

APPENDIX E
Review of Economic and Employment Data
from the Community Accounts Dataset

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The Community Accounts¹ dataset provides provincial data in a number of formats — the most convenient one for geographic referencing and one that most closely conforms to the Panel’s mandate is the Community Accounts: Local Area dataset.² A review of this data on the Community Accounts website reveals that there are six Local Area datasets encompassed by the term Western Newfoundland. These Local Areas are referred to by the Community Accounts as follows:

1. Local Area 37: Stephenville-Port au Port Peninsula,³ which was the primary focus of the Panel’s economic analysis,
2. Local Area 36: St. George’s area,⁴
3. Local Area 38: Deer Lake – Cormack area,⁵
4. Local Area 39: Corner Brook – Pasadena area,⁶
5. Local Area 40: Bay of Islands,⁷ and
6. Local Area 70: Bonne Bay Area.⁸

While the primary focus of the economic analysis was centered around the Stephenville-Port au Port local area (i.e., Local Area 37) and most of the local impacts are expected to occur within that area, a brief socioeconomic context is provided for all six regions that would normally be considered as part of Western Newfoundland. This statistical analysis should provide the reader with both a better appreciation of the responses received from Western Newfoundland in the MQO public opinion survey commissioned by the Panel⁹ and the significance of the estimated potential economic impacts for the local impact area.

1.1 A REPRESENTATIVE STATISTICAL PROFILE OF WESTERN NEWFOUNDLAND

Although all of the data analyzed in this sector were extracted from the Community Accounts website (nl.communityaccounts.ca/), the specific graphs and tables presented below for select years¹⁰ were constructed by the Wade Locke for the Panel’s consideration. As well, the statistical indicators are taken from three general themes: demographic characteristics, income levels, composition and trends and labour market statistics.

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- ¹ The Community Accounts, a Department of Finance, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador site, provides users with a single comprehensive source of community, regional, and provincial data. It can be accessed from their website: nl.communityaccounts.ca/
 - ² As the Community Accounts explains, the Local Areas data are based on Statistics Canada’s Census Consolidated Subdivisions and allow for an intermediate level of data between communities and Economic Zones. nl.communityaccounts.ca/
 - ³ Local Area 37 includes the communities of Black Duck, Cold Brook, Fox Island River-Point au Mal, Gallants, Georges Lake, Kippens, Mattis Point, Noels Pond, Port au Port East, Spruce Brook, Stephenville, Stephenville Crossing and the Port au Port Peninsula. This geography is similar to Statistic’s Canada CCS’s 4D and 4E. However, 4D and 4E do not contain Mattis Point.
 - ⁴ Local Area 36 includes the communities of Barachois Brook, Flat Bay, Journois, St. George’s and St. Teresa and is similar to Statistic’s Canada CCS 4C. However, 4C also includes Mattis Point.
 - ⁵ Local Area 38 includes the communities of Cormack, Deer Lake, Georges Cove, Hampden, Howley, Jack Ladder, Pynn’s Brook, Reidville, St. Jude’s and The Beaches. This geography is similar to Statistic’s Canada CCS’s 5A and 5E. However, 5A and 5E does not contain Pynn’s Brook. Also, prior to the year 2011, this geography also included data for Wiltondale-Bonne Bay Big Pond.
 - ⁶ Local Area 39 includes the communities of Corner Brook, Gillams, Hughes Brook, Humber Village, Irishtown-Summerside, Little Rapids, Massey Drive, McIver’s, Meadows, Mount Moriah, Pasadena, Pinchgut Lake and Steady Brook. This geography is similar to Statistic’s Canada CCS’s 5C and 5F. However, 5F also contains Pynn’s Brook and neither 5C nor 5F contain McIver’s.
 - ⁷ Local Area 40 includes the communities of Cox’s Cove, Humber Arm South, Lark Harbour and York Harbour. This geography is similar to Statistic’s Canada CCS 5D. However, 5D also contains McIver’s.
 - ⁸ Local Area 70 includes the communities of Glenburnie-Birchy Head-Shoal Brook, Norris Point, Rocky Harbour, Sally’s Cove, Trout River, Wiltondale-Bonne Bay Big Pond and Woody Point. This geography is equivalent to Statistic’s Canada CCS 9A. However, prior to the year 2011, this geography did not include data for Wiltondale-Bonne Bay Big Pond.
 - ⁹ This survey, the results and an analysis of the information contained therein are discussed elsewhere in this report.
 - ¹⁰ The years selected for presentation in this appendix were typical those that corresponded to census years and for those data for which more recent data was available than the 2011 census, the most recent data point was also included.

1.1.A Demographic Statistics

A region's economic wellbeing and its overall sustainability are reflected by its demographic profile and how its demographic composition has changed over time. The following tables and graphs provide select demographic comparators for the province as a whole and for the local areas that comprise Western Newfoundland. These demographic profiles will help to put into context the need for economic development and the capacity of the local area to absorb the economic and social changes that may be engendered by hydraulic fracturing in Western Newfoundland.

Table 1. Population: Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland – select years.

	NL	AREA 36	AREA 37	AREA 38	AREA 39	AREA 40	AREA 70
1996	551,790	2,365	18,745	7,945	31,065	3,995	3,425
2001	512,930	2,045	16,920	7,240	28,650	3,525	3,090
2006	505,470	1,870	15,985	7,375	29,190	3,430	2,995
2011	514,535	1,810	15,920	7,160	29,785	3,235	2,960
Change 1996 to 2011	-6.8%	-23.5%	-15.1%	-9.9%	-4.1%	-19.0%	-13.6%
Change 2001 to 2011	0.3%	-11.5%	-5.9%	-1.1%	4.0%	-8.2%	-4.2%
Change 2006 to 2011	1.8%	-3.2%	-0.4%	-2.9%	2.0%	-5.7%	-1.2%

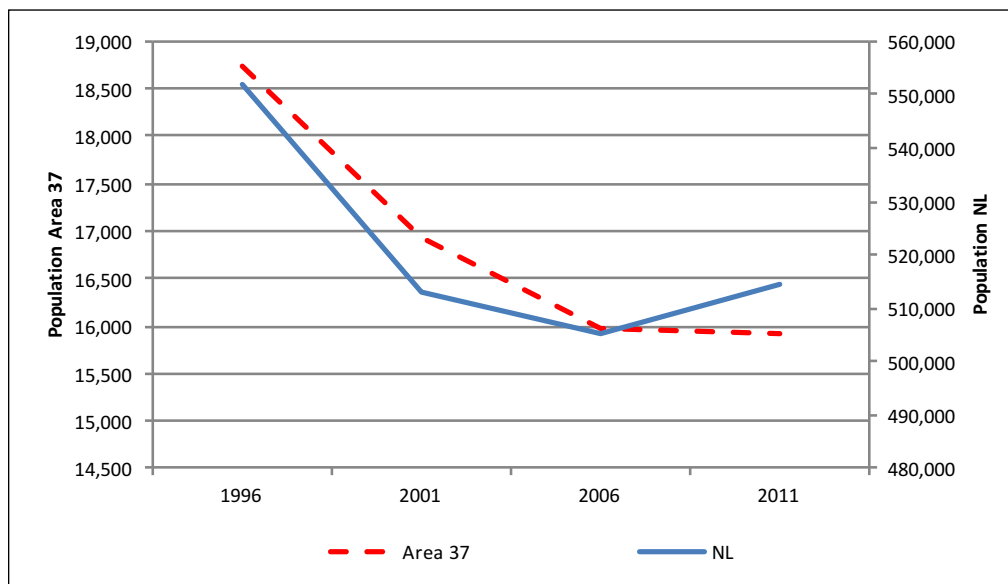


Figure 1. Population: Newfoundland and Labrador and Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) – select years.

Even though, as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1, the population of the whole province has increased by 1.8% between the 2006 census and the 2011 census and by 0.3% between the 2001 census and the 2011 census, the population of Area 39 (Corner Brook – Pasadena) has increased by 2% (2006 to 2011) and 4% (2001 to 2011), the populations for all other local areas which comprise Western Newfoundland have decreased. Additionally, as illustrated in Figure 9 and Table 1, the population of Local Area 37: Stephenville-Port au Port Peninsula declined by 0.4% from 2006 to 2011, by 5.9% from 2001 to 2011 and by 15.1% from 1996 to 2011. In other words, with the exception of the Corner Brook – Pasadena local area, this decline in population is the continuation of longer term trend of declining populations for most areas of Western Newfoundland. Although the declines in population are slowing down for Local Area 37, the Stephenville – Port au Port Local Area is still losing population.

Table 2. Five-year population growth rate: Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland – select years.

	NL	AREA 36	AREA 37	AREA 38	AREA 39	AREA 40	AREA 70
1996	-2.9%	-8.5%	-1.7%	1.1%	-1.8%	-5.3%	-6.9%
2001	-7.0%	-13.5%	-9.7%	-8.9%	-7.8%	-11.8%	-9.8%
2006	-1.5%	-8.6%	-5.5%	1.9%	1.9%	-2.7%	-3.1%
2011	1.8%	-3.2%	-0.4%	-2.9%	2.0%	-5.7%	-1.2%

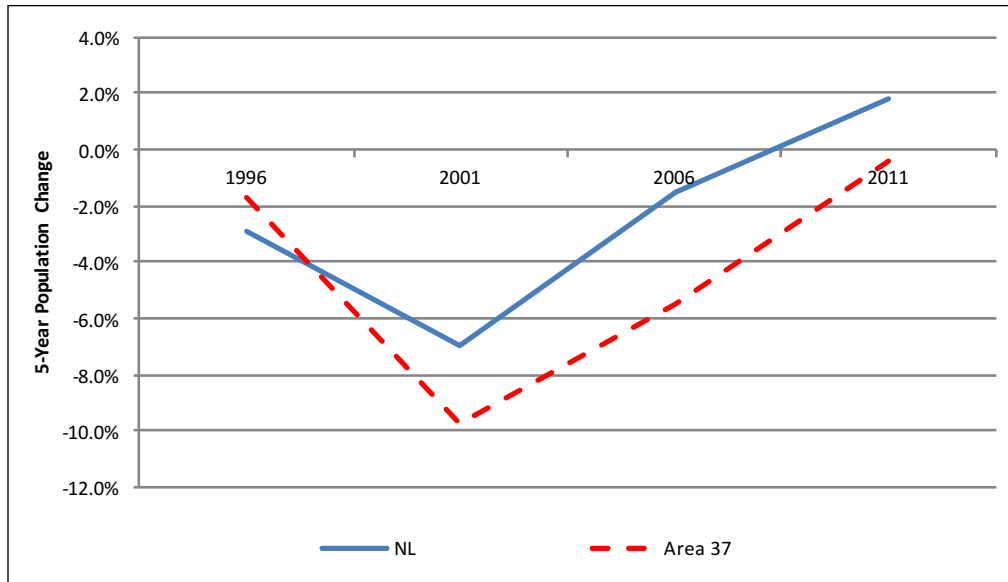


Figure 2. Five-year population growth rate: Newfoundland and Labrador and Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) – select years.

As Table 2 and Figure 2 show the declines in population in the local areas of Western Newfoundland, except for the Corner Brook – Pasadena local area, are consistent with a longer term patterns of declining populations. The provincial pattern and the pattern of population change are similar, except that in the most recent census, the population of the province has started to increase.

Table 3. Residual net migration: Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland – select years.

	NL	AREA 36	AREA 37	AREA 38	AREA 39	AREA 40	AREA 70
1996	N.A.	-4.56%	-2.05%	-3.19%	-2.69%	-0.62%	-2.04%
2001	-0.74%	0.23%	-0.08%	-0.75%	0.17%	-2.23%	-0.31%
2006	-0.60%	-1.26%	-0.99%	-0.48%	0.12%	-1.15%	-0.16%
2011	0.54%	100.00%	0.04%	-0.01%	0.47%	-1.60%	-1.22%
2013	0.17%	0.10%	-0.24%	1.01%	0.45%	-0.65%	-1.27%

Table 3 indicates that population decline has continued for Area 37. This is reflected by the fact that in 2013 the Residual Net Migration¹¹ was negative (-0.24% or 40 less individuals). By way of comparison, the province as a whole experienced a Residual Net Migration of 0.17% in 2013. In other words, Local Area 37’s population has been in decline, while Newfoundland and Labrador’s population has been growing in recent years.

¹¹ Residual Net Migration is calculated by subtracting the current population from the population in the previous year and then removing the affect that births and deaths has on the population. It is the number of people who migrated into or out of the area in any particular year.

Table 4. Births and deaths: Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland – select years.

	NL	AREA 36	AREA 37	AREA 38	AREA 39	AREA 40	AREA 70
Births							
1996	5,745	25	170	85	335	30	25
2001	4,715	20	145	65	225	35	25
2006	4,540	15	135	60	235	30	25
2011	4,480	20	120	65	265	35	15
2013	4,550	20	120	45	255	15	15
Deaths							
1996	3,930	25	105	50	225	25	35
2001	4,150	25	140	60	225	25	35
2006	4,495	20	160	45	260	30	40
2011	4,525	20	145	65	285	40	25
2013	4,830	20	180	60	300	35	25
Births minus deaths							
1996	1,815	0	65	35	110	5	-10
2001	565	-5	5	5	0	10	-10
2006	45	-5	-25	15	-25	0	-15
2011	-45	0	-25	0	-20	-5	-10
2013	-280	0	-60	-15	-45	-20	-10

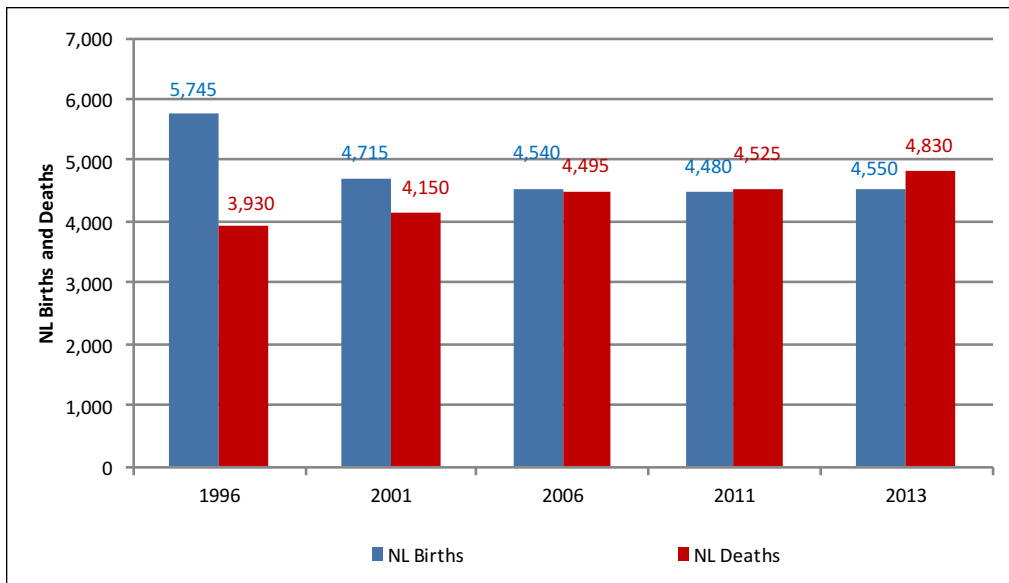


Figure 3. Births and deaths in Newfoundland and Labrador – select years.

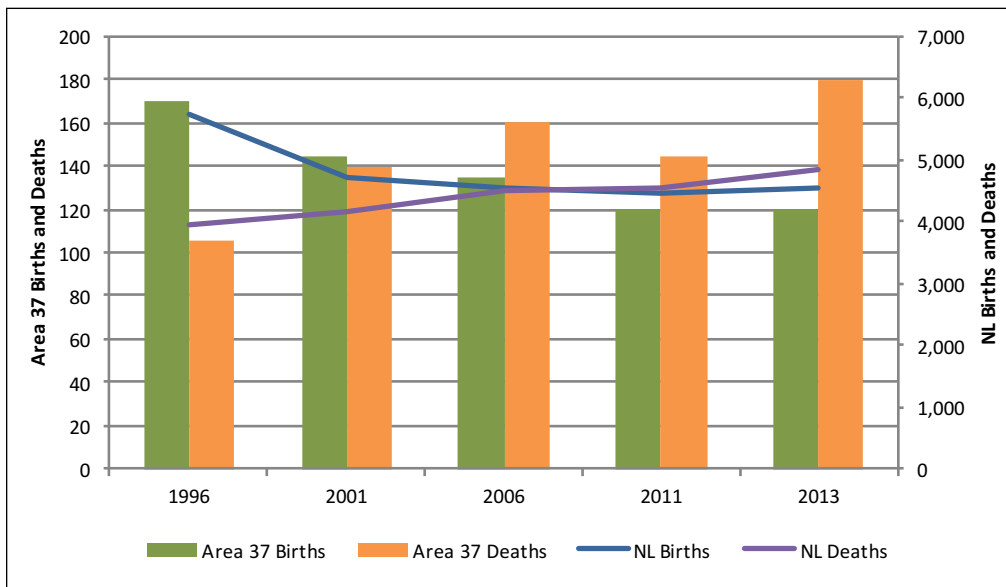


Figure 4. Births and deaths in Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) – select years.

As Table 4, Figure 3 and Figure 4 illustrate deaths have exceeded the number of births in both Western Newfoundland and Newfoundland and Labrador. Deaths have exceeded births in Local Area 37: Stephenville-Port au Port since 2006. For instance, in 2013, there were 180 deaths in Stephenville-Port au Port and there were 120 births in 2013. When combined with negative residual net migration, deaths exceeding births point to a local area that does not have a sustainable population. That is, it is not at its longer-run demographic equilibrium.

Table 5. Age dependency: Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland – select years.

	NL	AREA 36	AREA 37	AREA 38	AREA 39	AREA 40	AREA 70
1996	15.6%	16.7%	15.1%	16.6%	16.5%	11.2%	21.2%
2001	17.5%	18.9%	18.3%	20.5%	20.4%	14.8%	15.5%
2006	19.7%	22.4%	22.7%	23.8%	22.4%	18.9%	26.6%
2011	23.1%	24.4%	26.9%	28.5%	25.8%	23.6%	34.2%

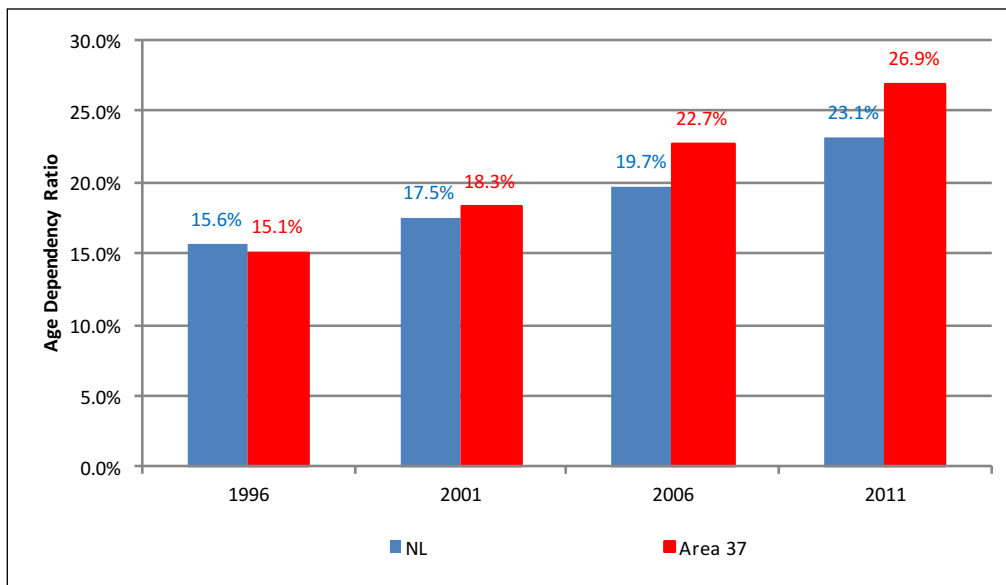


Figure 5. Age dependency: Newfoundland and Labrador and Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) – select years.

For Newfoundland and Labrador, in general, Western Newfoundland, in particular and specifically in Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port), Table 5 and Figure 5 indicate the age dependency of the local area, where age dependency refers to the proportion of people who are 65 of age and older relative to the proportion of people between the ages of 15 to 64 years.¹² Over time, the age dependency within the province and within Western Newfoundland has been increasing, which reflects an aging population or a population comprised of more and more of individuals over the age of 65. Area 37 has experienced its age dependency ratio increase by 178% between 2011 and 1996. An aging population is an indicator of the capacity to absorb new economic development or the need to have economic opportunities created by hydraulic fracturing in Western Newfoundland. The former effect would be manifested in the ability of the operator to attract workers from within the local impact area and the latter would be reflected in the fact that with new economic development and the associated jobs, new people would be attracted to the area.

Table 6. Percentage of tax files and dependents who are 65+ years of age: Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland – select years.

	NL	AREA 36	AREA 37	AREA 38	AREA 39	AREA 40	AREA 70
1996	10.7%	10.6%	10.3%	11.4%	11.5%	9.2%	13.4%
2001	12.3%	12.7%	12.8%	14.1%	14.2%	11.1%	15.6%
2006	13.9%	14.4%	15.2%	16.1%	15.4%	13.3%	18.1%
2011	16.1%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Table 7. Median age: Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland – select years.

	NL	AREA 36	AREA 37	AREA 38	AREA 39	AREA 40	AREA 70
2001	38	40	39	39	40	39	39
2006	42	44	43	43	42	42	45
2011	44	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

¹² While it is important to recognize that an increasing proportion of the 65+ are still working and are not necessarily dependent on those between 15 and 64 years of age and that many of the people in the 15 to 64 age group may not be working, a high ratio can be interpreted as the burden on the working age population of supporting the aging population.

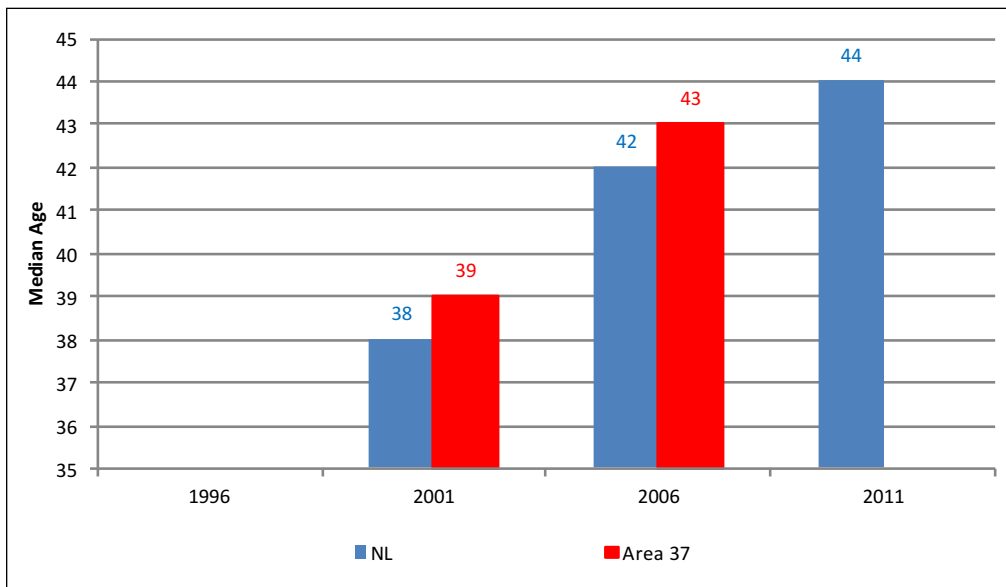


Figure 6. Median age: Newfoundland and Labrador and Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) – select years.

Table 6, Table 7 and Figure 6 reinforce the idea that the province and Western Newfoundland are aging. From 1996 to 2006, the number of 65-year-old taxfilers in Local Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) has increased by 47.6% (from 10.3% in 1996 to 15.2% in 2006). As well, the median age has increased from 39 (2001) to 43 (2006) years of age in Local Area 37.

Table 8. Youth retention rate for 12 to 17-year-olds: Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland – select years.

	NL	AREA 36	AREA 37	AREA 38	AREA 39	AREA 40	AREA 70
1996	94.3%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2001	97.9%	66.9%	71.9%	71.7%	83.5%	70.5%	71.4%
2006	97.9%	69.9%	71.6%	73.0%	86.3%	77.3%	69.1%
2011	89.8%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

The youth retention rate (12-17) is defined as the number of 18-23 year olds in the current year, as a percentage of 12-17 year olds 6 years prior.¹³ Clearly, as shown in Table 8, Western Newfoundland and Local Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) have had more difficulty retaining its youth as reflected by a rate that is 26.3% lower in local Area 37 than province-wide in 2006. The ability to keep young people in the local area is tied to the economic opportunities available within the region relative to those that exists elsewhere. Furthermore, the failure to retain younger people within the region will have implications for the ability of the Local Area to take advantage of economic opportunities that may present themselves with hydraulic fracturing.

1.1.B Income Statistics

Another indicator of a region's economic wellbeing is the average level and composition of income received by its residents and how this has changed over time. The following tables and graphs provide select income comparators for the province as a whole and for the local areas that comprise Western Newfoundland.

¹³ In calculating the youth retention rate, if either of the 12-17 and/or 18-23 taxfiler and dependents values are 5 or less, the Community Accounts will not show the youth retention rate for that area and for that year. The Community Accounts also reports that values greater than 100% are possible if youth move into the area.

Table 9. Personal income per capita: Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland – select years.

	NL	AREA 36	AREA 37	AREA 38	AREA 39	AREA 40	AREA 70
2001	\$18,100	\$12,600	\$14,800	\$14,800	\$19,000	\$13,700	\$13,800
2006	\$22,900	\$16,500	\$18,500	\$19,300	\$23,600	\$17,400	\$18,200
2011	\$31,000	\$22,800	\$24,600	\$26,200	\$30,500	\$24,100	\$25,000
2012	\$32,900	\$23,600	\$26,100	\$27,700	\$31,600	\$26,000	\$26,500

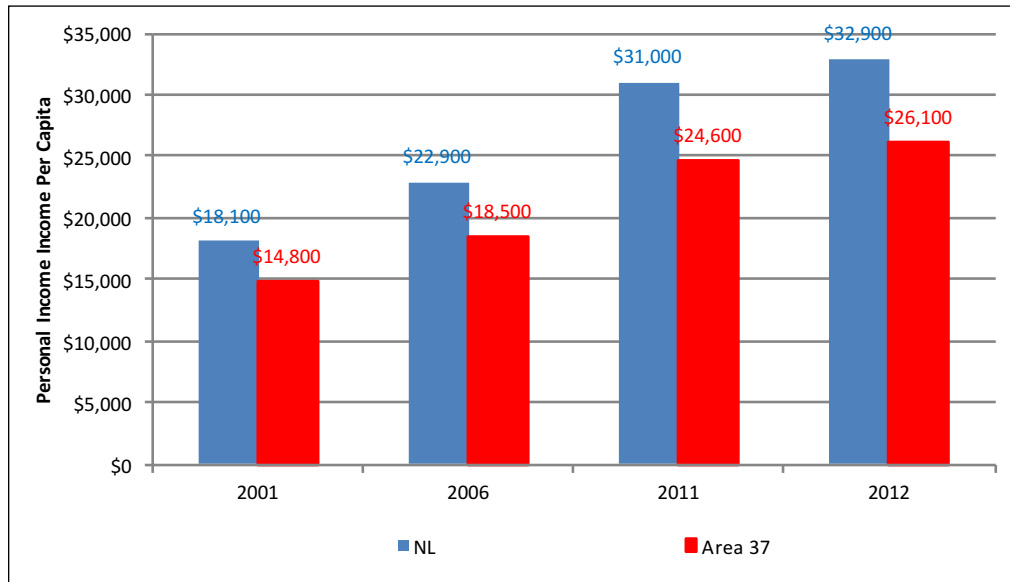


Figure 7. Personal income per capita: Newfoundland and Labrador and Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) – select years.

Table 9 and Figure 7 indicate that while the Corner Brook – Pasadena Local Area had a per capita personal income that 96% of the provincial average, the other local areas had a significantly lower personal income per capita. Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) experienced a per capita personal income of approximately 80% of the province-wide average and this was consistent throughout the whole period. Any new economic opportunity, such as hydraulic fracturing in Western Newfoundland, has the potential to increase the relative position of the region – at least in terms of personal income per capita.

Table 10. Disposable income per capita: Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland – select years.

	NL	AREA 36	AREA 37	AREA 38	AREA 39	AREA 40	AREA 70
2001	\$14,600	\$10,800	\$12,300	\$12,500	\$15,300	\$11,700	\$11,700
2006	\$18,400	\$14,100	\$15,400	\$16,000	\$18,900	\$14,600	\$15,300
2011	\$25,100	\$19,500	\$20,700	\$21,800	\$25,000	\$20,400	\$21,300
2012	\$26,500	\$20,100	\$21,900	\$23,000	\$25,800	\$21,800	\$22,500

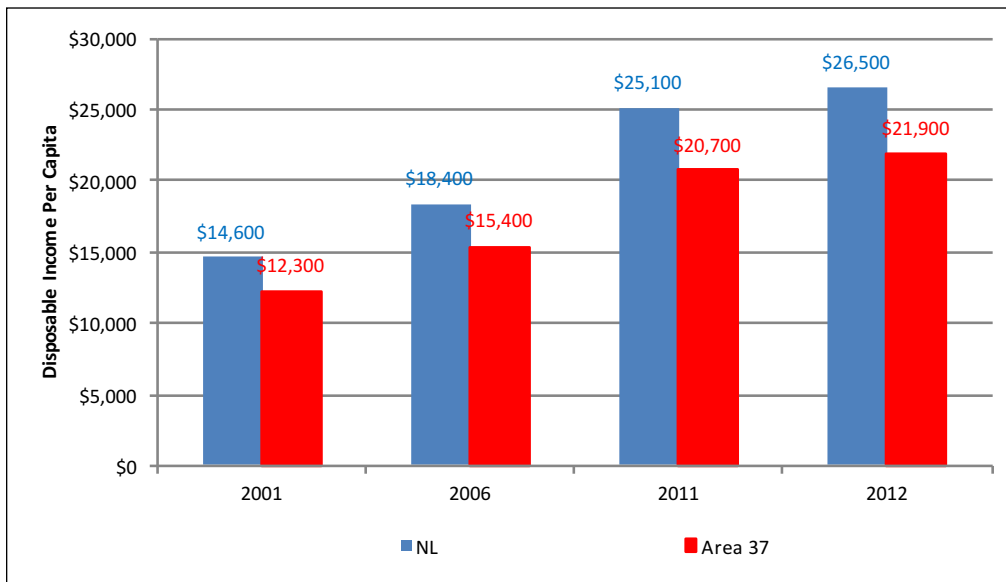


Figure 8. Disposable income per capita: Newfoundland and Labrador and Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) – Select Years

The situation is improved when taxes and transfers are taken into account. As Table 10 and Figure 8 demonstrate, disposable income per capita is still below the provincial average. However, the presence of taxes and transfers bring the local areas in Western Newfoundland closer to provincial average disposable income per capita. For example, in 2012, Local Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) was 82.6% of the provincial average in 2012 and over the period analyzed, this area averaged 83% of the province-wide disposable income per capita.

Table 11. Median family income (all family types): Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland – select years.

	NL	AREA 36	AREA 37	AREA 38	AREA 39	AREA 40	AREA 70
2001	\$32,700	\$22,700	\$24,400	\$29,100	\$34,500	\$27,900	\$25,400
2006	\$38,100	\$26,600	\$28,600	\$35,400	\$40,400	\$31,600	\$31,900
2011	\$48,300	\$32,900	\$34,300	\$43,700	\$48,700	\$40,100	\$41,000
2012	\$50,600	\$33,900	\$36,100	\$44,500	\$50,200	\$42,300	\$41,600

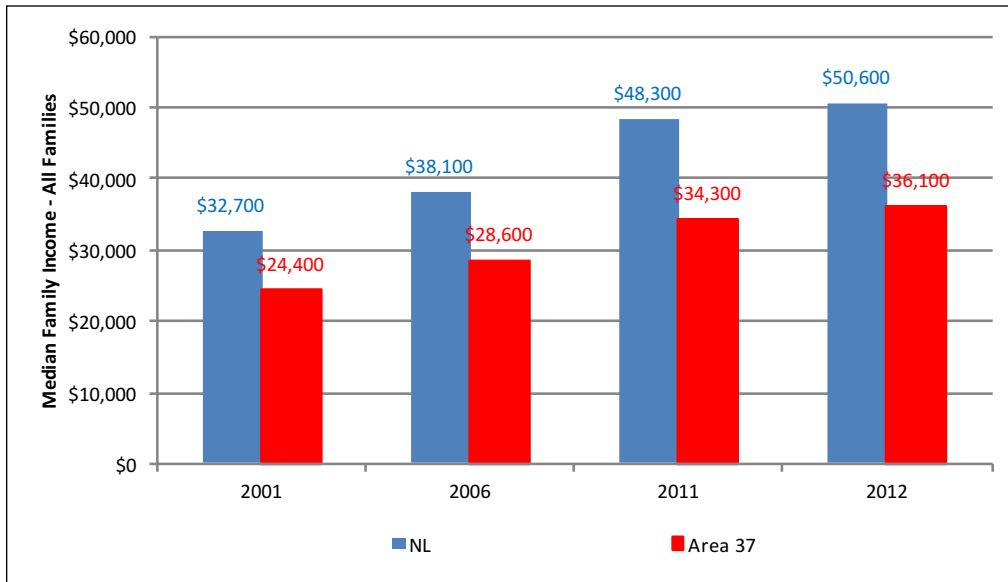


Figure 9. Median family income (all family types): Newfoundland and Labrador and Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) – select years.

Another indicator of wellbeing is median family income. From Table 11 and Figure 9, one observes that median family income (all family types) is significantly lower in Western Newfoundland than the provincial average. For instance, in 2012, Local Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) had a median family income of \$36,100, which was on 71.3% of the provincial average (\$50,600). Over the period analyzed, Area 37 averaged 73% of the corresponding provincial average.

Table 12. Low income prevalence: Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland – select years.

	NL	AREA 36	AREA 37	AREA 38	AREA 39	AREA 40	AREA 70
2003	21.6%	30.1%	31.8%	20.7%	21.1%	21.9%	17.6%
2006	18.6%	26.7%	27.7%	17.2%	17.6%	18.6%	15.3%
2011	14.7%	21.4%	23.0%	14.0%	14.3%	12.3%	10.8%
2012	14.2%	21.7%	21.4%	13.7%	13.8%	12.1%	10.4%

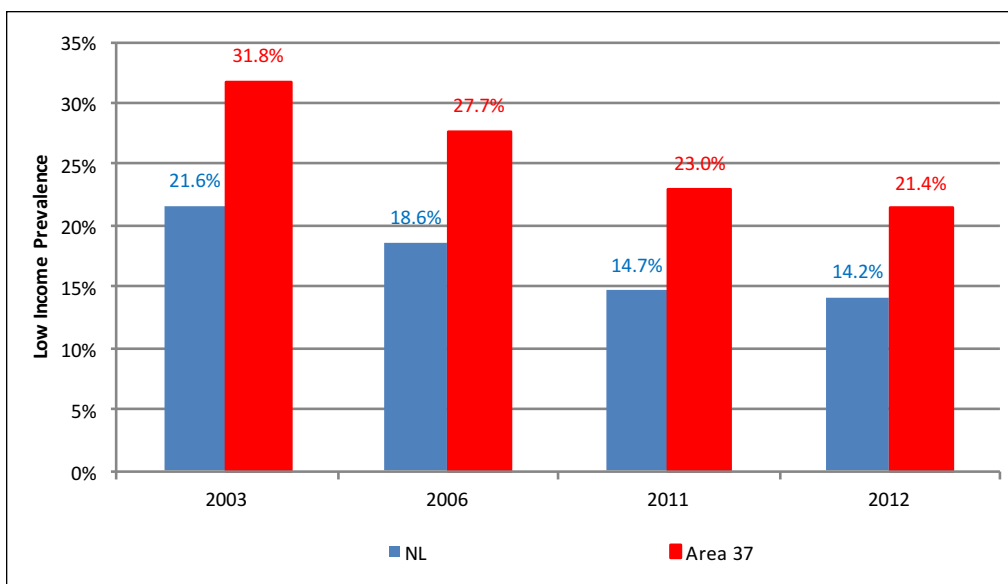


Figure 10. Low income prevalence: Newfoundland and Labrador and Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) – select years.

Table 13. Number below low income threshold: Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland – select years.

	NL	AREA 36	AREA 37	AREA 38	AREA 39	AREA 40	AREA 70
2003	47,240	270	2,450	640	2,720	330	230
2006	41,270	240	2,130	550	2,320	280	200
2011	34,770	200	1,850	470	1,980	200	150
2012	33,800	210	1,730	480	1,930	190	140

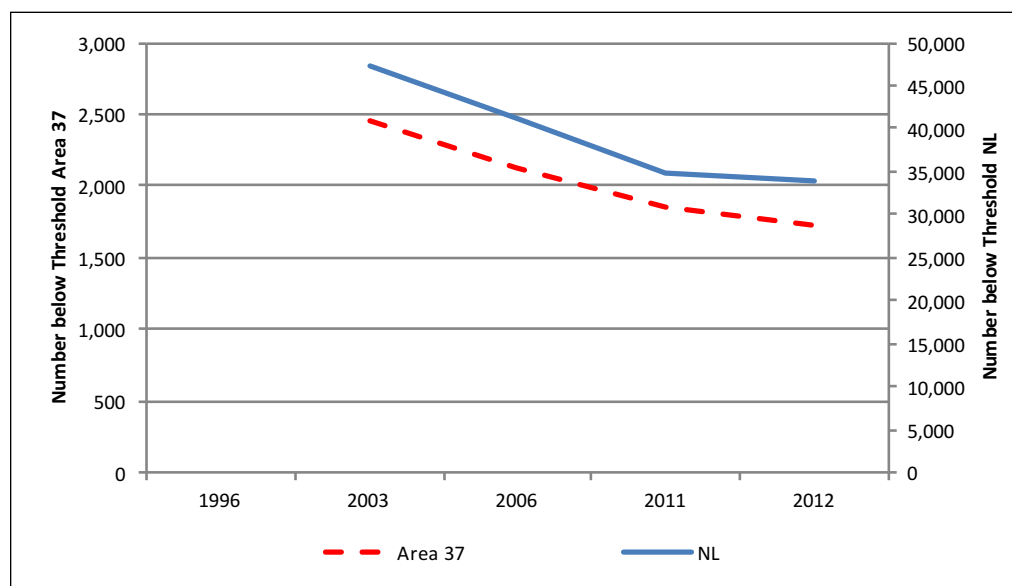


Figure 11. Number below low income threshold: Newfoundland and Labrador and Area 37 (Stephenville-Port Au Port) – select years.

Yet another indicator of economic wellbeing is the prevalence of low income. This information is presented in Table 12, Table 13, Figure 10 and Figure 11. While most of the local regions with Western Newfoundland are below the provincial average, Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) has a 50% higher prevalence of low-income individuals than experience through the province on average. While the prevalence of low income individuals are declining, Area 37 remains at about 50% higher than the provincial average.

Table 14. Income support assistance prevalence: Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland – select years.

	NL	AREA 36	AREA 37	AREA 38	AREA 39	AREA 40	AREA 70
1996	18.6%	41.8%	34.5%	24.1%	16.0%	25.7%	1996
2001	13.6%	30.4%	25.4%	16.6%	11.6%	16.0%	2001
2006	11.4%	26.5%	23.3%	12.0%	10.5%	11.7%	2006
2011	9.6%	21.7%	19.8%	11.4%	9.3%	8.3%	2011
2013	8.4%	20.2%	17.9%	9.6%	8.2%	6.7%	2013

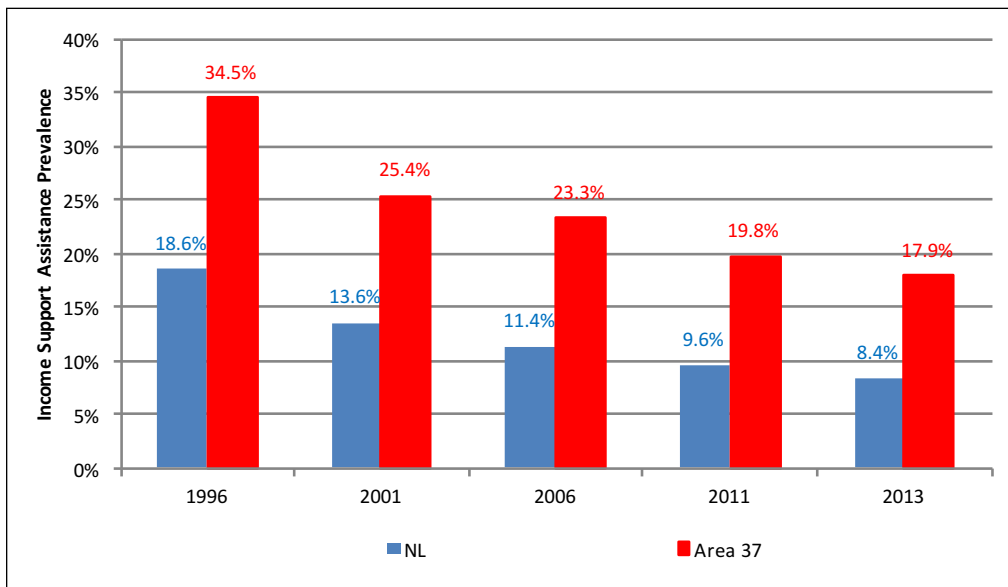


Figure 12. Income support assistance prevalence: Newfoundland and Labrador and Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) – select years.

Still another indicator of economic wellbeing is the prevalence of income support assistance. This information is presented in Table 14, and Figure 12. In 2013 and 2011, the prevalence of income support assistance Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) is more than twice that observed on average within the province. While the actual prevalence has been falling over the period analyzed, the situation has gotten worse from a relative perspective – in 1996 Area 37 (with 34.5%) was 85.5% higher than the provincial average (18.6%), but by 2013, Area 37 (with 17.9%) was 113.1% higher than the 8.4% observed province-wide.

Table 15. Transfer contribution: Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland – select years.

	NL	AREA 36	AREA 37	AREA 38	AREA 39	AREA 40	AREA 70
2001	22.5%	41.1%	30.2%	30.4%	19.6%	40.5%	38.7%
2006	21.5%	39.1%	32.0%	27.6%	19.3%	37.7%	35.3%
2011	18.8%	33.5%	28.8%	24.7%	18.3%	32.6%	32.9%
2012	18.1%	33.9%	27.8%	24.4%	18.1%	31.2%	32.5%

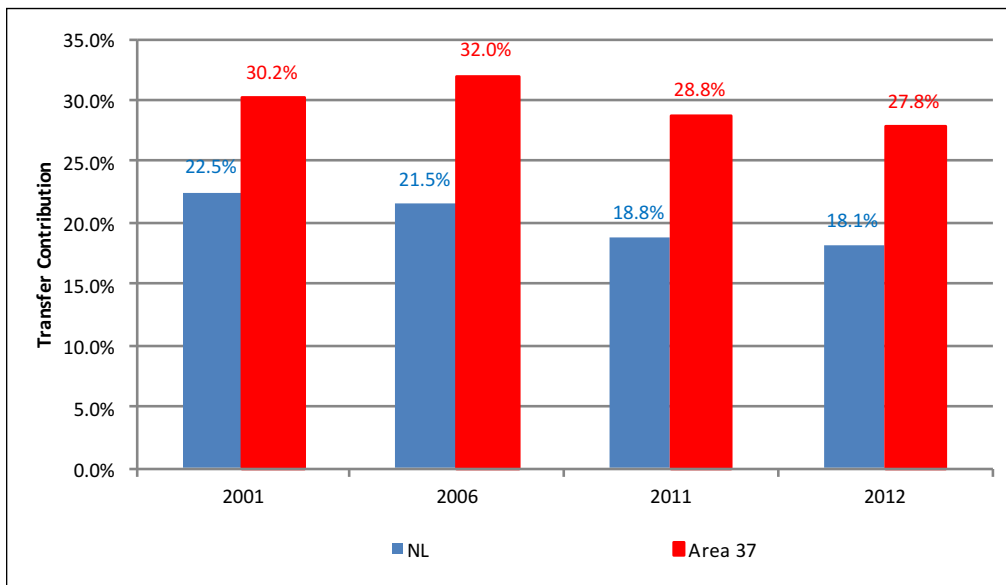


Figure 13. Transfer contribution: Newfoundland and Labrador and Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) – select years.

Table 16. Self-reliance ratio: Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland – select years.

	NL	AREA 36	AREA 37	AREA 38	AREA 39	AREA 40	AREA 70
2001	77.5%	58.9%	69.8%	69.6%	80.4%	59.5%	61.3%
2006	78.5%	60.9%	68.0%	72.4%	80.7%	62.3%	64.7%
2011	81.2%	66.5%	71.2%	75.3%	81.7%	67.4%	67.1%
2012	81.9%	66.1%	72.2%	75.6%	81.9%	68.8%	67.5%

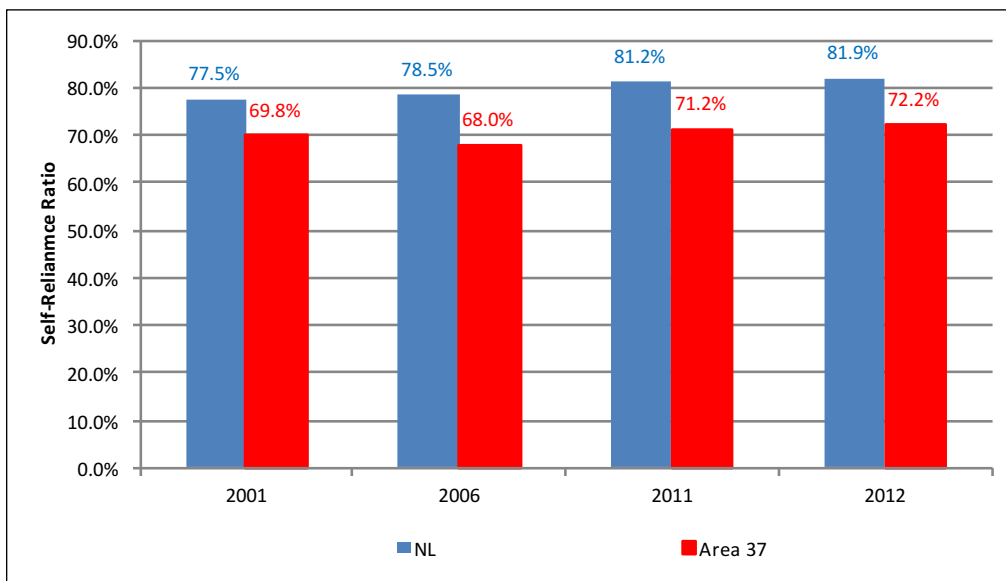


Figure 14. Self-reliance ratio: Newfoundland and Labrador and Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) – select years.

Table 15, Table 16, Figure 13 and Figure 14 indicate the share of income coming from transfer income (that is, the transfer contribution) and the share of income coming from market income (the self-reliance ratio). With the exception of the Corner Brook – Pasadena Local Area, Western Newfoundland local areas have significantly more income coming from transfers than the rest of the province. In other words, these regions are less self-reliant. For instance, Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) had 72.2% of its income accounted for by market income, leaving 27.8%

of its income from transfers in 2012. This corresponds to 88.2% of the provincial average. Alternatively, 27.8% of the income in Area 37 was accounted for by transfer income, which was 53.6% higher than the provincial average in 2012 (18.1%).

1.1.C Labour Market Statistics

The final indicator that was considered by the Panel to provide context was the labour market. The labour statistics are used to indicate the need for additional economic opportunities and the capacity to take advantage of any economic opportunities generated by hydraulic fracturing in western Newfoundland. The following tables and graphs provide select labour market comparators for the province as a whole and for the local areas that comprise Western Newfoundland.

Table 17. Unemployment rate: Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland – select years.

	NL	AREA 36	AREA 37	AREA 38	AREA 39	AREA 40	AREA 70
1996	25.0%	43.0%	30.0%	36.0%	18.0%	40.0%	41.0%
2001	21.8%	43.8%	25.3%	31.6%	16.8%	38.1%	35.4%
2006	18.6%	32.8%	24.5%	26.9%	14.4%	25.5%	32.5%
2011	14.6%	29.1%	18.8%	23.0%	13.5%	23.4%	34.5%

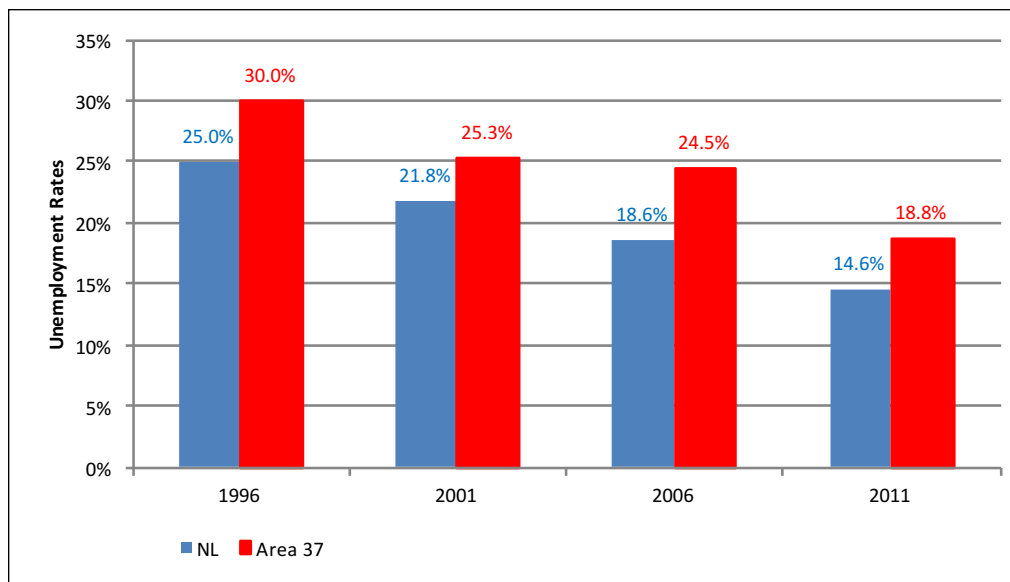


Figure 15. Unemployment rate: Newfoundland and Labrador and Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) – select years.

Table 17 and Figure 15 profile the unemployment rates¹⁴ for Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland. Except for the Corner Brook – Pasadena local area, the unemployment rates in Western Newfoundland are consistently higher than the provincial average. In 2011, the unemployment rate in Area 37 is 128.8% of the provincial average (that is, 18.8% in Area 37 and 14.6% province-wide). This indicates that there is a relatively higher need for economic development in Western Newfoundland.

¹⁴ Unemployment rate refers to the ratio of unemployed individuals to the total labour force.

Table 18. Employment rate: Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland – select years.

	NL	AREA 36	AREA 37	AREA 38	AREA 39	AREA 40	AREA 70
1996	42.0%	26.0%	36.0%	33.0%	48.0%	32.0%	34.0%
2001	45.1%	24.3%	35.2%	34.6%	48.3%	32.9%	33.4%
2006	47.9%	28.2%	36.3%	40.8%	49.8%	37.9%	38.2%
2011	50.7%	29.0%	37.5%	41.2%	49.3%	40.1%	29.9%

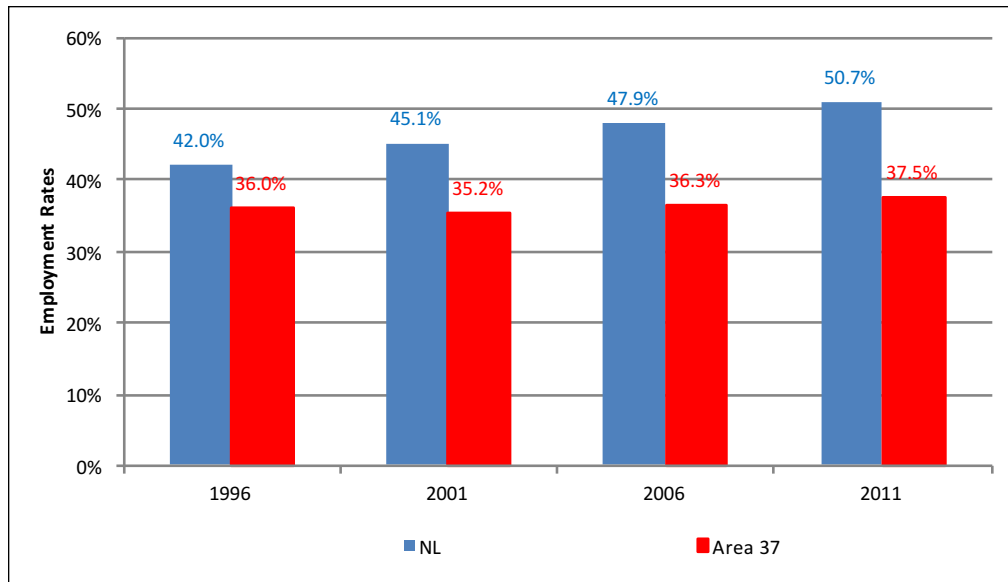


Figure 16. Employment rate: Newfoundland and Labrador and Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) – select years.

Table 18 and Figure 16 profile the employment rates¹⁵ for Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland. Except for the Corner Brook – Pasadena local area, the employment rates in Western Newfoundland are consistently lower than the provincial average. In 2011, the employment rate in Area 37 is 74.0% of the provincial average (that is, 37.5% in Area 37 and 50.7% province-wide). This indicates that there is a relatively higher need for economic development in Western Newfoundland.

Table 19. Participation rate: Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland – select years.

	NL	AREA 36	AREA 37	AREA 38	AREA 39	AREA 40	AREA 70
1996	56.0%	46.0%	51.0%	53.0%	58.0%	54.0%	57.0%
2001	57.6%	43.7%	47.2%	50.5%	58.1%	53.1%	51.7%
2006	58.9%	42.0%	48.0%	55.6%	58.1%	50.9%	56.6%
2011	59.4%	41.0%	46.1%	53.4%	57.0%	52.6%	45.9%

¹⁵ The employment rate refers to the ratio of the number of employed individuals to the total working age population.

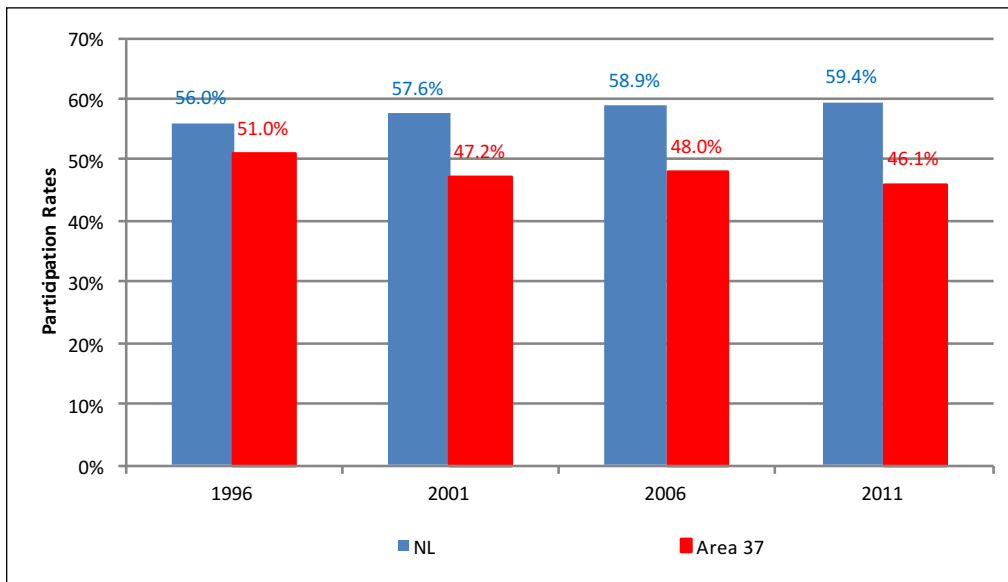


Figure 17. Participation rate: Newfoundland and Labrador and Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) – select years.

Table 19 and Figure 17 profile the participation rates¹⁶ for Newfoundland and Labrador and Western Newfoundland. Except for the Corner Brook – Pasadena local area, the participation rates in Western Newfoundland are consistently lower than the provincial average. In 2011, the participation rate in Area 37 is 77.6% of the provincial average (that is, 46.1% in Area 37 and 59.4% province-wide). This indicates that there is a relatively higher need for economic development in Western Newfoundland.

1.1.D Contextual Summary

Area 37 (Stephenville-Port au Port) has demographic challenges, income challenges and labour market challenges that would benefit from the potential economic opportunities generated by hydraulic fracturing. The income and employment opportunities should attract more people to the area, which, in turn, should help stabilize the population base and reduce the average age of the area.

¹⁶ Participation rate refers to the total labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the population, excluding institutional residents.