Cree, with 83,475 speakers); 46.3% of Ojibway speakers are located in Ontario.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

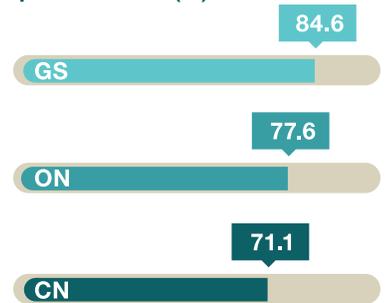
## Specialized Education Programs for Aboriginal Youth

In partnership with Sudbury Secondary School, the N'Swakamok Native Friendship Centre provides an alternative school for students of 16 to 18 years of age. They work at their own pace with a curriculum that includes Native cultural components. The program involves teaching staff from the Rainbow District School Board as well as a Native Education support worker and a clerical support worker (provided by the Friendship Centre).

Source: Rainbow District School Board, N'Swakamok Native Alternative School

## Aboriginal High School Completion Rates (%)

In 2011, the population aged 25 to 64 who identified as Aboriginal in Greater Sudbury (CMA) had at least 1 certificate, diploma or degree. This rate is up 16.6 percentage points from 2001, 7 percentage points higher than the provincial average for the same population group, and 13.5 percentage points higher than the Canada average for the same population group.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

## Health Care

The Shkagamik-Kwe Health Centre is located in the Sudbury area. In 2014, Aboriginal Health Access Centres (AHACs), such as Shkagamik-Kwe, helped over 50,000 Aboriginal people in Ontario. Diabetes (type II), mental health, and hypertension are the main reasons for visits to the AHACs.



Source: 2015 Aboriginal Health Access Centres Report

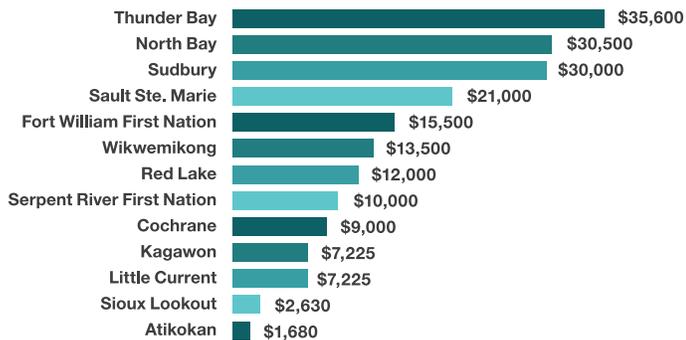


# ARTS & CULTURE

## Etegin waa-Gnawaabndaming – Mzinbiiygeng Maanjiining gewe dbishkoo

### Ontario Arts Council | Northern Arts

In 2015, the City of Greater Sudbury received \$30,000 in grant funding from the Ontario Arts Council from the Northern Arts Program. The purpose of the Northern Arts program is to fund arts activities in Northern Ontario by Northern artists and arts organizations.



Source: Ontario Arts Council

### Sudbury Youth Rocks

The Sudbury Youth Rocks program, sponsored by the John Howard Society of Sudbury, has been operating since 2007. To date, it has assisted 75 youth. The program has helped many youth overcome personal struggles while gaining meaningful volunteer experience. Each year, the program receives more female referrals than males by one third. At least 5 per year are of First Nations descent. The program accepts about 15 participants per year.

Source: Sudbury Youth Rocks

### Greater Sudbury Film Industry Thriving

Our film industry has been growing rapidly. The following films and series have been shot in Greater Sudbury as of July 2016:

#### 2015

A Wish Come True  
 Antibirth  
 Backcountry  
 Born to be Blue  
 Country Crush  
 Disorderly Conduct  
 Lead with your Heart  
 Letterkenny Season 1  
 Lost After Dark  
 Love's Complicated  
 On Dancer, on Dasher, on Frankie  
 The Amazing Race Canada  
 What Would Sal Do? Season 1  
 Wolf Cop 2

#### 2016

A Perfect Christmas  
 Darwin  
 For Love & Honour  
 Group Home  
 John Cardinal Season 1  
 Letterkenny Season 2  
 Slasher Season 1  
 The People Garden  
 The Stepchild



Source: Greater Sudbury Development Corporation



Source: Greater Sudbury Development Corporation

### Celebrate Ontario Grants | 2016

"Celebrate Ontario 2016 provides project-based programming and marketing funding to new or existing Ontario events to enhance programs, activities and services and support innovations that will lead to long-term improvements, sustainability and the attraction of additional tourists."

Source: Government of Ontario

Recipient   Event	Date	Amount
Laugh Out Loud Sudbury Comedy Festival	02   17	\$80,500
Cinéfest Sudbury International Film Festival	09   16	\$84,250
Jazz Sudbury Festival	09   16	\$41,863
Budweiser New Music Fest Sudbury	08   16	\$8,000
Songs of Summer Music Festival	08   16	\$10,564
Up Fest	08   16	\$45,000
Northern Lights Festival: 45th Anniversary	07   16	\$1,940
Le Salon du livre du Grand Sudbury	05   16	\$9,850

### Literary Scene in Greater Sudbury

There are several literary journals being produced in Greater Sudbury. These include:

- Open Minds Quarterly, a magazine that highlights the lived experiences of mental illness
- Our Crater, an on-line news and entertainment publication
- Sulphur, Laurentian University's bi-annual literary journal containing poetry, prose, and art
- Terra North/Nord, an on-line eZine and heritage project produced out of the office of the Greater Sudbury Poet Laureate
- The Violet Hour, literary magazine

Note: Greater Sudbury is also home to two publishing houses, Latitude 46 Publishing (English) and Prise de Parole (French).

### Green Initiatives in Greater Sudbury

In 2015, approximately 300 to 500 people came out to celebrate Greater Sudbury's 10th Earth Day festival. In light of this support, the local organization reThink Green will be launching a new project this year. The goal of the Green Economy North program is to provide local businesses with the means to track and monitor their sustainability metrics as well as help them to formulate and reach new goals of improved sustainability.

*Note: reThink Green is creating "an engagement organizing tool" called Green Connect! This tool will allow community groups to share information related to sustainability as well as create volunteering and fundraising opportunities for our communities.*

Source: City of Greater Sudbury



### Garbage and Recycling

The City of Greater Sudbury is encouraging organic composting through the Organic Composting in Schools Program. This program is available to all local schools (primary, secondary, and post-secondary). It is a feasible and practical way to engage young people in the promotion of environmental education. Applications can be filled out on the City of Greater Sudbury's website.

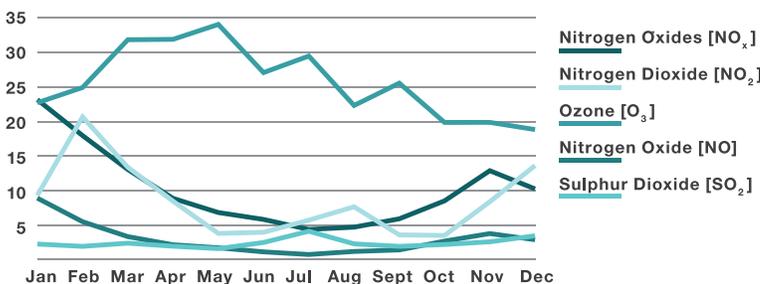
Source: City of Greater Sudbury

### Air Quality in Greater Sudbury

The Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) provides real-time air quality information based on the average readings for the following air pollutants: sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), ground-level ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), total reduced sulphur (TRS) compounds, carbon monoxide (CO), and fine particulate matter (PM2.5). The AQHI is measured on a scale of 1 to 10+. A lower AQHI means better air quality. Detailed information about the AQHI and associated health risks can be read on-line at: <http://www.airqualityontario.com/aqhi/index.php>

In 2015, Greater Sudbury had an average AQHI of 2.22. In total, there were 13 'moderate risk' days. The highest AQHI in 2015 was 5, recorded on June 10 and July 13. Air quality in Greater Sudbury has been steadily improving over the years. The 10-year trend (2005-2014) for SO<sub>2</sub> shows a 17% decrease in the annual means in Greater Sudbury as measured at the AQHI station.

### Air Pollutant Concentrations, Parts per Billion, Monthly Averages Greater Sudbury | 2015



Source: Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, Ontario; Clean Air Sudbury

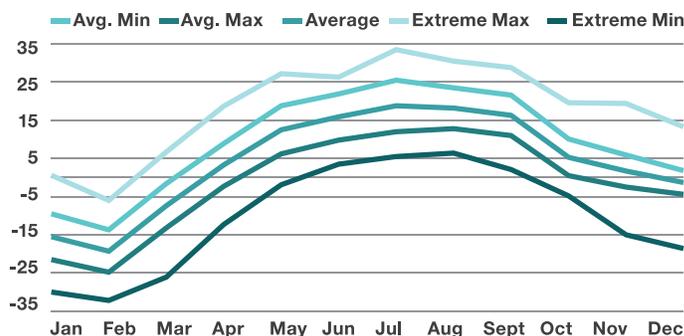
### Trees Planted

Greater Sudbury's ongoing Regreening Program has once again contributed to the improvement of the beautiful landscape of our city, and provided multiple temporary jobs and volunteer opportunities. Since 1978, we are approaching 10 million trees planted. In 2015 alone, our dedicated workers and volunteers planted 69,826 trees and 77,486 shrubs. Greater Sudbury's re-greening is far from over; you can access the Regreening Program 5-year plan 2016-2020 on the City of Greater Sudbury's website.

Source: City of Greater Sudbury

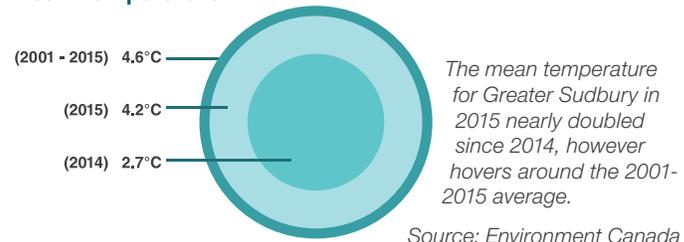
### Greater Sudbury Temperature | 2015

Average temp.	4.2°C	
Highest temp.	33.5°C	(July)
Lowest temp.	-32.2°C	(February)



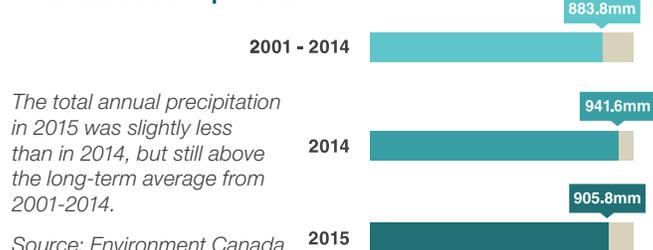
Source: Environment Canada

### Mean Temperature



Source: Environment Canada

### Total Annual Precipitation



The total annual precipitation in 2015 was slightly less than in 2014, but still above the long-term average from 2001-2014.

Source: Environment Canada



# BELONGING & LEADERSHIP

## Ennakiiyaat Maanpii Debendaagzijik

### Expressing Vibrancy

Since October 2015, Downtown Sudbury Business Improvement Area Association and the Greater Sudbury Development Corporation have been working with CoBALT Connects to develop the Expressing Vibrancy project. The project aims to discern what makes a community culturally vibrant and to whom, by collecting a uniquely diverse set of qualitative and quantitative data. The data collected will help inform cultural planning in the city. The project was first conducted in Hamilton, Ontario.

Source: *Expressing Vibrancy*

### Bell Park Main Beach is Fully Accessible

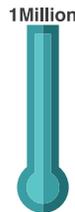
The main beach at Bell Park is now fully accessible to people with disabilities. Fully accessible washrooms and change rooms have been installed at the main beach. An interlocking path has also been built on the main beach. As well, citizens with disabilities can rent a mobi-chair (floating wheel chair) free of charge. The chair can be reserved for 90-minute time blocks from 11:00am to 5:30pm every day, with the last swim ending at 7:00pm. The new accessible change rooms offer a lift and table for transition into the mobi-chair. There are 2 beach wheel chairs available to rent.

Source: *Sudbury Star*

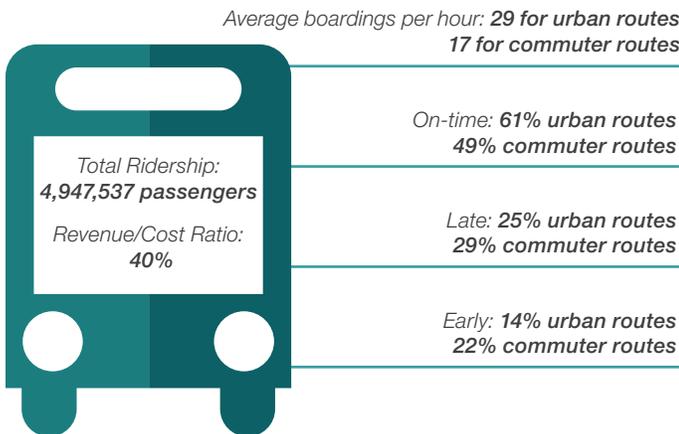
### Sudbury Community Foundation (SCF) | 20 Years of Impact

2016 marks the 20th anniversary of the Sudbury Community Foundation. This year, SCF has surpassed the \$1 million mark in charitable giving.

Source: *The Sudbury Community Foundation*

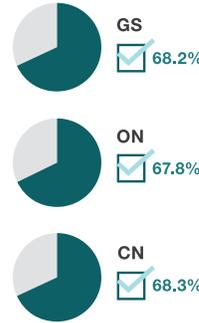


### Sudbury Transit Usage Statistics | 2014



Source: *City of Greater Sudbury, Open Data*

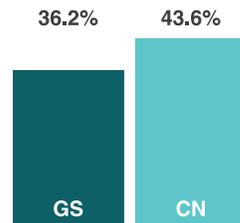
### Voter Turnout | 2015



*Voter turnout in the 2015 Federal election, held on October 19, was the highest it has been since 1993.*

Source: *Elections Canada*

### Volunteer Rate



*In 2013, the volunteer rate in Greater Sudbury (CMA) was up 5.2 percentage points from 31% in 2007.*

Source: *Statistics Canada, General Social Survey*

### United Way Launches New 211 Information Program

The United Way Sudbury of Sudbury and Nipissing Districts is supporting the facilitation of 211 in Greater Sudbury. The 211 website and telephone help line (2-1-1) provide a gateway to community, social, non-clinical health and related government services. 211 connects people to the right information and services, strengthens Canada's health and human services, and helps Canadians to become more engaged with their communities. 211 is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in over 100 languages.

Source: *United Way*

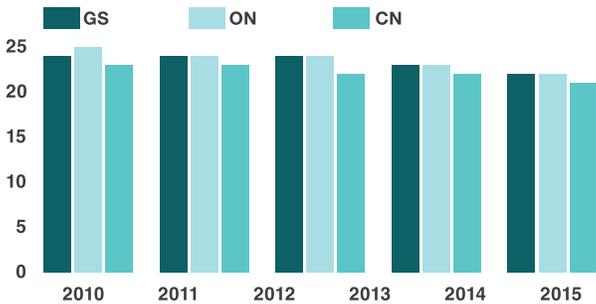
### Sense of Community Belonging

In 2014, 69.7% of the population aged 12 and over in the Sudbury & District Health Unit (SDHU) area reported a stronger or somewhat strong sense of community belonging, which was not statistically different than the national (66.4%) and provincial (68.2%) rates.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey*

## Number of Charitable Donors on the Decline

The percentage of charitable donors in Greater Sudbury continues to decline. In 2014, 22% of tax filers in Greater Sudbury made charitable donations, compared with 23% in 2013 and 24% in 2012. The 2014 rate of charitable donors in Greater Sudbury is equal to the provincial rate (22%) and higher than the national rate (21%).



Source: Statistics Canada, Summary of Charitable Donors

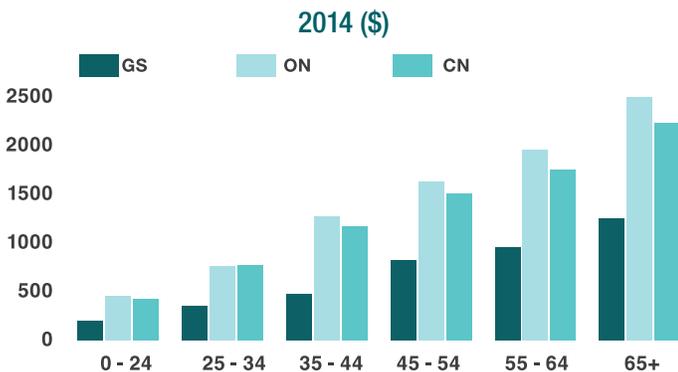
## Total Charitable Donations | 2014

CN	\$8,797,115,000
ON	\$3,848,110,000
GS	\$23,935,000

Charitable donations in Ontario made up 44% of the total charitable donations for all of Canada in 2014.

## Average Charitable Donations Lower than National and Provincial Amounts

In Canada, Ontario, and Greater Sudbury, the average charitable donations increased with age in 2014. However, the average donations for all age groups in Greater Sudbury in 2014 were lower than both the national and provincial values for the same groups.



Source: Statistics Canada, Summary of Charitable Donors

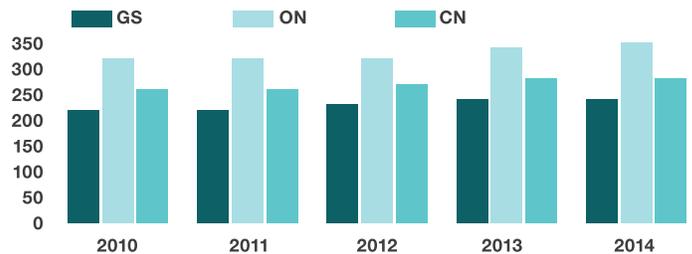
## Greater Median Incomes but Lower Median Donations

In 2014, the median income of charitable donors in Greater Sudbury was \$61,930, higher than the national (\$57,930) and provincial (\$60,580) amounts. The income of the 75th percentile of donors in Greater Sudbury (\$94,930) was also higher than the national (\$89,340) and provincial (\$93,000) amounts.

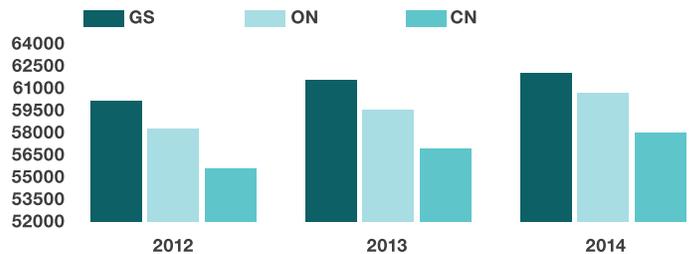
In 2012, the median charitable donation in Greater Sudbury was \$230.00. In 2014, the median charitable donation for tax filers in Greater Sudbury was \$240.00, unchanged from 2013. The median charitable donations for Greater Sudbury in 2014 were lower than the National (\$280.00) and provincial (\$350.00) amounts.

Source: Statistics Canada, Summary of Charitable Donors

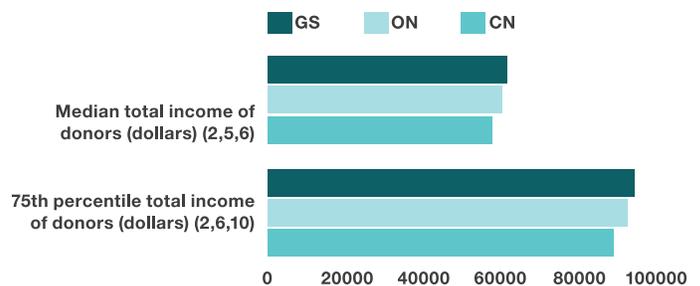
## Median Charitable Donations (\$)



## Median Income | 2012-2014 (\$)



## Median and 75th Percentile Income | 2014 (\$)



Source: Statistics Canada, Summary of Charitable Donors



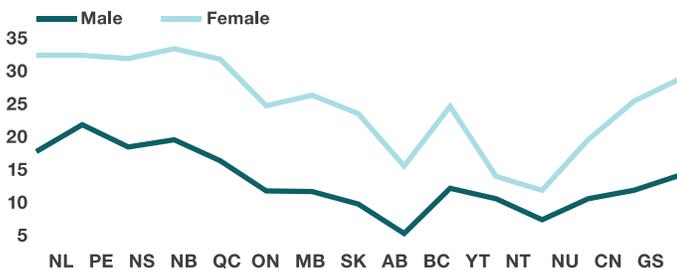
# GAP BETWEEN RICH & POOR

## Menezjik waa-daayaat Zhoonyaa gewe eNoondesejik

### Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR)

The Economic Dependency Ratio, as measured by Statistics Canada, represents the “sum of transfer payment dollars received as benefits in a given area, compared to every \$100 of employment income for that same area. For example, where a table shows an Employment Insurance (EI) dependency ratio of 4.69, it means that \$4.69 in EI benefits were received for every \$100 of employment income for the area.”

In 2014, the EDR for Sudbury was 19.6, compared to 16.9 in Ontario and 17 in Canada. The EDR was higher for females than males in Sudbury (28.8 vs 14.1), Ontario (24.7 vs. 11.7), and Canada (25.4 vs. 11.8). This trend was observed for Canada’s provinces and territories, as well.



### Homelessness Prevention

In 2015, 1841 households were supported through the Community Homelessness Prevention Initiative (CHPI), up from 1703 in 2014. CHPI pays for rental and utility arrears to prevent eviction or disconnection from services.

Source: 2015 Report Card on Homelessness

### Food bank Usage

The Hunger Count report, the source for use of food banks across Canada, is only reported at the provincial level. Ontario saw 358,963 food bank users in the month of March in 2015. This represented 2.6% of the population, an increase of 21.6% or 63,735 recipients from 2002; the 2015 figure dropped by 5.7% from 2.76% or 15,735 recipients in 2014. The 2015 figure is 9.5% higher than the national average (2.4%).

NOTE: The Sudbury Food Bank is implementing a new reporting system. Of the data reported, there were 22 out of 47 agencies that reported no data. They are anticipating a much improved Hunger Count by next year’s Vital Signs report.

### Food Bank Usage in Greater Sudbury | March 2016



Source: Sudbury Food Bank & Food Banks of Canada

### Emergency Shelters | 2015



898 people stayed at an emergency shelter, down from 958 in 2014



64 emergency shelter beds in Greater Sudbury, same as 2014



Average nightly occupancy of shelter beds in 2015 was 86%, up 1% from 85% in 2014

Source: 2015 Report Card on Homelessness

### Subsidized Housing Wait Times Increase

Wait times for subsidized housing averaged 59 weeks in 2015, up from 53 weeks in 2014. Subsidized housing waiting times vary by unit requests.

As of December 31, 2015, 1063 people were on the Sudbury Housing waiting list. This figure is up by only 1 person from 1062 in December 2014.

Source: 2015 Report Card on Homelessness

### Homelessness in Greater Sudbury

A 2015 study on homelessness in Greater Sudbury found there were 440 people who identified as “absolutely homeless”, nearly 1,000 were at risk of becoming homeless, and 21 had spent the night prior outdoors. Approximately 45% of the individuals who were surveyed identified as having Aboriginal backgrounds.

Note: Lead author Carole Kauppi has stated that the study is far from conclusive as many individuals living in poverty refused to participate in the survey (CBC, 2015).

Source: Homelessness in Greater Sudbury: 2015 Period Prevalence Count. Centre for Research in Social Justice and Policy, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario

### Living Wage in Sudbury

In 2015, the Social Planning Council of Sudbury produced a report titled “The Living Wage for a Family of Four in the City of Greater Sudbury”. The report provides a well-calculated estimate of the annual living expenses of a family of 4 in Greater Sudbury, along with the necessary income to support such expenses. According to these calculations, the living wage for a family of 4 in Greater Sudbury is \$16.18 per hour. A living wage is the necessary minimum hourly earnings that an individual needs to earn in order to meet the necessary costs of living. Calculating the living wage for Sudbury is part of a larger movement to ensure all workers are paid a fair wage. Benefits of a living wage include but are not limited to more productive employees, lower staff turnover, poverty reduction, better quality of life, and improvements to the local economy.

Source: Social Planning Council of Sudbury

### Business Bankruptcies

There were 7 business bankruptcies in Greater Sudbury in 2015, a slight decrease from 8 bankruptcies in 2014. In Ontario, there was an increase in business bankruptcies from 835 in 2014 to 884 in 2015. Canada saw a decrease in business bankruptcies from 3,116 in 2014 to 3,089 in 2015.

Source: Industry Canada



### Consumer Bankruptcies

There were 417 consumer bankruptcies in Greater Sudbury in 2015, an increase from 362 bankruptcies in 2014. In Ontario, there was a decrease in consumer bankruptcies, from 19,234 in 2014 to 17,958 in 2015. Canada also saw a decrease in consumer bankruptcies, dropping from 64,839 in 2014 to 63,406 in 2015.

Source: Industry Canada

### Sudbury Action Centre for Youth (SACY)

SACY's housing support program helped over 500 clients between April 1, 2015 and December 31, 2015. Of these clients 221 were homeless, temporary homes were found for 29, and 44 gained permanent housing; 328 clients were precariously housed and received personal support services.

Source: Sudbury Action Centre for Youth

### Migration and Components of Population (Net Migration, Natural Increase)

From July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015, the population of Greater Sudbury (CMA) shrunk by 436 people. There was a net gain of 91 from international migration, a net loss of 364 from interprovincial migration, a net decrease of 72 people from intraprovincial migration, and a natural decrease of 91 people.

Source: Statistics Canada, Components of Population Growth by CMA

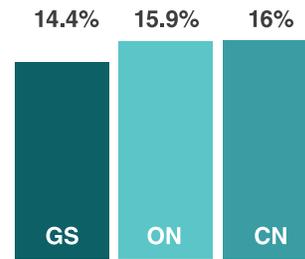
### Greater Sudbury Supports Syrian Refugees



As of July 2016, there are a total of 3 families, 22 people altogether, who have settled in Sudbury.

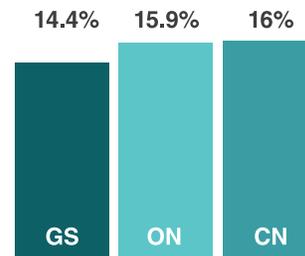
Source: Lifeline Sudbury

### Youth Population | 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Estimates of Population

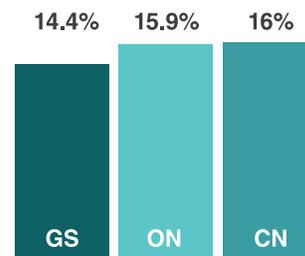
### Adults Aged 20-29 Living in their Parental Home



Between 2001 and 2011, the proportion of young adults living in the parental home has decreased by 7.7%.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

### Single Parent Families | 2011

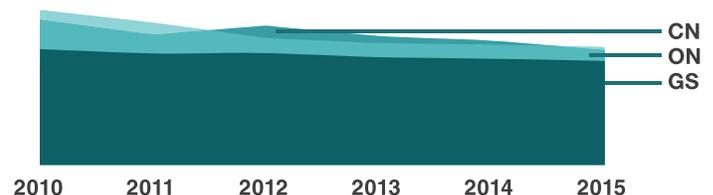


The proportion of single parent families in Greater Sudbury (CMA) has seen an increase of 0.3% between 2001 and 2011, from 7,510 families in 2001 and 7,895 in 2011.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

### Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment in Greater Sudbury was 15.2% in 2015, an increase from 14.2% in 2014. Youth unemployment in 2015 in Greater Sudbury was higher than the provincial (14.7%) and national (13.2%) rates.



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

# HEALTH & WELLNESS

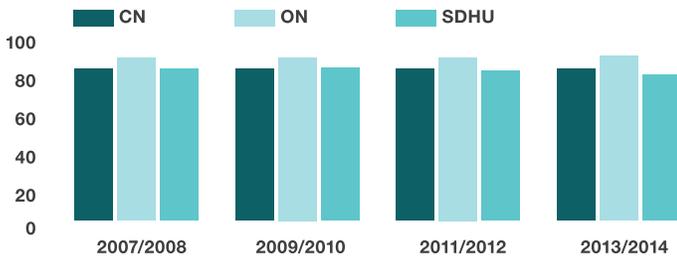
## Megwaa ezhi-Mno-bmaadziwaat Bemaadziik

### Health & Wellness

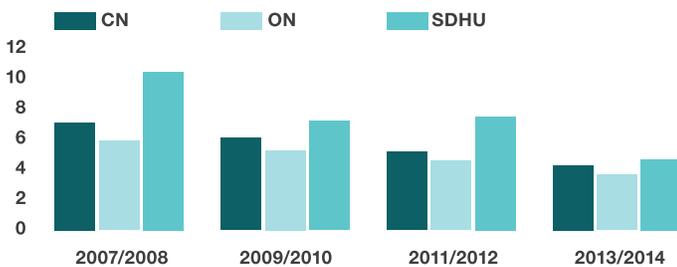
Note: Unless otherwise stated, the results in this section are based on the Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, and should be interpreted with caution. See the note on page 18 for more information on the interpretation of survey results.

#### Regular Medical Doctor (%)

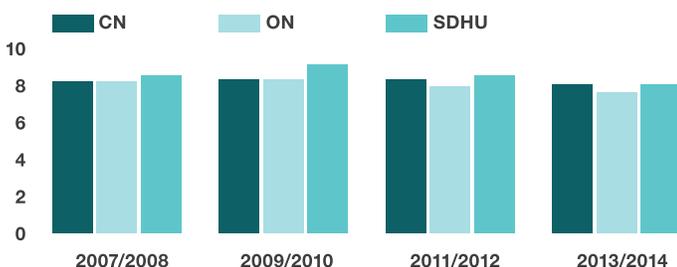
In 2013/2014, 81.2% of people living in the Sudbury & District Health Unit (SDHU) area reported having access to a regular medical doctor. According to Statistics Canada, this rate was significantly lower than the rate for Ontario (91.8%), but not significantly different than the rate for Canada (84.8%). This trend has remained consistent since 2007/2008.



#### Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke at Home (%)



#### Asthma (%)

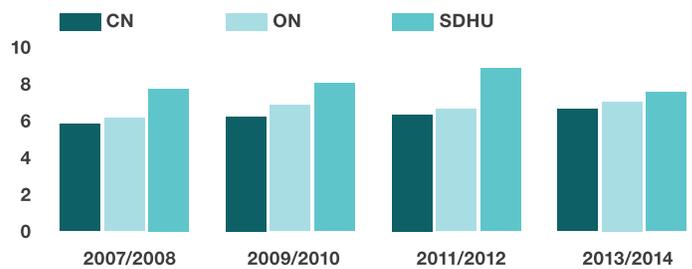


### Mental Health Initiatives

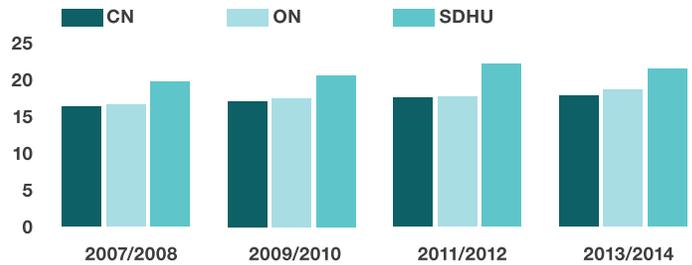
The Canadian Mental Health Association (CMHA), Sudbury/Manitoulin Branch, aims to have a residential program for people who are homeless or at risk of being homeless and who suffer from alcohol dependence. The program will accommodate up to 15 people. In 2015, the Sudbury CMHA held their first ever "Ride Don't Hide" event in June 2015, raising \$1,345 and seeing 17 riders participate.

Source: Canadian Mental Health Association, Sudbury/Manitoulin Branch

#### Diabetes (%)

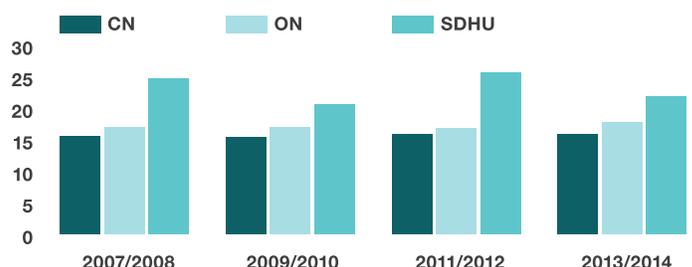


#### High Blood Pressure (%)



#### Arthritis Rates High in Greater Sudbury (%)

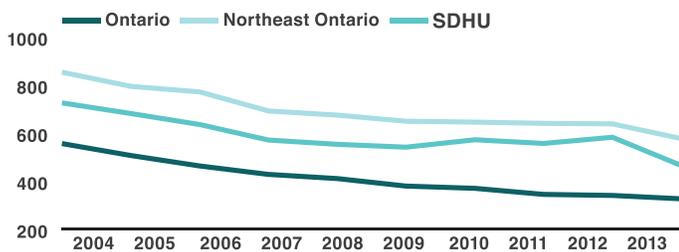
According to Statistics Canada, reported rates of arthritis for the Sudbury & District Health Unit area (22.4%) were significantly higher than the rates for both Ontario (18.1%) and Canada (16.2%) for the 2013/2014 period. The SDHU area has had significantly higher rates of arthritis since 2007/2008.



## Rates of Hospitalizations for Ischemic Heart Disease | 2004-2013

In 2013, there was 1,135 hospitalizations due to ischemic heart disease in the Sudbury & District Health Unit (SDHU) area, a rate of 468 per 100,000 population. This rate is higher than that in Ontario (356 per 100,000), but lower than the rate for Northeastern Ontario (581 per 100,000). Rates in all 3 areas have decreased significantly in the past 10 years.

Source: Sudbury & District Health Unit



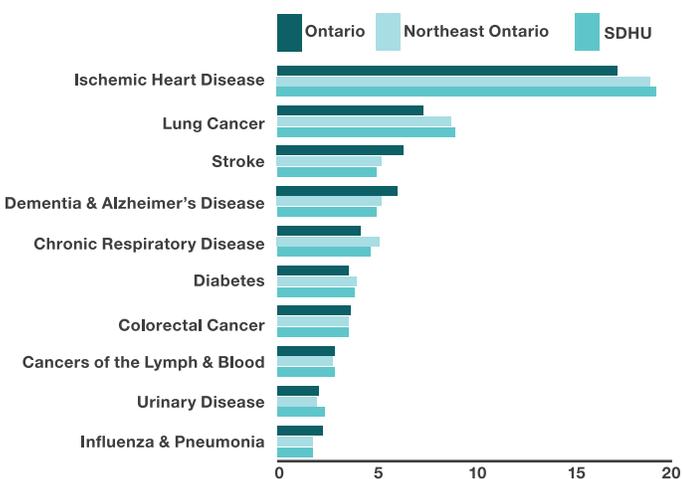
## Leading Causes of Death | 2002-2011

Between 2002 and 2011, the 2 most common causes of death in the Sudbury & District Health Unit area were ischemic heart disease (19% of deaths) and lung cancer (9% of deaths). Both of these proportions are slightly higher than in Ontario overall (17% for ischemic heart disease and 7% for lung cancer).

Note: That when deaths from all types of cancer are combined, it is the most common cause of death, representing about 31% of all deaths in both the SDHU area and in Ontario overall.

Source: Sudbury & District Health Unit

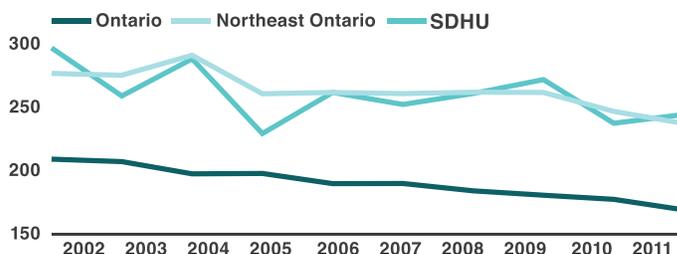
## Top 10 Leading Causes of Death | 2002-2011 (%)



## Avoidable Mortality Rates

In 2011, there were 573 deaths from avoidable (i.e., preventable or treatable) causes in persons aged 74 years or less in the Sudbury & District Health Unit area. This equals a rate of 243 avoidable deaths per 100,000 population aged 0-74 years, which is higher than the Ontario rate (168 per 100,000). Both rates have decreased in the past 10 years.

Source: Sudbury & District Health Unit



## P.E.T Scanner on its Way

A total of \$2.6 million has been raised so far for the Sam Bruno P.E.T Scanner fund. The total cost of the P.E.T scanner is \$3.5 million with an additional \$0.5 million needed for installation. It is anticipated that the P.E.T scanner will be installed next year. "A P.E.T scan (Positron Emission Tomography) is a nuclear medicine imaging test that uses a form of radioactive sugar to create images of body function and metabolism. PET imaging can be used to evaluate normal and abnormal biological function of cells and organs (Canadian Cancer Society)."

Source: Northern Cancer Foundation

## Sudbury District Health Unit

While the work of public health professionals may not always be visible, they are always there to help prevent illness, promote health, and protect us all. In 2015, the Sudbury & District Health Unit's work included:

- 3,565 inspections of food premises
- 13,265 vaccines administered
- 10,125 children screened during School Dental Screening Clinics
- 1,054 clients visited their Breastfeeding Clinics
- 402 health hazard complaints investigated
- 22 boil water orders, 9 drinking water advisories, and 18 blue-green algae advisories

Learn more about the day-to-day activities of their public health professionals in their 2015 Annual Report, Community First.

Stay up-to-date on the latest public health issues, news and alerts by following the Sudbury & District Health Unit on Twitter (@SD\_PublicHealth), on Facebook, or by visiting [www.sdhu.com](http://www.sdhu.com).

Source: Sudbury & District Health Unit



### 2016 Housing Market Forecasts

Employment softening, due to weak nickel prices, are presently affecting Greater Sudbury's housing market. Mortgage rates (5 year) are predicted to remain in the 4.40 to 5.00% range in 2016. In 2017, the rates are expected to rise slightly in the range of 4.70 to 5.30%.

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)

### Rental Vacancy Rates

In 2015, the vacancy rate in Greater Sudbury (CMA) was 3.5% for all rental units available. This rate was higher than the provincial rate in Ontario (2.4%) and higher than the national rate (3.31%). Greater Sudbury's vacancy rate in 2015 was lower than in 2014 (4.2%).

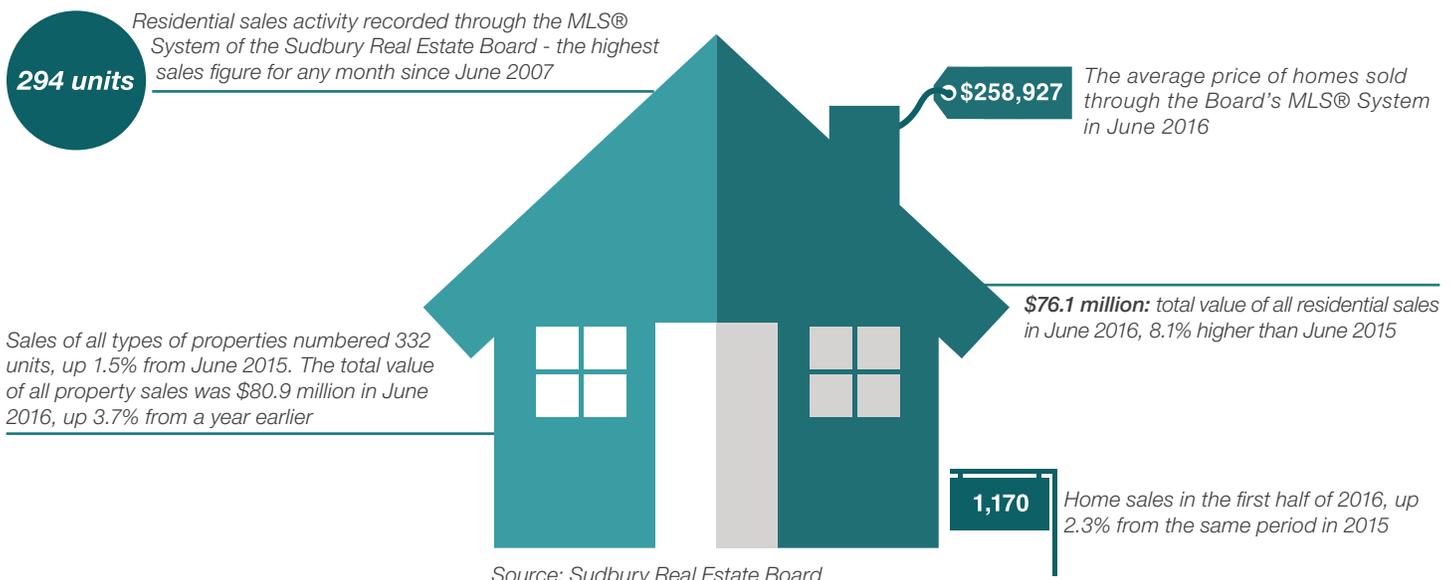
Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)

### Housing Starts

There were 247 housing starts in Greater Sudbury in 2015, down 8.9% from 271 in 2014. Ontario saw a 21.6% increase in housing starts from 56,165 in 2014 to 68,291 in 2015. Canada saw a 5.7% increase in housing starts from 171,844 in 2014 to 181,597 in 2015.

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)

### Sudbury home sales post best monthly sales figures in nine years | June 2016



### Seniors' Housing

According to the CMHC, the overall vacancy rate for seniors' residences in Greater Sudbury remained relatively unchanged, increasing from 3.5% in 2015 to 3.6% in 2016. The overall vacancy rate in Ontario for seniors' residences decreased from 12.1% in 2015 to 11.3% in 2016.

Average rent for 1-bedroom seniors' residence in Greater Sudbury has declined from \$3,493 in 2015 to \$2,286 in 2016. In Ontario, the average rent for a 1-bedroom seniors' residence increased from \$3,954 in 2015 to \$4,117 in 2016.

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)



## Aboriginal Programming at Local Post-Secondary Institutions

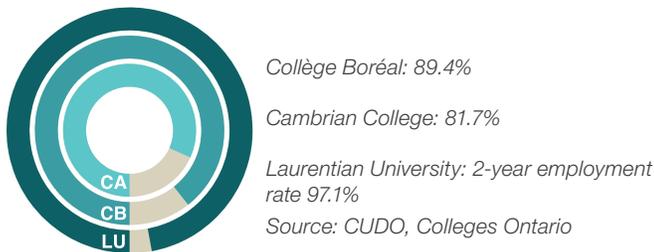
Sudbury's Colleges and University offer unique programming and services for Aboriginal students.

At Collège Boréal, the Centre Louis-Riel for Aboriginal needs offers support to Aboriginal students to help them maintain solid relationships as well as manage conflicts.

Cambrian College recently received the Silver Award for Indigenous Education Excellence from the Colleges and Institutes Canada.

Laurentian University offers several programs that are Indigenous focused, including: Indigenous Studies, Indigenous Social Work, and the new Masters of Indigenous Relations, and has outreach and partnerships with First Nations in Northern Ontario to make degree studies more accessible to Indigenous learners. The McEwen School of Architecture incorporates Northern Ontario design and culture, as well works with Elders and First Nations and Métis guests to use Indigenous and natural materials. The Indigenous Student Affairs Office provides support and services for First Nations, Métis, and Inuit students. Laurentian also offers various awards and bursaries for Aboriginal students. As part of their strategic plan, Laurentian aims to increase enrollment of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit students from across Canada. Laurentian is constructing a 7500 sq. ft. Indigenous Sharing and Learning Centre as a hub for Indigenous knowledge and a special gathering space for students and teachers to be completed in the fall of 2016.

## Graduate Employment Rates



## Aboriginal Student Enrollment at Local Post-Secondary Institutions

Collège Boréal: 3.26% of student population identifies as Aboriginal

Cambrian College: 17% of full-time students identify as Aboriginal

Laurentian University: 11.6% of the student population self-identify as being Aboriginal

Source: Institutional Data

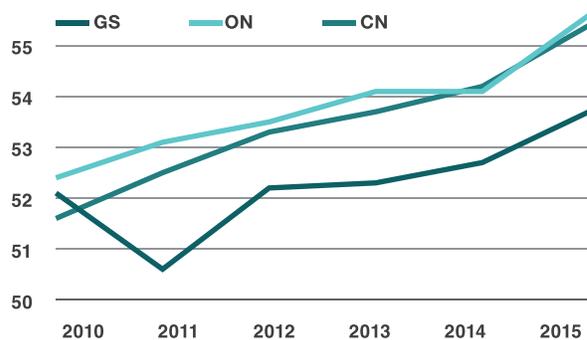


## Local Post-Secondary Enrollment

Collège Boréal	1,921 full-time and 4,076 part-time students
Cambrian College	4,129 students enrolled full-time
Laurentian University	As of 2015, had 7,131 full-time and 279 part-time students

Source: Institutional Data

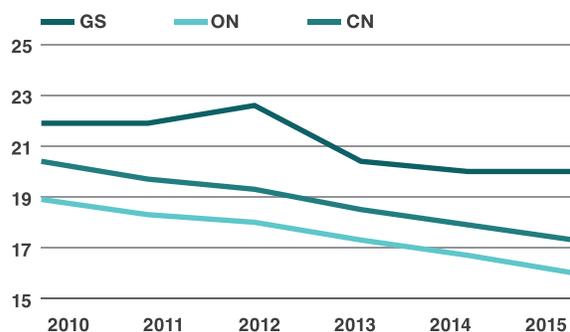
## Post-Secondary Education | Attainment on the Rise, But Lower than National and Provincial Rates (%)



In 2015, 53.7% of people aged 15 and over in Greater Sudbury had some form of post-secondary education, compared with 55.6% in Ontario and 55.4% in Canada; however, rates of post-secondary education attainment in Greater Sudbury have been increasing since 2011.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

## High-School Non-Completion Rates Declining | But Higher than National and Provincial Rates (%)



In 2015, 20.0% of people aged 15 and over in Greater Sudbury did not have a high school diploma. This figure has been declining over the years since 2010, when the rate was 21.9%. The rate for high school non-completion in Greater Sudbury was higher than both the Ontario (16.0%) and Canada (17.3%) rates.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey



### Criminal Code Violations on Decline

In 2015, there were 7307 criminal code violations, including traffic violations, in Greater Sudbury, down 5.5% from 7730 in 2014. The rate of criminal code violations per 100,000 in Greater Sudbury was 4448.3 in 2015; this rate was lower than the rate for Canada (5549.3), but higher than the rate for Ontario (3756.2).

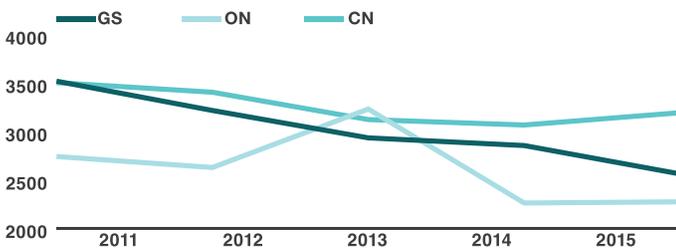
The crime rate measures the volume of police reported crime in relation to population. Greater Sudbury had the second largest percentage decrease in crime rate in Ontario in 2015. Thunder Bay has the first largest.

Source: Statistics Canada, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

### Property Crimes Continue to Decline

In 2015, there were 4232 property crimes in Greater Sudbury, down from 4735 in 2014. The rate of property crime per 100,000 population in Greater Sudbury was 2576.3 in 2015, down 10.4% from 2014. The property crime rate per 100,000 in Greater Sudbury was higher than the rate for Ontario (2283.3), but lower than the rate for Canada (3219.7).

Source: Statistics Canada, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey



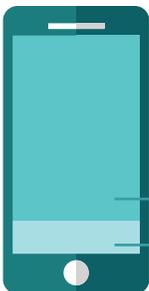
### Proactive Crime Prevention

The Greater Sudbury Police Service (GSPS) conduct regular Notification of Community Crime (NOCC) campaigns where members and volunteers of their Service go out in neighbourhoods to inform citizens of preventative measures in order to reduce the risk of being targeted for non-violent crimes.

Through collaborative partnerships such as the Rapid Mobilization Table (RMT), Violence Threat Risk Assessment (VTRA), Violence Intervention and Prevention Program (VIIP) and the Community Drug Strategy, the Greater Sudbury Police Service and community partners have been able to proactively address many of the issues that are prominent in our community.

Source: Greater Sudbury Police Services

### Calls for Police Services



Calls for police services decreased 1.6% from 2014 (58,247) to 2015 (57,313)

In 2015, approximately all calls for police services were:

**85% non-criminal incidents**

**15% criminal in nature**

Source: Greater Sudbury Police Service, Year End Crime Profile

### The Point Needle Exchange

The Point Needle Exchange is a harm reduction program that aims to reduce the risks of contracting infectious diseases, such as HIV or hepatitis C by providing drug-dependent individuals with harm reduction supplies

In the 2015-2016 fiscal year, the HIV/UDI outreach team distributed:

- 13,246 safe injection kits (10 syringes per kit)
- 12,462 safe sex kits
- Safely disposed over 161,182 syringes

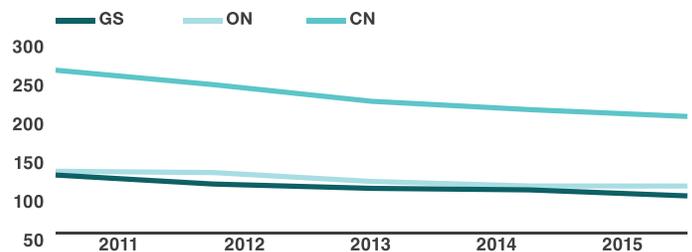
A total of 814,192 syringes were distributed to injection drug users in 2015 and 563,493 were returned for safe disposal. As of 2014, 6,554 safer inhalation kits were distributed.

Source: Sudbury Action Centre for Youth, Sudbury & District Health Unit

### Impaired Driving Rates Continue to Decline

Impaired driving rates decreased 8.5% in 2015, from 174 in 2014 to 161 in 2015. According to GSPS, decreases in impaired driving offences are due to partnerships such as: MADD, operation outlook, Impact 6/21, Action Sudbury, Operation Red Nose, and the Last Drink Program. The rate of impaired driving per 100,000 population was 98.0 in Greater Sudbury in 2015, lower than both the Ontario (110.8) and Canada (200.9) rates.

Source: Statistics Canada, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey



### Severity of Crime Index

In 2015, the overall Crime Severity Index (includes all criminal code violations) in Greater Sudbury was 63.9, a decrease of 0.5 % from 2014 (64.2). The 2015 Crime Severity Index for Greater Sudbury was lower than the national (74.5) Crime Severity Index but higher than the Ontario (59.2v) Crime Severity Index. The Crime Severity Index is a measure of police reported crime that reflects the volume and seriousness of offences. Ontario's Crime Severity Index increased by 2%.

In 2015, the Violent Crime Severity Index (includes all violent violations) in Greater Sudbury was 59.4, a decrease of 3.4% from 2014 (61.5). The 2015 Violent Crime Severity Index in Greater Sudbury was higher than Ontario (50.6), but lower than Canada (69.7).

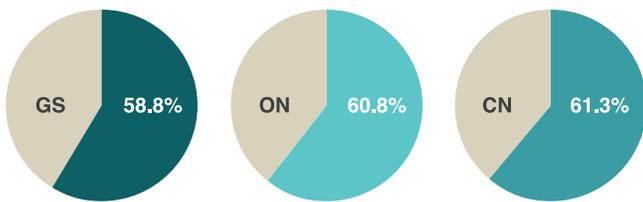
In 2015, the Non-Violent Crime Severity Index (all non-violent criminal code violations) in Greater Sudbury was 57.6, down 4.5% from 60.3 in 2014. The Non-Violent Crime Severity Index for Greater Sudbury was lower than the index for Canada (67.8), but higher than the index for Ontario (47.4).

Source: Statistics Canada, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

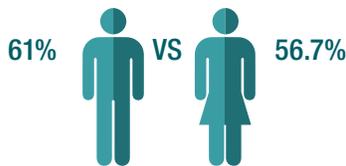
## Employment Rate

According to recent Labour Force Survey estimates, the employment rate in Greater Sudbury in 2015 for the population aged 15 and over was 58.8%. The 2015 employment rate for Greater Sudbury was lower than the Ontario (60.8%) and Canada (61.3%) rates

The following charts represent estimates from the Labour Force Survey for the employment rates in 2015 for the population aged 15 and over..  
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

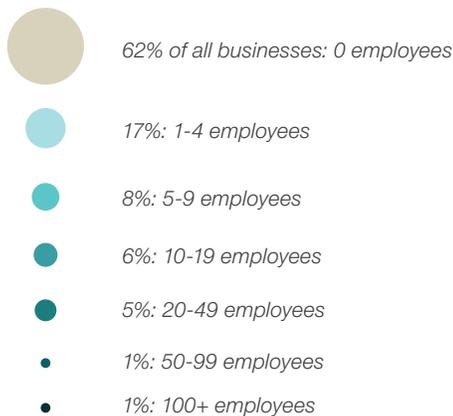


The employment rate for males aged 15 and over (61.1%) was higher than that of females (56.7%). According to data from the Labour Force Survey, employment rates for females in Greater Sudbury are lowest for all age groups except for youth aged 15-24. This trend is observed in Ontario and Canada.



## Number of Businesses by Employee Size

Sudbury Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has 10,956 businesses



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Business Counts

## Employment Insurance Beneficiaries

In 2015, there was an average of 3,732 employment beneficiaries per month in Sudbury, down 4% from 3,884 in 2014. Ontario saw a decrease of 1% from 251,608 beneficiaries in 2014 to 248,788 in 2015, while Canada saw a 4.1% increase in beneficiaries from 752,929 in 2014 to 784,398 in 2015.

Source: Statistics Canada, Employment Insurance Program

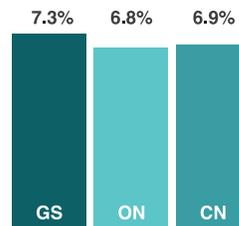
## Unemployment Rate

According to recent Labour Force Survey estimates, the unemployment rate in Greater Sudbury in 2015 for people aged 15 and over was 7.3%, nearly equal to the Ontario (6.8%) and Canada (6.9%) rates. The unemployment rate in Greater Sudbury in 2015 was higher for males (8.4%) than females (6.2%).

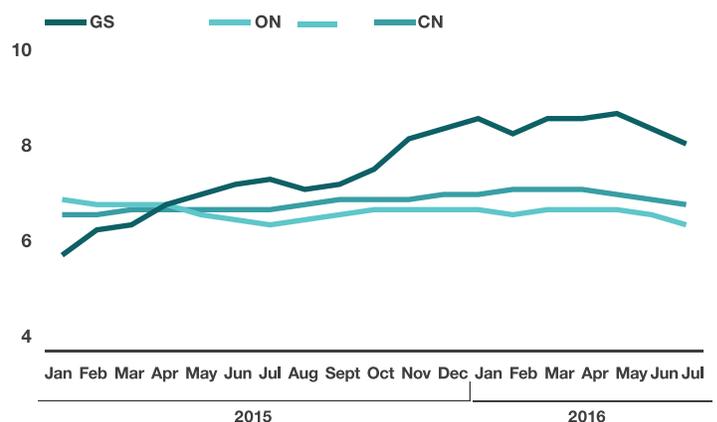
According to the Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, the unemployment rate in Greater Sudbury increased from 5.9% in January 2015 to 8.4% in December 2015. The unemployment rates in Canada and Ontario remained steady throughout 2015. The unemployment rate for Greater Sudbury has levelled out around 8% going into 2016.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

## Unemployment Rates



## Unemployment Rates | Seasonally Adjusted, 3 Month Moving Average (%)



### Glossary

**Aboriginal Identity:** “Persons who reported being an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who reported Registered or Treaty Indian status, that is registered under the Indian Act of Canada, and/or those who reported membership in a First Nation or Indian band. Aboriginal peoples of Canada are defined in the Constitution Act, 1982, Section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.” (Statistics Canada)

**Air Quality Health Index (AQHI):** The AQHI provides the public with real-time air quality information from 40 AQHI sites located in 33 urban centres and 7 rural areas in the province. The index is based on hourly average readings for the following air pollutants that have adverse effects on human health and the environment: sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), ground-level ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), total reduced sulphur (TRS) compounds, carbon monoxide (CO), and fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>). A lower AQHI means better air quality (Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Ontario).

**Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) and Census Agglomeration (CA):** Are areas consisting of 1 or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A census agglomeration must have an urban core population of at least 10,000 (Statistics Canada).

**Crime Severity Index:** Is a measure of police reported crime that reflects the volume and seriousness of offences (Statistics Canada).

**Employment Rate:** (employment/population ratio) Number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, province, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population of that group (Statistics Canada).

**First Nations:** A term that describes people who identify as Aboriginal, however, cannot be categorized as Métis or Inuit. Although this term has replaced the term Indian in common language, it is not considered a legal term (Statistics Canada).

**Housing Starts:** Refers to the number of privately owned new houses on which construction has been started in a given period (Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation).

**Indigenous:** An all-encompassing term used when referring to different Aboriginal groups (UBC Indigenous Foundations).

**Inuit:** Aboriginal people in Northern Canada, who live in Nunavut, Northwest Territories, Northern Quebec, and Northern Labrador. The word means “people” in the Inuit language — Inuktitut. The singular of Inuit is Inuk (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Affairs Canada).

**Ischemic Heart Disease:** Ischemia is defined as a shortage of oxygen rich blood flow to organs and tissues in the body. This type of heart disease includes angina (chest pain) and myocardial infarction or heart attack, which is a complete blockage of blood vessels of the heart (Heart & Stroke Foundation).

**Living Wage:** A living wage is the necessary minimum hourly earnings that an individual needs to earn in order to meet the necessary costs of living (Social Planning Council of Sudbury).

**Mean:** Refers to the mathematical average of a set of numbers. The average is calculated by adding up 2 or more scores and dividing the total by the number of scores.

**Median:** Refers to the number which divides data into 2 equal groups, half having a value above the number, and half having a value below that number.

**Métis:** People of mixed First Nation and European ancestry who identify themselves as Métis, as distinct from First Nations people, Inuit or non-Aboriginal people. The Métis have a unique culture that draws on their diverse ancestral origins, such as Scottish, French, Ojibway, and Cree (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada).

**Multiple Listings Service® (MLS®):** Is a marketing database set up by a group of cooperating real estate brokers. Its purpose is to provide accurate and structured data about properties for sale. The Sudbury Real Estate Board hosts the Multiple Listings Service®.

**Net Migration:** Number of people migrating to an area (Statistics Canada).

**Percentage:** Is a relative number or ratio expressed as a fraction of 100. It is often denoted using the percent sign, “%”.

**Percentage Points:** Are an absolute unit used for the arithmetic difference of 2 percentages.

**Property Crime:** Includes breaking and entering, all theft, possession of stolen goods, and all fraud related crimes (Statistics Canada).

**Rapid Mobilization Table:** A component of Sudbury’s Community Mobilization initiative where representatives from various agencies meet twice a week to identify and address areas of risk for Sudburians (Community Mobilization Sudbury).

**Unemployment Rate:** Is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week: (a) were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks ending with the reference period and were available for work; or (b) were on temporary layoff due to business conditions, with an expectation of recall, and were available for work; or (c) were without work, had a job to start within 4 weeks from the reference period and were available for work (Statistics Canada).

**Violent Crime in Canada:** is classified as homicides, attempted murder, all assaults, all sexual offences, abduction and robbery.

**Youth Population:** Population under age 25 (Statistics Canada).

### Interpretation of Survey Data

Some results in this report are based on self-reported data collected for a health survey of about 1,000 local residents. In some cases, self-reported data can be less reliable than data collected via other types of measurement. As well, estimates obtained from surveys can change if the survey is repeated using different people. Because of this, differences between years or between groups may arise solely due to chance, rather than because of a “real” difference in the population.

Data from the following Statistics Canada surveys and statistical products were used in this report: Canadian Community Health Survey, Labour Force Survey, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, 2011 National Household Survey, Employment Insurance Statistics, Financial Data and Charitable Donations, Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals, and the 2011 Census. Detailed information and full references are on-line at [www.vitalsignssudbury.ca](http://www.vitalsignssudbury.ca).

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*Nooch gaa-Zhinaadmaagejik maanda Mzin'igan gii-Zhichgaadek*

Sudbury Community Foundation (SCF) is grateful to the many organizations, community partners, and volunteers who have helped to make this report possible.

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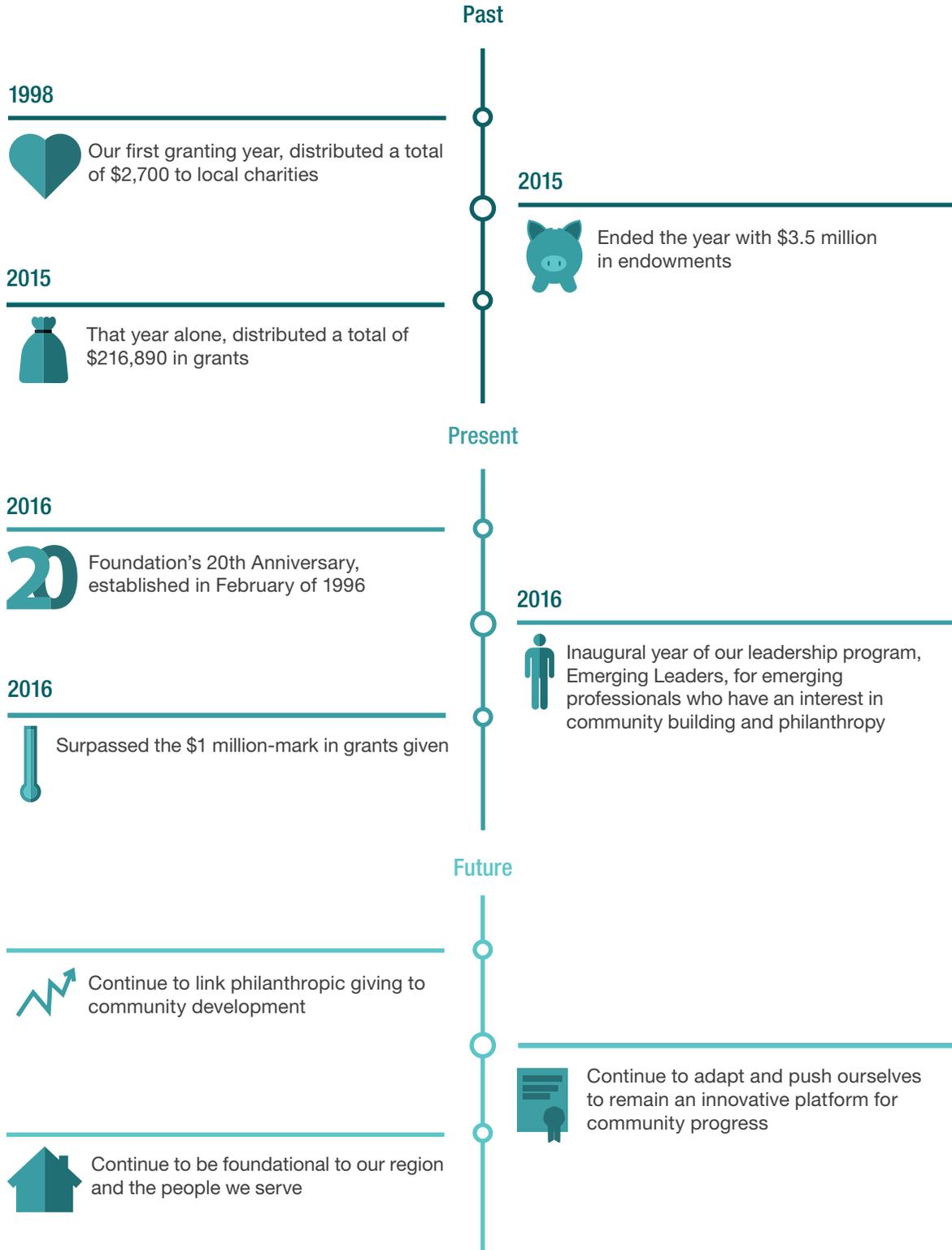
- Aide internationale à l'enfance
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- Carrefour Francophone de Sudbury
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- Chevaliers de Colomb (French Cultural Industries)
- Child and Family Centre
- Children's Aid Society Sudbury & Manitoulin
- Church of Christ the King
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- City of Greater Sudbury Parkette
- CMHA Sudbury / Manitoulin
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- Collège Notre Dame
- Copper Cliff Public School
- Cross Country Canada
- CSCNO
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- Downe Playground
- EarthCare Sudbury
- Easter Seals Ontario
- Elgin St. Mission
- Elizabeth Fry Society
- Finlandia Village
- Group D'Appui
- Habitat for Humanity
- Head Injury Association Sudbury & District
- Health Sciences North Volunteer Association
- Hope Air
- ICAN
- Independent Living Sudbury Manitoulin
- Inner City Home
- Jericho Road Ministries
- John Howard Society of Sudbury
- Junction Creek Stewardship Committee
- L'AMIE (Chemin de la lumière)
- L'Arche Sudbury
- Laurentian University
- Le Carrefour Francophone/Club de Soccer les Voyageurs
- Learning Disabilities Association
- Maison Vale Hospice
- McLean Playground
- Minnow Lake Community Garden
- Minnow Lake Restoration Group
- Myths & Mirrors
- Navy League Cadet Corps Sudbury
- New Hope Outreach Services
- Nickel District Conservation Authority
- Nipissing University
- No Strings Attached Community Band
- Northern Artist Gallery
- Northern Cancer Foundation
- Northern Ontario Families of Children with Cancer
- Northern Ontario Railroad Museum & Heritage Centre
- Northern Water Sports Centre
- NSCAD University
- Ontario March of Dimes
- Our Children, Our Future
- Parkside Older Adult Centre
- Peer Support of Sudbury, Inc.
- Pegasus Student Equity
- Penage Road Community Centre
- Penniac United Baptist Church
- Pioneer Manor
- Princess Anne School
- Rainbow District School Board
- Rainbow Routes Association
- Réseau Access Network
- Science North Dynamic Earth
- Sick Kids Foundation
- Ski Cross Country Canada
- Social Planning Council of Sudbury
- St. Andrew School
- St. Joseph's Villa
- Sudbury Action Centre for Youth
- Sudbury Algoma Hospital Library
- Sudbury Arts Council
- Sudbury District Archives Interest Group
- Sudbury Food Bank
- Sudbury Manitoulin Children's Foundation
- Sudbury Multicultural Aid Folk Arts Association
- Sudbury Police Museum
- Sudbury Sexual Assault Centre
- Sudbury Symphony Orchestra
- Sudbury Theatre Centre
- Sudbury Women's Centre
- Sudbury Workers' Education & Advocacy Centre
- Ten Rainbows Children's Foundation
- The Human League
- Theatre Cambrian
- Théâtre du Nouvel-Ontario
- Trent University
- Ukrainian Seniors
- United Way Sudbury and Nipissing Districts
- University of Waterloo
- Vermillion Lake Neighbourhood Association
- Victorian Order of Nurses
- Walden Play & Learn Coop.
- Warmhearts Palliative Caregivers
- We Live Up Here
- Western University
- Wild at Heart Refuge Centre
- Wounded Healers
- YMCA Sudbury
- YWCA Sudbury

Source: Grant Recipients since 1998

# SADBURY COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

## Twenty Years | Transcending Time

Sudbury Community Foundation is driven by one word: community. We are an independent public foundation and registered charity. Our mission is to enhance the quality of life and sustainability of our community through fund development, grant making, and dynamic leadership.



# Sudbury Community Foundation

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Greater Sudbury's Vital Signs is an initiative of  
the Sudbury Community Foundation

This Vital Signs report and an expanded version  
with data sources and links are available on-line at:

Aussi disponible en français

