

Rainy River District Agricultural Economic Impact Study

October 2009



**Rainy River District
Federation of Agriculture**



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Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide a profile of agriculture in Rainy River District and an estimate of the economic impact of agriculture on the wider economy. The study grows out of the need to clearly document and define the role of agriculture in the local economy and plan for the future. The report includes a description of the physical and human resources in the region, an overview of agricultural production in the District, and an estimate of the direct, indirect and induced economic impacts of agriculture in the regional economy.

The research in this report relies on data from the Population and Agricultural Census (1996-2006), a survey of agricultural-related businesses in northwestern Ontario, and a focus group with primary producers and other agri-sector stakeholders from Rainy River District. The study was completed as part of a larger collaborative partnership between stakeholder groups in Thunder Bay District, Rainy River District, Kenora District and Cochrane District. Separate reports were prepared for each of the four Districts. The focus of this report is on Rainy River District.

The value of agricultural production in Rainy River District is substantial. In 2005, farmers in the District reported a total of \$13.1 million in gross farm receipts. With respect to jobs, the local agriculture sector directly supports about 260 on-farm jobs. Although the agriculture sector experienced a decline of about 30 jobs between 2001 and 2006 (about 10%), the percentage and absolute number of jobs lost in other economic sectors in the District was much larger. For example, the number of jobs in manufacturing declined by 275 jobs or 16%, while the number of jobs in retail trade declined by 305 jobs or 22%.

It is important to note that the above job figures for agriculture do not include all part-time positions. Indeed, the employment profile of the agriculture sector is undergoing a transformation as farmers increasingly work more hours off the farm to supplement their farm income. Between 1995 and 2005, the proportion of Rainy River District farmers working off the farm increased from 36% to 62%. Producers often link the need for a second income to a combination of factors including stagnant or shrinking commodity prices and rising production costs. The increase in off-farm work is also having a negative effect on the amount of time that farm leaders are able to volunteer for organizations and activities that have traditionally helped to promote agriculture in the region.

It is also important to emphasize that the decline in agriculture employment does not reflect trends in farm productivity. Agriculture in Rainy River District continues to have competitive advantages and economic opportunities including a substantial farmland base that supports the growth of a variety of crops; lower land prices relative to land prices in southern Ontario, its isolation from the threat of contaminants from industrial farms; and its access to a large regional market (northwestern Ontario).

Rainy River District reported over 211,000 acres of farmland from 312 farms in 2006. This represents the largest area of farmland of any District in northern Ontario and is more than double the farmland area reported by most other Districts. The average farm size in Rainy River District is 678 acres which is substantially larger than the average for northern Ontario (412 acres) and the provincial average (233 acres).

Agricultural soils in Rainy River District are fair to moderately high in productivity and can support a range of crops with good crop and soil management practices. The soil and climate conditions in the region allow for the production of a variety of field crops including barley, wheat, oats, corn, alfalfa, and other hay crops. In 2006, almost 60,000 acres or 28% of the total farmland base in Rainy River District was reported in crop production. Based on projections from climate change models, the growing season in the District is expected to gradually increase over the next 100 years which will result in further crop production opportunities for the region.

Rainy River District farms are also involved in variety of livestock production including beef, dairy, sheep, goats, and pigs as well as farm raised bison, deer/elk and llama/alpaca. Similar to other regions in northern Ontario, Rainy River District has experienced an increase in the number of horses over the last 10 years.

Agriculture in Rainy River District has been greatly advanced and continues to benefit from research and other activities conducted by a number of northern Ontario institutions and organizations including:

- the Emo Agricultural Research Station;
- the New Liskeard Agricultural Research Station;
- the Rainy River Federation of Agriculture;
- the Rainy River District Soil and Crop Improvement Association;
- the Rainy River Cattlemen's Association;
- the Rainy River Future Development Corporation; and
- individual farmers and commodity groups that have developed innovative farm practices.

Research initiatives undertaken by the organizations noted above and by individual farmers and First Nation communities indicate that northwestern Ontario is a source of agri-food innovation. Organizations such as the Food Security Research Network (based out of Thunder Bay) and others including the Clover Valley Farmers' Market in Fort Frances have been particularly active in identifying and acting on food security issues and local food options in northwestern Ontario.

Another stakeholder group that plays an important role in supporting agriculture is the agri-related business community. These businesses represent a variety of industry sectors including retail and wholesale trade, manufacturing, construction, transportation and business services. Agri-related businesses provide the support infrastructure for the agriculture sector and through their linkages to farm based activities, generate substantial economic benefits for the region.

A regional analysis of agri-related business activity in the combined areas of Thunder Bay District, Kenora District, Rainy River District and Cochrane District reveals that agriculture is making a significant contribution to the wider economy beyond the farm gate. Collectively, the 840 farms and the 270 agri-related businesses in this Study Area generate approximately \$140 million in agri-related sales consisting of \$62.1 million in direct sales (farm receipts) and \$77.9 million in indirect sales (agri-related business sales). The associated sales expenditure multiplier indicates that for every dollar of farm income there is an additional \$1.30 in business sales activity in the wider economy.

Additionally, the agriculture sector in this Study Area supports between 2,520 and 3,465 jobs consisting of 1,120 direct jobs (on farm jobs), 455 indirect jobs (agri-related business jobs) and between 945 and 1,890 induced jobs (jobs in government sectors). The associated employment multiplier indicates that for every job in the agriculture sector an additional 1.3 to 2.1 jobs are supported in the wider economy. The high range job multiplier is more closely linked to the Thunder Bay region given the concentration of dairy and other agriculture sectors in the region and the larger agri-related business base.

Recommendations

As outlined above, agriculture in Rainy River District and northwestern Ontario as a whole produces significant economic and social benefits. The agriculture sector also features a number of opportunities for further growth and development.

A common concern expressed by agri-sector stakeholders in northwestern Ontario is that government policies and programs are typically based on models of agri-food production that feature larger scale operations and southern Ontario market realities. More focus is needed on developing policies and programs that address the needs/challenges of farms operating in the more localized economies that characterize northwestern Ontario. For example, farmers in northwestern Ontario have historically had linkages with agri-businesses in Manitoba but this activity has recently been impacted by the introduction of more restrictive border and transportation regulations with the U.S.

- 1. It is recommended that government officials work closely with agri-related stakeholders in northern Ontario to better understand local production and market realities in order to facilitate the development of more relevant and accessible policies and programs for the region.***
- 2. It is recommended the federal/provincial government officials work closely with their U.S. counterparts to examine options for facilitating the transportation of livestock from Rainy River District to Manitoba via a U.S. route.***

Areas of northern Ontario including Rainy River District are experiencing ongoing challenges in attracting and retaining large animal veterinarians. The financial challenges are particularly significant for veterinarians when trying to establish a single-vet practice.

- 3. It is recommended that the relevant regulatory bodies and producer and veterinary representative groups (e.g. government, College of Veterinarians of Ontario, Northern Producer Animal Health Network / Veterinary Services Committees) collaborate in identifying a creative ownership/funding solution to facilitate the establishment of a large animal practice in Rainy River District.***

Value added farm activities are increasing in the region. The Rainy River District Regional Abattoir will soon become operational and is the most recent example of this activity. This is coinciding with growing consumer interest in locally produced foods and local efforts to promote greater awareness and involvement in production activities aimed at the local market. Agri-sector stakeholders see the potential growth for a variety of local value added products including specialty meat products and specialized production of fresh vegetables. Value added farm activities are also capturing the attention of younger people who are considering entering agriculture. However, the infrastructure needed to support some of these activities is expensive (e.g. processing and storage facilities) and the government regulations that surround the establishment and operation of some facilities can be costly and complex.

- 4. It is recommended that producers and other interest groups examine the establishment of cooperatives as a way to facilitate the development of infrastructure such as processing and storage facilities.***

Producers in Rainy River District continue to benefit from the research activities being undertaken at the Emo Agricultural Research Station and the Station is actively investigating new cropping opportunities for the region such as biomass crops. There has also been some recent growth in organic production across northwestern Ontario but the amount and type of production taking place is not well understood. Additionally, the non-timber forest products sector is seen as an emerging sector in northern Ontario but there is very limited information on the type and quantity of products being harvested and the way in which the raw resources are being used in further product development.¹

- 5. It is recommended that funding for the Emo Agricultural Research Station be continued to support the further growth and development of the agriculture industry in Rainy River District and northwestern Ontario.***

¹ Non timber forest products (NTFP) encompass all biological materials, other than timber, which are extracted from forests for human use. Examples include forest product fuels, resins, gums, essential oils, hemp, plant fibres for construction products, forest foods (wild berries, wild mushrooms, herbal tea plants, etc.), and floral, foliage and branch products (e.g. used in the manufacture of craft products).

- 6. It is recommended that local stakeholders work in partnership to develop a more detailed profile of the organic and non-timber forest products sectors to better understand the type, amount and value of production associated with these activities. It is also recommended that local stakeholders work in partnership to identify and implement strategies to facilitate the growth of these sectors.***

Agri-sector stakeholders in northwestern Ontario including producers, research institutions, and agri-related businesses believe it is important to work on the development of a local/community food system. This entails the creation of a formal food production and marketing strategy and action plan with the engagement of local government, food producers, processors, retailers, and consumer groups. It would also include the development of infrastructure related elements such as local storage capacity for food products, an efficient transportation and distribution system/network, and local food product promotions with the goal of enhancing the accessibility of locally produced foods in all food outlets including alternative food outlets (e.g. farm retail outlets, farmers' markets, food basket programs, etc.).

- 7. It is recommended that a funded position (e.g. local food development official/liaison/planner) be established to work with agri-related stakeholders and coordinate the development and implementation of a formal local food system action plan with goals and objectives.***
- 8. It is recommended that producers and other agri-sector stakeholders seek out opportunities to work collaboratively with First Nation communities to promote the further development of local food production initiatives and continued enhancement of consumer access to local foods.***

Northwestern Ontario has a growing agri-tourism and agri-education sector but agri-sector stakeholders in Rainy River District feel that local opportunities are not being marketed as well as they could in light of the range of outdoor and recreational tourism activities that are available in the region. For example, the trail riding sector is growing across northwestern Ontario but there is little coordination / collaboration taking place with other tourism activities in the region.

- 9. It is recommended that local agri-tourism operators collaborate with other tourism activities in the region to raise awareness about the variety of tourism activities in the region including agri-tourism and to develop and offer a fuller vacation experience/package for visitors.***

Many businesses in northwestern Ontario recognize the importance of agriculture to their bottom line and the well being of the wider economy. The agriculture sector is valued for being a relatively stable sector and farmers are viewed as good customers who support local businesses. However, agri-related businesses also recognize that farmers sometimes purchase their farm materials from outside the region (e.g.

Manitoba, United States). Farm operators believe there is greater need for dialogue with agri-related businesses to ensure that local business owners are aware of the needs and resource limitations faced by farmers. Farm operators also feel that there are opportunities for local businesses to enhance their marketing to the farming community by ensuring that product/service advertising and promotions are sufficiently differentiated for the agriculture sector. This is especially relevant for any internet based promotions as farmers are increasingly using the internet to search for products and services.

10. It is recommended that the Rainy River Federation of Agriculture conduct information sessions with local Chambers of Commerce and relevant industry sector organizations to increase awareness of the significant business that agriculture conducts and the opportunities for businesses to capture more of this activity.

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- FedNor
- Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (Rural Economic Development Program)
- Rainy River District Federation of Agriculture
- Food Security Research Network
- Ontario Federation of Agriculture

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HCA also acknowledges the support provided by Frank Scarcello, the Agricultural Study Coordinator for NODN.

It is hoped that readers find the report informative and through it gain a better understanding of the important role played by agriculture and food-related activities in Rainy River District.

Harry Cummings and Associates
October 2009

The front cover photos were obtained from the Rainy River Future Development Corporation and the Rainy River District Federation of Agriculture. Pictured from top to bottom:

- *Rainy River Elk Company*
- *Emo Agricultural Research Station*
- *TimberRidge Sporthorses*
- *Lowey's Greenhouse & Market Gardens*
- *Rainy River Cattlemen's Association Sales Barn*
- *Rainy River District Regional Abattoir (under construction)*

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1.0 Introduction

Agriculture is an important industry in northwestern Ontario. Unfortunately, the decline of on-farm employment across Ontario is often interpreted as a sign that the sector has limited or no growth potential. In reality, farm productivity is increasing across Ontario. Furthermore, research on the broader impacts of agriculture has shown that the sector has important linkages with other industry sectors and can play an important role in contributing to economic diversification and making communities less vulnerable to economic variability (Cummings, 2005).

One of the notable characteristics of the agriculture sector in northwestern Ontario is the diversity of the production which provides residents in the area with a range of local food options. The development of local food systems is a growing area of interest in North America and elsewhere and is viewed as a logical strategy to improve community economic vitality (Feenstra, 2007).

The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed examination of the role played by agriculture in the economy of northwestern Ontario. This includes an assessment of the indirect economic impacts of agriculture in the region. In the past, many studies of this type have only focused on examining the conditions on the farm. By ignoring the size and importance of agriculture's economic linkages beyond the farm gate, the impact of agriculture was being undervalued. This study aims to set the record straight and present a more complete picture of the agricultural economy in northwestern Ontario.

The report is intended to help the broader community better understand the nature and economic significance of the agricultural economy in terms of dollars and jobs. The findings are also intended to inform program and policy development work within northwestern Ontario. Only by better understanding the important role played by food related activities can the various participants in the agri-food economy work together to make decisions which are economically sound, environmentally sustainable and socially responsible.

The first chapter of the report introduces the scope of the research and the collaborative approach used in completing the study.

Chapter 2 of the report presents a profile of population and employment indicators in northwestern Ontario with a special focus on Rainy River District. This includes general background information on the population such as population changes experienced in the region as compared to northern Ontario, and Ontario. This chapter also examines the employment associated with the different industry groups.

Chapter 3 of the report provides information on the land base resources in the Study Area including agricultural soils. It also features information on the local climate and growing conditions and the implications of climate change on future weather patterns.

Chapter 4 of the report provides an overview of some the key local organizations and institutions that promote and support agriculture in the region.

Chapter 5 provides a detailed picture of the agriculture sector in Rainy River District including a trend analysis of production activities between 1996 and 2006.

Data was drawn from the Agricultural Census, to describe the farmland area, land use, number of farms, farm size, farm type, farm receipts, farm operating expenses, and characteristics of agricultural operators in the region. Comparisons are made between Rainy River District and the agriculture sector profile for northern Ontario and Ontario.

Chapter 6 of the report examines the role and growing importance of agri-tourism and educational related activities in the region including on-farm retail activities, agricultural fairs, and farmers markets.

Chapter 7 examines the direct, indirect and induced impacts of agriculture on the economy of the Study Area. This chapter includes an analysis of sales and employment data collected from 150 agri-related businesses in the Study Area representing a variety of different industry groups including retail, wholesale, construction, and manufacturing.

Chapter 8 examines the challenges and opportunities associated with the agriculture sector in Rainy River District.

Chapter 9 presents the study conclusions and recommendations.

1.1 Background to the Study Methodology

The study focuses on the dollars and jobs created by agriculture in northwestern Ontario which is comprised of three Districts: Thunder Bay, Kenora and Rainy River. The Study Area also includes Cochrane District which partially borders the eastern boundary of northwestern Ontario.²

The methodology uses an input-output like analysis as a tool for assessing the total economic impact of agriculture in the Study Area. This approach depicts the economy as a series of sectors that buy and sell goods to each other until they reach the point of consumption. The purchases of products by sectors from other sectors are the inputs; the sales to other sectors by a sector are the outputs.

Three measures are associated with the notion of economic impact:

- Direct impact (spending on goods and services by businesses involved in primary production/farming);
- Indirect impact (spending on goods and services by those businesses supplying the businesses involved in primary production); and
- Induced impact (spending of wages earned by employees of businesses involved in primary production or in businesses supplying goods and services to these businesses)

The research in this report relies on data from the Population and Agricultural Census (1996-2006), a survey of agricultural-related businesses located in the Study Area, focus groups with primary producers and community stakeholders, and discussions/interviews with other local citizens knowledgeable of the area. Additional details on the methods used in the survey of agri-related businesses and the focus groups with primary producers are provided in Chapter 7 and 8.³

Note: Individual reports were prepared for each of the four Districts in the Study Area which provide profiles of the general economy and the agriculture sector in each District. The findings from the survey of agri-related businesses cover all four Districts combined and provide a regional perspective on the impact of agriculture beyond the farm gate.

² Agricultural economic impact studies were completed in all Districts in northeastern Ontario between 2001 and 2004 with the exception of Cochrane. As part of the overall research agenda for this study, the previous studies in northeastern Ontario were updated with more recent census data and consultations with primary producers while the study in northwestern Ontario including Cochrane District involved a more in-depth, first of its kind analysis of the economic impacts of agriculture on the regional economy.

³ The research strategy for this study originated in Huron County through research undertaken by Harry Cummings and colleagues in 1998. Since that time, Cummings and colleagues have applied the same basic methodology to agri-economic impacts studies in counties across Ontario including Perth, Lambton, Simcoe, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Prescott, Russell, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Leeds and Grenville, Ottawa, Lanark and Renfrew, and Waterloo. Cummings has also completed several agri-economic impact studies in northeastern Ontario including the Blue Sky Region (Nipissing, Parry Sound, East Sudbury District, and the City of Greater Sudbury), Algoma and Manitoulin, and Temiskaming.

1.2 The Study Area and Physical Infrastructure

Northern Ontario is comprised of 11 districts in total and has a land area of 802,000 km² which constitutes about 87% of the land area of Ontario (Map 1.1).⁴ The three westernmost districts in northern Ontario (Thunder Bay, Kenora and Rainy River) constitute northwestern Ontario and the remaining districts constitute northeastern Ontario.



Source: Modified from: Brock University Map Library. Ontario-Regional Municipalities, Counties & Districts. St. Catharines, Ontario: Brock University Map Library. 2004.

As noted above, the Study Area focuses on the agricultural regions in the three northwestern Ontario Districts (Thunder Bay, Kenora and Rainy River) and Cochrane District in northeastern Ontario.

Map 1.2 provides an overview of the Study Area in northwestern Ontario including select communities and major highways. Map 1.3 provides an overview of the Districts in northeastern Ontario including Cochrane District.

⁴ The districts of Parry Sound and Muskoka are included here as part of Northern Ontario even though they are geographically in Central Ontario. In 2004, the provincial government removed Muskoka from its definition of Northern Ontario for development funding purposes, but continues to treat Parry Sound as a Northern Ontario division. The federal government retained both of these districts in the service area of its development agency FedNor. The City of Greater Sudbury is located in the District of Sudbury but is not politically part of the District of Sudbury.

Physical Infrastructure in Northwestern Ontario

Northwestern Ontario is served by major highways including Highway 11 and 17 – both are part of the Trans Canada Highway (see Map 1.2). Highway 11 runs east west across the southern boundary of northwestern Ontario and links the City of Thunder Bay to the Town of Fort Frances and the Town of Rainy River.⁵

Highway 17 also runs east west and links the City of Thunder Bay to the City of Dryden and the City of Kenora.⁶ Highway 17 continues westward beyond the City of Kenora and reaches the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba (about 200km).

Two other principal highways in the region are Highway 71 which runs north south and links the City of Kenora to the Town of Fort Frances, and Highway 72 which links the Town of Sioux Lookout to Highway 11.

Northwestern Ontario has three border crossings to the United States at Fort Frances, Rainy River, and south of Thunder Bay along Highway 61.⁷

The City of Thunder Bay is a transportation hub for Canada with substantial rail, marine and air transport infrastructure. The Thunder Bay International Airport is one of the busiest airports in Ontario with over 645,000 scheduled passengers flowing through the terminal in 2008.⁸ The City of Thunder Bay has the largest outbound port on the St. Lawrence Seaway System. The port facilities handle a wide variety of cargoes and are served by both Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, as well as major Canadian trucking companies. More than 400 ships visit the port each year and cargoes such as grain, coal, potash, forest products, and manufactured goods are shipped throughout the world.⁹

⁵ The overland distance between the City of Thunder Bay and the Town of Fort Frances is approximately 350km while the distance between the City of Thunder Bay and the Town of Rainy River is approximately 440km.

⁶ The overland distance between the City of Thunder Bay and the City of Dryden is approximately 360km while the distance between the City of Thunder Bay and the City of Kenora is approximately 490km.

⁷ The City of Duluth, Minnesota is about 305km from the City of Thunder Bay.

⁸ The airfield features a significant general aviation component, with a number of on-site corporate, charter, maintenance, training and speciality aviation services companies. Some 100 fixed and rotary-wing aircraft are based at the airport, although this number rises considerably during the busy summer season, especially in support of those forestry, mining and tourism interests who are based throughout the north-western Ontario hinterland (Economic Impact Study of the Thunder Bay International Airport. RP Erickson & Associates. 2008).

⁹ The Port of Thunder Bay is located at the head of the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Seaway System which extends 3,700 kilometres into the heart of the North American continent. The Port of Thunder Bay and the Seaway System operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week, from the end of March through to late-December – the season is extended as weather permits. (Thunder Bay Port Authority. <http://www.portofthunderbay.com/article/port-overview-113.asp>)

Physical Infrastructure in Cochrane District (Northeastern Ontario)

Cochrane District is served by several highways in the region (Map1.3). Highway 11 connects communities across the southern part Cochrane District from the Township of Black River-Matheson in the east to Hearst in the west and beyond into Thunder Bay District.¹⁰ Highway 11 extends south of Black River-Matheson where it connects with the City of Temiskaming Shores and the City of North Bay and runs further south into southern Ontario where it connects with the other major urban centres including the City of Barrie.¹¹

Highway 101 extends west of Black River-Matheson and connects with the City of Timmins and carries on west to the Town of Chapleau and connects with the Town of Wawa at Highway 17.¹² Another principal highway in the region is Highway 655 which extends north from Timmins where it connects with Highway 11 at the community of Driftwood.

The region is also served by one of the largest airports in northern Ontario located in the City of Timmins. The Timmins airport serves the air commuter and cargo needs of the surrounding market area which is comprised of 160,000 people.¹³

¹⁰ The overland distance between the Township of Black River-Matheson and the Town of Hearst is approximately 290km.

¹¹ The overland distance between the Township of Black River-Matheson and the City of North Bay is approximately 295km

¹² The overland distance between the Township of Black River-Matheson and the City of Timmins is approximately 68km while the overland distance between the Township of Black River-Matheson and the Town of Wawa is approximately 400km

¹³ The Timmins Victor M. Power Airport has two runways – the main runway is 6,000 feet and secondary runway is 4,900 feet. (City of Timmins. <http://portal.timmins.ca/portal/en/timmins/residents/airport>).

Map 1.2: Communities and Major Highways in Northwestern Ontario



Map 1.3: Communities and Major Highways in Northeastern Ontario



2.0 Socio-Economic Profile of Rainy River District

2.1 Introduction

This section of the report provides a socio-economic profile of Rainy River District. Data for the profile was drawn from the Population Census which is conducted by Statistics Canada every five years. The most recent census was conducted in 2006.

Data for Rainy River District are compared to data for the northern Ontario region as a whole and the province as a whole in order to provide detailed insights into the relative importance of the District's contribution to these economies.

Northern Ontario includes the following Districts: Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay, Cochrane, Algoma, Manitoulin, Temiskaming, Nipissing, Sudbury, and the Greater Sudbury Division.

Socio-economic characteristics are important to the viability and resiliency of agriculture. The general characteristics of the area which surrounds a particular farming community can impact agricultural diversity and profitability.

2.2 Population and Population Change

Between 1996 and 2006 the population of Rainy River District declined from 23,138 to 21,564 or 7%. As shown in Table 2.1, Rainy River District experienced a slightly higher rate of decline compared to northern Ontario as a whole (-5%) while the province experienced a 13% increase in population between 1996 and 2006.

A notable difference between northeastern Ontario and northwestern Ontario is the size of the Franco-Ontarian population. In northeastern Ontario approximately 25% of the population speaks French as a first language, compared to just 3% in northwestern Ontario.

Table 2.1: Population 1991 to 2006 – Districts Ranked by 2006 Population

	1996	2001	2006	Percent change 1991to 2006
Ontario	10,753,573	11,410,046	12,160,282	13%
Northern Ontario Region	786,391	746,778	745,372	-5%
City of Greater Sudbury	165,362	155,268	157,909	-5%
Thunder Bay District *	157,619	150,860	149,063	-5%
Algoma District	125,455	118,567	117,461	-6%
Nipissing District	84,832	82,910	84,688	0%
Cochrane District	93,240	85,247	82,503	-12%
Kenora District *	63,360	61,802	64,419	2%
Parry Sound	39,885	39,665	40,918	3%
Temiskaming District	37,807	34,442	33,283	-12%
Rainy River District *	23,138	22,109	21,564	-7%
Sudbury District	23,831	22,894	21,392	-10%
Manitoulin District	11,747	12,679	13,090	11%

* Northwestern Ontario Districts

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 2001, 2006.

Although the overall population in northwestern Ontario (Thunder Bay, Kenora, and Rainy River Districts) declined by almost 4% between 1996 and 2006, the Aboriginal population increased from 34,825 to 46,455 or over 30%. The Aboriginal population currently represents about 20% of the total population in northwestern Ontario. In comparison, the Aboriginal population represents approximately 2% of the provincial population (Statistics Canada, 2006).¹⁴ Although the overall population of northwestern Ontario is projected to decline by almost 6% by 2031, this figure masks the fact that the Aboriginal population will continue to grow significantly in some communities such as Thunder Bay where a growth rate of 20% over five years is projected (Rosehart, 2008. p.10).

2.3 Economic Profile

Employment by Industry Sector

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is an industry classification system developed by the Statistical agencies of Canada, Mexico and the United States. The classification system was created against the background of the North American Free Trade Agreement and was designed to provide common definitions of the industrial structure of the three countries and a common statistical framework to facilitate analysis of the three economies. NAICS organizes Canadian industries into distinguishable categories, or classifications. At the greatest level of aggregation, these industries are divided into 20 separate categories as shown in Table 2.2.

¹⁴ The Aboriginal population represents about 11% of the total population in Thunder Bay District, 22% of the total population in Rainy River District, and 41% of the total population in Kenora District. The Aboriginal population represents about 13% of the total northern Ontario population (Statistics Canada, 2006).

In 2006, health care/social services and manufacturing were the two leading employment sectors in Rainy River District. Both of these sectors employed about 1,460 persons and collectively accounted for 27% of the total jobs in the District (Table 2.2). The other top ranking sectors in the District in terms of total jobs include retail trade with 1,060 jobs (10%), accommodation and food services with 1,030 jobs (10%), public administration with 960 jobs (9%), educational services with 870 jobs (8%), and construction with 790 jobs (7%). Agriculture directly employed a total of 260 people (i.e. on farm jobs) or about 2% of the total jobs in Rainy River District in 2006.

The top ranking sectors at the provincial level in terms of total jobs in 2006 include manufacturing (14% of the total jobs), retail trade (11%), health care and social assistance services (9%), professional, scientific and technical services (7%), educational services (7%), and accommodation and food services (6%). At the provincial level agriculture accounts for almost 2% of the total jobs in Ontario.

The employment profile for Rainy River District has several differences in comparison to northern Ontario as whole. Rainy River District has a slightly higher proportion of jobs in manufacturing (14% vs. 9% for northern Ontario), forestry and logging (4% vs. 2%), and accommodation and food services (10% vs. 8%). Compared to northern Ontario as a whole, Rainy River District has a lower proportion of jobs in retail trade (10% vs. 13%).

With respect to the change in job numbers between 2001 and 2006, the total number of jobs in Rainy River District increased slightly from 10,720 jobs in 2001 to 10,795 in 2006 (Table 2.3). The industry sectors that experienced the greatest job growth in the District between 2001 and 2006 include accommodation and food services (+230 jobs or 29% growth), health care and social services (+195 jobs, 15%), public administration (+165 jobs, 21%), other services (+160 jobs, 44%), and educational services (+140 jobs, 19%).

The industry sectors that experienced the greatest job losses in Rainy River District between 2001 and 2006 include retail trade (-305 jobs or 22% decline), manufacturing (-275 jobs, 16%), and administrative services (-60 jobs, 22%). During this period the number of jobs in the agriculture sector in Rainy River District declined by 30 jobs or 10%. In comparison, the number of jobs in agriculture at the provincial level declined from 110,475 jobs in 2001 to 101,210 jobs in 2006 or 8% (Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2006).

It is important to emphasize that the decline in agriculture employment does not reflect trends in farm productivity. Farm productivity has increased in Rainy River District and is profiled in Section 5 of this report.

Recent Labour Market Developments

In the fall of 2008, Canada began to experience a labour market decline as the economy became caught in the global economic recession. Since October 2008, total employment in Canada has fallen by 2.4% (approximately 436,000 full time jobs). Employment has fallen the most for youths aged 15 to 24 (particularly students) and

men aged 25 to 54.¹⁵ The majority of job losses have occurred in manufacturing, construction, and transportation and warehousing. Employment in manufacturing at the national level has dropped by 11% (218,000 jobs) since October 2008 (Statistics Canada, Aug. 7, 2009).

Job losses in Ontario have been particularly high given the concentration of manufacturing activities in the province. Total job losses in Ontario between October 2008 and June 2009 amounted to approximately 232,000 of which 126,000 were in manufacturing (Statistics Canada, July 10, 2009).

Between June 2008 and June 2009, northwestern Ontario recorded a net loss of approximately 2,900 full time jobs. The unemployment rate in northwestern Ontario increased from 8.9% in June 2008 to 11.2% in June 2009, the second highest rate in the province. During the same period the provincial unemployment rate increased from 6.5% to 9.4%. The labour market in northwestern Ontario is continuing to contract as both the labour force and the population declines (Statistics Canada, June 2009).¹⁶

¹⁵ The national unemployment rate in July 2009 was 8.6%, the highest rate since 1989. The national unemployment rate for students aged 15 to 24 in July 2009 was almost 21% which is the highest July unemployment rate for students since comparable data was collected in 1977.

¹⁶ One of the sectors particularly hard hit in the region in recent years is the forest product industry. Since 2006, a number of firms in northern Ontario have experienced contraction and/or closure. The primary reasons associated with the downturn include weak demand/poor market conditions (e.g. declining demand for newsprint, downturn in the U.S. housing market), and the rapid rise and appreciation of the Canadian dollar (Statistics Canada, June 2009; Statistics Canada, January 2009). Despite the downturn in the forestry sector, the industry remains an important element of the regional economy and experts suggest that the future potential of the sector may be linked to capitalizing on opportunities such as promoting value-added opportunities and working more closely with Aboriginal populations (Moazzami, 2006).

Table 2.2: Employment by NAICS Industrial Sector, 2006.

NAICS Industrial Sector ^a	Ontario		Northern Ontario Region		Rainy River District	
	# jobs	%	# jobs	%	# jobs	%
All industries	6,473,735	100%	366,020	100%	10,795	100%
Agriculture	101,210	1.6%	3,070	0.8%	260	2.4%
Fishing, hunting and trapping	1,355	0.02%	375	0.1%	20	0.2%
Forestry and logging	11,780	0.2%	6,955	1.9%	455	4.2%
Mining and oil and gas extraction	25,445	0.4%	13,395	3.7%	70	0.6%
Utilities	50,215	0.8%	3,510	1.0%	115	1.1%
Construction	384,780	5.9%	22,275	6.1%	790	7.3%
Manufacturing	899,670	13.9%	32,525	8.9%	1,455	13.5%
Wholesale trade	307,465	4.7%	9,575	2.6%	200	1.9%
Retail trade	720,235	11.1%	46,135	12.6%	1,060	9.8%
Transportation and warehousing	307,475	4.7%	20,765	5.7%	500	4.6%
Information and cultural industries	172,800	2.7%	5,335	1.5%	105	1.0%
Finance and insurance	316,170	4.9%	8,355	2.3%	275	2.5%
Real estate and rental and leasing	126,440	2.0%	4,795	1.3%	110	1.0%
Professional, scientific and technical services	471,620	7.3%	12,715	3.5%	155	1.4%
Management of companies and enterprises	8,440	0.1%	105	0.03%	0	0.0%
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	314,005	4.9%	16,410	4.5%	215	2.0%
Educational services	433,485	6.7%	30,030	8.2%	870	8.1%
Health care and social assistance	611,745	9.4%	47,650	13.0%	1,460	13.5%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	140,830	2.2%	6,945	1.9%	155	1.4%
Accommodation and food services	414,975	6.4%	28,830	7.9%	1,030	9.5%
Other services (except public administration)	303,510	4.7%	18,135	5.0%	525	4.9%
Public administration	350,070	5.4%	28,185	7.7%	960	8.9%

^aThe North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is an industry classification system developed by the Statistical agencies of Canada, Mexico and the United States. The NAICS classification system replaces the Standard Industrial Classification system which was used by Statistics Canada prior to the 2001 Census. The industry classification refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were required to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006.

Table 2.3: Employment by Industrial Sectors for Rainy River District, 2001-2006

NAICS Industrial Sector	2001		2006		Change 2001 to 2006	
	# jobs	%	# jobs	%	Change in jobs by #	Change in jobs by %
All industries	10,720	100%	10,795	100%	75	0.7%
Agriculture	290	2.7%	260	2.4%	-30	-10.3%
Fishing, hunting and trapping	45	0.4%	20	0.2%	-25	-55.6%
Forestry and logging	355	3.3%	455	4.2%	100	28.2%
Mining and oil and gas extraction	80	0.7%	70	0.6%	-10	-12.5%
Utilities	155	1.4%	115	1.1%	-40	-25.8%
Construction	845	7.9%	790	7.3%	-55	-6.5%
Manufacturing	1,730	16.1%	1,455	13.5%	-275	-15.9%
Wholesale trade	245	2.3%	200	1.9%	-45	-18.4%
Retail trade	1,365	12.7%	1,060	9.8%	-305	-22.3%
Transportation and warehousing	545	5.1%	500	4.6%	-45	-8.3%
Information and cultural industries	150	1.4%	105	1.0%	-45	-30.0%
Finance and insurance	210	2.0%	275	2.5%	65	31.0%
Real estate and rental and leasing	130	1.2%	110	1.0%	-20	-15.4%
Professional, scientific and technical services	200	1.9%	155	1.4%	-45	-22.5%
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	275	2.6%	215	2.0%	-60	-21.8%
Educational services	730	6.8%	870	8.1%	140	19.2%
Health care and social assistance	1,265	11.8%	1,460	13.5%	195	15.4%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	140	1.3%	155	1.4%	15	10.7%
Accommodation and food services	800	7.5%	1,030	9.5%	230	28.8%
Other services (except public administration)	365	3.4%	525	4.9%	160	43.8%
Public administration	795	7.4%	960	8.9%	165	20.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006.

Educational Attainment

In 2005, approximately 12% of the population (25 to 64 years of age) in Rainy River District had a university certificate or degree while a further 23% had a college or other non-university certificate/diploma. Approximately 29% of the population reported that their highest educational attainment was a high school certificate while 19% of the population reported that they did not have a certificate/diploma/degree (Table 2.4).

A comparable proportion of the population in Rainy River District has a university certificate or degree compared to northern Ontario as whole (12% vs. 14%) but a much lower proportion compared to the province (26%).

Table 2.4: Total Population 25 to 64 Years of Age by Highest Education Certificate, 2005

	Ontario		Northern Ontario Region		Rainy River District	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total population	6,638,330	100%	400,705	100%	11,000	100%
No certificate, diploma or degree	899,530	14%	76,170	19%	2,130	19%
Certificate, diploma or degree	5,738,800	86%	324,525	81%	8,865	81%
High school certificate or equivalent	1,660,665	25%	101,075	25%	3,230	29%
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	581,125	9%	51,405	13%	1,430	13%
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	1,461,630	22%	102,635	26%	2,490	23%
University certificate, diploma or degree	2,035,370	31%	69,395	17%	1,720	16%
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	309,945	5%	11,300	3%	420	4%
University certificate or degree	1,725,425	26%	58,095	14%	1,295	12%
Bachelor's degree	1,057,200	16%	36,230	9%	850	8%
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	209,345	3%	10,615	3%	225	2%
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	47,815	1%	1,650	0.4%	45	0.4%
Master's degree	351,925	5%	8,000	2%	160	1%
Earned doctorate	59,140	1%	1,560	0.4%	15	0.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006.

Household Income

Table 2.5 shows the distribution of households by household income categories for Rainy River District, northern Ontario and Ontario in 2005. The distribution is organized according to 11 different income categories, ranging from less than \$10,000 to \$100,000 or more.

In 2005, Rainy River District had a comparable percentage of households with incomes under \$20,000 compared to northern Ontario as a whole (18% vs. 17%), and a higher percentage compared to Ontario (13%). Although the proportion of households with incomes between \$50,000 and \$100,000 in the District (34%) was comparable with both northern Ontario and Ontario (34%), the District had a lower percentage of households with incomes of \$100,000 or more compared to the province (17% vs. 24%). In 2005, the average household income in Rainy River District was \$62,023 which is about \$16,000 lower than the provincial average (\$77,967).

Table 2.5: Household Income in 2005 of Private Households

Household income in 2005 of private households	Ontario		Northern Ontario Region		Rainy River District	
	# households	%	# households	%	# households	%
All households	4,555,025	100%	305,465	100%	8,590	100%
Under \$10,000	198,235	4%	14,175	5%	350	4%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	398,830	9%	37,580	12%	1,205	14%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	408,130	9%	32,785	11%	855	10%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	447,475	10%	34,085	11%	880	10%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	419,525	9%	30,870	10%	895	10%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	385,555	8%	25,835	8%	710	8%
\$60,000 to \$69,999	356,990	8%	23,800	8%	670	8%
\$70,000 to \$79,999	324,835	7%	20,695	7%	615	7%
\$80,000 to \$89,999	282,910	6%	18,440	6%	525	6%
\$90,000 to \$99,999	238,720	5%	14,585	5%	435	5%
\$100,000 and over	1,093,810	24%	52,590	17%	1,450	17%
Median household income	\$60,455		NA		\$51,476	
Average household income	\$77,967		NA		\$62,023	

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006.

3.0 Land Base Resources in Northwestern Ontario

This chapter of the report provides an overview of the different land base and agricultural community resources in northwestern Ontario. Land base resources include soil resources and climate conditions while community resources refer to the organizations and institutions that support agriculture in the region.

3.1 Physical Geography and Agricultural Soils

The topography of northwestern Ontario is characterized by the Canadian Shield which underlies much of the area. The region features bedrock outcropping, large areas of poorly drained, swampy conditions and substantial accumulations of glacial-fluvial deposits. Deposits laid down by glacial streams and lakes have strongly influenced soil development in the region including the composition of present day forests which continue to be an important element of the local economy (Baldwin et al., 2000).¹⁷

The Canadian Shield also features small areas of clay deposits which are suitable for raising crops and grazing. Under the Canadian agricultural land use classification system, Class 1 soils are of prime suitability for crop production while Class 2 and 3 soils are considered suitable for sustained production of common field crops if specified management practices are observed. Soils of Classes 1, 2, and 3 that are free from severe constraints and can support economically viable agricultural production are referred to as 'dependable agricultural land'. Marginal lands with Class 4 soils are also used for agricultural activity including limited crop production and permanent pasture.

Northern Ontario does not possess any Class 1 soils but does feature areas with Class 2 to 4 soils. In northwestern Ontario, these soils are located around several communities in the southern part of the region including Thunder Bay, Dryden, Fort Frances, Rainy River and Emo.

Summary descriptions of soil classes 2 to 4 are as follows (Environment Canada, 1980):

Class 2: *Moderate limitations that restrict the range of crops or require moderate conservation practices.* The soils are deep and hold moisture well. The limitations are moderate and the soils can be managed and cropped with little difficulty. Under good management they are moderately high to high in productivity for a fairly wide range of crops.

¹⁷ Historically, the economy of northwestern Ontario has been largely dependent on the forestry sector in contrast to northeastern Ontario which has strong linkages to both the forestry and mining sectors. Northeastern Ontario also has a significantly larger population base (five times greater in density and proximity to large urban markets) which helps sustain a more diverse economy than northwestern Ontario (Rosehart, 2008. p. 8).

Class 3: *Moderately severe limitations that restrict the range of crops or require special conservation practices.* The limitations are more severe than Class 2 soils. They affect one or more of the following practices: timing and ease of tillage; planting and harvesting; choice of crops; and methods of conservation. Under good management they are fair to moderately high in productivity for a fair range of crops.

Class 4: *Severe limitations that restrict the range of crops or require special conservation practices, or both.* The limitations seriously affect one or more of the following practices: timing and ease of tillage; planting and harvesting; choice of crops; and methods of conservation. The soils are low to fair in productivity for a fair range of crops but may have high productivity for a specially adapted crop.

Maps of the soil capability for agriculture in northwestern Ontario (including the agricultural production areas around the City of Thunder Bay, the Town of Fort Frances, the Town of Rainy River, the City of Dryden, and the City of Kenora) are presented in Appendix A.¹⁸

3.2 Climate and Crop Heat Units

Climate conditions coupled with soil conditions play a significant role in determining the type of agricultural activity in northwestern Ontario.

In the southern part of northwestern Ontario average summer temperatures during 1971-2000 were about 18°C while average winter temperatures were about -14°C (Colombo et al., 2007, p.25). At present, the last frost in spring occurs in late June in northern Ontario while the first frost generally occurs in September which results in fewer than 100 frost free days (Qian et al., 2005).

In the southern part of northwestern Ontario the average earliest planting date in the Thunder Bay area is June 3 while the average season ending date is September 10. The Fort Frances area has a slightly longer growing season with May 23 as the average earliest planting date and September 15 as the average season ending date (Brown and Bootsma, 1997).

The following table shows the climate normals for several locations in the southern part of northwestern Ontario. The climate normals are based on Canadian climate stations with at least 15 years of data between 1971 and 2000 (Environment Canada, 2008). The Thunder Bay area generally has cooler summers and warmer winters relative to other

¹⁸ The agricultural area of the Rainy River District is largely situated in the most southwesterly portion of the District. It runs about 100 km between Lake of the Woods to the west and Rainy Lake to the east and about 35 km between the Rainy River to the south and the Precambrian shield to the north. The topography within the agricultural area is similar to the flat grassland of the prairies. It is a transition area, where the grasslands are interspersed with Great Lakes St. Lawrence forest on undeveloped land, and surrounded by boreal forest to the north (Rainy River District – Agricultural Policy Framework Submission, March 2007. p.3).

parts of the region due to the presence of Lake Superior which helps to moderate surrounding air temperatures in the summer and winter.

Table 3.1: Climate Normals for Select Areas in Northwestern Ontario (1971-2000).

Weather Station	Month or Year	Temperature				Precipitation		
		Daily Average (°C)	Standard Deviation	Daily Maximum (°C)	Daily Minimum (°C)	Rainfall (mm)	Snowfall (cm)	Total Precipitation (mm)
Thunder Bay A ^a	January	-14.8	3.1	-8.6	-21.1	2.5	41.2	31.3
	July	17.6	1.2	24.2	11	89	0	89.0
	Year	2.5	0.9	8.5	-3.6	559	187.6	711.6
Fort Frances A ^b	January	-16.2	3.8	-10.3	-22	0	31.6	31.6
	July	18.8	1.1	25.1	12.4	94.7	0	94.7
	Year	NA	NA	NA	NA	580.9	139.9	720.7
Kenora A ^c	January	-17.3	3.7	-12.6	-22	0.4	28	26.1
	July	19.5	1.5	24.4	14.5	95.3	0	95.3
	Year	2.7	1.1	7.4	-2	514.4	158.2	661.8
Dryden A ^d	January	-17.5	3.5	-12.4	-22.6	0.2	30.2	28.4
	July	18.8	1.4	24.2	13.2	98.8	0	98.8
	Year	2.1	1.1	7.2	-3	535.6	169.9	701.3

^a Thunder Bay A: Latitude = 48° 22' N; Longitude = 89° 19' W; Elevation = 199 m.

^b Fort Frances A: Latitude = 48° 39' N; Longitude = 93° 26' W; Elevation = 342 m.

^c Dryden A: Latitude = 49° 50' N; Longitude = 92° 45' W; Elevation = 412 m.

^d Kenora A: Latitude = 49° 47' N; Longitude = 94° 21' W; Elevation = 410 m.

Source: Environment Canada, 2008

The Crop Heat Unit (CHU) system was developed in the 1960's and is used to recommend corn hybrids and soybean varieties which are best suited for production in specific CHU zones in various regions of Canada. There is a wide selection of hybrids and varieties for most crops. Most of the warm-season crops have a wide range of maturities. The CHU ratings are based on the total accumulated CHUs for the frost-free growing season in each area of the province.¹⁹

Crop Heat Units can fluctuate from year to year depending on weather patterns and some areas can experience higher CHU zones. Latitude, elevation and distance to the Great Lakes all affect daily temperatures and have a marked influence on the accumulated CHU across Ontario. The change between CHU isolines is gradual.

The slope and soil type in an area or site can also influence temperature. For example, south-facing slopes receive more heat than north-facing slopes, and sandy soils warm

¹⁹ Daily CHU are calculated from daily minimum and maximum air temperatures drawn from separate calculations taken during the day and night. The daytime relationship uses 10°C (50°F) as the base temperature and 30°C (86°F) as the optimum, because warm-season crops do not develop when daytime temperatures fall below 10°C and they develop fastest at about 30 degrees. The nighttime relationship uses 4.4°C (40°F) as the base temperature and does not specify an optimum temperature because nighttime temperatures very seldom exceed 25°C in Ontario. Daily CHU are calculated by using the average of the two daily values.

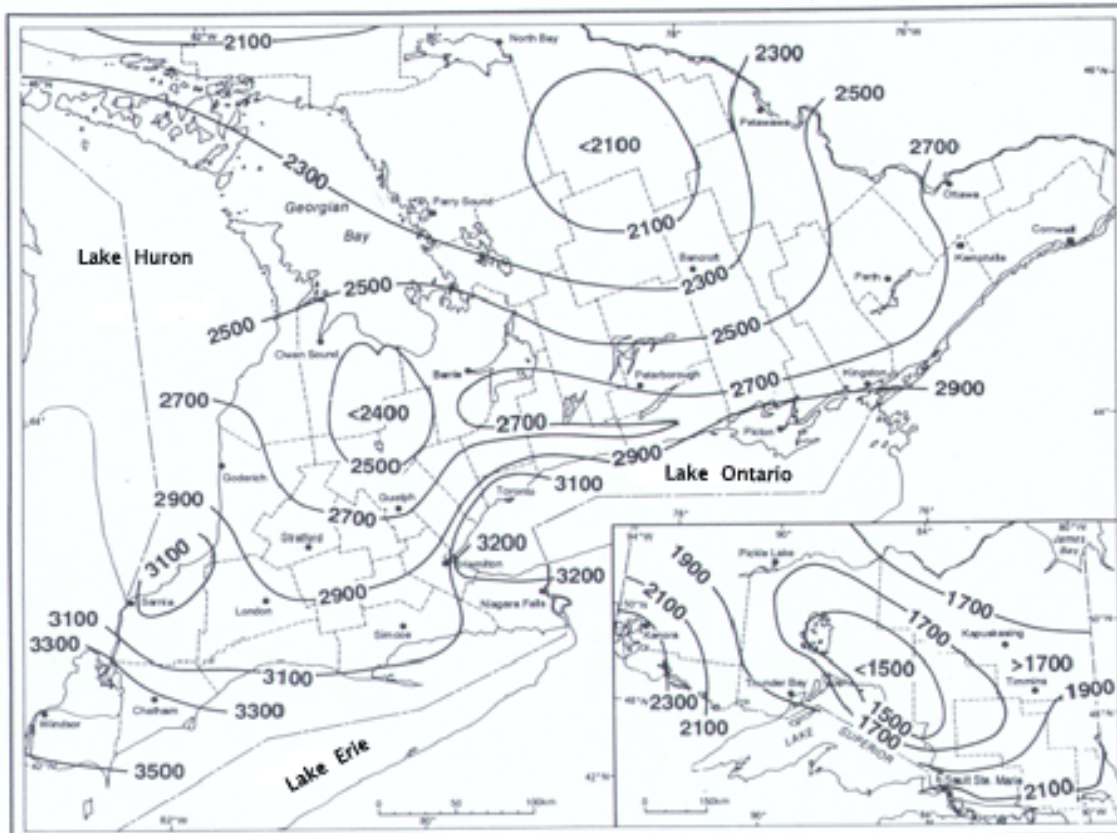
up faster than loam or clay soils. Microclimates also influence specific land situations. This makes it impossible to estimate the CHU rating closer than 50 heat units for any location.

The accumulated CHU available for crops such as corn and soybeans across Ontario are shown in Map 3.1. The northwestern Ontario Study Area is shown in the insert of Map 3.1 in the lower right corner. CHU ratings range from approximately 1900 in Thunder Bay to 2300 in Fort Frances. These ratings allow for a variety of crop production in northwestern Ontario including wheat, oats, barley, corn, soybeans, potatoes, alfalfa, and other hay fodder crops.

As noted above, CHUs can fluctuate from year to year. CHU data collected at the Emo Agricultural Research Station between 2000 and 2008 show the lowest CHU rating in 2004 at 1950 and the highest CHU rating in 2005 at 2815 (Bliss, 2008).²⁰

Additional details on crop production activity in the region are provided in section 5.6.

Map 3.1: Average Accumulated Crop Heat Units (CHU) Available for Warm-Season Crops in Ontario.



Source: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. http://res2.agr.ca/ecorc/clim3/resu-ana_e.htm

²⁰ Emo Agricultural Research Station (EARS) is located along Highway 11 between Fort Frances and Rainy River. Additional details on the activities at EARS are presented in section 2.5 of this report.

3.3 Climate Change

Climate change including global warming is now widely recognized as a major environmental issue with economic, health and safety, security, and other dimensions (United Nations Environment Programme, 2009).²¹ Agri-food is an economic sector which could be especially sensitive to long-term climatic change.

In a climate change model used by Colombo et al. (2007) the average summer temperature in northwestern Ontario is expected to increase by 1 to 2°C by 2011.²² The same scenario predicts that average summer temperatures in the southern part of northwestern Ontario will increase by 2 to 3°C starting around 2041 and by 4 to 5°C between 2071 and 2100. With respect to precipitation, starting about 2071 the western half of northwestern Ontario (including Kenora, Dryden and Fort Frances) will receive up to 10% less warm season precipitation while the eastern half of the region (including Thunder Bay) will receive up to 10% more warm season precipitation (p.25).

With respect to the cold season, the same climate change scenario noted above predicts that the average winter temperature in the southern part of northwestern Ontario will be 5 to 6°C warmer by 2071. With respect to precipitation, starting about 2071 much of the western half of northwestern Ontario (including Kenora, Dryden and Fort Frances) will receive up to 10% less cold season precipitation while the eastern half of the region (including Thunder Bay) will receive up to 10% more cold season precipitation (p.25).

Climate change is expected to have major implications for the length of the growing season, the variety of crops grown, as well as grain yields in northern Ontario. In examining climate change scenarios for Canada, Qian et al. (2005) predict that the number of frost-free days is expected to increase by 30-45 days in northern Ontario by the middle of the century. The predicted changes for the frost dates indicate an earlier ending of frosts in spring and a later starting of frosts and killing frosts in the fall.

CHU ratings in northwestern Ontario will be altered as a result of the expected climate change. For example, in the area around Fort Frances and Thunder Bay the CHU rating

²¹ 'Climate change' refers to a change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due to internal processes and/or external forcings. Some external influences, such as changes in solar radiation and volcanism, occur naturally and contribute to the total natural variability of the climate system. Other external changes, such as the change in composition of the atmosphere that began with the industrial revolution, are the result of human activity (Hegerl et al., 2007).

²² Climate models predict the effect of higher greenhouse gases based on increasing amounts of heat trapped in the atmosphere. Increased heat affects virtually all aspects of weather, including precipitation, winds, air pressure, and humidity. Many global climate models have been developed. Each climate model is unique, based on different assumptions, and produces somewhat different projections of future climate when provided the same data. The scenario presented here anticipates greenhouse gas levels by the century's end reaching 1,320 parts per million by volume in CO₂ equivalents and a total human population of 15 billion by 2100 (Colombo, McKenney, Lawrence and Gray, 2007).

will increase by almost 400 units between 2010 and 2039 and almost 800 units between 2040 and 2069 (Bootsma, 2002). According to Bootsma et al (2001), grain corn yields could potentially increase by 0.64 tonnes per hectare with each increase of 100 CHU.

In conducting a regional assessment of the implications of climatic change on land resource potential for crop production in Ontario, Smit et al. (1989) reported the following effects for northern Ontario:

- Grain corn yields would increase to such an extent that it would be feasible to obtain a high return to investment on well-drained loamy soils, and on lands that have a low drought tolerance. On lands where artificial land drainage has lessened the limitations imposed by excessive moisture conditions yields would be sufficient to obtain a modest return (p.166). In northern Ontario, grain corn would become an economically viable crop on about 70% of the land base that is cleared and available for agriculture (p.168).
- The longer growing season and warmer temperatures in northern Ontario would create new opportunities for soybeans. Land which is well-drained would be especially well-suited for soybeans, and a modest return to investment could be expected on those lands where moisture imposes moderate limitations on crop production (p. 168). In northern Ontario, where current climatic conditions prohibit the crop's production, soybeans would be a profitable crop on approximately 58% of the regional resource base (p.170).
- Considerable increases in barley yields could be expected throughout the region, but lands suffering from excessive moisture would continue to be economically unsuitable for the small grains (p.167).
- Opportunities for hay production would be considerably smaller than the effects on other field crops in northern Ontario. Although the longer growing season would permit an extra growth cycle in other parts of the province, in northern Ontario the number of cutting periods would not change under the altered climate and the production prospects for hay would not differ appreciably from the present (p.168).

4.0 Agricultural Community Resources in Northwestern Ontario

A number of institutions and organizations work together to promote agriculture in northwestern Ontario. This section of the report provides a very brief introduction to some of these organizations to provide a sense of the variety and scope of activities taking place in the region. The scope of the analysis purposely focuses on Rainy River District and other areas of northwestern Ontario to illustrate the range of the different organizations and initiatives across northwestern Ontario that are advancing the overall growth and sustainability of agriculture in the region. The regional perspective also illustrates the capacity of different areas and organizations of northwestern Ontario to work collaboratively to pool resources and leverage funding to facilitate research, as was the case with this study.

Federation of Agriculture

Northwestern Ontario is represented by three Federations of Agriculture, one for each District in the region (Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora). In general, these groups work to promote agriculture to rural and urban residents and ensure that government officials are aware of the issues/challenges facing the sector as well as the opportunities for further development and growth.

The Rainy River Federation of Agriculture (RRFA) was established in 1976 and currently has about 175 members including primary producers and associated businesses. The RRFA promotes local food production through a number of different activities such as the Rainy River District Harvest Dinner.

In 2005, RRFA initiated a strategic planning initiative with the goal of gaining a better understanding of all the agriculture related activities in the District and to identify ideas, initiatives and concerns in the agriculture community that the RRFA could assist, encourage and/or facilitate. The Rainy River Future Development Corporation (RRFDC) was also a key supporter of this process which resulted in the Rainy River District Agriculture Framework Paper. The Paper identified three priority areas for action as part of an agriculture economic framework: encouraging alternative crops and products, adding value to products, and improving the communication plan and education around agriculture in the District (RRFA. September 2005. p.1).²³

A follow-up study supported by RRFA in 2006, focused on identifying opportunities for growth in the agriculture sector in Rainy River District including localized beef, pork and vegetable production and marketing opportunities and agri-tourism opportunities. RRFDC was a key supporter and funder of the initiative (Busch. April 2006).²⁴

²³ The communication plan included an emphasis on reconnecting with the wider community and the consumer and the need for understanding and promoting the value of agriculture in the wider economy via an economic impact study was identified as part of this process (RRFA. September 2005. p.8).

²⁴ The Rainy River Future Development Corporation continues to be an important supporter of the local agriculture sector and hosts the Rainy River Federation of Agriculture and other agri-sector related news, research and opportunities on its website: <http://www.rrfdc.on.ca/>

A key area of interest identified in the Framework Paper was the need to establish an abattoir in Rainy River District. In April 2006, the Rainy River District Regional Abattoir Inc. (RRDRA) was formed to establish a community abattoir which would service the livestock producers of the Rainy River District and provide opportunity for the slaughter, process and sale of locally raised species (Rainy River Future Development Corporation. Fall 2006). In June 2009, after several years of planning and discussion, the Rainy River District Regional Abattoir Inc. announced the start of construction of its new abattoir located in Emo. The facility which will process beef, pork, bison, elk, sheep and goats is estimated to cost \$2 million and will employ 4 people (Service Canada. June 2009).²⁵

Soil and Crop Improvement Association

Northwestern Ontario is represented by three Soil and Crop Improvement Associations, one for each District in the region. In general, these groups work to enhance producer education and practices, develop and deliver stewardship programs, and address consumer concerns on agricultural environmental issues. The Associations also work collectively to publish a regular newsletter, *Northwest Link*, which informs agri-related stakeholders about upcoming professional development and training sessions, upcoming agriculture commodity group meetings, results from crop research stations, and information from government agencies.

Rainy River Cattlemen's Association

The Rainy River Cattlemen's Association (RRCA) is a not for profit organization that was established in 1958. The Association manages the Stratton Sales Barn (located in the Township of Morley) which was established in 1959 as a method to stimulate buyer competition and improve returns to area cattle producers. The Sales Barn continues to play an important role in promoting and improving the breeding and marketing of cattle in the region. In 2008, the Rainy River Cattlemen's Association received funding from the Northern Ontario Heritage Fund Corporation install electronic identification equipment in the sales facility to help keep track of cattle to validate food safety and quality. The main beef breeds raised in the District include Angus, Red Angus, Simmental, Charolais, Hereford, Limousin, and crossbreds. Most of the beef producers are natural producers using little to no pesticides, growth implants and inputs. The Association promotes the 'Rainy River Raised' beef brand.²⁶

²⁵ The new facility in Emo will enable local farmers to avoid hours of costly transportation to Dryden for processing or Winnipeg for auction.

²⁶ Additional details on the Rainy River Cattlemen's Association can be accessed at the following website: <http://rainyrivervalley.ca/rrc-association.php>

Other Agricultural Commodity / Breed Organizations

In addition to the RRCA, there are a number of other agricultural commodity/breed groups promoting agriculture in the region including:

- Borderland Quarter Horse Association
- Canadian Bison Association
- Christian Farmer's Association, Rainy River
- Northwestern Ontario Elk Breeders Association
- Rainy River District 4-H Association
- Rainy River Beekeepers Association
- Rainy River Cattle Breeders Association
- Rainy River District Milk Producers Association
- Rainy River District Wheat Producers (with Soil and Crop Assoc.)
- Rainy River Hereford Association
- Rainy River Seed Growers Association

There are also a number of Agricultural Societies in Rainy River District that work to coordinate the annual agricultural fairs/exhibits in the region. These events are profiled in greater detail under the theme of agri-tourism in Chapter 6 of the report.

Rainy River Future Development Corporation

In 2007, the Rainy River Future Development Corporation (RRFDC) initiated a 3 year Rural Agriculture Initiative which included the hiring of a Rural and Agricultural Coordinator for the District. The purpose of the initiative is to expand producer opportunities in all aspects of the agriculture industry. A key objective of the project is to create partnerships to forward various agri-related initiatives such as the creation of a committee to evaluate agricultural immigration to the area, the staging of local food events with area producers and businesses, providing project support to area municipalities and working with area producers to increase district exposure at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto.

In developing a market strategy for Clover Valley Farmer's Market (and local agricultural products in general), the Rural Agriculture Initiative developed a local television based promotion called "Build the Appetite for Local Foods" which ran weekly in Fort Frances and was fed regionally to the communities of Kenora, Sioux Lookout, Dryden and Ear Falls. Thunder Bay Shaw TV also requested to run the rural agriculture segments. Following on this project, the Initiative then established the Rainy River District Harvest Dinner. The Harvest Diner targeted business leaders across the District and demonstrated to businesses and other organizations that food available locally was comparable to anything they could buy at any fine eating establishment in Toronto.²⁷

²⁷ Examples of other activities completed and underway as part of RRFDC Rural Agriculture Initiative can be viewed at their website:

<http://www.rrfdc2.dynamic-site-builder.com/page/page/5276362.htm>

Research Groups

Emo Agricultural Research Station

Agricultural related research is important to making farms more profitable and making farming practices more sustainable. The Emo Agricultural Research Station (EARS) is located in Rainy River District (Chapple Township) along Highway 11.²⁸ The station is based on 133 acres of clay loam soil and includes an agronomy unit and a horticulture unit. The agronomy unit focuses on adapted crop species including spring wheat, barley and oats, canola, soybeans, and perennial forages such as alfalfa, clovers and grasses. Research areas include cultivar evaluation, crop nutrition and new species evaluation. In 2008, EARS began conducting green manure trials using a variety of cover crops (e.g. clover, hairy vetch, braco mustard, buckwheat and oilseed radish) where hard red spring wheat will be introduced (Bliss, 2008).²⁹ EARS is also involved in a 3 year trial to examine two types of grasses (reed canary and switch grass) that could potentially be grown, harvested and mixed in wood waste to fuel the new Abitibowater biomass boiler in Fort Frances.³⁰

Emo is also one of the few remaining communities with a provincial government Agricultural Representative. The Representative provides local farmers with specialized advice (e.g. pasture management, best practices for field crops, best practices for livestock, government programs etc.).

Rainy River District Bio Energy Commercial Agriculture Pellet Project

Early in 2009 the producers participating in the Rainy River District bio-energy trial decided to bring together a group of farmers interested in furthering the pursuit of business in bio energy crop development. The working committee developed the Bio Energy Commercial Agriculture Pellet Project. With the assistance of the Rural and Agriculture Coordinator, a Rainy River Future Development Corporation local initiative application was submitted and approved to support a Phase I study into the potential of such an endeavor in the Rainy River District. The Phase I Pellet Study is examining the following issues:

²⁸ The Emo Agricultural Research Station is one of three research stations in northern Ontario operated by the University of Guelph. The other two are the New Liskeard Agricultural Research Station (NLARS) and the Verner Test Site. NLARS manages approximately 680 acres along with an additional 120 rented acres in and near New Liskeard. Research programs focusing on agronomy, beef, and horticulture are all carried out at this central station. NLARS also operates the Verner Test Site in Nipissing District which has facilitated various field crop projects since 1988 (University of Guelph.

http://www.uoguelph.ca/research/omafra/Research_stations/crop_research.shtml).

²⁹ A green manure is a type of cover crop grown primarily to add nutrients to the soil. Typically a green manure crop is grown for a specific period of time and then ploughed under / incorporated into the soil. Green manures can perform multiple functions including soil improvement and soil protection.

³⁰ EARS is conducting the research in conjunction with several partners including the Rainy River Futures Development Corporation (RRFDC), Abitibowater, and 7 district farmers (RRFDC. <http://www.rainyrivervalley.ca/biofuel-trial-page.html>).

- the current trials that are underway to determine the potential biomass crop(s) for the District;
- the available land and resources and existing infrastructure;
- the potential feed stock supply;
- the potential markets (e.g. bio-mass, home heating industry, pet food, equine bedding);
- the net energy values of producing pellets - energy balance;
- the history and profitability of becoming more diverse in agriculture operations; and
- other funding mechanisms.

The study results are scheduled to be presented in November 2009. The next objective of the group is to pursue funding for a Phase II Pellet Study.

Thunder Bay Agricultural Research Station

The Thunder Bay Agricultural Research Station (TBARS) is located in the City of Thunder Bay. As noted on the TBARS website the research station is committed to the establishment, operation, promotion, and transfer of agricultural research for the further development and diversification of the agricultural industry (TBARS, Aug. 2009. <http://www.tbars.net/>).³¹

In 2008, TBARS conducted research on a wide range of spring cereal crops including numerous wheat, barley and oat varieties. In general the research examined production from the standpoint of grain yield, grain protein content, straw yield, and total biomass yield. In the case of barley, silage yield and silage protein content was also examined. Yield performance was also examined in relation to variations in seeding dates, the application of chemical or natural fertilizers, fertilizer blends, the application of mineral nutrition, and intercropping with other crops. In 2008, TBARS also conducted research on winter cereal crops (including varieties of wheat, barley and rye) as well as soybeans, field peas, fall and spring canola, and a wide range of forage crops (e.g. grasses, corn for silage, alfalfa). TBARS also has several long term experiments underway including:

- examining the effects of periodic applications of lime and wood ash on soil pH and nutrients and resulting barley yields (initiated in 2004)
- examining the effects of solid dairy manure, wood ash and fertilizer nutrients on soil pH and nutrients and resulting barley yields (initiated in 2004)
- experimenting with 10 different potential cropping systems (crop rotation) including forage and grain legumes, other forages, and cereals spread over 10 years (initiated in 2004)

³¹ The Thunder Bay Agricultural Research Station was founded by the Ontario Ministry Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA) in 1991. The University of Guelph and Kemptville College also managed the station as part of the research program with OMAFRA. Since 2003, TBARS has been run based on a funding agreement with the Northern Ontario Heritage Fund Corporation through the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. Communications and outreach have been made possible by funding through the Agricultural Adaptation Council/Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

Other field/crop trials at TBARS in 2008 included a medicinal plant garden and industrial hemp variety performance. Additional details on the above research and other research activities conducted by TBARS in 2008 are presented in the TBARS Annual Research Results Summary which can be accessed at the following website:
<http://www.tbars.net/annual.shtml>.

Food Security Research Network

The Food Security Research Network (FSRN) combines Lakehead University resources (faculty, students and staff) with northwestern Ontario partners to address food security issues (food marketing, production, distribution, and new/innovative uses of the boreal forest) through four innovative approaches: Community Shared Agriculture (CSA), Community Gardens, Learning Gardens, and AgroForestry (<http://www.foodsecurityresearch.ca/>).

Some of the projects supported/promoted by FSRN include:³²

- Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) – In this approach to agriculture, farmers and consumers share the risks and benefits of growing food. Consumers buy into the farming process by paying for shares of production in advance of seeding.³³
- Lakehead University Community Campus Garden – FSRN established this 24,000sqft garden to bring together experienced and beginner gardeners to raise awareness of sustainable gardening practices and to promote and expand the growth of local food options. FSRN also produces the Campus Garden newsletter which contains gardening information and resources.
- Roots to Harvest (2007-2010) – This project involves young people in urban and rural Thunder Bay to engage in issues about food security within a science and technology framework. The project partners with other organizations in coordinating and delivering educational outreach activities related to food production, nutrition, culture and distribution.³⁴
- Learning Garden – This study involves the implementation and evaluation of a health learning program with three First Nations communities. The garden includes the cultivated garden and natural or forest gardens as viable local food sources with no artificial boundary between the two. A diversity of local food sources is encouraged in one seamless local food system.
- Grain Mill Feasibility Study – This study examined the feasibility for establishing a local wheat milling facility. The study confirmed that there is a market for locally

³² Details on other FSRN research initiatives are provided on the FSRN website:
http://www.foodsecurityresearch.ca/?page_id=2

³³ Boreal Edge Farms is one example of a CSA operation in northwestern Ontario. The farm has 4 acres in vegetables and a further 27 acres are used for beef pasture. A summer share at Boreal Edge Farms is approximately \$55 per week (Chronicle Journal, March 23, 2009) and during the week of August 12, 2009, the share consisted of carrots, golden beets, broccoli, cauliflower, mesclun mix, green onions, rosemary, basil, and peas. The farm also offers bread and eggs from other local farm operations (<http://borealedgefarm.blogspot.com/>).

³⁴ The project also operates the Urban Youth Garden, a 1 acre garden in Thunder Bay, which provides youth between the ages of 15-18 with a summer job taking care of crops and working with the surrounding community (<http://www.rootstoharvest.org/>).

ground flour and a mill was constructed and is now in operation at Brule Creek Farms, Kakabeka Falls.

- Community Service Learning (CSL) – This learning and research initiative provides Lakehead University faculty and students with opportunities to engage with the community in building an environment that promotes local food systems. As described on the FSRN website, all instructors “are encouraged to create sub-themes of food security that are pertinent to a credit course that they are instructing and could provide the students with community engagement whereby the students can learn from the community and bring this knowledge back into the classroom.”³⁵ One of the courses being offered, Introduction to Northern Small Scale Agriculture, involves students spending 1 day a week at a local farm and learning about local crops, livestock, and alternative livestock. Students are also introduced to farm-related heritage industries including felting (wool production) and woodworking (Chronicle-Journal, March 22, 2009).
- Marketing Study on Consumer Beef Product Preferences – FSRN assisted the Thunder Bay Cattlemen’s Association in conducting a study of end users (i.e. restaurateurs, institutional chefs, and managers and retailers) to determine preferences of samples of locally produced meat. The study also involved a survey of regional potential consumers to define the consumption demand trends and preferences for locally produced beef (Northwest Link. April 2009).

Details on other FSRN research initiatives are provided on the FSRN website:
http://www.foodsecurityresearch.ca/?page_id=2

Agri-Food Innovation

Northern Ontario is a source of agri-food innovation. Since the Premier’s Award for Agri-Food Innovation Excellence was established in 2006, a total of six farms in northwestern Ontario have been recognized for their innovation and contribution to the community and economy.³⁶

- Lowey's Produce - Rainy River District (2008)
Lowey’s Produce rebuilt their greenhouse operation with a high efficiency greenhouse and heating system. The operation features new heat retention and heat generation systems that have improved efficiencies throughout the greenhouse process. The new clean energy boiler runs on biomass gasification. As

³⁵ CSL programs are interdisciplinary, and involve such areas as Food Issues in Northern First Nations, Mapping of Agricultural land in Northwestern Ontario, Field Studies in Sustainable Northern Agriculture, Plant Propagation Techniques, Water Security and Resource Management, Food and Writing, Northern Food Issues, Pollinator Studies, and Community Soil Analysis.
(http://www.foodsecurityresearch.ca/?page_id=6)

³⁶The Premier’s Award for Agri-Food Innovation Excellence is a five-year program that recognizes innovations that add value to existing products, create jobs and drive economic growth. As many as 55 regional awards, valued at \$5,000 each, can be presented each year. Recipients of the Premier’s Award (up to \$100,000) and the Minister’s Award (up to \$50,000) are selected from the regional winners. Additional details on the Award can be accessed through OMAFRA website:
http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/premier_award/background.html

a result, Lowey's Produce has reduced electrical energy costs by as much as 40%, and eliminated its natural gas costs. The innovation allows the production of more products and year-round crops.

- Cornell Farms - Rainy River District (2007)
Cornell Farms has shifted to direct marketing to better respond to consumer demand. The marketing approach includes branding, the use of a wireless Visa/Debit machine and a range of new beef products that incorporate other local products such as wild rice.
- Pine River Ranch – Rainy River District (2006)
Pine River Ranch is applying careful, intensive pasture management to provide high-quality grazing for the operation's 600 beef cows. The operation has established a riparian zone along the ranch's waterways and manure is composted and runoff has been eliminated. The operation has also set aside land under the Green Cover program and fences have been reconstructed and trees planted to evaluate the potential for a shelter belt. Additionally, solar energy is being used to power remote water systems for their cattle.
- Rainy River Elk Company – Rainy River District (2006)
In the period leading up to the BSE crisis that developed in 2003, Rainy River Elk Company relied on the U.S. market for 80% of its revenues.³⁷ With the closure of the border to meat products, the operators responded by developing and implementing new ways to generate local interest in their products including product differentiation and working with others to expand its reach through farmers' markets.
- Gammondale Farm - Thunder Bay District (2007)
Gammondale Farms have developed a variety of agri-tourism activities to attract families, students and tourists to their traditional produce farm. In addition to growing a wide variety of produce including strawberries, pumpkins, squash and gourds, they also offer fun and educational experiences that promote the environment, healthy lifestyles and nutrition, and agricultural awareness.
- Thunder Oak Cheese Farm – Thunder Bay District (2006)
Thunder Oak Cheese Farm operates a Gouda cheese processing plant which was expanded from the original dairy farm. The plant is the only Gouda cheese plant in northern Ontario and also features an educational component where the public are invited in to watch the cheese making process. This innovative approach is providing a product and service to northern Ontario residents and encouraging greater interest in agri-related artisan activities.

³⁷ A world wide embargo was placed on a variety of Canadian meat products and shipments of livestock as a result of a single case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE or mad cow disease) that was discovered in an Alberta beef cow in May 2003. Although regional figures are unavailable, Ontario's 21,000 beef producers were estimated to be losing about \$4 million per week during the BSE situation (Ontario Cattlemen's Association, September 2, 2003).

Additional Research in the Region

In 2008, the provincial government established the \$12-million, four-year, Ontario Market Investment Fund which is targeted to promote consumer awareness of Ontario-produced foods and encourages Ontario to buy locally. Under the program, the Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug (Big Trout Lake) First Nation recently received a \$34,250 grant to build a small scale commercial greenhouse and carry out research aimed at securing agreements for cost effective freight charges to distribute the vegetables throughout the north; setting up a distribution network; getting grocery retailers to commit to carrying the produce on their shelves; and conducting research on consumer preferences for local food (Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, April 2009).

5.0 Profile of the Agriculture Sector in Rainy River District

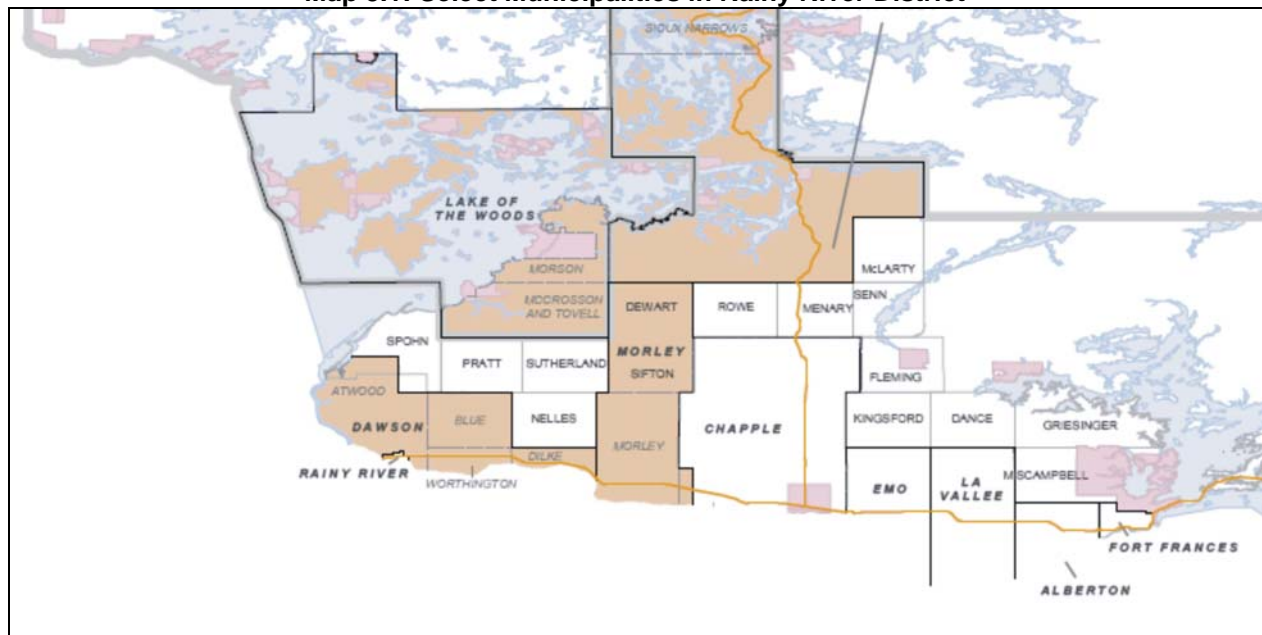
5.1 Introduction

This section presents a profile of the Agriculture Sector in Rainy River District. Data for the analysis were drawn from the Census of Agriculture, which is conducted every five years. Statistics Canada reports on agricultural data for the following Census Subdivision areas (townships/towns) in Rainy River District:

- Alberton
- La Vallee
- Emo
- Chapple
- Morley
- Dawson
- Rainy River, Unorganized

In cases where there are an insufficient number of farms to protect confidentiality, Statistics Canada combines the data for adjacent geographic areas. Lake of the Woods has been combined with the Rainy River, Unorganized area for this purpose. Map 5.1 shows where the above Census Subdivisions in Rainy River District are located in relation to each other.

Map 5.1: Select Municipalities in Rainy River District



Source: Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 2009.

An analysis of the trends and changes in farmland area and farm size, farm types, farm productivity, farm receipts, and net revenues as well as farm capital is provided for the census years 1996, 2001, and 2006.

Data for Rainy River District are further compared to data at the regional (i.e. northern Ontario region) and provincial levels to provide further insight into the relative importance of Rainy River District's contribution to these economies.³⁸

The Census data was reviewed with agri-sector stakeholders in Rainy River District in May 2009 to identify any discrepancies in the data as well as any major changes/trends in the local agriculture sector since the 2006 Census. The results are presented in section 5.15.

5.2 Number of Farms, Farmland Area and Land Tenure

In 2006, Rainy River District reported a total of 312 farms, down from 336 farms in 1996 (Table 5.1).³⁹ This represents a 7% decline across the District which is substantially lower than the rate of loss experienced across the northern Ontario region and Ontario as a whole (15%). In 2006, 12.5% of all farms in northern Ontario were located in Rainy River District.

Most of the individual townships in Rainy River District reported a small overall decline in farm numbers between 1996 and 2006. The highest decline occurred in the unorganized region where 14 farms were lost between 1996 and 2006.

Table 5.1: Number of Farms in Rainy River District, Northern Ontario, and Ontario, 1996-2006

	1996	2001	2006	Change # 1996-06	Change % 1996-06
Ontario	67,520	59,728	57,211	-10,309	-15%
Northern Ontario	2,915	2,635	2,479	-436	-15%
Rainy River District	336	326	312	-24	-7%
Alberton	26	26	25	-1	-4%
La Vallee	41	43	40	-1	-2%
Emo	43	33	43	0	0%
Chapple	72	74	67	-5	-7%
Morley	45	37	49	4	9%
Dawson	54	54	47	-7	-13%
Rainy River, Unorganized	55	59	41	-14	-25%

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, 2006.

³⁸ The Northern Ontario Agricultural Region includes the following Districts: Nipissing, Sudbury, Manitoulin, Temiskaming, Cochrane, Greater Sudbury Division, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River and Kenora.

³⁹ Statistics Canada defines a census farm as an agricultural operation that produces at least one of the following products intended for sale: crops (field crops, tree fruits or nuts, berries or grapes, vegetables or seed); livestock (cattle, pigs, sheep, horses, exotic animals, etc.); poultry (hens, chickens, turkeys, exotic birds, etc.); animal products (milk or cream, eggs, wool, fur, meat); or other agricultural products (greenhouse or nursery products, Christmas trees, mushrooms, sod, honey, maple syrup products).

Rainy River District farms reported a total of 211,625 acres of workable and non-workable (e.g. woodlands, wetlands, natural pastureland) farmland in 2006 (Table 5.2).⁴⁰ This represents approximately 21% of the total farmland reported in northern Ontario in 2006. Between 1996 and 2006, the area of farmland reported in Rainy River District increased by approximately 30,700 acres. Historically, Rainy River reported a larger area of farmland with 221,826 acres reported from 781 farms in 1961.

While farm numbers have been consistently declining over the past few census periods, farm consolidation has resulted in larger farms. The average farm size in Rainy River District increased from 538 acres to 678 acres or 26% between 1996 and 2006. During the same period the average farm size for northern Ontario increased from 352 acres to 412 acres (17%) while the average farm size for Ontario increased from 206 to 233 acres (13%).

Within Rainy River District there is considerable variation in average farm size. On average, farms in Dawson are the largest at 1,067 acres while farms in Alberton are the smallest at 394 acres.

Table 5.2: Total Land Area, Workable^a and Non-workable^b, Reported by Farms in Rainy River District, Northern Ontario, and Ontario, 1996-2006 (acres)

	1996			2001			2006		
	Total farms	Total acres	Average farm size	Total farms	Total acres	Average farm size	Total farms	Total acres	Average farm size
Ontario	67,520	13,879,565	206	59,728	13,507,357	226	57,211	13,310,216	233
Northern Ontario	2,915	1,025,190	352	2,635	1,012,026	384	2,479	1,022,060	412
Rainy River District	336	180,906	538	326	188,080	577	312	211,625	678
Alberton	26	7,857	302	26	10,607	408	25	9,844	394
La Vallee	41	20,867	509	43	17,025	396	40	19,755	494
Emo	43	23,062	536	33	16,764	508	43	26,244	610
Chapple	72	43,354	602	74	37,701	509	67	42,865	640
Morley	45	19,954	443	37	21,512	581	49	35,245	719
Dawson	54	34,827	645	54	44,188	818	47	50,155	1,067
Rainy River, Unorganized	55	37,052	674	59	40,283	683	41	27,517	671

^a Workable land includes all arable or cleared lands including area in hay, crops, summerfallow, and tame or seeded pasture land.

^b Non-workable land includes woodlots (sugarbushes, tree windbreaks, and bush that is not used for grazing), natural pastureland, wetlands, ponds, bogs, sloughs, etc., barnyards, lanes, etc., and land on which farm buildings are located.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, 2006.

⁴⁰ Statistics Canada associates the following land uses with farmland: land in crops, land in pasture, land occupied by farm buildings and yards, land used for other farm-related activities such as farm woodlots.

Approximately 20% or 43,246 acres of the total farmland area reported by farmers in Rainy River District is leased or rented (Table 5.3). This is lower than the provincial average of 28% and the northern Ontario average of 26%. Between 1996 and 2006 the total area of farmland reported as rented in the District increased by 13,131 acres or 43%.

Within Rainy River District, Dawson reported the lowest percentage of rented farmland at 13% while Emo reported the highest percentage at 32%.

Table 5.3: Land Tenure in Rainy River District, Northern Ontario and Ontario, 1996-2006 (acres)

	1996				2006			
	Area owned		Area rented/leased		Area owned		Area rented/leased	
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Ontario	9,764,607	70%	4,114,958	30%	9,613,544	72%	3,696,672	28%
Northern Ontario	808,816	79%	216,374	21%	755,642	74%	266,418	26%
Rainy River District	150,791	83%	30,115	17%	168,379	80%	43,246	20%
Alberton	6,130	78%	1,727	22%	8,369	85%	1,475	15%
La Vallee	15,655	76%	5,212	24%	14,089	71%	5,666	29%
Emo	20,716	90%	2,346	10%	17,791	68%	8,453	32%
Chapple	32,091	74%	11,263	26%	32,589	76%	10,276	24%
Morley	16,996	85%	2,958	15%	28,181	80%	7,064	20%
Dawson	32,054	92%	1,387	8%	43,873	87%	6,282	13%
Rainy River, Unorganized	27,149	73%	3,836	27%	23,487	85%	4,030	15%

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006.

5.3 Farmland Use

Land reported as 'other land' including woodland/wetlands account for close to 72,000 acres of the total farmland reported in Rainy River District in 2006.⁴¹ The next largest use of farmland in the District is crop production which account for 59,374 acres or 28% of the total farmland base (Table 5.4). Rainy River District has a lower percentage of its farmland base in crop production compared to northern Ontario as a whole (37%) and the province (68%).

Historically, Rainy River District reported about the same area in crop production in 1961 (53,313 acres) as it did in 1996 (53,247 acres). However, between 1996 and 2006, the area reported in crop production in Rainy River District increased by 6,127 acres or 12%. During the same period the area reported in crop production in northern Ontario and Ontario increased by 8% and 3% respectively.

After crop production, natural land for pasture was reported as the next largest farmland use in Rainy River District at 54,508 acres or 26% of the total farmland area.

⁴¹ Other land use includes land used for Christmas tree production, farm woodlots, wetlands, land occupied by farm buildings/yards etc. (Statistics Canada, 2006).

Table 5.4: Farmland Use in Rainy River District, Northern Ontario and Ontario, 1996-2006 (acres)

	Total area of farms (acres)	Land in crops	Summer-fallow ^a	Tame or seeded pasture ^b	Natural land for pasture ^c	All other land ^d
1996						
Ontario	13,879,565	8,759,707	48,492	860,786	1,641,692	2,568,888
Northern Ontario	1,025,190	350,511	3,920	90,526	251,066	329,167
Rainy River District	180,906	53,247	1,952	23,020	48,047	54,640
Alberton	7,857	2,035	NA	620	2,821	NA
La Vallee	20,867	6,754	NA	1,862	6,197	NA
Emo	23,062	5,959	NA	2,407	5,448	NA
Chapple	43,354	12,391	166	5,927	12,975	11,895
Morley	19,954	5,908	0	3,245	4,393	6,408
Dawson	34,827	12,337	1,619	6,317	6,830	7,724
Rainy River, Unorganized	30,985	3,182	NA	2,987	9,383	NA
2001						
Ontario	13,507,357	9,035,915	35,175	773,650	1,314,335	2,348,282
Northern Ontario	1,012,026	377,687	2,513	94,481	225,179	312,166
Rainy River District	188,080	57,212	637	24,806	47,142	58,283
Alberton	10,607	3,642	NA	859	3,328	NA
La Vallee	17,025	5,444	NA	2,229	3,785	NA
Emo	16,764	4,420	NA	1,864	5,538	NA
Chapple	37,701	10,749	88	2,807	12,744	11,313
Morley	21,512	7,129	NA	3,265	5,924	NA
Dawson	44,188	16,534	342	9,290	6,199	11,823
Rainy River, Unorganized	40,283	9,294	80	4492	9,624	NA
2006						
Ontario	13,310,216	9,046,383	29,394	749,719	1,112,668	2,372,052
Northern Ontario	1,022,060	380,186	2,163	96,093	222,173	321,445
Rainy River District	211,625	59,374	1,079	24,762	54,508	71,902
Alberton	9,844	3,179	NA	1,214	3,347	NA
La Vallee	19,755	7,205	NA	1,176	6,727	NA
Emo	26,244	6,298	NA	2,585	2,771	NA
Chapple	42,865	12,871	57	5,152	11,859	12,926
Morley	35,245	10,140	NA	3,741	9,323	NA
Dawson	50,155	13,020	NA	9,046	10,960	NA
Rainy River, Unorganized	27,517	6,661	172	1,848	9,521	9,315

^a Summerfallow involves keeping normally cultivated land free of vegetation throughout one growing season by cultivating (plowing, discing, etc.) and/or applying chemicals to destroy weeds, insects and soil-borne diseases and allow a buildup of soil moisture reserves for the next crop year. Includes chemfallow, tillage, and/or a combination of chemical and tillage weed control on the same land.

^b Tame or seeded pasture includes grazeable land that has been improved from its natural state by seeding, draining, irrigating, fertilizing or weed control. Does not include areas of land harvested for hay, silage, or seed.

^c Natural land for pasture includes areas used for pasture that have not been cultivated and seeded, or drained, irrigated or fertilized. Includes native pasture/hay (indigenous grass suitable as feed for livestock and game); rangeland (land with natural plant cover, principally native grasses or shrubs valuable for forage); grazeable bush (forest land and bushy areas used for grazing, not land cultivated for crops or with dense forest), etc.

^d All other land includes woodland, wetlands and Christmas tree area.

N/A denotes that too few farms have reported data to ensure confidentiality.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, 2006.

5.4 Farm Types

Rainy River District features a variety of different farm types. In 2006, a total of 178 farms or 57% of all farms in Rainy River District were primarily engaged in beef cattle production while 68 farms (22%) were primarily engaged in producing hay/fodder crops, 13 farms (4%) were primarily engaged in dairy production, and 36 farms (12%) were primarily engaged in other animal production (e.g. horses, bison, deer, elk, llamas, goats, rabbits, etc.) (Table 5.5).

Between 2001 and 2006, the number of beef cattle farms in Rainy River District remained almost unchanged (177 vs. 178). During the same period the province as a whole experienced a 13% decline in beef cattle farms. Although the beef farms in the District are widely distributed across a number of towns/townships about 44% of the farms are in Chapple and Morley.

Between 2001 and 2006, the number of dairy farms in Rainy River District declined from 19 farms to 13 farms, which represents a decline of 31%. During the same period the province as a whole experienced a 23% decline in dairy farms. The majority of dairy farms in Rainy River District are located in Chapple and Morley (10 farms).

Rainy River District also reported a total of 36 farms involved in other farm animal production in 2006 (up 89% from 19 farms in 2001). This includes animals such as horses, bison, deer, elk, llamas, alpacas, wild boars, goats, rabbits, bees, etc. Additional details on the inventory of farm animals/poultry in Rainy River District are provided in section 5.5.

With respect to field crops, the number of oilseed/grain crop farms in Rainy River District declined from 4 to 2 farms between 2001 and 2006 while other types of field crop farms (e.g. hay, fodder crops) increased from 57 to 68 farms. Additional details on the amount and type of crop production occurring in Rainy River District are provided in section 5.6.

The number of farms in Rainy River District involved in greenhouse, nursery, floriculture production increased from 6 farms in 2001 to 9 farms in 2006. Additional details on the amount and type of greenhouse, nursery, floriculture production occurring in the District are provided in section 5.8 and 5.9.

**Table 5.5: Number of Farms by Farm Type for Rainy River District, Northern Ontario and Ontario, 2001-2006
(Farms reporting gross farm receipts of \$2,500 or more)^a**

	Total farms	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Hog and pig	Poultry and egg ^b	Sheep and goat	Other animal production ^c	Oilseed and grain	Fruit	Green-house, nursery, floriculture	Other crops ^d	Vegetable
2001												
Ontario	55,092	6,414	12,738	2,491	1,614	1,017	5,428	13,371	1,739	2,430	6,434	1,416
Northern Ontario Region	2,279	239	928	16	16	36	241	75	23	125	545	35
Rainy River District	285	19	177	1	2	0	19	4	0	6	57	0
Alberton	22	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
La Vallee	37	2	25	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	6	0
Emo	28	1	19	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	5	0
Chapple	67	9	39	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	14	0
Morley	32	3	22	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	0
Dawson	47	2	21	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	17	0
Rainy River, Unorganized	52	0	36	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	8	0
2006												
Ontario	57,211	4,937	11,052	2,222	1,700	1,365	7,573	13,056	1,892	2,822	8,823	1,769
Northern Ontario Region	2,479	171	752	11	27	46	383	59	35	131	810	54
Rainy River District	312	13	178	2	1	0	36	2	1	9	68	2
Alberton	25	0	12	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	6	0
La Vallee	40	1	21	0	0	0	7	1	0	1	9	0
Emo	43	1	21	0	0	0	8	1	0	1	11	0
Chapple	67	6	42	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	12	1
Morley	49	4	36	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4	1
Dawson	47	1	26	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	14	0
Rainy River, Unorganized	41	0	20	1	0	0	6	0	0	2	12	0

^a Farm typing is a procedure that classifies each census farm according to the predominant type of production. This is done by estimating the potential receipts from the inventories of crops and livestock reported on the questionnaire and determining the product or group of products that make up the majority of the estimated receipts. For example, a census farm with total potential receipts of 60% from hogs, 20% from beef cattle and 20% from wheat, would be classified as a hog farm.

^b Includes ostriches and emus.

^c Includes horses, bison, deer, elk, llamas, alpacas, wild boars, rabbits, bees, etc.

^d Includes hay, fodder and other field crops excluding vegetables and fruit.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006.

In 2001, the first year that the Census of Agriculture began to collect data on organic farming activity, there were no farms in Rainy River District that reported organic farming activity. By 2006 a total of 15 farms in the District reported that they produced organic products and at least 1 farm was producing products that were certified as organic.⁴²

Additional details on organic production in Rainy River District are provided in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Number of Farms Producing Organic Products in Rainy River District, Northern Ontario and Ontario, 2006

	Total number of farms reporting organic products regardless of the certification status	Number of farms producing certified organic products	Number of farms producing transitional organic products	Number of farms producing not certified organic products	Total farms reporting organic hay or field crops	Total farms reporting organic fruits, vegetables or greenhouse products	Total farms reporting organic animals or animal products	Total farms reporting organic maple products	Total farms reporting other organic products
Ontario	3,591	593	148	2,989	1,873	934	1,748	262	364
Northern Ontario Region	240	12	3	227	110	57	144	22	22
Rainy River District	15	1	0	14	7	2	11	0	4
Alberton	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	1
La Vallee	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Emo	3	0	0	3	2	0	3	0	0
Chapple	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Morley	3	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	2
Dawson	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
Rainy River, Unorganized	3	0	0	3	2	0	3	0	0

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006.

⁴² Canada recently adopted a national code of practice that defines and regulates the use of the terms "organic", "organically grown", "organically raised", "certified organic" and other variations. Independent, organic certification agencies verify growing, processing, packaging, transportation, warehousing and retailing procedures. While these standards aren't regulated by any government department, the Food and Drug Act requires labels to be true and factual.

A further assessment of farm type specialization in Rainy River District can be obtained using the Location Quotient. Economic analysts have found the Location Quotient (LQ) to be a useful tool in determining which sectors of the economy are more specialized than others (Bendavid-Val, 1991, p.73). The term 'specialized' in this instance refers to the relative size or presence of an industrial activity. The LQ is essentially a ratio of ratios. In assessing farm type specialization, the regional share of a particular farm sector or type is compared to the provincial share in the sector. The LQ can be used to gauge the relative specialization of a region in various farm sectors such as dairy, beef and field crops. Using the Rainy River District beef sector as an example, the LQ formula for 2006 appears as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{\text{number of beef farms in the District}}{\text{total number of farms in the District}} \div \frac{\text{number of beef farms in the province}}{\text{total number of farms in the province}}$$

$$LQ = (178 / 312) \div (11,052 / 57,211) = 3.0$$

For the purpose of interpreting the LQ, it has a base value of one. An LQ of one suggests that the region and the province are specialized to an equal degree in the chosen industry sector. If the LQ is greater than one, it indicates that the region has a higher degree of specialization in the industry sector than the province. An LQ of less than one indicates that the industry sector is less specialized in the region than it is for the province.

Using the farm type data from Table 5.5, the 2006 LQ for the beef sector (3.0) indicates that Rainy River District is specialized in beef production. The LQ's for the other farm sectors are presented in Table 5.7. The LQ data indicates that Rainy River District is also specialized in other crop production (e.g. hay, fodder crops). Based on comparisons with 2001 data, Rainy River District is becoming increasingly specialized in beef production and other animal production.

Table 5.7: Location Quotient for Farm Types for Rainy River District, 2001 and 2006

Year	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Hog and pig	Poultry and egg ^b	Sheep and goat	Other animal prod. ^c	Oilseed and grain	Fruit	Green-house, nursery, floriculture	Other crops ^d	Vegetable
2001	0.6	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0
2006	0.5	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.2

Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada, 2001, 2006.

5.5 Livestock and Animals

Rainy River District farms raise a number of different types of livestock. In 2006, farms in the District reported a total of 11,180 beef cows, 2,190 pigs, 686 dairy cows, 428 horses/ponies, 105 farm raised deer/elk, 77 goats, and an unspecified number of sheep. The District also reported 3,695 hens/chickens and 221 bee colonies in 2006 (Table 5.8a and 5.8b).⁴³

In 2006, Rainy River District accounted for 28% of the total beef cows in northern Ontario as well as 21% of the pigs, 15% of the deer/elk, 9% of the horses/ponies, 6% of the dairy cows, 5% of the hens/chickens, and 29% of the bee colonies.

Between 1996 and 2006 the total number of dairy cows, hens and chickens, and bee colonies declined in Rainy River District while the total number of beef cows, pigs, horses/ponies, and deer elk increased. The number of goats in the District remained almost unchanged during this period.

During the same period, there was an overall decline in the number of dairy cows, hens and chickens, and bee colonies in the northern Ontario region while the total number of beef cows, pigs, sheep/lambs, goats, horses/ponies, bison, deer/elk, and llama/alpaca increased.⁴⁴

⁴³ A farm may be involved in producing more than one type of livestock which explains, for example, why there are more beef farms reported here than in section 4.4 of the report which focuses on farm types by the predominant type of production on each farm.

⁴⁴ The economic importance of livestock such as sheep, goats, horses, etc. to the local and regional economy is often overlooked. However, the impacts of these sectors can be substantial. A 2006 study on the equine sector in northeastern Ontario determined that the sector directly contributes \$70 million to the regional economy. This is equivalent to the economic impact of Nipissing University on the North Bay/Nipissing region. Furthermore, if the indirect and induced economic impact is added, the contribution is \$105 million annually. The figures are based on an estimated 14,000 horses in northeastern Ontario – including recreational and show horses, racing horses, and other horses including draft horses (Suthey Holler Associates. May 2006).

Table 5.8a: Inventory of Selected Farm Related Animals for Rainy River District, Northern Ontario and Ontario, 1996-2006

	Hens and chickens		Dairy cows		Beef cows		Pigs		Sheep and lambs		Goats	
	# farms	# birds	# farms	# cows	# farms	# cows	# farms	# pigs	# farms	# sheep	# farms	# goats
1996												
Ontario	8,295	35,596,946	10,122	404,797	19,572	441,211	6,777	2,831,082	3,592	231,087	2,521	45,258
Northern Ontario Region	451	283,388	437	18,259	1,448	37,720	144	7,606	189	10,435	124	1,462
Rainy River District	49	7,018	47	1,331	236	8,323	13	530	14	180	12	80
Alberton	7	4,243	1	NA	17	NA	2	NA	1	NA	0	0
La Vallee	4	122	5	261	26	1,171	0	0	3	55	1	NA
Emo	8	1,106	2	NA	32	NA	3	NA	4	31	3	17
Chapple	16	834	15	381	55	1,848	7	308	1	NA	4	20
Morley	7	519	12	290	34	1,013	0	0	1	NA	2	NA
Dawson	6	94	10	182	31	526	1	NA	4	61	1	NA
Rainy River, Unorganized	1	NA	2	NA	41	NA	0	0	0	0	1	NA
2006												
Ontario	7,397	44,101,552	6,092	329,737	15,017	377,354	4,070	3,950,592	3,408	311,162	2,169	76,114
Northern Ontario Region	342	79,252	209	11,922	1,187	39,723	85	10,171	166	13,899	112	3,265
Rainy River District	38	3,695	21	686	215	11,180	12	2,190	13	NA	10	77
Alberton	6	787	1	NA	17	NA	1	NA	2	NA	0	0
La Vallee	1	NA	1	NA	26	NA	2	NA	0	0	0	0
Emo	5	326	1	NA	28	NA	1	NA	4	55	2	NA
Chapple	12	1,071	9	302	49	2,580	5	NA	3	33	2	NA
Morley	5	1,187	7	243	36	1,866	0	0	3	5	2	NA
Dawson	2	NA	2	NA	32	NA	1	NA	0	0	2	NA
Rainy River, Unorganized	7	155	0	0	17	1,292	2	NA	1	NA	2	NA

NA denotes that too few farms have reported data to ensure confidentiality.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006.

Table 5.8b: Inventory of Selected Farm Related Animals for Rainy River District, Northern Ontario and Ontario, 1996-2006

	Horses and ponies		Bison		Deer and elk (excluding wild deer/elk)		Llamas and alpacas		Colonies of bees	
	# farms	# horses	# farms	# bison	# farms	# deer	# farms	# llama	# farms	# colonies
1996										
Ontario	11,829	76,553	46	2,344	256	15,735	161	1,114	1,263	62,928
Northern Ontario Region	640	3,555	14	892	16	722	13	138	85	1,796
Rainy River District	71	342	3	NA	4	105	0	0	13	369
Alberton	4	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	NA
La Vallee	12	60	1	NA	1	NA	0	0	2	NA
Emo	17	74	1	NA	0	0	0	0	2	NA
Chapple	12	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	NA
Morley	8	16	0	0	1	NA	0	0	2	NA
Dawson	9	29	1	-	1	NA	0	0	2	NA
Rainy River, Unorganized	9	29	0	0	1	NA	0	0	0	0
2006										
Ontario	12,333	97,285	71	4,106	238	11,581	696	4,332	981	64,591
Northern Ontario Region	630	4,507	17	2,316	24	2,179	32	250	62	752
Rainy River District	73	428	3	NA	3	327	2	NA	8	221
Alberton	4	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	NA
La Vallee	10	79	0	0	1	NA	0	0	0	0
Emo	14	76	1	NA	0	0	1	NA	0	0
Chapple	14	45	0	0	0	0	1	NA	4	171
Morley	10	31	0	0	2	NA	0	0	1	NA
Dawson	10	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	NA
Rainy River, Unorganized	11	116	2	NA	0	0	0	0	1	NA

NA denotes that too few farms have reported data to ensure confidentiality.
Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006.

5.6 Field Crops

Rainy River District produces a variety of field crops including barley, wheat, oats, corn, soybeans, potatoes and hay crops. In 2006, the largest grain crops grown in the District in terms of total acreage were oats (2,450 acres), mixed grains (767 acres), barley (615 acres), and wheat (406 acres). The District also produced 20 acres of potatoes and an unspecified acreage of soybeans and grain corn in 2006. With respect to forage and hay crops, the District produced 26,294 acres of alfalfa/alfalfa mixtures, 26,903 acres of other hay crops, and an unspecified acreage of corn for silage in 2006 (Table 5.9a and 5.9b).

In 2006, Rainy River District accounted for 25% of the total acreage of alfalfa/alfalfa mixtures reported in northern Ontario, 15% of the other hay acreage, 12% of the oats acreage, and 11% of the mixed grain acreage.

Between 1996 and 2006 the total acreage of oats, barley, mixed grain, and potatoes declined in Rainy River District while the total acreage of wheat, soybeans, alfalfa/alfalfa mixtures, and other hay crops increased.

During the same period there was an overall decline in the acreage of barely, other hay crops, and potatoes in the northern Ontario region while the total acreage of wheat, oats, corn (for silage), alfalfa, and soybeans increased.

Table 5.9a: Total Reported Acreage of Selected Field Crops for Rainy River District, Northern Ontario and Ontario, 1996-2006

	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Mixed grains		Corn for Grain		Corn for Silage	
	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres
1996												
Ontario	15,282	778,952	4,740	98,357	8,456	332,821	8,651	279,762	20,823	1,895,650	9,927	296,029
Northern Ontario Region	70	5,416	528	15,102	463	35,733	287	13,013	24	596	47	1,665
Rainy River District	3	310	99	3,577	34	2,306	28	1,522	4	116	4	211
Alberton	1	NA	4	70	0	0	0	0	1	NA	1	NA
La Vallee	0	0	12	429	3	100	1	NA	0	0	1	NA
Emo	0	0	12	291	2	NA	3	NA	0	0	0	0
Chapple	2	NA	24	882	8	939	14	910	3	NA	0	0
Morley	0	0	10	354	8	473	9	415	0	0	1	NA
Dawson	0	0	23	1,019	12	746	1	NA	0	0	1	NA
Rainy River, Unorganized	0	0	14	876	1	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006												
Ontario	14,682	1,235,390	4,362	131,952	5,139	221,029	5,400	173,454	14,304	1,577,862	8,404	320,759
Northern Ontario Region	142	21,264	455	19,839	334	25,329	181	6,768	23	1,911	113	4,021
Rainy River District	5	406	63	2,450	11	615	18	767	1	NA	5	NA
Alberton	0	0	4	77	1	NA	1	NA	0	0	0	0
La Vallee	2	NA	7	170	1	NA	1	NA	1	NA	0	0
Emo	2	NA	6	242	1	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapple	1	NA	10	370	4	240	8	333	0	0	2	NA
Morley	0	0	14	429	2	NA	6	299	0	0	2	NA
Dawson	0	0	15	987	2	NA	1	0	0	0	1	NA
Rainy River, Unorganized	0	0	7	175	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

N/A denotes that too few farms have reported data to ensure confidentiality.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006.

Table 5.9b: Total Reported Acreage of Selected Field Crops for Rainy River District, Northern Ontario and Ontario, 1996-2006

	Alfalfa/Alfalfa Mixtures		Other Tame Hay/Fodder Crops		Forage Seed for Seed		Canola		Soybeans		Potatoes	
	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres
1996												
Ontario	26,521	1,479,447	18,172	1,036,399	264	11,910	757	53,304	18,743	1,918,055	1,218	39,905
Northern Ontario Region	749	66,908	1,769	195,393	55	3,531	63	5,351	5	94	143	2,065
Rainy River District	161	17,556	209	26,656	4	123	2	NA	0	0	7	40
Alberton	12	706	14	1,095	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	23
La Vallee	24	2,518	24	3,503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emo	20	1,945	30	3,536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapple	40	3,420	47	5,338	2	NA	2	NA	0	0	1	NA
Morley	20	1,873	26	2,664	1	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dawson	30	6,019	29	4,415	1	NA	0	0	0	0	2	NA
Rainy River, Unorganized	15	1,075	39	7,731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006												
Ontario	24,427	1,662,370	13,010	900,267	312	12,323	205	18,575	17,171	2,155,884	904	38,155
Northern Ontario Region	836	103,232	1,383	175,975	25	1,745	33	4,578	35	4,385	85	1,476
Rainy River District	158	26,294	174	26,903	1	NA	0	0	2	NA	4	20
Alberton	11	628	18	2,391	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	NA
La Vallee	15	1,780	24	3,295	0	0	0	0	1	NA	0	0
Emo	20	2,808	22	3,089	0	0	0	0	1	NA	0	0
Chapple	32	5,297	40	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morley	34	6,043	23	3,194	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	X
Dawson	29	7,502	25	4,214	1	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rainy River, Unorganized	17	2,236	22	4,220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

N/A denotes that too few farms have reported data to ensure confidentiality.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006.

5.7 Fruit, Berry and Vegetable Production

Data from the 2006 Agriculture Census indicates that fruit and berry production in Rainy River District is very limited. In 2006, there was no fruit production reported and only 2 farms reported that they produced strawberries. Reported production of apples, plums, strawberries and raspberries in 1996 indicates that fruit and berry production in Rainy River District has declined over the last decade (Table 5.10). The decline in acreage for some fruits and berries appears to be a consistent pattern across northern Ontario and the province as a whole.

Table 5.10: Number of Farms and Acreage of Selected Fruit and Berry Production, 1996-2006

	Apples		Pears		Plums and Prunes		Strawberries		Raspberries		Blueberries	
	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres
1996												
Ontario	2,482	30,524	1,356	3,305	1,065	1,622	971	5,507	789	1,250	172	639
Northern Ontario Region	33	50	6	NA	9	4	51	309	50	76	9	139
Rainy River District	4	3	0	0	2	NA	5	NA	2	NA	0	0
2006												
Ontario	1,223	20,169	542	2,546	376	1,231	801	4,243	613	1,153	161	732
Northern Ontario Region	17	56	5	1	2	NA	43	223	31	52	5	59
Rainy River District	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	NA	0	0	0	0

N/A denotes that too few farms have reported data to ensure confidentiality. Data at the individual municipality / township level is not reported on due to the limited number of farms and missing acreage data.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006.

Rainy River District farmers produced a large variety of vegetables in 2006 including sweet corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, carrots, beets and pumpkins/squash. It is difficult to comment on the acreage of vegetable production in Rainy River District due to the small number of farms and the policy of Statistics Canada to suppress data where there are too few farms to ensure confidentiality. Additional details are provided in Table 5.11.

Table 5.11: Number of Farms and Acreage of Selected Vegetable Production, 1996-2006

	Sweet corn		Tomatoes		Cucumbers		Green Peas		Green Beans		Cabbage		Cauliflower		Broccoli	
	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres
1996																
Ontario	2,081	52,789	1,822	21,854	1,170	3,818	20,634	8,350	947	9,729	636	4,131	517	2,964	512	2,739
Northern Ontario Region	113	392	89	82	98	67	29	12	96	36	50	25	45	17	40	12
Rainy River District	18	4	3	NA	3	3	0	0	1	NA	3	4	3	NA	1	NA
2006																
Ontario	1,399	38,617	1,429	20,195	964	4,146	763	21,482	852	11,879	442	3,707	327	2,025	346	3,712
Northern Ontario Region	92	181	61	15	61	23	54	21	61	29	32	28	23	6	22	4
Rainy River District	4	8	2	NA	2	NA	0	0	0	0	2	NA	2	NA	2	NA

	Carrots		Rutabagas		Beets		Dry Onions		Lettuce		Peppers		Pumpkins, Squash		Asparagus	
	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres
1996																
Ontario	820	7,953	260	2,919	718	797	724	6,047	475	1,377	880	3,632	1,429	5,664	338	1,986
Northern Ontario Region	96	35	52	23	84	23	49	13	39	10	29	9	70	41	10	5
Rainy River District	2	NA	2	1	3	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	NA	0	0
2006																
Ontario	648	9,993	204	1,814	607	1,088	648	6,930	429	955	795	4,015	1,518	9,297	391	3,245
Northern Ontario Region	56	21	25	20	52	16	28	4	35	6	21	2	69	74	11	2
Rainy River District	2	NA	1	NA	1	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	NA	0	0

N/A denotes that too few farms have reported data to ensure confidentiality. Data at the individual municipality / township level is not reported on due to the limited number of farms and missing acreage data.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006.

5.8 Greenhouse Production

Between 1996 and 2006, the total number of farms involved in greenhouse production in Rainy River District increased from 8 farms to 9 farms while the corresponding area in greenhouse production increased from 44,450 square feet to 77,460 square feet or 74% (Table 5.12). Although Rainy River District accounts for only about 2% of the total greenhouse production area in northern Ontario, local growth in this sector between 1996 and 2006 is higher than the average growth experienced for northern Ontario as a whole (62%).

In 2006, approximately 93% of the greenhouse production area in Rainy River District was reported in floriculture (9 farms, 72,108 square feet) while 7% of the production area was in vegetables (5 farms, 5,352 square feet).

In 2006, Rainy River District accounted for 9% of the total area in floriculture production and about 3% of the total area in greenhouse vegetable production in northern Ontario.

Table 5.12: Number of Farms and Production Area Associated with Greenhouse Production, 1996-2006

	Total area under glass, plastic or other protection		Total area of greenhouses in use in May		Greenhouse flowers		Greenhouse vegetables		Other greenhouse products		Mushrooms	
	# farms	# square feet	# farms	# square feet	# farms	# square feet	# farms	# square feet	# farms	# square feet	# farms	# square feet
1996												
Ontario	2,085	63,302,565	2,085	62,609,895	1,465	36,100,406	785	22,163,817	409	4,345,672	80	3,407,376
Northern Ontario Region	138	2,130,535	138	2,074,054	104	774,835	61	92,163	31	1,207,056	1	NA
Rainy River District	8	44,450	8	44,450	8	41,260	3	NA	1	NA	0	0
Alberton	2	NA	2	NA	2	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Vallee	2	NA	2	NA	2	NA	2	NA	0	0	0	0
Emo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0
Chapple	1	NA	1	NA	1	NA	1	NA	1	NA	0	0
Morley	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dawson	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rainy River, Unorganized	3	14,870	3	14,870	3	14,870	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006												
Ontario	1,898	126,589,790	1,898	125,141,329	1,274	49,414,104	654	69,808,871	282	5,918,354	85	3,447,739
Northern Ontario Region	109	3,418,948	109	3,366,943	81	797,744	46	190,838	27	2,378,361	4	NA
Rainy River District	9	80,544	9	77,460	9	72,108	5	5,352	0	0	0	0
Alberton	3	NA	3	NA	3	NA	1	NA	0	0	0	0
La Vallee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emo	1	NA	1	NA	1	NA	1	NA	0	0	0	0
Chapple	1	NA	1	NA	1	NA	1	NA	0	0	0	0
Morley	2	NA	2	NA	2	NA	2	NA	0	0	0	0
Dawson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rainy River, Unorganized	2	NA	2	NA	2	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0

N/A denotes that too few farms have reported data to ensure confidentiality.
Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006.

5.9 Nursery Products, Sod, and Forest Related Products

Between 1996 and 2006, the total number of farms in Rainy River District involved in nursery production increased from 1 to 2 farms.⁴⁵ During the same period the number of farms in the District producing Christmas trees declined from 3 to 2 while the number of farms producing sod and maple syrup products dropped from 2 to zero (Table 5.13). It is difficult to comment on the acreage/amount of production in Rainy River District due to the small number of farms and the policy of Statistics Canada to suppress data where there are too few farms to ensure confidentiality.

Table 5.13: Number of Farms and Production Area Associated with Nursery Products, Sod, Christmas Trees, and Taps on Trees for Maple Syrup Production, 1996-2006

	Nursery products		Sod Grown for Sale		Taps on Maple Trees		Christmas Trees	
	# farms	# acres	# farms	# acres	# farms	# taps	# farms	# acres
1996								
Ontario	1,619	26,217	144	23,538	2,240	1,127,373	1,345	27,887
Northern Ontario Region	67	555	17	1,323	91	84,537	59	1,303
Rainy River District	1	NA	2	NA	2	NA	3	NA
Alberton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	NA
La Vallee	1	NA	1	NA	0	0	0	0
Emo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapple	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	NA
Morley	0	0	0	0	2	NA	0	NA
Dawson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA
Rainy River, Unorganized	0	0	1	NA	0	0	1	NA
2006								
Ontario	1,209	27,079	120	32,196	2,240	1,311,599	725	15,795
Northern Ontario Region	36	733	9	1,029	100	108,464	31	697
Rainy River District	2	NA	0	0	0	0	2	NA
Alberton	1	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Vallee	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	NA
Emo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	NA
Chapple	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morley	1	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dawson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rainy River, Unorganized	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0

N/A denotes that too few farms have reported data to ensure confidentiality.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006.

⁴⁵ Nursery production includes establishments primarily engaged in growing nursery products, nursery stock, shrubbery, bulbs, fruit stock, vines, ornamentals, etc., in open fields.

5.10 Farm Productivity: Total Farm Receipts, Farm Operating Expenses and Net Revenue

Rainy River District reported \$13.1 million in total gross farm receipts in 2005 compared to \$12.9 million in 1995 (Table 5.14). The total gross farm receipts for Rainy River District in 2005 represent 7% of the total for northern Ontario.

Within Rainy River District, the total gross farm receipts are not concentrated in any one town/township but rather the level of receipts roughly corresponds with the number of farms in each town/township. However, approximately 42% of the total gross farm receipts in the District were reported in Chapple and Morley where most of the District dairy farms are located. In Canada, dairy farms operate under a supply management system and they typically generate higher and more stable farm incomes compared to other farm types.⁴⁶

Table 5.14: Total Gross Farm Receipts (Excluding Sales of Forest Products from Farms) for Rainy River District, Northern Ontario and Ontario, 1995-2005

	1995		2000		2005	
	Total number of farms	Total gross farm receipts	Total number of farms	Total gross farm receipts	Total number of farms	Total gross farm receipts
Ontario	67,520	\$7,778,476,483	59,728	\$9,115,454,790	57,211	\$10,342,031,229
Northern Ontario Region	2,915	\$151,786,040	2,635	\$162,099,250	2,479	\$179,177,281
Rainy River District	336	\$12,971,438	326	\$13,893,590	312	\$13,152,226
Alberton	26	\$735,693	26	\$912,602	25	\$815,553
La Vallee	41	\$1,960,336	43	\$1,470,011	40	\$1,443,025
Emo	43	\$1,144,939	33	\$937,638	43	\$1,173,132
Chapple	72	\$3,288,603	74	\$3,645,821	67	\$2,801,396
Morley	45	\$2,073,722	37	\$2,159,750	49	\$2,736,918
Dawson	54	\$2,442,215	54	\$2,884,809	47	\$2,612,060
Rainy River, Unorganized	55	\$1,325,930	59	\$1,882,959	41	\$1,570,142

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, 2006.

Average gross farm receipts per farm for 1995 and 2005 are presented in Table 5.15. Total receipts per farm in Rainy River District are, on average, lower than other parts of northern Ontario and the provincial average. Farms in Rainy River District averaged \$42,155 in gross farm gate sales in 2005, compared to \$72,278 per farm in northern Ontario and \$180,770 per farm in Ontario. Within Rainy River District, farms in Morley

⁴⁶ Supply management is a system used by certain agricultural commodity groups to ensure a stable supply of products. The system also promotes stable farm incomes. The producers control the amount of product they produce, and pay a fee (a levy) on all their production to fund the administration and marketing expenses of their provincial commodity boards and national agency. Milk, poultry and egg production all use supply management controls to regulate domestic production (National Farm Products Council, May 2003).

and Dawson had the highest average total sales per farm at approximately \$56,000 while farms in Emo reported the lowest average total sales at \$27,282.

Table 5.15: Average Gross Farm Receipts per Farm in Rainy River District, Northern Ontario and Ontario, 1995-2005

	1995			2005		
	Total number of farms	Total gross farm receipts	Average receipts per farm	Total number of farms	Total gross farm receipts	Average receipts per farm
Ontario	67,520	\$7,778,476,483	\$115,203	57,211	\$10,342,031,229	\$180,770
Northern Ontario Region	2,915	\$151,786,040	\$52,071	2,479	\$179,177,281	\$72,278
Rainy River District	336	\$12,971,438	\$38,605	312	\$13,152,226	\$42,155
Alberton	26	\$735,693	\$28,296	25	\$815,553	\$32,622
La Vallee	41	\$1,960,336	\$47,813	40	\$1,443,025	\$36,076
Emo	43	\$1,144,939	\$26,626	43	\$1,173,132	\$27,282
Chapple	72	\$3,288,603	\$45,675	67	\$2,801,396	\$41,812
Morley	45	\$2,073,722	\$46,083	49	\$2,736,918	\$55,855
Dawson	54	\$2,442,215	\$45,226	47	\$2,612,060	\$55,576
Rainy River, Unorganized	55	\$1,325,930	\$24,108	41	\$1,570,142	\$38,296

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006.

Farm woodlots represent an important source of income for many farmers in northern Ontario. In 2005, farms in Rainy River District reported approximately \$1.4 million in sales of forest products which represents 55% of the total sales of forest products reported for northern Ontario (Table 5.16).

Table 5.16: Sales of Forest Products from Farms for Rainy River District, Northern Ontario and Ontario, 1995-2005

	1995		2000		2005	
	Total number of farms	Sales of forest products	Total number of farms	Sales of forest products	Total number of farms	Sales of forest products
Ontario	3,343	\$19,717,541	2,903	\$20,587,058	2,485	\$18,568,858
Northern Ontario Region	284	\$2,122,968	272	\$2,127,631	222	\$2,544,585
Rainy River District	67	\$693,474	58	\$876,256	66	\$1,404,667
Alberton	2	NA	2	NA	1	NA
La Vallee	0	0	5	NA	3	NA
Emo	8	\$85,421	5	\$43,571	5	\$48,200
Chapple	18	\$170,217	17	\$247,182	21	\$529,742
Morley	13	\$119,808	9	\$155,208	14	\$355,519
Dawson	6	\$24,942	5	\$199,955	13	\$221,628
Rainy River, Unorganized	20	\$268,857	15	\$212,893	9	\$211,418

N/A denotes that too few farms have reported data to ensure confidentiality.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, 2006.

As shown in Table 5.17, approximately 11% of the farms in Rainy River District reported total gross farm receipts of \$100,000 or more in 2005 compared to 16% for northern Ontario and 32% for the province as a whole. Approximately 30% of the farms in Rainy River District reported less than \$10,000 in total gross farm receipts in 2005 compared to 38% for northern Ontario and 25% for the province as a whole.

Table 5.17: Total Gross Farm Receipts (Excluding Sales of Forest Products from Farms) for Rainy River District, Northern Ontario and Ontario by Receipts Category, 1995-2005

	Gross Farm Receipts Category															
	Under \$10,000		\$10,000 to \$24,999		\$25,000 to \$49,999		\$50,000 to \$99,999		\$100,000 to \$249,999		\$250,000 to \$499,999		\$500,000 and over		Total farms	
	# farms	%	# farms	%	# farms	%	# farms	%	# farms	%	# farms	%	# farms	%	# farms	%
1995																
Ontario	20,306	30%	12,010	18%	8,162	12%	7,477	11%	11,642	17%	5,513	8%	2,410	4%	67,520	100%
Northern Ontario Region	1,399	48%	621	21%	268	9%	216	7%	265	9%	107	4%	39	1%	2,915	100%
Rainy River District	138	41%	90	27%	45	13%	28	8%	27	8%	6	2%	2	1%	336	100%
Alberton	12	46%	9	35%	1	4%	2	8%	1	4%	1	4%	0	0%	26	100%
La Vallee	17	41%	7	17%	6	15%	6	15%	4	10%	1	2%	0	0%	41	100%
Emo	19	44%	14	33%	4	9%	4	9%	1	2%	1	2%	0	0%	43	100%
Chapple	28	39%	15	21%	12	17%	9	13%	7	10%	0	0%	1	1%	72	100%
Morley	16	36%	12	27%	8	18%	1	2%	7	16%	1	2%	0	0%	45	100%
Dawson	24	44%	11	20%	8	15%	5	9%	3	6%	2	4%	1	1%	54	100%
Rainy River, Unorganized	22	40%	22	40%	6	11%	1	2%	4	7%	0	0%	0	0%	55	100%
2005																
Ontario	14,500	25%	10,828	19%	7,397	13%	6,521	11%	7,965	14%	5,589	10%	4,411	8%	57,211	100%
Northern Ontario Region	946	38%	558	23%	358	14%	236	10%	195	8%	123	5%	63	3%	2,479	100%
Rainy River District	95	30%	80	26%	58	19%	46	15%	25	8%	8	3%	0	0%	312	100%
Alberton	9	36%	6	24%	4	16%	4	16%	2	8%	0	0%	0	0%	25	100%
La Vallee	18	45%	10	25%	4	10%	3	8%	5	13%	0	0%	0	0%	40	100%
Emo	16	37%	12	28%	8	19%	5	12%	2	5%	0	0%	0	0%	43	100%
Chapple	17	25%	18	27%	15	22%	10	15%	4	6%	3	4%	0	0%	67	100%
Morley	9	18%	15	31%	8	16%	10	20%	5	10%	2	4%	0	0%	49	100%
Dawson	16	34%	7	15%	9	19%	8	17%	5	11%	2	4%	0	0%	47	100%
Rainy River, Unorganized	10	24%	12	29%	10	24%	6	15%	2	5%	1	2%	0	0%	41	100%

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006.

Rainy River District reported \$12.7 million in total farm operating expenses in 2005 compared to \$12.1 million in 1995 (Table 5.18). Rainy River District's total farm expenses for 2005 represent 8% of the total for northern Ontario. Total expenses per farm in Rainy River District are, on average, lower than other parts of northern Ontario and the provincial average. Farms in Rainy River District averaged \$40,709 in farm expenses in 2005, compared to \$61,266 per farm in northern Ontario and \$154,584 per farm in Ontario. Within the District, farms in Morley had the highest average farm expenses per farm at \$56,487 followed by Dawson at \$50,424 while farms in Emo reported the lowest average total expenses at \$27,501.

Table 5.18: Average Farm Operating Expenses per Farm in Rainy River District, Northern Ontario and Ontario, 1995-2005

	1995			2005		
	Total number of farms	Total farm operating expenses	Average expenses per farm	Total number of farms	Total farm operating expenses	Average expenses per farm
Ontario	67,520	\$6,545,516,325	\$96,942	57,211	\$8,843,882,426	\$154,584
Northern Ontario Region	2,915	\$133,749,010	\$45,883	2,479	\$151,879,475	\$61,266
Rainy River District	336	\$12,173,144	\$36,230	312	\$12,701,240	\$40,709
Alberton	26	\$736,890	\$28,342	25	\$775,783	\$31,031
La Vallee	41	\$1,811,028	\$44,171	40	\$1,627,920	\$40,698
Emo	43	\$1,168,890	\$27,183	43	\$1,182,561	\$27,501
Chapple	72	\$3,030,365	\$42,088	67	\$2,595,259	\$38,735
Morley	45	\$1,826,631	\$40,592	49	\$2,767,859	\$56,487
Dawson	54	\$1,993,878	\$36,924	47	\$2,369,941	\$50,424
Rainy River, Unorganized	55	\$1,605,462	\$29,190	41	\$1,381,917	\$33,705

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006.

In examining the distribution of farm operating expenses by expense category we find that 8% of total operating expenses (almost \$1 million) in Rainy River District were tied to wages and salaries in 2005 (Table 5.19). This is lower than the percentage for northern Ontario as a whole (16%) and Ontario (14%). The leading expenses as a percentage of total farm expenses in Rainy River District in 2005 include livestock expenses (\$1.5 million, 21% of total farm expenses), fuel expenses (\$1.4 million, 12%), farm equipment repair and maintenance expenses (\$1.4 million, 11%), and crop expenses (\$1 million, 8%).

Table 5.19: Farm Operating Expenses by Expense Category for Rainy River District, Northern Ontario and Ontario, 1995-2005

	Total farms	Total farm business operating expenses	Total wages and salaries ^a	Total crop expenses ^b	Total livestock expenses ^c	Electricity, telephone and all other tele-communication services	All fuel expenses (diesel, gas, oil, wood, natural gas, etc.)	Repairs and maintenance to farm equipment and vehicles	Repairs and maintenance to farm buildings and fences	All other expenses ^d
1995										
Ontario	67,520	\$6,545,516,325	\$870,427,370	\$838,018,004	\$1,980,903,395	\$225,698,619	\$315,267,700	\$318,236,693	\$162,405,947	\$1,834,558,597
Northern Ont. Region	2,915	\$133,749,010	\$19,298,274	\$10,442,810	\$33,977,279	\$7,343,404	\$8,923,979	\$9,139,471	\$4,508,504	\$40,115,289
Rainy River District	336	\$12,173,144	\$1,168,145	\$900,920	\$3,337,537	\$807,250	\$1,077,249	\$1,080,583	\$426,956	\$3,374,504
Alberton	26	\$736,890	\$55,585	\$29,340	\$178,673	\$57,546	\$46,884	\$57,616	\$45,843	\$265,403
La Vallee	41	\$1,811,028	\$182,950	\$154,533	\$592,481	\$95,379	\$164,890	\$120,333	\$40,870	\$459,592
Emo	43	\$1,168,890	\$24,196	\$68,902	\$481,714	\$106,190	\$109,837	\$102,564	\$35,843	\$239,644
Chapple	72	\$3,030,365	\$274,283	\$270,083	\$847,015	\$191,241	\$228,756	\$239,074	\$120,444	\$859,469
Morley	45	\$1,826,631	\$128,550	\$114,549	\$634,869	\$112,208	\$167,932	\$176,500	\$68,210	423813
Dawson	54	\$1,993,878	NA	\$144,151	\$409,870	\$135,993	\$174,493	\$207,798	\$67,072	NA
Rainy River, Unorganized	55	\$1,605,462	\$254,712	\$119,362	\$192,915	\$108,693	\$179,042	\$176,698	\$48,674	\$525,366
2005										
Ontario	57,211	\$8,843,882,426	\$1,269,812,144	\$1,197,628,533	\$2,362,356,671	\$269,542,496	\$582,869,778	\$426,417,721	\$211,320,305	\$2,523,934,778
Northern Ont. Region	2,479	\$151,879,475	\$24,490,985	\$14,877,218	\$29,852,551	\$7,555,681	\$13,928,483	\$10,973,703	\$5,355,841	\$44,845,013
Rainy River District	312	\$12,701,240	\$978,359	\$974,106	\$2,654,642	\$773,929	\$1,466,442	\$1,393,940	\$570,078	\$3,889,744
Alberton	25	\$775,783	NA	\$93,215	\$158,705	\$61,142	\$95,175	\$109,876	\$31,215	NA
La Vallee	40	\$1,627,920	NA	\$133,993	\$339,699	\$65,642	\$167,920	\$142,454	\$72,267	NA
Emo	43	\$1,182,561	NA	\$100,628	\$266,258	\$85,533	\$157,311	\$136,474	\$53,286	NA
Chapple	67	\$2,595,259	\$40,090	\$167,742	\$536,532	\$177,798	\$301,006	\$307,020	\$118,949	\$946,122
Morley	49	\$2,767,859	\$265,311	\$167,007	\$762,018	\$143,164	\$284,523	\$290,517	\$149,729	\$705,590
Dawson	47	\$2,369,941	NA	\$168,039	\$420,048	\$139,853	\$268,987	\$237,407	\$79,941	NA
Rainy River, Unorganized	41	\$1,381,917	NA	\$138,855	\$171,382	\$100,797	\$191,520	\$170,192	\$64,691	NA

^a Wages includes wages and salaries paid to family members

^b Crop expenses includes fertilizer and lime, seed and plant purchases, herbicides, pesticides, etc.

^c Livestock expenses includes feed purchases (including feed purchases from other farmers), livestock and poultry purchases, veterinary services, etc.

^d Other expenses includes rental and leasing of farm machinery, equipment and vehicles; rental and leasing of land and buildings; custom work and contract work; and other expenses. It excludes depreciation and capital cost allowance.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006.

In 2005, total net farm revenue in Rainy River District amounted to \$450,986 or about 2% of the total net farm revenue reported in northern Ontario. The average net revenue per farm in Rainy River District in 2005 was \$1,445. This is considerably lower than the average for northern Ontario (\$11,012) and Ontario (\$26,186) (Table 5.20). In 2005, several of the townships/municipalities in Rainy River District reported negative total farm revenues.

Table 5.20: Total Net Farm Revenue and Net Revenue per Farm in Rainy River District, Northern Ontario and Ontario, 1995 and 2005

	Total number of farms	Total gross farm receipts	Total farm expenses	Total net farm revenue	Net revenue per farm
1995					
Ontario	67,520	\$7,778,476,483	\$6,545,516,325	\$1,232,960,158	\$18,261
Northern Ontario Region	2,915	\$151,786,040	\$133,749,010	\$18,037,030	\$6,188
Rainy River District	336	\$12,971,438	\$12,173,144	\$798,294	\$2,376
Alberton	26	\$735,693	\$736,890	-\$1,197	-\$46
La Vallee	41	\$1,960,336	\$1,811,028	\$149,308	\$3,642
Emo	43	\$1,144,939	\$1,168,890	-\$23,951	-\$557
Chapple	72	\$3,288,603	\$3,030,365	\$258,238	\$3,587
Morley	45	\$2,073,722	\$1,826,631	\$247,091	\$5,491
Dawson	54	\$2,442,215	\$1,993,878	\$448,337	\$8,303
Rainy River, Unorganized	55	\$1,325,930	\$1,605,462	-\$279,532	-\$5,082
2005					
Ontario	57,211	\$10,342,031,229	\$8,843,882,426	\$1,498,148,803	\$26,186
Northern Ontario Region	2,479	\$179,177,281	\$151,879,475	\$27,297,806	\$11,012
Rainy River District	312	\$13,152,226	\$12,701,240	\$450,986	\$1,445
Alberton	25	\$815,553	\$775,783	\$39,770	\$1,591
La Vallee	40	\$1,443,025	\$1,627,920	-\$184,895	-\$4,622
Emo	43	\$1,173,132	\$1,182,561	-\$9,429	-\$219
Chapple	67	\$2,801,396	\$2,595,259	\$206,137	\$3,077
Morley	49	\$2,736,918	\$2,767,859	-\$30,941	-\$631
Dawson	47	\$2,612,060	\$2,369,941	\$242,119	\$5,151
Rainy River, Unorganized	41	\$1,570,142	\$1,381,917	\$188,225	\$4,591

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006.

5.11 Agriculture Value Added

Value added is the unique business contribution to value for the sector being reviewed. It is the net of value added counted previously for components that are inputs to the sector.

One way to calculate value added in agriculture is to take the gross farm receipts and subtract operating expenses (except wages, interest, rent and property taxes) (Wolfe, Statistics Canada 1999). Total gross margin (the profit) is also included in value added. Total gross margin is the gross farm receipts minus operating expenses. These last items are not subtracted because they represent the value of labour and capital added to the original "inputs" into the commodity.

Each step in the value-added chain uses capital and labour to create employment. Consequently, the more "value" that is added to a product before final sale or export, the better it is for the economy, provided, of course, that demand is there. Adding value to a product is often translated into job creation and is viewed as essential to a flourishing economy. Farms can also have a negative value added when the amount spent on items other than labour and capital exceed the amount they receive in gross farm receipts.

The measure of value added can differ depending on the farm type. With an average of 60 cents of value added per dollar of gross farm receipts, tobacco farms have the highest share (i.e. they use the most labour and capital but fewer inputs) among all farm types, while beef farms rank last (21 cents) (Wolfe, Statistics Canada 1999). When comparing the value added for every dollar in gross farm receipts between beef farms and dairy farms for example, the value-added figures are very different. Producing cattle for slaughter usually requires less capital and labour. In contrast, dairy farms are far more labour and capital (equipment and machinery) intensive. On dairy farms, labour and expensive milking equipment are essential. Another major difference between beef and dairy operations is that beef operations work in an open market, whereas dairy operators work within a supply management system which controls production and price levels.

Farms in Rainy River District produce a variety of goods such as grains, livestock, and dairy products. Because labour and other agricultural and non-agricultural goods such as seed, forage, fertilizer and technology are required to produce these goods, farming makes a considerable contribution to the District's total value added.

As shown in Table 5.21, the total value added component for agriculture in Rainy River District amounted to \$2.5 million in 2005. This translates into 19 cents of value added per dollar of gross farm receipts. The average value added component per farm associated with Rainy River District farms (\$8,147) is lower than the average for northern Ontario (\$26,619) and Ontario (\$63,631) farms.

Table 5.21: Value Added Agriculture in Rainy River District, Northern Ontario and Ontario, 1995-2005

	Total farms	Total gross farm receipts	Total farm operating expenses ^a	Total agriculture value added ^b	Value added per farm
1995					
Ontario	67,520	\$7,778,476,483	\$5,042,199,846	\$2,736,276,637	\$40,525
Northern Ontario Region	2,915	\$151,786,040	\$101,698,083	\$50,087,957	\$17,183
Rainy River District	336	\$12,971,438	\$9,932,672	\$3,038,766	\$9,044
Alberton	26	\$735,693	\$556,488	\$179,205	\$6,893
La Vallee	41	\$1,960,336	\$1,523,208	\$437,128	\$10,662
Emo	43	\$1,144,939	NA	NA	NA
Chapple	72	\$3,288,603	\$2,502,588	\$786,015	\$10,917
Morley	45	\$2,073,722	\$1,562,505	\$511,217	\$11,360
Dawson	30	\$2,442,215	NA	NA	NA
Rainy River, Unorganized	55	\$1,325,930	\$1,176,437	\$149,493	\$2,718
2005					
Ontario	57,211	\$10,342,031,229	\$6,701,651,827	\$3,640,379,402	\$63,631
Northern Ontario Region	2,479	\$179,177,281	\$113,188,265	\$65,989,016	\$26,619
Rainy River District	312	\$13,152,226	\$10,610,260	\$2,541,966	\$8,147
Alberton	25	\$815,553	\$663,751	\$151,802	\$6,072
La Vallee	40	\$1,443,025	NA	NA	NA
Emo	43	\$1,173,132	NA	NA	NA
Chapple	67	\$2,801,396	\$2,262,601	\$538,795	\$8,042
Morley	49	\$2,736,918	\$2,291,148	\$445,770	\$9,097
Dawson	47	\$2,612,060	\$1,763,654	\$848,406	\$18,051
Rainy River, Unorganized	41	\$1,570,142	\$1,222,062	\$348,080	\$8,490

N/A denotes that too few farms have reported data to ensure confidentiality.

^a Total farm operating expenses excluding wages, interest, rent and property taxes.

^b Total Agriculture value added = (Total farm receipts – Total farm operating expenses excluding wages, interest, rent and property taxes).

Adapted from Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006.

5.12 Farm Capital

In 2005, Rainy River District reported \$178 million in total farm capital, which represents about 14% of the northern Ontario total (Table 5.22). Within the District, Chapple reported the highest total farm capital in 2005 at \$31.5 million followed by Dawson at \$34.6 million and Morley at \$31.8 million. These three municipalities accounted for almost 60% of the total farm capital in the District in 2005.

The average farm capital value for farms in Rainy River District in 2005 was \$571,618 which is about \$62,000 more than the average for northern Ontario (\$509,793) but only about half the value of the provincial average of \$1.1 million. On a per farm basis, Dawson was the top ranking municipality in the District with an average farm capital value of \$737,757 followed by Morley at \$650,410 and La Valle at \$564,509.

Table 5.22: Total Farm Capital for Rainy River District, Northern Ontario and Ontario, 1995-2005

	Total farms	Total farm capital - Market value ^a	Farm capital per farm	Number of farms reporting by total farm capital category						
				Under \$100,000	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$349,999	\$350,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$1,499,999	\$1,500,000 and over
1995										
Ontario	67,520	\$40,860,936,035	\$605,168	3,756	11,151	17,962	10,770	14,857	4,530	4,494
Northern Ontario Region	2,915	\$1,022,746,952	\$350,857	370	784	850	379	394	81	57
Rainy River District	336	\$123,189,479	\$366,635	39	82	105	44	53	8	5
Alberton	26	\$8,012,550	\$308,175	3	5	10	4	4	0	0
La Vallee	41	\$16,642,799	\$405,922	0	14	12	5	8	1	1
Emo	43	\$12,473,737	\$290,087	6	11	15	5	5	1	0
Chapple	72	\$31,004,853	\$430,623	7	15	22	11	11	3	3
Morley	45	\$15,478,430	\$343,965	5	10	13	8	8	1	0
Dawson	54	\$23,239,867	\$430,368	10	12	15	5	10	1	1
Rainy River, Unorganized	55	\$16,337,245	\$297,041	8	15	18	6	7	1	0
2005										
Ontario	57,211	\$65,336,796,501	\$1,142,032	945	3,281	9,736	9,122	16,803	6,767	10,557
Northern Ontario Region	2,479	\$1,263,776,707	\$509,793	114	444	699	439	533	149	101
Rainy River District	312	\$178,344,662	\$571,618	16	50	80	47	79	23	17
Alberton	25	\$11,173,401	\$446,936	0	4	7	4	9	1	0
La Vallee	40	\$22,580,371	\$564,509	0	9	13	3	8	4	3
Emo	43	\$21,803,698	\$507,063	1	9	13	7	8	3	2
Chapple	67	\$36,528,427	\$545,200	5	6	17	17	15	3	4
Morley	49	\$31,870,112	\$650,410	3	5	11	6	16	6	2
Dawson	47	\$34,674,586	\$737,757	5	8	8	6	12	3	5
Rainy River, Unorganized	41	\$19,714,067	\$480,831	2	9	11	4	11	3	1

^a Farm capital includes the value of farm machinery, livestock and poultry, and land and buildings.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006.

5.13 Farm Operator Characteristics

In 2006, Rainy River District reported a total of 420 farm operators, down from 470 operators in 1996 (Table 5.23).⁴⁷ In 2006, 75% of all farm operators in the District were male and 25% were female. This compares to 69% males vs. 31% females for northern Ontario as a whole and 71% males vs. 29% females for the province. Over the 10 year period between 1996 and 2006, the proportion of female farm operators in the District increased slightly from 24% to 25%.

Between 1996 and 2006, the average age of farm operators in Rainy River District increased from 50 years to 52 years. Farm operators in the northern Ontario region and Ontario as a whole are on average 1 year older than farm operators in the District.

Table 5.23: Characteristics of Farm Operators – Gender and Age, 1996-2006

	Total number of operators	Gender		Age Category			Average age of operators (yrs)
		# of male operators	# of female operators	Under 35 years	35 to 54 years	55 years and over	
1996							
Ontario	96,940	71,050	25,895	13,835	49,000	34,105	49
Northern Ontario Region	4,180	3,010	1,170	575	2,190	1,415	49
Rainy River District	470	355	115	70	225	175	50
Alberton	35	30	0	0	20	15	54
La Vallee	60	40	15	10	30	20	50
Emo	60	45	15	10	25	25	50
Chapple	90	75	15	20	45	30	48
Morley	70	50	20	15	35	20	48
Dawson	80	55	15	10	30	30	51
Rainy River, Unorganized	75	55	20	5	40	30	52
2006							
Ontario	82,410	58,875	23,530	7,070	40,280	35,065	53
Northern Ontario Region	3,570	2,470	1,095	270	1,755	1,540	53
Rainy River District	420	315	110	45	205	180	52
Alberton	25	25	5	5	10	20	55
La Vallee	55	35	20	5	35	20	50
Emo	60	40	15	5	25	25	52
Chapple	90	65	30	15	40	35	50
Morley	75	50	15	15	30	35	51
Dawson	65	45	20	10	30	30	53
Rainy River, Unorganized	50	35	10	0	20	25	56

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006.

⁴⁷ In 1996 and 2006, "farm operators" was defined as those persons responsible for the day-to-day management decisions made in the operation of a census farm or agricultural operation. Up to three farm operators could be reported per farm. Prior to the 1991 Census of Agriculture, the farm operator referred to only one person responsible for the day-to-day decisions made in running an agricultural operation.

Table 5.24 provides data on the types and number of farm operation arrangements in Rainy River District, northern Ontario and Ontario between 1996 and 2006. The majority of farms in Rainy River District, northern Ontario and Ontario continue to be managed under a sole proprietor operating arrangement. In Rainy River District, sole proprietorship type farms account for 66% of all farms which is comparable to the northern Ontario average (63%) and higher than the Ontario average (56%). There was no change in the percentage of farms managed under a sole proprietorship arrangement in Rainy River District between 1996 and 2006. Additional details on farm operation arrangements at the township level are presented in Table 5.24.

Table 5.24: Farm Operating Arrangements for Rainy River District, Northern Ontario and Ontario, 1996-2006

	Number of farms	Operating Arrangement					
		Sole proprietorship ^a	Partnership with no written agreement ^b	Partnership with a written agreement	Family corporation ^c	Non-family corporation ^d	Other (institution, community pasture, etc.)
1996							
Ontario	67,520	38,465	15,242	5,834	6,972	937	70
Northern Ontario Region	2,915	1,820	616	223	210	41	5
Rainy River District	336	222	77	22	13	2	0
Alberton	26	15	8	2	1	0	0
La Vallee	41	26	13	1	0	1	0
Emo	43	26	12	4	1	0	0
Chapple	72	55	11	5	1	0	0
Morley	45	26	12	4	3	0	0
Dawson	54	35	11	3	4	1	0
Rainy River, Unorganized	55	39	10	3	3	0	0
2006							
Ontario	57,211	31,755	13,953	3,178	7,538	733	54
Northern Ontario Region	2,479	1,566	599	104	166	36	8
Rainy River District	312	207	81	8	10	5	1
Alberton	25	19	6	0	0	0	0
La Vallee	40	25	13	1	1	0	0
Emo	43	30	10	1	2	0	0
Chapple	67	47	18	0	0	1	1
Morley	49	30	11	4	3	1	0
Dawson	47	26	16	0	4	1	0
Rainy River, Unorganized	41	30	7	2	0	2	0

^a Sole proprietorship operation: an agricultural operation where one person owns the non-incorporated business. The person who owns the business may or may not own the land, buildings, machinery, etc. There may be multiple operators (persons responsible for the day-to-day management decisions) such as husband and wife, father and son.

^b Partnership with or without a written agreement: an agricultural operation where the business is owned and operated jointly by two or more persons with or without a written agreement and where risks and profits are shared. The partners may or may not own the land, buildings, machinery, etc.

^c Family corporation: an agricultural corp. in which an individual or family owns the majority of the shares.

^d Non-family corporation: an agricultural corp. in which a group of unrelated individuals owns the majority shares.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006.

Agriculture has experienced significant structural change over recent decades as farm size, intensity, capitalization and specialization have dramatically moved from traditional to industrial configurations. Agricultural restructuring refers to the adjustments that the farm community has made in order to cope with the changing and demanding economic, technological and market environments that have developed in the post-war period. Adjustments are made at the farm level as operators attempt to remain profitable (Parsons, 1999. p. 345).

One of the more notable farm changes occurring with restructuring is the fact that many farm operators have taken off-farm work to supplement the inadequate returns they receive from commodities to cover the costs of their farm expenses (Statistics Canada, *The Daily: Farmers Leaving the Field*, Feb. 22, 2002).

At the national level, the 2006 Census of Agriculture revealed that younger farm operators and operators with a university degree were more likely to be engaged in off-farm work, as were male operators compared with female operators. The level of gross farm revenue was also a factor in off farm work as operators with lower farm revenues were more engaged in off-farm work categories (Statistics Canada, *The Daily: Off Farm Work by Farmers*, March 9, 2009).

As shown in Table 5.25, 260 of the 420 farm operators (62%) in Rainy River District reported working off the farm in 2005. This is higher than the percentage reported for the northern Ontario region (54%) and Ontario as a whole (50%). Between 1995 and 2005 the proportion of Rainy River District farm operators working off the farm increased from 36% to 62%. The increased involvement in off-farm jobs is a consistent trend for farm operators across Ontario.

Table 5.25: Number of Farm Operators by Hours of Farm and Non-farm Work, for Rainy River District, Northern Ontario and Ontario, 1995-2005

	Total operators	Hours per week spent working for the agricultural operation			Hours per week of paid work (not related to the agricultural operation)			
		Less than 20	20 to 40	More than 40	None	Less than 20	20 to 40	More than 40
1995								
Ontario	96,940	27,565	25,490	43,885	66,105	6,575	13,300	10,960
Northern Ontario Region	4,180	1,270	1,215	1,695	2,665	320	660	535
Rainy River District	470	135	130	205	300	45	65	60
Alberton	35	10	10	15	15	5	5	10
La Vallee	60	10	15	30	30	5	10	10
Emo	60	20	15	30	35	5	10	10
Chapple	90	30	25	45	70	5	10	10
Morley	70	25	15	30	45	5	5	10
Dawson	80	25	20	40	50	10	10	15
Rainy River, Unorganized	75	25	25	30	55	5	10	5
2005								
Ontario	82,410	24,480	22,400	35,520	41,550	7,325	15,205	18,320
Northern Ontario Region	3,570	1,050	1,075	1,445	1,655	370	760	790
Rainy River District	420	115	145	165	160	50	105	105
Alberton	25	5	10	10	15	5	5	10
La Vallee	55	20	20	20	20	0	15	15
Emo	60	20	15	25	20	10	10	25
Chapple	90	20	35	45	25	15	25	25
Morley	75	20	25	25	35	10	25	15
Dawson	65	20	20	30	30	5	15	10
Rainy River, Unorganized	50	15	15	15	25	10	10	5

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2006.

5.14 Rainy River District Compared to Other Northern Ontario Districts

Table 5.26 provides an overview of farm characteristics for the 11 Districts in northern Ontario.

The average age of farm operators in Rainy River District is 52 years which is several years younger than the average reported in many of the other Districts. It is also younger than the provincial average of 53 years.

Rainy River District ranks 1st among all northern Ontario Districts in terms of the total area of workable/non-workable farmland area reported (211,625 acres). However, only about 28% of this land area is in crop production. Rainy River District farms are also among the largest on average in northern Ontario at 678 acres.

Table 5.26: Agricultural Characteristics for Northern Ontario Districts, 2006 – Ranked by Total Gross Farm Receipts

	Total number of farms	Total number of operators	Average age of operators	Total area of workable and non-workable land (acres) ^b	Land in crops (acres)	% of farmland in crops	Average farm size (acres)	Total gross farm receipts (2005)	Total farm operating expenses (2005)	Net revenue per farm (2005)	Net revenue per acre farmland (2005)
Ontario	57,211	82,410	53	13,310,216	9,046,383	68%	233	\$10,342,031,229	\$8,843,882,426	\$26,186	\$113
Northern Ontario Region	2,479	3,570	53	1,022,060	380,186	37%	412	\$179,177,281	\$151,879,475	\$11,012	\$27
Northern Ontario Districts											
Temiskaming	471	700	51	205,800	114,118	55%	437	\$49,834,957	\$40,032,383	\$20,812	\$48
Thunder Bay	252	375	51	61,850	29,420	48%	245	\$32,305,551	\$24,575,742	\$30,674	\$125
Algoma	335	480	54	95,814	38,292	40%	286	\$20,095,138	\$17,581,358	\$7,504	\$26
Rainy River	312	420	52	211,625	59,374	28%	678	\$13,152,226	\$12,701,240	\$1,445	\$2
Nipissing	272	395	52	83,747	35,411	42%	308	\$12,777,360	\$12,349,810	\$1,572	\$5
Sudbury	143	205	53	50,799	18,411	36%	355	\$12,611,432	\$10,363,532	\$15,720	\$44
Manitoulin	258	345	56	178,144	34,279	19%	690	\$12,150,387	\$10,277,410	\$7,260	\$11
Cochrane	184	270	55	75,236	28,437	38%	409	\$11,195,641	\$10,426,510	\$4,180	\$10
Parry Sound ^a	338	485	56	82,617	22,625	27%	244	\$11,144,542	\$11,155,989	-\$34	\$0
Greater Sudbury	160	245	53	22,892	8,667	38%	143	\$9,576,636	\$8,918,528	\$4,113	\$29
Kenora	92	130	54	36,153	13,777	38%	393	\$5,477,953	\$4,652,962	\$8,967	\$23

^a Parry Sound District is not part of the Northern Ontario Agricultural Region as defined by Statistics Canada but is included as part of this study to be consistent with previous agri-economic impact research in northeastern Ontario.

^b Workable land includes all arable or cleared lands including area in hay, crops, summer fallow, and tame or seeded pasture land. Non-workable land includes woodlots (sugar bushes, tree windbreaks, and bush that is not used for grazing), natural pastureland, wetlands, ponds, bogs, sloughs, etc., barnyards, lanes, etc., and land on which farm buildings are located.

Source: Statistics Canada 2006.

5.15 Agri-Sector Stakeholder Review of the Census Data

A group discussion and review of the 2006 Census data was conducted with agri-sector stakeholders from Rainy River District in May 2009. A total of 11 agri-sector stakeholders participated in the session which included representatives from a variety of sectors including beef, dairy, sheep, field crops, and vegetable.

The following key points were raised by the agri-sector stakeholders:

- Agri-sector stakeholders link the decline in population in the District to ongoing outmigration of youth from the area (i.e. youth leaving for other employment opportunities or for further education).
- It was noted that an increasing number of people from Manitoba are residing in the District but mostly on a seasonal basis.
- Agri-sector stakeholders reported that there have been substantial job losses in the forestry/logging sector and forest product manufacturing sector since the 2006 Census.
- Agri-sector stakeholders confirmed that a substantial number of jobs in the District are in the public service sectors (e.g. health, education, and government service sectors). It was noted that the increase in healthcare jobs is partly linked to the growth of elderly/retirement homes in the region.
- Agri-sector stakeholders suspect that the recent job growth in the accommodation and food service sector may be negatively impacted by tightening U.S. border regulations and the rising value of the Canadian dollar.
- Agri-sector stakeholders suspect that the number of jobs reported in agriculture in 2006 (260) is high and likely includes a substantial number of people who are employed on a part time basis in agriculture. It was confirmed that many farmers in the District are working off the farm.
- Although the average age of farmers in the District was 52 in 2006, there are some young farmers in the District. For example, there are farmers in their 30's in the dairy sector.
- Agri-sector stakeholders confirmed that the area of farmland being rented by farmers in the region is increasing as land is being purchased by non-residents including investors from Manitoba and the U.S. Farmland is very affordable in the District (e.g. \$250 to \$350/acre for good land). It was reported that some farmland is being purchased by hunters who are interested in the hunting rights more so than the tax benefits associated with maintaining the land in agriculture. Agri-sector stakeholders suggested that the area of farmland being rented by farmers (as opposed to being owned) will continue to increase.

- Agri-sector stakeholders confirmed that the area of farmland in crop production in the District is increasing and that the increase is largely associated with hay/forage production.
- Agri-sector stakeholders reported that the number of beef farms in District have been retained since 2001 despite the BSE crisis. Agri-sector stakeholders also confirmed that a significant number of dairy farmers moved from dairy to beef after 1996 and that this typically involved older farmers.
- The decline in strawberry production in the District since 2001 is linked to labour costs, weather challenges, and losses from deer eating/trampling the crop.
- It was reported that all of the local potato production is being sold through local retail stores. It was also noted that the Emo Agricultural Research Station is currently testing some vegetable varieties.
- Agri-sector stakeholders confirmed that there are about 9 greenhouse operations in the District. It was reported that some of the flower and vegetable production from the greenhouse sector is being sold through nearby farmers' markets which is a growing trend.
- Agri-sector stakeholders confirmed that farmers in the region have generated substantial revenues from farm forest sales in recent years (relative to other areas of northern Ontario) but it was emphasized that this represents a short-term/one-time revenue generator as the bulk of the trees have now been harvested and there is no replacement crop of trees on these farms. The area cleared of trees between 1996 and 2006 helps to explain the significant increase in farmland being reported during this period. Additionally, at least 7 farmers in the District are growing switchgrass on test plots
- Agri-sector stakeholders reported that some farmers are also generating revenue from the sale of sand/gravel from their farms.
- Agri-sector stakeholders suspect that the number of farm operators reported in the District in 2006 (425) is high and has since dropped. Agri-sector stakeholders emphasize that a high percentage of farmers in the District have off farm jobs and believe the proportion is even higher than the 62% reported in the 2006 Census.

5.16 Summary of Agriculture Characteristics

Key characteristics of the agriculture sector in Rainy River District:

- The number of farms in Rainy River District declined from 326 to 312 between 2001 and 2006 which is consistent with an ongoing trend found in the large majority of Ontario counties/districts.⁴⁸
- Since 1996, the average farm size in Rainy River District increased from 538 acres to 678 acres. The increase in farm size is consistent with a general trend across the province and is linked to farm consolidation.
 - The average farm size in the District (678 acres) is much larger than the provincial average (233 acres) and the average for northern Ontario (412 acres).
- Rainy River District reported a total of 211,625 acres of farmland in 2006, up from 180,906 acres in 1996. Historically, Rainy River reported a slightly larger area of farmland with 221,826 acres reported in 1961.
 - The climate and soil conditions in the District allow for the production of a variety of field crops including barley, wheat, oats, mixed grains, and hay crops.
 - Approximately 28% of the total farmland base in the District was used for crop production in 2006 and the area in crop production is increasing. Historically, Rainy River reported 53,313 acres of farmland in crop production in 1961. The area in crop production in the District increased to 59,374 acres in 2006 which suggests that farmers in the region are converting more of their farmland into crop production.
- The major farm production activities in the District include beef production (57% of the farms are primarily engaged in this activity), hay/fodder production (22%), dairy production (4%), and other types of animals including horses, bison, deer/elk, goats (12%).
- The number of farms reporting organic production in the District is on the rise including the production of fruits, vegetables and animal and/or animal products.
- Given the soil and climate limitations in the region, Rainy River District has a very productive agricultural sector. In 2005, the District reported \$13.1 million in total gross farm receipts.
- The total value added component for agriculture in the District amounted to \$2.5 million in 2005. This translates into 19 cents of value added per dollar of gross farm receipts.

⁴⁸ In Thunder Bay District the number of farms actually increased between 2001 and 2006 and the reversal is partly attributed to the growing interest in producing agricultural products for the local market.

- Between 2001 and 2006, the number of jobs directly supported by agriculture in the District declined from 290 to 260. However, farmers in the region are increasingly working off the farm and it is possible that some of the farming activity in the region is being underreported.
- Between 1995 and 2005 the proportion of District farm operators working off the farm increased from 36% to 62%. The increase in off-farm employment activity is a consistent trend for farm operators across Ontario.
- The non timber forest product sector is growing in importance but is not captured in the Census data.⁴⁹
- The economic contribution being made by First Nation communities is important even though much of this activity is not reflected in the Census data.

⁴⁹ Non timber forest products (NTFP) encompass all biological materials, other than timber, which are extracted from forests for human use. Examples include forest product fuels, resins, gums, essential oils, hemp, plant fibres for construction products, forest foods (wild berries, wild mushrooms, herbal tea plants, etc.), and floral, foliage and branch products (e.g. used in the manufacture of craft products). Estimating the contribution of NTFPs to national, regional and even local economies is challenging given the lack of broad-based systems for tracking the combined value of the hundreds of products that make up the various NTFP industries (McLain and Jones, 2005. p.1). In 2006, the total value of the NTFP forest bio-products industry to Canada's economy was estimated at close to \$1 billion (Natural Resources Canada, April 2009).

6.0 Agri-Tourism, Agricultural Fairs, and Farmers' Markets

6.1 Agri-Tourism / Entertainment

Agri-tourism is increasingly recognized as an important alternative farming activity that diversifies the economic base and provides educational opportunities to local residents and tourists.⁵⁰ In Ontario, agri-tourism activities typically combine travel to a rural setting and feature agricultural products (e.g. pick your own enterprises, road side stands, on-farm retail stores selling fresh produce and/or farm products) and/or activities (e.g. on-farm recreation/entertainment, harvest festivals, agricultural heritage museums, farm tours, and farm based bed and breakfast accommodation).

Studies at the provincial level in Canada provide important information about the economic contribution of agri-tourism/entertainment activities. For example, the agri-tourism sector in British Columbia employed 4,400 people in 2003 (of which 23% were full time year round positions) and the average agri-tourism operator generated revenue of \$98,000 (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2009). Research completed in the United States has also shown that agri-tourism can be an important component of the local/regional agricultural industry and provide a substantial source of revenue for farmers (Leones, Dunn, Worden and Call, 1994; Allen, Gabe and McConnon, 2006).

Northwestern Ontario features a variety of agri-tourism/entertainment activities and destinations. Some examples of farm attractions in northwestern Ontario include:⁵¹

- Cornell Farms in Devlin which raise beef breeding stock, produces naturally raised beef products, and hosts barn concerts and other events;
- Rainy River Elk in Devlin which raises about 50 elk per year on natural grass pasture, sell elk meat products, leather goods and giftware, and offer farm tours;
- Egli's Sheep Farm and Animal Park located just west of Dryden produces sheep and manufactures hand crafted wool and sheepskin products. The farm also features an animal park with exotic farm animals, a bird aviary and lambing barn.
- Willow-Mor Farms in Devlin which raise beef breeding stock and other natural produce and host seasonal tours for school students;
- Belluz Farms and Gammondale Farm which are both located just outside the City of Thunder Bay and feature pick your own farm fresh produce, baked goods, and farm entertainment activities;
- Thunder Oak Cheese Farm in Thunder Bay which features a farm store where visitors can watch the cheese making process and purchase a variety of specialty cheese products; and

⁵⁰ Agri-tourism has its roots in the Italian term agriturismo - the concept of bringing urban residents to farming areas for recreation and to facilitate an understanding of the origin of their food. As small scale farming in Italy became less profitable starting in the 1950s, farmers began to incorporate tourism related activities in their operations to augment their income.

⁵¹ For a fuller listing of fresh food / farm attractions in northwestern Ontario, see the local fresh food guide / map prepared by the Thunder Bay District Health Unit and the Rainy River Valley Food Council.

- Brule Creek Farms near Kakabeka Falls which produces stone-milled flour from its own grains and grain purchased from other local farmers using heritage techniques.

Northwestern Ontario also features a number of equestrian operations that are an important component of the local recreational and tourism sector. Some examples of this activity include:

- Naughty Pine Riding Ranch in Rainy River offers trail riding, lessons, therapeutic riding, horse camp, and weekly and monthly horse boarding with access to 1000's of acres of scenic trails.
- Artimowich Quarter Horses in Dryden offers riding lessons and features Dryden's only indoor riding arena. The arena also has facilities for conducting clinics and seminars.
- Beaver Creek Ranch near Kenora is a four season recreational equestrian centre. The ranch offers trail rides, riding lessons, summer day camps for school aged children, professional development day camps, wagon rides, pumpkin hunts, Christmas tree hunts, Easter egg hunts, and special bookings.
- Sunny Brook Farm in Kenora offers riding lessons as well as carriage tours around the city and for special events. The Sunny Brook Therapeutic Equestrian Program (STEP) is also offered at the farm.
- Lost Cowboy Ranch in Murillo offers customized trail riding, day rides, pony rides, riding/driving lessons, training, layovers, horse boarding and leasing, trailering, carriage service, cowboying activities and outfitting.
- Dreamfields Riding Centre in South Gillies offers lessons, trail rides, clinics, birthday parties, day camps, boarding, and horse training. The Centre features a large indoor riding arena, fenced outdoor arena, a lounge and tack room, and 150 scenic acres.
- Whispered Dreams Ranch in Kaministiquia offers trail rides and wilderness immersion retreats.

Agricultural fairs/exhibitions and farmers' markets can be viewed as another type of agri-tourism activity in northwestern Ontario and are examined in greater detail below.

6.2 Agricultural Fairs

A recent study conducted by the Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions (CAFE) revealed that agricultural fairs can provide significant economic and social benefits for communities. The study found that the average small fair in Canada (i.e. less than 50,000 visitors) has a \$750,000 impact on the local economy and supports approximately 8 full-year positions (Enigma Research Corporation, 2009).⁵²

⁵² The study involved a survey of 2,400 attendees at 6 small fairs across Canada: Abbotsford Agrifair (British Columbia), Carp Fair (Ontario), Expo Shawville (Quebec), Expo Brome Fair (Quebec), FREX Fredericton Exhibition (New Brunswick), Cape Breton County Exhibition (Nova Scotia).

The CAFE study also revealed that the majority of attendees at small fairs place a high value on learning about agriculture and 75% of attendees agree that education programs enhance the experience at the fair. This interest indicates that there are opportunities to partner with private and public sector stakeholders for promoting educational opportunities. The study also determined that the large majority of attendees (90%+) value fairs as an important tradition and major social gathering event (Enigma Research Corporation, 2009).

As shown in Table 6.1, Northwestern Ontario features several fairs/exhibitions.

Table 6.1: Agricultural Fairs in Northwestern Ontario (2009)

Name of Fair	Date (2009)	Website	Agricultural Features
Kenora Agricultural Fair	July 30-Aug. 1	www.kenorafair.ca/	Farm produce, poultry show
Canadian Lakehead Exhibition (Thunder Bay)	Aug. 5-9	www.cle.on.ca	Horticulture, livestock
Rainy River Valley Agricultural Fair (Emo)	Aug. 11-16	www.twspemo.on.ca/rivas/index.html	Produce, draft and miniature horses, horse competitions, 4H competitions, beef, sheep, goats, grains and grasses
Dryden Fair	Aug. 27-29	www.drydenfair.ca	Agricultural displays and competition horse show, livestock, grain and forage classes, 4H
Murillo Fair	Aug. 29-30	www.murillofair.ca	Horse show, poultry and rabbit judging, milking competition, mutton busting, youth dairy show
Hymers Fall Fair	Sept. 6-7	www.hymersfair.com/	Agricultural displays, beef and dairy cattle shows, horse shows, vegetables

Source: Ontario Association of Agricultural Societies (www.ontariofairs.org/cms/) and the respective fair websites.

6.3 Farmers' Markets

Recent studies on farmers' markets indicate that they are experiencing a resurgence of popularity in Ontario and are playing an important role in the marketing of local agricultural products and generating farm income.

A 2008 study completed by Farmers' Markets Ontario (FMO) demonstrates the significant economic and social benefits that markets provide to communities.⁵³ In 2008, the total estimated economic impact of Ontario farmers markets was at least \$641 million.⁵⁴ The study also determined that sales at Ontario farmers' markets are growing on an annual basis – between 1998 and 2008 the estimated compound annual growth in direct sales at farmers' markets was 7.3%.⁵⁵ Average in-market spending by customers at Ontario farmers' markets in 2008 amounted to \$27.67 per visit; ranging from \$21.99 at small markets to \$33.94 at large markets (Experience Renewal Solutions Inc., Jan. 2009).⁵⁶

Farmers' markets also play an important role in supporting and generating local employment. The 2008 FMO study determined that 55% of vendors reported the creation of up to 5 jobs as a result of their participation at the market (e.g. jobs linked to preparing products for the market, assisting the farmer/vendor at the market) (Experience Renewal Solutions Inc., Jan. 2009)

Part of the recent growth of farmers' markets can be attributed to consumer interest in fresh, in-season, locally produced foods. As found in the 2008 FMO study, close to 60% of Ontario market customers reported that fresh produce was their primary reason for visiting the market (Experience Renewal Solutions Inc., Jan. 2009).

⁵³ The Ontario Farmers' Market impact study was completed as part of the National Farmers' Market Impact Study that was conducted in the same 2008 period (July to October). The study was conducted by Experience Renewal Solutions Inc. on behalf of Farmers' Markets Ontario. A total of 70 farmers' markets participated in the National Study including 36 markets from Ontario. Over 1,800 shoppers were interviewed at the 36 Ontario markets. Only one market in northern Ontario, the Downtown Sudbury Farmers' Market, was represented in the study.

⁵⁴ Total farmers' market direct sales in Ontario in 2008 were estimated to be in the range of \$421 million to \$641 million. Based on a conservative multiplier of 1.5, markets in Ontario are estimated to contribute at least \$641 million to the provincial economy, while a multiplier of 3.0 estimates that markets could be contributing as much as \$1.9 billion to the provincial economy (Experience Renewal Solutions Inc., January 2009).

⁵⁵ The 1998 baseline study of farmers' markets involved 19 markets across Ontario including 3 markets in northern Ontario: Sudbury Farmers' Market, Timmins Country Market, and Clover Valley Farmers' Market (Fort Frances). The 1998 study determined that on a provincial average, customers spent just under \$20 per visit to the market. Additionally, multipliers associated with agriculture and other special events like agricultural fairs, suggested that for every dollar spent in the market, another two dollars rippled through the provincial economy. These dollars were spent by the businesses that supply the farmers that sell goods in the market, the purchases of retail goods and services by employees in the market, and by customers who stopped to make other purchases while on a trip to the market (Cummings, Kora and Murray, 1999).

⁵⁶ Small markets are defined in the study as markets with fewer than 20 vendors while large markets have 40 or more vendors.

The local trend toward a greater preference for fresh food reflects a wider global trend. A recent survey conducted by Ipsos Marketing of approximately 1,000 consumers in 18 different countries found that fresh ingredients along with environmentally friendly packaging are growing priorities influencing food purchasing decisions (Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, June 12, 2009).

Consumers are also showing a greater interest in knowing where their food is produced and who is benefiting from their spending habits. A national survey by Ipsos Reid in 2006 revealed that 70% of Canadians recognize the importance of buying locally grown/produced fruits, vegetables, and meat to help the local economy and support family farmers and the majority of Canadians (56%) always or usually check to see where their fresh fruit and vegetables come from (Ipsos Reid, Dec. 1, 2006).⁵⁷

The results from the 2008 FMO study support the above findings as almost 70% of Ontario farmers' market customers reported that buying directly from a local farmer was extremely important to them (Experience Renewal Solutions Inc., Jan. 2009).⁵⁸

Beyond the economic benefits that farmers' markets generate, customers and vendors are also attracted by the social aspect and sense of community that the market promotes.

Some of the market challenges identified by Ontario market vendors in the 2008 FMO study include: providing a selection of fresh products while dealing with labour and cost of production issues, responding to consumer interest in year round product selection, and increasing pressures associated with meeting health and safety requirements/regulations (Experience Renewal Solutions Inc., Jan. 2009).

The 2008 FMO study also involved a survey of shoppers not using farmers' markets and determined that the key factors limiting their use of markets is convenience (e.g. location and/or time of operation) and lack of awareness issues. The FMO study concludes that "future growth (of the farmers' market) sector will require engaging non-users through increased awareness of benefits, locations, and product selection. Trial usage among non-users will be dependent on making local market hours and locations more accessible to time challenged, health conscious consumers." (Experience Renewal Solutions Inc., January 2009).

An unrelated survey of customers at the Thunder Bay Country Market (TBCM) in 2008 revealed findings that are consistent with many of the 2008 FMO study findings noted

⁵⁷ The survey results are based on a random sample of 1,091 adult Canadians, weighted by region, age, and gender according to Census data. The results are considered accurate to within ± 3.0 percentage points, 19 times out of 20, of what they would have been had the entire adult population been polled.

⁵⁸ Consumer interest in locally produced foods is changing the way some food retail stores are operating in Ontario. In southwestern Ontario, a group of nine grocery stores recently ended their franchise arrangements with a large national grocery chain in order to stock fresh pork, chicken and beef products that are sourced no further than 60km away (Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, July 14, 2009). Additionally, six Safeway grocery stores in northwestern Ontario are starting to make locally grown food available on their shelves (Northern Ontario Business. June 22, 2009).

above. The TBCM survey involved 173 randomly selected customers and revealed that:⁵⁹

- The large majority of customers go to the market for the freshness of the products (83%) and to support local farmers and crafters (93%) and 40% of customers also value the social aspects of the market (e.g. meeting friend, speaking with vendors).
- The large majority of customers believe it is important or very important to buy local products (90%) and to know where products come from (91%).
- Almost 70% of market customers believe it is important that products are organically grown and over 60% of customers believe it is important to know the individual vendors at the market as well as the vendor's growing/producing practices.

As shown in Table 6.2, Northwestern Ontario features at least 7 farmers' markets, over half of which have been operating for more than 10 years.

The Clover Valley Farmers' Market was incorporated in 1991 for the purpose of promoting/selling farm products from the Rainy River District in Fort Frances. In 2007 the Market began to provide local food products to the Fort Frances Food Box program and the Market has since gone onto provide food boxes featuring locally produced food to a number of other communities including Atikokan, Emo and Rainy River and Kenora.

⁵⁹ The Thunder Bay County Market survey was undertaken by Lakehead University student Joshua Berger with liaison from Renate Nitsche. The survey was conducted on Sat. Oct. 25 and Sat. Nov. 1, 2008 between 9am and 1pm.

Table 6.2: Farmers' Markets in Northwestern Ontario

Name of Market	Community	Year Established	Location / Operating Days & Hours	Operating Months	Approx. # of Vendors	Website
			Victoriaville Thurs. & Fri. 9am to 4pm Tues. & Fri. 9am to 4pm	May to June July to Dec.		
Thunder Bay Farmers' Market	Thunder Bay	1988	Wilson St. Park Sat. 9am to 11:30am Wed. & Sat. 8am to 11:30am	May to July July to Oct.	10	NA
			Westminster Church Sat. 1pm to 4pm Wed. 1pm to 4pm	May to Oct.		
			Lakehead Labour Centre Thurs. 5pm to 9pm	Aug. to Oct.		
Cloverbelt Country Farmers' Market	Dryden	1988	Oxdrift Hall, Hwy 17 Sat. 9am to 12pm	June to Oct.	10 - 15	www.cloverbeltfarmersmarket.ca
Clover Valley Farmers' Market	Fort Frances	1991	411 McIrvine Road Sat. 9am to 1pm	May to Oct.	25	www.clovervalleyfarmersmarket.com/
Thunder Bay Country Market	Thunder Bay	1997	CLE Dove Building Sat. 8am to 1pm Wed. 4pm to 8pm	Feb. to Dec. July & Aug.	60+	www.thunderbaycountrymarket.com
Kenora Farmers' Market	Kenora	2005	Kenora Harbourfront ~ Bernier Drive Wed. 9am to 2:30pm	May to Oct.	72	www.kenorabiz.com/farmersmrkt.htm
Northwest Farmers' Market	Sioux Lookout	2006	Rec Centre Gymnasium Fri. 10am to 2pm (bi weekly)	May to Oct.	15	www.wawataynews.ca/node/12104
Downtown Artisan & Farmers' Market	Thunder Bay	2008	507 Victoria Avenue East Sat. 9am to 4pm	Year round	NA	www.downtownmarket.org/
Rainy River Farmers' Market	Rainy River	NA	Wed. 4pm	May to Sept.	NA	NA

NA = not available.

Source: Farmers' Markets Ontario (www.farmersmarketsontario.com/Markets.cfm), the respective market websites, and the Get Fresh Local Food Guide 2009 (http://www.tbdhu.com/NR/rdonlyres/7041EB70-49BC-4036-A89D-BFEDB5B1049D/0/EatLocalGuide_2009_PROOF4.pdf).

7.0 Agricultural Related Businesses and Economic Impact

7.1 Introduction

The economic impact of agriculture in the Study Area (Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora and Cochrane Districts) was measured through an accounting of the total sales and employment of Agriculture and Agriculture-related (agri-related) businesses located in the Study Area. This work involved an assessment of the direct, indirect and induced impacts of agriculture on the local economy. The methodology used in this study is consistent with other agri-impact assessments completed across Ontario. An overview of the theory and applications associated with economic impact analysis is described in greater detail in Appendix B.

Direct Impacts

Direct impacts refer to the on-farm jobs and farm gate sales generated by the agriculture sector in the Study Area. This information was taken from the 2006 Population Census of Canada and the 2006 Agricultural Census. This data also yielded information on the economy of Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora and Cochrane Districts including general labour trends.

Indirect Impacts

For the purpose of this study, indirect impacts refer to jobs and sales generated 'off the farm' by agri-related businesses which interact directly with farm operations through buying and selling products and services. 'Agri-related' includes only those businesses that buy from or sell to the farm business; sales to farm families for personal consumption (e.g. household goods and services) are excluded from the indirect impact assessment, but are examined as part of the induced impact component.

The research method used to measure the indirect impacts was a survey-based 'input-output-like' approach. This was completed through a telephone survey conducted between July and September 2009. The method and survey format was originally developed by Dr. Harry Cummings for use in a similar survey in Huron County in 1996 (Cummings, Morris and McLennan, 1998), and used again with some modifications (primarily translation into French) in other areas of southern Ontario (1998 to 2003) as well as three agri-economic impact studies (2001 to 2003) and an aquaculture economic impact study (2007) in northeastern Ontario.

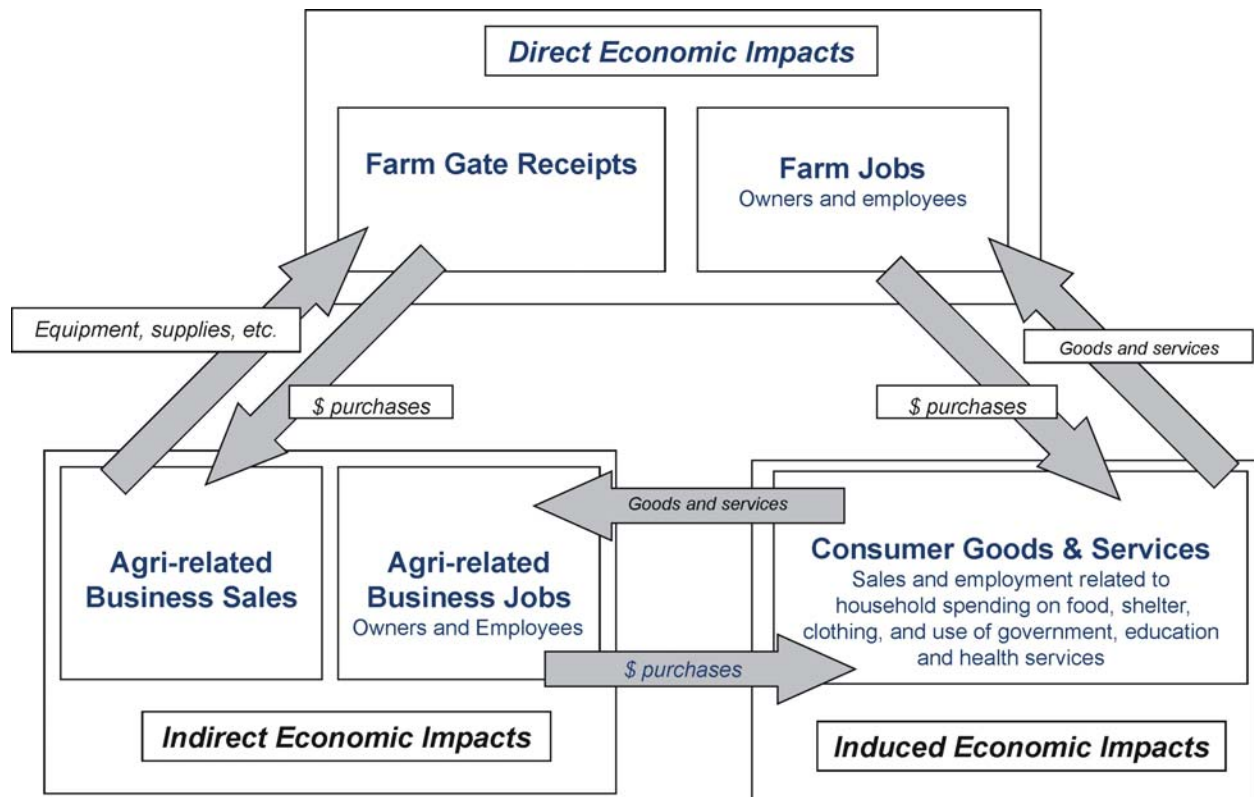
The methodology was designed to identify the value of gross sales and the jobs produced by a sample of agri-related businesses. From this sample, an estimate was produced for the total population of agri-related businesses in the Study Area. This in turn provided an estimate of the economic impact of agri-related businesses in the Study Area through indirect employment and sales.

Induced (Service Sector) Impacts

An examination of the induced effects of agriculture was conducted. Induced employment refers to jobs in the Education, Government, and Health and Social Service sectors that are supported by the people employed in the agricultural sector or in agri-related businesses that use the services provided by these three service industries. Population Census (2006) employment data for the agriculture and manufacturing sectors were compared to employment data for the three government service sectors noted above to estimate the number of induced jobs in the Study Area.

Figure 7.1 illustrates the relationship between direct, indirect and induced economic linkages.

Figure 7.1: Tracking the Economic Impacts of the Agriculture Sector



While Figure 7.1 is useful in understanding key linkages in the agriculture sector, it does not reflect the overall complexity of the system. The system is actually a multitude of interconnected loops between various sectors with each sector impacted by a host of inputs and outputs which in turn change the inputs and outputs of the other sectors in the system. The system is not a closed system, in addition to changes experienced within the Study Area the system is also impacted by changes occurring elsewhere in the province, country and the world. Evidence of this can be seen in the effects of the world wide embargo that was placed on Canadian beef as the result of a single case of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE or mad cow disease) in Alberta in 2003. The closure of markets to Canadian beef resulted in significant financial losses for cattle producers across Canada as well as the businesses that supported and depended on this production activity.

7.2 Agri-Related Business Survey: Business Profile

Development of the Business List and Survey Sample

The survey was based on a random sample of agri-related businesses in the Study Area. A list of agri-related businesses was developed by collecting business names and contact information from a number of sources including the four Federations of Agriculture in the Study Area. This work was coordinated by the NODN Agricultural Study Coordinator, Frank Scarcello, and HCA staff also assisted in following up and verifying some of the business contact information. For the purpose of estimating the local economic impact of agriculture in the Study Area, the focus was on identifying and surveying agri-related businesses that are located in the Study Area.⁶⁰

Using the above process, a list of 278 agri-related businesses was compiled for the Study Area. The distribution of agri-related businesses in the Study Area is as follows:

- 140 agri-related businesses in Thunder Bay District;
- 66 agri-related businesses in Rainy River District;
- 51 agri-related businesses in Cochrane District; and
- 21 agri-related businesses in Kenora District.

In order to obtain a high level of confidence in the results (approximately 95%), it was determined that 150 businesses would need to be surveyed. This was the number of businesses that were actually surveyed by random selection.

As shown in Table 7.1, the distribution of the sample of randomly selected agri-related businesses is very comparable with the distribution of the total agri-related businesses in the Study Area as well as the distribution of the total gross farm receipts across the four Districts.

⁶⁰ Farms in northwestern Ontario also deal with a number of businesses in Manitoba and the United States. Appendix C provides a brief overview of this business activity including results from a small survey.

Table 7.1: Distribution of the Agri-business Survey Sample by District

District	Total Agri-related Businesses in the Study Area		Total Businesses Surveyed		Total Gross Farm Receipts 2005 ^a	
	#	%	#	%	\$ million	%
Kenora	21	7.6%	11	7.3%	\$5.5	8.8%
Cochrane	51	18.3%	30	20.0%	\$11.2	18.0%
Rainy River	66	23.7%	41	27.3%	\$13.1	21.2%
Thunder Bay	140	50.4%	68	45.3%	\$32.3	52.0%
Total	278	100.0%	150	100.0%	\$62.1	100.0%

Source: Harry Cummings and Associates, 2009 Agri-business survey.

^a Statistics Canada, 2006.

Location of Agri-related Businesses in the Study Area by Community

As shown in Table 7.2, the agri-related business survey included businesses located in urban areas including the City of Thunder Bay, Dryden and Timmins as well as towns, villages and rural townships.

Table 7.2: Distribution of the Agri-business Survey Sample by Community

District	Community	#	%
Kenora	Dryden	10	6.7%
	Oxdrift	1	0.7%
Cochrane	Cochrane	27	18.0%
	Timmins	2	1.3%
	Matheson	1	0.7%
Rainy River	Fort Frances	13	8.7%
	Emo	13	8.7%
	Stratton	6	4.0%
	Rainy River	4	2.7%
	Devlin	2	1.3%
	Barwick	2	1.3%
	Bergland	1	0.7%
Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay	55	36.7%
	Murillo	7	4.7%
	Kakabeke Falls	2	1.3%
	Neebing	2	1.3%
	Oliver Paipoonge	1	0.7%
	O'Connor	1	0.7%
Total		150	100.0%

Source: Harry Cummings and Associates, 2009 Agri-business survey.

Types of Businesses Surveyed

All of the businesses surveyed have a direct linkage with the agricultural sector in that they sell products or services directly to, and/or buy products or services directly from agricultural producers. These businesses also typically conduct trade with other sectors of the economy. The 150 surveyed businesses were categorized according to their primary activity using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). This system separates Canadian businesses into twenty different industrial sectors such as Manufacturing, Retail Trade, and Agriculture and related support industries.

As shown in Table 7.3, businesses from 12 different industrial sectors participated in the survey which provides an indication of how extensive the local agriculture sector is linked to the wider economy.

Table 7.3: Distribution of the Agri-business Survey Sample by Industry Sector

Industry Sector	#	%
Retail Trade	55	36.7%
Wholesale Trade	29	19.3%
Construction	12	8.0%
Finance and Insurance	12	8.0%
Professional Services ^a	10	6.7%
Other Services ^b	10	6.7%
Manufacturing	9	6.0%
Agriculture Support Activities	3	2.0%
Transportation	3	2.0%
Management, Waste Management	3	2.0%
Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction	2	1.3%
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	2	1.3%
Total	150	100.0%

^a Professional Services includes accounting and tax services, legal services, etc.

^b Other Services includes machinery/equipment repair services, welding services, machining services, etc.

Source: Harry Cummings and Associates, 2003 Agri-business survey.

General Business Characteristics by Industrial Sector

During the course of the telephone survey, business managers were asked to provide information on the types of products/services they sold to/bought from farmers in the Study Area. Businesses were also asked to comment on any changes they have experienced over the past five years with respect to the number of people employed in their business. They were also asked whether they expect the size of their workforce to change in the next five years. Additionally, businesses were asked to comment on any difficulties they are experiencing in finding suitable employees from the local labour force. Finally, businesses were asked to provide any general comments on the significance of agriculture to their business and the local economy.

A brief overview of the 12 industrial sectors represented in the survey is presented below.

i) *Retail Trade*

Businesses in the retail trade sector are primarily engaged in buying products for resale to the general public for personal or household consumption, and in providing related services such as installation and repair. However, these businesses also have strong backward linkages to agriculture through the sales of products such as trucks and truck parts, all terrain vehicles, snow blowers, building materials, tools, and computers.

A total of 55 businesses from the retail sector participated in the survey, examples of which include Northern Computers in Thunder Bay, West End Motors in Fort Frances, KK Penner Tires in Dryden, and Allen's Home Hardware in Cochrane.

The 50 firms that provided employment data collectively employ 597 people (full time equivalents). Although the majority of the firms reported that there was minimal or no change to the size of their workforce over the last five years, a number of firms reported that their business activity has declined and some have downsized. Many of the businesses pointed to the recent economic recession and the general decline in the forestry sector as the factors behind the slowdown in business activity. While some businesses anticipate that they will be expanding in the next five years others are less sure of when the economy will recover and will not risk expansion in the near future. In general, the firms are able to hire their personnel locally when needed. As noted by one firm, there are a high number of unemployed people in the region and finding employees at this time is not challenging. However, at least one firm expressed concern about the number of young people that are leaving northern Ontario.

Although some of the businesses reported that their retail trade with farms is small, they still consider it to be important because the agriculture sector helps to diversify the local economy and is relatively stable in contrast to the forestry sector. It was also suggested that the actual impact of agriculture in the local economy is larger than what people think because of all the attention that has traditionally been placed on the forestry and mining sectors.

Several businesses noted that agriculture has potential for further growth in the region and suggested that the government needs to take a larger role in promoting agriculture in northern Ontario including providing incentives to attract young people into the industry.

Several businesses commented on the growing consumer interest in local produce and farm products in northwestern Ontario. It was suggested that the local food programs, such as food basket programs where consumers receive a variety of local produce for a monthly fee, are gaining popularity in some regions. However, it was suggested that more needs to be done to promote these types of initiatives across northern Ontario. It was also suggested that land use policies need to support a combination of small scale

and large scale farm operations to facilitate easier entry into small scale production activities.

Other activities which are viewed as emerging opportunities for the agriculture sector in northern Ontario include the new abattoir which is being constructed in Emo and the biomass mill in Fort Frances which can utilize grass and straw crops mixed with wood waste. It was also noted that underutilized agricultural lands in Cochrane District are being examined for potential biomass production for energy generation.

ii) Wholesale Trade

The wholesale trade sector is comprised of a variety of business types including farm equipment, livestock feed and supplies, and bulk fuels. These businesses have strong backward linkages to agriculture. Forward linkages are also present, primarily through the purchase of seed and grain for resale.

A total of 29 businesses from the wholesale trade sector were surveyed, examples of which include Oliver Dairy Supply in Thunder Bay, Thunder Bay Co-op and Farm Supplies in Thunder Bay, Degagne Equipment in Emo, Petro-Canada in Dryden, New North Fuels in Timmins, and Cochrane Farm and Industrial Supply in Cochrane.

The 26 firms that provided employment data collectively employ 240 people (full time equivalents). Although the majority of the firms reported that there was minimal or no change to the size of their workforce over the last five years, a number of firms reported that their business activity has declined and some have downsized. Several of the firms reported that the decline of the forestry sector is the major factor contributing to the slowdown/decline in their business activity. Some businesses are trying to diversify their products to expand their market base while continuing to serve the agriculture base. In general, the firms are able to hire their personnel locally when needed but most of the businesses are not planning to expand any time soon.

Some of the businesses commented on the contraction of the agriculture sector in recent years. In particular, businesses noted that the number of dairy farms in the region has declined substantially in recent years. One business representative also noted that equipment sales are being lost to firms in southern Ontario. It was also noted that the decline of the forestry sector impacts farms as some farm operators rely on the forestry sector for a source of primary or secondary income. Despite these challenges, some businesses are optimistic that more farmers will eventually migrate from southern Ontario to take advantage of the lower land prices in the north.

Businesses also acknowledge the growing interest in local food which could stimulate more interest in farming in the region. Several firms emphasized that need for the government to set policies that make agriculture a bigger priority for funding.

iii) Construction

The construction sector is comprised of a variety of business types including building construction, road construction, and specialty trade contractors. These businesses have strong backward linkages to agriculture.

A total of 12 businesses were surveyed from this sector, examples of which include R and S Bobcat Services in Murillo, Allen's Enterprises Services in Thunder Bay, Mel's Wells Drilling in Emo, Wildwood Contracting Excavating in Dryden, and CGV Builders in Cochrane.

The 11 firms that provided employment data collectively employ 245 people (full time equivalents). Only a small number of the firms experienced growth over the last five years in terms of jobs and the growth was small (e.g. 1-3 persons hired). Although many of the firms expect to be busier as the economy recovers, few of the firms anticipate having to hire more staff beyond what they already have (i.e. they expect to keep the same amount of staff and work more hours when business increases). In general, the construction firms are able to hire their personnel locally when needed.

Although the firms acknowledge that the overall number of farms is declining in the region, many of the businesses reported that farmers continue to be an important component of their client base. Furthermore, it was observed that some areas of the agricultural sector are growing in northern Ontario including the beef and horse sectors where the number of livestock is on the rise (this was confirmed by the Census of Agriculture data). One of the business representatives also commented that more people from the city are moving into rural areas and getting a couple of horses and becoming hobby farmers.

iv) Finance and Insurance

A total of 9 financial service and 4 insurance service businesses participated in the survey examples of which include the Bank of Montreal in Thunder Bay, Provincial Alliance Credit Union in Kakabeka Falls, Northern Lights Credit Union in Rainy River, BMT Insurance in Cochrane, and the Cooperaters Insurance in Thunder Bay.

The nine firms that provided employment data collectively employ 65 people (full time equivalents). Some of the firms (branch offices) have experienced growth over the last five years in terms of jobs and several expect their business to continue to grow. Although some of these businesses noted that farm accounts do not make up a significant portion of their total business activity, it was generally acknowledged that agriculture makes an important contribution to the wider economy.

v) Professional Services

The professional service sector is comprised of a variety of businesses including veterinary services, legal services, accounting services, and engineering services. A total of 10 businesses were surveyed from this sector, examples of which include Slate River Veterinary Services in Thunder Bay, Cochrane Veterinary Clinic in Cochrane, Nor-west Animal Clinic in Fort Frances, Emery Ruff Law Office in Rainy River, and Trow Associates (Engineering/Surveying) in Cochrane.

The 10 firms that participated in the survey collectively employ 48 people (full time equivalents). In general, these firms are not expecting to grow in the next five years. Some firms have experienced a decline in their agri-related business over the last five years with the drop in farm numbers.

Three of the four participating veterinary clinics noted that their agri-related business activity has slowed down. One of the clinics noted that their small animal business is increasing while their large animal activity is shrinking. In general, the veterinary clinics are able to hire their lay staff locally but typically have to go outside northern Ontario to recruit veterinarians. One of the biggest challenges for vet clinics when they hire/recruit veterinarians from outside the region is getting them to stay in the region.

Despite the decline in farm numbers, the veterinary clinics emphasized that the agri-related component of their business remains significant accounting for 20-50% of their business activity. The clinics also recognize the importance of agriculture to the wider economy. However, as noted by one clinic representative, the local agriculture industry is generally overlooked and its impact is underestimated.

vi) Other Services Industries

The 'other services' sector is comprised of establishments not classified to any other industry category. Businesses in this sector typically have backward linkages to the agriculture sector in the form of services provided to farms including farm vehicle and equipment repairs, welding services, and tire repair services.

A total of 10 businesses were surveyed from this sector, examples of which include Tanks Welding in Stratton, Solomon and Sons Machining in Dryden, Central Service in Emo, and Mark's Diesel in Cochrane,

The 10 firms that participated in the survey collectively employ 70 people (full time equivalents). In general, the firms are able to hire their personnel locally. Several of the firms noted that the decline of the forestry sector combined with the recent economic recession has negatively impacted their sales activity. Most of the firms do not expect to grow over the next five years in light of the decline of the forestry sector.

Most of the firms recognize the important contribution that agriculture makes to the local economy. As expressed by one business representative, "farmers roll their money back

into the local economy and their money is always in motion.” Another business representative reported that the local cattle sales “pull a lot of buyers in from Manitoba and Eastern Ontario who spend money on other activities while in the region.”

Several firms suggested that the agriculture sector has potential for further growth. As noted by one business representative, the interest in locally grown food is growing and although there may be higher food prices associated with locally grown, it was suggested that consumers are beginning to accept this as a beneficial trade-off for freshness and supporting local farmers.

One business representative commented that local young people are increasingly interested in farming but face many barriers to entry. It was suggested that all levels of government need to take a bigger role in facilitating the entry of young people into agriculture.

It was suggested the completion of the new abattoir in Emo will have a significant economic impact in northwestern Ontario in terms of the direct employment it provides and also in making more locally grown meat products available in the region and perhaps stimulating more cattle production and more business activity for farm supply businesses.

vii) *Manufacturing*

Businesses in the manufacturing sector have backward linkages to the agriculture sector in the form of goods and services produced for farms such as livestock feed, livestock bedding, concrete, and the fabrication of machines and equipment parts. Manufacturing businesses can also have forward linkages in the form of the agri-related products that they process for the general consumption (e.g. meat, dairy products).

A total of nine manufacturing businesses were surveyed six of which have backward linkages and three with forward linkages. Examples of businesses in the Study Area with backward linkages to the agriculture sector include Thunder Bay Feeds in Thunder Bay, Nussbaumers Machine Shop in Emo, Custom Concrete in Cochrane, and Murillo Millwork in Murillo. Examples of businesses in the Study Area with forward linkages to agriculture include Thunder Oak Cheese Farm in Neebing and Thunder Bay Meat Processing in Murillo

The nine firms that participated in the survey collectively employ 76 people (full time equivalents). Although several of the firms noted that the recent economic recession has negatively impacted their sales activity, six of the nine firms expect their business to grow in the next five years and hire more employees. The projection for growth was reported by both types of manufacturing firms – those with backward and forward linkages to the agriculture sector. In general, the manufacturing firms are able to hire their personnel locally although one of the firms noted that it can be challenging to maintain employees in some of the more labour intensive activities.

Many of the manufacturers acknowledged the important role that agriculture plays in the local economy. One manufacturing sector representative commented that “next to the forestry industry, agriculture is probably the largest sector in our area and it’s important for the jobs it supports on the farm and spinoffs for businesses that deal with farmers.”

Another sector representative noted that “agriculture is the backbone of the country” but expressed concern that farmers are not getting a sufficient return for their products while the costs of farm inputs such as fertilizer continue to go up as do the costs to consumers. It was also noted that farmers are adding to their workload by earning income in off-farm jobs to maintain their farm operations.

It was suggested that the isolation of some communities in northern Ontario from major farm supply/equipment companies represents an opportunity for local businesses to expand and/or diversify to respond to the needs of the agriculture sector. As an example, one firm noted that it sometimes takes less time to make custom equipment parts for farmers than to wait on delivery of parts from outside the region. Time saving services and goods are especially valued by farmers when dealing with time sensitive farming activities such as harvesting crops.

viii) Agricultural Services

Businesses in the agricultural services sector often have backward linkages in the form of services provided to farms such as hoof trimming and farrier services. A total of three businesses from this sector were surveyed. The business owners are self-employed.

At least two of the businesses expect to expand their operation in the next five years. As noted by one of the business operators, the horse sector in the region is continuing to grow as more people are buying horses for recreational enjoyment. Another operator reported that although the number of dairy farms is declining, “the dairy business remains good and the remaining dairy farmers are young and progressive and will probably be around for the long term.”

ix) Transportation

A total of three businesses in the transportation sector were included in the survey. These businesses have backward linkages to agriculture through the transport of livestock, feed and equipment.

The three firms that participated in the survey collectively employ 80 people (full time equivalents). At least one of firms reported that it is a challenge to find local qualified drivers and heavy equipment operators in the Cochrane region. At least two of the firms expect to grow over the next five years and increase their workforce. However, one of the firms expressed uncertainty about whether their agri-related business component will increase in light of the financial hardship faced by farmers. It was reported that farm returns (i.e. farm receipts) are not keeping pace with rising business costs which could lead to a loss of more farms in the region in the coming years.

x) Administrative Support, Waste Management

A variety of business activities are included in this sector including firms that provide administrative support to other businesses/organizations as well as businesses involved in waste collection and recycling and material recovery. The survey included three firms from this sector which collectively employ just over 150 people (full time equivalents).

Two of the firms are involved in waste management/recycling. The third firm sources local produce for institutions in the region as part of its operations. All three firms reported that there are no challenges with respect to hiring local personnel. At least one of the firms has hired students in the past but there has not been sufficient work recently to maintain these positions.

xi) Mining / Quarrying

Businesses involved in quarrying have backward linkages to agriculture through the provision of sand and gravel. Some of these types of businesses also offer construction services. The survey included two sand and gravel firms.

A total of 13 full time equivalent jobs are supported by the two firms. Both of the firms reported that there are no challenges with respect to hiring personnel. It was noted that the work activity can fluctuate greatly from year to year depending on the general economy and the number of construction projects on the go in the region.

As noted by one quarry sector representative, "agriculture is an important part of the local economy and when farmers are prospering or suffering it has a noticeable domino effect on businesses in community."

xii) Real Estate

Real estate agencies have backward linkages to the agriculture sector. The survey included two real estate firms. The agri-related services provided by these agencies include farm appraisals and land transactions.

Both of the agencies reported that there are no challenges with respect to hiring personnel. It was noted that a number of agents are soon to retire. The agencies reported that in general farm numbers in the north are decreasing while the average farm size is increasing, which is consistent with what the Census data shows.

It was noted that farmland in northern Ontario is generally less expensive than farmland in southern Ontario. However, it was also reported that some farms in the region have equivalent land prices to those in the south (e.g. \$2,000 per acre) depending on the type and quality of land (e.g. soil fertility, tile drainage, etc.), the size of the land parcel, and the type and quality of buildings on the farmstead.

7.3 Indirect Impacts: Agri-related Employment and Sales

As part of the agri-business survey, business managers were asked to provide information on gross sales and employment associated with their business operation. Businesses were also asked to estimate the percentage of sales related to the agriculture sector and to identify the location of their sales (i.e. northern Ontario, southern Ontario, other provinces, and international).

Total Gross Sales for the Agri-related Businesses Surveyed

Total gross sales for the businesses surveyed include sales related and unrelated to the agriculture sector. For example, a plumbing business may have sales to farmers for their farm business, sales to farmers for their house, and sales to non-farmers. Agriculture-related sales include only the portion of sales that are related to the farm business.

The total gross sales (agri-related and non-agri-related combined) for the 93 businesses that provided data amounts to \$223.9 million. A total of 45 businesses reported \$1 million or more in annual gross sales while 20 businesses reported annual gross sales of under \$100,000. Statistics Canada classifies an industry with less than \$5 million in annual sales as a small business while a medium size business has sales between \$5 million and \$25 million per year and a business with annual sales above \$25 million is considered large. By this classification, agri-related businesses in the Study Area are generally small in size. Approximately 87% of the businesses surveyed (81 of 93) had sales under \$5 million.

Total Agri-related Sales for the Businesses Surveyed

The survey asked respondents to estimate the percentage of their sales that are related to agriculture, either by providing products and/or services to farm businesses, or by purchasing products of agricultural origin. The results indicate that \$25,964,435 or about 12% of total gross sales for the 93 agri-related businesses that provided sales data are related to agriculture.

Businesses were asked to report on the location of their sales. As shown in Table 7.4, approximately 82% of the total agri-related sales were made within northern Ontario while 17% of sales were made to southern Ontario and 1% of total sales were outside Ontario.

Table 7.4: Distribution of Total Agri-related Sales by Location of Sales for the Survey Sample

	Sales in Northern Ontario	Sales in Southern Ontario	Sales in other Provinces	Sales outside Canada	Total Sales
Agri-related sales by Location	\$21,282,455	\$4,557,041	\$43,672	\$81,267	\$25,964,435
Percentage of Total Agri-related Sales	82.0%	17.5%	0.2%	0.3%	100.0%

Source: Harry Cummings and Associates, 2009 Agri-business survey.

Estimated Total Agri-related Sales for all Agri-related Businesses in the Study Area

From the sample of 93 businesses that provided sales data, we can estimate the total agri-related sales for all 278 agri-related businesses in the Study Area. The 93 businesses surveyed represent just over 33% of the total agri-related businesses in the Study Area ($93/278 * 100$). By dividing the total number of agri-related businesses (278) in the Study Area by the total number of businesses that provided sales data (93), a sampling multiplier of 3 (e.g. $278/93 = 3$) can be used to estimate the total gross agri-related sales for all agri-related businesses in the Study Area.

The estimated total gross agri-related sales for the 278 businesses in the Study Area amounts to \$77,893,305 ($\$25,964,435 \times 3$).

Total Employment for the Agri-related Businesses Surveyed

In estimating the total number of employees associated with the agri-related businesses, the survey estimated full time equivalents (FTE) for all full time, part time and seasonal employees.⁶¹ The share of sales activity reported by each business as related to agriculture was then used to estimate the share of employment related to agriculture.

The total number of jobs at the 122 businesses that provided employment data amounts to 1,712 which consist of 1,208 full-time employees, 336 part-time employees, and 168 seasonal employees. Based on the hours and weeks worked over the course of a year, and converting to FTE's, the estimate for the total number of FTE jobs at the businesses surveyed is 1,615. This includes all employees (full-time, part-time and seasonal employees) for the businesses surveyed, regardless of whether or not they perform activities related to the agriculture sector.

⁶¹ Based on a 1,875 hours per year workload (7.5 hours a day x 5 days a week x 50 weeks a year). Using the FTE jobs as a measure of employment allows for greater insight into the total number of jobs, at the full-time level that are supported by sales of goods and services to farms.

Estimated Total Agri-related Employment for all Agri-related Businesses in the Study Area

The number of agri-related jobs was estimated by applying the percentage of sales that were identified as agri-related to the total employment number. A total of 122 businesses provided their total employment number and identified the proportion of their sales that were agri-related. For the 122 businesses that provided data, this translates into 198 FTE agri-related jobs.

From the sample of 122 businesses that provided job data, we can estimate the total agri-related jobs for all 278 agri-related businesses in the Study Area. The 122 businesses surveyed represent 44% of the total agri-related businesses in the Study Area ($122/278 * 100$). By dividing the total number of agri-related businesses (278) in the Study Area by the total number of businesses that provided sales data (122), a sampling multiplier of 2.3 (e.g. $278/122 = 2.3$) can be used to estimate the total agri-related jobs for all agri-related businesses in the Study Area.

The estimated total agri-related jobs for the 278 agri-related businesses in the Study Area amounts to 455 FTE (198×2.3).

Summary of Indirect Impacts of Agriculture in the Study Area

The analysis shows that businesses that buy from or sell to the agriculture sector in the Study Area generate a significant amount of sales and employment. It is estimated that agri-related businesses in the Study Area generated \$77.9 million in agri-related sales in 2008.

Indirect employment is a further impact of the agriculture sector. It is estimated that agri-related businesses in the Study Area supported 455 full time equivalent agri-related jobs in 2008.

7.4 Induced Impacts

Induced agricultural impacts are impacts on businesses that benefit from the expenditure of wages and salaries of workers in the agriculture and agriculture-related sectors. For the purposes of the current study induced sales were not calculated, although this would clearly add a significant figure to the overall agri-related sales total of agri-related businesses in the Study Area through the salaries of employees in the Health and Social Services, Education and Government Services sectors.

In this case induced employment refers to employment generated by the wages agriculture and agri-related workers spend in an area. We refer to wages spent in the services sector on private or public services. The economy can be divided into two general 'production' components: goods producing (primary production including agriculture and manufacturing) and service producing. The service component consists of public sector services (health and social services, education and government) and

private sector services⁶² (wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and restaurant, and finance and insurance related services). In this case we are trying to estimate what portion of the public sector workers are supported by agriculture and agri-related employment and expenditure. Induced effects are initiated through the spending of wages earned from agriculture and manufacturing, on public services; public service employees and agricultural workers purchase goods from retail stores; retail store workers require health services etc. This pattern of progressive spending reflects the chain of multipliers *induced* by the initial wage in the agriculture or manufacturing sector.

Given the large geographic area covered by this study and recognizing that there is a greater concentration of agricultural and agri-related business activity in some regions of the Study Area (e.g. Thunder Bay), two separate municipalities were examined to estimate a low and high range of induced impacts.

Low Estimate

The Municipality of Chapple in Rainy River District was selected to estimate a low or conservative estimate of the induced impact of agriculture on the rest of the economy. Chapple had the highest number of farms and on-farm jobs in Rainy River District in 2006 and the population is largely rural based. Chapple had 70 jobs in agriculture in 2006 or 16% of the total jobs in the municipality. The total number of jobs in the two primary production industries in Chapple, Agriculture and Manufacturing, was divided into the total number of jobs in the Health and Social Services, Education and Government sectors.⁶³ This calculation indicates that for every job created in the two primary production industries, 0.6 induced jobs are supported in the three public service sectors.

When this number is applied to the total number of direct and indirect jobs related to agriculture in the Study Area (1,120 direct and 455 indirect jobs for a total of 1,575 jobs X 0.6), it indicates that 945 induced jobs are supported by agriculture and agri-related businesses.

High Estimate

To obtain a high range estimate of the induced jobs in the Study Area, the Municipality of Oliver Paipoonge in Thunder Bay District was selected as it had the highest number of farms and on-farm jobs in Thunder Bay District in 2006 and is situated next to a major urban centre (City of Thunder Bay). Oliver Paipoonge had 370 jobs in agriculture in

⁶² Estimates for the 'private sector services' were excluded from induced employment because some of these jobs were already covered in the agriculture-related business survey. This helps in avoiding a double count of some jobs.

⁶³ In 2006, Chapple reported 70 jobs in agriculture and 65 jobs in manufacturing for a total of 135 jobs in primary production activities. During the same year Chapple reported 35 jobs in health and social services, 25 jobs in educational services, and 20 jobs in government services for a total of 80 government service jobs (Statistics Canada, 2006).

2006 or 11% of the total jobs in the municipality. The total number of jobs in the two primary production industries in Oliver Paipoonge, Agriculture and Manufacturing, was divided into the total number of jobs in the Health and Social Services, Education and Government sectors.⁶⁴ This calculation indicates that for every job created in the two primary production industries, 1.2 induced jobs were supported in the three public service sectors.

When this number is applied to the total number of direct and indirect jobs related to agriculture in the study area (1,120 direct and 455 indirect jobs for a total of 1,575 jobs X 1.2), it indicates that 1,890 induced jobs are supported by agriculture and agri-related businesses.

7.5 Total Direct, Indirect and Induced Impacts

As shown in Table 7.5, the agriculture sector in the Study Area sustains a total of 1,120 direct jobs and 455 indirect jobs. It also sustains between 945 and 1,890 induced jobs in the Study Area. Thus, farm operations, businesses they buy from and sell to, and services that support farmers and farm businesses, are estimated to support between 2,520 jobs and 3,465 jobs.

When we take the total employment figure and divide it by the total number of direct agriculture jobs, we get a multiplier of 2.3 to 3.1. This calculation allows us to estimate that for every job in the agriculture sector an additional 1.3 to 2.1 jobs are supported in the wider economy. The high range job multiplier is more closely linked to the Thunder Bay region given the concentration of dairy and other agriculture sectors in the region and the larger agri-related business base.

In terms of dollars, agriculture makes a substantial contribution to the local economy. As shown in Table 7.5 direct sales associated with the agricultural sector amount to \$62.1 million while indirect sales associated with agri-related businesses amount to \$77.9 million. In total, approximately \$140 million in agri-related sales are generated in the Study Area. In order to estimate the sales expenditure multiplier for the Study Area, we divide the total amount of agri-related sales by the total amount of direct sales. This produces a sales expenditure multiplier of 2.3. This calculation allows us to estimate that for every dollar generated by direct agricultural sales (farm gate sales) an additional \$1.30 in sales related to agriculture is also produced. Please note, these are gross agriculture-related sales and no attempt has been made to identify the “net value-added” component.

⁶⁴ In 2006, Oliver Paipoonge reported 370 jobs in agriculture and 285 jobs in manufacturing for a total of 655 jobs in primary production activities. During the same year Oliver Paipoonge reported 375 jobs in health and social services, 175 jobs in educational services, and 215 jobs in government services for a total of 765 government service jobs (Statistics Canada, 2006).

Table 7.5: Total Direct, Indirect and Induced Impacts of Agriculture in the Study Area

	Sales	Jobs
Direct ^a	\$62,131,371	1,120
Indirect	\$77,893,305	455
Induced		945 to 1,890
Total	\$140,024,676	2,520 to 3,465

^a Direct values are taken from Statistics Canada, Population Census and Census of Agriculture 2006
Source: Harry Cummings and Associates, 2009 Agri-business survey.

7.6 Comparison to Other Studies

A number of other agri-related business surveys have been conducted in various regions of Ontario using the same methodology applied here. Research has been completed for: Huron County (1998), Simcoe County (1999), Perth County (2000), Lambton County (2000) the combined counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry (1999), the combined counties of Frontenac, Lennox & Addington, Leeds and Grenville (2000), the combined counties of Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford (2000), the combined counties of Lanark and Renfrew (2000), the new City of Ottawa (2000), Waterloo Region (2003), Algoma and Manitoulin Districts (2001), and the Blue Sky Region in Northern Ontario which is comprised of Nipissing, Parry Sound, the City of Greater Sudbury and the east portion of Sudbury District (2001). Tables 7.6 and 7.7 compare sales and employment data from research collected in other areas of Ontario with the results from the Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora and Cochrane Districts agri-related business survey.

While sales and job figures are not directly comparable because of differences in size and characteristics of the different study areas, the multipliers associated with these figures provide some insights into the importance of the linkages between agriculture-related business and farm enterprises.

As shown in Table 7.6, the sales multiplier estimated for the Study Area (2.3) is similar to the Algoma Manitoulin region as well as some areas of southern Ontario including the Lanark and Renfrew region (2.4) and the Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford region (2.3).

Table 7.6: Total Agri-related Sales and Sales Expenditure Multiplier for the Study Area Compared to Other Studies (\$ millions)

Study Area	Direct Sales ^c (Farm gate sales)	Indirect Sales (Agri-related businesses)	Total Agri-related Sales	Sales Expenditure Multiplier
<i>Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora, Cochrane Districts</i>	\$62.1	\$77.9	\$140.0	2.3
Temiskaming	\$44.1	\$100.9	\$145	3.3
Algoma Manitoulin	\$31.3	\$41.3	\$72.7	2.3
Blue Sky Region ^a	\$43.6	\$42.6	\$86.2	2.0
Waterloo	\$379.6	\$897.3	\$1,276	3.4
Lambton	\$301	\$472	\$773	2.6
Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford	\$1,131	\$1,490	\$2,621	2.3
Huron ^b	\$512	\$1,489	\$2,001	3.9
Perth	\$430	\$653	\$1,083	2.5
Simcoe	\$265	\$518	\$783	3
Frontenac, Lennox & Addington, Leeds & Grenville	\$183	\$351	\$534	2.9
Lanark & Renfrew	\$98	\$142	\$240	2.4
Prescott, Russell, Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	\$363	\$756	\$1,119	3.1
City of Ottawa	\$137	\$265	\$402	2.9

^a The Blue Sky Region includes Nipissing, Parry Sound and the eastern portion of Sudbury District, as well as the City of Greater Sudbury.

^b Huron County was the first study of this type to be carried out. The methodology has been continuously refined for the succeeding studies. The higher numbers associated with Huron County's Indirect Sales may reflect these refinements.

^c Direct sales values are from Statistics Canada.

Source: Cummings et al., 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2003 and 2004.

With respect to employment (direct, indirect and induced), the employment multiplier for the Study Area (2.3 to 3.1) is similar to Lambton County (2.3) and Perth County (2.3) for the low range multiplier and Temiskaming District, Simcoe County and the combined counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry for the high range multiplier (Table 7.7).

Comparing the number of on-farm jobs to jobs in agri-related businesses, we find that the Study Area has a 2.5:1 ratio ($1,120 \div 455$), or approximately 2½ on-farm jobs for every one job in an agri-related business. The number of indirect jobs linked to agriculture in the Study Area is relatively stronger compared to other parts of northern Ontario (the Blue Sky Region ratio is 3:1 and the Algoma-Manitoulin ratio is 4:1) and is

similar to the ratios for Lambton County (2.4:1) and the Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford region (2.4:1) in southern Ontario. Huron County, the largest agricultural county in the province in terms of total farm gate sales, has a very large ratio at 1:3 (approximately one on-farm job for every three jobs in agri-related businesses) indicating a significant agri-related business base in the region.

Table 7.7: Total Agri-related Jobs and Employment Multiplier for the Study Area Compared to Other Studies

Study Area	Direct Agri. Jobs ^c	Indirect Jobs ^a (Agri-related businesses)	Induced Jobs	Total Jobs	Employment Multiplier
Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora, Cochrane Districts	1,120	455	945 to 1,890	2,520 to 3,465	2.3 to 3.1^d
Temiskaming	745	526	890	2,161	2.9
Algoma Manitoulin	805	242	1,780	2,827	3.5
Blue Sky Region ^b	1,250	404	3,143	4,797	3.8
Waterloo	3,450	7,616	6,971	18,037	5.2
Lambton	3,920	1,624	3,382	8,926	2.3
Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford	16,515	6,856	9,348	32,720	2.0
Huron	5,025	14,186	3,528	22,739	4.5
Perth	4,935	3,133	3,066	11,131	2.3
Simcoe	4,770	2,237	7,414	14,421	3.0
Frontenac, Lennox & Addington, Leeds & Grenville	4,325	1,935	5,321	11,581	2.7
Lanark & Renfrew	3,010	848	3,163	7,021	2.3
Prescott, Russell, Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	5,955	4,516	7,007	17,478	2.9
City of Ottawa	3,510	1,045	5,466	10,021	2.8

^a Indirect jobs are presented as full time equivalents.

^b The Blue Sky Region includes Nipissing, Parry Sound and the eastern portion of Sudbury District, as well as the City of Greater Sudbury.

^c Direct employment values are from Statistics Canada.

^d The high range job multiplier is more closely linked to the Thunder Bay region given the concentration of dairy and other agriculture sectors in the region and the larger agri-related business base.

Source: Cummings et al., 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2003 and 2004.

7.7 Linkages to Agri-related Businesses in Manitoba and the United States

In the process of developing the list of agri-related businesses in northwestern Ontario, it was determined that some farm operations in the region source a considerable amount of farm equipment and supplies from businesses located in Manitoba and the United States. A small survey of 10 of these businesses was conducted to gain a better understanding of the type and value of materials that farm operators in northwestern Ontario are purchasing from outside the region. Eight of the businesses are located in Manitoba and two are located in the United States.

The findings as outlined below indicate that the agriculture sector in northwestern Ontario has substantial economic ties with agri-related businesses in Manitoba and to a lesser extent the United States.

Products

Seven of the businesses interviewed sell farm equipment including tractors and farm implements while one business specializes in selling new and used parts for agricultural equipment. One of the businesses produces and sells livestock feed and the remaining business sells horse related clothing, tack and feed.

Sales

Five of the businesses reported that sales to northwestern Ontario farmers amounted to less than 5% of their total sales activity while three of the businesses reported that sales to northwestern Ontario farmers amounted to 5%-10% of their total sales activity. The remaining two businesses indicated that 35%-60% of their total sales activity was in northwestern Ontario. Five of the businesses reported on the value of their sales to farms in northwestern Ontario in 2008 – the total amount was just over \$900,000.

Jobs

The ten businesses employ a total of 198 people (full time positions). Applying the share of sales in northwestern Ontario to the job figures we estimate that at least 20 full time jobs are supported by the purchases made by northwestern Ontario farmers from these ten businesses. Eight of the ten businesses anticipate that their business activity will grow in the next five years and they will need to expand their workforce.

7.8 Summary of Economic Impact

Key findings for the Study Area (Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora, Cochrane Districts):

- There are over 270 businesses in the Study Area representing 12 different industry sectors that conduct business with farmers.
- The agriculture sector supports between 2,520 and 3,465 jobs through primary production and its linkages to agri-related businesses and various sectors of the regional economy.
- The employment multiplier indicates that for every job in the agriculture sector an additional 1.3 to 2.1 jobs are supported in the wider economy. The high range job multiplier is more closely linked to the Thunder Bay region given the concentration of dairy and other agriculture sectors in the region and the larger agri-related business base.
- The agriculture sector generates approximately \$140 million in sales consisting of \$62.1 million in direct sales (farm receipts) and \$77.9 million in indirect sales (agri-related business sales).
- The sales expenditure multiplier indicates that for every dollar of farm income there is an additional \$1.30 in business sales activity in the wider economy.
- Businesses generally believe that agriculture makes an important contribution to the local economy and has the potential for growth. There is optimism that local business opportunities will increase in the long-term with the expectation that more farmers will migrate to the region from southern Ontario to take advantage of the lower land prices and the improved growing conditions that will result from climate change.
- Farmers are generally viewed by businesses as good customers. Businesses that have large accounts with farmers are also aware that farmers are generally struggling to get a sufficient return on their commodities to cover their input costs and as a result need to rely on off-farm income to some extent.
- Although trade with the agriculture sector is relatively small for some businesses, it is still considered an important sector in that it helps to diversify the economy and is relatively stable in contrast to other resource sectors.
- The agriculture sector in northwestern Ontario has substantial economic ties with agri-related businesses in Manitoba and to a lesser extent the United States.
- Some businesses in the region acknowledge that a portion of the local market in northwestern Ontario has been taken by firms in Manitoba and/or southern Ontario that can provide a wider selection of products and/or better pricing. This observation

is especially common among farm equipment dealers. However, some businesses are responding to the challenge by demonstrating their competitiveness in delivering products and services in a timely manner relative to firms located outside the region.

- In general, most of the agri-related businesses reported that they are able to hire their labour needs from the local workforce. An exception is veterinary clinics which often need to recruit veterinarians from outside northern Ontario and face challenges in retaining veterinarians who come from outside the region and eventually return to southern Ontario or go elsewhere.
- Many businesses recognize the growing consumer interest in local produce and farm products and some businesses commented on the growing popularity of local food initiatives and activities including farmers markets, direct farm sales, and food basket programs.
- Although parts of northern Ontario are making progress with local food initiatives, it was suggested that more needs to be done to stimulate further growth of this activity. This includes helping entrepreneurs to expand, diversify, or enter agriculture and increasing consumer awareness and access to local food options.
- Many businesses feel that there is a role for the different levels of government to play in developing and supporting programs and policies directed at facilitating further development of the agriculture sector in northern Ontario. This includes programs/incentives to attract and assist youth who are entering the sector. It was also suggested that land use policies need to be reviewed and modified to ensure that policies do not inhibit the development of small scale farm operations.

8.0 Agriculture Sector Challenges and Opportunities

A focus group was conducted with primary producers and other agriculture sector stakeholders from Rainy River District in the Town of Emo on May 2, 2009. One objective of the focus group was to present information from the 2006 Census of Agriculture with the group of stakeholders and to identify any major changes/trends in the local agriculture sector since the 2006 Census (see section 5.15). The balance of the focus group was used to discuss challenges and opportunities related to the development of the agriculture sector.

A total of 11 agri-sector stakeholders participated in the session which included representatives from a variety of sectors including beef, dairy, sheep, field crops, and vegetable. The discussion group also included representatives from the Emo Agricultural Research Station, the financial service sector, and the government sector.

The key findings from the consultation with agri-sector stakeholders are presented below.

Farm Viability

Many farmers continue to struggle in obtaining a sufficient return on their products to cover operating expenses. An additional area of concern is the growing dependence on off farm work to provide extra income to supplement the farm income. As shown in the 2006 Census data, over 60% of the farmers in Rainy River District are working off the farm. Furthermore, with the added off-farm work demands farmers are finding it increasingly difficult to volunteer for activities and organizations that traditionally helped to promote agriculture in the region (e.g. 4-H, agricultural fair society). The added workload is also limiting the ability of producers to effectively organize behind agri-sector development initiatives. Agri-sector stakeholders emphasized that the agriculture industry has to become more profitable to keep existing young farmers in agriculture and to attract new youth to the agriculture sector. Agri-sector stakeholders believe that any attempt to promote career opportunities for youth in agriculture will require the cooperation of a variety of community interests including farmers and commodity groups, education officials, provincial and local government officials, and agri-related business leaders.

Government Regulations, Policies and Support

Agriculture in northern Ontario is challenged by the changing and growing regulatory requirements established by different government ministries (e.g. Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs; Ministry of Natural Resources). Agri-sector stakeholders reported that in some cases the communication from the different ministries is inconsistent.

A further concern expressed by agri-sector stakeholders in the region is that many of the government policies and support programs for agriculture are directed at models of agri-food production that are based on southern Ontario market realities. It was noted that greater emphasis is needed on streamlining and/or developing regulations/programs that are sensitive to local farming and market conditions in northern Ontario and working with local institutions such as the Northwestern Health Unit to manage risks.

Agri-sector stakeholders identified the need for the development of policies and support programs that address the needs/challenges of farm operations operating in the more localized economies that characterize northern Ontario. Agri-sector stakeholders would like to see northern oriented incentive programs that encourage projects that will establish and enhance the capacity of local agri-food and product processing. Agri-sector stakeholders emphasized that the programs need to encourage smaller scale processing enterprises and not large scale corporate activity.

A provincial government Agricultural Representative based out of Emo continues to provide valuable specialized advice and information to local farmers (e.g. pasture management, best practices for field crops, best practices for livestock, government programs etc.). The agri-rep can also coordinate visits from livestock and crop specialists. However, it was acknowledged that it can be difficult to get experts to travel to the area as some people may view the area as being remote.

With respect to transport and border regulations, agri-sector stakeholders noted that prior to the BSE crisis that emerged in 2003 it was easier for beef producers in the District to transport their livestock through the U.S. to auction barns and/or processing facilities in Manitoba. The U.S. route provided Rainy River producers with a much shorter and less costly route to Manitoba than the route through Kenora District. As noted by one agri-sector stakeholder, it took over 20 years to initially gain approval for the transport of cattle through the U.S. and a livestock facility along with 45kms of road was specially built to facilitate this process. With the increase in border regulations producers in this part of Ontario have lost access to an important market.

Agri-sector stakeholders also emphasized the importance of properly maintaining the local road network to better facilitate the transportation and distribution of locally produced foods in the region and to enable local residents and tourists to access farm retail outlets and agri-tourism/entertainment activities/events. The 600 series highways in the region were singled out as roads that are in particular need of repair and upgrade.

With respect to hunting regulations, game hunting for meat has been a traditional activity in the region and some farmers actively rent their land out to outfitters for hunting. However, it was reported that hunters are increasingly going after game for trophy purposes only, especially in the case of hunters who are coming from outside the District. At the same time farmers have noted that roadside hunting is becoming an increasing problem in the region and the restrictions on roadside hunting need to be better monitored and enforced.

With respect to veterinarian services, agri-sector stakeholders reported that there is no large animal veterinarian based in the region. This means that livestock owners are dependent on veterinarians who are on call. It was noted that some regulations limit the ability of local producers and other agri-sector stakeholders to implement creative solutions to attract veterinarians such as covering the cost of the facility. For example, it was reported that only a veterinarian can own the facility that they practice out of (e.g. vet clinic) which can be a very costly investment for a new young veterinarian looking to start a practice.

Access to Financing

Accessing capital continues to be a challenge for start-up and ongoing agricultural operations. Easier access to capital is needed to allow for investment and expansion of existing farms and the development of new enterprises. Previous funding made available through the Northern Ontario Heritage Fund was cited as a key support and stimulant for farm capital development projects (e.g. farm buildings, tile drainage). It was noted that the current funding priorities of NOHF place a greater emphasis on employment creation but there is still a need for funding programs that support capital projects in northern Ontario which serve to strengthen the physical infrastructure that supports and promotes modern and innovative farming practices. Agri-sector stakeholders identified the need for a cost share/grant program with the government to promote further land reclamation in the region (e.g. tile drainage and the upkeep of drains).

Farm Production and Processing

Rainy River District has a large beef sector and a substantial land base for expanding its cattle industry. As shown in the Census of Agriculture, Rainy River District reported over 211,000 acres of farmland in 2006 which represents the most acreage of farmland of any District in northern Ontario. However, there are some concerns that farmers could face challenges in securing a sufficient land base as more land is bought by outside interests and the land may be used for other purposes (e.g. hunting, recreation).

The soon to open Rainy River District Regional Abattoir will provide a number of benefits to the region. The facility is located in the Town of Emo and when completed will have the capacity to process beef, pork, bison, elk, sheep and goats. The establishment of a local abattoir in the District is projected to produce savings for local producers. As noted by one agri-sector stakeholder, it can cost as much as \$65 to transport a steer to Dryden for processing and then an additional \$75 for the animal to be slaughtered and \$55 to get the processed meat back. The new facility is also expected to employ about 4 people and could lead to greater availability of locally produced meat products for consumers in the region. Indeed, producers recognize that a focused marketing strategy is needed to continue to expand local consumer and retailer awareness and support for locally produced meats as well as other agri-food products. Although the intent is to focus on local marketing initially, the Rainy River

District Regional Abattoir is being built to meet federal guidelines which will provide the opportunity for branding and marketing local meat products for external markets. Agri-sector stakeholders view this type of movement to smaller scale abattoirs as a crucial step in improving the viability of farming in northern Ontario.

The production of biomass crops for energy production is viewed as another area of potential growth for District farmers. The Emo Agricultural Research Station is currently involved in a 3 year trial to examine two types of grasses (reed canary and switch grass) that could potentially be grown, harvested and mixed in wood waste to fuel the new AbitibiBowater biomass boiler in Fort Frances. Agri-sector stakeholders in the District also identified the potential for pelletizing local biomass crops which would facilitate their use in boilers used by greenhouse operations and produce a more cost efficient product to transport to distant markets.

Agri-sector stakeholders reported that there is a growing vegetable movement in the region which is linked to growing consumer interest in local foods. The District has also experienced some growth in the organic agri-food sector but there is very limited data on the amount of production associated with this activity. The region lacks a cold storage facility that could be used by producers to provide consumers with greater access to more products year round. It is generally recognized that local agri-food products in the region could benefit from more marketing.

Agri-sector stakeholders also stressed that the region is well situated geographically to take advantage of green energy technologies including solar and wind power.

Agri-Product Marketing and Promotion

Agri-sector stakeholders reported that there is growing consumer interest in local products and producers in the region believe there are additional opportunities to develop and expand the local food system to meet the many food needs of the local population. Agri-sector stakeholders also believe that it is important to pursue partnerships with local municipalities and food retailers to promote local food production, marketing and distribution. This includes examining options for establishing a Rainy River brand for locally produced food and farm products.

Given the significant distance between northwestern Ontario and other market areas, producers view the region as a captive market area and recognize the potential for turning more consumers onto local products. Local producers also recognize the challenge and importance of consistently producing high quality products in order to ensure that consumers continue to patronize local producers.

A study supported by the Rainy River Federation of Agriculture in 2006 focused on identifying opportunities for growth in the agriculture sector in the District including localized beef, vegetable production and marketing opportunities (Busch. April 2006). The study noted that new players were being engaged in the discussion on local food

production, distribution and marketing opportunities including the Northwestern Health Unit and the development of a local food council (p.3).

Agri-sector stakeholders reported that there are opportunities for expanding the agri-tourism /education sector in the region. For example, it was noted that the trail riding sector is growing in northwestern Ontario but the agri-tourism sector in general in northwestern Ontario needs to be better promoted and tourism businesses need to work more collaboratively to offer visitors a complete vacation experience/package.

Agri-sector stakeholders also recognize that the Aboriginal population is growing and the opportunity exists for working in greater collaboration with First Nations communities to promote local food production initiatives.

Indeed, the role of relationship building and communication will be fundamentally important in establishing any local food initiatives in the District. Unfortunately, as noted above, the workload of producers is increasing which is making it much more difficult to find agri-sector leaders who can organize local producers for the purpose of developing local food production, marketing and distribution strategies. To succeed, the development of local food production, marketing and distribution strategies will require the establishment of a funded position (e.g. local food development official/liaison) to work with a dedicated budget to oversee and bring relevant stakeholders together to develop and implement the strategy and action plan.

Research

Agri-sector stakeholders acknowledge the value of the research stations in the region including the Agricultural Research Station in Emo. In addition to examining wheat, barley and oats, canola, soybeans, and perennial forage crop species, the Emo Research Station is also examining biomass crops as noted above and conducting green manure trials.

9.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The value of agricultural production in Rainy River District is substantial. In 2005, farmers in the District reported a total of \$13.1 million in gross farm receipts. With respect to jobs, the local agriculture sector directly supports about 260 on-farm jobs. Although the agriculture sector experienced a decline of about 30 jobs between 2001 and 2006 (about 10%), the percentage and absolute number of jobs lost in other economic sectors in the District was much larger. For example, the number of jobs in manufacturing declined by 275 jobs or 16%, while the number of jobs in retail trade declined by 305 jobs or 22%.

It is important to note that the above job figures for agriculture do not include all part-time positions. Indeed, the employment profile of the agriculture sector is undergoing a transformation as part of a long term provincial trend with farmers increasingly working more hours off the farm to supplement their farm income. Between 1995 and 2005, the proportion of Rainy River District farmers working off the farm increased from 36% to 62%. Producers often link the need for a second income to a combination of factors including stagnant or shrinking commodity prices and rising production costs. The increase in off-farm work is also having a negative effect on the amount of time that farm leaders are able to volunteer for organizations and activities that have traditionally helped to promote agriculture in the region.

It is also important to emphasize that the decline in agriculture employment does not reflect trends in farm productivity. Agriculture in Rainy River District continues to have competitive advantages and economic opportunities including a substantial farmland base that supports the growth of a variety of crops; lower land prices relative to land prices in southern Ontario, its isolation from the threat of contaminants from industrial farms; and its access to a large regional market (northwestern Ontario).

Rainy River District reported over 211,000 acres of farmland from 312 farms in 2006. This represents the largest area of farmland of any District in northern Ontario and is more than double the area reported by most other Districts. The average farm size in Rainy River District is 678 acres which is substantially larger than the average for northern Ontario (412 acres) and the provincial average (233 acres).

Agricultural soils in Rainy River District are fair to moderately high in productivity and can support a range of crops with good crop and soil management practices. The District also features a sufficient number of frost free days to allow adapted crops to reach maturity. The soil and climate conditions in this region allow for the production of a variety of field crops including barley, wheat, oats, corn, alfalfa, and other hay crops. In 2006, almost 60,000 acres or 28% of the total farmland base in Rainy River District was reported in crop production. Based on projections from climate change models, the growing season in the District is expected to gradually increase over the next 100 years which will result in further crop production opportunities for the region.

Rainy River District farms are also involved in variety of livestock production including beef, dairy, sheep, goats, and pigs as well as farm raised bison, deer/elk and llama/alpaca. Similar to other regions in northern Ontario, Rainy River District has experienced an increase in the number of horses over the last 10 years.

Agriculture in Rainy River District has been greatly advanced and continues to benefit from research and other activities conducted by a number of northern Ontario institutions and organizations including the Emo Agricultural Research Station, the New Liskeard Agricultural Research Station, the Rainy River Federation of Agriculture, the Rainy River District Soil and Crop Improvement Association, the Rainy River Cattlemen's Association, the Rainy River Future Development Corporation, and other commodity groups as well as individual farmers who have developed innovative practices in their farm operations.

Research initiatives undertaken by the organizations noted above and by individual farmers and First Nation communities indicate that northwestern Ontario is a source of agri-food innovation. Organizations such as the Food Security Research Network (based out of Thunder Bay) and others including the Clover Valley Farmers' Market in Fort Frances have been particularly active in identifying and acting on food security issues and local food options in northwestern Ontario.

Another stakeholder group that plays an important role in supporting agriculture is the agri-related business community. These businesses represent a variety of industry sectors including retail and wholesale trade, manufacturing, construction, transportation and business services. Agri-related businesses provide the support infrastructure for the agriculture sector and through their linkages to farm based activities, generate substantial economic benefits for the region.

A regional analysis of agri-related business activity in the combined areas of Thunder Bay District, Kenora District, Rainy River District and Cochrane District reveals that agriculture is making a significant contribution to the wider economy beyond the farm gate. Collectively, the 840 farms and the 270 agri-related businesses in this Study Area generate approximately \$140 million in agri-related sales consisting of \$62.1 million in direct sales (farm receipts) and \$77.9 million in indirect sales (agri-related business sales). The associated sales expenditure multiplier indicates that for every dollar of farm income there is an additional \$1.30 in business sales activity in the wider economy.

Additionally, the agriculture sector in this Study Area supports between 2,520 and 3,465 jobs consisting of 1,120 direct jobs (on farm jobs), 455 indirect jobs (agri-related business jobs) and between 945 and 1,890 induced jobs (jobs in government sectors). The associated employment multiplier indicates that for every job in the agriculture sector an additional 1.3 to 2.1 jobs are supported in the wider economy. The high range job multiplier is more closely linked to the Thunder Bay region given the concentration of dairy and other agriculture sectors in the region and the larger agri-related business base.

Recommendations

As outlined above, agriculture in Rainy River District and northwestern Ontario as a whole produces significant economic and social benefits. The agriculture sector also features a number of opportunities for further growth and development.

A common concern expressed by agri-sector stakeholders in northwestern Ontario is that government policies and programs are typically based on models of agri-food production that feature larger scale operations and southern Ontario market realities. More focus is needed on developing policies and programs that address the needs/challenges of farms operating in the more localized economies that characterize northwestern Ontario. For example, farmers in northwestern Ontario have historically had linkages with agri-businesses in Manitoba but this activity has recently been impacted by the introduction of more restrictive border and transportation regulations with the U.S.

- 1. It is recommended that government officials work closely with agri-related stakeholders in northern Ontario to better understand local production and market realities in order to facilitate the development of more relevant and accessible policies and programs for the region.***
- 2. It is recommended the federal/provincial government officials work closely with their U.S. counterparts to examine options for facilitating the transportation of livestock from Rainy River District to Manitoba via a U.S. route.***

Areas of northern Ontario including Rainy River District are experiencing ongoing challenges in attracting and retaining large animal veterinarians. The financial challenges are particularly significant for veterinarians when trying to establish a single-vet practice.

- 3. It is recommended that the relevant regulatory bodies and producer and veterinary representative groups (e.g. government, College of Veterinarians of Ontario, Northern Producer Animal Health Network / Veterinary Services Committees) collaborate in identifying a creative ownership/funding solution to facilitate the establishment of a large animal practice in Rainy River District.***

Value added farm activities are increasing in the region. The Rainy River District Regional Abattoir will soon become operational and is the most recent example of this activity. This is coinciding with growing consumer interest in locally produced foods and local efforts to promote greater awareness and involvement in production activities aimed at the local market. Agri-sector stakeholders see the potential growth for a variety of local value added products including specialty meat products and specialized production of fresh vegetables. Value added farm activities are also capturing the

attention of younger people who are considering entering agriculture. However, the infrastructure needed to support some of these activities is expensive (e.g. processing and storage facilities) and the government regulations that surround the establishment and operation of some facilities can be costly and complex.

- 4. It is recommended that producers and other interest groups examine the establishment of cooperatives as a way to facilitate the development of infrastructure such as processing and storage facilities.***

Producers in Rainy River District continue to benefit from the research activities being undertaken at the Emo Agricultural Research Station and the Station is actively investigating new cropping opportunities for the region such as biomass crops. There has also been some recent growth in organic production across northwestern Ontario but the amount and type of production taking place is not well understood. Additionally, the non-timber forest products sector is seen as an emerging sector in northern Ontario but there is very limited information on the type and quantity of products being harvested and the way in which the raw resources are being used in further product development.⁶⁵

- 5. It is recommended that funding for the Emo Agricultural Research Station be continued to support the further growth and development of the agriculture industry in Rainy River District and northwestern Ontario.***
- 6. It is recommended that local stakeholders work in partnership to develop a more detailed profile of the organic and non-timber forest products sectors to better understand the type, amount and value of production associated with these activities. It is also recommended that local stakeholders work in partnership to identify and implement strategies to facilitate the growth of these sectors.***

Agri-sector stakeholders in northwestern Ontario including producers, research institutions, and agri-related businesses believe it is important to work on the development of a local/community food system. This entails the creation of a formal food production and marketing strategy and action plan with the engagement of local government, food producers, processors, retailers, and consumer groups. It would also include the development of infrastructure related elements such as local storage capacity for food products, an efficient transportation and distribution system/network, and local food product promotions with the goal of enhancing the accessibility of locally produced foods in all food outlets including alternative food outlets (e.g. farm retail outlets, farmers' markets, food basket programs, etc.).

⁶⁵ Non timber forest products (NTFP) encompass all biological materials, other than timber, which are extracted from forests for human use. Examples include forest product fuels, resins, gums, essential oils, hemp, plant fibres for construction products, forest foods (wild berries, wild mushrooms, herbal tea plants, etc.), and floral, foliage and branch products (e.g. used in the manufacture of craft products).

- 7. It is recommended that a funded position (e.g. local food development official/liaison/planner) be established to work with agri-related stakeholders and coordinate the development and implementation of a formal local food system action plan with goals and objectives.**
- 8. It is recommended that producers and other agri-sector stakeholders seek out opportunities to work collaboratively with First Nation communities to promote the further development of local food production initiatives and continued enhancement of consumer access to local foods.**

Northwestern Ontario has a growing agri-tourism and agri-education sector but agri-sector stakeholders in Rainy River District feel that local opportunities are not being marketed as well as they could in light of the range of outdoor and recreational tourism activities that are available in the region. For example, the trail riding sector is growing across northwestern Ontario but there is little coordination / collaboration taking place with other tourism activities in the region.

- 9. It is recommended that local agri-tourism operators collaborate with other tourism activities in the region to raise awareness about the variety of tourism activities in the region including agri-tourism and to develop and offer a fuller vacation experience/package for visitors.**

Many businesses in northwestern Ontario recognize the importance of agriculture to their bottom line and the well being of the wider economy. The agriculture sector is valued for being a relatively stable sector and farmers are viewed as good customers who support local businesses. However, agri-related businesses also recognize that farmers sometimes purchase their farm materials from outside the region (e.g. Manitoba, United States). Farm operators believe there is greater need for dialogue with agri-related businesses to ensure that local business owners are aware of the needs and resource limitations faced by farmers. Farm operators also feel that there are opportunities for local businesses to enhance their marketing to the farming community by ensuring that product/service advertising and promotions are sufficiently differentiated for the agriculture sector. This is especially relevant for any internet based promotions as farmers are increasingly using the internet to search for products and services.

- 10. It is recommended that the Rainy River Federation of Agriculture conduct information sessions with local Chambers of Commerce and relevant industry sector organizations to increase awareness of the significant business that agriculture conducts and the opportunities for businesses to capture more of this activity.**

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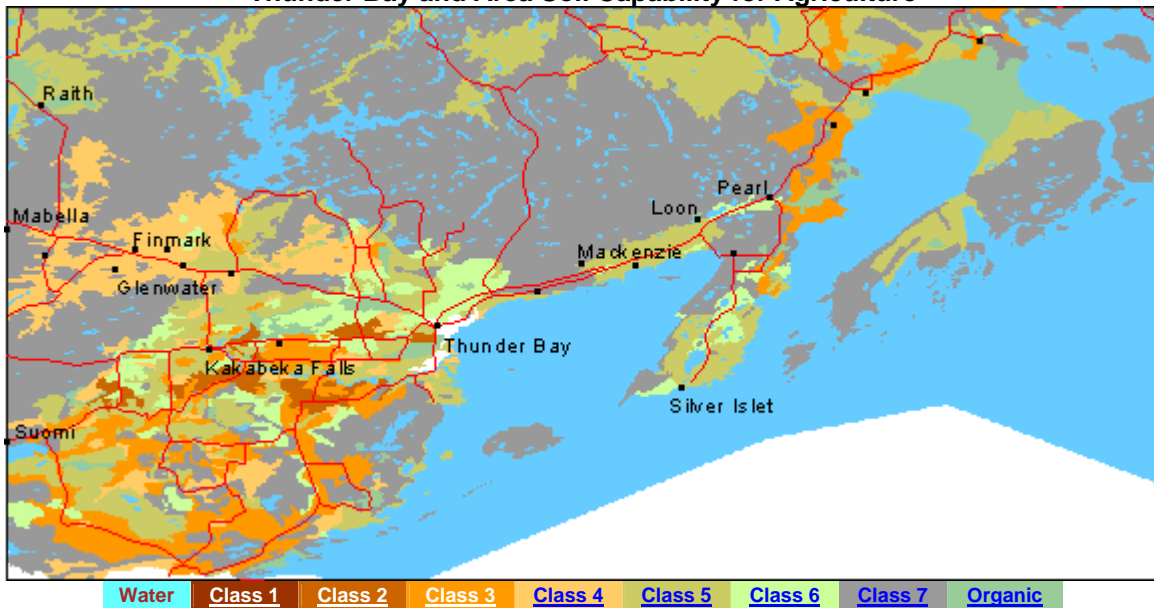
Appendix A: Soil Capability for Agriculture in Northwestern Ontario

The following land capability classes indicate the degree of limitation imposed by the soil in its use for mechanized agriculture.

Class	Description
1	Soils in this class have no significant limitations in use for crops.
2	Soils in this class have moderate limitations that restrict the range of crops or require moderate conservation practices.
3	Soils in this class have moderately severe limitations that restrict the range of crops or require special conservation practices.
4	Soils in this class have severe limitations that restrict the range of crops or require special conservation practices.
5	Soils in this class have very severe limitations that restrict their capability in producing perennial forage crops, and improvement practices are feasible.
6	Soils in this class are capable only of producing perennial forage crops, and improvement practices are not feasible.
7	Soils in this class have no capacity for arable culture or permanent pasture.
8	Organic Soils (not placed in capability classes).

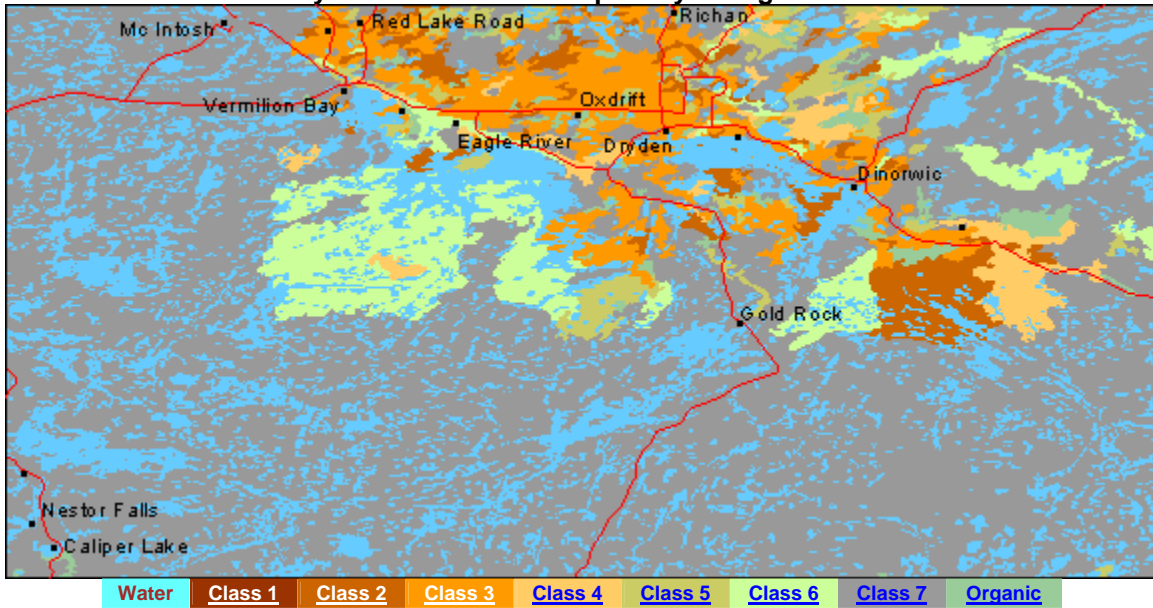
Source: Canada Land Inventory. Environment Canada

Thunder Bay and Area Soil Capability for Agriculture



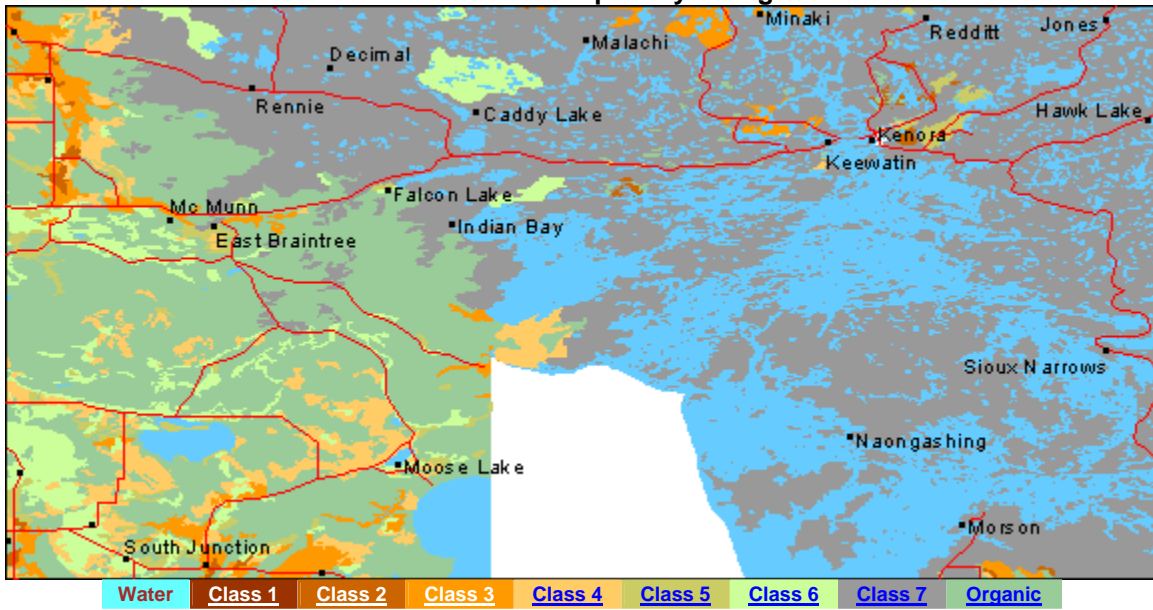
Source: Canada Land Inventory. Environment Canada.
<http://geogratis.cgdi.gc.ca/CLI/frames.html>

Dryden and Area Soil Capability for Agriculture



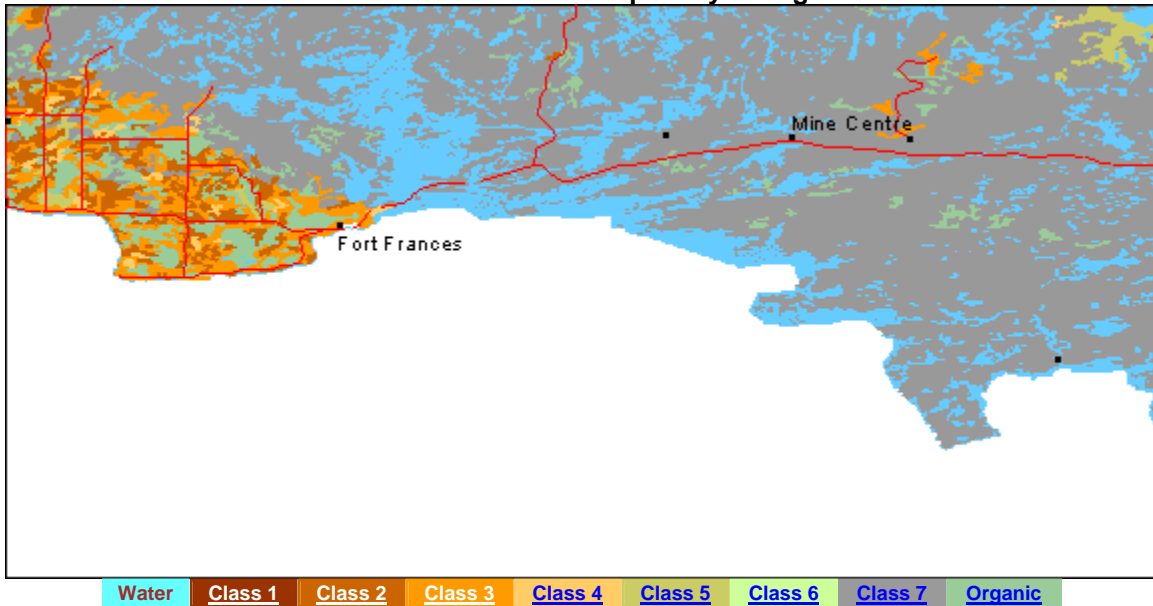
Source: Canada Land Inventory. Environment Canada.
<http://geogratis.cgdi.gc.ca/CLI/frames.html>

Kenora and Area Soil Capability for Agriculture



Source: Canada Land Inventory. Environment Canada.
<http://geogratis.cgdi.gc.ca/CLI/frames.html>

Fort Frances and Area Soil Capability for Agriculture



Source: Canada Land Inventory. Environment Canada.
<http://geogratis.cgdi.gc.ca/CLI/frames.html>

Rainy River and Area Soil Capability for Agriculture



Source: Canada Land Inventory. Environment Canada.
<http://geogratis.cgdi.gc.ca/CLI/frames.html>

Appendix B: Economic Impact Analysis - An Overview

Economic impact is generally a measure of the impact of a sector or a project on all sectors of the economy. Economic impact analysis studies are aimed at identifying "...changes in a local economy resulting from a stimulus (positive or negative) to a particular segment of the economy" (Davis, 1990, p 5). These studies are often based on one of the several standard methodologies of regional analysis: the economic base analysis and input-output analysis (Faas, 1980, p. 4).

Economic Base Approach

Economic Base Theory maintains that economic growth is only possible if the economy's exports grow (Bradfield, 1988, p.38). The theory is based on the belief that as exporting industries expand their sales, there will be an increasing demand for inputs locally which will consequently drive local economic growth (Bradfield, 1988, p.39). In economic base theory, the economy is classified into two sectors of basic and non-basic. The basic sector includes industries that ultimately export their product out of the region. The non-basic sector is the economic activity with final sales remaining inside the region (Davis, 1990, p. 10). These are support industries that provide everything from industrial inputs to houses for basic sector employees (Higgins and Savoie, 1995, p. 66). The exporting industries are identified as basic sectors while all other industries are classified as non-basic.

According to economic base theory, exports are the engine of the local economy. It follows then that the export of goods supports all other needs of the economy (Bendavid-Val, 1991, p. 77). Economic base theory and its supporters carry the separation of basic and non-basic sectors to the point where they attempt to predict the relative impact of the basic sector on the non-basic sector. The prediction of economic impact is assessed through two economic indicators known as the economic base ratio and economic base multiplier. Economic base theory has been refined to the point where it can be questioned: "What is the overall gain in employment or income in the region associated with each gain in export sales?" (Bendavid-Val, 1991, p. 78).

This question is answered through the economic base ratio indicator and the base multiplier indicator (Bendavid-Val, 1991, p. 780). The economic base ratio calculates jobs that are theoretically created from one additional job in the basic sector. The economic base ratio is the ratio between employment in the basic and non-basic sectors and is supported by the idea of basic and non-basic employment combined equaling total employment (Bendavid-Val, 1991, p. 78). The economic base multiplier is the ratio of total employment to basic employment and indicates how many jobs in total are provided for each basic job. Thus, the economic base multiplier is the total sum of the jobs created in both sectors from one job in the basic sector (Bendavid-Val, 1991, p. 78). The economic base method is used in this study to estimate jobs in the service sector related to the basic sector of agriculture.

Input-Output Analysis

Input-Output (IO) analysis is used to measure the inter-relationships between economic activities at the sectoral, national and regional levels. Linkages are expressed by estimating the sales (outputs) from a given sector to all other sectors in the economy, and by estimating inputs from all other sectors to a specific sector. What makes the IO model so useful is its comprehensiveness, which disaggregates the economy into individual sectors (Josling, 1996, p. 5). Disaggregation permits analysis at the sectoral level, providing researchers with a close-up view of the economy. This analysis allows the researcher to assess where each sector

purchases its inputs and where it sells its outputs. Such analysis is invaluable in identifying what investment will provide the greatest impact on an economy (Poole et al., 1994, p. 30).

The IO model estimates the movement of expenditures through the economy. This is traced through four different levels of expenditure: intermediate and primary suppliers, and intermediate and primary purchasers. Suppliers - intermediate and primary - purchase inputs for processing into outputs. Purchasers - intermediate and primary - buy outputs from suppliers and either use them to manufacture a product, or sell them as a final product (Bendavid-Val, 1991, p.88).

Input-output analysis has two main approaches. The Open Model allows the estimation of only the direct and indirect effects of a sector. The Closed Model estimates these, as well as the induced effects of a sector. The open model is used to trace the flow of variables between sectors of the economy (i.e. direct and indirect expenditures). The open model does not measure induced spending in the economy; expenditures on food, services and other household expenses would not be included (Davis, 1990, p. 59). The closed model is used to measure all aspects of the economy, including the direct, indirect and induced effects. Treating the household sector as a producer that sells labour to other purchasing sectors assesses induced effects (Davis, 1990, p. 59). As this study aims to measure all of the effects of agriculture on the Study Area economy, it is based on the Closed Model approach.

There are several problems associated with the IO model. The first is that it is time-specific; it takes a snapshot of the economy at a specific point in time. This model cannot account for changes in product demand or input costs, or for the introduction of new technology into the industrial sector (Davis, 1990, p. 62). Thus, the IO model does not adjust for the changing nature of the economy. A second problem of the IO model is the cost and time needed for the construction of the tables associated with this analysis. For this reason, the analysis for this study has been carried out using a survey-based "input-output-like" approach.

Multipliers

Given the previous discussion of economic base analysis and input-output analysis, the reader may question where the application of the two models leads. One of the best uses is that they allow the analyst to identify the impacts of economic changes or shocks to a system. Essentially, what these models do is measure the multiplier effects that result from a change in the economic system. In basic terms, multiplier effects are the relationship between direct jobs produced by a project or sector and indirect and/or induced jobs caused by the direct jobs, presented in a single number (Lewis et al., 1979, p. 1). Therefore, an economic multiplier can be used to estimate the impact of change in one variable (for example, the value of agricultural production) on another variable (for example, the value of non-agricultural production). Direct employment and production in the agriculture sector will affect the rest of the economy by supporting employment in related industries as well as in the retail sector. In this way, "...a multiplication of transactions occurs in the economy by people re-spending money" (Van Hoesve, 1995, p. 66). The multipliers calculated for this research include a sales expenditure multiplier and an employment multiplier.