

Combined Resource-reliant Communities, 2001

Abstract

Each of the 84 communities shown on this map has a 30% or higher reliance on two of the resource sectors of agriculture, energy, fisheries, forestry or mining.

The large majority of these communities are located in the four western provinces (48) or in Quebec (25). Most are small communities in terms of population: only Brant, Ontario and Val-d'Or, Quebec, have more than 12 000 people; five other communities in western Canada have 10 000 to 12 000 people. Almost all other communities have 2 000 or fewer inhabitants. The large majority of the communities are rural areas.

The geographic distribution of the various combinations of resource-reliance is as follows:

- **Agriculture and Energy:** The 18 communities in this group are found almost entirely in Alberta and Saskatchewan.
- **Agriculture and Forestry:** This group has 16 communities, 11 of which are in Quebec.
- **Energy and Forestry:** The 7 communities in this group are found mainly in Alberta.
- **Energy and Mining:** There are only 3 communities in this group, of which 2 are in Saskatchewan and one is in Alberta.
- **Forestry and Mining:** This group has 14 communities, of which 9 are in Quebec, 4 are in British Columbia and 1 is in northern Manitoba.
- **Minerals and Agriculture:** There are 14 communities in this group, 9 of which are in Saskatchewan.
- **Fisheries and any other sector:** There are 12 communities in this group, of which 5 are fisheries and forestry (in Newfoundland and Labrador and in British Columbia.), 2 are fisheries and agriculture (both in Prince Edward Island), 3 are fisheries and energy (2 in New Brunswick and 1 in Newfoundland and Labrador), and 2 are fisheries and minerals (1 in New Brunswick and 1 in Newfoundland and Labrador).

The document "Data and Mapping Notes on Resource-reliant Communities 2001" provides more detailed information on the methodology and the 2001 Census data used to measure resource reliance.

Map Sources

Resource-reliant Communities, 2001

White, William. 2005. Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Services.

References

Canada. Statistics Canada. 1980. Standard Industrial Classification, 1980. Catalogue 12-501E. Ottawa: Industry Canada.

Fletcher, S, W. White, W. Phillips, and L. Constantino. 1991. An economic analysis of Canadian prairie provinces forest dependent communities. Project Report No. 91-05. Edmonton: University of Alberta, Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Rural Economy.

White, W. and D. Watson. 2001. Natural Resource Based Communities in Canada: An analysis based on the 1996 Canada Census. Unpublished update of Samson, R., Natural Resources Canada, Northern Forestry Centre, Canadian Forest Service.

Williamson, T.B., and S. Annamraju. 1996. Analysis of the contribution of the forest industry to the economic base of rural communities in Canada. Working Paper 43. Ottawa: Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service, Industry, Economics and Programs Branch.

Related Web sites (1999 – 2009)

Federal Government

Industry Canada. Canadian Mining, Metal and Mineral Industries
<http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/SSG/tm00063e.html>

Industry Canada. Canadian Petroleum, Oil and Gas Industries
<http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/SSG/tm00026e.html>

Industry Canada. Strategis. Business Information by Sector. Forestry Industries
<http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/SSG/tm00021e.html>
Federal Government Links for the Forestry Industry

Natural Resources Canada. Canadian Forest Service

<http://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/>

The Canadian Forest Service promotes the sustainable development of Canada's forests and competitiveness of the Canadian forest sector.

Natural Resources Canada. Energy Sector. Electricity Resources Branch. Renewable and Electrical Energy Division

<http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/eneene/renren/index-eng.php>

The Renewable and Electrical Energy Division, promotes the development of a sustainable renewable energy industry in Canada.

Natural Resources Canada. Minerals and Metals Sector

<http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/mms-smm/index-eng.htm>

MMS is the federal government's primary source of scientific and technological knowledge, and policy advice, on Canada's mineral and metal resources and on explosives technology.

Other

Canadian Forests

<http://www.canadian-forests.com/>

Canadian Forests provides quick access to all the Internet sites of the federal and provincial governments, the forest industries, service and supply companies, associations and NGOs, consultants, education and research, forestry news, employment opportunities, and much more.

Forest Products Association of Canada (formerly the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association)

<http://www.fpac.ca/>

The work of the Forest Products Association of Canada (FPAC) formerly the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, is carried out through the volunteer efforts of the CEOs and executives of the member companies.

The Coal Association of Canada

<http://www.coal.ca/content/>