

**Natural Resource Based Communities in Canada:  
An analysis based on the 1996 Canada Census**

**William White and David Watson  
Northern Forestry Centre  
Canadian Forest Service**

*UNPUBLISHED*

### **Acknowledgments**

Funding for this study was provided through the WINS initiative of NRCan.

## I Introduction

A significant portion of Canada's economy is dependent upon extractive resource based industrial sectors such as forestry and mining. Dependency on a particular sector raises important questions about the region's economy. An accurate measurement of the level of dependency helps to inform long term economic development strategy in a region and assists policy makers to know which communities are vulnerable to economic shocks. This report will identify the level of economic dependence of Canada's census subdivisions on the different sectors that make up their economies. The paper serves as an update of the unpublished work of Tim Williamson and Rene Samson, "Assessment of the contribution of the Natural Resource Sectors to Canadian Communities."

The report begins by briefly reviewing the methodology used in this study with some reference to previous literature. This is followed by a discussion of the data used. This is particularly important as it represents the greatest deviation and improvement over past studies. This is followed by the calculation and reporting of sector dependency indices (SDI) for the forest, mining and metals, and energy sectors.

## II Methodology

Over the past thirty years there have been a number of key Canadian studies that measure levels of resource dependence in rural communities (DREE 1979, White *et al* 1986, Pharand 1988). These studies identified communities dependent on natural resource sectors (with emphasis on the forestry sectors) as being different from other rural communities. The level and type of sector dependence were identified. Fletcher *et al* (1991), Horne and Penner (1992), Horne and Robson (1993), Williamson and Annamraju (1996) and Korber (1997) are recent Canadian contributions to the dependency literature. Estimates of sector dependency in these studies are different from the earlier studies because they rely on economic base theory and a modified location quotient (LQ) method rather than percentage of employment. Fletcher *et al* (1991) contains the best rationale for favouring grounding this work on base theory.

According to economic base theory a community's economy is divided into basic and non-basic sectors. The basic sector is any economic activity that creates a flow of income into a community (i.e. a pulp and paper mill, a coal mine, tourism) (Korber 1997). A community is usually dependent upon basic sector activity for its long-term viability. The non-basic sector is activity that relies on flows of income from *within* in the community. The non-basic sector provides goods and services to the basic sector (Fletcher 1991) (i.e., grocery stores, pharmacies). Therefore, the non-basic sector is dependent upon the basic sector for its long term survival and growth. Sectors can be wholly basic or non-basic or a combination of both. For example, a restaurant or gas station serves both local citizens and visitors. A change to the basic sector will have an indirect effect on a community's non-basic sector. The LQ method is used to measure the portion of a sector's employment in a community that is over the national average for that sector's activities.

In their studies of community dependency, Fletcher (1991) and Korber (1997) used employment data in their calculation of LQ's. Fletcher *et al*'s (1991) study of forest dependent communities in Canadian prairie provinces used highly disaggregated census data to determine location quotients. Communities were ranked according to the percentage of economic base employment that was directly attributable to the forestry industry. Forest sector base employment, divided by total base employment is the forest dependence index (FDI).

Two British Columbia studies have applied income-based data in the calculation of LQ levels. The first is Horne and Penner's (1992) report on forest community dependence in British Columbia. They argued that income levels are higher or lower depending on sector of employment. Thus, the contribution of high income sectors to the economic base of a region should be greater than that of a low income sector. The second study by Horne and Robson (1993) identified the need to include transfer payments. The results of this study found resource sector dependence much lower than was originally estimated by Horne and Penner (1992). These income-based studies also use the LQ methodology. The employment results are simply weighted by income. As in the Williamson and Samson study, income is used in this report.

The methodology applied to the three natural resource sectors, (forestry, mining and metals, and energy) is shown below.

In equation 1 community  $j$ 's location quotient for industry  $i$  is:

$$LQ_j^i = \frac{(E_j^i/E_j^T)}{(E_P^i/E_P^T)} \quad (1)$$

Where  $E$  is employment,  $T$  is the total employment for all sectors,  $P$  is the provincial employment. The proportion ( $X$ ) of sector employment in a community that is basic can be estimated by:

$$X_j^i = \frac{(LQ_j^i - 1)}{LQ_j^i} E_j^i \quad (2)$$

The results provided by this calculation must be modified to overcome a number of potential problems with the LQ method Fletcher *et al* (1991). First, Equation 1 assumes no net exports or imports, or inventories. When a province is a net exporter, the LQ overestimates the level of employment necessary to provide for local consumption and consequently underestimates the level of community basic employment. Conversely, when the province is a net importer, community basic employment is overestimated. Therefore, provincial benchmarks utilized in the calculation of the LQ must be adjusted to reflect only that output which is required to meet local or regional consumption. The adjusted benchmark employment for use in the LQ equation is:

$$E_P^{i*} = [(T_n^i - X_n^i + M_n^i)/T_n^i] E_P^i \quad (3)$$

Where  $T_n^i$  is the total provincial output from industry  $i$ ,  $X_n^i$  is the provincial exports from industry  $i$ ,  $M_n^i$  is the provincial imports from industry  $i$ , and  $E_P^i$  is the provincial employment in industry  $i$ .

The LQ can be rewritten with the modifications presented above as:

$$LQ_j^i = \frac{(E_j^i/E_j^T)}{(E_p^i/E_p^T)} \quad (4)$$

A second potential problem with the LQ is that consumption patterns are assumed to be identical across the nation. The probability is high that per capita consumption differs across regions because of different preferences or income. The third fault often associated with the LQ is the assumption that labour productivity within an industry is identical across regions. Schwartz (1988) argues that error from consumption and productivity differences can be reduced if provincial rather than national benchmark employment is used. This adjustment will account, at least partially, for any regional biases which may exist. This report adjusts for these difficulties by using provincial and census subdivision data level data as outlined in the Data section below.

Equations (3) and (4) can be used to estimate an employment based sector dependence index (SDI) for all sectors. This can be derived where  $X_j^i$  is basic sector employment and  $X_j^T$  is the total of all basic employment:

$$X_j^T = \sum_{i=1} X_j^i \quad (5)$$

and:

$$SDI = \frac{X_j^i}{X_j^T} \quad (6)$$

The next step is to adjust the SDIs so they are based on average income by sector. The calculation is shown in equation (7):

$$SDI(Y) = \frac{(AI_j^i)(X_j^i)}{\sum_{i=1} AI_j^i} \quad (7)$$

where  $AI_j^i$  is average income by sector of employment  $i$  in community  $j$ .  $X_j^i$  is the number of basic sector jobs in sector  $i$  in community  $j$ .

For the purpose of this study is assumed that a community is dependent on an activity if over 50% of the income received in the community is derived from any one sector i.e.  $SDI(Y) \geq .5$ . There is

no justification for this or any other number in the regional economics literature. It does however appear reasonable on the basis that if over 50% is in one sector that that sector is dominant in the local economy.

## **II Data**

The key difference in this study over previous studies (including Williamson and Samson) is the quality of data that has been used. Care has been taken to use the best data available to provide the best possible estimates possible for the number of Canadian resource communities given the methodology chosen.

As with many previous studies, employment data was obtained from a custom run of 1996 Canada Census data from Statistics Canada. This provides the self-identified 3 digit SIC (1990) sector of labour force participation for all individuals 15 years of age and older by census subdivision (CSD). The population of the CSD had to be greater than 250 for us to receive the data. Other CSDs were not included in the data set because STATSCAN felt the data was not suitable. Indian reserves and Indian Settlements were most affected by this decision according to personal communication with STATSCAN. We have data for 5243 of 5984 CSDs. Labour force was used instead of employment to capture the sector with which people identified themselves. It also captures individuals who may be temporarily unemployed in the sector that they will eventually return to. There is a risk of overstating affiliation with a sector if the sector is downsizing and the people will not be returning to work.

A shortcoming of using census data is that it identifies individuals with where they live instead of where they work. For example, coal miners recently laid off with the closing of a coal mine near Grande Cache, Alberta, are being flown to Fort McMurray, AB to work in the oil sands. A census would capture these people as oil sands workers in Grande Cache. The same problem could occur with workers who are flown to camps to work or who travel as parts of work crews but have permanent residences in other locations. These types of problems are more prevalent in the mining and minerals, and energy sectors than in the forestry sector. The census also fails to capture part time work or workers who work in more than one sector. Despite these shortcomings this is the best data set available for a study of national scope such as this one.

Another sector of “employment” was included for individuals with no employment who could not be attached to a SIC code. The census data allows us to identify the number of these individuals in each census subdivision. In most cases these individuals would be dependent on transfer payments and/or public or private pensions but would also include people who live rely solely on investment income. This is a modification to the Williamson and Samson report. As has been shown in work by Korber (1997) and Horne and Penner (1993), this can only reduce the SDI because we are adding a sector to the economic base (the denominator of the SDI calculation) but not altering the the number of people working in resource sectors.

Income data was gathered from two sources. From Statistics Canada, the average income associated with each SIC code by census subdivision was obtained. This is a much finer level data than was used previously. Where the number of people in a CSD was too small to publish, we used census division (CD) level income data. To obtain average income for people who had income but no

employment income, we used survey data from a Canadian Model Forest project currently in progress as an estimate. For each model forest region in Canada an estimate was obtained based on a survey question. This data was then used for the province as a whole.

Statistics Canada was able to provide us with import and export data by province with re-exports netted out to adjust the LQ measure as discussed previously. This is an improvement over previous studies that used national import and export data.

In summary the data allows for provincial level benchmarks for the LQ method. This means that industries in BC are not being compared to or influencing results in Newfoundland where operations in the same sectors may be, in reality, quite different in terms of production technology and incomes. Provincial and sub-provincial data also allow for the consideration of different consumption patterns in different parts of the country. This in combination with the import and export data we obtained, overcomes many of the criticisms of LQ studies and previous work identifying forest dependent communities in particular.

Finally it is important to discuss the unit of analysis used in this study and some limitations it presents. According to 1996 Census Handbook, a census subdivision (CSD) is “the general term applying to municipalities (as determined by provincial legislation) or their equivalent (for example, Indian reserves, Indian settlements, and unorganized territories).” So while we use the word “community” as equivalent to a CSD, a CSD could be a group of small unincorporated hamlets or villages or a rural area with no town or village. People may also live just outside of an incorporated community and therefore be included in a different CSD than the community in which they work. One should also take note that provincial legislation and the provinces working in co-operation with STATSCAN defined the CSDs. There are significant differences in how CSDs are defined from province to province. One should use caution when making inter-provincial comparisons of these results. For example, CSDs in Quebec tend to be much smaller than those in British Columbia; this in part explains the high number of resource dependent communities in Quebec.

### **III Results**

Tables 1 to 6 summarize some of the results of the national study for the natural resources sectors. In each case, a community was determined to be dependent on a specific sector if the reliance index for that sector was at least .5.

#### Forest Dependent Communities

The distribution of forest dependent communities (FDC) by community size are presented in Table 1. The 298 communities are distributed throughout all provinces. Quebec has the greatest number of communities with 115 but as noted previously, one must be careful in making inter-provincial comparisons. Most of the communities fall in the range of 1000 to 5000 people.

Table 1 Distribution of Forest Dependent Communities by Size, 1996

Province	Population range of community				Total CSDs
	less than 1000	1000-4999	greater than 4999	Total	
Number of communities					
Newfoundland	7	3	2	12	381
Nova Scotia	0	2	1	3	110
PEI	1	0	0	1	113
New Brunswick	10	24	1	35	283
Quebec	55	51	8	114	1599
Ontario	7	18	8	33	947
Manitoba	2	2	1	5	298
Saskatchewan	6	5	0	11	970
Alberta	1	3	3	7	467
British Columbia	14	34	29	77	713
Total	103	142	53	298	5881

#### Energy Dependent Communities

There are 74 energy dependent communities estimated for Canada spread across 6 provinces and one territory. These communities tend to be small and found primarily on the prairies. As place of residence and place of work often do not coincide for energy workers, these results may not be an accurate reflection of the dependence of communities on the energy sector. For example, a community or municipality may bring in significant tax dollars from the energy sector but work crews with residences in other locations come to do work in the area. The tax dollars obtained and the time and money spent by crews in the areas are not reflected in these dependency numbers. As many workers in the energy sectors have residences in larger centres, the overall dependency of smaller communities is understated in this analysis.

Table 2 Distribution of Energy Reliant Communities by Size, 1996

Province	Population range of community				Total CSDs
	less than 1000	1000-4999	greater than 5000	Total	
	Number of communities				
Newfoundland	4	0	0	4	381
Ontario	5	2	4	11	947
Manitoba	1	1	0	2	398
Saskatchewan	24	7	1	32	970
Alberta	7	8	7	22	467
British Columbia	0	2	0	2	713
NWT	1	0	0	1	68
Total	42	20	12	74	3944

#### Mining and Mineral Dependent Communities

The 113 mining dependent communities are spread across eight provinces and two territories as presented in Table 3. Quebec has the most communities dependent on this sector but not disproportionately high to the total number of CSDs in that province. The proportion of communities in the highest two population classes is similar to that for the forest sector but higher than for the energy sector.

Table 3 Distribution of Mining and Mineral Reliant Communities by size, 1996

Province	Population range of community				Total CSDs
	less than 1000	1000-4999	greater than 4999	Total	
	Number of communities				
Newfoundland	3	1	1	5	381
New Brunswick	0	2	2	4	283
Quebec	13	18	9	40	1599
Ontario	1	5	8	14	947
Manitoba	1	4	2	7	298
Saskatchewan	17	3	0	20	970
Alberta	1	2	1	4	467
British Columbia	0	12	3	15	713
Yukon	0	2	0	2	35
NWT	2	0	0	2	68
Total	38	49	26	113	5761

Communities dependent on mining and minerals with metal fabricating included

When metal fabricating is added to the activities of the mining and minerals sector the number of communities dependent on this sector increases by 12 to 125. Eight of the new communities are in Quebec and 4 in Ontario; the remainder of the provinces do not change. The new communities in Ontario all have a population over 1000 including two with a population over 5000.

Table 4 Distribution of Communities dependent on mining and minerals (including metal fabricating)

Province	Population range of community			Total
	less than 1000	1000-4999	greater than 4999	
	Number of communities			
Newfoundland	3	1	1	5
New Brunswick	0	2	2	4
Quebec	17	21	10	48
Ontario	1	7	10	18
Manitoba	1	4	2	7
Saskatchewan	17	3	0	20
Alberta	1	2	1	4
British Columbia	0	12	3	15
Yukon	0	2	0	2
NWT	2	0	0	2
Total	42	54	29	125

#### Communities reliant on a combination of the three natural resource sectors

Table 5 displays the number of communities by province and population that meet the .5SDI value for dependence when dependency is measured as the sum of the three resource sectors combined. The table does not include communities already included in any of the other tables. An example of the type of community that would fit on this table would be Hinton, AB which has over 40% but less than 50% of its economic base in both forestry and mining. Together over 90% of the economic base relies on natural resources but it is not a dependent community in the sense of being dependent on only one sector. There are 169 of these communities mostly in the range 1000-5000 people.

Table 5 Distribution of Communities reliant on a Combination of the Three Natural Resource Sectors, by size, 1996

Province	Population range of community			Total
	less than 1000	1000-4999	greater than 4999	
	Number of communities			
Newfoundland	6	0	0	6
Nova Scotia	0	2	1	3
New Brunswick	7	11	1	19
Quebec	28	37	11	76
Ontario	4	10	4	18
Manitoba	2	2	0	4
Saskatchewan	6	2	1	9
Alberta	3	6	10	19
British Columbia	3	3	9	15
Total	59	73	37	169

#### Summary of resource dependent communities

Table 6 summarizes the number of resource dependent communities in Canada by type. A total of 695 communities are estimated resource dependent. This represents 11.1% of the total number of CSDs in Canada or 12.7% of CSDs used in this study. As noted earlier it is not appropriate to make interprovincial comparisons of the raw number of dependent CSDs, the concentration of resource dependent communities in each province can be looked at. This reveals that New Brunswick has the highest percentage of resource dependent CSDs with over 20% while BC and Quebec are next at about 15% each.

Table 6 Resource dependent communities by sector and by province

Province	Forestry	Energy	Mining	Combination	Total	Total CSDs	Percent
Newfoundland	12	4	5	6	27	381	7.0
PEI	1	0	0	0	1	113	0.9
Nova Scotia	3	0	0	3	6	110	5.5
New Brunswick	35	0	4	19	58	283	20.5
Quebec	114	0	48	76	238	1599	14.9
Ontario	33	11	18	18	80	947	8.4
Manitoba	5	2	7	4	18	298	6.0
Saskatchewan	11	32	20	9	72	970	7.4
Alberta	7	22	4	19	52	467	11.1
British Columbia	77	2	15	15	109	713	15.3
Yukon	0	0	2	0	2	35	5.7
NWT	0	1	2	0	3	68	4.4
Total	298	74	125	169	666	5984	11.1

#### IV Summary, Conclusions and Cautions

The literature illustrates that there is no universal method for determining levels of resource sector community dependence. Employment data is generally easily accessible and accurate. However, employment figures fail to account for differences that exist between incomes in various sectors. By incorporating income into the analysis, a somewhat clearer picture of community dependence is provided. Weighting results by income data assumes that income earned in a community is spent within that community. A study testing this assumption is nearing completion. Until those results inform us otherwise, income (and the modified LQ analysis method) will be the variable of choice for determining sector dependence.

The study estimates that 666 communities in Canada (using CSDs as a proxy for communities) are dependent on one or a combination of resource industries to drive their economies. Forestry represents 45% of the communities. The energy and mining and mineral estimates showed be looked at as low estimates because of the greater propensity for workers in those sectors to work away from their place of residence.

While the method of analysis will work for large centres, few if any reflect the level of importance of resource industries in those communities. Large centres serve as service centres for the communities around them and as such a large portion of their economic base is in the service sector. This tends to overwhelm the resource base employment in these sectors. It should be remembered as well that small communities (< 250 population) are also excluded in this analysis due to suppression of data by STATSCAN. The elimination of these plus the elimination of CSDs which returned poor data meant analysis could not be conducted for 741 CSDs, about 300 of which were in B.C.

A final caution on the results comes from the time between the census and the completion of this report. One reason we conduct this analysis is identify vulnerable single sector communities. This vulnerability is reflected in the fact that some of the communities that scored as highly dependent have lost the industries that drove their economies. Examples include Gold River, and Tumbler Ridge, B.C. and Grand Cache, Alberta. There is a need to validate these results with regional experts in each resource area to add and remove communities whose status has changed and to find any errors or anomalies to bring it up to date. The next full analysis base on the 2001 census cannot be conducted until 2003 when the data should become available.

CSD Num	CSD Name	Province	Population			D Aboriginal Dependence
			C	S	Type	
CS5953033	Mackenzie	British Columbia	5997		dm	100
CS4601098	Pine Falls	Manitoba	794		umo	100
CS2485005	Témiscaming	Quebec	3112	v	v	100
CS5943017	Port Alice	British Columbia	1331	v	v	99
CS5925025	Gold River	British Columbia	2041	v	v	99
CS5947030	Port Clements	British Columbia	558	v	v	99
CS1310021	Queensbury	New Brunswick	1225	par	par	98
CS5953017	Fraser-Fort George, Subd. B	British Columbia	2038	srd	srd	98
CS2485010	Kipawa	Quebec	549	m	m	98
CS5951034	Houston	British Columbia	3934	dm	dm	98
CS3558071	Longlac	Ontario	2074	t	t	97
CS5951013	Fort St. James	British Columbia	2046	dm	dm	97
CS1314021	Saint-Quentin	New Brunswick	1554	par	srd	97
CS5943029	Mount Waddington, Subd. B	British Columbia	1632	srd	srd	96
CS5941013	Quesnel	British Columbia	8468	c	c	95
CS5951018	Bulkley-Nechako, Subd. A	British Columbia	6891	srd	srd	94
CS1310054	Nackawic	New Brunswick	1167	t	t	94
CS3556048	Smooth Rock Falls	Ontario	1982	t	srd	93
CS5941023	Cariboo, Subd. A	British Columbia	16630	tp	tp	93
CS3558041	Red Rock	Ontario	1258	tp	tp	92
CS5923031	Alberni-Clayoquot, Subd. A	British Columbia	7904	srd	srd	92
CS2439095	Kingsey Falls	Quebec	1329	v	v	92
CS2499005	Lebel-sur-Quévillon	Quebec	3416	v	v	92
CS2491030	Sainte-Hedwidge	Quebec	863	m	m	91
CS5943012	Port McNeill	British Columbia	2925	t	tp	91
CS3557079	Dubreuilville	Ontario	990	tp	tp	90
CS3558054	Terrace Bay	Ontario	2324	par	par	90
CS1313022	Saint-Joseph	New Brunswick	1716	v	v	90
CS5925030	Tahsis	British Columbia	940	v	v	90
CS2488080	Launay	Quebec	260	ct	ct	90
CS2493080	Saint-Ludger-de-Milot	Quebec	752	m	m	89
CS2430005	Saint-Augustin-de-Woburn	Quebec	715	p	p	89
CS2487050	Athier	Quebec	324	m	m	89

CS2485020	Béarn	Quebec	973
CS2417010	Saint-Pamphile	Quebec	2990
CS1310024	Southampton	New Brunswick	1769
CS1309021	Blissfield	New Brunswick	674
CS3557091	White River	Ontario	1022
CS5951030	Bulkley-Nechako, Subd. C	British Columbia	4015
CS5925039	Sayward	British Columbia	440
CS5951007	Vanderhoof	British Columbia	4401
CS5933066	Thompson-Nicola, Subd. A	British Columbia	8591
CS2462085	Saint-Michel-des-Saints	Quebec	2339
CS5947029	Skenna-Queen Charlotte, Subd. B	British Columbia	2360
CS1312008	Gordon	New Brunswick	1975
CS3560026	Dryden	Ontario	6711
CS2485065	Belleterre	Quebec	395
CS4715079	Garden River No. 490	Saskatchewan	709
CS2439100	Kingsley Falls	Quebec	539
CS5927008	Powell River	British Columbia	13131
CS2418005	Saint-Just-de-Bretenières	Quebec	881
CS5941011	Cariboo, Subd. B	British Columbia	25167
CS2490007	La Tuque	Quebec	12102
CS2492025	Dolbeau	Quebec	8310
CS1310012	Canterbury	New Brunswick	415
CS2490030	Parent	Quebec	387
CS5905037	Midway	British Columbia	686
CS5923008	Port Alberni	British Columbia	18468
CS1008040	Baytona	Newfoundland	363
CS2480050	Thurso	Quebec	2498
CS2461010	Crabtree	Quebec	2339
CS2417030	Sainte-Perpétue	Quebec	2028
CS2413070	Cabano	Quebec	3086
CS1309050	Miramichi	New Brunswick	19241
CS4714001	Hudson Bay No. 394	Saskatchewan	1577
CS5953023	Prince George	British Columbia	75150
CS5949026	Kitimat-Stikine, Subd. B	British Columbia	2098
CS2415035	Clermont	Quebec	3225
CS1310025	Millville	New Brunswick	321
CS556031	Iroquois Falls	Ontario	5714

CS4716075	Big River No. 555	Saskatchewan	872	76
CS4601075	Powerview	Manitoba	759	75
CS5903054	Central Kootenay, Subd. A	British Columbia	8031	75
CS3556056	Moonbeam	Ontario	1322	75
CS2492045	Saint-Thomas-Didymé	Quebec	855	75
CS3558074	Geraldton	Ontario	2627	75
CS5925034	Campbell River	British Columbia	28851	75
CS2491040	Saint-Félicien	Quebec	9599	74
CS5919008	North Cowichan	British Columbia	25305	74
CS4813030	Whitecourt	Alberta	7783	74
CS3558044	Nipigon	Ontario	2210	74
CS4708042	Lacadena No. 228	Saskatchewan	786	74
CS1314011	Eel River Crossing	New Brunswick	1446	74
CS3556066	Kapuskasing	Ontario	10036	74
CS3552026	Espanola	Ontario	5454	74
CS2402030	Chandler	Quebec	3358	74
CS5933040	Thompson-Nicola, Subd. B	British Columbia	4668	74
CS1309019	Blackville	New Brunswick	957	73
CS2490020	Langelier	Quebec	539	73
CS1313038	Clair	New Brunswick	306	73
CS1311026	Aberdeen	New Brunswick	1141	73
CS3560028	Bardlay	Ontario	1578	73
CS2489040	Senne	Quebec	3488	72
CS2436050	Saint-Georges	Quebec	3929	72
CS4714004	Hudson Bay	Saskatchewan	1883	72
CS2492065	Saint-Eugène	Quebec	651	72
CS2442010	Bromptonville	Quebec	3426	72
CS5925044	Comox-Strathcona, Subd. B	British Columbia	5469	71
CS2492055	Girardville	Quebec	1350	71
CS1304024	Chipman	Manitoba	1828	71
CS4621041	Consol (Carrot Valley)	New Brunswick	1121	71
CS5951022	Burns Lake	British Columbia	1793	71
CS5919031	Cowichan Valley, Subd. A	British Columbia	3190	70
CS1208004	Hantsport	Nova Scotia	1252	70
CS3552028	Baldwin	Ontario	694	70
CS2442020	Saint-François-Xavier-de-Brompton	Quebec	2008	70
CS1314006	Balmoral	New Brunswick	1975	69

CS3559090	Rainy River, Unorganized	Ontario	1580	uno	69
CS2428005	Saint-Zacharie	Quebec	2180	m	69
CS1314022	Saint-Quentin	New Brunswick	2424	t	69
CS2492040	Normandin	Quebec	3873	v	69
CS3560001	Ignace	Ontario	1782	tp	69
CS2479095	Ferme-	Quebec	2178	vl	69
CS2430010	Notre-Dame-des-Bois	Quebec	654	m	69
CS1006014	Division No. 6, Subd. C	Newfoundland	324	sun	69
CS5941005	One Hundred Mile House	British Columbia	1850	dm	68
CS5945008	Central Coast, Subd. A	British Columbia	1771	srd	68
CS5959005	Fort Nelson	British Columbia	4401	t	68
CS5959009	Fort Nelson-Liard, Subd. A	British Columbia	1005	srd	68
CS1008072	Middle Arm, Green Bay	Newfoundland	640	com	68
CS5953040	Fraser-Fort George, Subbd. A	British Columbia	13622	srd	68
CS5951803	Necosie 1	British Columbia	511	r	68
		North American Indian			
CS1309014	Nelson	New Brunswick	994	par	68
CS5903045	Castlegar	British Columbia	7027	c	68
CS2488065	Saint-Dominique-du-Rosaire	Quebec	457	m	67
CS2406015	Saint-Omer	Quebec	1381	p	67
CS2441060	East Angus	Quebec	3642	v	67
CS5941009	Williams Lake	British Columbia	10472	c	67
CS2488070	Berry	Quebec	501	m	67
CS2407020	Saint-Jacques-le-Majeur-de-Causapscal	Quebec	731	p	67
CS4817026	East Peace No. 131	Alberta	2264	md	66
CS1314018	Grimmer	New Brunswick	1138	par	66
CS3558072	Nakina	Ontario	566	tp	66
CS5937019	North Okanagan, Subd. B	British Columbia	11017	srd	66
CS1006017	Grand Falls-Windsor	Newfoundland	14160	t	66
CS1310011	Canterbury	New Brunswick	607	par	66
CS2484025	Bryson	Quebec	753	vl	66
CS2413055	Blencourt	Quebec	675	m	66
CS2421025	Beaupréé	Quebec	2799	v	66
CS2491005	Lac-Bouchette	Quebec	1445	m	66
CS5919016	Lake Cowichan	British Columbia	2856	vl	66
CS1309011	Derby	New Brunswick	1197	par	65

CS4716072	Big River	Saskatchewan	826	t	v	
CS1313012	Sainte-Anne-de-Madawaska	New Brunswick	1273	65	65	
CS2442095	Val-Joli	Quebec	1536	65	65	
CS3560090	Kenora, Unorganized	Ontario	10269	65	65	
CS2441005	Saint-Malo	Quebec	375	65	65	
CS2489045	Senne	Quebec	1169	65	65	
CS2495010	Sacré-Coeur	Quebec	2081	65	65	
CS3558090	Thunder Bay, Unorganized	Ontario	8460	65	65	
CS2480065	Mayo	Quebec	401	m	m	
CS5949016	Kitimat-Stikine, Subd. C	British Columbia	7818	65	65	
CS2492050	Saint-Edmond	Quebec	585	m	m	
CS2492030	Albanel	Quebec	2540	m	m	
CS3556070	Val Rita-Harty	Ontario	1112	tp	tp	
CS2492020	Mistassini	Quebec	6904	v	v	
CS3556076	Hearst	Ontario	6049	t	dm	
CS5949024	New Hazelton	British Columbia	822	64	64	North American Indian
CS2442085	Saint-Grégoire-de-Greenlay	Quebec	611	64	64	
CS2491015	Saint-François-de-Sales	Quebec	717	m	m	
CS5951049	Bulkley-Nechako, Subd. B	British Columbia	6505	srd	srd	
CS3552092	Chapleau	Ontario	2934	tp	tp	
CS1313039	Clair	New Brunswick	905	v	v	
CS3559024	Chapple	Ontario	909	tp	tp	
CS5933006	Merritt	British Columbia	7631	c	c	
CS2434128	Saint-Raymond	Quebec	8733	v	v	
CS2488035	Landrienne	Quebec	1007	ct	ct	
CS5949037	Kitimat-Stikine, Subd. A	British Columbia	341	srd	srd	
CS5919047	Cowichan Valley, Subd. D	British Columbia	3959	par	par	
CS1312011	Lorne	New Brunswick	687	t	t	
CS1215002	Port Hawkesbury	Nova Scotia	3809	62	62	
CS4621045	The Pas	Manitoba	5945	62	62	
CS5919014	Cowichan Valley, Subd. B	British Columbia	7376	62	62	
CS2491035	Saint-Prime	Quebec	2685	m	m	
CS3559012	Fort Frances	Ontario	8790	t	t	
CS2429005	Saint-Théophile	Quebec	823	62	62	
CS3552020	The Spanish River	Ontario	1598	tp	tp	

CS2494005	Petit-Saguenay	Quebec	918
CS5901044	East Kootenay, Subd. A	British Columbia	4563
CS2479110	Mont-Saint-Michel	Quebec	616
CS1006022	Botwood	Newfoundland	3613
CS5937005	Lumby	British Columbia	1689
CS2428015	Sainte-Aurélie	Quebec	867
CS1312009	Plaster Rock	New Brunswick	1220
CS2483085	Bois-Franc	Quebec	425
CS2413050	Lejeune	Quebec	371
CS5953007	Valemount	British Columbia	1303
CS3559001	Atikokan	Ontario	4043
CS5927014	Powell River, Subd. A	British Columbia	6207
CS2405070	New Richmond	Quebec	3941
CS2488015	La Morandière	Quebec	295
CS2494030	Sainte-Rose-du-Nord	Quebec	403
CS5901033	East Kootenay, Subd. B	British Columbia	7957
CS5929020	Sunshine Coast, Subd. A	British Columbia	13075
CS4717054	Meadow Lake No. 588	Saskatchewan	2612
CS3558034	Dorion	Ontario	472
CS3556077	Mattice-Val Côtée	Ontario	935
CS5907030	Okanagan-Similkameen, Subd. C	British Columbia	2053
CS2444010	East Hereford	Quebec	317
CS5931030	Squamish-Lillooet, Subd. A	British Columbia	1684
CS5919021	Ladysmith	British Columbia	6456
CS2402035	Pabos Mills	Quebec	1578
CS5929005	Gibsons	British Columbia	3732
CS2491050	La Dorée	Quebec	1624
CS1309026	Southeck	New Brunswick	2178
CS2494020	Ferland-et-Boilleau	Quebec	652
CS3556038	Glackmeyer	Ontario	1092
CS3554042	James	Ontario	483
CS2480060	Lochaber-Partie-Ouest	Quebec	477
CS5955010	Chetwynd	British Columbia	2980
CS1313026	Saint-Jacques	New Brunswick	2767
CS2405065	Saint-Alphonse	Quebec	866
CS3559011	Alberton	Ontario	1027
CS2421020	Saint-Joachim	Quebec	1493

CS2484065	Mansfield-et-Pontefract	Quebec	2115	cu	57
CS2493060	Lamarche	Quebec	564	m	57
CS2442090	Windsor	Quebec	4904	v	57
CS2485015	Saint-Édouard-de-Fabre	Quebec	734	p	57
CS1006019	Bishop's Falls	Newfoundland	4048	t	57
CS5909012	Fraser Valley, Subd. A	British Columbia	1469	srd	57
CS5939013	Columbia-Shuswap, Subd. A	British Columbia	3305	srd	57
CS2484060	Fort-Coulonge	Quebec	1716	v	57
CS5903050	Nakusp	British Columbia	1736	v	57
CS2430025	Frontenac	Quebec	1402	m	57
CS5931024	Lillooet	British Columbia	1988	v	56
CS1005003	Division No. 5, Subd. G	Newfoundland	802	sun	56
CS4601071	Alexander	Manitoba	2555	lgd	56
CS4817093	High Level	Alberta	3093	t	56
CS2495025	Les Escoumins	Quebec	2136	m	56
CS2487045	Taschereau	Quebec	460	m	56
CS4813048	Athabasca	Alberta	2313	t	56
CS2461015	Sacrée-Coeur-de-Crabtree	Quebec	1160	m	56
CS2430095	Lambton	Quebec	1517	m	56
CS1302034	Saint Stephen	New Brunswick	1890	par	56
CS2494035	Saint-Fulgence	Quebec	2078	m	55
CS5949816	Gitwangak 1	British Columbia	481	r	55
				North American Indian	
CS1101014	Lot 51	Prince Edward Island	lot	lot	55
CS2487095	Chazel	Quebec	388	m	55
CS2405075	Grande-Cassapéedia	Quebec	261	m	55
CS2433090	Saint-Apollinaire	Quebec	3716	m	55
CS5939007	Golden	British Columbia	3968	t	55
CS2480070	Saint-Sixte	Quebec	456	m	55
CS1309028	Northesk	New Brunswick	2731	par	55
CS2428040	Saint-Cyprien	Quebec	617	p	55
CS2439075	Warwick	Quebec	2904	v	55
CS1204008	Queens, Subd. B	Nova Scotia	6263	scm	55
CS4819038	Peace River	Alberta	6536	t	55
CS2490015	La Bostonnais	Quebec	524	m	55

CS5905048	Kootenay Boundary, Subd. B	British Columbia	6934	srd	North	55
CS5949812	Gitanmaax 1	British Columbia	638	r	American Indian	55
CS1314017	Dalhousie	New Brunswick	4500	t		55
CS2484030	Campbell's Bay	Quebec	874	v		55
CS2405080	Saint-Jules	Quebec	412	m		54
CS1313035	Baker Brook	New Brunswick	629	v		54
CS5937010	Coldstream	British Columbia	8975	dm		54
CS5941801	Alkali Lake 1	British Columbia	350	r	North American Indian	54
CS2487065	Colombourg	Quebec	780	m		54
CS2404025	Marsoui	Quebec	440	v		54
CS4717056	Loon Lake No. 561	Saskatchewan	881	rm		54
CS2488085	Sainte-Gertrude-Manneville	Quebec	809	m		54
CS2442075	Melbourne	Quebec	977	ct		54
CS3556092	Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part	Ontario	4187	uno		54
CS5905042	Greenwood	British Columbia	784	c		54
CS5951827	Woyenne 27	British Columbia	695	r	North American Indian	54
CS5935013	Central Okanagan, Subd. A	British Columbia	3446	srd		54
CS1309024	Ludlow	New Brunswick	1827	par		53
CS4817064	Hines Creek	Alberta	437	vi		53
CS2434030	Cap-Santéé	Quebec	2615	m		53
CS4817029	Slave Lake	Alberta	6553	t		53
CS2430100	Saint-Romain	Quebec	682	m		53
CS2430030	Lac-Méégantic	Quebec	5864	v		53
CS4709075	Livingston No. 331	Saskatchewan	497	rm		53
CS2435020	Saint-Sééverin	Quebec	976	p		53
CS2434025	Donnacona	Quebec	5739	v		52
CS4717052	Meadow Lake	Saskatchewan	4813	t	Métis	52
CS1006015	Northern Arm	Newfoundland	422	t		52
CS2499020	Chapais	Quebec	2030	v		52
CS1004019	Stephenville	Newfoundland	7764	t		52
CS1006026	Badger	Newfoundland	997	t		52

CS2492005	Saint-Augustin	Quebec	486	p	
CS2413065	Saint-Michel-du-Squatec	Quebec	1380	p	
CS5949817	Morictetown 1	British Columbia	259	r	North American Indian
				t	51
CS1004020	Kippens	Newfoundland	1887	srd	51
CS5933034	Thompson-Nicola, Subd. D	British Columbia	2595	rm	51
CS4715094	Buckland No. 491	Saskatchewan	3444	par	51
CS1309031	Newcastle	New Brunswick	1257	t	51
CS1313019	Saint-Basile	New Brunswick	3321	par	51
CS1313024	Saint-Jacques	New Brunswick	1694	par	51
CS2435030	Saint-Tite	Quebec	1445	p	51
CS2428020	Saint-Prosper	Quebec	3772	m	51
CS1009017	Parsons Pond	Newfoundland	530	com	51
CS2488022	Barraute	Quebec	2134	m	51
CS2479090	Des Ruisseaux	Quebec	5139	m	50
CS2430045	Nantes	Quebec	1361	m	50
CS5953012	McBride	British Columbia	740	v	50
CS2491045	Saint-Mééthode	Quebec	1198	m	50
CS2442045	Lawrenceville	Quebec	666	v	50
CS5903037	Central Kootenay, Subd. B	British Columbia	15354	srd	50

Mining and Mineral Dependent Communities by level of dependence (metal fabricating included)

CSD Num	CSD Name	Province	Population	CSD Type	Aboriginal Dependence
CS2497035	Fermont	Quebec	3234	v	100
CS6104019	Nanisivik	Northwest Territories	287	set	100
CS595003	Tumbler Ridge	British Columbia	3775	dm	100
CS1010032	Labrador City	Newfoundland	8455	t	100
CS2403025	Murdochville	Quebec	1595	v	99
CS5901003	Elkford	British Columbia	2729	dm	99
CS6104030	Baffin, Unorganized	Northwest Territories	270	uno	99
CS4715039	Hoodoo No. 401	Saskatchewan	676	rm	98
CS4623034	Leaf Rapids	Manitoba	1504	r	98
CS3560044	Golden	Ontario	2248	tp	97
CS4718051	Creighton	Saskatchewan	1713	nt	97
CS4621064	Flin Flon (Part)	Manitoba	6572	r	97
CS6001004	Faro	Yukon Territory	1261	t	96
CS4711096	Wolverine No. 340	Saskatchewan	541	rm	96
CS2453045	Tracy	Quebec	12773	v	95
CS4621071	Snow Lake	Manitoba	1310	t	94
CS1010034	Wabush	Newfoundland	2018	t	94
CS2489010	Rivière-Hééva	Quebec	1096	m	94
CS4705038	Rocanville	Saskatchewan	875	t	93
CS4711049	Lanigan	Saskatchewan	1368	t	91
CS2459035	Contrecoeur	Quebec	5331	m	90
CS3558066	Manitouwadge	Ontario	3395	tp	90
CS2486065	Saint-Joseph-de-Cléricaly	Quebec	538	m	88
CS5901006	Sparwood	British Columbia	3982	dm	87
CS4705047	Langenburg No. 181	Saskatchewan	768	rm	86
CS4622026	Thompson	Manitoba	14385	c	86
CS5901012	Fernie	British Columbia	4877	c	85
CS3553019	Onaping Falls	Ontario	5277	t	85
CS4705094	Churchbridge	Saskatchewan	815	t	83
CS2486055	Cadillac	Quebec	930	v	82
CS4705052	Esterhazy	Saskatchewan	2602	t	82
CS5933035	Logan Lake	British Columbia	2492	dm	81
CS3525003	Stoney Creek	Ontario	54318	c	80

CS4718052	Flin Flon (Part)	Saskatchewan	289	c			79
CS2455045	Marieville	Quebec	5510	v			79
CS4623047	Lynn Lake	Manitoba	1038	lgd	American	North	79
					Indian		
CS3553012	Walden	Ontario	10292	t			78
CS3558059	Marathon	Ontario	4791	t			77
CS3560041	Red Lake	Ontario	2277	tp			76
CS3553024	Rayside-Balfour	Ontario	16050	t			75
CS4718049	Denare Beach	Saskatchewan	776	nv	American	North	74
					Indian		
CS2489015	Malartic	Quebec	4154	v			74
CS2497020	Port-Cartier	Quebec	7070	v			74
CS2499015	Matagami	Quebec	2243	v			73
CS2489025	Sullivan	Quebec	3312	m			73
CS2488090	Preissac	Quebec	619	m			73
CS4711092	Viscount	Saskatchewan	295	v			73
CS5905028	Kootenay Boundary, Subd. A	British Columbia	3968	srd			71
CS3556027	Timmins	Ontario	47499	cendiv			70
CS4711079	Colonsay	Saskatchewan	428	t			70
CS4705051	Fertile Belt No. 183	Saskatchewan	962	rm			69
CS2453057	Sorel	Quebec	23248	v			69
CS2486080	Destor	Quebec	445	m			69
CS3502018	L'Original	Ontario	1999	v			68
CS5949005	Kitimat	British Columbia	11136	dm			68
CS2486050	McWatters	Quebec	1914	m			67
CS4711056	Young	Saskatchewan	320	v			66
CS3553001	Nickel Centre	Ontario	13017	t			66
CS4711072	Allan	Saskatchewan	702	t			66
CS2453025	Sainte-Victoire-de-Sorel	Quebec	2318	p			66
CS5905018	Warfield	British Columbia	1788	v			66
CS3553028	Valley East	Ontario	23537	t			65
CS4818005	Grande Cache	Alberta	4441	t			65
CS2486030	Arnfield	Quebec	433	m			64
CS2486060	Saint-Norbert-de-Mont-Brun	Quebec	537	m			64

CS1315012	Beresford	New Brunswick	6830	64
CS5905009	Montrose	British Columbia	1137	64
CS2494065	Shipshaw	Quebec	2858	63
CS1315008	Bathurst	New Brunswick	5785	63
CS2486043	Rouyn-Noranda	Quebec	28819	62
CS5933019	Ashcroft	British Columbia	1858	62
CS6001045	Yukon, Unorganized	Yukon Territory	1954	61
CS5901028	Kimberley	British Columbia	6738	61
CS4803011	Pincher Creek No. 9	Alberta	3172	61
CS2429010	Saint-Géédition	Quebec	1770	61
CS2494070	Jonquière	Quebec	56503	61
CS3528015	Haldimand	Ontario	22128	61
CS3536044	Wallaceburg	Ontario	11772	61
CS2497015	Gallix	Quebec	616	60
CS3526065	Grimsby	Ontario	19585	59
CS5905023	Rossland	British Columbia	3802	59
CS2489005	Val-d'Or	Quebec	24285	59
CS4705043	Spy Hill	Saskatchewan	264	59
CS2489020	Dubuisson	Quebec	1655	59
CS2486035	Évain	Quebec	3892	59
CS5905005	Fruitvale	British Columbia	2117	59
CS4621078	Division No. 21, Unorganized	Manitoba	2042	59
CS2429015	Saint-Géédition	Quebec	584	58
CS2453065	Sainte-Anne-de-Sorel	Quebec	2795	57
CS2497010	Sept-Îles	Quebec	25224	57
CS2489035	Val-Sennerville	Quebec	2408	57
CS1010021	Rigolet	Newfoundland	259	57
CS2431085	Black Lake	Quebec	4408	56
CS2498040	Havre-Saint-Pierre	Quebec	3450	56
CS2486070	Lac-Dufault	Quebec	978	56
CS2431035	Saint-Julien	Quebec	420	56
CS2487005	Duparquet	Quebec	738	55
CS5905014	Trail	British Columbia	7696	55
CS2487120	Saint-Lambert	Quebec	268	55
CS2486075	DAlembert	Quebec	810	55
CS4811045	Wabamun	Alberta	645	55

CS2488030	La Corne	Quebec	621
CS4705079	Bredenbury	Saskatchewan	368
CS1314025	Belledune	New Brunswick	2060
CS5951009	Fraser Lake	British Columbia	1344
CS2487110	Clermont	Quebec	591
CS2453040	Saint-Roch-de-Richelieu	Quebec	1739
CS4703026	Willow Bunch No. 42	Saskatchewan	514
CS3557076	Michipicoten	Ontario	4145
CS2431115	Robertsonville	Quebec	1829
CS2494060	Saint-Honoré	Quebec	3851
CS4705056	Stockholm	Saskatchewan	356
CS2499025	Chibougamau	Quebec	8664
CS4815007	Crowsnest Pass	Alberta	6356
CS1008095	Ming's Bight	Newfoundland	435
CS4615051	St. Lazare	Manitoba	289
CS1008077	Brent's Cove	Newfoundland	283
CS2489030	Vassan	Quebec	988
CS2476060	Grenville	Quebec	1964
CS4716005	Mayfield No. 406	Saskatchewan	484
CS3557066	Prince	Ontario	971
CS1315014	Petit Rocher	New Brunswick	2078
CS3557011	Laird	Ontario	1073
CS2430070	Saint-Robert-Bellarmin	Quebec	687
CS2496030	Pointe-aux-Outardes	Quebec	1339

Métis

m	t	v	vl	p	ct	rm	tp	vl	m	vl
---	---	---	----	---	----	----	----	----	---	----

CSD Num	CSD Name	Province	Population	CSD Type	Aboriginal Dependence
<b>Energy dependent communities by degree of dependence</b>					
CS4804020	Special Area No. 4	Alberta	1641	sa	100
CS4713079	Manitou Lake No. 442	Saskatchewan	618	rm	100
CS4711003	Last Mountain Valley No. 250	Saskatchewan	395	rm	100
CS4708074	Snipe Lake No. 259	Saskatchewan	598	rm	100
CS4708062	Burstall	Saskatchewan	426	t	100
CS4708021	Enterprise No. 142	Saskatchewan	265	rm	100
CS4704054	Carmichael No. 109	Saskatchewan	462	rm	100
CS3541046	Port Elgin	Ontario	7041	t	99
CS4713024	Oakdale No. 320	Saskatchewan	354	rm	99
CS3541028	Tiverton	Ontario	824	v	99
CS3541022	Kincardine	Ontario	6620	t	98
CS4713006	Kindersley No. 290	Saskatchewan	1188	rm	96
CS4623022	Gillam	Manitoba	1534	lgd	North American Indian
CS1010029	Division No. 10, Subd. D	Newfoundland	717	sun	95
CS4816037	Wood Buffalo	Alberta	35213	sm	95
CS4713028	Winslow No. 319	Saskatchewan	390	rm	95
CS4717017	Eldon No. 471	Saskatchewan	838	rm	94
CS4817097	Rainbow Lake	Alberta	1138	t	91
CS4708024	Fox Valley No. 171	Saskatchewan	387	rm	90
CS3541044	Saugeen	Ontario	1892	tp	82
CS5955025	Hudson's Hope	British Columbia	1122	dm	81
CS4713068	Buffalo No. 409	Saskatchewan	473	rm	81
CS3541021	Kincardine	Ontario	2954	tp	81
CS3541026	Bruce	Ontario	1510	tp	79
CS4702011	Lake Alma No. 8	Saskatchewan	335	rm	79
CS4818002	Fox Creek	Alberta	2321	t	77
CS4713019	Prairiedale No. 321	Saskatchewan	263	rm	77

CS4818018	Valleyview	Alberta	1906	t		77
CS4717022	Wilton No. 472	Saskatchewan	1564	rm		76
CS4807048	Hardisty	Alberta	808	t		74
CS4708056	Happyland No. 231	Saskatchewan	432	rm		74
CS4807002	Provost	Alberta	1904	t		74
CS4817024	Swan Hills	Alberta	2030	t		72
CS4805041	Kneehill No. 48	Alberta	4887	md		72
CS6107007	Norman Wells	N o r t h w e s t Territories	798	t		71
CS4811031	Drayton Valley	Alberta	5883	t		69
CS4713041	Progress No. 351	Saskatchewan	377	rm		68
CS4702029	Laurier No. 38	Saskatchewan	434	rm		66
CS4621025	Grand Rapids	Manitoba	404	lgd	North American Indian	65
CS1001289	Chapel Arm	Newfoundland	575	t		65
CS4717018	Maidstone	Saskatchewan	962	t		64
CS4701091	Walpole No. 92	Saskatchewan	454	rm		64
CS4807051	Chauvin	Alberta	400	vl		64
CS4807036	Forestburg	Alberta	930	vl		64
CS4701014	Oxbow	Saskatchewan	1163	t		64
CS4708031	Riverside No. 168	Saskatchewan	552	rm		63
CS4708058	Leader	Saskatchewan	983	t		63
CS4713042	Kerrobert	Saskatchewan	1109	t		63
CS4717029	Lloydminster (Part)	Saskatchewan	7636	c		62
CS1008093	Westport	Newfoundland	412	com		61
CS3541019	Huron	Ontario	3792	tp		60
CS4802034	Brooks	Alberta	10093	t		59
CS4713051	Macklin	Saskatchewan	1281	t		59
CS4808024	Eckville	Alberta	901	t		59
CS4717024	Lashburn	Saskatchewan	674	t		59
CS3547094	Chalk River	Ontario	974	vl		58
CS4809015	Rocky Mountain House	Alberta	5805	t		58
CS1001277	Sunnyside	Newfoundland	621	t		58
CS4810041	Kitscoty	Alberta	643	vl		57
CS4709054	Invermay No. 305	Saskatchewan	514	rm		56

CS4807019	Stettler County No. 6	Alberta	5278	cm
CS4713008	Kindersley	Saskatchewan	4679	t
CS4804022	Consort	Alberta	794	v
CS3541041	Paisley	Ontario	1106	v
CS4810039	Lloydminster (Part)	Alberta	11317	c
CS4703004	Coronach	Saskatchewan	949	t
CS4717045	Mervin No. 499	Saskatchewan	1169	rm
CS4703054	Auvergne No. 76	Saskatchewan	430	rm
CS5955030	Taylor	British Columbia	1031	dm
CS3538023	Moore	Ontario	10864	tp
CS4807031	Flagstaff County No. 29	Alberta	4015	cm
CS3538034	Plympton	Ontario	5247	tp
CS4807044	Sedgewick	Alberta	937	t
CS4808012	Sylvan Lake	Alberta	5178	t