

Forestry-reliant Communities, 2001

Abstract

There are 652 forestry-reliant communities, of which 324 have a reliance of 50% or greater and 328 have a reliance of 30 to 49%. The communities are spread across Canada and closely match the distribution of commercially usable forests.

By province, the largest number of communities is in Quebec (267), followed by British Columbia (173). On a proportional basis (measured by the ratio of the number of these communities to that of all communities of 250 or more people in a province), the highest concentration of forestry communities is found in New Brunswick (which has 69 forest communities). Other provinces have 22 or fewer communities, except for Ontario, which has 63 communities.

British Columbia, with its generally mild and moist climate, has a larger amount of available forest fibre on an annual basis than any other province, and therefore has larger forest-processing facilities. It has 14 of the 35 forest communities of more than 10 000, including two of the three largest (Kamloops and Prince George, each of which has a population of about 75 000). The only forestry-reliant community outside British Columbia with a population of more than 35 000 is Thunder Bay, Ontario (population 109 000).

In other provinces, there are often one or two forestry-reliant communities that are considerably larger than any other in that province: Prince Albert, Saskatchewan; Miramichi and Edmundston, New Brunswick; and Corner Brook and Grand Falls–Windsor, Newfoundland and Labrador.

About one-third (160) of the communities are found in the 'solely reliant' and 'highly reliant' classes, whereas two-thirds (491) have a lesser reliance. British Columbia and, to a lesser extent, Ontario have proportionately more communities with greater reliance on forestry. Prominent communities with high values in British Columbia include Prince George, Campbell River and Port Alberni. In Ontario, they include many communities in northern Ontario, such as Dryden and Kapuskasing.

Communities with less than 50% reliance on forestry include many with a long history of forestry activity that are now regional service centres, such as Thunder Bay and Kenora, Ontario; and Edmundston and Miramichi, New Brunswick.

The document "Data and Mapping Notes on Resources-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/>

