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16-97 Economic Alliance

2006 Benchmarking Report

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2006 Benchmarking Report

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06/09/2006

Forward

This first initial 16-97 Economic Alliance Benchmarking report has been developed with the following support:

Province of British Columbia (Ministry of Economic Development) has provided initial funding for the Alliance which has been used to purchase data from Stats Canada. Total cost for data was approximately \$3,000.

Initiatives Prince George has provided funding for the work term of Tara Bogh, 4th Year UNBC Economics Co-op Student. The Regional Benchmarking project was included in Tara's workplan between May and August 2006.

The 16-97 Economic Alliance Steering Committee served in an advisory capacity for the development of this report and includes:

- Tim Barry (Ministry Economic Development)
- Roy Spooner (Innovation Resource Centre)
- Cathe Wishart (College New Caledonia)
- Jim Savage (Quesnel Economic Development)
- Val Radley (Alcan Metals, Burns Lake)
- Kathie Scouten (Initiatives Prince George)
- Carol McGregor (Wells Economic Development)
- Teresa Dolman (Aboriginal Business Development Assoc)
- Thomas Pierre (Carrier Sekani Tribal Council)
- Don Zurowski (Community Futures Fraser Fort George)

1. 16-97 Economic Alliance and Purpose of Benchmarking

If we cannot measure our economic performance as a region we cannot manage it, therefore benchmarking is a core principle of the 16-97 Economic Alliance.

Measuring our region's economic performance over time will provide the Alliance a tool for defining measurable goals for economic outcomes such as job creation, industry diversification, employment. The goals will be strategically linked to the region's vision and mission.

The vision and mission of the 16-97 Economic Alliance must be achievable, believable and transforming and reflect an intent to "grow the economic pie" by improving the overall competitive position of the region. Goals are the accomplishments that allow the vision to be realized and must be measured. Strategies are HOW goals will be achieved, and action plans are the implementable steps of a strategy that will lead to the achievement of the goals. The Business Plan identifies the vision/mission and strategies for the Alliance.

The Alliance was founded on the understanding that benchmarks for where we are today must first be established - this report is that initial baseline information. This report proposes direction for measurable goals, for example, "growth in job creation" but does not quantify the goals.

The economic goals of the 16-97 Economic Alliance can now be established from this baseline information. For example, the Alliance can now establish goals for new job creation, % employment in an industry sector, wage rates, etc. These goals can then become the filter against which strategies, in the form of cluster development opportunities, are screened against.

At this time the 'region' has been identified to include broadly the regional districts of Fraser Fort George, Bulkley Nechako and Cariboo. Should some communities and/or electoral areas choose to not be included within the Alliance, modifications will be required.

1. Introduction

This is the first status report with regard to the 16-97 Economic Alliance region's performance in key economic indicators. This report can be updated on an annual basis.

The direction for the 2006 report includes the following processes and indicators:

1. Core indicators have been chosen with which to measure the region's economic performance. Data will be presented as a total for the regional districts containing the 16-97 Economic Alliance communities. Regional district data will be used in order to be inclusive of the rural communities surrounding the 16-97 member communities.
2. The 16-97 Economic Alliance currently includes Burns Lake, Fort St James, Fraser Lake, Mackenzie, McBride, Prince George, Quesnel, Valemount, and Wells. The regional districts covered are: Bulkley-Nechako, Cariboo and Fraser-Fort George.
3. Benchmarking is to be conducted on an annual basis.
4. The 16-97 Economic Alliance proposes that quantifiable goals be formed for the following:
 - Growth in job creation

- Lower unemployment rates
- Improved labour force participation
- Higher regional average wage
- Maintenance of a moderate annual increase in population
- Growth in overall business formations / entrepreneurship
- Growth in commercial and residential investment
- Growth in regional wealth
- Greater economic dependency diversification
- Growth in each industry cluster (focus clusters yet to be determined)

3. Performance Indicators

Performance indicators have been established as follows:

Core Area #1: Population and Demographics – performance indicators:

- Population
- Migration
- Immigration
- Educational attainment

Core Area #2: Employment and Income – performance indicators:

- Job creation
- Employment rate
- Average labour force income

Core Area #3: Economic Growth – performance indicators:

- Business Incorporations
- Building permit values
- Assessed property values

Core Area #4: Economic Dependency and Diversification – performance indicators:

- Largest Sectors by firms and employment
- Sectors with significant change in firms and employment
- Trends in Knowledge-Based Industries

Reporting Method:

Data has been presented for regional districts containing 16-97 Economic Alliance communities, where possible. Data is compiled for communities and development regions where indicated.

Maps of regional districts and development regions can be found at:

<http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/georef/geopage.asp>

4. Summary of Historic Performance

Population and Demographics:

- The relative stability of the population despite negative net-migration shows an opportunity for population growth through the attraction and retention of students and workers.

Employment and Income:

- Positive job creation, combined with an increasing employment rate and average income, reflects the positive economic growth seen in many communities across BC in recent years.

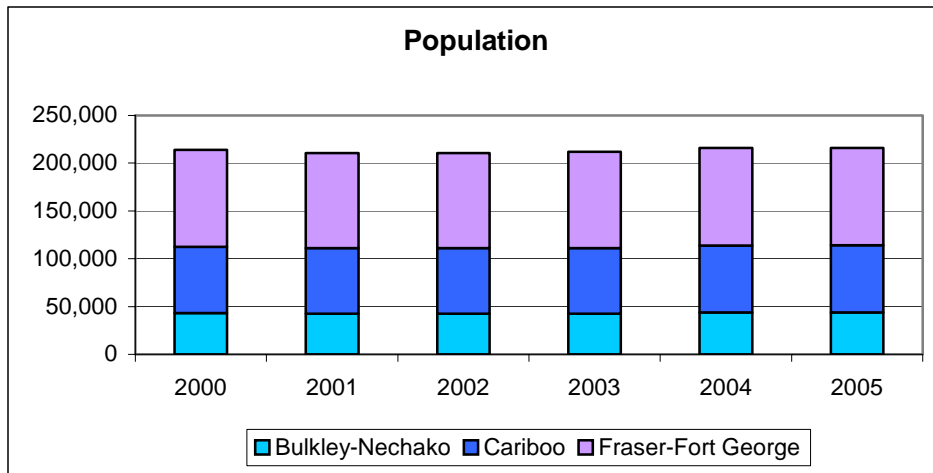
Economic Growth:

- Upward trends in these indicators are an indication of the general strength of the economy and confidence of consumers and entrepreneurs.

Economic Dependency and Diversification:

- There has been no change in the sectors classified as 'largest' (ranked by firms and employment) over the last 5 years. While the proportion of firms involved in KBIs is increasing, the data does not indicate that there has been large growth in this industry as a whole.

Core Area #1: Population and Demographics
Performance Indicator #1: POPULATION



Source: BC Stats

Description

This indicator measures the population growth or decline in the regional districts containing the communities in the 16-97 Economic Alliance. Data is estimated by BC Stats.

Why It's Important

This measure may serve as an indicator of a region's relative attractiveness as a place to live, work and invest. Population growth can be an important contributing factor to economic growth and in expanding the pool of young and highly skilled workers.

Analysis

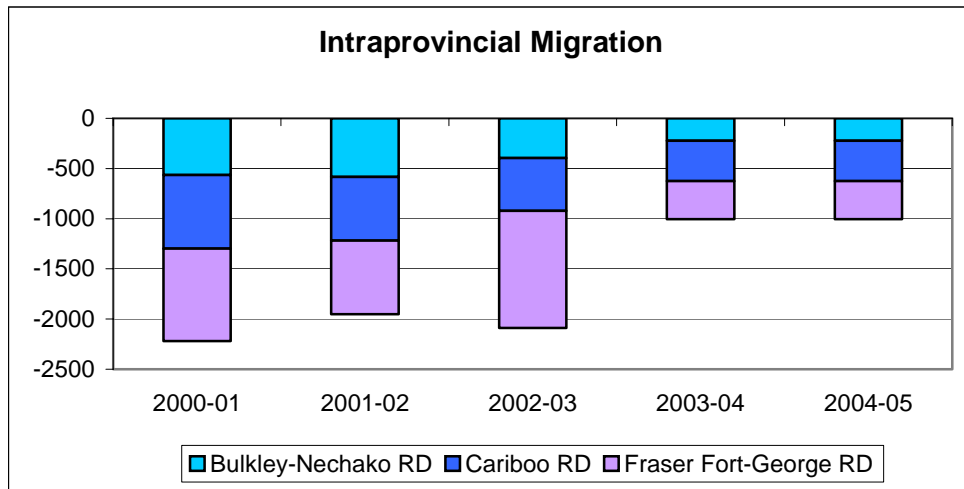
The 16-97 Economic Alliance region had an estimated population of 215,863 in 2005; flat to the previous year. Population has been increasing moderately since 2002, in line with an increasing employment rate, indicating stable or stronger economic activity.

Core Area #1:

Population and Demographics

Performance Indicator #2:

NET MIGRATION - Intraprovincial



Source: BC Stats

Description

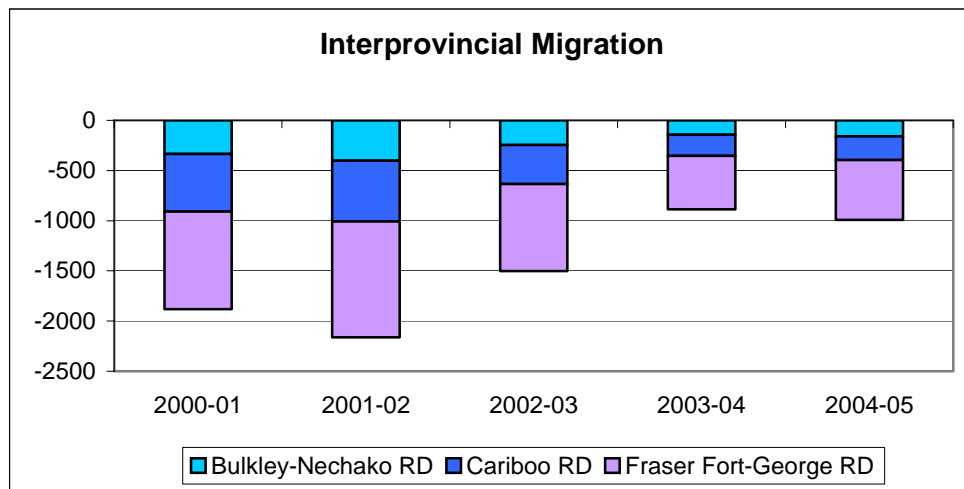
This indicator measures the net number of individuals settling in or leaving the regional districts annually, moving from or to areas within the province of BC. Data is for the regional districts that contain 16-97 communities.

Why it's important

The value of net migration may serve as an indicator of a region's relative attractiveness as a place to live, work and invest. The performance of this indicator may reflect the external image of the region held by people in the rest of the province. Attraction and retention can be an important contributing factor to population growth and economic growth.

Analysis

While the values for intraprovincial migration for the regional districts in the 16-97 Economic Alliance area are negative, this indicator has become less negative in recent years compared to the years between 1998 and 2002. This reflects the transfer of provincial economic conditions to the regional districts, but the disproportionality of this positive trend also serves as an indicator of both the perception and reality of economic opportunities in the region.

Core Area #1:**Population and Demographics****Performance Indicator #2:****NET MIGRATION - Interprovincial**

Source: BC Stats

Description

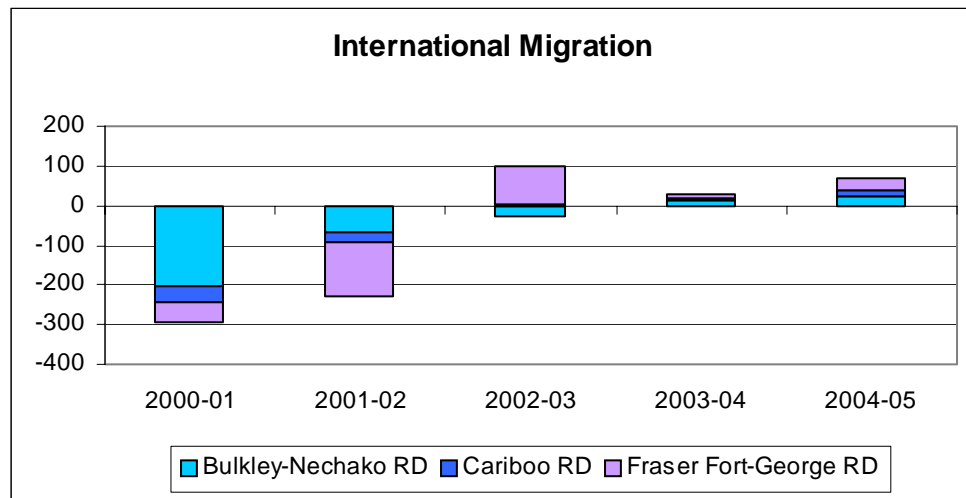
This indicator measures the net number of individuals settling in or leaving the regional districts annually, moving from or to areas within Canada but outside the province of BC. Data is for the regional districts that contain 16-97 communities.

Why it's important

The value of net migration may serve as an indicator of a region's relative attractiveness as a place to live, work and invest. The performance of this indicator may reflect the external image of the region held by people from other areas in Canada. Attraction and retention can be an important contributing factor to population growth and economic growth.

Analysis

Net migration for province of British Columbia has shown an upward trend since 2002 due to the strength of the provincial economy. Interprovincial migration for the regional districts in the 16-97 Economic Alliance area follows the positive trend seen in the province; while interprovincial migration is still negative, the values for this indicator have improved in recent years compared to the years between 1998 and 2002. This reflects the transfer of provincial economic conditions to the regional districts, but the disproportionality of this positive trend also serves as an indicator of both the perception and reality of economic opportunities in the region for people moving to BC.

Core Area #1:**Population and Demographics****Performance Indicator #2:****NET MIGRATION – International**

Source: BC Stats

Description

This indicator measures the net number of individuals settling in or leaving the regional districts annually, moving from or to areas outside of Canada. Data is for the regional districts that contain 16-97 communities.

Why it's important

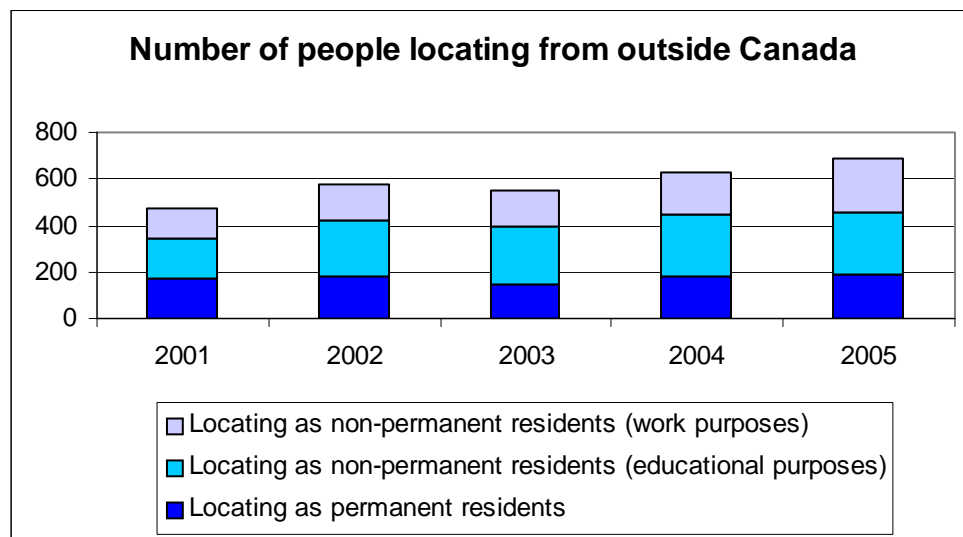
The value of net migration may serve as an indicator of a region's relative attractiveness as a place to live, work and invest. The performance of this indicator may reflect the external image of the region held by people from other countries. Attraction and retention can be an important contributing factor to population growth and economic growth.

Analysis

Net migration for province of British Columbia has shown an upward trend since 2002 due to the strength of the provincial economy. International migration for the regional districts in the 16-97 Economic Alliance area follows the positive trend seen in the province; this is due to both a reduction in the number of people leaving the area through emigration and an increase in the number of emigrants returning and immigrants coming to the area.

Core Area #1:**Population and Demographics**

Performance Indicator #3:

IMMIGRATION

Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Description

This indicator measures the number of individuals settling in the 16-97 Economic Alliance area, moving from areas outside of Canada. The categories for this indicator are those locating as permanent residents or those locating as non-permanent residents (for purposes of work or school). Data is the sum of values obtained for each community in the 16-97 Economic Alliance.

Why it's important

The number of people locating in the region from outside of Canada may serve as an indicator of the region's relative attractiveness as a place to live, work and get an education. Immigrant attraction and retention can be an important contributing factor to population growth, economic growth and the expansion of the pool of young and highly skilled workers. It has been reported that many people whose initial intention is stated as non-permanent residency tend to stay in the region as permanent residents.

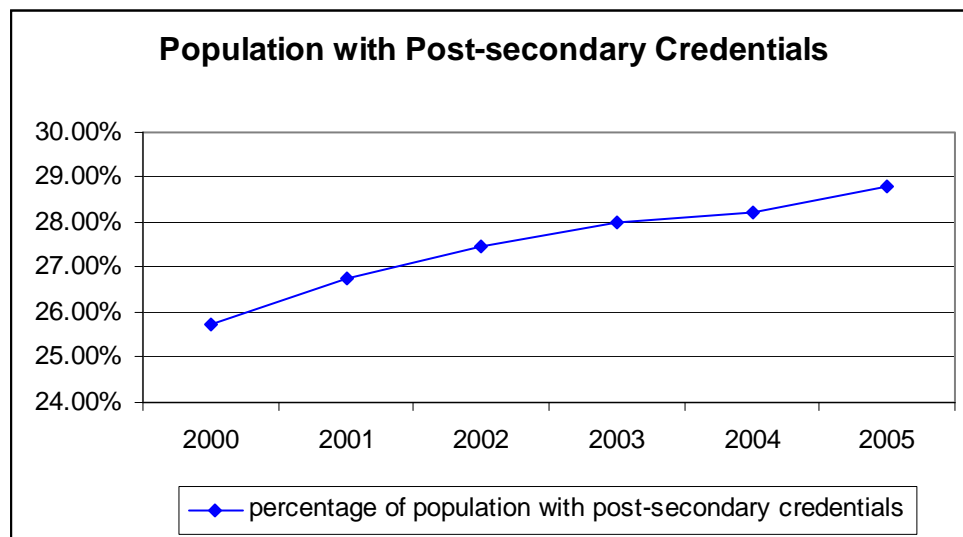
Analysis

In 2005, 186 people from outside Canada located in the region as permanent residents, 274 non-permanent residents located in the area to take advantage of educational opportunities at CNC and UNBC regional campuses, and 228 non-permanent residents located in the area to work, a possible reflection of the current labour shortage situation. As a percentage of total population, the rural communities have a slightly higher proportion of non-permanent workers than Prince George, the main urban centre. All categories have shown a steady increase since 2003, following the general upward trend seen in net international migration.

Core Area #1:**Population and Demographics**

Performance Indicator #4:

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



Source: 2001 census, College of New Caledonia, University of Northern British Columbia

Description

This indicator is measured by reporting the number of people with post-secondary credentials from the 2001 census, then supplementing the total with the annual credentials awarded by the region's two main post-secondary institutions, CNC and UNBC, at the campuses within the regional districts of the 16-97 Economic Alliance. This method of measurement does not capture those who attain credentials at institutions elsewhere in Canada and locate in the region, or those with post-secondary credentials who move away. However, this method of measurement serves as a reasonable proxy for this indicator. The accuracy of this proxy can be checked every five years with census updates.

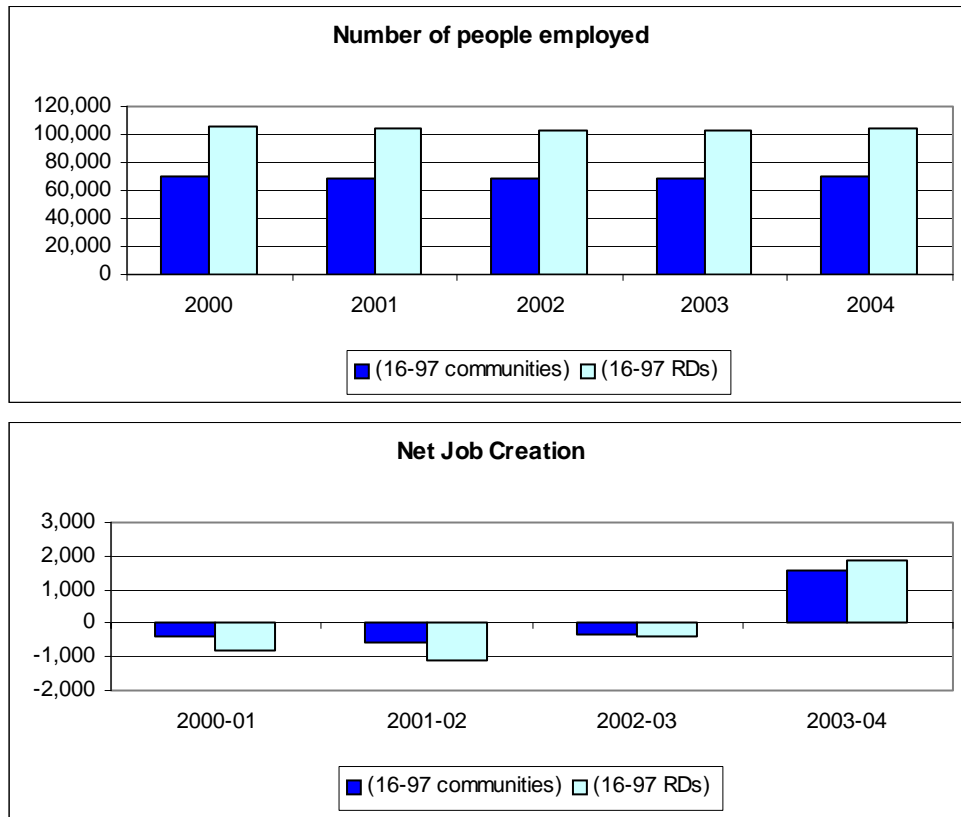
Why it's important

This indicator illustrates the level of educational attainment in the region, and with higher education comes an increase in earnings potential and the human capital required to spur economic growth.

Analysis

The proportion of the population in the region with post-secondary credentials has been increasing steadily since before 2000. Surveys have shown that large majorities of people who obtain their post-secondary credentials in the region tend to stay in the region. This illustrates how the presence of major post-secondary institutions in the region contributes to the increase in the proportion of the population with higher education and facilitates the building of human capital within the region.

Core Area #2: Employment and Income
Performance Indicator #5: JOB CREATION



Source: BC Stats Labour Force Income Profile

Description

This indicator measures the number of new jobs created (or lost) from one year to the next. The change in the number of people reporting employment income (wages and salaries, self-employment income) to the Canada Revenue Agency from one year to the next is used as a proxy variable for this measure. Totals are compared for the individual communities in the 16-97 Economic Alliance and the regional districts that contain the 16-97 communities.

Why it's important

This reflects employment activity in each community with respect to new job creation and job losses, and is a measure of economic activity.

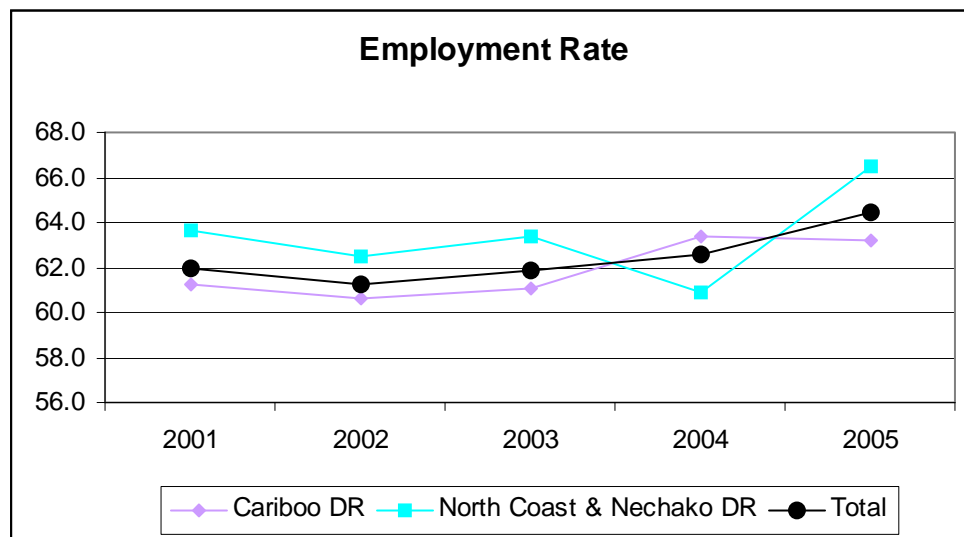
Analysis

Net job creation for 2000 to 2004 was positive, with 1,560 jobs and 1,890 jobs created in 2004 for the 16-97 communities and regional districts, respectively. This very significant positive value likely reflects the positive economic growth, standard of living, and employment trends seen in many communities across BC in recent years.

Core Area #2:**Employment and Income**

Performance Indicator #6:

EMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Description

This indicator shows the number of employed persons as a percentage of the working age population (the population aged 15 to 64). Due to sample size limitations, Labour Force Survey data can only be obtained at the Development Region level.

Why it's important

The employment rate is an effective measure of labour utilization and participation, indicating the number of jobs available per person in the community. High labour utilization traditionally accompanies strong economic activity.

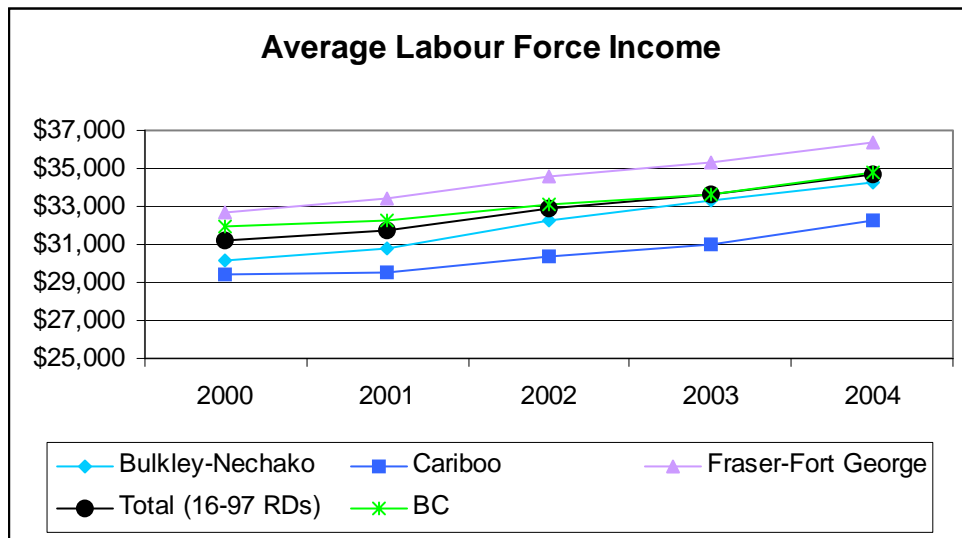
Analysis

The upward trend seen in employment since 2002 reflects the positive economic environment in the province in recent years.

Core area #2:**Employment and Income**

Performance Indicator #7:

AVERAGE LABOUR FORCE INCOME



Source: BC Stats Labour Force Income Profile

Description

This indicator measures average labour force income. The value was derived from the Labour Force Income Profile provided by BC Stats and is the total income reported by the labour force to the Canada Revenue Agency divided by the number of labour force participants reporting. Labour force income includes employment income such as wages and salaries, self-employment income, and employment insurance benefits. The values for the regional districts containing the communities in the 16-97 Economic Alliance have been used.

Why It's Important

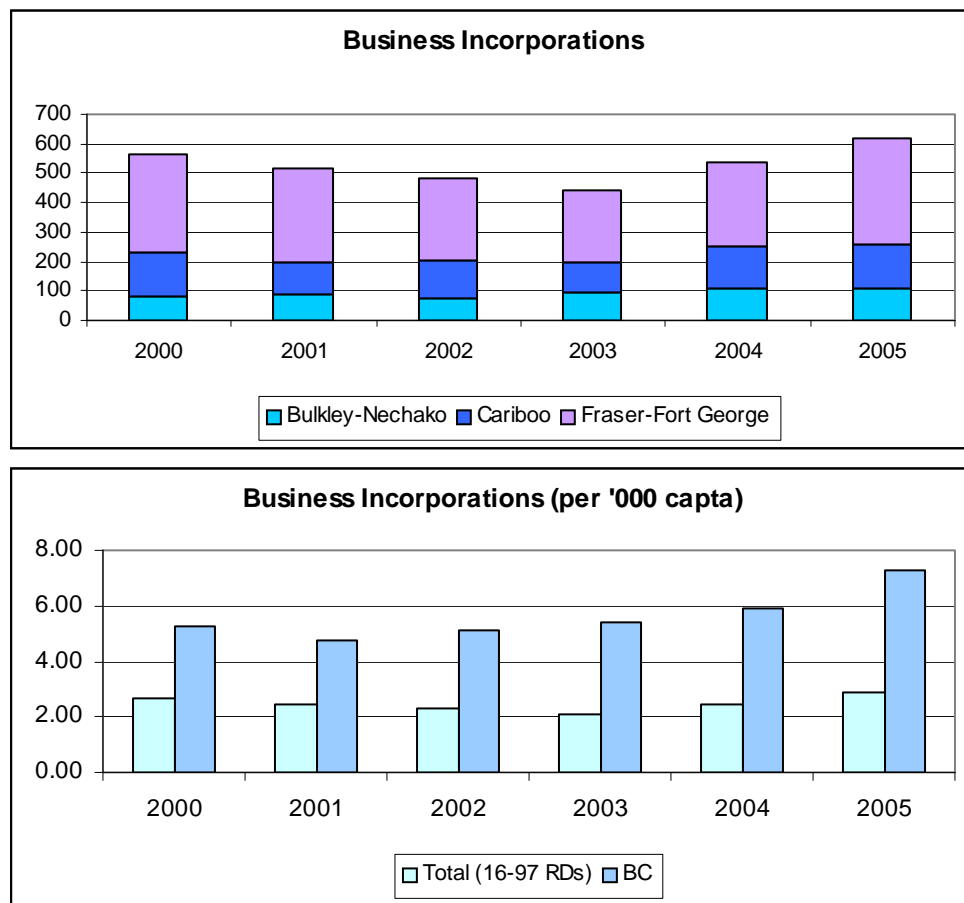
This indicator is a measure of economic activity and individual prosperity within the community, and also gives an indication of standard of living and spending power.

Analysis

Labour force participants in the 16-97 Economic Alliance region earned an average income of \$34,669 in 2004. The area has been slightly below the provincial average for this indicator, with the gap between the region and the province closing in recent years.

Core Area #3:**Economic Growth**

Performance Indicator #8:

BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS

Source: BC Stats

Description

This indicator reports the number of business incorporations (firms incorporated under the *Companies Act*, BC Ministry of Finance) in a given year. The data reports business incorporations for the regional districts that contain communities in the 16-97 Economic Alliance.

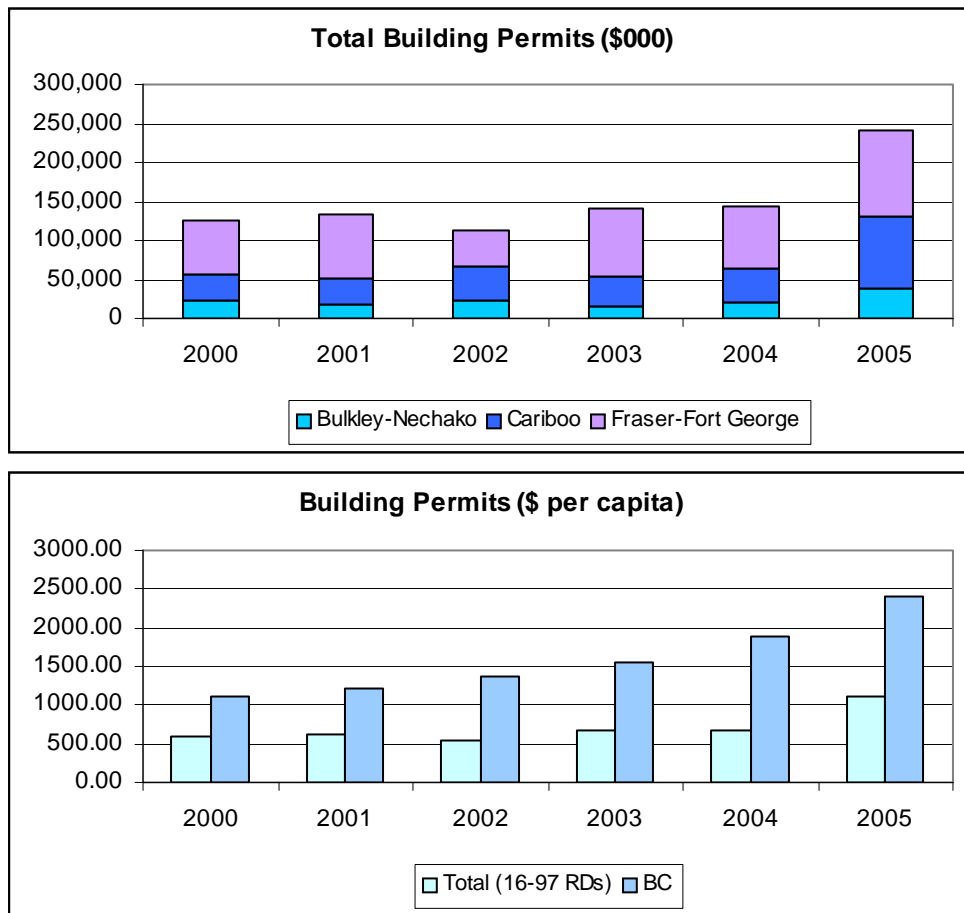
Why It's Important

The number of new business formations is an important measure of economic activity and entrepreneurial activity.

Analysis

There were 617 businesses incorporated in the 16-97 Economic Alliance region in 2005. While the per capita value in the region is less than that of the province, there has been a steady increase in this measure since 2003, following the provincial trend and reflecting the current economic confidence of both consumers and entrepreneurs.

Core Area #3: Economic Growth
Performance Indicator #9: BUILDING PERMIT VALUES



Source: BC Stats

Description

This indicator measures the dollar value of permits issued by municipalities for residential, commercial, industrial and institutional/government building construction. Also included are alterations, renovations and additions. The data reports total building permits from each regional district containing communities in the 16-97 Economic Alliance.

Why It's Important

The value of building permits issued is an important measure of a community's economic activity and attractiveness to investors. Periods of strong investment are generally followed by faster economic growth, employment growth and rising incomes.

Analysis

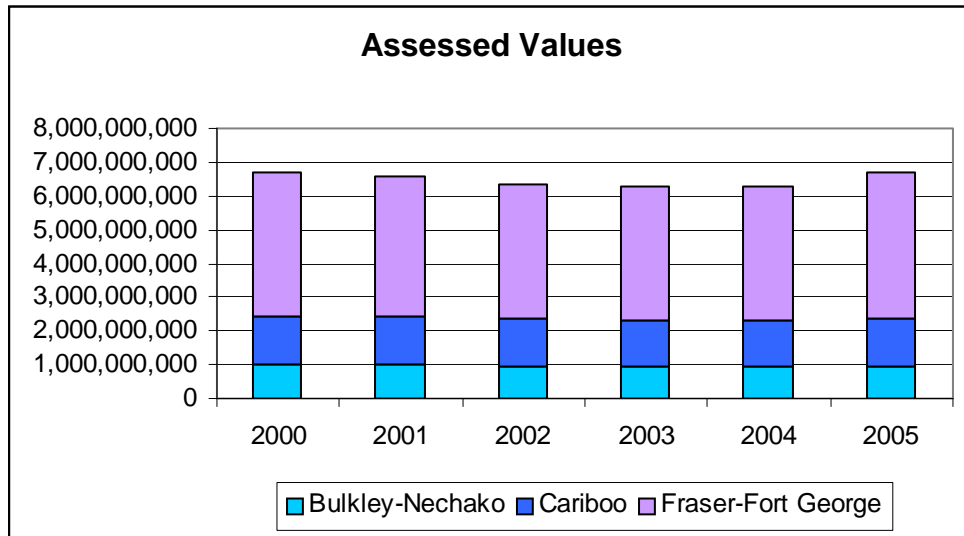
While values for this indicator are lower for the region than for the province, the steady increase for this indicator since 2002 follows the general trend seen in the province. The high per capita values seen for the province are likely skewed by the significant increase in construction occurring in the Lower Mainland in preparation for the 2010 Olympics.

Core Area #3:

Economic growth

Performance Indicator #10:

ASSESSED PROPERTY VALUES



Source: BC Stats

Description

This indicator measures general assessed property values, as determined by the BC Assessment Authority for municipal taxation purposes. It includes both land use and improvements for all land use categories. The data reports the assessed land values for each of the regional districts that have communities in the 16-97 Economic Alliance.

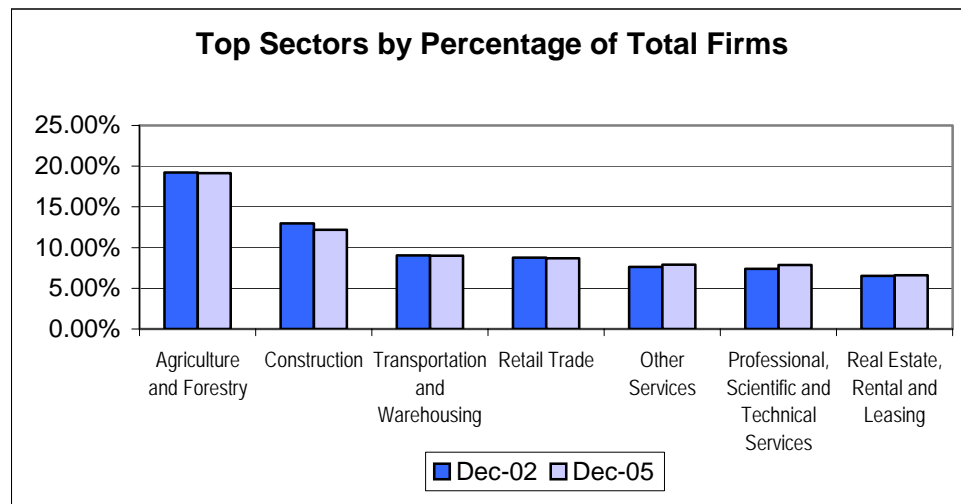
Why It's Important

This indicator is a measure of wealth in terms of land and improvement assets, and is also an indicator of economic activity. Higher assessed values may indicate a relatively higher equity holding by residents, and an associated higher spending power.

Analysis

The assessed property values for the regional districts in the 16-97 Economic Alliance measured \$6.67 billion in 2005. This is a substantial increase over the previous year and follows the general trend displayed by the province.

Core Area #4: Economic Dependency & Diversification
Performance Indicator #11: LARGEST SECTORS BY NUMBER OF FIRMS



Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register

Description

This indicator measures the contribution of firms in each sector, as identified by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes, to the total number of firms in the Bulkley-Nechako, Cariboo and Fraser-Fort George Regional Districts, combined. The largest sectors (ranked by percentage of total firms) are compared from December 2002 to December 2005.

Why it's important

This measure gives a good indication of how much economic activity is centred around certain sectors.

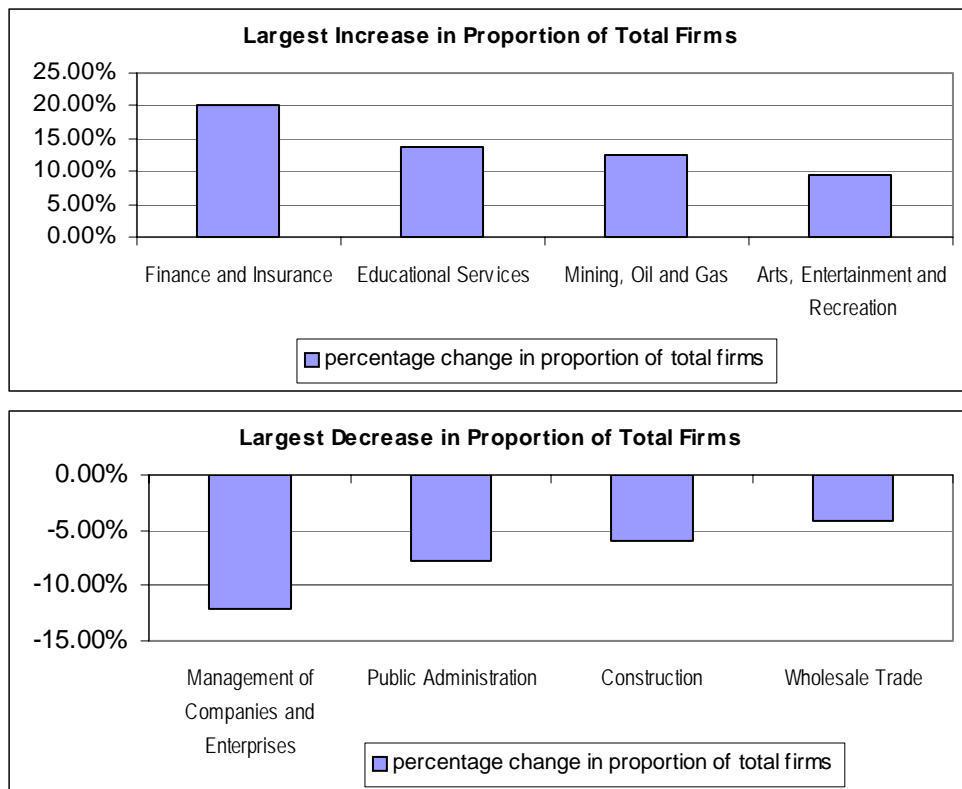
Analysis

The largest seven sectors as ranked by proportion of total firms have not changed over the period 2002 to 2005, although the ranking order has changed slightly.

The largest sector in this ranking, *Agriculture and Forestry*, accounts for just over 19% of total firms in the 16-97 Economic Alliance Area. This value has changed little over the past 3 years. 55% of the 3,065 firms in this sector are involved in activities directly related to forestry and logging, compared to only 26.5% involved in animal and crop production. 18.6% of firms in this sector are involved in support activities for forestry and agriculture. A breakdown of the support activities category is unavailable with the current data.

Core Area #4:
Performance Indicator #12:

Economic Dependency & Diversification
SECTORS WITH SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN
NUMBER OF FIRMS



Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register

Description

This indicator measures the change in the proportion of firms in each sector, as identified by NAICS codes, to the total number of firms in the Bulkley-Nechako, Cariboo and Fraser-Fort George Regional Districts, combined. The sectors with the most significant change (ranked by percentage change in the proportion of total firms between Dec '02 and Dec '05) are reported.

Why it's important

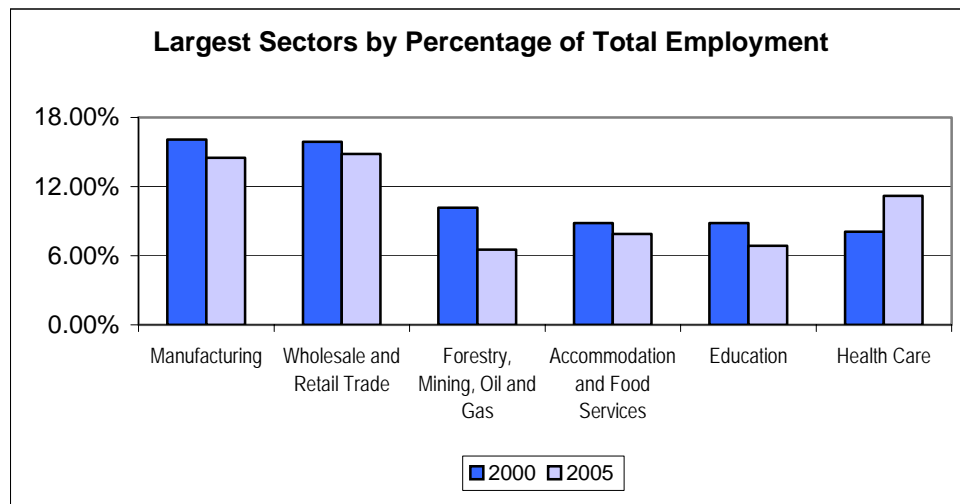
This measure gives a good indication of which sectors have the most growth or decline in contribution to overall economic activity, as measured by the total firms in each sector as a proportion of total firms in the region. Significant growth or decline is an indication of the change in dependency on certain sectors.

Analysis

This measure does not seem to indicate a significant amount of economic diversification within the region.

The significant increase in the proportion of total firms involved in mining activities is likely due to the increased exploration occurring in the region, which is an indicator of the potential for increased mining activity. The increase in firms related to mining were involved in activities other than those related to oil and gas. The growth in firms occurred mainly in the Bulkley-Nechako and Cariboo Regional Districts, which account for 43 of the 62 firms in the 16-97 region that are involved in *Mining and Oil & Gas* activities.

Core Area #4: Economic Dependency & Diversification
Performance Indicator #13: LARGEST SECTORS BY EMPLOYMENT



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Description

This indicator measures the contribution of employment in each sector to total employment in the Cariboo and Nechako/Northeast Development Regions, combined. The largest sectors (ranked by percentage of total employment) are compared from 2000 to 2005.

Why it's important

This measure gives a good indication of how much employment and income is attributable to certain sectors.

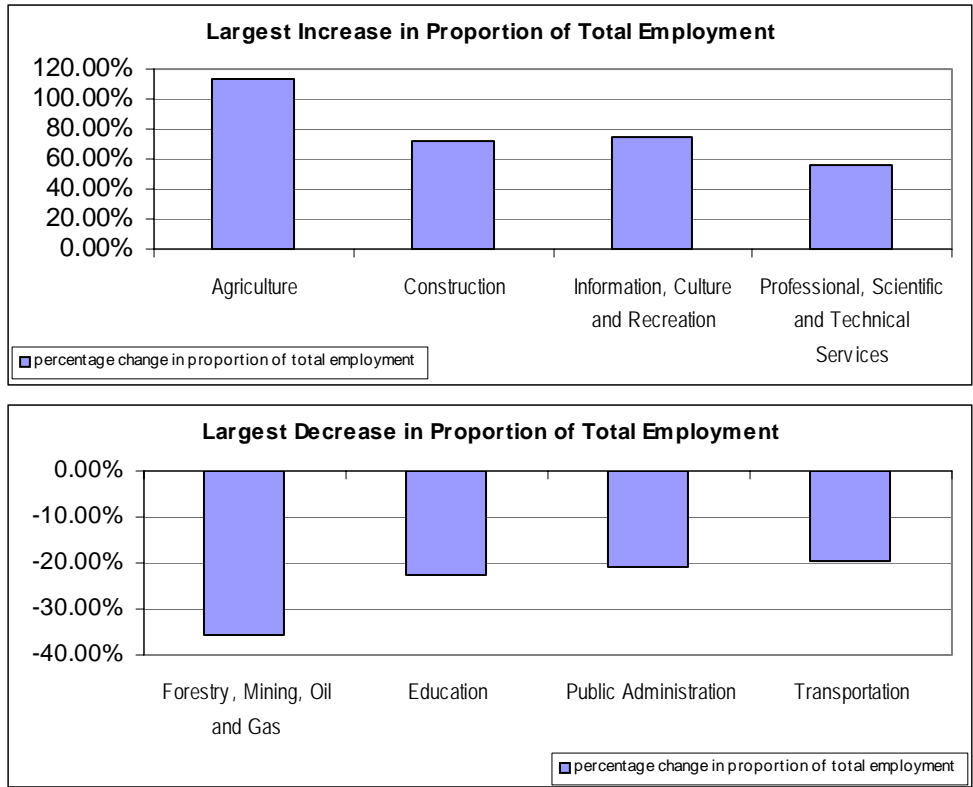
Analysis

The largest six sectors as ranked by proportion of total employment have not changed over the period 2000 to 2005, although the ranking order has changed slightly.

Core Area #4:

Performance Indicator #14:

Economic Dependency & Diversification
SECTORS WITH SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Description

This indicator measures the change in the proportion of employment in each sector to the total employment in the Cariboo and Nechako/Northeast Development Regions, combined. The sectors with the most significant change (ranked by percentage change in the proportion of total employment between 2000 and 2005) are reported.

Why it's important

This measure gives a good indication of which sectors have the most growth or decline in contribution to overall economic activity, as measured by the total employment in each sector as a proportion of total employment in the region. Significant growth or decline is an indication of the change in dependency on certain sectors.

Analysis

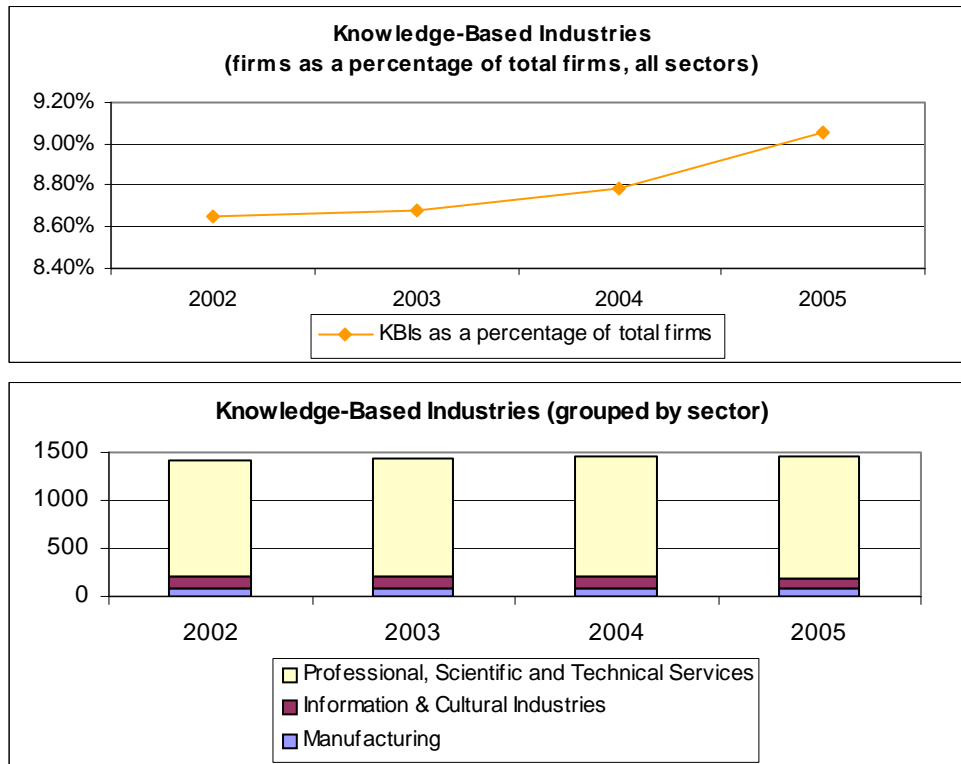
This measure does not seem to indicate a significant amount of economic diversification within the region.

Despite a 35% decrease in the proportion of total employment (from 10.16% in 2000 to 6.53% in 2005), *Forestry, Mining and Oil & Gas* is still one of the largest sector categories for employment in the region.

Core Area #4:

Economic Dependency & Diversification
TRENDS IN KNOWLEDGE-BASED INDUSTRIES

Performance Indicator #15:



Source: Statistics Canada

Description

This indicator measures the proportion of firms involved in Knowledge-Based Industries (KBIs) to the total number of firms in the Bulkley-Nechako, Cariboo and Fraser-Fort George Regional Districts, combined. Firms involved in KBIs have been identified on the basis of Industry Canada recommendations of NAICS codes that should be used.

These codes have been grouped into those involved in *Manufacturing, Information and Cultural Industries* and *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services*. Refer to 'Appendix C' for a detailed list of categories included in this summation. Industry Canada identifies KBIs with 6-digit NAICS code sub-categories and the data available for this analysis is for 3-digit code sub-categories. Therefore, there may be some firms included in the *Manufacturing* group that would not be classified as KBIs. This number is assumed to be small and cause little inaccuracy in this analysis.

Why it's important

One of the goals identified by the 16-97 Economic Alliance is an increase in the economic contribution of Knowledge-Based Enterprises to the regional economy.

Analysis

There was an increase of 2.98% in number of firms involved in KBIs between Dec '02 and Dec '05 (from 1,409 to 1,451 firms). There was no growth in *Manufacturing*, with the most noticeable percentage increase in the number of firms occurring in *Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals and Data Processing Services* (55% or 5 firms, self employed enterprises). While the proportion of firms involved in KBIs is increasing, the data does not indicate that there has been large growth in this industry as a whole.

Appendices

Appendix A:

CENSUS POPULATION COUNTS

Bulkley-Nechako Regional District:

Community	1996		2001	
	Population	% of total	Population	% of total
Fort St James	2,046	4.91%	1,927	4.72%
Houston	3,934	9.45%	3,577	8.76%
Vanderhoof	4,401	10.57%	4,390	10.75%
Smithers	5,624	13.51%	5,414	13.25%
Burns Lake	2,523	6.06%	2,575	6.30%
Fraser Lake	1,344	3.23%	1,268	3.10%
Granisle	446	1.07%	353	0.86%
Telkwa	1,194	2.87%	1,371	3.36%
<i>Incorporated Areas</i>	<i>21,512</i>	<i>51.66%</i>	<i>20,875</i>	<i>51.09%</i>
Electoral Area A	5,581	13.40%	5,701	13.95%
Electoral Area B	2,364	5.68%	2,324	5.69%
Electoral Area C	3,173	7.62%	2,891	7.08%
Electoral Area D	2,197	5.28%	2,108	5.16%
Electoral Area E	1,866	4.48%	1,872	4.58%
Electoral Area F	3,779	9.07%	3,823	9.36%
Electoral Area G	1,170	2.81%	1,262	3.09%
<i>Rural Areas</i>	<i>20,130</i>	<i>48.34%</i>	<i>19,981</i>	<i>48.91%</i>
Total	41,642		40,856	

Cariboo Regional District:

Community	1996		2001	
	Population	% of total	Population	% of total
Quesnel	8,460	12.62%	10,044	15.30%
Williams Lake	10,472	15.62%	11,153	16.99%
100 Mile House	1,850	2.76%	1,739	2.65%
Wells	-	-	235	0.36%
<i>Incorporated Areas</i>	<i>20,782</i>	<i>31.00%</i>	<i>23,171</i>	<i>35.29%</i>
Electoral Area A	8,673	12.94%	6,491	9.89%
Electoral Area B	4,402	6.57%	4,338	6.61%
Electoral Area C	1,703	2.54%	1,323	2.01%
Electoral Area D	3,612	5.39%	3,469	5.28%
Electoral Area E	6,035	9.00%	5,264	8.02%
Electoral Area F	4,745	7.08%	5,236	7.97%
Electoral Area G	5,264	7.85%	5,001	7.62%
Electoral Area H	2,383	3.55%	2,091	3.18%
Electoral Area I	1,907	2.84%	1,995	3.04%
Electoral Area J	1,503	2.24%	1,618	2.46%
Electoral Area K	1,641	2.45%	1,418	2.16%
Electoral Area L	4,396	6.56%	4,244	6.46%
<i>Rural Areas</i>	<i>46,264</i>	<i>69.00%</i>	<i>42,488</i>	<i>64.71%</i>
Total	67,046		65,659	

Appendices

Appendix A:

CENSUS POPULATION COUNTS

Fraser-Fort George Regional District:

Community	1996		2001	
	Population	% of total	Population	% of total
Prince George	75,150	75.93%	72,406	75.96%
Mackenzie	5,997	6.06%	5,206	5.46%
McBride	740	0.75%	711	0.75%
Valemount	1,303	1.32%	1,260	1.32%
<i>Incorporated Areas</i>	83,190	84.05%	79,583	83.49%
Electoral Area A	3,119	3.15%	3,475	3.65%
Electoral Area C	3,321	3.36%	3,178	3.33%
Electoral Area D	4,586	4.63%	4,527	4.75%
Electoral Area E	548	0.55%	564	0.59%
Electoral Area F	1,555	1.57%	1,449	1.52%
Electoral Area G	617	0.62%	549	0.58%
Electoral Area H	2,038	2.06%	1,992	2.09%
<i>Rural Areas</i>	15,784	15.95%	15,734	16.51%
Total	98,974		95,317	

Source: BC Stats, 1996 Census, 2001 Census

Appendices

Appendix B:

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE, BY FIRMS

Economic Structure, by Firms

NAICS Category	2005		2002	
	# of firms	% of firms	# of firms	% of firms
Total	16,022	100.00%	16,267	100.00%
11 - Agriculture and Forestry	3,065	19.13%	3,127	19.22%
21 - Mining and Oil & Gas Extraction	62	0.39%	56	0.34%
22 - Utilities	19	0.12%	19	0.12%
23 - Construction	1,953	12.19%	2,110	12.97%
31-33 - Manufacturing	586	3.66%	620	3.81%
41 - Wholesale Trade	528	3.30%	559	3.44%
44-45 - Retail Trade	1,390	8.68%	1,428	8.78%
48-49 - Transportation and Warehousing	1,441	8.99%	1,470	9.04%
51 - Information and Cultural Industries	115	0.72%	121	0.74%
52 - Finance and Insurance	451	2.81%	381	2.34%
53 - Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	1,057	6.60%	1,063	6.53%
54 - Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,260	7.86%	1,200	7.38%
55 - Management of Companies and Enterprises	347	2.17%	401	2.47%
56 - Administrative and Support, Waste Mgmt	550	3.43%	519	3.19%
61 - Educational Services	113	0.71%	101	0.62%
62 - Health Care and Social Assistance	654	4.08%	654	4.02%
71 - Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	246	1.54%	228	1.40%
72 - Accommodation and Food Services	851	5.31%	896	5.51%
81 - Other Services (except Public Admin)	1,265	7.90%	1,238	7.61%
91 - Public Administration	69	0.43%	76	0.47%

Source: Statistics Canada

Appendices**Appendix C: ECONOMIC STRUCTURE, BY EMPLOYMENT****Economic Structure, by Employment
(Cariboo and North Coast / Nechako Development Regions)**

	2005		2000	
	employed (000s)	% of total	employed (000s)	% of total
Agriculture	4.2	3.34%	1.9	1.50%
Forestry, Mining, Oil and Gas	8.1	6.44%	12.2	9.65%
Utilities	0.0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Construction	8.0	6.36%	4.5	3.56%
Manufacturing	18.0	14.31%	19.3	15.27%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	18.4	14.63%	19.1	15.11%
Transportation and Warehousing	6.9	5.48%	8.3	6.57%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	5.5	4.37%	5.1	4.03%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4.5	3.58%	2.8	2.22%
Management, Administrative and Other Support	2.4	1.91%	2.4	1.90%
Educational Services	8.5	6.76%	10.6	8.39%
Health Care and Social Assistance	13.9	11.05%	9.7	7.67%
Information, Culture and Recreation	4.5	3.58%	2.5	1.98%
Accommodation and Food Services	9.8	7.79%	10.6	8.39%
Other Services	6.9	5.48%	5.6	4.43%
Public Administration	4.5	3.58%	5.5	4.35%
Total	125.8	100.00%	126.4	100.00%

Source: Statistics Canada

Note: Values less than 1.5 are suppressed

Appendices

Appendix D:

NAICS CATEGORIES

KNOWLEDGE-BASED INDUSTRIES

North American Industrial Classification System, categories defined as including Knowledge-based Industries

31-33	Manufacturing
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing
325	Chemical Manufacturing
333	Machinery Manufacturing
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance and Component Manufacturing
51	Information and Cultural Industries
511	Publishing Industries (except Internet)
512	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries
515	Broadcasting (except Internet)
516	Internet Publishing and Broadcasting
517	Telecommunications
518	Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services
519	Other Information Services
54	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
541	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

Source: Industry Canada

Appendices

Appendix E:

NAICS CATEGORIES

ALL SECTORS

11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
111	Crop Production
112	Animal Production
113	Forestry and Logging
114	Fishing, Hunting and Trapping
115	Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry
21	Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction
211	Oil and Gas Extraction
212	Mining (except Oil and Gas)
213	Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction
22	Utilities
221	Utilities
23	Construction
236	Construction of Buildings
237	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction
238	Specialty Trade Contractors
31-33	Manufacturing
311	Food Manufacturing
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing
313	Textile Mills
314	Textile Product Mills
315	Clothing Manufacturing
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing
321	Wood Product Manufacturing
322	Paper Manufacturing
323	Printing and Related Support Activities
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing
325	Chemical Manufacturing
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing
327	Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing
331	Primary Metal Manufacturing
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
333	Machinery Manufacturing
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance and Component Manufacturing
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing
337	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing
41	Wholesale Trade
411	Farm Product Wholesaler-Distributors
413	Food, Beverage and Tobacco Wholesaler-Distributors
414	Personal and Household Goods Wholesaler-Distributors
415	Motor Vehicle and Parts Wholesaler-Distributors
416	Building Material and Supplies Wholesale-Distributors
417	Machinery, Equipment and Supplies Wholesale-Distributors
418	Miscellaneous Wholesale-Distributors
419	Wholesale Agents and Brokers

Appendices

Appendix E:

NAICS CATEGORIES

ALL SECTORS

44-45	Retail Trade
441	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers
442	Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores
443	Electronics and Appliance Stores
444	Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers
445	Food and Beverage Stores
446	Health and Personal Care Stores
447	Gasoline Stations
448	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores
452	General Merchandise Stores
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers
454	Non-Store Retailers
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
481	Air Transportation
482	Rail Transportation
483	Water Transportation
484	Truck Transportation
485	Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation
486	Pipeline Transportation
487	Scenic and Siteseeing Transportation
488	Support Activities for Transportation
491	Postal Service
492	Couriers and Messengers
493	Warehousing and Storage
51	Information and Cultural Industries
511	Publishing Industries (except Internet)
512	Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries
515	Broadcasting (except Internet)
516	Internet Publishing and Broadcasting
517	Telecommunications
518	Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services
519	Other Information Services
52	Finance and Insurance
521	Monetary Authorities – Central Bank
522	Credit Intermediation and Related Activities
523	Securities, Commodity Contracts, & Other Financial Investment and Related Activities
524	Insurance Carriers and Related Activities
526	Funds and Other Financial Vehicles
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
531	Real Estate
532	Rental and Leasing Services
533	Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Assets
54	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
541	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
551	Management of Companies and Enterprises

Appendices

Appendix E:

NAICS CATEGORIES

ALL SECTORS

56	Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services
561	Administrative and Support Services
562	Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
611	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services
622	Hospitals
623	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities
624	Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
711	Performing Arts, Spectator Sports and Related Industries
712	Heritage Institutions
713	Amusement, Gambling and Recreation Industries
72	Accommodation and Food Services
721	Accommodation Services
722	Food Services and Drinking Places
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)
811	Repair and Maintenance
812	Personal and Laundry Services
813	Religious, Grant Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations
814	Private Households
91	Public Administration
911	Federal Government
912	Provincial and Territorial
913	Local, Municipal and Regional
914	Aboriginal
919	International and Other Extra-Territorial

Source: Statistics Canada