

## Mining-reliant Communities, 2001

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### Abstract

There are 185 mining-reliant communities, of which 88 have a reliance of 50% or greater, and 97 have a reliance of 30 to 49%. The economy of these communities depends either on local mining activity or on metal-processing plants.

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The mining-reliant communities are spread across Canada. The largest numbers are in Quebec (78) and Saskatchewan (32), although this is partly due to the total number of communities in each of these provinces. Also, in each of these provinces, mining sites employ employees from more than one community.

Ontario has the largest communities (by population size) reliant on mining resources, as it includes the large steel-making cities of Hamilton and Sault Ste. Marie, and also Canada's largest mining centre, Greater Sudbury. Most of the other communities of substantial size (over 10 000 population) are in Quebec: these include the aluminium-smelting cities of Chicoutimi, Jonquière and Baie-Comeau, and relatively large mining and smelting towns such as Sorel-Tracy, Rouyn-Noranda, Val d'Or and Thetford Mines. Outside of these two provinces, the only other mineral-reliant communities of over 10 000 are two mining cities, Bathurst, New Brunswick, and Thompson, Manitoba, and the aluminum-smelting city of Kitimat, British Columbia.

The pattern of reliance values indicates that there are proportionately more communities with a high reliance (65% or more reliance) in western Canada than in other parts of the country. Ontario also has some highly reliant communities in the northern part of the province, but most mining-reliant communities in the southern part of Ontario have lower reliance values, reflecting a more diversified local economy. Quebec's mining-reliant communities tend to be located in the Canadian Shield part of the province, or in the Appalachian Orogen at the southeastern edge of the province. There are relatively few mining-reliant communities in Atlantic Canada. In many northern parts of Canada, communities are often not near mines, as people are flown into the major mines to work but have a permanent residence elsewhere.

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

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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/>

