

## **Fishery-reliant Communities, 2001**

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### **Abstract**

There are 207 fishery-reliant communities, of which 80 have a reliance of 50% or greater and 127 have a reliance of 30 to 49%. The communities are almost all located near salt water. Only one, Grand Rapids, Manitoba on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, is in the interior of Canada.

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The east coast has the majority of fishery-reliant communities: 196 out of the 207. The largest single number is in Newfoundland and Labrador (99), but reliant communities are equally prominent in Prince Edward Island (37). Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia each have about 20 communities reliant upon fisheries.

The most populous fishery-reliant communities are in Nova Scotia. This province has two communities of more than 10 000: the Municipal Districts of Lunenburg and Yarmouth. Seven other fishery communities in Nova Scotia have populations in the 5 000 to 10 000 size range, whereas only two other fishery communities (both in New Brunswick) have populations in this size range. In the provinces with the most communities — Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador — about one-quarter of the communities have over 1000 people and the other three-quarters have less than 1000 people.

There are 80 fishery-reliant communities with a relatively high reliance (meaning they are in the 'solely' and 'highly' reliant classes), whereas 127 communities have a relatively low reliance. High reliance is notable in New Brunswick, in the southwestern part of Nova Scotia and in western Prince Edward Island. In British Columbia, all communities have a low reliance — only one place has a reliance of more than 50%.

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.

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### **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.

Samson, R. 1998. Assessment of the Contribution of the Natural Resource Sectors to Canadian Communities. Ottawa: Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service.

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/>

