NADC Area Profile:
An Economic Description of the Region

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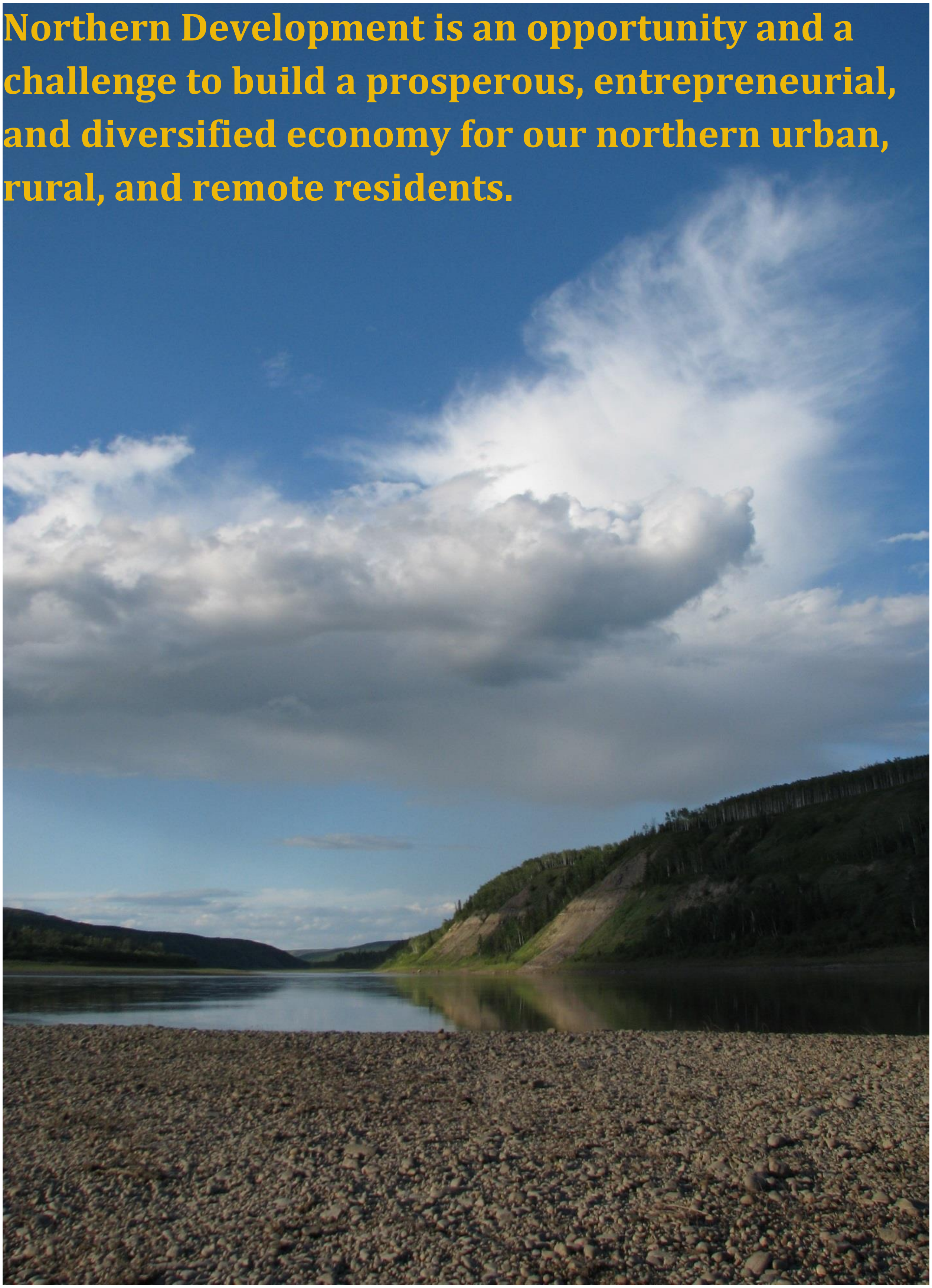

Northern Development is an opportunity and a
challenge to build a prosperous, entrepreneurial,
and diversified economy for our northern urban,
rural, and remote residents.

Executive Summary

Profiling a local economy is one of the key economic analysis tools for economic development planning. An area profile provides a fundamental description of a region's economy – its system or range of activities related to the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services – which serves as a basis or starting point for other regional economic analyses.

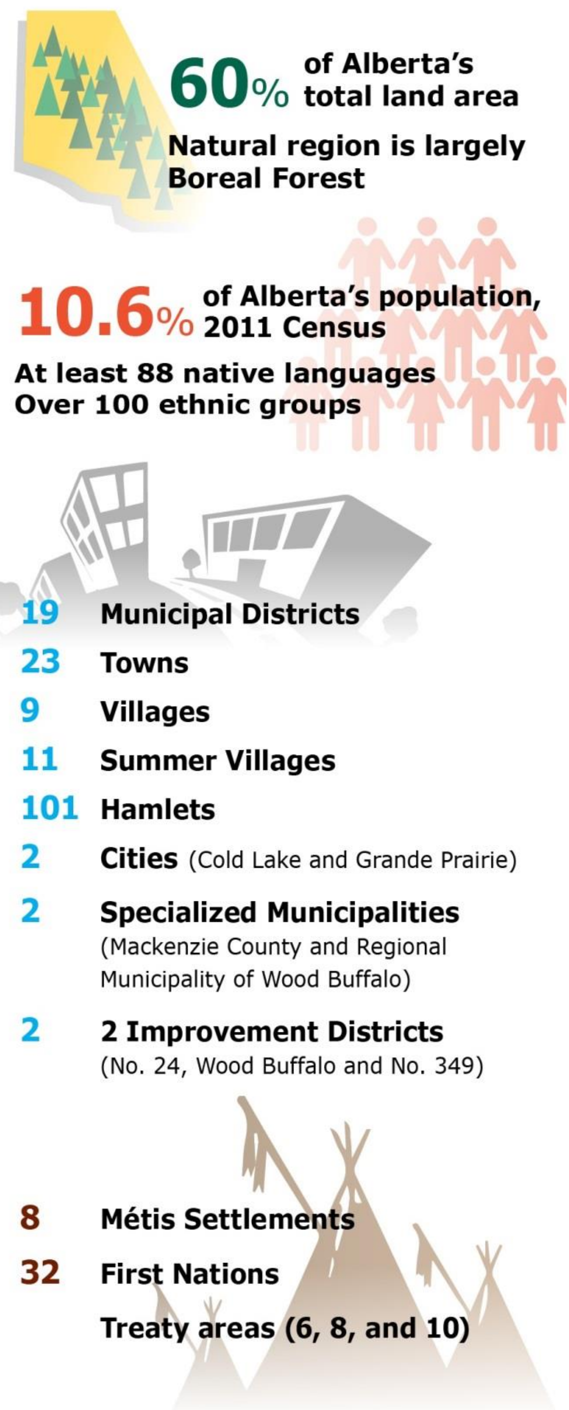
An area profile may inform investors and entrepreneurs to consider business opportunities in the region, attract visitors, and brief the citizenry and governments on the structure, state, developments, and outlook of the local economy. It may serve to identify data gaps and areas of research that are relevant in order to understand and address socio-economic issues and to provide information for public policy development.

Northern development is an opportunity and a challenge for a region that is vast, sparse in population, and abundant in natural resources. Public policy intervention is important in realizing economic development in northern Alberta. Public infrastructure, for instance, is of prime importance for relatively small and remote communities to sustain and thrive as health and social services are made available through publicly funded schools, hospitals, clinics, roads, recreational facilities, and others. These communities contribute to maintaining vital linkages in the supply chain and stewardship of natural resources.

Public infrastructures also provide economic growth and opportunity as it open doors for new or improved access to trading corridors, alternative destinations for visitors, and linkages between and among northern communities.

Regional economies promote diversity and dispersion of economic activities across the province. Recognizing and addressing regional challenges are necessary to foster resilient communities and robust local economies particularly in northern Alberta.

NADC Region: In Brief



The NADC region is vast, covering a land area that is about 60% of the province's total land area. Its natural region is largely Boreal Forest with pockets of Canadian Shield in the northeast corner of the region, Rocky Mountain in the southwest corner, Foothills in the lower southwest, and a relatively small portion of Parkland in the west and southeast corner.

The region is largely rural area with pockets of urban areas. There are 26 municipal authorities some with towns, villages, and hamlets. All eight Métis settlements in the province are within the region in addition to 112 First Nation reserves that is home to 32 First Nations. Treaty 6, 8, and 10 are treaty areas within the region.

From a statistical standpoint, the region consists of Census Division (CD) 16, 17, 18, 19, with portions of CDs 12 and 13. The NADC region has two Economic Regions (ERs), namely: Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River ER, which consists of CD 13, 17, 18, and 19; and, Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake ER, which consists of CD 12 and 16.

The NADC region is home to about 386,000 people – about 10.6% of Alberta's population in 2011. The region's population is relatively young with the median age in the range of 29.4 years old to 41.3 years old. Largely for the region, the projected average annual growth is in the range of 0.01% to 0.99%. Although for the Grande Prairie area, its population growth is expected to grow faster than the provincial average, which is comparable to population growth in the areas of Calgary, Red Deer, and Edmonton.

The region has a diverse ethnic population with identified groups numbering 33 to 102 in a CD within the region. In 2011, the visible minority population totaled 23,010. Top groups include: Filipinos, South Asians, Arabs, Latin Americans, Blacks, and Chinese.

In the same year, there were 26,870 immigrants in the NADC region. Top source countries of immigrants include: UK, US, Germany, Netherlands, India, Philippines, Pakistan, Mexico, South Africa, and Turkey.

The National Household Survey in 2011 showed that the labour participation in the region is relatively high at 74.1%, with employment rate at 70.0% and unemployment rate at 5.6%. While most of the region's labour force are employees – about 86%, 13.1% are self-employed.

Significant concentration of the labour force are in occupational groups related to trades, transport and equipment operators; sales and services; management; and, business, finance, and administration. About 15.4% of the region's labour force work in the Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry. The Construction and Retail Trade industries each have about 10% of the region's labour force.

There is significant disparity in income across the region with the Wood Buffalo area standing out of the rest in the region. Median income in the Wood Buffalo area (CD 16) is 89.1% higher than the province.

There were 48,760 businesses operating in the region in 2014 with minimum annual revenue of $30,000. Notable industries in the region include: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Construction; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; and, Transportation and Warehousing. About 60.5% of businesses in the region are considered micro-businesses – those with less than five employees.

The NADC region has abundant natural resources dominated by oil resources, natural gas, agricultural land, and forestry products. All of Alberta's oil sands resources are located in three areas within the NADC region – Athabasca, Cold Lake, and Peace River. Conventional gas fields in the region are located in the region's northwest corner (Grande Cache and Grande Prairie area) as well as in the eastern half of the province from Fort McMurray area down to the Medicine Hat area.

About 8,361 farms or 19.3% of farms in the province are located within the NADC region. About 62.2% of these farms are sole proprietorship. About 45.6% or 3,816 farms in the region are located in the Upper Peace area.

Farm sizes in the region range from under 10 acres to 3,520 acres and over.

Most farms in the region produced organic field crops and animals or animal products. Among the variety of field crops include wheat (spring, durum, and winter), oats, barley, fall rye, alfalfa, canola, flaxseed, and dry field peas. The region also has its share of poultry and egg production, cattle, pigs, sheep and lamb, bees, and other livestock such as horses and ponies, goats, wild boar, bison (buffalo), mink, rabbits, deer, elk, llamas, and alpacas.

Total gross farm receipts from farms in the region amounted to about $1.25B or 10.9% of the province’s total. Farms in the Upper Peace region accounted for about 55.2% or $0.69B of the region’s gross farm receipts.

Alberta’s forest of 38M hectares is mostly in northern Alberta. From this resource, forestry products such as panels and engineered wood products, lumber, pulp and newsprint, among others, generated about $29M in exports in 2014 with revenues from goods manufactured in 2012 totaling about $5.35B.

Harvesting of forestry resources covered an area of 87,578 Ha in 2013 with a total volume of 22.8M cubic metres. Regeneration efforts in the same year include 751 Ha of seeded area and 70,016 Ha of planted area.

The forestry products industry also dealt with insect defoliation in 2013 that covers an area of 8.7M Ha and 1,451 forest fires covering an area of 23,120 Ha the following year.

The largest Forest Management Agreement (FMA), covering an area of 58,120 sq. km., located in northeastern Alberta and the smallest FMA, covering an area of 585 sq. km., located near Slave Lake, are within the NADC region.

Tourism in the northern region of the province is relatively small compared with other regions. While the region is not a major international destination, tourism activity brought about by domestic demand particularly by Alberta residents, provided modest economic contribution and diversity to economic activities in the province.

The NADC region, like other regions in the province, is impacted by government policies and programs. Critical to the region are capital investments made by the government to support the delivery of public services, market access, and the fostering of business opportunities and development among relatively small, rural and urban communities that are spread throughout the vast region in northern Alberta.

The challenges of sustaining economic activity with the necessity to address social, environmental, and ecological concerns remain a critical consideration in formulating public policy that impacts the socio-economic development of the NADC region.

Aside from the fiscal policy of the government – both provincial and municipal, other public policy initiatives important to the NADC region include the Land-Use Framework, Municipal Government Act, royalty review, workforce strategy and immigration, trade agreements, climate or environmental policies, and social policies.

As part of its mandate, the NADC has released two position papers on the economic development of northern Alberta – one in 1977 and another in 1991. While 15 years apart, it is evident that the economic potential of abundant natural resources is well recognized, as well as the economic disparity that exists within the region and between northern communities and elsewhere in the province.

The papers reflect the social and economic state and conditions of the times. It also reflected the hopes of northerners of what they desire as sustainable social and economic development in the region in order to realize economic prosperity and a healthy society.

Region

Boundary. Within the provincial boundaries, the area north of the 55th parallel N, most of the area north of the 54th parallel N, and a few of the area north of the 53rd parallel N is the NADC region. It is the designated area of the Northern Alberta Development Council (NADC), a council established on March 29, 1963 by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta.

The Council is mandated "to investigate, monitor, evaluate, plan and promote practical measures to foster and advance general development in northern Alberta and to advise the Government accordingly" (*Northern Alberta Development Council Act, 2000*).

The NADC region is bounded on the west by the Alberta-British Columbia border, on the north by the Alberta-Northwest Territories border, on the east by the Alberta-Saskatchewan border, and, on the south by the southern boundaries of the Municipal District of Greenview No. 16, Woodlands County, Municipal District of Lesser Slave River No. 124, Athabasca County, Lac La Biche County, County of St. Paul No. 19, the Métis Settlements of Buffalo Lake, Kikino and Fishing Lake, and the Whitefish #128, Saddle Lake #125 and Unipouheos #121 First Nation Reserves.

Political Region. Within the region are 19 municipal districts, 23 towns, 9 villages, 11 summer villages, and 101 hamlets (*see Appendix 1 for a listing of municipal authorities and their communities within the region*). There are two cities – the City of Cold Lake in the east and the City of Grande Prairie in the west, and two specialized municipalities – Mackenzie County and the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.

There are also two improvement districts – Improvement District No. 24 (Wood Buffalo), where the Wood Buffalo National Park is located – a site listed by UNESCO *("World Heritage List", n.d.*) as a World Heritage site; and Improvement District No. 349, where the Alberta portion of the Cold Lake Air Weapons Range is located.

All eight Métis Settlements in the province are located in the region – Peavine, Gift Lake, East Prairie, Paddle Prairie, Fishing Lake, Elizabeth, Kikino, and Buffalo.

Out of 141 in the province as listed by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada *("Reserve/Settlement/Village", n.d.*), there are 112 First Nation reserves, settlements, or villages in the region that is home to 32 First Nations (*see Appendix 2 for a listing of first nations and their respective reserve/settlement/village within the region*). There are three Treaty areas within the region – Treaty 6 (1876), Treaty 8 (1899), and Treaty 10 (1906).

There are five out of 34 (14.7%) federal electoral districts and 13 out of 87 (14.9%) of the province's electoral divisions within the region (*see Appendix 3 for a listing of electoral areas within the province*).

The federal electoral districts include Fort McMurray-Cold Lake, Grande Prairie-Mackenzie, Lakeland, Peace River-Westlock, and Yellowhead.

The provincial electoral divisions include Dunvegan-Central Peace-Notley, Lesser Slave Lake, Athabasca-Sturgeon-Redwater, Barrhead-Morinville-Westlock, Bonnyville-Cold Lake, Fort McMurray-Conklin, Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo, Grande Prairie-Smoky, Grande Prairie-Wapiti, Lac La Biche-St. Paul-Two Hills, Peace River, West Yellowhead, and Whitecourt-Ste. Anne.

Statistical Region. Based on Statistics Canada's Standard Geographic Classification (SGC) (*2011*), the region includes the Census Divisions (CDs) 16, 17, 18, 19, and portions of CDs 12 and 13 (*see Appendix 4 for a listing of geographic units within the region*).

Census Subdivisions (CSDs) in CD 12 that is not part of the region includes Smoky Lake County, Town of Smoky Lake, and the Villages of Vilna and Waskatenau.

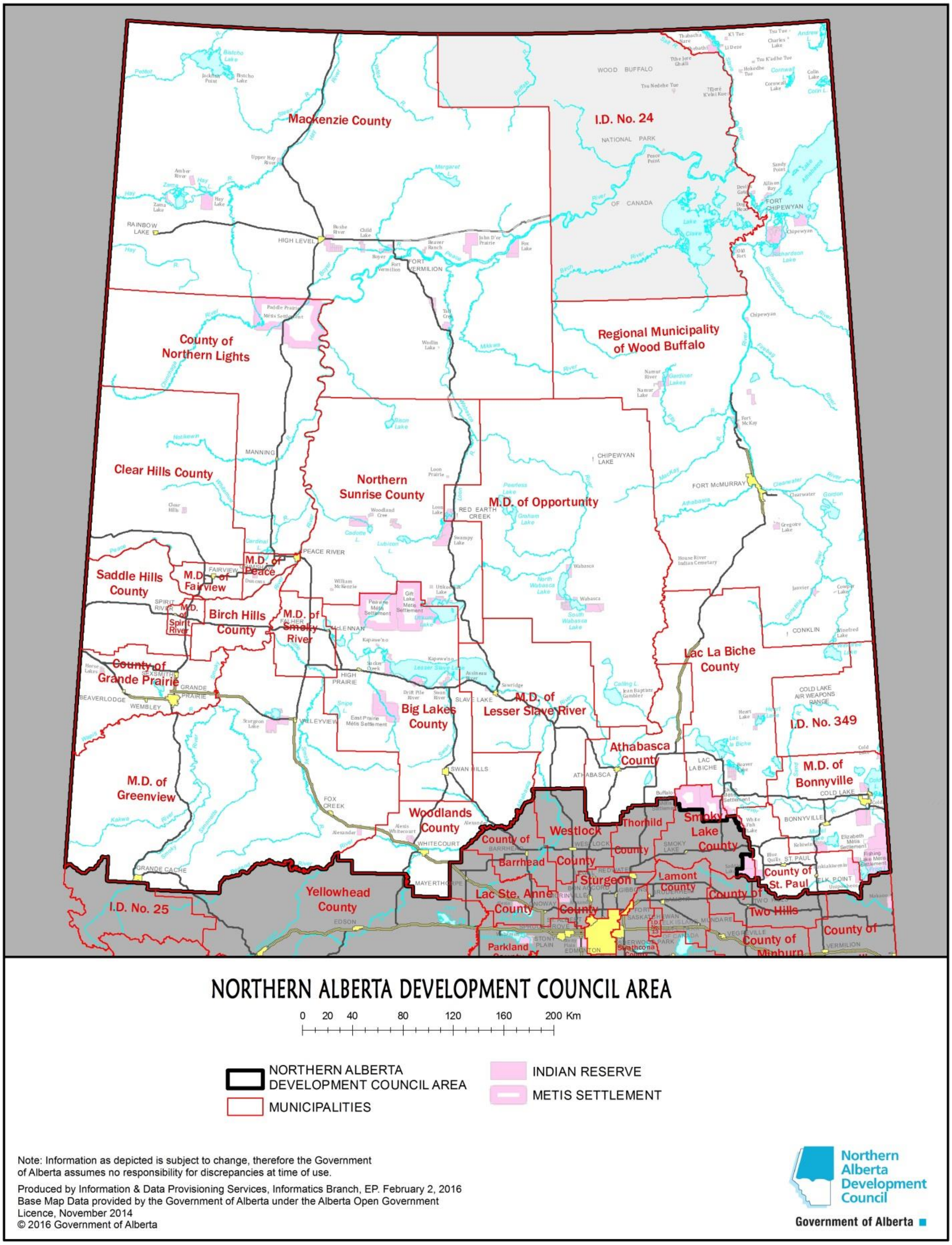


Figure 1 - NADC Region. February 2, 2016. Information & Data Provisioning Services, Informatics Branch, Alberta Environment and Parks

CSDs in CD13 that is not part of the region includes Lac Ste. Anne County and Thorhild County No. 7, Towns of Mayerthorpe, Onoway, Barrhead, and Westlock, Villages of Alberta Beach and Clyde, and the Summer Villages of Nakamun Park, Val Quentin, West Cove, Yellowstone, Ross Haven, Castle Island, Silver Sands, Sunset Point, Birch Cove, South View, Sandy Beach, Sunrise Beach, and Larkspur.

Although the Métis Settlements of Buffalo Lake and Kikino Lake are part of the Smoky Lake County CSD, they are part of the NADC region.

Census Division (CD) are groups of neighbouring municipalities established under provincial laws or, as in the case of Alberta and some provinces/territories, are equivalent areas created by Statistics Canada with provincial/territorial cooperation.

CSD is a general term for municipalities (units of local government) or areas that are considered as one for statistical purposes.

CDs are further aggregated into Economic Regions (ER), which are created for the analysis of regional economic activity. CDs 13, 17, 18, and 19 make up the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River ER while CDs 12 and 16 form the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake ER.

The NADC region does not have a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or large urban population centre – an area with a total population of at least 100,000 and where, at its core, a population of at least 50,000.

It has, however, three Census Agglomerations (CAs) – Cold Lake – a small population centre (less than 30,000), and two medium population centres (less than 100,000), Wood Buffalo and Grande Prairie. CAs are areas with a core population of at least 10,000. The rest of the NADC region is considered rural area.

Physical Region. The region covers a land area of over 384,000 sq. km. or about 60% of Alberta's total land area. Its natural region is largely Boreal Forest with pockets of Canadian Shield in the northeast corner of the region, Rocky Mountain in the southwest corner, Foothills in the lower south west, and a relatively small portion of Parkland in the west and southeast corner.

Alberta Parks (*2015*) uses a land classification system that describes the natural landscapes in the province. Each land classification has its unique pattern of soils, landform, geology, hydrology, climate, and mix of vegetation and wildlife.

There are six of these largest units, called natural regions recognized in Alberta, namely: Rocky Mountain, Foothills, Boreal Forest, Grassland, Parkland, and Canadian Shield. These natural regions are divided into 21 subregions, which are further divided into more specific categories of natural landscapes.

An area of about 27,500 sq. km. or 4% of the province's total area is a network of close to 500 sites that are parks and protected areas.

The Foothills, located mostly in the western part of central Alberta, covers an area of 66,436 sq. km. or 10% of the province's total area. Elevation ranges from 700m to 1700m and the topography varies from sharp, mostly bedrock ridges near the mountains to rolling terrain in the northern and eastern part of the area. It has a generally moist and cool climate. Land uses are mainly grazing, oil and gas exploration, farming, and timber harvesting. This natural region has diverse plant communities, varying topography, surface and groundwater flow patterns, and highly diverse wildlife.

The Parkland, also located mostly in central Alberta, covers an area of 60,747 sq. km. or 9% of the province's total area. It is the most densely populated natural region in the province and has been extensively farmed and ranched for centuries. Main land uses are grazing, farming, strip coal mining, gravel extraction, and oil and gas exploration. Lakes, rivers, and wetlands in the Parkland form habitats for a range of wildlife populations with a varied mix of plant communities. About 5-10% of the Central and Peace River Parkland natural subregions is wetlands.

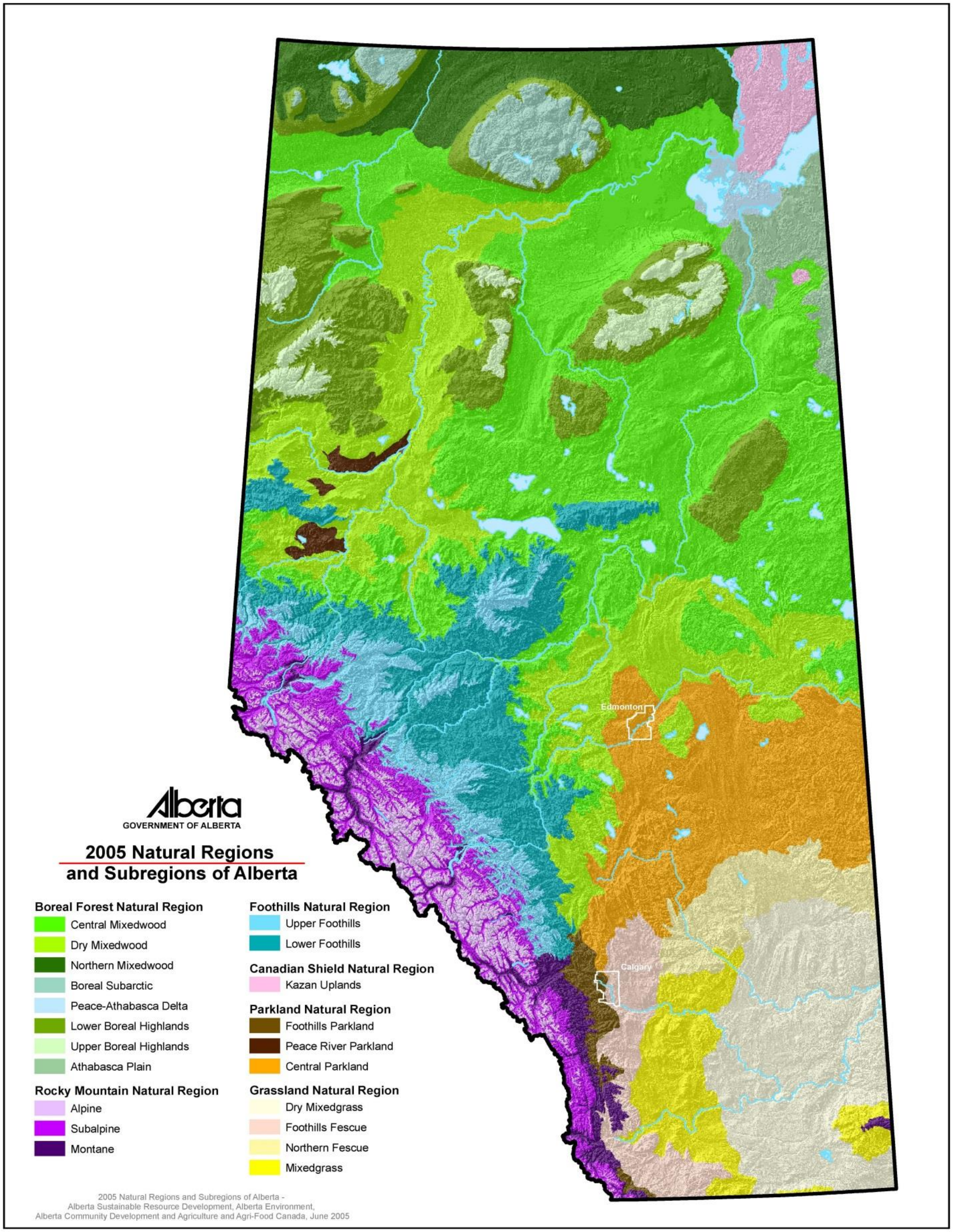


Figure 2 - Natural Regions and Subregions of Alberta. Retrieved from http://www.albertaparks.ca/media/442877/nsr2005_final_letter.pdf. Alberta Environment and Parks.

The Grassland, located in the southern part of the province, covers an area of 95,565 sq. km. or 14.4% of the province's total area. It is a natural landscape commonly referred to as prairie where land for farming and ranching is most productive. Elevation ranges from 550 m to 1,500 m. The Grassland is the warmest and driest natural region in Alberta. The southeast corner of the province is the warmest and driest part of the Grasslands. Main land uses are grazing, farming, recreation, and oil and gas exploration. Rivers and shallow lakes form about 1-2% of the Grassland. Wildlife population is distinct where many animal species in this natural region are not found elsewhere.

The Rocky Mountain, located in the southwestern part of the province, covers an area of 49,070 sq. km. or 7.4% of the province's total area. It is a region of mountains, high foothills, deep valleys, glaciers and snowfields. It receives the highest annual precipitation on average, snowiest winters, shortest growing season and coolest summers among all the physical regions. The Main land uses are recreation, farming, wildlife habitat, grazing, coal mining, oil and gas exploration, and timber harvesting. There are over 300 rare plant species in the Rocky Mountain and about 140 are only found in this region. A wide range of wildlife makes their home in the lower elevations of the natural region particularly in the eastern and southern parts. Plant mix includes coniferous forests, grasslands, and mixedwood forests.

With a total area of 381,046 sq. km., the largest natural region is the Boreal Forest, most of which are within the NADC region. It covers 58% of the province's total area. Summers are short and winters are long and cold. There are areas with sufficient growing season where various crops grow. The Boreal Forest has both deciduous and coniferous trees, extensive wetlands, and many lakes. Common trees include aspen and balsam poplar, white spruce, black spruce, and jack pine. The Peace-Athabasca Delta is the largest boreal delta in the world and is important to waterfowls in North America. This natural region also has the largest active dune system in Alberta. The Alberta portion of the Wood Buffalo National Park is the only remaining nesting ground for the rare whooping crane. This natural region is home to herds of woodland caribou and wood bison.

The smallest of the natural regions is the Canadian Shield with a total area of 9,719 sq. km. or 1.5% of the province's total area. There is minimal vegetation, coarse glacial deposits and many small lakes. Main land uses are recreation, subsistence hunting, fishing, and trapping, forestry, and mining. This area of the province is a small part of the Canadian Shield which extends across the country from Labrador to Saskatchewan.

Population (2011 Census)

Demography. About 3.6 million people make up Alberta's population. It is about 11% of Canada's population which makes Alberta the fourth most populated province/territory.

No more than 386,000 people make up the population of the NADC region in 2011. This is a 9.4% increase from the 2006 Census. Alberta's population increased by 10.8% while the country increased by 5.9%. The region's population is about 10.6% of Alberta's population in 2011.

In terms of land area, CD 17 is the largest at 192,116 sq. km. and includes Mackenzie County, Northern Sunrise County, County of Northern Lights, Clear Hills, M.D. of Big Lakes, Opportunity No. 17, and Lesser Slave River No. 124.

The smallest in land area is CD 19 at 20,520 sq. km. which includes Grande Prairie County No. 1, Birch Hills County, Saddle Hills County, M.D. Peace, Fairview, Spirit River, and Smoky River.

In terms of population density, CD 19 has the highest at 5.3 persons per sq. km. with a population of 109,712, while CD 17 has the lowest at 0.3 persons per sq. km with a population of 61,504. CD 18 which includes the

M.D. of Greenview is the second lowest at 0.4 persons per sq. km. with a population of 14,534. CD 19 has the highest population count while CD 18 has the lowest.

The region's population density is 0.97 persons per sq. km. while Alberta's is 5.7 persons per sq. km. Canada's population density is 3.7 persons per sq. km.

The number of private dwellings is highest in CD 19 at 44,851 while CD 18 has the lowest at 6,066. Most of the private dwellings in the region which totals 161,307 are occupied by usual residents.

The region's population is relatively young with the median age in the range of 29.4 years to 41.3 years. CD 17 has the lowest median age while CD 13 which includes Woodland County and Athabasca County has the highest median age. Alberta's median age is 36.5 years while Canada's is 40.6 years.

Another indication of a relatively young population is the percentage of people with age 15 and over – the labour force population. The percentage of the region's population that is 15 years old and over is within the range of 71.9% to 81.0%. Alberta's labour force population is 81.2% of the province's population, while Canada's is 83.2%.

CD 19 has the highest number of private households at 41,400 with 107,530 persons. CD 18 has the lowest number of private households at 5,380 with 14,300 persons.

There are many languages identified as one's mother tongue or native language. The region has at least 88 identified native languages, while the country has at least 90.

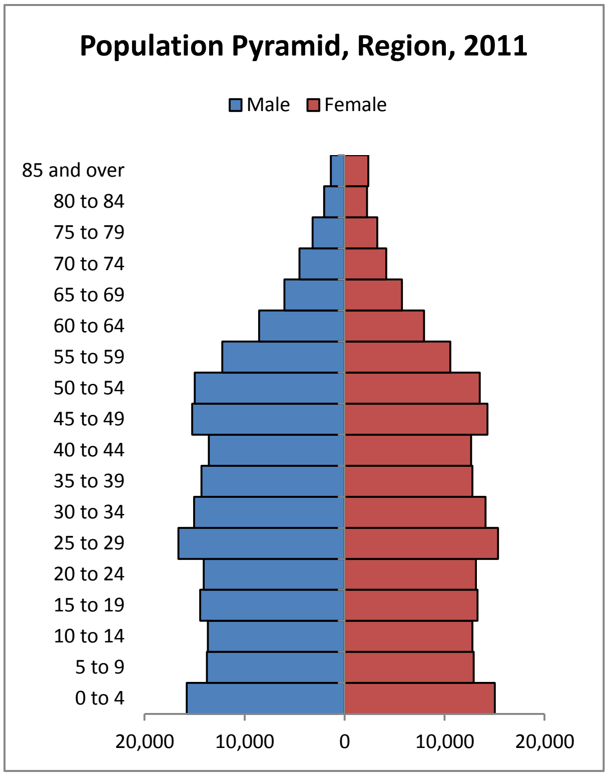
CD 16 which includes the specialized municipality of Wood Buffalo has at least 75 identified native languages – the highest among CDs in the region. CD 18 has the lowest with at least 31.

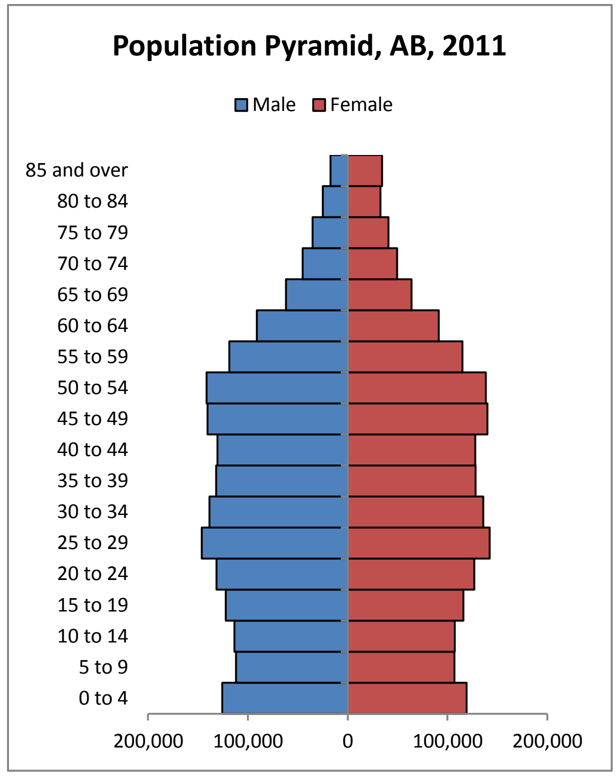
CD 12 which includes the M.D.s of Bonnyville No. 87, St. Paul County No. 19, and Lac La Biche County has English, French, Cree, Ukrainian, German, Russian, and Tagalog as top native languages. Top common native languages in the region are German, Ukrainian, and Tagalog aside from English and French.

CENSUS 2011, NADC Region*

	Census Divisions						
	St. Paul	Athabasca/Woodland	Wood Buffalo	Slave Lake	Greenview	Grande Prairie	
Characteristic	12	13	16	17	18	19	Region
Population, 2011	63,427	68,919	67,516	61,504	14,534	109,712	385,612
Population, 2006	59,990	66,972	53,080	59,282	14,322	98,712	352,358
Change (%)	+5.7	+2.9	+27.2	+3.7	+1.5	+11.1	+9.44
Private Dwellings	26,256	32,789	28,662	22,683	6,066	44,851	161,307
Usual Resident Occupied	22,986	26,830	23,653	19,572	5,376	41,399	139,816
Percentage Share (%)	87.6	81.8	82.5	86.28	88.6	92.30	86.7
Density (per sq.km.)	2.1	2.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	5.3	0.97
Land area (sq. km.)	30,047	24,374	97,255	192,116	33,205	20,520	397,517
Median Age	34.6	41.3	31.6	29.4	35.5	32.9	
Age 15 and over (%)	78.1	80.9	81.0	71.9	77.8	78.6	81.2
Private Households	22,985	26,830	23,650	19,750	5,380	41,400	139,995
Number of persons	62,370	67,360	67,155	60,900	14,300	107,530	379,615
Mother Tongues	56	59	75	39	31	66	88
Top 5	English French Cree Ukrainian German, Russian, Tagalog	English German French Ukrainian Dutch	English French Tagalog Cree Spanish	English German Cree French Dene	English French German Tagalog Afrikaans	English French German Tagalog Ukrainian	English German French Tagalog Punjabi

*Parts of CD 12 and 13 are not part of the NADC region.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 Census of Population

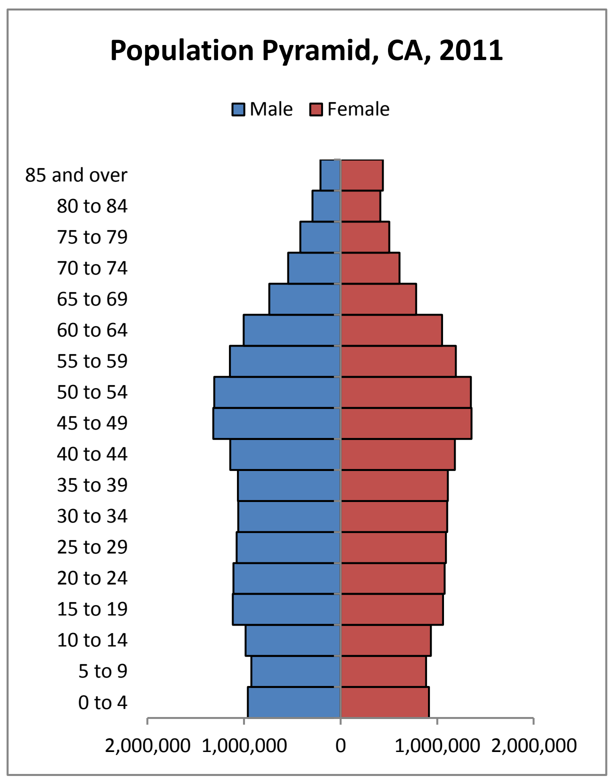




Population pyramids show the population's composition by age group. The region's population pyramid (*top left*) is comparable to that of the province (*top right*) except for the latter's slight tapering towards the bottom.

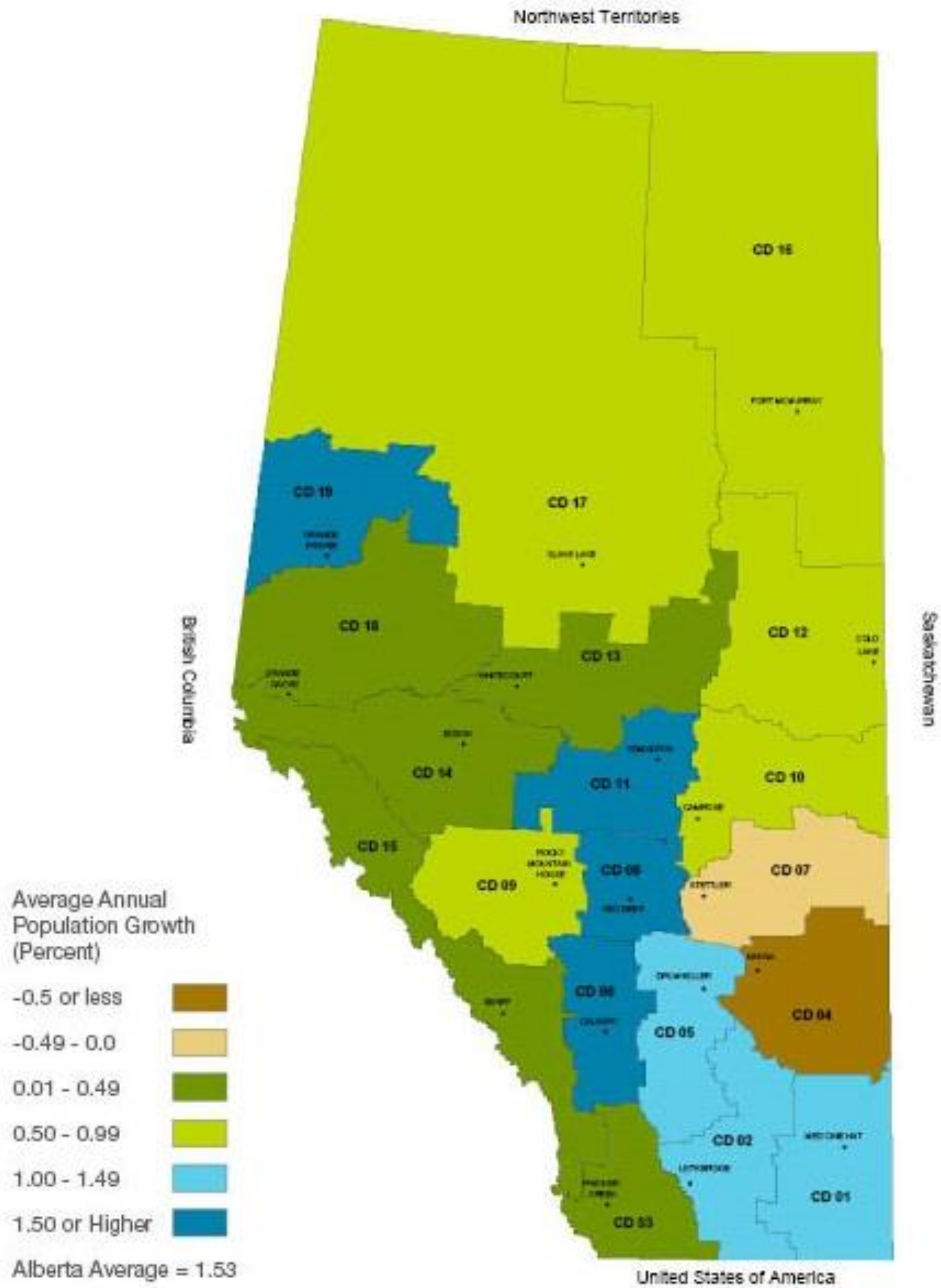
Such shape is indicative of relatively slow population growth. Where the graph has more similar population sizes across age groups, population growth is relatively slower. A box-like shape is typical in developed countries that have slow population growth and where life expectancy is long and infant mortality is low.

The country's population pyramid is indicative of population growth that approaches negative instead of rapid growth and where there is low birth rate and long life expectancy.



Projections from Treasury Board and Finance (2015a, 2015b) show a 1.5% average annual growth for the province or a 2.1 million increase by 2041. Driven by international immigration, the population will be diverse and more urban. For the region, CD 19 (Grande Prairie) is expected to grow faster than the provincial average along with CD 6 (Calgary), CD 8 (Red Deer), and CD 11 (Edmonton). The projected average annual growth for the rest of the region is in the range of 0.01%-0.99%.

Average Annual Growth Rate (2014-2041) for Census Divisions



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance
Note: Census Divisions boundary file, Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

National Household Survey Profile 2011, NADC Region*

	Census Divisions						
	St. Paul	Athabasca/Woodland	Wood Buffalo	Slave Lake	Greenview	Grande Prairie	
Characteristic	12	13	16	17	18	19	Region
Citizenship	62,525	67,345	67,005	60,940	14,305	107,530	379,650
Canadian	60,960	66,015	61,275	59,720	13,850	104,490	366,310
Not Canadian	1,570	1,335	5,730	1,220	455	3,035	13,345
Immigrant Status							
Non-immigrant	59,335	63,330	54,665	57,330	13,315	100,110	348,085
Immigrant	2,585	3,615	10,330	3,045	840	6,455	26,870
Non-permanent Resident	605	400	2,000	565	155	970	4,695
Top Birthplace, Immigrants	UK US Germany	Netherlands UK US	India Philippines Pakistan	Philippines Mexico US	UK South Africa US	Philippines US UK	
Top Birthplace, Recent Immigrants	US Philippines UK	South Africa Philippines US	India Philippines Pakistan	Philippines Turkey US	South Africa US	Philippines Germany US	
Visible Minority Population	2,065	1,450	12,340	1,615	470	5,070	23,010
Top Groups	Filipino South Asian Arab	Filipino Latin American South Asian	South Asian Filipino Black	Filipino Arab South Asian	Filipino Chinese Black	Filipino South Asian Black	
Indigenous Population	14,785	7,545	8,490	24,220	2,975	11,685	69,700
Identified Ethic Groups	64	65	102	60	33	88	

*Parts of CD 12 and 13 are not part of the NADC region.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

Cultural Diversity. Alberta has a diverse ethnic population. The 2011 National Housing Survey (NHS) has identified at least 209 ethnic groups. While the province is home to over 2.8 million non-immigrants or 80.3% of the total population, there are also 644,115 immigrants and 59,620 non-permanent residents living in the province. Immigrants account for about 18.1% of the total population while non-permanent residents account for 1.7%.

Philippines, India, and the United Kingdom are the top three birth countries of immigrants in Alberta. Top birth countries of recent immigrants in the province include: Philippines, India, and China. The visible minority population in the province is 656,325 or 18.4% of the total population. The top three groups include: Filipino, South Asian, and Chinese.

The NADC region also has a diverse ethnic population. There are about 102 identified ethnic groups in CD 16 (Wood Buffalo) – the highest in the region. At least 60 in each CD were identified in CD 12 (St. Paul), CD 17 (Slave Lake), and CD 13 (Athabasca/Woodland). At least 88 were identified in CD 19 (Grande Prairie) and 33 were identified in CD 18 (Greenview).

Non-immigrants account for the majority of the region's population at 348,085 or 91.7% of the total population. Immigrants totaling 26,870 account for 7.1% and 4,695 non-permanent residents account for 1.2%.

While most of the CDs in the region have an immigrant population in the range of 4.1% to 6.0% of their respective total population, CD 15 (Wood Buffalo) stands out at 15.4% with 10,330 immigrants. Likewise, for non-permanent residents, CD 15 has about 2,000 or 3.0% of its total population. Other CDs in the region are within the range of 0.6% to 1.1%.

The US and the UK are common top birth countries of immigrants in the region. In CD 16 (Wood Buffalo) and CD 17 (Slave Lake), there is more diversity of top birth countries where India, Philippines, Mexico, and Pakistan are included. Although the US is where a lot of recent immigrants to the region were born, more recent immigrants have also come from Philippines, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Turkey, and Germany.

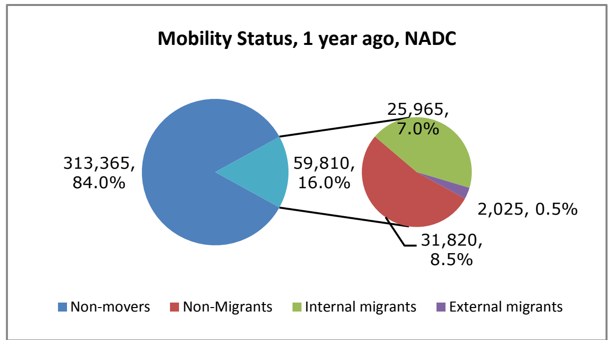
CD 16 (Wood Buffalo) has the highest population of visible minorities among CDs in the region at 12,340 of 18.4% of total population. Other CDs in the region have visible minority population in the range of 470 to 5,070 with CD 18 (Greenview) at the low and CD 19 (Grande Prairie) at the high end of the range. Filipino is the top visible minority group common in all CDs in the region followed by South Asian. Other top visible minorities include Arab, Latin American, Black, and Chinese. Visible minorities account for 23,010 or 6.1% of the total population in the region.

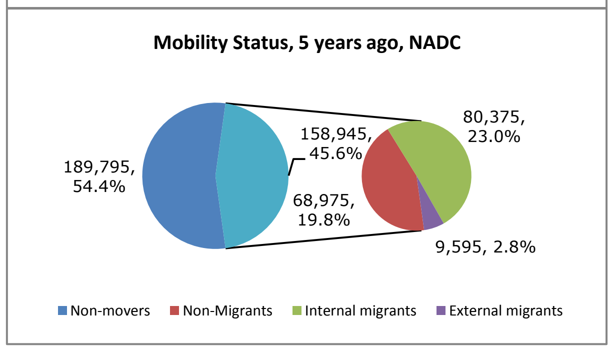
The Indigenous population in the region is significant at 18.4% of the region's total population or 69,700. CD 17 (Slave Lake) is home to 24,220 or 39.7% of its total population – the highest in the region – while CD 18 (Greenview) has the lowest at 2,975 or 20.8% of its total population. Indigenous peoples in the province account for 7.4% or 263,720 of the total population.

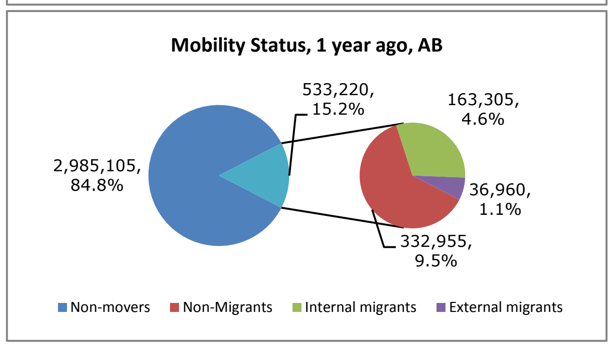
About 93.2% of Albertans are Canadian citizens. The proportion of Canadian citizens in the region is relatively higher than the province at 96.5%.

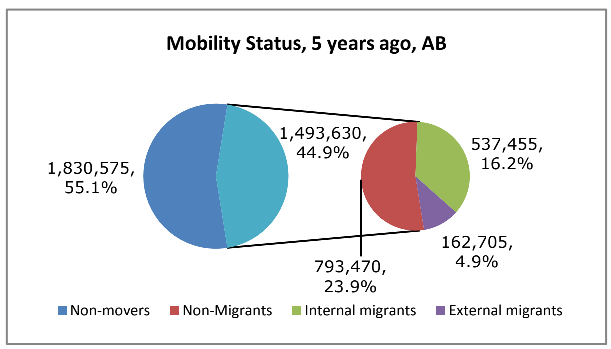
Mobility. The 2011 NHS has two kinds of mobility status – a change in residence a year ago or five years ago from May 10, 2011. Recent movers account for about 15.2% province-wide and 16.0% region-wide. Movers of five years ago account for about 44.9% province-wide and 45.6% region-wide.

Of recent movers, most were non-migrants, i.e., those persons who moved within the same locality – about 8.5% region-wide and 9.5% province-wide of the total population. Internal migrants, i.e., those persons who moved to another locality within Canada, are the second largest group which accounts for about 7.0% region-wide and 4.6% province-wide. The smallest group, external migrants, i.e., those persons who moved to Canada from abroad, accounts for about 0.5% region-wide and 1.1% province-wide.









For movers of five years ago, the pattern is similar province-wide but not region-wide where internal migrants were the largest group followed by non-migrants and external migrants. All CDs in the region except CD 17 (Slave Lake) had more persons moving into the region from elsewhere in the province or country than those who moved within locally. The region has attracted individuals, both domestic and international to move to Northern Alberta.

Mobility Status, NADC Region*

	Census Divisions											
	St. Paul		Athabasca/Woodlands		Wood Buffalo		Slave Lake		Greenview		Grande Prairie	
	12		13		16		17		18		19	
Mobility Status, 1 year ago, Total	61,530	%	66,510	%	65,835	%	59,645	%	14,065	%	105,595	%
Non-movers	54,280	88.2	59,520	89.5	48,785	74.1	52,595	88.2	12,225	86.9	85,960	81.4
Movers	7,250	11.8	6,995	10.5	17,045	25.9	7,045	11.8	1,840	13.1	19,635	18.6
Non-Migrants	3,280	5.3	3,280	4.9	10,240	15.6	4,005	6.7	830	5.9	10,185	9.6
Migrants	3,975		3,710		6,815		3,040		1,015		9,450	
Internal migrants	3,675	6.0	3,555	5.3	6,005	9.1	2,840	4.8	945	6.7	8,945	8.5
External migrants	300	0.5	155	0.2	805	1.2	200	0.3	65	0.5	500	0.5
Mobility Status, 5 years ago, Total	57,575		62,975		61,685		54,600		13,245		98,665	
Non-movers	34,525	60.0	41,085	65.2	20,370	33.0	35,665	65.3	8,095	61.1	50,055	50.7
Movers	23,055	40.0	21,895	34.8	41,315	67.0	18,935	34.7	5,150	38.9	48,615	49.3
Non-Migrants	9,565	16.6	9,455	15.0	15,675	25.4	9,295	17.0	2,315	17.5	22,670	23.0
Migrants	13,490		12,435		25,640		9,635		2,835		25,940	
Internal migrants	12,355	21.5	11,615	18.4	21,200	34.4	8,650	15.8	2,530	19.1	24,025	24.4
External migrants	1,135	2.0	815	1.3	4,440	7.2	985	1.8	310	2.3	1,910	1.9

*Parts of CD 12 and 13 are not part of the NADC region.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

Labour Force (2011 NHS)

Education. Of the region's labour force, about 7.6% have Bachelor degree and 2.8% have university credentials above that. Those that have college or other non-university certificate or diploma account for 17.5% of the region's labour force while 14.9% have apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma. Another 2.6% have university credentials below bachelor level. Those that have high school diploma are 26.9% of the region's labour force while the remaining 27.7% have no educational credential.

Except for those who have high school diploma and those with college or non-university certificate or diploma, the region's labour force composition by educational attainment has some notable differences from that of the province. The portion of those without educational credentials and those with apprenticeship or trades credential are relatively higher in the region than in the province – for the province, 19.1% and 11.0% respectively. The portions of those with university credentials whether below bachelor level, with a Bachelor degree or higher, are relatively lower in the region than in the province – provincial figures are about double the regional figures.

At the sub-regional level, CD 12 (St. Paul) has comparable composition as that of the region. CD 16 (Wood Buffalo) has the highest share of those with Bachelor degree and college or non-university credential at 12% and 20.0% respectively. It also has the highest share of those with university credentials above bachelor level at 5.4%. CD 17 (Slave Lake) has the highest share of those with no educational credential at 45.8% and the lowest share of those with high school credential at 22.6%.

Of those with postsecondary credentials, 64.1% studied in the province. Significant portions have studied in the following areas, namely: Education (8.5%); Personal, protective and transportation services (7.9%); Health and related fields (13.0%), Business, management and public administration (17.4%); and, Architecture, engineering and related technologies (36.0%).

Labour Force. From the 2011 NHS, the region's participation rate at 74.1%, employment rate at 70.0%, and unemployment rate at 5.6% are similar to that of the province.

CD 16 (Wood Buffalo) posted the highest participation rate at 82.8% while CD 17 (Slave

Lake) posted the lowest at 67.0%. Other CDs in the region have participation rate in the low 70s (69.7%-71.9%) except CD 19 (Grande Prairie) which has a 77.2% participation rate.

The employment rate is the highest in CD16 (Wood Buffalo) at 78.9% followed by CD 19 (Grande Prairie) at 73.3%. The lowest employment rate was posted by CD 17 (Slave Lake) at 60.9%. Other CDs in the region have employment rate in the mid to upper 60s (65.7%-68.1%).

The unemployment rate is highest in CD 17 (Slave Lake) at 9.2% and the lowest in CD 12 (St. Paul) at 4.6% followed by CD 16 (Wood Buffalo). Other CDs in the region posted unemployment rates in the range of 5.1% to 5.8%.

Work Activity. Most of those in the region's labour force are employees – about 86%, which is comparable to the province – about 87%. About 13.1% are self-employed, which is slightly higher than the province at 11.7%. CD 13 (Athabasca/Woodlands) posted the highest share of self-employed at 20.1% while CD 16 (Wood Buffalo) posted the lowest at 3.8%. CDs 17, 18, and 19 (Slave Lake, Greenview, and Grande Prairie respectively) have a higher share of self-employed compared with the region at 15.3%, 16.1%, and 13.9% respectively. CD 12 (St. Paul) has proportions similar to that of the region.

Most (85.1%) who worked in 2010 in the region, worked full-time – higher than the province at 81.5%. The rest (14.9%) worked part-time. Working 30 hours or more per week is considered full-time. In the region, at least 77% of those in the labour force worked full-time – comparable to the province. The average weeks worked in 2010 for CDs in the region ranges from 43.9 to 44.8. The provincial average is 44.7. The lowest average was posted by CD 17 (Slave Lake) while the highest average was posted by CDs 16 and 19 (Wood Buffalo and Grande Prairie).

About 71.0% of those employed in the region worked at specific addresses (or usual place of work) while 9.9% worked at home and another 19.0 worked in various addresses, i.e., no fixed workplace address. A very small share of 0.1% worked outside the country. Provincial figures show a higher share of those employed who worked at usual workplace address (77.6%) while the rest are relatively lower than the region's – 7.4% for those who worked at home, 14.7% for who with no fixed workplace address.

Occupations. There is diversity in the region's labour force where there are workers in all occupational groups. There are notable occupational groups where there is a significant concentration of labour force, particularly in Trades, transport and equipment operators (24.5%); Sales and services (17.7%); Business, finance, and administration (13.4%); and Management (12.0%).

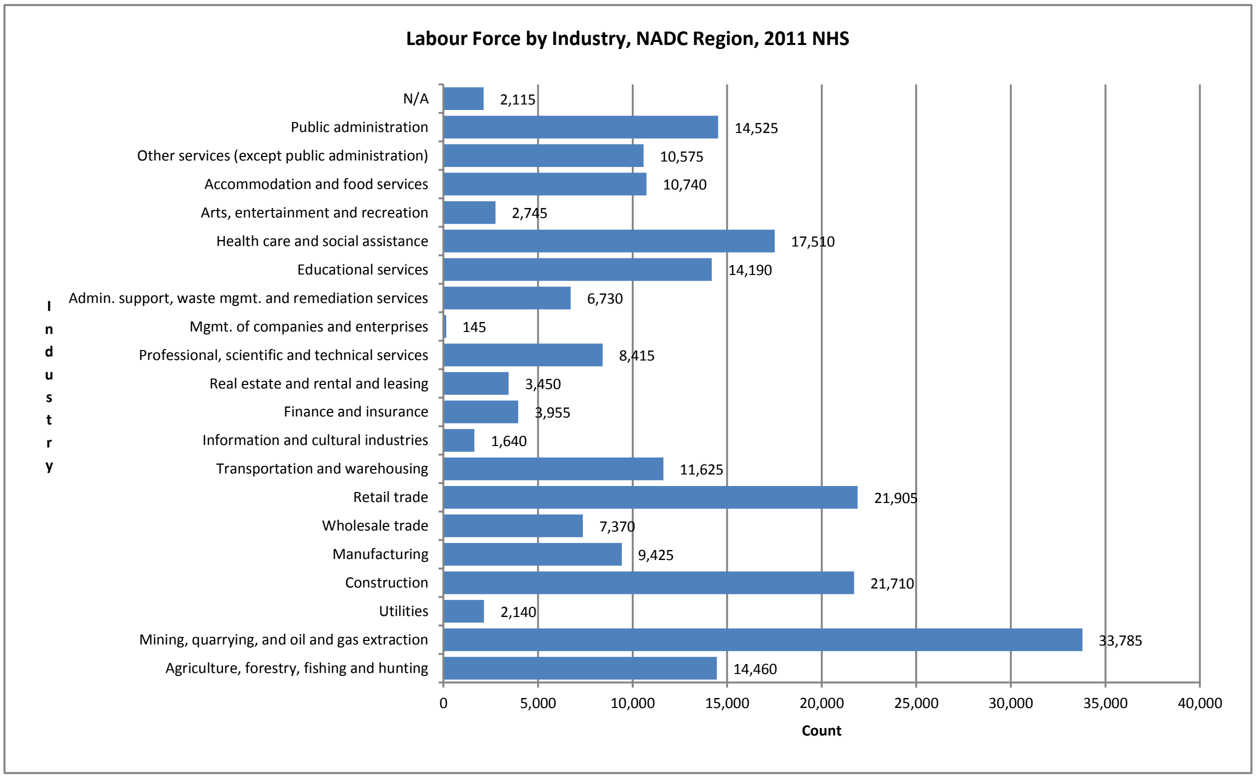
Other significant occupational groups include: Education, law and social, community and government services (9.3%); and Natural resources, agriculture and related production (7.1%).

Though not as substantial, other occupational groups such as Natural and applied sciences (5.3%), Health (4.4%), and Manufacturing and utilities (4.2%) contribute to the region's economic diversity and respond to a societal need for a wide range of occupations.

Across the region, labour force in the Art, culture, recreation and sport is relatively less than in other occupational groups – 1.2% of labour force, region-wide.

Industry. All industry groups are represented in the region's labour force. About 15.4% of the region's labour force work in the Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry. Although CDs in the region have labour in this industry, there is high concentration in three areas, namely: CD 16 (Wood Buffalo), CD 19 (Grande Prairie), and CD 12 (St. Paul).

The Construction and Retail Trade industries each have about 10.0% of the region's labour force, where CD 19 (Grande Prairie) has the most in each industry among CDs in the region.



CD 19 also tops the labour force count among CDs in most industries except Manufacturing and Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industries where CD 13 (Athabasca/Woodlands) has the most count.

CD 12 (St. Paul) has the most labour force count in the Public Administration industry while CD 16 (Wood Buffalo) has the most in Arts, entertainment and recreation as well as Administrative Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services industries.

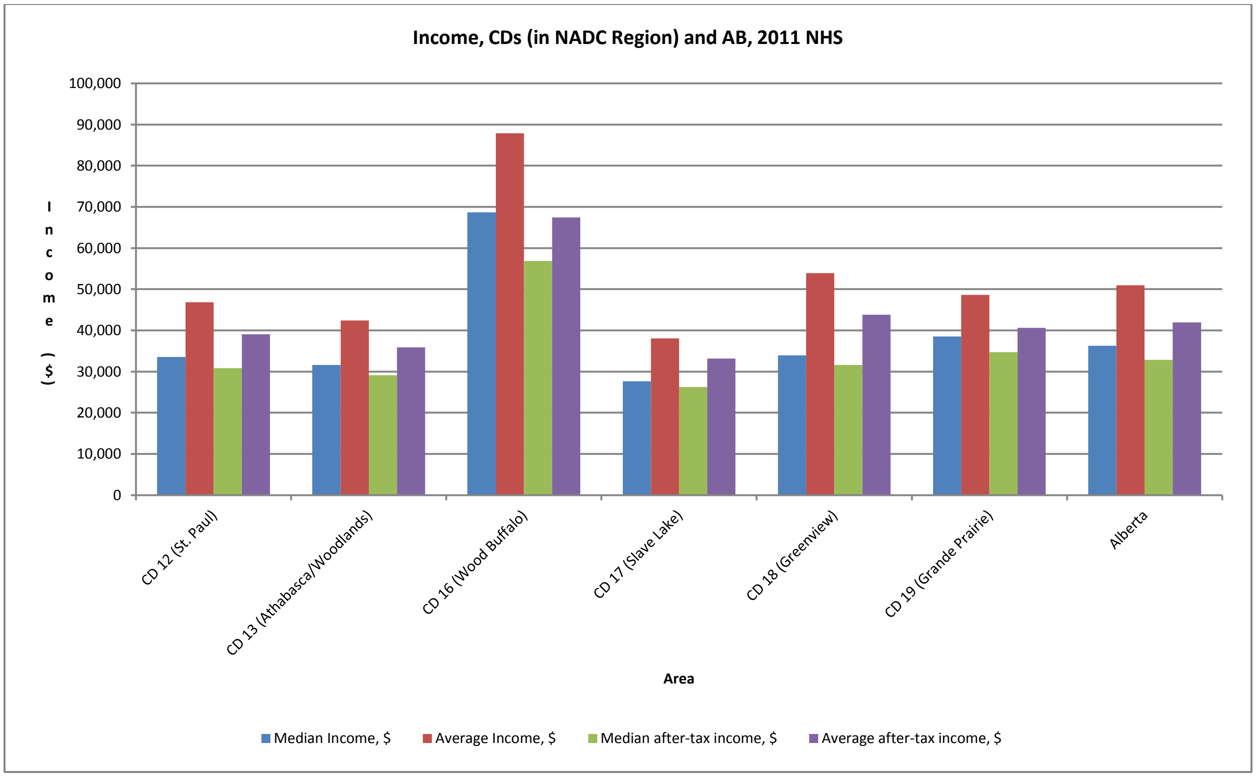
Other industries with significant labour force counts in the region include: Health care and social assistance (8.0%), Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (6.6%), Public Administration (6.6%), Educational services (6.5%), and Transportation and warehousing (5.3%).

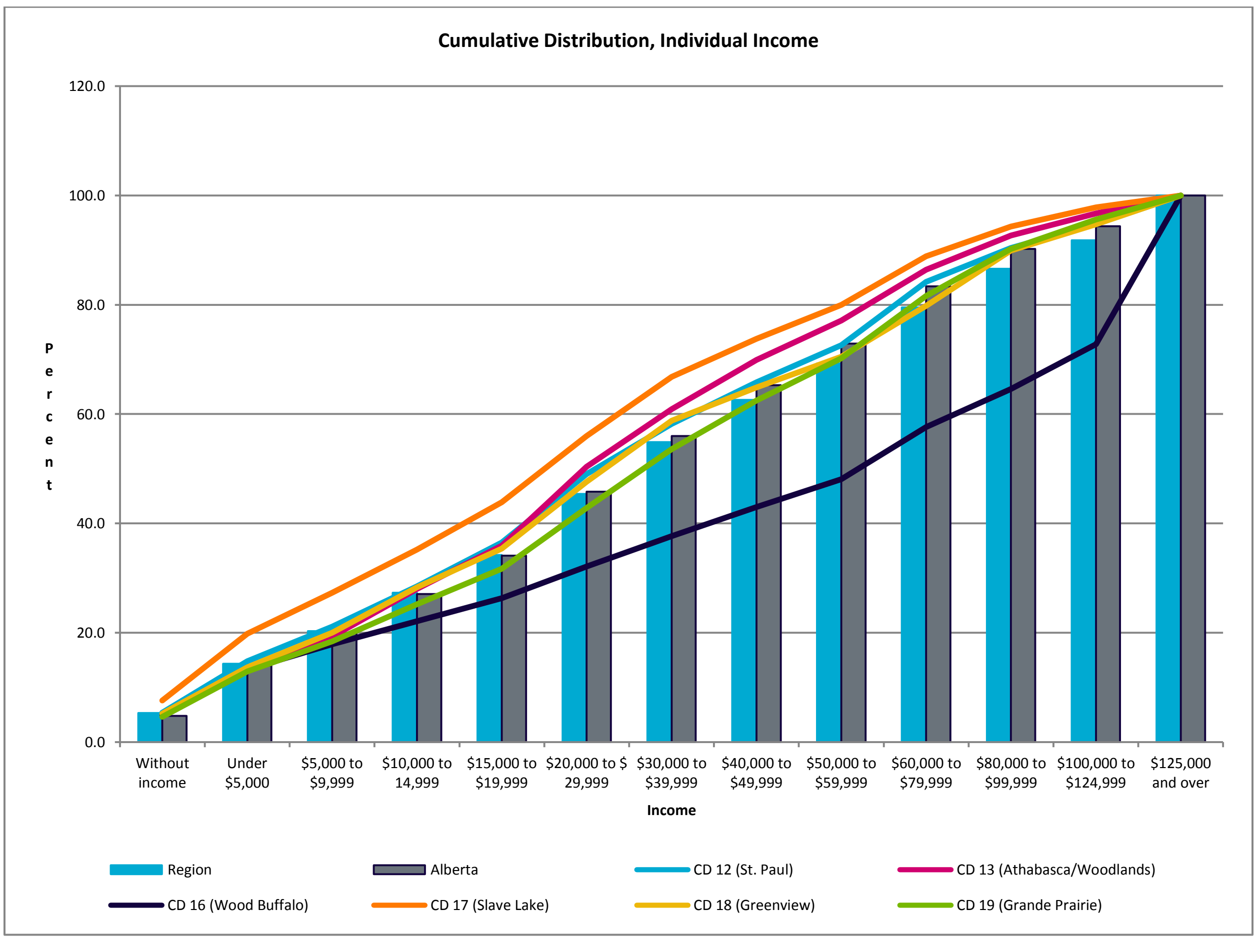
Income. CD 16 (Wood Buffalo) stands out in terms of individual income measurements among CDs in the region and significantly higher than provincial figures. Median income in CD 16 is 89.1% higher than the province. Average income is 72.5% higher than the province. Median after-tax income is 73.2% higher than the province, and average after-tax income is 60.7% higher than the province. These significant differences also extend to family incomes with or without dependents.

Median family income of economic families (i.e., those families with related household members), for instance, in CD 16 is double that of the province. Median after-tax family income is 77.9% greater than the province. (See Appendix 5 for more details.)

Apart from CD 16, median income in the region's CDs ranges from $27,670 (CD 17, Slave Lake) to $38,512 (CD 19, Grande Prairie). Average income ranges from $38,090 (CD 17) to $53,915 (CD 18, Greenview). In comparison with the province's median income of $36,306, only CD 19 has relatively higher median income than the province. From an average income perspective, only CD 18 has relatively higher average income than the province's $50,956.

As shown in the cumulative distribution graph below, CD 16 is unique in the region on individual income measure which offsets the relatively lower incomes from other CDs and bringing regional incomes distribution closer to provincial levels.


Income, CDs (in NADC Region) and AB, 2011 NHS
100,000
90,000
80,000
70,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0
Income ($)
CD 12 (St. Paul)
CD 13 (Athabasca/Woodlands)
CD 16 (Wood Buffalo)
CD 17 (Slave Lake)
CD 18 (Greenview)
CD 19 (Grande Prairie)
Alberta
Area
Median Income, $
Average Income, $
Median after-tax income, $
Average after-tax income, $


Cumulative Distribution, Individual Income
120.0
100.0
80.0
60.0
40.0
20.0
0.0
Percent
Without income
Under $5,000
$5,000 to $9,999
$10,000 to 14,999
$15,000 to $19,999
$20,000 to $ 29,999
$30,000 to $39,999
$40,000 to $49,999
$50,000 to $59,999
$60,000 to $79,999
$80,000 to $99,999
$100,000 to $124,999
$125,000 and over
Income
Region
Alberta
CD 12 (St. Paul)
CD 13 (Athabasca/Woodlands)
CD 16 (Wood Buffalo)
CD 17 (Slave Lake)
CD 18 (Greenview)
CD 19 (Grande Prairie)

Local Economy

Industry Mix

Natural resources are sourced in the region and where land is extensively used for agriculture. As of December 2014, Statistics Canada (2014), in its Canadian Business Patterns survey, indicates that there were 48,760 businesses operating in the region which is about 9.4% of the more than half a million businesses in the province with a minimum of $30,000 annual revenue.

About 37.9% of the region's business have an employee workforce, while most (62.1%) are entrepreneur-owned businesses and may have contracted workers or family members as part of their workforce. Province-wide, about 66.5% of total businesses are entrepreneur-owned and 33.5% are businesses with employees.

Of the 18,485 business in the region with employee workforce, most (60.5%) are considered micro businesses with less than five employees. About 37.8% are small businesses with 5 to 99 employees. Medium-sized businesses with 100 to 499 employees comprise about 1.5%, and 0.2% are large businesses with 500 or more employees. Province-wide composition of businesses by employee size is similar to that of the region.

Economic activities in the region lean largely towards agricultural production and natural resource extraction, as well as other industries that support these activities. About 14.9% of the region's businesses are in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting. Another 5.4% are in Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction. The region's businesses in these industries account for about 16.1% and 19.0% of the province's businesses in these industries.

About 12.2% of businesses in the region are in the Construction and another 14.2% are in the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing. Some 7.4% are in the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services. Manufacturing is relatively small at about 1.3% and so is Wholesale Trade at about 1.9%. Retail Trade is about 5.0%.

In contrast with the province-wide industry mix, there is a relatively high concentration in the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (13.2%) and Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (13.8%). The Construction industry accounts for about 11.5%.

Industry Mix

	Region		Province	
Industry	Count	Percent Share	Count	Percent Share
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	7,250	14.9	44,958	8.7
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	2,653	5.4	13,974	2.7
Utilities	72	0.1	658	0.1
Construction	5,954	12.2	59,586	11.5
Manufacturing	610	1.3	9,328	1.8
Wholesale Trade	942	1.9	12,065	2.3
Retail Trade	2,459	5.0	26,237	5.1
Transportation and Warehousing	3,504	7.2	26,938	5.2
Information	196	0.4	3,548	0.7
Finance and Insurance	981	2.0	21,070	4.1
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,918	14.2	68,216	13.2
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	3,603	7.4	71,558	13.8
Management of Companies and Enterprises	632	1.3	11,166	2.2
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,671	3.4	19,157	3.7
Educational Services	287	0.6	4,469	0.9
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,521	3.1	25,227	4.9
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	346	0.7	5,009	1.0
Accommodation and Food Services	1,075	2.2	12,453	2.4
Other Services (except Public Administration)	3,677	7.5	33,151	6.4
Public Administration	118	0.2	834	0.2
Unclassified	4,291	8.8	48,630	9.4
TOTAL	48,760	100.0	518,232	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Business Patterns, December 2014

Energy and Minerals

Crude Oil and Oil Sands. In 2014, Alberta had the third largest proven oil reserves in the world at 168.1 billion barrels (Let's Talk Royalties, n.d.). Alberta's reserves account for 97% of Canada's proven reserves. Venezuela at 298.4 billion barrels and Saudi Arabia at 265.8 billion barrels are the top two.

About 99% of Alberta's oil reserves are in the form of bitumen (ultra heavy oil) mixed in the surrounding sand (oil sands) making this resource as a major source of oil production in Alberta.

All of Alberta's oil sands resources are located in three areas within the NADC region – Athabasca, Cold Lake, and Peace River, which covers an area of about 142,200 sq. km.

Of this area, about 3% (about 4,800 sq. km.) is suited for mining projects and about 904 sq. km. of this suitable area has land been disturbed. Most of the remaining 97% of the oil sands area have reserves that are more than 70 meters underground. New technology or economic feasibility would be required to extract and process this oil sands resource.

While the size of proven oil reserves is substantial, it does not necessarily translate to actual production of petroleum products. In 2014, the United States, China, Brazil, and Mexico were not in the top ten countries with proven oil reserves, yet these countries produced petroleum and other related products that put them among top producers globally.

The United States topped the list by producing 14.0M barrels per day. China came in fourth at 4.6M barrels per day, Brazil was ninth at 3.0M and Mexico was tenth at 2.8M barrels per day.

Canada ranked fifth at 4.4M barrels per day. Alberta's share of this production level in 2014 was 590,000 barrels per day of crude oil (on average) and about 2.2M barrels per day of bitumen.

As in any other production activities, the location, abundance, and quality of raw materials are factors of consideration.

Other factors such as technology, taxation regimes, labour cost, and investment risk contribute to production cost. With the interplay of market demand and prices, production levels determine revenues and profitability.

Established crude oil reserves in 2014 were at 1.8B barrels – reserves that have been declining over time since the mid 80's. Oil fields are located across the province which produces different types of crude oil.

Light oil is sourced in oil fields in the Edmonton, Drayton Valley, Swan Hills, and Rainbow Lake region.

Swan Hills, Leduc and eastward towards Lloydminster is where medium oil is sourced.

Heavy oil is also found in the Lloydminster area towards the Alberta-Saskatchewan border.

Most (74%) of Alberta's oil production was exported to the US markets. About 11% went to refineries elsewhere in Canada. About 15% was refined in the province. Export to other countries was minimal at only 0.1%.

Natural Gas. Since the first natural gas well was drilled in the Medicine Hat area in 1883, natural gas infrastructure has been established across the province making Alberta a major producer of natural gas.

Established reserves of conventional natural gas in 2014 were at 32.4T cubic feet which put Alberta at 25th globally. These reserves have been steadily declining since the mid 80's.

Alberta also has unconventional natural gas such as shale gas, tight gas, and coalbed methane. Extracting natural gas from these resources will add to the province's established reserves.

A 2012 study estimated that the province has about 3,424T cubic feet of natural gas from shale and siltstone resources in the following formations – Duvernay, Muskwa, Montney, North Nordegg, Wilrich, and Basal Banff/Exshaw. Substantial parts of these formations are in northern Alberta.

Alberta's conventional gas fields are located across the province. In the north, these gas fields are located in the northwest corner of the province, in the Grande Cache and Grande Prairie region as well as in the eastern half of the province from the Fort McMurray area down to the Medicine Hat area.

In 2014, natural gas production in the province was at 9.9B cubic feet per day making Alberta the eighth largest natural gas producer worldwide. The United States is the top producer at 70.5B cubic feet per day.

With shale gas production surging in the US, natural gas exports in 2014 reduced to 4.1B cubic feet per day – a 40% decrease from 2007 exports.

Natural gas production has been fueled by increase domestic use particularly in oil sands development for bitumen production and generation of electricity.

As unconventional sources of natural gas are tapped and technologies are utilized, natural gas exploration and production in Alberta could open economic opportunities for the region and the province.

Minerals. As of January 2015, Alberta Energy (n.d.b) reported 1,153 mineral agreements covering an area of over 5.7M Ha.

Most of the agreements (66.3%) are for mineral exploration covering an area of 5.4M Ha. About 28.3% (326 agreements) are for development and production of metallic and industrial minerals. The remaining 5.5% (63 agreements) are for quarrying or mining ammonite shell. Mineral assessments in 2014 amounted to $5.7M.

In its 2014 Year in Review report, Alberta Energy (2015) identified various metallic and industrial minerals activity all of which are located in northern Alberta.

There's the Clear Hills iron-vanadium project located about 80 km. northwest of Peace River.

The Buckton polymetallic black shale project is located about 120 km. north of Fort McMurray.

Also, within the Fort McMurray area are uranium exploration activities in the North Shore, Rea, and Firebag River/Maybelle North/Richardson River.

There is also a diamond exploration in the Buffalo Head Hills area located in north-central Alberta.

There are 21 industrial mineral quarries in the province in 2014. Eight of these are in northern Alberta where salt, limestone, and silica sand are produced.

Salt mines/quarries are located in Slave Lake, Riverview, and North of Athabasca. All limestone mines/quarries are located in the Fort McMurray area and silica sand mine/quarry is located in Peace River.

Coal exploration and mining activity remained constant in recent years. Except for the coal mine in Grande Cache, the eight other coal mines are located elsewhere in the province.

Other Resources. Other energy-related activities include carbon capture and storage which the government has committed $1.24B for a period of 15 years to two commercial-scale projects located in Fort Saskatchewan.

Alternative and renewable energy activities that use wind, solar, hydro, geothermal, and biomass are also part of the government's energy portfolio. Introduced in 2006, the government's bioenergy plan was expanded and extended in 2011 until 2016.

Agriculture, 2011 Census

About 8,361 farms (19.3%) out of 43,234 farms in Alberta are in the NADC region.

Of the farms in the region, 62.2% or 5,197 farms are sole proprietorship. About 25.2% or 2,107 farms are partnerships and another 12.1% or 1,011 farms are corporations, mostly, family corporations. The remaining 0.6% or 46 farms have other operating arrangements.

About 45.6% or 3,816 farms in the NADC region are in the Upper Peace area.

In terms of land area, the region's farms account for 18.5% or 9.4M acres of the total 50.5M acres of farm province-wide. Farm sizes in the region range from under 10 acres to 3,520 acres and over.

Of the 326 farms that produced organic agricultural products, 42.0% or 137 farms were in the NADC region. Most farms in the region produced organic field crops and animals or animal products.

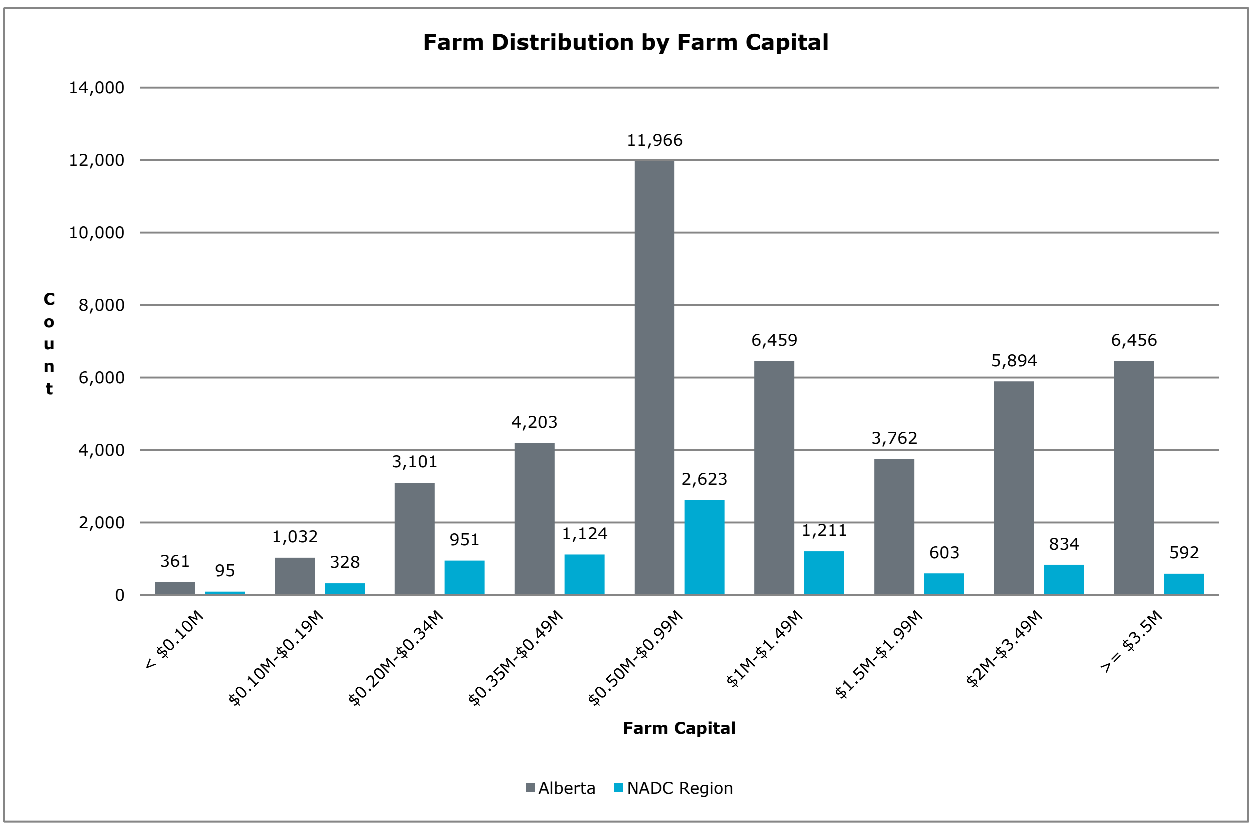
Farms in the region produce a variety of field crops, but the more common ones include wheat (spring, durum, and winter), oats, barley, fall rye, alfalfa, canola, flaxseed, and dry field peas.

There are also a few farms in the region that grow apples, berries (Saskatoons, strawberries, raspberries), cherries, plums and prunes, blueberries, cranberries, pears, and grapes.

Others also grow a variety of vegetables for sale such as sweet corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, green peas, green and wax beans, among others.

The region also has its share of poultry and egg production, cattle, pigs, sheep and lamb, bees, and other livestock such as horses and ponies, goats, wild boar, bison (buffalo), mink, rabbits, deer, elk, llamas and alpacas.

Out of 232,614 farm machineries in the province, 19.6% or 45,578 are utilized by northern Alberta farms. Farm machineries include tractors, cars



and passenger vehicles, farm trucks, pickups and cargo vans, combines, balers, swathers and mower-conditioners, irrigation equipment, planting equipment, forage harvesters, and other farm machinery and equipment. These farm machineries have a market value of about $916M or 15.9% of the total market value province-wide.

The market value of farm capital of farms in northern Alberta amounted to $11.5B or 12.0% of province-wide farm capital. This amount includes the market value of land and buildings, livestock and poultry, and farm machinery and equipment.

Total gross farm receipts from farms in the region amounted to about $1.25B or 10.9% of the province's total. Farms in the Upper Peace region accounted for about 55.2% or $0.69B of the region's gross farm receipts.

Farms in the province are largely concentrated in the production of cattle (beef), grain and oilseed, hay, and other livestock (other than hog, chicken, sheep or goat). Farms in northern Alberta have similar concentrations.

About 30.9% of hay farms and about 20.5% of grain and oilseed farms in the province are in northern Alberta. The region also has 14.5% of cattle farms and 14.3% of sheep and goat farms in the province. Of the province's wheat farms, 11.7% are in the region. Farms for other livestock in the region account for 17.8% of the total in the province.

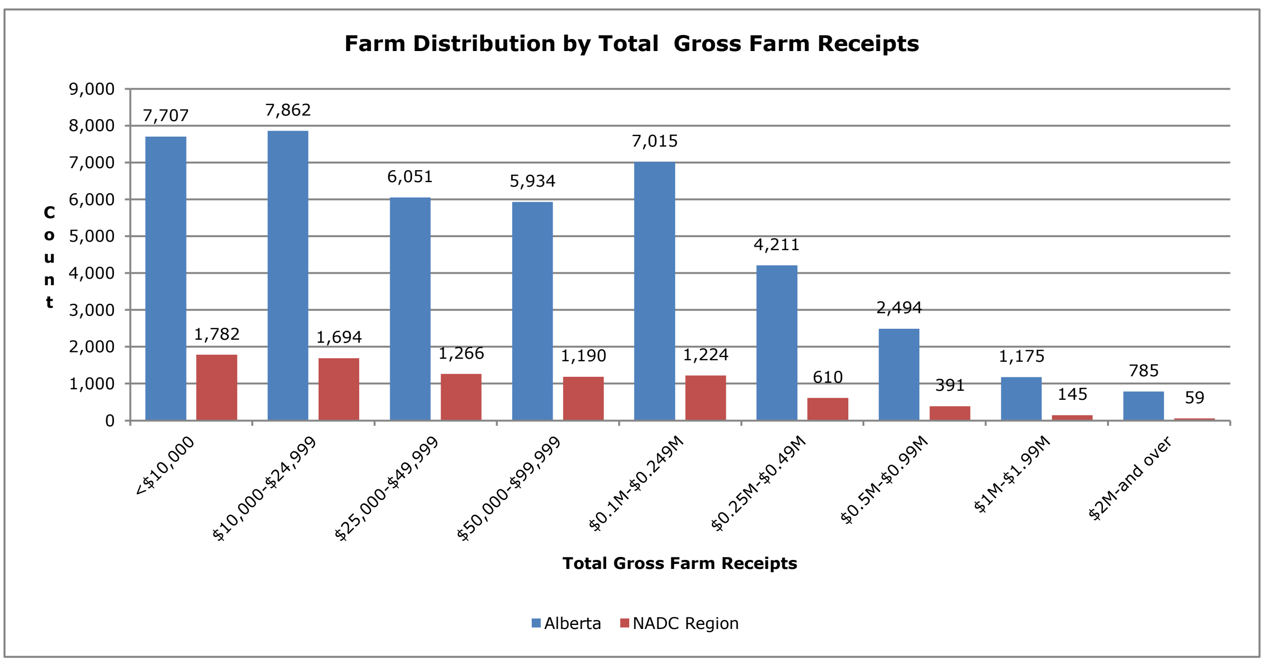
Farms by Commodity Groups*

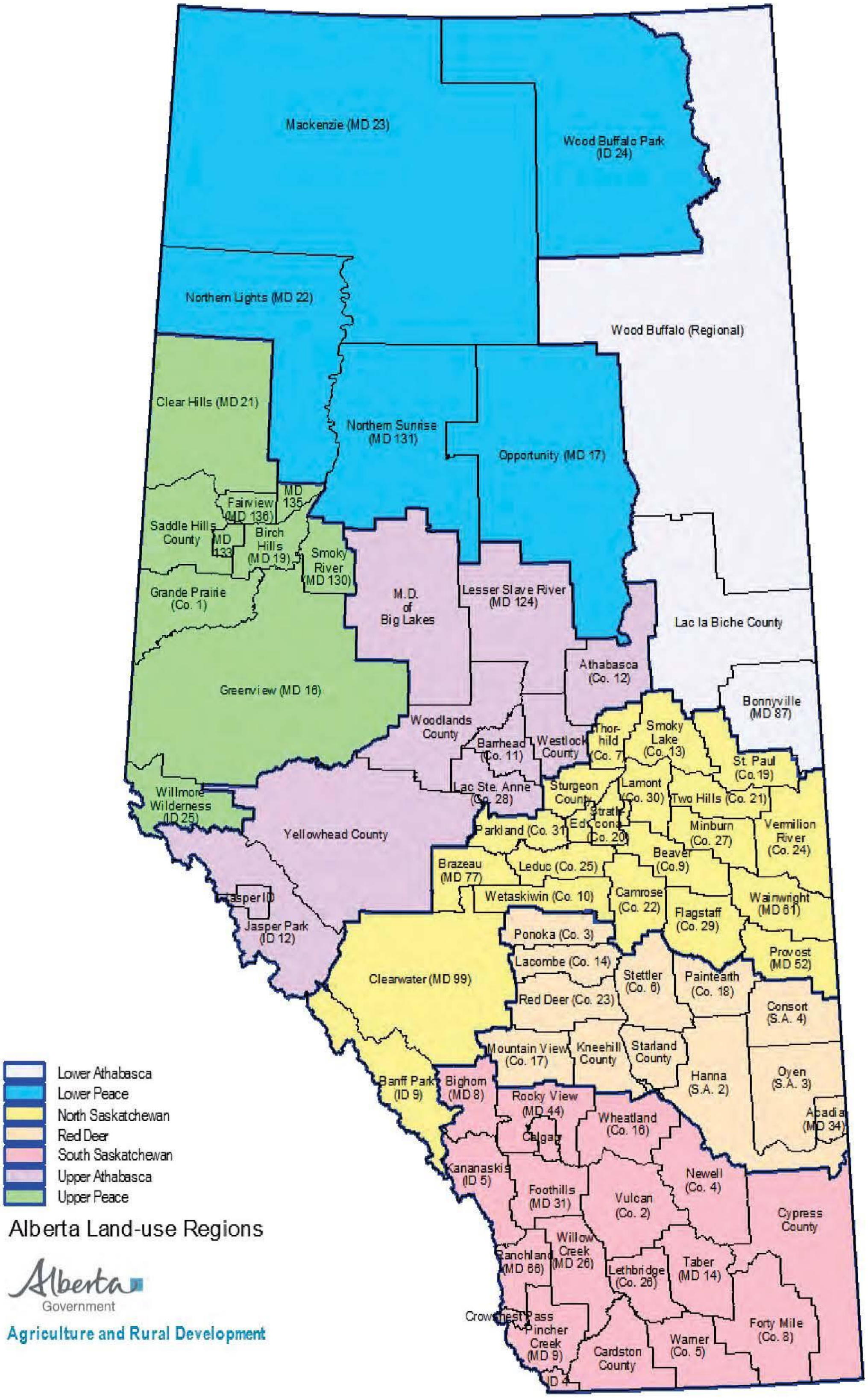
Commodity	Alberta		NADC Region	
Dairy	485	1.12%	19	0.23%
Cattle (Beef)	12,022	27.81%	1,744	20.86%
Hog	193	0.45%	19	0.23%
Poultry and Egg	339	0.78%	28	0.33%
Sheep and Goat	490	1.13%	70	0.84%
Other Livestock	6,374	14.74%	1,132	13.54%
Wheat	2,083	4.82%	243	2.91%
Grain and Oilseed	10,609	24.54%	2,177	26.04%
Hay	7,799	18.04%	2,410	28.82%
Fruit and Tree-nut	151	0.35%	20	0.24%
Vegetable and Melon	277	0.64%	31	0.37%
Greenhouse, Nursery, Floriculture, Mushroom	826	1.91%	82	0.98%
Other Crops	1,586	3.67%	386	4.62%
TOTAL	43,234	100.00%	8,361	100.00%

Source: Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development, 2011 Census of Agriculture for Alberta
*Based on commodity that makes up the majority of total receipts.

Farms for other commodities in the region account for about 8% to 13% of the province. About 3.9% of dairy farms in the province are in northern Alberta.

The 43,234 farms in the province are run by 62,050 farm operators. Most (59.5%) are run by two or more operators.
In northern Alberta, the 8,361 farms are run by 11,845 farm operators, also mostly (57.6%) by two or more operators.




Mackenzie (MD 23)
Wood Buffalo Park (ID 24)
Northern Lights (MD 22)
Wood Buffalo (Regional)
Clear Hills (MD 21)
Northern Sunrise (MD 131)
Opportunity (MD 17)
Fairview (MD 136)
MD 135
Saddle Hills County
MD 133
Birch Hills (MD 19)
Smoky River (MD 130)
Grande Prairie (Co. 1)
M.D. of Big Lakes
Lesser Slave River (MD 124)
Lac la Biche County
Athabasca (Co. 12)
Greenview (MD 16)
Bonnyville (MD 87)
Woodlands County
Barrhead (Co. 11)
Westlock County
Smoky Lake (Co. 13)
St. Paul (Co. 19)
Lac Ste. Anne (Co. 28)
Sturgeon County
Lamont (Co. 30)
Two Hills (Co. 21)
Willmore Wilderness (ID 25)
Yellowhead County
Parkland (Co. 31)
Minburn (Co. 27)
Vermilion River (Co. 24)
Beaver (Co.9)
Brazeau (MD 77)
Leduc (Co. 25)
Wetaskiwin (Co. 10)
Camrose (Co. 22)
Wainwright (MD 61)
Flagstaff (Co. 29)
Jasper Park (ID 12)
Ponoka (Co. 3)
Lacombe (Co. 14)
Provost (MD 52)
Clearwater (MD 99)
Stettler (Co. 6)
Paintearth (Co. 18)
Red Deer (Co. 23)
Consort (S.A. 4)
Mountain View (Co. 17)
Kneehill County
Starland County
Hanna (S.A. 2)
Oyen (S.A. 3)
Banff Park (ID 9)
Bighorn (MD 8)
Rocky View (MD 44)
Wheatland (Co. 16)
Calgary
Kananaskis (ID 5)
Newell (Co. 4)
Foothills (MD 31)
Vulcan (Co. 2)
Cypress County
Willow Creek (MD 26)
Lethbridge (Co. 26)
Taber (MD 14)
Pincher Creek (MD 9)
Cardston County
Warner (Co. 5)
Forty Mile (Co. 8)
Lower Athabasca
Lower Peace
North Saskatchewan
Red Deer
South Saskatchewan
Upper Athabasca
Upper Peace
Alberta Land-use Regions
Alberta Government
Agriculture and Rural Development

Forestry Products

The region has a natural area that is mostly Boreal Forest. Alberta's forest of 38 million hectares is mostly in northern Alberta.

From this resource, the forestry products industry produces three product categories – panels and engineered wood products such as plywood, fiberboard, and oriented strand board; sawn wood products such as lumber, pellets, shavings, treated wood products; and, pulp and newsprint. These products are destined to domestic markets across the province and country as well as in the United States, Europe, and Asia.

Renewable energy or fuel from construction debris, forest fibers, post-production wastes, wastes from agricultural production and livestock may be tapped for bioenergy production such as biodiesel, ethanol, syngas, and biogas.

The industry provides employment to over 15,000 of Alberta's labour force and supports over 50 Alberta communities. A significant portion of industry activity is located in Northern Alberta where sawmills, pulp mills, and facilities for engineered wood products are located.

Through Forest Management Agreements (FMAs), extraction of forest resources and reforestation efforts ensures long-term and sustainable resource development. There are currently 20 FMAs, three of which are joint agreements.

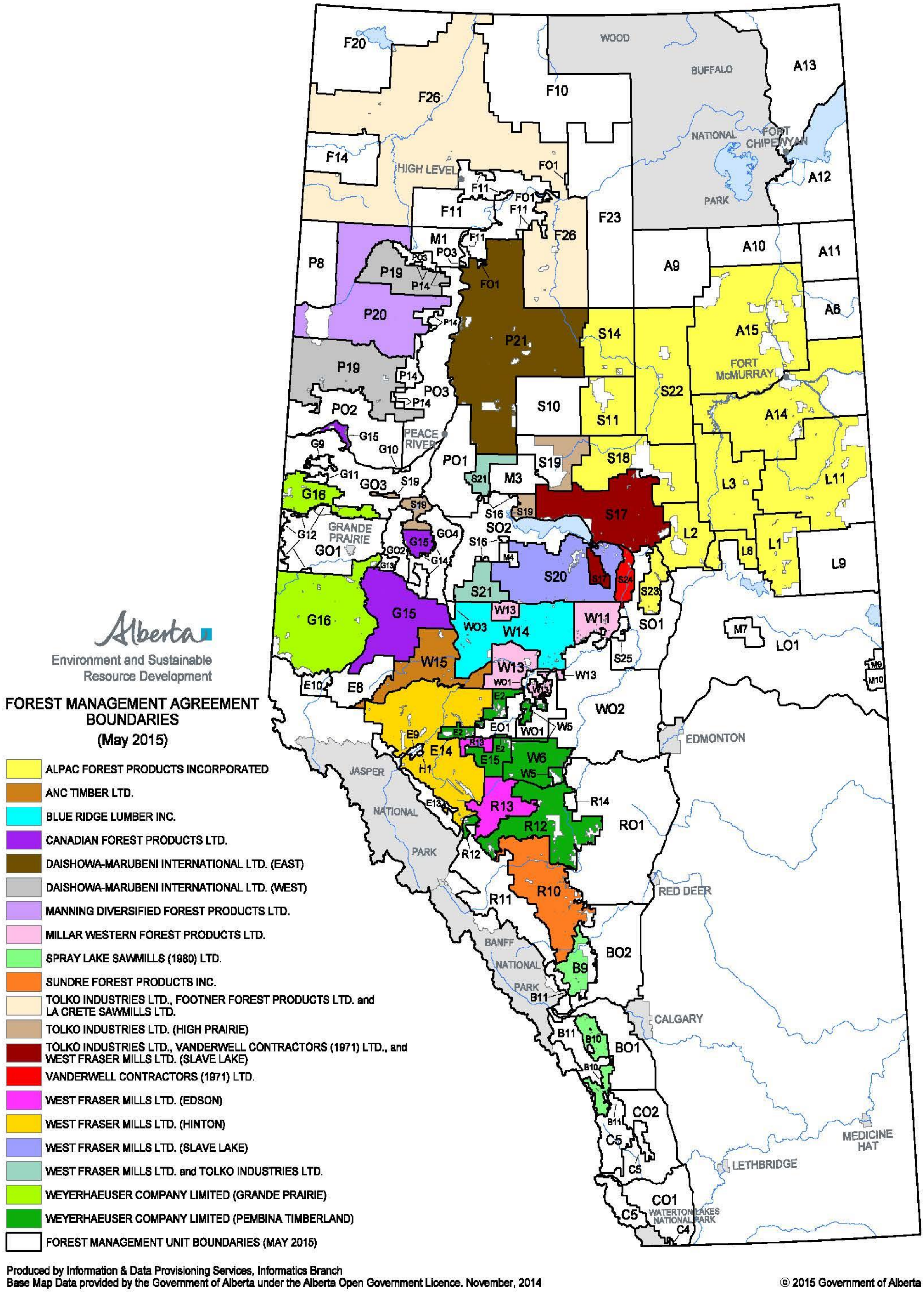
The largest FMA is 58,120 sq. km. located in northeastern Alberta and the smallest FMA is 585 sq. km. located near Slave Lake.

The economic performance of the forestry products industry is impacted not only by socio-economic factors in both domestic and international fronts but also forest disturbances such as insect defoliation and forest fires where climate conditions are major factors. Forest regeneration, as well as efforts to minimize damage from these disturbances, is crucial to industry viability and ecological sustainability.

Alberta Forest

Population (January 2015)	4.16M
Arboreal emblem: Lodgepole pine	
Revenue from goods manufactured, 2012	
Forestry and Logging	$0.85B
Pulp and Paper Products	$1.61B
Wood Products	$2.89B
Exports, 2014	
Primary wood	$29M
Pulp and Paper	$1.74B
Wood-fabricated materials	$0.92B
Imports, 2014	
Primary wood	$6M
Pulp and Paper	$0.18B
Wood-fabricated materials	$0.16B
Balance of trade, 2014	$2.3B
Harvesting, 2013	
Area	87,578 Ha
Volume	22.8M cubic metres
Regeneration, 2013	
Area planted	70,016 Ha
Area seeded	751 Ha
Area certified	19.4M Ha
Employment, 2014	
Labour Force Survey	15,500
Wages and salaries, 2012	
Forestry and Logging	$148.6M
Pulp and Paper Product	$211.1M
Wood Products	$596.2M
Disturbance	
Insects, 2013	
Defoliated Area	8.7M Ha
Fire, 2014	
Area burned	23,120 Ha
Number of Fires	1,451

Source: Natural Resources Canada


Alberta
Environment and Sustainable Resource Development
FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT BOUNDARIES
(May 2015)
ALPAC FOREST PRODUCTS INCORPORATED
ANC TIMBER LTD.
BLUE RIDGE LUMBER INC.
CANADIAN FOREST PRODUCTS LTD.
DAISHOWA-MARUBENI INTERNATIONAL LTD. (EAST)
DAISHOWA-MARUBENI INTERNATIONAL LTD. (WEST)
MANNING DIVERSIFIED FOREST PRODUCTS LTD.
MILLAR WESTERN FOREST PRODUCTS LTD.
SPRAY LAKE SAWMILLS (1980) LTD.
SUNDRE FOREST PRODUCTS INC.
TOLKO INDUSTRIES LTD., FOOTNER FOREST PRODUCTS LTD. and LA CRETE SAWMILLS LTD.
TOLKO INDUSTRIES LTD. (HIGH PRAIRIE)
TOLKO INDUSTRIES LTD., VANDERWELL CONTRACTORS (1971) LTD., and WEST FRASER MILLS LTD. (SLAVE LAKE)
VANDERWELL CONTRACTORS (1971) LTD.
WEST FRASER MILLS LTD. (EDSON)
WEST FRASER MILLS LTD. (HINTON)
WEST FRASER MILLS LTD. (SLAVE LAKE)
WEST FRASER MILLS LTD. and TOLKO INDUSTRIES LTD.
WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY LIMITED (GRANDE PRAIRIE)
WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY LIMITED (PEMBINA TIMBERLAND)
FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT BOUNDARIES (MAY 2015)
WOOD BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK
FORT CHIPEWYAN
HIGH LEVEL
FORT McMURRAY
PEACE RIVER
GRANDE PRAIRIE
EDMONTON
JASPER NATIONAL PARK
RED DEER
BANFF NATIONAL PARK
CALGARY
MEDICINE HAT
LETHBRIDGE
WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK
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WOOD
BUFFALO
NATIONAL
PARK
Fort Chipewyan
High Level
TOLKO INDUSTRIES
NORBORD (AINSWORTH)
LA CRETE SAWMILLS
EVERGREEN LUMBER
CRESTVIEW SAWMILLS
MANNING DIVERSIFIED FOREST PRODUCTS
Manning
NORTHLAND FOREST PRODUCTS
Fort McMurray
DAISHOWA-MARUBENI INTERNATIONAL
Peace River
ZAVISHA SAWMILLS
BOUCHER BROS. LUMBER
TOLKO INDUSTRIES
High Prairie
HIGH PRAIRIE FOREST PRODUCTS
WEST FRASER MILLS
TOLKO INDUSTRIES
Slave Lake
SLAVE LAKE PULP
VANDERWELL CONTRACTORS
CANADIAN FOREST PRODUCTS
Grande Prairie
WEYERHAEUSER
NORBORD (AINSWORTH)
ALPAC FOREST PRODUCTS
Lac La Biche
Athabasca
MILLAR WESTERN FOREST PRODUCTS
Cold Lake
MILLAR WESTERN FOREST PRODUCTS (FOX CREEK)
RANGERBOARD
SPRUCELAND MILLWORKS
ALBERTA NEWSPRINT COMPANY
Whitecourt
BLUE RIDGE LUMBER
MILLAR WESTERN FOREST PRODUCTS
FOOTHILLS FOREST PRODUCTS
Grande Cache
EDSON FOREST PRODUCTS
Edson
WEYERHAEUSER
SPRUCELAND MILLWORKS
ALBERTA PLYWOOD
EDMONTON
ALBERTA SPRUCE INDUSTRIES
WESTERN ARCHRIB
WEST FRASER MILLS
Hinton
YELLOWHEAD WOOD PRODUCTS
Drayton Valley
WEYERHAEUSER
JASPER
Jasper
NATIONAL
PARK
TALL PINE TIMBER
Wainwright
Rocky Mountain House
ROCKY WOOD PRESERVERS
Red Deer
WEST FRASER LVL
Sundre
SUNDRE FOREST PRODUCTS
Drumheller
BANFF
NATIONAL
PARK
Banff
SPRAY LAKE SAWMILLS
CALGARY
Medicine Hat
Lethbridge
Alberta Agriculture and Forestry
FOREST PRODUCT FACILITIES IN ALBERTA
(September 2015)
SAWMILLS
PULP MILLS
ENGINEERED WOOD PRODUCT FACILITIES
INTEGRATED FACILITIES
GREEN AREA
PRODUCED BY INFORMATION & DATA PROVISIONING SERVICES, INFORMATICS BRANCH
BASE MAP DATA PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA UNDER
THE ALBERTA OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE. NOVEMBER, 2014
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Tourism

Province. In its 2012 economic impact of tourism report, Alberta Culture and Tourism (n.d.a) estimated direct visitor spending in the province by all tourists, whether Alberta residents or not, was over $7.41 billion. The net economic impact of this spending province-wide was over $8.31 billion with over 114,000 full-time equivalent jobs and about $3.41 billion in total tax revenues to all government levels - $1.88 billion to federal, $1.08 billion to provincial, and $452 million to local governments.

About 62.1% of visitor spending was spent by Albertans. Other visitors from Canada account for about 19.8% of visitor spending, while about 8.4% were by United States residents. The remaining 9.8% were spending by international visitors.

Top spending category was Accommodation, Food and Beverage at 43.8% of direct visitor spending followed by Private/Rental Auto at 23.7%. Retail and Public/Local Transportation account for 14.2% and 11.0% respectively, while Recreation/Entertainment account for 7.3%.

Tourist spending was largely in the Calgary and Edmonton Areas, accounting for 30.4% and 21.9% of direct visitor spending respectively. The Canadian Rockies took in 17.4% while Alberta Central had a 14.7% share. Alberta South's share was 9.9% while Alberta North had the smallest at 5.7%.

Alberta Culture and Tourism (2014b) also reported that 2012 visits in Alberta were mostly made by Alberta residents at 85.5% of the 33.1 million person-visits. Other visitors from elsewhere in Canada contributed 10.0%, while 2.5% of total person-visits were by United States residents.

Major sources of tourist markets for Alberta include British Columbia, Saskatchewan, United Kingdom, Germany, China, Texas, California and Washington.

Of the total 13.5 million overnight person-visits, 42.8% were to visit friends and relatives. Overnight pleasure travel accounted for 37.4% while business travel accounted for 12.7% and 7.1% for other purposes.

Alberta North. Tourism in the northern region of the province is relatively small compared with other regions. In 2012, Alberta Culture and Tourism (2014d) reported that Alberta North received a total of 1.75 million person-visits or 5% of the total province. There were about 860,000 overnight person-visits to the region or 6.4% of total provincial figures.

Visiting friends and relatives and pleasure trips accounted for most of overnight trips to Alberta North – 36.0% and 38.0%, respectively. About 21% of overnight trips were for business, and another 5.0% were for other purposes.

Such volume of tourist activity yielded direct visitor spending in the region at over $422 million in 2012, and net economic impact of about $475 million province-wide, 6,060 full-time equivalent jobs, and $195 total tax revenue - $107 million to federal, $62 million to provincial, and $26 million to local governments.

Alberta residents were major contributors with 1.3 million person-visits to the region or 74.6% of the total for the region. Tourism expenditures by Alberta residents accounted for about 58.1% or $245 million followed by residents elsewhere in Canada at $122 million or 29.0%.

While the region is not a major international destination, tourism activity brought about by domestic demand particularly by Alberta residents, provide modest economic contribution and diversity to economic activities in the region.

Development Policies

Government economic policies and programs impact the growth and development of local or regional economies as these policies establish rules and regulate economic activities of production, consumption, resource allocation, exchange, and distribution of goods and services. Government economic policies also create incentive or hindrance that affects consumer and producer behaviour.

Economic policies and programs are either fiscal, which pertains to taxation and public expenditures for infrastructure and social services; monetary, which pertains to the control of money supply and the setting of interest rates by central banks; and, regulatory, which sets rules on or limits to wages, competition, trade, and other aspects of the economy.

Government economic policies either address specific economic concern or interest or are broadly applied across the province. Where its scope is broad, its impact to local or regional economy may vary depending on whether local needs are adequately addressed or whether it is effective given the strengths and limitations of the local or regional economy.

Budget. Government fiscal policy and performance are detailed in budget documents and annual reports. It identifies revenue sources, and expenditure allocations among government programs and services. Government priorities are laid out as well as their status and direction in the short term.

Assumptions about short-term economic conditions are included which provide insight into government short-term outlook and assessment of factors that affect budget components.

Tax Plan. Plans for taxation (which includes tax rates, credits, and rebates) and regulatory changes may be included as well as their impact on prevailing economic activity and future disposable income.

The Budget 2016 Tax Plan includes investor and investment tax credits worth $90M and $75M respectively that is intended to promote economic development and diversification. Small business income tax rate will be reduced from 3% to 2%. Families with low income are given employment tax credits and child benefits.

Mill rates for education property tax will be reduced and the provincial government's share of property tax revenue could follow a decreasing trend that is favorable to municipalities. Personal income tax credits were increased by 1.3%, and dividend tax credit rate is maintained at 10%.

As part of the government's Climate Leadership Plan, the carbon price for greenhouse gases (GHG) will increase by $10 per tonne and fuels such as natural gas and transportation fuels will be subjected to a new carbon levy to be introduced in 2017.

Capital Plan. The Budget 2016 Capital Plan provides a five-year $34.8B funding of infrastructure projects. About 26% of the funding will support municipal infrastructure. About 18% goes to capital maintenance and renewal. Another 13% was allocated for roads and bridges and 12% will be for environmental considerations.

Schools and health-related facilities were each allocated 10% and the remaining 11% was allocated for infrastructure projects related to sports, arts, recreation & culture; family, social supports & housing; adult education & skills; and other capital projects.

Public spending for infrastructures not only provide construction and maintenance jobs but also, more importantly, provide communities with the necessary infrastructures for day-to-day living, access to markets and to regional health, educational, and other social services. Some of these funding are provided through municipal grants, Ministry operations, and community projects.

Northern communities vary in size from hamlets and municipal districts to urban centres and reserves. Communities are geographically dispersed, but public infrastructures make it possible to link these communities together to foster economic synergies and social interactions to ensure robust and sustainable communities.

The influence of geography, cultural history, and the environment on the extent and mix of leisure and public services in northern communities have to be considered in resource allocation and priority setting to ensure effective and sustainable delivery of public services in northern Alberta.

Land-use Framework (LUF). Following stakeholder engagements and public consultations that began in May 2006, the LUF for the province was introduced in December 2008 to provide a blueprint for land-use management and decision-making to address the province's growth pressures. The legal basis for regional land use planning in the province is the Alberta Land Stewardship Act (ALSA) which was amended on May 10, 2011

The Framework (2008) divides the province into seven regional land use plans – Lower Peace Region (19.2M ha), Lower Athabasca Region (9.3M ha), North Saskatchewan Region (8.6M ha), South Saskatchewan Region (8.4M ha), Upper Athabasca Region (8.3M ha), Upper Peace Region (7.4M ha), and Red Deer Region (5M ha).

The regional plans for Lower Athabasca (LARP) and South Saskatchewan (SSRP) regions came into effect in September 2012 and 2014 respectively. Regional planning in the North Saskatchewan Region (NSRP) has started and consultation phase is completed. The region's advisory council has been appointed by Cabinet, and its recommendation to government is in process for approval. Plans for other regions have not been started.

Regional plans, legislation and regulations set the direction of regional planning and decision-making. Expectations and results are further detailed in strategies and policies.

Land is a basic and finite resource that has a number of competing uses such as housing, infrastructure, recreation, agriculture, ecological sustainability, and a source for oil, natural gas, mineral and forestry products. Increased economic activity and population growth heighten the demand for land and its resources which could pose a risk to resource degradation and exhaustion.

To achieve desired social, economic, and environmental goals, the principles, structures, and philosophy of growth and development have to be laid out in order to have common understanding and coordinated action.

A balanced approach to growth and development particular to Northern Development has been echoed in the past as reflected in a position paper submitted to the government by the NADC (1977) following over 300 briefs from northern residents, some 30 community meetings, and two conferences – Opportunity North Conference (1975) and Northern Transportation Strategy (1976).

The LUF is an opportunity to reflect on experiences and lessons learned in the past and renew public participation and engagement to chart the direction of growth and future state of development in the regions and the province.

Tourism Framework. The government's seven-year strategy – A Pathway to Growth – Alberta's Tourism Framework 2013-2020 was launched in 2013 with a goal of growing the industry by 32% to $10.3B by 2020.

Its priorities are directed towards tourism research, alignment of goals among industry organizations, marketing, improve accessibility to the province and its tourism regions, and encourage entrepreneurial investment in the areas of tourism experience, destination renewal, and new destination development.

Tourism can play a role in community revitalization, stimulate economic activity, and promote culture, history, natural geography, and local products and businesses. It can complement existing industries or create synergism that impacts surrounding areas of a locality.

Municipal Government Act (MGA). The operation of municipalities and municipal entities in the province is based on the MGA which was enacted in 1995 following a ten-year review. The latest review began in 2012 and legislative amendments have been introduced in 2015 and proclamation of changes is expected the following year (GOA 2015a and 2015b).

This latest round of changes addresses outstanding issues on provincial-municipal relations, regional collaboration, sustainable and inclusive development, land use and environmental conservation, and taxation fairness and consistency.

Workforce Strategy and Immigration. The latest government labour force strategy is the 10-year Building and Educating Tomorrow's Workforce released in 2006. The strategy targets specific industries (such as construction, energy, forestry, and manufacturing), and labour population (such as mature workers and

Indigenous peoples) to inform, attract, develop, and retain Alberta's workforce.

While developed at a time when labour shortage was prevalent, workforce planning remains relevant given the government's role in the provision of public services (such as education, health care, and post-secondary education), as well as demographic considerations driven by low birth rate, longer life expectancy, and population growth driven by immigration.

The allocation of educational resources to address human capital needs and future industry demand for labour remains a challenge, and so does the provision of timely data to support research in labour dynamics and public policy development.

Canada has an immigration system that allows permanent residency to foreign nationals through economic immigration, family sponsorship, and humanitarian considerations. A total of 240,000 to 265,000 foreign nationals are admitted to Canada annually.

In addition, temporary residency programs for work, study, and humanitarian considerations are in place to address educational demands of international students, labour mobility to support international trade and business, and relocation assistance to displaced individuals or refugees.

In the past five years (2010-2014), about 13.7% (on average) of those admitted to Canada for permanent residency were destined to Alberta. Some are ready to enter the workforce; others may require training or skill upgrade. Dependent children may need basic educational services. Social services to support language and integration into Canadian society may be needed as well.

Royalty Review. In June 2015, the provincial government announced the creation of an advisory panel to review Alberta's royalty system. Public consultations were conducted across the province, and in January 2016 the Panel released its report. Following the recommendations of the Panel, a new royalty framework is expected to take effect in 2017 that would impact new wells, establish new royalty rates on oil and gas wells, harmonize drilling costs to remove barriers to investment, provide transparency on capital cost, royalties paid, and other related data, measure annual performance such as industry costs, investment levels, job creation, and environmental performance.

Trade Agreements. Access to markets around the world provides Alberta producers economic opportunity for growth and investment attraction. Eliminating trade barriers make Canadian goods and services more competitive in the global market.

There are a number of trade agreements, both domestic and international that impacts the movement of goods and services across domestic and international borders.

A barrier-free, interprovincial market was created with the New West Partnership Trade Agreement (NWPTA) – an agreement between British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan to reconcile rules on trade, investment, and labour mobility. The Agreement came into effect in 2010 and fully implemented in 2013. The NWPTA builds on the Trade, Investment and Labour Mobility Agreement (TILMA) between Alberta and British Columbia.

There are also international trade agreements with countries in North America, Europe, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East.

There are bilateral trade agreements (such as the Canada-US Softwood Lumber Agreement, Canada-Chile or Canada-Korea Free Trade Agreement, Canada-EU Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement), as well as multilateral trade agreements, such as North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Recently, the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement was signed in February 2016 which could create a single market for 12 countries, including Canada. Ratification by member countries and implementation are to follow.

Development Issues

Economic Contribution. Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development commissioned the Conference Board of Canada to conduct a study to examine the demographic and economic conditions of rural communities in the province and to measure the economic contribution of these communities (Conference Board of Canada, 2013).

The Conference Board reported that the Alberta rural economy in 2009 was estimated to be $77.4B - $65.5B economic contribution to the province and $12B to other provinces/territories. Of the provincial contribution, $36.9B was direct contribution to rural GDP, and $28.5B was indirect ($17.9B) and induced ($10.6B) impact on urban Alberta.

The economic contributions of the Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction industry ($13.5B) as well as the Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate industry ($10.9B) accounted for 20.6% and 16.7%, respectively, of the total GDP impact to the province.

The Construction ($4.3B) and Manufacturing ($4.1B) industries each accounted for about 6.0% while Crop and Animal Production ($3.2B), Retail Trade ($3.4B), and Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services ($3.2B) industries each accounted for about 5.0%.

The Government sector ($5.8B) accounted for about 8.0% of the total GDP impact to the province. Wholesale Trade ($3.0B) and Transportation and Warehousing ($3.0B) industries accounted for about 4.0%.

Other industries with over $1B in economic contribution include Utilities, Information and Cultural Industries, Administrative & Support & Waste Management, Health Care and Social Assistance, Accommodation and Food Services, and Other Services (except Public Administration).

About 144,000 jobs, mostly in Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec, and Saskatchewan, were contributed by the rural economy of Alberta.

In 2011, oil and gas royalties and income taxes were collected by the provincial and federal governments amounting to $4.2B.

Real GDP by Economic Region (2002 $M)

Economic Region	2001	Share (%)	2006	Share (%)	2011	Share (%)
Alberta	141,905	100.0	174,853	100.0	187,037	100.0
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	6,826	4.8	8,515	4.9	8,310	4.4
Camrose-Drumheller	1,848	1.3	2,543	1.5	2,637	1.4
Calgary	54,006	38.1	65,975	37.7	70,957	37.9
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	340	0.2	459	0.3	441	0.2
Red Deer	4,162	2.9	5,806	3.3	5,879	3.1
Edmonton	40,402	28.5	51,824	29.6	56,214	30.1
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	**2,189**	**1.5**	**3,333**	**1.9**	**3,254**	**1.7**
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	**6,822**	**4.8**	**7,985**	**4.6**	**10,363**	**5.5**
Total, Urban	116,595	82.2	146,440	83.8	158,055	84.5
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat	2,034	1.4	2,453	1.4	2,564	1.4
Camrose-Drumheller	5,429	3.8	6,012	3.4	6,105	3.3
Calgary	1,407	1.0	1,812	1.0	1,866	1.0
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House	3,263	2.3	3,587	2.1	3,451	1.8
Red Deer	2,299	1.6	2,978	1.7	2,616	1.4
Edmonton	1,238	0.9	1,280	0.7	1,471	0.8
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River	**7,588**	**5.3**	**8,272**	**4.7**	**8,655**	**4.6**
Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake	**2,052**	**1.4**	**2,019**	**1.2**	**2,255**	**1.2**
Total, Rural	25,310	17.8	28,413	16.2	28,983	15.5

Source: Conference Board of Canada (2013).

In November 2014, Statistics Canada released experimental estimates for the period 2001 to 2009 on metropolitan Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This release provides some new insights into the economic contribution of regions in a province or territory since estimates of GDP are traditionally reported at the national and provincial levels.

In Alberta, GDP estimate at current prices for non-census metropolitan areas was, on average, $93.6B while estimates for Calgary CMA and Edmonton CMA were $58.5B and $53.2B, on average, respectively.

Further, per capita GDP estimates at current prices in non-census metropolitan areas, were relatively higher, on average, at $77,228, than Calgary CMA or Edmonton CMA which were at $52,976 and $50,071 respectively.

Apart from estimation methodologies or modelling techniques, estimations may vary depending on whether nominal or real (i.e., adjusted for inflation) GDP is estimated.

Interpretation may also vary depending on data categorization or aggregation. In the Conference Board study, the categorization is between rural and urban areas. GDP figures presented are by economic regions. In the experimental estimates from Statistics Canada, the categorization is between metropolitan areas and non-metropolitan areas. Variations may be due to research purpose or available data aggregation.

Economic Diversity. The concept is broad as it could pertain to production (for domestic consumption), i.e., producing a variety of goods and services; exportation, i.e., producing for the world market or entering new international markets; diversification in foreign direct investments either as attracting investments from source countries or injecting investments in other countries.

Economic diversification may also include financial diversification, i.e., having a diversified investment portfolio; or fiscal diversification where government revenues are sourced from a range of taxes and investment returns.

Regional diversification is another form where industry concentration, land use planning, public infrastructure, and regulatory frameworks all play a role in local business and investment attraction and retention.

Economic diversification can be an economic development strategy to foster economic growth and minimize the negative impact of economic slumps and downturns. Factors such as climate and distance to markets may hinder or limit economic diversity. In northern communities where local economies are largely resource-based single-industry, the challenge to economic diversity may stem from dependence on resource-based development and its influence on other forms of development or diversification plans (Suutarinen, 2013).

Growth and Development. Following public engagements through conferences, discussions, and briefs, the NADC released two position papers on the economic development of northern Alberta (NADC 1977, 1991). While 15 years apart, it is evident that the economic potential of abundant natural resources is well recognized, as well as the economic disparity that exists within the region and between northern communities and elsewhere in the province.

The philosophy of economic development has remained the same though expressed differently over time. The development perspective of the 1977 paper was balanced growth –in terms of geography, time, environment, private-public sector role, and social impact. The 1991 paper's perspective was sustainable development where environmental concerns are fully integrated into community and economic development.

The papers reflect the social and economic state and conditions of the time. And while the mechanics and dynamics of development are complex, balance and sustainability can be approached through a concerted effort that begins with engagement.

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Appendix 1 – Municipal Authorities and their Communities

Summer Villages	Towns	Hamlets	Villages	Métis Settlements
Athabasca County				
Bondiss, Island Lake, South Baptiste, Sunset Beach, West Baptiste, Island Lake South, Mewatha Beach, and Whispering Hills	Athabasca	Perryvale, Colinton, Rochester, Caslan, Breynat, Meanook, Donatville, Ellscott, Atmore, Wandering River, and Grassland	Boyle	
Big Lakes County				
	High Prairie and Swan Hills	Kinuso, Joussard, Faust, Grouard, and Enilda		Peavine, Gift Lake, and East Prairie
Birch Hills County				
		Peoria, Tangent, Wanham, Watino, and Eaglesham		
City of Cold Lake				
City of Grande Prairie				
Clear Hills County				
		Worsley and Cleardale	Hines Creek	
County of Grande Prairie No. 1				
	Wembley, Sexsmith, and Beaverlodge	Huallen, Goodfare, Elmworth, Clairmont, Bezanson, Dimsdale, Demmitt, Valhalla Centre, La Glace, Wedgewood, and Teepee Creek	Hythe	
County of Northern Lights				
	Manning	North Star, Deadwood, Dixonville, and Notikewin		Paddle Prairie
County of St. Paul No. 19				
Horseshoe Bay	St. Paul and Elk Point	St. Vincent, St. Lina, St. Edouard, Riverview, Lottie Lake, Heinsburg, Ashmont, Mallaig, Lafond, and Lindbergh		
Improvement District No. 24 (Wood Buffalo)				
Improvement District No. 349				
Lac La Biche County				
		Plamondon, Lac La Biche, Hylo, Beaver Lake, and Venice		
Mackenzie County				
	Rainbow Lake and High Level	Zama City, La Crete, and Fort Vermilion		
Municipal District of Bonnyville No. 87				
Bonnyville Beach and Pelican Narrows	Bonnyville	Fort Kent, La Corey, Therien, Ardmore, Beaverdam, Cherry Grove, and Beaver	Glendon	Fishing Lake and Elizabeth

Summer Villages	Towns	Hamlets	Villages	Métis Settlements
		Crossing		
Municipal District of Fairview No. 136				
	Fairview	Whitelaw and Bluesky		
Municipal District of Greenview No. 16				
	Fox Creek and Grande Cache	Ridgevalley, Little Smoky, Landry Heights, Grovedale, and DeBolt		
Municipal District of Opportunity No. 17				
		Sandy Lake, Red Earth Creek, Wabasca, and Calling Lake		
Municipal District of Peace No. 125				
	Grimshaw	Brownvale	Berwyn	
Municipal District of Lesser Slave River No. 124				
	Slave Lake	Marten Beach, Smith, Wagner, Widewater, Flatbush, Chisholm, and Canyon Creek		
Municipal District of Smoky River No. 130				
	McLennan and Falher	Jean Cote and Guy	Girouxville and Donnelly	
Municipal District of Spirit River No. 133				
	Spirit River		Rycroft	
Northern Sunrise County				
		Marie Reine, Little Buffalo, St. Isidore, Cadotte Lake, and Reno	Nampa	
Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo				
		Janvier Smith, Fort McMurray, Fort MacKay, Fort Chipewyan, Conklin, Saprae Creek, Anzac, and Gregoire Lake Estates		
Saddle Hills County				
		Woking		
Town of Peace River				
Woodlands County				
	Whitecourt	Fort Assiniboine, Goose Lake, and Blue Ridge		
Smoky Lake County (that is part of NADC region)				
				Kikino and Buffalo Lake

Source: Alberta Municipal Affairs (2015a, 2015b, 2016)

Appendix 2 – Reserves/Settlements/Villages and First Nations

Reserves/Settlements/Villages	First Nations
Blue Quills First Nation Indian Reserve	Beaver Lake Cree Nation, Cold Lake First Nations, Frog Lake, Heart Lake, Kehewin Cree Nation, Saddle Lake Cree Nation
Alexander 134A	Alexander
Alexander 134B	
Alexis Whitecourt 232	Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation
Chipewyan 201	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation
Chipewyan 201A	
Chipewyan 201B	
Chipewyan 201C	
Chipewyan 201D	
Chipewyan 201E	
Chipewyan 201F	
Chipewyan 201G	
Boyer 164	Beaver First Nation
Child Lake 164A	
Beaver Lake 131	Beaver Lake Cree Nation
Desmarais Settlement	Bigstone Cree Nation
Jean Baptiste Gambler 183	
Wabasca 166	
Wabasca 166A	
Wabasca 166B	
Wabasca 166C	
Wabasca 166D	
Cowper Lake 194A	Chipewyan Prairie First Nation
Janvier 194	
Winefred Lake 194B	
Cold Lake 149	Cold Lake First Nations
Cold Lake 149A	Cold Lake First Nations
Cold Lake 149B	Cold Lake First Nations
Cold Lake 149C	Cold Lake First Nations
Amber River 211	Dene Tha’
Bistcho Lake 213	
Bushe River 207	
Hay Lake 209	
Jackfish Point 214	
Upper Hay River 212	
Zama Lake 210	
Drift Pile River 150	Drift Pile First Nation
Duncan’s 151A	Duncan’s First Nation
William McKenzie 151K	
Fort McKay 174	Fort McKay First Nation
Fort McKay 174C	
Fort McKay 174D	
Namur Lake 174B	
Namur River 174A	
Clearwater 175	Fort McMurray #468 First Nation
Gregoire Lake 176	
Gregoire Lake 176A	
Gregoire Lake 176B	
Puskiakiwenin 122	Frog Lake
Unipouheos 121	
Heart Lake 167	Heart Lake
Heart Lake 167A	
Clear Hills 152C	Horse Lake First Nation

Reserves/Settlements/Villages	First Nations
Horse Lakes 152B	
Kapawe'no First Nation 150B	Kapawe'no First Nation
Kapawe'no First Nation 150C	
Kapawe'no First Nation 150D	
Kapawe'no First Nation 229	
Kapawe'no First Nation 230	
Kapawe'no First Nation 231	
Kehewin 123	Kehewin Cree Nation
Fox Lake 162	Little Red River Cree Nation
Garden Creek Indian Settlement	
John D'Or Prairie 215	
Loon Lake 235	Loon River Cree
Loon Prairie 237	
Swampy Lake 236	
Little Buffalo Indian Settlement	Lubicon Lake
Allison Bay 219	Mikisew Cree First Nation
Charles Lake 225	
Collin Lake 223	
Cornwall Lake 224	
Devil's Gate 220	
Dog Head 218	
Old Fort 217	
Peace Point 222	
Sandy Point 221	
Saddle Lake 125	Saddle Lake Cree Nation
White Fish Lake 128	
Fitzgerald No. 196	Salt River First Nation #195
Sawridge 150G	Sawridge First Nation
Sawridge 150H	
?Ejere K'Elni Kue 196I	Smith's Landing First Nation
Hokedhe Túe 196E	
K'i Túe 196D	
Li Dezé 196C	
Thabacha Náre 196A	
Thebathi 196	
Tsu K'adhe Túe 196F	
Tsu Nedehe Túe 196H	
Tsu Túe 196G	
Tthe Jere Ghaili 196B	
Sturgeon Lake 154	Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation
Sturgeon Lake 154A	
Sturgeon Lake 154B	
Sucker Creek 150A	Sucker Creek
Assineau River 150F	Swan River First Nation
Swan River 150E	
Beaver Ranch 163	Tallcree
Beaver Ranch 163A	
Beaver Ranch 163B	
Fort Vermilion 173B	
Tall Cree 173	
Tall Cree 173A	
Wadlin Lake 173C	
Utikoomak Lake 155	Whitefish Lake
Utikoomak Lake 155A	
Utikoomak Lake 155B	
Woodland Cree 226	Woodland Cree First Nation
Woodland Cree 227	
Woodland Cree 228	
Cadotte Lake Indian Settlement	

Source: Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (n.d.)

Appendix 3 – Electoral Area, Alberta

Federal Electoral District (NADC Region)

Banff–Airdrie	Calgary Skyview	**Lakeland**
Battle River–Crowfoot	Edmonton Centre	Lethbridge
Bow River	Edmonton Griesbach	Medicine Hat–Cardston–Warner
Calgary Centre	Edmonton Manning	**Peace River–Westlock**
Calgary Confederation	Edmonton Mill Woods	Red Deer–Mountain View
Calgary Forest Lawn	Edmonton Riverbend	Red Deer–Lacombe
Calgary Heritage	Edmonton Strathcona	St. Albert–Edmonton
Calgary Midnapore	Edmonton West	Sherwood Park–Fort Saskatchewan
Calgary Nose Hill	Edmonton–Wetaskiwin	Sturgeon River–Parkland
Calgary Rocky Ridge	Foothills	**Yellowhead**
Calgary Shepard	**Fort McMurray–Cold Lake**	
Calgary Signal Hill	**Grande Prairie–Mackenzie**	

Source: Elections Canada (2015).

Provincial Electoral Divisions (NADC Region)

Dunvegan-Central Peace-Notley	Calgary-Northern Hills	Edmonton-Strathcona	Leduc-Beaumont
Lesser Slave Lake	Calgary-Shaw	Edmonton-Whitemud	Lethbridge-East
Calgary-Acadia	Calgary-South East	Airdrie	Lethbridge-West
Calgary-Bow	Calgary-Varsity	**Athabasca-Sturgeon-Redwater**	Little Bow
Calgary-Buffalo	Calgary-West	Banff-Cochrane	Livingstone-Macleod
Calgary-Cross	Edmonton-Beverly-Clareview	**Barrhead-Morinville-Westlock**	Medicine Hat
Calgary-Currie	Edmonton-Calder	Battle River-Wainwright	Olds-Didsbury-Three Hills
Calgary-East	Edmonton-Castle Downs	**Bonnyville-Cold Lake**	**Peace River**
Calgary-Elbow	Edmonton-Centre	Cardston-Taber-Warner	Red Deer-North
Calgary-Fish Creek	Edmonton-Decore	Chestermere-Rocky View	Red Deer-South
Calgary-Foothills	Edmonton-Ellerslie	Cypress-Medicine Hat	Rimbey-Rocky Mountain House-Sundre
Calgary-Fort	Edmonton-Glenora	Drayton Valley-Devon	Sherwood Park
Calgary-Glenmore	Edmonton-Gold Bar	Drumheller-Stettler	Spruce Grove-St. Albert
Calgary-Greenway	Edmonton-Highlands-Norwood	**Fort McMurray-Conklin**	St. Albert
Calgary-Hawkwood	Edmonton-Manning	**Fort McMurray-Wood Buffalo**	Stony Plain
Calgary-Hays	Edmonton-McClung	Fort Saskatchewan-Vegreville	Strathcona-Sherwood Park
Calgary-Klein	Edmonton-Meadowlark	**Grande Prairie-Smoky**	Strathmore-Brooks
Calgary-Lougheed	Edmonton-Mill Creek	**Grande Prairie-Wapiti**	Vermilion-Lloydminster
Calgary-Mackay-Nose Hill	Edmonton-Mill Woods	Highwood	**West Yellowhead**
Calgary-McCall	Edmonton-Riverview	Innisfail-Sylvan Lake	Wetaskiwin-Camrose
Calgary-Mountain View	Edmonton-Rutherford	**Lac La Biche-St. Paul-Two Hills**	**Whitecourt-Ste. Anne**
Calgary-North West	Edmonton-South West	Lacombe-Panoka	

Source: Electoral Divisions Act, Statutes of Alberta (2010).

Appendix 4 – Geographical Units (SGC 2011)

CD 12 (Cold Lake CA)

CSD Name	CSD Type
Cold Lake	City
Bonnyville No. 87	Municipal District
Bonnyville	Town
Bonnyville Beach	Summer Village
Glendon	Village
Pelican Narrows	Summer Village
St. Paul County No. 19	Municipal District
Elk Point	Town
St. Paul	Town
Horseshoe Bay	Summer Village
Lac la Biche County	Municipal District
Unipouheos 121	Indian Reserve
Puskiakiwenin 122	Indian Reserve
Saddle Lake 125	Indian Reserve
White Fish Lake 128	Indian Reserve
Cold Lake 149	Indian Reserve
Kehewin 123	Indian Reserve
Cold Lake 149A	Indian Reserve
Cold Lake 149B	Indian Reserve
Beaver Lake 131	Indian Reserve
Heart Lake 167	Indian Reserve
Smoky Lake County (that is part of NADC region)	Municipal District
Buffalo Lake Métis Settlement	
Kikino Métis Settlement	

CD 13

CSD Name	CSD Type
Woodlands County	Municipal District
Whitecourt	Town
Athabasca County	Municipal District
Mewatha Beach	Summer Village
Boyle	Village
Sunset Beach	Summer Village
Athabasca	Town
Island Lake	Summer Village
Island Lake South	Summer Village
Bondiss	Summer Village
South Baptiste	Summer Village
West Baptiste	Summer Village
Whispering Hills	Summer Village

CD 16 (Wood Buffalo CA)

CSD Name	CSD Type
Wood Buffalo	Specialized Municipality
Improvement District No. 24 Wood Buffalo	Improvement District
Janvier 194	Indian Reserve
Gregoire Lake 176	Indian Reserve
Gregoire Lake 176A	Indian Reserve
Chipewyan 201A	Indian Reserve
Old Fort 217	Indian Reserve
Allison Bay 219	Indian Reserve
Dog Head 218	Indian Reserve
Charles Lake 225	Indian Reserve
Fort McKay 174	Indian Reserve
Namur River 174A	Indian Reserve
Namur Lake 174B	Indian Reserve
Fort Mackay	Indian Settlement
Thebathi 196	Indian Reserve
Thabacha Náre 196A	Indian Reserve

CD 17

CSD Name	CSD Type
High Prairie	Town
Swan Hills	Town
Northern Sunrise County	Municipal District
Big Lakes	Municipal District
Slave Lake	Town
Opportunity No. 17	Municipal District
Lesser Slave River No.124	Municipal District
Nampa	Village
Clear Hills	Municipal District

CSD Name	CSD Type
Hines Creek	Village
Northern Lights County	Municipal District
Manning	Town
High Level	Town
Mackenzie County	Specialized Municipality
Rainbow Lake	Town
Jean Baptiste Gambler 183	Indian Reserve
Wabasca 166	Indian Reserve
Wabasca 166A	Indian Reserve
Wabasca 166B	Indian Reserve
Wabasca 166C	Indian Reserve
Wabasca 166D	Indian Reserve
Utikoomak Lake 155	Indian Reserve
Clear Hills 152C	Indian Reserve
Utikoomak Lake 155A	Indian Reserve
Drift Pile River 150	Indian Reserve
Sucker Creek 150A	Indian Reserve
Kapawe'no First Nation (Pakashan 150D)	Indian Reserve
Swan River 150E	Indian Reserve
Sawridge 150G	Indian Reserve
Sawridge 150H	Indian Reserve
Fox Lake 162	Indian Reserve
Kapawe'no First Nation (Freeman 150B)	Indian Reserve
John d'Or Prairie 215	Indian Reserve
Tall Cree 173	Indian Reserve
Tall Cree 173A	Indian Reserve
Beaver Ranch 163	Indian Reserve
Boyer 164	Indian Reserve
Child Lake 164A	Indian Reserve
Hay Lake 209	Indian Reserve
Bushe River 207	Indian Reserve
Upper Hay River 212	Indian Reserve
Kapawe'no First Nation (Halcro 150C)	Indian Reserve
Little Buffalo	Indian Settlement
Carcajou 187	Indian Settlement
Desmarais	Indian Settlement
Woodland Cree 226	Indian Reserve
Woodland Cree 228	Indian Reserve
Kapawe'no First Nation (Grouard 230)	Indian Reserve
Fort Vermilion 173B	Indian Reserve
Loon Lake 235	Indian Reserve

CD 18

CSD Name	CSD Type
Fox Creek	Town
Grande Cache	Town
Greenview No. 16	Municipal District
Valleyview	Town
Sturgeon Lake 154	Indian Reserve
Sturgeon Lake 154A	Indian Reserve

CD 19 (Grande Prairie CA)

Census Subdivision (CSD) Name	CSD Type
Grande Prairie County No. 1	Municipal District
Hythe	Village
Beaverlodge	Town
Wembley	Town
Grande Prairie	City
Sexsmith	Town
Peace River	Town
Smoky River No. 130	Municipal District
McLennan	Town
Donnelly	Village
Falher	Town
Girouxville	Village
Birch Hills County	Municipal District
Spirit River No. 133	Municipal District
Rycroft	Village
Spirit River	Town
Saddle Hills County	Municipal District
Fairview No. 136	Municipal District
Fairview	Town
Peace No. 135	Municipal District
Berwyn	Village
Grimshaw	Town
Horse Lakes 152B	Indian Reserve
Duncan's 151A	Indian Reserve

Appendix 5 – Labour, 2011 NHS

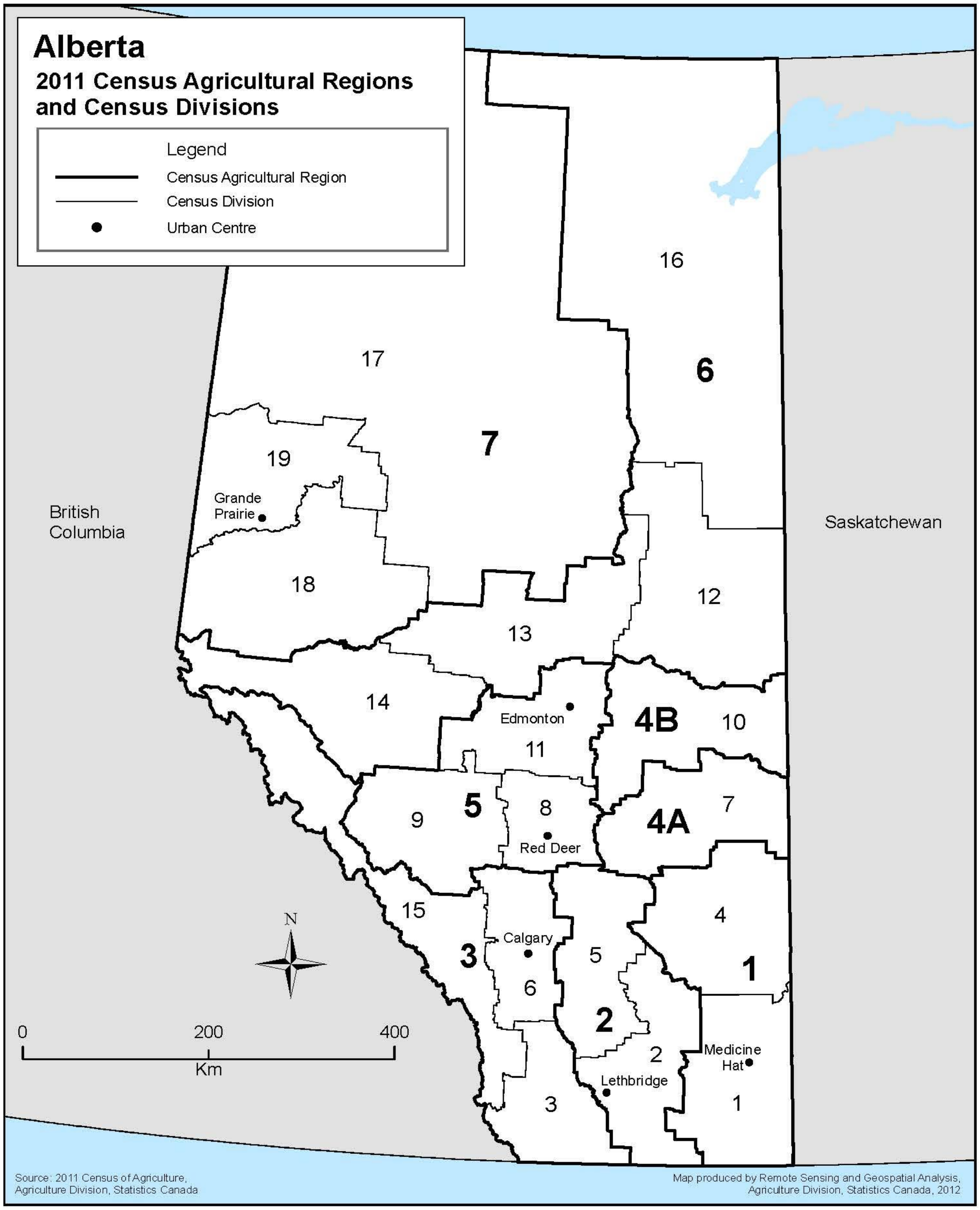
Characteristics	CD 12	CD 13	CD 16	CD 17	CD 18	CD 19	Region	Alberta
Education								
Total population, 15 and over	48,535	54,245	54,235	43,480	11,080	84,080	295,655	2,888,735
No certificate, diploma or degree	13,560	14,885	8,805	19,920	3,420	21,260	81,850	550,465
High school diploma or equivalent	12,770	15,135	14,275	9,805	3,125	24,470	79,580	764,390
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	7,465	9,140	8,935	4,635	1,700	12,080	43,955	318,280
College, CEGEP, or other non-university certificate or diploma	8,440	9,430	10,830	5,390	1,810	15,740	51,640	530,100
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level	1,350	1,345	1,945	895	240	1,985	7,760	122,465
Bachelor degree	3,840	3,035	6,505	2,235	605	6,350	22,570	418,180
University certificate, diploma or degree above bachelor level	1,115	1,270	2,945	605	185	2,190	8,310	184,860
Major Field of Study								
Education	2,355	2,020	1,650	1,810	425	3,130	11,390	120,550
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	320	290	540	160	65	660	2,035	45,060
Humanities	675	585	895	295	125	1,035	3,610	64,505
Social and behavioural sciences and law	1,185	1,155	1,840	820	265	2,275	7,540	130,730
Business, management and public administration	3,605	3,785	5,510	2,420	590	7,420	23,330	323,075
Physical and life sciences and technologies	405	330	880	110	25	735	2,485	62,865
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	330	315	815	250	45	545	2,300	53,890
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	7,785	8,580	13,240	4,475	1,650	12,545	48,275	421,245
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	725	1,655	455	670	145	1,640	5,290	40,880
Health and related fields	2,875	3,775	2,800	1,800	725	5,475	17,450	229,155
Personal, protective and transportation services	1,940	1,730	2,545	950	480	2,900	10,545	81,860
Other fields of study	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
Location of Study								
Same as province or territory of residence	15,605	18,780	11,820	10,260	3,020	26,620	86,105	991,315
Another province or territory	5,270	4,140	13,510	2,550	1,120	8,880	35,470	318,310
Outside Canada	1,330	1,305	5,825	945	395	2,850	12,650	264,255
Labour Force Status								
Total population, 15 and over	48,535	54,245	54,235	43,485	11,080	84,075	295,655	2,888,735
In the labour force	34,460	37,815	44,890	29,140	7,965	64,890	219,160	2,115,640
Employed	32,880	35,625	42,770	26,465	7,550	61,585	206,875	1,993,225
Unemployed	1,580	2,190	2,120	2,680	415	3,310	12,295	122,415
Not in the labour force	14,075	16,430	9,350	14,345	3,115	19,185	76,500	773,095
Participation rate	71.0	69.7	82.8	67.0	71.9	77.2	70.0	73.2
Employment rate	67.7	65.7	78.9	60.9	68.1	73.3	70.0	69.0
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.8	4.7	9.2	5.2	5.1	4.2	5.8
Class of Worker								
Employee	29,685	29,965	42,740	24,030	6,630	55,370	188,420	1,841,365
Self-employed	4,525	7,590	1,720	4,445	1,285	9,040	28,605	246,785
N/A	245	255	425	660	45	485	2,115	27,490
Occupation, those in labour force								
Management	3,945	6,085	3,805	3,455	900	8,105	26,295	248,520
Business, finance and administration	4,395	4,915	6,470	3,275	890	9,400	29,345	347,880
Natural and applied sciences	1,610	1,350	4,545	670	325	3,115	11,615	168,725
Health	1,715	1,975	1,285	1,110	320	3,200	9,605	125,125
Education, law and social, community and government services	4,095	3,230	3,260	3,340	995	5,540	20,460	211,945
Art, culture, recreation and sport	460	445	550	275	95	800	2,625	45,140
Sales and service	5,995	6,050	7,730	5,115	1,145	12,645	38,680	438,865
Trades, transport and equipment operators	7,935	9,095	13,005	7,365	1,925	14,330	53,655	367,650
Natural resources, agriculture and related production	2,865	2,680	1,480	2,580	770	5,205	15,580	69,950
Manufacturing and utilities	1,200	1,725	2,330	1,295	545	2,065	9,160	64,345
N/A	245	260	430	655	50	480	2,120	27,490
Industry								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2,010	4,775	50	3,305	690	3,630	14,460	61,165
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	5,035	2,925	13,050	2,675	1,615	8,485	33,785	136,500
Utilities	220	515	350	215	160	680	2,140	22,035
Construction	3,555	4,040	4,720	2,560	700	6,135	21,710	195,905
Manufacturing	810	2,680	1,945	1,370	220	2,400	9,425	123,465
Wholesale trade	755	1,135	1,875	820	110	2,675	7,370	89,000
Retail trade	3,385	3,510	3,710	2,820	640	7,840	21,905	229,225
Transportation and warehousing	1,545	2,160	2,040	1,715	480	3,685	11,625	104,770
Information and cultural industries	355	190	300	165	50	580	1,640	35,465

Characteristics	CD 12	CD 13	CD 16	CD 17	CD 18	CD 19	Region	Alberta
Finance and insurance	525	910	590	390	45	1,495	3,955	68,760
Real estate and rental and leasing	340	445	995	290	85	1,295	3,450	40,090
Professional, scientific and technical services	975	1,650	1,785	665	275	3,065	8,415	162,490
Management of companies and enterprises	0	35	30	0	0	80	145	2,535
Administrative support, waste management and remediation services	1,045	865	2,160	770	175	1,715	6,730	72,965
Educational services	2,575	2,390	2,040	2,750	590	3,845	14,190	141,550
Health care and social assistance	3,205	3,375	2,235	2,445	530	5,720	17,510	206,695
Arts, entertainment and recreation	465	465	760	240	120	695	2,745	39,720
Accommodation and food services	1,395	1,490	2,135	1,650	425	3,645	10,740	125,810
Other services (except public administration)	1,620	2,240	1,645	1,065	310	3,695	10,575	101,275
Public administration	4,395	1,750	2,045	2,570	705	3,060	14,525	128,720
N/A	245	260	425	660	45	480	2,115	27,490
Work Activity								
Did not work in 2010	1,180	1,515	1,745	1,570	270	2,330	8,610	90,620
1-13 weeks	1,480	1,525	1,700	1,370	315	2,850	9,240	97,210
14-26 weeks	2,960	3,300	4,000	2,730	820	4,705	18,515	161,360
27-39 weeks	2,195	2,630	2,875	1,905	490	3,965	14,060	129,755
40-48 weeks	5,865	5,035	7,200	4,620	1,380	10,975	35,075	340,265
49-52 weeks	20,785	23,815	27,360	16,945	4,685	40,065	133,655	1,296,435
Average weeks worked in 2010	44.5	44.6	44.8	43.9	44.0	44.8		44.7
Full-time or part-time weeks worked in 2010								
Full-time	27,875	29,510	39,935	23,285	6,485	52,055	179,145	1,651,205
Part-time	5,405	6,790	3,205	4,290	1,210	10,500	31,400	373,815
Place of Work Status								
Worked at home	3,360	5,915	1,360	3,345	945	5,500	20,425	147,245
Worked outside Canada	75	25	45	0	0	90	235	6,620
No fixed workplace address	6,995	6,195	7,640	5,530	1,465	11,565	39,390	292,055
Worked at usual place	22,455	23,495	33,725	17,575	5,135	44,420	146,805	1,547,305
Income of Individuals in 2010								
Without income	2,600	2,730	2,725	3,310	575	3,855	15,795	137,995
Under $5,000	4,570	4,305	4,470	5,285	940	7,000	26,570	265,850
$5,000 to $9,999	3,055	3,450	2,500	3,260	705	4,625	17,595	171,645
$10,000 to 14,999	3,620	4,705	2,285	3,475	915	5,730	20,730	206,060
$15,000 to $19,999	3,860	4,310	2,305	3,775	790	5,450	20,490	202,130
$20,000 to $ 29,999	6,075	7,865	3,105	5,270	1,355	9,310	32,980	340,195
$30,000 to $39,999	4,485	5,670	3,040	4,665	1,245	9,075	28,180	293,435
$40,000 to $49,999	3,670	4,900	2,915	3,080	670	7,485	22,720	268,335
$50,000 to $59,999	3,295	3,905	2,755	2,680	620	6,510	19,765	219,080
$60,000 to $79,999	5,630	5,005	5,135	3,865	1,040	9,535	30,210	303,265
$80,000 to $99,999	3,005	3,425	3,780	2,355	1,110	7,250	20,925	196,520
$100,000 to $124,999	2,150	2,185	4,480	1,510	540	4,580	15,445	122,465
$125,000 and over	2,520	1,795	14,745	970	585	3,680	24,295	161,750
Median Income, $	**33,531**	**31,613**	**68,653**	**27,670**	**33,927**	**38,512**		**36,306**
Average Income, $	**46,833**	**42,446**	**87,874**	**38,090**	**53,915**	**48,623**		**50,956**
Median after-tax income, $	**30,827**	**29,123**	**56,879**	**26,242**	**31,597**	**34,742**		**32,847**
Average after-tax income, $	**39,072**	**35,846**	**67,438**	**33,135**	**43,817**	**40,613**		**41,962**
Worked Full Year, Full Time								
Median employment income in 2010, $	54,610	49,409	103,556	47,061	55,824	57,607		55,507
Average employment income in 2010, $	62,061	56,350	114,982	53,030	64,163	63,908		69,438
Family Income in 2010 of Economic Families								
Median family income, $	92,249	83,161	186,758	75,063	91,631	96,039		93,393
Average family income, $	104,555	92,398	192,796	85,335	114,198	104,564		116,232
Median after-tax family income, $	79,175	72,383	142,773	68,059	79,932	81,866		80,271
Average after-tax family income, $	87,236	78,032	148,840	74,401	92,976	87,342		95,558
Average family size	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.1	3.0		3.1
Income in 2010 of Not in Economic Families								
Median total income, $	35,898	30,057	80,141	27,021	37,888	39,349		36,269
Average total income, $	45,291	40,752	95,537	38,770	58,065	47,522		47,235
Median after-tax income, $	31,975	27,727	64,502	25,774	33,278	34,785		32,451
Average after-tax income, $	37,757	34,408	71,823	33,244	46,812	39,678		39,159

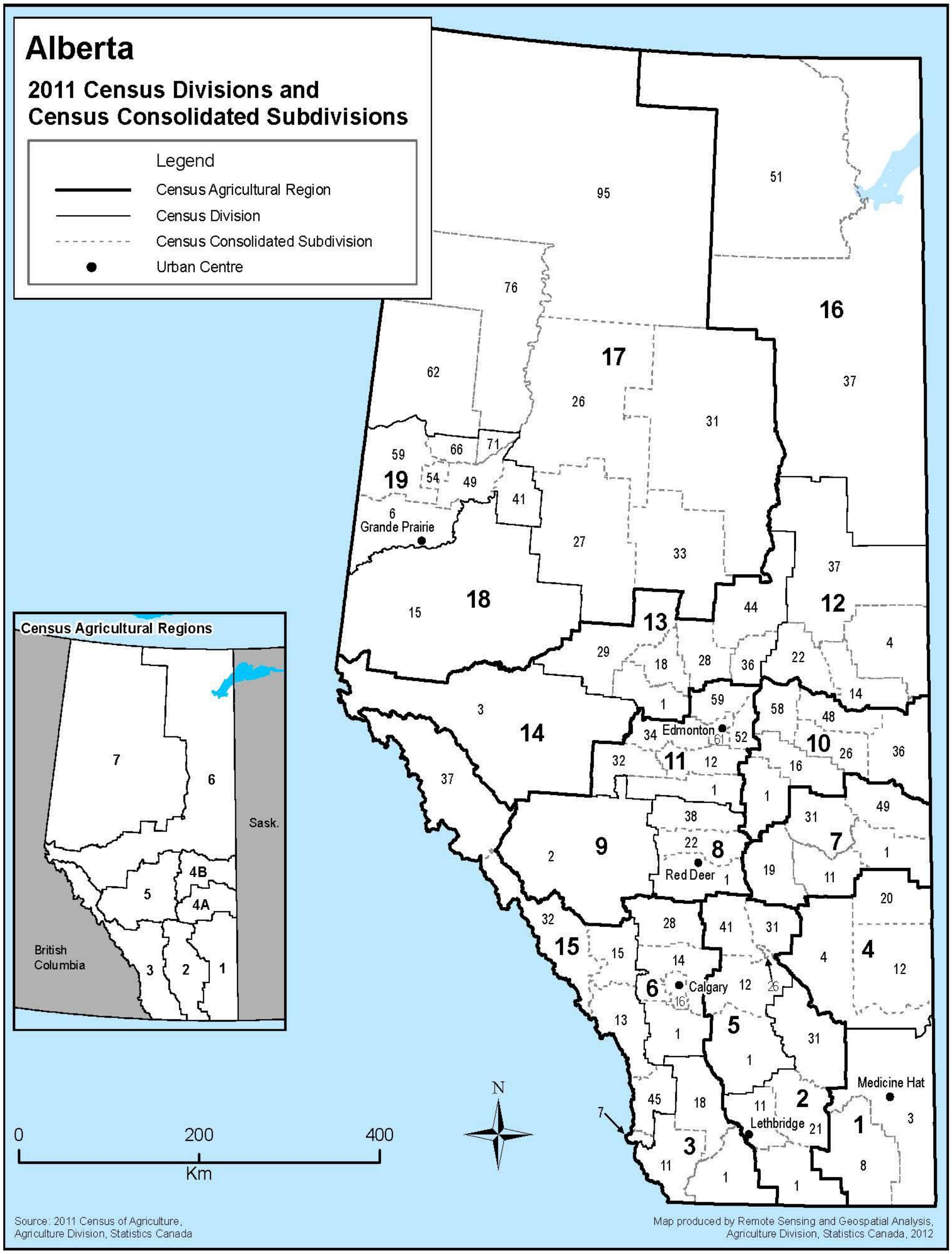
Source: Statistics Canada, 2011 National Household Survey

Appendix 6 – 2011 Census Agricultural Regions

MAP 1



MAP 2


Alberta
2011 Census Divisions and Census Consolidated Subdivisions
Legend
Census Agricultural Region
Census Division
Census Consolidated Subdivision
Urban Centre
Census Agricultural Regions
Sask.
British Columbia
Grande Prairie
Edmonton
Red Deer
Calgary
Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
N
0
200
400
Km
Source: 2011 Census of Agriculture, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada
Map produced by Remote Sensing and Geospatial Analysis, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, 2012

Alberta

Map 1

2011 Census Agricultural Regions and Census Divisions

1 Census Agricultural Region 1
- 1 Division No. 1
- 4 Division No. 4

2 Census Agricultural Region 2
- 2 Division No. 2
- 5 Division No. 5

3 Census Agricultural Region 3
- 3 Division No. 3
- 6 Division No. 6
- 15 Division No. 15

4A Census Agricultural Region 4A
- 7 Division No. 7

4B Census Agricultural Region 4B
- 10 Division No. 10

5 Census Agricultural Region 5
- 8 Division No. 8
- 9 Division No. 9
- 11 Division No. 11

6 Census Agricultural Region 6
- 12 Division No. 12
- 13 Division No. 13
- 14 Division No. 14
- 16 Division No. 16

7 Census Agricultural Region 7
- 17 Division No. 17
- 18 Division No. 18
- 19 Division No. 19

Alberta

Map 2

2011 Census Divisions and Census Consolidated Subdivisions

1 Division No. 1
- 3 Cypress County
- 8 Forty Mile County No. 8

2 Division No. 2
- 1 Warner County No. 5
- 11 Lethbridge County
- 21 Taber
- 31 Newell County No. 4

3 Division No. 3
- 1 Cardston County
- 11 Pincher Creek No. 9
- 18 Willow Creek No. 26

4 Division No. 4
- 4 Special Area No. 2
- 12 Special Area No. 3
- 20 Special Area No. 4

5 Division No. 5*
- 1 Vulcan County
- 12 Wheatland County
- 26 Drumheller
- 31 Starland County
- 41 Kneehill County

6 Division No. 6
- 1 Foothills No. 31
- 14 Rocky View County
- 16 Calgary
- 28 Mountain View County

7 Division No. 7
- 1 Provost No. 52
- 11 Paintearth County No. 18
- 19 Stettler County No. 6
- 31 Flagstaff County
- 49 Wainwright No. 61

8 Division No. 8
- 1 Red Deer County
- 22 Lacombe County
- 38 Ponoka County

9 Division No. 9
- 2 Clearwater County

10 Division No. 10
- 1 Camrose County
- 16 Beaver County
- 26 Minburn County No. 27
- 36 Vermilion River County
- 48 Two Hills County No. 21
- 58 Lamont County

11 Division No. 11
- 1 Wetaskiwin County No. 10
- 12 Leduc County
- 32 Brazeau County
- 34 Parkland County
- 52 Strathcona County
- 59 Sturgeon County
- 61 Edmonton

12 Division No. 12*
- 4 Bonnyville No. 87
- 14 St. Paul County No. 19
- 22 Smoky Lake County
- 37 Lac La Biche County

13 Division No. 13
- 1 Lac Ste. Anne County
- 18 Barrhead County No. 11
- 28 Westlock County
- 29 Woodlands County
- 36 Thorhild County No. 7
- 44 Athabasca County

14 Division No. 14
- 3 Yellowhead County

15 Division No. 15*
- 7 Crowsnest Pass
- 13 Kananaskis
- 15 Bighorn No. 8
- 32 Improvement District No. 9 Banff
- *37 Improvement District No. 12 Jasper Park*
- 45 Ranchland No. 66

16 Division No. 16*
- 37 Wood Buffalo
- *51 Improvement District No. 24 Wood Buffalo*

17 Division No. 17*
- 26 Northern Sunrise County
- 27 Big Lakes
- 31 Opportunity No. 17
- 33 Lesser Slave River No.124
- 62 Clear Hills
- 76 Northern Lights County
- 95 Mackenzie County

18 Division No. 18
- 15 Greenview No. 16

19 Division No. 19
- 6 Grande Prairie County No. 1
- 41 Smoky River No. 130
- 49 Birch Hills County
- 54 Spirit River No. 133
- 59 Saddle Hills County
- 66 Fairview No. 136
- 71 Peace No. 135


MRMX
130169
The NADC provides advice or recommendation to government on issues affecting northern Alberta; conducts outreach and community engagement; and, supports initiatives to increase northern skill levels.

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About NADC

Established under the Northern Alberta Development Council Act, S.A. 1963, c.41, the Council is mandated to "investigate, monitor, evaluate, plan and promote practical measures to foster and advance general development in northern Alberta, and to advise the Government accordingly."

The Council champions the cause of Alberta's northern economies and communities. It continues to build partnerships among key stakeholders and leaders and works to establish priorities for economic resiliency and sustainable growth and development. The nine members of the Council reflect the geographic, cultural and vocational diversity of northern communities.