



# **16-97 Economic Alliance**

## **Regional Benchmarking Report**

**October 2010**

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## **Introduction**

If the region's economic performance is not measured, it cannot be managed. The 16-97 Economic Alliance has established the Regional Benchmarking Report as a method for monitoring and measuring changes in the regional economy over time, with the recognition that the ongoing measurement of key economic indicators is important for charting progress and facilitating the will for action that will influence regional economic growth and diversification. By creating measurable goals and a comprehensive set of standards, the value and effectiveness of regional economic development strategies can be monitored and assessed, providing direction for future strategies.

This is the fourth status report with regard to the region's performance in key economic indicators. The 2006 report provided the baseline benchmark information and gave direction for the establishment of measurable goals for indicators in the areas of population, employment, economic growth and economic diversification. Annual report updates were completed in 2007 and 2008, after which it was decided to move to bi-annual reporting.

The 2010 report includes the following processes and indicators:

1. Indicators have been chosen with which to measure the region's economic performance in the following core areas:
  - Population and Demographics
  - Employment and Income
  - Economic Growth
  - Economic Dependency and Diversification
2. Performance indicator data is presented as a total for the regional districts containing the 16-97 Economic Alliance communities. This geography has been chosen to ensure consistency of measurement, based on the availability of data for most measures. Where regional district data has been unavailable, data has been reported for development regions.<sup>1,2</sup>
3. Benchmarking is to be conducted on a bi-annual basis.

The 2010 Regional Benchmarking Report and information about other Alliance projects can be found on the Alliance website: <http://www.1697economicalliance.ca>.

### ***Modifications from previous reports***

To ensure consistency in the reporting format, the indicators and data sources have not changed from previous reports. For certain indicators, the numbers appearing in this report for the period prior to 2009 may differ from those reported in earlier Benchmarking Reports. These differences reflect adjustments to BC Stats or Statistics Canada's data files as normally occur over time and reflect refinement in methods of calculation for the purpose of increasing accuracy.

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<sup>1</sup> The 16-97 Economic Alliance project includes the regional districts of Bulkley-Nechako, Cariboo and Fraser-Fort George. In the absence of data for this geography, data is reported for the Cariboo and Nechako development regions.

<sup>2</sup> Maps of regional districts and development regions can be found at: <http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/georef/geopage.asp>.

## **Summary of Results**

### ***Population and Demographics***

Population in the region has been relatively stable in recent years; despite experiencing overall growth over the last three years, the region has lagged behind the province in population growth. Consistent net intra- and inter-provincial out-migration has been a contributing factor in the region's stagnant population. In contrast, international migration to the region has been positive, for both permanent and non-permanent residents, mirroring the provincial trend; this illustrates the opportunity for international migration to be a factor in future population growth in the region.

### ***Employment and Income***

Trends in regional employment and income reflect the softening of economic activity brought on by recessionary conditions, although a recent decline in employment was not enough to offset employment gains in previous years. In the most recent reporting years, the region experienced declining employment and participation rates, as well as an increasing unemployment rate. However, average incomes continued to increase, albeit at a slower rate than across the province as a whole.

### ***Economic Growth***

The regional economy has generally followed the provincial trend over recent years for business incorporations, building permits and property values. The values for these indicators declined in recent years across the region and the province, with declines slightly more pronounced in the region. However, averaged over the last five years, annual growth in the region was only slightly lower than the province for business incorporations and assessed property values, and exceeded provincial growth for building permit values, reflecting underlying strength in the economy.

### ***Economic Dependency and Diversification***

The region's six largest sectors, ranked by proportion of total firms, did not change over the period 2004 to 2009; the relative stability in industry concentration in the region indicates that there has not been a significant amount of economic diversification over that period. *Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting* is the largest sector in the region; however, the number of firms involved in activities directly related to *Forestry & Logging* has declined consistently over the last five years.

There were some noteworthy changes in the region's six largest sectors, ranked by proportion of total employment, between 2004 and 2009; *Construction* replaced *Transportation & Warehousing* in the top six, and *Health Care & Social Assistance* moved to the top of the ranking. The most significant changes in the proportion of employment attributable to each sector occurred in *Health Care & Social Assistance* and *Manufacturing*, mainly resulting from a significant increase in the former and a decrease in the latter.

**Description**

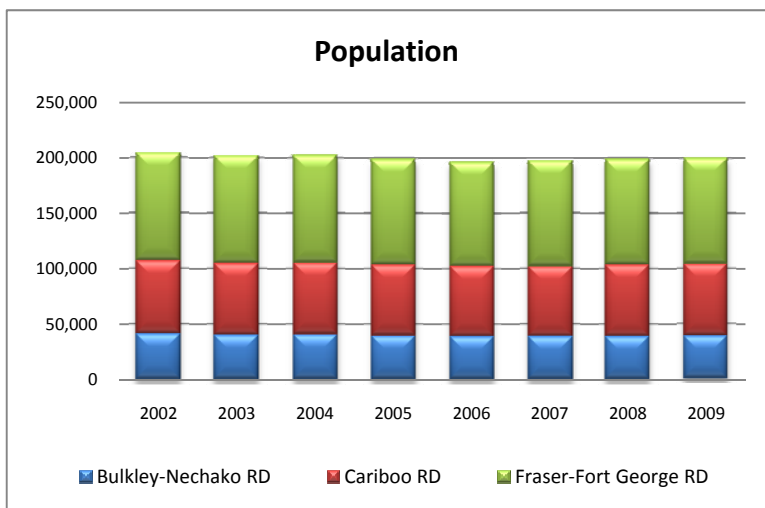
This indicator measures the population growth or decline in the regional districts in the 16-97 Economic Alliance region. Data is estimated by BC Stats.

**Why it's important**

Population and population growth serve as an indicator of a region's relative attractiveness as a place to live, work and invest. Population growth is an important contributing factor to economic growth and to expanding the pool of young and highly skilled workers, and can improve the vibrancy of an economy.

**Analysis**

The 16-97 Economic Alliance region had an estimated total population of 199,559 in 2009; a slight increase from 198,742 in 2008. Although the regional population declined by 1.3% between 2004 and 2009, lagging behind the province's 7.2% population increase over the same period, much of the decline occurred in 2005 and 2006. Between 2006 and 2009, the population in the region increased steadily, averaging 0.5% growth per year.



Source: BC Stats Sub-Provincial Population Estimates

The Cariboo Regional District experienced the highest growth among all three regional districts in 2009 and was the only regional district to experience population growth over the last five years, albeit slight. The Bulkley-Nechako Regional District had the lowest growth in 2009 and the greatest population decline between 2004 and 2009.<sup>3,4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> In 2009, the population increased in the Bulkley-Nechako, Cariboo and Fraser-Fort George regional districts by 0.2%, 0.7% and 0.3%, respectively. Between 2004 and 2009, population changed by -3.5%, 0.6% and -1.6%, respectively.

<sup>4</sup> The Cariboo Regional District had the highest growth over the 2006-2009 period, averaging 1.0% per year. The Fraser-Fort George Regional District grew at an annual average of 0.4%, while the Bulkley Nechako Regional District averaged 0.0% growth over the same period.

### Description

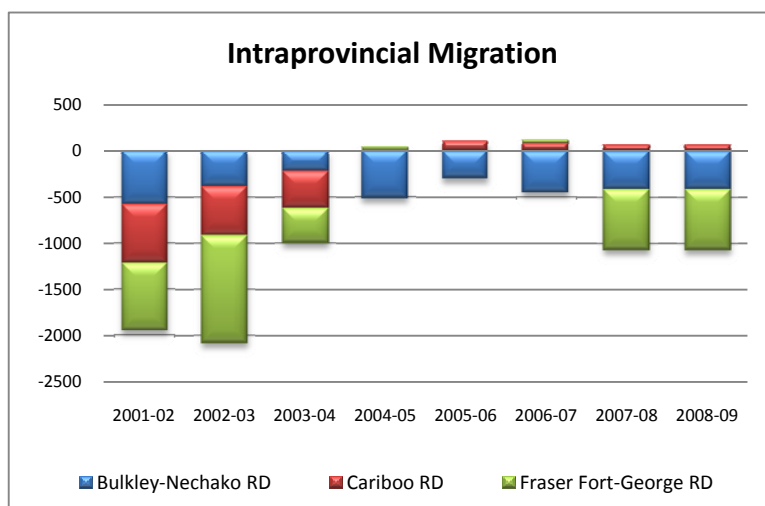
This indicator measures the net number of individuals settling in or leaving the regional districts annually, moving from or to areas within the province of BC. Data is estimated for the regional districts in the 16-97 region. This data is derived from income tax statistics obtained from the Canada Revenue Agency, processed by Statistics Canada. For this measure, the 2008-09 data is based on the data for 2007-08.

### Why it's important

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

### Analysis

The net value of intraprovincial migration for the 16-97 region as a whole has historically been negative in all of the years examined in this report, although there was significant improvement over the 2004-2007 period. The decline in persons moving from the region to other areas of the province in these years was likely reflective of stronger economic conditions in the region; the significant increase in intraprovincial outmigration beginning in 2007-08 may have been influenced by the onset of the global recession. This reflects the importance of positive economic conditions, both generally and relative to other areas of the province, for attracting and retaining population in the region.



Source: BC Stats British Columbia Regional District Migration Components

Of the three regional districts in the 16-97 geographical area, the Cariboo Regional District was the only regional district to experience positive intraprovincial migration over the last five years (331 persons), which is reflective of the fact that it was the only regional district not to decline in population over this period. The Bulkley-Nechako and Fraser-Fort George regional districts experienced net losses of 2,103 and 1,255 persons, respectively, to other areas of the province over these years. Overall, the 16-97 regional districts, combined, had estimated negative net migration of 3,027 persons for the 2004-09 period.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> In 2007-08, intraprovincial migration totaled -413, 67 and -660 for the Bulkley-Nechako, Cariboo and Fraser-Fort George regional districts, respectively.

### 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 estimated for the regional districts in the 16-97 region. This data is derived from income tax statistics obtained from the Canada Revenue Agency, processed by Statistics Canada.

### Why it's important

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

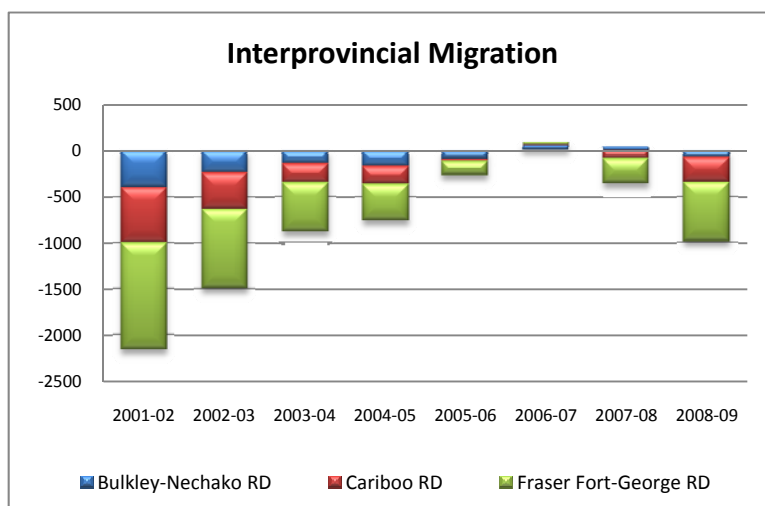
### Analysis

Net interprovincial migration for British Columbia trended upward between 2001 and 2007, although between 2007 and 2009, the number of persons settling in BC from other provinces declined significantly. Estimates indicate that 4,673 persons migrated to BC from elsewhere in Canada in 2008-09, down from a peak of 15,005 in 2006-07.

Similarly, although interprovincial migration has been negative for the last several years, the 16-97 regional districts were showing declining negative interprovincial migration

between 2001-02 and 2006-07. However, estimates indicate that this trend reversed for all three regional districts in 2007-08, with combined negative migration of 325 in 2007-08 and 994 in 2008-09, down from a peak net gain of 85 persons in 2006-07. As with trends in intraprovincial migration, interprovincial migration activity is likely influenced by general and relative economic conditions; the onset of the recession may have influenced migration flows after 2007.

Of the three regional districts in the 16-97 region, the Regional District of Fraser-Fort George experienced the greatest loss of population due to interprovincial outmigration over the past five years; the regional district had a total of 1,443 people leave for other areas of Canada over this period, while the Bulkley-Nechako and Cariboo regional districts saw net outflows of 263 and 562 persons, respectively, between 2004 and 2009. Overall, the 16-97 regional districts, combined, had estimated negative net migration of 2,268 persons for the 2004-09 period.



Source: BC Stats British Columbia Regional District Migration Components

**Description**

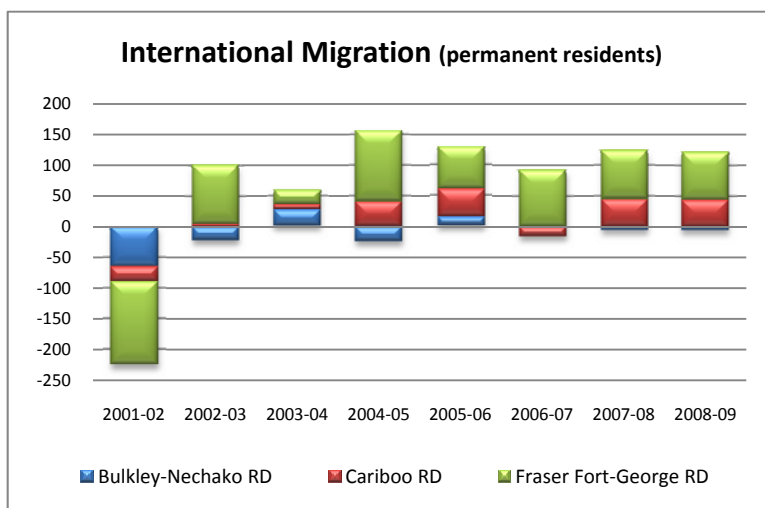
This indicator measures the net number of individuals permanently settling in or leaving the regional districts annually, moving from or to areas outside of Canada. Data is estimated for the regional districts in the 16-97 region. This data is derived from statistics obtained from Citizenship and Immigration Canada and the Canada Revenue Agency, processed by Statistics Canada.

**Why it's important**

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

**Analysis**

Net international migration for province of British Columbia has shown a positive upward trend since slowing slightly in 2006-07. International migration activity in the 16-97 Economic Alliance area follows the trend seen in the province, and has been the only consistent source of positive net migration in the 16-97 region over recent years; this illustrates the opportunity for international migration to be a key factor in growing the population of the region.



Source: BC Stats British Columbia Regional District Migration Components

Only the Cariboo and Fraser-Fort George regional districts experienced a positive contribution to the population as a result of permanent international migration in 2007-08 and 2008-09 (89 and 157 persons, respectively, over the two years); the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District had a net outflow of 10 permanent international migrants between 2007 and 2009.<sup>6</sup> Over the last five years, the 16-97 region has gained 574 permanent residents as a result of international migration, with all of the migrants destined for the Fraser-Fort George and Cariboo regional districts.

<sup>6</sup> The number of emigrants and residents temporarily out of the country exceeded the number of immigrants and returning emigrants over these years.

### Description

This indicator measures the net annual change in non-permanent residents (NPR) residing temporarily in the 16-97 Economic Alliance area, from areas outside of Canada, who hold a student, work, or minister's permit, or who are refugee claimants. The data used to produce these estimates are obtained from Citizenship and Immigration Canada. The data reflects the intended destination reported by the non-permanent resident.

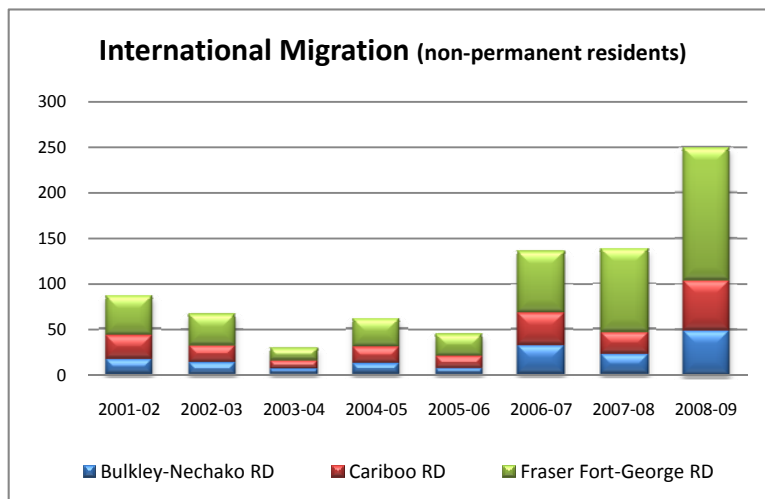
### Why it's important

The number of people locating in the region from outside of Canada serves as an indicator of the region's relative attractiveness as a place to live, work and get an education. Non-permanent residents have been recognized by the government as playing an increasingly important role in economic development, as they 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. Thus, when a person leaves the NPR population (an outflow), they have not necessarily left the region, or the country. They may have become a non-resident (ie a visitor) or become a landed immigrant.

### Analysis

This measure is consistently positive for all of the 16-97 regional districts, and has become more significant over the past three years. This consistent positive trend indicates that temporary residents are becoming an increasingly important part of the population and the regional economy.

The number of non-permanent residents intending to locate in the region increased from 138 in 2007-08 to 249 in 2008-09, and accounted for 1.4% of the total NPR in the province. The Fraser-Fort George regional district has accounted for more than half of the net non-permanent residents over the last three years, although the number of persons destined for the Bulkley-Nechako and Cariboo regional districts has been increasing steadily over recent years.



Source: BC Stats British Columbia Regional District Migration Components

**Description**

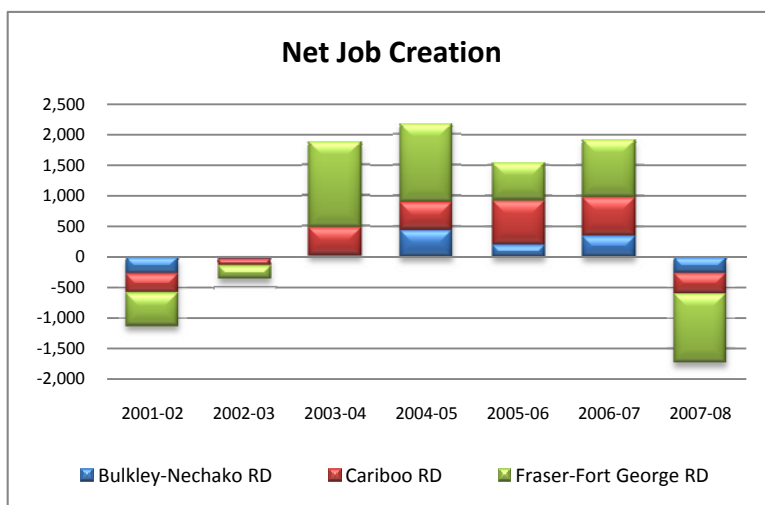
This indicator measures the number of new jobs created (or lost) from one year to the next. The change in the number of people reporting employment income (wages and salaries, self-employment income) to the Canada Revenue Agency from one year to the next is used as a proxy variable for this measure.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

**Why it's important**

This measure reflects employment activity in each community with respect to new job creation and job losses. Job growth is a reflection of the strength of the economy and the pace of economic activity in the region.

**Analysis**

Net job creation had been consistently positive in the region between 2003 and 2007, although the onset of recessionary conditions in 2008 resulted in a net loss of 1,730 jobs over the 2007-08 period. Despite this, the average annual job growth rate between 2005 and 2008 was 0.5%, and between 2003 and 2008 was 1.1%.<sup>7</sup> Comparatively, the province had positive net job creation in 2008, although at a slower rate than in previous years.<sup>8</sup>



Source: BC Stats Labour Force Income Profile

The Regional District of Fraser-Fort George accounts for roughly half of the employment in the 16-97 region, but accounted for 65.3% of the jobs lost in 2007-08. The Bulkley-Nechako and Cariboo regional districts had a relatively smaller proportionate decline in jobs, accounting for 15.0% and 19.7% of the net job loss, respectively.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>7</sup> For the 2005-2008 period, net job creation in the region totaled 1,720; between 2003 and 2008, a net total of 5,760 jobs were created in the region.

<sup>8</sup> The 16-97 region experienced a year-over-year decline of 1.6% in job creation in 2008. BC experienced a 1.9% increase over 2007 levels, compared to an average of 2.8% growth annually over the last five years.

<sup>9</sup> The Bulkley-Nechako Regional District accounted for 19.2% of total employment in the region in 2007-08; the Cariboo Regional District accounted for 31.0%.

**Description**

This indicator measures the number of people reporting employment income (wages and salaries, self-employment income) to the Canada Revenue Agency. Data is reported for the regional districts in the 16-97 region.

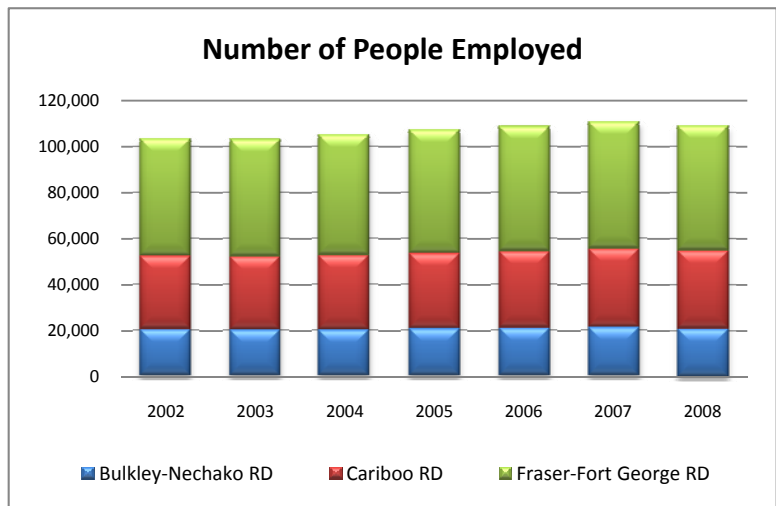
**Why it's important**

This measure reflects the size of the employed portion of the work force, indicating the number of jobs available in the region, and is a measure of economic activity.

**Analysis**

The number of people reporting employment income in the 16-97 Alliance region was 108,890 in 2008, down 1.6% from 2007. Despite the decline, the number of persons employed in 2008 was 5.6% higher than the total employed in the region five years earlier, reflecting overall strength in the regional economy in recent years.

Of the regional districts in the 16-97 region, the Fraser-Fort George regional district experienced the greatest decline in the number of persons employed (2.0%) in 2008, while the Bulkley-Nechako and Cariboo regional districts had declines of 1.2% and 1.0%, respectively.



Source: BC Stats Labour Force Income Profile

### 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. The Cariboo and Nechako development regions contain the regional districts in the 16-97 Economic Alliance area.

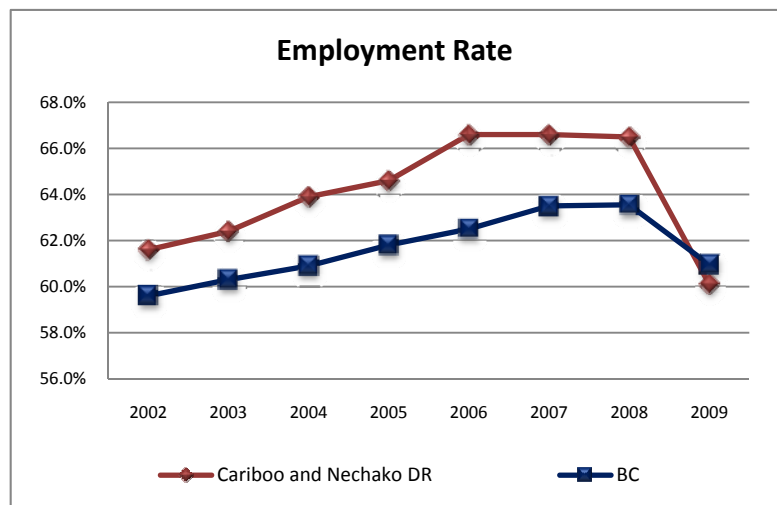
### Why it's important

The employment rate is an effective measure of labour utilization, indicating the proportion of the adult population who are employed in the community or region. High labour utilization traditionally accompanies strong economic activity.

### Analysis

The employment rate in the region fell below that of the province in 2009; this had not occurred in any other year over the period for which data are readily available. In 2009, the employment rate in the region was 0.9% lower than in BC (60.1% compared to 61.0%), in sharp contrast to being, on average, 3.2% higher over the previous five years.

The relatively significant drop in the employment rate in 2009 reflects a more pronounced drop in employment in the region than was experienced across the province as a whole during this period of the recession; in 2009, employment in the region declined by 8.9% while the provincial decline was a more moderate 2.4%.<sup>10</sup> The historical data indicate that the employment rate in the region will likely return to a stable level above the provincial rate, once recessionary conditions have subsided.



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

<sup>10</sup> Important: Attempts should not be made to compare 2009 trends in the employment rate with the changes in employment reported on the previous two pages. The job creation and employment indicators reflect changes in employment for a different time period and different geography than the Labour Force Survey data reported here.

### Description

This indicator shows the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the entire population. Due to sample size limitations, Labour Force Survey data can only be obtained at the development region level. The Cariboo and Nechako development regions contain the regional districts in the 16-97 Economic Alliance area.

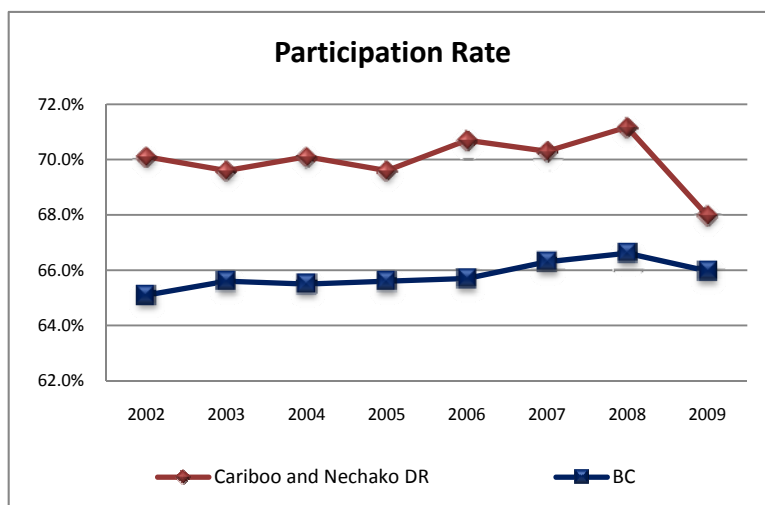
### Why it's important

The participation rate is an effective measure of labour supply, indicating the number of persons who are either working or looking for work. High labour participation is an effective indicator of the level of engagement among the working age population and traditionally accompanies strong economic activity.

### Analysis

The participation rate for the 16-97 region is consistently higher than that of the province as a whole, although the rate dropped considerably in 2009. In 2009, the participation rate for the Cariboo and Nechako development regions was 2.0% higher than the participation rate for BC (68.0% compared with 66.0%), in contrast to an average of 3.9% above, over the past five years.

The decline in the region's participation rate from 71.2% in 2008 to 68.0% in 2009 was brought on by a 3.7% decline in the labour force (4,100 persons), alongside a 0.8% increase in the working age population (1,300 persons). In comparison, the provincial labour force increased in 2009, although at a rate lower than the increase in the population, which led to a more moderate decline in the participation rate than that experienced in the 16-97 Alliance region.<sup>11</sup>



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

<sup>11</sup> BC's labour force increased by 0.8% in 2009, while the population grew at a rate of 1.8%. With less than half of new residents entering the labour force, the province's participation rate declined from 66.6% in 2008 to 66.0% in 2009.

### Description

This indicator shows the number of persons who are unemployed (looking for work but unable to find it) as a percentage of the entire labour force. Due to sample size limitations, Labour Force Survey data can only be obtained at the development region level. The Cariboo and Nechako development regions contain the regional districts in the 16-97 Economic Alliance area.

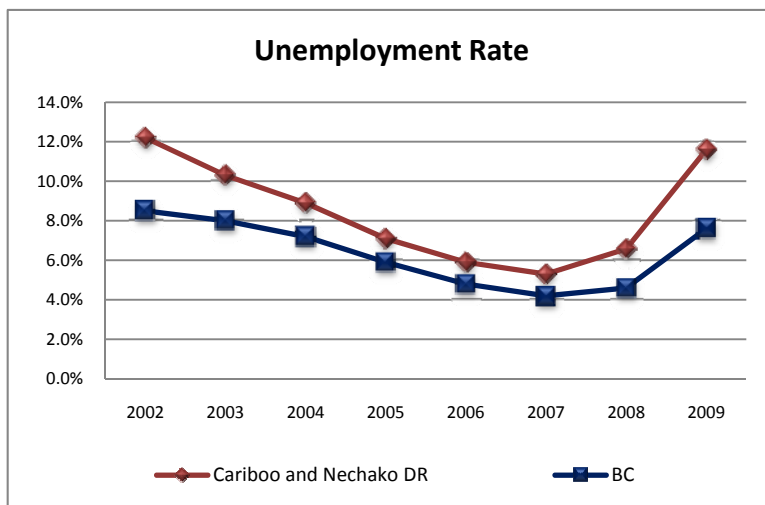
### Why it's important

The unemployment rate is an effective indicator of the strength of the economy, as it measures the number of persons who unable to find work. A declining unemployment rate traditionally accompanies strong economic activity, but is also a reflection of a diminishing supply of labour.

### Analysis

The gap between the unemployment rate in the region and that of the province as a whole had been closing in the years leading up to the recession. After 2007, however, the gap began to increase; in 2009, the unemployment rate in the region rose to 11.6% while the rate in the province also increased but to a more moderate 7.6%.

The percentage change in the number of unemployed persons in 2009 was similar across both the 16-97 Alliance region and BC (69.9% and 66.6%, respectively). However, the relatively smaller size of the labour force in the region meant that the increase in the number of unemployed persons had a far greater impact on the rate of unemployment in the region than it did in the province.<sup>12</sup>



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

<sup>12</sup> The labour force in the 16-97 Economic Alliance region totaled 107,000 persons in 2009, only 4.4% of the total labour force in the province.

**Description**

This indicator measures average employment income. The value was derived from the Labour Force Income Profile provided by BC Stats and is the total employment income reported to the Canada Revenue Agency divided by the number of employed persons reporting. Employment income includes wages and salaries and self-employment income. The values presented are for the regional districts in the 16-97 Economic Alliance area.

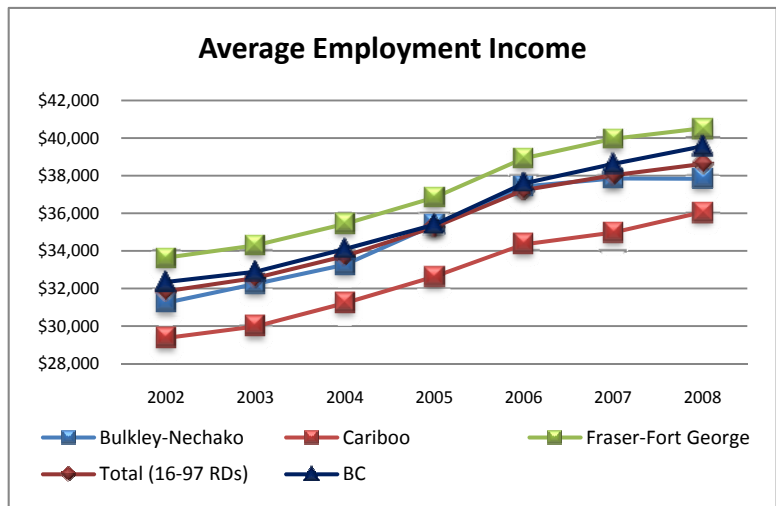
**Why it's important**

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**

Employed persons in the 16-97 Economic Alliance region earned an average income of \$38,626 in 2008, 2.4% lower than the provincial average. Historically, the region has been below the province for this indicator, with only the Fraser-Fort George regional district having a higher average income than BC as a whole.

The region's average growth rate for the past three years was slightly below that of the province (3.1% compared to 3.8%), causing the income gap between the region and the province to increase steadily over this period. Slower income growth is a reflection of a slowdown in economic activity but may also be an indicator of the downward pressure put on wages by an increasing level of unemployment.



Source: BC Stats Labour Force Income Profile

**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 in the 16-97 Economic Alliance area.

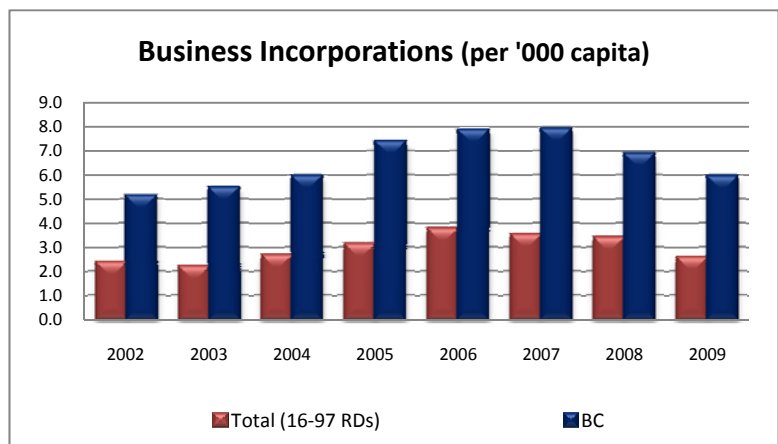
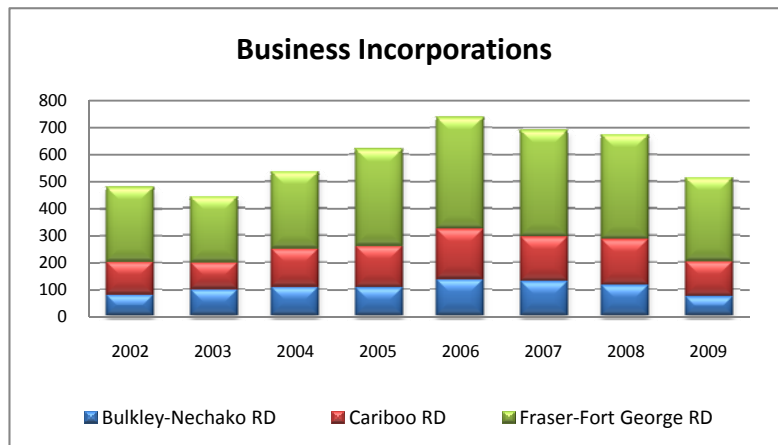
**Why it's important**

The number of new business formations is an important measure of economic activity and entrepreneurial activity, and is an indicator of economic confidence in the region.

**Analysis**

There were 511 businesses incorporated in the 16-97 Economic Alliance region in 2009, 24.0% fewer than the previous year; across the province, there were 12.1% fewer incorporations than the year before.

The per capita value of incorporations in the region has declined steadily since 2007, following the provincial trend and reflecting the slowdown in the economy over this period. Over the last five years the region has seen an average annual growth rate in incorporations of 0.3%, compared to 2.3% for the province.



Source: BC Stats British Columbia Incorporations by Development Region, Regional District and Municipality

**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 in the 16-97 Economic Alliance area.

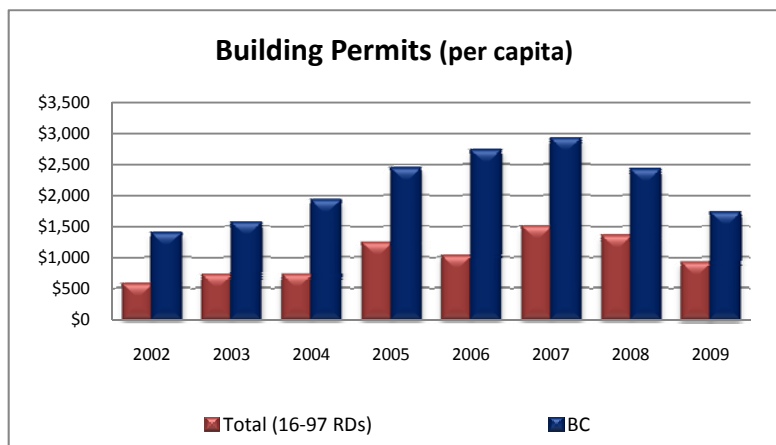
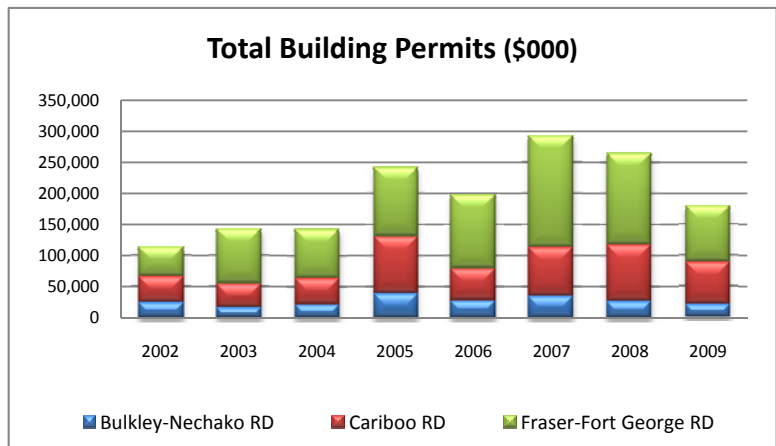
**Why it's important**

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**

The values for this measure had been increasing in the years prior to 2007, but declined considerably in 2008 and 2009 amid slowing economic conditions. In 2009, the value of building permits issued across the 16-97 Economic Alliance region was 32.3% below the value in 2008; across the province, permits declined by 27.9%, year-over-year. Per capita values followed the same declining trend in the region and across BC.

Despite the decline in building permit activity over the last two years, the region surpassed the province in annual growth over the past five years (11.4% in the region compared to 1.4% in BC, averaged annually between 2004 and 2009).



Source: BC Stats BC Building Permits for Development Regions, Regional Districts and Communities, by Type

**Description**

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

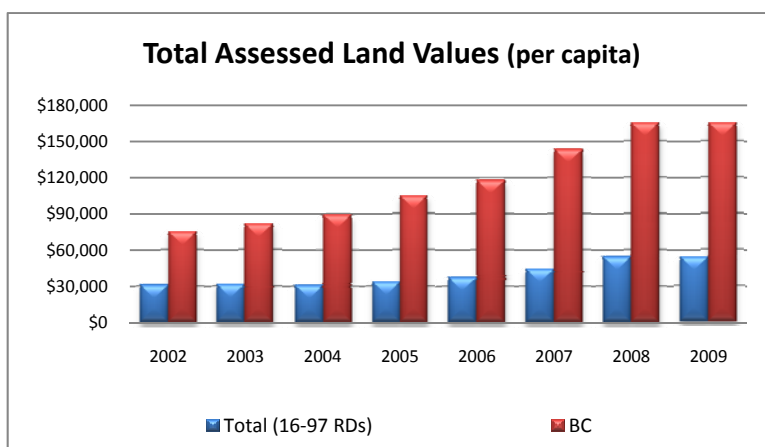
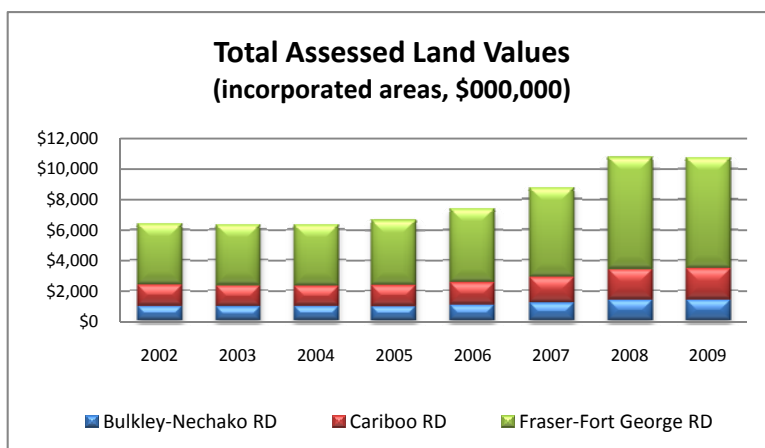
**Why it's important**

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 area measured \$10.7 billion in 2009,<sup>13</sup> down a slight 0.4% from the previous year. Total assessed values across the province were relatively unchanged from the previous year.

Averaged over the last three years, assessed values in the 16-97 Economic Alliance region grew at the same rate as in the province (13.8% in the region and 14.0% in the province, averaged between 2006 and 2009).<sup>14</sup> Per capita assessed values for the incorporated areas in the 16-97 region were \$53,824 in 2009 (a decrease of 0.8% over the previous year), and in BC the values were \$164,988 (an increase of 0.1% over 2008).



Source: BC Stats Local Government Statistics

<sup>13</sup> 2009 statistics were available for incorporated areas only.

<sup>14</sup> Averaged over the last five years, the region's annual growth was slightly lower than that of the province (11.6% compared to 14.8%, averaged between 2004 and 2009).

**Description**

This indicator analyzes the industry composition of the regional economy through an examination of the number of firms in each sector, as categorized by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The largest sectors (ranked by percentage of total firms) in the Bulkley-Nechako, Cariboo and Fraser-Fort George Regional Districts, combined, are compared from December 2004 to December 2009.

**Why it's important**

This measure gives a good indication of the sectors to which a majority of the region's economic activity can be attributed.

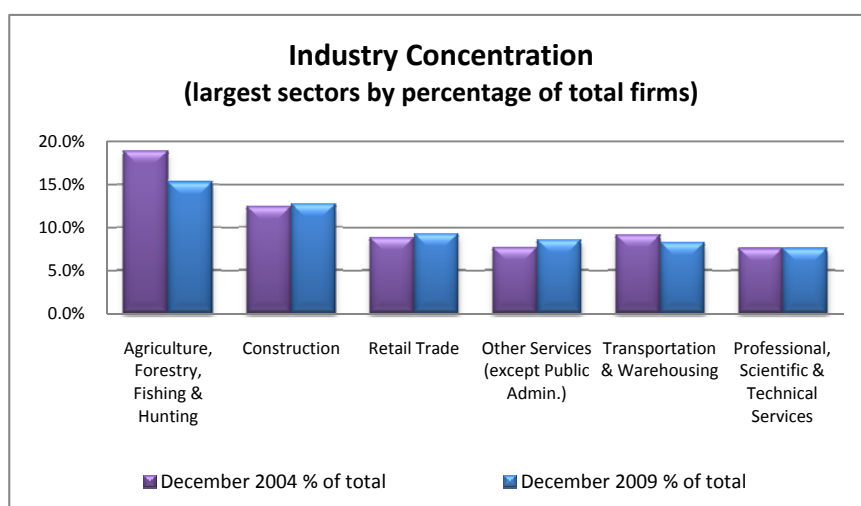
**Analysis**

The largest six sectors as ranked by proportion of total firms did not change over the period 2004 to 2009, although the ranking order did change slightly. These firms made up 61.4% of the total firms in the region in 2009, compared to 64.4% in 2004.

*Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting* is the largest sector in the region, ranked by its proportion of total firms, and accounts for 15.2% of total firms in the 16-97 Economic

Alliance Area. This value has declined over the past 5 years (from 18.9% in 2004), as the number of firms in this sector decreased at a greater rate than the total number of firms in the region.<sup>15</sup> 54.1% of the 2,286 firms in this sector in 2009 were involved in activities directly related to *Forestry & Logging*; this proportion has not changed significantly over the last five years.<sup>16</sup>

Despite a decline in the number of firms, the proportion of firms in the *Construction* and *Retail Trade* sectors increased between 2004 and 2009 as the number of firms declined at a lesser rate than the overall number of firms in the region (7.1% and 5.1%, respectively, compared to 9.4% overall). The proportion of firms in these sectors increased from 12.3% to 12.7% and 8.8% to 9.3%, respectively. The proportion of firms engaged in *Other Services* increased from 7.7% to 8.5% over this period as a result of a 0.9% increase in the number of firms.



Source: Statistics Canada Business Register Establishment Counts

<sup>15</sup> In 2009, there were 27.0% fewer firms engaged in *Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting* than in 2004. The total number of firms in the region declined by 9.4% over this period.

<sup>16</sup> Although the number of firms involved in these activities has declined consistently over this period, the number of firms in *Agriculture* and *Support* activities declined at a similar rate.

**Description**

This indicator analyzes changes in the industry composition of the regional economy through an examination of changes in the proportion of firms in each sector, as categorized by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For the Bulkley-Nechako, Cariboo and Fraser-Fort George Regional Districts, combined, the sectors with the most significant change (ranked by the difference in the proportion of total firms between December 2004 and December 2009) are reported.

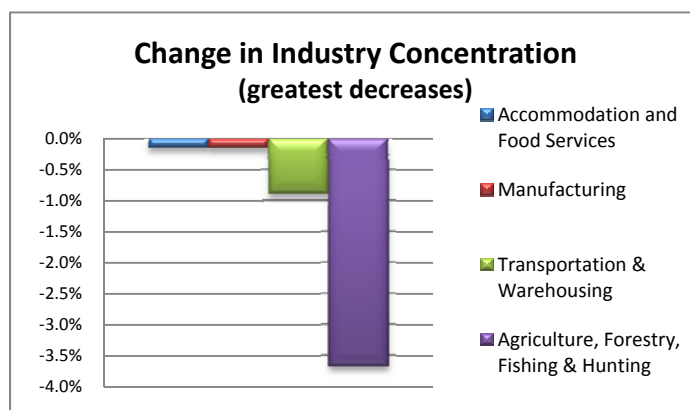
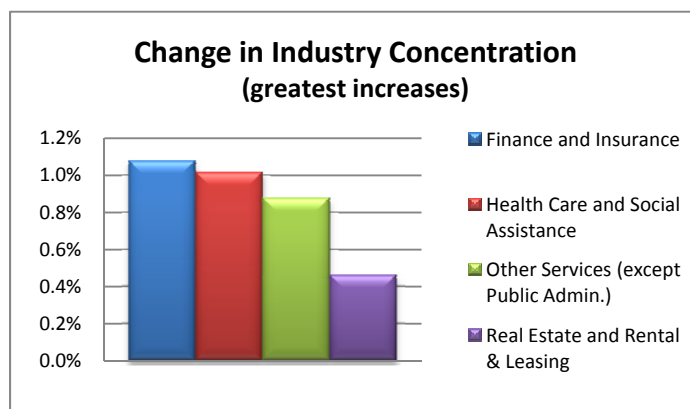
**Why it's important**

This measure gives a good indication of the sectors that have increased or decreased in their contribution to overall economic activity in the region, as measured by changes in the sector's proportion of total firms over the reporting period. Significant growth or decline is an indication of diversification and the change in dependency on certain sectors.

**Analysis**

The relative stability in industry concentration in the region indicates that there has not been a significant amount of diversification in the types of businesses that are operating within the region. However, the statistics do reflect the continued decline of forestry operations in the regional economy.

The sectors with the largest increases in proportion of firms account for only 24.1% of total firms in the region. The sectors with the largest decreases in concentration of firms make up 32.3% of the total firms, which is reflective of the overall decline in firms over the 2004-2009 period.



Source: Statistics Canada Business Register Establishment Counts

**Description**

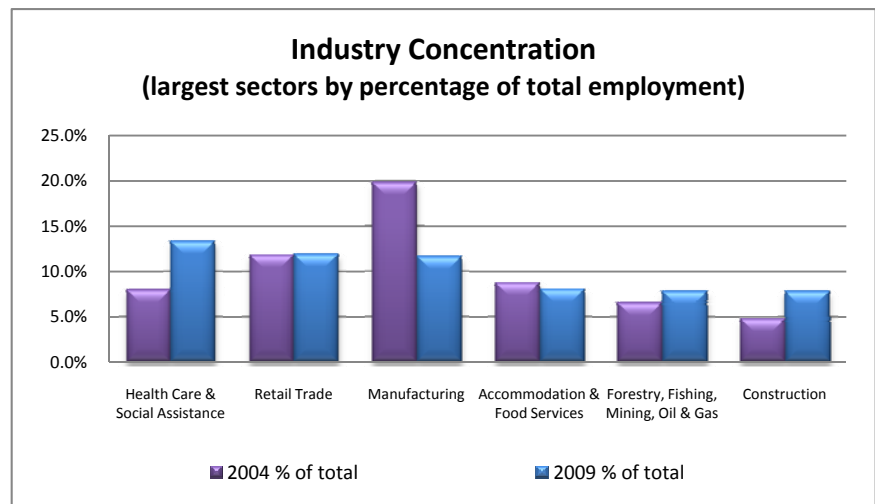
This indicator analyzes the industry composition of the regional economy through an examination of employment in each sector, as categorized by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The largest sectors (ranked by percentage of total employment) in the Cariboo and Nechako Development Regions, combined, are compared from 2004 to 2009.

**Why it's important**

This measure gives a good indication of the sectors to which a majority of the region's employment can be attributed.

**Analysis**

There were a few noteworthy changes in the region's largest sectors, ranked by proportion of total employment, between 2004 and 2009.<sup>17</sup> Over this period, *Construction* displaced *Transportation & Warehousing* as one of the six largest sectors; employment in this sector increased by 54.2% alongside a 23.5% decline in *Transportation & Warehousing* employment and a 6.0% decline in employment overall.<sup>18</sup>



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Employment in *Health Care & Social Assistance* increased 57.5% between 2004 and 2009, moving this sector to the top of the ranking with 13.3% of total employment in the region, compared to 8.0% in 2004. Despite employment declines in *Retail Trade*, *Manufacturing*<sup>19</sup> and *Accommodation & Food Services* (5.0%, 44.7% and 13.6%, respectively), these three sectors still ranked among the largest in the region, accounting for 31.6% of all employment in the region in 2009. The top six sectors, combined, accounted for 60.6% of employment in the region.

<sup>17</sup> Important: Attempts should not be made to compare trends in industry employment with the trends in business establishments reported on the previous two pages. The analyses of employment and firm composition have been completed with two different data sets that reflect slight differences in reporting periods and geography. However, it should be noted that it is possible for the number of firms in a sector to remain unchanged or decline while employment in a sector increases, if there is consolidation in a sector or if employment in an organization is augmented. The reverse will also be true.

<sup>18</sup> Much of this decline occurred sharply in 2009.

<sup>19</sup> 87.6% of the employment decline in *Manufacturing* (7,800 persons) can be attributed to declines in *Wood Product* and *Paper Manufacturing*, although these activities still accounted for 83.6% of employment in this sector in 2009.

**Description**

This indicator analyzes changes in the industry composition of the regional economy through an examination of changes in the proportion of employment in each sector, as categorized by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For the Cariboo and Nechako Development Regions, combined, the sectors with the most significant change (ranked by the difference in the proportion of total employment between 2004 and 2009) are reported.

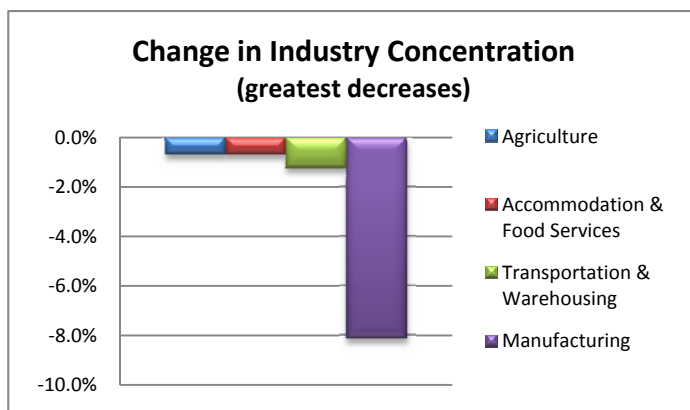
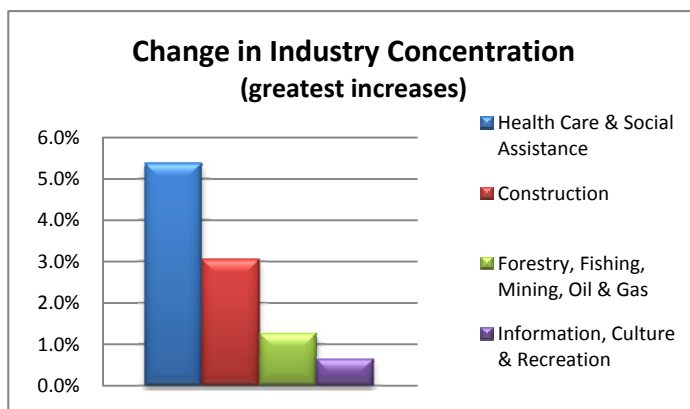
**Why it's important**

This measure gives a good indication of the sectors that have increased or decreased their contribution to overall economic activity in the region, as measured by changes in the sector's proportion of total employment over the reporting period. Significant growth or decline is an indication of diversification and the change in dependency on certain sectors.

**Analysis**

There have been noteworthy changes in employment concentration in the region over the last five years. In 2004, the *Manufacturing* sector was the largest sector in the region with 19.8% of total employment; an employment decline of 44.7% between 2004 and 2009 reduced this proportion to 11.6% and allowed the *Health Care & Social Assistance* sector to move to the top of the ranking, with 13.3% of total employment in 2009.<sup>20</sup>

Although the proportion of employment attributed to *Forestry, Fishing, Mining and Oil & Gas* increased between 2004 and 2009, employment did not increase in all activities. In this sector, *Forestry & Logging* employment declined by 21.4% while employment in *Mining and Oil & Gas Extraction* increased 200.0% over the five years. Subsequently, the proportion of employment attributed to forestry activities declined from 5.6% to 4.7% while the proportion attributed to mining and oil & gas activities increased from 1.0% to 3.2% over this period.



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

<sup>20</sup> Although the *Manufacturing* sector employed fewer persons in 2009 compared to 2004 (and also compared to the average over the last 10 years), it is important to note that 2004 represented the highest point in manufacturing employment over the last decade, and that employment in this sector declined mainly in 2008 and 2009, attributable in part to the downturn in the global economy. The current level of employment in manufacturing is not likely reflective of a permanent change in the regional economy; employment in this sector will likely increase once recessionary conditions have subsided, although this does not necessarily mean that the proportion of total employment attributed to manufacturing will return to historic levels.

**Description**

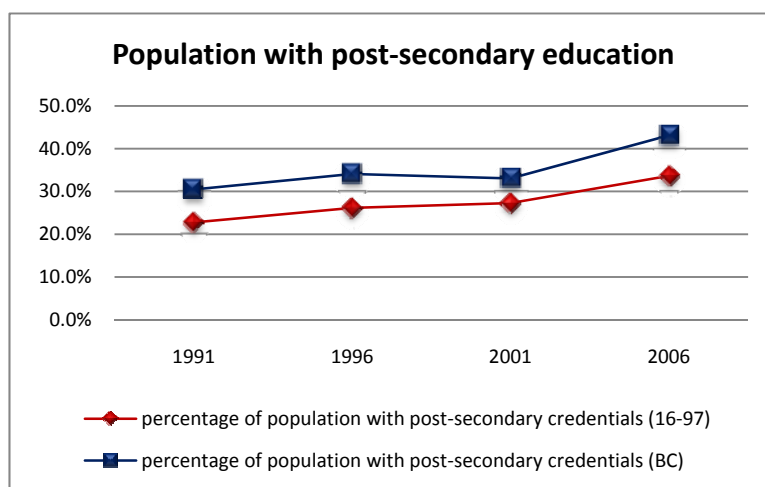
This indicator is measured with data collected by the census on the number of people who report having post-secondary credentials. Post-secondary credentials include trades certificates / diplomas, college certificates / diplomas and university degrees. Values have been summed for the Bulkley-Nechako, Cariboo and Fraser-Fort George regional districts. As this indicator is derived from census data and there are no accurate sources of annual data with which to continually measure this indicator, it is not possible to update it on an annual basis. However, it is included as an appendix to the benchmarking report to be updated when the latest census data is released.

**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, but the region is still below the proportion for the province as a whole. According to the 2006 census, 33.6% of the population in the regional districts in the 16-97 Alliance area had post-secondary credentials, compared to 43.1% for the province as a whole. Nonetheless, the steady increase for this measure is an indication that human capital in the region has been increasing, keeping pace with occupational changes and the demands of the knowledge-based economy. The presence of major post-secondary institutions in the region has likely contributed to the increase in the proportion of the population with higher education and facilitated the building of human capital within the region.



Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census

**Appendix B:**
**Census Population Counts**

Bulkley-Nechako Regional District	1996		2001		2006	
	Population	% of total	Population	% of total	Population	% of total
Fort St James	2,046	4.91%	1,927	4.72%	1,355	3.54%
Houston	3,934	9.45%	3,577	8.76%	3,163	8.27%
Vanderhoof	4,401	10.57%	4,390	10.75%	4,064	10.63%
Smithers	5,624	13.51%	5,414	13.25%	5,217	13.64%
Burns Lake	2,523	6.06%	1,942	4.75%	2,107	5.51%
Fraser Lake	1,344	3.23%	1,268	3.10%	1,113	2.91%
Granisle	446	1.07%	353	0.86%	364	0.95%
Telkwa	1,194	2.87%	1,371	3.36%	1,295	3.39%
<i>Incorporated Areas</i>	<i>21,512</i>	<i>51.66%</i>	<i>20,242</i>	<i>49.54%</i>	<i>18,678</i>	<i>48.84%</i>
Electoral Area A	5,581	13.40%	5,696	13.94%	5,290	13.83%
Electoral Area B	2,364	5.68%	2,277	5.57%	2,154	5.63%
Electoral Area C	3,173	7.62%	1,688	4.13%	1,355	3.54%
Electoral Area D	2,197	5.28%	1,715	4.20%	1,665	4.35%
Electoral Area E	1,866	4.48%	1,750	4.28%	1,788	4.68%
Electoral Area F	3,779	9.07%	3,384	8.28%	3,137	8.20%
Electoral Area G	1,170	2.81%	1,099	2.69%	1,059	2.77%
<i>Electoral Areas</i>	<i>20,130</i>	<i>48.34%</i>	<i>17,609</i>	<i>43.10%</i>	<i>16,448</i>	<i>43.01%</i>
<b>Total, all areas</b>	<b>41,642</b>		<b>40,856</b>		<b>38,243</b>	

Cariboo Regional District	1996		2001		2006	
	Population	% of total	Population	% of total	Population	% of total
Quesnel	8,460	12.62%	10,044	15.30%	9,326	15.00%
Williams Lake	10,472	15.62%	11,153	16.99%	10,744	17.28%
100 Mile House	1,850	2.76%	1,739	2.65%	1,885	3.03%
Wells	-	-	235	0.36%	236	0.38%
<i>Incorporated Areas</i>	<i>20,782</i>	<i>31.00%</i>	<i>23,171</i>	<i>35.29%</i>	<i>22,191</i>	<i>35.68%</i>
Electoral Area A	8,673	12.94%	6,428	9.79%	5,859	9.42%
Electoral Area B	4,402	6.57%	4,338	6.61%	3,858	6.20%
Electoral Area C	1,703	2.54%	1,323	2.01%	1,164	1.87%
Electoral Area D	3,612	5.39%	3,294	5.02%	3,073	4.94%
Electoral Area E	6,035	9.00%	4,668	7.11%	4,336	6.97%
Electoral Area F	4,745	7.08%	4,963	7.56%	4,384	7.05%
Electoral Area G	5,264	7.85%	5,001	7.62%	4,974	8.00%
Electoral Area H	2,383	3.55%	1,844	2.81%	1,744	2.80%
Electoral Area I	1,907	2.84%	1,773	2.70%	1,661	2.67%
Electoral Area J	1,503	2.24%	880	1.34%	808	1.30%
Electoral Area K	1,641	2.45%	674	1.03%	552	0.89%
Electoral Area L	4,396	6.56%	4,244	6.46%	4,316	6.94%
<i>Electoral Areas</i>	<i>46,264</i>	<i>69.00%</i>	<i>39,430</i>	<i>60.05%</i>	<i>36,729</i>	<i>59.06%</i>
<b>Total, all areas</b>	<b>67,046</b>		<b>65,659</b>		<b>62,190</b>	

Fraser-Fort George Regional District	1996		2001		2006	
	Population	% of total	Population	% of total	Population	% of total
Prince George	75,150	75.93%	72,406	75.96%	70,981	76.93%
Mackenzie	5,997	6.06%	5,206	5.46%	4,539	4.92%
McBride	740	0.75%	711	0.75%	660	0.72%
Valemount	1,303	1.32%	1,195	1.25%	1,018	1.10%
<i>Incorporated Areas</i>	<i>83,190</i>	<i>84.05%</i>	<i>79,518</i>	<i>83.42%</i>	<i>77,198</i>	<i>83.67%</i>
Electoral Area A	3,119	3.15%	3,406	3.57%	3,275	3.55%
Electoral Area C	3,321	3.36%	3,178	3.33%	3,217	3.49%
Electoral Area D	4,586	4.63%	4,527	4.75%	4,361	4.73%
Electoral Area E	548	0.55%	564	0.59%	502	0.54%
Electoral Area F	1,555	1.57%	1,412	1.48%	1,284	1.39%
Electoral Area G	617	0.62%	479	0.50%	349	0.38%
Electoral Area H	2,038	2.06%	2,057	2.16%	1,877	2.03%
<i>Electoral Areas</i>	<i>15,784</i>	<i>15.95%</i>	<i>15,623</i>	<i>16.39%</i>	<i>14,865</i>	<i>16.11%</i>
<b>Total, all areas</b>	<b>98,974</b>		<b>95,317</b>		<b>92,264</b>	

Source: BC Stats, 1996 Census, 2001 Census, 2006 Census

## Economic Structure, by Firms

Regional Districts: Bulkley-Nechako, Cariboo, Fraser-Fort George, combined

			Dec-04	Dec-05	Dec-06	Dec-07	Dec-08	Dec-09
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	# of firms	3,133	3,065	2,995	2,536	2,405	2,286
		% of total	18.9%	19.1%	19.0%	17.0%	15.9%	15.2%
21	Mining and Oil & Gas Extraction	# of firms	62	62	72	78	81	77
		% of total	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
22	Utilities	# of firms	20	19	20	22	19	20
		% of total	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
23	Construction	# of firms	2,044	1,953	1,886	1,829	1,872	1,899
		% of total	12.3%	12.2%	12.0%	12.2%	12.4%	12.7%
31-33	Manufacturing	# of firms	603	586	580	558	522	523
		% of total	3.6%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.5%	3.5%
41	Wholesale Trade	# of firms	554	528	534	490	541	528
		% of total	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%	3.3%	3.6%	3.5%
44-45	Retail Trade	# of firms	1,462	1,390	1,383	1,298	1,390	1,387
		% of total	8.8%	8.7%	8.8%	8.7%	9.2%	9.3%
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	# of firms	1,505	1,441	1,395	1,302	1,282	1,229
		% of total	9.1%	9.0%	8.8%	8.7%	8.5%	8.2%
51	Information and Cultural Industries	# of firms	123	115	106	104	109	111
		% of total	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
52	Finance and Insurance	# of firms	394	451	436	494	528	518
		% of total	2.4%	2.8%	2.8%	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%
53	Real Estate and Rental & Leasing	# of firms	1,096	1,057	1,088	1,084	1,093	1,062
		% of total	6.6%	6.6%	6.9%	7.2%	7.2%	7.1%
54	Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	# of firms	1,253	1,260	1,219	1,109	1,113	1,130
		% of total	7.6%	7.9%	7.7%	7.4%	7.4%	7.5%
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	# of firms	471	347	361	458	465	464
		% of total	2.8%	2.2%	2.3%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
56	Admin & Support, Waste Mgmt and Remediation Services	# of firms	576	550	564	505	522	526
		% of total	3.5%	3.4%	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%
61	Educational Services	# of firms	106	113	112	109	101	107
		% of total	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	# of firms	656	654	667	705	727	746
		% of total	4.0%	4.1%	4.2%	4.7%	4.8%	5.0%
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	# of firms	252	246	242	223	233	236
		% of total	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%
72	Accommodation and Food Services	# of firms	905	851	805	783	784	797
		% of total	5.5%	5.3%	5.1%	5.2%	5.2%	5.3%
81	Other Services (except Public Admin.)	# of firms	1,268	1,265	1,234	1,202	1,239	1,280
		% of total	7.7%	7.9%	7.8%	8.0%	8.2%	8.5%
91	Public Administration	# of firms	70	69	69	68	64	66
		% of total	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
	Total, all industries		16,553	16,022	15,768	14,957	15,090	14,992

Source: Statistics Canada Business Register Establishment Counts

Economic Structure, by Employment  
Development Regions: Cariboo and Nechako, combined

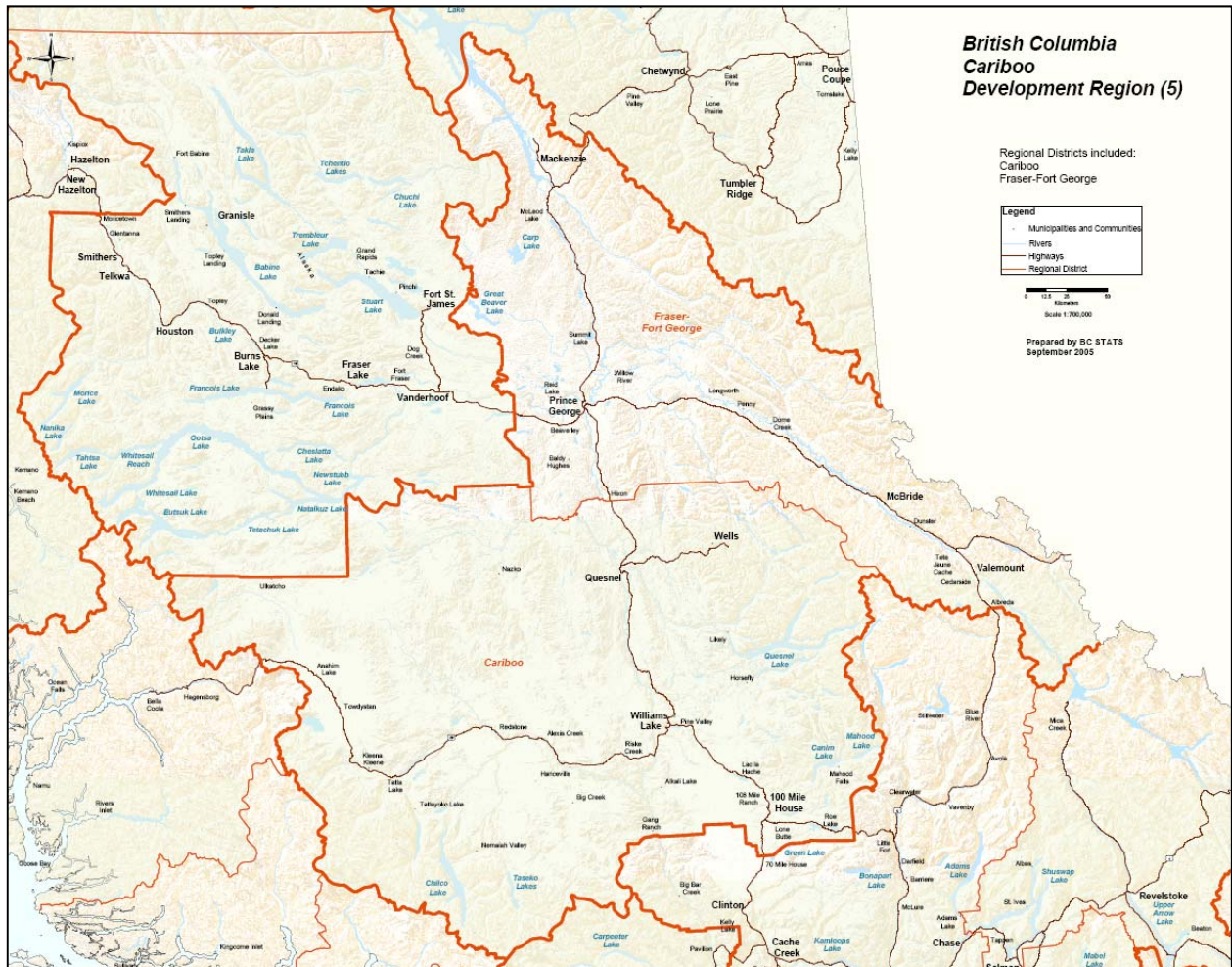
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	000s	2.1	3.9	2.2	3.6	2.4	1.4
	% of total	2.1%	3.8%	2.1%	3.5%	2.3%	1.5%
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil & Gas	000s	6.6	7.3	7.0	7.7	7.4	7.4
	% of total	6.6%	7.2%	6.8%	7.5%	7.1%	7.8%
Utilities	000s	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4
	% of total	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%
Construction	000s	4.8	7.1	6.1	5.3	6.5	7.4
	% of total	4.8%	7.0%	5.9%	5.1%	6.3%	7.8%
Manufacturing	000s	19.9	13.3	17.1	17.9	13.7	11.0
	% of total	19.8%	13.1%	16.5%	17.4%	13.2%	11.6%
Wholesale Trade	000s	2.8	2.2	3.0	2.5	3.4	2.5
	% of total	2.8%	2.2%	2.9%	2.4%	3.3%	2.6%
Retail Trade	000s	11.9	12.0	12.8	14.1	12.5	11.3
	% of total	11.8%	11.8%	12.3%	13.7%	12.0%	11.9%
Transportation & Warehousing	000s	6.8	5.0	6.9	7.7	5.5	5.2
	% of total	6.8%	4.9%	6.7%	7.5%	5.3%	5.5%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Leasing	000s	3.9	4.5	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.2
	% of total	3.9%	4.4%	3.8%	3.3%	3.6%	3.4%
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	000s	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.8
	% of total	3.6%	3.4%	3.9%	3.6%	3.9%	4.0%
Business, Building and Other Support Services	000s	2.4	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.6	2.4
	% of total	2.4%	2.8%	2.6%	3.0%	3.5%	2.5%
Educational Services	000s	5.9	7.0	8.0	6.1	6.4	5.9
	% of total	5.9%	6.9%	7.7%	5.9%	6.2%	6.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	000s	8.0	11.8	10.9	10.9	13.6	12.6
	% of total	8.0%	11.6%	10.5%	10.6%	13.1%	13.3%
Information, Culture & Recreation	000s	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.4	3.2	4.0
	% of total	3.6%	3.4%	3.2%	2.3%	3.1%	4.2%
Accommodation & Food Services	000s	8.8	8.1	8.1	6.8	7.8	7.6
	% of total	8.7%	8.0%	7.8%	6.6%	7.5%	8.0%
Other Services	000s	4.4	5.5	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.5
	% of total	4.4%	5.4%	3.3%	3.7%	3.9%	4.8%
Public Administration	000s	4.9	3.5	3.8	3.9	5.3	4.0
	% of total	4.9%	3.4%	3.7%	3.8%	5.1%	4.2%
All Industries		100.6	101.5	103.7	103.1	103.8	94.6

Source: Statistics Canada Business Labour Force Survey

Note: Values under 1,500 have been estimated

<b>11</b>	<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</b>
111	Crop Production
112	Animal Production
113	Forestry and Logging
114	Fishing, Hunting and Trapping
115	Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry
<b>21</b>	<b>Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction</b>
211	Oil and Gas Extraction
212	Mining (except Oil and Gas)
213	Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction
<b>22</b>	<b>Utilities</b>
221	Utilities
<b>23</b>	<b>Construction</b>
236	Construction of Buildings
237	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction
238	Specialty Trade Contractors
<b>31-33</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>
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
<b>41</b>	<b>Wholesale Trade</b>
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
<b>44-45</b>	<b>Retail Trade</b>
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

<b>48-49</b>	<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b>
481	Air Transportation
482	Rail Transportation
483	Water Transportation
484	Truck Transportation
485	Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation
486	Pipeline Transportation
487	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation
488	Support Activities for Transportation
491	Postal Service
492	Couriers and Messengers
493	Warehousing and Storage
<b>51</b>	<b>Information and Cultural Industries</b>
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
<b>52</b>	<b>Finance and Insurance</b>
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
<b>53</b>	<b>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b>
531	Real Estate
532	Rental and Leasing Services
533	Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Assets
<b>54</b>	<b>Professional, Scientific and Technical Services</b>
541	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
<b>55</b>	<b>Management of Companies and Enterprises</b>
551	Management of Companies and Enterprises
<b>56</b>	<b>Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services</b>
561	Administrative and Support Services
562	Waste Management and Remediation Services
<b>61</b>	<b>Educational Services</b>
611	Educational Services
<b>62</b>	<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services
622	Hospitals
623	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities
624	Social Assistance
<b>71</b>	<b>Arts, Entertainment and Recreation</b>
711	Performing Arts, Spectator Sports and Related Industries
712	Heritage Institutions
713	Amusement, Gambling and Recreation Industries
<b>72</b>	<b>Accommodation and Food Services</b>
721	Accommodation Services
722	Food Services and Drinking Places
<b>81</b>	<b>Other Services (except Public Administration)</b>
811	Repair and Maintenance
812	Personal and Laundry Services
813	Religious, Grant Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations
814	Private Households
<b>91</b>	<b>Public Administration</b>
911	Federal Government
912	Provincial and Territorial
913	Local, Municipal and Regional
914	Aboriginal
919	International and Other Extra-Territorial



Source: BC Stats



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