

# James Street Neighbourhood Neighbourhood Profile

Created by Acorn Information Solutions  
(Sault Ste. Marie Innovation Centre)



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The James Street Neighbourhood profile provides an in-depth look at the community, the physical area, quality of life and other areas of interest.

The James Street Neighbourhood is made up of residential, commercial, industrial and institutional land. The Anna Marinelli Park is located in this neighbourhood, which is a reasonable (400-500m) walking distance from the James Street Neighbourhood residents' who live west of Carmen's Way. Those who live east of Carmen's Way are beyond a 500m walking distance. The park lacks greenspace; however, it contains two swing sets and a play system.

There is one transit route that serves the James Street Neighbourhood, the Korah Road route. The James Street Neighbourhood has a higher percentage of working residents utilizing public transit as their main mode of transportation compared to residents in Sault Ste. Marie. In terms of housing availability, apartments account for the majority of the occupied private dwelling types in the James Street Neighbourhood.

The James Street Neighbourhood has a higher percentage when compared with Sault Ste. Marie (SSM) and Ontario (ONT) for the following measures:

- **Lone-parent families:** 39.0% in the James Street Neighbourhood, 19.6% in SSM, 17.1% in ONT
- **Indigenous identity population:** 22.0% in the James Street Neighbourhood, 11.3% in SSM, 2.8% in ONT
- **Total income from government transfer payments:** 58.0% in the James Street Neighbourhood, 47.2% in SSM, 41.9% in ONT
- **Prevalence of low-income measure after tax:** 53.3% in the James Street Neighbourhood, 15.8% in SSM, 14.4% in ONT
- **Private households by tenure - renters:** 74.2% in the James Street Neighbourhood, 31.3% in SSM, 30.2% in ONT
- **Spending 30% or more of household total income on shelter costs:** 41.9% in the James Street Neighbourhood, 21.3% in SSM, 27.7% in ONT
- **No certificate, diploma or degree:** 40.4% in the James Street Neighbourhood, 19.0% in SSM, 17.5% in ONT
- **Not in the labour force:** 54.0% in the James Street Neighbourhood, 42.6% in SSM, 35.3% in ONT
- **Moved from another place in the city:** 36.0% in the James Street Neighbourhood, 23.6% in SSM, 20.0% in ONT
- **Moved from another place in Ontario:** 18.9% in the James Street Neighbourhood, 6.1% in SSM, 11.0% in ONT

The James Street Neighbourhood has a higher percentage of private households with an after-tax income under \$40,000 compared to Sault Ste. Marie and Ontario. Of the total subsidized housing units in Sault Ste. Marie, 3.4% are located in the James Street Neighbourhood. Those living in the far west and south parts of the James Street Neighbourhood are more than 1 km away from a healthy food source.

The neighbourhood also falls within the "Most Marginalized" quintile for the Ontario Marginalization Index. Areas that fall in this quintile generally experience poorer mental and physical health outcomes. The National Ambulatory Care Reporting System disclosed that there is a higher concentration of opioid related Emergency Department visits from residents in the James Street Neighbourhood.

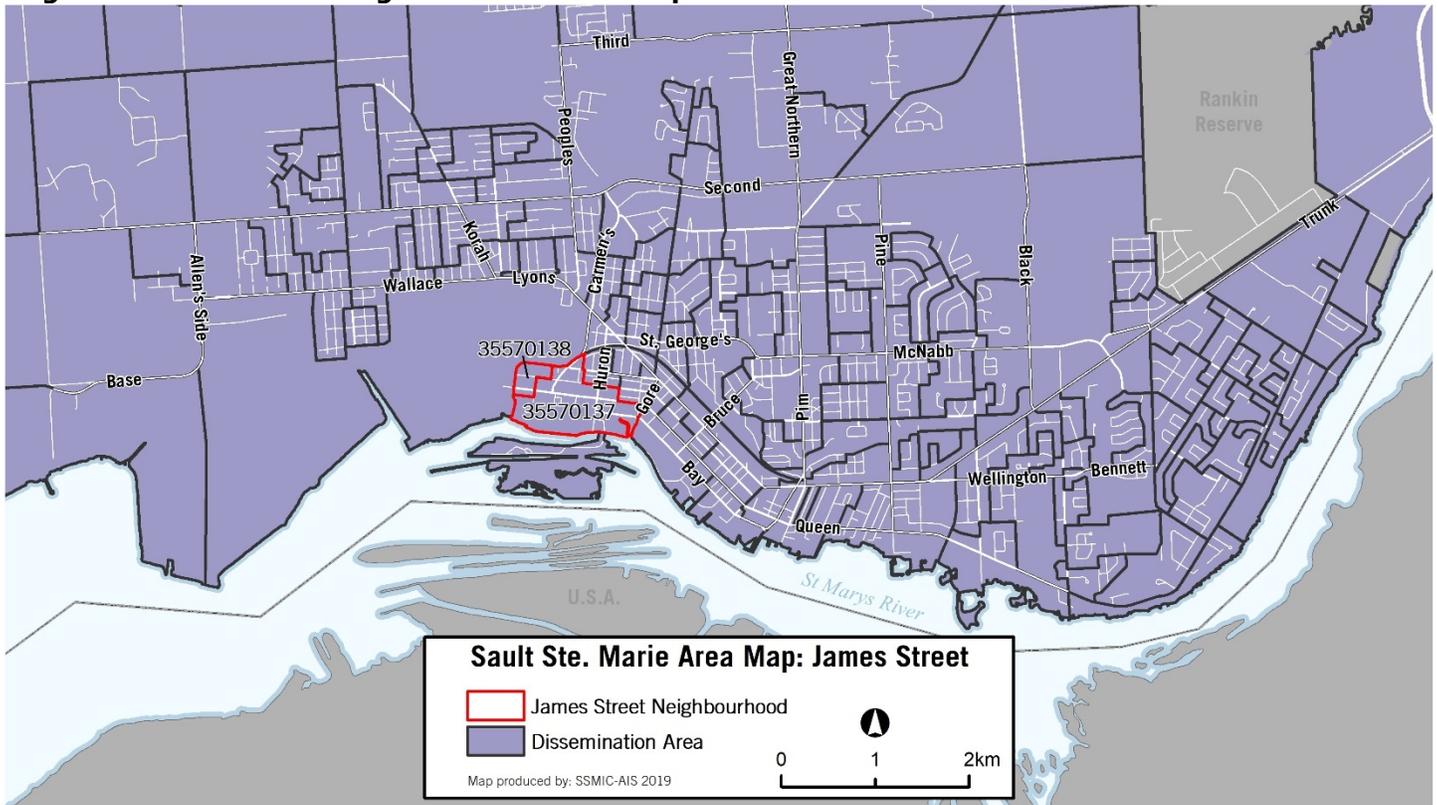
Families with children aged 0 to 4 who live in the James Street Neighbourhood are less likely to visit EarlyON Centres than those who live elsewhere in the City of Sault Ste. Marie. Children who reside in the Downtown area of Sault Ste. Marie are more likely to be vulnerable in the physical health and well-being domain of the Early Development Instrument. Participation in organized physical activity was reportedly low in the James Street Neighbourhood.

The James Street Neighbourhood profile highlights data and information collected from Statistics Canada, community partners and other government agencies. The data and information in the following profile will provide a clearer understanding of the neighbourhood as a whole.

## AREA MAP

The following map Figure 1 shows the Dissemination Areas that make up the James Street Neighbourhood, which is highlighted in red. A Dissemination Area (DA) is a small, relatively stable geographic unit composed of one or more adjacent dissemination blocks with an average population of 400 to 700 persons based on data from the previous Census of Population Program. It is the smallest standard geographic area for which all census data are disseminated. DAs cover all the territory of Canada (Statistics Canada, 2016).

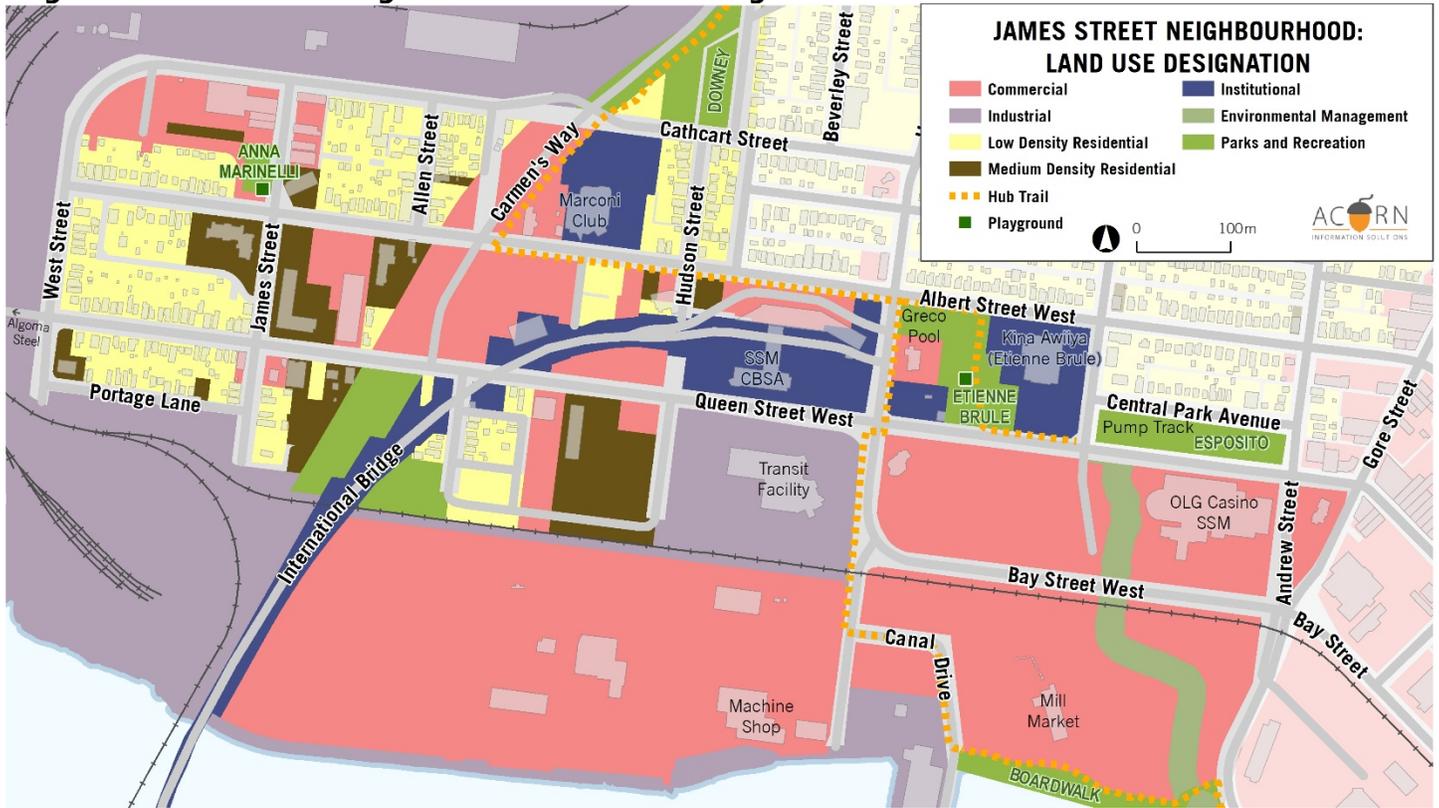
**Figure 1: James Street Neighbourhood Area Map**



# LAND USE DESIGNATION

Land use designations outline the permitted land use for each parcel and are regulated by the City of Sault Ste. Marie. The James Street Neighbourhood is a mixed neighbourhood with commercial zones, industrial zones, institutional zones, medium density residential zones and low-density residential zones. In Figure 2, it should be noted that almost all residences in this neighbourhood are located west of Hudson Street. Anna Marinelli Memorial Park is located at the corner of Albert Street West and James Street and has playground equipment, but very little greenspace. There is also playground equipment on the Étienne Brûlé property, approximately a 10-minute walk away. Several other undeveloped greenspace lands exist within the James Street Neighbourhood area.

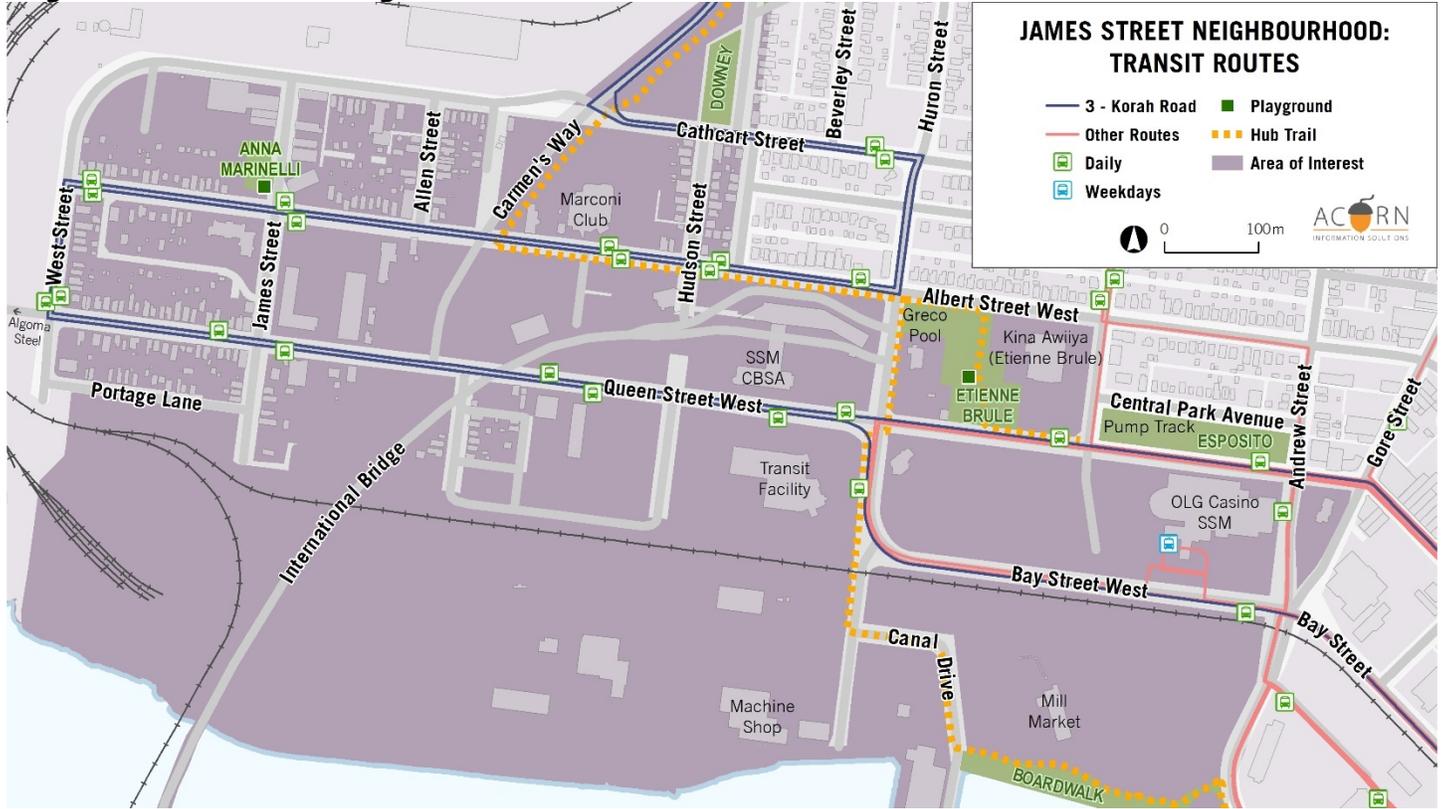
**Figure 2: James Street Neighbourhood Land Use Designation**



# TRANSIT ROUTES

Currently, there is one regular transit route that serves the James Street Neighbourhood: the Korah Road route. This route travels along Queen and Albert street and connects residents to the Downtown and Market Mall area in the west end.

**Figure 3: James Street Neighbourhood Transit Routes**



# ANNA MARINELLI PARK AREA

## Walking Distance from the Park

Anna Marinelli Park is within a reasonable (5-10 minute) walking distance from all James Street Neighbourhood residences. However, those who live east of Carmen's Way may have a longer walk because of the need to cross Carmen's Way. The nearest parks and recreation land to Anna Marinelli are indicated in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Approximate Walk Time from Anna Marinelli Park to Nearby Recreation Areas**

Recreation Areas	Approximate Walk Time from Anna Marinelli Park	Distance in Metres
Downey Park	7 minutes	561m
Greco Pool	10 minutes	763m
Étienne Brûlé Park	11 minutes	904m
Esposito Park (Pump Track location)	11 minutes	1137m
Mill Market Boardwalk	16 minutes	1249m
Sault Ste. Marie Canal National Historic Site	21 minutes	1664m

**Figure 4: Anna Marinelli Park, Walking Distance**



## Playground Area

The City of Sault Ste. Marie's Community Development and Enterprise Services utilizes a parks analysis that examines parks within the city. Their analysis uses a criterion that includes size/area of park, playground equipment/amenities/age, total population within 500 metres of the park, household median income, neighbourhood walkability to another park, and low-income household status. Based on the Parks Analysis, at a November 2019 City Council Meeting it was recommended that in 2020, city staff and community partners work to revitalize Anna Marinelli Park.

The Anna Marinelli Park playground contains two swing sets (one with bucket swings and one with belt seats) and a play system that includes two slides, four climbers/bars, and a sliding pole. This equipment was installed in 2006. The bucket swings are appropriate for ages 18 months to 3 years. Whereas the belt seat swings are appropriate for ages 3 years to 14 years. The play

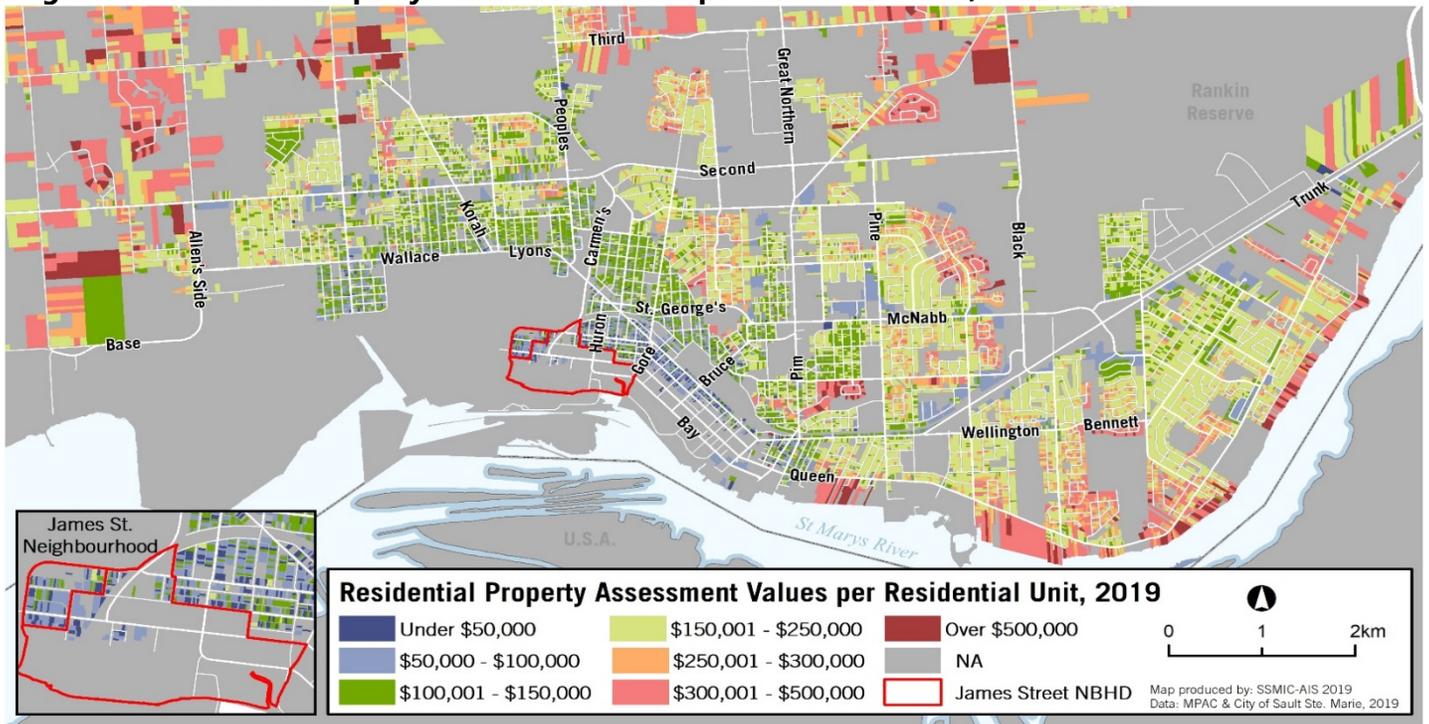


system is appropriate for ages 5 years to 12 years. The parks analysis conducted by SSMIC staff in 2018, scored Anna Marinelli Park as "Good," with a score of 80 out of 100. This analysis was conducted by an evaluation of the playground which included, age appropriateness of equipment, equipment variety, equipment condition, greenspace and sports fields. Playgrounds that contained limited equipment, minimal greenspace, or hazards/conditions that may cause injury (damaged equipment, corrosion, loose railings, etc.) were given successively lower scores depending on the number of infractions identified. Playgrounds were also docked points if they were strewn with litter and/or contained vulgar graffiti. Several visits by SSMIC staff over the years to Anna Marinelli Park have found that the equipment is generally in good shape but is prone to markings/graffiti. The playground is mostly fenced in. The surface type beneath the play equipment is sand and there is grass around the perimeter. The total fenced-in area is approximately 1,000 square metres.

# TAX ASSESSMENT

The municipality sets and determines tax rates and collects property taxes to pay for municipal services. For the James Street Neighbourhood, tax assessments have been analyzed for residential and commercial properties. The Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) primarily looks at the following characteristics in residential properties: (1) age of property and if the property has been adjusted for major renovations or additions, (2) living area, (3) location, (4) lot dimensions and (5) quality of construction.<sup>1</sup> This assessment is then provided to the municipality, which is utilized for classification of properties and as a basis for calculating property taxes. Figure 5 indicates the Residential Property Assessment values per Residential Unit for the City of Sault Ste. Marie in 2019. This map includes an inset of the James Street Neighbourhood that shows the range in residential property assessment values per residential unit in this area. For commercial properties, MPAC states that they must have the following characteristics; (1) uses may include retail, food service, office or other general commercial uses, (2) they are multi-purpose buildings that include interior finish, (3) special purpose features are limited and (4) they can be converted to another use without extensive alterations.<sup>2</sup> MPAC utilizes a cost approach to value commercial properties, which is a means of estimating the replacement cost of the structure, adjusting the cost for any depreciation and adding value of the land.<sup>3</sup> Table 2 indicates the tax assessment value for the city of Sault Ste. Marie as a whole, as well as the totals for the James Street Neighbourhood.

**Figure 5: Residential Property Assessment Values per Residential Unit, 2019**



<sup>1</sup> Municipal Property Assessment Corporation. (2019). Residential Properties. Retrieved from <https://www.mpac.ca/PropertyTypes/ResidentialProperties>

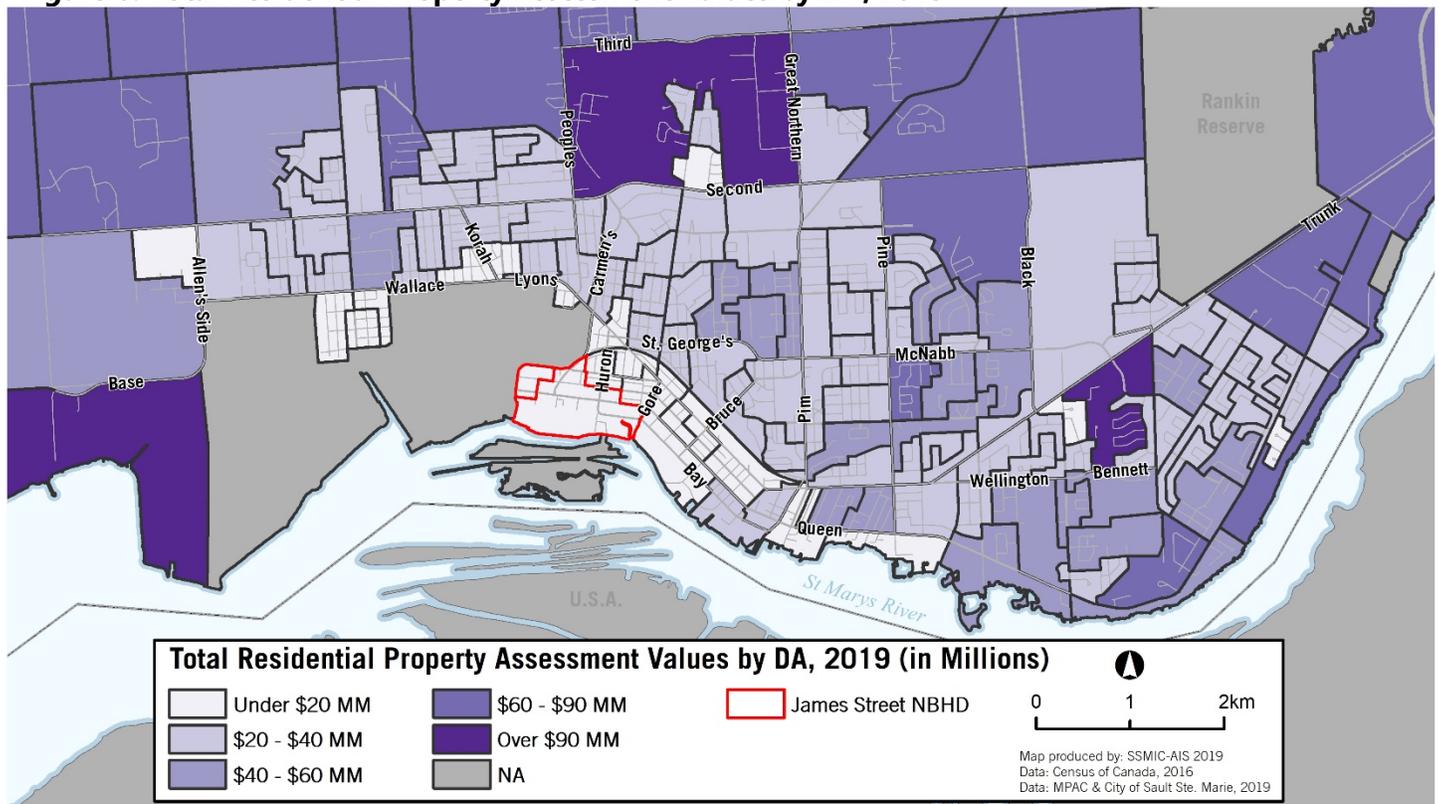
<sup>2</sup> Municipal Property Assessment Corporation. (2019). Commercial Properties. Retrieved from <https://www.mpac.ca/PropertyTypes/CommercialProperties>

<sup>3</sup> Municipal Property Assessment Corporation. (2019). Commercial Properties. Retrieved from <https://www.mpac.ca/PropertyTypes/CommercialProperties>

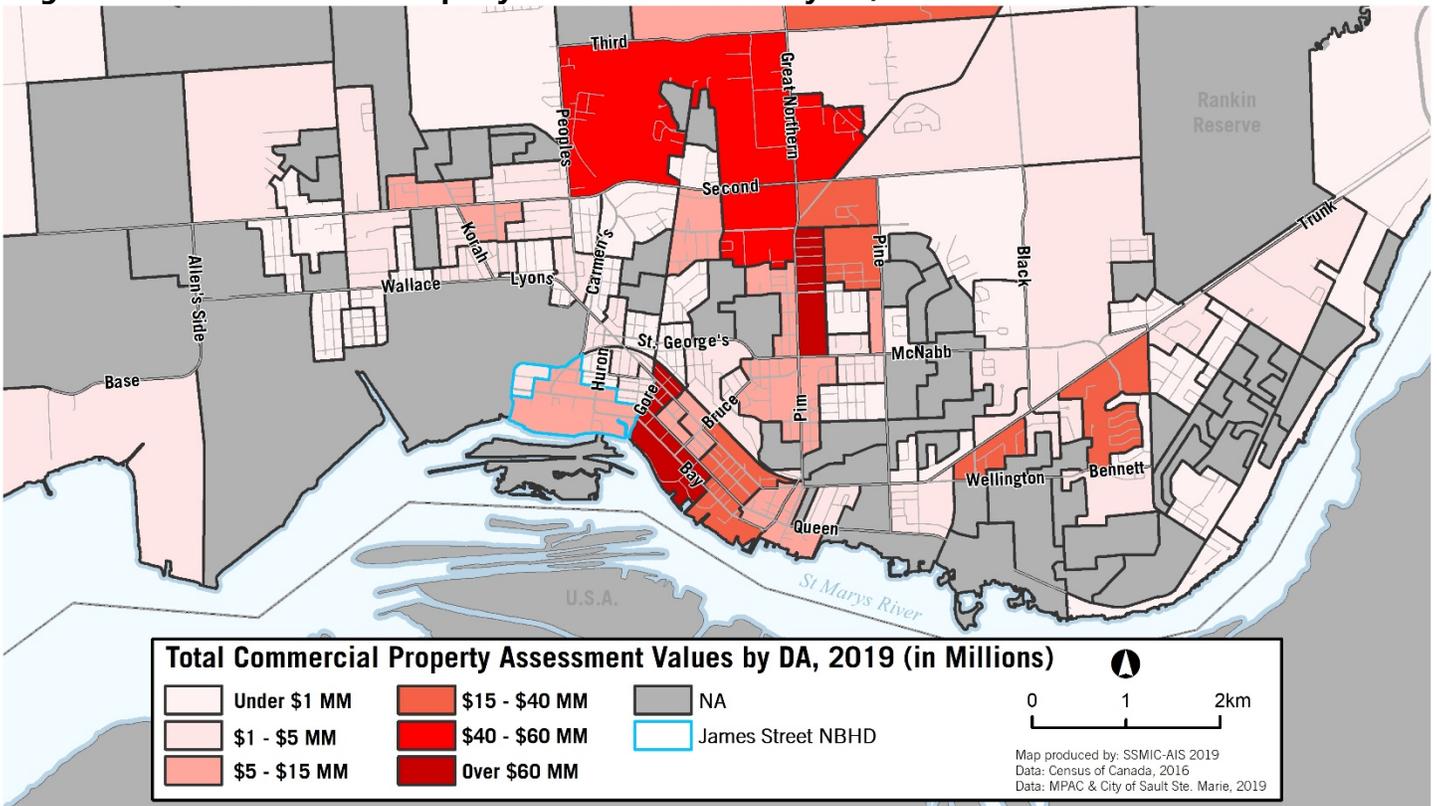
**Table 2: Tax Assessment Statistics**

	James Street Neighbourhood	City of Sault Ste. Marie	Notes
Total residential tax assessment value	\$29,703,415	\$5,480,241,205	The James Street Neighbourhood makes up 0.5% of the total Sault Ste. Marie residential tax assessment value.
Total commercial tax assessment value	\$8,299,752	\$753,783,927	The James Street Neighbourhood makes up approximately 1% of the total Sault Ste. Marie commercial tax assessment value.
Average residential assessment per residential unit	\$60,373	\$165,591	The James Street Neighbourhood's average residential unit assessment value is approximately 2/3 lower than the City of Sault Ste. Marie as a whole.
Average residential property assessment value per hectare of residential land	\$3,263,993	\$983,674	James St. Neighbourhood's average residential assessment value per hectare of residential land is more than 3x higher than the average per hectare for the whole of the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

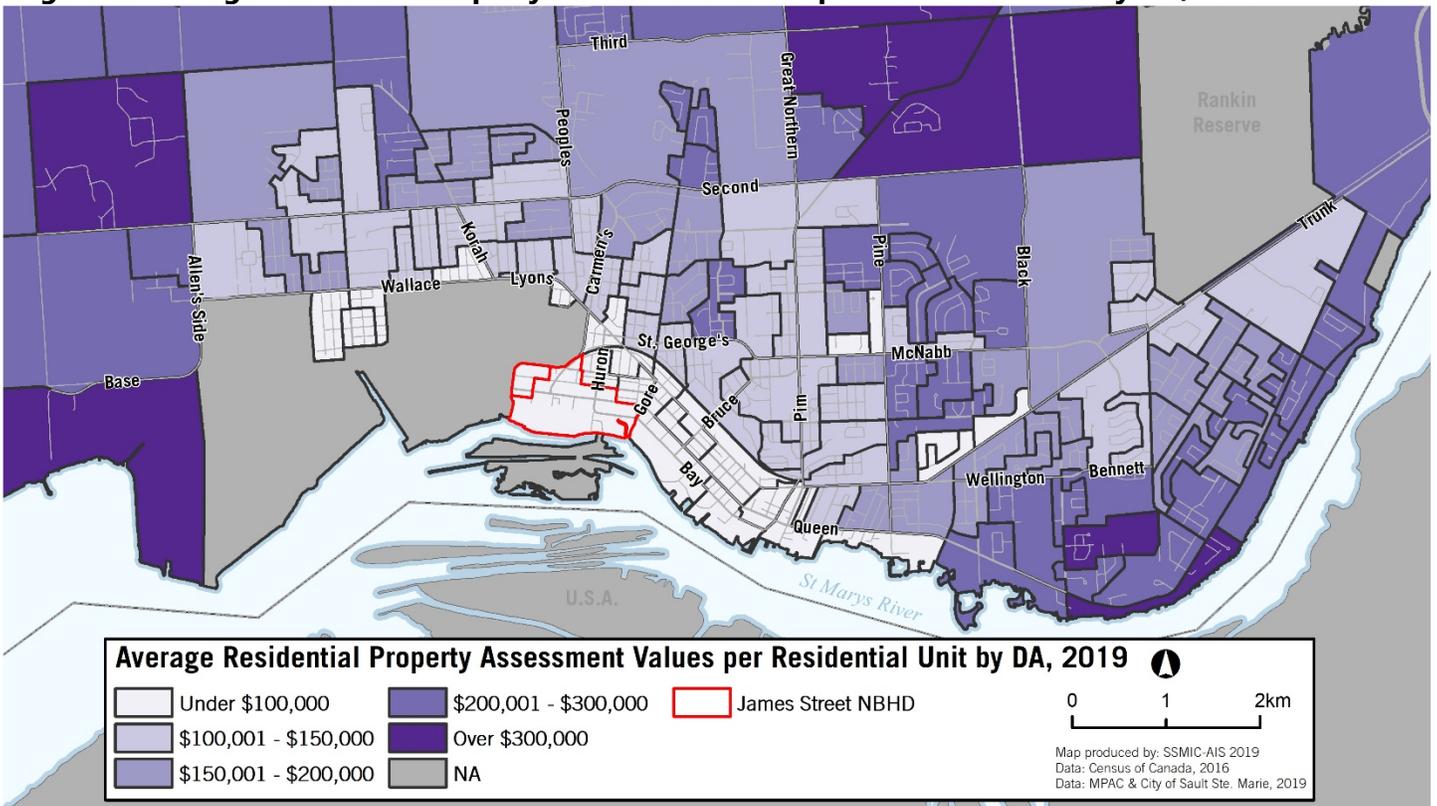
**Figure 6: Total Residential Property Assessment Values by DA, 2019**



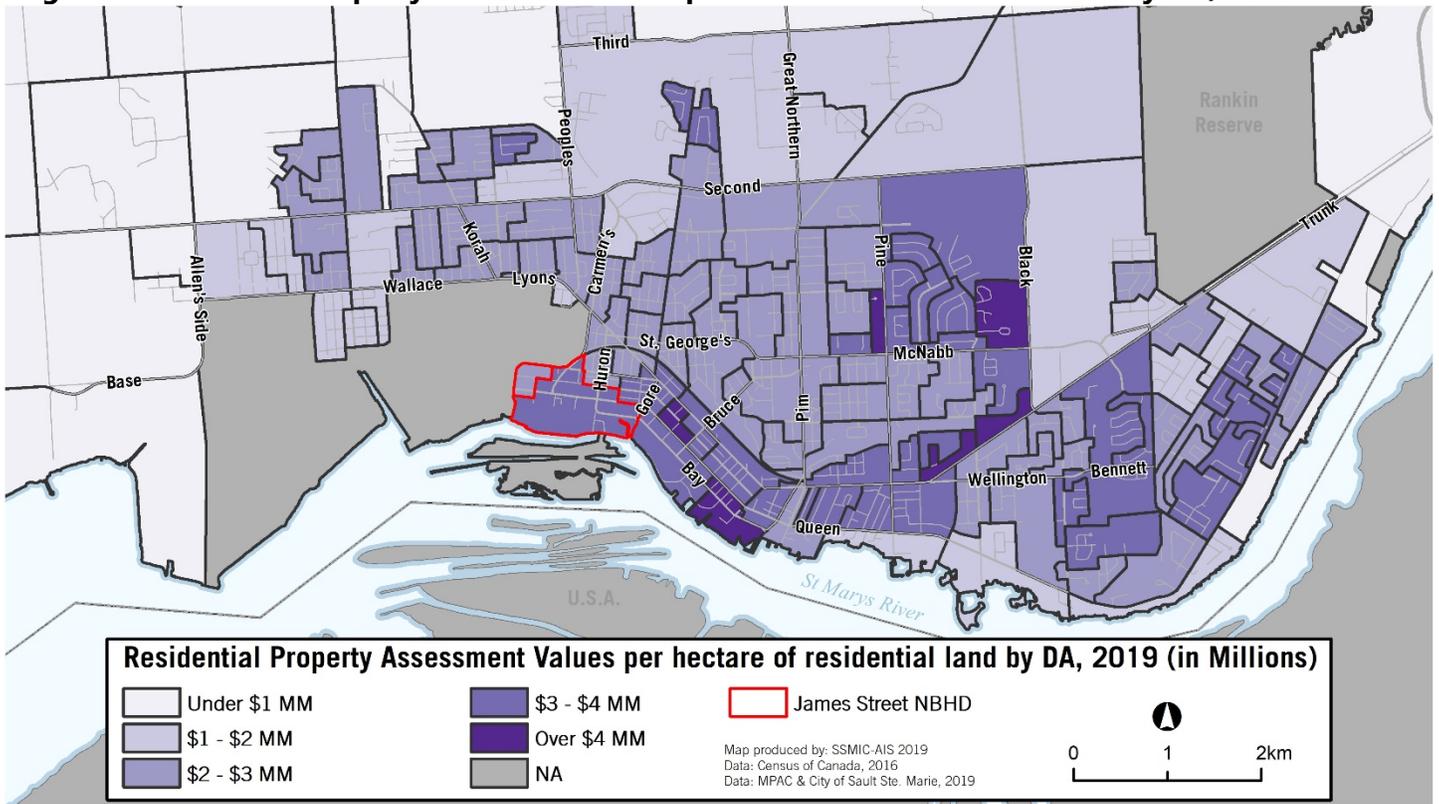
**Figure 7: Total Commercial Property Assessment Values by DA, 2019**



**Figure 8: Average Residential Property Assessment Values per Residential Unit by DA, 2019**



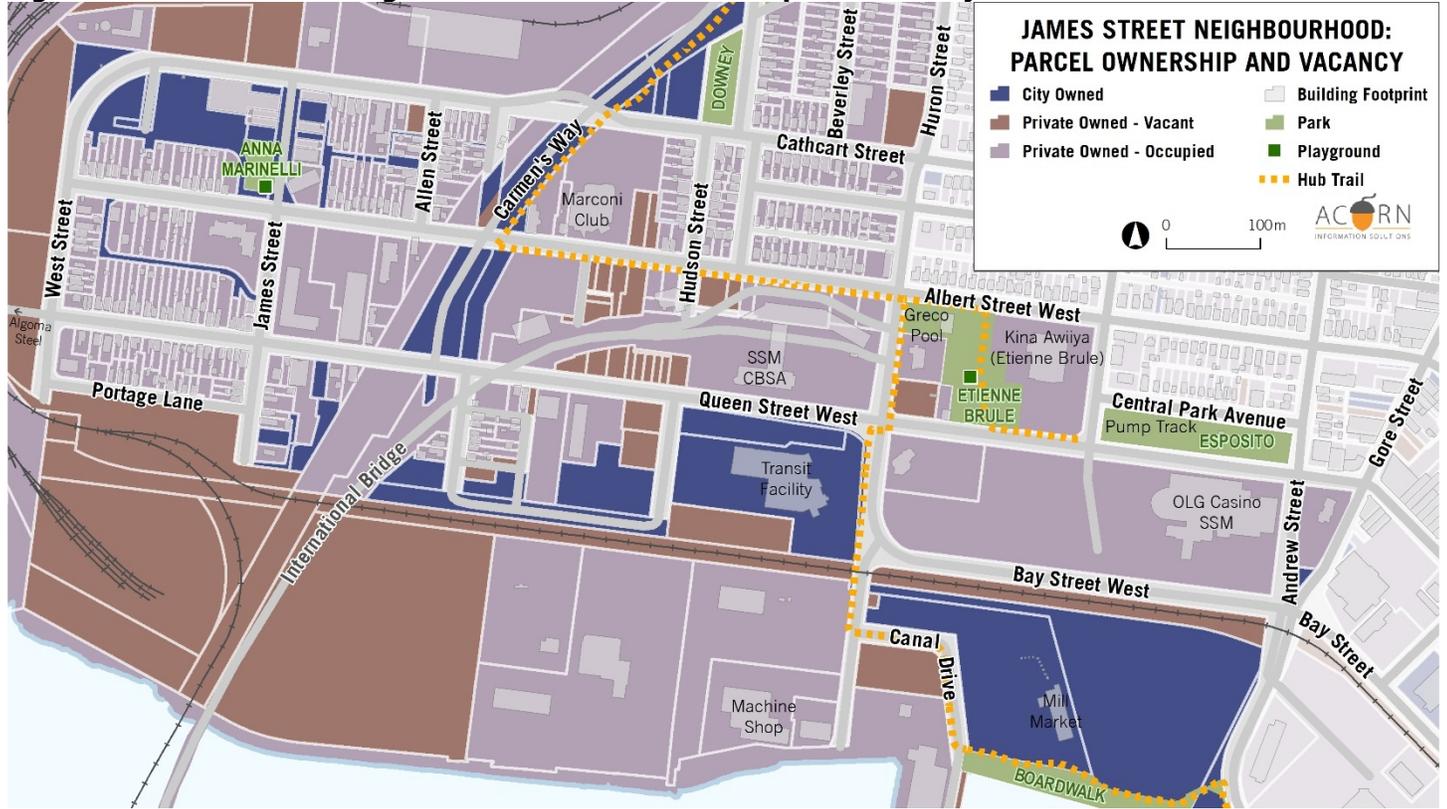
**Figure 9: Residential Property Assessment Value per Hectare of Residential Land by DA, 2019**



# JAMES STREET NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA LAND OWNERSHIP AND VACANCY

Figure 10 below shows parcel ownership and vacancy. Vacancy of a parcel was established based on whether a building currently exists on the parcel or not. Parcels that are only used for parking or storage (garage or shed) are considered vacant for the purposes of this study.

**Figure 10: James Street Neighbourhood Parcel Ownership and Vacancy**



## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The data for the James Street Neighbourhood was calculated by combining the data for the two Dissemination Areas (DAs) that comprise that neighbourhood area. The two DAs that have been combined to create the James Street Neighbourhood Area are 35570137 and 35570138. Data for the Sault Ste. Marie Census Subdivision (CSD) and Ontario have been included for purposes of comparison.

### Population & Median Age

The median age of the population in the James Street Neighbourhood in 2016 was 39.8 years (Table 3). This is lower than the city's median age by 7 years, and lower than the province's median age by 1.5 years.

**Table 3: Population and Median Age – James Street Neighbourhood, Sault Ste. Marie CSD and Ontario**

	James Street Neighbourhood		Sault Ste. Marie		Ontario	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Population 2016	845	-	73,368	-	13,448,494	-
Median Age 2016	39.8	-	46.8	-	41.3	-
2011-2016 Population Change	-14	-1.7	-1,773	-2.4	596,673	4.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2016

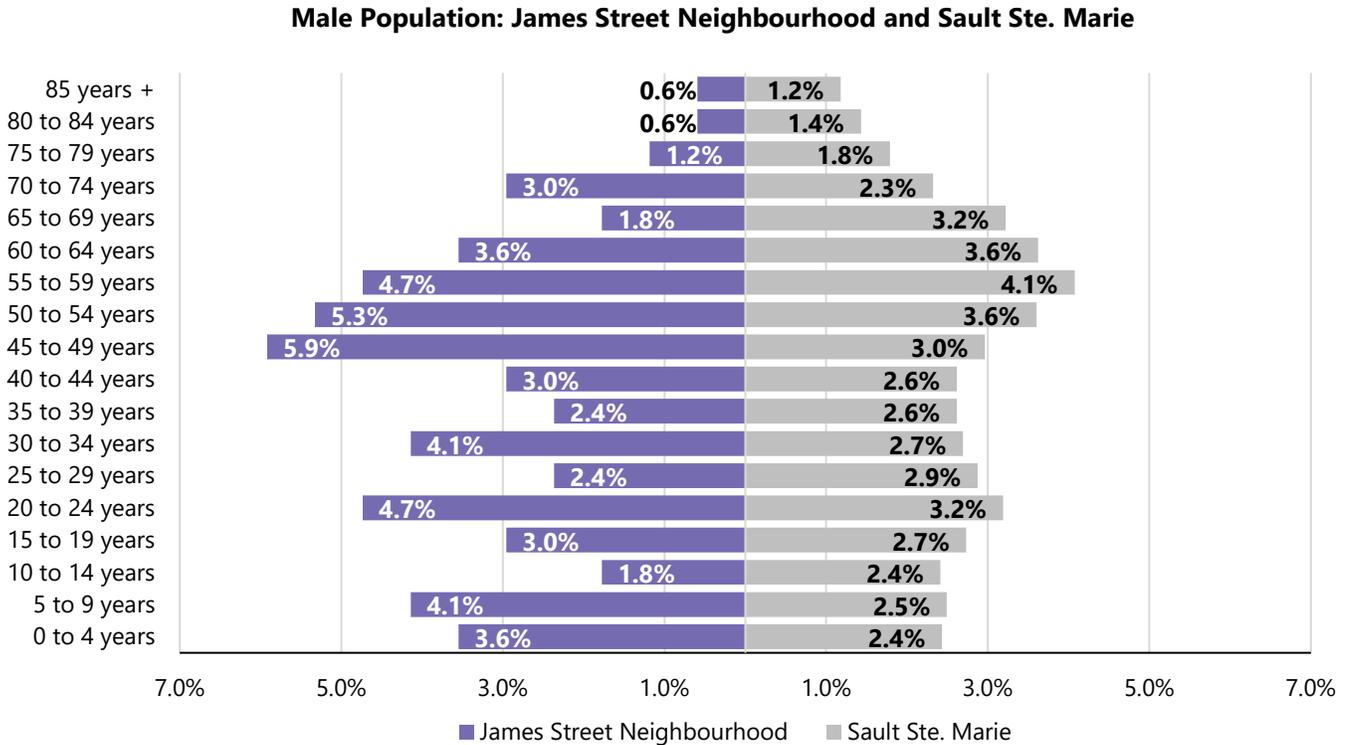
### Age & Sex

**Table 4: 5 Year Age Groups Breakdown – James Street Neighbourhood and Sault Ste. Marie (CSD)**

	James Street Neighbourhood		Sault Ste. Marie	
	#	%	#	%
Total Population	840	-	73,365	-
0 to 4 years	55	6.5%	3,470	4.7%
5 to 9 years	50	6.0%	3,495	4.8%
10 to 14 years	25	3.0%	3,490	4.8%
15 to 19 years	45	5.4%	3,835	5.2%
20 to 24 years	75	8.9%	4,530	6.2%
25 to 29 years	60	7.1%	4,180	5.7%
30 to 34 years	65	7.7%	4,065	5.5%
35 to 39 years	55	6.5%	4,010	5.5%
40 to 44 years	45	5.4%	4,005	5.5%
45 to 49 years	75	8.9%	4,395	6.0%
50 to 54 years	70	8.3%	5,690	7.8%
55 to 59 years	80	9.5%	6,330	8.6%
60 to 64 years	50	6.0%	5,470	7.5%
65 to 69 years	35	4.2%	4,900	6.7%
70 to 74 years	40	4.8%	3,660	5.0%
75 to 79 years	20	2.4%	2,930	4.0%
80 to 84 years	15	1.8%	2,420	3.3%
85 to 89 years	5	0.6%	2,495	3.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2016

**Figure 11: Male Population by 5 Year Age Groups – James Street Neighbourhood and Sault Ste. Marie (CSD)**



**Figure 12: Female Population by 5 Year Age Groups – James Street Neighbourhood and Sault Ste. Marie (CSD)**

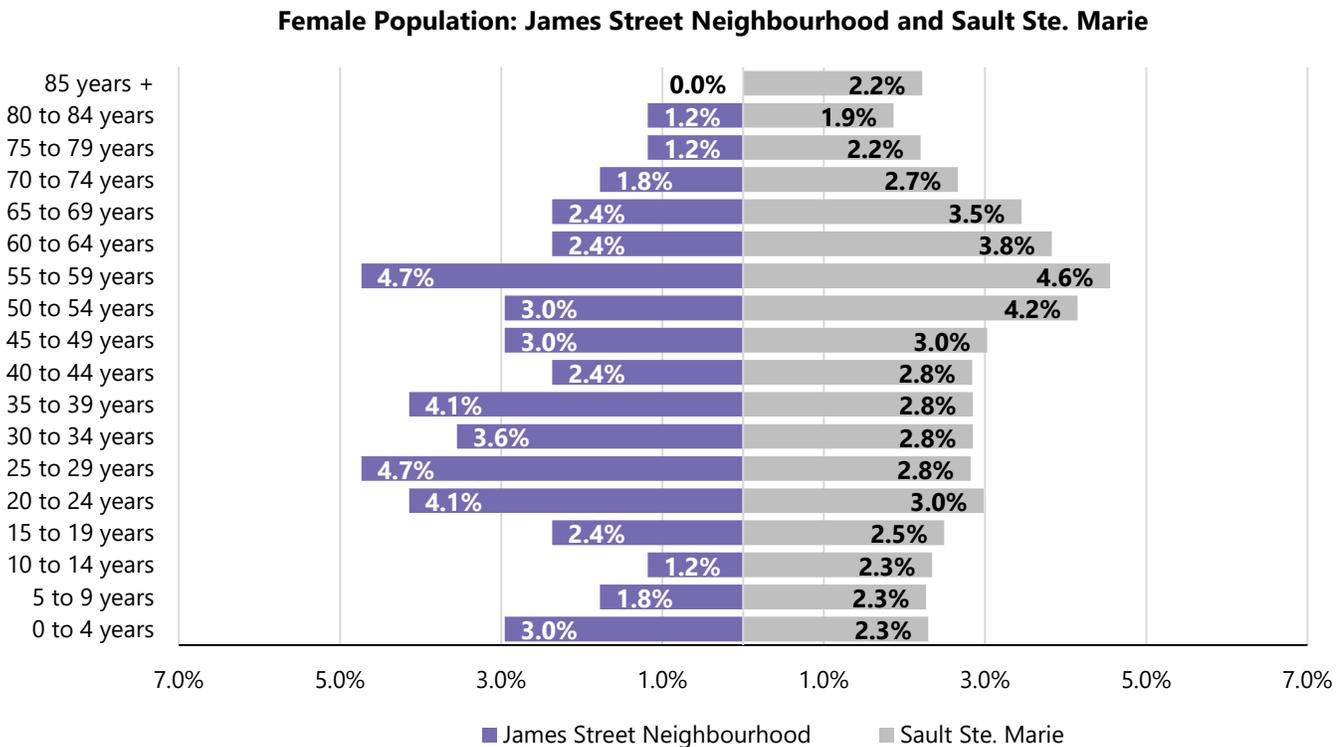
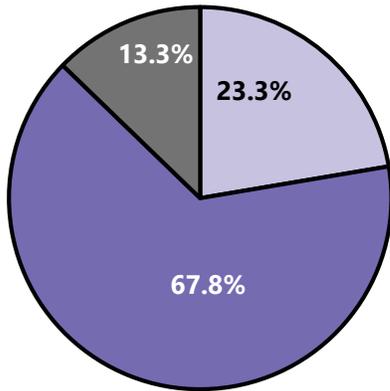
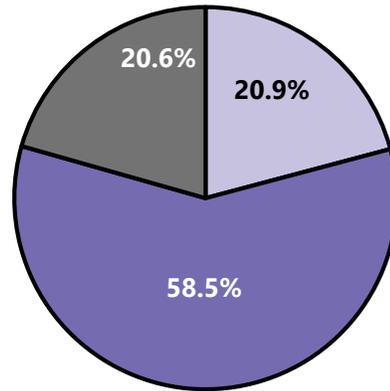


Figure 13: Male Population James St. Neighbourhood



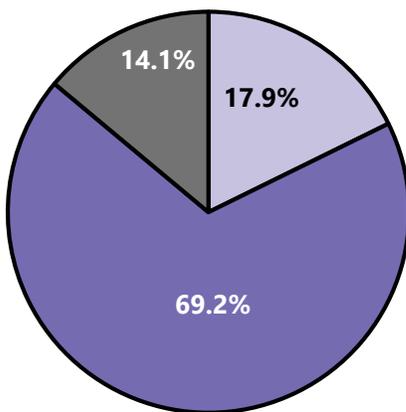
0 to 19 years 20 to 64 years 65 years +

Figure 14: Male Population Sault Ste. Marie



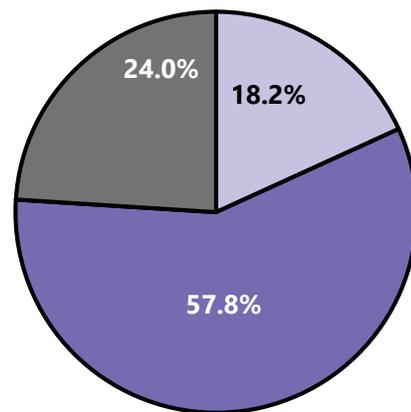
0 to 19 years 20 to 64 years 65 years +

Figure 15: Female Population James St. Neighbourhood



0 to 19 years 20 to 64 years 65 years +

Figure 16: Female Population Sault Ste. Marie



0 to 19 years 20 to 64 years 65 years +

## Family Structure

Census family is defined as a married couple (with or without children of either and/or both spouses), a common-law couple (with or without children of either and/or both partners) or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling.<sup>4</sup> Table 5 outlines the family structure of those living in private households. The James Street Neighbourhood has a lower percentage of couple families (56.1%) and a higher percentage of lone-parent families (39.0%) in comparison to the city (80.4% and 19.6% respectively).

**Table 5: Family Structure – James Street Neighbourhood, Sault Ste. Marie (CSD) and Ontario**

	James Street Neighbourhood		Sault Ste. Marie		Ontario
	#	%	#	%	%
<b>Total number of census families in private households</b>	205	-	21,305	-	-
<b>Total – Couple census families in private households</b>	115	56.1%	17,120	80.4%	82.9%
Couples without children	65	31.7%	9,470	44.4%	37.8%
Couples with children	55	26.8%	7,655	35.9%	45.2%
1 child	30	14.6%	3,485	16.4%	17.4%
2 children	15	7.3%	3,150	14.8%	19.5%
3 or more children	10	4.9%	1,025	4.8%	8.2%
<b>Total – Lone-parent census families in private households</b>	80	39.0%	4,180	19.6%	17.1%
By sex of parent					
Female parent	70	34.1%	3,280	15.4%	13.7%
Male parent	15	7.3%	895	4.2%	3.3%
Lone parent with children					
1 child	60	29.3%	2,715	12.7%	10.2%
2 children	15	7.3%	1,080	5.1%	4.9%
3 or more children	5	2.4%	390	1.8%	1.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2016

<sup>4</sup> Statistics Canada. (2019). Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.

**Table 6: Private households by household size**

	James Street Neighbourhood		Sault Ste. Marie		Ontario	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total – Private households by household size</b>	460	-	32,635	-	516,9175	-
1 person	235	51.1%	10,590	32.4%	1,341,305	25.9%
2 persons	130	28.3%	11,990	36.7%	1,693,520	32.8%
3 persons	65	14.1%	4,875	14.9%	834,255	16.1%
4 persons	25	5.4%	3,700	11.3%	796,320	15.4%
5 or more persons	15	3.3%	1,475	4.5%	503,775	9.7%
Average household size	1.8	-	2.2	-	2.6	-

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2016

The two DAs that make up the James Street Neighbourhood are highlighted on the map in Figure 17, which shows the percentage of Lone Parent Census Families in the city by DA. Both DAs in the neighbourhood have a high percentage of lone parent families at 38% for the west James Street Neighbourhood DA and 40% for the east James Street Neighbourhood DA.

**Figure 17: Lone-Parent Families as a Percentage of All Families by Dissemination Area, 2016**

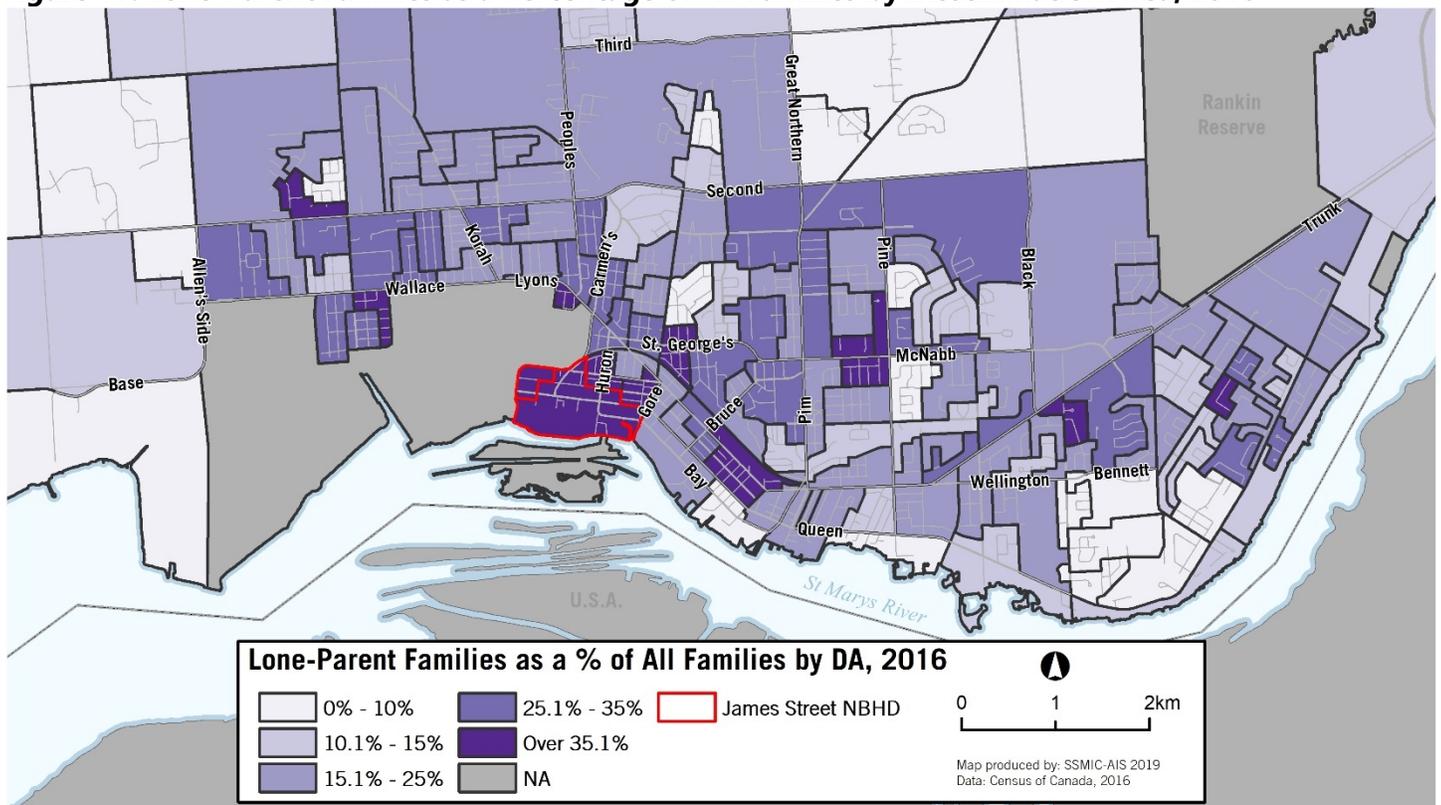
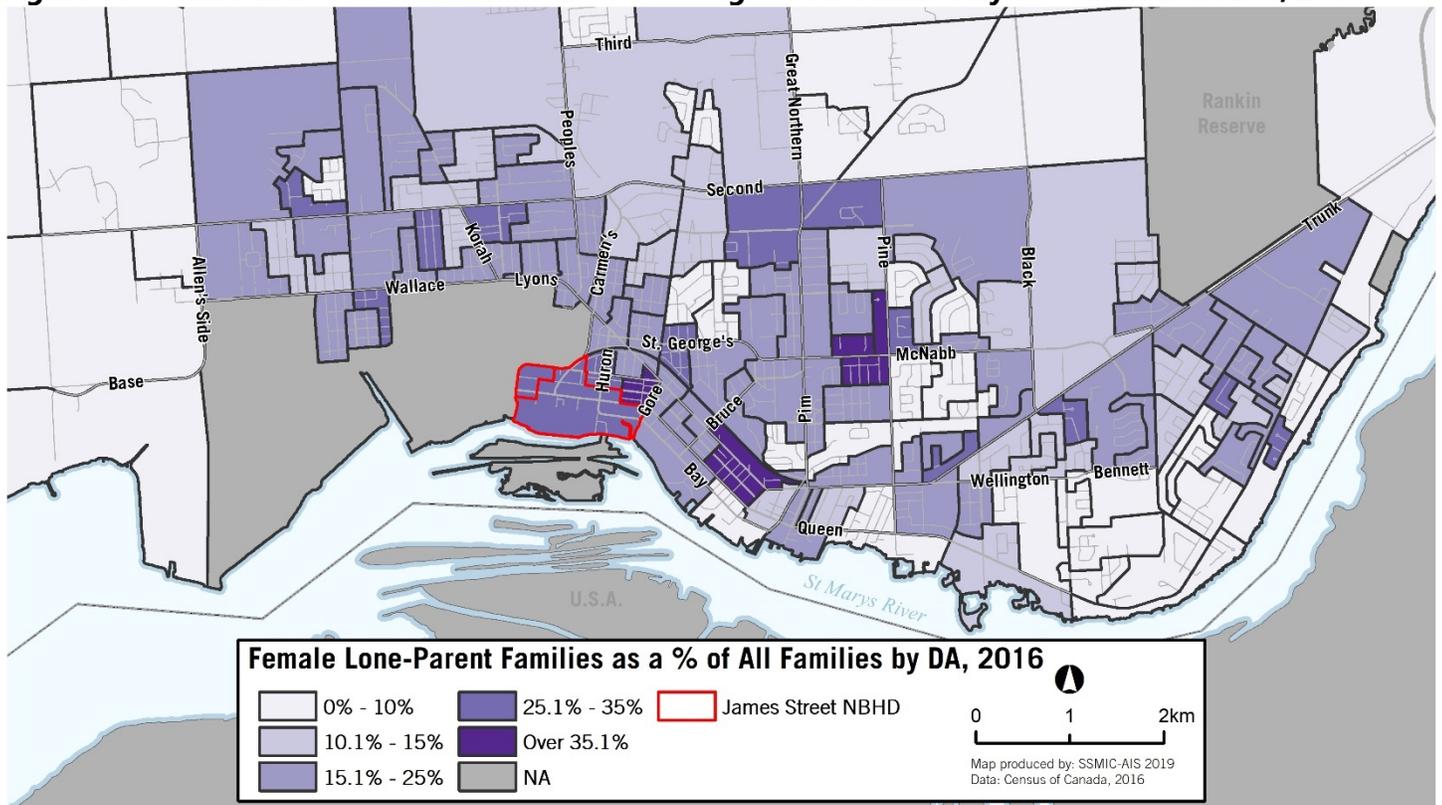


Figure 18 shows the percentage of Female Lone-Parent Families in the city. The James Street Neighbourhood has a higher percentage of Female Lone-Parent Families (34.1%) compared to Sault Ste Marie as a whole (15.4%).

**Figure 18: Female Lone-Parent Families as a Percentage of All Families by Dissemination Area, 2016**



## Indigenous Identity

The population identifying as Indigenous is shown in Table 7 for the James Street Neighbourhood, Sault Ste. Marie, and Ontario. The James Street Neighbourhood has a higher percentage of persons who identify as Indigenous (22.0%), than Sault Ste. Marie (11.3%) and Ontario (2.8%).

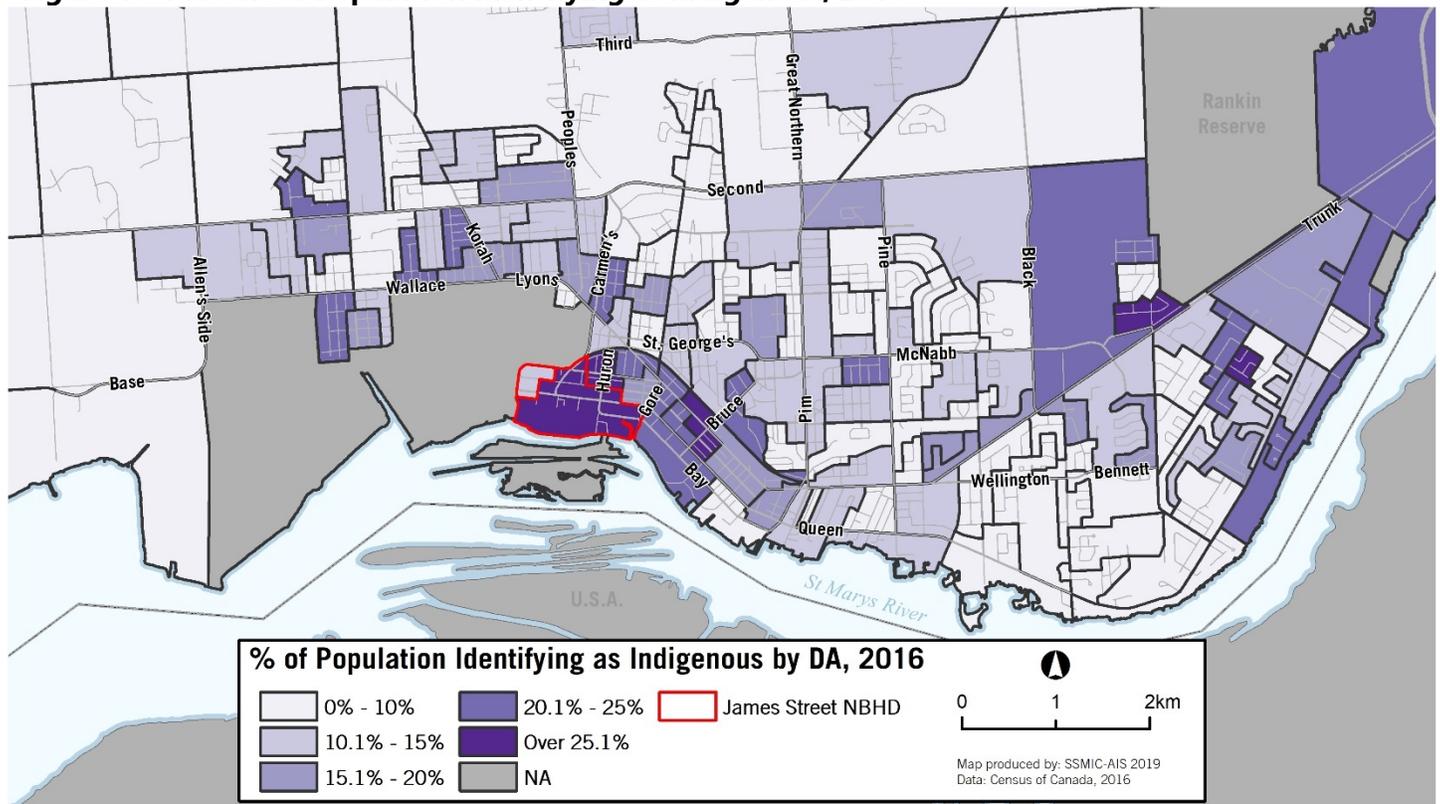
**Table 7: Indigenous Identity Population – James Street Neighbourhood, Sault Ste. Marie (CSD) and Ontario**

	James Street Neighbourhood		Sault Ste. Marie		Ontario
	#	%	#	%	%
Indigenous identity	200	22.0%	8,120	11.3%	2.8%
First Nations (North American Indian) single identity	135	14.8%	4,310	6.0%	1.8%
Métis single identity	70	7.7%	3,615	5.0%	0.9%
Inuk (Inuit) single identity	0	0.0%	20	0.0%	0.0%
Multiple Indigenous identities	0	0.0%	85	0.1%	0.0%
Indigenous identities not included elsewhere	0	0.0%	80	0.1%	0.1%
Non-Indigenous identity	705	77.5%	63,760	88.7%	97.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2016

The percent of the population who identify as Indigenous is shown in the map in Figure 19. The James Street Neighbourhood is outlined in red.

**Figure 19: Percent of Population Identifying as Indigenous, 2016**



## Language

The knowledge of official languages is outlined in Table 8. The James Street Neighbourhood is primarily English only, similar to Sault Ste. Marie and Ontario.

**Table 8: Knowledge of Official Languages – James Street Neighbourhood, Sault Ste. Marie (CSD) and Ontario**

	James Street Neighbourhood		Sault Ste. Marie		Ontario
	#	%	#	%	%
English only	790	92.9%	6,5115	90.1%	86.0%
French only	0	0.0%	40	0.1%	0.3%
English and French	45	5.3%	6,840	9.5%	11.2%
Neither English or French	5	0.6%	285	0.4%	2.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2016

## Dwellings

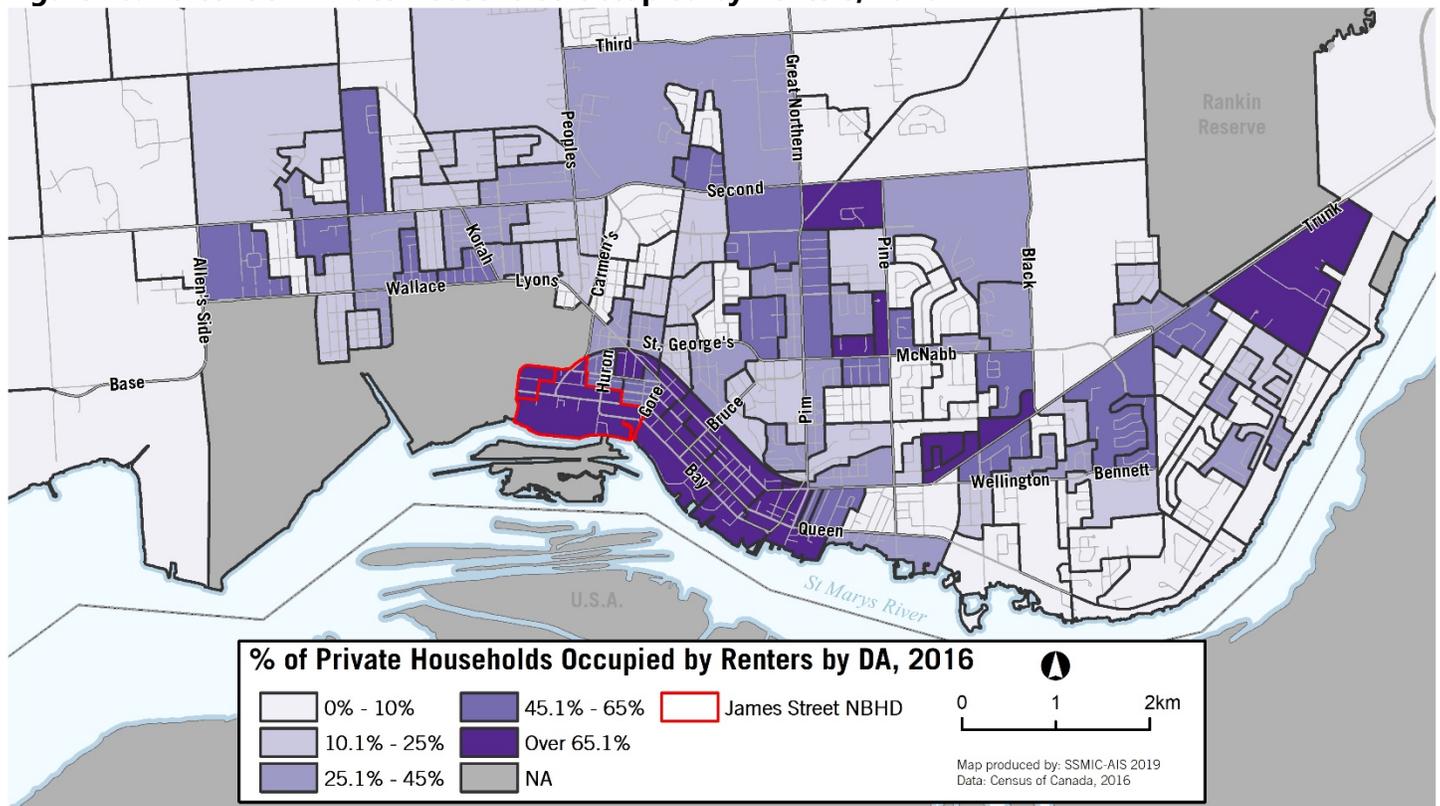
Residents in the James Street Neighbourhood primarily live in apartment buildings, though there are also many residents who live in duplexes and single-detached homes (Table 9). Additionally, the vast majority of those living in the James Street Neighbourhood rent rather than own their home compared to Sault Ste. Marie and Ontario.

**Table 9: Types of Dwellings, 2016**

	James Street Neighbourhood		Sault Ste. Marie		Ontario
	#	%	#	%	%
<b>Occupied private dwellings by structure type</b>	465	-	32,635	-	-
Single-detached house	95	20.4%	21,215	65.0%	54.3%
Apartment 5 or more storeys	130	28.0%	2,090	6.4%	17.2%
Movable dwelling	5	1.1%	10	0.0%	0.3%
Semi-detached house	30	6.5%	1,845	5.7%	5.6%
Row house	0	0.0%	940	2.9%	8.9%
Detached duplex	65	14.0%	1,555	4.8%	3.4%
Apartment less than 5 storeys	130	28.0%	4,870	14.9%	10.1%
Other single-attached house	5	1.1%	110	0.3%	0.2%
<b>Total number of private households by tenure</b>	465	-	32,635	-	-
Owner	115	24.7%	22,410	68.7%	69.7%
Renter	345	74.2%	10,220	31.3%	30.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2016

**Figure 20: Percent of Private Households Occupied by Renters, 2016**



The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation defines affordable housing as housing that costs less than 30% of a household’s before-tax income.<sup>5</sup> The proportion of owner and tenant households spending more than 30% of household income on shelter costs are much higher in the James Street Neighbourhood than in the city and province (Table 10).

**Table 10: Owner and Tenant Household Spending on Shelter, 2016**

	James Street Neighbourhood		Sault Ste. Marie		Ontario
	#	%	#	%	%
<b>Number of owner &amp; tenant households with household total income greater than zero, in non-farm, non-reserve private dwellings</b>	465	-	32,610	-	
Spending less than 30% of household total income on shelter costs	275	59.1%	25,665	78.7%	72.3%
Spending 30% or more of household total income on shelter costs	195	41.9%	6,945	21.3%	27.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2016

<sup>5</sup> Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. (2019). About Affordable Housing in Canada. Retrieved from <https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/developing-and-renovating/develop-new-affordable-housing/programs-and-information/about-affordable-housing-in-canada>

## Educational Attainment

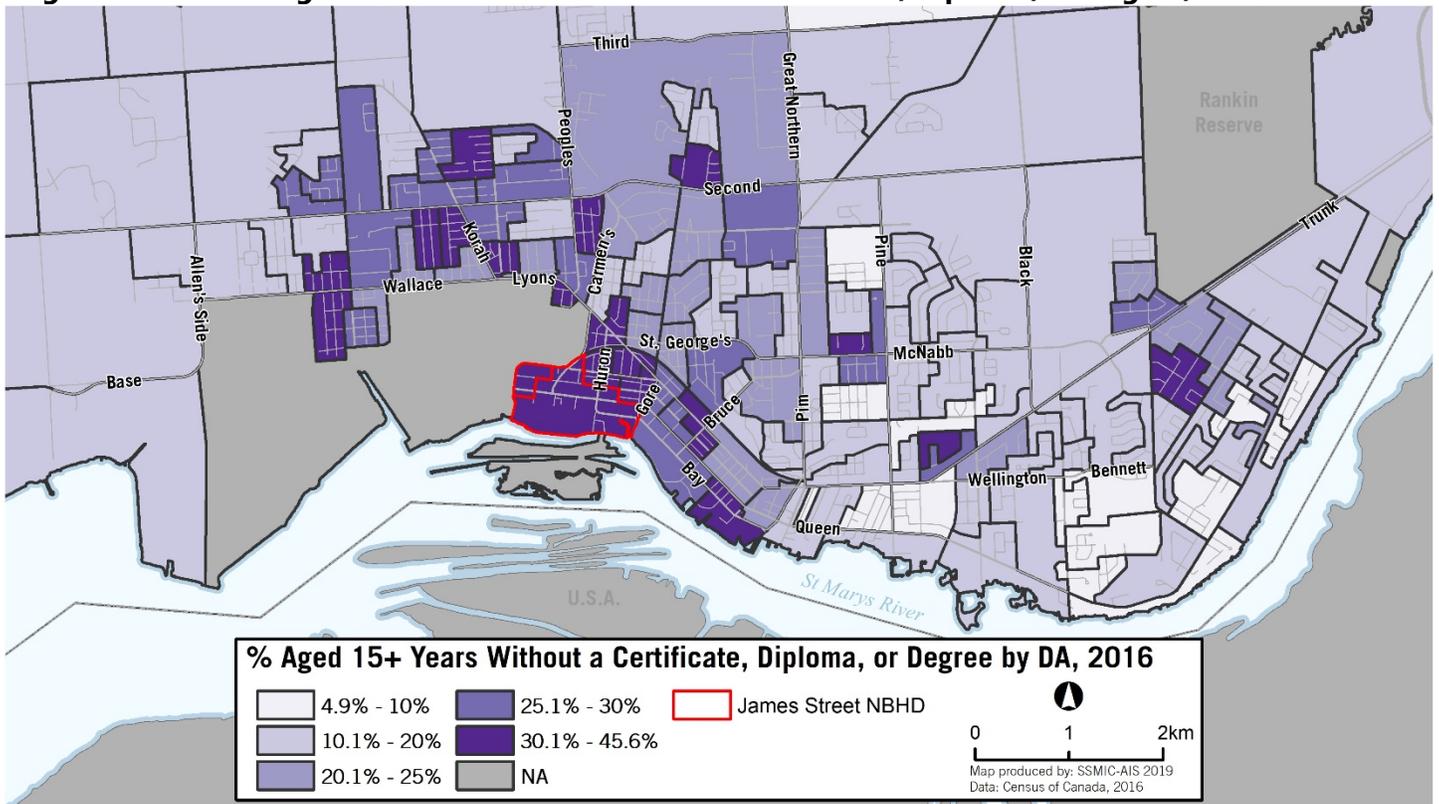
The percentage of population aged 15 years and over without a certificate, diploma or degree in the James Street Neighbourhood is 40.4%, which is higher than Sault Ste. Marie and Ontario (Table 11). The percent of the population with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree is lower in the James Street Neighbourhood than in the city or province.

**Table 11: Education Attainment, 2016**

	James Street Neighbourhood		Sault Ste. Marie		Ontario
	#	%	#	%	%
<b>Total - Highest certificate, diploma or degree for the population aged 15 years and over in private households</b>	730	-	61,445	-	-
No certificate, diploma or degree	295	40.4%	11,680	19.0%	17.5%
Secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate	215	29.5%	18,435	30.0%	27.4%
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	230	31.5%	31,330	51.0%	55.1%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	40	5.5%	4,740	7.7%	6.0%
Trades certificate or diploma other than Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification	15	2.1%	2,085	3.4%	2.9%
Certificate of Apprenticeship or Certificate of Qualification	20	2.7%	2,660	4.3%	3.1%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	160	21.9%	15,145	24.6%	20.8%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	0	0.0%	870	1.4%	2.2%
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above	30	4.1%	10,575	17.2%	26.0%
Bachelor's degree	10	1.4%	7,765	12.6%	17.3%
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	0	0.0%	805	1.3%	1.7%
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	0	0.0%	290	0.5%	0.7%
Master's degree	20	2.7%	1,430	2.3%	5.4%
Earned Doctorate	0	0.0%	280	0.5%	0.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2016

**Figure 21: Percent Aged 15 Years and Over Without a Certificate, Diploma, or Degree, 2016**



## Labour Force

Labour force participation for the population aged 15 years and over in the James Street Neighbourhood is lower than Sault Ste. Marie and Ontario (Table 12). The unemployment rate in the James Street Neighbourhood is higher than that of the city and province.

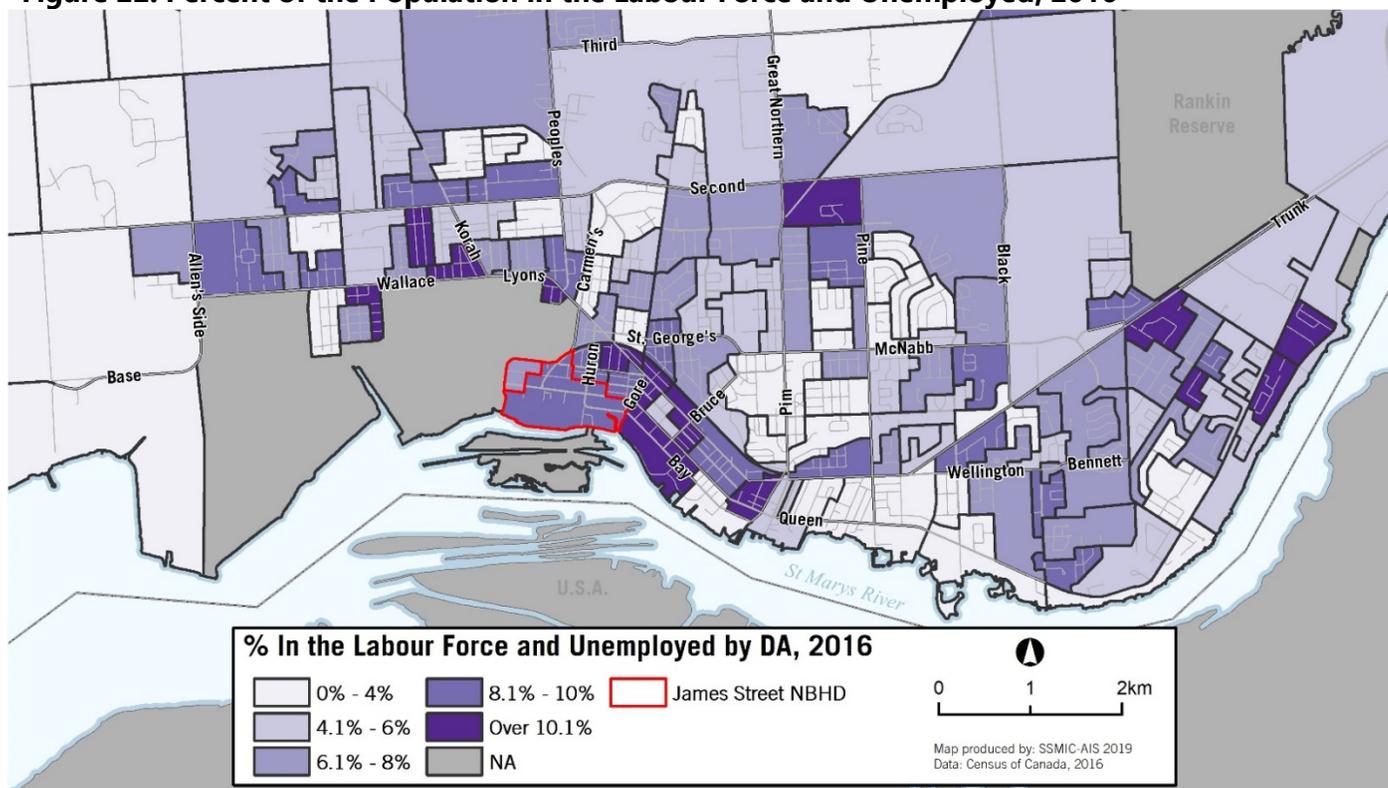
Individuals who are “unemployed” are available to work and have actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks.<sup>6</sup> Whereas individuals “not in the labour force,” are individuals who were unwilling or unable to supply labour in their markets.<sup>7</sup>

**Table 12: Labour Force Status. 2016**

	James Street Neighbourhood		Sault Ste. Marie		Ontario
	#	%	#	%	%
<b>Population aged 15 years and over by labour force status</b>	740	-	61,445	-	-
In the labour force	330	44.6%	35,295	57.4%	64.7%
Employed	270	36.5%	31,665	51.5%	59.9%
Unemployed	60	8.1%	3,630	5.9%	4.8%
Not in the labour force	400	54.0%	26,150	42.6%	35.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2016

**Figure 22: Percent of the Population in the Labour Force and Unemployed, 2016**



<sup>6</sup> Statistics Canada. (2019). Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.

<sup>7</sup> Statistics Canada. (2019). Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.

## Immigration

There are no recent immigrants (those who arrived in Canada between 2006 and 2016) living in the James Street Neighbourhood (Table 13). There are no recorded non-permanent residents.

**Table 13: Immigration Status, 2016**

	James Street Neighbourhood		Sault Ste. Marie		Ontario
	#	%	#	%	%
Non-immigrants	865	95.1%	65,285	90.8%	69.4%
Immigrants	35	3.8%	6,230	8.7%	29.1%
Before 1981	25	2.7%	4,840	6.7%	8.1%
1981 to 1990	0	0.0%	280	0.4%	3.9%
1991 to 2000	0	0.0%	295	0.4%	6.3%
2001 to 2010	10	1.1%	560	0.8%	7.2%
2001 to 2005	0	0.0%	230	0.3%	3.7%
2006 to 2010	0	0.0%	330	0.5%	3.5%
2011 to 2016	0	0.0%	255	0.4%	3.6%
Non-permanent residents	0	0.0%	360	0.5%	1.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2016

## Income

The following table outlines the household after-tax income in 2015 for the population 15 years and over for the James Street Neighbourhood, Sault Ste. Marie, and Ontario (Table 14).

**Table 14: After-Tax Income of Households – James Street Neighbourhood, Sault Ste. Marie (CSD) and Ontario**

	James Street Neighbourhood		Sault Ste. Marie		Ontario
	#	%	#	%	%
<b>After-tax income of households in 2015 of private households</b>	465	-	32,630	-	-
Under \$20,000	175	37.6%	3,790	11.6%	9.5%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	85	18.3%	3,840	11.8%	8.4%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	90	19.4%	3,650	11.2%	9.2%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	35	7.5%	3,500	10.7%	9.5%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	25	5.4%	3,085	9.5%	9.0%
\$60,000 to \$79,999	35	7.5%	4,980	15.3%	15.7%
\$80,000 to \$99,999	15	3.2%	3,555	10.9%	12.2%
\$100,000 and over	15	3.2%	6,240	19.1%	26.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2016

The median after-tax income of private households, including both one-person households and two-or-more-person households, is notably lower in the James Street Neighbourhood than in the city and province.

**Table 15: Income by Household – James Street Neighbourhood, Sault Ste. Marie (CSD) and Ontario**

Income Statistics in 2015 for all Private Households by Household Size	James Street Neighbourhood		Sault Ste. Marie		Ontario	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Income statistics in 2015 for Private Households</b>						
Median Total Income of Households	\$26,362	-	\$61,020	-	\$74,287	-
Median After-Tax Income of Households	\$25,868	-	\$54,831	-	\$65,285	-
Average Total Income of Households	\$37,247	-	\$76,661	-	\$97,856	-
Average After-Tax Income of Households	\$33,968	-	\$65,346	-	\$80,322	-
<b>Income Statistics for One-Person Private households</b>						
Median Total Income	\$16,778	-	\$29,747	-	\$36,900	-
Median After-Tax Income	\$16,505	-	\$27,608	-	\$33,219	-
Average Total Income	\$28,575	-	\$38,960	-	\$49,571	-
Average After-Tax Income	\$25,431	-	\$33,737	-	\$40,830	-
<b>Income Statistics for Two-or-more-Person Households</b>						
Median Total Income	\$35,977	-	\$81,696	-	\$90,967	-
Median After-Tax Income	\$35,632	-	\$71,885	-	\$79,528	-
Average Total Income	\$44,824	-	\$94,768	-	\$114,773	-
Average After-Tax Income	\$41,437	-	\$80,526	-	\$94,157	-

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2016

Figure 23 displays the Median Household Income After-Tax for the city. The James Street Neighbourhood is classified as part of the lowest bracket of income, compared to the city.

**Figure 23: Median Household Income After-Tax by Dissemination Area, 2016**

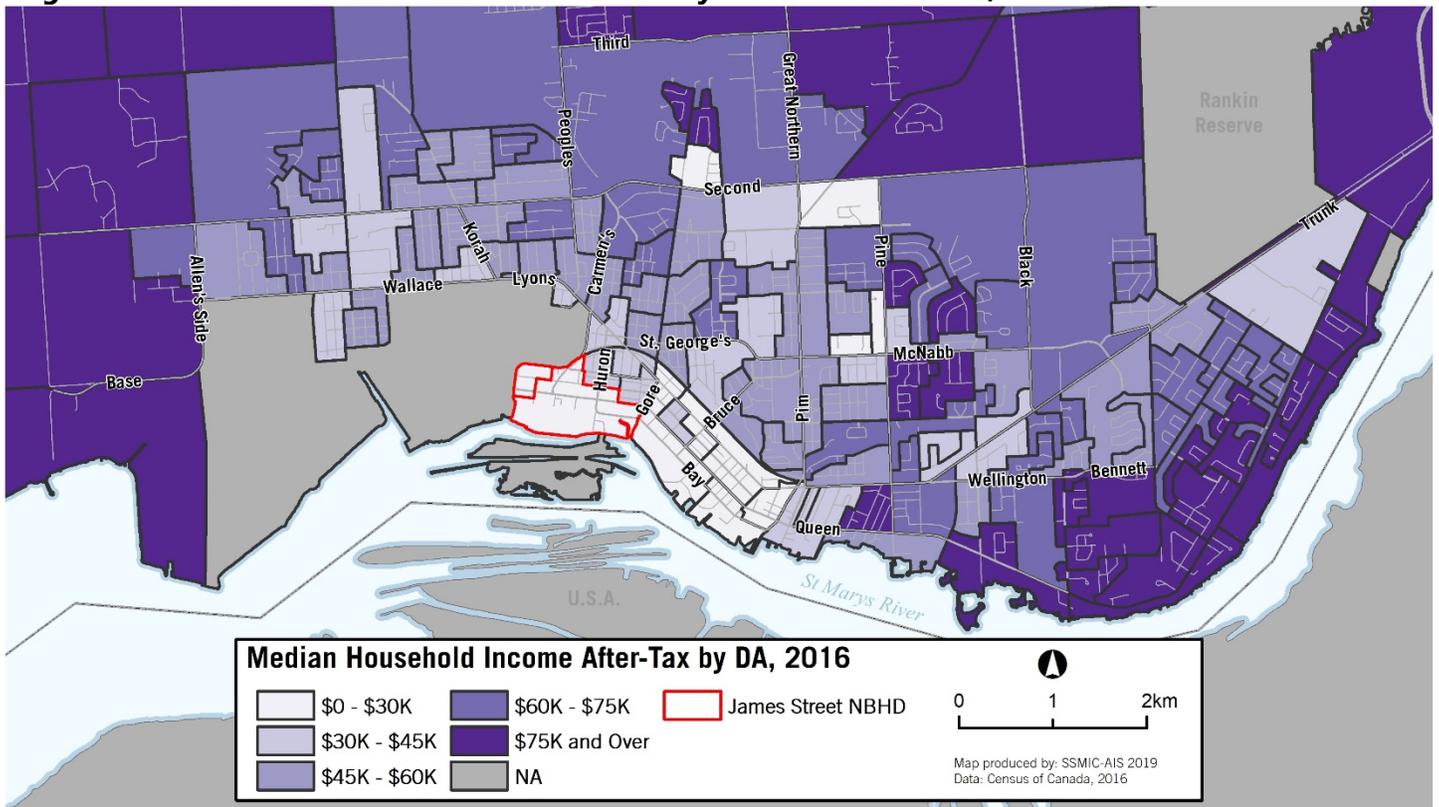


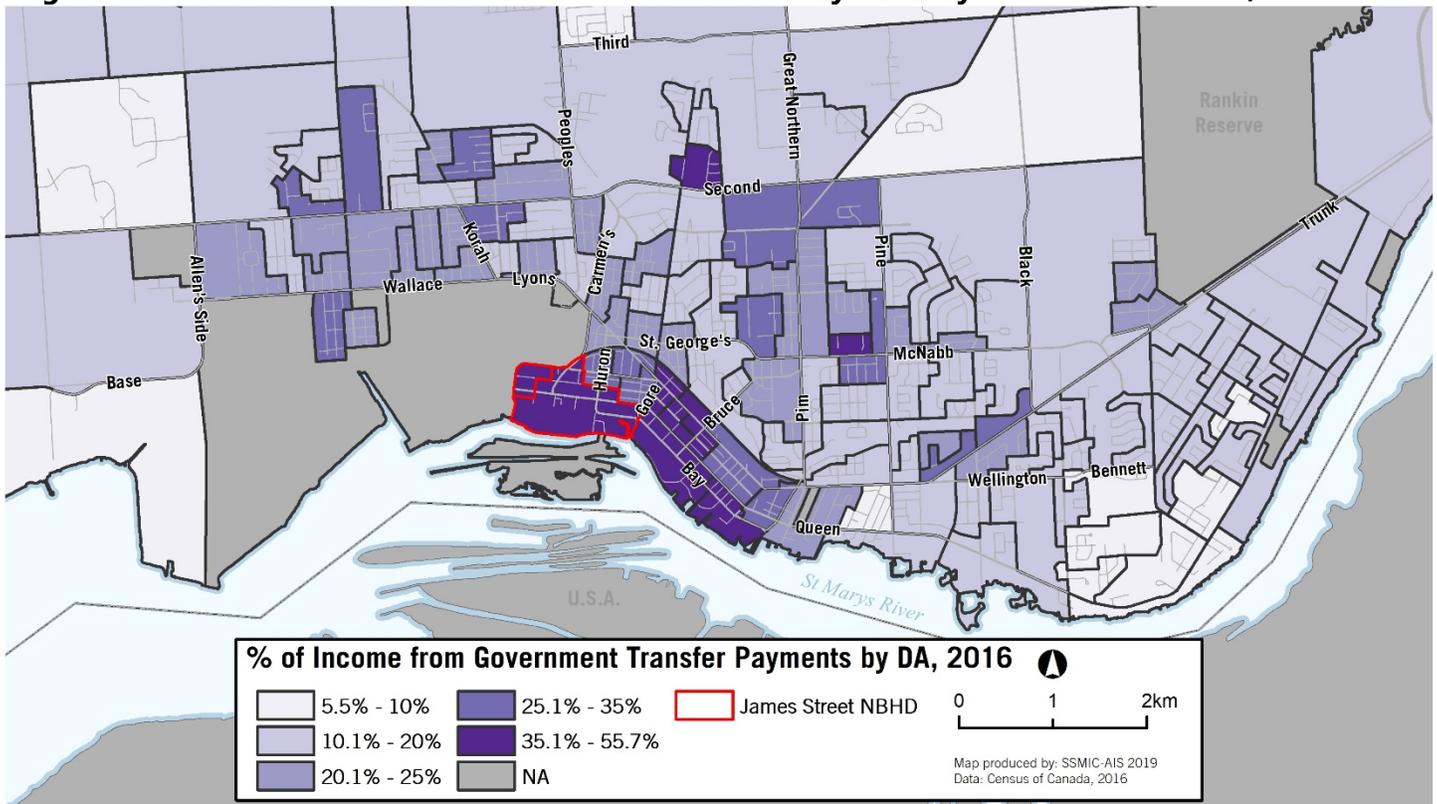
Table 16 shows the composition of total income in 2015. There was a higher percentage of total income coming from government transfer payments in the James Street Neighbourhood than in the city and province. Figure 24 displays the percent of income in each DA that comes from government transfers. Market income refers to the sum of employment income, investment income, private retirement income and other money income from market sources.<sup>8</sup> Employment income refers to all income received as wages, salaries and commissions from paid employment and net self-employment income.<sup>9</sup> Government transfer payments includes all cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments.<sup>10</sup>

**Table 16: Composition of Total Income**

	James Street Neighbourhood	Sault Ste. Marie	Ontario
	%	%	%
<b>Composition of total income in 2015 of population 15 years and over %</b>	100	100	100
Market income %	58.0	83.0	88.9
Employment income %	47.2	64.5	72.9
Government transfer payments %	41.9	17.1	11.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2016

**Figure 24: Percent of Income from Government Transfer Payments by Dissemination Area, 2016**



<sup>8</sup> Statistics Canada. (2019). Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.

<sup>9</sup> Statistics Canada. (2019). Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.

<sup>10</sup> Statistics Canada. (2019). Dictionary, Census of Population, 2016.

Low Income Measure – After Tax (LIM-AT)

**Table 17: Prevalence of Low Income based on LIM-AT, James Street Neighbourhood, Sault Ste. Marie and Ontario**

	James Street Neighbourhood		Sault Ste. Marie		Ontario	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>In low income based on the Low-income measure, after tax (LIM-AT)</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>11,330</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>1,898,975</b>	<b>14.4%</b>
0 to 17 years	105	67.7%	2,760	21.8%	489,905	18.4%
0 to 5 years	60	85.7%	1,050	25.2%	165,140	19.8%
18 to 64 years	305	53.0%	6,860	15.6%	1,155,315	13.7%
65 years and over	35	30.4%	1,710	11.2%	253,755	12%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2016

## Ontario Marginalization Index - 2016

The 2016 Ontario Marginalization Index (OMI) is an area-based index that attempts to show differences in marginalization between areas, as well as understand inequalities in various measures of health and social well-being. The index was developed by a collaboration of researchers using a theoretical framework based on previous work on deprivation and marginalization. It has been demonstrated to be stable across time periods and across different geographic areas (e.g. cities and rural areas).<sup>11</sup> Some other indices like the Social Risk Index may be less suitable for rural areas than urban areas. The OMI has also been demonstrated to be associated with health outcomes including hypertension, depression, youth smoking, alcohol consumption, injuries, body mass index and infant birth weight.<sup>12</sup>

The Ontario Marginalization Index is multifaceted, allowing researchers and policy and program analysts to explore multiple dimensions of marginalization in urban and rural Ontario. The four dimensions of the index are:

- Residential Instability
- Material Deprivation
- Dependency
- Ethnic Concentration

The Residential Instability, Material Deprivation, and Dependency dimensions of this index are of particular importance, whereas the fourth dimension, Ethnic Concentration, is of less importance. This is due to the fact that the City of Sault Ste. Marie had very few recent immigrants or persons who identify as a visible minority included in Census of Canada 2016.

For each dimension, quintiles have been created by sorting the marginalization data into five groups, ranked from 1 (least marginalized in Ontario) to 5 (most marginalized in Ontario). Each group contains a fifth of all the DAs in Ontario. For example, if an area has a value of 5 on the material deprivation scale, it means it is in the most deprived 20 percent of areas in Ontario.<sup>13</sup>

Due to data suppression in several key indicators, First Nation Reserves are not included in the Ontario Marginalization Index. Figure 25 shows each DA of Sault Ste. Marie by Overall Marginalization. Note that the two James Street Neighbourhood DAs fall within the "Most Marginalized" quintile (5).

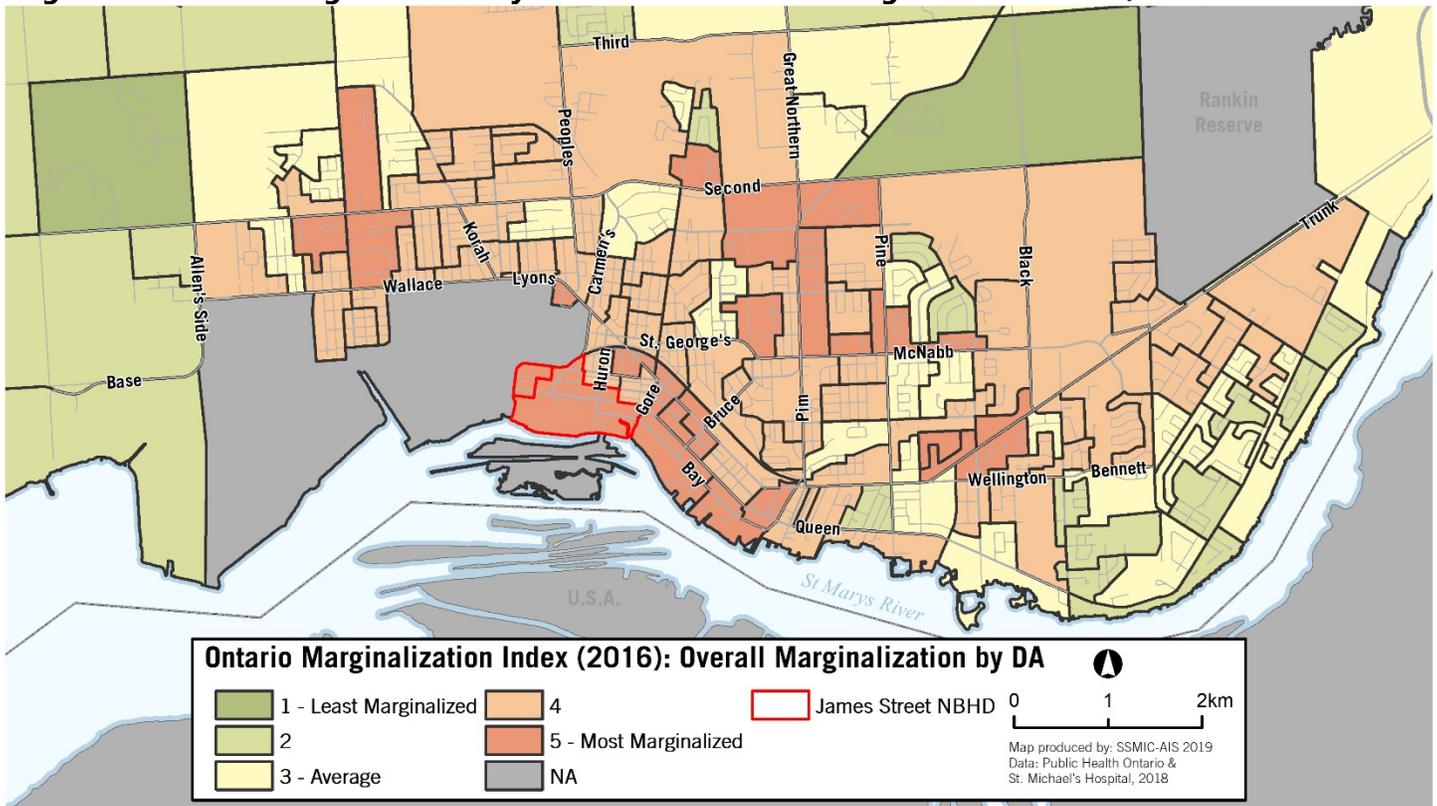
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<sup>11</sup> Ontario Marginalization Index (ON-Marg). (2018). User Guide, Version 1.0. Retrieved from <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/data-and-analysis/health-equity/ontario-marginalization-index>.

<sup>12</sup> Ontario Marginalization Index (ON-Marg). (2018). User Guide, Version 1.0.

<sup>13</sup> Ontario Marginalization Index (ON-Marg). (2018). User Guide, Version 1.0.

**Figure 25: Overall Marginalization by DA from the Ontario Marginalization Index, 2016**



### Residential Instability

The Residential Instability measure refers to area-level concentrations of people who experience high rates of family or housing instability. Residential instability is important as it is related to neighborhood quality, cohesiveness and support.<sup>14</sup>

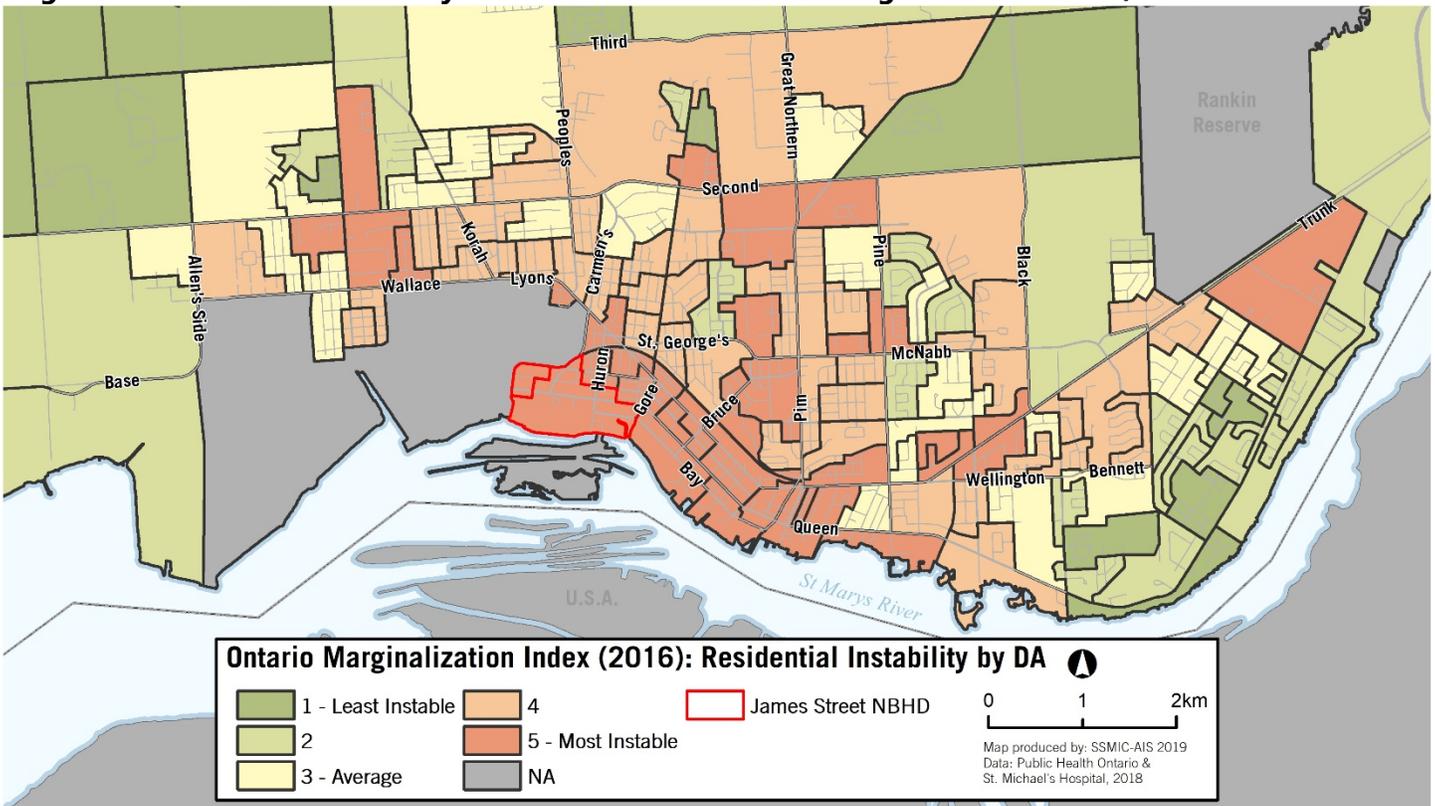
The Residential Instability dimension takes the following census variables into consideration:

- Proportion of the population living alone
- Proportion of the population who are not youth (aged 16+)
- Average number of persons per dwelling
- Proportion of dwellings that are apartment buildings
- Proportion of the population who are single/divorced/widowed
- Proportion of dwellings that are not owned
- Proportion of the population who moved during the past 5 years

The following map shows each DA of Sault Ste. Marie by degrees of instability. Persons living in a stable neighbourhood (quintiles 1 and/or 2 in the following map) are less likely to be marginalized than those living in an unstable neighbourhood (quintiles 4 and/or 5). Note that the two James Street Neighbourhood DAs fall within the “Most Instable” quintile (5).

<sup>14</sup> Matheson, FI; Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). 2011 Ontario Marginalization Index: Technical document. Toronto, ON: St. Michael's Hospital; 2017. Joint publication with Public Health Ontario.

**Figure 26: Residential Instability Dimension of the Ontario Marginalization Index, 2016**



**Material Deprivation**

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) refers to Material Deprivation as “the inability of individuals or households to afford those consumption goods and activities that are typical in a society at a given point in time, irrespective of people’s preferences with respect to these items.”<sup>15</sup>

The Material Deprivation dimension takes the following census variables into consideration:

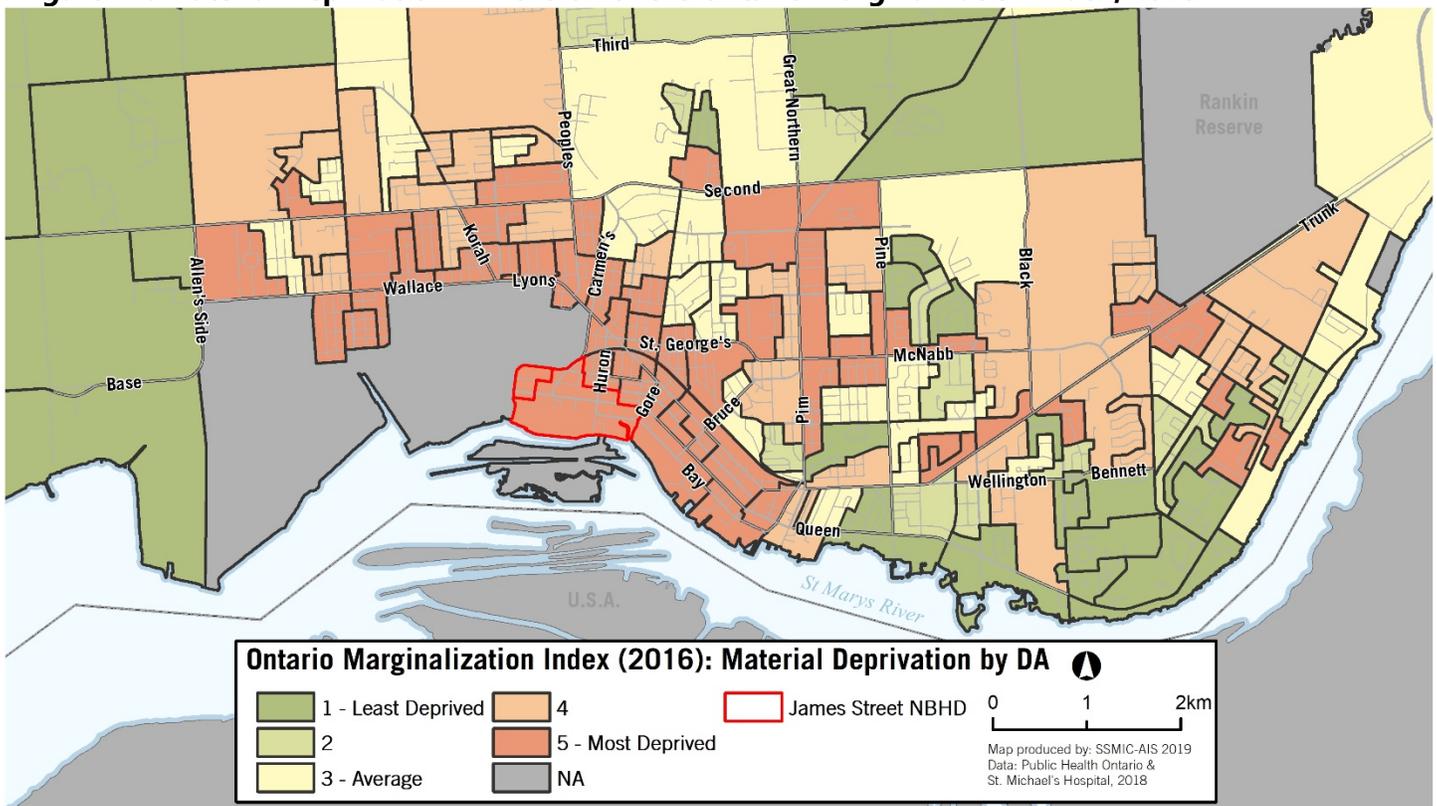
- Proportion of the population aged 25+ without a high-school diploma
- Proportion of families who are lone parent families
- Proportion of the population aged 15+ who are unemployed
- Proportion of the population considered low-income\*
- Proportion of households living in dwellings that are in need of major repair

\* Note: “Low income” is defined as below the low-income cut-off (LICO), a Statistics Canada measure that is adjusted for community size, family size and inflation.

The following map shows each DA of Sault Ste. Marie by the material deprivation quintile it falls in. Note that the two James Street Neighbourhood DAs fall within the “Most Deprived” quintile (5).

<sup>15</sup> Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). (2007). Material Deprivation. Retrieved from <http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=7326>.

**Figure 27: Material Deprivation Dimension of the Ontario Marginalization Index, 2016**



### Dependency

Dependency relates to the idea that the economically inactive population (typically those below the age of 15, above the age of 65, and unemployed persons) relies on the economically active population for support.<sup>16</sup>

The Dependency dimension takes the following census variables into consideration:

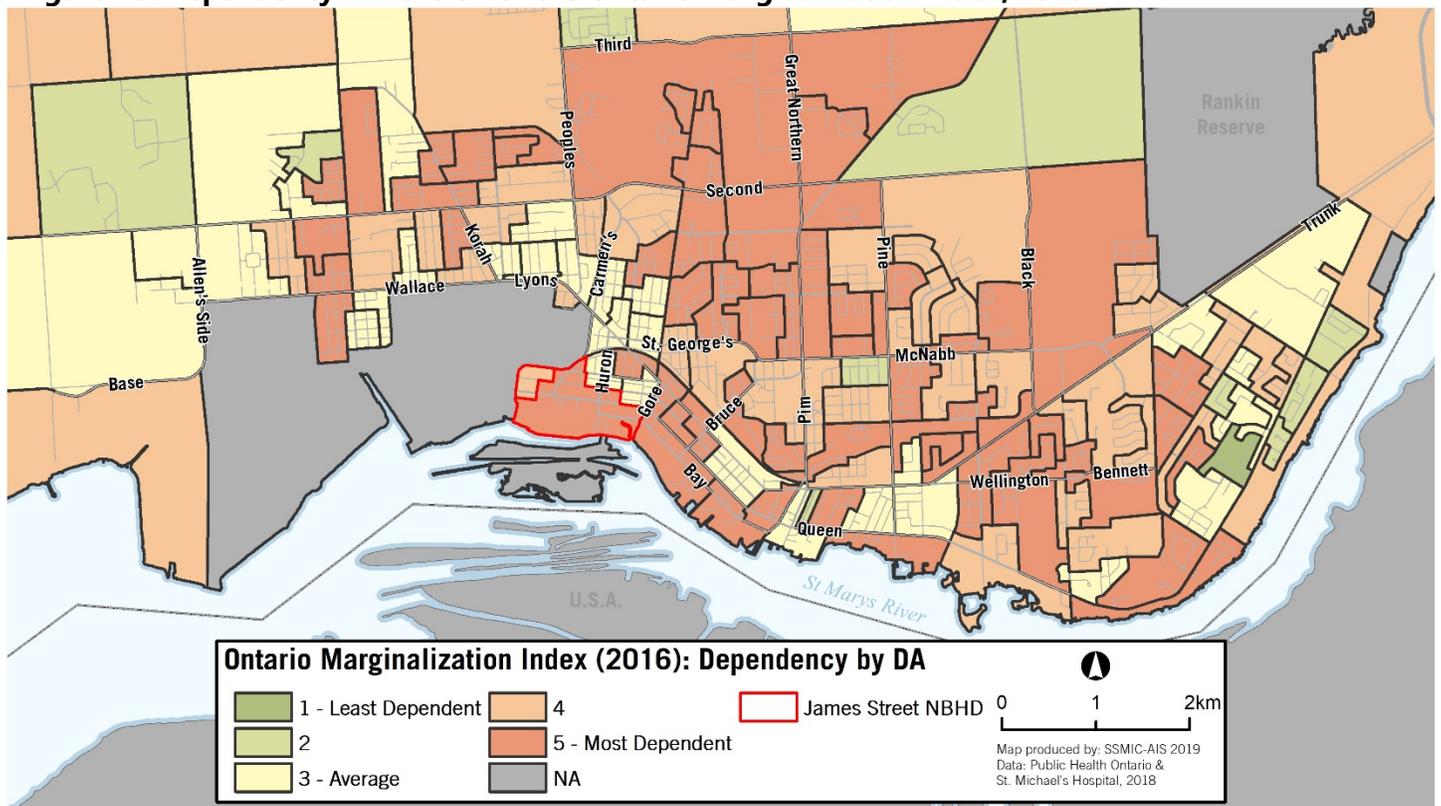
- Proportion of the population who are aged 65 and over
- Dependency ratio (total population 0 to 14 and 65+ / total population 15 to 64)
- Proportion of population not participating in the labour force (aged 15+)

The following map shows each DA of Sault Ste. Marie by degrees of dependency. Persons living in a less dependent neighbourhood (quintiles 1 and/or 2 in the following map) are less likely to be marginalized than those living in a dependent neighbourhood (quintiles 4 and/or 5).

Note that the two James Street Neighbourhood DAs either fall within "Somewhat Dependent" (quintile 4) and "Most Dependent" (quintile 5).

<sup>16</sup> Matheson, FI; Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). 2011 Ontario Marginalization Index: Technical document. Toronto, ON: St. Michael's Hospital; 2017. Joint publication with Public Health Ontario.

**Figure 28: Dependency Dimension of the Ontario Marginalization Index, 2016**



## Transportation

Table 18 indicates what main mode of transportation is utilized by employed labour force residents in the James Street Neighbourhood. It is reported that 14.8% of James Street Neighbourhood residents who commute for the labour force utilize public transit as their main mode of transportation, whereas only 3.9% of employed labour force residents of Sault Ste. Marie utilize public transit as their main mode of transportation. The percentage of James Street Neighbourhood residents that utilize public transit is similar to the number of individuals who utilize it across Ontario.

**Table 18: Main Mode of Commuting**

	James Street Neighbourhood		Sault Ste. Marie		Ontario	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Car, Truck, Van – as a driver	195	72.2%	25,200	83.0%	4,375,215	71.8%
Car, Truck, Van – as a passenger	10	3.7%	2,075	6.8%	372,480	6.1%
Public Transit	40	14.8%	1,190	3.9%	888,920	14.6%
Walked	0	0%	1,420	4.7%	320,015	5.3%
Bicycle	0	0%	265	0.9%	75,460	1.2%
Other Method	10	3.7%	215	0.7%	60,620	1.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2016

## Mobility Status

The data in Table 19 refers to the number of individuals moving in and out of the James Street Neighbourhood, Sault Ste. Marie and Ontario in the past 5 years. This table shows that from 2011-2016, 36.0% of the James Street Neighbourhood population reported moving within the city, while 18.9% of individuals reported moving within Ontario.

**Table 19: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 5 Years Ago**

	James Street Neighbourhood		Sault Ste. Marie		Ontario
	#	%	#	%	%
Total Population	820	-	68,365	-	-
Residents who have moved from another place in the city	295	36.0%	16,110	23.6%	20.0%
Residents who have moved from another place in Ontario	155	18.9%	4,155	6.1%	11.0%
Residents who have moved from another province	10	1.2%	595	0.9%	1.4%
Residents who have moved from outside Canada	10	1.2%	640	0.9%	4.4%
Residents who have not moved	345	42.1%	46,865	68.6%	62.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 2016

## HEALTH INDICATORS

### Algoma Public Health – Summary Measures of Inequality

As previously shown in Figure 27, the James Street Neighbourhood falls within the most materially deprived quintile of the Material Deprivation dimension of the Ontario Marginalization Index.

The population of the James Street Neighbourhood is too low to report health related stats, however there are some generalizations that can be made for the residents of highly deprived neighbourhoods in the Algoma District. Compared to the least materially deprived residents of the Algoma District, the most materially deprived residents experience:<sup>17</sup>

- over 3½ times the rate of alcohol-attributable hospitalizations;
- over 2 times the rate of cardio-vascular disease;
- 3½ times the rate of assault-related emergency department (ED) visits
- 5 times the rate of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) hospitalizations;
- 5 times the rate of mental health ED visits;
- nearly 3½ times the rate of oral health ED visits;
- over 3 times the rate of potentially avoidable deaths;
- 2.8 times the rate of respiratory disease hospitalizations; and
- 2.8 times the rate of youth self-harm ED visits.

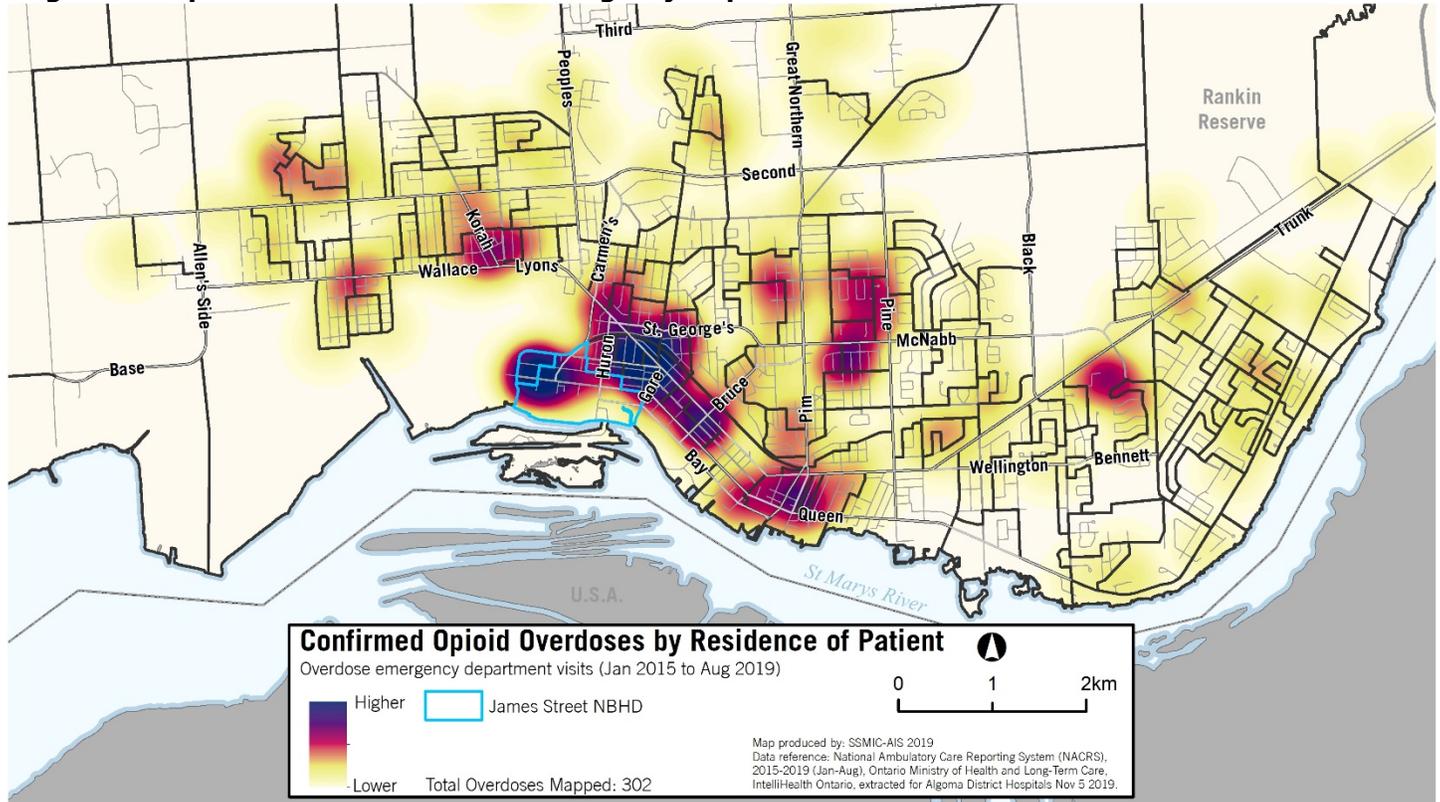
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<sup>17</sup> Public Health Ontario. Snapshots: Algoma Public Health: Health Equity Data. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion; 2019 Sept 30. Available from <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/data-and-analysis/health-equity>.

## Algoma Public Health – Opioid Related Emergency Department Visits

The National Ambulatory Care Reporting System collects patient level data on visits to the emergency room. Figure 29 indicates a higher number of patients who take up residence in the James Street Neighbourhood that visited the emergency department due to opioid overdose related emergencies.

**Figure 29: Opioid Overdoses Related Emergency Department Visits**



## Group Health Centre – Unique Visitors to the GHC (2018 and 2019) as a Percentage of Population

The majority of the population of the City of Sault Ste. Marie are patients of the Group Health Centre (GHC). GHC serves over 80,000 patients in the Sault and surrounding area with a combined total of over 300,000 visits across 8 sites in Sault Ste. Marie.<sup>18</sup>

Approximately 70.1% of the population of the City of Sault Ste. Marie visited the GHC at least once in 2018 or 2019. Figure 30 indicates the percentage of population that visited the GHC at least once in 2018 or 2019 for each Dissemination Area (DA). The DAs shaded in lighter purple on the map below (Figure 30) have proportionally fewer unique visitors to the GHC than the city as a whole. Note that both James Street Neighbourhood DAs have proportionally fewer unique visitors to the GHC than the city as a whole. Specifically,

- DA35570137: approximately 63.5% of the population visited the GHC in 2018 or 2019
- DA35570138: approximately 45.7% of the population visited the GHC in 2018 or 2019

Why might a neighbourhood have fewer unique visitors to GHC? We do not have a definitive answer, but it could mean:

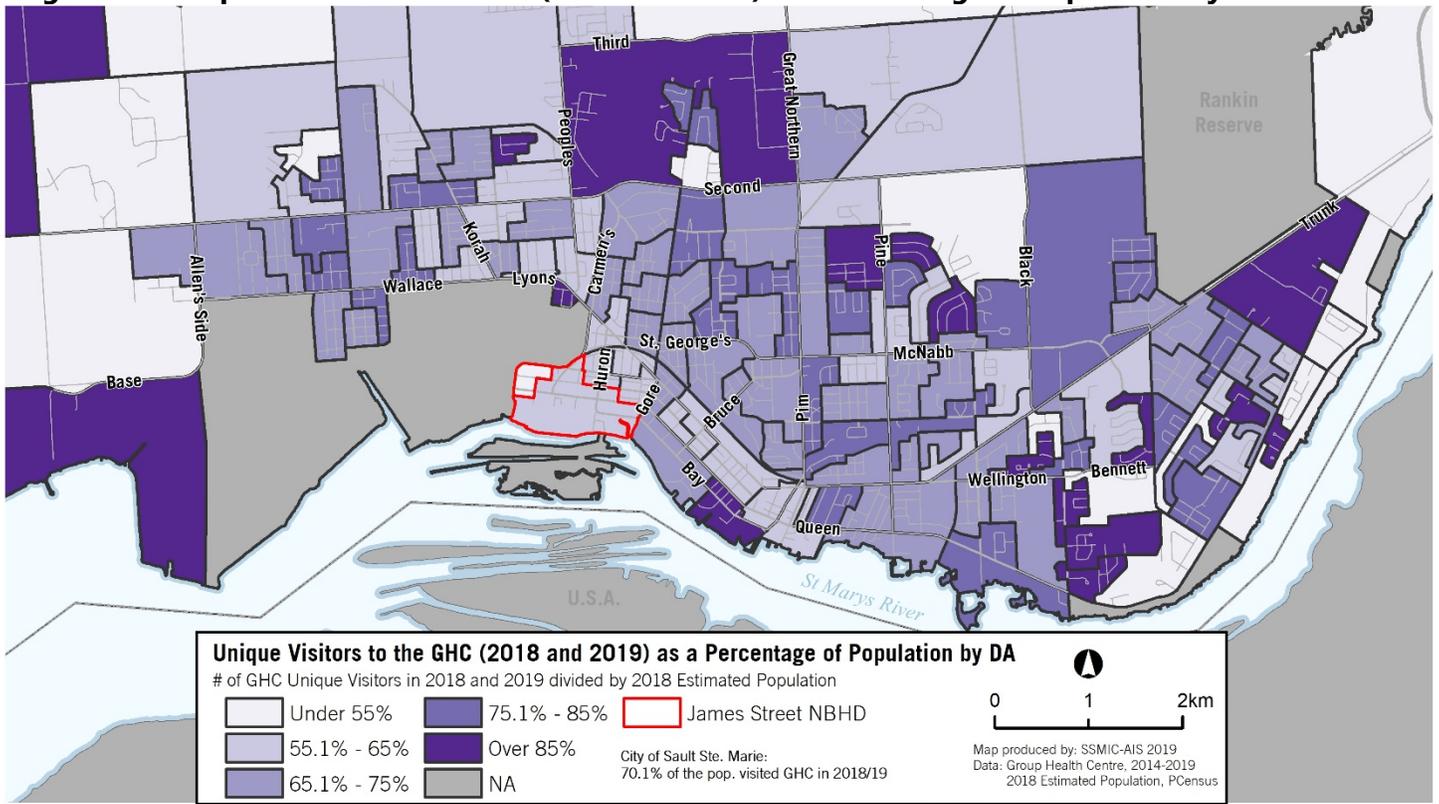
- Proportionally more persons in this neighbourhood are patients of other health care providers
- Individuals in these neighbourhoods are relying less on GHC physician offices and more on other health centres, such as the Sault Area Hospital ER
- Proportionally more persons in this neighbourhood do not visit their doctor for various reasons

*Note that this indicator would benefit from visitor data to non-GHC physicians, however data from other health care providers was not available.*

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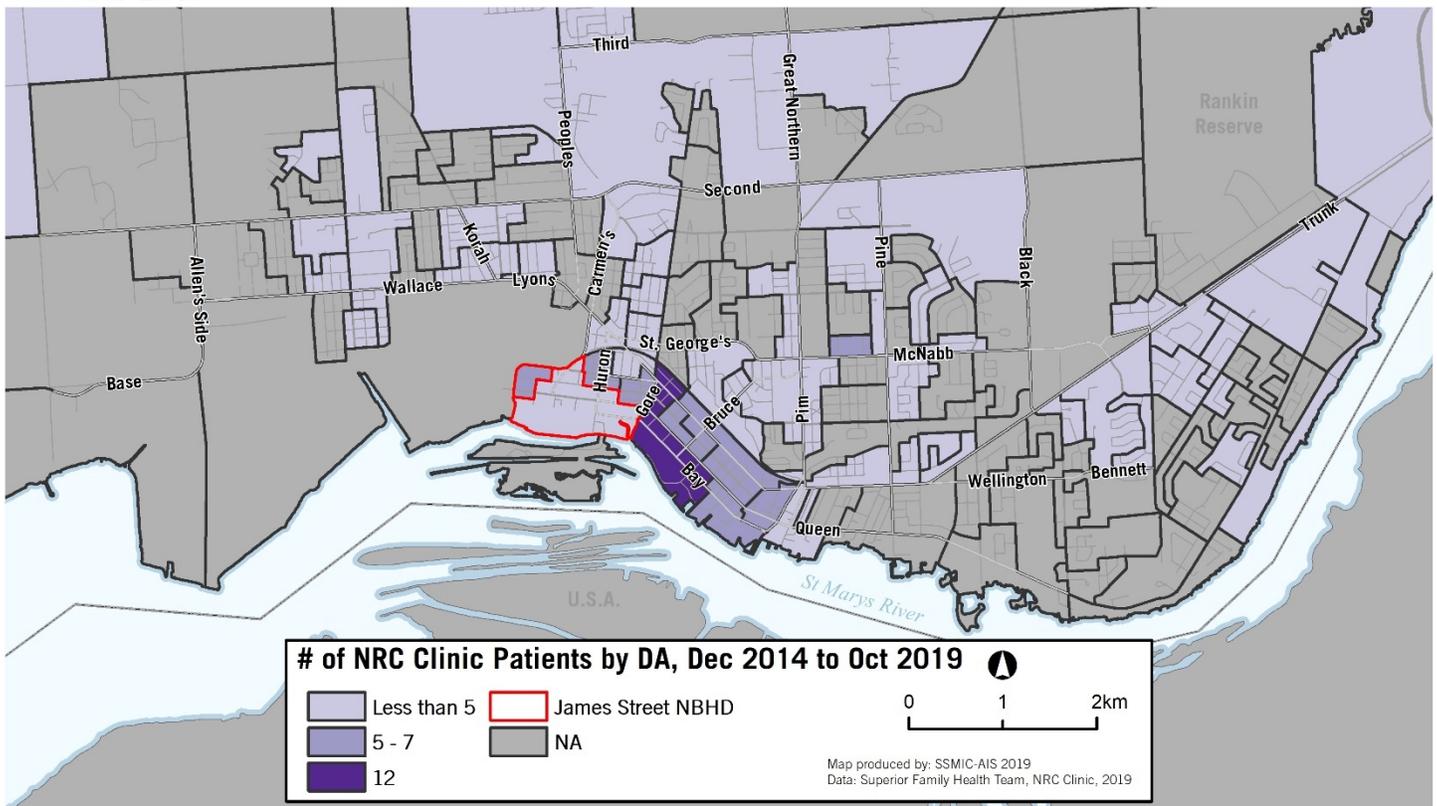
<sup>18</sup> Group Health Centre – About Us. 2020. Accessed from: <https://www.ghc.on.ca/about.php>

**Figure 30: Unique Visitors to the GHC (2018 and 2019) as a Percentage of Population by DA**



**Neighbourhood Resource Centre – Patients of Dr. McLean from the James Street Neighbourhood Area**  
 Dr. Alan McLean of the Superior Family Health Team operates a weekly clinic at the Neighbourhood Resource Centre (NRC) on Gore Street. Figure 31 indicates the number of patients located in the James Street Neighbourhood who have traveled to the NRC to attend this clinic. The number of patients included in the map below may be inaccurate due to the patient’s medical record being inactive and/or some of the patients may belong to the Superior Family Health Team but do not identify as NRC patients in the medical record database. A total number of 254 unique patients visited the Neighbourhood Resource Clinic between December 2014 and October 2019. Of those 254 unique patients, 155 patients had valid postal codes and 10 of those patients had postal codes from the James Street Neighbourhood.

**Figure 31: Patients who attended clinic at Neighbourhood Resource Centre between December 2014 to October 2019**



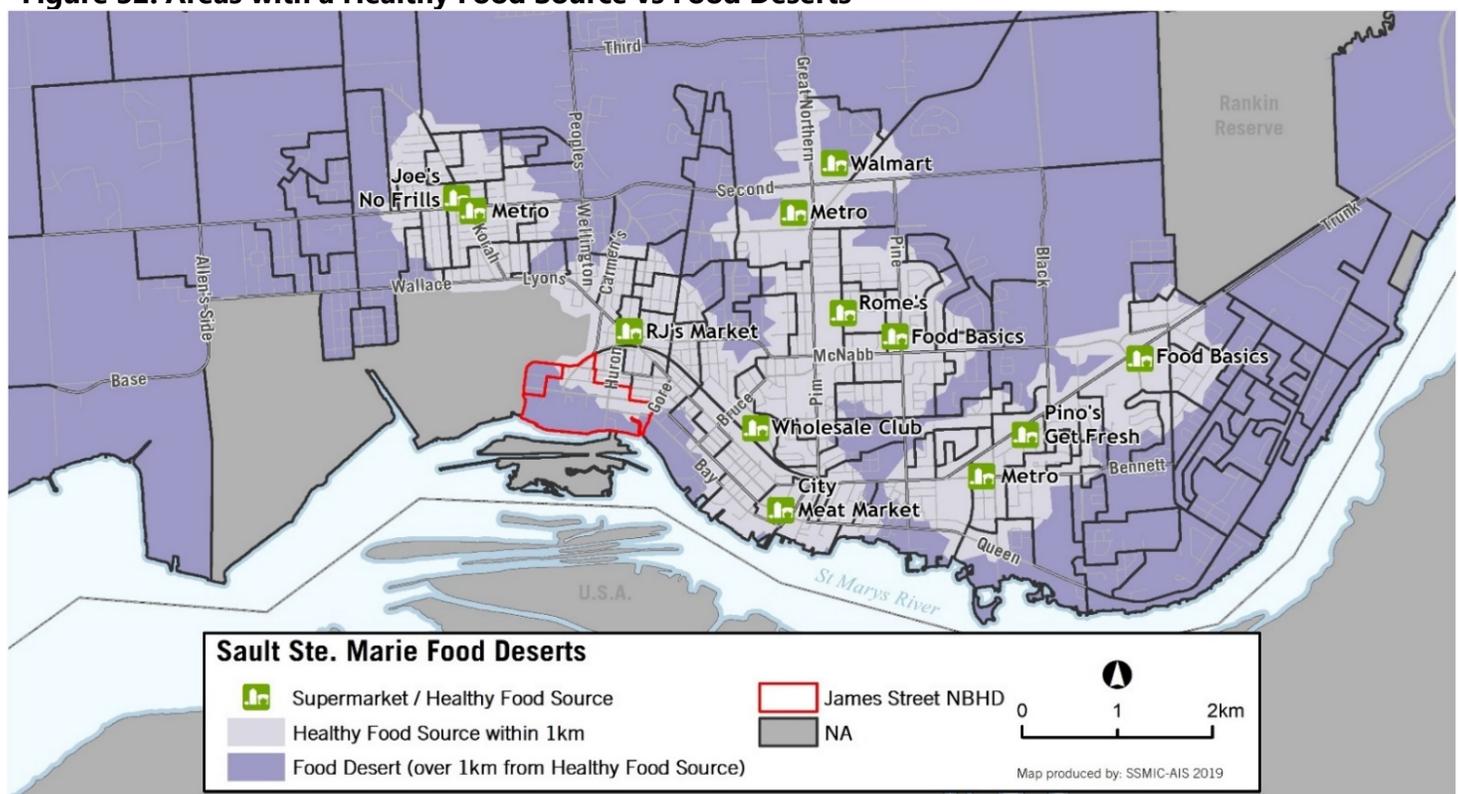
## Food Deserts

Unhealthy diets can increase one's risk of obesity, diabetes, and other chronic diseases.<sup>19</sup> To reduce these risks, it is important to adopt healthy eating habits as early in life as possible.<sup>20</sup> An individual's ability to adopt a healthy diet largely depends on the proximity, availability, and affordability of healthy foods within the area they live.<sup>20,21</sup>

Areas lacking access to healthy foods, especially fresh fruits and vegetables, are referred to as food deserts. Living in such an environment can negatively influence a person's diet and result in increased health issues.<sup>19,20,21</sup> According to the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), a food desert is an area in which "at least 500 people or 33 percent of the population live more than 1 mile [1.6 km] (in urban areas) or more than 10 miles or [16 km] (in rural areas) from a supermarket, supercentre, or large grocery store."<sup>19</sup> For the purpose of this report, anything beyond a 1 km walk has been denoted as a food desert.

The following map (Figure 32) shows the areas of Sault Ste. Marie that have access to supermarkets/grocery stores within a 1 km walk. These stores offer a wide selection of food (including fresh fruits and vegetables) and non-food household products and are open year-round.

**Figure 32: Areas with a Healthy Food Source vs Food Deserts**



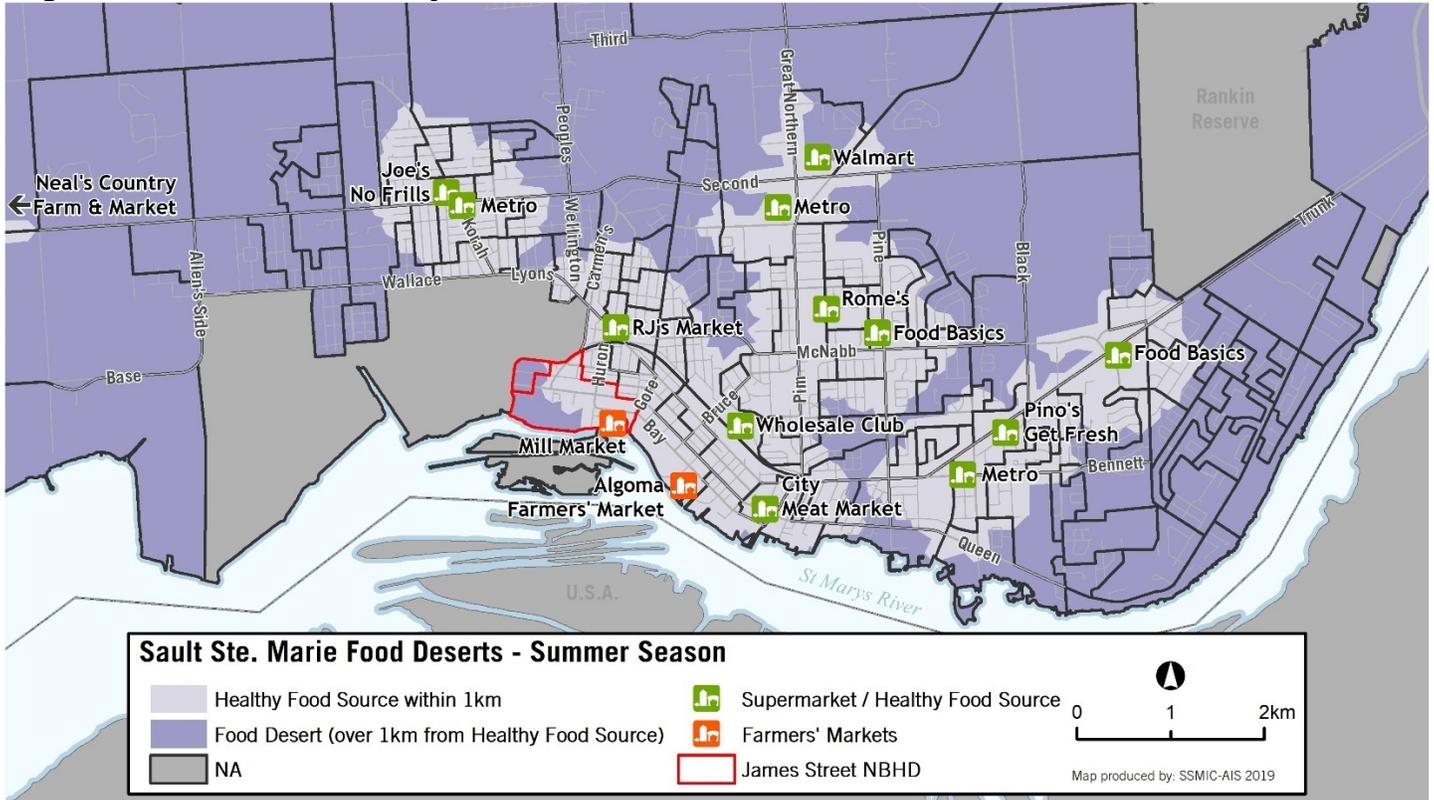
<sup>19</sup> Lebel, A., Noreau, D., Tremblay, L., Oberle, C., Girard-Gadreau, M., Duguay, M., Block, J. (2016). Identifying rural food deserts: Methodological considerations for food environment interventions. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 107, 21-26.

<sup>20</sup> Minaker, L., Shuh, A., Olstad, D., Engler-Stringer, R., Black, J., Mah, C. (2016). Retail food environments research in Canada: A scoping review. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 107, 4-13.

<sup>21</sup> Sadler, R., Clark, A., Wilk, P., O'Connor, C., Gilliland, J. (2016). Using GPS and activity tracking to reveal the influence of adolescents' food environment exposure on junk food purchasing. *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 107, 14-20.

During the summer seasons, Farmers' Markets act as additional healthy food sources by providing local fresh fruits, vegetables, meats, poultry, and more. Figure 33 shows the areas within Sault Ste. Marie that have access to a healthy food source within a 1 km walk specifically during the summer season. The Mill Market and Algoma Farmers' Market slightly increase the coverage to healthy food sources in the downtown area.

**Figure 33: Areas with a Healthy Food Source vs Food Deserts – Summer Season**



## SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

### Housing

There are 42 Sault Ste. Marie Housing Corporation Owned Units in the James Street Neighbourhood. This represents 5.5% of all Rent Geared to Income units in Sault Ste. Marie.

There are 41 Rent Supplement Units (these are privately owned units that DSSMSSAB has agreements with private Landlords) in the James Street Neighbourhood. This represents 10.1% of all Rent Supplement Units in Sault Ste. Marie.

In total, of the 2,455 subsidized units in Sault Ste. Marie, 83 (or 3.4%) are located in the James Street Neighbourhood.

*Source: DSSMSSAB – Housing Division, 2019*

### Ontario Works

Ontario Works reported 109 cases that possess Postal Codes belonging to the James Street Neighbourhood.

There are 172 Ontario Works members living in the James Street Neighbourhood:

- 18% of those members are aged zero to six years of age
- 11% of those members are aged seven to twelve years of age
- 4% of those members are aged thirteen to sixteen years of age

Ontario works reported that 5.3% of their total caseload resides in the James Street Neighbourhood.

### Ontario Disability Support Program

Ontario Disability Support Program (ODSP) reported that of their caseload, 111 cases reside in the James Street Neighbourhood.

## FAMILY AND CHILD RELATED INDICATORS

### EarlyON Centres

EarlyON Centres offer free, high-quality drop-in programs targeted at families with children from birth to 6 years old. EarlyON Centres are open to all families in Ontario. They are welcoming places that offer a range of services and resources, where attendees can:

- join fun activities such as reading, storytelling, sing-alongs and games
- get advice from professionals trained in early childhood development
- find out about other family services in their community
- connect with other families with young children

There are 11 EarlyON Centres within the Sault Ste. Marie DSSAB catchment area that have regular programming (Figure 34). Some centres, including Holy Angels, Holy Cross, Prince Township, St. Basil and H.M. Robbins are open every weekday. There are also outreach sites that receive some EarlyON programming.

From April 2018 to November 2019, the Sault Ste. Marie EarlyON Centres received 1,797 unique child visitors aged 0 to 4 who resided in the City of Sault Ste. Marie. These are children who visited any site at least once. This represents an uptake of approximately 50% of all children in this age group in Sault Ste. Marie.

Very few (8 in total) of the approximately 56 children<sup>22</sup> aged 0 to 4 who resided in the James Street Neighbourhood visited an EarlyON Centre during this time period. This represents an uptake of approximately 14% of all children in this age group in the James Street Neighbourhood; much less than the uptake seen across the City of SSM. Table 20 indicates the location of EarlyON services that are in close proximity to Anna Marinelli Park. It should be noted that the Soup Kitchen Early ON Centre is a mobile service that only visits the area in the summer, the Urban Indigenous EarlyON Centre is not yet established and Notre-Dame-du-Sault ON y va is a satellite outreach service.

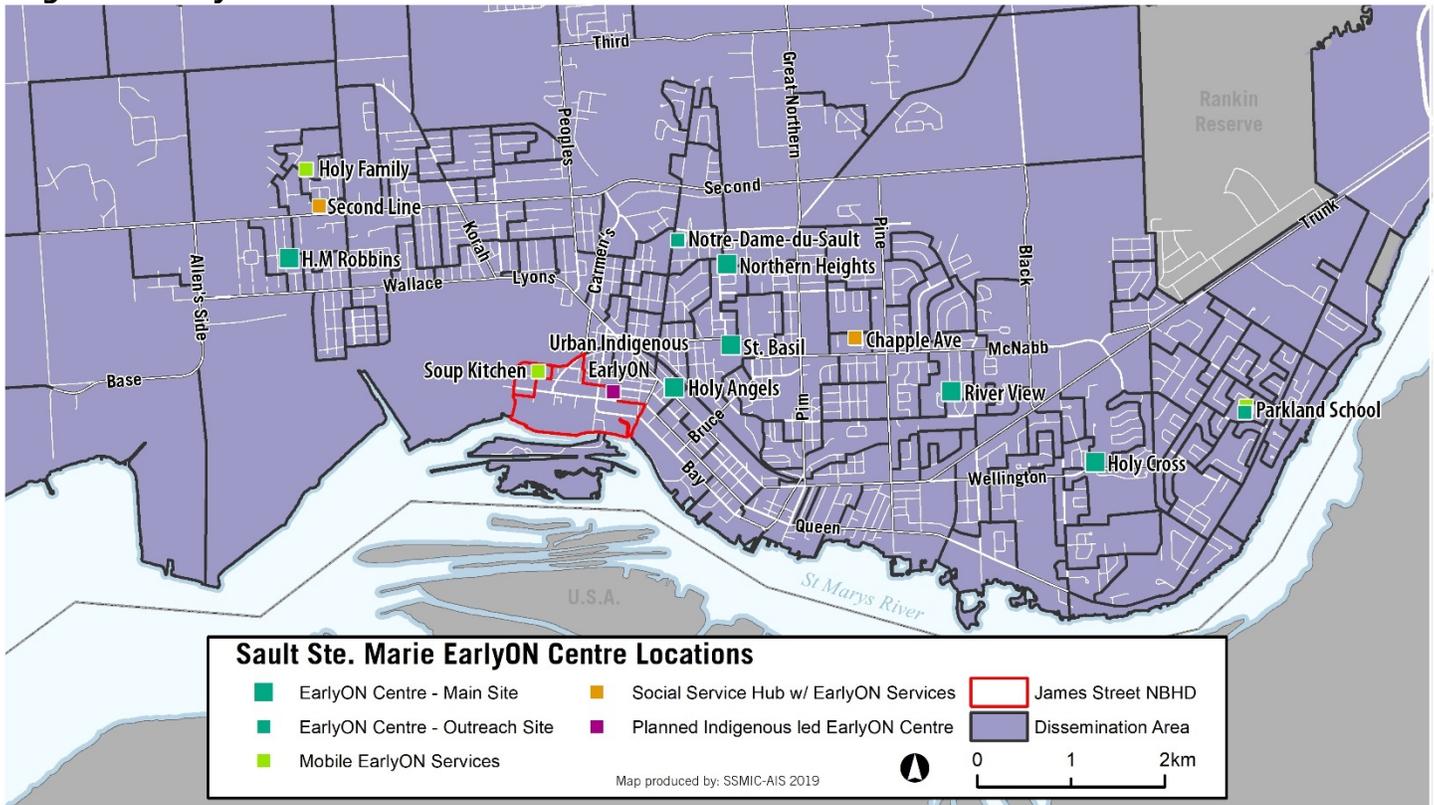
**Table 20: Location of EarlyON Services in Proximity to Anna Marinelli Park**

EarlyON Service	Distance from Anna Marinelli Park (Metres)
Soup Kitchen EarlyON Centre (mobile service)	58 m
Urban Indigenous EarlyON Centre (not yet established)	879 m
Holy Angels EarlyON Centre	1646 m
St. Basil EarlyON Centre	2326 m
Notre-Dame-du-Sault ON y va (satellite outreach)	2666 m
Northern Heights EarlyON Centre	2846 m

<sup>22</sup> Vancouver, B.C.: Tetrad Computer Applications [distributor], 2017. accessed 11 September 2018. available from PCensus for ArcGIS [computer file], Sault Ste. Marie Innovation Centre.

This past summer, Child Care Algoma started an EarlyON Mobile Service. This service reportedly visited the Soup Kitchen, which is adjacent to Anna Marinelli Park, eight separate times this past summer to service children who reside in the James Street Neighbourhood.

**Figure 34: EarlyON Centres**



## Early Development Instrument (EDI) Results

The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is a tool developed by the Offord Centre for Child Studies at McMaster University. It is used to measure developmental change in populations of children – sort of a child development census. It measures a child’s readiness to learn in a school environment. The EDI is not used to assess or diagnose individual children. The five domains used by the tool are physical health and well-being, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive development, and communication skills and general knowledge. The EDI can be administered by the teacher at the junior or senior kindergarten level. The tool highlights strengths and weaknesses for populations of children, records the readiness to learn of populations of children over time, and forecasts how they will do in elementary school.<sup>23</sup>

Results of the EDI questionnaire are grouped into five domains of child development:



**Physical Health & Well-being:** Includes gross and fine motor skills (e.g., holding a pencil, running on the playground, motor coordination), adequate energy levels for classroom activities, independence in looking after own needs, and daily living skills.



**Social Competence:** Includes curiosity about the world, eagerness to try new experiences, knowledge of standards of acceptable public behaviour, ability to control own behaviour, appropriate respect for adult authority, cooperation with others, following rules, and ability to play and work with other children.



**Emotional Maturity:** Includes the ability to think before acting, a balance between too fearful and too impulsive, an ability to deal with feelings at the age-appropriate level, and empathetic response to other people’s feelings.



**Language & Cognitive Development:** Includes reading awareness, age-appropriate reading and writing skills, age-appropriate numeracy skills, ability to understand similarities and differences, and ability to recite back specific pieces of information from memory.



**Communication Skills & General Knowledge:** Includes skills to communicate needs and wants in socially appropriate ways, symbolic use of language, storytelling, and age-appropriate knowledge about the life and world around.

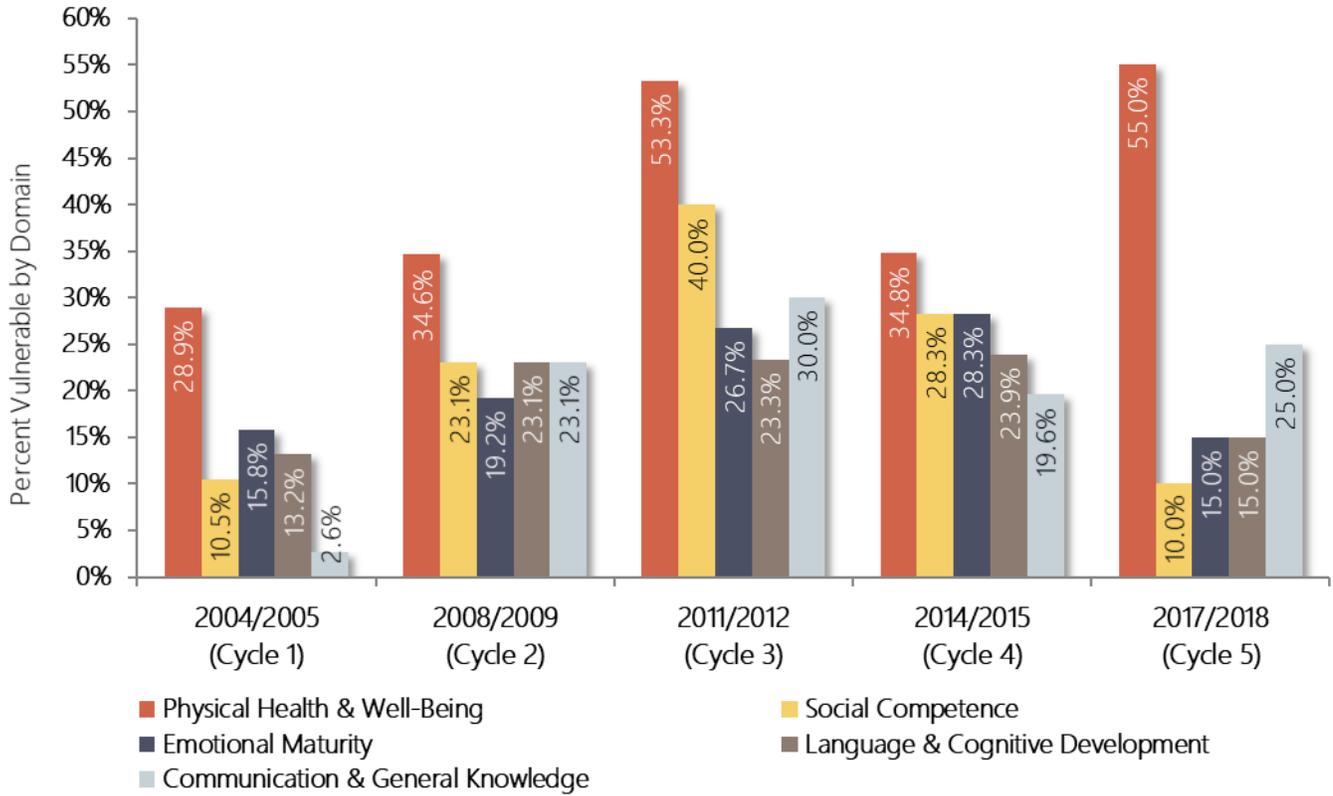
The EDI is commonly used to get a sense of vulnerability in a population of children. If a child scores below the 10th percentile cut-off of the Ontario population on any of the five domains, they are said to be vulnerable on that scale of development.

Figure 35 indicates the percent of vulnerable children in the Downtown area of Sault Ste Marie. For EDI results, the “Downtown” area includes all homes between Pim Street and West Street and south of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the St. Marys River. Whereas, Figure 36 indicates the percent of vulnerable children in the Sault Ste. Marie area. The EDI results for the Downtown area indicate that children living in this area are more likely to be vulnerable.

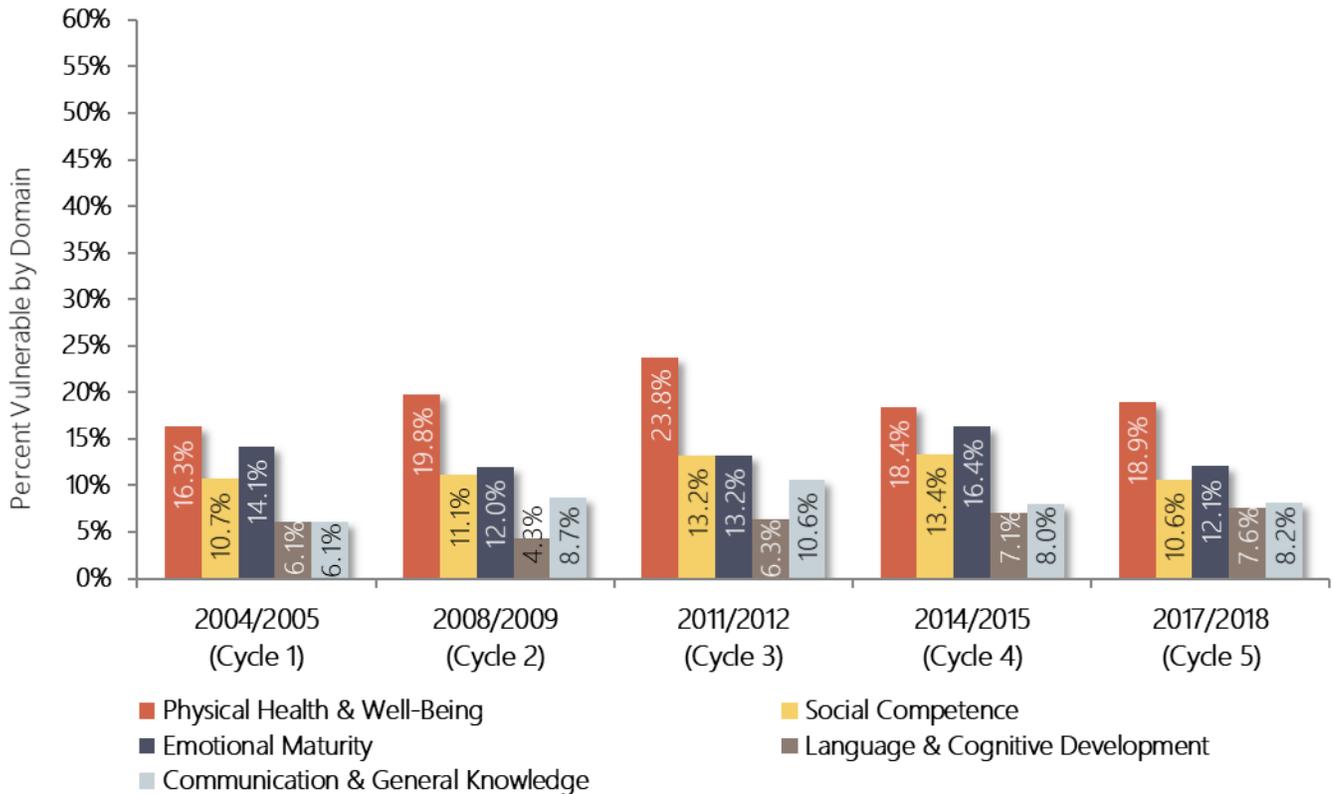
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<sup>23</sup> Early Development Instrument (EDI). (2019). What is the EDI? Retrieved from <https://edi.offordcentre.com/about/what-is-the-edi/>

**Figure 35: Percent of Vulnerable Children by EDI Domain (Cycles 1 to 5), Downtown Sault Ste. Marie**



**Figure 36: Percent of Vulnerable Children by EDI Domain (Cycles 1 to 5), Sault Ste. Marie Area**



## Participation in Organized Sports

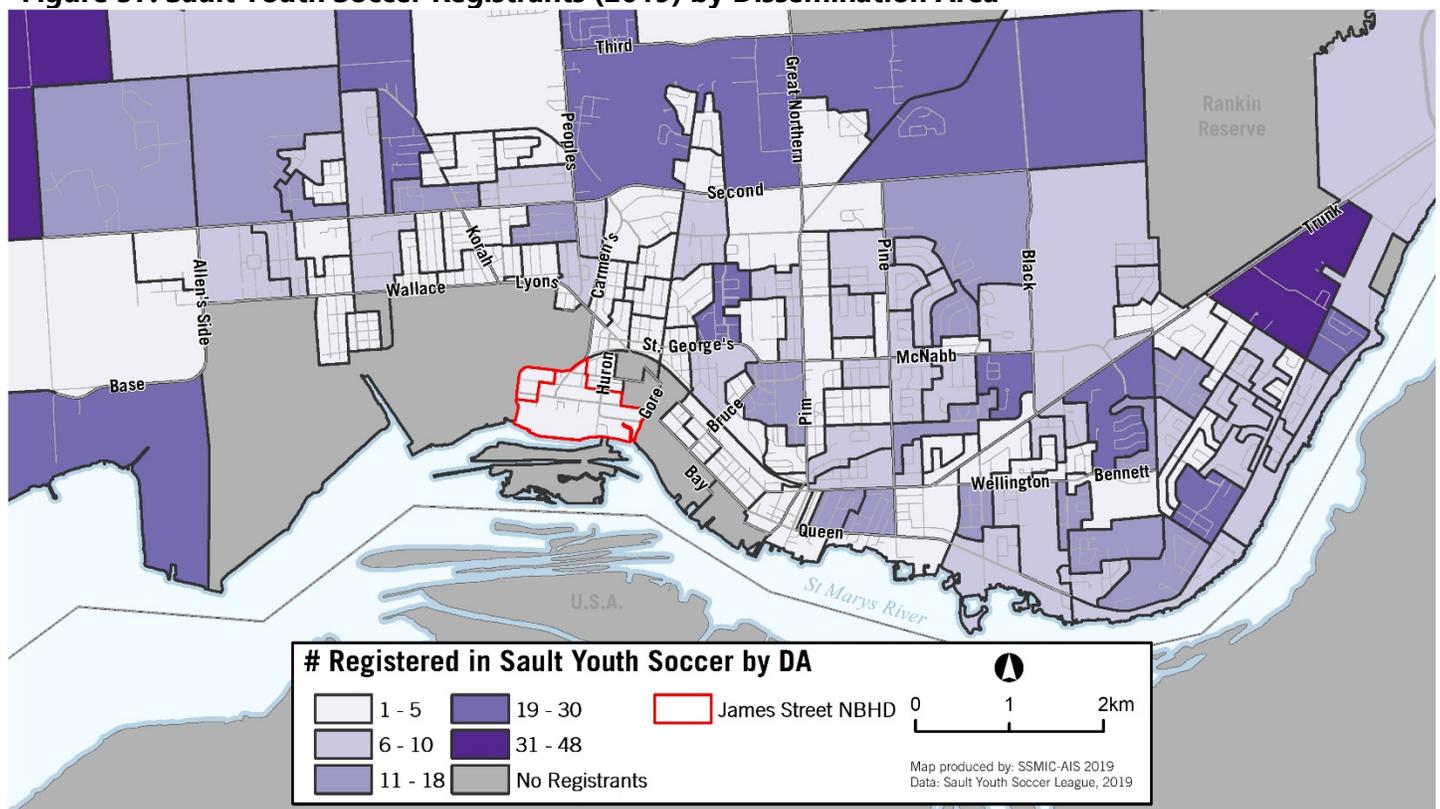
### Sault Ste. Marie YMCA

From 2018-2019, the YMCA reported 3,954 memberships belonging to those who lived in and around the City of Sault Ste. Marie. Very few, less than 30 of those individuals resided in the James Street Neighbourhood (less than 1% of total members). Of the two Dissemination Areas (DAs) that make up the James Street Neighbourhood with a total population of 845, 28 (3.31%) residents living in the area have memberships at the YMCA. In DA 35570138 with a total population of 398, 18 (4.52%) residents are members at the YMCA. In DA 35570137, with a total population of 447, 10 (2.24%) residents are members at the YMCA.

### Sault Youth Soccer Club

In 2019, 1,282 youth who lived in the City of Sault Ste. Marie were registered in the Sault Youth Soccer Club. Very few (less than 5) of these youth resided in the James Street Neighbourhood.

**Figure 37: Sault Youth Soccer Registrants (2019) by Dissemination Area**



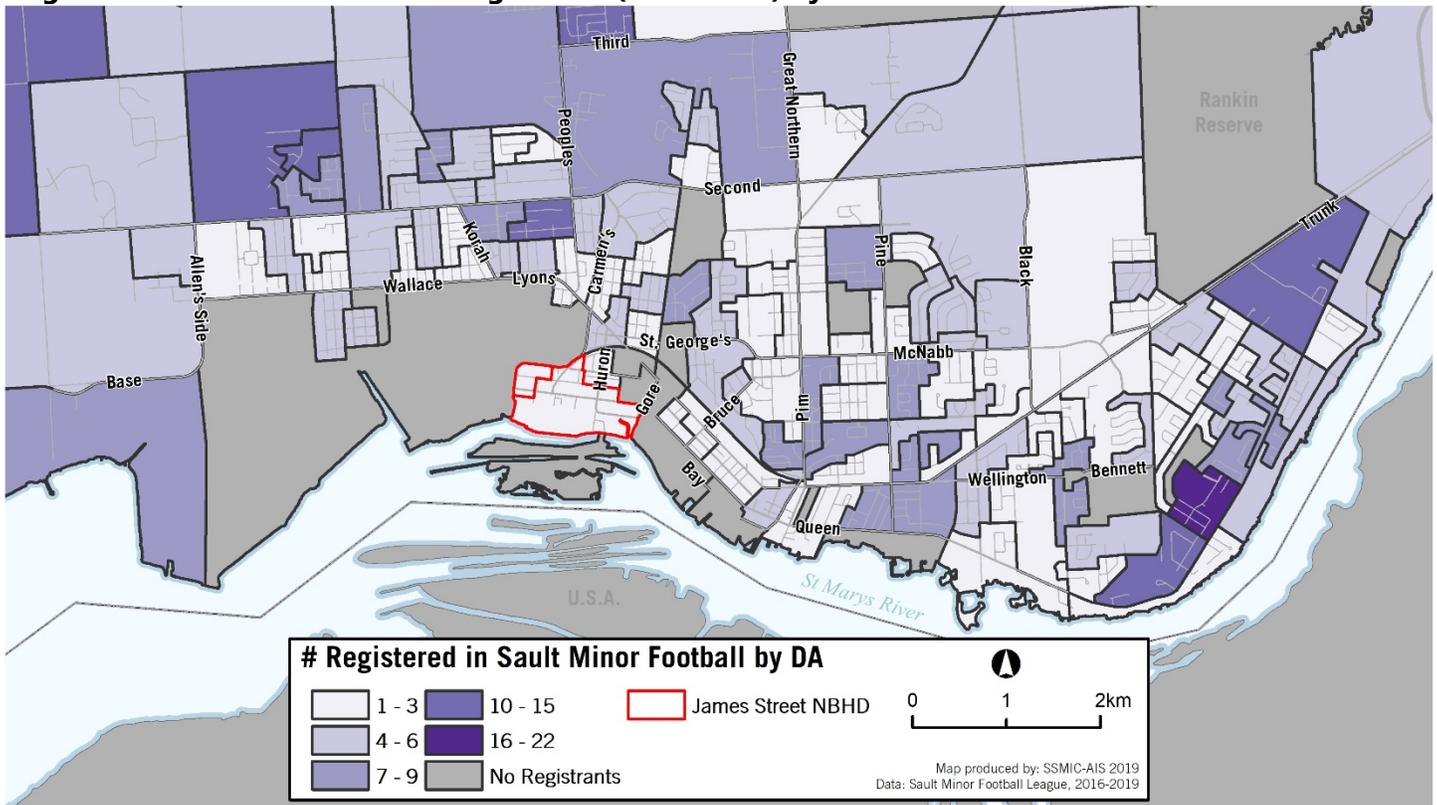
### CanSkate

In 2019, there were 274 registrants for the CanSkate program in the City of Sault Ste. Marie. There were no registrants in the CanSkate program in 2019 who resided in the James Street Neighbourhood. This includes, PreCanSkate, Junior Star, Intermediate, Seniors and Powerskating programs.

## Sault Minor Football

Between 2016 and 2019, the Sault Minor Football league reported 783 registrations. Of the 783 registrants there were very few, less than 5 individuals (0.38%) who resided in the James Street Neighbourhood that were registered in the league.

**Figure 38: Sault Minor Football Registrants (2016-2019) by Dissemination Area**



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Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

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Sault Ste. Marie Innovation Centre - Acorn Information Solutions, 2019

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Municipal Property Assessment Corporation and Sault Ste. Marie Innovation Centre - Acorn Information Solutions, 2019

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Sault Ste. Marie Innovation Centre - Acorn Information Solutions, 2019

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Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

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The Ontario Marginalization Index 2016, Public Health Ontario, Released 2018 and Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

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Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

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National Ambulatory Care Reporting System (NACRS). 2015-2019 (Jan-Aug) Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, IntelliHealth Ontario, extracted for Algoma District Hospitals, 2019.

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Group Health Centre, 2020

**Figure 31: Patients who attended clinic at Neighbourhood Resource Centre between December 2014 to October 2019**

Superior Family Health Team, NRC Clinic, 2019

**Figure 32: Areas with a Healthy Food Source vs Food Deserts**

**Figure 33: Areas with a Healthy Food Source vs Food Deserts – Summer Season**

Sault Ste. Marie Innovation Centre - Acorn Information Solutions, 2019

**Table 20: Location of EarlyON Services in Proximity to Anna Marinelli Park**

**Figure 34: EarlyON Centres**

Sault Ste. Marie Area EarlyON Centres and Sault Ste. Marie Innovation Centre - Acorn Information Solutions, Sault Ste. Marie Region Visitor Database, accessed via KEyON ([www.keyon.ca](http://www.keyon.ca))

**Figure 35: Percent of Vulnerable Children by EDI Domain (Cycles 1 to 5), Downtown Sault Ste. Marie**

**Figure 36: Percent of Vulnerable Children by EDI Domain (Cycles 1 to 5), Sault Ste. Marie Area**

The Offord Centre and Sault Ste. Marie Innovation Centre - Acorn Information Solutions, 2019

**Figure 37: Sault Youth Soccer Registrants (2019) by Dissemination Area**

Soo Youth Soccer Club, 2019

**Figure 38: Sault Minor Football Registrants (2016-2019) by Dissemination Area**

Sault Minor Football League, 2019