



Council Meeting

Jubilee Centre Council Chamber
9909 Franklin Avenue, Fort McMurray

Tuesday, December 11, 2012
6:00 p.m.

Agenda

Call To Order

Opening Prayer

Adoption of Agenda

1. Adoption of December 11, 2012 Council Agenda

Minutes of Previous Meetings

2. Minutes of November 27, 2012

Delegations

Those individuals in attendance at the meeting will be provided with an opportunity to address Council regarding an item on the agenda, with the exception of those items for which a Public Hearing is required or has been held. Consistent with all delegations, each presentation will be allowed a maximum of five minutes.

Reports

3. Extension of the City Centre Area Development Charges Incentive Program
4. Municipal Census 2012 Report

5. 2012 and Prior Capital Budget Amendments – Revised, New and Cancelled Projects
6. 2013 Capital Budget, 2014 – 2018 Capital Plan
7. 2013 Operating Budget, 2014 - 2015 Financial Plan
8. Appointments to Council Committees (Report to follow)
9. Promise of Performance – Mayor and Councillors

Reporting - Boards and Committees

Adjournment

10. Adjournment of December 11, 2012 Council meeting.

Unapproved Minutes of a Meeting of the Council of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo held in the Council Chamber at the Municipal Offices in Fort McMurray, Alberta, on Tuesday, November 27, 2012, commencing at 6:00 p.m.

Present: M. Blake, Mayor
D. Blair, Councillor
C. Burton, Councillor
L. Flett, Councillor
S. Germain, Councillor
P. Meagher, Councillor
J. Stroud, Councillor
C. Tatum, Councillor
R. Thomas, Councillor
A. Vinni, Councillor

Absent: D. Kirschner, Councillor

Administration: G. Laubenstein, Chief Administrative Officer
S. Kanzig, Chief Legislative Officer
J. Wall, Legislative Coordinator

Call To Order

Mayor Blake called the meeting to order at 6:03 p.m.

Opening Prayer

Mayor Blake invited those so inclined to join her in Prayer.

Adoption of Agenda

1. Adoption of November 27, 2012 Council Agenda

Moved by Councillor P. Meagher that the agenda be adopted as presented.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Minutes of Previous Meetings

2. Minutes of November 13, 2012

Moved by Councillor R. Thomas that the minutes from the November 13, 2012 Council Meeting be approved.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Delegations

3. Kim Jenkins and Bryan Lutes, Wood Buffalo Housing and Development Corporation re: 2013 Operational Budget

Kim Jenkins and Bryan Lutes, Wood Buffalo Housing and Development Corporation, provided an overview of the approved 2013 Operational Budget as well as current , ongoing capital projects.

Moved by Councillor R. Thomas that the Wood Buffalo Housing and Development Corporation presentation regarding the 2013 Operational Budget be received as information.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

4. Kim Nordbye, Project Manager re: Social Prosperity Wood Buffalo Project

Kim Nordbye, Dianne Shannon and Cathy Glover, Social Prosperity Wood Buffalo, provided an overview of the Social Prosperity Model and the anticipated sustainable environment for the non-profit sector.

Moved by Councillor R. Thomas that the Social Prosperity Wood Buffalo presentation be received as information.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

5. Dave Hodson, Joan Furber and Dave McNeilly, Seniors Action Group re: Aging in Place Catalyst Project Funding

Dave Hodson, Joan Furber and Dave McNeilly spoke to the Aging in Place Catalyst Project Funding. The presentation included a list of seven questions that they wish to have addressed.

Moved by Councillor P. Meagher that the Seniors Action Group presentation regarding Aging in Place Catalyst Project Funding be received as information and be referred to Administration for response.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

6. Cathie Langmead and Lorna Spargo, Safe Community Wood Buffalo re: Proposed Pedestrian Charter

Cathie Langmead, Lorna Spargo and Jennifer Smith, Safe Community Wood Buffalo, presented information regarding the St. Martha School safety initiatives and requested that the Regional Municipality endorse the Pedestrian Charter.

Moved by Councillor P. Meagher that the Safe Community Wood Buffalo presentation be accepted as information; and that the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo endorse a Pedestrian Charter which respects and supports the pedestrian principles of accessibility, equity, health and well-being, environmental sustainability, personal and community safety, and community cohesion and vitality.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Recess

A recess occurred from 7:30 p.m. to 7:56 p.m.

Mayor Blake invited those in attendance wishing to address any item on the agenda to come forward at this time.

Jim Rogers, resident spoke regarding the Transit – Oriented Development Guidelines and the need for rapid transit.

Moved by Councillor R. Thomas that the presentation made by Jim Rogers be accepted as information.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Brian Lutes, Wood Buffalo Housing Development Corporation, spoke in support of the City Centre Waterfront Program and how affordable housing would fit into the plan. Speaking as UDI President, Mr. Lutes indicated that UDI members were engaged in the process, provided with an opportunity to review the plan and have no concerns with the plan as presented.

Moved by Councillor P. Meagher that the presentation made by Bryan Lutes regarding the City Centre Waterfront Program be accepted as information.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Villia Tosio, resident, addressed Council and expressed her support of the City Centre Waterfront Program.

Moved by Councillor R. Thomas that the presentation made by Villia Tosio regarding the City Centre Waterfront Program be accepted as information.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Frank Creasey, Fort McMurray Tourism, spoke in favor of the City Centre Waterfront Program as it will be important to increase tourism in the region.

Moved by Councillor R. Thomas that the presentation made by Frank Creasey, Fort McMurray Tourism, be accepted as information.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Ryan Taitinger and Kim Wolff addressed Council by stating their opposition to the expropriation process for the road extensions and the Sports Entertainment Complex.

Moved by Councillor P. Meagher that the presentation made by Ryan Taitinger regarding the Expropriations - Road Extensions, and Sports and Entertainment Complex be accepted as information.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Michelle Hondale, Fitzsimmons Avenue resident, addressed Council by stating her opposition regarding the expropriation process for the road extensions and the Sports Entertainment Complex, and the resulting impact to her family.

Moved by Councillor P. Meagher that the presentation made by Michelle Hondale regarding Expropriations - Road Extensions, and Sports and Entertainment Complex be received as information.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Al Kellen, Gene Oulette and Paul Hunt, S.O.S - Save Our Syne, addressed Council regarding the City Centre Waterfront Program. They expressed support for the redevelopment however noted that more consultation is required regarding recreation and use of the Syne, particularly as it pertains to motorized uses.

Moved by Councillor P. Meagher that the presentation made by Al Kellen, Gene Oulette, and Paul Hunt regarding the City Centre Waterfront Program be received as information.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Reports

7. Lease of Municipal Land: TELUS Telecommunication Monopole AB2231 (Parsons Creek Public Utility Lot Site, Fort McMurray)

Moved by Councillor R. Thomas that a lease be issued to TM Mobile Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of TELUS Communications Company, for land legally described as a portion of Plan 122 2451, Block 7, Lot 1 PUL, containing an area of 0.010 hectares more or less, as highlighted in red on Attachment 1 – Subject Area Map.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

8. Lease of Municipal Lands - Tridon Communications Tower - (NW 22-89-9-W4M)

Moved by Councillor P. Meagher that a lease be issued to Tridon Communications, a division of Communications Group Fort McMurray Ltd., for the land legally described as a portion of LSD 14, Section 22, Township 89, Range 9 W4M, containing an area of 1.214 hectares more or less, as highlighted in red on Attachment 1 – Subject Area Map.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

9. Transit-Oriented Development Guidelines

Moved by Councillor S. Germain that the Transit-Oriented Development Guidelines, dated November 2012, be accepted as information.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

10. City Centre Waterfront Program

Ron Taylor, Dr. John Buchco, and Christie Fong introduced the City Centre Waterfront Program Report and provided an overview of the document.

Moved by Councillor S. Germain that the City Centre Waterfront Program dated November 20, 2012 be approved as a guiding document for future waterfront development in the City Centre area; and that each stage of the plan proceeds annually through an approval process contained in the capital budget.

Moved by Councillor P. Meagher that the meeting end time be extended past 10:00 p.m. to deal with the items remaining on the agenda.

CARRIED

For: Blake, Blair, Burton, Flett, Meagher, Stroud, Tatum and Thomas

Opposed: Germain and Vinni

Recess

A brief recess occurred between 9:56 p.m. and 10:14 p.m.

Moved by Councillor P. Meagher that the agenda be amended by adding the following as Item 19 Re-designation and Naming of Morimoto Drive

CARRIED

For: Blake, Burton, Flett, Meagher, Stroud, Tatum and Thomas

Opposed: Blair, Germain and Vinni

11. Expropriations - Road Extensions, and Sports and Entertainment Complex

Moved by Councillor P. Meagher:

1. That the issue and registration of a Notice of Intention to expropriate with respect to each of the properties listed in Attachment 1 dated November 27, 2012 be approved.
2. That Administration be authorized to enter into an agreement pursuant to Section 30 of the Expropriation Act (Alberta), either before or after the registration of a Notice of Intention with respect to each of the properties listed in Attachment 1 dated November 27, 2012.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

12. Community Identification Committee Recommendations – Roadways in Parsons Creek Phase 1A, Block 4

Moved by Councillor R. Thomas that the subdivision of Parsons Creek Phase 1A, Block 4 be named Heritage Landing at Parsons Creek; and that the roads within Parsons Creek Phase 1A, Block 4 be named Coventry Drive, Clarkson Street, Collicott Drive, and Chalifour Street.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

13. Council Policy PRL-090 – Citizen Recognition Program

Moved by Councillor P. Meagher:

- THAT the Community Services Committee recommendations for the 2012 Citizen Recognition Program, be approved as identified in Attachment 1, being the Citizen Recognition Program Selected Recipients, dated November 1, 2012; and
- THAT the provisions of Attachment 1, being the Citizen Recognition Program Selected Recipients dated November 1, 2012, remain confidential pursuant to section 17 of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, R.S.A., 2000 c. F-25, as amended.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

14. Request for Tax and Accounts Receivable Arrears Write Off

Moved by Councillor R. Thomas that the outstanding tax arrears of \$538,816.97 and accounts receivable arrears of \$19,440.00 identified in Attachment 1 - Recommended Tax Arrears and Account Write Off, dated November 2012, be written off.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

15. Investment Policy Amendment - FIN -140

Moved by Councillor P. Meagher that Investment Policy - FIN-140 dated November 27, 2012, be approved as amended.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

16. Debt Management Policy Amendment - FIN -120

Moved by Councillor R. Thomas that Debt Management Policy - FIN-120, dated November 27, 2012, be approved as amended.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

17. 2013 Election: Internet and Telephone Voting Pilot Project

Moved by Councillor P. Meagher:

- THAT the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo enter into a partnership agreement with the City of Grande Prairie for the purpose of conducting a shared internet voting pilot project for the 2013 General Municipal Election;
- THAT the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo submit a funding application for consideration under the Province of Alberta's Regional Collaboration Program for the shared internet voting pilot project; and

- THAT the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo be designated Project Manager for the Regional Collaboration Program grant application and shared internet voting pilot project.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

18. Request for Leave of Absence – Councillor David Kirschner

Moved by Councillor P. Meagher that Councillor David Kirschner be granted a paid leave of absence for the period January 7 - April 15, 2013, inclusive.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

19. Re-designation and Naming of Morimoto Drive

Moved by Councillor P. Meagher that the Community Identification Committee be requested to bring forward a report which considers applying the name “Morimoto” to the entire length of the proposed waterfront promenade.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Moved by Councillor S. Germain that the November 27, 2012 Council meeting be adjourned.

DEFEATED

For: Germain and Vinni

Opposed: Blake, Blair, Burton, Flett,
Meagher, Stroud, Tatum and Thomas

Reports on Boards and Committees

- AAMDC Award accepted from Municipal Affairs, Syncrude Dinner (Councillor D. Blair)
- AJAC Games (Councillor P. Meagher)
- AAMDC Resolution for small rural businesses (Councillor J. Stroud)
- Atlantic Liberal Caucus (Councillor R. Thomas)
- Wood Buffalo Food Bank Annual Food Drive (Councillor C. Tatum)
- Inter-City Forum on Social Policy (Councillor C. Burton)
- MACOY (Mayors Advisory Committee on Youth) Peace Medal Awards; State of the Region Address; Lights of Christmas/Santa Claus Parade (Mayor Blake)

Adjournment

19. Adjournment of November 27, 2012 meeting

Moved by Councillor P. Meagher that the November 27, 2012
Council meeting be adjourned.
CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

The meeting adjourned at 11:30 p.m.

Mayor

Chief Legislative Officer

**Subject: Extension of the City Centre Area Development Charges
Incentive Program****APPROVALS:**

Carol Theberge, Executive Director
Glen Laubenstein, Chief Administrative Officer

Administrative Recommendation:

THAT the Incentive Program as set out in resolution 10-377, which reduces development charges in City Centre by sixty percent (60%), be extended to December 31, 2014.

Summary:

In recognition of the positive response for this initiative through 2011 and 2012 and to continue support for development projects in the City Centre, the incentive program is recommended to be extended to 2014. This is intended to encourage and accelerate development in the City Centre area (Attachment 1). Supports the objectives set out in the Municipal Development Plan (Bylaw No. 11/027), the Implementing Sustainability: Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, Strategic Plan 2012 – 2016, and the City Centre Area Redevelopment Plan (Bylaw No. 12/003).

A reduction of development charges has proven to be a successful practice in other Canadian municipalities and has also proven to be a useful tool to facilitate investment in special districts.

Background:

The introduction of this incentive program in 2011 has proven to be a positive signal for the Municipality's support for meeting long-term development objectives.

The Municipal Development Plan includes as one of its key strategies to establish City Centre as a focal point in the region. Similarly, the 2012-2016 Strategic Plan for Implementing Sustainability identifies the revitalization of City Centre as the third of its ten key priorities.

These Plans express Council's desire to see significant redevelopment of the City Centre to create a more vital area with a significantly higher density of activity (commercial and residential). Due to the significant municipal infrastructure (water, sewer, and roads) required to support the redevelopment, off-site levies and development charges significantly increase the property development barriers investors face in taking advantage of the zoning changes in the City Centre Area Redevelopment Plan.

In 2013, administration will complete a regional report on offsite levies and will provide recommendation to this process that will include levies accessed in the City Centre.

Alternatives:

1. Discontinue or reduce the incentive program and require developers to pay an increased percentage of development charges.
2. Extend the existing incentive program at the same rate so that modifications to the incentive program could be introduced in 2013.

Rationale for Recommendation:

In an effort to encourage and accelerate development in the City Centre, Administration recommends that the current City Centre Redevelopment Incentive Program be extended to the end of 2014. The purpose of this program is to recognize developers' intention of meeting the provisions of the Plan, and provide incentive for more timely development. In addition, by supporting the redevelopment of the Lower Townsite, the program has the advantage of supporting the growth of this key tax base over the long term.

Attachments:

1. Subject Area Map – City Centre Area Redevelopment Plan Boundary
2. Council Report – Lower Townsite Redevelopment Incentive Program, Dec 14, 2010

City Centre Area Redevelopment Plan Boundary





Subject: Lower Townsite Redevelopment Incentive Program
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APPROVALS:

Glen Laubenstein, Chief Administrative Officer Carol Theberge, Divisional Manager Dennis Peck, Director

Administrative Recommendation(s):

THAT development charges be reduced by sixty percent (60%) for new developments in the Lower Townsite Area Redevelopment Plan area (Attachment 1) if applications are received or approved in 2011.

Summary:

In recognition of the need to support redevelopment of the Lower Townsite, an incentive program is recommended to encourage and accelerate development in the Lower Townsite area. Administration will undertake to monitor the program and conduct a comprehensive review as part of the Municipal Development Plan review and report back to Council in 2011.

Background:

The current Municipal development philosophy is that private development pays its full impact cost. This cost is defined through the off-site levies and development charges that are collected prior to issuance of a development permit. These fees are then applied to the appropriate infrastructure projects affected by the development.

On May 29, 2009, Council approved the Lower Townsite Area Redevelopment Plan. The Plan expressed Council's desire to see a significant redevelopment of the Lower Townsite to create a more vital area with a significantly higher density of activity (commercial and residential); however, due to the significant municipal infrastructure (water, sewer, and roads) required, off-site levies and development charges significantly increase the property development barriers investors face in taking advantage of the zoning changes in the Lower Townsite Area Redevelopment Plan.

It is common practice for municipalities to identify areas of special development interest and to develop incentive programs to facilitate investment by developers (Attachment 2). Introducing an incentive program at this time will present a very positive signal of the Municipality's support for the long-term community objectives it has expressed in the Lower Townsite Area Redevelopment Plan.

Alternatives:

1. Continue with a philosophy that development pays full impact cost.
2. Implement an incentive program in designated areas.

Budget/Financial Implications:

Lower Townsite infrastructure improvements:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cost (in millions of dollars)</i>
2011	\$50
2012	\$40
2013	\$55
<u>2014</u>	<u>\$45</u>
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$190</i>

For 2015 – 2020: \$25 million per year

Total ten year cost (2011 – 2020): \$340 million

The average annual cost of infrastructure over the next ten years is estimated to be \$34 million per year. The offset funding will come from the budget for Capital Plan projects.

Rationale for Recommendation(s):

Establishing incentives is an accepted methodology for municipalities to direct the location and pace of development in areas of special interest. Land use planning initiatives (e.g., Area Redevelopment Plans in Alberta) are key tools in defining the objectives of such incentives. Attachment 2 illustrates examples of such incentives (note: this is not a comprehensive listing, but represents the results of phone survey undertaken in November of 2010).

In an effort to encourage and accelerate development in the Lower Townsite, Administration recommends that a Lower Townsite Redevelopment Incentive Program be established. The purpose of this program is to recognize developers' intention of meeting the provisions of the Lower Townsite Area Redevelopment Plan, and provide incentive for more timely development. In addition, by supporting the redevelopment of the Lower Townsite, the program has the advantage of supporting the growth of this key tax base over the long term.

Attachments:

1. Outline of Lower Townsite Area Redevelopment Plan Area
2. Incentives used by other Municipalities

Subject: Municipal Census 2012 Report**APPROVALS:**

Sam Alatorre, Director
Carol Theberge, Executive Director
Glen Laubenstein, Chief Administrative Officer

Administrative Recommendation:

THAT the Municipal Census 2012 report, dated October 2012, be accepted as information.

Summary:

The Municipal Census 2012 was conducted between April 30 and July 30, 2012, and achieved a completion rate of 94.5 percent of total dwellings covered, the highest for the region over the last 20 years. The total population count (including both permanent and nonpermanent populations) is 116,407, which includes an extrapolation of less than one percent, as required by Alberta Municipal Affairs. This result represents an 11 percent increase over the regional population figure reported in 2010.

The Municipal Census 2012 report includes detailed demographic data that is needed by municipal departments, private businesses, and not-for-profit organizations. Council's acceptance of the Municipal Census 2012 report will enable stakeholders in the community to plan initiatives that best suit the region's needs, given detailed and current population characteristics.

Background:

The methodology and terminology used for the Municipal Census 2012 was according to the Alberta Municipal Affairs Municipal Census Training Manual. Collection of personal information was conducted in accordance with Alberta's Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act. Permanent population refers to the number of individuals whose usual residence is in the Municipality. Nonpermanent population includes people who are present in the Municipality on a regular basis, and have a residence elsewhere, but do not consider the Municipality to be their permanent residence. Nonpermanent population also includes those holding a student or employment authorization, a Minister's permit, or those who are refugee claimants at the time of the census.

The methodology employed for the Municipal Census 2012 was improved from that used for the Municipal Census 2010, using a variety of methods to contact residents:

Response Method	Response Rate
• Door-to-door interview method, using electronic and printed media	69%
• Telephone interview	3%
• Self-reported online enumeration, using the City of Airdrie model	28%

Two questionnaires were used: (1) Long Form Census (Demographic Survey) and (2) Short Form Census (Head Count). The Long Form Census was completed by 53.4 percent of the population and included additional questions regarding ethnicity, language, alternative residence, history of residence, marital status, occupational information, and factors that would persuade temporary workers to live in Fort McMurray. The Short Form Census focused on six questions that collected information on household type, location, gender, age, and the number of people in each household.

Results indicate that the average annual growth rate for the Municipality between 2000 and 2012 is 7 percent. The following table shows the population breakdown, as reported to Alberta Municipal Affairs on August 30, 2012:

Permanent Population Total	74,856
• Urban Service Area	71,386
• Rural Service Area	3,470
Nonpermanent Population Total	41,551
• Urban Service Area	1,755
• Rural Service Area	39,796
Total Population	116,407

The population count for people living in project accommodations associated with oil sands industry sites is 39,271, which is included in the population figure for the nonpermanent population in the Rural Service Area. The population figure for the permanent population in the Urban Service Area includes an extrapolation of less than one percent of the total permanent population, as required by Alberta Municipal Affairs. An extrapolation to a 100 percent response rate for the permanent population would provide an estimate of 76,009 people in the Urban Service Area and 4,216 in the Rural Service Area.

The response rate for 2012 (94.5 percent) exceeded that of 2010 (80 percent). This outcome is attributed to a variety of strategies adopted, which included:

1. Having both printed and electronic methods available to complete questionnaires door-to-door;
2. Utilizing an improved strategy for public communications;
3. Extending the census period by 30 days, with approval from Alberta Municipal Affairs;
4. Focusing on completing the Short Form Census during the last 30 days of enumeration; and
5. Offering competitive wages to census enumerators to better attract, retain, and motivate staff.

Budget/Financial Implications:

Provincial grant funding that is based on population number is received through two main capital grants: (1) Municipal Sustainability Initiative and (2) Basic Municipal Transportation Grant. Each of these grants has its own criteria, as follows:

(1) Municipal Sustainability Initiative:

Forty-eight percent of this grant is composed of a population component, allocated at \$112 per capita, for the total population. For 2012, the Municipality received approximately \$11.4 million for this population component of the grant ($101,238 \times \$112$ per capita).

Based on the 2012 provincial funding per capita rate of \$112, the increase in funding for this population component of the grant for 2013 is projected to be \$1,698,928 ($116,407 - 101,238 = 15,169 \times \112 per capita = \$1,698,928). The \$112 per capita rate allocated in 2011 and 2012 could change depending on the provincial budget for 2013.

(2) Basic Municipal Transportation Grant:

This grant contains two per capita components:

2.1 Basic Capital Grant

This grant allocates \$60 per capita, for the population within the Urban Service Area. For 2012, the Government of Alberta based this funding calculation on the official 2007 population figure for the Urban Service Area, of 64,773. The projected funding increase would therefore be \$502,080 for 2013 ($73,141 - 64,773 = 8,368 \times \60 per capita = \$502,080).

2.2 Streets Improvement Program

This grant also allocates \$60 per capita, but for the population within eligible hamlets in the Rural Service Area, as defined by Alberta Transportation (Anzac, Conklin, Fort Chipewyan, Fort MacKay, Gregoire Lake Estates, and Janvier). For 2012, \$152,340 was received for this portion of the grant, using a population number of 2,539 for these eligible rural hamlets ($2,539 \times \$60$ per capita = \$152,340).

For 2013, this funding is expected to increase by \$360, as the population for these eligible rural hamlets was found to be 2,545 for the Municipal Census 2012 ($2,545 - 2,539 = 6 \times \60 per capita = \$360).

Rationale for Recommendation:

Many municipal departments, as well as private and not-for-profit businesses rely on updated population figures for their operations. The 2012 census will provide more detailed demographic data than the Municipal Census 2010, as 17 variables were collected, compared to only 6 variables in 2010.

Administration has ensured the accuracy of data presented in the Municipal Census 2012 report, and recommends that Council accept it as information.

Attachment:

1. Municipal Census 2012 report

OCTOBER 2012



MUNICIPAL
CENSUS 2012
Count Yourself In!



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The statistical information summarized in this report by the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo (the Municipality) has been collected through a partnership between the Municipality, Dillon Consulting Limited, and the City of Airdrie.

Contact

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Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

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Note Of Appreciation

The Municipality would like to extend its sincere thanks to the residents of the region for their cooperation during the Municipal Census 2012. The reporting of this statistical information could not be accomplished without their continued willingness to participate in our annual enumeration.

Thank You For Counting Yourself In!

Photo Credits

Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo



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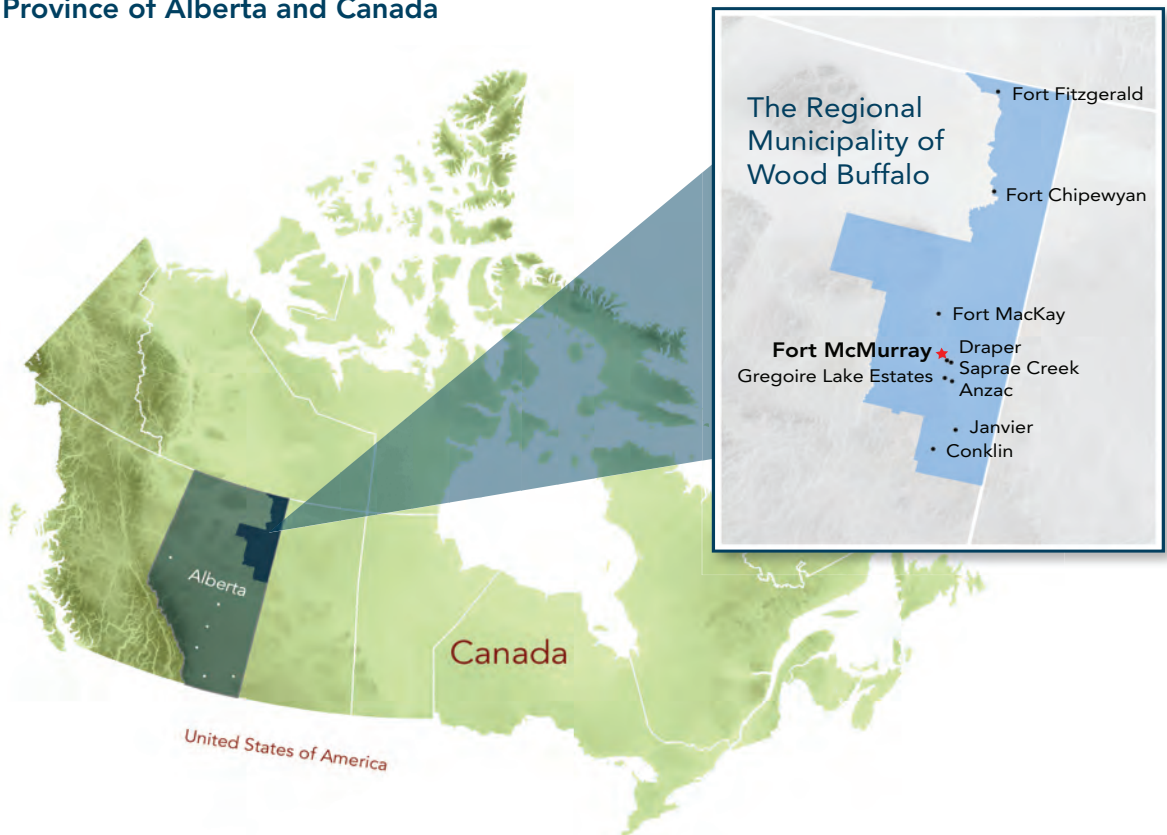
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GEOGRAPHY

At almost 70,000 square kilometres, the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo (the Municipality) is one of the largest municipalities in North America. It was established on April 1, 1995, through the amalgamation of the City of Fort McMurray and Improvement District No.143; it stretches from northcentral Alberta to the borders of Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. Today, the Municipality is one of the fastest growing industrial communities in Canada due to the rich oil sands deposits underlying the region.



Map 1: Location of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo in relation to the Province of Alberta and Canada





INTRODUCTION

Municipal Census 2012

The Municipality conducts a municipal census in order to collect information regarding residents of the region and their social and economic living standards.

The details gathered by the Municipal Census 2012 (Census 2012) are set out in tables, charts, and figures which give a picture of life in the Municipality at a point in time.

The following identifies the goals and objectives for Census 2012:

Goals

- Produce detailed and accurate results regarding population size, composition, and distribution;
- Collect baseline complementary information to the 2011 Federal Census to support various municipal initiatives;
- Promote collaboration among stakeholders on the region's particular demographics; and,
- Increase the value and relevance of census data to all stakeholders.

Objectives

Achieve the best result in terms of coverage, quality, and relevance for Census 2012 by:

- providing better information to Administration, stakeholders, and the public regarding the purpose and relevance of the census;
- improving the level of preparedness, operations, and outcomes of the census through better planning of its geographic coverage and scopes, beyond regular population counting;
- laying the foundation for a periodical census by adapting standard practices in the Municipality's approach to census data collection, data processing, analysis, presentation, and utilization; and,
- informing and validating demographic growth forecasts.

Data collected during Census 2012 is not only valuable to the Municipality, but also to other public sector agencies with local presence. Private sector businesses, industries, and associations also have an interest in current census data for activities such as workforce planning, as well as economic and social development.

In addition, government grant funding to municipalities in Alberta is provided on a per capita basis. Given the rapid population growth in the Municipality during the past decade, it is essential that grants and associated capital expenditures be based on the most up to date population figures.

Scope of the Report

This report contains quantitative data taken from the 2012 enumeration outcomes, as well as other statistical and reference sources. The intent is to provide a broader perspective on the region's demographic profile, as well as socioeconomic circumstances, and their respective characteristics. This information is not exhaustive. It is intended to provide a starting point for further research to draw specific conclusions about given indicators.

The census information contained in this report is presented under seven general headings with both narrative and statistical charts and tables reporting enumeration outcomes:

- **Section One:** Data Collection, Completion, and Response Percentages
- **Section Two:** Regional Population Count
- **Section Three:** Housing
- **Section Four:** Regional Demographic Profile
- **Section Five:** Project Accommodations Population Count
- **Section Six:** Project Accommodations Demographic Profile
- **Section Seven:** Migration

Within this report is a glossary of terms to provide clarification on reporting elements and terminology used throughout Census 2012.





MUNICIPAL
CENSUS 2012
Count Yourself In!

SECTION ONE: DATA COLLECTION, COMPLETION, AND RESPONSE PERCENTAGES



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF **WOOD BUFFALO**

Census Data Collection

Census 2012 enumerated the Urban Service Area (*Abasand Heights, Beacon Hill, Gregoire, Lower Townsite, Thickwood Heights, Timberlea, and Waterways*), Rural Service Area (*Anzac, Conklin, Draper, Fort Chipewyan, Fort Fitzgerald, Fort MacKay, Gregoire Lake Estates, Janvier, and Saprae Creek Estates*), and Hinterland. Hotels/motels, care facilities, campgrounds, and project accommodations throughout the Municipality were also included in the census.

Despite many efforts, no population was reported for Fort Fitzgerald. Hinterland populations were included in population counts for the Rural Service Area communities. The on-reserve population of the five First Nations located in the region was not captured during Census 2012.

Data collection took place throughout the region between April 30, 2012 and July 30, 2012. Numerous data collection methods, or channels of contact, were employed in an effort to enumerate all persons, in all areas, and all types of accommodations. The three primary methods used for the Census 2012 data collection process included:

- door-to-door in-person interviews conducted by enumerators;
- online self-declaration using the Census 2012 website; and,
- telephone self-declaration interviews conducted by the Census Office.

In addition to the traditional enumeration methods identified above, phone interviews to collect population counts were conducted for the project accommodations, hotels/motels, care facilities, and campgrounds. In-person interviews to collect detailed demographic data were also conducted

for a sample of the population residing in project accommodations. A total of nine project accommodations were visited over the census period and 1,801 people were surveyed.

The primary tool for recording census data and monitoring ongoing census procedures was through the use of the City of Airdrie's online Census Tracking Database. In order to improve the completion rate, the Municipality introduced online enumeration in 2008 as an addition to the traditional door-to-door method.

In 2012, the Municipality worked in conjunction with Dillon Consulting Limited and the City of Airdrie to improve the online enumeration method, and launched more vigorous public advertising (e.g., local newspaper, street signage, etc.) and communication campaigns (e.g., radio, television, etc.) to increase the awareness of online enumeration.

As well in 2012, the Municipality used Personal Identification Numbers (PINs) which are a unique identifier for every legal address within the Municipality. The PINs were created to improve the accuracy of the data collection by reducing the possibility of dwellings being double counted, and by decreasing the chance of residents entering inaccurate data on behalf of other residents of the Municipality. To encourage self-declaration by residents, PIN letters were sent to all legal addresses in the Municipality. Additionally, an effort was made to streamline the enumeration data entry processes by implementing the use of wireless hand held devices (i.e., tablets). The tablets were used by enumerators to allow for census data to be entered online while completing door-to-door enumeration. The above mentioned methodologies have been communicated to Alberta Municipal Affairs, the governing body for municipal censuses in Alberta.

Completion Rates

The overall completion rate for Census 2012 was 94.5% (**Tables 1, 2, and 3**). Out of this total completion rate, 65.0% of dwellings were enumerated by the door-to-door method, 26.5% by online self-declaration, and 3.0% by telephone self-declaration to the Census office.

Census 2012 achieved the highest completion rate in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo over the last 20 years.

The incomplete rate of 5.5% could be attributed to the following:

- The Census was conducted in the late spring and first half of the summer with many residents leaving for vacation;
- Many residents in the Municipality are employed on a shift work schedule and are absent for extended periods of time;
- Some residents were not interested in participating in the census and would not provide any information;
- PIN letters were not received by some residents due to inconsistencies between civic addresses and post office mailbox numbers. In some instances PIN letters were refused by residents;
- Vacant and under construction dwellings and barelands within the Municipality; and
- Uninhabitable dwelling units found vacant due to fires and structural failures where the population had been evacuated.

Due to geographic redistribution of population for Draper and the Rural Service Area campgrounds, the final allocation of population presented in the Census 2012 Report for the Municipality is different than previously presented to Senior Administration, and the Mayor, and Council.

In the previous reporting to Senior Administration, the Mayor, and Council, Draper (total population of 197) was combined with Waterways, and the Rural Service Area campgrounds (total population of 525) were included in the population of the Urban Service Area.

During the analysis phase (September and October 2012) of the Census 2012 Report, these populations were redistributed to their correct locations in the Rural Service Area and Rural Service Area campgrounds, respectively.

The number reported for the Fort McMurray Urban Service Area was 73,666 (as per the "Census Counts 2010-2012" PowerPoint presentation received on September 24, 2012). When the population of Draper (197) and the Rural Campgrounds (525) are removed, the total population of the Urban Service Area is 72,944, and the population for the Rural Service Area is 4,192 as identified in the Census 2012 Report. This change in the allocation of the population accounts for the difference in final population numbers between the Census 2012 Report and those preliminary numbers that were presented in early Fall 2012.

Table 1: Total number of dwelling units enumerated for the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo and project accommodations

	Total Number of Dwelling Units	Total Number of Dwelling Units Enumerated	Percent Complete
Urban Service Area ¹	27,773	26,194	94.3%
Rural Service Area ²	1,243	1,236	99.4%
Sub-Total	29,016	27,430	94.5%
Project Accommodations ³	91	88	96.7%
Total	29,107	27,518	94.5%

Note: The total number of dwellings enumerated include bareland (404) and vacant (2,262) units.

1 Urban Service Area (Fort McMurray): Abasand Heights, Beacon Hill, Gregoire, Lower Townsite, Thickwood Heights, Timberlea, Waterways, hotels/motels, care facilities, and urban campgrounds.

2 Rural Service Area: Anzac, Conklin, Draper, Fort Chipewyan, Fort Fitzgerald, Fort Mackay, Gregoire Lake Estates, Janvier, Saprae Creek, and rural campgrounds.

3 Project Accommodations: Work camps and work campgrounds.

Table 2: Total number of dwelling units enumerated for the Urban Service Area by neighbourhoods, hotels/motels, care facilities, and urban campgrounds

	Total Number of Dwelling Units	Total Number of Dwelling Units Enumerated	Percent Complete
Permanent Population			
Abasand Heights	1,741	1,693	97.2%
Beacon Hill	716	706	98.6%
Gregoire	1,544	1,444	93.5%
Lower Townsite	4,872	4,330	88.9%
Thickwood Heights	5,891	5,602	95.1%
Timberlea	12,678	12,093	95.4%
Waterways	258	253	98.1%
Care Facilities ⁴	52	52	100.0%
Sub-Total	27,752	26,173	94.3%
Shadow Population⁵			
Hotels/Motels	19	19	100.0%
Urban Campgrounds	2	2	100.0%
Sub-Total	21	21	100.0%
Total	27,773	26,194	94.3%

Note: The total number of dwellings enumerated includes bareland and vacant units.

4 PIN letters were inadvertently sent to three care facilities (Rotary House, Legion Manor, and Araubasca House) during the legal address mail out process for Census 2012. This has caused the dwelling unit count for care facilities to be skewed by 43 dwelling units. The actual dwelling unit count should be nine (i.e., there are only nine care facilities in the Urban Service Area). The total number of dwelling units in each care facility was not captured.

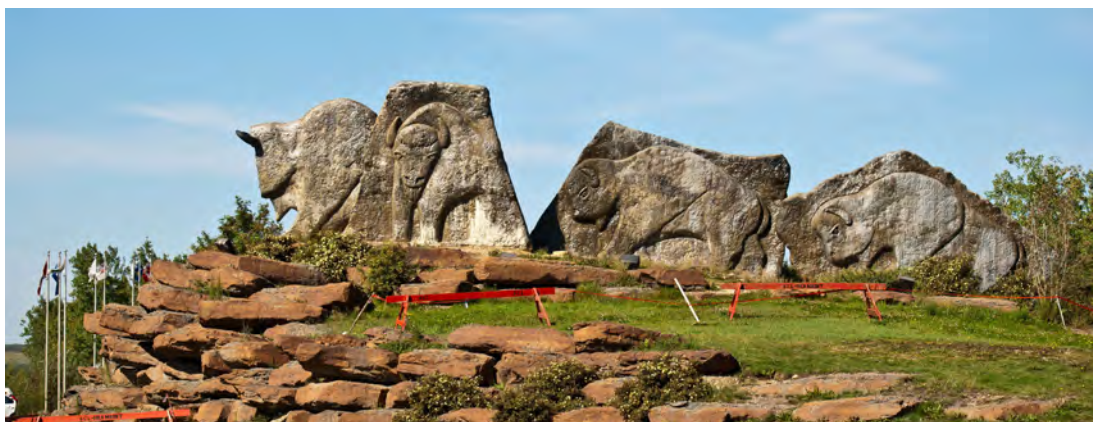
5 Shadow Population: Temporary residents of a municipality who are employed or will be employed by industrial or commercial establishments in the municipality for a minimum of 30 days.

Table 3: Total number of dwelling units enumerated for the Rural Service Area by communities and by rural campgrounds

	Total Number of Dwelling Units	Total Number of Dwelling Units Enumerated	Percent Complete
Permanent Population⁶			
Anzac	232	232	100.0%
Conklin	139	139	100.0%
Draper	50	50	100.0%
Fort Chipewyan	366	364	99.5%
Fort MacKay	22	22	100.0%
Gregoire Lake Estates	99	99	100.0%
Janvier	68	68	100.0%
Saprae Creek Estates	263	258	98.1%
Sub-Total	1,239	1,232	99.4%
Shadow Population			
Rural Campgrounds	4	4	100.0%
Sub-Total	4	4	100.0%
Total	1,243	1,236	99.4%

Note: The total number of dwelling units enumerated includes bareland and vacant units. No dwelling units were reported for Fort Fitzgerald. The total dwelling unit count for Fort Chipewyan includes one care facility (i.e., there is only one care facility located in the Rural Service Area.)

⁶ Hinterland consists of the sparsely populated region outside of the Urban and Rural Service Areas, not including First Nations Reserves, rural campgrounds, and project accommodations. Hinterland populations were included in the population counts for the Rural Service Area communities.



Census Responses

To gain insight into the demographic characteristics of the population living in the Municipality, Census 2012 began with the collection of responses from residents using a long-form census (25 questions, **Figure 1** and **2**). The long-form census was used for enumeration from April 30, 2012 to July 8, 2012, representing 56.0% of the total dwellings enumerated in the Municipality. On July 9, the census was changed to a short-form version including only 6 of these questions. The short-form version of the census was utilized until the conclusion of the census on July 30, 2012. This change, along with an approval to extend the census to July 30, 2012 by Alberta Municipal Affairs, improved the completion rate for Census 2012.

Tables 4 and **5** show a detailed overview of the response and non-response percentages by census question. **Table 4** is based on the overall population count (115,666), while **Table 5** is based on the occupied dwelling count (24,846). The non-response percentages are attributed to 4 factors:

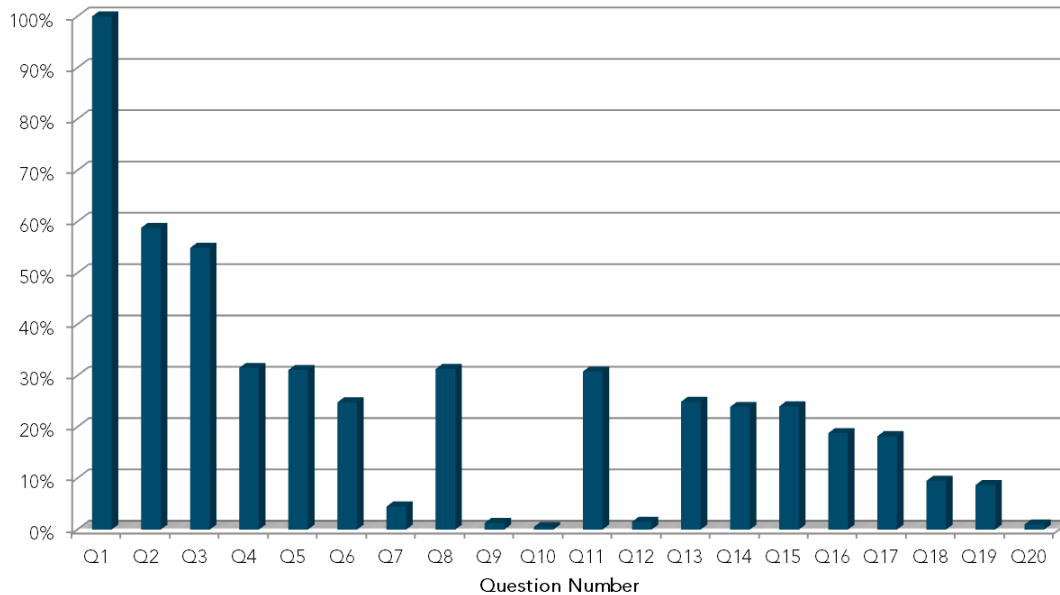
1. Changing from the long to short-form (included only questions 1-3, and 21-23) reduced the response rates for 19 of the original 25 questions.
2. Only a population count was completed for the hotels/motels, care facilities, campgrounds, and project accommodations. Detailed demographic data was collected only for a sample (i.e., nine locations) of the project accommodations.

3. The resident did not answer the question.
4. Some questions were not applicable based on a previous answer (i.e., questions 7, 9-10, 12, and 18-20); including:
 - the “if” questions (e.g., question 8: Is this address the primary place of residence for this person? If no, please answer question 9. If yes, please skip to question 11); and
 - the age-based question (e.g., Children under the age of 4 did not have to answer questions 13 to 20.)

Additionally, the low response percentages observed for questions 18-20 could be attributed to their targeted audience (i.e., people who work in oil sands project sites). These questions were specifically created to collect data from individuals working for the oil sands industry. As mentioned previously, all project accommodations were contacted, but only a population count was collected; therefore, the response percentages illustrated are only for the Urban and Rural Service Areas’ permanent population.

The long-form census was used to collect demographic information from a sample of the project accommodations’ population (i.e., 9 locations totaling 1,801 people, or 4.6% of the total project accommodations population) and was tracked in a separate database.

Figure 1: Response percentage by question at the person level based on the total population count



Legend

Q1: What is the usual number of residents in this dwelling or location?

Q2: Please provide the gender for this resident.

Q3: Please indicate the age of this resident.

Q4: What ethnic group does this person identify with?

Q5: Does this person identify with Canada as their country of origin?

Q6: Which province of origin does this person identify with?

Q7: What region of origin does this person identify with?

Q8: Is this address the primary place of residence for this person?

Q9: Please select the location of the alternative residence.

Q10: What province is this alternative residence in?

Q11: Where was this person living 1 year ago (on May 9, 2011)?

Q12: What province was this person living in 1 year ago?

Q13: What is the highest level of education this person has attained?

Q14: What is the marital status of this person?

Q15: What is the employment status of this person?

Q16: What kind of business or service industry is this person employed with?

Q17: What location does this person primarily work in?

Q18: How long has this person worked in the Oil Sands (total)?

Q19: How often does this person visit Fort McMurray?

Q20: What could make this person consider living in Fort McMurray?

Tables 4 and **5** show the responses by question for the total population. Response percentages varied from 0.5% to 100% for Census 2012. In summary, question 1 (i.e., usual number of residents) achieved a response percentage of 100%, followed by questions 21 to 23 (i.e., household and dwelling characteristics) which achieved response percentages of 95.7%, 93.9%, and 94.4%, respectively. The top four responses are followed by question two (i.e., gender) which achieved a response percentage of 58.8%. The lowest response percentage was noted for question ten (i.e., alternative residences) where:

- 0.5% of the total population responded to the question;
- 26.7% of the total population did not get a chance to respond due to being enumerated by the short-form census;
- 36.2% of the total population were not asked the question since they resided in hotels/motels, campgrounds, or project accommodations;
- 5.9% of the total population chose not to respond to the question; and,
- 30.7% of the total population were not asked the question since it was not applicable.



Note: Questions 18 to 20 were only included during the project accommodations survey.

Table 4: Responses by question at the person level based on the total population count

Question #	Responses at person level									
	Response		Non-Response							
	Responses	(%)	Due to short form census	(%)	Hotels/motels, care facilities, campgrounds, and project accommodations ⁷	(%)	No response from residents ⁸	(%)	Not applicable ⁹	(%)
Q1	115,666	100.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Q2	68,014	58.8%	-	0.0%	41,855	36.2%	5,797	5.0%	-	0.0%
Q3	63,509	54.9%	-	0.0%	41,855	36.2%	10,302	8.9%	-	0.0%
Q4	36,426	31.5%	30,928	26.7%	41,855	36.2%	6,457	5.6%	-	0.0%
Q5	35,967	31.1%	30,928	26.7%	41,855	36.2%	6,916	6.0%	-	0.0%
Q6	28,653	24.8%	30,928	26.7%	41,855	36.2%	8,977	7.8%	5,253	4.5%
Q7	5,187	4.5%	30,928	26.7%	41,855	36.2%	6,982	6.0%	30,714	26.6%
Q8	36,238	31.3%	30,928	26.7%	41,855	36.2%	6,645	5.8%	-	0.0%
Q9	1,474	1.3%	30,928	26.7%	41,855	36.2%	6,748	5.8%	34,661	30.0%
Q10	619	0.5%	30,928	26.7%	41,855	36.2%	6,764	5.9%	35,500	30.7%
Q11	35,592	30.8%	30,928	26.7%	41,855	36.2%	7,291	6.3%	-	0.0%
Q12	1,742	1.5%	30,928	26.7%	41,855	36.2%	7,387	6.4%	33,754	29.2%
Q13	28,775	24.9%	30,928	26.7%	41,855	36.2%	9,018	7.8%	5,090	4.4%
Q14	27,679	23.9%	30,928	26.7%	41,855	36.2%	8,121	7.1%	7,083	6.1%
Q15	27,766	24.0%	30,928	26.7%	41,855	36.2%	8,034	7.0%	7,083	6.1%
Q16	21,761	18.8%	30,928	26.7%	41,855	36.2%	14,039	12.2%	7,083	6.1%
Q17	21,098	18.2%	30,928	26.7%	41,855	36.2%	14,702	12.8%	7,083	6.1%
Q18	10,981	9.5%	30,928	26.7%	41,855	36.2%	24,819	21.5%	7,083	6.1%
Q19	10,031	8.7%	30,928	26.7%	41,855	36.2%	25,769	22.3%	7,083	6.1%
Q20	778	0.7%	30,928	26.7%	41,855	36.2%	35,022	30.3%	7,083	6.1%

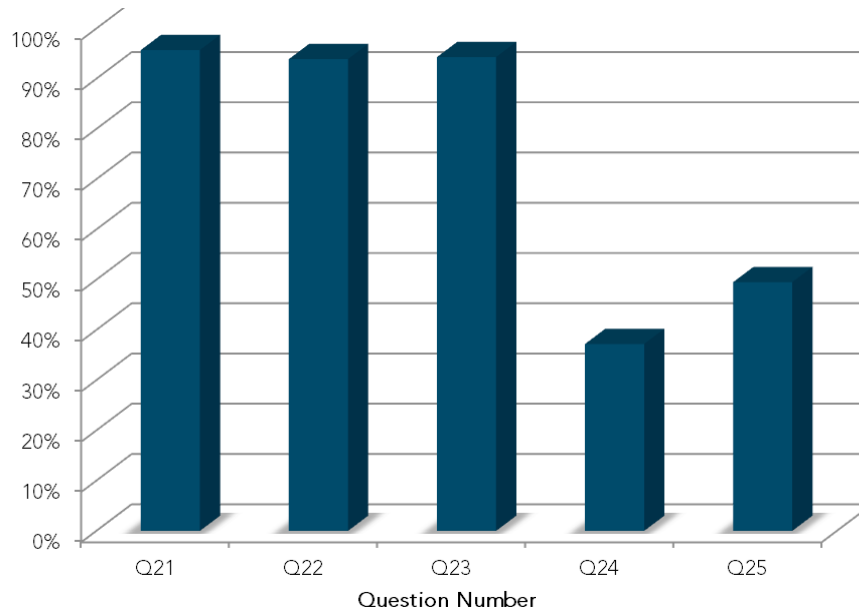
Note: Percentages may vary by +/- 0.05 due to rounding.

⁷ Only a population count was collected. No detailed demographic data was collected.

⁸ Response percentage was calculated based on a total population of 115,666.

⁹ This category contains respondents that were not asked these questions due to their previous responses to age-based and "if" questions.

Figure 2: Response percentage by question at the dwelling level



Legend

Q21: What is the household type?

Q22: What is the location of this household?

Q23: What type of dwelling is this household?

Q24: What is the estimated gross annual income of this household?

Q25: What is the primary language spoken in this household?



Table 5: Responses by question at the dwelling level based on the total dwelling count

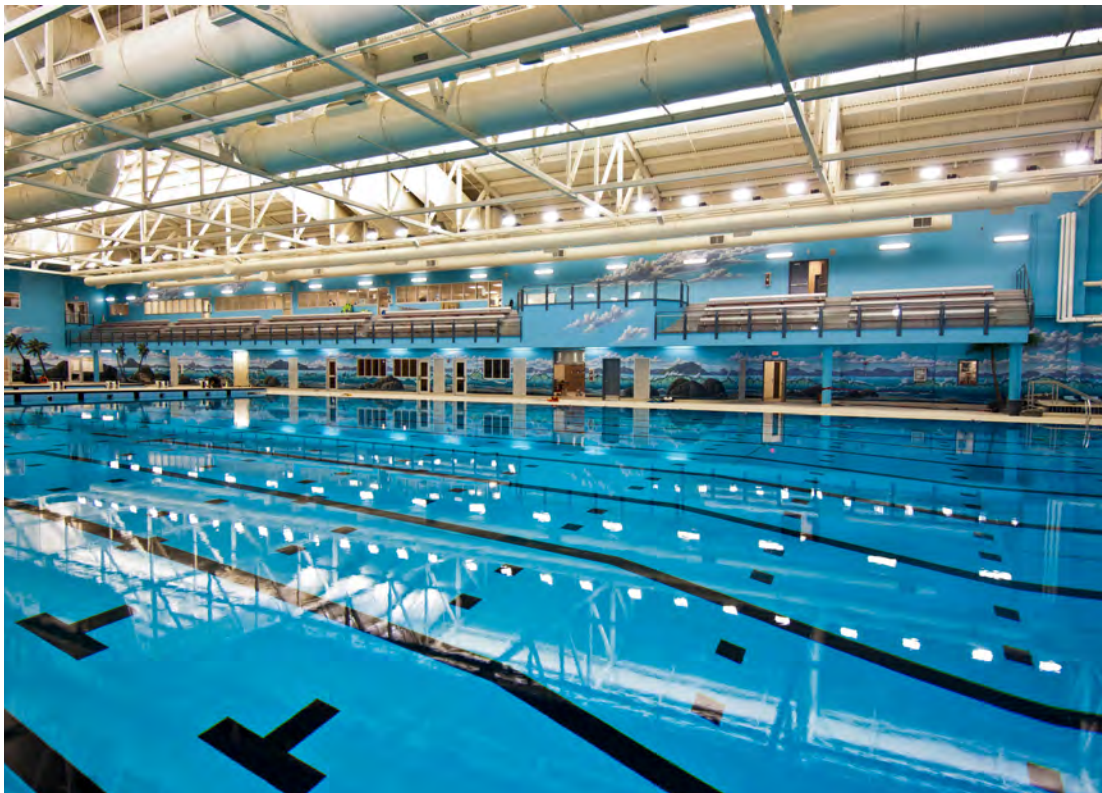
Question #	Responses at dwelling level ¹⁰									
	Response		Non-Response							
	Responses	(%)	Due to short form census	(%)	Hotels/motels, care facilities, campgrounds, and project accommodations ¹¹	(%)	No response from residents	(%)	Not applicable ¹²	(%)
Q21	23,785	95.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1,061	4.3%	-	0.0%
Q22	23,320	93.9%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1,526	6.1%	-	0.0%
Q23	23,440	94.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1,406	5.7%	-	0.0%
Q24	9,243	37.2%	10,584	42.6%	149	0.6%	4,870	19.6%	-	0.0%
Q25	12,299	49.5%	10,584	42.6%	149	0.6%	1,814	7.3%	-	0.0%

Note: Percentages may vary by +/- 0.05 due to rounding.

10 Response percentage is calculated on the total number of occupied dwelling units (24,846), which is the total dwelling units enumerated (27,518) minus barelands (404), vacant units (2,262), and system errors (6).

11 Only a population count was collected. No detailed demographic data was collected.

12 This category contains respondents that were not asked these questions due to their previous responses to age-based and "if" questions.





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SECTION TWO: CENSUS RETROSPECTIVE



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF **WOOD BUFFALO**

CENSUS RETROSPECTIVE

Table 6: Population count for the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

	2010 Municipal Census ¹³	2011 Federal Census ¹⁴	2012 Municipal Census ¹⁵ (extrapolated to a 95.5% completion rate)	2012 Municipal Census (extrapolated to a 100% completion rate)
Urban Service Area ¹⁶	76,797	61,374	72,944	76,009
Rural Service Area ¹⁷	4,216	4,191	4,192	4,216
Project Accommodations ¹⁸	23,325	N/A	39,271	39,271
Total	104,338	65,565	116,407	119,496

Census 2012 achieved a completion rate of 94.5%, resulting in a total population count (including both permanent and non-permanent populations) of 115,666. In comparison, Census 2010 achieved an actual completion rate of 80%.

Based on Alberta Municipal Affairs' extrapolation methodology, the population count was extrapolated by less than 1% for the permanent population, bringing the official total population count to 116,407 (**Table 6**). The approved extrapolation methodology in Census 2012 differs from the methodology used for extrapolating

the total permanent population in previous censuses. Based on the population extrapolation methodology required by Alberta Municipal Affairs, municipalities in Alberta are only permitted to extrapolate the permanent population up to 1%.

Overall, there is an increase in population of 11.6% in Census 2012 compared to Census 2010 results. Most of the increase can be attributed to substantial growth in the population located in project accommodations.

¹³ Source: Municipal Census 2010, Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.

¹⁴ Source: 2011 Census of Canada, Population and Dwelling Release, February 08, 2012. Note: First Nations Reserve population has been excluded from the count.

¹⁵ The preliminary sub-total population numbers for the Urban and Rural Service Areas may not reflect those previously reported due to the redistribution of population. For example, the campgrounds' population has been split to properly reflect their geographic location in the Urban (125) and Rural Service Areas (525); the community of Grayling Terrace (335) has been included within the neighbourhood of Abasand Heights (4,763); and the community of Draper (197) has been reallocated from the Urban to Rural Service Area. The total population of the Municipality remains unchanged (116,407).

¹⁶ Urban Service Area (Fort McMurray): Abasand Heights, Beacon Hill, Gregoire, Lower Townsite, Thickwood Heights, Timberlea, Waterways, hotels/motels, care facilities, and urban campgrounds.

¹⁷ Rural Service Area: Anzac, Conklin, Draper, Fort Chipewyan, Fort Fitzgerald, Fort Mackay, Gregoire Lake Estates, Janvier, Saprae Creek Estates, and rural campgrounds.

¹⁸ Project Accommodations: Work camps and work campgrounds.

In 2012, the project accommodations' population is 39,271 compared to a provincially approved population of 34,490 in 2011, and 23,325 in 2010. The population increase (by 4,781 since 2011, and 15,946 since 2010) in project accommodations may be attributed to the migration of population in the Municipality. The Urban Service Area population count (based on 100% extrapolation) slightly changed by 1.0% (788 people) and the Rural Service Area remained the same in comparison to 2010 results.

The observed changes in shadow population and permanent population are also noted in the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's (CMHC) Rental Market Report released in spring 2012. The report states that "in Wood Buffalo, although elevated oil prices are fuelling job growth, the increasing use of work camps in favour of purpose-built apartments continued to impact the rental market. As a result, Wood Buffalo's vacancy rate increased to 10.8 per cent in April 2012, up from 6.2 per cent in April 2011." The trend shows that growth continues today, and it is focused primarily in project accommodations.

When compared to the 2011 Federal Census, a noticeable increase in population can be observed. The increase is due to the definition of the "shadow" population. The shadow population is normally defined as temporary residents in the Municipality who are employed, or will be employed, by industrial or commercial establishments in the Municipality for a minimum of 30 days.

Historically, many of the non-permanent population residents in the Municipality are counted as permanent residents elsewhere by Statistics Canada. Therefore, the gap in the Municipal Census figures and Statistics Canada reporting is attributable to the definition of "shadow" population and conceptualization of permanent residence of the population living in the Municipality.

In the Municipality, the shadow population is characterized by a large component of temporary population living in project accommodations, hotels/motels, and campgrounds but also within the Urban and Rural Service Areas living in permanent residences. The shadow population can be found primarily in construction, resource-based activity, and service industries, but could also refer to recently arrived population in other employment sectors that are expected to make a transition to permanent population.

The shadow population situation is not unique to the Municipality and is recorded in other jurisdictions in the province including Northern Sunrise County, the Municipality of Jasper, and the Town of Banff. Although in the Town of Banff and Municipality of Jasper the shadow population is more of a seasonal workforce based on the tourism industry.

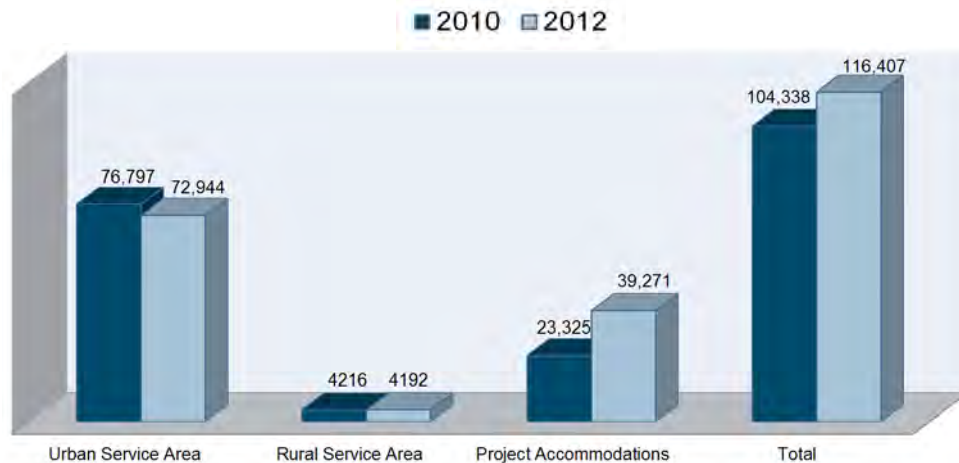


Regional Growth

The Municipality experiences sustained economic growth as a result of abundant oil sands deposits in the region. Unabated economic growth took place from 2000 until the fall of 2008, when the global financial crisis started. The financial crisis slowed population growth in the region between 2008 and 2010, and now Census 2012 results show a total population increase of 11.6% since 2010. However, **Figure 3** shows a change in population count in the Urban and Rural Service Areas in 2012 compared to the 2010 population count.



Figure 3: Comparison of the population count in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo between 2010 and 2012



Although the total population in 2012 is greater than 2010, the slight change observed in the Urban and Rural Service Areas' population may be attributed to the increase in employment in the resource industry. For example, since 2010, oil sands development projects continue to grow, which is reflected in a 68.0% increase in the population count for the project accommodations. As shown in **Chart 1**, this significantly higher population count for project accommodations shows an overall population redistribution in the

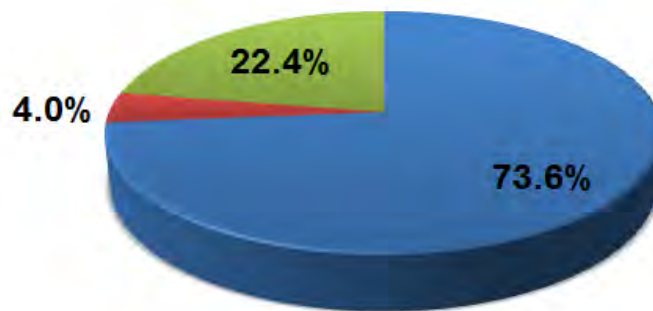
Municipality when compared to 2010. A trend showing redistribution of population from the Urban and Rural Service Areas to project accommodations can be observed in both **Figure 3** and **Chart 1**. The redistribution of population may also be attributed to oil sands jobs requiring a greater amount of time on site, as well as movement of jobs previously located in the Urban Service Area or rural communities to outside the Region (e.g., Edmonton or Calgary).

Chart 1: Comparison of the population distribution in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo between 2010 and 2012

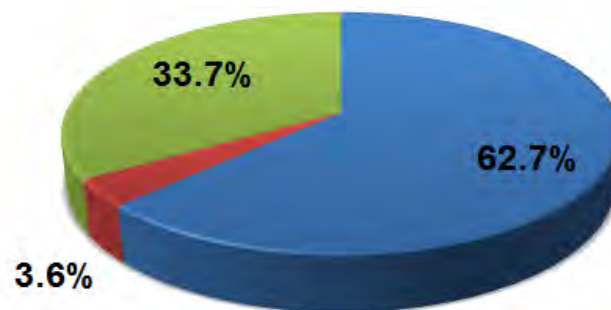
Legend



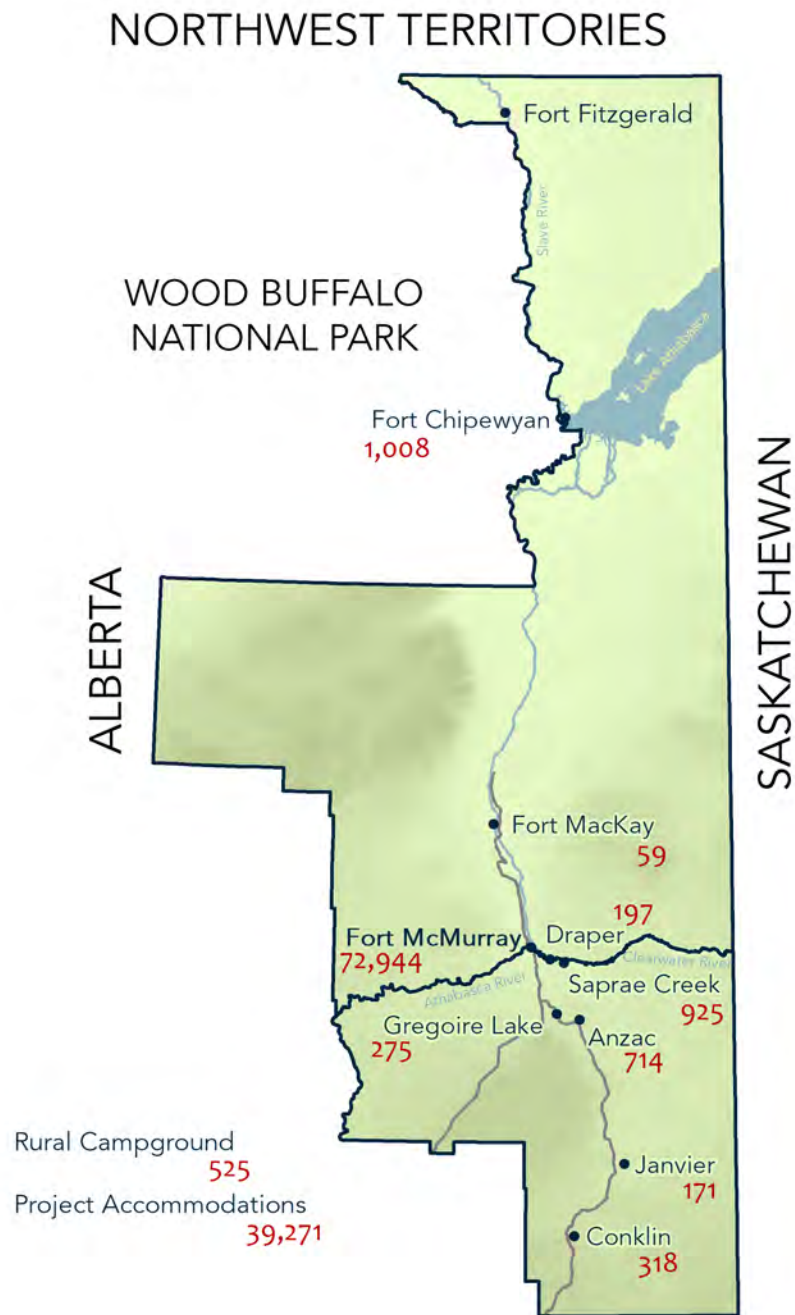
Population Distribution in 2010



Population Distribution in 2012



Map 2: Population distribution in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo



Note: The Urban Service Area (Fort McMurray) population includes hotels/motels, care facilities, and urban campgrounds. No population was reported for Fort Fitzgerald.

Historically and in 2012, the majority of the population within the Municipality is contained within the Urban Service Area. Communities in the Rural Service Area of the Municipality are considerably smaller in population size. In comparing only the Urban Service Area and rural communities' population distribution, 94.6% of the population resides in the Urban Service Area, compared to 5.4% for the rural communities.

As outlined on **Table 7** and **Chart 2**, within the Urban Service Area, the neighbourhoods of Waterways and Timberlea showed population increases.

In particular, Timberlea experienced the most growth, from 30,594 in 2010 to 32,008 in 2012 (4.62%). This can be attributed to the construction of new homes in the Eagle Ridge, Stone Creek, and Parsons Creek North subdivisions. Most other neighbourhoods and rural communities (**Table 8** and **Chart 3**) experienced small changes in population, which may be attributed to population redistribution within the Municipality, higher vacancy rates due to changes in employment location, and the continued use of private fly-in and fly-out aerodromes by industry directly to work sites.

Table 7: Comparison of the population count in the Urban Service Area by neighbourhoods between 2010 and 2012

	Urban Service Area ¹⁹		
	2010	2012 (Extrapolated to a 95.5% completion rate)	2012 (Extrapolated to a 100% completion rate)
Permanent Population			
Abasand Heights ²⁰	5,445	5,098	5,239
Beacon Hill	2,489	2,163	2,193
Gregoire ²¹	4,600	3,806	4,053
Lower Townsite	12,111	10,446	10,785
Thickwood Heights	18,784	16,731	17,548
Timberlea	30,594	32,008	33,485
Waterways	686	712	726
Sub-Total	74,709	70,964	74,029
Shadow Population			
Hotels/Motels	850	1,630	1,630
Urban Campgrounds	689	125	125
Homeless ²²	549	225	225
Sub-Total	2,088	1,980	1,980
Total	76,797	72,944	76,009

¹⁹ Census 2010 population was extrapolated by 20% to a total of 100%, whereas the Census 2012 is extrapolated by less than 1% to a total of 95.5%.

²⁰ Population includes Grayling Terrace neighbourhood.

²¹ Population includes Prairie Creek neighbourhood.

²² Homeless population is captured within care facilities located in the Urban Service Area and in Table 7 it is shown under shadow population for comparison purposes only. The facilities include Centre of Hope (population: 60), Marshall House (population: 60), Salvation Army (population: 80), and Unity House (population: 25). No information was reported for Stepping Stones Youth Services located in the Urban Service Area.

Map 3: Population distribution in the Urban Service Area by neighbourhood

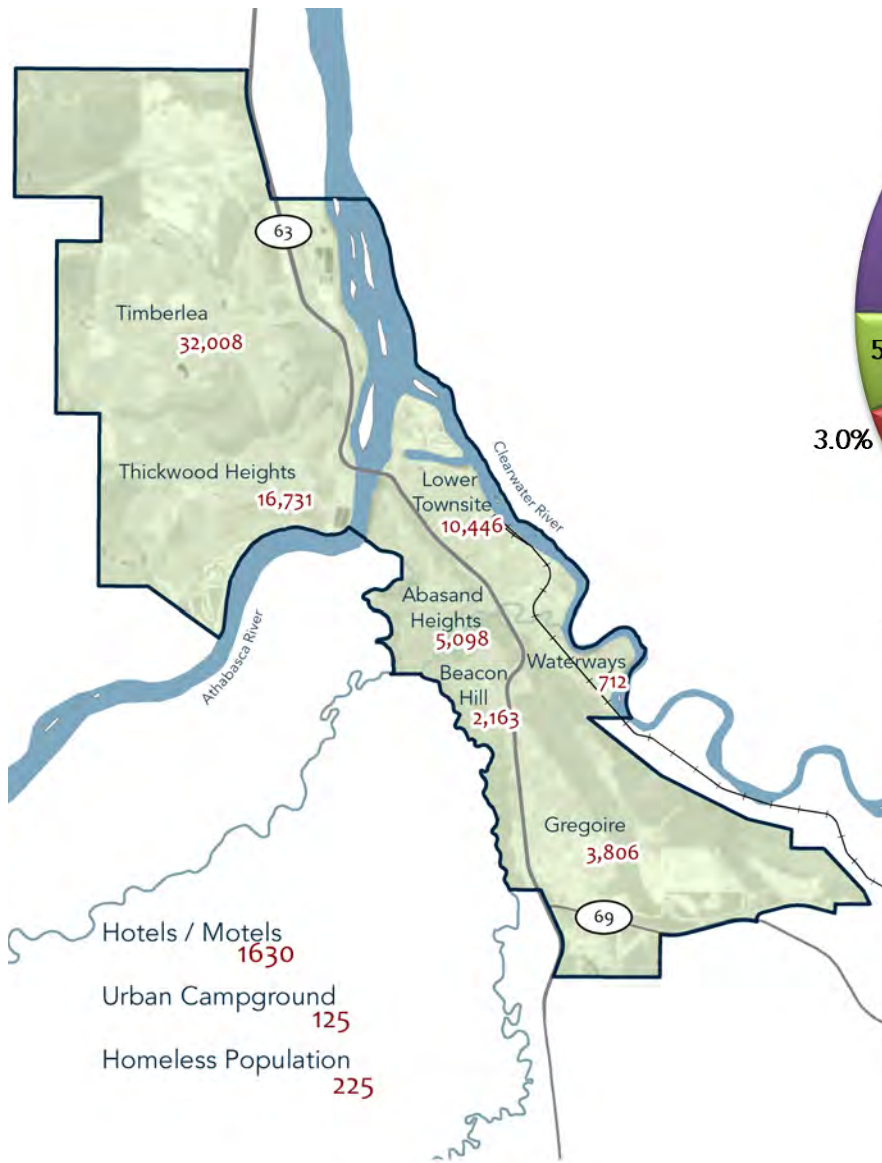


Chart 2: Population distributions in the Urban Service Area by neighbourhood

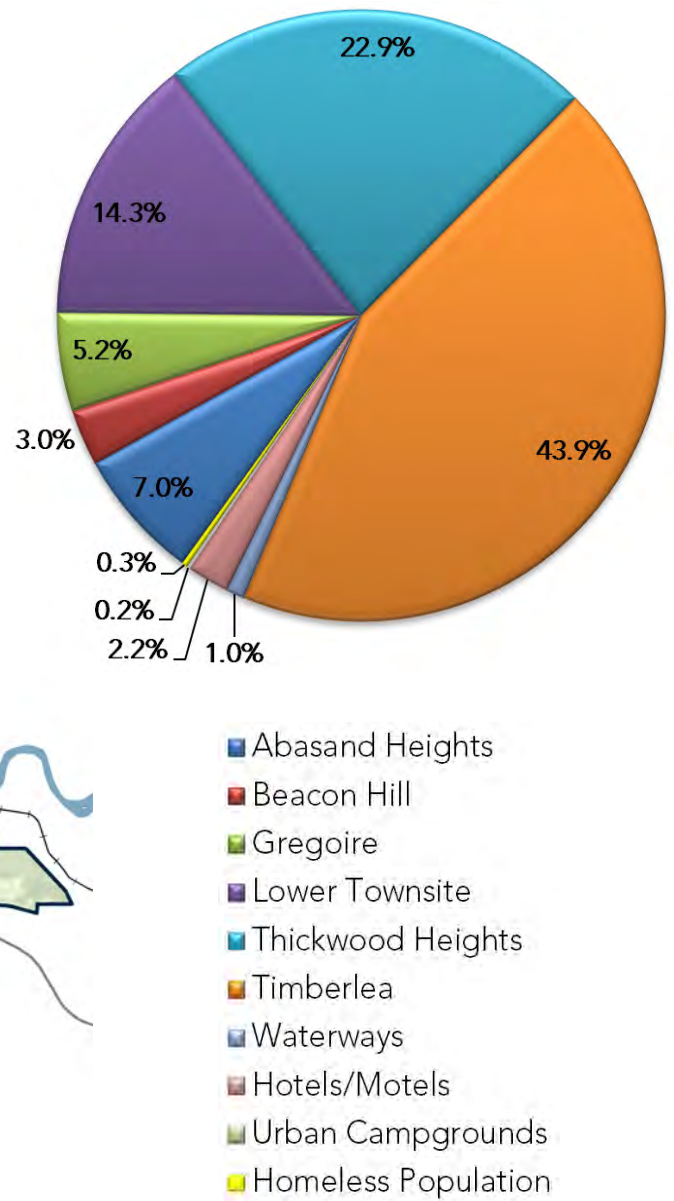


Table 8: Comparison of the population count in the Rural Service Area by community between 2010 and 2012

	Rural Service Area ²³		
	2010	2012 (Extrapolated to 95.5% completion rate)	2012 (Extrapolated to a 100% completion rate)
Permanent Population			
Anzac	785	714	714
Conklin	337	318	318
Draper	254	197	197
Fort Chipewyan	1,261	1,008	1,014
Fort Fitzgerald ²⁴	8	-	-
Fort MacKay	44	59	59
Gregoire Lake Estates	248	275	275
Janvier	195	171	171
Saprae Creek Estates	926	925	943
Hinterland ²⁵	158	-	-
Sub-Total	4,216	3,667	3,691
Shadow Population			
Rural Campgrounds	-	525	525
Sub-Total	-	525	525
Total	4,216	4,192	4,216

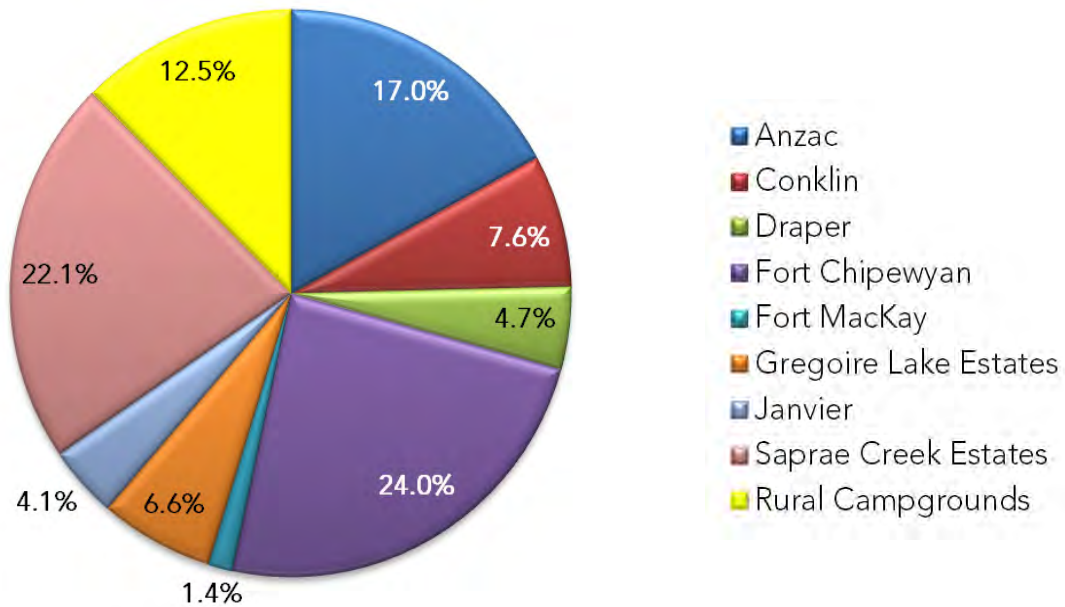
²³ Census 2010 population was extrapolated by 20% to a total of 100%, whereas the Census 2012 is extrapolated by less than 1% to a total of 95.5%.

²⁴ Though efforts were made, no population could be reported for Fort Fitzgerald for Census 2012.

²⁵ Hinterland populations are included in population counts for the Rural Service Area communities.



Chart 3: Population distribution in the Rural Service Area by community



Growth Patterns

The average annual growth rate (see formula below) for the Municipality between 2000 and 2012 is 7%, which is higher than the average annual growth rate of Canada (1.1%)²⁶ and Calgary (2.21%)²⁷ for the same time interval. The rapid pace of population

growth is expected to continue as new oil sands projects are implemented in the next decade. **Figure 4** displays the average annual growth rate for each municipal census since the Census 2000 figures, and **Figure 5** shows the increase in population count from 2000 to 2012.

$$\text{Compound Average Growth Rate (CAGR)} = \left(\left(\frac{\text{Ending Value}}{\text{Beginning Value}} \right)^{\left(\frac{1}{\# \text{ of Years}} \right)} \right) - 1$$

Figure 4: Average annual growth rate for the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo from 2002 - 2012

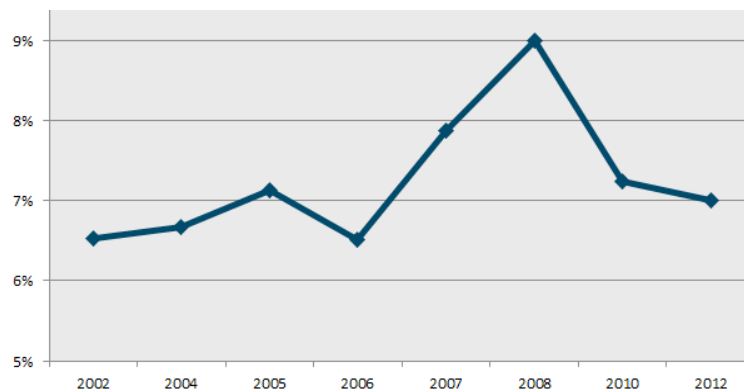
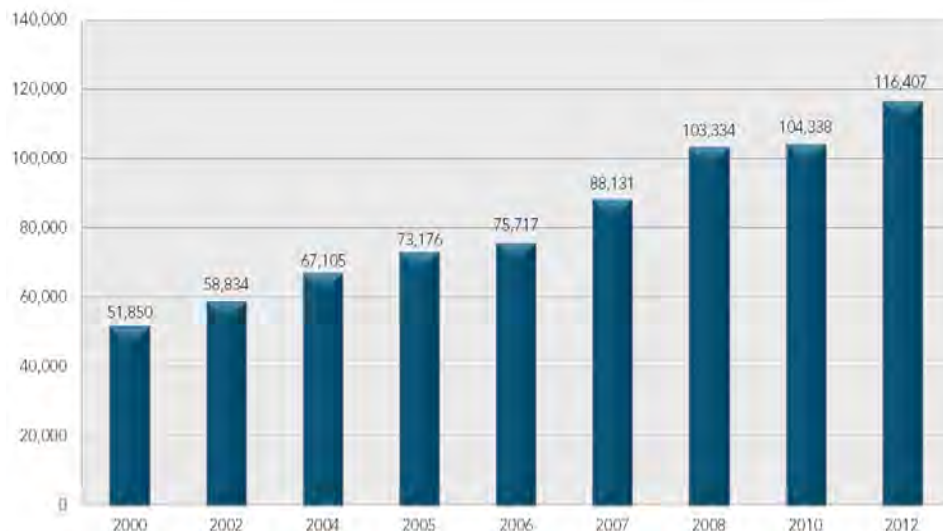


Figure 5: Total population in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo from 2000-2012



²⁶ Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 2011.

²⁷ Source: 2012 Civic Census Results, City of Calgary.

The connection between population growth and oil sands activity was evident when regional growth slowed between 1989 and 1999, before the next major investments in the oil sands. The total population growth in Fort McMurray (Urban Service Area) between 1989 (33,698) and 1999 (36,876) was 9.4%²⁸. During that same time period, the oil sands capital expenditures and operating costs increased by 114.5%²⁹. Amplified interest in oil sands investment resulted in a population increase in the Urban Service Area of 71.2%, or from 42,600 in 2000 to 72,944 in 2012.

Oil sands investments have accelerated at a higher speed than the Urban and Rural Service Areas' population. This could be explained by a higher number of people living in project accommodations, better economy of scale, and out-of-region investment. In comparison, the population living in project accommodations increased by 565% from 5,903 in 2000 to 39,271 in 2012, an average of 17.9% annually (CAGR).

Figure 6 shows the development of a migration trend between the project accommodations' population and the Urban and Rural Service Areas' population. The variation of the Urban and Rural Service Areas' population is impacted by the oil sands and development activities.

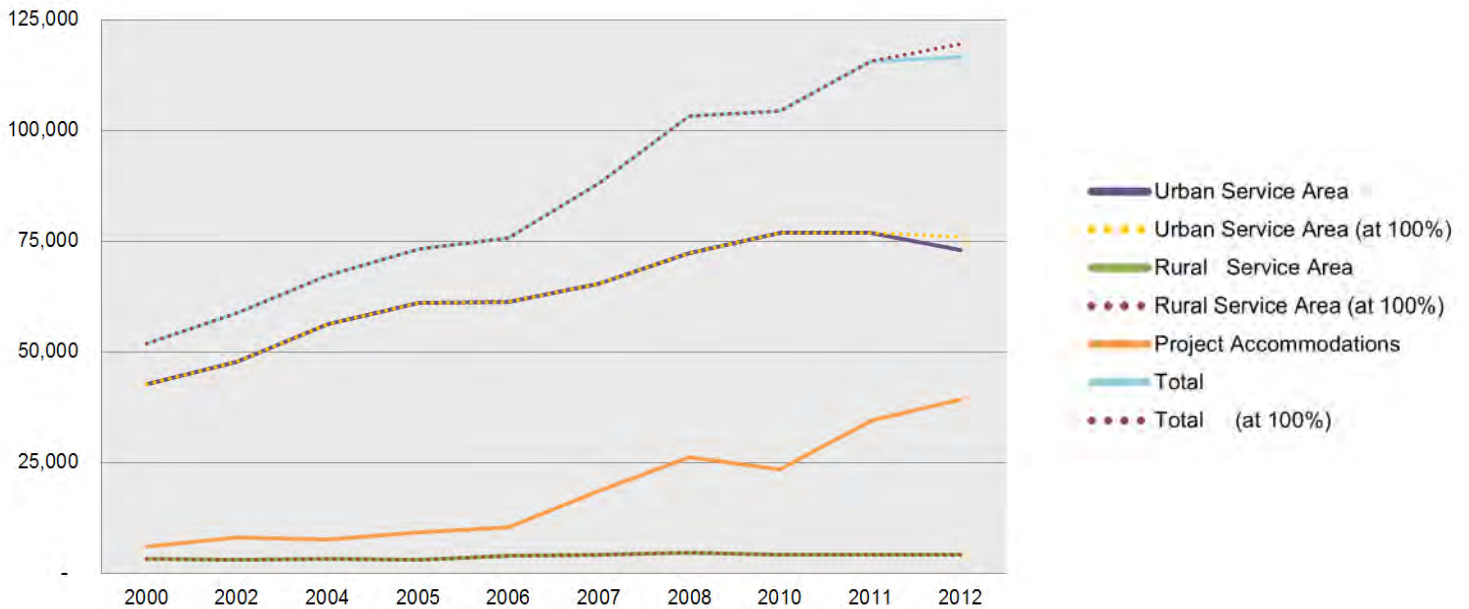
A decrease of 11.3% of population in the project accommodations between 2008 and 2010 is observed, while an increase of the population in the Urban and Rural Service Areas was simultaneously occurring. This may have been attributed to the migration of non-permanent residents from project accommodations to the Urban and Rural Service Areas. The reverse scenario is now being observed. Overall, there has been an increase in the regional population of 12,069 since 2010.



²⁸ Source: Municipal Census 2010, Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.

²⁹ Source: Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers, 2009.

Figure 6: Population in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo from 2000-2012



Years	Urban Service Area	Urban Service Area (at 100%)	Rural Service Area	Rural Service Area (at 100%)	Project Accommodations	Total	Total (at 100%)
2000	42,600	42,600	3,347	3,347	5,903	51,850	51,850
2002	47,757	47,757	3,014	3,014	8,063	58,834	58,834
2004	56,111	56,111	3,316	3,316	7,678	67,105	67,105
2005	60,983	60,983	3,015	3,015	9,178	73,176	73,176
2006	61,366	61,366	3,909	3,909	10,442	75,717	75,717
2007	65,400	65,400	4,159	4,159	18,572	88,131	88,131
2008	72,363	72,363	4,687	4,687	26,284	103,334	103,334
2010	76,797	76,797	4,216	4,216	23,325	104,338	104,338
2011	76,797	76,797	4,216	4,216	34,490	115,503	115,503
2012	72,944	76,009	4,192	4,216	39,271	116,407	119,496

Note: The 2011 population count for the Urban and Rural Service Areas are based on Census 2010 results.

Future Growth³⁰

The Municipality is one of the fastest growing municipalities in Canada and projections indicate that this rapid rate of growth will not only continue, it will accelerate. This is especially true in the near- to mid-term, within the next decade. The region's oil sands industry will continue to be the primary driver of growth, generating employment opportunities that are expected to attract workers from across the country and around the world.

Recent population and employment projections indicate that the region could grow to over 231,000 people by the year 2030. Population growth will bring with it economic growth through the development of the service industry and private sector-driven small-scale businesses and retail.

Already, the average annual population growth rate is 7 percent. With a number of new oil sands projects proposed to start between now and 2020, employment is projected to grow by as much as 53%, and the population by 66%, over the next decade.

Growing social services and new economic opportunities will continue to attract migrant workers to the region and new induced and indirect employment will develop as the region's economy diversifies beyond oil and gas. Employment in the financial, social services (including health and education), entertainment, and retail sectors could collectively increase by more than 200 percent.



³⁰ Source: Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo. Planning and Development Department, (2011). *Municipal Development Plan* (Bylaw No. 11/027). Retrieved from website: http://www.woodbuffalo.ab.ca/Assets/MDPAssests/Draft_MDP/FinalMDP.html



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SECTION THREE: HOUSING



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF **WOOD BUFFALO**

HOUSING

The following section provides analyses of data collected during Census 2012 by the household and dwelling types within the Municipality. The information allows for a better understanding of the type, distribution, and average population for various household and dwelling types within the region.

Household Type and Location³¹

There are 29,107 dwelling units in the Municipality. Of this, 27,518 (94.5%) were enumerated during Census 2012 including vacant units and barelands. The responses presented show the total dwelling units enumerated excluding vacant units (2,262), bareland (404), and system errors (6).

Figure 7 shows that 99.1% (23,579) of the household types in the Municipality are regular households (e.g., single detached, townhome, etc.), and almost 95.0% of them are located in the Urban Service Area.

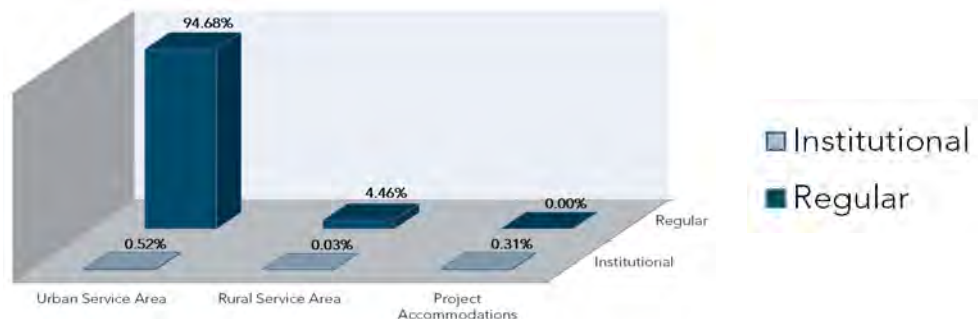
The institutional count within the Municipality includes hotels/motels (19), care facilities (10), campgrounds (6), and project accommodations (88). See **Table 9** for details.

It is important to note that there are a larger amount of dwellings reported under the institutional category for the Municipality (206) than what actually exists (106 occupied). This difference is due to PIN letters being sent to addresses that are also care facilities, as well as residents completing their own census online and mistakenly selecting "Institutional" for their housing type. This causes the results presented in **Figure 7** to be skewed. In actuality, project accommodations should be the highest selection (0.31%), followed by Urban Service Area (0.13%), and Rural Service Area (0.02%) under the "Institutional" category. For the "Regular" category, Urban Service Area (95.06%) should continue as the highest selection, followed by Rural Service Area (4.48%).

The higher count for the Urban Service Area under the "Institutional" category shown in **Figure 7** is attributed to two factors:

- Some residents entered the incorrect answer for household type.
- PIN letters were sent to the Rotary House, Legion Manor, and Araubasca House in Fort McMurray; all are care facilities.

Figure 7: Percentage of household types in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 5, Q21. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

31 Vacant units and barelands are not included in Figure 7. Furthermore, although a total of 88 project accommodations were included in the population count, only 74 reported an existing population. Fourteen project accommodations were reported as vacant or under construction.

Table 9: List of hotels/motels, care facilities, and campgrounds enumerated during Census 2012

Type	Name	Population Count
Urban Service Area		
Campgrounds	Centennial Park	117
	Rusty Best Canadian Motor Inns - Gregoire (Rusty)	8
Care Facilities	Centre of Hope (60), Marshall House (60), Salvation Army (80), and Unity House (25).	225
	Araubasca House (20), Legion Manor (11), Northern Lights Regional Health Centre (30), and Rotary House (38).	99
Hotels/Motels	Ace Inn (McMurray Inn)	19
	Best Canadian Motor Inns - Franklin	30
	Best Canadian Motor Inns - Gregoire (Rusty)	108
	Best Western Nomad Inn	88
	Bridgeport Inn and motel suites	17
	Chez Dube Country Inn	16
	Clearwater Suite Hotel	258
	Hilltop Oasis Bed & Breakfast	1
	Merit Inn Hotels and Suites	144
	Oil Sands Hotel	14
	Podollan Inn & Podollan Rez (extended stay suites)	90
	Quality Hotel & Conference Centre	146
	Radisson Hotel & Suites	136
	Ridgewood Inn	65
	Sawridge Inn	118
	Stonebridge Hotel	113
	Super 8 Motel	111
	The Franklin Suite Hotel	73
	Vantage Inns & Suites	83
Urban Total		2,079
Rural Service Area		
Campgrounds	Golden Eagle Resort	120
	Lewyk Park	90
	Rotary Park	110
	Tower Road	205
Care Facilities	Ayabaskaw House and Lodge	15
Rural Total		540
Total		2,619

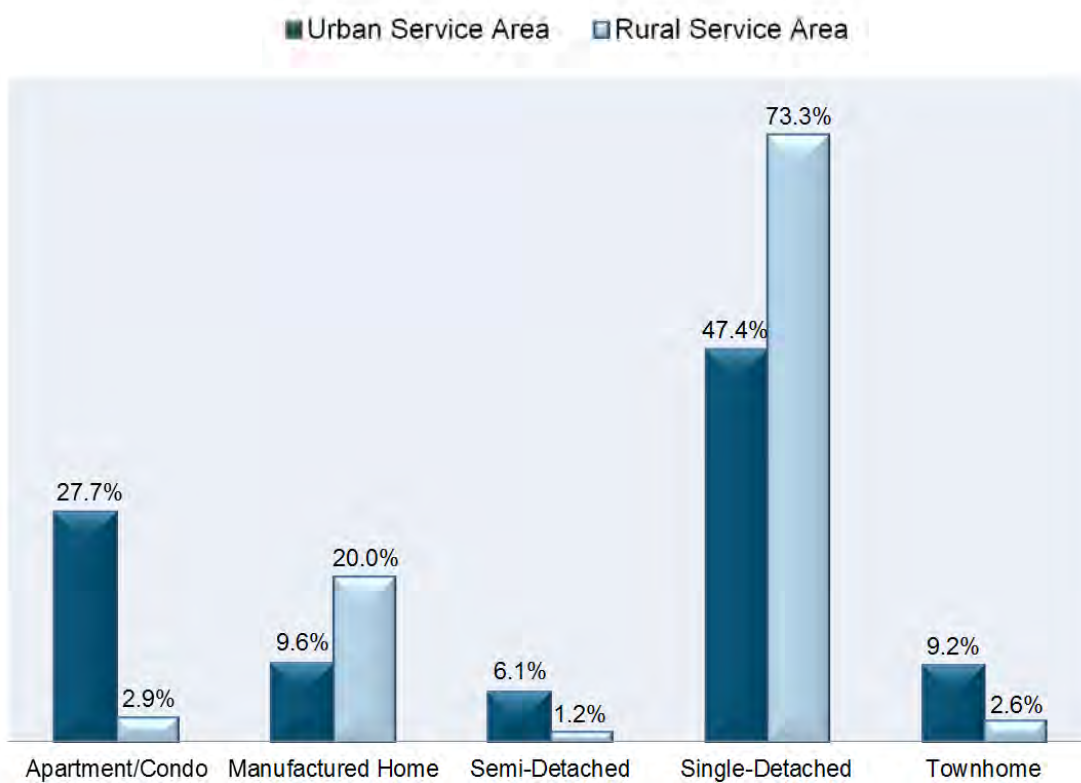
Note: In Table 9 the seniors care facilities population counts are shown for information purposes only. Population counts were collected through door-to-door enumeration and have been included in the general population counts for the Urban and Rural Service Areas in previous tables, figures, and charts. No information was reported for the Platinum Hotel and Residences or Stepping Stones Youth Services located in the Urban Service Area.

Dwelling Type

Figure 8 illustrates that 47.4% of dwelling types in the Urban Service Area are single-detached homes and 27.7% are listed as apartments and condominiums. Semi-detached, manufactured homes, and townhomes make up less than 25.0% of the dwelling types recorded within the Urban Service Area. In the Rural Service Area, 73.3% of the residences are classified as single-detached and 20.0% are listed as manufactured homes.



Figure 8: Percentage of dwelling types in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo³²



Note: Based on response percent as shown in Table 5, Q22 and Q23. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

32 Refer to glossary for definitions of all dwelling types.

Table 10 shows the percentage of dwelling types for each neighbourhood in the Urban Service Area. In the Lower Townsite, 68.8% of the dwellings recorded are apartments and condominiums. In Beacon Hill, Thickwood Heights, Timberlea, and Waterways, most homes are single-detached. In Gregoire, 72.7% of the homes reported are manufactured. Abasand Heights has a greater diversity of dwelling types with 27.9% of the homes listed as single-detached, 23.5% as apartments and condominiums, 21.4% as semi-detached residences, and 26.4% of residences listed as townhomes.



Table 10: Percentage and count of dwelling types in the Urban Service Area by neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Apartment/ Condo	Manufactured Home	Semi- Detached	Single- Detached	Townhome	Total
Abasand Heights	309	11	282	367	347	1,316
	23.5%	0.8%	21.4%	27.9%	26.4%	100.0%
Beacon Hill	64	47	31	484	45	671
	9.5%	7.0%	4.6%	72.2%	6.7%	100.0%
Gregoire	102	984	11	125	131	1,353
	7.5%	72.7%	0.8%	9.3%	9.7%	100.0%
Lower Townsite	2,446	11	119	851	123	3,550
	68.8%	0.3%	3.4%	24.0%	3.5%	100.0%
Thickwood Heights	936	48	457	3,182	538	5,161
	18.1%	0.9%	8.9%	61.7%	10.4%	100.0%
Timberlea	2,348	952	460	5,460	885	10,105
	23.2%	9.4%	4.6%	54.0%	8.8%	100.0%
Waterways	1	88	5	135	1	230
	0.4%	38.3%	2.2%	58.7%	0.4%	100.0%
Total	6,206	2,141	1,365	10,604	2,070	22,386
	27.7%	9.6%	6.1%	47.4%	9.2%	100.0%

Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 5, Q22 and Q23. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding. Only responses from residents that answered both questions are included in this section, as the responses are cross-tabulated.

In the Rural Service Area of the Municipality, 73.3% of dwelling units are single-detached homes (see **Table 11**). Manufactured homes are reported to a greater extent in the communities of Conklin (48.5%) and Anzac (39.7%) than in the other six communities.

Table 11: Percentage and count of dwelling types in the Rural Service Area by community

Community	Apartment/ Condo	Manufactured Home	Semi- Detached	Single- Detached	Townhome	Total
Anzac	3	82	1	120	-	206
	1.5%	39.7%	0.5%	58.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Conklin	-	50	-	53	-	103
	0.0%	48.5%	0.0%	51.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Draper	1	5	-	40	-	46
	2.2% ³³	10.8%	0.0%	87.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Fort Chipewyan	23	35	9	216	26	309
	7.4%	11.4%	2.9%	69.9%	8.4%	100.0%
Fort MacKay	-	1	-	14	-	15
	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	93.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Gregoire Lake Estates	4	15	1	67	1	88
	4.5%	17.0%	1.2%	76.1%	1.2% ³⁴	100.0%
Janvier	-	10	-	45	-	55
	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	81.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Saprae Creek Estates	-	13	1	218	-	232
	0.0%	5.6%	0.4%	94.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	31	211	12	773	27	1,054
	2.9%	20.0%	1.1%	73.3%	2.6%	100.0%

Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 5, Q23. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding. Only responses from residents that answered both questions are included in this section, as the responses are cross-tabulated.

³³ A value of 2.2% is reported for apartment/condo in Draper. In actuality, there are no apartment/condo's in Draper.

³⁴ A value of 1.2% is reported for townhomes in Gregoire Lake Estates. In actuality, there are no townhomes in Gregoire Lake Estates.

Average Number of People by Dwelling Type

The average number of people by dwelling unit in the Municipality changed from 2010 to 2012. This observation aligns with an increase of the population in project accommodations and with the development of new neighbourhoods which increases the number of households available in the Municipality. However, it remains higher at 2.98 than the national average³⁵ at 2.51 in 2011, and the provincial average³⁶ at 2.62 in 2011.



Table 12: Average number of people by dwelling type in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo from 2000-2012

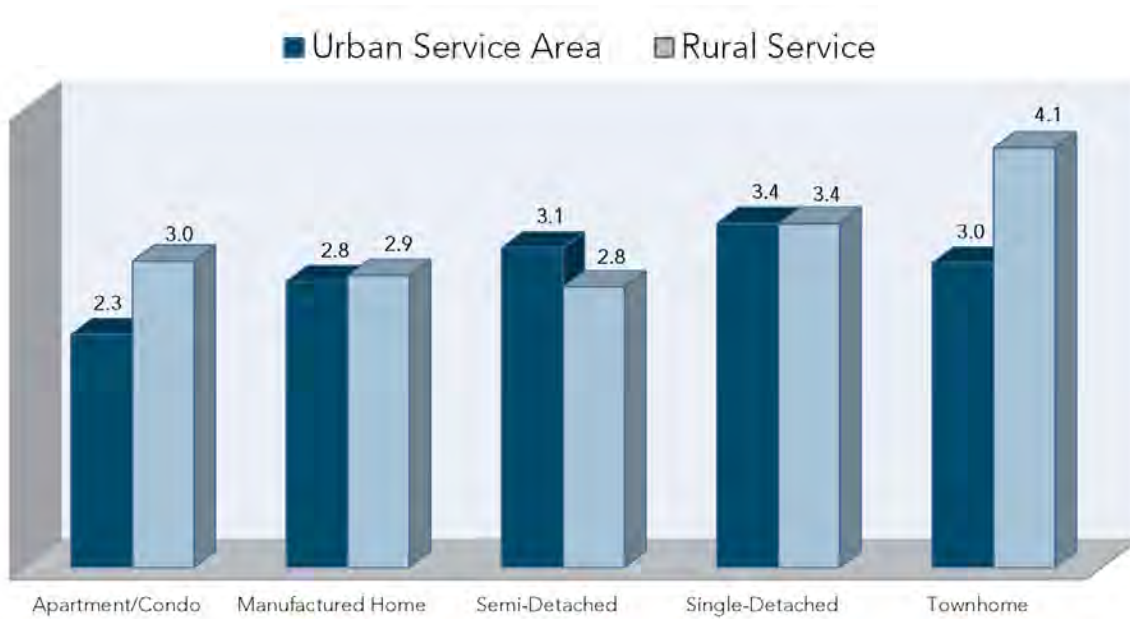
Dwelling Type	2000	2002	2004	2005	2006	2008	2010	2012
Apartment/Condo	4.48	2.60	2.50	2.50	2.30	2.27	2.33	2.29
Manufactured Home	2.70	3.00	3.10	2.90	2.90	3.05	2.98	2.81
Semi-Detached	2.76	3.20	3.10	3.30	2.50	3.28	3.35	3.13
Single-Detached	3.13	3.30	3.20	3.30	3.30	3.58	3.57	3.37
Townhome	3.31	3.20	3.40	3.10	1.90	3.10	3.20	3.00

35 Source: Statistics Canada. 2012. Canada (Code 01) and Canada (Code 01) (table). Census Profile. 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 19, 2012. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed September 20, 2012). Calculation: Population Canada/Private dwellings occupied by usual residents = Average Person per dwelling.

36 Source: Statistics Canada. 2012. Alberta (Code 48) and Canada (Code 01) (table). Census Profile. 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 19, 2012. <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed September 20, 2012). Calculation: Population Alberta/Private dwellings occupied by usual residents = Average Person per dwelling.

Figure 9 shows that in the Rural Service Area the largest average number of people per household reported is in townhomes at 4.1. Single-detached homes were the most frequent dwelling type reported, with an average of 3.4 people per dwelling unit.

Figure 9: Average number of people by dwelling type in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo



Note: Results based on a response percent as shown in Table 4, Q1 and Table 5, Q23.



Table 13 highlights an overall average of 2.96 people per dwelling unit in the Urban Service Area. The average number of people per dwelling unit, for each neighbourhood of the Urban Service Area, is influenced by the number and type of dwelling units (**Table 10**).

For instance, the lowest average number of people per dwelling unit is found in the Lower Townsite (2.65) where there are more apartments and condominiums.

Table 13: Average number of people by dwelling type in the Urban Service Area by neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Apartment/ Condo	Manufactured Home	Semi- Detached	Single- Detached	Townhome	Average # of People
Abasand Heights	2.77	4.73	3.02	3.31	3.04	3.06
Beacon Hill	3.17	2.64	3.10	3.25	2.71	3.16
Gregoire	1.93	2.85	2.73	3.06	2.31	2.75
Lower Townsite	2.33	3.36	3.67	3.35	2.99	2.65
Thickwood Heights	2.50	2.50	3.06	3.34	2.90	3.11
Timberlea	2.07	2.78	3.12	3.41	3.12	3.00
Waterways	1.00	2.47	4.60	3.24	4.00	2.97
Total average number of people by dwelling unit						2.96

Note: Results based on a response percent as shown in Table 4, Q1 and Table 5, Q23.



Table 14 presents an overall average of 3.27 people by dwelling unit in the Rural Service Area. The average number of people per dwelling unit, for each community of the Rural Service Area, is influenced by the number and type of dwelling units (see **Table 11**).

For instance, the highest average number of people per household is found in Draper (3.78) where 87.0% of the dwelling types are single-detached with an average of 3.88 people per dwelling unit.

Table 14: Average number of people by dwelling type in the Rural Service Area by community

Community	Apartment/ Condo	Manufactured Home	Semi- Detached	Single- Detached	Townhome	Average # of People
Anzac	5.00	3.11	4.00	3.23	-	3.21
Conklin	-	2.22	-	3.32	-	2.79
Draper	2.00 ³⁷	3.40	-	3.88	-	3.78
Fort Chipewyan	2.09	3.29	2.22	3.19	4.12	3.17
Fort MacKay	-	6.00	-	3.29	-	3.47
Gregoire Lake Estates	7.00	2.20	7.00	2.73	4.00 ³⁸	2.90
Janvier	-	2.60	-	3.04	-	2.96
Saprae Creek Estates	-	3.15	2.00	3.79	-	3.75
Total average number of people by dwelling unit						3.27

Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q1 and Table 5, Q23. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

37 A value of 2.00% is reported for apartment/condo in Draper. In actuality, there are no apartment/condo's in Draper.

38 A value of 4.00% is reported for townhomes in Gregoire Lake Estates. In actuality, there are no townhomes in Gregoire Lake Estates.



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SECTION FOUR: REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF **WOOD BUFFALO**

Regional Demographic Profile

The following section provides an overview, as well as detailed information on the demographic profile of the Municipality. This begins with a look at the distribution of gender in the Urban and Rural Service Areas within the Municipality, and concludes with an overview of income statistics.

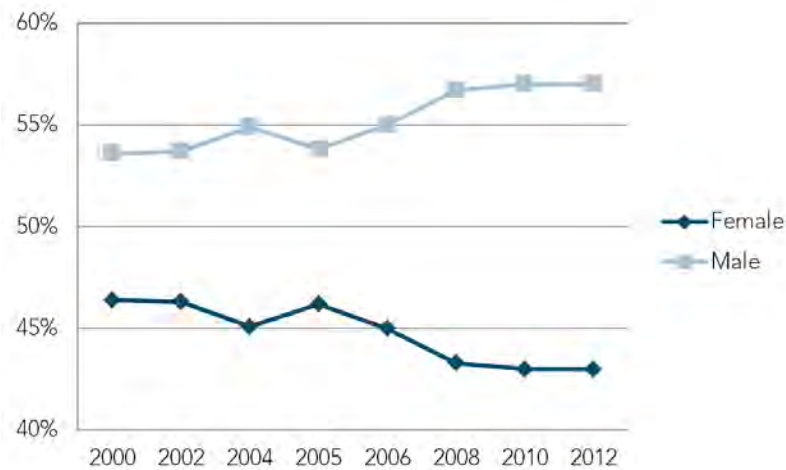
Age and Gender

The male to female ratio widened between 2000 and 2008. From 2008 to 2012, the population gender ratio has remained fairly steady, at 57.0% male and 43.0% female. **Table 15** outlines the male and female population percentages from 2000 to 2012.

Table 15: Percentage of population in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo by area and gender from 2000-2012

	2000		2002		2004		2005		2006		2008		2010		2012	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Urban Service Area	53.6	46.4	54.5	45.5	56.8	43.2	55.8	44.2	55.2	44.8	56.9	43.1	57.1	42.9	57.0	43.0
Anzac	53.7	46.3	54.3	45.7	54.3	45.7	52.2	47.8	52.9	47.1	59.3	40.7	59.1	40.9	59.5	40.5
Conklin	49.5	50.5	-	-	51.9	48.1	55.7	44.3	56.9	43.1	55.1	44.9	51.0	49.0	58.8	41.2
Draper	53.3	46.7	-	-	48.6	51.4	53.3	46.7	51.9	48.1	59.3	40.7	55.8	44.2	52.8	47.2
Fort Chipewyan	51.3	48.7	49.5	50.5	50.9	49.1	51.6	48.4	50.6	49.4	51.0	49.1	50.7	49.3	52.4	47.6
Fort MacKay	50.9	41.9	50.7	49.3	54.3	45.7	53.3	46.7	58.2	41.8	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	69.6	30.4
Gregoire Lake Estates	54.3	45.7	53.8	46.2	56.8	43.2	54.2	45.8	51.7	48.3	53.0	47.0	53.4	46.6	58.0	42.0
Janvier	53.1	46.9	55.1	44.9	59.8	40.2	53.4	46.6	55.8	44.2	52.4	47.6	53.6	46.6	57.6	42.4
Saprae Creek Estates	51.9	48.1	51.7	48.3	54.2	45.8	54.9	45.1	53.4	46.6	53.4	46.6	54.0	46.0	54.8	45.2
Total Average %	53.6	46.4	53.7	46.3	54.9	45.1	53.8	46.2	55.0	45.0	56.7	43.3	57.0	43.0	57.0	43.0

Figure 10: Percentage of population in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo by gender from 2000-2012



The Urban Service Area contains a substantial proportion of the population in the Municipality, and as a result, has exactly the same gender ratio as the Municipality as a whole. The largest difference in gender is located in the Lower Townsite, with 61.4% male and 38.6% female. **Table 16** outlines the gender distribution by neighbourhood between 2000 and 2012.

Table 16: Percentage of population for the Urban Service Area by neighbourhood and gender from 2000-2012

	2000		2002		2004		2005		2006		2008		2010		2012	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Abasand Heights	53.9	46.1	55.5	44.5	59.5	40.5	57.1	54.9	55.7	44.3	58.3	41.7	57.9	42.1	56.5	43.5
Beacon Hill	51.7	48.3	53.4	46.6	60.4	39.6	54.2	45.8	52.2	47.8	57.0	43.0	54.7	45.3	55.2	44.8
Gregoire	53.5	46.5	57.6	42.4	57.2	42.8	55.2	44.8	55.0	45.0	55.7	44.3	52.7	47.3	58.4	41.6
Lower Townsite	57.9	42.1	59.1	40.9	53.3	46.7	59.2	40.8	57.9	42.1	58.6	41.4	60.2	39.8	61.4	38.6
Thickwood	51.8	48.2	52.3	47.7	54.7	45.3	55.4	44.6	55.2	44.8	57.5	42.5	56.5	43.5	57.1	42.9
Timberlea	51.8	48.2	52.1	47.9	53.8	46.2	53.9	46.1	53.7	46.3	55.5	44.5	56.4	43.6	55.7	44.3
Waterways	56.7	43.3	59.0	41.0	59.1	40.9	60.9	39.1	60.5	39.5	57.3	42.7	55.4	44.6	58.9	41.1
Campgrounds ³⁹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.1	32.9	-	-
Total Average %	53.6	46.4	54.5	45.5	56.8	43.2	55.8	44.2	55.2	44.8	56.8	43.2	57.1	42.9	57.0	43.0

³⁹ Detailed demographic data was not collected for the campground population in Census 2012.

Overall, the gender distribution in the Rural Service Area has remained fairly consistent between 2000 and 2012 with variations from year to year and a slightly higher male to female ratio. However, in the cases of Anzac (5.8%), Conklin (9.3%), and Fort MacKay (18.7%), the percentage of males has drastically increased over the percentage of females between Census 2000 and 2012. **Table 17** outlines the percentage of males and females by community in the Rural Service Area from 2000 to 2012.

Table 17: Percentage of population for the Rural Service Area by community and gender from 2000-2012

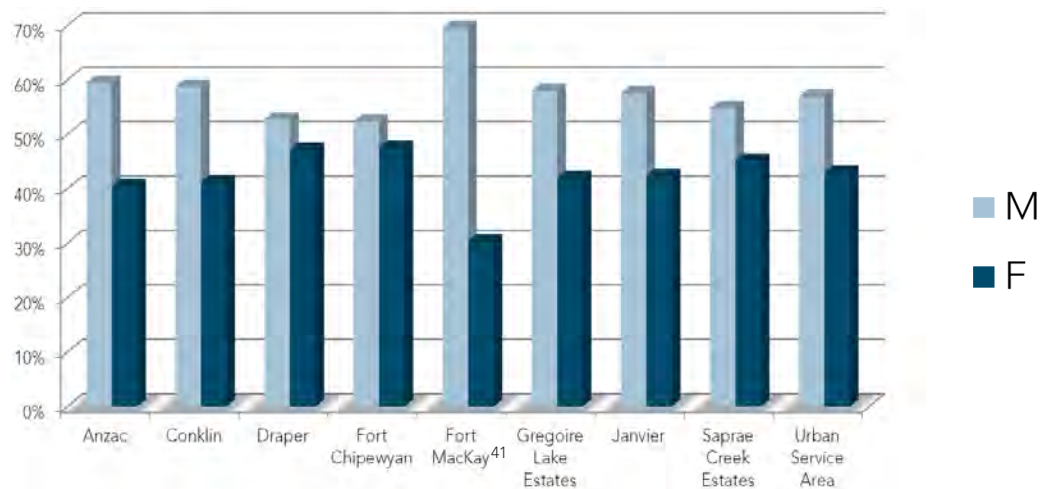
	2000		2002		2004		2005		2006		2008		2010		2012	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Anzac	53.7	46.3	54.3	45.7	54.3	45.7	52.2	47.8	52.9	47.1	59.3	40.7	59.1	40.9	59.5	40.5
Conklin	49.5	50.5	-	-	51.9	48.1	55.7	44.3	56.9	43.1	55.1	44.9	51.0	49.0	58.8	41.2
Draper	53.3	46.7	-	-	48.6	51.4	53.3	46.7	51.9	48.1	59.3	40.7	55.8	44.2	52.8	47.2
Fort Chipewyan	51.3	48.7	49.5	50.5	50.9	49.1	51.6	48.4	50.6	49.4	51.0	49.1	50.7	49.3	52.4	47.6
Fort MacKay ⁴⁰	50.9	41.9	50.7	49.3	54.3	45.7	53.3	46.7	58.2	41.8	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3	69.6	30.4
Gregoire Lake Estates	54.3	45.7	53.8	46.2	56.8	43.2	54.2	45.8	51.7	48.3	53.0	47.0	53.4	46.6	58.0	42.0
Janvier	53.1	46.9	55.1	44.9	59.8	40.2	53.4	46.6	55.8	44.2	52.4	47.6	53.6	46.6	57.6	42.4
Saprae Creek Estates	51.9	48.1	51.7	48.3	54.2	45.8	54.9	45.1	53.4	46.6	53.4	46.6	54.0	46.0	54.8	45.2

⁴⁰ Only the off reserve population for Fort MacKay was included in Census 2012.



In 2012, the gender distribution is fairly consistent between neighbourhoods and communities with males ranging between 52.4% and 59.5%. Fort MacKay is an exception with a population comprised of 69.6% males and 30.4% females. **Figure 11** displays the gender ratio by area for Census 2012.

Figure 11: Percentage of population in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo by area and gender 2012



⁴¹ Only the off reserve population for Fort MacKay was included in Census 2012.



The percentage of population for the 0-4 age group has remained relatively steady since 2000, with a minimum of 6.5% in 2008 and a maximum 7.4% in 2004. The 5-9 age group has decreased since its 2000 high of 8.8%, to 5.7% in 2012. Both age groups of 10-14 and 15-19 have changed since 2000 by more than 4%; however, the age groups of 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, and 65-69 have all increased since 2000. Comparing age groups 10-14, 15-19, and 20-24 between 2010 and 2012 a slight decrease can be observed. The changes can be partially attributed to the difference in methodology used in 2012 versus 2010. **Table 18** outlines the percentage of population by age from 2000 to 2012. The main concentration of the population is between the ages of 20 and 54 making up 67.5% of the total population with the highest concentration between 25 and 34 (23.8%).

Table 18: Percentage of the population in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo by age from 2000-2012

Age	2000	2002	2004	2005	2006	2008	2010	2012	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Count
0 - 4	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.9	7.3	4,684
5 - 9	8.8	7.8	7.5	7.3	6.8	6.1	5.6	5.7	3,657
10 - 14	9.3	8.6	8.6	7.2	7.0	6.2	5.5	4.8	3,098
15 - 19	9.2	8.3	8.2	7.6	7.4	6.7	5.6	5.2	3,282
20 - 24	7.3	8.5	7.9	8.3	9.0	9.5	9.1	8.7	5,509
25 - 29	7.8	8.7	8.3	9.0	9.5	10.9	12.3	12.4	7,899
30 - 34	8.4	8.8	8.3	9.1	9.1	9.6	10.9	11.4	7,228
35 - 39	9.8	9.0	8.9	8.6	9.0	8.8	9.6	9.4	5,948
40 - 44	10.4	10.2	10.1	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.1	5,761
45 - 49	8.6	9.1	9.5	9.9	9.8	9.4	8.7	7.9	5,032
50 - 54	6.6	6.9	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.7	8.3	8.6	5,434
55 - 59	3.3	3.8	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.2	3,273
60 - 64	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	1,616
65 - 69	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	609
70 - 74	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	246
75+	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	233

Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q3. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding. Table 18 represents the permanent population residing in the Urban and Rural Service Areas. Census 2012 did not collect separate information on the shadow population.

Figure 12 provides a direct comparison of the percentage of the population by age for 2000, 2010, and 2012. Figure 12 clearly shows the shift from a population that was relatively balanced across age ranges in 2000 to a reduced proportion of youth with an increase in ages ranging from 20 – 64.

Figure 12: Percentage of population in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo by age group for 2000, 2010, and 2012

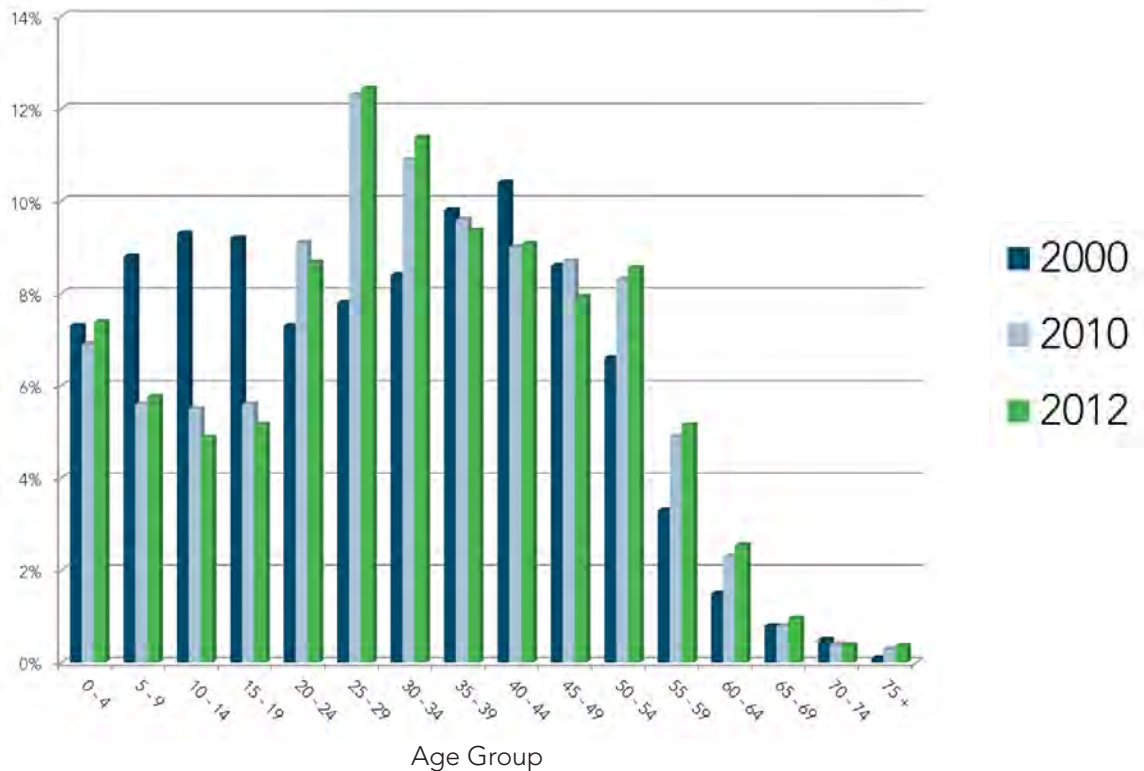
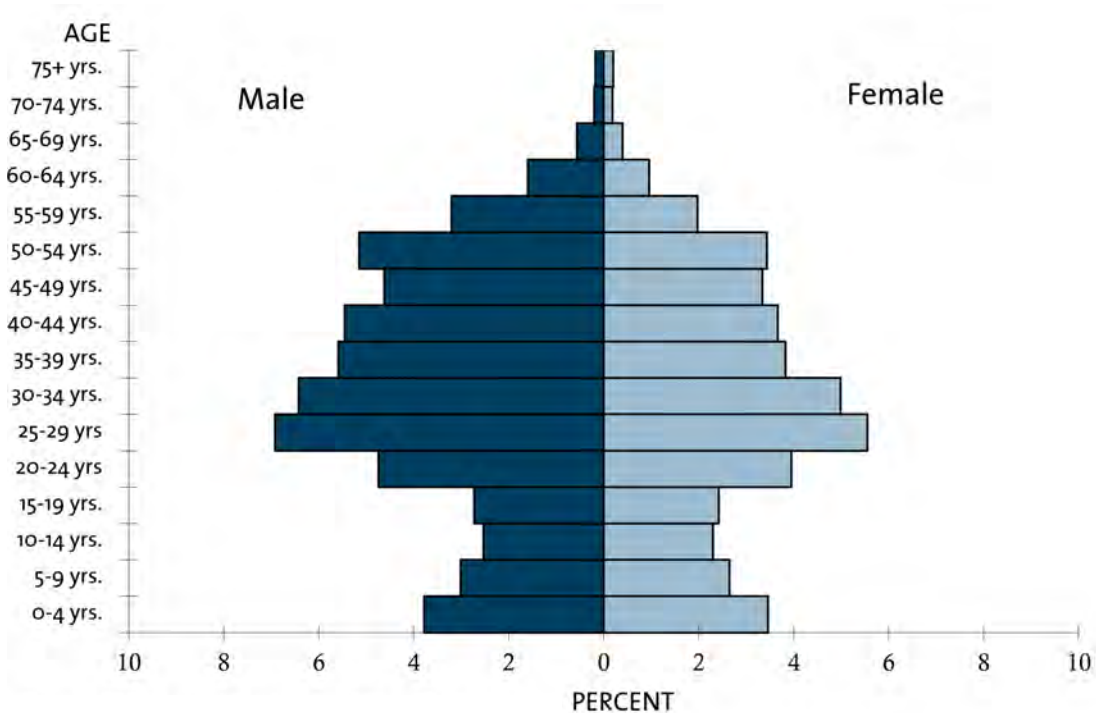


Figure 13 shows the distribution of age and gender in Census 2012 for the Municipality. The pyramid illustrates that there are more males than females in the population and a greater concentration of overall population in the working ages (20 to 54). There is also a smaller proportion of seniors (65+) in the population.

Figure 13: Age and gender pyramid for the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

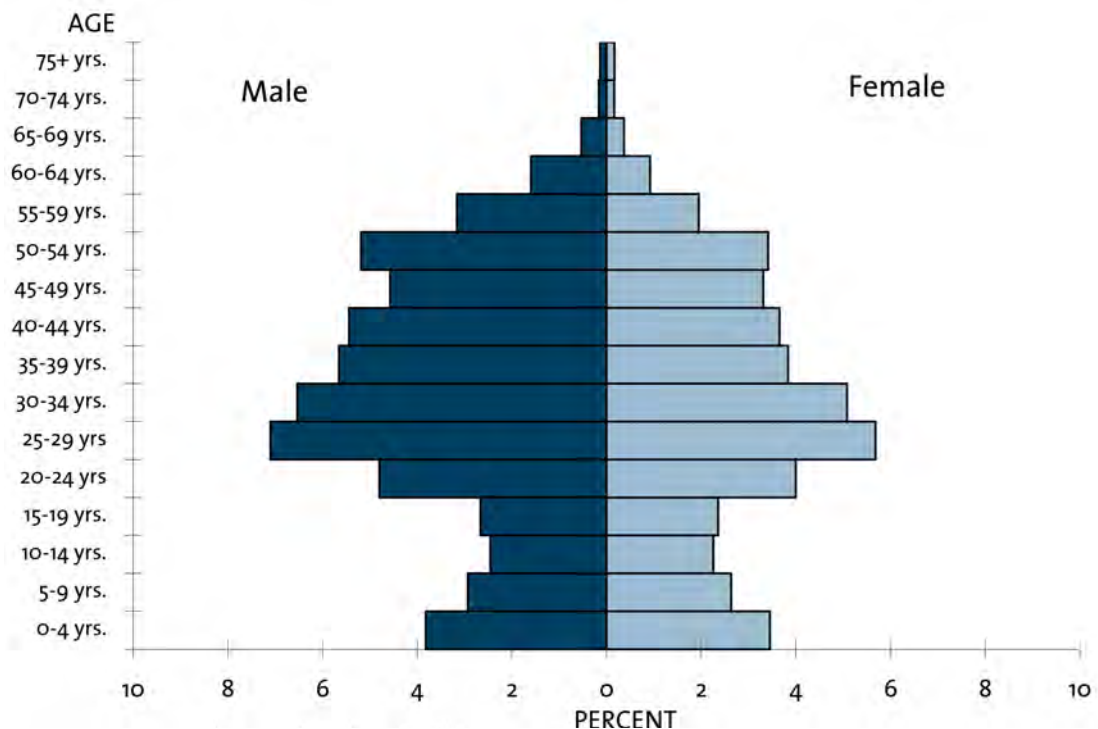


Note: Calculation based on 62,815 (35,605 M + 27,210 F) valid responses.



The population pyramid for the Urban Service Area (**Figure 14** and **14a**) shows almost an identical pattern to the regional profile which is not surprising given that a large proportion of the population in the Municipality resides in the Urban Service Area (94.6%).

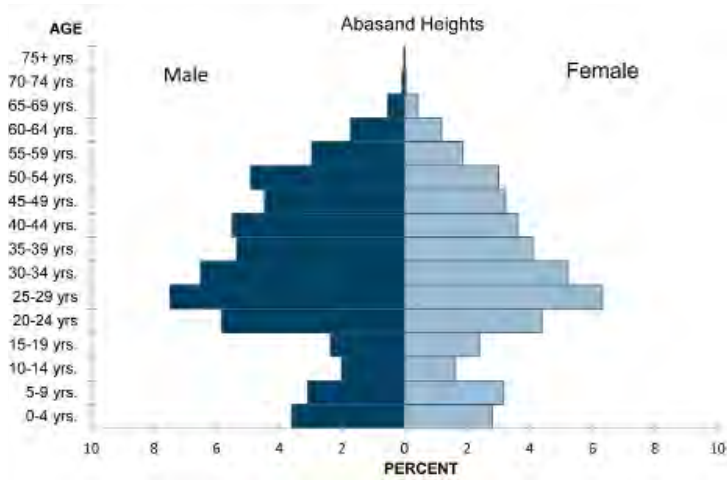
Figure 14: Age and gender pyramid for the Urban Service Area



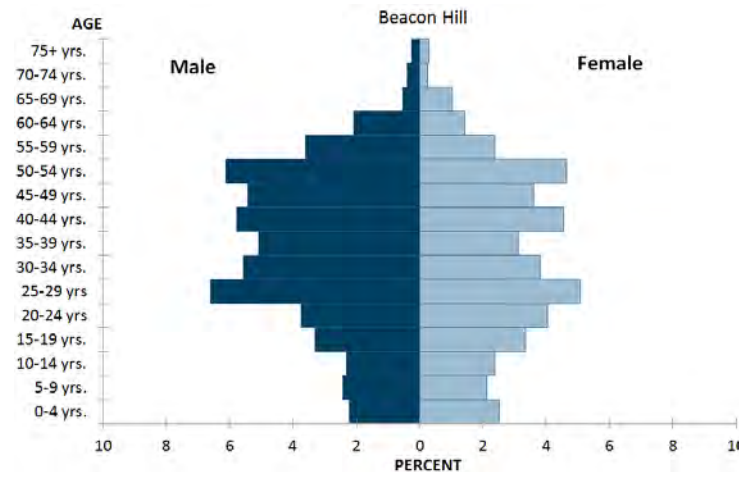
Note: Calculation based on 59,540 (33,779 M + 25,761 F) valid responses.



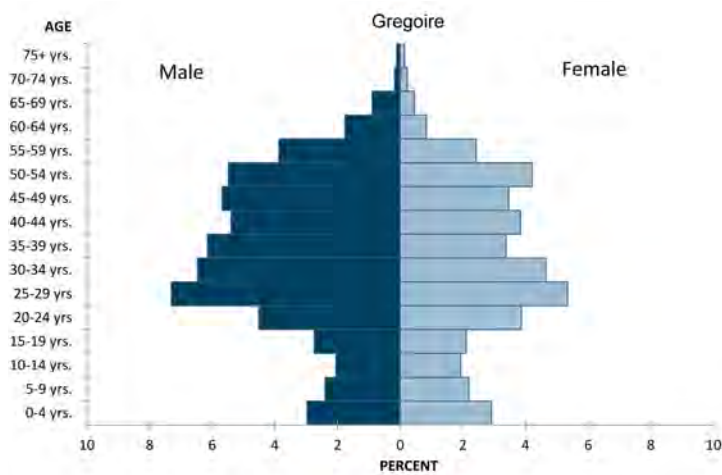
Figure 14a: Age and gender pyramid for the Urban Service Area by neighbourhood



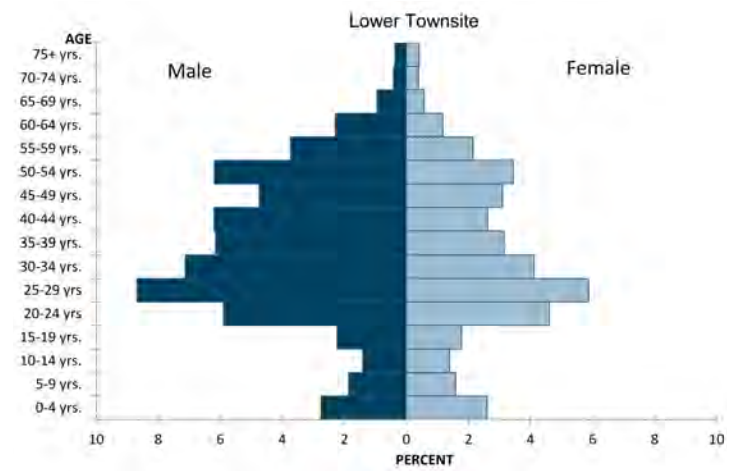
Note: Calculation based on 3,884 (2,195 M + 1,689 F) valid responses.



Note: Calculation based on 2,027 (1,124 M + 903 F) valid responses.

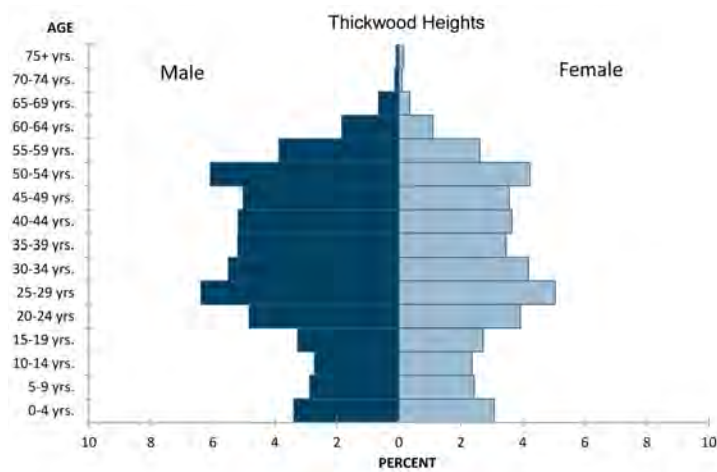


Note: Calculation based on 3,463 (2,008 M + 1,455 F) valid responses.

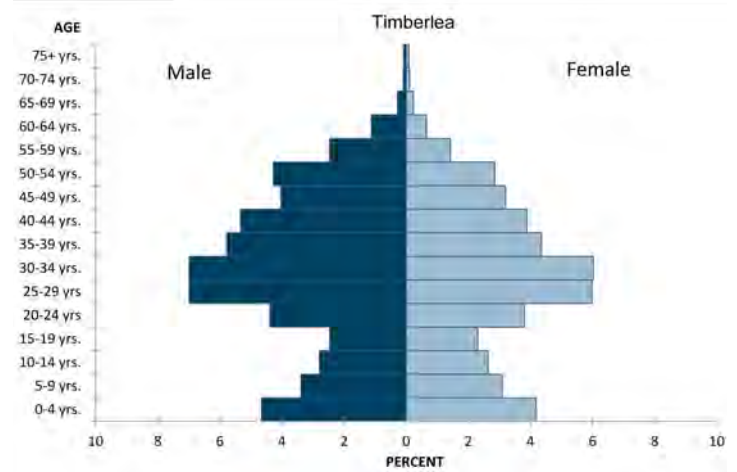


Note: Calculation based on 8,509 (5,191 M + 3,318 F) valid responses.

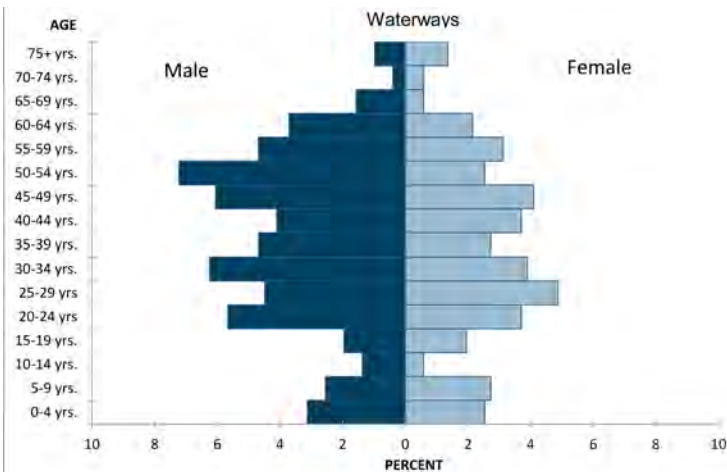
Figure 14a: Age and gender pyramid for the Urban Service Area by neighbourhood



Note: Calculation based on 14,378 (81,98 M + 6,180 F) valid responses.



Note: Calculation based on 26,765 (14,762 M + 12,003 F) valid responses.

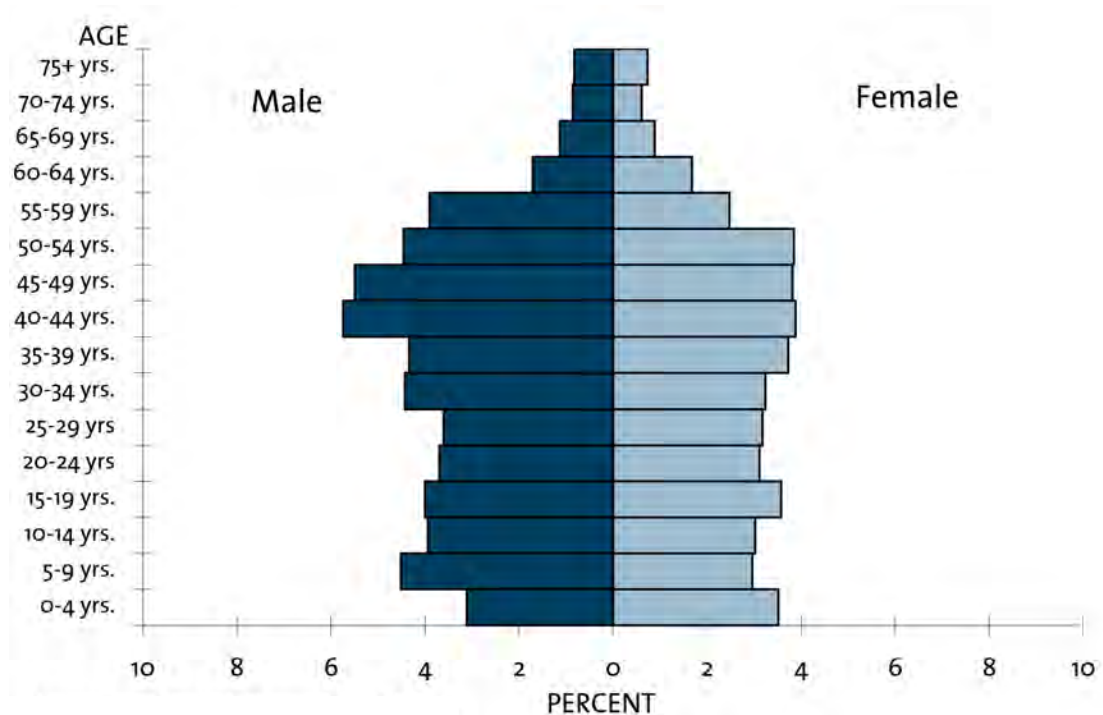


Note: Calculation based on 512 (301 M + 211 F) valid responses.



The population pyramid for the Rural Service Area shows a different pattern of age distribution than the Urban Service Area. As shown in **Figure 15** and **15a**, the population creates more of a rectangular shape which is more characteristic of an older population. There is a greater proportion of seniors in the population of the Rural Service Area compared to the Urban Service Area. Similar to the Urban Service Area and overall Municipality profiles, the pyramid for the Rural Service Area shows more males than females with a greater concentration of the in the working age groups.

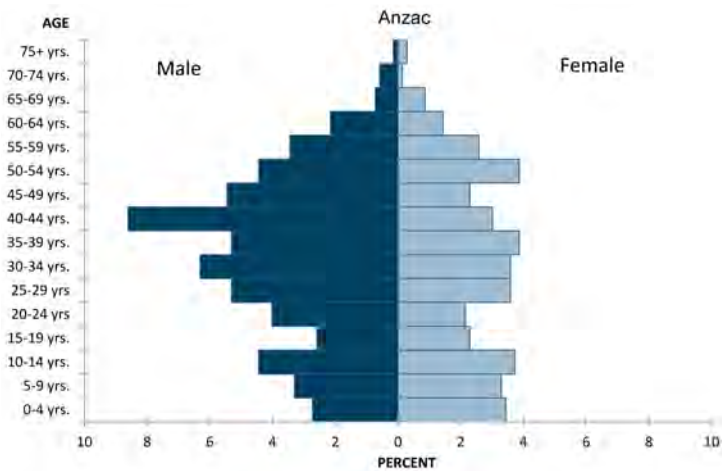
Figure 15: Age and gender pyramid for the Rural Service Area



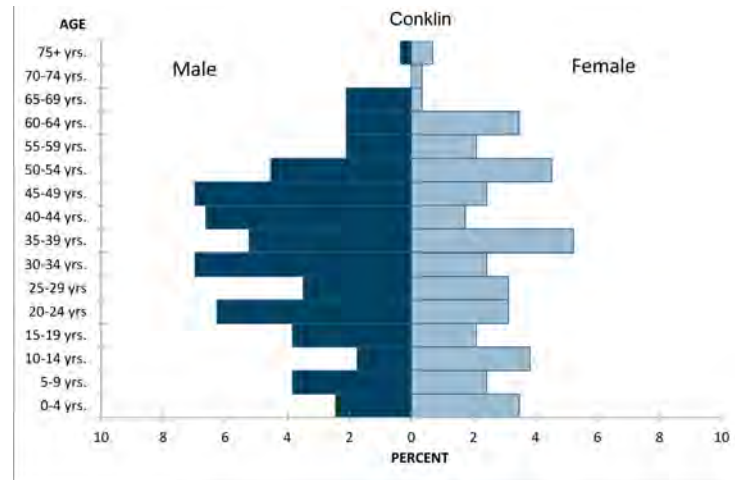
Note: Calculation based on 3,275 (1,826 M + 1,449 F) valid responses.



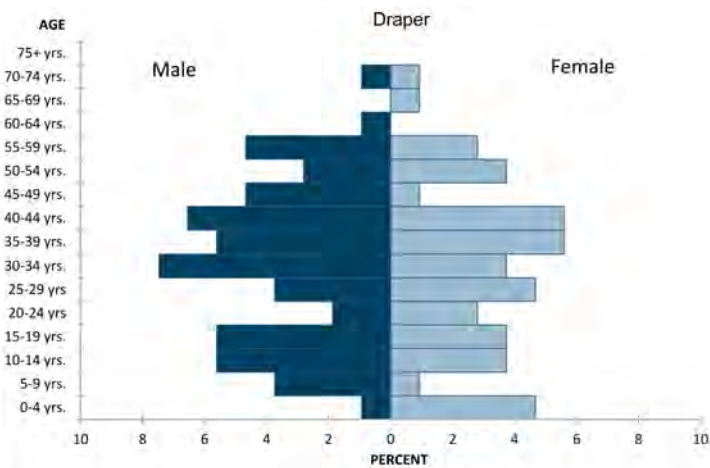
Figure 15a: Age and gender pyramid for the Rural Service Area by community



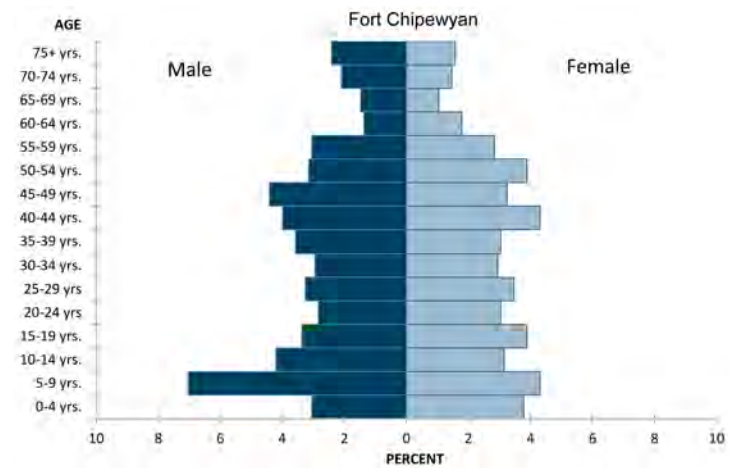
Note: Calculation based on 697 (415 M + 282 F).



Note: Calculation based on 287 (168 M + 119 F) valid responses.

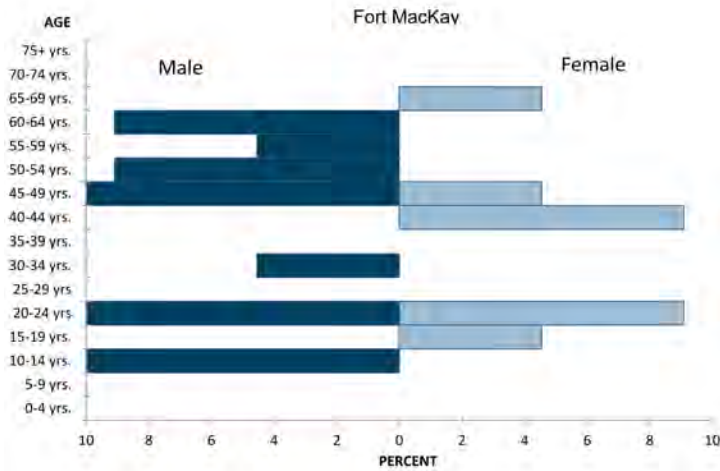


Note: Calculation based on 107 (59 M + 48 F) valid responses.

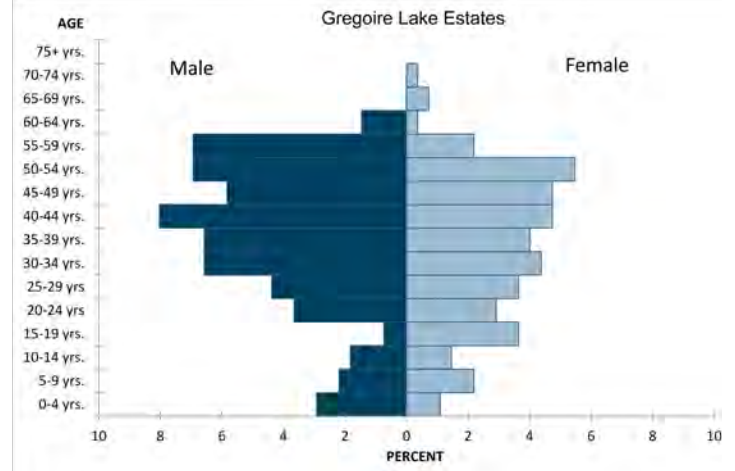


Note: Calculation based on 8,509 (5,191 M + 3,318 F) valid responses.

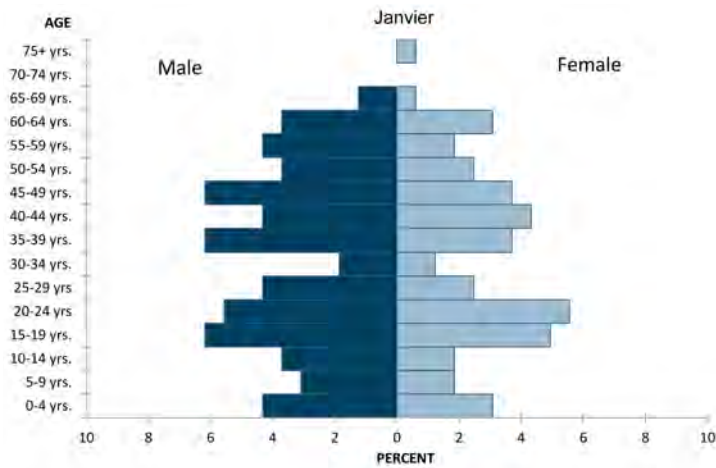
Figure 15a: Age and gender pyramid for the Rural Service Area by community



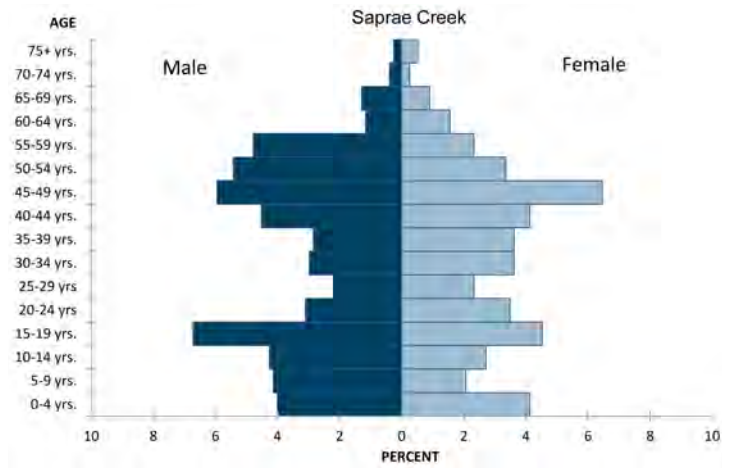
Note: Calculation based on 22 (15 M + 7 F) valid responses.



Note: Calculation based on 274 (159 M + 115 F) valid responses.



Note: Calculation based on 162 (95 M + 67 F) valid responses.



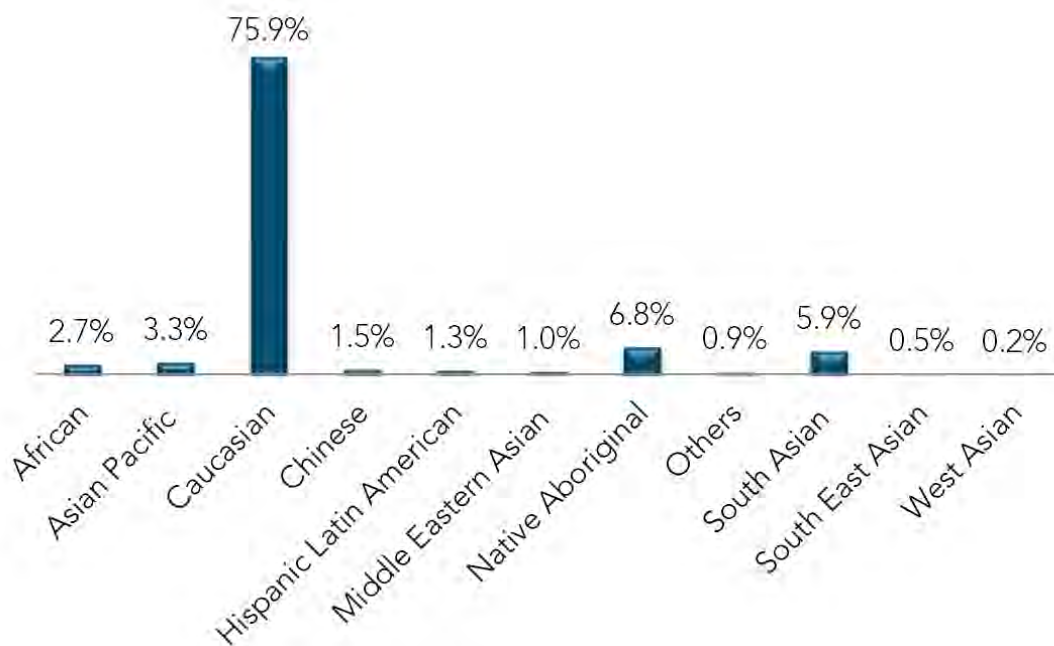
Note: Calculation based on 774 (418 M + 356 F) valid responses.

Ethnicity

The following section outlines the results collected during Census 2012 regarding the ethnicity and origins of the residents of the Municipality. Responses on ethnicity are provided for the Municipality as a whole, and for both the Urban and Rural Service Areas. Residents were asked to provide information on which ethnic group they identified with, as well as their country of origin. Respondents that indicated Canada as their country of origin were then asked to identify their province of origin. Residents that indicated that their country of origin was not Canada were asked to provide the region of the world that they resided, prior to migrating to the Municipality.

While the population of the Municipality is comprised of many ethnic groups, most residents enumerated in Census 2012 identified themselves as Caucasian (75.9%), which covers several ethnicities including those with European origins (see **Figure 16**). The second largest ethnic group identified was Native Aboriginal, totaling 6.8% of the population in the Municipality. There were also residents whom identified themselves as being of South Asian (e.g., Indian, Pakistanis, Sri Lahnkan, etc.) and Asian Pacific (e.g., Korean, Filipino, Japanese, etc.) origins, totaling 5.9% and 3.3% of the population, respectively.

Figure 16: Percentage of the population by ethnic group in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q4. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding. Census 2012 population enumeration excluded First Nation Reserve population.

Table 19 outlines the number of residents that identified with each ethnic group. The total number of responses to this question was 36,426. The two largest ethnic groups within the Municipality represent 82.7% of the population, with 27,646 people identifying themselves as being of Caucasian origins and 2,463 as Native Aboriginal. The next two largest groups are those of South Asian and Asian Pacific origins with populations of 2,165 and 1,193, respectively, representing 9.2% of the Municipality's population. Of the remaining population, many smaller ethnic groups are present including: Chinese (528), African (968), Hispanic Latin American (489), and Middle Eastern Asian (373). These smaller groups represent 6.5% of the population. The remaining 1.7% of the population is comprised of residents who identified themselves as South East Asian (194), West Asian (71), and Other (336).

Table 19: Population by ethnic group in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo by area

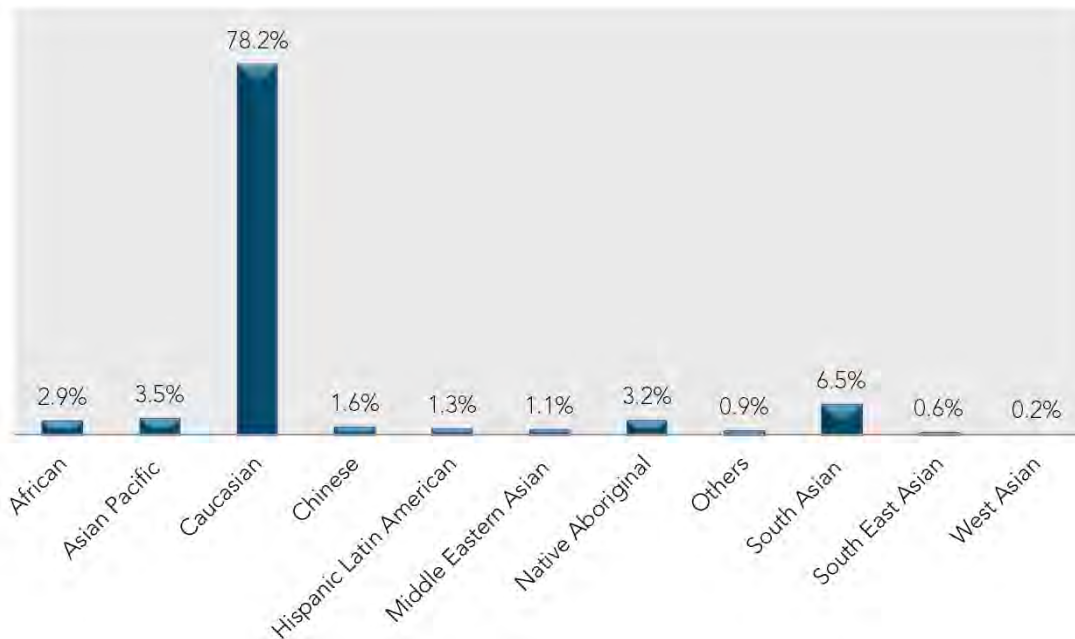
Ethnic Group	Urban Service Area	Rural Service Area	Total
African	964	4	968
Asian Pacific	1,164	29	1,193
Caucasian	26,162	1,484	27,646
Chinese	528	-	528
Hispanic Latin American	484	5	489
Middle Eastern Asian	371	2	373
Native Aboriginal	1,055	1,408	2,463
Others	315	21	336
South Asian	2,161	4	2,165
South East Asian	189	5	194
West Asian	68	3	71
Total	33,461	2,965	36,426

Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q4.

The ethnicity reported in the Urban Service Area reveals patterns close to those of the Municipality as a whole with 78.2% of the population identifying themselves as persons of Caucasian origin. The next largest ethnic groups represented in the Urban Service Area are residents of South Asian (6.5%) and Asian Pacific (3.5%) origins. The overall percentage of the Native Aboriginal population in the Urban Service Area is lower than the Municipality as a whole (3.2%). Almost all of the population who identified themselves as being non-Caucasian reside in the Urban Service Area.

Within the Urban Service Area, residents indicating their ethnic origin as Caucasian had the highest concentration in Gregoire (92.0%), while the lowest proportion of Caucasian (63.3%) is reported in the Lower Townsite. Generally, the largest neighbourhoods (e.g., Timberlea, Thickwood, and the Lower Townsite) have the highest proportion overall of persons identifying as Chinese, Hispanic, Asian, Middle Eastern, and African. The second highest proportions of Middle Eastern and African identities are reported in the Lower Townsite at 4.1% and 9.7%, respectively.

Figure 17: Percentage of the population by ethnic group in the Urban Service Area

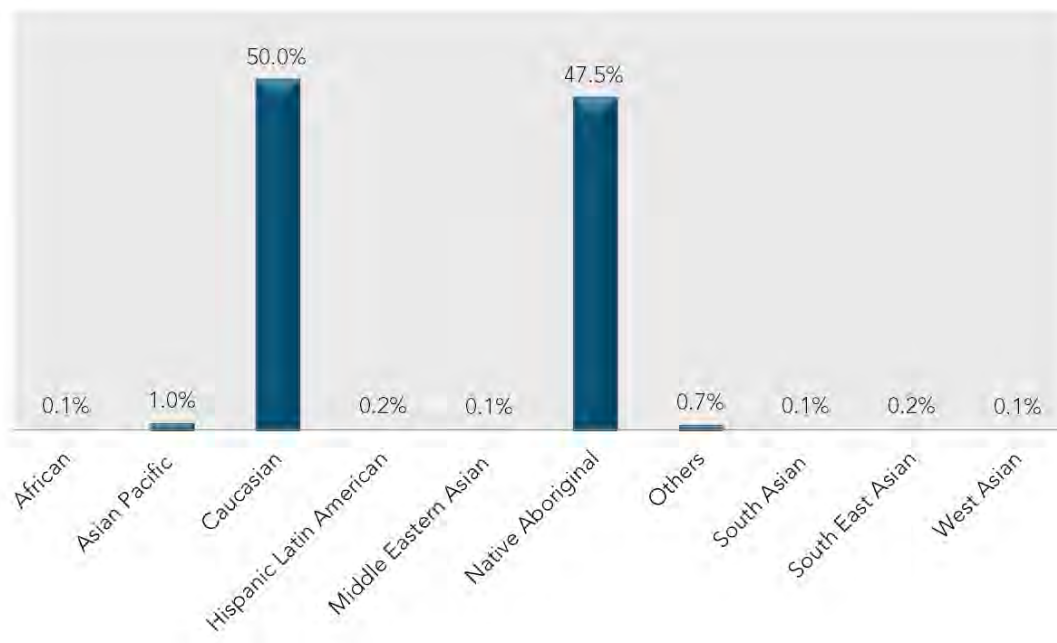


Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q4. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

The ethnicities reported in the Rural Service Area have a distinctly different pattern than those noted in the Urban Service Area. There is a significant change in the percentage of the population that identified themselves as being of Caucasian origins (50.0%), and a sharp increase in the percentage of Native Aboriginals, to 47.5%. These two ethnicities represent 97.5% of the population in the Rural Service Area. The remaining 2.5% of the population is dispersed amongst other ethnic groups.

In the Rural Service Area, specifically the communities of Anzac, Draper, Gregoire Lake Estates, and Sapræ Creek Estates, 50.1% of residents indicated Caucasian as the ethnic group they identified with most. In the communities of Conklin (70.2%), Janvier (89.2%), Fort MacKay (96.3%), and Fort Chipewyan (93.7%), residents reported Native Aboriginal as the ethnicity that they identify with most.

Figure 18: Percentage of the population by ethnic group in the Rural Service Area

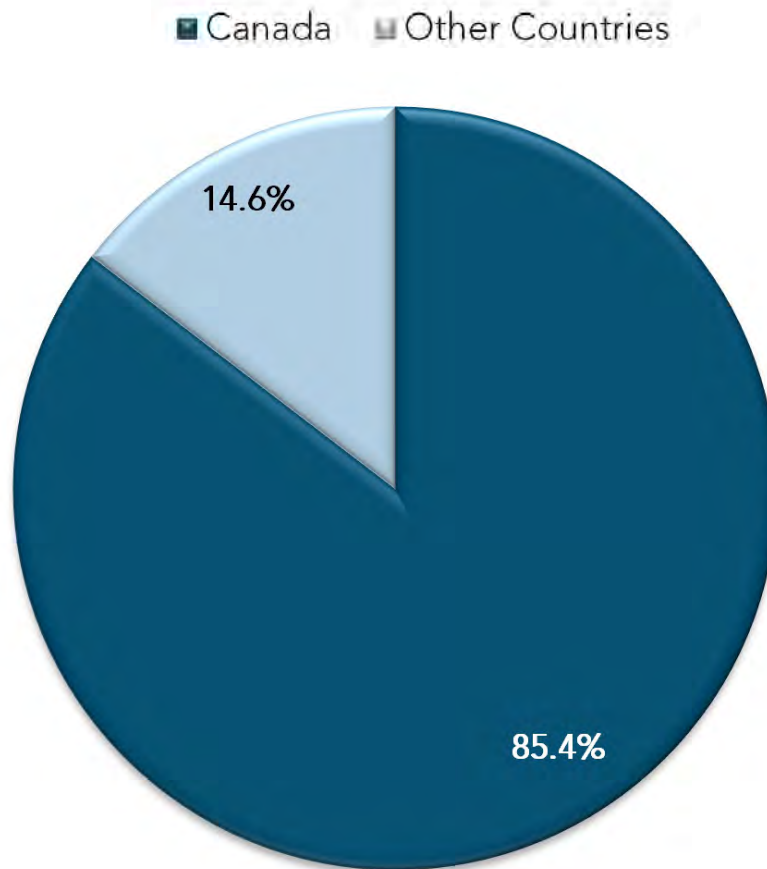


Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q4. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding. Census 2012 population enumeration excluded First Nations Reserve population.

Country of Origin and Province of Origin

During Census 2012, residents of the Municipality were asked if Canada was their country of origin. Of the respondents, 85.4% identified Canada as their country of origin while 14.6% stated that their origin was from another country. **Chart 4** displays the percentages of the population that identify Canada as their country of origin.

Chart 4: Percentage of the population that identify Canada as their country of origin for the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q5. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Table 20 provides a detailed view of responses based on the respondent's location within the Municipality. In the Urban Service Area, 27,997 (84.5%) of residents stated that Canada is their country of origin. The percentage is slightly higher in the Rural Service Area, with 2,717 (96.5%) reporting Canada as their country of origin.

Table 20: Count of the population that identify Canada as their country of origin for the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

	Canada	Other Countries	Total
Urban Service Area	27,997	5,154	33,151
Rural Service Area	2,717	99	2,816
Total	30,714	5,253	35,967

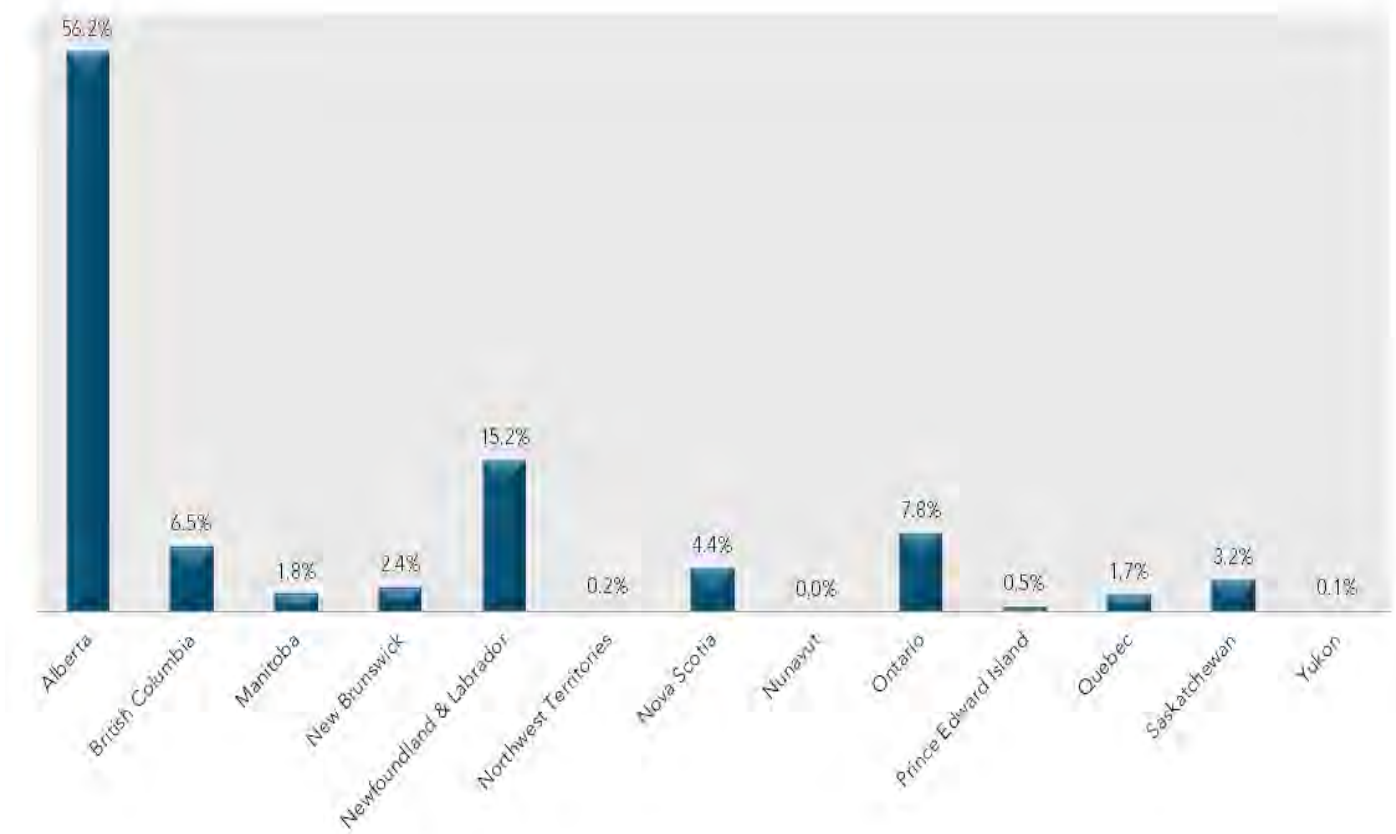
Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q5.



Residents of the Municipality that identified Canada as their country of origin were asked to indicate their province of origin. Of the respondents, over half (56.2%) indicated Alberta as their province of origin. Aside from Alberta, residents identified five main provinces as their province of origin: Newfoundland & Labrador (15.2%), Ontario (7.8%), British Columbia (6.5%), Nova Scotia (4.4%), and Saskatchewan (3.2%).

Figure 19 and **Table 21** illustrate the results of this question.

Figure 19: Percentage of the population by province of origin in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q6. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Map 4: Population by province of origin in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo



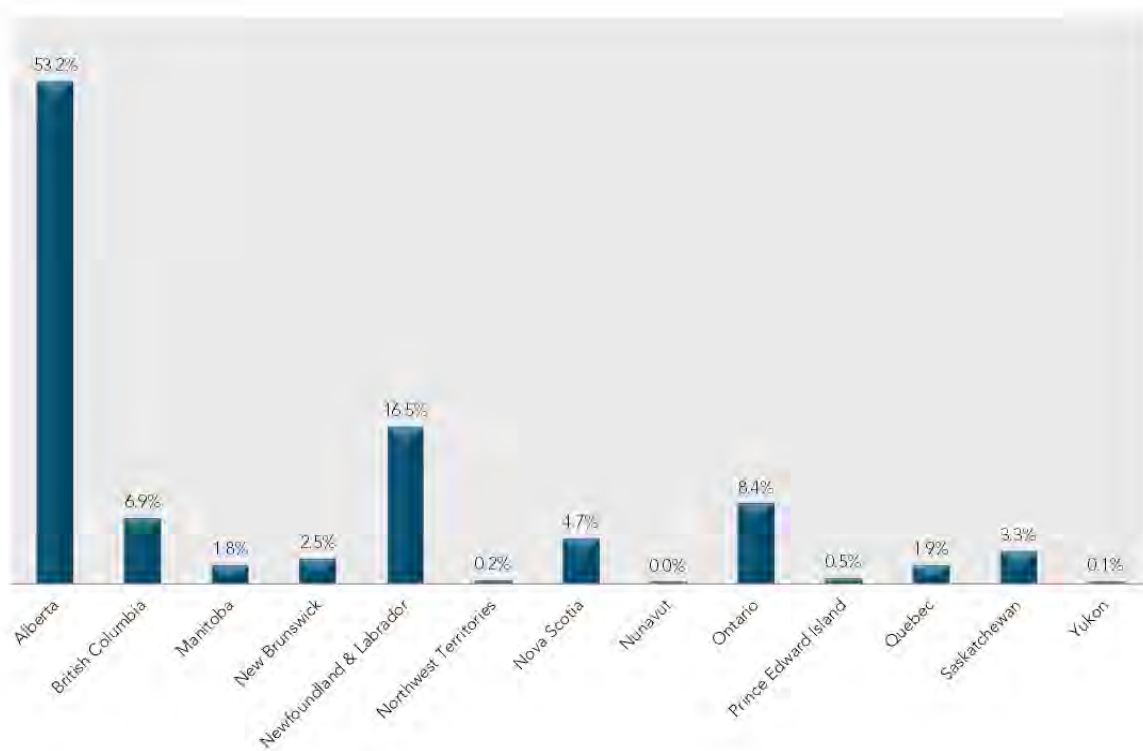
Table 21: Population by province of origin in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

Province	Urban Service Area	Rural Service Area	Total
Alberta	13,813	2,278	16,091
British Columbia	1,780	89	1,869
Manitoba	475	32	507
New Brunswick	661	18	679
Newfoundland & Labrador	4,278	77	4,355
Northwest Territories	63	3	66
Nova Scotia	1,227	30	1,257
Nunavut	4	0	4
Ontario	2,175	73	2,248
Prince Edward Island	131	10	141
Quebec	484	9	493
Saskatchewan	867	49	916
Yukon	27	0	27
Total	25,985	2,668	28,653

Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q6.

In the Urban Service Area, the most reported province of origin is Alberta (53.2%). There are five main provinces of origin indicated for residents of the Municipality totaling 39.8% of responses: Newfoundland & Labrador 4,278 (16.5%), Ontario 2,175 (8.4%), British Columbia 1,780 (6.9%), Nova Scotia 1,227 (4.7%), and Saskatchewan 867 (3.3%). **Figure 20** illustrates the responses to this question by province within the Urban Service Area.

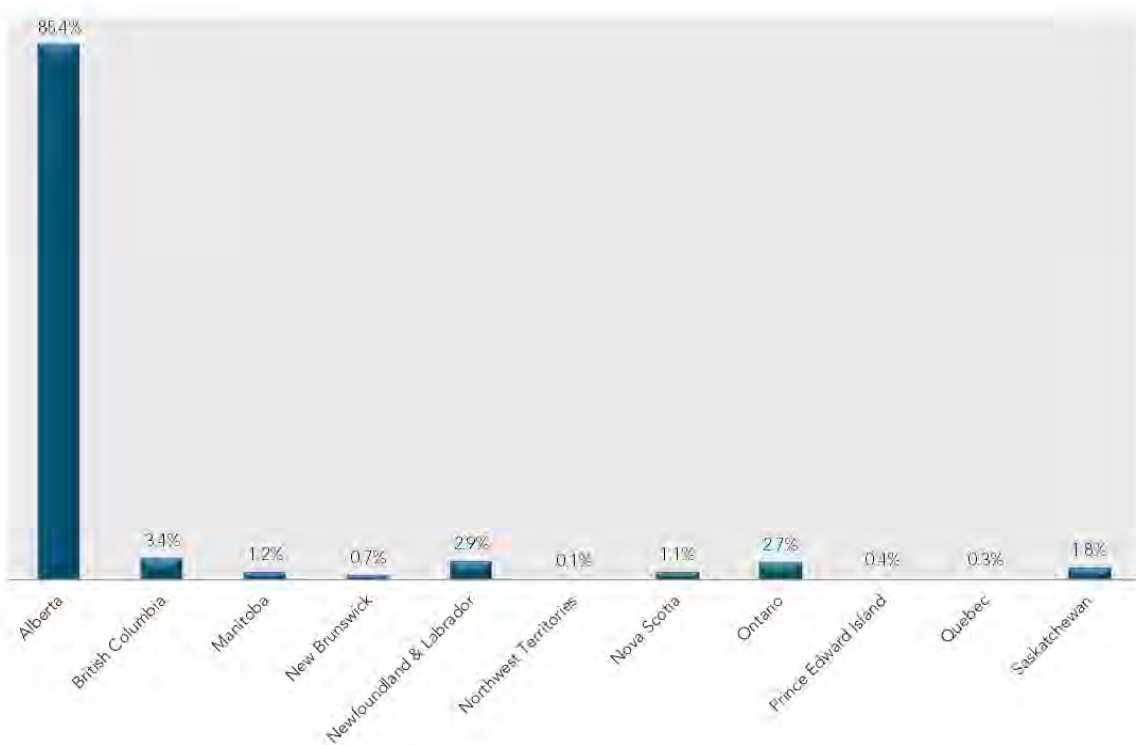
Figure 20: Percentage of the population by province of origin in the Urban Service Area



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q6. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

The Rural Service Area differs considerably from the Urban Service Area, with 2,278 (85.4%) respondents identifying their province of origin as Alberta. For residents outside of Alberta, the main five provinces of origin stated are slightly different than those of the Urban Service Area, with 89 (3.4%) indicating they migrated from British Columbia. The remaining four provinces are Newfoundland & Labrador (2.9%), Ontario (2.7%), Saskatchewan (1.8%), and Manitoba (1.2%). **Figure 21** illustrates the provinces of origin for residents living in the Rural Service Area.

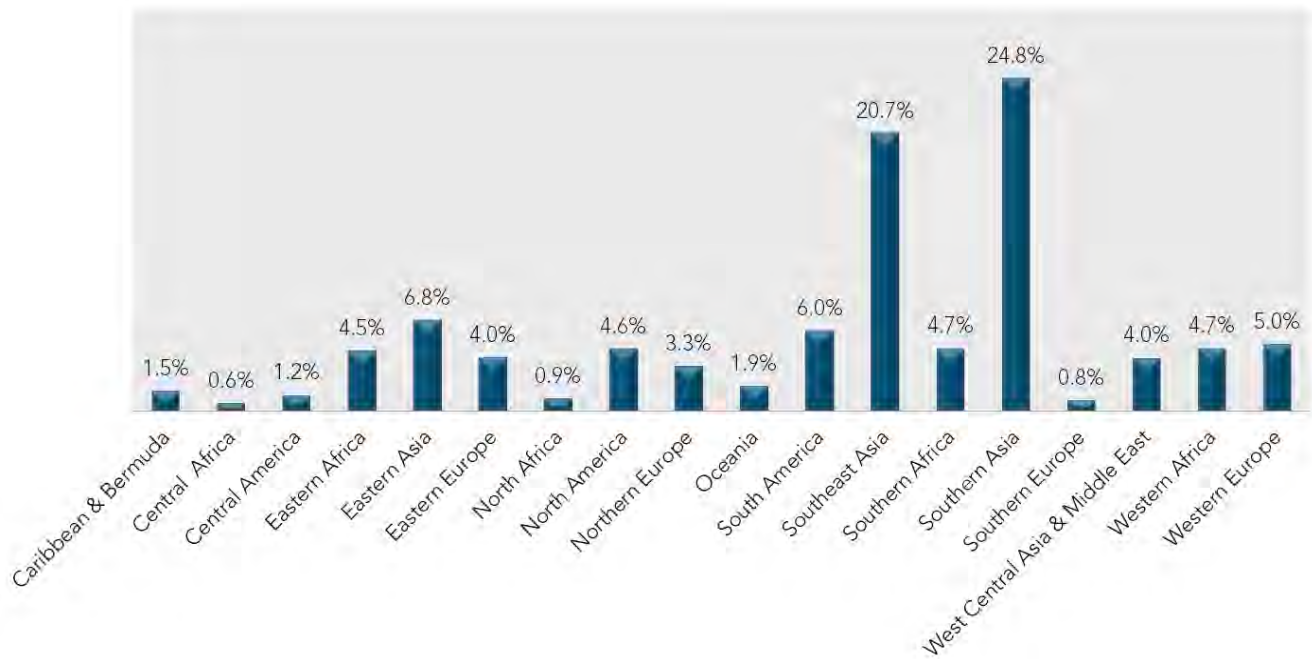
Figure 21: Percentage of the population by province of origin in the Rural Service Area



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q6. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Of the residents that responded to the question regarding their country of origin (**Table 20**), 5,253 (14.6%) indicated that they moved to the Municipality from a country other than Canada. Of the residents responding to their region of origin (**Table 22**), two main regions of migration were indicated Southern Asia 1,284 (24.8%) and Southeast Asia 1,074 (20.7%) totaling 2,358 (45.5%). Refer to Appendix A for a map of population distribution in the urban service area by neighbourhood.

Figure 22: Percentage of the population by region of origin in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q7. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.



Table 22: Population by region of origin in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

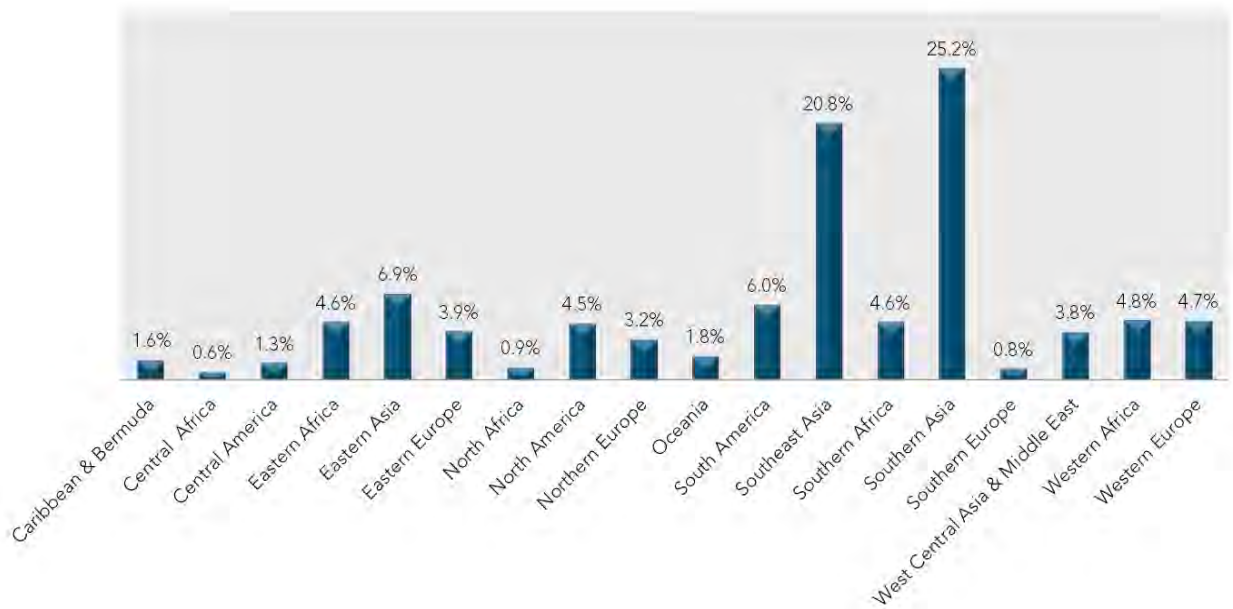
Region	Urban Service Area	Rural Service Area	Total
Caribbean and Bermuda	79	0	79
Central Africa	29	1	30
Central America	65	0	65
Eastern Africa	234	0	234
Eastern Asia	351	1	352
Eastern Europe	196	11	207
North Africa	48	0	48
North America	230	11	241
Northern Europe	167	6	173
Oceania	93	3	96
South America	306	5	311
Southeast Asia	1,057	17	1,074
Southern Africa	234	8	242
Southern Asia	1,284	0	1,284
Southern Europe	42	0	42
West Central Asia & Middle East	193	12	205
Western Africa	242	0	242
Western Europe	239	23	262
Total	5,089	98	5,187

Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q7. Reported values may vary as a result of rounding.



Of the residents in the Urban Service Area who indicated that their region of origin was not Canada, two main regions were represented: Southern Asia 1,284 (25.2%) and Southeast Asia 1,057 (20.8%). Two additional regions that should be noted include Eastern Asia (6.9%) and South America (6.0%). **Figure 23** outlines the breakdown by region of origin for the population in the Urban Service Area.

Figure 23: Percentage of the population by region of origin in the Urban Service Area

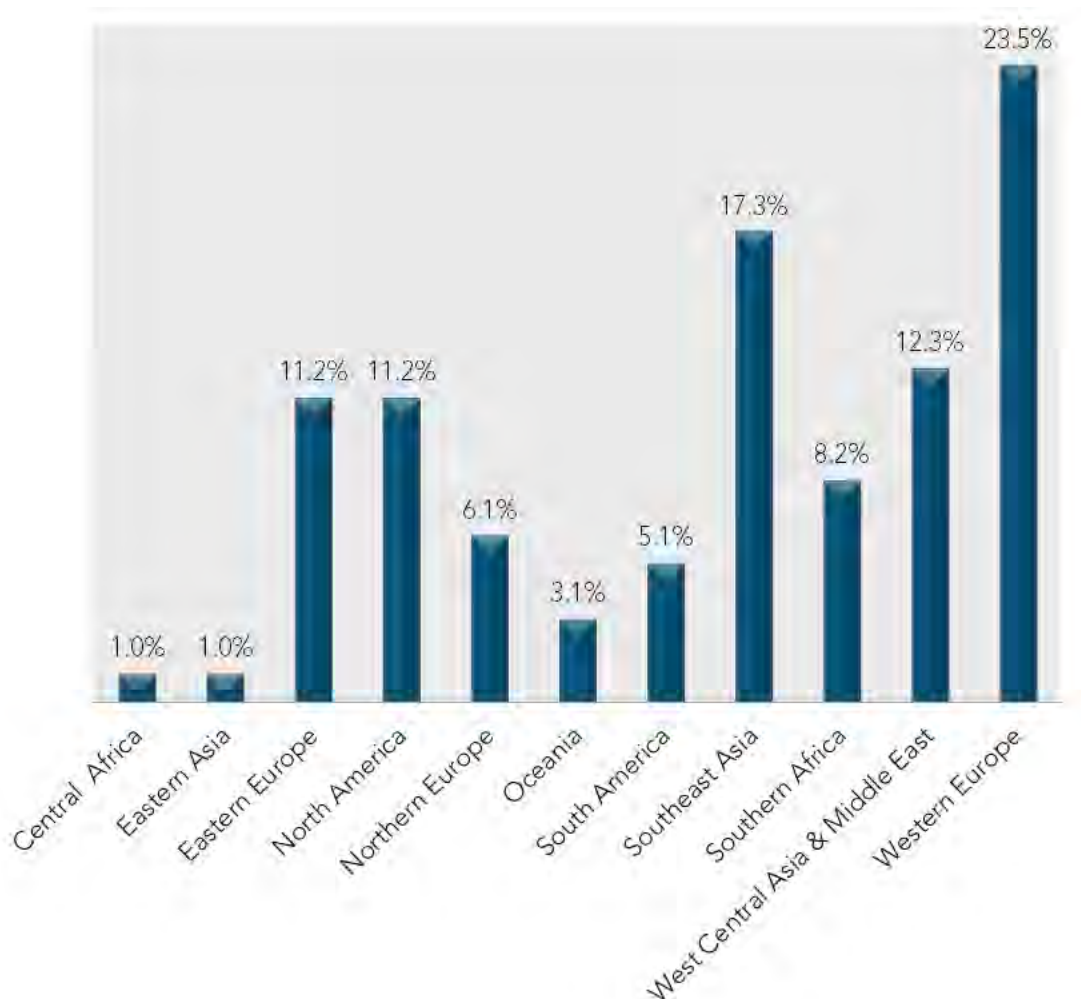


Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q7. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.



Table 22 shows the distribution of the region of origin for 98 residents of the Rural Service Area. Nearly a quarter of these rural residents of non-Canadian origin were from Western Europe (23.5%), while just over one sixth were from Southeast Asia (17.3%), as illustrated in **Table 22**. When **Figure 23** and **Figure 24** are compared, it is evident that the Urban Service Area has a greater diversity of residents with non-Canadian origins.

Figure 24: Percentage of the population by region of origin in the Rural Service Area

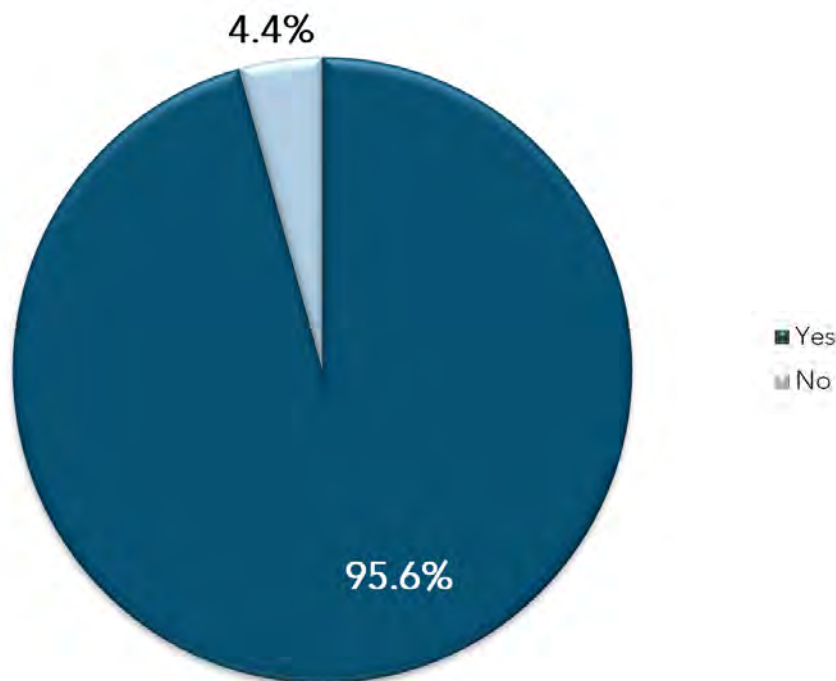


Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q7. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Primary Place of Residence

A primary place of residence, broadly defined, refers to a residential complex or unit for the purposes of principal mailing address, income taxes, voting, municipal/school taxes, telephone listing, and the location of an individual's personal effects. **Chart 5** shows the percentage of the population surveyed that identify the Municipality as their primary place of residence (95.6%) and the percentage that does not (4.4%).

Chart 5: Percentage of the population identifying the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo as their primary place of residence



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q8. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

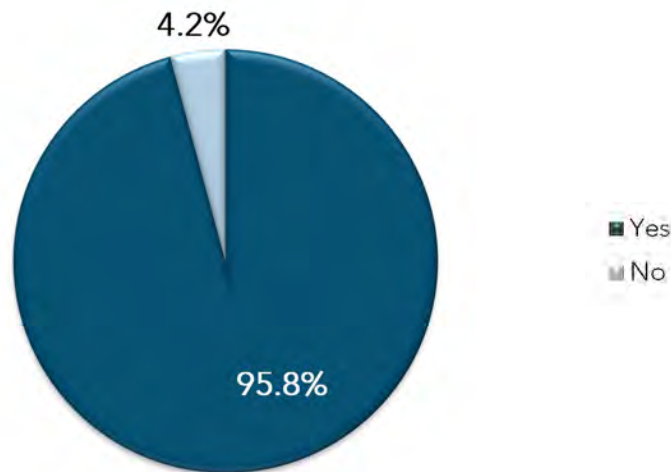
Table 23 provides a breakdown of residents within the Municipality who responded to the question regarding their primary place of residence (36,238). **Charts 6** and **7** illustrate the percentage of the population whose primary place of residence is within the Urban Service Area or Rural Service Area, 95.8% and 93.7%, respectively. The percentage of residents who view the Municipality as their primary place of residence varies by less than 3% between Urban and Rural Service Areas.

Table 23: Percentage of the population identifying the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo as their primary place of residence

	Urban Service Area	Rural Service Area	Total
Yes	31,885	2,776	34,661
No	1,389	188	1,577
Total	33,274	2,964	36,238

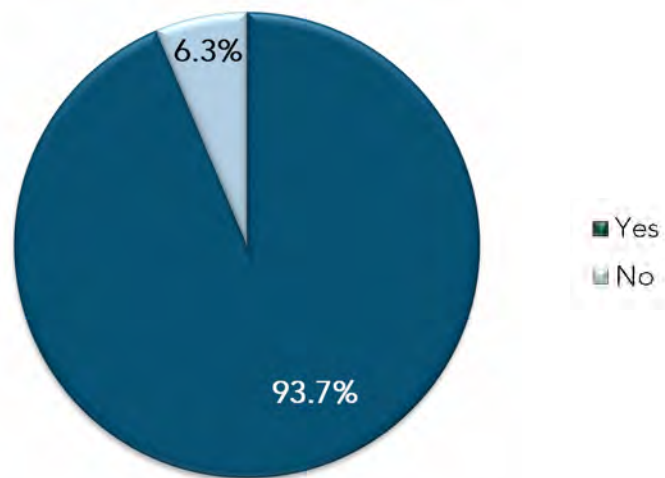
Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q8.

Chart 6: Percentage of the population in the Urban Service Area identifying the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo as their primary place of residence



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q8. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Chart 7: Percentage of the population in the Rural Service Area identifying the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo as their primary place of residence



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q8. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.



Main Language Spoken

As shown in **Table 24**, 90.0% of respondents (12,305) identified English (11,079) as the primary language spoken in the household. Other top primary spoken languages were French (1.3%), Hindi (1.0%), Chinese (1.0%), and Spanish (0.9%). Considering the high percentage of the Native Aboriginal population counted in the Municipality, it should be noted that the question regarding main language spoken did not include some languages, such as Michif and Dené among others (Punjabi), following the approach taken by Statistics Canada in the Federal Census. This may have contributed to a relatively high amount of responses in the “Other” category (4.5%).

Table 24: Households by primary language spoken for the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

Language Spoken	Count	Percentage
Arabic	70	0.6%
Bengali	35	0.3%
Chinese	118	1.0%
Cree	18	0.1%
English	11,079	90.0%
French	161	1.3%
German	7	0.1%
Hindi	129	1.0%
Japanese	2	0.0%
Other	553	4.5%
Portuguese	9	0.1%
Russian	8	0.1%
Spanish	116	0.9%
Total	12,305	100.0%

Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 5, Q25. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

As shown in **Table 25**, residents of the Rural Service Area (97.5%) reported English as the primary language spoken in their household compared to the Urban Service Area (89.4%). After English, Cree is recorded at 1.1% in the Rural Service Area, and French is identified at 1.4% in the Urban Service Area.

Table 25: Households by primary language spoken for Urban and Rural Service Areas

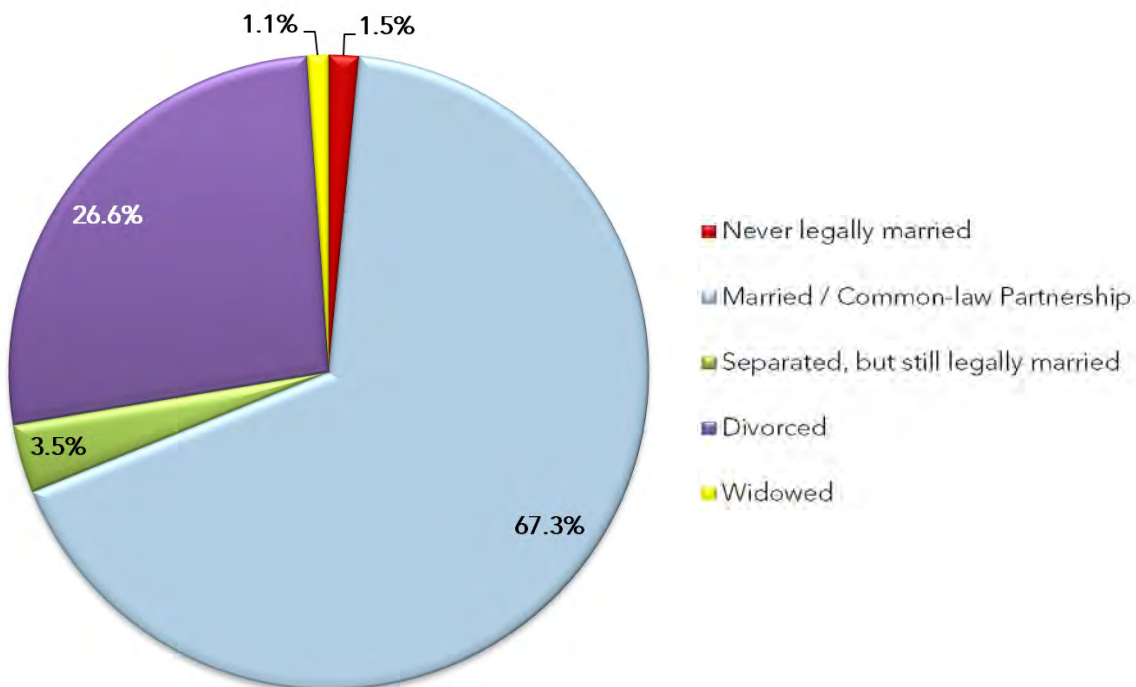
Language Spoken	Urban Service Area		Rural Service Area	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Arabic	70	0.6%	-	0.0%
Bengali	35	0.3%	-	0.0%
Chinese	118	1.0%	-	0.0%
Cree	8	0.1%	10	1.1%
English	10,143	89.4%	936	97.5%
French	158	1.4%	3	0.3%
German	6	0.1%	1	0.1%
Hindi	129	1.1%	-	0.0%
Japanese	2	0.0%	-	0.0%
Other	545	4.8%	8	0.8%
Portuguese	9	0.1%	-	0.0%
Russian	7	0.1%	1	0.1%
Spanish	115	1.0%	1	0.1%
Total	11,345	100.0%	960	100.0%

Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 5, Q25. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Marital Status

Residents over the age of 15 were asked about their marital status (**Chart 8**). More than half the respondents indicated they were married or in common-law partnerships (67.3%). The second largest group consists of those who have never been legally married (26.6%). Respondents who are divorced, separated but legally married, and widowed made up a very small percentage of the total (3.5%, 1.5%, and 1.1%, respectively).

Chart 8: Percentage of the population by marital status in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q14. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Residents in the Urban Service Area reported being married or in a common-law partnership at a higher percentage (68.1%) than residents in the Rural Service Area (58.1%) (see **Table 26**). Similarly, residents in the Rural Service Area were more likely than those in the Urban Service Area to report having never been married (single), separated, divorced, and widowed.

Table 26: Population by marital status in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

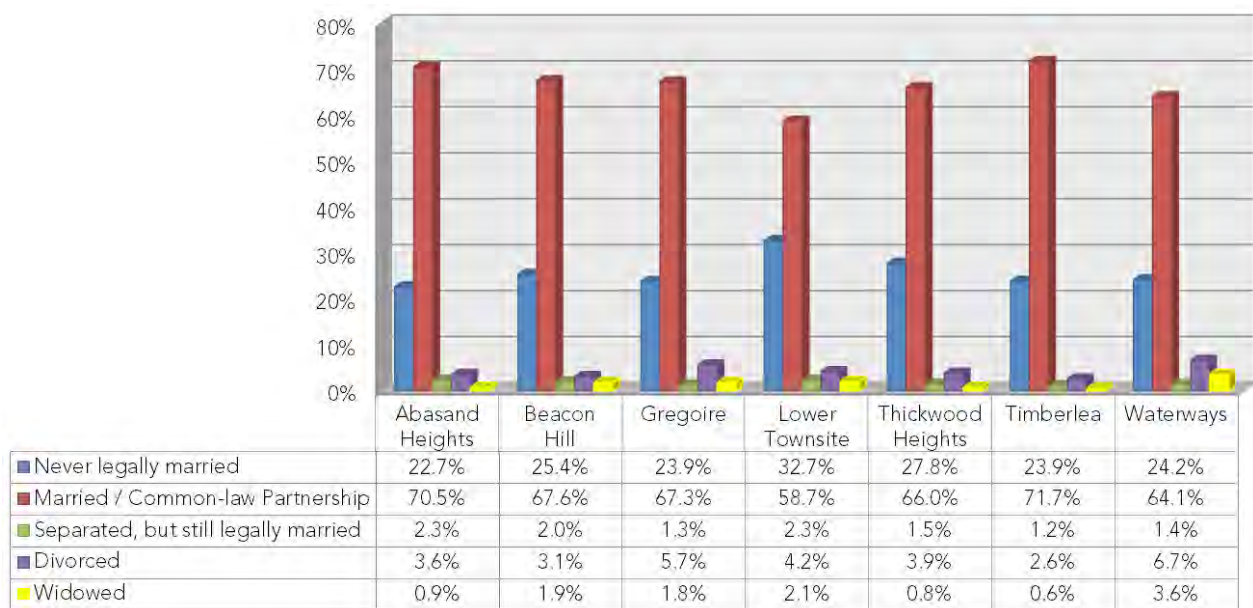
Marital Status	Urban Service Area	Rural Service Area	Total
Never legally married	6,637	715	7,352
	26.0%	33.2%	26.6%
Married/Common-law Partnership	17,386	1,251	18,637
	68.1%	58.1%	67.3%
Separated, but still legally married	379	40	419
	1.5%	1.9%	1.5%
Divorced	876	91	967
	3.4%	4.2%	3.5%
Widowed	247	57	304
	1.0%	2.6%	1.1%
Total	25,525	2,154	27,679
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q14. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.



Figure 25 shows that residents in the Urban Service Area neighbourhoods of Timberlea (71.7%) and Abasand Heights (70.5%) reported being married or in a common-law partnership at a higher rate than residents in other neighbourhoods. The Lower Townsite has the highest proportion of those never legally married, at 32.7%, and lowest proportion of residents married or in a common-law partnership, at 58.7%. The neighbourhood of Waterways had the highest proportion of those who were divorced (6.7%) or widowed (3.6%).

Figure 25: Percentage of the population by marital status in the Urban Service Area by neighbourhood



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q14. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

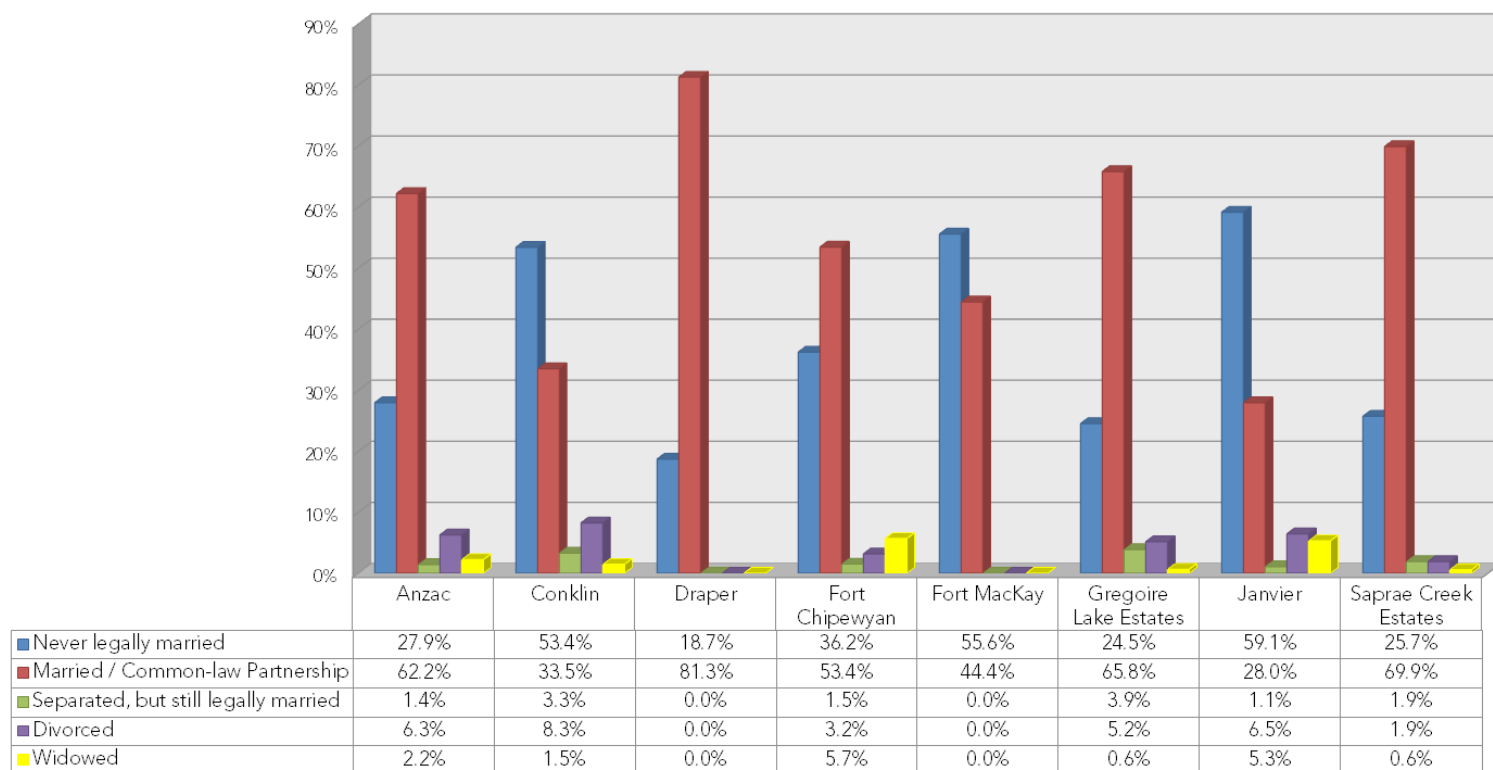
Table 27: Population by marital status in the Urban Service Area by neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Never Legally Married	Married / Common-Law Partnership	Separated, but still Legally Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total
Abasand Heights	313	973	32	50	12	1,380
Beacon Hill	315	838	25	39	23	1,240
Gregoire	222	626	12	53	17	930
Lower Townsite	807	1,449	57	102	52	2,467
Thickwood Heights	2,268	5,390	120	317	69	8,164
Timberlea	2,625	7,880	128	291	61	10,985
Waterways	87	230	5	24	13	359
Total	6,637	17,386	379	876	247	25,525

In the Rural Service Area, the community of Draper has the highest proportion of residents (81.3%) reporting as being married or in a common-law partnership (see **Figure 26** and **27**). Meanwhile, the communities of Janvier (28.0%) and Conklin (33.5%) have the lowest proportion of residents married or in a common-law relationship. Conversely, the communities of Janvier (59.1%) and Conklin (53.4%) also have the highest proportion of residents reporting as having never been married.



Figure 26: Percentage of the population by marital status in the Rural Service Area by community



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q14. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Table 28: Population by marital status in the Rural Service Area by community

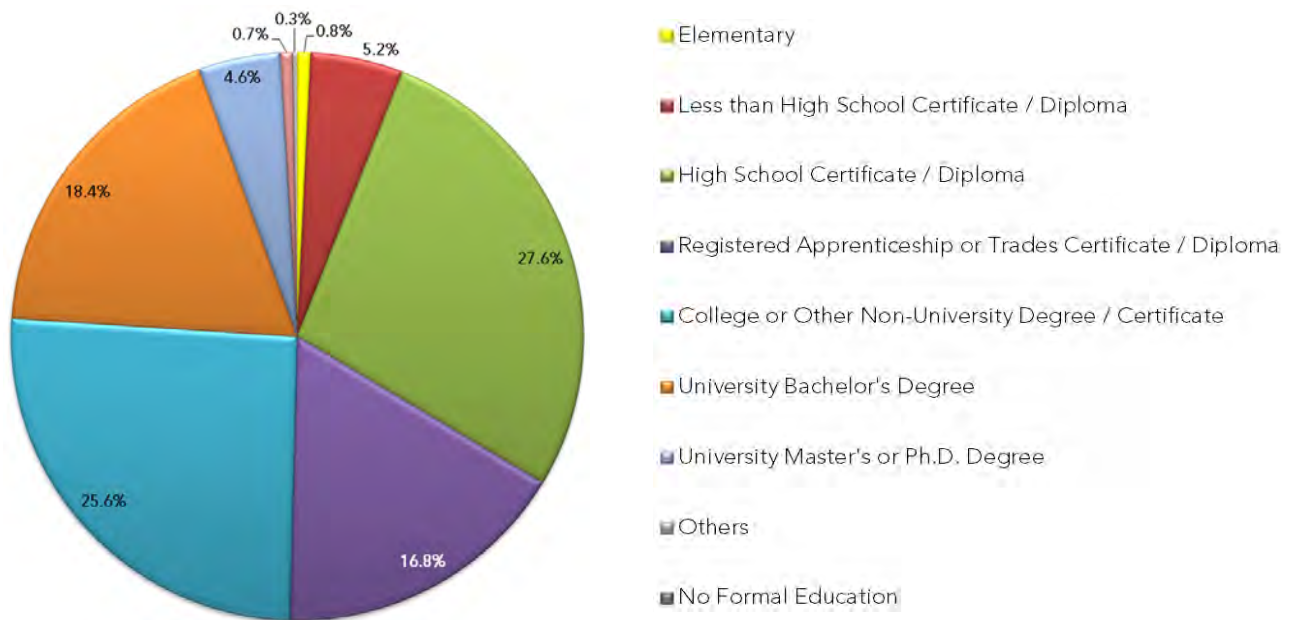
Community	Never Legally Married	Married / Common-Law Partnership	Separated, but still Legally Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total
Anzac	138	307	7	31	11	494
Conklin	110	69	7	17	3	206
Draper	12	52	0	0	0	64
Fort Chipewyan	217	320	9	19	34	599
Fort MacKay	10	8	0	0	0	18
Gregoire Lake Estates	38	102	6	8	1	155
Janvier	55	26	1	6	5	93
Saprae Creek Estates	135	367	10	10	3	525
Total	715	1,251	40	91	57	2,154

Education

In Census 2012, residents over the age of 10 were asked their level of education. However, since many residents under the age of 20 may not have completed their formal high school education yet, using statistics from residents aged 10 to 19 (3,344) could skew the numbers. As well, 328 respondents did not answer the question on age, however they did answer the question on education level. Thus, **Chart 9** and **Table 29** were adjusted to include only the population aged 20 and over who answered both the age and education questions.

In the Municipality, 5.2% of residents (aged 20 and up) reported having completed less than a high school diploma/certificate. Residents in the Rural Service Area were more likely to report having less than a formal high school diploma/certificate (21.1% which includes elementary responses), than residents in the Urban Service Area (4.8%). In the Municipality, 23.0% of residents reported having a university degree (Bachelor's 18.4%, Master's or Ph.D. 4.6%). Urban Service Area residents (23.9%) were more likely to have attained a university degree than Rural Service Area residents (11.1%).

Chart 9: Percentage of the population by level of education attained in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo



Note: Based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q3 and Q13. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding. Only responses from residents that answered both the age question (Q3) and the educational attainment question (Q13) are included in this section, as the responses are cross-tabulated.

Table 29: Population by level of education attained in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

Education	Urban Service Area	Rural Service Area	Total
Elementary	138	52	190
Less than High School Diploma/Certificate	990	320	1,310
High School Diploma/Certificate	6,399	530	6,929
Registered Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate/Diploma	3,943	270	4,213
College or Other Non-University Degree/Certificate	6,116	330	6,446
University Bachelor's Degree	4,457	158	4,615
University Master's or Ph.D. Degree	1,122	38	1,160
Others	147	30	177
No Formal Education	28	35	63
Total	23,340	1,763	25,103

Note: Based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q3 and Q13. Only responses from residents that answered both the age question (Q3) and the educational attainment question (Q13) are included in this section, as the responses are cross-tabulated.





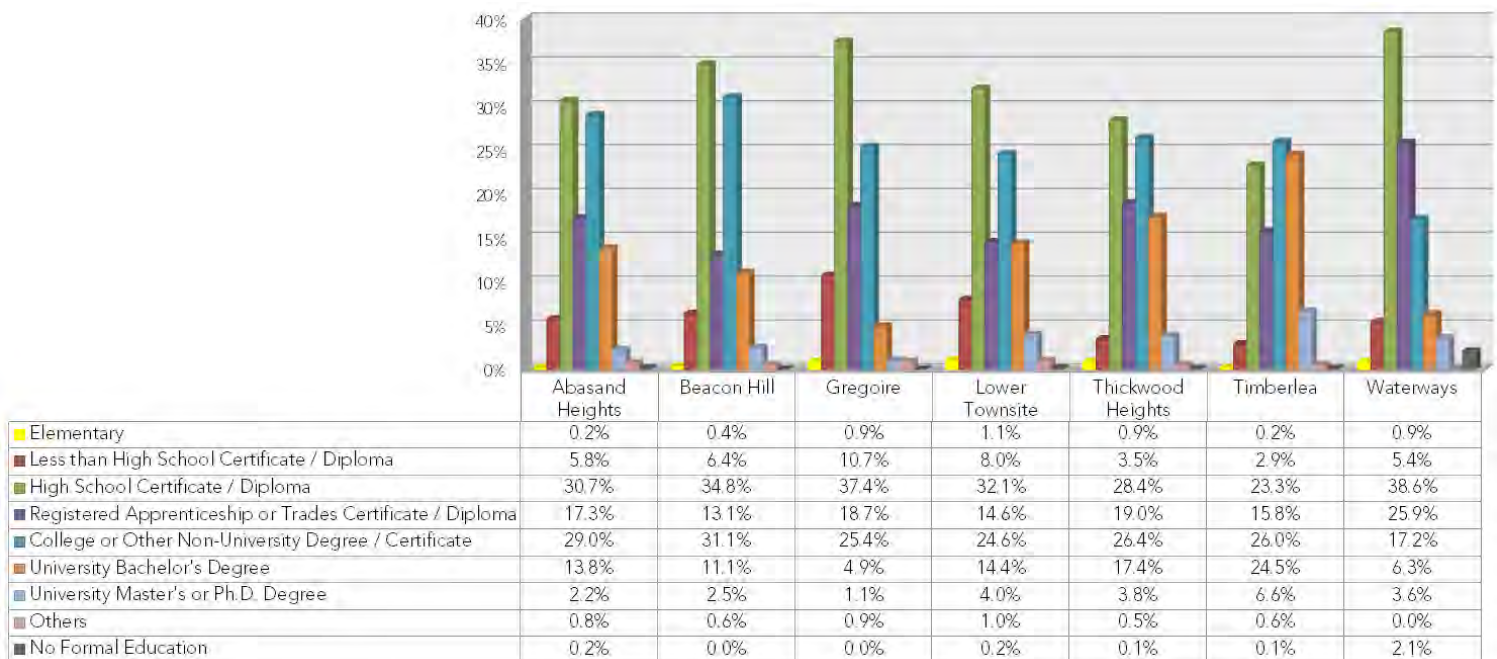
Table 30: Population by level of education attained in the Urban Service Area by neighbourhood

Education	Abasand Heights	Beacon Hill	Gregoire	Lower Townsite	Thickwood Heights	Timberlea	Waterways	Total
Elementary	3	4	8	27	68	25	3	138
Less than High School Diploma/ Certificate	75	68	91	184	259	295	18	990
High School Diploma/ Certificate	397	372	318	741	2,104	2,339	128	6,399
Registered Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate/ Diploma	224	140	159	337	1,404	1,593	86	3,943
College or Other Non-University Degree/ Certificate	376	331	215	570	1,946	2,621	57	6,116
University Bachelor's Degree	179	118	42	333	1,290	2,474	21	4,457
University Master's or Ph.D. Degree	29	27	9	92	283	670	12	1,122
Others	10	6	8	23	39	61	-	147
No Formal Education	2	-	-	4	4	11	7	28
Total	1,295	1,066	850	2,311	7,397	10,089	332	23,340

Note: Based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q3 and Q13. Only responses from residents that answered both the age question (Q3) and the educational attainment question (Q13) are included in this section, as the responses are cross-tabulated.

In the Urban Service Area, the respondents from the neighbourhoods of Timberlea and Thickwood Heights were most likely to have attained at least a university degree, at 31.1% and 21.2%, respectively (**Figure 27** and **Table 30**). Residents of Gregoire were least likely to have attained university degrees, at 6.0%. Residents of Gregoire and Lower Townsite were more likely to report having less than a high school diploma/certificate (11.6% and 9.1% respectively) than residents of Timberlea and Thickwood Heights (3.1% and 4.4%). Finally, in terms of registered apprenticeships, trade certificates or diplomas, residents of Waterways were more than twice as likely to have one of these credentials than residents of Beacon Hill (25.9% versus 13.1%).

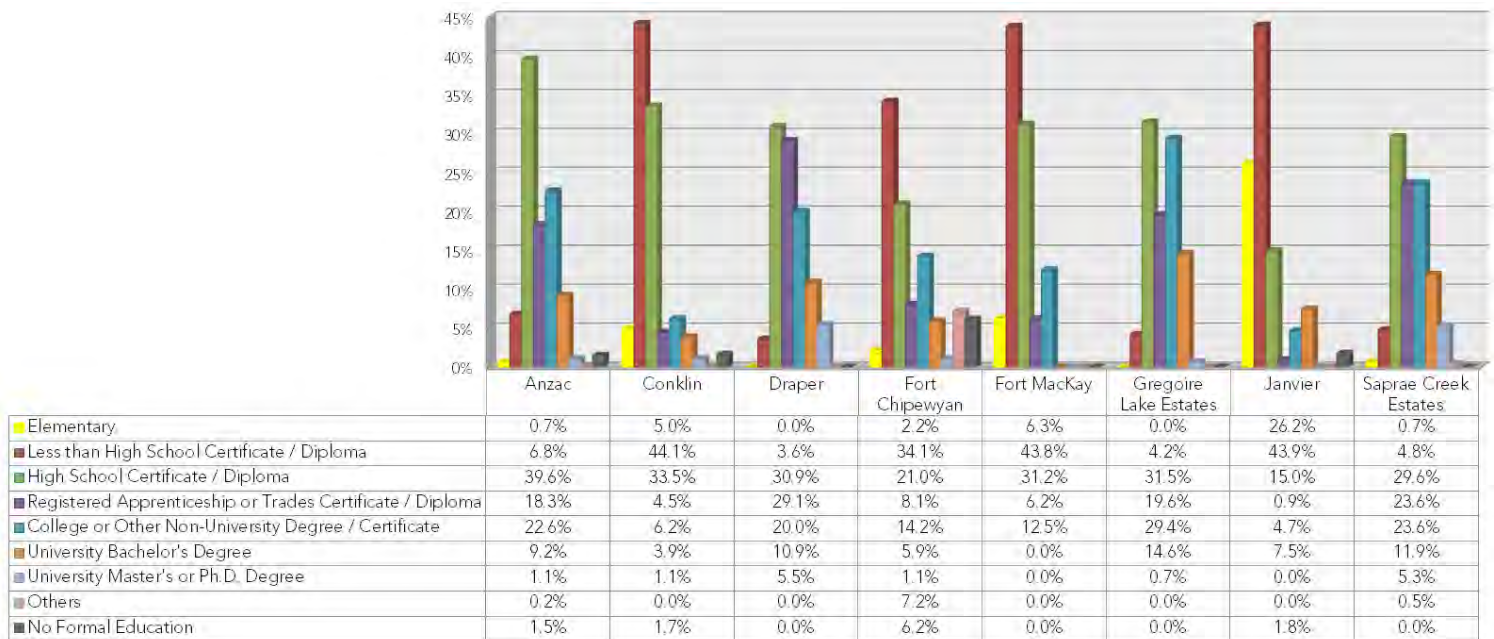
Figure 27: Percentage of the population by level of education attained in the Urban Service Area by neighbourhood



Note: Based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q3 and Q13. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding. Only responses from residents that answered both the age question (Q3) and the educational attainment question (Q13) are included in this section, as the responses are cross-tabulated.

In the Rural Service Area, there were considerable differences between communities in terms of level of educational attainment (**Figure 28** and **Table 31**). While over half of residents in the communities of Janvier, Fort MacKay, and Conklin reported having less than a high school diploma/certificate, only 4.2% of residents in Gregoire Lake Estates reported the same. Respondents from Draper and Gregoire Lake Estates were most likely to have attained university degrees at 16.4% and 15.3%, while residents of Fort MacKay and Conklin were the least likely (at 0.0% and 5.0% respectively). Residents of Draper and Saprae Creek Estates were most likely to have registered apprenticeships, trade certificates, or diplomas, at 29.1% and 23.6% respectively. Conversely, residents of Janvier, Conklin, and Fort MacKay were least likely to have registered apprenticeships, trade certificates or diplomas, at 0.9%, 4.5%, and 6.2% respectively.

Figure 28: Percentage of the population by level of education attained in Rural Service Area by community



Note: Based on response percent shown in Table 4, Q3 and Q13. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding. Only responses from residents that answered both the age question (Q3) and the educational attainment question (Q13) are included in this section, as the responses are cross-tabulated.

Table 31: Population by level of education attained in Rural Service Area by community

Education	Anzac	Conklin	Draper	Fort Chipewyan	Fort MacKay	Gregoire Lake Estates	Janvier	Saprae Creek Estates	Total
Elementary	3	9	-	8	1	-	28	3	52
Less than High School Diploma/ Certificate	31	79	2	127	7	6	47	21	320
High School Diploma/ Certificate	180	60	17	78	5	45	16	129	530
Registered Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate/ Diploma	83	8	16	30	1	28	1	103	270
College or Other Non-University Degree/ Certificate	103	11	11	53	2	42	5	103	330
University Bachelor's Degree	42	7	6	22	-	21	8	52	158
University Master's or Ph.D. Degree	5	2	3	4	-	1	-	23	38
Others	1	-	-	27	-	-	-	2	30
No Formal Education	7	3	-	23	-	-	2	-	35
Total	455	179	55	372	16	143	107	436	1,763

Note: Based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q3 and Q13. Reported values may vary as a result of rounding. Only responses from residents that answered both the age question (Q3) and the educational attainment question (Q13) are included in this section, as the responses are cross-tabulated.

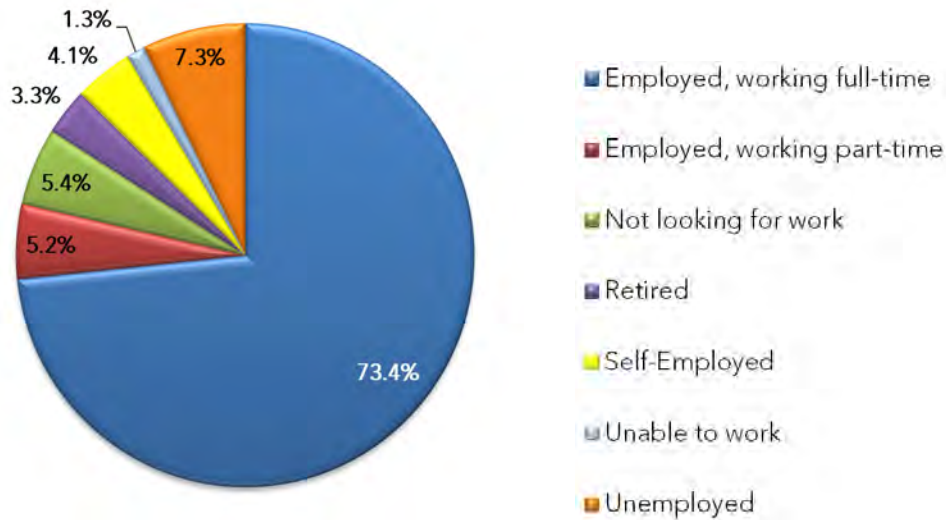
Employment Status

Census 2012 captured information from residents of the Municipality regarding their status of employment. The questions include the residents' employment status, the type of business or service industry in which they work, and the primary location of their work. The information provided in this section is based on the percentage of valid responses to the respective questions as indicated in **Table 4**. For the purposes of data analysis, a respondent is a full-time employee if they work 30 hours per week or more and a part-time employee if they work less than 30 hours per week. A homemaker not having a clear choice when answering the employment status question may impact the unemployed and/or not looking for work category(s), as it happens with women who are on maternity leave. The information in this section reports on residents of the Municipality that may legally work without parental consent as defined by the Government of Alberta (ages 15 and older).

Chart 10 shows the distribution of respondents in the Municipality by employment status. The percentage of respondents who are employed in the Municipality, including full-time, part-time, and self-employed, is 82.7% (22,952 respondents). Non-working respondents make up the unemployed, retired, unable to work, and not looking for work categories. The total percentage of non-working respondents is 17.3% (4,814). An analysis of **Table 32** indicates that the Urban Service Area has a higher percentage (83.4%) of residents employed than the Rural Service Area (73.3%). The percentages of respondents who are working full-time, part-time, and self-employed in the Urban Service Area are 74.3%, 5.2%, and 3.9%, respectively. The percentages of respondents who are working full-time, part-time, and self-employed in the Rural Service Area are 61.1%, 5.1%, and 7.1%, respectively. The largest difference between the Urban and Rural Service Areas is the percentage of residents with full-time employment. The percentages of the employed in the Urban and Rural Service Areas are obtained by dividing the number of respondents working (categorically and total) by the total number of respondents specific to the area.



Chart 10: Percentage of the population by employment status in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q15. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

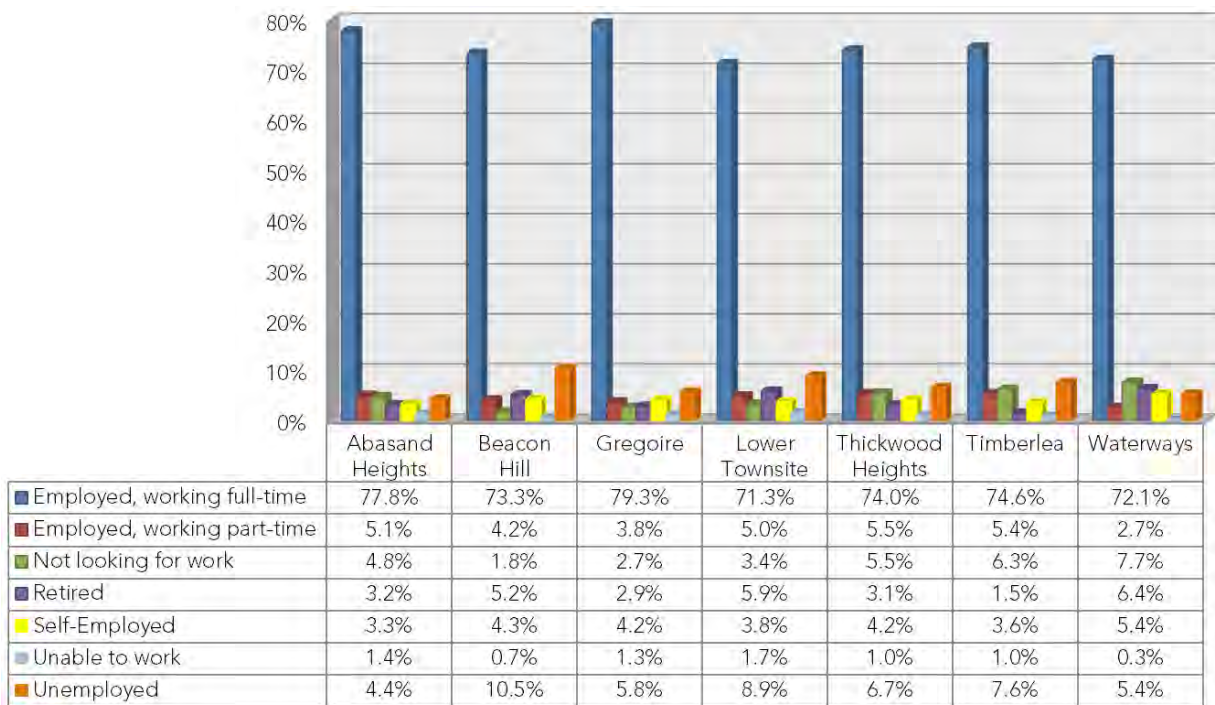
Table 32: Population by employment status in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

Employment Status	Urban Service Area	Rural Service Area	Total
Employed, working full-time	19,086	1,272	20,358
Employed, working part-time	1,340	107	1,447
Not looking for work	1,363	141	1,504
Retired	740	160	900
Self-Employed	1,000	147	1,147
Unable to work	277	69	346
Unemployed	1,878	186	2,064
Total	25,684	2,082	27,766

Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q15.

Figure 29 and **Table 33** represent the distribution of employment by neighbourhood in the Urban Service Area. The highest percentage (79.3%) of respondents (755) employed full-time in the Urban Service Area reside in Gregoire. Gregoire also represents the highest full-time employment rate in the Municipality. The lowest percentage (71.3%) of respondents (1,826) employed full-time reside in the Lower Townsite. No neighbourhood in the Urban Service Area has a full-time employment percentage less than 70%. The neighbourhood with the highest unemployment percentage (10.5%) is Beacon Hill. The neighbourhood with the highest percentage of self-employed respondents is Waterways (5.4%).

Figure 29: Percentage of the population by employment status in the Urban Service Area by neighbourhood



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q15 and Table 5, Q22. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Table 33: Population by employment status in the Urban Service Area by neighbourhood

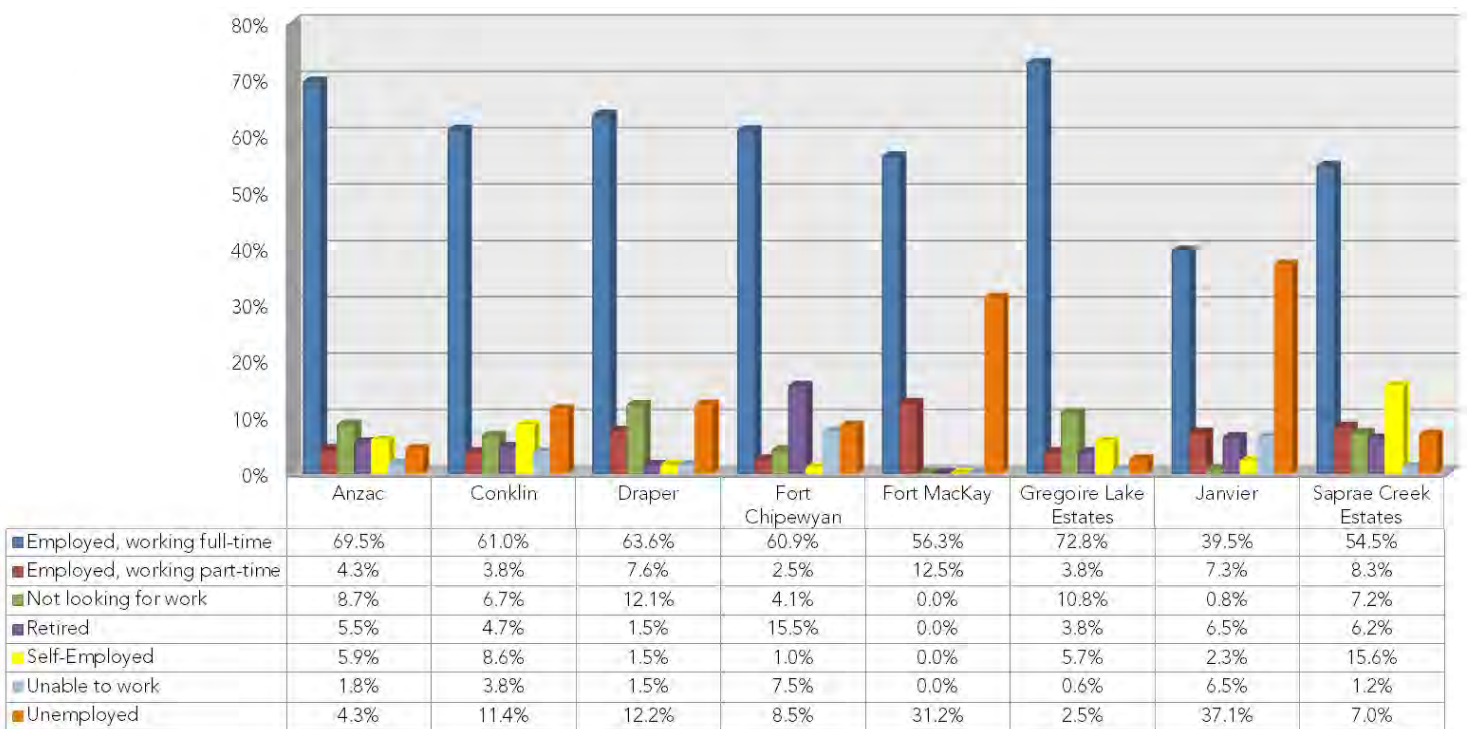
Neighbourhood	Employed, working full-time	Employed, working part-time	Not looking for work	Retired	Self-Employed	Unable to work	Unemployed	Total
Abasand Heights	1,097	72	68	45	46	20	62	1,410
Beacon Hill	946	54	23	67	56	9	135	1,290
Gregoire	755	36	26	28	40	12	55	952
Lower Townsite	1,826	128	86	152	97	43	229	2,561
Thickwood Heights	6,027	445	449	256	344	85	543	8,149
Timberlea	8,166	595	682	168	397	107	834	10,949
Waterways	269	10	29	24	20	1	20	373
Total	19,086	1,340	1,363	740	1,000	277	1,878	25,684

Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q15 and Table 5, Q22.



Figure 30 and **Table 34** represent the distribution of employment by community in the Rural Service Area. The community with the highest full-time percentage of respondents is Gregoire Lake Estates (72.8%). Gregoire Lake Estates is the only community in the Rural Service Area with a full-time employment percentage similar to that in the Urban Service Area. All other communities in the Rural Service Area have a full-time employment percentage below 70%. The community with the highest percentage of self-employed respondents is Sapræ Creek Estates (15.6%).

Figure 30: Percentage of the population by employment status in the Rural Service Area by community



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q15 and Table 5, Q22. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Table 34: Population by employment status in the Rural Service Area by community

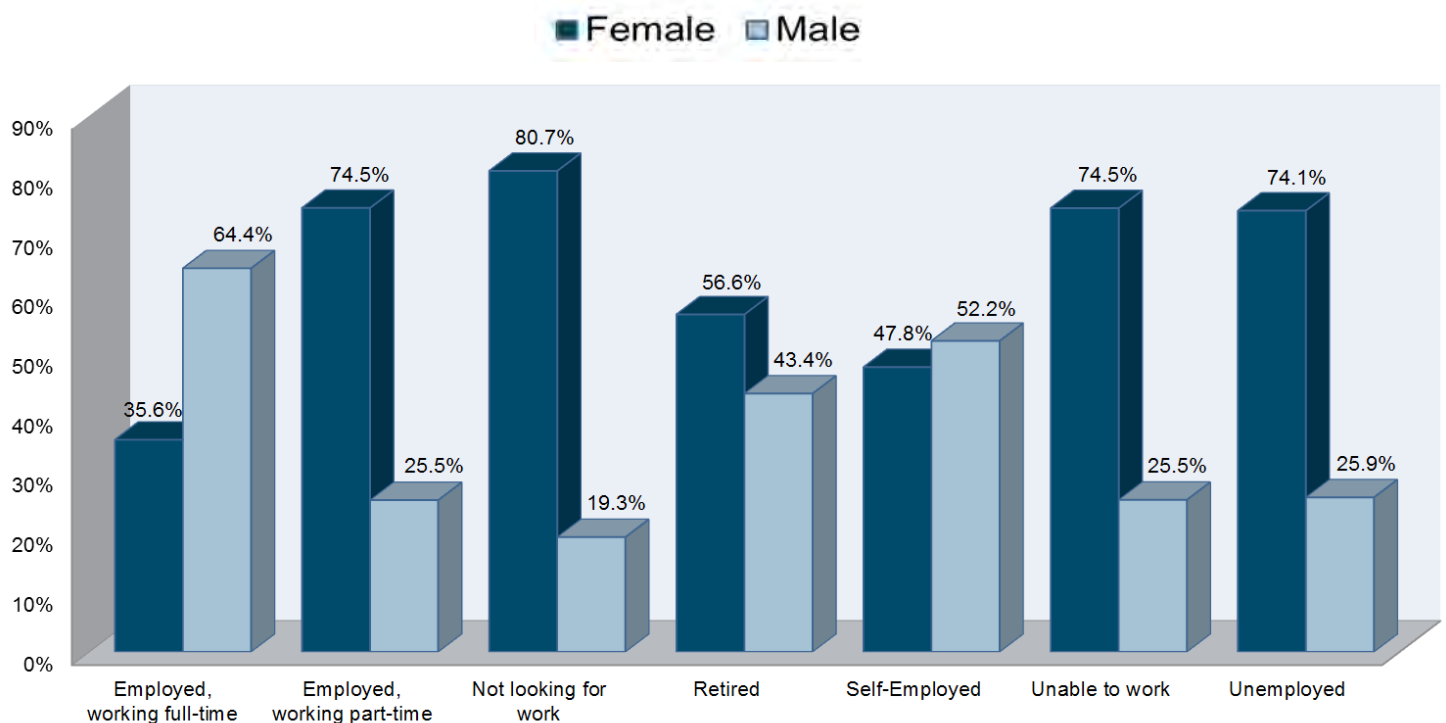
Community	Employed, working full-time	Employed, working part-time	Not looking for work	Retired	Self-Employed	Unable to work	Unemployed	Total
Anzac	353	22	44	28	30	9	22	508
Conklin	128	8	14	10	18	8	24	210
Draper	42	5	8	1	1	1	8	66
Fort Chipewyan	294	12	20	75	5	36	41	483
Fort MacKay	9	2	-	-	-	-	5	16
Gregoire Lake Estates	115	6	17	6	9	1	4	158
Janvier	49	9	1	8	3	8	46	124
Saprae Creek Estates	282	43	37	32	81	6	36	517
Total	1,272	107	141	160	147	69	186	2,082

Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q15 and Table 5, Q22.



Figure 31 compares the percentage of males and females indicating a specific employment status. The response totals can be found in **Table 35**. For every female employed full-time (7,184) there are approximately 1.8 males employed full-time (12,987). The percentage of females considered employed outnumber males only in part-time employment at an approximate rate of 2.9 females to 1 male. There is also a consistently higher percentage of females indicating non-employment (unemployed, retired, unable to work, or not looking for work) than males.

Figure 31: Percentage of the gender distribution by employment in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q2 and Q15. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Table 35: Population by gender and employment status in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

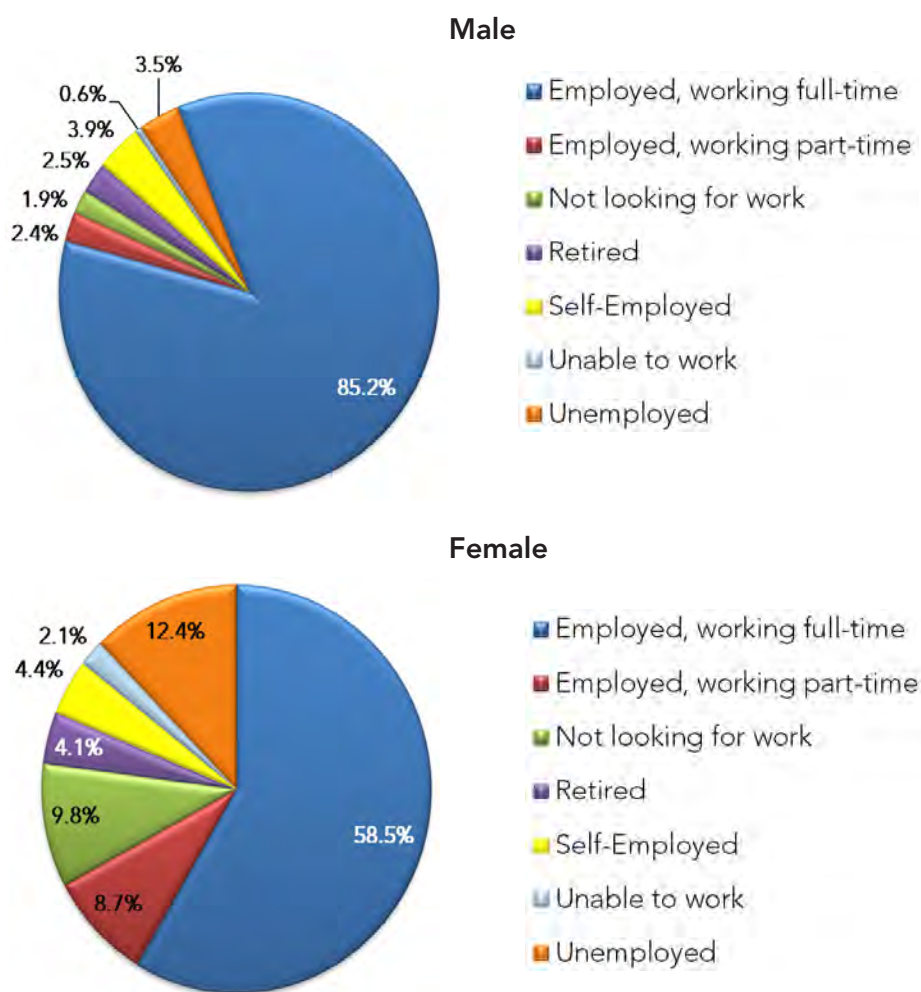
Employment Status	Male	Female	Total
Employed, working full-time	12,987	7,184	20,171
Employed, working part-time	365	1,068	1,433
Not looking for work	288	1,207	1,495
Retired	385	503	888
Self-Employed	592	542	1,134
Unable to work	86	251	337
Unemployed	532	1,519	2,051
Total	15,235	12,274	27,509

Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q2 and Q15. Only responses from residents that answered both the gender question (Q2) and the employment status question (Q15) are included in this section, as the responses are cross-tabulated.



Chart 11 compares the employment status distribution by gender. Regardless of gender, more than half of respondents are employed full-time. However, male respondents show a higher percentage (85.2%) of full-time employment than females (58.5%). There is also a larger percentage of females (11.8%) not looking for work and unable to work compared to males (2.5%). The unemployment percentage of females (12.4%) is higher than it is for males (3.5%), but that does not consider a respondent's willingness to look for work or accept work if it is offered. The observable percentages of females or males who are non-workers does not consider those who are homemakers.

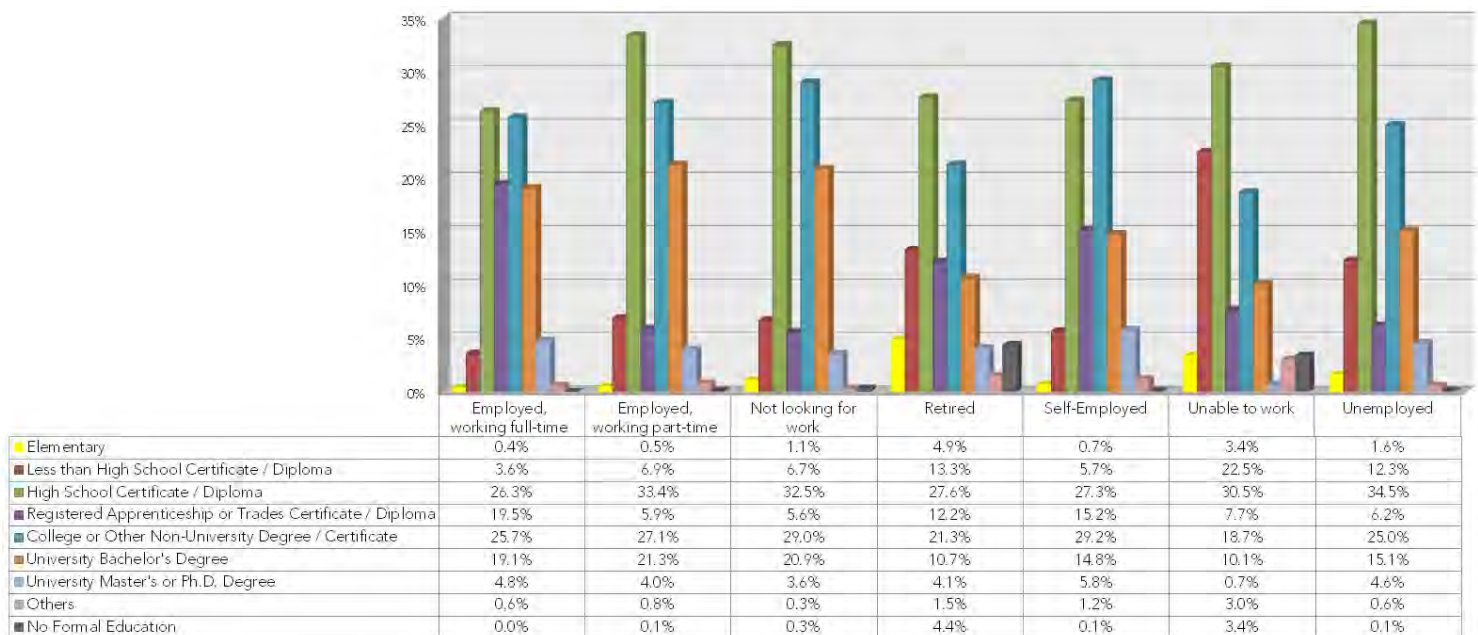
Chart 11: Percentage of employment status distribution by gender in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q2 and Q15. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Figure 32 illustrates the percentage distribution of the education level of respondents aged 20 years and older by employment status. Employment status categories show the largest percentage of respondents working, whether full or part-time, have a high school certificate/diploma. However, the highest percentage of respondents who are unemployed, retired, unable to work, or not looking for work also have a high school certificate/diploma. The highest percentage of self-employed respondents have a college or other non-university degree/certificate.

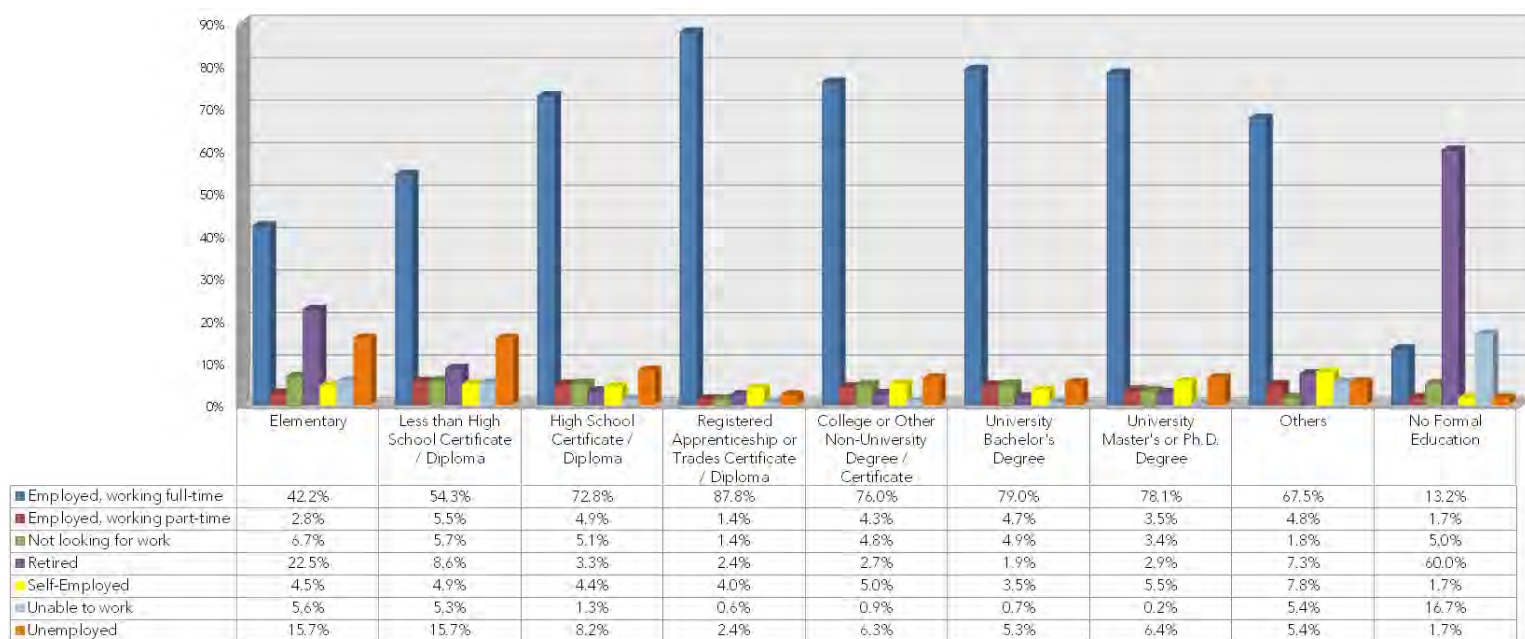
Figure 32: Percentage distribution of education level by employment status in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q13 and Q15. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Figure 33 illustrates the distribution of employment status by education level of respondents aged 20 years and older. More than half of respondents with an education level of less than a high school certificate/diploma or higher are employed full-time. Of residents with no formal education, retired respondents account for the highest percentage at 60.0%.

Figure 33: Percentage distribution of employment status by education level in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo



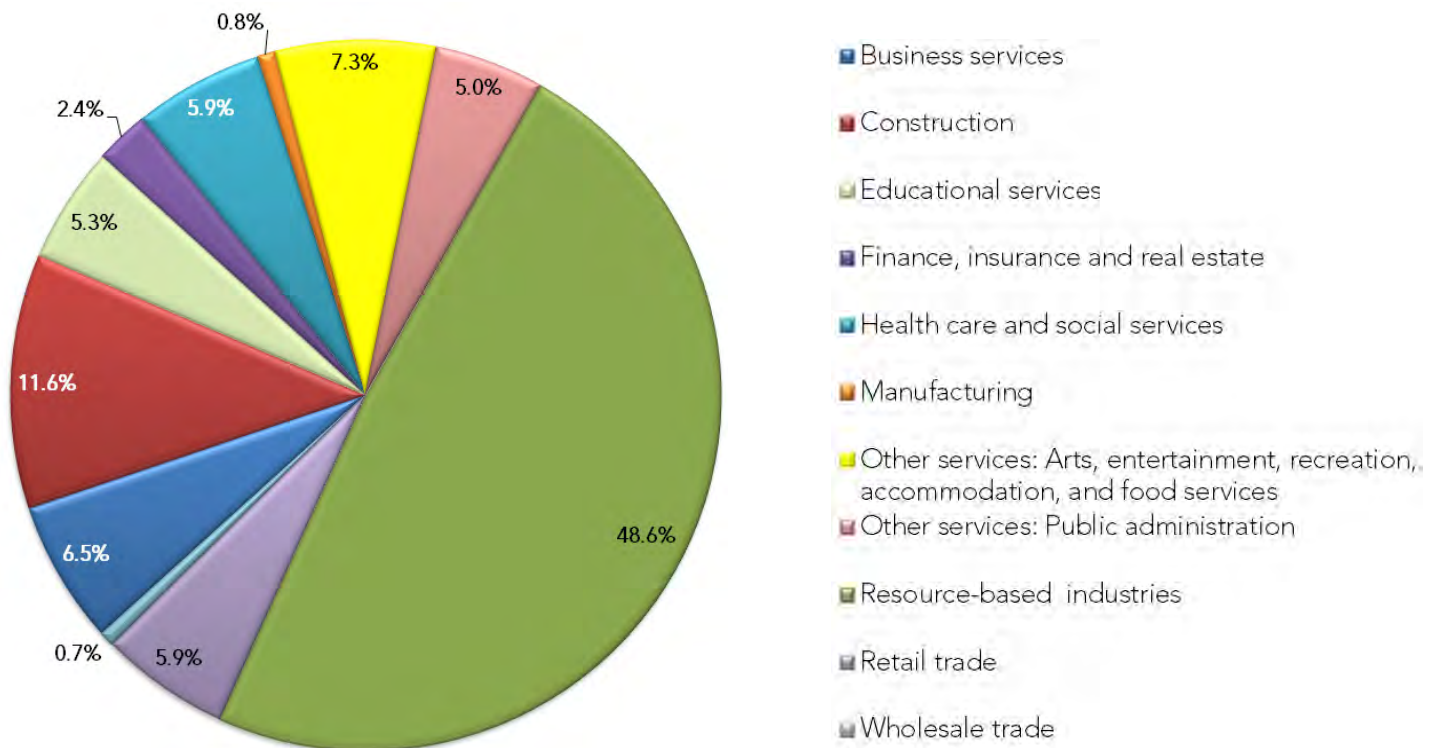
Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q13 and Q15. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.



Industry

Residents in the Municipality, excluding project accommodations, who responded to the long-form census regarding employment status and industry type are represented in **Chart 12**. Approximately half the respondents, 48.6%, are employed by resource sector industries. The next largest percentage (11.6%) of respondents reported being employed by the construction industry.

Chart 12: Percentage of the population employed by industry type for the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q15 and Q16. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Responses by residents 15 years of age and older are represented in **Table 36**. In both the Urban and Rural Service Areas, resource-based industries represent the largest percentage of the employed respondents at 49.2% and 40.6%, respectively. The industry with the smallest percentage employed in the Urban (0.7%) and Rural (0.1%) Service Areas is wholesale trade. As previously mentioned, percentages are obtained by dividing the number of respondents working in an industry type by the total number of respondents specific to the Urban and Rural Service Areas, excluding project accommodations.

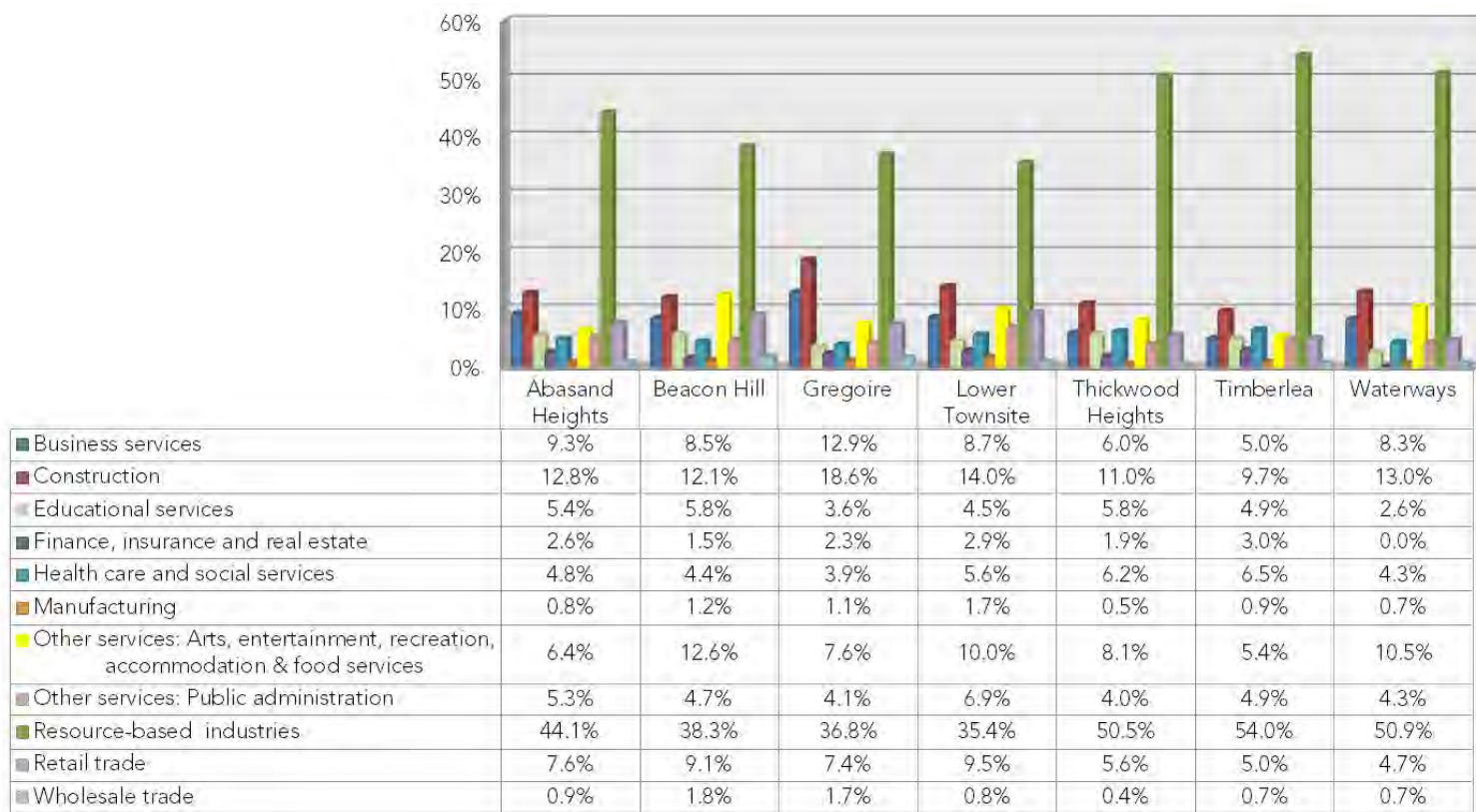
Table 36: Population employed by industry type for the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

	Urban Service Area	Rural Service Area	Total
Business services	91.3%	8.7%	100.0%
	1,297	123	1,420
Construction	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	2,270	253	2,523
Educational services	90.7%	9.3%	100.0%
	1,049	108	1,157
Finance, insurance, and real estate	94.2%	5.8%	100.0%
	502	31	533
Health care and social services	94.7%	5.3%	100.0%
	1,218	68	1,286
Manufacturing	95.0%	5.0%	100.0%
	172	9	181
Other services: Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	94.7%	5.3%	100.0%
	1,477	82	1,559
Other services: Public administration	89.3%	10.7%	100.0%
	967	116	1,083
Resource-based industries	94.5%	5.5%	100.0%
	9,997	586	10,583
Retail trade	95.0%	5.0%	100.0%
	1,222	64	1,286
Wholesale trade	98.7%	1.3%	100.0%
	148	2	150
Total	93.4%	6.6%	100.0%
	20,319	1,442	21,761

Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q15, Q16, and Table 5, Q22.

Figures 34 and **35** and **Tables 37** and **38** provide percentages and population employed by industry type for the Municipality. As previously mentioned, figures and tables only consider responses by residents 15 years of age and older. A percentage greater than 35% represents all neighbourhoods in the Urban Service Area with residents employed by resource-based industries. The only community in the Rural Service Area with residents who are not predominately employed by resource-based industries is Janvier. Janvier's top two industry employers by percentage are construction (45.2%) and educational services (33.3%). Communities in the Rural Service Area with residents predominately employed by resource-based industries are Conklin, Draper, and Fort MacKay.

Figure 34: Percentage of the population employed by industry type for the Urban Service Area by neighbourhood



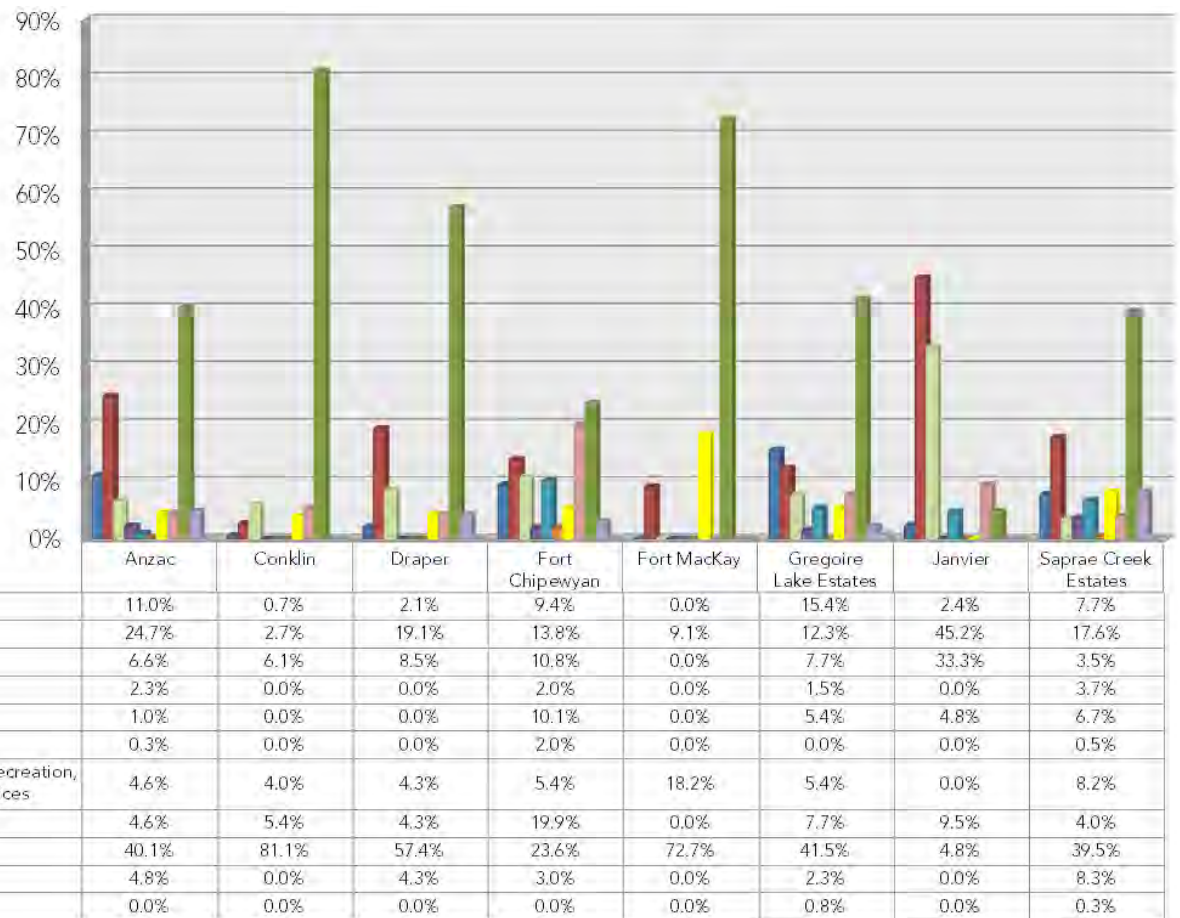
Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q15, Q16, and Table 5, Q22. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Table 37: Population employed by industry type for the Urban Service Area by neighbourhood

	Abasand Heights	Beacon Hill	Gregoire	Lower Townsite	Thickwood Heights	Timberlea	Waterways	Total
Business services	107	83	94	163	392	435	23	1,297
Construction	148	118	135	263	722	848	36	2,270
Educational services	62	57	26	85	382	430	7	1,049
Finance, insurance, and real estate	30	15	17	55	122	263	-	502
Health care and social services	56	43	28	106	407	566	12	1,218
Manufacturing	9	12	8	32	34	75	2	172
Other services: Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation & food services	74	123	55	189	534	473	29	1,477
Other services: Public administration	62	46	30	130	261	426	12	967
Resource-based industries	510	375	267	666	3,325	4,713	141	9,997
Retail trade	88	89	54	178	368	432	13	1,222
Wholesale trade	10	18	12	16	29	61	2	148
Total	1,156	979	726	1,883	6,576	8,722	277	20,319

Note: Result based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q15, Q16, and Table 5, Q22.

Figure 35: Percentage of the population employed by industry type for the Rural Service Area by community



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q15, Q16, and Table 5, Q22. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.





Table 38: Population employed by industry type for the Rural Service Area by community

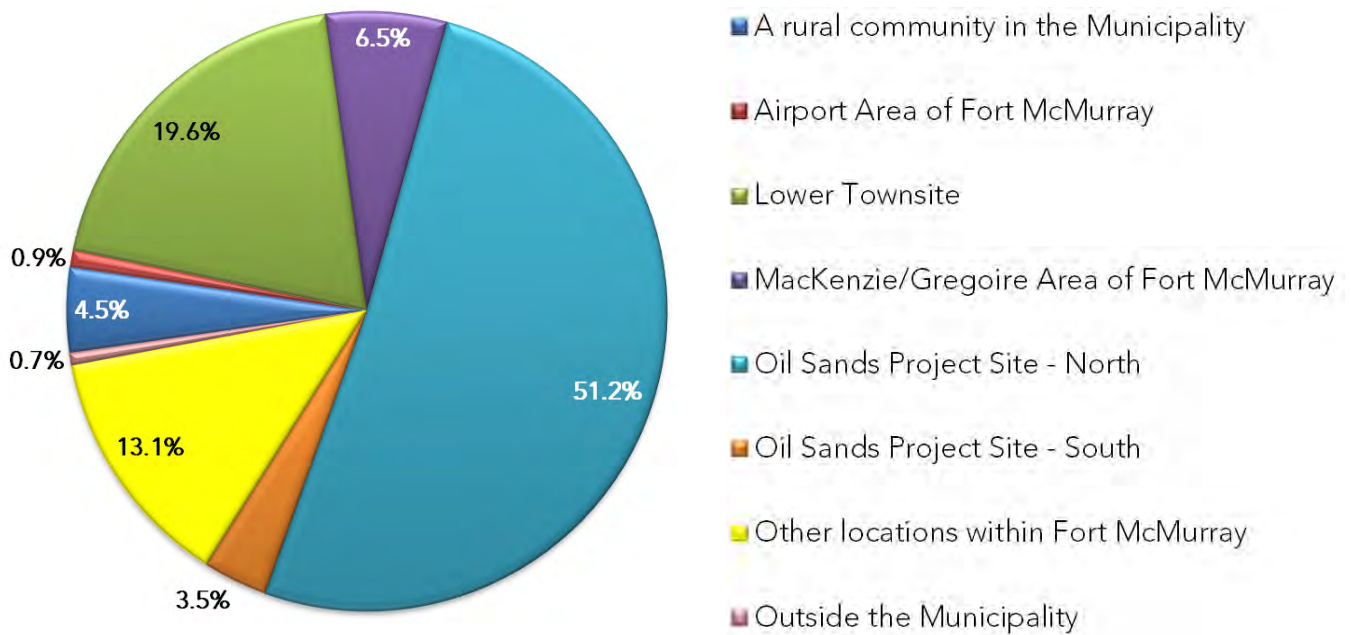
	Anzac	Conklin	Draper	Fort Chipewyan	Fort MacKay	Gregoire Lake Estates	Janvier	Saprae Creek Estates	Total
Business services	43	1	1	28	-	20	1	29	123
Construction	97	4	9	41	1	16	19	66	253
Educational services	26	9	4	32	-	10	14	13	108
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9	-	-	6	-	2	-	14	31
Health care and social services	4	-	-	30	-	7	2	25	68
Manufacturing	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	9
Other services: Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation & food services	18	6	2	16	2	7	-	31	82
Other services: Public administration	18	8	2	59	-	10	4	15	116
Resource-based industries	157	120	27	70	8	54	2	148	586
Retail trade	19	-	2	9	-	3	-	31	64
Wholesale trade	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Total	392	148	47	297	11	130	42	375	1,442

Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q15, Q16, and Table 5, Q22.

Location

Residents over the age of 15 were asked about their primary employment location. The majority of respondents (51.2%) identified the oil sands sites north of the Urban Service Area to be their primary employment location. Oil sands locations south of the Urban Service Area serve as the employment location for 3.5% of respondents. The second most frequent employment location, although less than half that of the oil sands north of the Urban Service Area, is the Lower Townsite at 19.6%. Respondents who are employed outside the Municipality make up a small percentage, at 0.7%.

Chart 13: Percentage of the employed population by employment location for the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q15, Q17, and Table 5, Q22. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Table 39: Employed population by the location of employment for the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

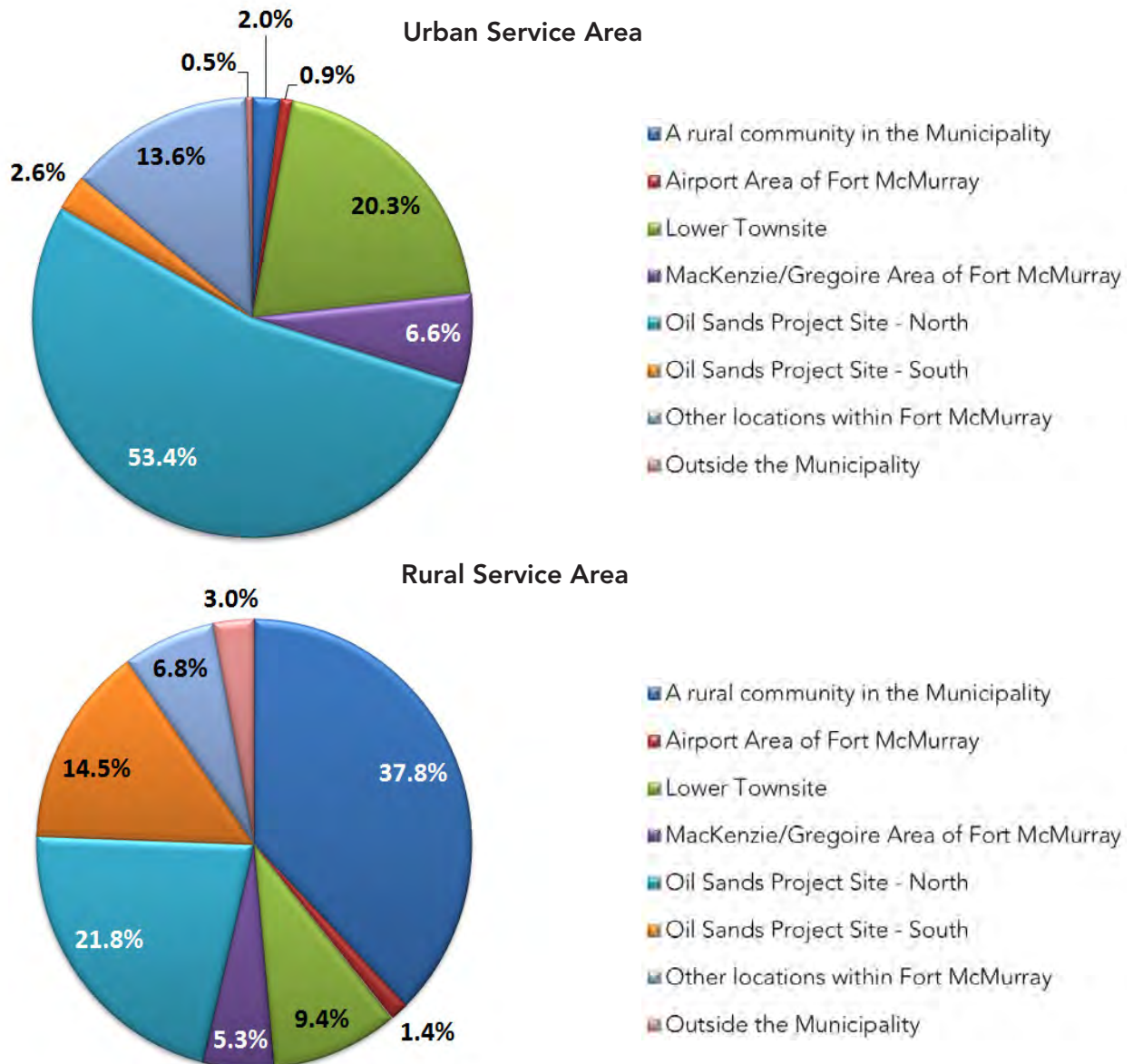
Employment Location	Urban Service Area	Rural Service Area	Total
A Rural Community in the Municipality	399	558	957
Airport Area of Fort McMurray	176	20	196
Lower Townsite	3,988	139	4,127
MacKenzie/Gregoire Area of Fort McMurray	1,303	78	1,381
Oil Sand Project Site - North of Fort McMurray	10,469	322	10,791
Oil Sand Project Site - South of Fort McMurray	517	215	732
Other Locations within Fort McMurray (Urban Service Area)	2,673	101	2,774
Outside the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo	95	45	140
Total	19,620	1,478	21,098

Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q15, Q17, and Table 5, Q22.



Chart 14 outlines residents who reside within either the Urban or Rural Service Areas and where they are employed. The percentage of residents who reside and work in the Rural Service Area is 75.5%. The percentages of residents of the Urban and Rural Service Area who work in the oil sands project sites are 56.0% and 36.3%, respectively.

Chart 14: Percentage of the population employed and residing in the Urban and Rural Service Areas



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q15, Q17, and Table 5, Q22. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Household Income

Respondents who received the long-form census were asked a question on household income. The response percent for the question at the dwelling level was 37.2%. In the Municipality, 55.1% of households reported an annual income of over \$180,000. Moreover, 25.5% of respondents reported an annual household income of over \$250,000. Conversely, only 13.8% of households reported an annual household income below \$100,001. **Figure 36** shows the exact breakdown for each of the income categories.

Figure 36: Percentage of households by income group for the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 5, Q24. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

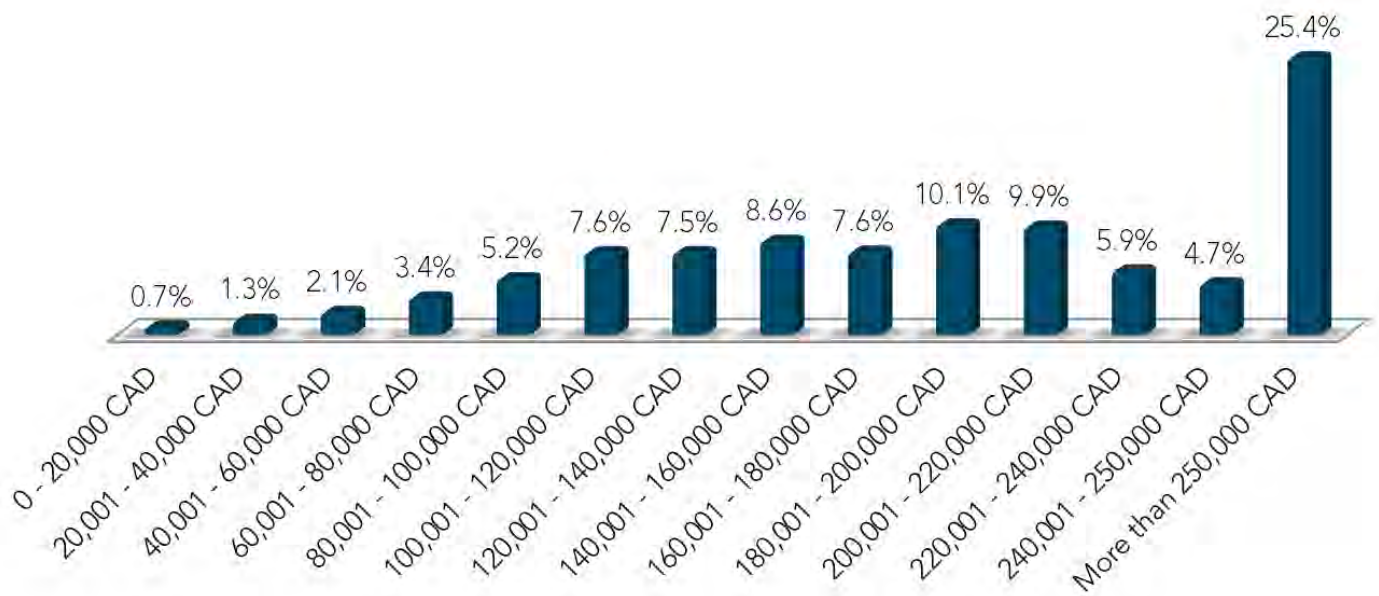
**Table 40: Number of households by income group in the
Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo**

Income Group	Urban Service Area	Rural Service Area	Total
0 - 20,000 CAD	60	17	77
20,001 - 40,000 CAD	116	38	154
40,001 - 60,000 CAD	178	44	222
60,001 - 80,000 CAD	293	38	331
80,001 - 100,000 CAD	446	41	487
100,001 - 120,000 CAD	654	57	711
120,001 - 140,000 CAD	653	47	700
140,001 - 160,000 CAD	743	31	774
160,001 - 180,000 CAD	662	26	688
180,001 - 200,000 CAD	874	24	898
200,001 - 220,000 CAD	857	33	890
220,001 - 240,000 CAD	508	18	526
240,001 - 250,000 CAD	405	23	428
More than 250,000 CAD	2,201	151	2,352
Total	8,650	588	9,238

Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 5, Q24.

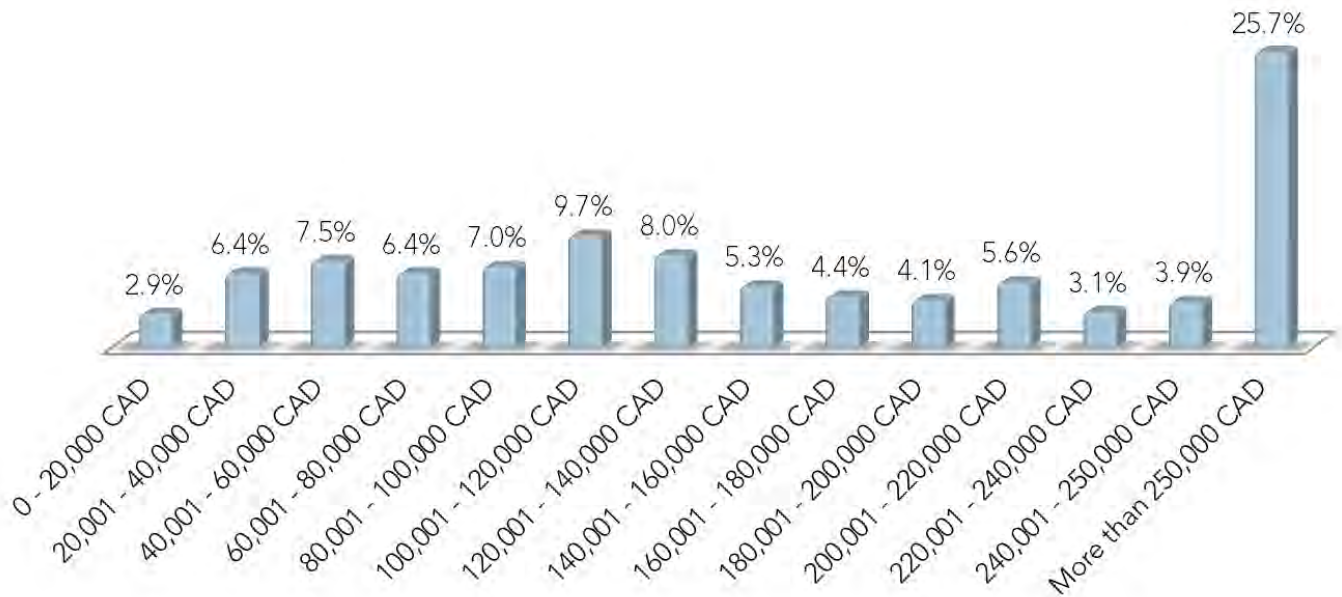
As noted in **Figure 37**, 56.0% of respondents in the Urban Service Area reported an annual household income of over \$180,000. The percentage was somewhat lower in the Rural Service Area, where 42.4% of households reported an annual income of over \$180,000 (see **Figure 38**). The number of respondents reporting an annual household income of over \$250,000 was relatively similar in both the Urban and Rural Service Areas (25.4% and 25.7%, respectively). Conversely, while only 12.7% of households in the Urban Service Area reported an annual income up to \$100,000, the number was much higher (30.2%) in the Rural Service Area.

Figure 37: Percentage of households by income group for the Urban Service Area



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 5, Q24. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Figure 38: Percentage of households by income group for the Rural Service Area



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 5, Q24. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.



SECTION FIVE: PROJECT ACCOMMODATIONS POPULATION COUNT



PROJECT ACCOMMODATIONS POPULATION COUNT

The following section outlines the results of the population count conducted through phone interviews for project accommodations in the Municipality during Census 2012. An assessment of the population counts for project accommodations from 2000 to 2012 is presented along with the average annual growth rate for project accommodations allowing for changes over the last 12 years to be further explored. A total of 88 project accommodations from previous industry listings and municipal reviews were contacted as part of Census 2012; of those, 74 were occupied and 14 were reported as vacant or under construction.

Table 41 shows the population in project accommodations over the past 12 years, spanning from 2000 to 2012. The population numbers show a slow rise between 2000 and 2006 with a sharp increase between 2006 and 2008. From 2008 to 2010 the population slightly decreased due to a slowdown in the economy and oil sands development. However, 2010 to 2011 shows the largest increase in project accommodation population, of 11,165. **Figure 39** illustrates the change in the population of project accommodations from 2000 to 2012.

Table 41: Population in project accommodations from 2000-2012

	2000	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012
Project Accommodation	5,903	8,063	7,678	9,178	10,442	18,572	26,284	23,325	34,490	39,271

Note: Prior to Census 2012, project accommodation population values have been supplied by the Oil Sands Developers Group (OSDG).



Figure 39: Population in project accommodations from 2000-2012

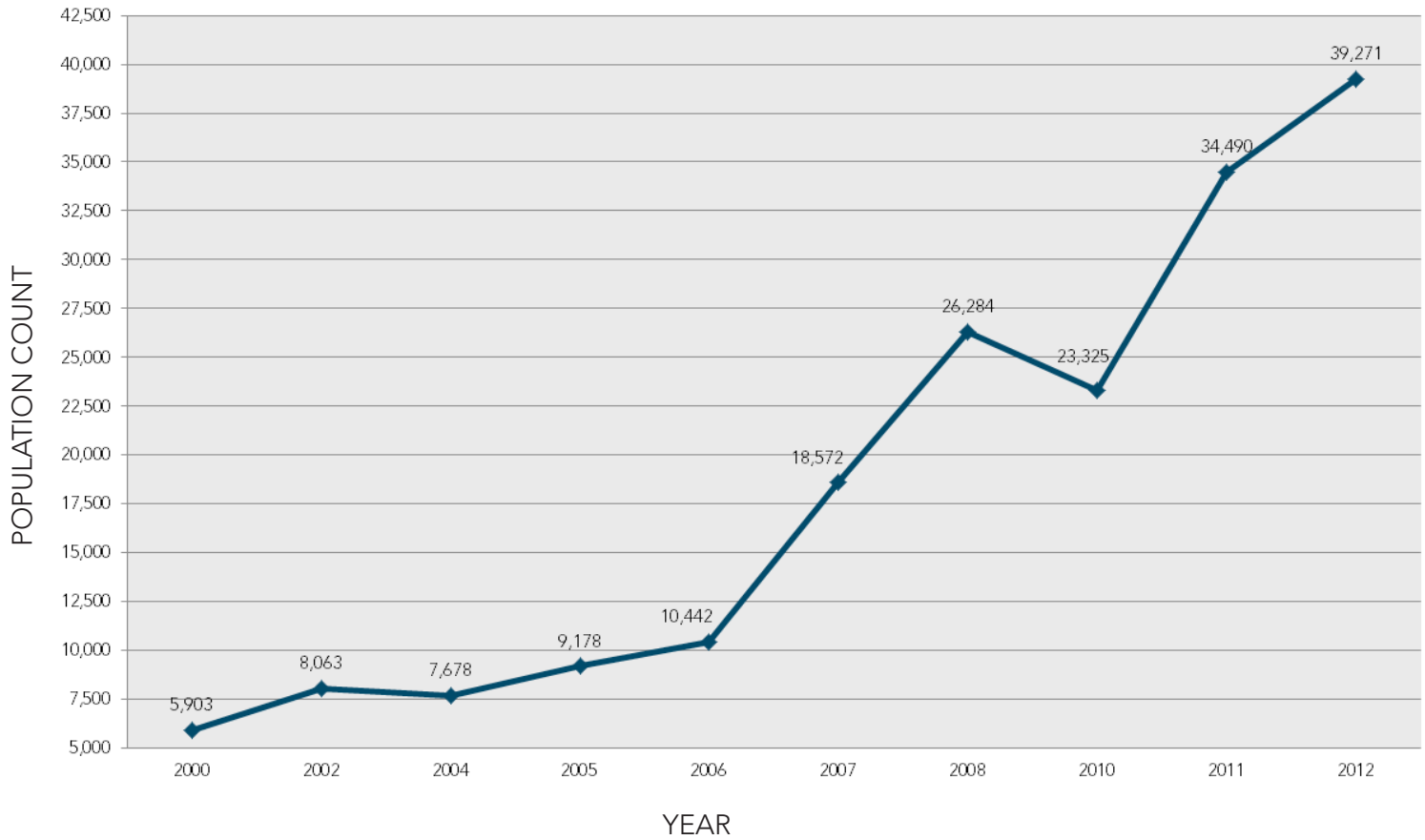
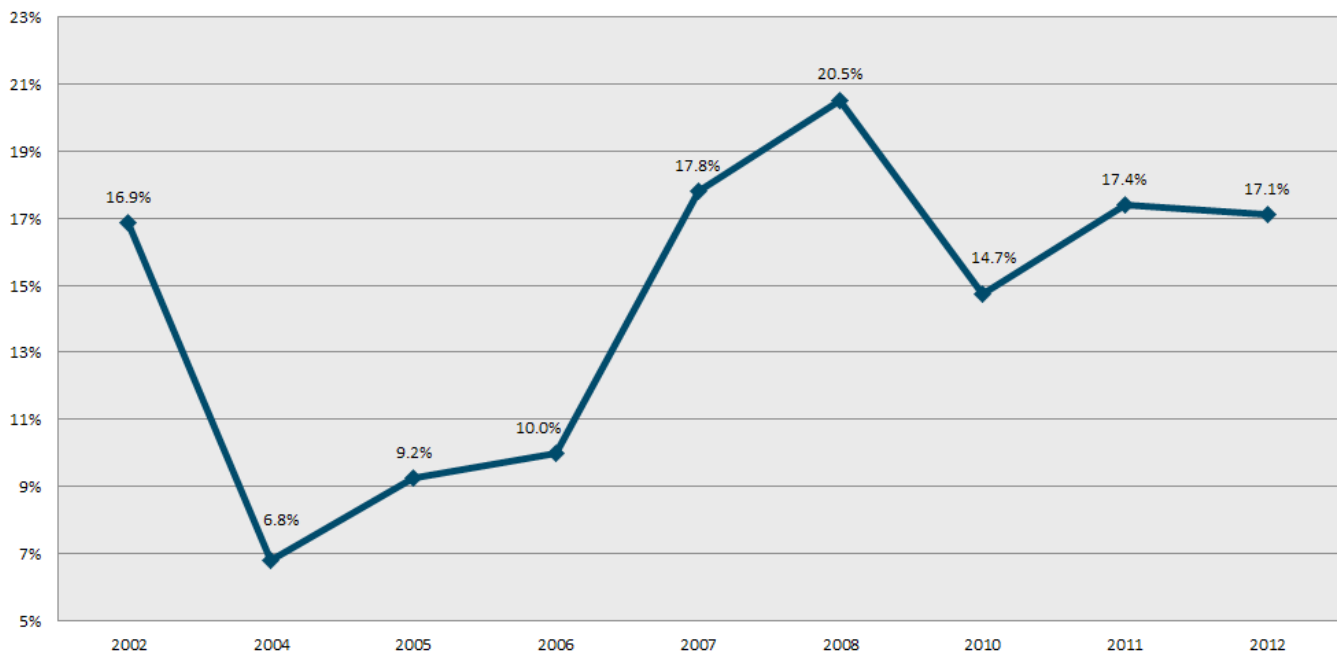


Table 42 and **Figure 40** display the annual growth rate of the population in project accommodations from 2000 to 2012. The highest growth rate is noted in 2008 which represents the peak of year-on-year average growth in the oil sands developments to date. After a brief slowdown in development from 2008 to 2010, the population of project accommodations has continued to grow and the annual growth rate is above the 17.0% mark, with a total of 17.4% in 2011 and 17.1% in 2012.

Table 42: Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of the population in project accommodations from 2000-2012

	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012
Compound Annual Growth Rate	16.9%	6.8%	9.2%	10.0%	17.8%	20.5%	14.7%	17.4%	17.1%

Figure 40: Annual Growth Rate of the population in project accommodations from 2000-2012



Map 3 outlines the breakdown of the population count that was completed for project accommodations during Census 2012. Project accommodations to the north of the Urban Service Area comprise the majority of project accommodations in the Municipality with a total population of 30,323 (77.2% of the total project accommodations). Respectively, project accommodations located to the south of the Urban Service Area have a total head count of 8,948 (22.8%), bringing the total population in project accommodations to 39,271.

Map 5: Population count for project accommodations during Census 2012



SECTION SIX: PROJECT ACCOMMODATIONS DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



PROJECT ACCOMMODATIONS DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The following section outlines the results of a survey conducted on a sample population residing in project accommodations. Nine project accommodations (6 sites located north and 3 sites located south of the Urban Service Area) were visited and 1,801 people were interviewed. The survey questions (**Figure 41**) were the same questions asked in Census 2012. **Map 4** displays the location of project accommodations that were visited to conduct enumeration during Census 2012.

Project accommodations are defined as dwelling units that are owned and operated by companies to provide lodging for their staff. Census 2012 facilitates an understanding of the project accommodations' population related to age and gender distribution, marital status, ethnicity, country of origin, primary place of residence, main spoken language, education level, employment, household income, and considerations for moving to the Urban Service Area. The sample size from the project accommodations' population for Census 2012 is 1,801 people aged 15 years and older.

The results of Census 2012 for project accommodations allude to a population that is primarily male Caucasians, between the ages of 25 and 59, who speak English as a main language. Slightly more than half the respondents to Census 2012, both male and female, are married with a primary residence outside the Province of Alberta. The majority of the workers have at least a high school diploma/certificate.



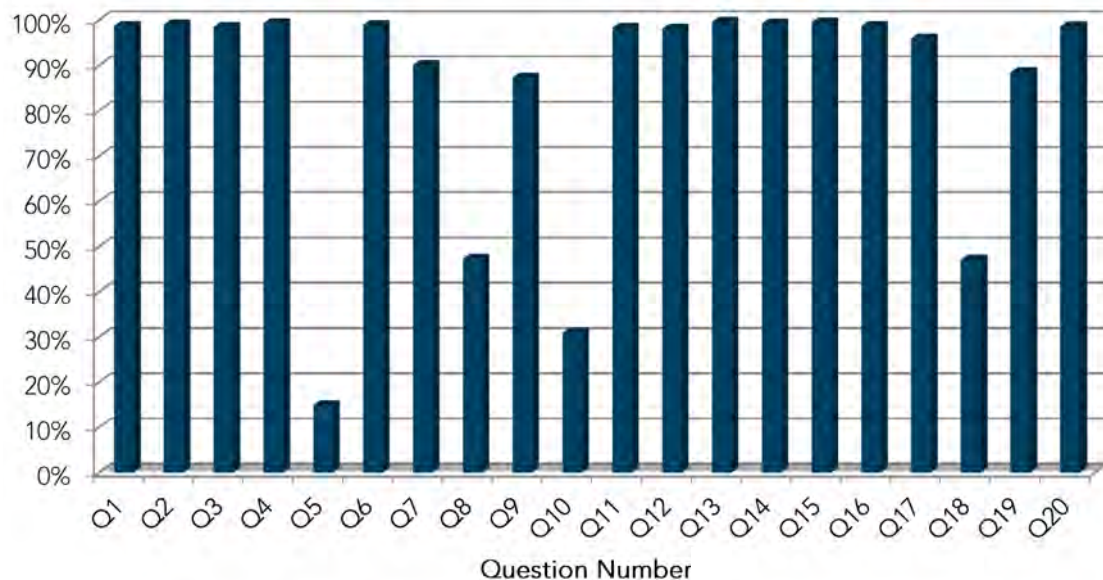
Map 6: Regional map identifying the project accommodation sample surveyed



Note: Map 4 shows the location and count of the sample population that was survey during Census 2012.



Figure 41: Response percentage by question at the person level enumerated within project accommodations



Legend

Q1: Please provide the gender for this resident.

Q2: Please indicate the age of this resident.

Q3: What ethnic group does this person identify with?

Q4: Does this person identify with Canada as their country of origin?

Q5: What region of origin does this person identify with?

Q6: Is this address the primary place of residence for this person?

Q7: Please select the location of the alternative residence.

Q8: What province is this alternative residence in?

Q9: Where was this person living 1 year ago (on May 9, 2011)?

Q10: What province was this person living in 1 year ago?

Q11: What is the highest level of education this person has attained?

Q12: What is the marital status of this person?

Q13: What is the employment status of this person?

Q14: What kind of business or service industry is this person employed in?

Q15: What location does this person primarily work in?

Q16: How long has this person worked in Alberta Oil Sands (total)?

Q17: How often does this person visit the Fort McMurray Urban Service Area?

Q18: What could make this person consider living in Fort McMurray?

Q19: What is the estimated gross annual income of this person?

Q20: What is the primary language spoken by this person?

Table 43: Responses by question at the person level enumerated within project accommodations

Question Number	Responses at Person Level					
	Response ⁴³		Non-Response			
	Responses	(%)	No response from residents	(%)	Not applicable	(%)
Q1	1,777	98.7	24	1.3	-	0.0
Q2	1,784	99.0	17	1.0	-	0.0
Q3	1,774	98.5	27	1.5	-	0.0
Q4	1,788	99.3	13	0.7	-	0.0
Q5	269	14.9	24	1.4	1,508	83.7
Q6	1,782	98.9	19	1.1	-	0.0
Q7	1,623	90.1	84	4.7	94	5.2
Q8	852	47.3	131	7.3	818	45.4
Q9	1,573	87.3	228	12.7	-	0.0
Q10	556	30.9	218	12.1	1,027	57.0
Q11	1,771	98.3	30	1.7	-	0.0
Q12	1,766	98.1	35	1.9	-	0.0
Q13	1,794	99.6	7	0.4	-	0.0
Q14	1,786	99.2	15	0.8	-	0.0
Q15	1,792	99.5	9	0.5	-	0.0
Q16	1,778	98.7	23	1.3	-	0.0
Q17	1,727	95.9	74	4.1	-	0.0
Q18	849	47.1	952	52.9	-	0.0
Q19	1,593	88.5	208	11.5	-	0.0
Q20	1,775	98.6	26	1.4	-	0.0

⁴³ Response percent calculations based on a project accommodations sample population of 1,801.

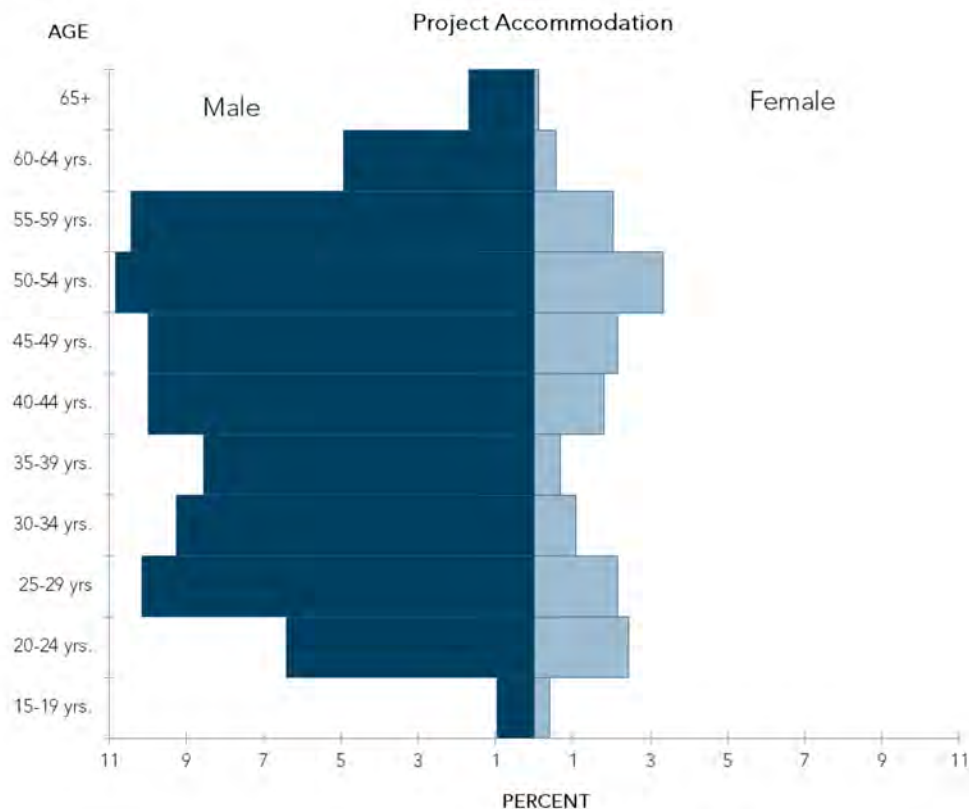
Note: Percentages may vary by +/- 0.05 due to rounding.

Age and Gender

Figure 42 illustrates an imbalance in the distribution between males and females. The ratio is approximately 5 males to every female, or a percentage of 82.9% males and 17.1% females. The imbalance may be related to type of employment (e.g., industrial, construction) associated with project accommodations. The age groups with the largest and smallest number of workers living in project accommodations are the 50-54 years and 15-19 years, respectively.

Of the 50-54 years category, 250 respondents included 191 males and 59 females. The 50-54 years category represents also the largest percentage of respondents, at 14.2%. The 15-19 years category represents 24 respondents with 17 males and 7 females. The 15-19 years category is the smallest percentage of respondents, at 1.4%. The percentage of respondents under the age of 20 and over the age of 60 is 8.7% (153). The percentage of the workers between the ages of 21 and 59 is 91.3% (1,610).

Figure 42: Age and gender pyramid for the population sample in project accommodations

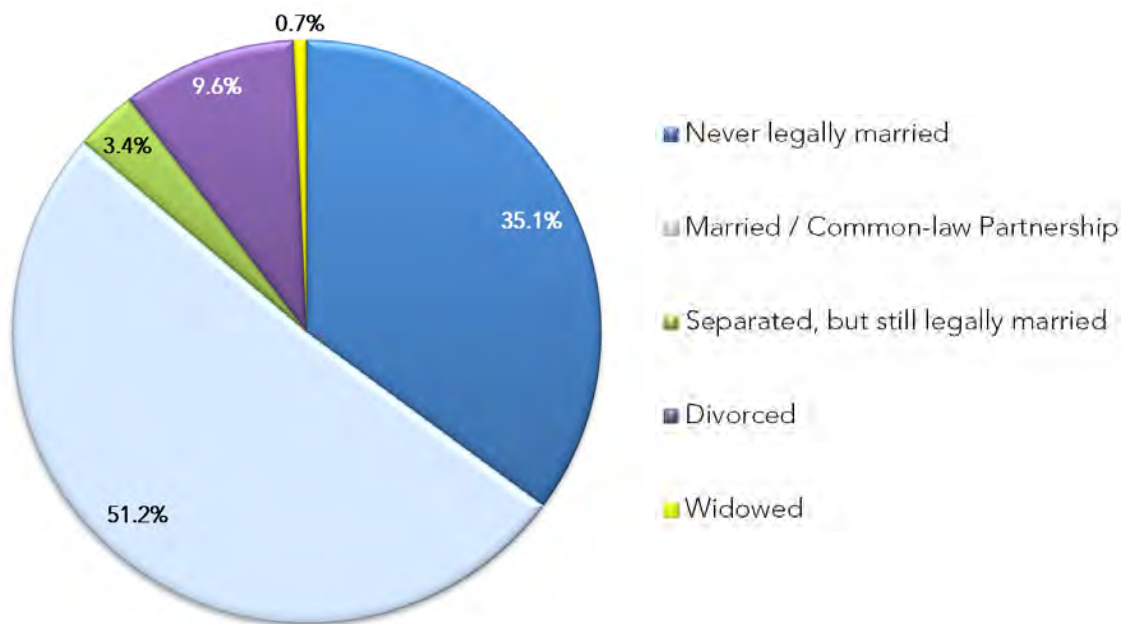


Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 43, Q1 and Q2. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Marital Status

Chart 15 indicates that the percentage of respondents who are married or in a common-law partnership is 51.2%. The second largest percentage is respondents who have never been married (35.1%). Respondents who are divorced, separated but still legally married, or widowed make up the remaining percentages (9.6%, 3.4%, and 0.7%, respectively).

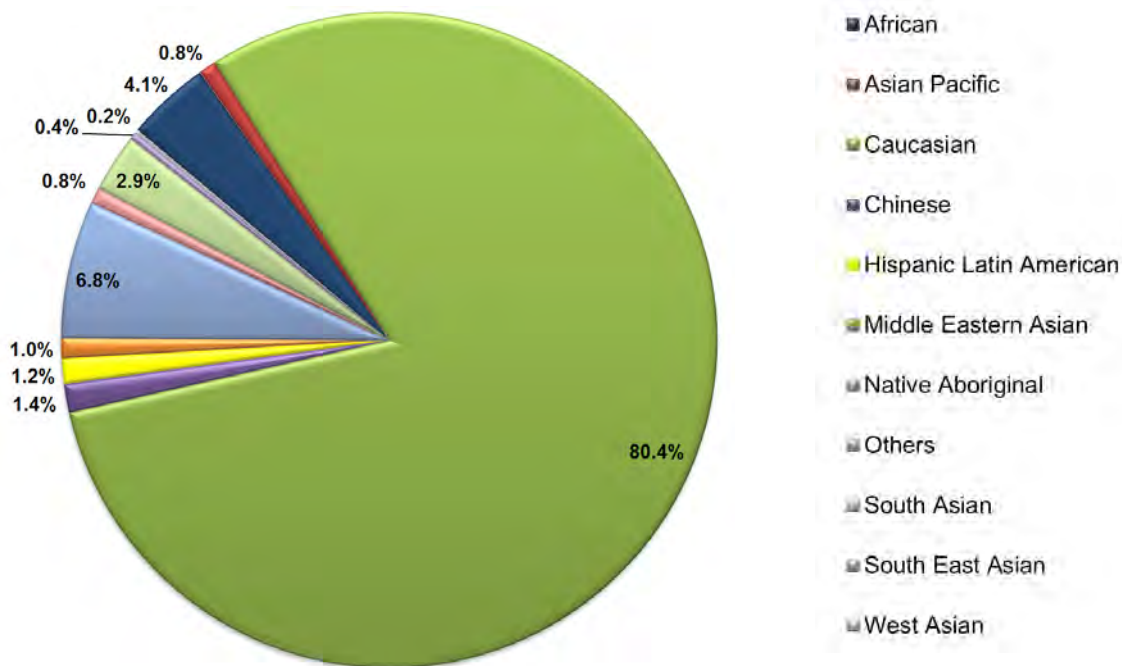
Chart 15: Percentage of the sample population by marital status in project accommodations



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 43, Q12. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

While the project accommodations' population is comprised of many ethnic groups, most respondents identify themselves as Caucasian (80.4%), which covers several ethnicities including those of European origins (see **Chart 16**). The second largest percentage of respondents (6.8%) identify themselves as Native Aboriginal. No other ethnic group represents a percentage greater than 5% of the sample population surveyed.

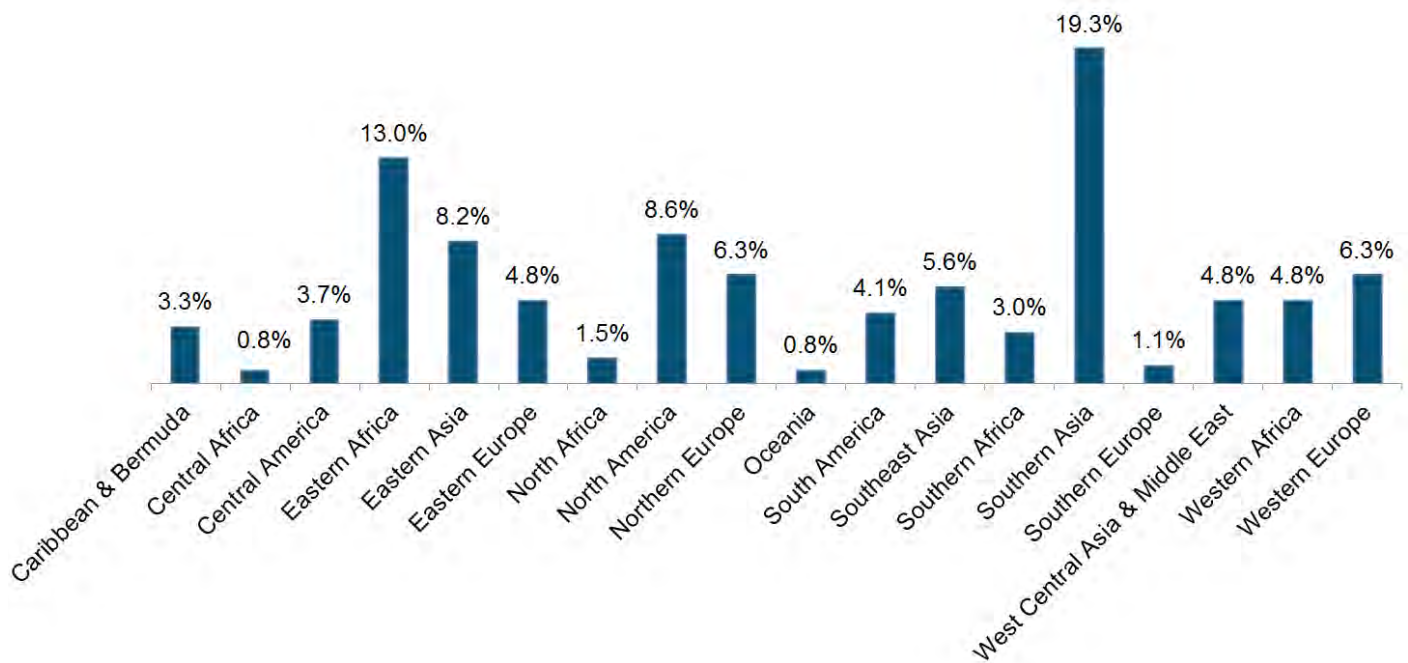
Chart 16: Percentage of the sample population by ethnic group in project accommodations



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 43, Q3. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Figure 43 shows the percentage of the sample population by region of origin. The highest percentage of respondents identify Southern Asia (19.3%) as their region of origin. When considering South East Asia, nearly one quarter (24.9%) of the respondents identify Southern and South East Asia as their region of origin. The second highest percentage identifies Eastern Africa as their region of origin (13.0%). The smallest percentages are Central Africa and Oceania, both reported as 0.8%. Eastern Africa is the second highest percentage in project accommodations and less than 5% in the rest of the Municipality.

Figure 43: Percentage of the sample population by region of origin in project accommodations



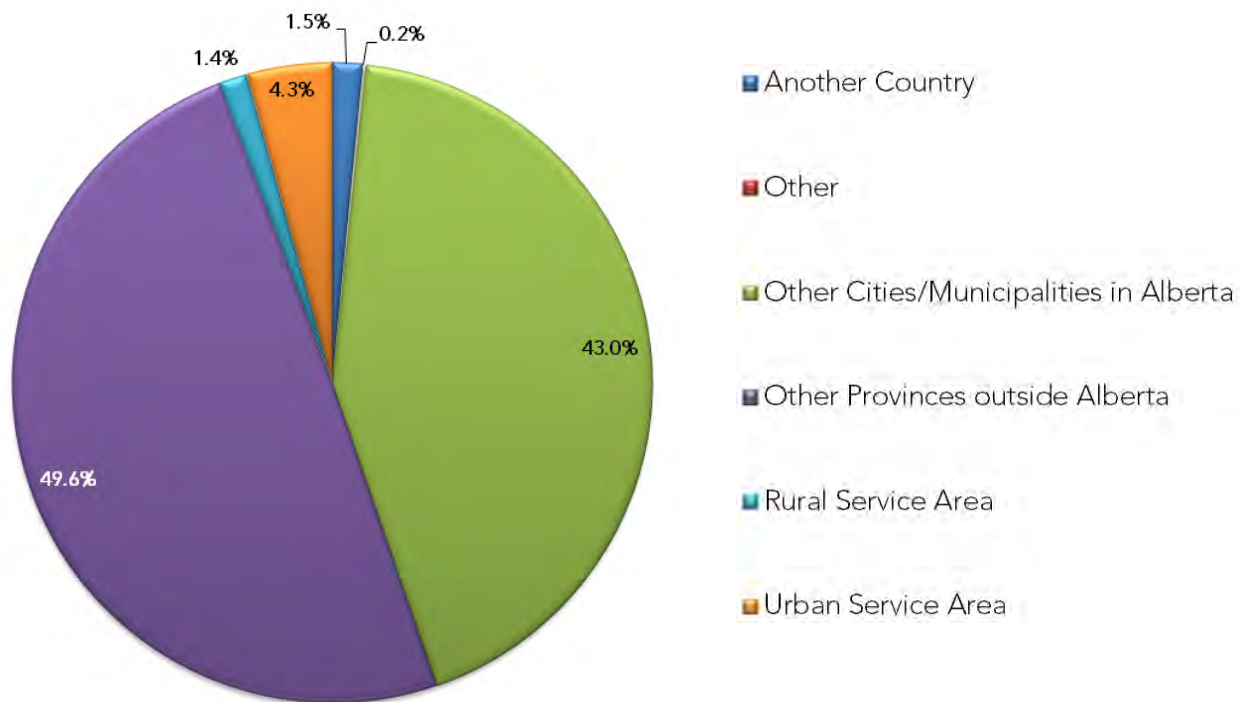
Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 43, Q4 and Q5. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Primary Place of Residence

The percentage of respondents who identify other provinces outside of Alberta as their primary place of residence make up the largest group, at 49.6%. The majority of the remaining respondents identified other cities/municipalities in Alberta, but outside of the Municipality, as their primary place of residence (43.0%). The smallest percentage (0.2%), represents the category "Other."

The primary place of residence of respondents in project accommodations varies from the rest of the Municipality. In project accommodations, 94.3% of workers view their primary place of residence to be outside the Municipality.

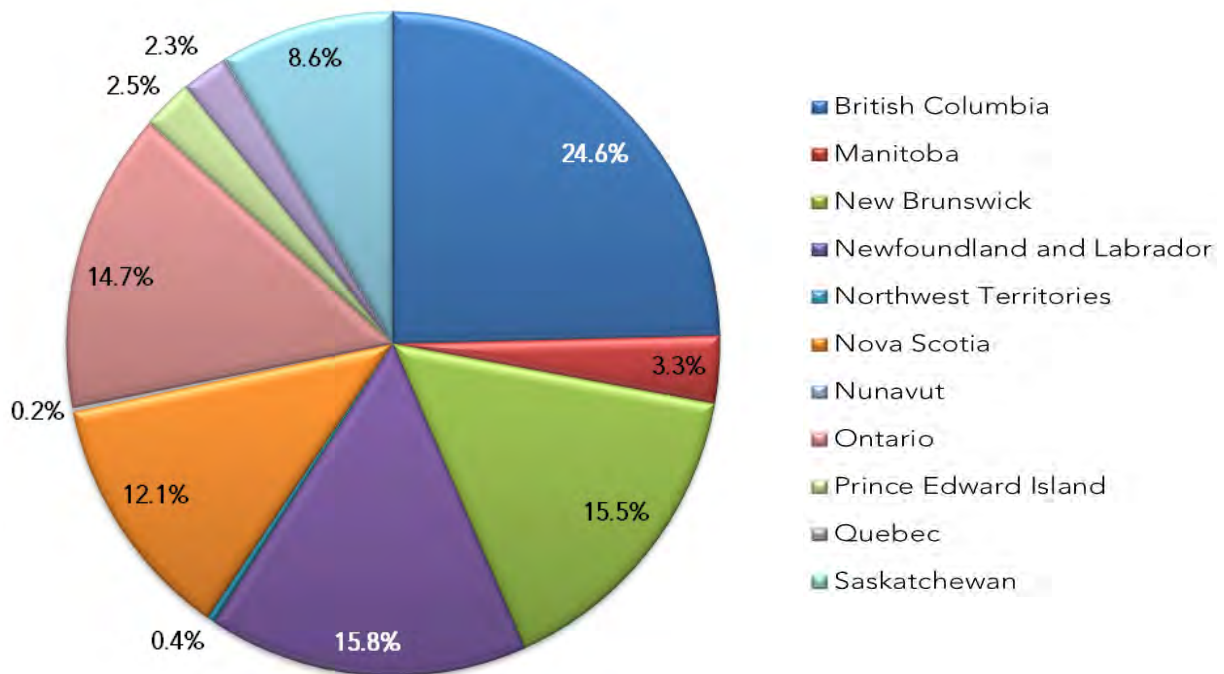
Chart 17: Percentage of the sample population by primary place of residence outside project accommodations



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 43, Q6 and Q7. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Respondents that lived in another province in the past year accounted for 30.9% of the population sample. Workers in project accommodations selected the province of British Columbia as the most common primary address (24.6%), followed by Ontario (14.7%), Newfoundland and Labrador (15.8%), New Brunswick (15.5%), Nova Scotia (12.1%), and Prince Edward Island (P.E.I.) (2.5%).

Chart 18: Percentage of the sample population that are residing in project accommodations by province

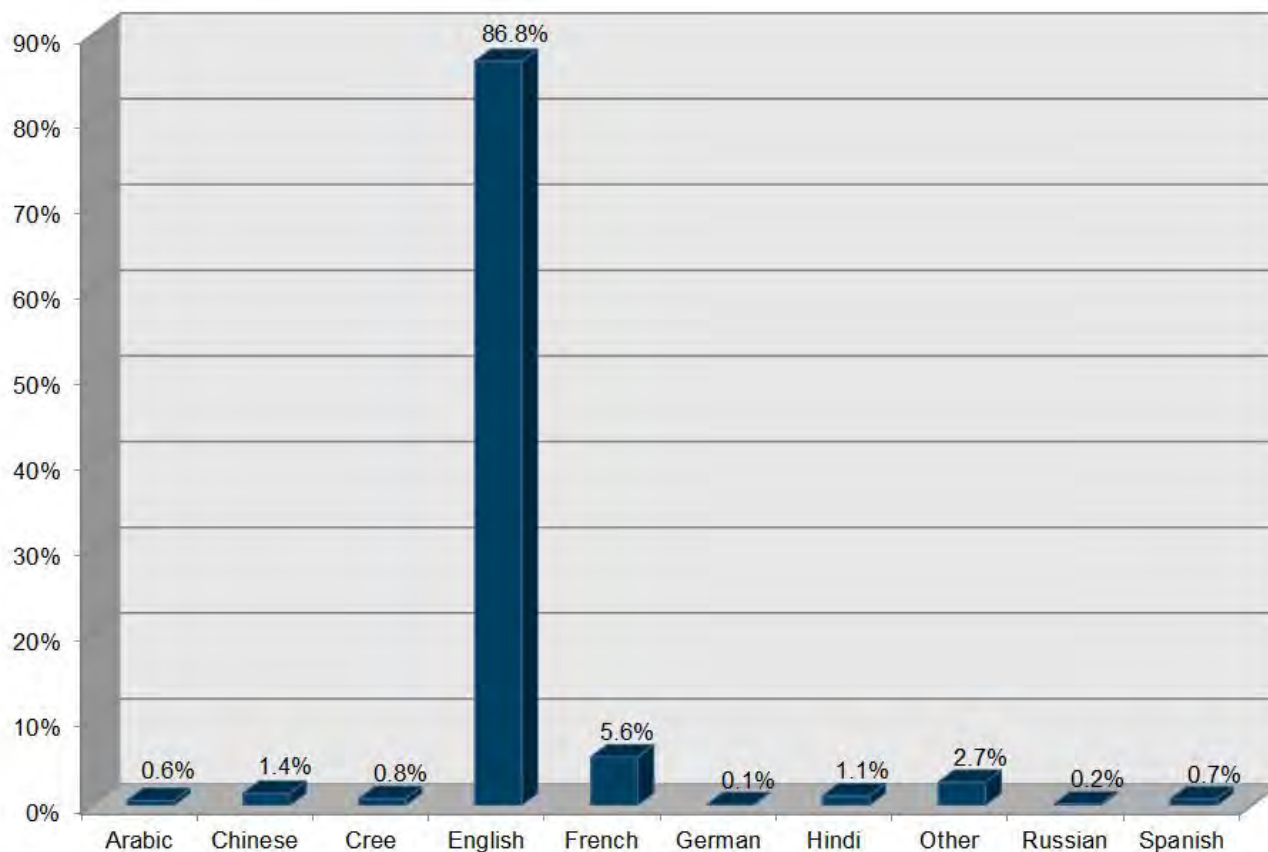


Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 43, Q10. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Main Language Spoken

Figure 44 shows that the percentage of respondents who identify English as the primary language spoken is 86.8%. French is the next highest (5.6%), while a variety of other foreign and Native Aboriginal languages make up the remaining languages spoken. A small percentage, 2.7%, is represented by the category "Other." The distribution of languages spoken within project accommodations is similar to the Urban and Rural Service Areas, with English as the primary language spoken.

Figure 44: Percentage of the sample project accommodation population by primary language spoken

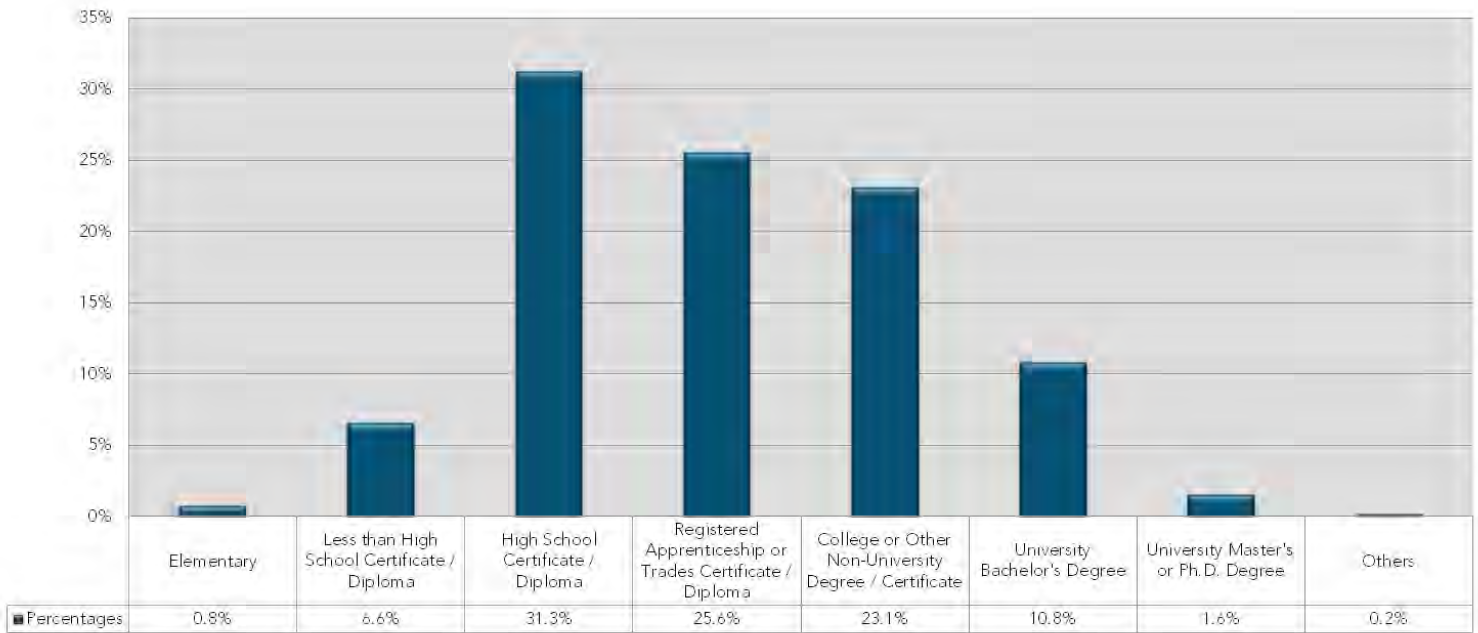


Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 43, Q20. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Education

Figure 45 illustrates the percentage of the sample project accommodation population by level of education attained. The proportion of workers in project accommodations with a high school diploma/certificate, is 31.3% and the proportion with less than a high school diploma/certificate is 7.4%. Workers with registered apprenticeships/trades certificates are 25.6% and 35.5% have a post-secondary degree.

Figure 45: Percentage of the sample project accommodation population by level of education attained



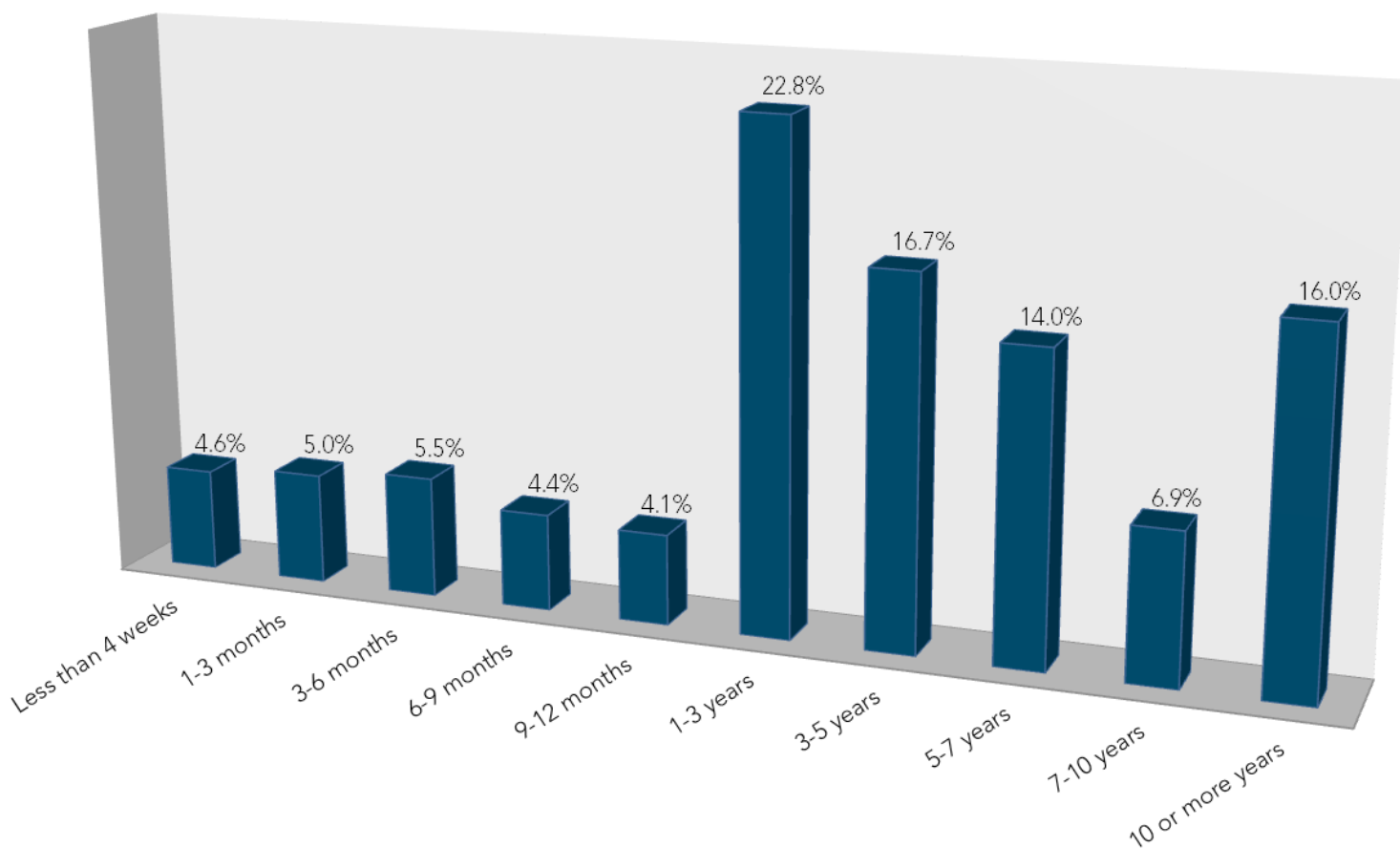
Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 43, Q11. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.



Employment History

In project accommodations, 98.6% of respondents are employed full-time and 1.4% are employed part-time. The majority of respondents from the project accommodation sample reported having worked in the oil sands for over 3 years (53.6%). Of the total, 16.0% reported having worked in the oil sands for 10 years or more (see **Figure 46**). Almost a quarter of workers (23.6%) have worked in the oil sands for less than a year, while 4.6% have worked in the oil sands for less than a month.

Figure 46: Percentage of the sample project accommodation population by number of years worked in the oil sands

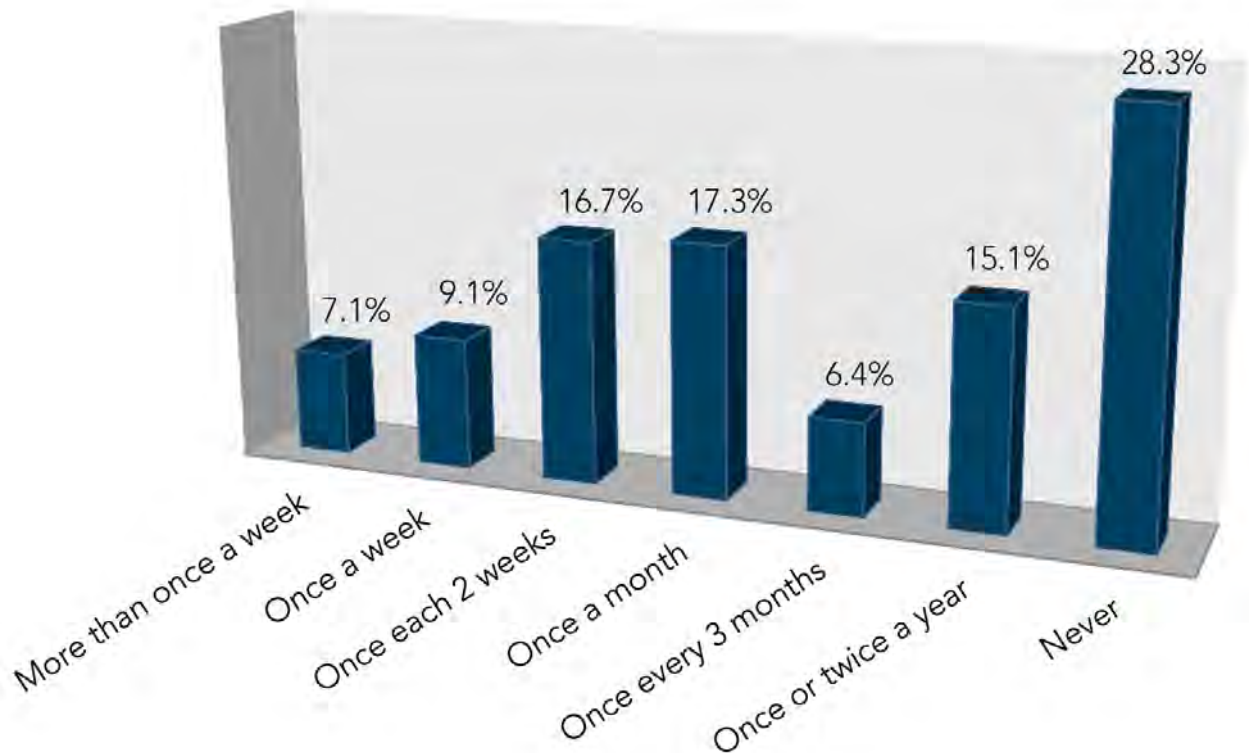


Note: Results based on response rate as shown in Table 43, Q16. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Frequency of Visits to the Urban Service Area

Respondents were asked how often they visited the Urban Service Area (Fort McMurray). As shown in **Figure 47**, the largest percentage of respondents reported "Never" (28.3%), which may be attributed to the physical distance between the project accommodation and the Urban Service Area, management rules not allowing workers outside of project accommodations, or long shift work combined with direct fly-in and fly-out work schedules. However, over 50.0% of respondents stated they visited the Urban Service Area at least once a month. The next two largest rates were "Once a month" (17.3%) and "Once every two weeks" (16.7%). Conversely, 9.1% of residents said they frequented the Urban Service Area weekly, while 7.1% responded "More than once a week."

Figure 47: Frequency of visits to the Urban Service Area for the sample population in project accommodations

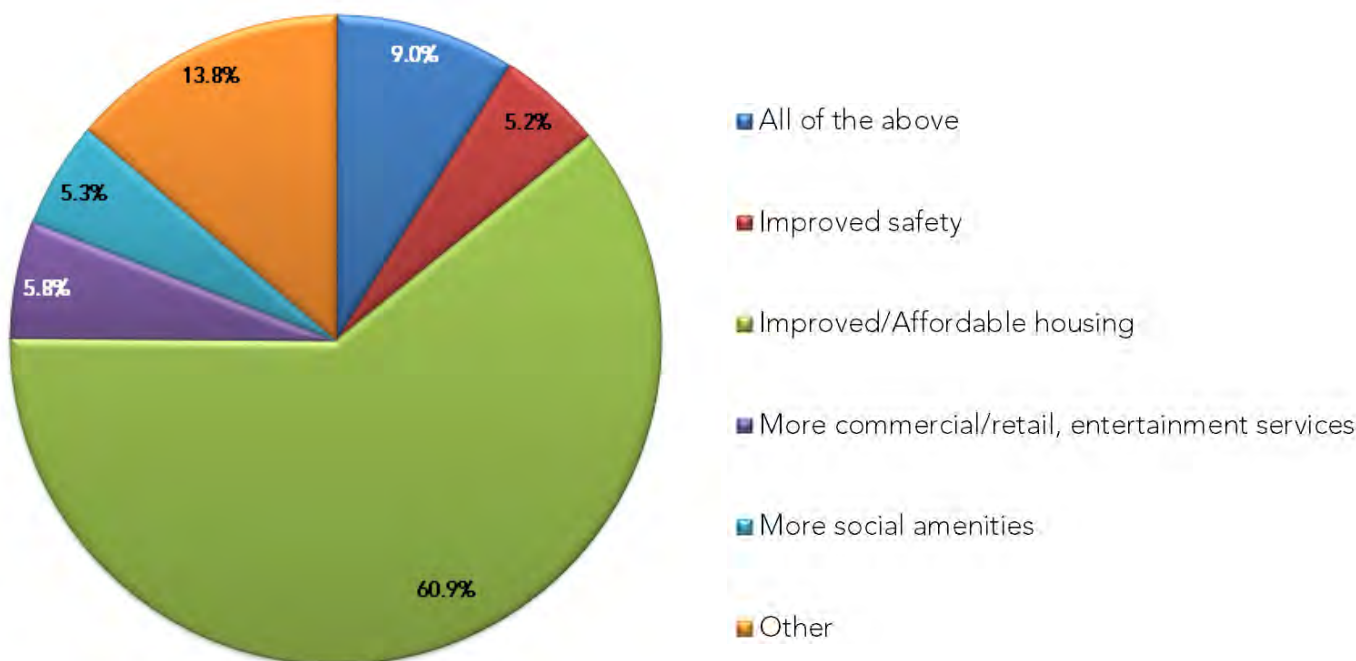


Note: Results based on response rate as shown in Table 43, Q17. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Considerations for Moving to the Urban Service Area

Workers in project accommodations were asked what would make them consider moving to the Urban Service Area (Fort McMurray); the results are found on **Chart 19**. More than half of the respondents (60.9%) reported "Improved/Affordable housing" as their top consideration. The other options, excluding the option of "All of the above," were relatively similar in response percentage: "More commercial, retail, and entertainment services" (5.8%), "More social amenities" (5.3%), "Improved safety" (5.2%), and "Improved safety" (5.2%). Moreover, 9.0% responded with "All of the above," while 13.8% responded with "Other."

Chart 19: Consideration for moving to the Urban Service Area by percentage of the sample population in project accommodations

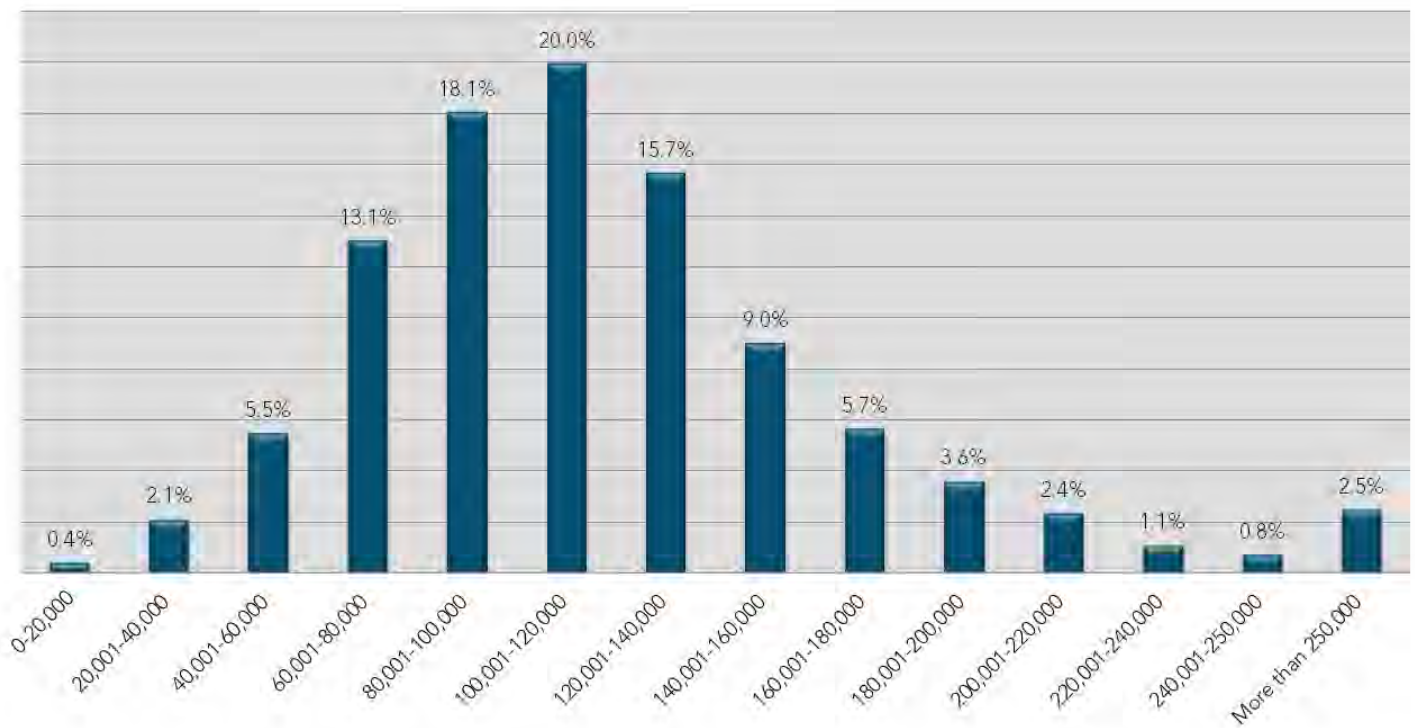


Note: Results based on response rate as shown in Table 43, Q18. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Household Income

Workers in project accommodations were asked about their estimated gross annual income at the individual level. The majority of respondents (53.8%) reported earning between \$80,001 and \$140,000, as seen in **Figure 48**. Only 6.8% of respondents reported earning more than \$200,001 per year, with 2.5% of respondents making more than \$250,000 annually. Conversely, 8.0% of respondents made \$60,000 or less annually, with only 0.4% earning less than \$20,000 a year. The range with the highest percentage of respondents was \$100,001 to \$120,000 per year, at 20.0%.

Figure 48: Percentage of the sample population by income group in project accommodations



Note: Results based on response rate as shown in Table 43, Q19. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

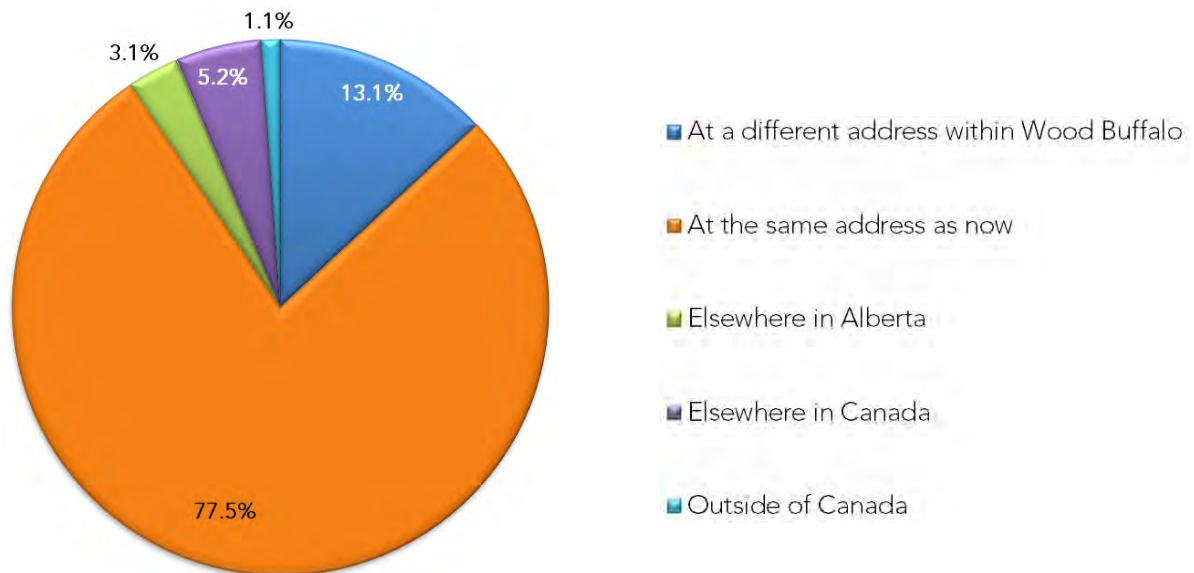
SECTION SEVEN: MIGRATION



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF **WOOD BUFFALO**

Residents were asked where they were living one year prior to Census 2012. **Chart 20** illustrates that 90.6% of respondents were living in the Municipality within the last year (77.5% were at the same address while 13.1% were at a different address within the Municipality). Of the remaining 9.4% who did not live in the Municipality in the last year, 5.2% were from elsewhere in Canada (excluding Alberta), 3.1% were from elsewhere in Alberta, and 1.1% were from a region outside of Canada.

Chart 20: Percentage of the population that has moved to the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo in the last year



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q11. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Table 44: Population that has moved to the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo in the last year

	Urban Service Area	Rural Service Area	Total
At a different address within Wood Buffalo	4,473	180	4,653
At the same address now	24,988	2,602	27,590
Elsewhere in Alberta	1,026	81	1,107
Elsewhere in Canada	1,765	73	1,838
Outside of Canada	395	9	404
Total	32,647	2,945	35,592

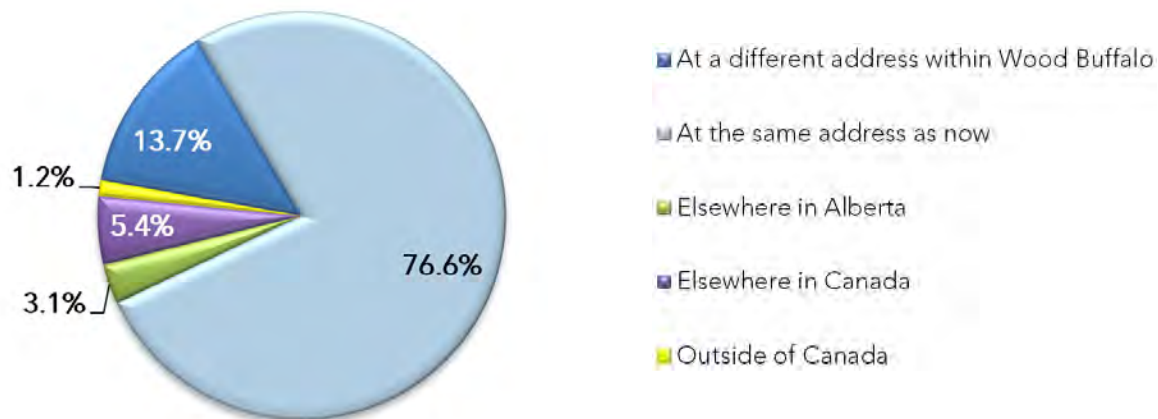
Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q11.



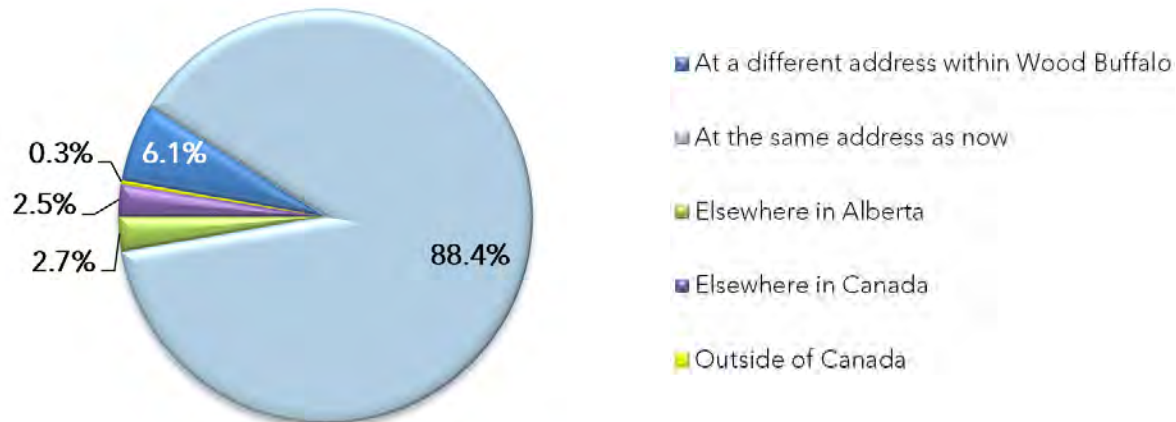
An examination of the migration data (**Chart 21**) reveals a larger percentage of residents in the Rural Service Area living at their same address for longer than one year compared to those in the Urban Service Area (88.4% versus 76.6%). Overall, 94.5% of residents in the Rural Service Area have been living in the Municipality for the last year, versus 90.3% of those in the Urban Service Area. The percentages include residents at the same address now and those who were living at a different address within the Municipality.

Chart 21: Percentage of the population that has moved to the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo in the last year

Urban Service Area



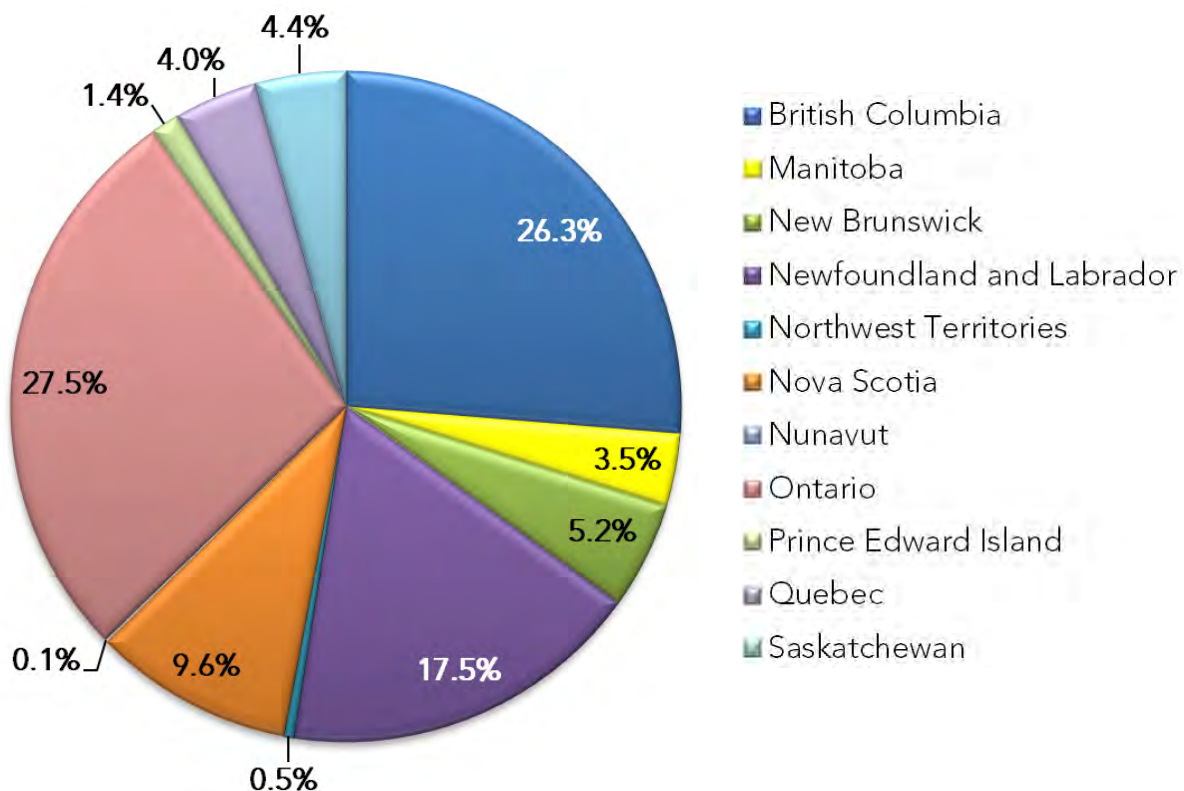
Rural Service Area



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q11. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

The three main provinces of origin were Ontario (27.5%), British Columbia (26.3%), and Newfoundland and Labrador (17.5%). Due to its small population (relative to Ontario and British Columbia), the percentage of residents moving from Newfoundland and Labrador is notable. The three least common provinces (or territories) of origin were Nunavut (0.1%), the Northwest Territories (0.5%), and Prince Edward Island (1.4%). This is not surprising, considering their populations are by far the lowest in Canada (outside of Yukon). Of the residents moving to the Municipality from elsewhere in Canada within the last year, none stated Yukon as their province of origin.

Chart 22: Percentage of the population that has moved to the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo in the last year by province



Note: Results based on response percent as shown in Table 4, Q12. Reported percentages may vary as a result of rounding.

Table 45: Population that has moved to the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo in the last year by province

Province	Urban Service Area	Rural Service Area	Total
British Columbia	438	20	458
Manitoba	57	4	61
New Brunswick	84	6	90
Newfoundland & Labrador	298	7	305
Northwest Territories	9	-	9
Nova Scotia	164	4	168
Nunavut	2	-	2
Ontario	463	16	479
Prince Edward Island	22	2	24
Quebec	70	-	70
Saskatchewan	63	13	76
Total	1,670	72	1,742

Note: Results based on response rate as shown in Table 4, Q12.



APPENDIX A: POPULATION BY REGION OF ORIGIN IN THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF WOOD BUFFALO







GLOSSARY:

Apartment/Condo - A dwelling unit in a building with more than two other dwellings in it is an apartment. Dwellings such as suites/flats above or within a non-residential structure, such as a school or store, are included in this category, and are structurally separate dwellings in a converted house if they number more than two.

Canadian Citizenship - Refers to the legal citizenship status of the respondent. Use of this description refers to individuals who have Canadian citizenship. Those individuals who meet the citizenship requirements and/or are in the process of obtaining their citizenship are not considered to have Canadian Citizenship.

Common-law Partnership - Refers to couples living together in an interdependent relationship, defined by the Common-law Relationships and the Adult Interdependent Relationships Act, without being married. An interdependent relationship is defined as an adult relationship in which the couple shares one another's lives, are emotionally committed to one another, and function as a domestic and economic unit. To be considered living in an interdependent relationship under the Act, the couple must be living together for at least three years, living in an interdependent relationship of some permanence when there is a child of the partnership through birth or adoption, or entered into an adult interdependent partnership agreement.

Completion Rate - Measure of coverage obtained in the census. For a census to be complete, all persons are assumed to be counted in the census.

Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) - The year-over-year growth rate of a variable over a specified period of time. The compound annual growth rate is calculated by taking the (n)th root of the total percentage growth rate, where (n) is the number of years in the period being considered. CAGR isn't the actual growth in reality. It's an imaginary number that describes the rate at which a variable would have grown if it grew at a steady rate. You can think of CAGR as a way to smooth out the growth over a given year.

Dwelling - General term used to describe a set of living quarters in which a person or a group of persons resides or could reside. This includes all types of dwelling categories (apartment/multiple dwelling, manufactured home, duplex, single-family, town house, or other) used for data collection.

Dwelling Unit - This is a place of residence occupied by one or more persons with a "private entrance." There can be many dwelling units within a structure.

Dwelling Type - The type of dwelling (e.g., single detached, townhome, apartment/condo, manufactured home).

Employment Rate - Refers to the number of persons employed during the enumeration period, expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.

Estimated Gross Annual Income - Refers to an estimation of annual salary before any deductions or taxes are considered on the household level.

Full-time Employment - Refers to an employed resident working 30 or more hours per week.

Hinterland - The sparsely populated region outside of the Urban and Rural Service Areas, not including First Nations Reserves, rural campgrounds, and project accommodations.

Household - Usually consists of a person or a group of persons, related or unrelated, who live together in the same homestead/compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit. They have common catering arrangements, and are answerable to the same household head. It is important to remember that members of a household need not necessarily be related, either by blood or marriage.

Household Income - Refers to estimated gross annual income.

Household Type - This is divided into two main categories: regular and institutional. Regular households are defined by private dwellings, whereas institutional households refer to care facilities, hotels/motels, campgrounds, and project accommodations.

Immigrant - Refers to people who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

Manufactured Home - A moveable dwelling designed and constructed to be transported (by road) on its own frame to a site and placed on a temporary foundation such as blocks, posts, or a prepared pad. It should be capable of being moved to a new location on short notice. Motor homes, travel trailers, and camper trailers, if used as permanent residences, are included under the "Other" reporting category.

Occupation or Employment Status - A respondent is considered to be employed full-time if the person works 30 hours per week or more. If the person has more than one job and works full-time, they are also considered to be employed full-time. If the person is a student with a part-time job they are reported as a student and employed. Other is used for all other categories.

Part-time Employment - Refers to an employed resident working less than 30 hours per week.

Primary (Main) Language Spoken - Refers to the language spoken at the resident level on a day to day basis. Primary language spoken does not imply a resident's first language.

Primary Place of Residence - This includes all usual residents. All persons present

at their place of usual residence will be enumerated, as well as those who may be temporarily absent from their place of usual residence, irrespective of where they are at the time of the census. Enumeration is carried out on the basis of place of usual residence, irrespective of whether the person is present at that place at census time.

The place of usual residence is where a person usually resides and may or may not be the person's place of domicile or permanent residence. The latter terms are usually defined in the laws of most countries. They do not necessarily correspond to the concept of place of usual residence which, as employed in the census, is based on conventional usage and relates to census time rather than other periods. Although most people will have no difficulty in stating their place of usual residence, there may be some confusion in certain cases. The following and similar cases should be provided for in the enumeration procedures:

- a) persons who maintain more than one residence
- b) students who stay in hostels
- c) persons who sleep away from their homes during the week for work-related reasons and only return home for a few days at the end of the week

Population Change - The change in the number of residents enumerated in Census 2012 when compared to previously completed censuses.

Project Accommodation(s) - Dwelling units that are owned and operated by companies to provide lodging for their staff (e.g. oil sands).

Region - This refers to the entire Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, including all population centres.

Response Percent - Refers to the number of people who answered the specific question(s) from Census 2012 divided by the number of people in the sample, expressed as a percentage.

Rural Service Area - Refers to all the rural communities in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo, including Anzac, Conklin, Draper, Fort Chipewyan, Fort Fitzgerald, Fort MacKay, Gregoire Lake Estates, Janvier, and Sapræ Creek Estates, as well as rural campgrounds and hinterlands.

Self-Enumeration Method - In this method, the information about the dwelling unit and the members of the household are recorded on the census by one or more members of the household. The census, along with the instructions, are distributed to every household in advance of the census date and received back after completion. The census could be mailed out or distributed to the households by the enumerator personally and collected after a fixed period of time. The enumerator may merely act as the agent for distribution and collection or, depending on the circumstances in each area, may also assist in completing the forms.

In some cases, the census and the instructions are handed over to the households by the enumerator, with a request that they be completed and kept ready for verification. The enumerator will, in a second round, collect the forms, verify the entries and correct them, if necessary, through personal inquiries.

Semi-Detached - A structure designed to contain two separate dwellings, one on top of the other or one beside the other, separated by open space from all other structures. Both dwelling units, upper and lower or both side-by-side units, must have a private entrance (from outside or from a common hallway inside) to be defined as a duplex.

Single-Detached - A structure with one dwelling only, separated by open space from all other structures, except its garage or shed. This is the most common type of house.

Non-permanent or "Shadow" Population - Any person who is present in the community and has a residence elsewhere may be considered to be a part of the temporary or shadow population. This person resides in the community for a minimum of 30 days or on a seasonal basis and is employed or has been employed by an industrial or commercial establishment in the municipality.

Total Population - Includes: (a) all persons who usually live in the region, even if they are temporarily away (such as on business or at school); (b) any persons staying or visiting in the region who have no other usual home; (c) persons who usually live in the region but are now in an institution (such as a hospital or correctional institution), if they have been there for less than six months; (d) persons who have a home elsewhere but stay in a local dwelling most of the week while working; (e) a student who is in attendance at an educational institution within or outside Alberta, temporarily rents accommodation for the purpose of attending an educational institution, and has family members who are usually resident in Alberta and with whom the student usually resides when not in attendance at an educational institution is deemed to reside with those family members; (f) infants born before the census date; and (g) deceased persons who were alive at midnight on the census date.

Townhouse - A dwelling unit in a row of three or more dwellings that share common walls extending from ground to roof and in which there are not other dwellings either above or below.

Unemployment Rate - Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force during the enumeration period.

Urban Service Area - Refers to all the neighbourhoods in Fort McMurray, including Abasand Heights, Beacon Hill, Gregoire, Lower Townsite, Thickwood Heights, Timberlea, and Waterways, as well as hotels/motels, care facilities, and urban campgrounds.



MUNICIPAL
CENSUS 2012
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REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF **WOOD BUFFALO**

Subject: 2012 and Prior Capital Budget Amendments – Revised, New and Cancelled Projects**APPROVALS:**

Kola Oladimeji, Director
Elsie Hutton, Executive Director
Glen Laubenstein, Chief Administrative Officer

Administrative Recommendation:

THAT the 2012 and Prior Capital Budget and the future cash flow of multi-year projects be amended as summarized on Attachment 1 (2012 and Prior Capital Budget Amendments - Revised, New and Cancelled Projects, dated December 11, 2012).

Summary:

Nine Capital Projects identified by Administration have been submitted to the Finance Department for amendment. Since Council is the approving authority for the Capital Budget, subject to provisions of Council Policy (FIN-160), Fiscal Responsibility Policy, some Capital Budget amendments require Council approval.

Capital Budget amendments are required to increase funding by \$8,580,000 for 2012 and decrease funding by \$307,970,000 for 2013 and future years, for a total net change of (\$299,390,000) as outlined in Budget Net Change Summary below. The full budget impact of these amendments are incorporated and required as part of the funding strategy for the proposed 2013 budget.

Background:

Capital Budget amendments are an ongoing process. Some amendments are identified and presented to Council on an individual basis due to the specific nature and timing of the request. The Capital Budget amendments addressed in this report include new capital projects, capital projects recommended for cancellation, and those requiring additional funding.

Projects are identified for cancellation if they are no longer viable, consolidated with other projects, or included as part of projects for future years. Budget requirements are reviewed for projected surplus and savings identified on projects that are substantially complete.

The rationale for amendment of each capital project is included in the attached individual Capital Budget Amendment Forms as prepared by individual departments responsible (Attachments 4-12).

Budget/Financial Implications:

The approval of the Capital Budget amendments identified will allow projects to proceed as scheduled as well as allow for the release of funding from cancelled projects. The full budget impact of amendments included in this report has been incorporated in the 2013 budget and is presented in Attachments 1-3.

Attachment 1 includes three sections: revised projects, new projects and cancelled projects. It presents the total cost of projects recommended for revision, new projects, and those recommended for cancellation. The first section of this attachment presents six projects for budget revision; the second section presents five new projects; the third section presents two projects recommended for cancellation. The net decrease in capital funding required as a result of amending these projects is (\$299,390,000).

Attachment 2 shows changes in cash flow of multi-year projects by funding source. Since multi-year projects are pre-approved for future years by Council in order to proceed seamlessly, amendments in cash flows of these projects require pre-budget approval by Council.

Attachment 3 shows the impact of cash flows and source of funding from this proposed amendment by years 2012 and prior, and 2013 and thereafter as reflected below in the Budget Net Change Summary.

Budget Net Change Summary					
	Total Project Cost (Accumulative)	Debenture	Reserves	Grants	Operating Budget
2012	8,580,000	(9,500,000)	24,150,000	(6,000,000)	(70,000)
2013 and thereafter	(307,970,000)	(304,500,000)	30,000	(3,500,000)	-
Reconciled net change	(299,390,000)	(314,000,000)	24,180,000	(9,500,000)	(70,000)

Part of the review process considered the opportunity cost of funding tied to projects that due to changes in strategic direction will not be implemented in the near future, thus releasing such funds to provide funding for current strategic priorities. Some cancelled projects may be reconsidered in the future subject to prevailing strategic direction at that time.

Attachments:

1. 2012 and Prior Capital Budget Amendments - Revised, New and Cancelled Projects
2. 2012 and Prior Capital Budget Amendments – Multi-Year Projects Cash Flow Summary
3. Cash Flows by Funding Source by Year
- 4-12. 2012 Capital Budget Amendment Forms

2012 and Prior Capital Budget Amendments - Revised, New and Cancelled Projects - December 11, 2012

Legend: First year of a multi year project
 other than first year of a multi year project
 Single year project

Project Description	Department	Year of original approval	Total Project Cost	Debtenture	Reserves	Provincial Grants	Operating Budget Costs	Att.
ORIGINAL PROJECT BUDGET								
Conklin Community Center - Predesign & Design	Community Services	2012	1,400,000		1,400,000			4
Landfill Gas Management System - Construction	Environmental Services	2011	11,070,000		11,070,000			5
Fort Chipewyan Firebag Bridge Replacement - Construction	Public Operations - Rural	2012	9,500,000			9,500,000		6
Civic Center - Construction	Community Services	2010	314,000,000	314,000,000	-	-	-	7
Google API Premier	Information Technology	2011	70,000		-	-	70,000	8
Total Original Capital Project Budget			336,040,000	314,000,000	12,470,000	9,500,000	70,000	
REVISED PROJECT BUDGET								
Conklin Multiplex - Predesign & Design	Community Services	2012	3,900,000		3,900,000			4
Landfill Gas Management System - Construction	Environmental Services	2011	12,000,000		12,000,000			5
Fort Chipewyan Firebag Bridge Replacement - Construction	Public Operations - Rural	2012	10,500,000		10,500,000			6
Cancelled Projects								
Civic Center - Construction	Community Services	2010	-	-	-	-	-	7
Google API Premier	Information Technology	2011	-	-	-	-	-	8
Total Revised Project Budget			26,400,000		26,400,000			
NEW PROJECTS								
MacDonald Island Utility Expansion - Design	Engineering		4,000,000		4,000,000			9
Fort Chipewyan Winter Road Bridges Replacement - Construction	Public Operations		5,000,000		5,000,000			10
Rural Road Rehabilitation 2012 - Pre-design and Design	Public Operations		500,000		500,000			11
Pumper Truck	Regional Emerg. Services		750,000		750,000			12
Total New Projects			10,250,000		10,250,000			
Total Revised/New Projects			36,650,000		36,650,000			
NET INCREASED / (DECREASED) CAPITAL FUNDING REQUIRED								
			\$ (299,390,000)	\$ (314,000,000)	\$ 24,180,000	\$ (9,500,000)	\$ (70,000)	

Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo
2012 and Prior Capital Budget Amendments - Multi-Year Projects Cash Flow Summary
Project Cash Flow Summary

Attachment # 2

Legend:

First year of a multi year project
other than first year of a multi year project
Single year project

Project Description		Department	Original Approval Year	Total Budget (Accumulative)	Cash flow			
					2011 and prior	2012	2013 and thereafter	Att
Original Project Budget								
Conklin Multiplex - Predesign & Design		Community Services	2012	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	-	4
Landfill Gas Management System - Construction		Environmental Services	2011	11,070,000	1,000,000	-	10,070,000	5
Fort Chipewyan Firebag Bridge Replacement - Construction		Public Operations	2012	9,500,000	-	6,000,000	3,500,000	6
Civic Center - Construction		Community Services	2010	314,000,000	9,500,000	-	304,500,000	7
Total (a)				335,970,000	10,500,000	7,400,000	318,070,000	
Revised Project Budget								
Conklin Multiplex - Predesign & Design		Community Services	2012	3,900,000	-	2,000,000	1,900,000	4
Landfill Gas Management System - Construction		Environmental Services	2011	12,000,000	1,000,000	8,800,000	2,200,000	5
Fort Chipewyan Firebag Bridge Replacement - Construction		Public Operations	2012	10,500,000	-	7,000,000	3,500,000	6
Civic Center - Construction		Community Services	2010	-	-	-	-	7
Total (b)				26,400,000	1,000,000	17,800,000	7,600,000	
New Project Budget								
Fort Chipewyan Winter Road Bridges Replacement - Construction		Public Operations	New	5,000,000	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	10
Total (c)				5,000,000	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	
Net change (b+c) - (a)				(304,570,000)	(9,500,000)	12,900,000	(307,970,000)	

Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo
Cash flows by Funding Sources by Year - December 11, 2012

Attachment # 3

Original Funding Sources	Funding Sources				
	Total Project Cost (Accumulative)	Debenture	Reserves	Provincial Grants	Operating Budget
2012 and prior	17,970,000	9,500,000	2,400,000	6,000,000	70,000
2013 and thereafter	318,070,000	304,500,000	10,070,000	3,500,000	-
Original Funding Sources Total (a)	336,040,000	314,000,000	12,470,000	9,500,000	70,000
Revised Funding Sources					
2012 and prior	26,550,000	-	26,550,000	-	-
2013 and thereafter	10,100,000	-	10,100,000	-	-
Revised Funding Sources Total (b)	36,650,000	-	36,650,000	-	-
Revision / Difference (b) - (a)	(299,390,000)	(314,000,000)	24,180,000	(9,500,000)	(70,000)
Net Change by year					
2012	8,580,000	(9,500,000)	24,150,000	(6,000,000)	(70,000)
2013 and thereafter	(307,970,000)	(304,500,000)	30,000	(3,500,000)	-
Reconciled net change	(299,390,000)	(314,000,000)	24,180,000	(9,500,000)	(70,000)



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF WOOD BUFFALO

CAPITAL BUDGET AMENDMENT

CURRENT PROJECT NAME: Conklin Community Center - Pre-Design and Design

AMENDED PROJECT NAME: Conklin Multiplex - Pre Design & Design

ORDER CODES (if assigned): 600653

Project Amendment

CURRENT PROJECT BUDGET

Funded capital project

Year	Annual Cost	Fed Grants	Prov Grants	Reserves	Operating Budget	Other Sources	Debtenture Financed
2011 & Prior	-						
2012	1,400,000			1,400,000			
2013	-						
2014	-						
Thereafter	-						
TOTAL	1,400,000	-	-	1,400,000	-	-	-

DESCRIPTION/RATIONALE FOR BUDGET AMENDMENT

The original plan was to share the cost of the conceptual design with Conklin Resource Development Advisory Council (CRDAC) and the budget request was as per that plan. But with the change in the leadership of CRDAC and further meeting with CRDAC, the Municipality decided to fully fund the project. Hence this capital amendment request to increase the pre design and design budget to \$3,900,000.00

AMENDED PROJECT BUDGET

Funded capital project

Year	Annual Cost	Fed Grants	Prov Grants	Reserves	Operating Budget	Other Sources	Debtenture Financed
2011 & Prior	-						
2012	2,000,000			2,000,000			
2013	1,900,000			1,900,000			
2014	-						
Thereafter	-						
TOTAL	3,900,000	-	-	3,900,000	-	-	-

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

PROJECT MANAGER ASSIGNED	Joseph Zachariah	Date:	
DELIVERY DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	Emdad Haque	Date:	
DELIVERY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	Henry Hunter	Date:	
SPONSOR DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	Carole Bouchard	Date:	
POSTED BY (for Finance only)		Date:	



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF WOOD BUFFALO

CAPITAL BUDGET AMENDMENT

CURRENT PROJECT NAME: Landfill Gas Management System - Construction

AMENDED PROJECT NAME:

ORDER CODES (if assigned): 600252

Project Amendment

CURRENT PROJECT BUDGET

Funded capital project

Year	Annual Cost	Fed Grants	Prov Grants	Reserves	Operating Budget	Other Sources	Debtenture Financed
2011 & Prior	1,000,000			1,000,000			
2012	-						
2013	2,000,000			2,000,000			
2014	6,000,000			6,000,000			
Thereafter	2,070,000			2,070,000			
TOTAL	11,070,000	-	-	11,070,000	-	-	-

DESCRIPTION/RATIONALE FOR BUDGET AMENDMENT

Tender awards and contract development are on hold until additional funding is secured within the 2012 fiscal year. Current tenders and contracts awaiting amendment approval include the well drilling and installation, mechanical systems, engineering supervision, technology fee, and utility installation. Revenue from this project is dependent upon the amount of organic material contained within the landfill and implementation of the technology within the first five years of placement. Given the timing impacts on the revenue generation budget amendment is required to ensure optimal return for the investment.

AMENDED PROJECT BUDGET

Funded capital project

Year	Annual Cost	Fed Grants	Prov Grants	Reserves	Operating Budget	Other Sources	Debtenture Financed
2011 & Prior	1,000,000			1,000,000			
2012	8,800,000			8,800,000			
2013	2,200,000			2,200,000			
2014	-						
Thereafter	-						
TOTAL	12,000,000	-	-	12,000,000	-	-	-

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

PROJECT MANAGER ASSIGNED	Jarrold Peckford, Supervisor Environmental and Public Services	Date:	
DELIVERY DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	Kevin Scoble, Director Environmental Services	Date:	
DELIVERY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	Henery Hunter	Date:	
SPONSOR DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	Kevin Scoble, Director Environmental Services	Date:	
POSTED BY (for Finance only)		Date:	



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF WOOD BUFFALO

CAPITAL BUDGET AMENDMENT

CURRENT PROJECT NAME: Fort Chipewyan Firebag Bridge Replacement - Construction

AMENDED PROJECT NAME:

ORDER CODES (if assigned): 600668

Project Amendment

CURRENT PROJECT BUDGET

Funded capital project

Year	Annual Cost	Fed Grants	Prov Grants	Reserves	Operating Budget	Other Sources	Debtenture Financed
2011 & Prior	-						
2012	6,000,000		6,000,000				
2013	3,500,000		3,500,000				
2014	-						
Thereafter	-						
TOTAL	9,500,000	-	9,500,000	-	-	-	-

DESCRIPTION/RATIONALE FOR BUDGET AMENDMENT

Additional funding of \$1,000,000 is requested to reflect the recent cost estimate which is consistent with bridges built in such remote locations. In order to facilitate project delivery, funding source is also being reallocated to capital reserves pending approval of the grant application.

AMENDED PROJECT BUDGET

Funded capital project

Year	Annual Cost	Fed Grants	Prov Grants	Reserves	Operating Budget	Other Sources	Debtenture Financed
2011 & Prior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	7,000,000	-	-	7,000,000	-	-	-
2013	3,500,000	-	-	3,500,000	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thereafter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	10,500,000	-	-	10,500,000	-	-	-

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

PROJECT MANAGER ASSIGNED	<u>Aysar Chomery</u>	Date:	<u></u>
DELIVERY DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	<u>Emdad Haque</u>	Date:	<u></u>
DELIVERY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	<u>Henry Hunter</u>	Date:	<u></u>
SPONSOR DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	<u>Glen Smith</u>	Date:	<u></u>
POSTED BY (for Finance only)	<u></u>	Date:	<u></u>



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF WOOD BUFFALO

CAPITAL BUDGET AMENDMENT

CURRENT PROJECT NAME: Civic Center - Construction

AMENDED PROJECT NAME:

ORDER CODES (if assigned): 600449

Project Cancellation

CURRENT PROJECT BUDGET

Funded capital project

Year	Annual Cost	Fed Grants	Prov Grants	Reserves	Operating Budget	Other Sources	Debtenture Financed
2011 & Prior	9,500,000						9,500,000
2012	-						-
2013	12,500,000						12,500,000
2014	73,750,000						73,750,000
Thereafter	218,250,000						218,250,000
TOTAL	314,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	314,000,000

DESCRIPTION/RATIONALE FOR BUDGET AMENDMENT

The scope of the project is now included in the City Center Redevelopment Plan which is being considered for Alternative Capital Financing.

AMENDED PROJECT BUDGET

Funded capital project

Year	Annual Cost	Fed Grants	Prov Grants	Reserves	Operating Budget	Other Sources	Debtenture Financed
2011 & Prior	-						
2012	-						
2013	-						
2014	-						
Thereafter	-						
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY POLICY CRITERIA:

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

PROJECT MANAGER ASSIGNED	John McKay	Date:	
DELIVERY DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	Emdad Haque	Date:	
DELIVERY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	Henry Hunter	Date:	
SPONSOR DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	Carol Theberge	Date:	
POSTED BY (for Finance only)		Date:	



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF WOOD BUFFALO

CAPITAL BUDGET AMENDMENT

CURRENT PROJECT NAME: Google API Premier

AMENDED PROJECT NAME:

ORDER CODES (if assigned): 600207

Project Cancellation

CURRENT PROJECT BUDGET

Funded capital project

Year	Annual Cost	Fed Grants	Prov Grants	Reserves	Operating Budget	Other Sources	Debt/Financed
2011 & Prior	70,000				70,000		
2012	-						
2013	-						
2014	-						
Thereafter	-						
TOTAL	70,000	-	-	-	70,000	-	-

DESCRIPTION/RATIONALE FOR BUDGET AMENDMENT

The Information Technology Steering Committee deems the project has no proper scoping and business strategy

AMENDED PROJECT BUDGET

Funded capital project

Year	Annual Cost	Fed Grants	Prov Grants	Reserves	Operating Budget	Other Sources	Debt/Financed
2011 & Prior	-						
2012	-						
2013	-						
2014	-						
Thereafter	-						
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

PROJECT MANAGER ASSIGNED	<u>Justin Ngan</u>	Date:	<u> </u>
DELIVERY DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	<u>Samuel Alatorre</u>	Date:	<u> </u>
DELIVERY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	<u>Carole Theberge</u>	Date:	<u> </u>
SPONSOR DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	<u>Clayton Driver</u>	Date:	<u> </u>
POSTED BY (for Finance only)	<u> </u>	Date:	<u> </u>



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF WOOD BUFFALO

CAPITAL BUDGET AMENDMENT

CURRENT PROJECT NAME:

AMENDED PROJECT NAME: MacDonald Island Utility Expansion - Design

ORDER CODES (if assigned): New Project

CURRENT PROJECT BUDGET

Funded capital project

Year	Annual Cost	Fed Grants	Prov Grants	Reserves	Operating Budget	Other Sources	Debtenture Financed
2011 & Prior	-						
2012	-						
2013	-						
2014	-						
Thereafter	-						
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DESCRIPTION/RATIONALE FOR BUDGET AMENDMENT

This involves the pre-design, and detailed design of new sanitary sewer collection system and water system to service the new Mac Donald Island expansions.

AMENDED PROJECT BUDGET

Funded capital project

Year	Annual Cost	Fed Grants	Prov Grants	Reserves	Operating Budget	Other Sources	Debtenture Financed
2011 & Prior	-						
2012	4,000,000			4,000,000			
2013	-						
2014	-						
Thereafter	-						
TOTAL	4,000,000	-	-	4,000,000	-	-	-

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

PROJECT MANAGER ASSIGNED	Emdad Haque	Date:	
DELIVERY DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	Emdad Haque	Date:	
DELIVERY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	Henry Hunter	Date:	
SPONSOR DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	Emdad Haque	Date:	
POSTED BY (for Finance only)		Date:	



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF WOOD BUFFALO

CAPITAL BUDGET AMENDMENT

CURRENT PROJECT NAME:

AMENDED PROJECT NAME: Fort Chipewyan Winter Road Bridges Replacement - Construction

ORDER CODES (if assigned): New Project

CURRENT PROJECT BUDGET

Funded capital project

Year	Annual Cost	Fed Grants	Prov Grants	Reserves	Operating Budget	Other Sources	Debtenture Financed
2011 & Prior	-						
2012	-						
2013	2,500,000			2,500,000			
2014	2,500,000			2,500,000			
Thereafter	-						
TOTAL	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000	-	-	-

DESCRIPTION/RATIONALE FOR BUDGET AMENDMENT

This amendment is required in order to proceed with Tendering and Construction of the Fort Chipewyan Winter Road Bridges Replacement Project during the 2012 winter season, as the project is currently in its final design stage.

AMENDED PROJECT BUDGET

Funded capital project

Year	Annual Cost	Fed Grants	Prov Grants	Reserves	Operating Budget	Other Sources	Debtenture Financed
2011 & Prior	-						
2012	2,500,000			2,500,000			
2013	2,500,000			2,500,000			
2014	-						
Thereafter	-						
TOTAL	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000	-	-	-

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

PROJECT MANAGER ASSIGNED	<u>Aysar Chomery</u>	Date:	
DELIVERY DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	<u>Emdad Haque</u>	Date:	
DELIVERY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	<u>Henry Hunter</u>	Date:	
SPONSOR DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	<u>Glen Smith</u>	Date:	
POSTED BY (for Finance only)		Date:	



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF WOOD BUFFALO

CAPITAL BUDGET AMENDMENT

CURRENT PROJECT NAME:

AMENDED PROJECT NAME: Rural Road Rehabilitation 2012 - Pre-design and Design

ORDER CODES (if assigned): New Project

CURRENT PROJECT BUDGET

Funded capital project

Year	Annual Cost	Fed Grants	Prov Grants	Reserves	Operating Budget	Other Sources	Debtenture Financed
2011 & Prior	-						
2012	-						
2013	-						
2014	-						
Thereafter	-						
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DESCRIPTION/RATIONALE FOR BUDGET AMENDMENT

Assessment of existing conditions to enable design work to commence this year in advance of construction for 2013. Many rural transportation networks are in a state of disrepair. This amendment will allow for public engagements, pre-design, and final design to be started in Rural Areas. Areas to be examined are Sapræ Creek Road, Anzac access Road, the Fort McKay storm water management network and several major culverts.

AMENDED PROJECT BUDGET

Funded capital project

Year	Annual Cost	Fed Grants	Prov Grants	Reserves	Operating Budget	Other Sources	Debtenture Financed
2011 & Prior	-						
2012	500,000			500,000			
2013	-						
2014	-						
Thereafter	-						
TOTAL	500,000	-	-	500,000	-	-	-

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

PROJECT MANAGER ASSIGNED	<u>Emdad Haque</u>	Date: _____
DELIVERY DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	<u>Emdad Haque</u>	Date: _____
DELIVERY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	<u>Henry Hunter</u>	Date: _____
SPONSOR DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	<u>Glen Smith</u>	Date: _____
POSTED BY (for Finance only)	_____	Date: _____



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF WOOD BUFFALO

CAPITAL BUDGET AMENDMENT

CURRENT PROJECT NAME:

AMENDED PROJECT NAME: Pumper Truck 2012

ORDER CODES (if assigned): New Project

CURRENT PROJECT BUDGET

Funded capital project

Year	Annual Cost	Fed Grants	Prov Grants	Reserves	Operating Budget	Other Sources	Debenture Financed
2011 & Prior	-						
2012	-						
2013	-						
2014	-						
Thereafter	-						
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DESCRIPTION/RATIONALE FOR BUDGET AMENDMENT

Regional Emergency Services is changing it's deployment of ladder trucks to pumper trucks for first response in all fire halls.

AMENDED PROJECT BUDGET

Funded capital project

Year	Annual Cost	Fed Grants	Prov Grants	Reserves	Operating Budget	Other Sources	Debenture Financed
2011 & Prior	-						
2012	750,000			750,000		-	
2013	-						
2014	-						
Thereafter	-						
TOTAL	750,000	-	-	750,000	-	-	-

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

PROJECT MANAGER ASSIGNED	<u>Darby Allen</u>	Date:	
DELIVERY DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	<u>Darby Allen</u>	Date:	
DELIVERY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	<u>Carol Theberge</u>	Date:	
SPONSOR DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR	<u>Darby Allen</u>	Date:	
POSTED BY (for Finance only)		Date:	



2013 Budget and Financial Plan

Financing the Big Spirit, Big Ideas, and Big Plans

Council
December 11, 2012

Financing the Big Spirit, Big Ideas and Big Plans

- 2013 Operating Budget, 2014 – 2015 Financial Plan
- 2013 Capital Budget, 2014 – 2018 Financial Plan

Sections 242 – 247 *Municipal Government Act*

2013 Budget Process

- May 8th – Council adopted Fiscal Management Strategy 2012-2014
- June – October Internal reviews of 2013 proposed budget
- November, 2012
 - 13th – Proposed 2013 budget presented to Council
 - 20th – 2013 Budget workshop for Council
 - 28th – 2013 Public Information Session
- December 11th – Budget presentation to Council for approval

2013 Budget Challenges

- 2012- 2014 Fiscal Management strategy did not include the following key projects:
 - Mac Donald Island Expansion
 - Municipal Utilities Corporation
 - City Centre Redevelopment Action Plan

2013 Budget Strategy

“Financing the Big Spirit, Big Ideas, and Big Plans”

Aligned

- Municipal Development Plan
- Strategic Plan
- Business Plan
- Master Plans and studies
- Fiscal Management Strategy

2013 Budget Guiding Principles

Fiscal Health Measures

- Sustainability
- Flexibility
- Vulnerability

Fiscal Management Strategy Compliance

	2013	2014	2015
LOW RISK: Property Tax Revenue Neutral + Construction Growth	√	√	√
Emerging Issues Reserve - \$50M uncommitted minimum balance, max. 15% of prior year's audited property tax revenue	√	√	√
Capital Infrastructure Reserve - \$50M uncommitted minimum balance	√	√	√
Debt Limit at 85% of MGA Limit	80%	85%	85%
Debt Service Limit at 85% of MGA Limit	14%	13%	8%

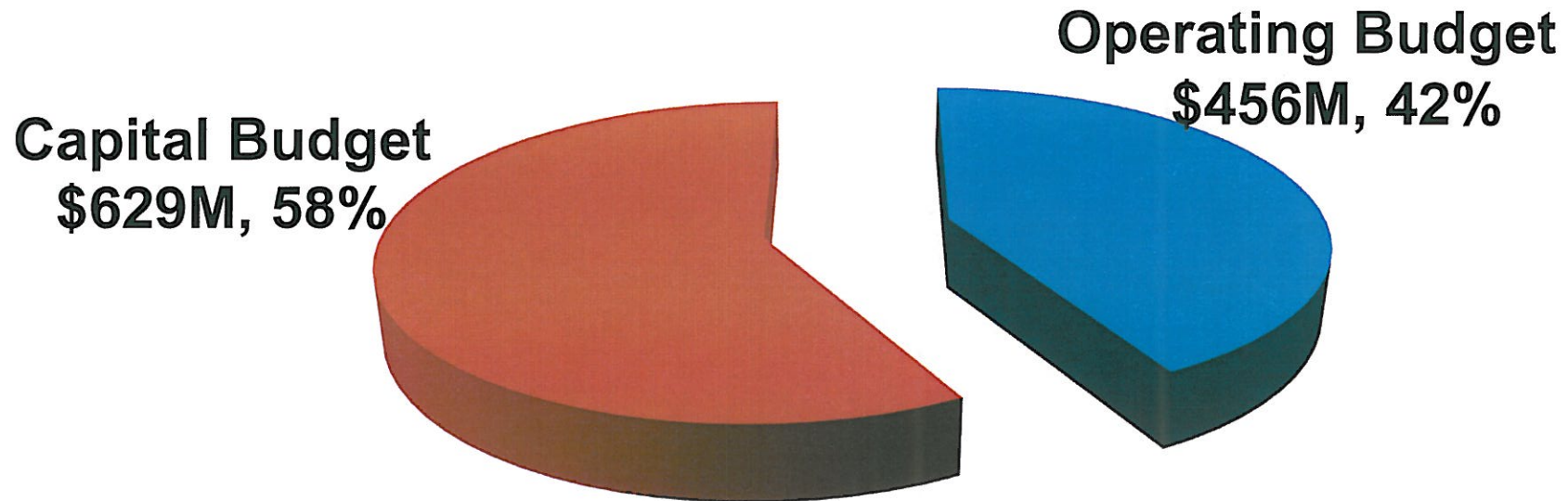
2013 Budget Headlines

- No tax increase other than new construction growth
- Debt management policy amended to 2009 level (85%)
- Fiscal stability reserves intact
- Continued recruitment efforts
- Provide competitive salaries and benefits package
- Focus on sustainability
- Addresses varied needs of the community via operations and capital funding allocations

2013 Operating and Capital Budgets

2013 Total Budget - \$1.085B

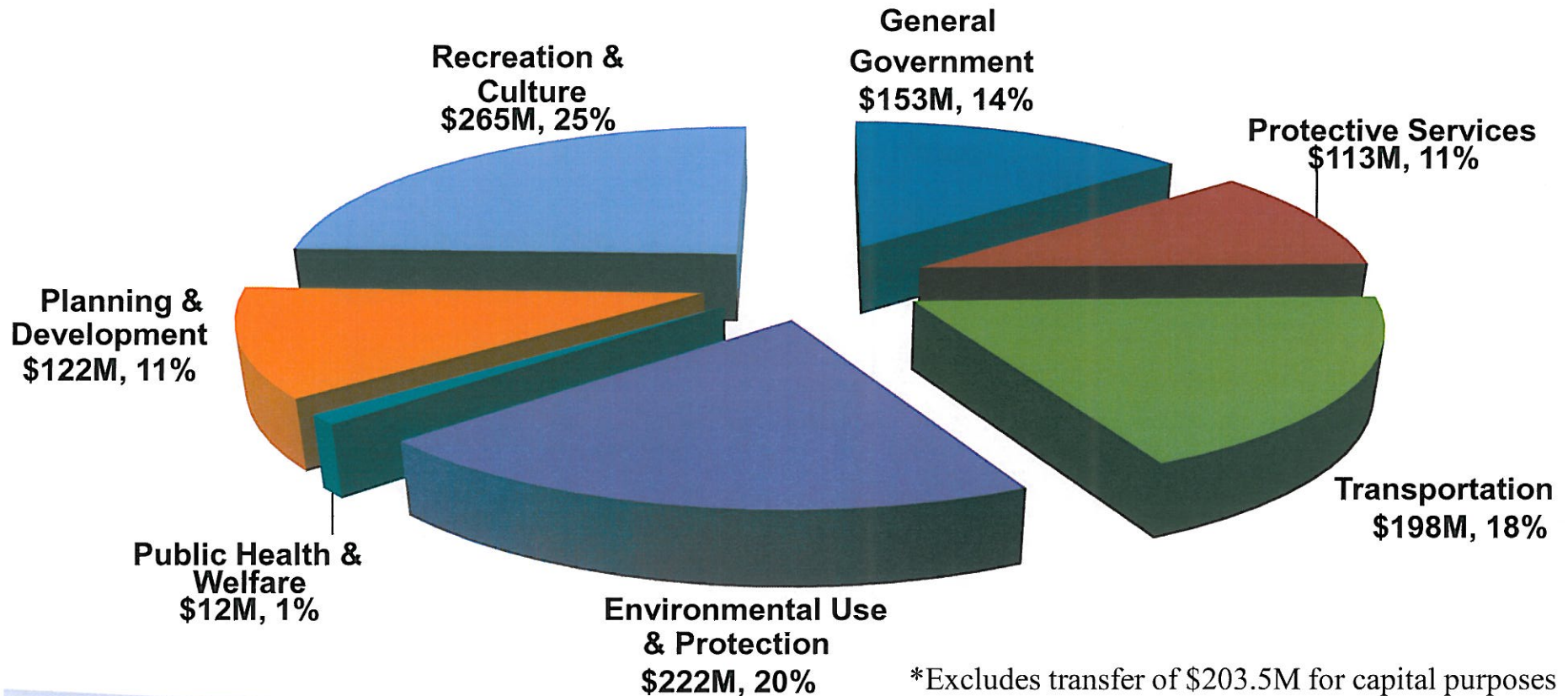
Capital vs Operating Budget Split



*Excludes transfer of \$203.5M for capital purposes

2013 Operating and Capital Budgets

2013 Total Budget - \$1.085B



2013 Operating Budget and 2014-2015 Financial Plan

Council
December 11, 2012

Budget Highlights-2013

Direct Responsible Growth in the Region

- Study on encroachment into Public Utility Lots
- Internet voting project
- Review on sub-division design standards
- Revisit rural servicing study for all the hamlets as per the new ASP's
- Land use priority study

Budget Highlights - continued

Develop Sustainable Mobility Choices

- Parking management study
- SMS notification service for traffic and other emergencies
- Fort McMurray Airport information wall Phase I

Budget Highlights - continued

Revitalize the City Centre

- Establishment of City Centre department
- City Centre Redevelopment Plan pre-design/design phases

Address Housing Affordability and Attainment

- Housing study

Budget Highlights - continued

Build Complete Communities

- Rural water and sewer grant study
- Community Place making – Conklin
- Community Place making – Janvier
- Community Place making – Anzac
- Community Place making - Gregoire Lake Estates
- Rural Off Highway Vehicle Fencing – Anzac
- Sidewalks in Rural Communities

Budget Highlights - continued

Promote the Development of Green Initiatives

- Zero Waste market development and communication
- Eco Park Development plan
- Green Energy/Utility Distribution System

Budget Highlights - continued

Demonstrate Leadership in Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

- Landfill public drop-off area construction - Fort Chipewyan
- Regional Landfill lateral expansion cells 1,2 and 3
- Training of staff in sustainability practices

Budget Highlights - continued

Increase Economic Development Attraction and Retention

- Post secondary outreach program
- New initiatives on brand execution of Wood Buffalo

Budget Highlights - continued

Invest in Arts, Recreation and Culture Development

- MacDonald Island Park Expansion
- Public Art Policy
- Anzac Recreation Centre Construction
- Conklin Community Centre Design
- Fort Chip recreation enhancement- Pool
- Regional Recreation and Culture Plan
- Anzac Walkway & Sport Field Lighting
- Fort McMurray Bike Park

Budget Highlights - continued

Enhance and Improve Corporate Responsibility and Governance

- Investment in business advisory services
- RES web page “ask a question”

Personnel Budgeting

- Elimination of corporate reduction of 10% of budgeted funding to acknowledge ongoing vacancies
- Significant improvements on recruitment and retention
- Manage within previously approved 1,373 positions prior to requesting additional approval
- 1,344 positions funded and 29 positions de-funded
- Existing vacancies will be utilized for new requests for 2013

2013 Operating Budget- Summary of Changes

	Per Nov. 13 Presentation	Changes	Final Proposal
Revenue	659,662,707	-	659,662,707
Expenditure*	659,662,707	-	659,662,707
Net	-	-	-

*Two changes were made; \$493,000 interdivisional allocations within Contracted and General Services and \$1,014,100 downward adjustment to Personnel Salaries and Benefits increasing Contracted and General Services by the same amount.

Changes did not impact the total budget.

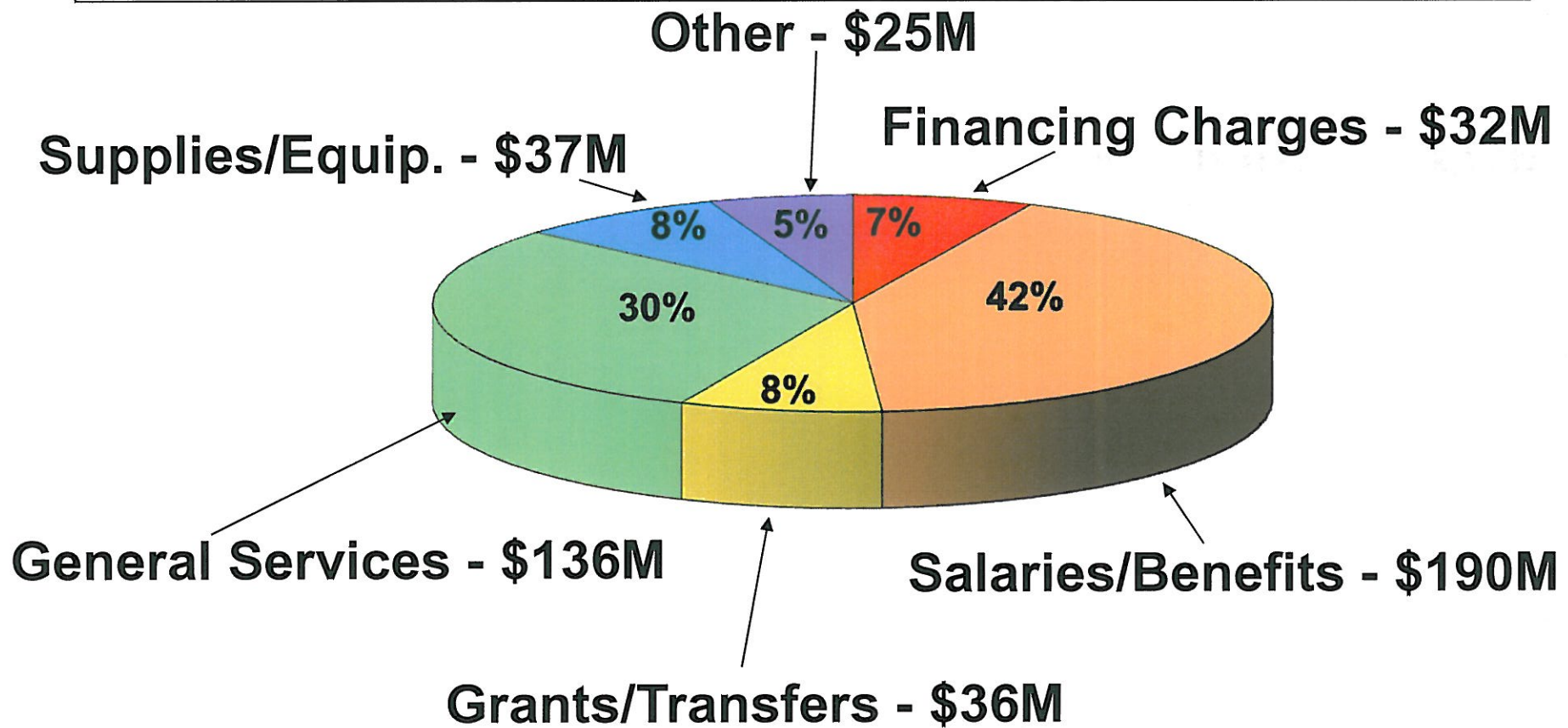
2013 Operating Budget Summary

Revenue	\$651,847,707
Operating Expenditures	(456,160,390)
Add: Transfer from Reserve	7,815,000
Funding available for transfer for capital	203,502,317
Transfers for Capital Purposes	(203,502,317)
Balanced Budget	\$ -

Transfer from Reserves \$7.8M

- Municipal Utilities Corporation set-up costs \$5M
- Water Conservation Retrofit \$1.5M
- Microsoft Windows upgrade \$1.3M

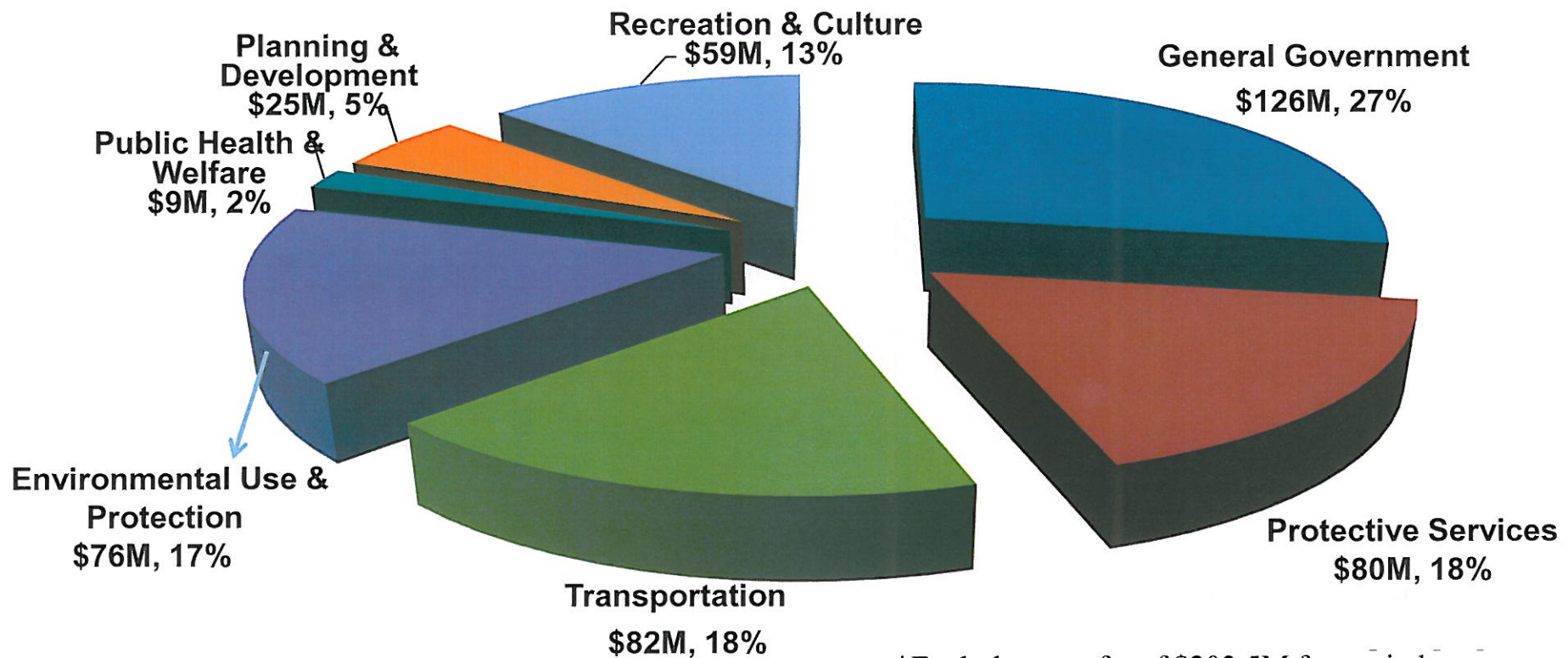
2013 Operating Expenditure Budget = \$456M



*Excludes transfer of \$203.5M for capital purposes

2013 Operating Expenditure Budget = \$456M

Where does the money go?



*Excludes transfer of \$203.5M for capital purposes

Operating Expenditures

2012 Budget	2013 Budget	Increase
\$376,124,879	\$456,160,390	\$80,035,511

*Excludes transfer for capital purposes

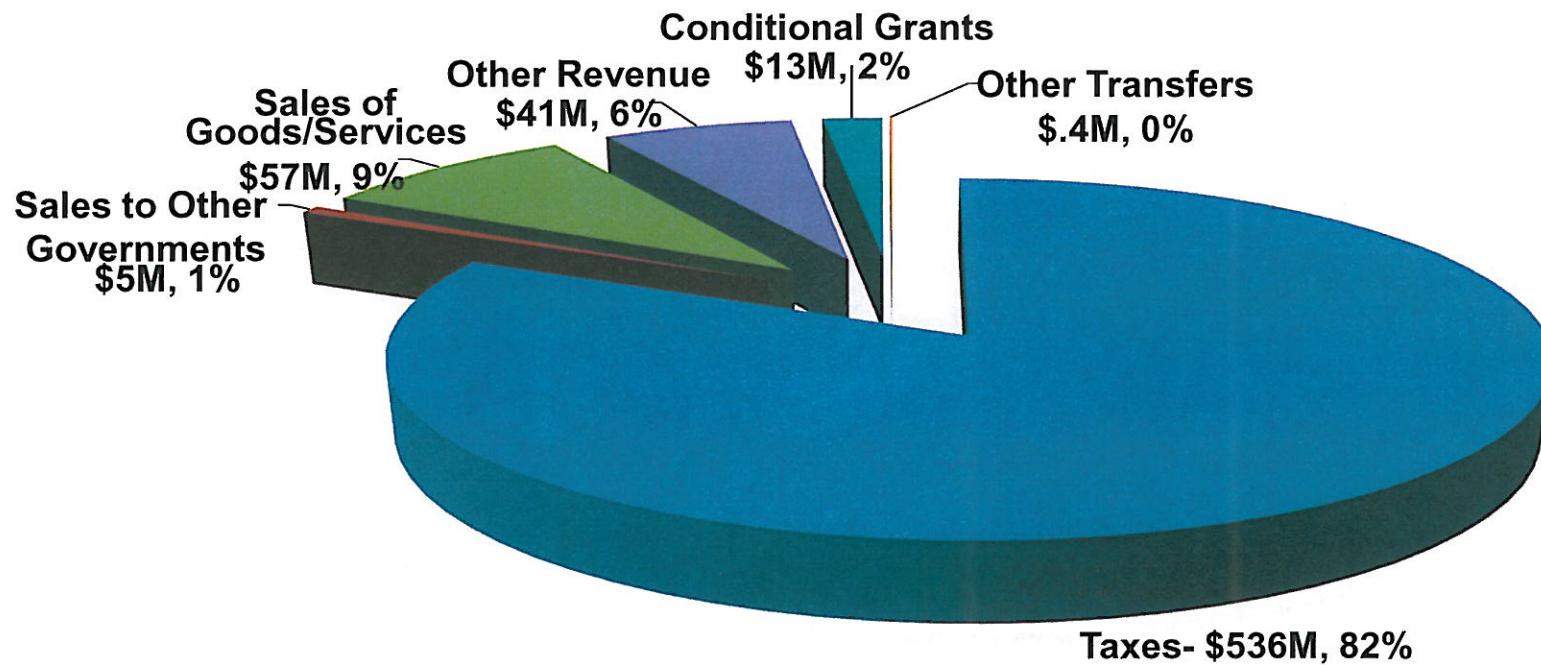
Operating Expenditures Variance Breakdown

	Budget to Budget * (\$'M)
Personnel salaries & benefits	33
General services & contracts	21
Purchases from other governments	4
Supplies and equipment	6
Grants/transfers/other	16
Net Change	80

*Excludes transfer for capital purposes

Where does the money come from?

Total 2013 Budget Revenue = \$652M



* Excluding \$7.8M Transfer from reserves

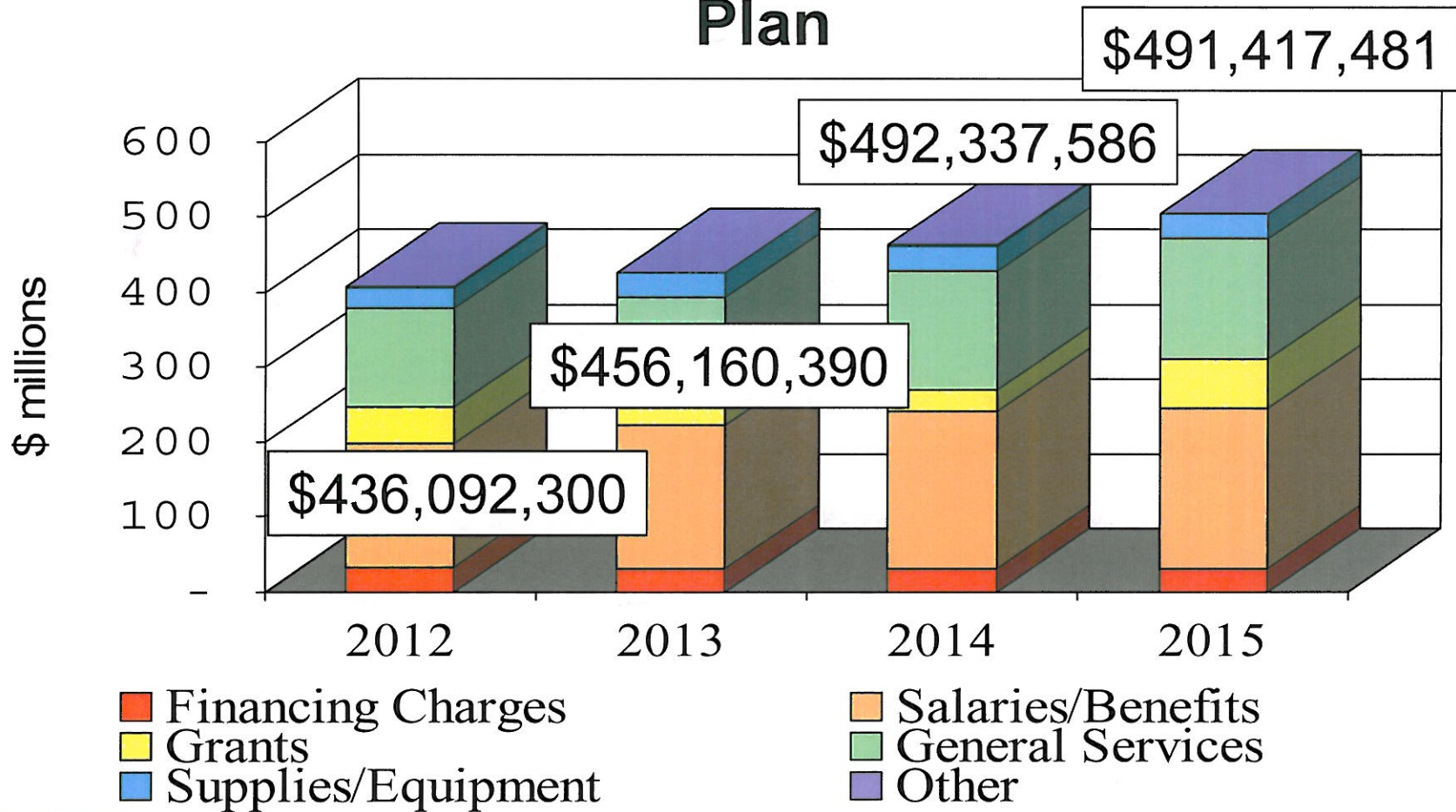
Operating Revenue

Budget 2012	Budget 2013	Increase
\$606,359,125	\$651,847,707	\$45,488,582

Operating Revenue variance Breakdown

	Budget to Budget (\$'M)
Property Taxes	31
Sales of Goods & Services	7
Other Revenue	7
Total Increase	45

2012 Projection to 2015 Budgets and Financial Plan



2013 Capital Budget and 2014-2018 Financial Plan

Council
December 11, 2012

Capital Budget Guidelines

Alignment with Municipal reports/studies:

- Municipal Development Plan
- Strategic Plan
- Area Structure Plans
- Area Redevelopment Plans
- Master Plans
- Fort McMurray Community Development Plan (FMCDP)
- Asset replacement cycles

2013 Capital Budget and Plan Summary of Changes

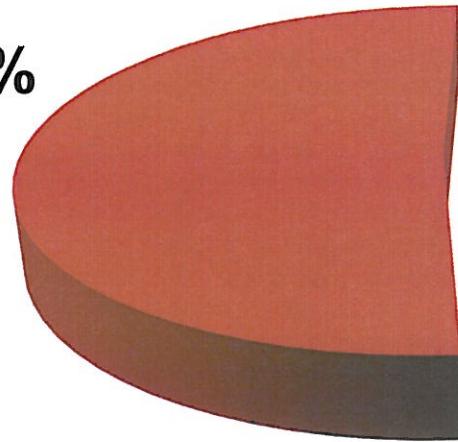
(\$)	2012 & Prior	2013* Budget	2014 Plan	2015 Plan	2016-2018 Plan
Per Nov. 13 Presentation	307,018,545	627,067,702	418,146,894	292,485,601	854,812,924
Net Changes	(2,935,787)	1,915,000	995,000	790,000	1,818,035
Final Proposal	<u>304,082,758</u>	<u>628,982,702</u>	<u>419,141,894</u>	<u>293,275,601</u>	<u>856,630,959</u>

New Projects added to 2013 budget:

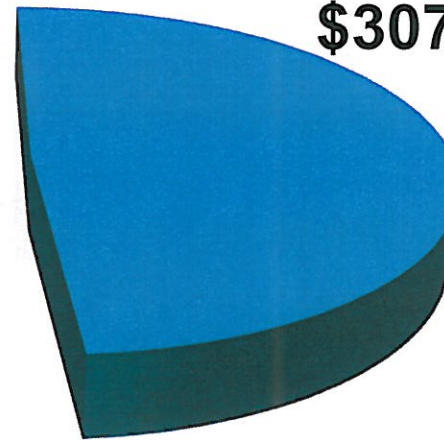
- * Anzac Walkway & Sport Field Lighting
- * Fort McMurray Bike Park
- * Rural Community Placemaking – Gregoire Lake Estates
- * Rural Off Highway Vehicle Fencing – Anzac
- * Sidewalks in Rural Communities

2013 Capital Budget By Nature - \$629M

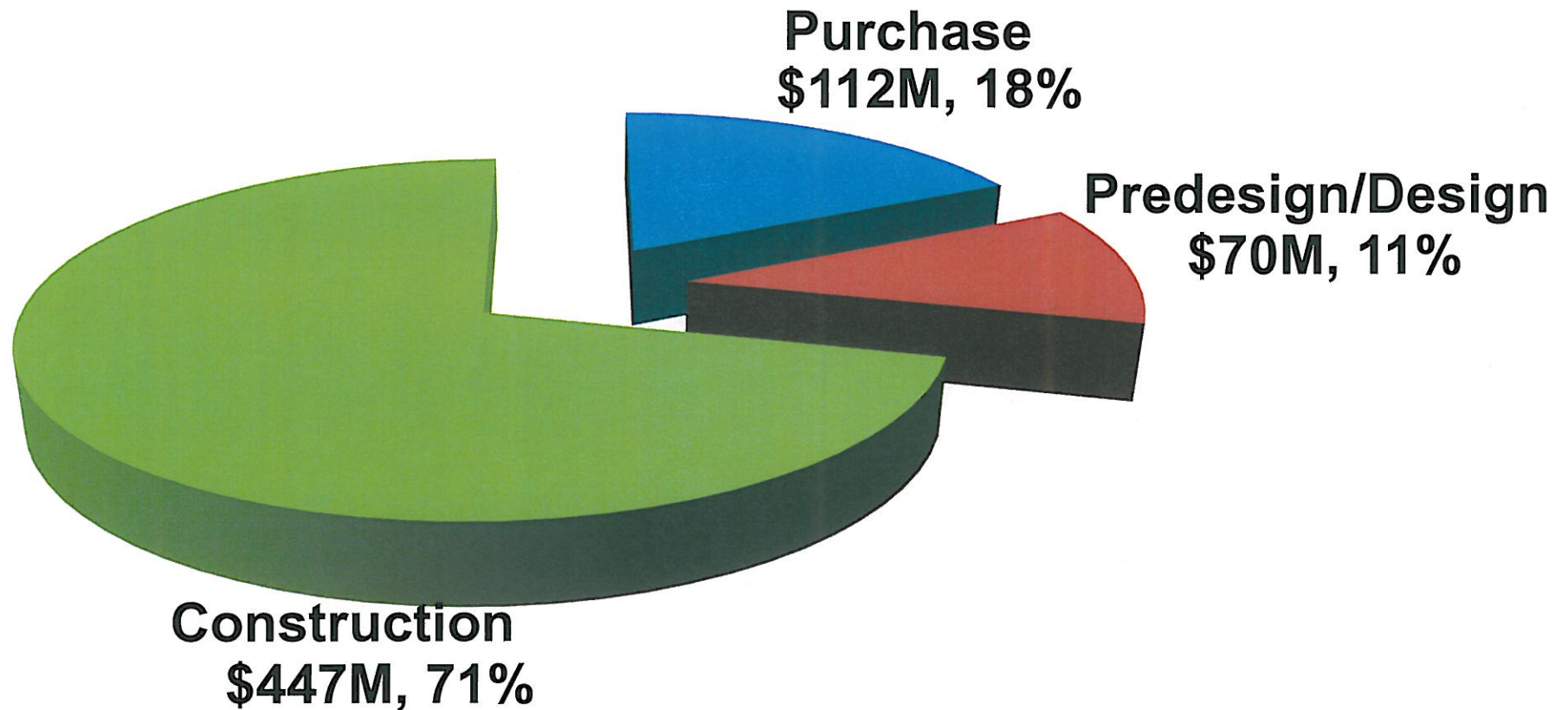
Life Cycle
\$322M, 51%



New Projects
\$307M, 49%

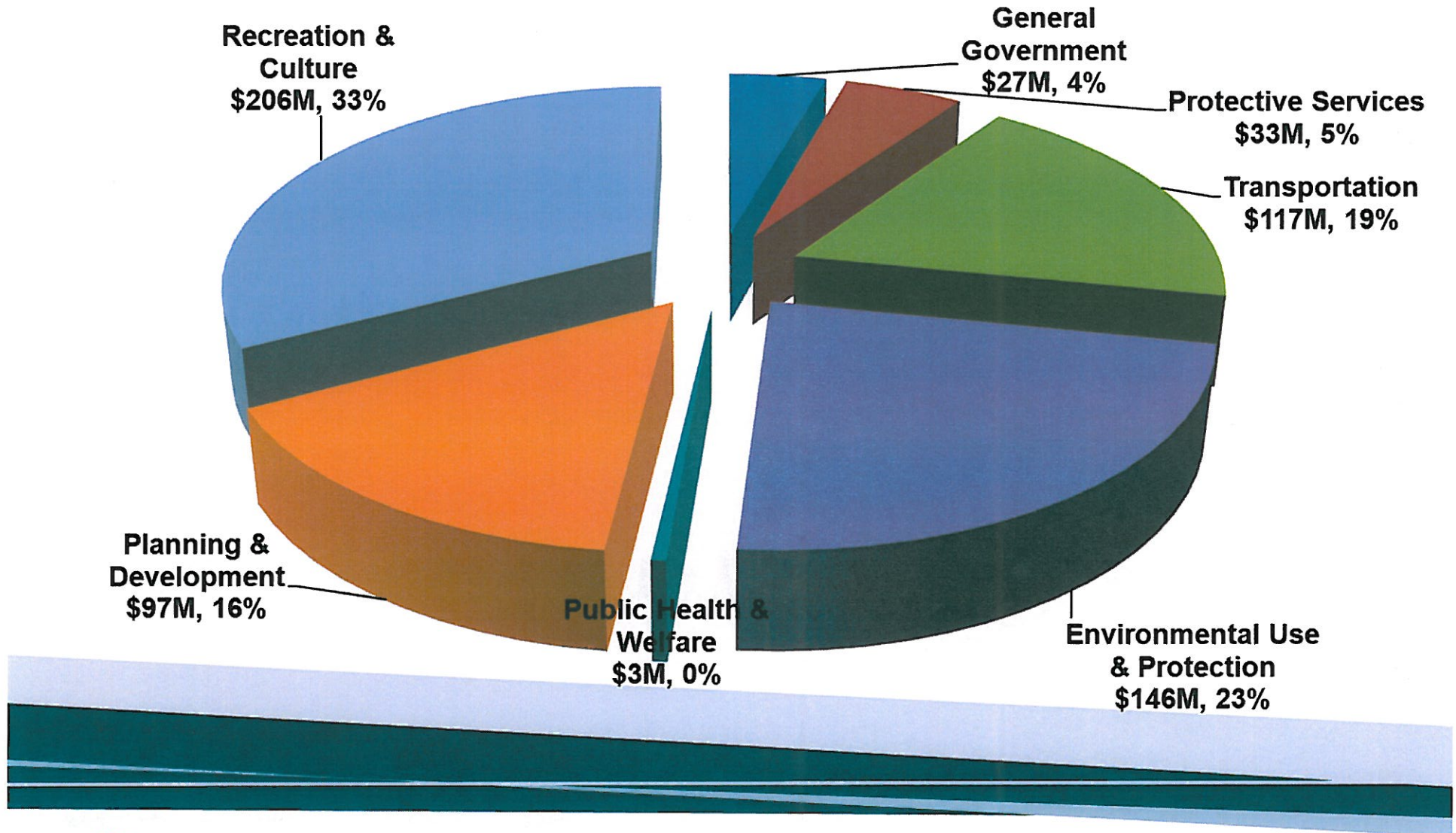


2013 Capital Budget By Class



2013 Capital Budget - \$629M

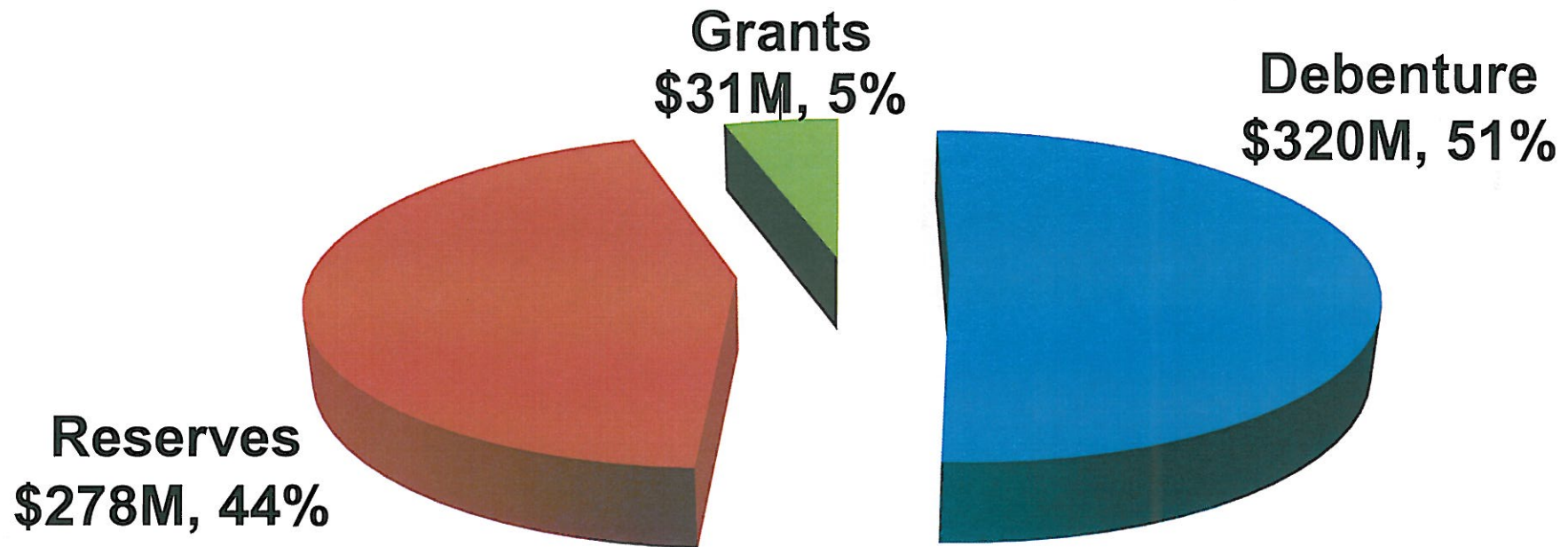
Where does the money go?



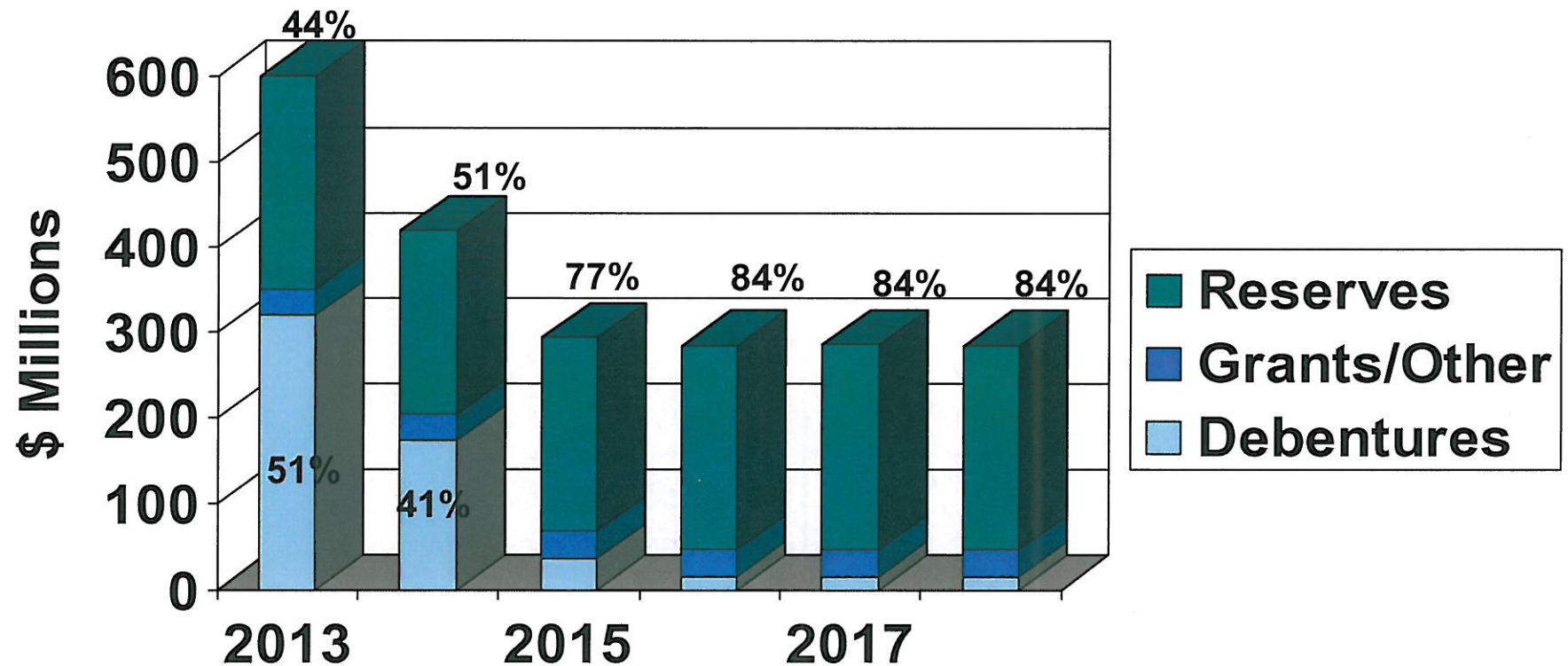
2013 Capital Budget Funding

Capital Infrastructure Reserve	\$ 278,461,712
Debentures	319,820,990
Grants	30,700,000
Total	\$ 628,982,702

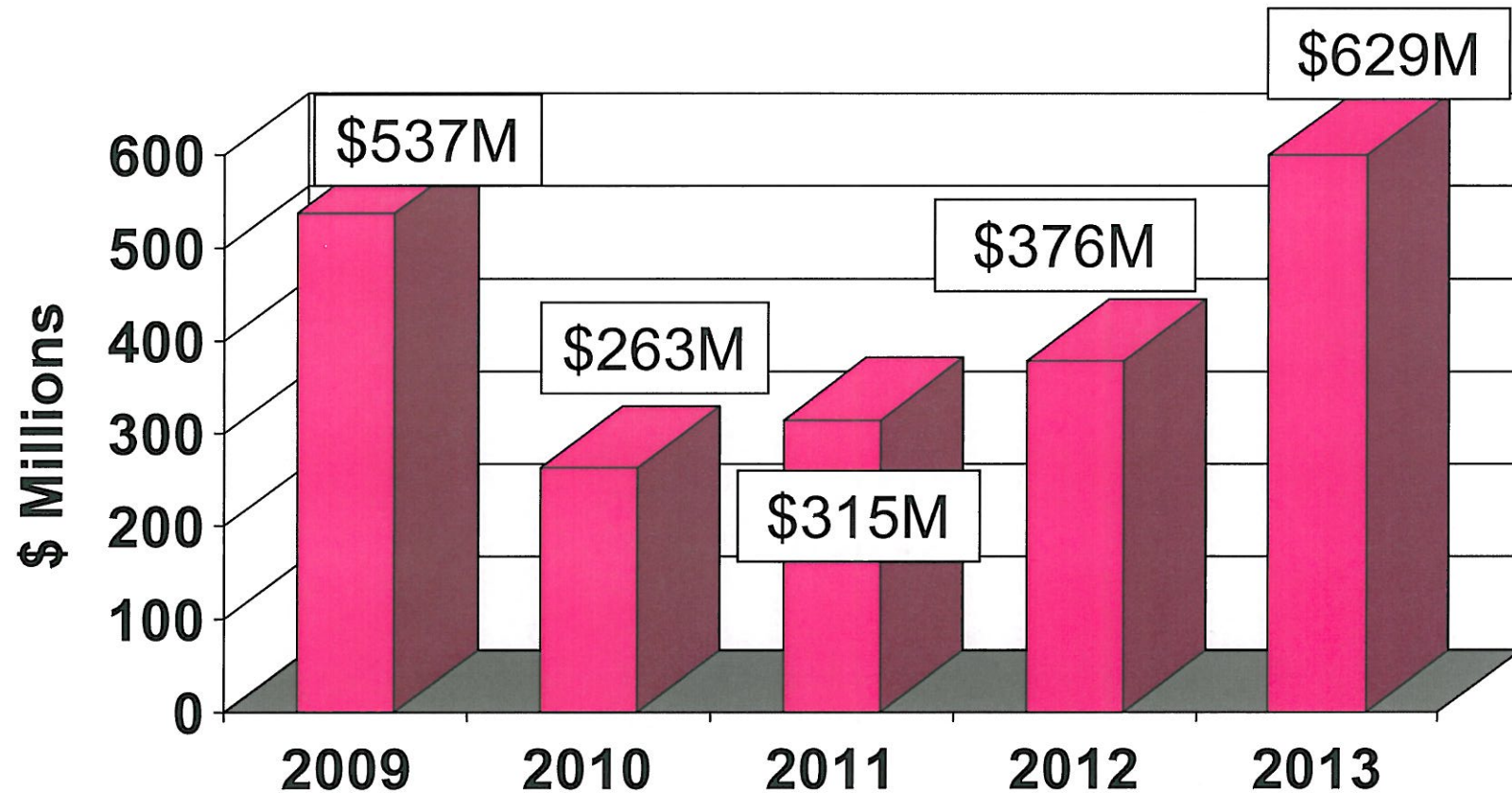
2013 Capital Projects by Funding Source



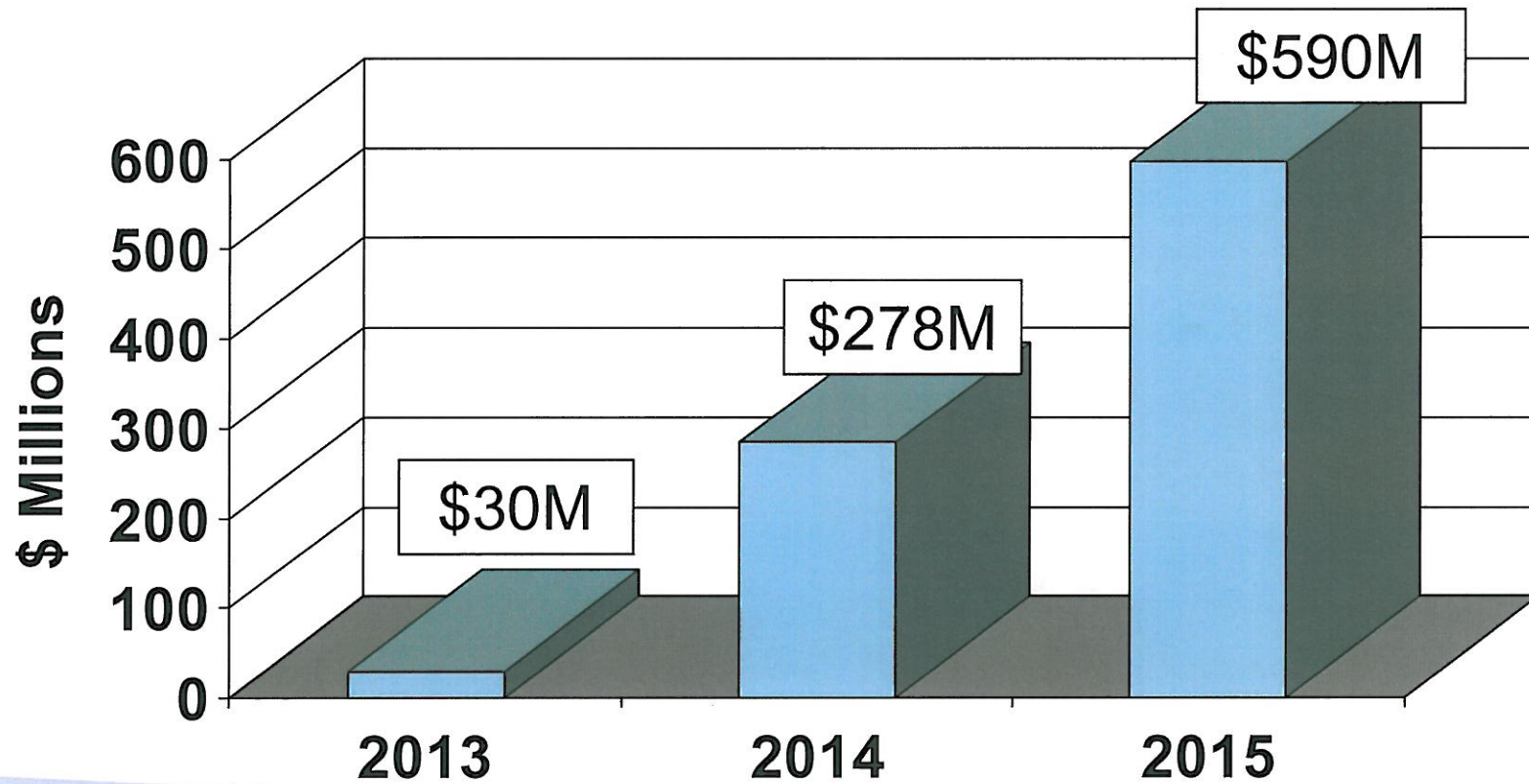
Capital Budget Funding Summary 2013-2018



Capital Budget History 2009 - 2013



Unfunded Capital projects Summary



Alternative Capital Financing (ACF)

- ACF needs to be considered for funding future capital projects
- Draft Policy with criteria, scope and impact on debt limit
- No specific funding for projects to be considered under ACF for 2013

Potential Alternative Capital Financing (ACF) Projects

- Thickwood Heights/Timberlea Multiuse Facility – Construction
- Green Energy/Utility Distribution System
- Regional Green Energy Project
- Civic Centre - City Hall/City Offices/Underground Parking
- Northern Utility Corridor
- Sports & Entertainment Arena
- Intelligent Community Program - Phases 1 and 2

Debt Overview

2012 Actual Debt - Outstanding	\$347.3M
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2012 Committed Debt	\$731.7M
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2013 Actual Debt	\$332.2M
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2013 Committed Debt	\$1,036.0M
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Debt Service

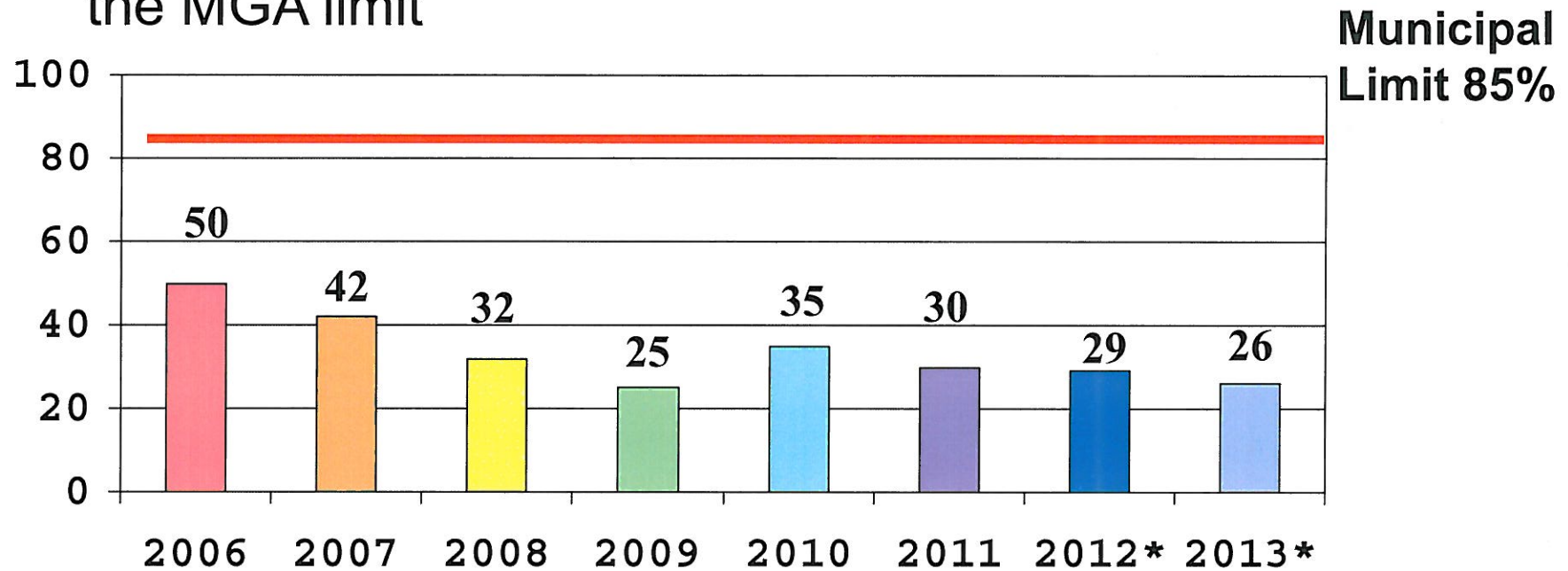
Actual Debt Service 2011	\$32,790,631
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Actual Debt Service 2012	\$32,010,267
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Budgeted Debt Service 2013	\$31,456,774
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Actual Debt %

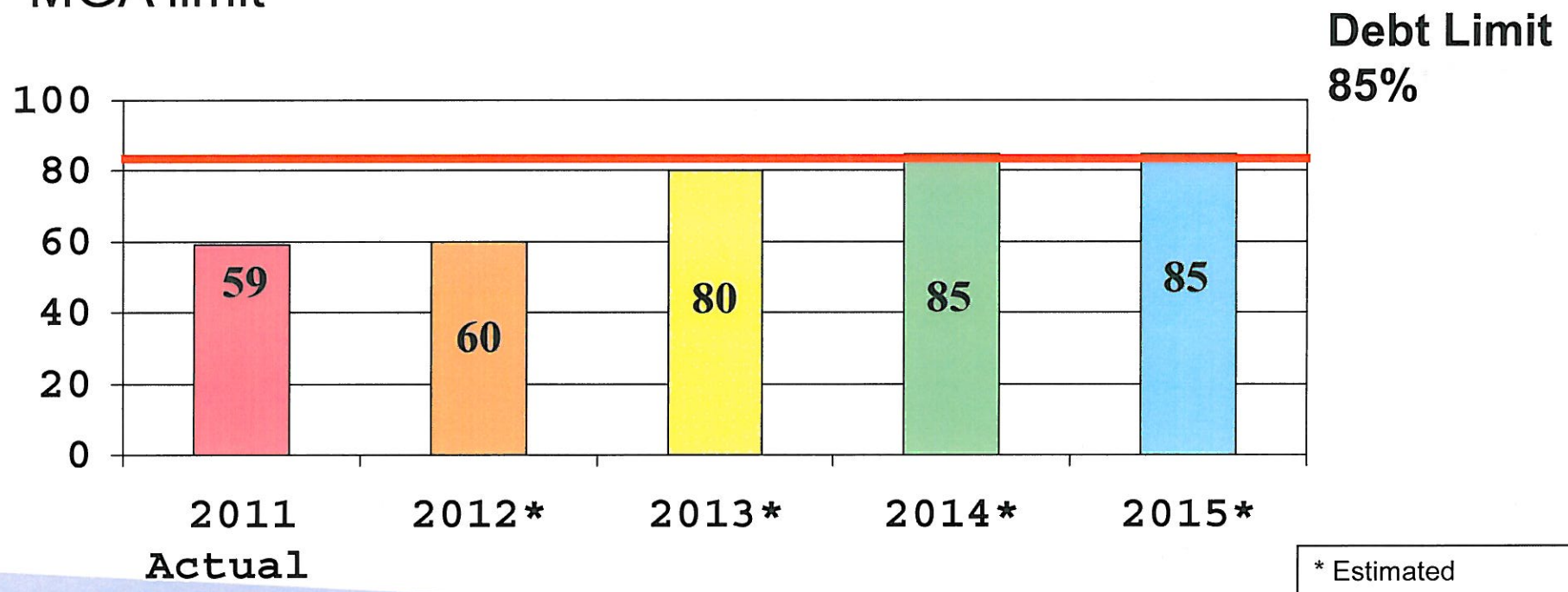
- The *Municipal Government Act* (MGA) debt limit is 2.0 X revenue
- Municipality's current debt limit is established at 85% of the MGA limit



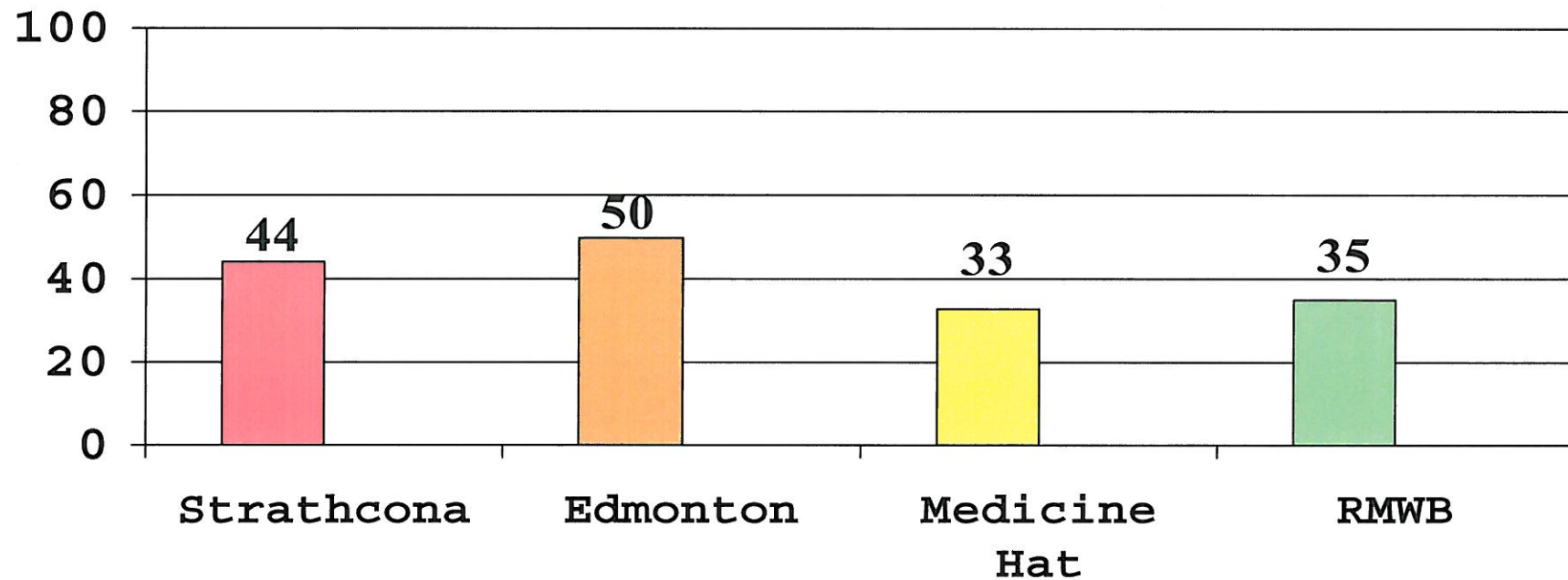
* Estimated

Committed Debt %

- The *Municipal Government Act* (MGA) debt limit is 2.0 X revenue
- Municipality's current debt limit is established at 85% of the MGA limit



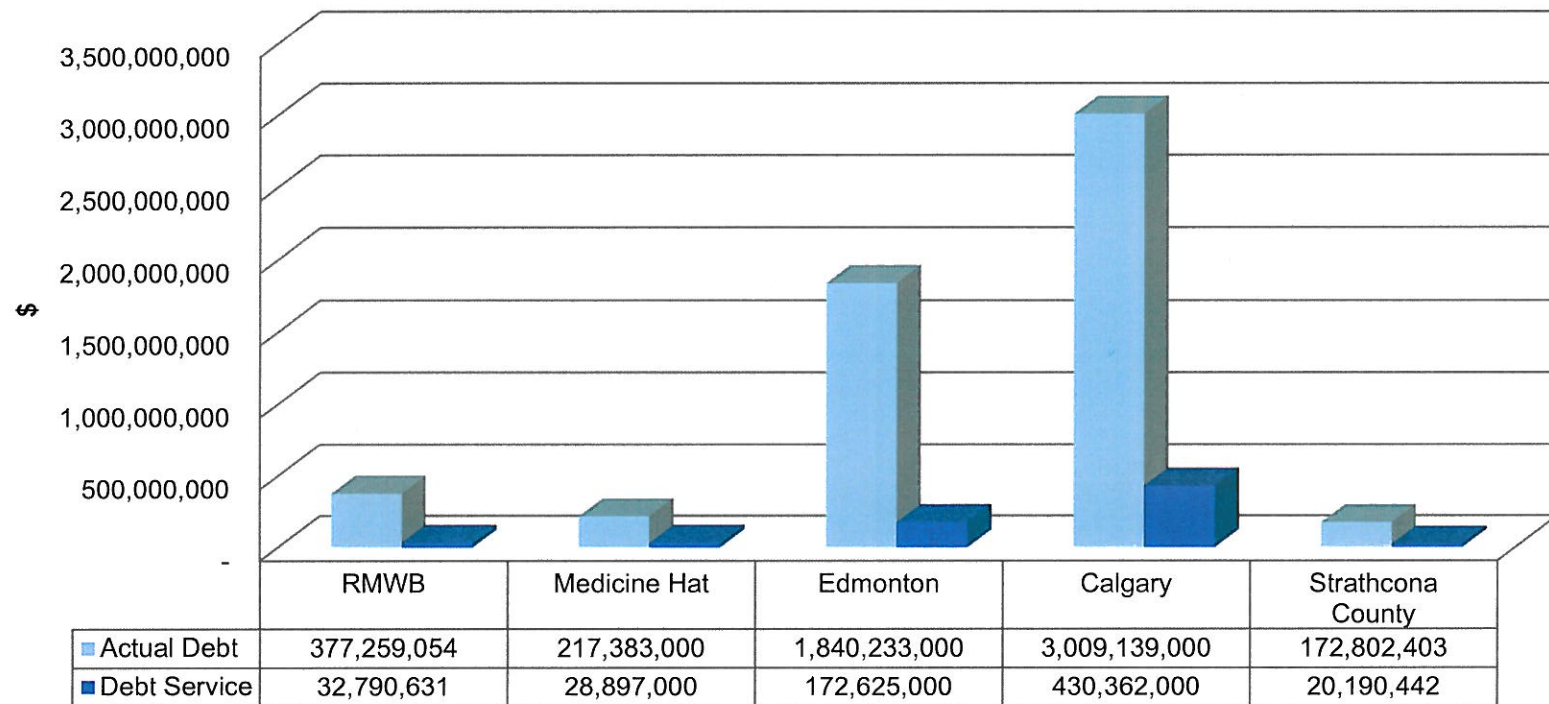
2010 Actual Debt % Comparison



2011 data not available on the Municipal Affairs website

Debt and Debt Service Comparison

2010 Debt and Debt Service Comparison Select Municipalities



2010 Available
published Data



2013 Budget and Financial Plan

NEXT STEPS



REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY
OF WOOD BUFFALO



Budget Management and Next Steps

- Debenture Bylaw approval by council – early 2013
- Flexibility to manage within approved budget in 2013
- Alternative Capital Financing Policy for council approval
- User Fees & Charges Policy
- Update Fiscal Management Strategy in 2013
- 2013 Property Tax Rate Bylaw

2013 Capital Budget and 2014-2018 Financial Plan

END

Subject: 2013 Capital Budget, 2014 – 2018 Capital Plan**APPROVALS:**

Kola Oladimeji, Director
Elsie Hutton, Executive Director
Glen Laubenstein, Chief Administrative Officer

Administrative Recommendations:

1. THAT the 2013 Capital Budget in the amount of **\$628,982,702** be approved as set out in Attachment 1 (2013 Capital Budget, dated December 11, 2012).
2. THAT the 2013 Capital Budget funding be approved as follows:
 - Financial Reserves \$278,461,712
 - Debenture Financing \$ 319,820,990
 - Grants \$ 30,700,000
3. THAT the multi-year projects in progress as set out in Attachment 2 (2013 Capital Budget – Multi-Year Projects - In Progress - Cash Flow dated December 11, 2012) be approved.
4. THAT new multi-year projects as set out in Attachment 3 (2013 New Multiple Year Project – Cash Flow dated December 11, 2012) be approved.
5. THAT the budget line item figures on Attachments 1-4 remain confidential pursuant to section 25 of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, R.S.A., 2000 c. F-25, as amended, until such time as the business risk is removed.

Summary:

The *Municipal Government Act* requires that every Alberta municipality approve a budget prior to passing a property tax bylaw with respect to that year. It is advantageous for a municipality to approve a budget prior to the budget year to ensure no delays or disruptions in planned activities for the upcoming year.

Background:

The 2013 Capital Budget has been developed under the theme ‘Financing the Big Spirit, Big Ideas and Big Plans’. The 2013 Capital Budget builds on the strategic financial investments started in 2012 towards implementing the Municipal Development Plan (MDP) and the City Centre Area Redevelopment Plan (CCARP).

Administration presented the proposed 2013 Capital Budget and Capital Plan on November 13, 2012 in a public meeting. A Public Budget Information Session was held on November 28, 2012 in order to increase transparency of municipal budgeting practices. Feedback has been actively solicited since the release of the budget to Council and incorporated.

In funding the 2013 Capital Budget, approved grant funding was applied to eligible projects, followed by allocation of the Capital Infrastructure Reserve funds. Debt financing was then applied ensuring the municipality remains within the amended Debt Management Policy limits of 85% approved by Council. In addition, allocation of the Capital Infrastructure Reserve continues to maintain a \$50M minimum balance over the life of the financial plan.

Budget/Financial Implications:

Attachment 1 itemizes the specific capital projects for 2013. Council approval of Attachment 2 and Attachment 3 which itemizes New and In Progress Multi-year Capital Projects in the 2013 Capital Budget will allow multiple year projects to proceed seamlessly from one year to the next since Council will be providing, in effect, pre-budget approval for future years. Although Administration will be held to the cash flows as identified on the schedule, tenders may be awarded for the term of the project.

The 2013 Capital Budget includes proposed capital projects totaling **\$628,982,702** funded as follows:

Financial Reserves	\$278,461,712
Debenture Debt Financing	319,820,990
Federal and Provincial Grants	<u>30,700,000</u>
Total 2013 Capital Project Costs	<u>\$628,982,702</u>

Rationale for Recommendations:

The 2013 Capital Budget includes projects important to developing the region as aligned in the Municipal Development Plan (MDP) and City Centre Area Redevelopment Plan (CCARP). These projects can be categorized into Public Facilities - \$ 296,015,369, Recreation and Culture - \$ 225,293,423 and Transportation - \$ 107,673,910. The Capital Budget continues to be a very dynamic document as priorities, funding, capital estimates and timing of infrastructure change. Thus, capital budget amendments are expected in order to most effectively allocate the Municipality's financial and human resources.

Attachments:

1. 2013 Capital Budget
2. 2013 Capital Budget – Multi -Year Projects - In Progress – Cash flow
3. 2013 New Multi - Year Projects – Cash flow
4. 2014 – 2018 Capital Plan

Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

2013 Capital Budget - December 11, 2012

Other than first year of a multi-year project

First year of a pre-approved multi-year project - Construction Phase

First year of a multi-year project

Single year project

1-4 - Ward

5 - Regional (municipality-wide)

Major Category	Dept.	Year of original budget	Project Name	Location/ Ward	Total Annual Cost	Grants	Reserve	Offsite Levy/Developer Charges	Debtenture Financing
Public Facilities	AS	2006	Records Management	5					
Public Facilities	AS	2011	Regional Geometrics Program	5					
Public Facilities	ES	2012	Airport Sewer - Construction	3					
Public Facilities	ES	2007	Anzac Waste Water Treatment Plant	4					
Public Facilities	ES	2012	Anzac WWTP Effluent Pipeline	4					
Public Facilities	ES	2002	Athabasca Water Treatment Plant Expansion	5					
Public Facilities	ES	2012	Conklin Sewage Lagoon Upgrade - Construction	4					
Public Facilities	ES	2012	Hwy 69 Lift Station & Forcemain	1					
Public Facilities	ES	2011	Landfill Gas Management System - Construction	5					
Public Facilities	ES	2008	Lift Station Upgrades (South)	5					
Public Facilities	ES	2011	Lower Townsite 4 Way Chamber - Predesign	1					
Public Facilities	ES	2009	Rural Water & Sewer Servicing - Predesign & Design	2,3,4					
Public Facilities	ES	2012	Saline Plateau Trunk Sewer	5					
Public Facilities	ES	2012	Septage Receiving Station - Construction	1					
Public Facilities	ES	2012	South Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant - Predesign	5					
Public Facilities	ES	2012	Thickwood Reservoir Replacement - Construction	1					
Public Facilities	ES	2011	Urban Infrastructure Rehabilitation 2011 - 2013	5					
Public Facilities	FS	2011	Jubilee Building Major Maintenance Upgrades 2011-2013	1					
Public Facilities	IT	2007	Enterprise Resource Planning Solution	5					
Public Facilities	PO-P	2011	South Operations Centre	1					
Recreation & Culture	CC	2012	Franklin Square Site Preparation & Construction	1					
Recreation & Culture	CS	2011	Anzac Multi-Use Leisure Facility and Community Park	4					
Recreation & Culture	CS	2012	Conklin Multiplex - Pre Design & Design	4					
Recreation & Culture	CS	2012	MacDonald Island Park Expansion Grant	1					
Recreation & Culture	FS	2012	Archie Simpson Arena, concrete Slab and Board Modifications	2					
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	2012	Urban & Rural Cemetery Development - Construction	5					
Transportation	CC	2012	Snye Remediation	1					
Transportation	Eng	2008	Prairie Loop Boulevard	1					
Transportation	Eng	2012	West Airport Boundary Road	2					
Transportation	PO-R	2012	Fort Chipewyan Firebag Bridge Replacement - Construction	2					
Transportation	PO-R	2012	Fort Chipewyan Winter Road Bridges Replacement - Construction	2					
Transportation	PO-R	2008	Fort MacKay Bridge Replacement	2					
Transportation	PO-T	2012	Transit Bus Additions 2012 - 2014	1					
Transportation	PO-T	2012	Transit Bus Replacements 2012 - 2014	1					
Transportation	PO-T	2011	Transit Bus Shelter Replacements & Additions 2011-2013	1					
Sub Total					321,908,245	30,200,000	211,613,245	-	80,095,000
Public Facilities	ES		Lower Townsite 4 Way Chamber - Construction	1					
Public Facilities	ES		Regional Scada Wan - Construction	1					
Recreation & Culture	CS		Conklin Multiplex - Construction	4					
Recreation & Culture	CS		Fort Chipewyan Swimming Pool - Construction	2					
Transportation	PO-R		Fort Chipewyan Richardson River Bridge Replacement - Const.	2					
Sub Total					28,700,000	-	500,000	-	28,200,000
Public Facilities	CC		Business Incubator Construction - City Centre	1					
Public Facilities	CC		Safety/Security Facility - City Centre Construction	1					
Public Facilities	CC		Water / Waste - City Centre Construction	1					
Public Facilities	ES		South East 881 Water Supply Line - Predesign & Design	4					
Public Facilities	ES		Urban Infrastructure Rehabilitation 2014 - 2016 Predesign & Design	3					
Public Facilities	LA		Land Acquisition 2013-2014	5					
Recreation & Culture	CC		Arts and Events - City Centre	1					
Recreation & Culture	CC		Civic Centre - Festival Plaza Pre-Construction	1					
Recreation & Culture	CC		Jubilee Centre/McMurray Experience Construction	1					
Recreation & Culture	CC		Performing and Visual Arts Center Pre-Construction	1					
Recreation & Culture	CC		Snyeside Park System - Construction	1					
Recreation & Culture	CC		Sports & Entertainment Arena - Pre-Construction	1					
Recreation & Culture	PO-P		Rural Community Placemaking - Anzac	4					

Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo
2013 Capital Budget - December 11, 2012

Other than first year of a multi-year project

First year of a pre-approved multi-year project - Construction Phase

First year of a multi-year project

Single year project

1-4 - Ward

5 - Regional (municipality-wide)

Major Category	Dept.	Year of original budget	Project Name	Location/ Ward	Total Annual Cost	Grants	Reserve	Offsite Levy/Developer Charges	Debtenture Financing
Recreation & Culture	PO-P		Rural Community Placemaking - Conklin	4					
Recreation & Culture	PO-P		Rural Community Placemaking - Janvier	4					
Recreation & Culture	PO-P		Rural Community Placemaking-Gregoire Lake Estates						
Transportation	CC		Central Business District Streetscape - City Centre	1					
Transportation	CC		MacDonald Island Bridge Construction	1					
Transportation	CC		Parking Garage Entertainment District Pre-Construction	1					
Transportation	CC		Signage & Wayfinding - City Centre Pre-Construction	1					
Transportation	CC		Surface Parking Relocation/Improvements - Construction	1					
Public Facilities	PO-R		Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation	2,3,4					
Sub Total					186,413,339	-	17,076,774	-	169,336,565
Public Facilities	CC		Business Incubator Preconstruction - City Centre	1					
Public Facilities	CC		Safety/Security Facility - City Centre Pre-construction	1					
Public Facilities	CC		Water / Waste - City Centre Pre-Construction	1					
Public Facilities	ES		Fort Chipewyan Landfill Public Drop-Off Area Construction & Lateral Expansion of Cell 1	5					
Public Facilities	ES		Household Hazardous Waste Building	5					
Public Facilities	ES		Janvier Sewage Lagoon Upgrade - Design	4					
Public Facilities	ES		Lower Townsite 4 Way Chamber - Design	1					
Public Facilities	ES		Portable Generators for Environmental Facilities	1					
Public Facilities	ES		Regional Landfill -Lateral Expansion of Cells 1,2&3	5					
Public Facilities	ES		Southwest Water Supply Line - Design	1					
Public Facilities	ES		Water Towers - Predesign & Design	5					
Public Facilities	ES		Watermain Connection - Richard Street	3					
Public Facilities	FL		Heavy Equipment Additions 2013	1					
Public Facilities	FL		Light Equipment Additions 2013	5					
Public Facilities	FL		Light Equipment Replacements 2013	5					
Public Facilities	FS		Architectural Upgrades Owned-Leased 2013	1					
Public Facilities	IAS		Community Accessibility - Rural Communities	4					
Public Facilities	IT		IT Infrastructure Upgrade 2013	5					
Public Facilities	PO-R		Snow Storage/Reclamation Facility - Design	1					
Public Facilities	RES		Ambulance Fleet Replacements 2013	5					
Recreation & Culture	CC		Jubilee Centre/McMurray Experience Pre-Construction	1					
Recreation & Culture	CC		Snyeside Park System - Pre-Construction	1					
Recreation & Culture	CS		Fort McMurray Bike Park	1					
Recreation & Culture	CS		MacDonald Island Park 2013 - Capital Grant	1					
Recreation & Culture	CS		Vista Ridge 2013 - Capital Grant	1					
Recreation & Culture	Eng		MacDonald Island Utility Expansion Construction	1					
Recreation & Culture	PO-P		Rural Off Highway Vehicle Fencing - Anzac						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P		Sister Mary Phillips/Dickensfield Schools Playground	1					
Recreation & Culture	PO-R		Anzac Walkway & Sport Field Lighting	4					
Transportation	CC		MacDonald Island Bridge Pre-Construction	1					
Transportation	CC		Surface Parking Relocation/Improvements Pre-Construction	1					
Transportation	PO-R		Sidewalks in Rural Communities	4					
Sub Total					91,961,118	500,000	49,271,693		42,189,425
Total Funded 2013 Projects					628,982,702	30,700,000	278,461,712		319,820,990

Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo
2013 Capital Budget - Multi-Year Projects - In Progress - Cash flow - December 11, 2012

Other than first year of a multi-year project 1-4 - Ward
First year of a pre-approved multi-year project - Construction Phase 5 - Regional (municipality-wide)

Major Category	Approval Year	Sponsor Dept.	Project Name	Location/ Ward	2012 & Prior Approved	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Thereafter	Total
A- Original budget/cash flow as approved by Council & Fiscal Policy												
1a- Ongoing multi-year projects with no cashflow changes in 2013												
Public Facilities	2012	ES	Airport Sewer - Construction	3								
Public Facilities	2012	ES	Anzac WWTP Effluent Pipeline	4								
Recreation & Culture	2011	CS	Anzac Multi-Use Leisure Facility and Community Park	4								
Public Facilities	2007	ES	Anzac Waste Water Treatment Plant	4								
Public Facilities	2002	ES	Athabasca Water Treatment Plant Expansion	5								
Public Facilities	2012	ES	Conklin Sewage Lagoon Upgrade - Construction	4								
Transportation	2012	CS	Fort Chipewyan Firebag Bridge Replacement - Construction	2								
Transportation	2012	PO-R	Fort Chipewyan Winter Road Bridges Replacement - Construction	2								
Transportation	2008	PO-R	Fort MacKay Bridge Replacement	2								
Public Facilities	2012	ES	Hwy 69 Lift Station & Forcemain	1								
Public Facilities	2011	FS	Jubilee Building Major Maintenance Upgrades 2011-2013	1								
Public Facilities	2011	ES	Landfill Gas Management System - Construction	5								
Transportation	2008	Eng	Prairie Loop Boulevard	1								
Public Facilities	2009	ES	Rural Water & Sewer Servicing - Pre-Design & Design	2,3,4								
Public Facilities	2012	ES	Saline Plateau Truck Sewer	5								
Public Facilities	2012	ES	Septage Receiving Station - Construction	1								
Public Facilities	2011	PO-P	South Operations Centre	1								
Public Facilities	2012	ES	Thickwood Reservoir Replacement - Construction	1								
Transportation	2012	PO-T	Transit Bus Replacements 2012-2014	1								
Transportation	2011	PO-T	Transit Bus Shelter Replacements & Additions 2011-2013	1								
Recreation & Culture	2012	PO-P	Urban & Rural Cemetery Development - Construction	5								
Total					391,798,137	162,445,000	21,350,000					575,593,137
2a- Ongoing multi-year projects with cashflow changes in 2013												
Public Facilities	2007	IT	Enterprise Resource Planning Solution	5								
Public Facilities	2012	LA	Land Acquisition 2012-2014	5								
Public Facilities	2008	ES	Lift Station Upgrades (South)	5								
Public Facilities	2011	ES	Lower Townsite 4 Way Chamber - Pre-design	1								
Recreation & Culture	2012	CS	MacDonald Island Park Expansion Grant	1								
Public Facilities	2006	AS	Records Management	5								
Public Facilities	2011	AS	Regional Geometrics Program	5								
Public Facilities	2012	ES	South Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant - Pre-Design	5								
Public Facilities	2011	ES	Urban Infrastructure Rehabilitation 2011 - 2013	5								
Recreation & Culture	2012	CS	Archie Simpson Arena Concrete Slab and Board Modifications	2								
Recreation & Culture	2012	CS	Conklin Multiplex - Pre Design & Design	4								
Recreation & Culture	2012	CC	Franklin Square Site Preparation & Construction	1								
Transportation	2012	CC	Snye Remediation	1								
Transportation	2012	PO-T	Transit Bus Additions 2012 - 2014	1								
Transportation	2012	Eng	West Airport Boundary Road	2								
Total					200,857,968	133,688,596	43,411,050	-	-	-		377,957,614
3a- Ongoing multi-year projects not requiring funds in 2013												
Public Facilities	2012	CS	Airport Capital Grant	5								
Transportation	2011	Eng	Franklin Avenue Revitalization - Construction	1								
Public Facilities	2012	ES	Abasand Heights Pump house Upgrade - Pre-Design & Design	1								
Public Facilities	2011	IT	Data Center Relocation	5								
Public Facilities	2011	IT	Data Warehouse	5								
Total					44,830,000	21,970,000	6,250,000	-	-	-		73,050,000
Total Original Budget					637,486,105	318,103,596	71,011,050	-	-	-		1,026,600,751

Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

2013 Capital Budget - Multi-Year Projects - In Progress - Cash flow - December 11, 2012

Other than first year of a multi-year project

1-4 - Ward

First year of a pre-approved multi-year project - Construction Phase

5 - Regional (municipality-wide)

Major Category	Approval Year	Sponsor Dept.	Project Name	Location/ Ward	2012 & Prior Approved	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Thereafter	Total
B- Revised budget/cash flow												
1a- Ongoing multi-year projects with no cashflow changes in 2013												
Public Facilities	2012	ES	Airport Sewer - Construction	3								
Public Facilities	2012	ES	Anzac WWTP Effluent Pipeline	4								
Recreation & Culture	2011	CS	Anzac Multi-Use Leisure Facility and Community Park	4								
Public Facilities	2007	ES	Anzac Waste Water Treatment Plant	4								
Public Facilities	2002	ES	Athabasca Water Treatment Plant Expansion	5								
Public Facilities	2012	ES	Conklin Sewage Lagoon Upgrade - Construction	4								
Transportation	2012	CS	Fort Chipewyan Firebag Bridge Replacement - Construction	2								
Transportation	2012	PO-R	Fort Chipewyan Winter Road Bridges Replacement - Construction	2								
Transportation	2008	PO-R	Fort MacKay Bridge Replacement	2								
Public Facilities	2012	ES	Hwy 69 Lift Station & Forcemain	1								
Public Facilities	2011	FS	Jubilee Building Major Maintenance Upgrades 2011-2013	1								
Public Facilities	2011	ES	Landfill Gas Management System - Construction	5								
Transportation	2008	Eng	Prairie Loop Boulevard	1								
Public Facilities	2009	ES	Rural Water & Sewer Servicing - Pre-Design & Design	2								
Public Facilities	2012	ES	Saline Plateau Truck Sewer	5								
Public Facilities	2012	ES	Septage Receiving Station - Construction	1								
Public Facilities	2011	PO-P	South Operations Centre	5								
Public Facilities	2012	ES	Thickwood Reservoir Replacement - Construction	1								
Transportation	2012	PO-T	Transit Bus Replacements 2012-2014	1								
Transportation	2011	PO-T	Transit Bus Shelter Replacements & Additions 2011-2013	1								
Recreation & Culture	2012	PO-P	Urban & Rural Cemetery Development - Construction	5								
Total					391,798,137	162,445,000	21,350,000					575,593,137
2b- Ongoing multi-year projects with cashflow changes in 2013												
Public Facilities	2006	AS	Records Management	5								
Public Facilities	2011	AS	Regional Geometrics Program	5								
Public Facilities	2012	CC	Franklin Square Site Preparation & Construction	1								
Transportation	2012	CC	Snye Remediation	1								
Public Facilities	2012	CS	MacDonald Island Park Expansion Project	1								
Recreation & Culture	2012	CS	Archie Simpson Arena Concrete Slab and Board Modifications	2								
Recreation & Culture	2012	CS	Conklin Multiplex - Pre Design & Design	4								
Transportation	2012	Eng	West Airport Boundary Road	2								
Public Facilities	2008	ES	Lift Station Upgrades (South)	5								
Public Facilities	2011	ES	Lower Townsite 4 Way Chamber - Predesign	1								
Public Facilities	2012	ES	South Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant - Pre-Design	5								
Public Facilities	2011	ES	Urban Infrastructure Rehabilitation 2011 - 2013	5								
Public Facilities	2007	IT	Enterprise Resource Planning Solution	5								
Public Facilities	2012	LA	Land Acquisition 2012-2014	5								
Transportation	2012	PO-TR	Transit Bus Additions 2012 - 2014	1								
Total					200,857,968	159,463,245	51,393,321	10,530,000	3,960,000	1,400,000	-	427,604,534
3b- Ongoing multi-year projects not requiring funds in 2013												
Public Facilities	2012	CS	Airport Capital Grant	5								
Transportation	2011	Eng	Franklin Avenue Revitalization - Construction	1								
Public Facilities	2012	ES	Abasand Heights Pump house Upgrade - Pre-Design & Design	1								
Public Facilities	2011	IT	Data Center Relocation	5								
Public Facilities	2011	IT	Data Warehouse	5								
					44,830,000	-	430,000	-	-	-	-	45,260,000
Total Revised Budget					637,486,105	321,908,245	73,173,321	10,530,000	3,960,000	1,400,000	-	1,048,457,671
Net Change					-	3,804,649	2,162,271	10,530,000	3,960,000	1,400,000	-	21,856,920

Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

2013 New Multi-Year Projects - Cashflow - December 11, 2012

First year of a pre-approved multi-year project - Construction Phase

First year of a multi-year project

1-4 - Ward

5 - Regional (municipality-wide)

Dept.	Project Name	Location/ Ward	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Thereafter	Total
CS	Conklin Multiplex - Construction	4							
CS	Fort Chipewyan Richardson River Bridge Replacement - Construction	2							
CS	Fort Chipewyan Swimming Pool - Construction	2							
ES	Lower Townsite 4 Way Chamber - Construction	1							
ES	Regional Scada Wan - Construction	1							
	Sub Total		28,700,000	43,100,000	500,000	10,000,000	-		82,300,000
CC	Arts and Events - City Centre	1							
CC	Business Incubator Construction - City Centre	1							
CC	Central Business District Streetscape - City Centre	1							
CC	Civic Centre - Festival Plaza Pre-Construction	1							
CC	Jubilee Centre/McMurray Experience Construction	1							
LA	Land Acquisition 2013-2014	5							
CC	MacDonald Island Bridge Construction	1							
CC	Parking Garage Entertainment District Pre-Construction	1							
CC	Performing and Visual Arts Center Pre-Construction	1							
PO-P	Rural Community Placemaking - Anzac	4							
PO-P	Rural Community Placemaking - Conklin	4							
PO-P	Rural Community Placemaking - Janvier	4							
PO-P	Rural Community Placemaking - Gregoire Lake Estates	4							
PO-R	Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation	2,3,4							
CC	Safety/Security Facility - City Centre Construction	1							
CC	Signage & Wayfinding - City Centre Pre-Construction	1							
CC	Snyeside Park System - Construction	1							
ES	South East 881 Water Supply Line - Predesign & Design	4							
CC	Sports & Entertainment Arena - Pre-Construction	1							
CC	Surface Parking Relocation/Improvements - Construction	1							
ES	Urban Infrastructure Rehabilitation 2014 - 2016 Predesign & Design	3							
CC	Water / Waste - City Centre Construction	1							
	Sub Total		186,413,339	186,444,578	-	24,051,903	12,863,195		409,773,015
	Total		215,113,339	229,544,578	500,000	34,051,903	12,863,195		492,073,015

Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

2014 - 2018 Capital Plan - December 11, 2012

Other than first year of a multi-year project

First year of a pre-approved multi-year project - Construction Phase

First year of a multi-year project

Single year project

1-4 - Ward

5 - Regional (municipality-wide)

Major Category	Dept.	Project Name	Location/ Ward	Total Annual Cost	Grants	Reserve	Offsite Levy/Developer Charges	ACF	Debenture Financing
2014 Capital Plan									
Public Facilities	ES	Lower Townsite 4 Way Chamber - Construction	1						
Public Facilities	ES	Regional Scada Wan - Construction	1						
Public Facilities	ES	Septage Receiving Station - Construction	1						
Public Facilities	ES	Abasand Heights Pump house Upgrade - Pre-Design & Design	1						
Public Facilities	CC	Business Incubator Construction - City Centre	1						
Public Facilities	CC	Safety/Security Facility - City Centre Construction	1						
Public Facilities	CC	Water / Waste - City Centre Construction	1						
Public Facilities	ES	Urban Infrastructure Rehabilitation 2014 - 2016 Predesign & Design	3						
Public Facilities	ES	Conklin Sewage Lagoon Upgrade - Construction	4						
Public Facilities	ES	South East 881 Water Supply Line - Predesign & Design	4						
Public Facilities	IT	Enterprise Resource Planning Solution	5						
Public Facilities	IT	Records Management	5						
Public Facilities	IT	Regional Geometrics Program	5						
Public Facilities	LA	Land Acquisition 2013-2014	5						
Public Facilities	ES	Rural Water & Sewer Servicing - Predesign & Design	2,3,4						
Public Facilities	PO-R	Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation	2,3,4						
Recreation & Culture	CS	MacDonald Island Park expansion project	1						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Civic Centre - Festival Plaza Pre-Construction	1						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Arts and Events - City Centre	1						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Jubilee Centre/McMurray Experience Construction	1						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Snyeside Park System - Construction	1						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Sports & Entertainment Arena - Pre-Construction	1						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Performing and Visual Arts Center Pre-Construction	1						
Recreation & Culture	CS	Fort Chipewyan Swimming Pool - Construction	2						
Recreation & Culture	CS	Conklin Multiplex - Construction	4						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	Rural Community Placemaking - Anzac	4						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	Rural Community Placemaking - Conklin	4						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	Rural Community Placemaking - Janvier	4						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	Rural Community Placemaking - Gregoire lake Estates	4						
Transportation	CC	Snye Remediation	1						
Transportation	Eng	Prairie Loop Boulevard	1						
Transportation	PO-T	Transit Bus Additions 2012 - 2014	1						
Transportation	PO-T	Transit Bus Replacements 2012 - 2014	1						
Transportation	CC	Central Business District Streetscape - City Centre	1						
Transportation	CC	MacDonald Island Bridge Construction	1						
Transportation	CC	Surface Parking Relocation/Improvements - Construction	1						
Transportation	PO-R	Fort Chipewyan Richardson River Bridge Replacement - Construction	2						
Transportation	PO-R	Fort Chipewyan Winter Road Bridges Replacement - Construction	2						
Public Facilities	ES	Abasand Heights Pump house Upgrade - Construction	1						
Public Facilities	ES	Beacon Hill Outfall and Pipeline Upgrades - Construction	1						
Public Facilities	ES	Beacon Hill Water Supply Upgrade - Construction	1						
Public Facilities	ES	Rural Water & Sewer Servicing - Construction	2,3,4						
Public Facilities	ES	South Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant - Design & Construction	1						
Public Facilities	ES	Urban Infrastructure Rehabilitation 2014 - 2016 Construction	1						
Transportation	Eng	Tolen Drive Bridge Replacement - Design & Construction	1						
Public Facilities	ES	Airport Sewage Lagoon - Decommissioning	3						

Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

2014 - 2018 Capital Plan - December 11, 2012

Other than first year of a multi-year project

First year of a pre-approved multi-year project - Construction Phase

First year of a multi-year project

Single year project

1-4 - Ward

5 - Regional (municipality-wide)

Major Category	Dept.	Project Name	Location/ Ward	Total Annual Cost	Grants	Reserve	Offsite Levy/Developer Charges	ACF	Debtenture Financing
Transportation	PO-R	Winter Road Improvements	2						
Public Facilities	CC	Civic Centre - Site Preparation Pre-design	1						
Public Facilities	CS	Casman Centre - Security System	1						
Public Facilities	CS	Fort Chipewyan Animal Shelter Facility	2						
Recreation & Culture	CS	Anzac Facility - Furnitures, Fixtures and Equipment	4						
Recreation & Culture	CS	Ron Morgan Park Upgrade	4						
Transportation	Eng	Tolen Drive Bridge Replacement - Predesign	1						
Public Facilities	ES	Fort Chipewyan Sewer Line Extension	2						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	Anzac Off-Leash Dog Park	4						
Recreation & Culture	FS	Casman Centre - Thickwood Arena - roof replacement	1						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	Natural Playgrounds - Design & Construction	5						
Transportation	PO-R	Accessible Pedestrian Signal @ Hospital St. & Fitzgerald Ave.	1						
Transportation	PO-R	Fort Chipewyan Airport Rehabilitation	2						
Transportation	PO-R	Fort Chipewyan Hamlet Walkways	2						
Transportation	PO-R	Fort Chipewyan Road Rehabilitation	2						
Transportation	PO-R	Fort Chipewyan Winter Road Upgrade	2						
Public Facilities	RCMP	RCMP/Bylaw Storage Shed	1						
Public Facilities	RES	SCBA Technician/Inventory Control Truck	1						
Transportation	PO-R	Draper Road Upgrading - Design	3						
Public Facilities	RES	Ambulance Fleet Replacements 2014	5						
Public Facilities	RES	Anzac Fire Hall - Design	4						
Public Facilities	RES	Fort MacKay Fire Hall - Design	2						
Public Facilities	RES	Saprae Creek Fire Hall Expansion - Design	3						
Public Facilities	ES	Conklin WTP Parking Lot Paving	4						
Public Facilities	FS	Architectural Upgrades Owned-Leased 2014	5						
Public Facilities	IT	IT Infrastructure Upgrade 2014	5						
Total 2014 Capital Plan				419,141,894	29,936,755	215,199,556	-	-	174,005,583
2015 Capital Plan									
Public Facilities	IT	Enterprise Resource Planning Solution	5						
Public Facilities	IT	Records Management	5						
Public Facilities	IT	Regional Geometrics Program	5						
Recreation & Culture	CS	MacDonald Island Park expansion project	1						
Public Facilities	ES	Regional Scada Wan - Construction	1						
Public Facilities	ES	South East 881 Water Supply Line - Construction	4						
Public Facilities	PO-R	Snow Storage/Reclamation Facilities - Construction	1						
Public Facilities	ES	Southwest Water Supply Line - Construction	1						
Public Facilities	ES	Water Towers - Construction	5						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Clearwater Park System (Riverside Park System) Pre Construction	1						
Transportation	CC	Franklin Avenue Transit Infrastructure Pre-Construction	1						
Transportation	PO-T	Transit Bus Shelter Replacements & Additions 2014-2016	1						
Transportation	CC	CBD Streetscape Morrison Street - Construction	1						
Public Facilities	CC	Civic Centre - Site Preparation Construction	1						
Transportation	CC	Fraser & Manning Road Extension Construction	1						
Transportation	CC	Morrison Street Upgrades Construction	1						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Sports & Entertainment Arena -Construction	1						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Performing and Visual Arts Centre Construction	1						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Clearwater Park System (Riverside Park System) Construction	1						
Public Facilities	CS	Fort McMurray Welcome Signs	1						

Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

2014 - 2018 Capital Plan - December 11, 2012

Other than first year of a multi-year project

First year of a pre-approved multi-year project - Construction Phase

First year of a multi-year project

Single year project

1-4 - Ward

5 - Regional (municipality-wide)

Major Category	Dept.	Project Name	Location/ Ward	Total Annual Cost	Grants	Reserve	Offsite Levy/Developer Charges	ACF	Debtenture Financing
Public Facilities	ES	Fort McMurray WWTP Process Upgrades - Predesign & Design	5						
Public Facilities	ES	Janvier Sewage Lagoon Upgrade - Construction	4						
Public Facilities	ES	MacKenzie Lift Station Diversion & Sewer Upgrade	4						
Public Facilities	ES	WWTP Process Improvements - Construction	5						
Public Facilities	FS	Jubilee Building Major Maintenance Upgrades 2014-2016	1						
Public Facilities	IT	Plotter & Scanner Replacements 2014-2016	5						
Public Facilities	IT	VOIP Upgrades / Replacements	5						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	Greely Road Community Park Upgrades	4						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	Off-Highway Vehicle Staging Areas & Trails 2014	5						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	Rural Community Placemaking - Fort MacKay	2						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	St. Paul's/Thickwood Community Park Upgrades	1						
Transportation	PO-R	Highway 63 North Surface Extension Surface Improvement	2						
Transportation	PO-R	Traffic Signal Rehabilitation 2014-2015	1						
Public Facilities	RES	Fire Hall # 1 Relocation - Predesign	1						
Public Facilities	RES	Fire Hall # 6 - Design	1						
Public Facilities	RES	Fire Training Centre - Predesign & Design	1						
Public Facilities	RES	Anzac Fire Hall - Construction	4						
Public Facilities	RES	Fort MacKay Fire Hall - Construction	2						
Public Facilities	RES	Saprae Creek Fire Hall Expansion - Construction	3						
Transportation	PO-R	Draper Road Upgrading - Construction	3						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Civic Centre - Festival Plaza Construction	1						
Public Facilities	CC	CBD Morrison Streetscape Pre-Design	1						
Transportation	CC	Fraser & Manning Road Extension Pre-design	1						
Transportation	CC	Morrisson Street Upgrades - Design	1						
Public Facilities	RES	Ambulance Fleet Replacements 2014	5						
Public Facilities	FL	Heavy Equipment Additions 2014	5						
Public Facilities	FL	Heavy Equipment Replacements 2014	5						
Public Facilities	FL	Light Equipment Additions 2014	5						
Public Facilities	FL	Light Equipment Replacements 2014	5						
Public Facilities	ES	Conklin WTP Parking Lot Paving	4						
Public Facilities	FS	Architectural Upgrades Owned-Leased 2014	5						
Public Facilities	IT	IT Infrastructure Upgrade 2014	5						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	Birchwood Trail Network Expansion - Design	1						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	Father Beauregard/Ecole Boreal Community Park Upgrades - Design	1						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	North Timberlea Perimeter Trail Upgrade	1						
Public Facilities	PO-P	Public Operations Central & North Facilities - Design	5						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	Real Martin Drive Park - Predesign & Design	1						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	Synchrude Athletic Park Expansion - Design	1						
Public Facilities	PO-P	Tourist Sewage Dump Stations - Design	1						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	Trail Connectors - Wood Buffalo/Dickinsfield	1						
Transportation	PO-R	Draper Road Upgrading - Design	3						
Transportation	PO-R	Janvier Airport Runway - Construction	4						
Public Facilities	RES	Anzac Fire Hall - Design	4						
Public Facilities	RES	Fort MacKay Fire Hall - Design	2						
Public Facilities	RES	Saprae Creek Fire Hall Expansion - Design	3						
Total 2015 Capital Plan				293,275,601	32,040,000	224,606,989	-	-	36,628,612

Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

2014 - 2018 Capital Plan - December 11, 2012

Other than first year of a multi-year project

First year of a pre-approved multi-year project - Construction Phase

First year of a multi-year project

Single year project

1-4 - Ward

5 - Regional (municipality-wide)

Major Category	Dept.	Project Name	Location/ Ward	Total Annual Cost	Grants	Reserve	Offsite Levy/Developer Charges	ACF	Debenture Financing
2016 Capital Plan									
Public Facilities	ES	Beacon Hill Outfall and Pipeline Upgrades - Construction	1						
Public Facilities	ES	Beacon Hill Water Supply Upgrade - Construction	1						
Public Facilities	IT	Enterprise Resource Planning Solution	5						
Public Facilities	IT	Records Management	5						
Public Facilities	ES	Regional Scada Wan - Construction	1						
Transportation	PO-R	Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation	2,3,4						
Transportation	CC	Franklin Avenue Transit Infrastructure Pre-Construction	1						
Transportation	CC	Signage & Wayfinding - City Centre Pre-Construction	1						
Public Facilities	ES	Airport Sewage Lagoon - Decommissioning	3						
Public Facilities	CC	Business Incubator Construction - City Centre	1						
Public Facilities	CC	Civic Centre - Site Preparation Construction	1						
Recreation & Culture	CS	Conklin Multiplex - Construction	4						
Public Facilities	RES	Fire Hall # 1 Relocation - Predesign	1						
Public Facilities	RES	Fire Hall # 6 - Design	1						
Public Facilities	RES	Fire Training Centre - Predesign & Design	1						
Public Facilities	CS	Fort McMurray Welcome Signs	1						
Public Facilities	ES	Janvier Sewage Lagoon Upgrade - Construction	4						
Public Facilities	FS	Jubilee Building Major Maintenance Upgrades 2014-2016	1						
Public Facilities	ES	MacKenzie Lift Station Diversion & Sewer Upgrade	4						
Public Facilities	IT	Plotter & Scanner Replacements 2014-2016	5						
Public Facilities	CC	Safety/Security Facility - City Centre Construction	1						
Public Facilities	ES	Urban Infrastructure Rehabilitation 2014 - 2016	1						
Public Facilities	IT	VOIP Upgrades / Replacements	5						
Public Facilities	CC	Water / Waste - City Centre Construction	1						
Public Facilities	ES	Water Towers - Construction	5						
Public Facilities	ES	WWTP Process Improvements - Construction	5						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Performing and Visual Arts Centre Construction	1						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Sports & Entertainment Arena -Construction	1						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	Greely Road Community Park Upgrades	4						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	Off-Highway Vehicle Staging Areas & Trails 2014	5						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	Rural Community Placemaking - Fort MacKay	2						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	St. Paul's/Thickwood Community Park Upgrades	1						
Transportation	CC	CBD Streetscape Morrison Street - Construction	1						
Transportation	CC	Fraser & Manning Road Extension Construction	1						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Clearwater Park System (Riverside Park System) Pre Construction	1						
Transportation	PO-R	Highway 63 North Surface Extension Surface Improvement	5						
Transportation	CC	Morrison Street Upgrades Construction	1						
Transportation	Eng	Tolen Drive Bridge Replacement - Design & Construction	1						
Transportation	PO-R	Traffic Signal Rehabilitation 2014-2015	1						
Transportation	PO-T	Transit Bus Shelter Replacements & Additions 2014-2016	1						
Transportation	PO-R	Winter Road Improvements	5						
Public Facilities	RES	Anzac Fire Hall - Construction	4						
Public Facilities	RES	Fort MacKay Fire Hall - Construction	2						
Public Facilities	RES	Saprae Creek Fire Hall Expansion - Construction	3						
Transportation	PO-R	Draper Road Upgrading - Construction	3						
Public Facilities	IT	IT Infrastructure Upgrade 2015	5						
Public Facilities	ES	Athabasca WTP Expansion Phase II - Predesign & Design	5						
Public Facilities	RES	Rural & Urban Emergency Vehicle Replacement 2016	5						

Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

2014 - 2018 Capital Plan - December 11, 2012

Other than first year of a multi-year project

First year of a pre-approved multi-year project - Construction Phase

First year of a multi-year project

Single year project

1-4 - Ward

5 - Regional (municipality-wide)

Major Category	Dept.	Project Name	Location/ Ward	Total Annual Cost	Grants	Reserve	Offsite Levy/Developer Charges	ACF	Debtenture Financing
Total 2016 Capital Plan				284,175,407	30,700,000	237,901,653	-	-	15,573,754
2017 Capital Plan									
Public Facilities	PO-R	Snow Storage/Reclamation Facilities - Construction	1						
Public Facilities	ES	South Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant - Design & Construction	1						
Public Facilities	ES	Southwest Water Supply Line - Construction	5						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Arts and Events - City Centre	1						
Transportation	CC	Central Business District Streetscape - City Centre	1						
Transportation	CC	Surface Parking Relocation/Improvements - Construction	1						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Performing and Visual Arts Centre Construction	1						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Sports & Entertainment Arena -Construction	1						
Public Facilities	IT	Enterprise Resource Planning Solution	5						
Public Facilities	RES	Anzac Fire Hall - Construction	4						
Transportation	PO-R	Draper Road Upgrading - Construction	3						
Public Facilities	ES	Rural Water & Sewer Servicing - Construction	2,3,4						
Public Facilities	ES	South East 881 Water Supply Line - Construction	4						
Transportation	PO-R	Draper Road Upgrading - Construction	3						
Public Facilities	RES	Fire Hall # 1 Relocation - Design & Construction	1						
Public Facilities	RES	Fire Hall # 6 - Construction & Equipment (Parsons Creek)	1						
Public Facilities	RES	Fort MacKay Fire Hall - Construction	2						
Public Facilities	RES	Anzac Fire Hall - Construction	4						
Public Facilities	RES	Saprae Creek Fire Hall Expansion - Construction	3						
Public Facilities	IT	Server Replacements 2015-2017	5						
Public Facilities	PO-P	Tourist Sewage Dump Stations - Construction	1						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Clearwater Park System (Riverside Park System) Construction	1						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	Birchwood Trail Network Expansion - Construction	1						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	Syncrude Athletic Park Expansion - Construction	1						
Transportation	PO-P	Real Martin Drive Park - Construction	-						
Transportation	CC	Signage & Wayfinding - City Centre Construction	1						
Transportation	PO-T	Transit Bus Additions 2015-2017	1						
Transportation	PO-T	Transit Bus Replacements 2015-2017	1						
Public Facilities	RES	Ambulance Fleet Replacements 2015	5						
Public Facilities	FS	Architectural Upgrades Owned-Leased 2015	5						
Public Facilities	FL	Heavy Equipment Additions 2015	5						
Public Facilities	FL	Heavy Equipment Replacements 2015	5						
Public Facilities	ES	Janvier WTP Distribution Pump	4						
Public Facilities	FL	Light Equipment Additions 2015	5						
Public Facilities	FL	Light Equipment Replacements 2015	5						
Public Facilities	IT	Meeting Rooms Technology	1						
Public Facilities	CS	Municipal Float	5						
Public Facilities	RES	Replacement Rescue Truck	5						
Public Facilities	RES	Rural & Urban Emergency Vehicle Replacement 2016	5						
Recreation & Culture	PO-P	Father Beauregard/Ecole Boreal Community Park Upgrades - Construction	1						
Recreation & Culture	CS	Parsons Creek Multi-Use Facility - Predesign	1						
Recreation & Culture	CS	Fort Chipewyan Water Feature - Grant	2						
Total 2017 Capital Plan				286,900,336	31,350,000	239,642,700	-	-	15,907,636

Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

2014 - 2018 Capital Plan - December 11, 2012

Other than first year of a multi-year project

First year of a pre-approved multi-year project - Construction Phase

First year of a multi-year project

Single year project

1-4 - Ward

5 - Regional (municipality-wide)

Major Category	Dept.	Project Name	Location/ Ward	Total Annual Cost	Grants	Reserve	Offsite Levy/Developer Charges	ACF	Debtenture Financing
2018 Capital Plan									
Public Facilities	ES	South East 881 Water Supply Line - Construction	4						
Public Facilities	ES	Rural Water & Sewer Servicing - Construction	2,3,5						
Public Facilities	RES	Anzac Fire Hall - Construction	4						
Public Facilities	IT	Enterprise Resource Planning Solution	5						
Public Facilities	RES	Fire Hall # 1 Relocation - Design & Construction	1						
Public Facilities	RES	Fire Hall # 6 - Construction	1						
Public Facilities	RES	Fort MacKay Fire Hall - Construction	2						
Public Facilities	ES	Fort MacKay WTP Phase III	2						
Public Facilities	FS	Jubilee Building Major Maintenance Upgrades 2014-2016	1						
Public Facilities	PO-R	North Snow Storage Facilities - Construction	2						
Public Facilities	IT	Plotter & Scanner Replacements 2014-2016	5						
Public Facilities	IT	Records Management	5						
Transportation	PO-R	Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation	-						
Public Facilities	RES	Saprae Creek Fire Hall Expansion - Construction	3						
Public Facilities	IT	Server Replacements 2015-2017	5						
Public Facilities	ES	Southwest Water Supply Line - Construction	5						
Public Facilities	PO-P	Tourist Sewage Dump Stations - Construction	1						
Public Facilities	ES	Urban Infrastructure Rehabilitation 2014 - 2016	1						
Public Facilities	ES	WWTP Process Improvements - Construction	-						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Arts and Events - City Centre	1						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Clearwater Park System (Riverside Park System) Construction	1						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Performing and Visual Arts Centre Construction	1						
Recreation & Culture	CC	Sports & Entertainment Arena -Construction	1						
Recreation& Culture	PO-P	Birchwood Trail Network Expansion - Construction	1						
Recreation& Culture	PO-P	Real Martin Drive Park - Construction	-						
Transportation	CC	Central Business District Streetscape - City Centre	1						
Transportation	PO-R	Draper Road Upgrading - Construction	-						
Transportation	CC	Franklin Avenue Transit Infrastructure Pre-Construction	1						
Transportation	CC	Signage & Wayfinding - City Centre Construction	1						
Transportation	CC	Surface Parking Relocation/Improvements - Construction	1						
Transportation	PO-T	Transit Bus Additions 2015-2017	1						
Transportation	PO-T	Transit Bus Replacements 2015-2017	1						
Transportation	PO-T	Transit Bus Shelter Replacements & Additions 2014-2016	1						
Transportation	PO-R	Winter Road Improvements	5						
Public Facilities	PO-P	Public Operations Central & North Facilities - Construction	5						
Public Facilities	PO-P	Public Operations Central & North Facilities - Construction	-						
Recreation& Culture	CS	Fort Chipewyan Water Feature - Grant	2						
Public Facilities	RES	Ambulance Fleet Replacements 2016	5						
Public Facilities	FS	Architectural Upgrades Owned-Leased 2016	5						
Total 2018 Capital Plan				285,555,216	31,350,000	238,433,316	-	-	15,771,900

Subject: 2013 Operating Budget, 2014 - 2015 Financial Plan**APPROVALS:**

Kola Oladimeji, Director
Elsie Hutton, Executive Director
Glen Laubenstein, Chief Administrative Officer

Administrative Recommendation:

THAT the 2013 Operating Budget in the amount of **\$659,662,707** be approved.

Summary:

The *Municipal Government Act* requires that every Alberta municipality approve a budget prior to passing a property tax bylaw with respect to the year. It is advantageous for a municipality to approve a budget prior to the budget year to avoid delays or disruptions in planned activities for the upcoming year.

Background:

The municipal budget process continues to evolve and adapt to our ever-changing environment. The 2013 Proposed Operating Budget and Financial Plan were presented to Council on November 13, 2012. Since that time feedback from the public and Councillors have been solicited and incorporated. A Public Budget Information Session was also held on November 28, 2012.

The Municipal Development Plan, Strategic Plan, Business Plans and the City Centre Area Redevelopment Plan are key documents that drive budget development.

Budget/Financial Implications:

The financial parameters placed on the 2013 budget and financial plan are based on the principles contained in the 2012 – 2014 Fiscal Management Strategy (Strategy) previously approved by Council with the exception of the debt management component. In order to accommodate the requirements of the 2013 Capital Budget and Financial Plan, an increase in the debt limit from 75% to 85% was necessary. The Debt Management Policy amendment was approved by Council on November 27, 2012. The Strategy established the following:

- Assume property tax ‘revenue neutral’ plus construction growth philosophy for all property classes in preparing 2013 – 2015 budgets.
- Establish a maximum balance of 15% of prior years’ audited net property taxes, subject to a minimum uncommitted balance of \$50M in the Emerging Issues Reserve, to mitigate property tax revenue risks.
- Continue the philosophy of maintaining a minimum uncommitted balance of \$50M in the Capital Infrastructure Reserve.

In addition to funding operating expenditures, contributions to the Capital Infrastructure Reserve for capital purposes are also budgeted in the 2013 Operating Budget as follows:

Revenue	\$659,662,707
Less: Operating Expenditures	<u>456,161,390</u>
Funding available for transfer for capital purposes	203,502,317
Less: Transfer for capital purposes	<u>203,502,317</u>
Balanced Budget	\$ <u> -- </u>

Contributions to the Capital Infrastructure Reserve are committed to specific projects in the 2013 Capital Budget. Funds not committed to projects are required for allocation in the 2014 – 2018 Financial Plan in order to offset the requirement for debt financing and maintain a debt limit approved by Council.

Rationale for Recommendation:

The presentation of the 2013 Proposed Budget and Financial Plan represented Administration's recommendation as the budget transitioned to Council on November 13th. Subsequent feedback has been incorporated and/or responses prepared in order to arrive at the final 2013 Operating Budget and Financial Plan.

Attachment:

1. 2013 Operating Budget, 2014 and 2015 Financial Plan

Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo
2013 Operating Budget, 2014 and 2015 Financial Plan - December 11, 2012

Description	2013 Budget	2014 Plan	2015 Plan	2013 to 2014 Change Increase (Decrease)	Change %	2014 to 2015 Change Increase (Decrease)	Change %
Revenue							
Taxes, Grants in Lieu - taxes	\$ 536,206,688	\$ 587,716,857	\$ 598,792,352	\$ 51,510,169	9.61%	\$ 11,075,495	1.88%
Sales to Other Governments	4,561,999	4,517,778	4,522,263	(44,221)	-0.97%	4,485	0.10%
Sales of Goods/Services	56,766,775	56,797,217	56,826,163	30,442	0.05%	28,946	0.05%
Other Revenue	41,050,626	41,703,190	42,065,089	652,564	1.59%	361,899	0.87%
Conditional Grants	12,826,319	12,740,879	12,741,379	(85,440)	-0.67%	500	0.00%
Other Transfers	8,250,300	416,400	416,400	(7,833,900)	-94.95%	-	0.00%
Total Revenue	\$ 659,662,707	\$ 703,892,321	\$ 715,363,646	\$ 44,229,614	6.70%	\$ 11,471,325	1.63%
Expenditures							
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	\$ 191,200,099	\$ 209,583,077	\$ 213,922,742	\$ 18,382,978	9.61%	\$ 4,339,665	2.07%
Contracted & General Services	135,588,356	158,387,736	159,867,901	22,799,380	16.82%	1,480,165	0.93%
Purchases from Other Governments	24,236,800	24,693,304	25,153,698	456,504	1.88%	460,394	1.86%
Materials, Goods, Supplies & Utilities	32,119,003	33,420,853	34,135,469	1,301,850	4.05%	714,616	2.14%
Small Equipment and Furnishings	4,692,838	4,193,896	4,241,823	(498,942)	-10.63%	47,927	1.14%
Transfers & Grants	35,538,602	30,171,193	22,667,960	(5,367,409)	-15.10%	(7,503,233)	-24.87%
Financial Service Charges	31,759,077	31,021,034	30,929,803	(738,043)	-2.32%	(91,231)	-0.29%
Other Expenditures	1,025,615	866,493	498,085	(159,122)	-15.51%	(368,408)	-42.52%
Total Expenditures	\$ 456,160,390	\$ 492,337,586	\$ 491,417,481	\$ 36,177,196	7.93%	\$ (920,105)	-0.19%
Excess Revenue over Expenditures	\$ 203,502,317	\$ 211,554,735	\$ 223,946,165	\$ 8,052,418	3.96%	\$ 12,391,430	5.86%
Transfer for Capital Purposes	203,502,317	211,554,735	223,946,165	8,052,418	3.96%	12,391,430	5.86%
Net Change	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	

Subject: Appointments to Council Committees**Selection Committee Recommendation:**

THAT the following appointments be approved, effective immediately January 1, 2013:

- **Assessment Review Board** - Amgad Rushdy to December 31, 2013; Ijad Dewan, Chandra Flett and Lee Nordbye to December 31, 2014
- **Communities In Bloom Committee** – Kristy Lennox to December 31, 2013; Dannette Scott, Phil Klug, John Van Seters, Lise Bolen and Elaine Martens to December 31, 2014
- **Community Identification Committee** – Megan Kerton and Shelley Tourangeau to December 31, 2014
- **Community Services Committee** – Tiffany Primmer to December 31, 2013; Dave Simcoe, Kate Shaw and Dwayne Edwards to December 31, 2014
- **Landlord and Tenant Advisory Board** – Marcin Borowiec to December 31, 2013; Brian Wyatt, Al Sanders and Kerri Buckle to December 31, 2014
- **Library Board** – Jon Tupper to December 31, 2013; Kevin Thornton and Pratik Tripathi to December 31, 2015
- **MacDonald Island Park Corporation** – Nick Sanders and David Tien to December 31, 2013, or upon formation of the Regional Recreation Corporation, whichever comes first
- **Regional Advisory Committee in Inclusion, Diversity and Equality** – Laura Roberts, Nargis Zaid and Inder Mohan Singh to December 31, 2014
- **Subdivision and Development Appeal Board** – Malcolm Edirisinghe and David James Secord to December 31, 2014
- **Wood Buffalo Housing and Development Corporation** – Tom Diamond to December 31, 2013; Kerry Collette and Ron Benson to December 31, 2015

Summary:

The Selection Committee has made a number of recommendations pertaining to existing and upcoming vacancies on various Council committees. In keeping with the established bylaws, the appointment of individuals to Council committees must be approved by Council.

Background:

The Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo's 2012 recruitment campaign was extensive and involved advertising in the local newspapers, social media and participating in the Fall Trade Show.

On November 19, 2012 the Selection Committee met to review the applications received, and has made recommendations in keeping with the provisions of the respective municipal bylaws and/or legislation. All applications will be kept on file, and should a vacancy occur on any of the boards throughout the year, applicants may be contacted to confirm their interest in being considered for the opening.

Rationale for Recommendation:

The appointment of members is necessary to ensure the continued viability of the various Council committees.

Attachment:

1. Selection Committee Minutes – November 19, 2012

Minutes of a Meeting of the Selection Committee of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo at the Municipal Offices in Fort McMurray, Alberta, on Monday, November 19, 2012, commencing at 4:00 p.m.

Present: M. Blake, Mayor
D. Blair, Councillor
S. Germain, Councillor
P. Meagher, Councillor
A. Vinni, Councillor

Administration: A. Rogers, Senior Legislative Officer
S. Soutter, Legislative Coordinator

Call to Order

Mayor Blake called the meeting to order at 4:12 p.m.

Adoption of Agenda

Moved by Councillor Meagher that the agenda be adopted as presented.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Review of Board/Committee Applications

Moved by Councillor Blair that the Selection Committee meet in-camera, pursuant to section 17 (Disclosure Harmful to Personal Privacy) of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c.F-25, as amended, to review applications for appointment to various boards and committees.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Moved by Councillor Blair that the Selection Committee reconvene in public.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

The Selection Committee met in-camera from 4:16 to 5:43 p.m. to review the applications received and make recommendations for the appointment of members to the vacant positions on various boards and committees.

New and Unfinished Business

Moved by Councillor Vinni that the Selection Committee forward recommendations for appointment to the December 11, 2012 Council meeting for consideration.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Adjournment

Moved by Councillor Germain that the meeting be adjourned.
CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

The meeting adjourned at 5:47 p.m.

Subject: Promise of Performance – Mayor and Councillors**Recommendation:**

THAT the Promise of Performance – Mayor and Councillors, dated December 11, 2012, be adopted and signed by all Council members to demonstrate our commitment to the office we hold and willingness to work together to effectively govern the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.

Summary:

Council members have expressed a desire to establish principles to guide our performance throughout this term of office and have expressly requested that these principles be formally adopted for transparency purposes and to convey our commitment as elected officials.

Background:

Immediately following the 2010 Election, newly elected officials identified a need to establish governance and performance principles to guide our processes and conduct throughout the current term. These principles are intended to demonstrate a desire to provide good governance and leadership, and more importantly to respect and preserve the trust vested upon elected officials by the residents of the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo.

The Mayor and Councillors developed a Promise of Performance document, which is to be formally adopted and signed by all Council members. The key elements of the document are effective performance, ethical governance, accountability, support, respect and trust – the principles that form the foundations of good government.

Rationale for Recommendation:

The Promise of Performance has been reviewed with newly elected officials having come on board following the 2012 by-election and updated accordingly. Subsequently, Mayor and Councillors wish to adopt the document which is reflective of our desire to conduct ourselves in a manner that is in keeping with the office to which we have been elected. To formally adopt this document promotes transparency and makes Council members more accountable to residents.

Attachments:

1. Promise of Performance – Mayor and Councillors



PROMISE OF PERFORMANCE

MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS 2012-2013

Melissa Blake

Mayor

David Blair

Councillor - Ward 2

Christine Burton

Councillor - Ward 1

Lloyd (Sonny) Flett

Councillor - Ward 2

Sheldon Germain

Councillor - Ward 1

David Kirschner

Councillor - Ward 1

Phil Meagher

Councillor - Ward 1

Jane Stroud

Councillor - Ward 4

Colleen Tatum

Councillor - Ward 1

Russell Thomas

Councillor - Ward 1

Allan Glenn Vinni

Councillor - Ward 3

December 6, 2012

Effective performance is our goal.

Council is a TEAM committed to our region and one another

Council is a team committed to the success of the region through the establishment of a highly supportive, trusting and respectful environment that embraces the diversity of its members, values the effective achievement of results and compels us to hold ourselves and one another accountable to the highest level of team performance.

PILLARS OF ACCOUNTABILITY

Leadership and Empowerment

- We hold *ourselves* accountable for upholding the *Promise of Performance*
- We hold *each other* accountable in a manner that is professional, respectful and tactful
- We empower the Mayor to mitigate conflict, manage discussions and facilitate decision making
- We maintain a risk-free environment where we address team issues openly and immediately

Professionalism and Respect

- We focus on the present, looking to the future and mindful of the past
- We focus on the greater good and leave personal agendas and interests off the table
- We communicate and behave in ways that are positive, constructive and tactful
- We respect the chain of command and established protocols

Supportive and Unified

- We *have each other's backs* and are a unified team
- We share knowledge and information
- We leverage each others' strengths, backgrounds and experience
- We understand and embrace each others' personal styles

Communication Excellence

- We make time for dialogue and informal communication
- We add value and clarity when we ask questions or speak to an issue
- We make time for positive and constructive reflection during meeting debriefs
- We embrace and celebrate differences of opinion in a professional and respectful manner

Effective Decision Making

- We make decisions based on timely, well-prepared research, thought and discussion
- We offer positive and constructive input to inform the decision at hand
- We ask thought provoking questions that keep the best interests of the region at the forefront
- We need to be fully informed and prepared to debate issues to ensure effective decision making

We commit to two accountability mechanisms:

1. Council Meeting Debriefs
2. Quarterly Check-Ins