

A Socio-Economic Profile of the Robson Valley

a study prepared for the

Fraser Headwaters Alliance

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by
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1 Introduction and Summary

1.1 *Project Rationale*

Over the past twenty years, forestry dependent communities in BC have begun to recognize the role of economic diversification in community stability. To this end, numerous local socio-economic studies and plans have been completed recently¹. However the Robson Valley economy is still under-pinned by a struggling forest industry, and few substantial new economic alternatives are on the horizon, despite the recommendations contained in these studies. As a result there seems to be a general opinion among valley residents that socio-economic studies are of little use in community planning. Many people have expressed doubts about the merits of publishing another study.

Nonetheless there are several valid reasons to initiate another socio-economic analysis. Firstly, successful plans need to be based on the most accurate and up to date information available. Much of the data in previous studies consist of analyses of the opinions of residents gathered in various surveys and questionnaires. Opinion surveys are an important gauge of how a community views itself, but the analysis in this report is based on a comparison between the most current data available and past socio-economic conditions as reported by Statistics Canada . It is meant to provide an accurate picture of the long term trends occurring in the community. Some of these trends may contradict the commonly held views about the nature of the community.

Secondly, and perhaps most importantly, there is a need for an organization to implement the findings of such a study. Previous studies and reports have mainly been the efforts of researchers who live outside the Robson Valley. Without belittling their work, these researchers have not been responsible for implementing any of the suggestions or ideas contained in their findings. This study is being undertaken by a local organization, the Fraser Headwaters Alliance (FHA)², with the hope that it will be revised, corrected, and used by the local community as a planning tool in some of the economic diversification efforts currently underway.

Lastly, the many previous studies have been largely confined to data from the previous one or two censuses, and mostly just from the villages of McBride and Valemount. In contrast, this study has encompassed both villages and the rural area of the Robson Valley for the last four censuses (1986 to 2001). It also includes the data from other rural areas of the Fraser-Ft. George Regional District as well as Prince George and the province of British Columbia. It should therefore provide a more complete analysis of the socio-economic conditions for the whole Robson Valley, and will highlight the differences and similarities with other communities in the region. In addition, there are other small communities in western Canada who are engaged in very similar studies that will provide a wider scope of comparison in the near future.

1.2 Methodology

This study follows the methodology developed by the Sonoran Institute, Canada,³ in the workbook **Measuring Change in Rural Communities** (Korber, 2001). These procedures were used because they have been reviewed by academics and staff from Statistics Canada and other institutions, and because a person without formal statistical or economic training can use this methodology to produce a statistically valid analysis. Also, other communities are using this same methodology. We will therefore have the advantage of being able to directly compare the status of the Robson Valley with that of other small western Canadian communities.

Data were gathered from Statistics Canada's Censuses of Population for the years 1986, 1991, 1996, and 2001. The information included:

- Changes in population, both by age groupings and gender,
- Mobility patterns of the population
- Educational levels
- Housing data
- Labour force data, including numbers of jobs by industry categories
- Income data, by families, gender, age, and source

1.2.1 Data Sources

Most of the data were gathered at the Geoffrey R. Weller Library at the University of Northern British Columbia in Prince George, from the E-STAT database⁴ of Statistics Canada. Other data were gathered from the Statistics Canada website⁵, specifically from the Community Profiles for the 2001 Census,⁶ and from the general statistics search form at the website.⁷ The website of BC Stats⁸ was also consulted to help ensure accuracy of the data.

1.2.2 Geographical Level of Analysis

Statistics Canada uses a number of different geographical classifications to divide the country. One of these classifications is the Census Division, which in British Columbia is geographically equivalent to a Regional District.

Census Divisions are further broken down into Census SubDivisions (CSD's), that may comprise the municipalities, First Nations reserves, or rural localities within the Census Division and each of which has a unique census geographical classification number. For this study, data were examined for the following Census SubDivisions of the Census Division of Fraser-Ft. George:

- the Village of McBride (CSD 5753012)
- the Village of Valemount (CSD 5753007)
- Fraser-Ft. George A (CSD 5753040)
- Fraser-Ft. George B (CSD 5753017)
- the City of Prince George (CSD 5753023), and

in addition, data were examined for the whole of British Columbia and Canada. The CSD's of MacKenzie, Parsnips, McCleod Lake, and Fort George within the Census Division of Fraser-Ft. George were not examined in this study.

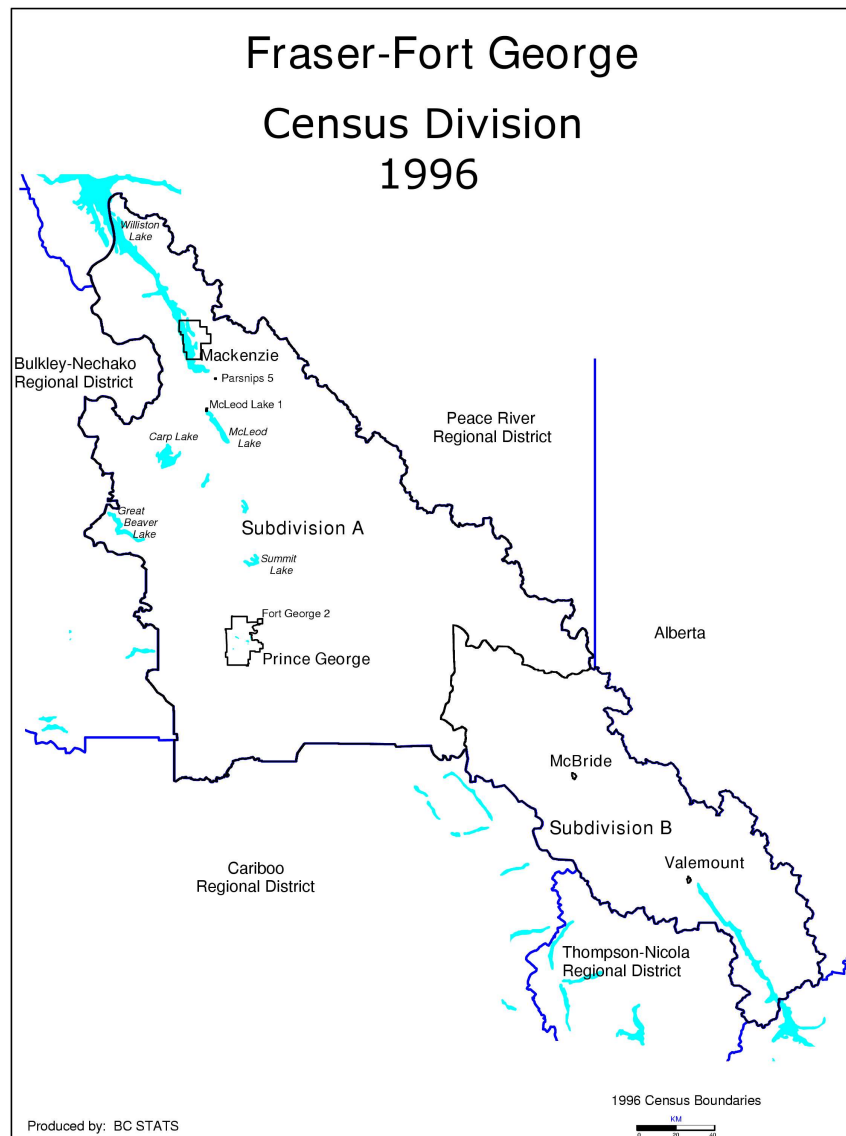


Figure 1.1 Census SubDivisions in Fraser-Ft. George

Fraser-Ft. George B (CSD B) encompasses the rural area of the Robson Valley, geographically equivalent to Area H of the Regional District of Fraser-Fort George.

Fraser-Ft. George A (CSD A) takes in the rest of the rural areas of the Regional District, excluding the CSD of MacKenzie and the 3 First Nations Reserves.

Municipalities The boundaries of the CSD's of McBride and Valemount are the same as the village municipal boundaries.

For the Census of 2001, the Census SubDivision boundaries were reset to match the geographical boundaries of the Regional District Electoral Areas. However, most of the data series were also compiled using the old CSD A and CSD B boundaries, allowing comparison between 2001 and the other census years for these data series.

The three CSD's in the Robson Valley (McBride, Valemount, and the rural CSD B-Area H) were chosen to ensure complete coverage of the local area, and also to facilitate comparison between the two villages and between the villages and the rural area. CSD A was chosen as a rural region under the same general socio-economic climate as the Robson Valley to help elicit any particulars that might be unique to the Robson Valley. Prince George is the regional urban centre, and should serve as a reasonable urban-rural comparison for this study. Finally, data for BC and Canada serve as comparisons to the larger context.

This study has adopted the local usage of the term *Robson Valley* to include both villages of McBride and Valemount and the surrounding rural area CSD B (Area H of the Regional District). The term *Fraser-Ft.George* is used to refer to Prince George, CSD A, and the Robson Valley collectively, and is not technically synonymous with the Census Division of Fraser-Ft.George since it excludes the CSD of MacKenzie and the First Nations Reserves.

1.2.3 Monetary Values

To help put the monetary data into a current perspective, all dollar values as reported for BC in this report are converted to current inflation-adjusted values, using the year 2002=100 and the following historical Consumer Price Index for BC. Monetary values for Canada were adjusted using the CPI Index for Canada (2002=100).(Table 1.1)⁹

Year	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2002
1992=100	61.1	78.6	97.4	108.9	115.2	117.9
2002=100	51.8	66.7	82.6	92.4	97.7	100.0

Table 1.1 Consumer Price Index-All Items, British Columbia

1.3 Limitations of Data

The Census of Population is a reliable source of data, but it has limitations. For example, it offers mainly a snapshot of conditions for a single week in May every 5 years. Usually, loggers and other forest workers are still in the spring breakup period and may not have been employed in the week previous to the Census Day. While this introduces a skew into the data, the bias is the same for every Census.

The most recent of the data were only made available by Statistics Canada two years after the 2001 Census was conducted. Any report based on Census data will of necessity be analyzing data over a year old. There have been many changes in the Robson Valley since the 2001 Census which are not recorded here — in particular, the loss of many well-paying government service jobs. Recent changes in the forestry, agricultural, and tourism sectors are also not reflected in the data.

To help maintain individual privacy, Statistics Canada reports the census population data randomly rounded up or down to the next integer multiple of five. Thus, if there are only 11 people in a certain category, this population might be reported as 15. For populations as large as Prince George's, this random rounding induces negligible error, but for populations of only a few hundreds the error is on the order of a few percent. Also, much of the reported data are extrapolated from a 20% sampling of the population which introduces a proportionately greater error factor in smaller populations.

Finally, changes in the way Statistics Canada categorizes data can make comparisons from one census to the next problematic. For the 2001 Census, changes to the CSD boundaries, changes to the categorization of educational levels, and the introduction of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) have limited the ability to directly compare data from the previous Censuses to this recent census. Details of these changes will be explained in the relevant sections.

Nevertheless, The Census of Population remains the only population survey that is conducted uniformly across the country and where true information is required by law from the population. As such, it probably represents the best "snapshot" of our society currently available.

1.4 *Summary of Findings*

Not surprisingly, the data show that the Fraser-Ft. George region exhibits many socio-economic differences from the conditions in BC or Canada as a whole. These differences show up in population trends, educational levels, and sources of employment and income. In general, this region has a declining population, a younger population with more males than females, a lower education level, and more reliance on employment in primary industries and construction and manufacturing.

The distribution of jobs by industry in Prince George closely matches that of the Province in 2001, with low percentages employed in primary or construction and manufacturing industries, and relatively greater numbers employed in service industries such as finance, real estate, insurance, education, health, and government services. This indicates that Prince George has a mature service-based economy. And despite the economic hard times being experienced in the Central Interior of BC, both Prince George and CSD A still had significantly higher median incomes in 2001 than the provincial or national medians.

Although CSD A is a rural region, the employment of its population is largely in construction and manufacturing in nearby urban areas, so its socio-economic profile is quite different from the rural CSD B (Area H) in the Robson Valley.

While the Robson Valley shares some of the characteristics with the rest of the Fraser-Ft. George region, it is clearly quite different in many important ways:

- Incomes in the Robson Valley are substantially lower than all the other areas examined in this study.
- Despite changes to data collection categories, the trend indicates that the primary industries of forestry and agriculture have declined more rapidly in the Robson Valley than elsewhere, from providing the largest percentage of jobs in 1986 to fifth place in 2001.
- There is a higher percentage of employment in the service industries in the Robson Valley than in the rest of Fraser-Ft. George. For the 2001 Census, more Robson Valley jobs were reported

in the service sectors than in the forestry, agriculture, manufacturing, construction, transport, and utility industries combined.

- The incidence of low income families in the Robson Valley has shown a large increase from 1986 to 2001, which is the opposite trend from to areas.
- Average home owner's payments and gross housing rents are lower in the Robson Valley. In addition, house values are significantly lower in McBride and Valemount than the other areas studied.

McBride and Valemount share many similar characteristics with each other, but there are some significant differences between the two villages:

- In 2001, the largest industry sector in McBride was manufacturing.
- In 2001, the largest industry sector in Valemount was accommodation, food, and beverage services.
- Females in McBride have experienced a significant increase in both average and median incomes from 1986 to 2001. Valemount females have experienced a decline in average incomes, and minimal increases in median incomes, over the same period.

The rural area of the Robson Valley, CSD B (Area H) displayed some interesting characteristics that set it apart from the other areas examined:

- The educational level of the rural population is higher than in the other CSD's, and the percentage of university graduates in the population 45 years and over is higher than the provincial percentage.
- There is a larger percentage of self-employed people, and people working from home in CSD B than elsewhere.
- Part-time male incomes are rising while full-time male incomes are falling.
- The percentage in total income coming from investments and private non-employment sources is larger than elsewhere, including the Province. This may indicate an influx of retirees or independently wealthy persons.
- House prices have doubled in price from 1986 to 2001 in CSD B, which was the largest percentage increase of all areas, and in contrast to the falling or stagnant price trends in McBride and Valemount.

In general the Robson Valley appears to be a community undergoing a rapid transition from a forestry and agricultural based economy to an area increasingly dependent on part-time and non-employment income sources. It is experiencing significant stresses as the change occurs, as evidenced by falling incomes for large segments of the population, falling housing values in the villages, and increasing incidence of low income families and individuals. On the other hand, the increase in housing prices in CSD B and the increase in non-employment income suggest that the rural area may be attracting people for reasons that are not tied to local employment possibilities. While some research has reported that the change to a service based economy from a resource based economy has resulted in higher incomes and a more stable community¹⁰ (Power, 2002), this is not evident here from the data available. There are indications of a change in this direction occurring in the rural area and among McBride females, but it is far from clear yet that the increasing service and tourism industries are substantially adding to the stability of the Robson Valley.

¹ See Pfister[1998], Robinson and Associates[1997], Robson Valley LRMP Table[1995], Community Futures Development Corp.[2003], for examples.

² <http://www.fraserheadwaters.org>

³ <http://www.sonoran.org/SIUpdate/SIupdate-april.htm>

⁴ <http://library.unbc.ca:2048/login?url=http://www.statcan.ca/english/Estat/licence.htm>

⁵ <http://www.statcan.ca>

⁶ <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/profil01/Search/>

⁷ Statistics Canada information is used with the permission of Statistics Canada. Users are forbidden to copy the data and disseminate them, in an original or modified form, for commercial purposes, without the expressed permission of Statistics Canada. Information on the availability of the wide range of data from Statistics Canada can be obtained from Statistics Canada's Regional Offices, its World Wide Web site at <http://www.statcan.ca>, and its toll-free access number 1-800-263-1136.

⁸ <http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/>

⁹ Source: <http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/dd/handout/CPIAN.pdf>

¹⁰ [http://www.umt.edu/econ/papers/TMPSelkirk Report Final.pdf](http://www.umt.edu/econ/papers/TMPSelkirk%20Report%20Final.pdf)

2 Population



2.1 Population Change

2.1.1 Highlights: Population Change, Fig 2.1, Data Table A.1

BC and Canada: Total populations showed steady growth from 1981 to 2001, provincially and nationally.

Fraser–Ft.George: This region experience erratic population changes from 1981 to 2001 with a modest overall growth in population. All CSD's in the region, except CSD B (rural Robson Valley), experienced population declines between 1996 and 2001.

Robson Valley: McBride and Valemount experienced the same growth and decline patterns as the other Fraser–Ft.George areas. In contrast, CSD B (rural Robson Valley) had a 15% population decline overall from 1981 to 2001 but experienced very modest growth from 1996 to 2001, when other CSD's were declining in population.

2.1.2 Age Distribution Changes, Fig 2.2, Data Tables A.3–A.9

All Areas: All CSD's except McBride showed a decline in the population of all age groups under 45 years old, when expressed as the age group percentage of the total population. Conversely the percentage of all age groups 45 years and above increased for all CSD's. This trend weaker in BC as a whole, but still evident.

The age group with the largest percentage increase in total population is the 45–54 year range, representing the peak of the "Baby Boom". The age group with the largest decrease in percentage is the 0–14 year group.

Fraser–Ft.George: This region in general is aging faster than BC or Canada. The percentage of the population aged 45 years and above increased by an average of 12.7% from 1986 to 2001 in the five Fraser–Ft.George CSD's, while the corresponding percentage increase in the over 45 age group was 6.8% in BC and 8% in Canada. The highest percentage increase in the over 45 group anywhere was in CSD B (rural Robson Valley) at 16.8%. CSD B (rural Robson Valley) also had the highest proportion of its population comprised of persons over 45 in 2001, at 40.9%. The other CSD's had slightly lower percentages in the over 45 group compared to the provincial average of 38.7%, with Prince George being the youngest with 31.4% of its population over 45 in 2001.

Robson Valley: As mentioned above, CSD B has the fastest aging population of all the areas examined. It also had corresponding losses in the younger age group, most noticeably decreases of 27.6% in the 25–44 year group and 23.1% in the 0–14 year group, from 1986 to 2001.

McBride had the least change in age distribution in the Robson Valley, with only small declines in the percentages of the 15–24 and 25–44 year groups. It still had a 7% increase in the percentage of population in the 45–54 year group, and has maintained a higher percentage of residents who are over 65 years.

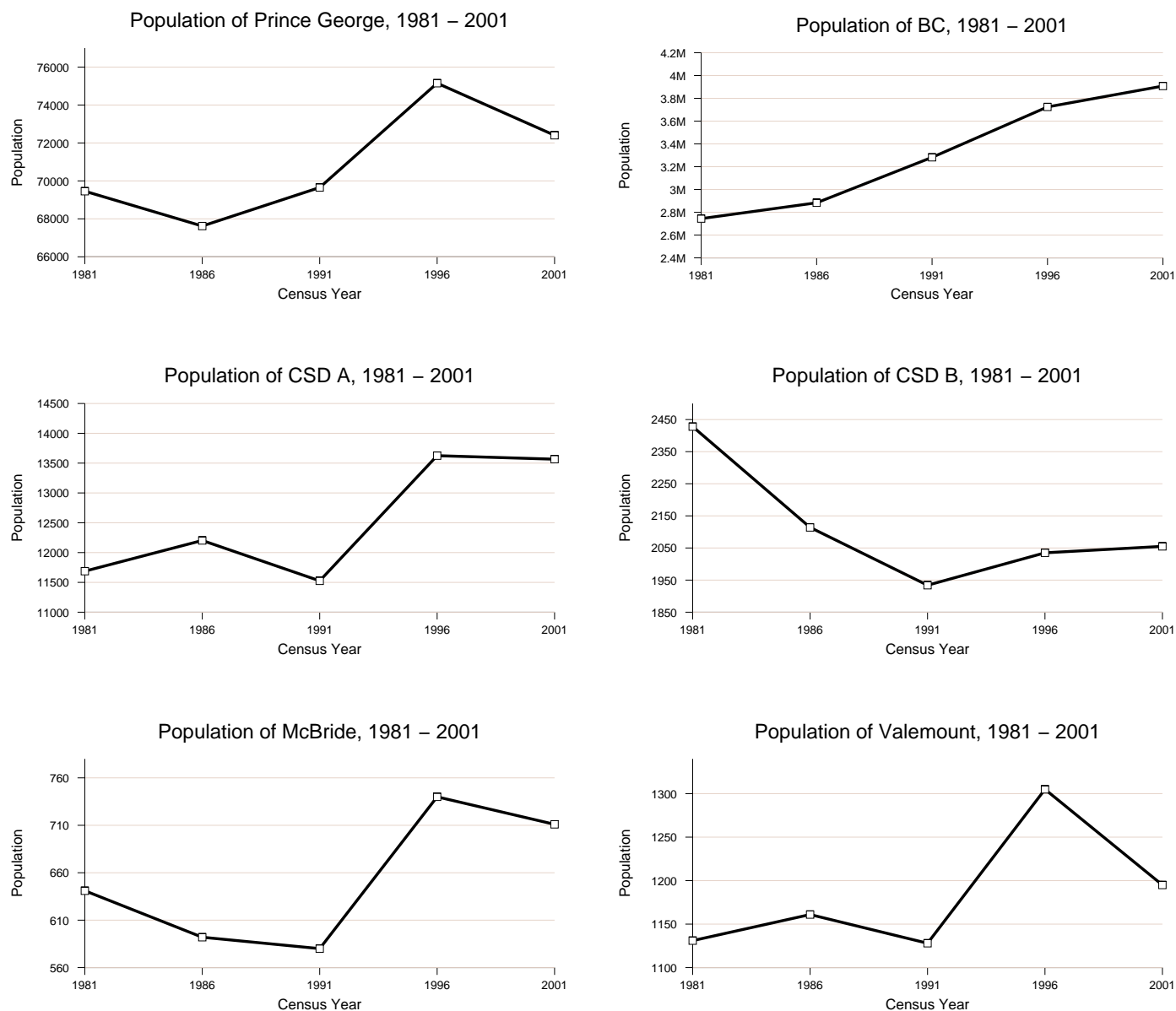


Figure 2.1 Changes in Total Population, 1981–2001

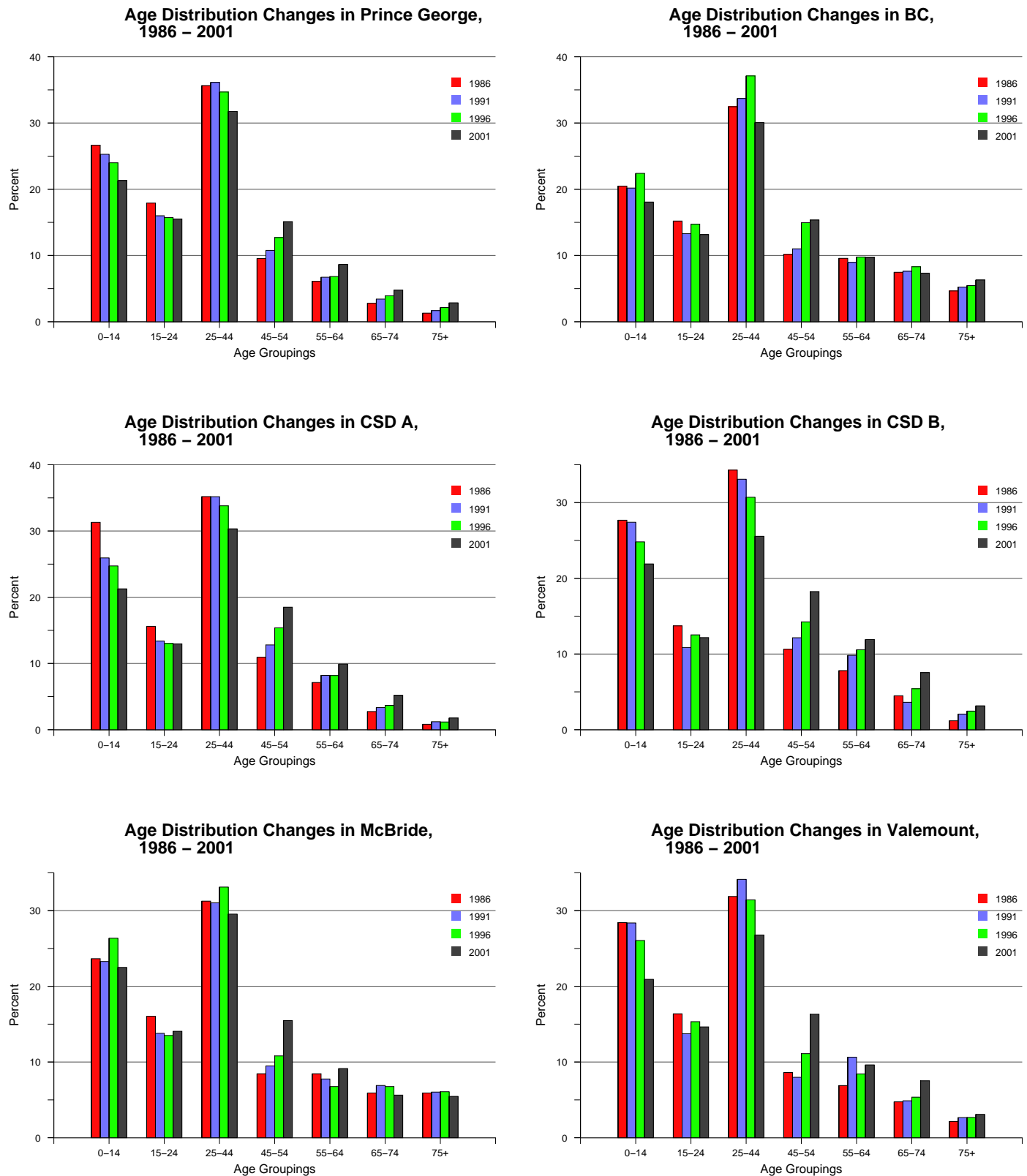


Figure 2.2 Changes in Age Distribution, 1986–2001

The aging of the population becomes more apparent when the population is charted by the percentage change in the number of persons within each age group (as opposed to a percentage of the total population). (Figure 2.3)

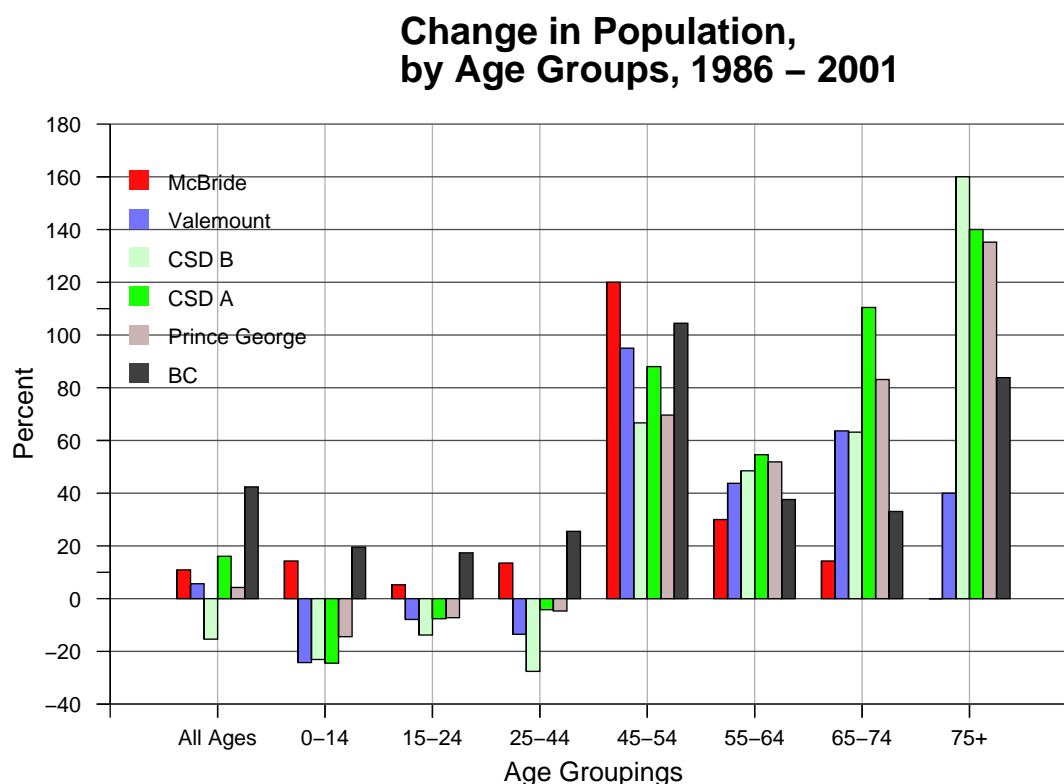


Figure 2.3 Percentage Change in the Population by Age Group, 1986–2001, expressed as the percentage change in the numbers in each age group.

2.1.3 Changes in Gender Distribution, Fig 2.4, Data Tables A.3–A.9

BC and Canada: The gender ratio (males to females) in these areas has remained constant from 1986 to 2001, with the females slightly outnumbering the males in all census years. Populations of both genders increased steadily.

Fraser–Ft.George: The gender ratio in this region has varied considerably from one census year to the next. There is also a wide variation in gender ratio between the CSD's. McBride was in unique position in 1996 with slightly more females than males; otherwise males outnumbered females in Fraser–Ft.George for all census years examined.

Robson Valley: The male-female ratio has varied the most in this area, with the numbers of one gender sometimes increasing while the numbers of the other gender decreased during the same period. In 2001, males outnumbered females by 10% in McBride (375 males to 340 females), while

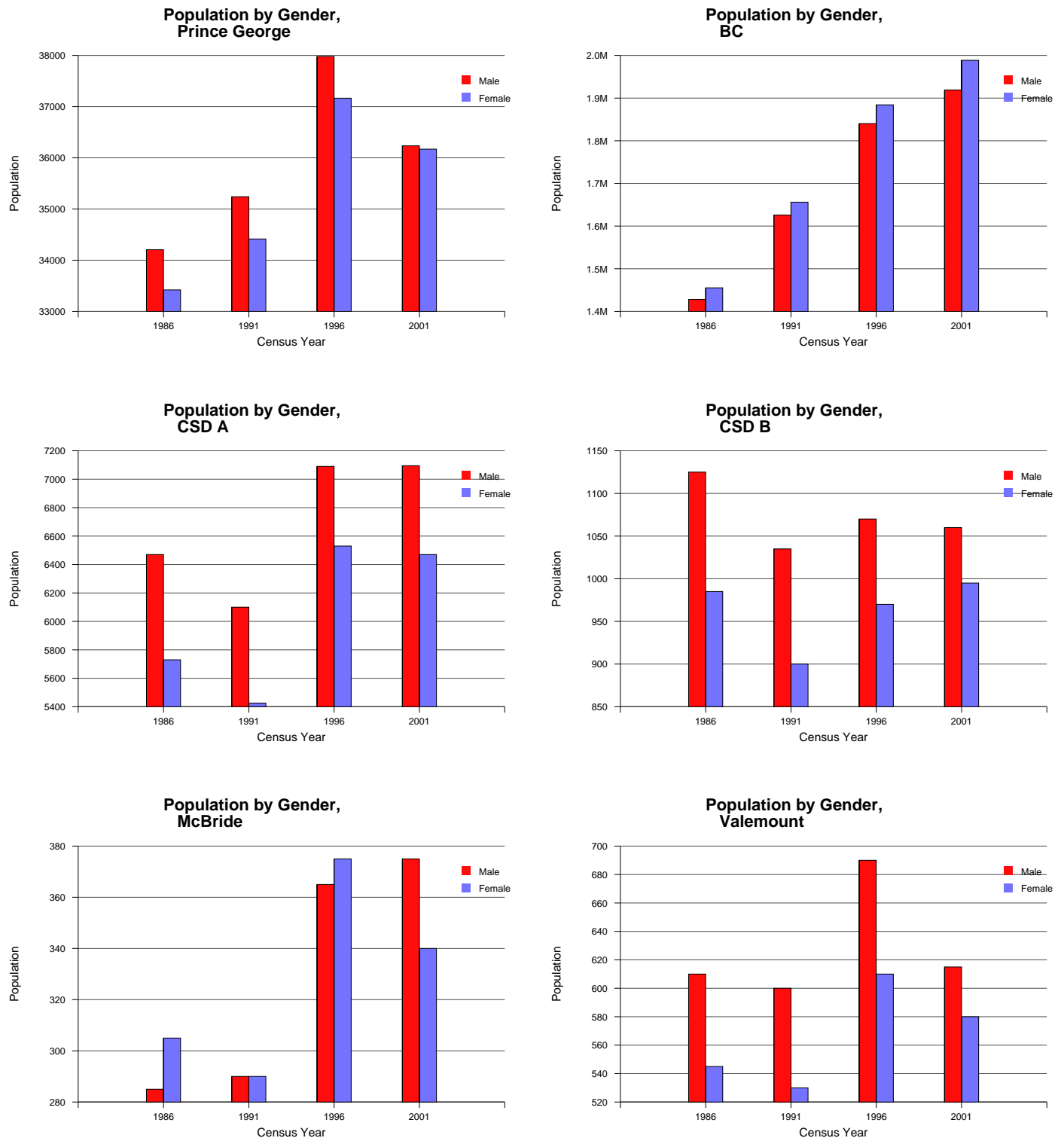


Figure 2.4 Changes in Gender Distribution, 1986–2001

the number of males was about 6% higher than females in Valemount and CSD B (615 to 580 and 1060 to 995, males to females, respectively).

2.2 Migration

2.2.1 Definition

Statistics Canada collects census information on people who have moved within the last year and within the last five years, and reports these data as numbers of movers and migrants. Movers are people who have changed addresses, even if just next door from their old residence. Migrants are persons 5 years and older who lived in a different Census SubDivision or another country before coming to live at their present residence.

This study collected data on Migrants(5 years), which represents migration in the previous 5 years. The data are expressed as the percentage of Migrants (5 years) in the total population. It does *not* measure emigration (the number of people who have moved away from the CSD).

Because of the change in CSD boundaries for the 2001 Census, migration data are not yet available for the dissolved CSD A for 2001.

2.2.2 Migration Highlights, Fig 2.5, Data Table A.2

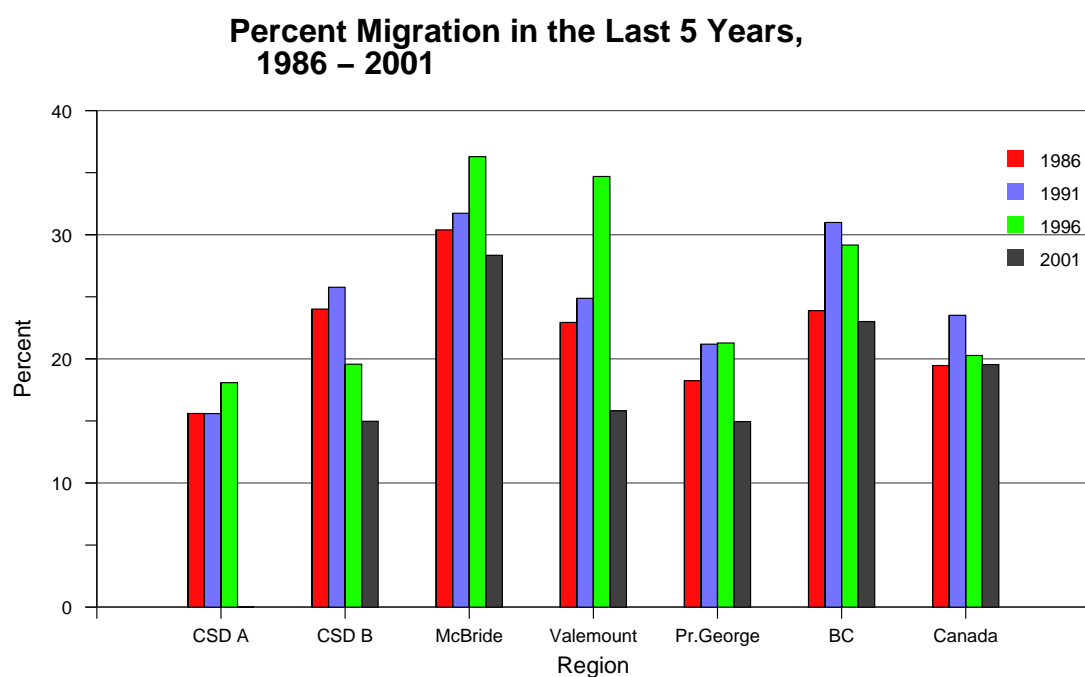


Figure 2.5 Percent Migration, 1986–2001

All areas: Migration was generally greater during the 1990's than 1986 or 2001, except for McBride which had higher migration in 1986 compared to 1996. BC had a higher migration rate than Canada in all Census years, with a migration rate of 23% in 2001.

Pr. George and CSD A: Lower levels of migration in these CSD's were recorded in all years than in both Canada and BC. Prince George had a migration rate of 15% in 2001.

Robson Valley: McBride and Valemount have had higher rates of migration than the province and the rest of Fraser-Ft.George in the 1990's. But migration for Valemount dropped from a peak of 35% in 1996 to 16% in 2001. McBride experienced a smaller decrease, 36% in 1996 to 28% in 2001, and consequently had the highest migration rate of any of the study areas for 2001. CSD B experienced its highest migration rate in 1991 at 26%, dropping to a rate of 15% in 2001.

2.3 Trends and Implications

The forces affecting the population in the Robson Valley are diverse and somewhat divorced from the trends active in the Prince George area. While it is affected by the aging of the population like other areas in Canada, this aging effect is amplified by the decrease in the numbers of the younger cohorts that is not evident for the province as a whole.

The volatility of the Robson Valley population, both in numbers and in male/female ratio, is a source of instability in the community and makes community planning a challenge. Predicting the number of children who will enroll in the local schools in advance of September is one area where this difficulty arises regularly. The rural area seems to show more stability, both with respect to population numbers and in gender ratio than the villages, probably because of its agricultural base.

McBride has maintained a relatively larger percentage of senior population (over 65 years) than the other Robson Valley CSD's, probably as a result of having a hospital and associated long term care facility. The aging population has important implications for community planning, both because older populations require more and differing services than younger groups, and because they tend to spend a larger portion of their income locally on goods and services than younger groups. Since much of the income of the elderly is from non-local sources such as pensions and savings, their spending habits have the potential of injecting large amounts of money into the local economy. It must be stressed that an elderly population will only remain in a place such as McBride if the community can provide the services and the quality of life required by retirees. If a senior citizen moves out of the community because of lack of health care or transportation facilities, then both the senior's income and the local employment that income generates will be lost to the local economy. In addition, emigration of seniors will mean the community loses a part of its connection with its own history.

The data suggest that much of the out-migration from the Valley is comprised of youth and young adults. This might lead to a lack of vitality and innovation in the community, compounding the effects inherent with an aging population. Any successful effort to keep and/or attract youth and young adults to the Valley would pay dividends long into the future.

3 Education



3.1 Definitions and Notes

The population, aged 15 years and older (aged 20 and older for 2001), was grouped by the highest educational level attained, defined as follows:

Less Than Secondary School Certificate or Diploma: Includes those persons who have not graduated from high school or received an equivalent certification. This includes both current students and individuals not attending school.

Grades 9–13 with Secondary School Certificate or Diploma: Includes everyone who has graduated from high school, or equivalent, but has not undertaken any further training from any training or educational institute.

Trades Certification or Diploma: Includes high school graduates, or equivalent, who have received a certificate or diploma from an institute that is not a post-secondary educational institute such as a college or university. An example would be a person who has received an Emergency Medical Technician certificate from a course held by a non-profit society.

Non-university With or Without a Diploma or Certification; Includes any person who has attended a certified community college, technical institute, or an equivalent educational institute, with or without obtaining a certificate or diploma. It does not include persons who have attended a four year university program.

University With or Without Degree: Includes individuals who have attended a recognized four year university, with or without receiving a degree from that university.

These groupings roughly indicate the educational levels of the community. They provide a general means of estimating one aspect of the community's human capital, as well as it's ability to adapt to changing economic conditions.

Note: Statistics Canada changed its method of compiling this data for the 2001 Census, to include only individuals 20 years of age or over. The 2001 data were included here without any attempt to adjust for the slightly older population base being polled. The major effect would be to exclude those full-time high school students under 20 years who have not yet graduated. This would decrease the number of persons listed as lacking a high school diploma from the equivalent number under the 1996 and previous Censuses.

Also, Statistics Canada has not yet compiled the educational attainment data for the dissolved CSD A for 2001 so there are no entries in this study for CSD A education data in 2001. The Community Profile data for CSD A¹ do not indicate any major changes in the trends displayed in the previous three Censuses.

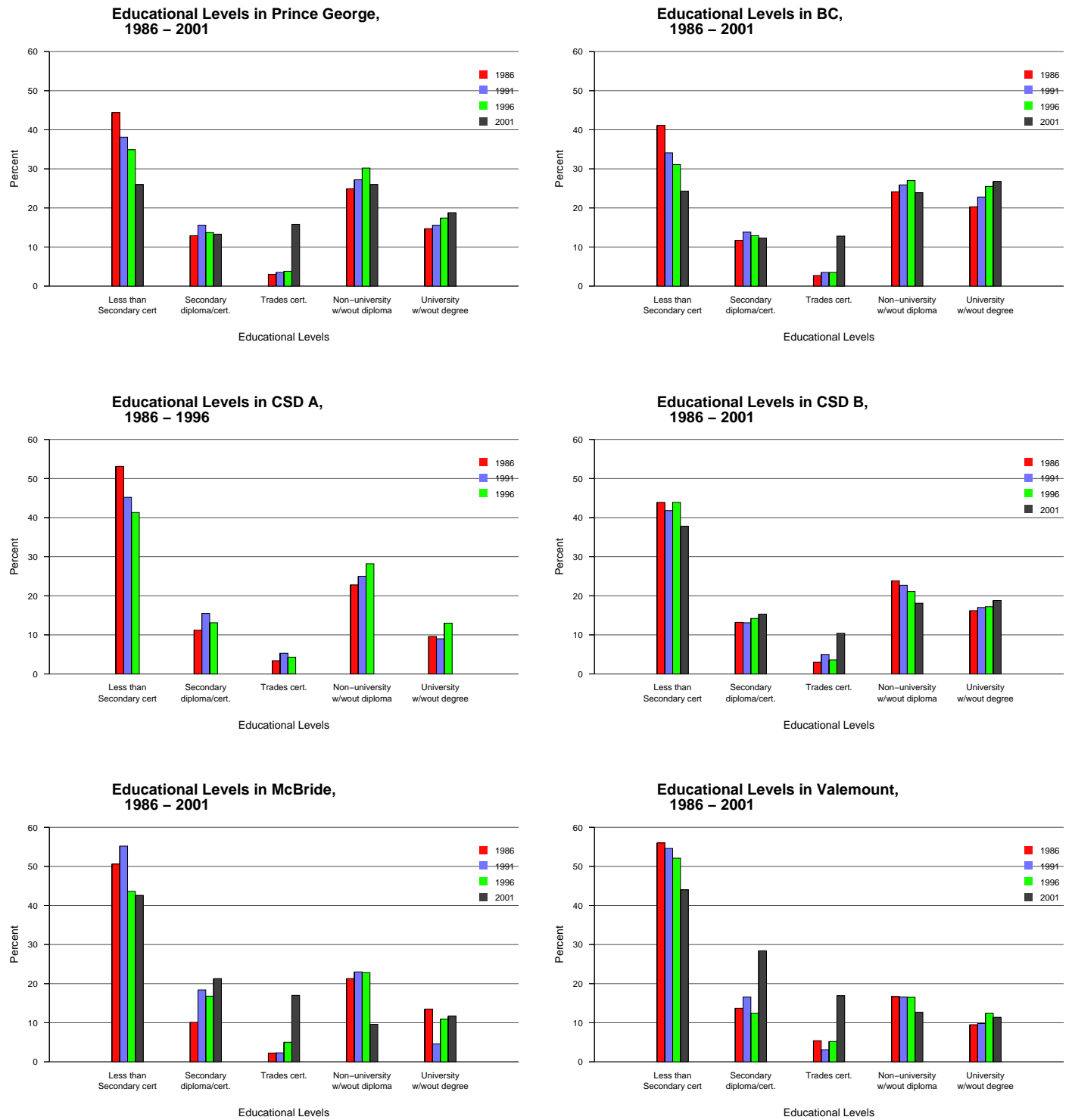


Figure 3.1 Percent of Population 15 Years +, by Level of Education 1986–2001

3.2 *Education Highlights, Figure 3.1, Data Tables A.10 – A.12*

BC and Canada. The number of persons lacking a high school diploma has been generally declining both provincially and nationally, although BC had a slight increase in numbers between 1991 and 1996. The percentage of non-graduates in the population has steadily decreased, comprising 28% of the population in Canada, and 25% in BC for 2001. It should be stressed again that the 2001 Census did not include non-graduates in the 15–19 year range as in previous Censuses.

At the same time the number who have attended college or university has been steadily increasing. The percentage of university educated was approximately 28% in both areas in 2001.

There was a marked increase in the numbers and percentage of people who have a trades certification in BC (and Fraser–Ft. George) that is not mirrored at the national level. The numbers in this category in BC more than tripled from 1996 to 2001, from 103,550 to 370,170.

Prince George. The educational trends here are very similar to those of BC, except that the percentage of university educated has increased to only 19% in 2001. The percentage of individuals with trades certificates was slightly higher than in BC in 2001 also.

CSD A. While the 2001 data are absent from this CSD, it has similar trends as other areas. However, the percentage without a high school diploma has been historically greater than in urban areas, and the percentage in 1996 was 41%. Also, the trend towards more university attendance is not as marked and the university percentage in 1996 was 13%, or half the provincial figure for that year.

Robson Valley: The percentage of individuals without a high school diploma is high in this area, and the decreasing trend is not as marked as in the other areas. In 2001, 43% of the population in McBride, 44% in Valemound, and 38% in CSD B lacked a diploma.

Conversely, in both McBride and Valemound the numbers of university attendees were low and there is no clear evidence that these numbers are increasing. The percentage of university educated residents in McBride was 11.7% in 2001, and 11.4% in Valemound.

The villages had a sharp increase in the percentage of those with trade or technical certificates in 2001, and had the highest percentages in this category in Fraser–Ft. George.

CSD B: The majority of the university educated population in the Robson Valley lives in the rural area. The percentage of university educated was 18.8% in 2001, which is the same as Prince George for this year. Of even more interest, 26% of the population aged 45–64 has a university degree, and over 30% of the women in this age group have a degree.² This is a significantly higher percentage than the provincial average. The percentage of university educated is increasing here, but at a slow rate.

Figure 3.2 shows the percentage increase in the number of people in each educational attainment group for each area in the study.

3.3 *Education Trends and Implications*

Outside of the Robson Valley, there is a strong decrease in the percentages of the population without a high school diploma and an increase in the percentage of university educated. This trend is not

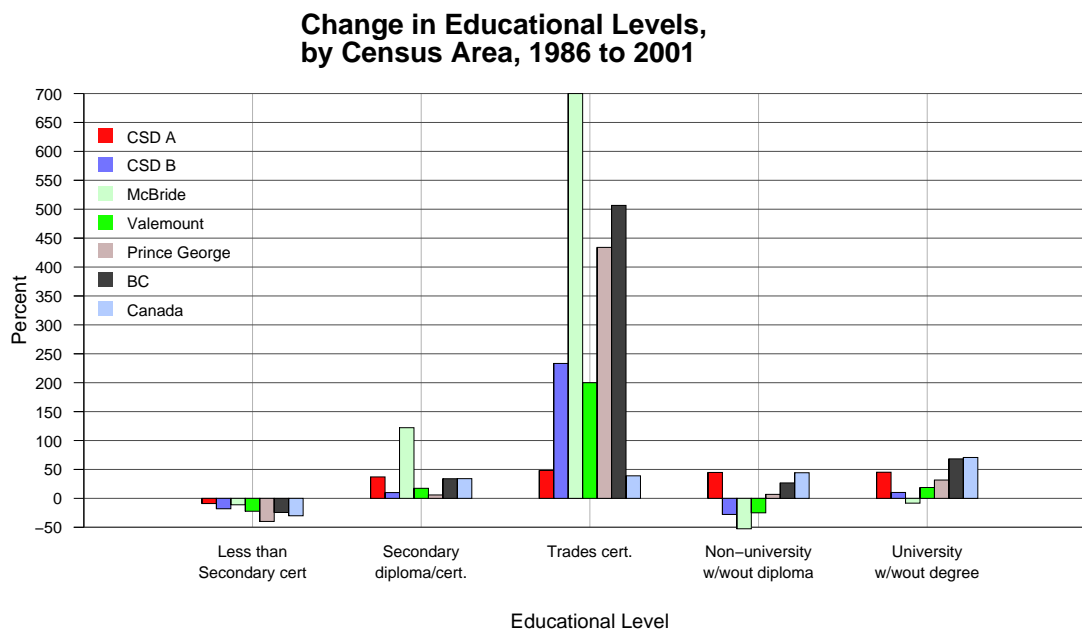


Figure 3.2 Percentage Change in Educational Levels, 1986–2001

as evident in the Robson Valley. The local population percentage without a high school diploma is about twice the percentage in the Province as a whole, and is still over 40% in McBride and Valemount. Although the rural area has a relatively high percentage of university attendees, the percentage has not increased significantly in the last 15 years and the younger age groups in the rural area do not display the same educational levels².

Much of the older population grew up in a time when formal education was not considered necessary for decent employment. So while a lack of a high school diploma is understandable for this generation, the data show that the trend is continuing, with the 20–34 age group in the Valley still having approximately twice the percentage of non-graduates as the Province. In Valemount, two-thirds of 20–34 males did not have a high school diploma in 2001².

If the ability to complete an educational course is taken as an indicator of an individual's motivation, resilience, and creativeness, then the continuing high percentage of young people without a diploma might be a big disadvantage in dealing with an economy that requires innovation and resourcefulness to remain viable. More study is required to discover why this trend continues and what might be done to counteract it. There is some indication from the population and migration data that many young people are leaving the Valley to further their education. These people are not returning after getting their degrees, thus lowering the educational levels of the younger population that is left behind.

The increasing numbers of people with a trades certificate is interesting, as it might indicate that individuals who would have been satisfied with a high school diploma in years past are now seeing a need for more training. Whether training in a specific trade will prove adequate to meet the challenges of a rapidly changing economy remains an open question. Another question is

whether these newly trained trades people will be able to find employment locally or will have to leave the Robson Valley to work.

The high number of university attendees in the rural area of the Robson Valley is perhaps the most intriguing aspect of the data. The percentage has been increasing only slowly, and is mostly concentrated in the older age groups. Where did these educated residents originate, and when did they come to reside in CSD B? And why is the trend confined to the rural area, excluding the Villages. Answers to these questions might provide a pivotal insight into energizing the local economy.

¹ <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/profil01/Search/>

² See Data Table A.12

4 Housing



4.1 *Highlights–Housing*

All values are given in constant 2002 dollars.

4.1.1 **Average Values, Fig. 4.1, Data Table A.13**

- Overall average house prices in BC are significantly higher than in Canada and Fraser–Ft.George.
- Compared to 1986, average 2001 house prices were higher in every study area except McBride, where there was a very slight decrease.
- The largest increase in house prices from 1986 to 2001 was in CSD B (rural Robson Valley) where prices increased almost 98% .
- Average house prices decreased from 1996 to 2001 in every study area in BC except for CSD B.
- The CSD B average house price increased by almost \$48,000 to over \$155,000 from 1996 to 2001.

4.1.2 **Average Owner's Payments, Fig. 4.3, Data Table A.14**

Canada and BC: BC had a steady increase in owner's payments from 1986 to 2001, unlike any of the other study areas, and had the largest percentage increase in payment amount. In 2001, the average payment was \$925 per month. At the national level, there was an increase in average owner's payments from 1986 to 1991, but the amount has remained fairly constant since then. The value in 2001 was \$854 for Canada.

Fraser–Ft.George: Nowhere in this region has there been a steady increase in average owner's payments, as in BC. Prince George has had the highest payments every Census, with the amount being \$885 in 2001. The Robson Valley CSD's have had lower payments than the Prince George or CSD A.

Robson Valley: The average owner's payments in McBride and Valemount have been slightly less than other Fraser–Ft.George areas, but there have been significant variations reported from one census to the next. This might be partially due to the small population base and the nature of the Census questions. The payments for 2001 were \$541 and \$729 for McBride and Valemount, respectively. Average payments have been consistently lower in CSD B (rural Robson Valley) than in the other study areas. In 2001, the average payment was \$452 per month. In addition, payments in CSD B have stayed almost constant from 1986 to 2001, when adjusted for inflation.

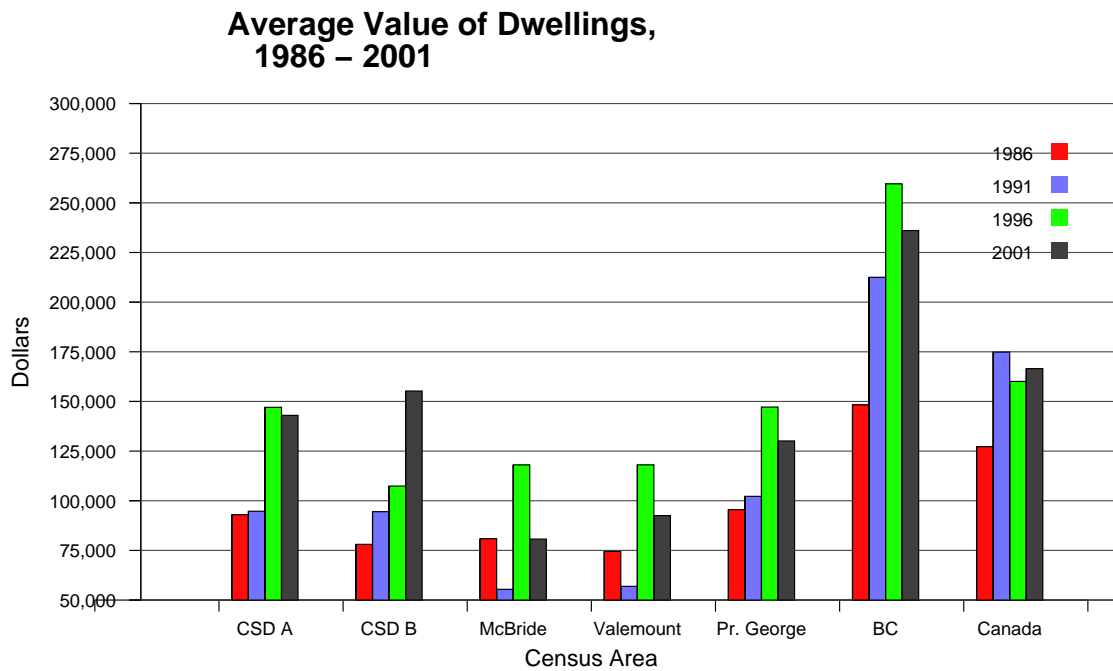


Figure 4.1 Average House Values, 1986–2001,
Constant dollars, 2002=100

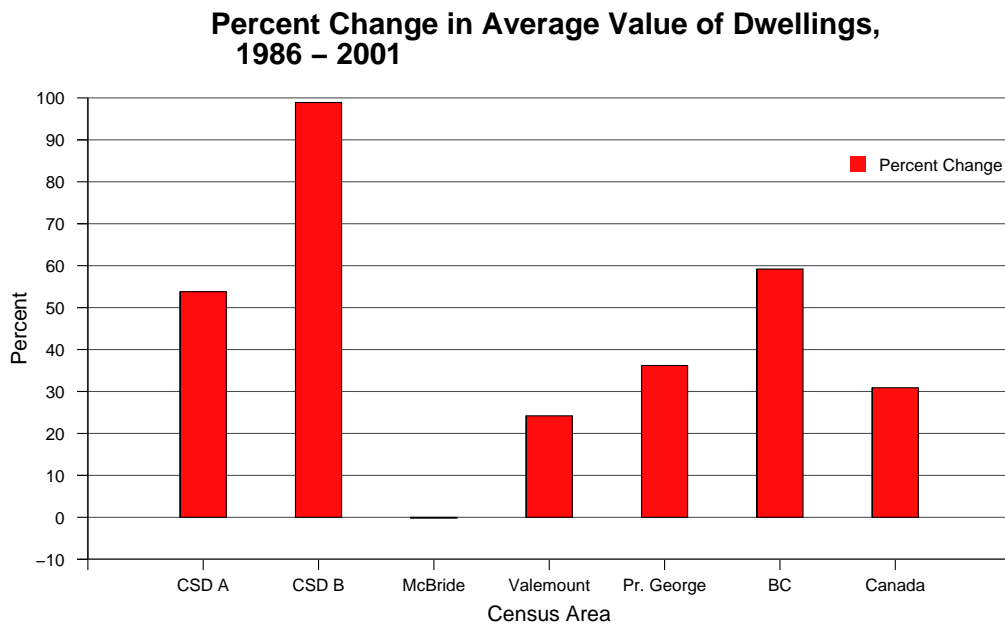


Figure 4.2 Percent Change in House Values, 1986–2001

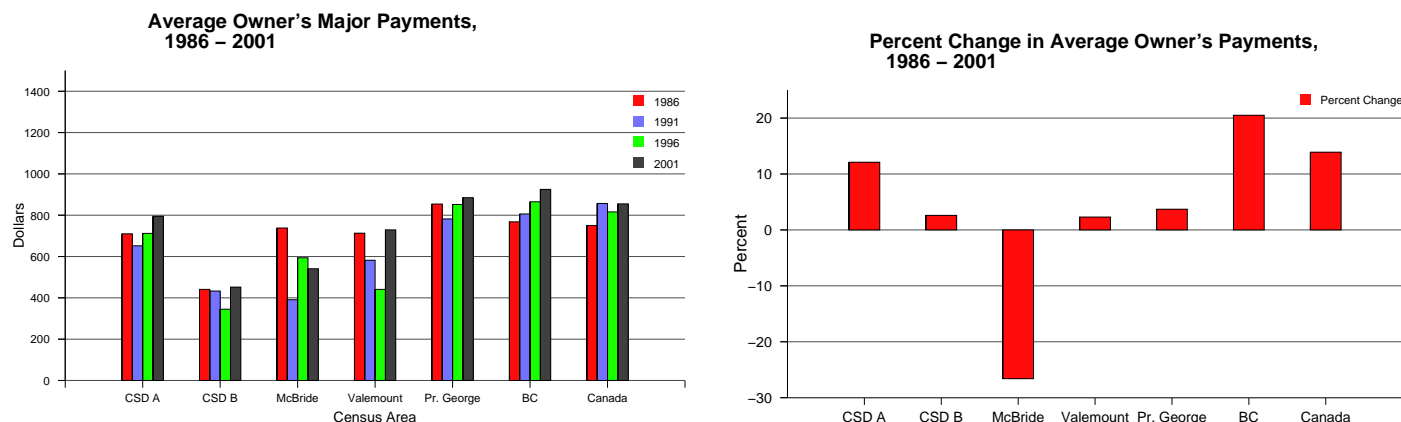


Figure 4.3 Average Owner's Payments and Percent Change in, 1986–2001
Constant dollars, 2002=100

4.1.3 Rental Costs, Fig. 4.4, Data Table A.14

BC and Canada: The highest rents are in BC, with the average gross rent being \$769 in 2001. Average rental costs in Canada were over \$100 less in 2001, at \$663 per month.

Fraser–Ft.George: Prince George's rents have been generally higher than the other CSD's, although the data from Valemount and McBride show extreme variability from one Census to the next.¹ Rents in CSD A are more equal to the rents in the Robson Valley CSD's than Prince George.

Robson Valley: The average monthly rent in the Robson Valley in 2001 was less than in the rest of the study area, although the data show significant variations in rental prices. The average monthly rent in 2001 was \$549 in CSD B, \$400 in McBride, and \$462 in Valemount.

The percentage increase in rent from 1986–2001 was significantly higher in CSD B (rural Robson Valley) than in any of the other study areas, at 27.4% compared to the next highest increase of 7.5% in CSD A. The other areas had decreases (or a very slight increase for BC) in gross rent.

4.1.4 Housing Age, Fig. 4.5, Data Table A.15

- Dwellings in the Robson Valley, particularly in McBride, are slightly older than in the rest of BC, and this is .
- The house construction rate in CSD B for the last decade has been nearly equal to the rates in Canada, Prince George, and CSD A. 15.5% of the housing stock in rural Robson Valley was built in this decade, compared to 22% in BC.
- There has been a significant drop in new house construction during the last decade in McBride and Valemount, compared to the other areas. Only 4.3% (20 units) of the housing stock in Valemount was constructed in the last decade. (See Table A.15).

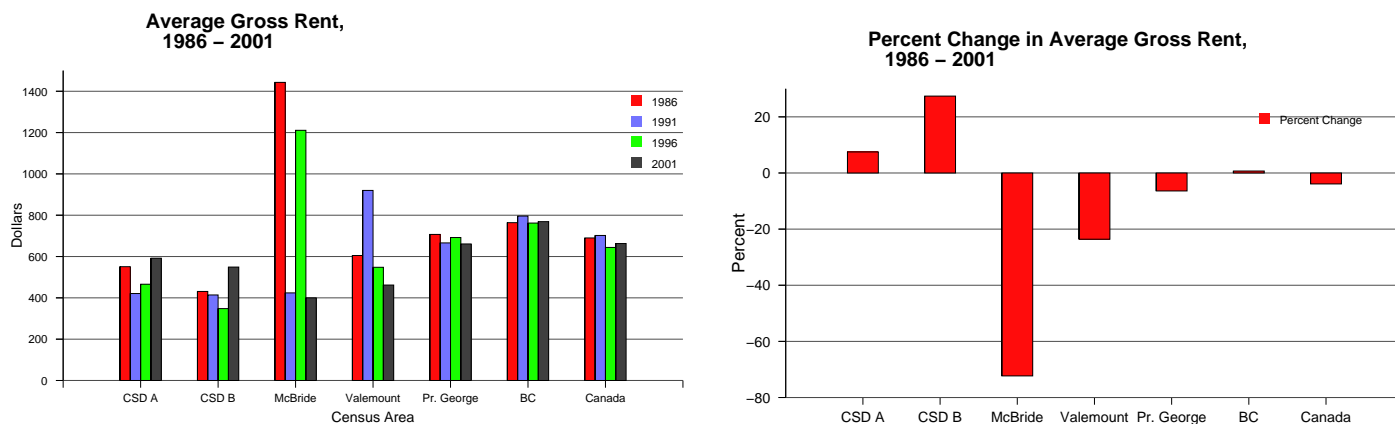


Figure 4.4 Average Rent and Percent Change in, 1986–2001, Constant dollars, 2002=100

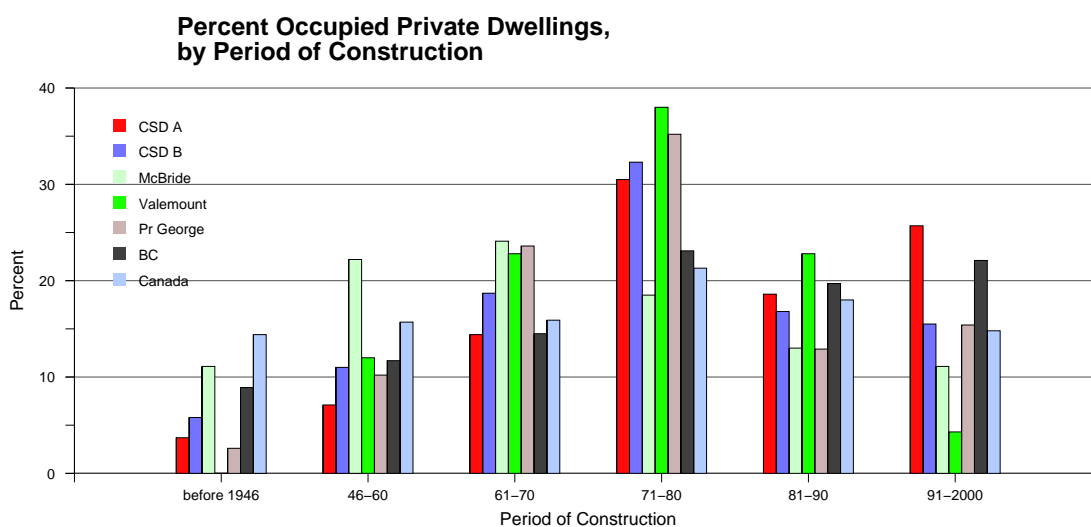


Figure 4.5 Age of Housing, 1986–2001

4.1.5 Home Ownership, Fig. 4.6, Data Table A.16

The rural areas in Fraser–Ft. George have significantly higher rates of owner occupied dwellings than elsewhere in the study area. There was also a sharp increase in home ownership in Valemount from 1996 to 2001, from 72% to 83%.

4.2 Trends and Implications

New housing starts are often used as a major economic indicator. New construction can constitute a large cash injection into the local economy, because much of the money spent on housing goes

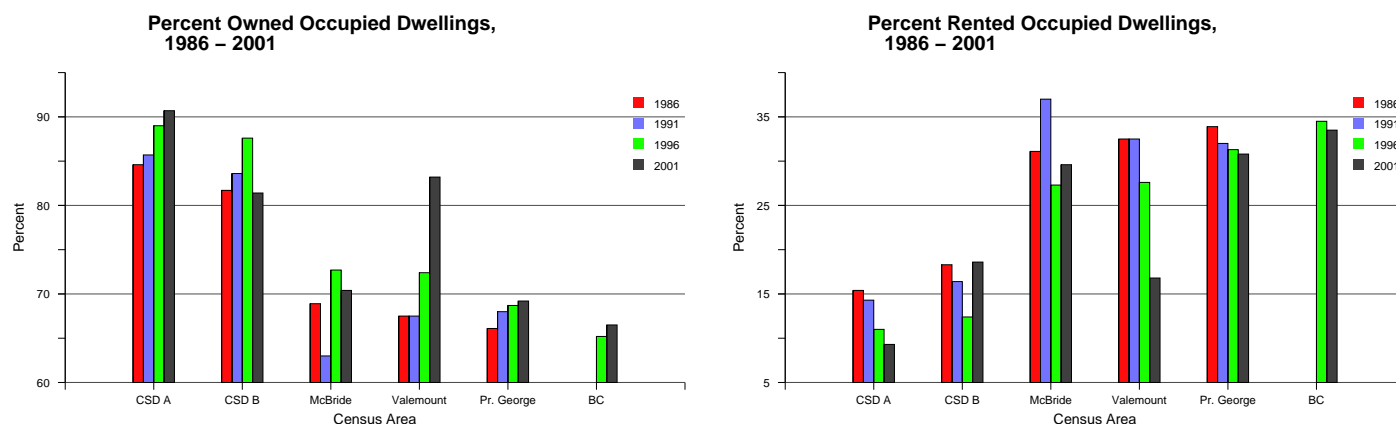


Figure 4.6 Percent of Owned Occupied and Rented Dwellings, 1986–2001

towards local labour costs. Given this, and the aging housing stock in McBride and Valemount, it is of some concern that new housing construction has been so low in the last decade. On the other hand, there seems to be a healthy demand for new housing in the rural area with a steady increase in the value of housing in CSD B and CSD A.

The high rate of home ownership in CSD B and CSD A are probably due to the rural, agricultural nature of these CSD's, but may also reflect a low availability of rental housing.

The sharp increase in home ownership in Valemount is a positive sign, as this may indicate increasing stability and confidence in the local community. This trend was likely enhanced by the low interest rates on mortgages in the past few years. Given the falling population and low median incomes of Valemount, it would be of interest to discover who is buying these homes recently.

The low value of owner's payments in the Robson Valley may be due to a large proportion of home owners with paid mortgages or very low mortgages on older dwellings. This would indicate that the owner's are long term residents, and is an indication of community stability. But as more older houses need replacement, the average cost of owning a home might rise significantly because the option of purchasing an existing dwelling becomes less viable. Financing new construction then becomes the only (and more expensive) home ownership option, which will increase the costs faced by prospective new residents when considering moving to the Robson Valley.

¹ The extreme variations of rent in McBride especially are suspect, and are probably an artifact of the census methodology.

5 Labour Force

5.1 Participation and Unemployment Rates

5.1.1 Definitions

Labour Force: All persons over 15 years of age who are either employed or unemployed.

Unemployed Persons: Those over 15 years who are actively looking for employment; persons who have stopped looking for employment or are not interested in employment are not counted as unemployed, and thus are not part of the labour force.

Workforce Participation Rate: The ratio of the labour force (employed plus unemployed) to the total population over 15 years of age.

Unemployment Rate: The ratio of unemployed persons to the total labour force, not the total population. It is also an approximation only.

5.1.2 Highlights—Workforce Participation Rates, Fig. 5.1, Data Table A.17

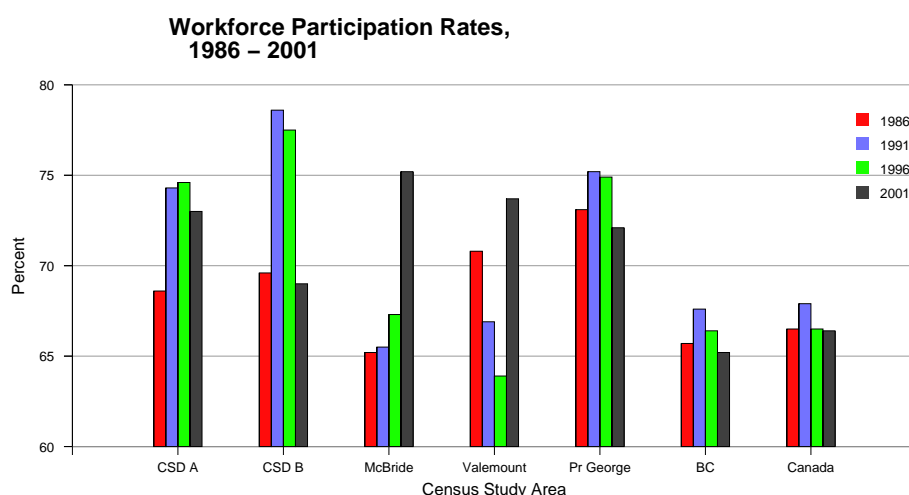


Figure 5.1

BC and Canada: The participation rates in these areas were very similar, with BC's rates being slightly lower than Canada's. Both areas had the highest rates in 1991. Participation rates ranged between 65% and 68% between 1986–2001.

Fraser–Ft.George: Except for McBride and Valemount, participation rates were always higher in these CSD's than in BC and Canada, but the general trend followed the same pattern as the national rates. CSD B had the highest rate at 78.6% in 1991. In 2001, the participation rates were higher in all five CSD's than in Canada and BC.

Robson Valley: There is no clear trend in the participation rates in the Robson Valley. The percentage of population in the labour force has varied much more than in the other study areas from year to year.

The rates for McBride were lowest in 1986 (at 65%), stayed roughly the same through 1991 and 1996, and increased sharply to 75% in 2001. Valemount had decreasing rates from 1986 to 1996, and displayed an increase to 74% in 2001, similar to McBride. The rural area CSD B had its highest rates in 1991 and 1996, and sharply decreased to 69% in 2001.

A closer examination of the Census data shows that the number of male workers in the Robson Valley has stayed roughly the same, between 1030 and 1275, over the study period, while the female workers increased steadily from 680 in 1986 to 935 in 2001¹. This trend is similar in all the Fraser–Ft.George CSD's.

	CSD B		McBride		Valemount		Total Robson Valley	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1986	655	390	195	90	360	230	1210	680
1991	630	460	165	115	325	215	1120	790
1996	600	455	165	135	265	260	1030	850
2001	655	475	235	150	385	310	1275	935
Source: Statistics Canada, E-Stat database, August, 2003								

Table 5.1 Total Labour Force, 15 Years and Older - All Industries, Robson Valley

5.1.3 Highlights—Unemployment Rates, Fig. 5.2, Data Table A.17

Unemployment Rates. There is a clear trend in all the study areas towards a lower unemployment rate from 1986 to 2001, although McBride had an upward spike in unemployment in 1991. But a few years later, McBride and CSD B (Robson Valley rural) had the lowest unemployment rates in 2001 at approximately 7%. In contrast, Valemount has consistently had the highest unemployment, with the 2001 rate being 14%. (Fig. 5.2)

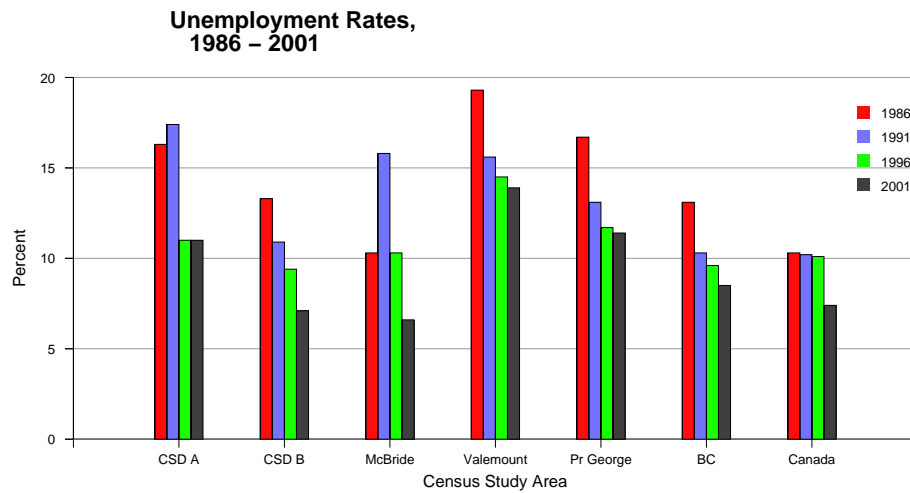


Figure 5.2

5.2 Wage Employment versus Self Employment

5.2.1 Definitions

Self Employed: Persons whose main income comes from operating a business or professional practice, either alone or in a partnership, and whose business is either incorporated or unincorporated. Farm owner/operators and forestry contractors usually fall in this category, even though the owner of an incorporated business may technically be paid a salary from the corporation.

Wage and Salary Employed: Those who work mainly for wages, salaries, tips, or payment in kind, but excludes those who are classified as incorporated self-employed.²

Data for the dissolved CSD A were not available for the 2001 Census.

5.2.2 Highlights—Employment by Type, Fig. 5.3, Fig. 5.4, Data Table A.18

Wage Employment There was a general decrease in the percentage of wage and salary employees in all study areas. The Robson Valley has a lower percentage of the labour force in this category than the other areas, and the rural area (CSD B) has a significantly lower rate with only 66% of the labour force employed for wages in 1996.

For 2001, the rates were around 80% for McBride and Valemount, and 72% for CSD B, while rates ranged from 85% to 90% for Prince George, BC, and Canada.(Fig. 5.3)

Self Employment Self employment rates were higher in the Robson Valley than elsewhere, and highest in the rural area (CSD B). Over one-quarter of the rural Robson Valley population has been self-employed for the last decade or more, and self employment rates were approximately 20% for 2001 in McBride and Valemount.(Fig. 5.4)

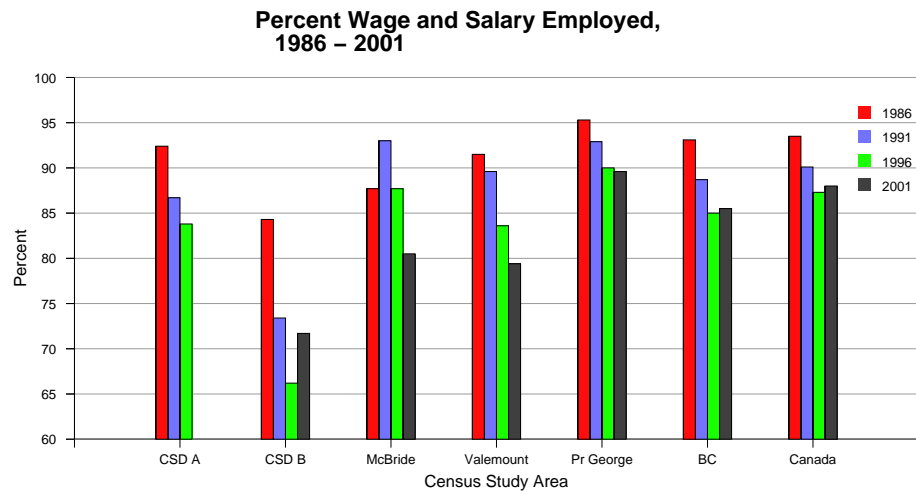


Figure 5.3

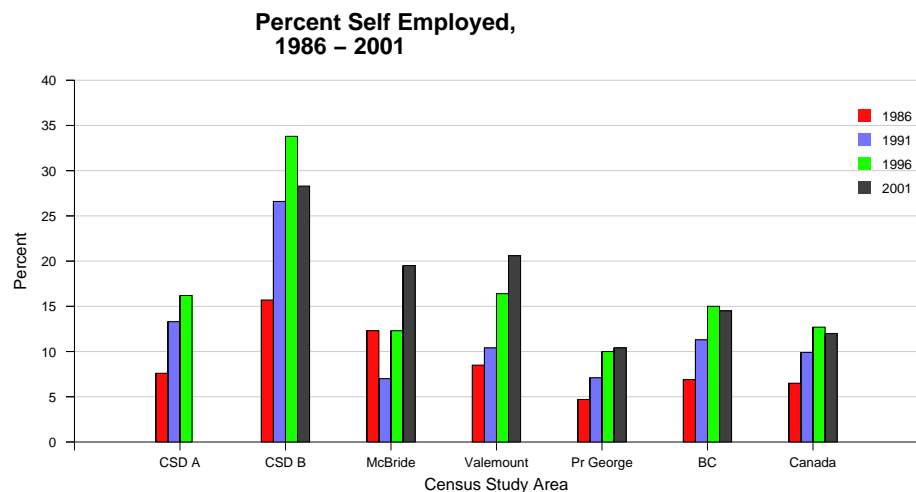


Figure 5.4

5.3 Employment by Place of Work

This section examines where people normally work. The data were not available for the 1986 Census, and some data were not available for the dissolved CSD A for the 2001 Census.

5.3.1 Definitions

The terms used to categorize the labour force by Place of Work are:³

CSD of Residence: All persons who work in the same Census Subdivision where they live (CSD of residence).

Different CSD: Persons who work in a different Census Subdivision from their residence, whether or not it is in the same Census Division. For example, this would include a resident of Tete Jeane Cache who worked in Jasper, Alberta (a different Census Division).

Same CD: Persons who work in a different Census Subdivision from their residence, but the same Census Division. Any rural resident of the Robson Valley who normally works in Valemount or McBride falls into this category, because the villages each constitute a unique CSD, but all of the Robson Valley including McBride and Valemount fall within the Fraser–Ft. George Census Division.

At Home: Any person who normally works in their residence, or in the same building as their residence, or on the farm where they live.

Outside Canada: Persons working outside of Canada, including government personnel stationed abroad. It also includes recent immigrants whose longest employment in the preceding year was outside of Canada.

No Fixed Workplace: Includes contractors, traveling salesmen, and any others who do not report to a fixed place at the beginning of their work shift.

5.3.2 Highlights–Employment by Place, Fig. 5.5, Fig. 5.6, Data Tables A.18, A.19

Robson Valley. The great majority of the female workforce in the villages of McBride and Valemount are working, and have been working, in the Same CSD. The corresponding data for the males are more variable, but still indicate that most village males are working in the Same CSD. Approximately 10% of the village residents work at home, with slightly more females than males. More males than females have no fixed workplace, with Valemount showing a slight increasing trend in this category. (Fig. 5.5)

The workplace situation is quite different for the rural area of the Robson Valley (CSD B). There has been a strong decrease in the number of workers, both male and female, who work in a different CSD, and a corresponding increase in the numbers who work in their residence CSD. For females, most of this increase is comprised of women who work at home, while for males the majority of the increase falls in the No Fixed Workplace category. For the 2001 Census, 31% of the males reported no fixed workplace, while 17% worked at home. The corresponding figures for females are 8% and 28%.

CSD A. The small percentage of people who work at home in this CSD (less than 13% on average) indicate that agriculture is not a major income source for most residents of this CSD, despite its rural nature. There was a drop in the Different CSD percentage from 1991 to 1996, and the closely matching drop in the Same CD category indicates that most residents of CSD A are still working in either Prince George or MacKenzie and not going outside the Fraser–Ft. George to work. Approximately 20% of the males had no fixed workplace in 2001.

Urban Areas. The greatest majority of workers in Prince George worked in their CSD of Residence, an average of about 6% of both males and females worked at home, and only 15% of the males had no fixed workplace in 2001 (the year that had the highest numbers in this category).

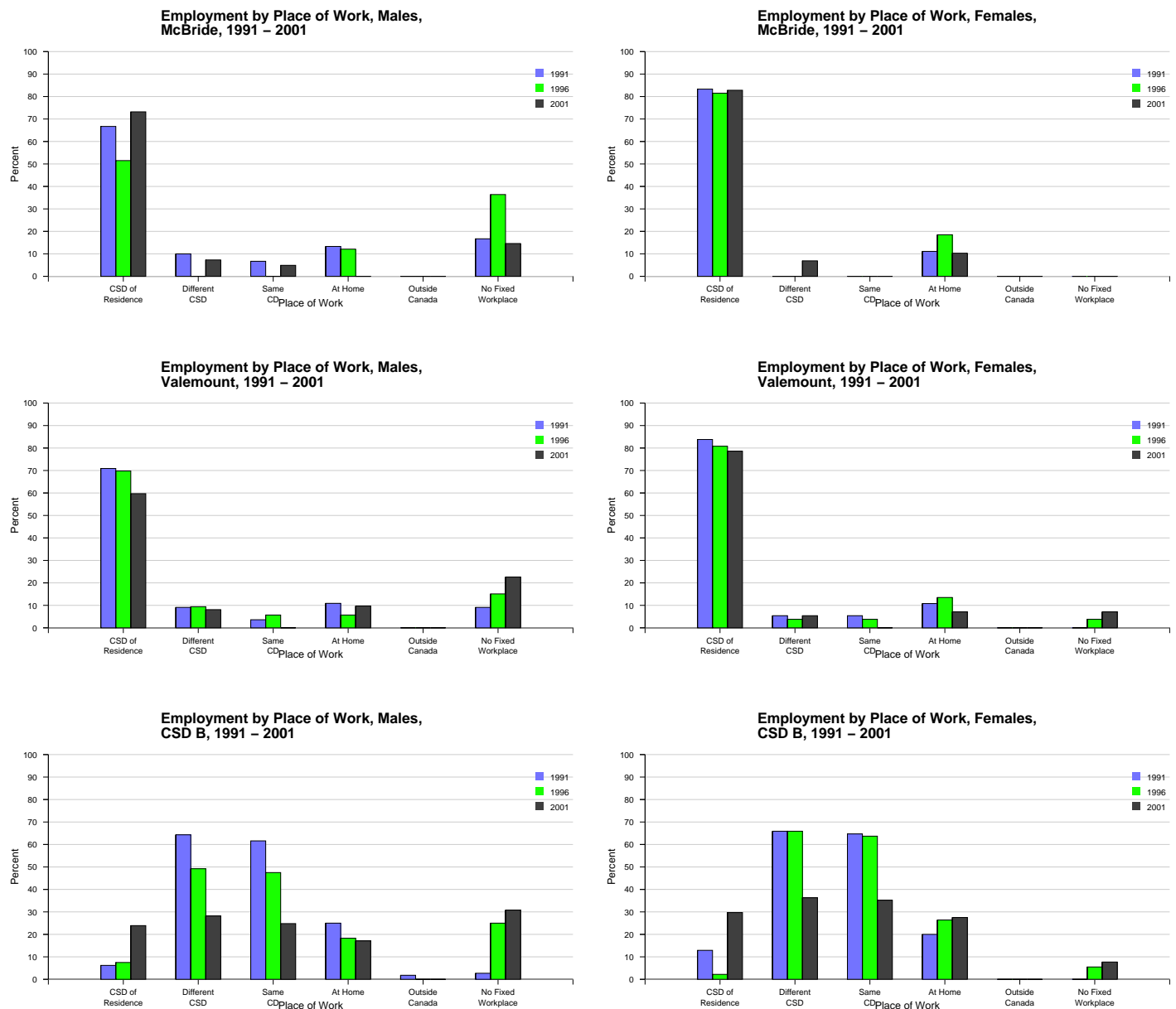


Figure 5.5 Robson Valley–Employment by Place of Work

For BC as a whole, the workforce is fairly evenly split between CSD of Residence and Different CSD, with less than 10% of males and females working from home, and approximately 6% females and 16% males having no fixed workplace in 2001. (Fig. 5.6)

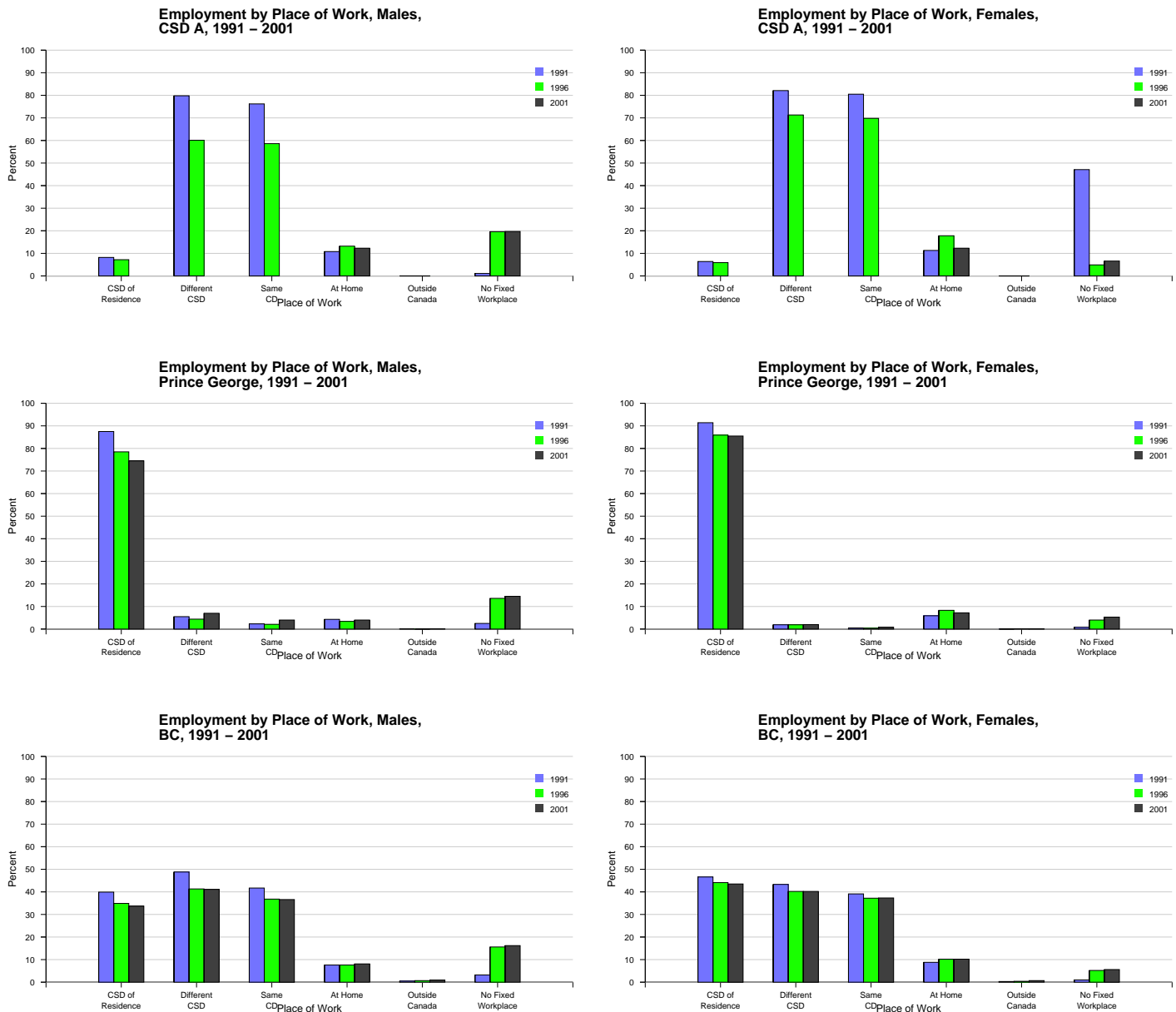


Figure 5.6 Employment by Place of Work

5.4 Employment by Industry

5.4.1 Definitions

Until 2000, Statistics Canada classified different industries according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), and classified each job by category under this system. For the 2001 Census, the industry classification scheme was changed to the North American Industry Classification System

(NAICS) which is not comparable with the previous SIC scheme. Statistics Canada is expected to release employment data for the 2001 Census reclassified according to the old SIC, but not until July, 2004. In addition, the data published under the SIC for 1986 is not comparable with the data published in 1991 and 1996 because of different aggregation schemes. This leaves the researcher with a choice to limit comparative industry examinations to the only two census years, 1991 and 1996, that use the same categories and aggregation schemes, or to attempt comparison between non-equivalent data.

I have chosen to take the latter route for one main reason. Both the SIC and the NAICS include similar categories for the primary, construction, and manufacturing industries which are of major importance in the Robson Valley, and group the basic jobs of farming, logging, and mill work in a consistent manner. Some indication of the major trends in these basic industries may be made with the currently available data, while only an inaccurate comparison is possible between the various service industries, such as Retail Trades or Financial, Health, Educational, Government, or Accommodation Services.

I expect to update this section in the latter half of 2004 after Statistics Canada has published its 2001 labour force data reclassified under the old SIC system.

A detailed breakdown of the Robson Valley labour force numbers by industry category can be found in the Data Tables, Section A.4.1.

The various industry categories were grouped as follows for this study:

Primary: Includes logging and forestry operations, farming and ranching, mining (including oil and gas activities), and fishing, hunting, and trapping. The SIC categories are Divisions A,B,C, and D; while the corresponding NAICS categories are 11 and 21.

Construction and Manufacturing: Includes SIC category Divisions E and F, and NAICS categories 23 and 31–33.

Transport, Storage, Communication, and Other Utility Industries: Includes SIC category Divisions G and H, and NAICS categories 22 and 48–49.

Trade: Includes both wholesale and retail trades, SIC Divisions I and J, and NAICS categories 41–45.

Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Business Services: Includes SIC Divisions K,L, and M; and NAICS categories 51 (Information and Cultural Industries), 52 (Finance and Insurance), 53 (Real Estate), 54 (Professional, Scientific, and Tech. Services), 55 (Management of Companies and Enterprises), and 56 (Administration and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services).

Government, Health, and Education Services: Includes SIC Divisions N,O, and P; and NAICS categories 61 (Educational Services), 62 (Health Services), and 91 (Public Administration).

Other Services: Includes Accommodation, Food & Beverage Services (SIC Division Q and NAICS category 72), Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Services (NAICS category 71), and Other Services (SIC Division R and NAICS category 81). **Note:** The aggregation used in 1986 includes Health and Education Services under the Other Service category, so that this category in 1986 includes a larger percentage of the workforce and is not comparable to the later Census years.

Because employers typically select employees from the total Robson Valley labour pool, I have compiled the data for McBride, Valemount, and CSD B into a single set for the entire Robson Valley. (Fig. 5.7, Fig. 5.8) Again, complete data were not available for the dissolved CSD A for 2001.

A detailed breakdown of the Robson Valley labour force by categories can be found in Data Tables Section A.4.1.

5.4.2 Highlights—Employment by Industry, Fig. 5.7, Fig. 5.8, Data Tables A.21-A.24

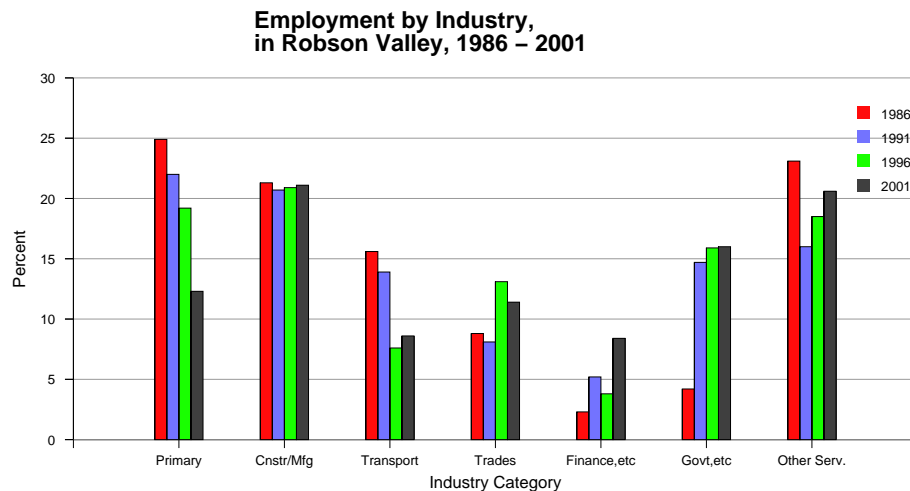


Figure 5.7

Primary Industries. This appears to be the category that is shrinking most rapidly, with the percentage of people employed in these industries dropping by roughly half in the Robson Valley from 1986 to 2001. The decline is general in all study areas, but not as marked as it is in the Robson Valley. The loss totaled 215 jobs in the Robson Valley, or almost 45% of the Primary Industry jobs existing in 1986. (Table A.21) There were 265 primary industry jobs left in 2001 for the Robson Valley, comprising 12% of the total jobs. At this time it is not possible to determine whether more of the loss came from agricultural or logging jobs, but the 1991 and 1996 data indicated roughly equal losses in both sectors with most of the lost jobs accruing to residents in CSD B. (See Data Tables Section A.4.1)

Construction and Manufacturing. Although jobs in this category have remained fairly constant in the Robson Valley from 1986–2001, at 21% of the total jobs, Valemount lost 90 jobs while the McBride while McBride went from 45 to 110 jobs in the same period. In the rural area of CSD B, this is the largest employment sector. There was an increase of 45 jobs overall from 1986 to 2001 in the Robson Valley, to 455 jobs.

In contrast, the percentage of jobs in Construction and Manufacturing has shown a steady slight decline in Prince George and BC. It remains a large employment sector in CSD A, at 23.4% of total jobs in 2001.

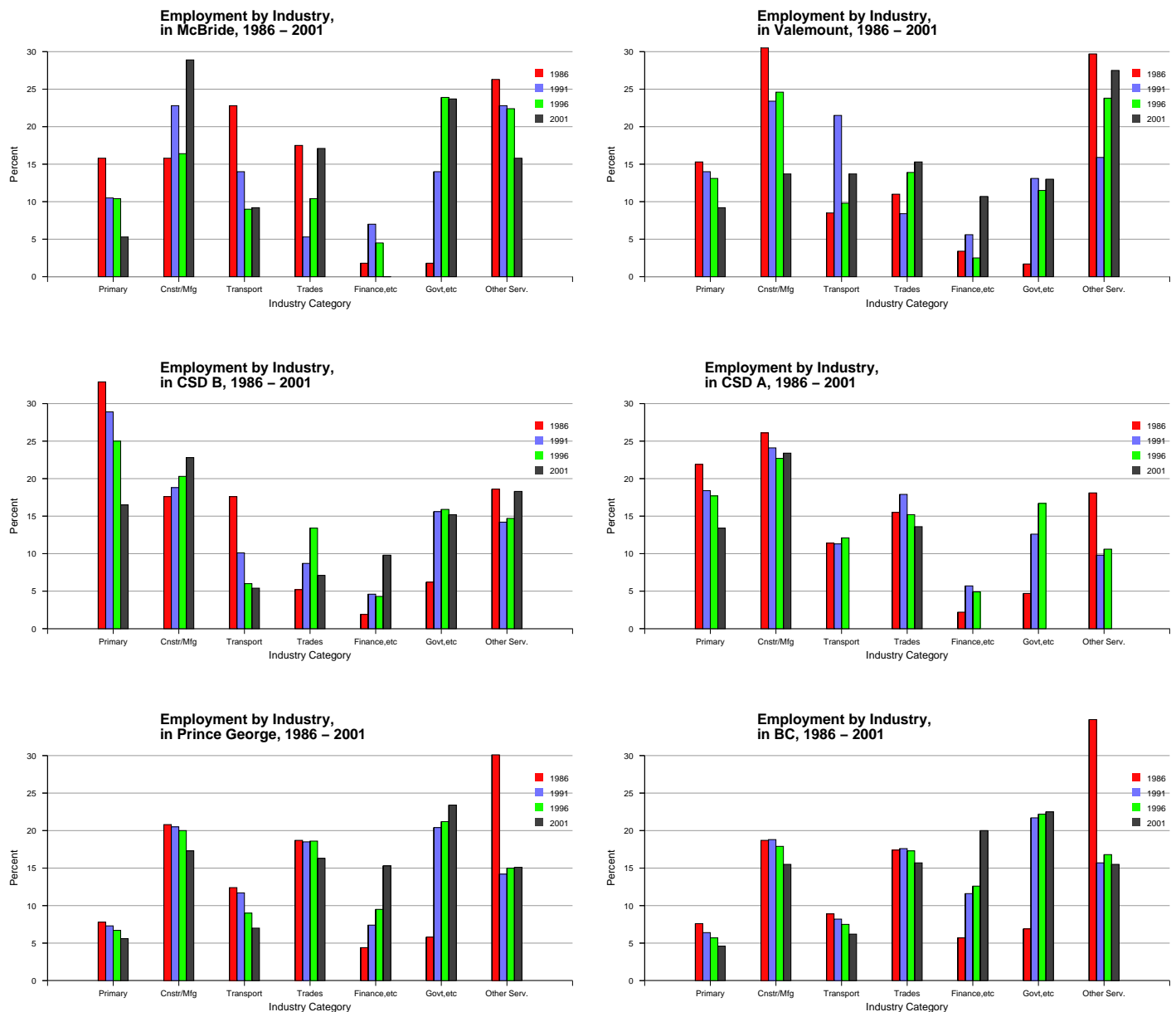


Figure 5.8

Transport, etc. This sector has shown a general decline in most of the study areas from 1986 to 2001. For the Robson Valley, it has dropped from 16% to 9% of the total jobs with a loss of 115 jobs, leaving 185 jobs in 2001. The only area that showed stability in this sector was CSD A.

Trades. There is no perceivable general trend in this sector for all areas. There has been significant variation from year to year in the Robson Valley, especially in McBride. All CSD's in the Robson Valley had an increase in Trades from 1991 to 1996. In 2001, there were 245 jobs in this sector in the Robson Valley which accounted for 11% of the jobs.

Finance, etc. This is a large category for BC, and constituted the largest single category for Prince George since 1991. In contrast, for the Robson Valley and CSD A, it remains a relatively small sector with varying participation of the labour force. The change to the NAICS classification may account for the increase in Finance, etc., jobs for Valemount and CSD B from 1996 to 2001. For the Robson Valley, there were 180 jobs in 2001, making up 8% of the total.

Government Services, etc. Although the charts show a large increase in this sector from 1986 to 1991, much of that increase is due to the aggregation of health and educational services into the Other Services category for 1986. Taking this into account, it appears that job numbers in this category have been relatively stable from 1986 to 2001. McBride doubled its Government Service jobs, from 20 to 40, between 1991 and 1996. For 2001, there were 345 jobs in the Robson Valley in this category, comprising 16% of the total jobs.

Other Services After reallocating Health and Education Services for 1986 from this category to other categories, it appears that the percentage has been steady to slightly increasing over the study area for all areas. For the Robson Valley, there were 445 jobs in this sector in 2001, for 21% of the total. This represents a higher percentage in this sector than any of the areas outside the Robson Valley, and matches the Construction and Manufacturing sector for the largest number of jobs within the Robson Valley. In Valemount, this category had the largest percentage increase in jobs from 1991 to 2001, and in 2001 it was the largest job category by far.

5.5 Trends and Implications

It appears the Robson Valley is undergoing the same change towards a "Service Based" economy that is occurring elsewhere. In fact the Robson Valley might be more affected by this trend than the rest of the Fraser-Ft. George region or the Province because, unlike the other areas, it is evolving from an economy that was very dependent on agriculture, logging, and saw-milling. The 2001 Census data reveal that there are more people in the Robson Valley working in the three major service categories (Finance etc., Government etc., and Other Services) than in the three main basic industry categories (Primary, Construction and Manufacturing, and Transport etc.), by 45% to 42% of the total workforce. Whether any means could, or should, be employed to reverse the declining importance of forestry and agriculture in the Robson Valley is a matter for further discussion. The current diversification into tourism and other industries not based on resource extraction could mean that some forest stands are of more economic value to the community left intact than if logged.

In Prince George and BC, the numbers working in the service sector far outweigh those working in the basic industries by a margin of about 2 to 1 (58% to 26% in BC). But the change to a service based economy in these areas has not been as recent nor as rapid as in the Robson Valley, so it is likely that the decline in forestry is causing less disruption in these larger communities than in the Robson Valley.

The increasing number of self employed people in CSD B, coupled with the high number of people working at home and the decreasing numbers engaged in agriculture, suggests that many rural residents in the Robson Valley are starting up home-based businesses. Whether these businesses are being started by new migrants or existing residents, and whether or not this trend is a result of necessity or choice are questions worth further investigation.

Detailed analysis of the census data indicate that between 60% and 90% of the combined Construction and Manufacturing jobs are credited to the manufacturing category for the Robson Valley areas (See Section A.4.1). If we make the assumption that 80% of the manufacturing jobs are connected with wood processing plants (the percentage could easily be higher), then we can estimate that between 10% and 15% of the workforce are directly employed in sawmills and other wood processing plants throughout the Valley. While these job numbers seem relatively stable when averaged over all Robson Valley CSD's, the sharp decreases in this category in Valemount that coincide with the ongoing problems of the Slocan mill in Valemount demonstrate how volatility within a large corporation can impact a local area. Conversely, in McBride, the startup of TRC Cedar and other smaller mills in the last decade are directly reflected in the increasing number of manufacturing jobs in that community. These jobs are well-paying on average, as will be shown in the next chapter, and have a large impact on the financial well being of the community.

In CSD A, the high numbers employed in manufacturing coupled with the high numbers working outside of their CSD of residence suggests that employment related to wood processing in MacKenzie and Prince George might be very important to the economies of these rural communities. More evidence of this will be found in the next chapter on income.

The relatively high workforce participation rates in the Robson Valley, coupled with the low unemployment and high self-employment rates in the face of a rapidly changing work environment, suggest that the local workforce is well motivated and innovative, and is capable of generating employment for itself without relying overly on outside support. This is a very important strength that should not be overlooked in developing any economic plan.

Finally, the loss of many government service jobs in the Robson Valley since 2001 are not reflected in this study, but should be kept in mind when analyzing the trends. It is likely that the Robson Valley has lost over half of its government service jobs in the last two years, and along with those jobs went a number of educated workers and their families.

¹ Table 5.1

² http://www.statcan.ca/english/Pgdb/deflabo43_96i.htm

³ <http://www.statcan.ca/english/Pgdb/deflabo40a.htm>

6 Income



6.1 Median Income

6.1.1 Definitions

Income: For the purposes of Statistics Canada, income includes all wage and salaries; net income from self-employment and farms; pensions from all sources; family allowances and federal child tax credits; other income from government sources; investment income; and other money incomes such as inheritances and lottery winnings. The population considered in this analysis consists of all persons aged 15 years and over with income during the preceding year, and is split into sub-populations of males, females, and households.

Median Income: This is the mid-point of the incomes of the polled population, where half of the population has a higher income and half the population has a lower income.

Unlike the average income, median income is not affected by a few individuals in a population having an extremely high or low income, and thus serves as a better indicator of the central income tendency.

Note: With the exception of the section on the distribution of income among the population, all monetary values in this section are adjusted for inflation and converted to constant 2002 dollars (Table 1.1). Also, some data for the dissolved CSD A were not available for the 2001 Census.

6.1.2 Highlights—Median Income, Figs. 6.1–6.4, Data Table A.25

Median Household Income. It is immediately apparent from Fig. 6.1 that household income in the Robson Valley is substantially lower than elsewhere, being only about two-thirds the median income in CSD A. McBride had the highest median household income in 2001 in the Robson Valley at \$44,000, but the median income in McBride has fluctuated significantly over the years. In 1996, McBride had the lowest household median income at \$32,680.

The 2001 median household income of CSD A (\$55,100) and Prince George (\$53,300) are significantly higher than in both BC and Canada, which are slightly less than \$48,000.

In general median household income has been roughly stable in all areas from 1986 to 2001, with some fluctuations and no clear trends.

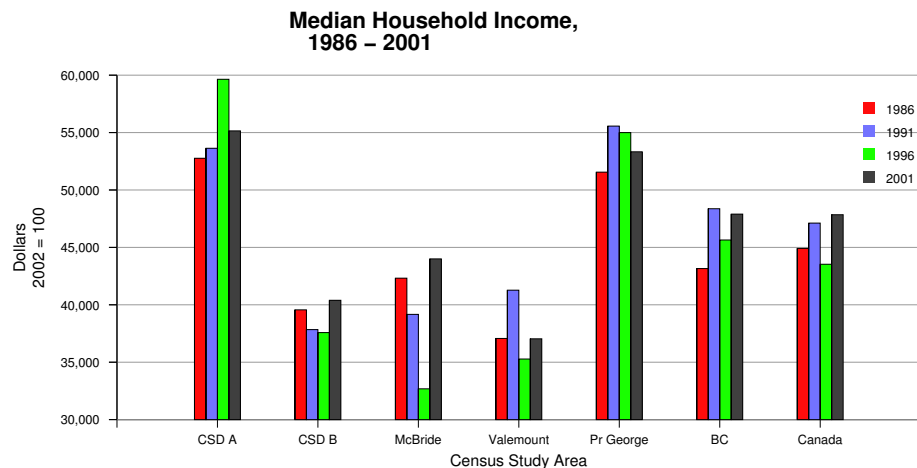


Figure 6.1 Median Household Incomes

Median Male Income. The most apparent characteristic in this data set is the decline in median male income in the Robson Valley. In 1986 male incomes in the Robson Valley were roughly equivalent to those elsewhere, and the median male income in McBride (at \$39,000) was slightly higher than in CSD A and Prince George. In 2001, median male income in McBride had declined to just over \$25,000 — a decline of 34%. (Fig. 6.2, Fig. 6.4) The 2001 income of Valemount males at \$20,000 was the lowest reported median male income.

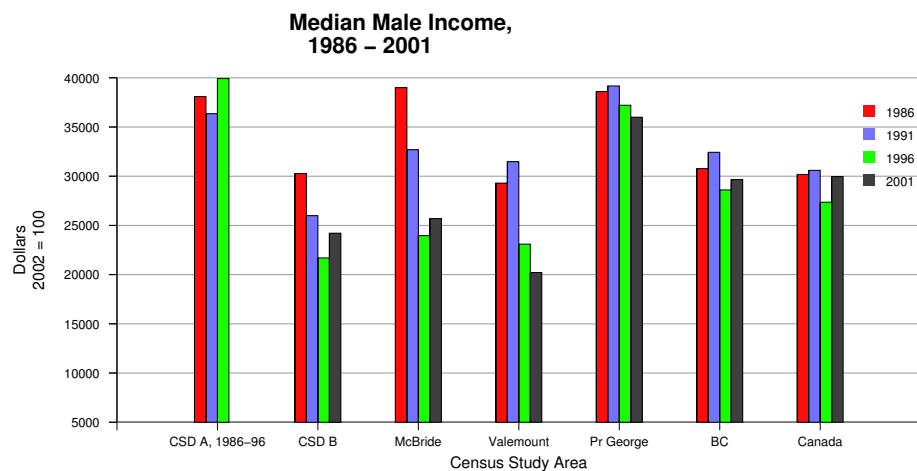


Figure 6.2 Median Male Incomes

Median Female Income. Median female incomes are much lower than male incomes in all areas, but there is also a definite trend towards higher median incomes. The increase is marginal in Valemount however. The 2001 female median income in McBride was the highest of all the study areas at \$20,600, and this also led to the greatest 1986–2001 increase in female incomes, of 107% (Fig. 6.3, Fig. 6.4). It is of interest that McBride also had the largest decrease in median male incomes.

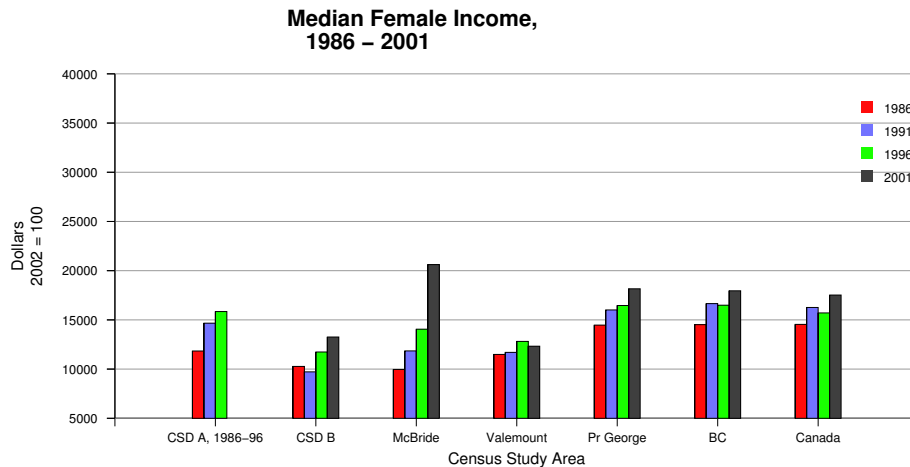


Figure 6.3 Median Female Incomes

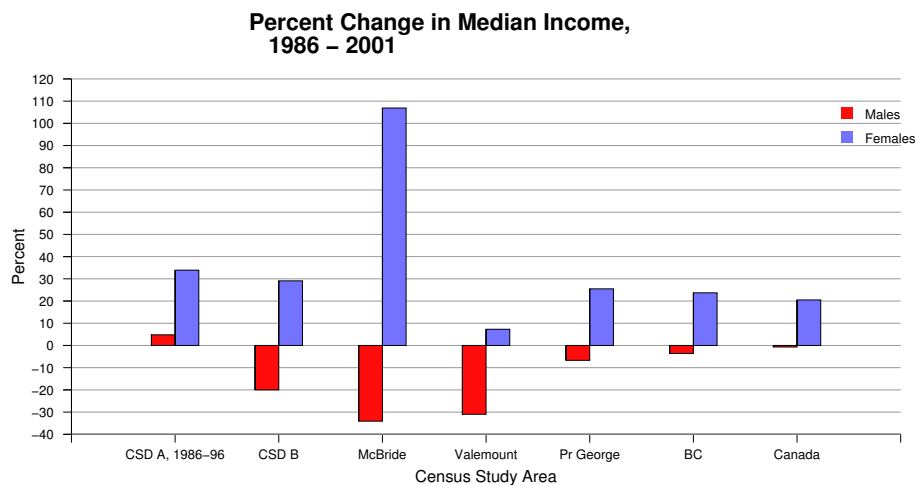


Figure 6.4 Changes in Median Incomes

It is clear that Robson Valley household incomes were maintained because more women are in the work-force and their incomes are increasing on average.

6.2 *Income by Source*

This section examines the source of total incomes, broken into the categories of employment income, government transfer payments, and other income, and presents these parameters as a percentage of total income.

6.2.1 Definitions

Employment Income: All wages and salaries, and net income from self-employed unincorporated businesses, professional practices, and farms.

Transfer Payments: Old age security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplements, Canada Pension or Quebec Pension Plan payments, family allowances and child tax credits, (un)employment insurance, and any other income from government sources such as agricultural subsidies.

Other Income: Investment income, private retirement pensions and annuities, insurance payments, and other money incomes whether taxable or not.

6.2.2 Highlights—Income by Source, Fig. 6.5, Data Table A.26

Employment Income. This is by far the largest source of income for all regions, ranging from 83% to 73% of total income in 2001. The areas with the largest percentage of employment income were Prince George and CSD A.

In the Fraser–Ft.George region, there has been a steady gradual decline in the percentage of employment income from 1986 to 2001. This is not reflected in the numbers for BC as a whole, where the percentages have remained almost constant from 1986 to 2001.

In the Robson Valley, the trend has been variable in the two Villages, but all CSD's in the region show a decrease in employment income in 2001 compared to 1986. The percentage decreases in employment income over this period are 3.7% in McBride, 7.2% in Valemount, and 7.9% in CSD B. In 2001, CSD B had the lowest percentage of employment income at 73%.

Government Transfer Payments. This is the second largest source of income in Fraser–Ft.George, ranging from 8% to 19% from 1986 to 2001. In BC, it is roughly equal to the contribution from Other Income.

All areas in the Fraser–Ft.George region showed a slight increase in the percentage of transfer payments from 1986 to 2001, with increases ranging from 0.6% in Valemount to 3.1% in McBride.

Both Valemount and McBride have maintained a greater dependence on transfer payments from 1986 to 2001 than other areas, with the percentages consistently over 12%. Transfer payments were greatest in Valemount and McBride in 1996, at 17.9% and 19.4% respectively.

Other Income. This source is of roughly equal importance to transfer payments in both BC as a whole, and in CSD B. In the other areas it is of lesser importance.

Other Income had a large percentage increase in CSD B, from 6.6% in 1986 to 12.7% in 2001. This is the largest percentage of total income in this category for all areas. In contrast, Other Income has

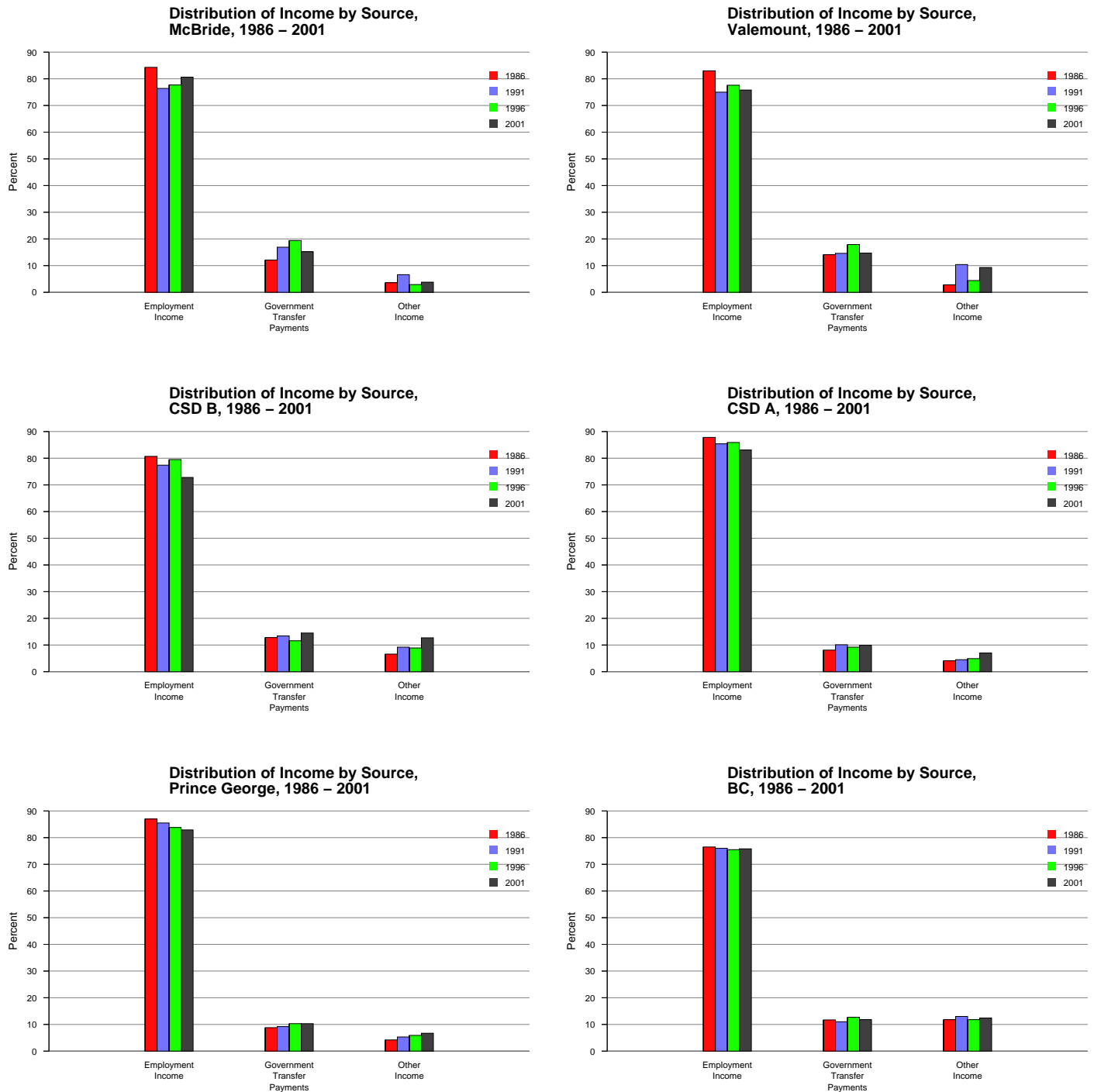


Figure 6.5 Source of Incomes

remained a minor component of income in McBride, being 3.8% in 2001. Valemount had a variable dependency on Other Income, ranging from 2.8% to 10.4% with the 2001 value being 9.3%.

6.3 Type of Employment and Average Income

This section analyzes the total average incomes of the population split by the type of employment (full-time or part-time) and gender.

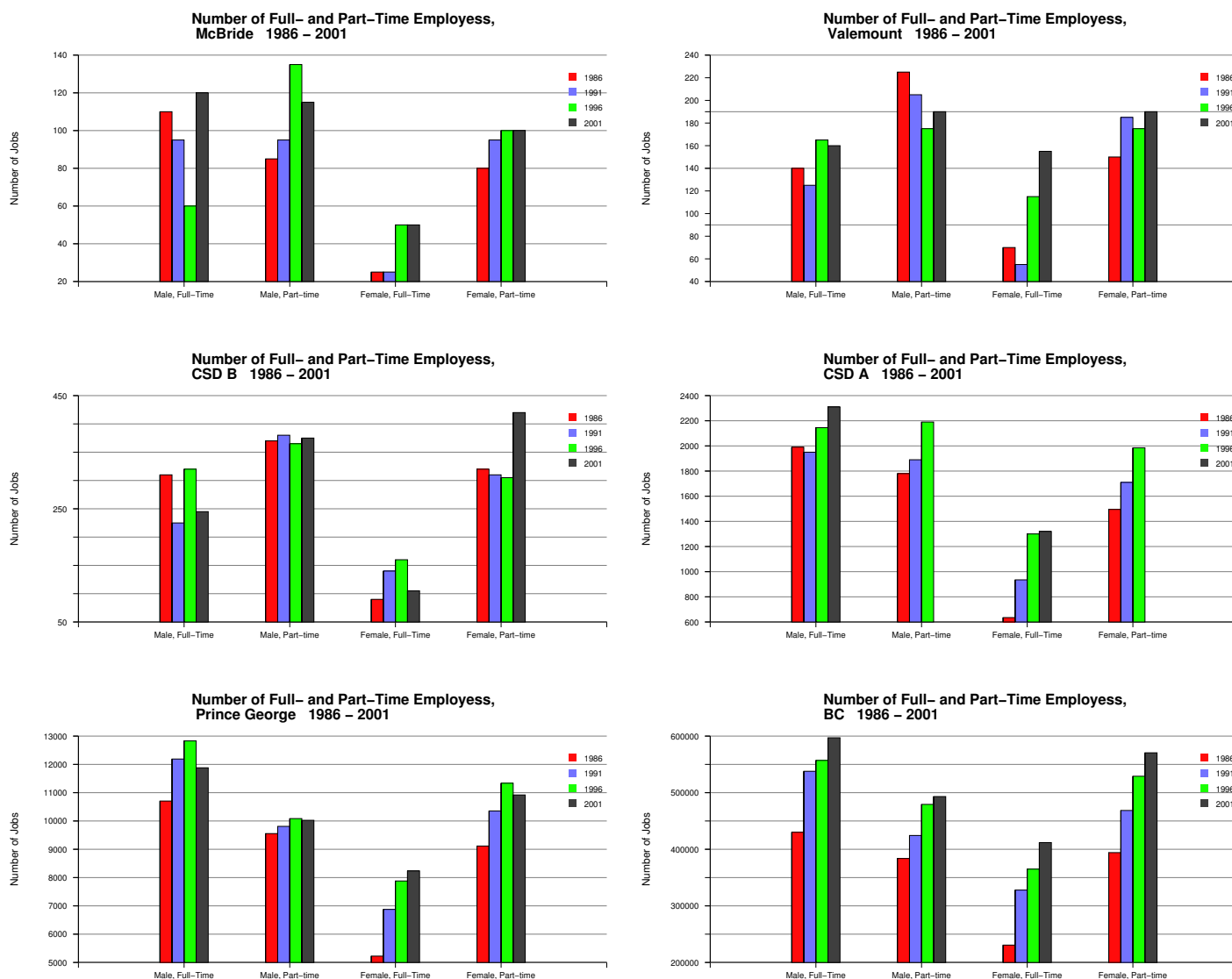


Figure 6.6 Type of Employment, by Year and Gender

6.3.1 Highlights—Employee Numbers by Type, Fig. 6.6, Data Tables A.27-A.28

Robson Valley. While the general employment pattern in BC is for men to have more full-time than part-time employment and for women to more part-time employment, the Robson Valley exhibits its own particular work patterns. In Valemount and CSD B, part-time male workers have

consistently outnumber full-time male workers. There is no clear pattern in McBride, although it shares with Valemount a considerable change in the number of male workers from census to census.

Males. In CSD B (rural Robson Valley), the number of part-time male workers have remained fairly constant at around 375 while full-time employee numbers have varied up and down, amounting to 245 workers in 2001. There was a 21% decline in the full-time numbers from 1986 to 2001. In McBride, the number of male full-time and part-time workers was nearly equal in 2001, while Valemount reported 30 more part-time than full-time male workers. In BC, the numbers of full-time male workers increased by 39% from 1986-2001, while there was a corresponding increase of 29% male part-time workers.

Females. The numbers of female workers have generally been increasing in the Robson Valley, and were equal to the number of male workers in Valemount in 2001. The numbers of full-time female employees increased 121% in Valemount and 100% in McBride from 1986 to 2001, while there was only a 17% increase in CSD B full-time females. The corresponding increases for part-time female workers were 27% in Valemount, 25% in McBride, and 31% in CSD B. There were similar increases in the numbers of both full-time and part-time female employees in Prince George, CSD A, and BC.

6.3.2 Highlights—Average Incomes, Fig. 6.7, Data Tables A.27-A.28

Male Full-time Income. Male full-time incomes are on average the highest of all income types, with Valemount, CSD A, Prince George, and BC showing a slight trend to higher incomes. Although male full-time incomes in the Robson Valley CSD's are also higher than the other average income groups in the Valley, they are lower than the full-time male incomes in other study areas, amounting to between 63% and 83% of the BC average in 2001. Also there is a decreasing trend in full-time male incomes McBride and CSD B of 15% and 18%, respectively, between 1986 and 2001.

Male Part-time Income. Part-time male incomes are much less than their full-time equivalents, generally averaging around half of full-time incomes. In McBride and Valemount, part-time male incomes have declined slightly, but in CSD B they have risen to 83% of full-time male incomes in 2001. In the Robson Valley, part-time male incomes are roughly equal to part-time male incomes elsewhere, except in Valemount where they are lower.

Female Full-time Income. While the general trend is for rising female incomes, there is a mixed trend evident in the Robson Valley. Female full-time incomes have shown great variation in CSD B, with the 2001 income of \$17,028 being 24% less than the 1986 average. This was the lowest full-time female income in the study area for 2001, and is only about half the equivalent incomes for women in Prince George, CSD A, and BC. The 2001 Valemount full-time female income was \$24,832 and represented a 18% decrease from 1986.

The full-time female income of \$30,149 in McBride in 2001 was the highest in the Robson Valley, and represented a 71% increase from 1986.

Female Part-time Income. Again, female incomes are much less than the equivalent male income class. While most areas showed an increase in part-time female incomes from 1986 to 2001, Valemount had a decrease of over 25% to \$7,928.

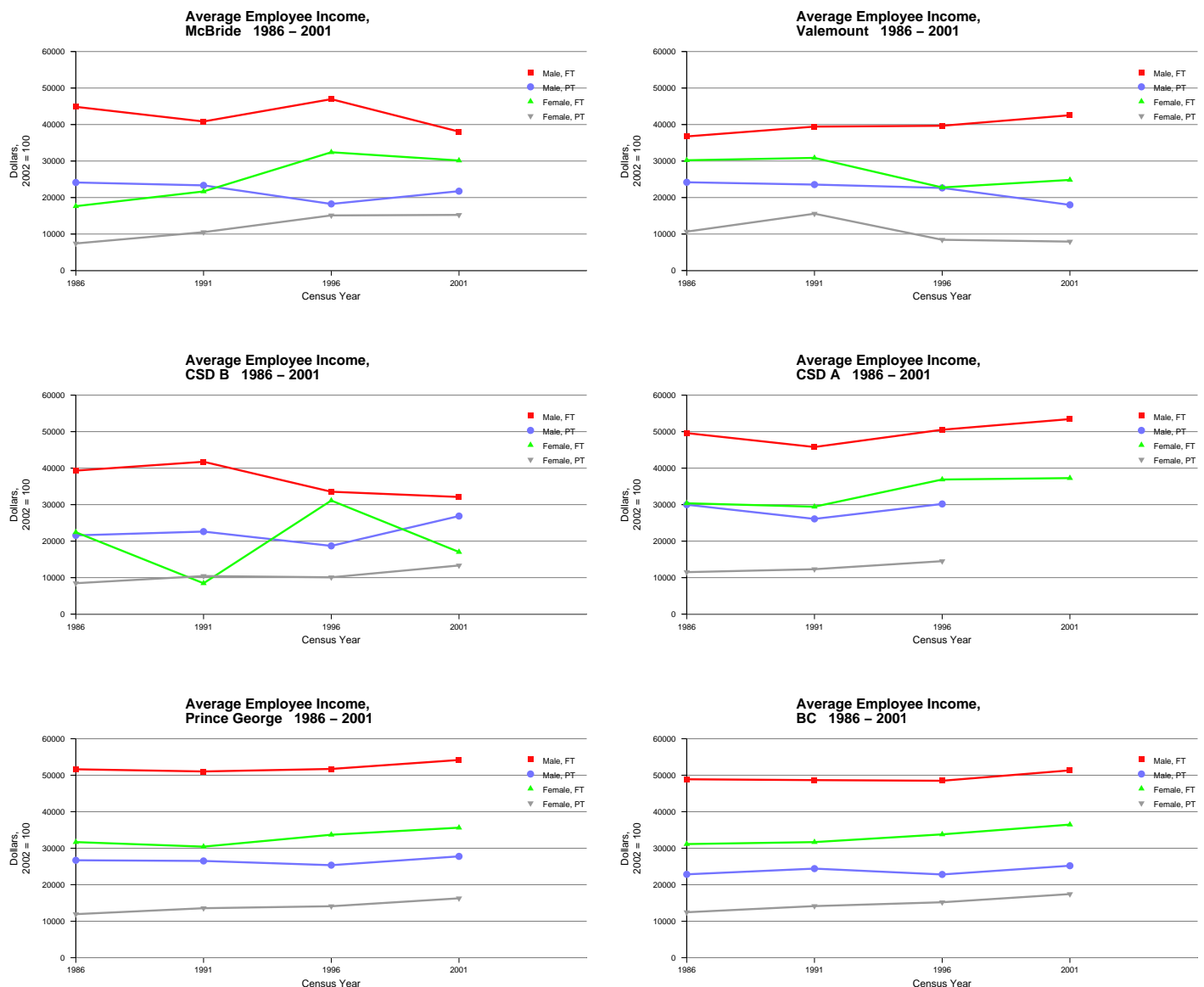


Figure 6.7 Average Incomes

6.4 Distribution of Income by Gender

For this analysis, the population of those over 15 years of age with income during the preceding year was split by gender and aggregated into income groups by nominal dollar income.

Note: The dollar values in this section have *not* been adjusted for inflation. While there seems to be a general shift towards a higher income displayed in the following figures, this is largely a result of inflation and does not necessarily represent a corresponding increase in purchasing power. The value of displaying the income data in this fashion lies in comparisons of the overall pattern of income distribution between communities and genders.

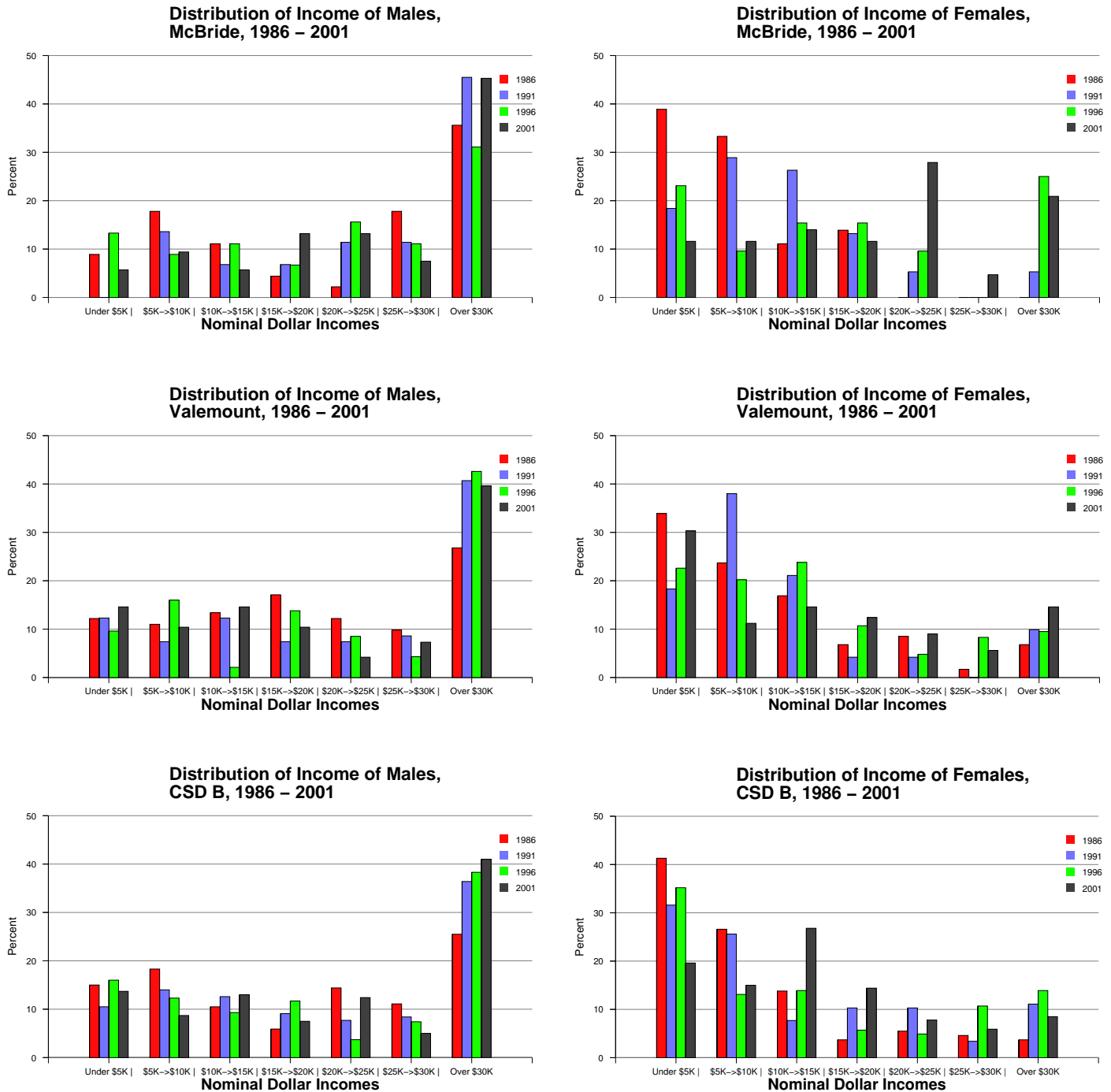


Figure 6.8 Robson Valley Income Distribution

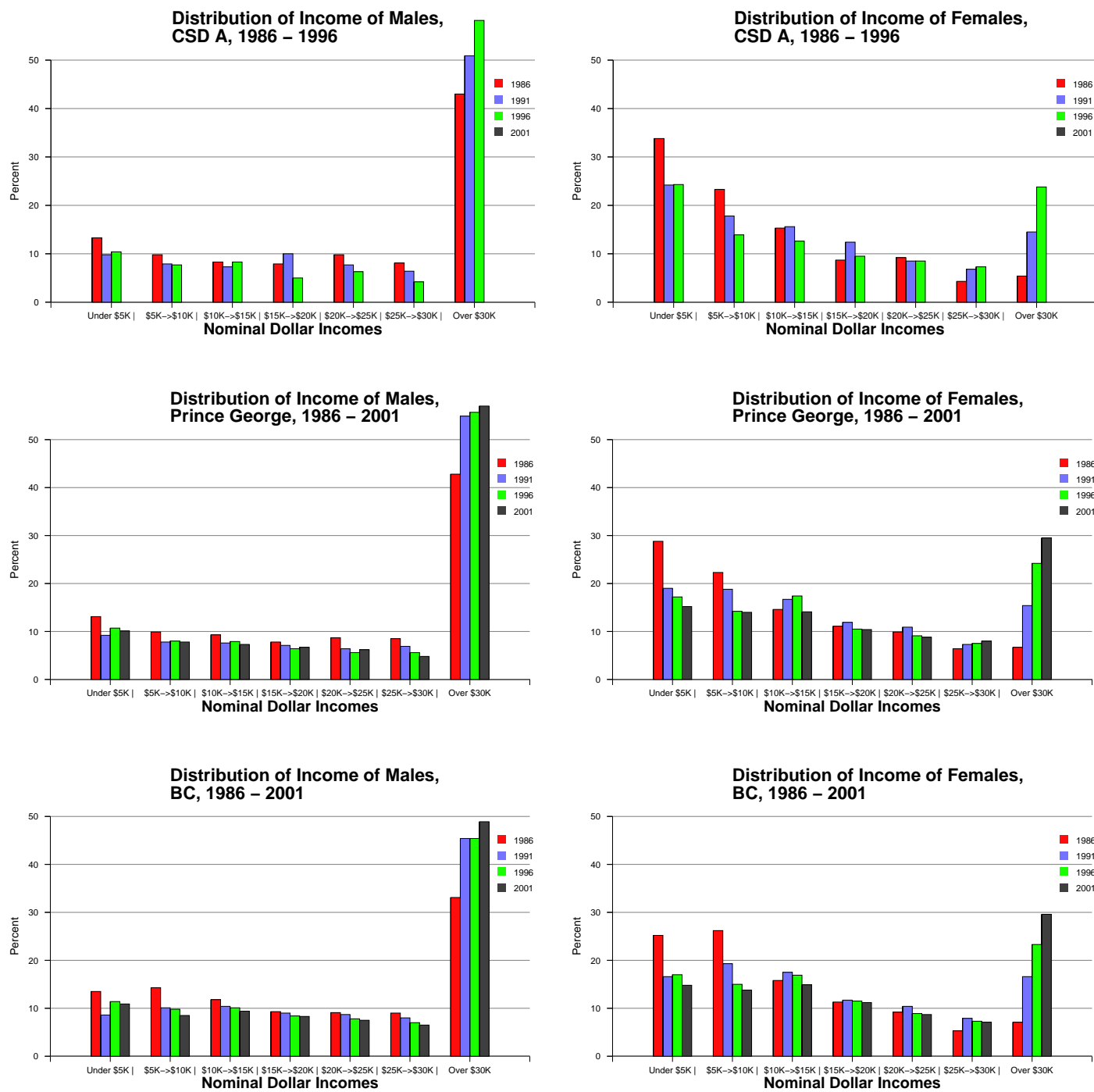


Figure 6.9 Income Distribution, BC, Prince George and CSD A

6.4.1 Highlights - Income Distribution, (Fig. 6.8, Fig. 6.9), Data Tables A.29-A.32

General Gender Differences. As might be expected from the data in the previous sections, a much larger percentage of females fall in the lower income groupings than males. While there is a strong trend for higher numbers of females in the Over \$30,000 grouping with the passage of time in BC, Prince George, and CSD A, this trend is much less evident in the Robson Valley. Also the income distribution pattern is more evenly spread among females than males, indicating there are more females than males in low income categories in all areas.

Robson Valley Gender Differences. While the pattern of female income distribution is weighted towards both the high and low ends of the income brackets outside the Robson Valley, in both Valemount and CSD B the distribution is weighted much more towards the lower income brackets. In fact, Valemount has seen an increase in the Under \$5,000 category for the last 3 Censuses, and in 2001 this category was the most numerous at 30% of the female population with income. CSD B has seen a slight shift towards the middle income groups for females, with the most numerous in 2001 being the \$10,000-to-\$15,000 bracket at 28%.

McBride has seen a fairly dramatic upward shift in female incomes, with over half of women with income (53.5%) having over \$20,000 income in 2001.

Robson Valley–Both Genders. Outside the Robson Valley, male income distribution is overwhelmingly shifted towards the highest income bracket, with well over 50% of the male population falling in this bracket. While the same general pattern exists for the Robson Valley males, it is not so extreme, with just 40% to 45% falling into this bracket and the rest of the population being erratically spread among the other brackets. McBride and Valemount males have not shown the steady increase in the Over \$30,000 bracket as other areas either, with the percentages going up or down from census to census.

Overall, in the Robson Valley we see a much higher percentage of the population in the low and very low income brackets than elsewhere, and no clear trend in the income distribution pattern over time.

6.5 Average Weekly Earnings, Fig. 6.10, Fig. 6.11, Table 6.1

Statistics Canada collects data on average weekly and average hourly incomes of the population sorted by various parameters, such as occupation, education, place of residence, etc. Figure 6.10 shows the average weekly earnings by industry categories for BC from 1986 to 2000¹. The dollar values have been adjusted for inflation to represent constant 2002 dollars.

From Fig. 6.10, it is seen that the highest earnings in 2000 come from the mining industry (\$1289) followed by forestry (\$973), while the lowest weekly earnings come from accommodation, food, and beverage services (\$253) and retail trade (\$418). In addition, both forestry and mining had increases in real weekly wages from 1986 to 2000, as did most service industries. The SIC with the largest increase in average weekly earnings was health services (21.5%) while the SIC with the largest decrease in earnings was accommodation services (-19.7%) (Fig. 6.11).

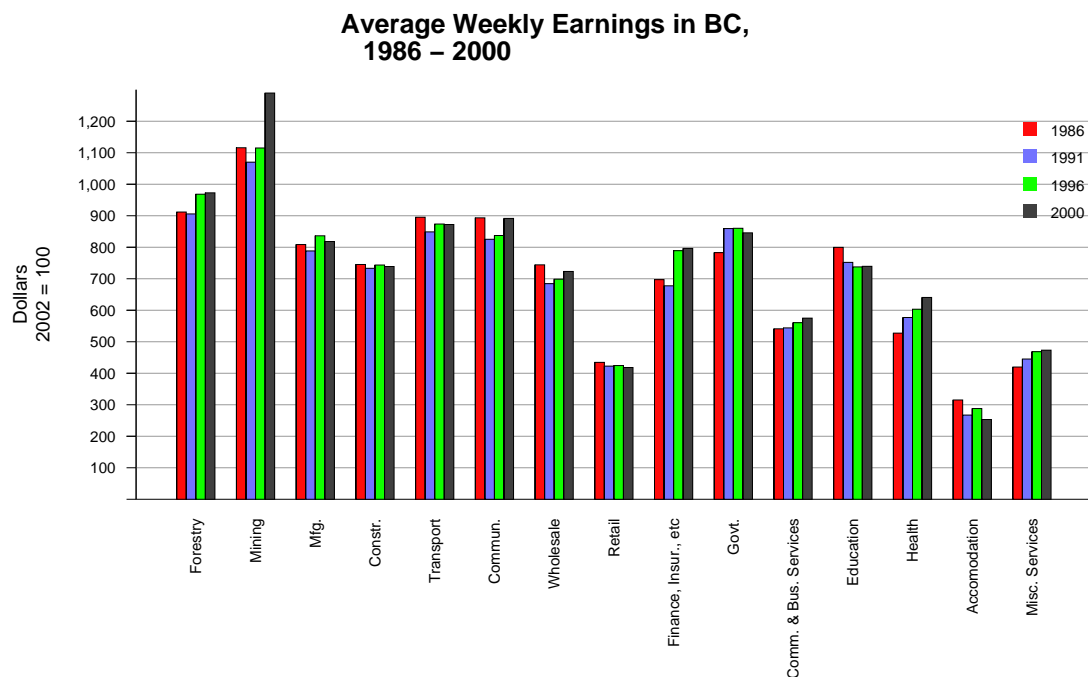


Figure 6.10

Average Weekly Wages by Industry for BC, 1986-2000

Adjusted for Inflation, 2002 = 100

	1986	1991	1996	2000	% Change, 86-01
Logging and forestry [C]	911	906	968	973	6.7
Mining [D]	1116	1070	1115	1289	15.6
Manufacturing [E]	809	788	836	818	1.2
Construction [F]	745	733	744	739	-0.9
Transportation and storage [G]	895	849	875	872	-2.6
Communication and other utility [H]	893	825	837	892	-0.2
Wholesale trade [I]	744	684	699	723	-2.8
Retail trade [J]	435	423	424	418	-3.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	697	678	789	796	14.3
Government service [N]	783	859	860	846	8.0
Community, business and personal services	541	544	560	575	6.3
Educational and related services	800	752	738	739	-7.5
Health and social service [P]	527	577	603	641	21.5
Accommodation, food and beverage service [Q]	315	267	288	253	-19.7
Miscellaneous services	420	445	468	473	12.8

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON. 2003

Table 6.1 Average Weekly Incomes in BC, by Industry Category

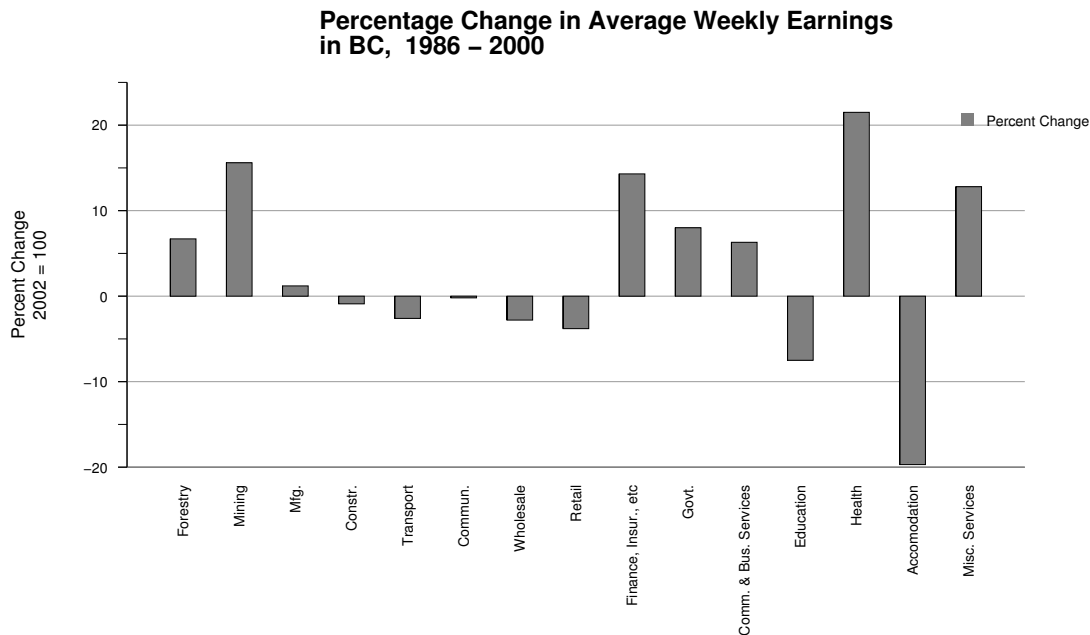


Figure 6.11

6.6 Incidence of Low Income

6.6.1 Definitions

Low Income: Statistics Canada uses a complex formula to determine low income cut-offs, based on the percentage of income a family or individual spends for food, shelter and clothing. The base case definition is an expenditure of 20% more of the family income on necessities than the Canadian average. The figure is then adjusted for family size, location and size of community of residence.²

Incidence of Low Income: The proportion of low income economic families (or unattached individuals) to the total number of economic families (or unattached individuals).

Economic Family: All members of a household of two or more individuals who are related to each other through blood, marriage, adoption or common-law. All persons not part of an economic family are considered unattached individuals.

6.6.2 Highlights—Low Income, Fig. 6.12, Fig. 6.13, Data Tables A.33-A.34

Low Income Families. In the Robson Valley, the incidence of low income families has risen from a percentage on par or slightly below the other study areas in 1986 to a rate higher than elsewhere in 2001. The highest low income incidence for 2001 was in the rural area, CSD B, where the rate was 17.0% ; McBride was not far behind with an incidence of 16.7% in 2001. This is significantly

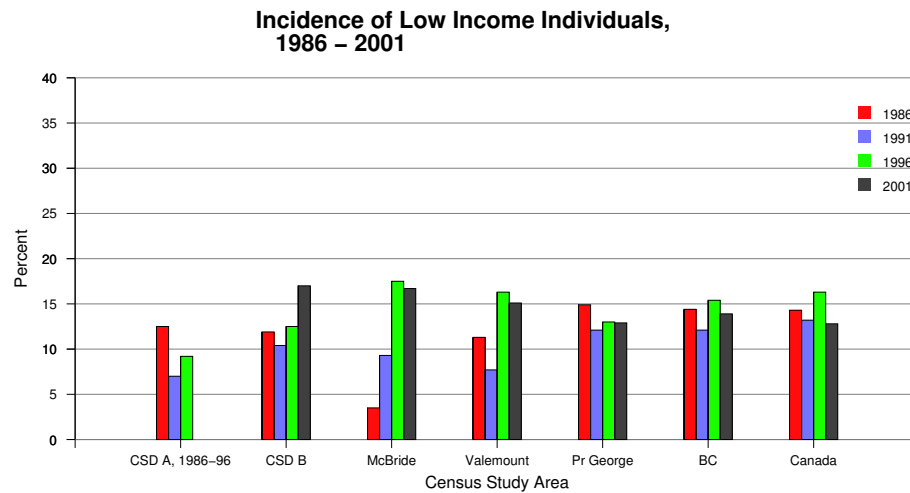


Figure 6.12 Incidence of Low Income Families

higher than the 1986 low income family incidence of 3.5% in McBride. The low income incidence in 2001 was 13.9% for BC families.

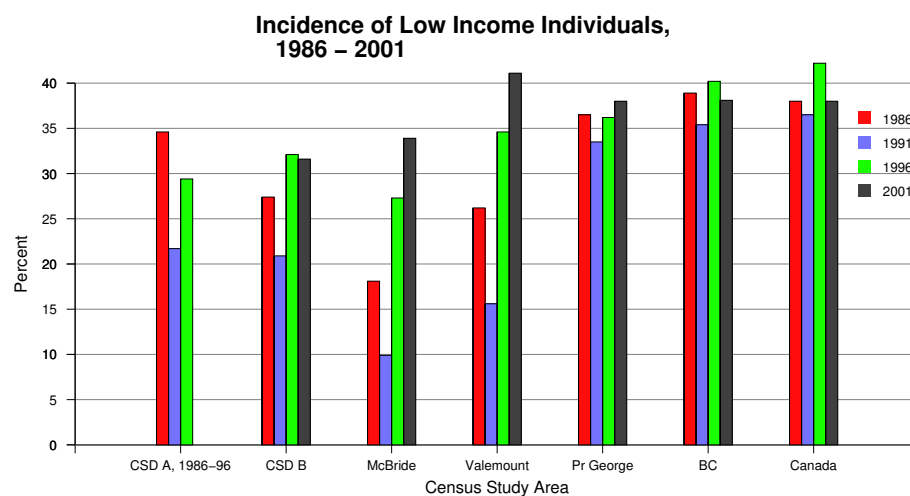


Figure 6.13 Incidence of Low Income Individuals

Low Income Individuals. For unattached individuals, the low income incidence rate is much higher than for families, for all areas and all census years. For the Robson Valley CSD's, the incidence rate for individuals follows the same general trend as for low income families in the Robson Valley—rising from relatively lower rates in 1986 to relatively higher rates in 2001. The major difference in comparison with other areas is that both BC and Prince George have maintained a high rate of low income individuals (ranging between 33% and 40%) for all census years from 1986 to 2001, while Robson Valley communities have only reached these percentages in the last two censuses.

The highest incidence of low income individuals from 2001 was in Valemount where the rate was 41.1%, compared to 33.9% in McBride and 31.6% in CSD B. The lowest rates came from the 1991 Census when McBride had the lowest incidence of this study at 9.9%, compared to Valemount at 15.6% and 20.9% for CSD B.

6.7 *Income Trends and Implications*

Measured in constant 2002 dollars, the general income trend in all areas is for a decline in male incomes with a corresponding increase in incomes for females, accompanied by an increase in the number of females in the work-force. However in both Prince George and CSD A, the decline in male incomes has been small and effected only median incomes. In CSD A both male and female average incomes have increased slightly, from an already above average value, making this a relatively well-off area. This area has also maintained a large percentage (almost 25%) of its workforce employed in the relatively well-paying manufacturing industry.

When the income data in McBride are examined closely, it is clear that females have made substantial income gains from 1996 to 2001 while the number of women in the workforce has remained almost constant. This increase in female income is mostly responsible for the increase in median household income McBride experienced from 1996 to 2001. During this period McBride also experienced a large increase in the number of manufacturing jobs (65), mostly in wood processing plants. (Section A.4.1.2)

The situation in Valemount is quite different, with male incomes falling and female incomes increasing only very slightly. Both male and female median incomes in Valemount were the lowest reported in the Fraser-Ft.George area for the 2001 Census. Median male income fell by over \$11,000 (36%) from 1991 to 2001 in Valemount. During this time period there was a corresponding increase (Section A.4.1.3) in the number of jobs (95) in the accommodation, food, and beverage services. The average weekly wage in these industries is the lowest of all the SIC industries, averaging only 26% of the average manufacturing wage. It is probably not a coincidence that the incidence of low income in Valemount is rising as the percentage of employment in the accommodation industry rises.

In the rural area of the Robson Valley, the trends are not as clear. The amount of income from sources other than employment and government transfers is growing large enough to be significant, but the male median and average full-time incomes are falling and the female incomes are remaining constant. The only significant income increase was in part-time male average income. Coupled with low unemployment rates and low workforce participation rates, high numbers of part-time male workers, high self-employment rates, and high percentages of people working at home, the income data suggest that many rural residents are content to live with a smaller income and/or work fewer hours than village or urban dwellers. Since the rural area also has the most university educated residents in the Robson Valley, this is a remarkable contradiction with the usual correlation of higher educational levels with higher incomes. It is probable that other values besides maximizing income are of large importance to the rural residents.

¹ Source: Statistics Canada Table 281-0006

² Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 13-551-XIB

A Data Tables

A.1 Population

	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001 Pop.	change, % change, 1981–2001 1981–2001
McBride	641	592	580	740	711	70 10.9
Valemount	1,131	1,161	1,128	1,305	1,195	64 5.7
CSD B	2,428	2,114	1,934	2,035	2,055	-373 -15.4
CSD A	11,688	12,203	11,526	13,625	13,566	1,878 16.1
Prince George	69,457	67,621	69,653	75,150	72,406	2,949 4.2
BC	2,744,470	2,883,370	3,282,065	3,724,500	3,907,740	1,163,270 42.4
Canada	24,343,182	25,309,332	27,296,859	28,846,761	30,007,094	5,663,912 23.3

Source: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada, 2002

Table A.1 Total Population, 1981–2001

		CSD A	CSD B	McBride	Valemount	Prince George	BC	Canada
1986	Total pop., 5 yrs+	11,090	1,895	510	1,090	61,085	2,643,040	23,189,246
	Total Migrants	1,730	455	155	250	11,140	631,255	4,513,855
	% Migration	15.6	24.0	30.4	22.9	18.2	23.9	19.5
1991	Total pop., 5 yrs+	10550	1,785	520	1,025	63,230	3,011,330	24,927,870
	Total Migrants	1645	460	165	255	13,395	933,160	5,860,970
	% Migration	15.6	25.8	31.7	24.9	21.2	31.0	23.5
1996	Total pop., 5 yrs+	12720	1,865	620	1,225	69,200	3,456,245	26,604,135
	Total Migrants	2300	365	225	425	14,725	1,008,170	5,393,985
	% Migration	18.1	19.6	36.3	34.7	21.3	29.2	20.3
2001	Total pop., 5 yrs+	n/a	1,970	635	1,075	67,455	3,661,945	27,932,590
	Total Migrants	n/a	295	180	170	10,085	842,605	5,458,735
	% Migration	n/a	15.0	28.3	15.8	15.0	23.0	19.5

Source: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada, 2002

Table A.2 Migrants, 5 years, 1986–2001

Age Grp.	1986		1991		1996		2001		% Change, Males+Females
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
All Ages	1125	985	1035	900	1070	970	1,060	995	-2.6%
0-14	310	275	280	250	250	255	230	220	
%	14.7%	13.0%	14.5%	12.9%	12.3%	12.5%	11.2%	10.7%	-23.1%
15-24	145	145	115	95	140	115	120	130	
%	6.9%	6.9%	5.9%	4.9%	6.9%	5.7%	5.8%	6.3%	-13.8%
25-44	385	340	335	305	320	305	255	270	
%	18.2%	16.1%	17.3%	15.8%	15.7%	15.0%	12.4%	13.1%	-27.6%
45-54	125	100	130	105	155	135	200	175	
%	5.9%	4.7%	6.7%	5.4%	7.6%	6.6%	9.7%	8.5%	66.7%
55-64	100	65	110	80	125	90	135	110	
%	4.7%	3.1%	5.7%	4.1%	6.1%	4.4%	6.6%	5.4%	48.5%
65-74	55	40	45	25	60	50	85	70	
%	2.6%	1.9%	2.3%	1.3%	2.9%	2.5%	4.1%	3.4%	63.2%
75 +	10	15	15	25	25	25	35	30	
%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.7%	1.5%	160.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada, 2002

Table A.3 Population by Age and Gender, CSD B

Age Grp.	1986		1991		1996		2001		% Change, Males+Females
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
All Ages	285	305	290	290	365	375	375	340	21.2%
0-14	65	75	70	65	110	85	90	70	
%	10.1%	11.7%	12.1%	11.2%	14.9%	11.5%	12.7%	9.8%	14.3%
15-24	45	50	45	35	50	50	60	40	
%	7.0%	7.8%	7.8%	6.0%	6.8%	6.8%	8.4%	5.6%	5.3%
25-44	90	95	90	90	120	125	110	100	
%	14.0%	14.8%	15.5%	15.5%	16.2%	16.9%	15.5%	14.1%	13.5%
45-54	25	25	25	30	40	40	55	55	
%	3.9%	3.9%	4.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.4%	7.7%	7.7%	120.0%
55-64	20	30	25	20	30	20	35	30	
%	3.1%	4.7%	4.3%	3.4%	4.1%	2.7%	4.9%	4.2%	30.0%
65-74	20	15	15	25	15	35	20	20	
%	3.1%	2.3%	2.6%	4.3%	2.0%	4.7%	2.8%	2.8%	14.3%
75+	20	15	15	20	20	25	10	25	
%	3.1%	2.3%	2.6%	3.4%	2.7%	3.4%	1.4%	3.5%	0.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada, 2002

Table A.4 Population by Age and Gender, McBride

Age Grp.	1986		1991		1996		2001		% Change, Males+Females
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
All Ages	610	545	600	530	690	610	615	580	3.5%
0-14	165	165	170	150	185	155	135	115	
%	14.2%	14.2%	15.1%	13.3%	14.2%	11.9%	11.3%	9.6%	-24.2%
15-24	110	80	80	75	100	100	85	90	
%	9.5%	6.9%	7.1%	6.6%	7.7%	7.7%	7.1%	7.5%	-7.9%
25-44	190	180	205	180	210	200	170	150	
%	16.4%	15.5%	18.2%	16.0%	16.1%	15.3%	14.2%	12.6%	-13.5%
45-54	55	45	50	40	75	70	100	95	
%	4.7%	3.9%	4.4%	3.5%	5.7%	5.4%	8.4%	7.9%	95.0%
55-64	45	35	65	55	50	60	55	60	
%	3.9%	3.0%	5.8%	4.9%	3.8%	4.6%	4.6%	5.0%	43.8%
65-74	30	25	25	30	40	30	45	45	
%	2.6%	2.2%	2.2%	2.7%	3.1%	2.3%	3.8%	3.8%	63.6%
75+	15	10	15	15	15	20	15	20	
%	1.3%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%	1.3%	1.7%	40.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada, 2002

Table A.5 Population by Age and Gender, Valemound

Age Grp.	1986		1991		1996		2001		% Change, Males+Females
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
All Ages	6,470	5,730	6,100	5,425	7,090	6,530	7,095	6,470	11.2%
0-14	1,725	2,095	1,535	1,455	1,725	1,645	1,510	1,375	
%	14.1%	17.2%	13.3%	12.6%	12.7%	12.1%	11.1%	10.1%	-24.5%
15-24	970	935	820	725	900	875	910	850	
%	8.0%	7.7%	7.1%	6.3%	6.6%	6.4%	6.7%	6.3%	-7.6%
25-44	2,200	2,095	2,045	2,010	2,270	2,335	2,030	2,085	
%	18.0%	17.2%	17.7%	17.4%	16.7%	17.1%	15.0%	15.4%	-4.2%
45-54	775	560	815	660	1,135	960	1,325	1,185	
%	6.4%	4.6%	7.1%	5.7%	8.3%	7.0%	9.8%	8.7%	88.0%
55-64	530	340	575	370	650	465	750	595	
%	4.3%	2.8%	5.0%	3.2%	4.8%	3.4%	5.5%	4.4%	54.6%
65-74	205	130	240	145	315	185	435	270	
%	1.7%	1.1%	2.1%	1.3%	2.3%	1.4%	3.2%	2.0%	110.4%
75+	65	35	85	55	90	70	135	105	
%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	1.5%	140.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada, 2002

Table A.6 Population by Age and Gender, CSD A

Age Grp.	1986		1991		1996		2001		% Change, Males+Females
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
All Ages	34,205	33,420	35,240	34,415	37,980	37,165	36,235	36,170	7.1%
0-14	9,140	8,890	8,985	8,620	9,285	8,740	8,010	7,420	
%	13.5%	13.1%	12.9%	12.4%	12.4%	11.6%	11.1%	10.2%	-14.4%
15-24	6,060	6,055	5,580	5,565	5,965	5,850	5,675	5,565	
%	9.0%	9.0%	8.0%	8.0%	7.9%	7.8%	7.8%	7.7%	-7.2%
25-44	12,005	12,110	12,495	12,670	12,965	13,095	11,220	11,765	
%	17.8%	17.9%	17.9%	18.2%	17.3%	17.4%	15.5%	16.2%	-4.7%
45-54	3,505	2,950	3,940	3,560	4,860	4,695	5,445	5,505	
%	5.2%	4.4%	5.7%	5.1%	6.5%	6.2%	7.5%	7.6%	69.6%
55-64	2,230	1,895	2,575	2,105	2,795	2,340	3,300	2,965	
%	3.3%	2.8%	3.7%	3.0%	3.7%	3.1%	4.6%	4.1%	51.9%
65-74	895	1,000	1,145	1,240	1,465	1,480	1,760	1,710	
%	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.4%	2.4%	83.1%
75+	370	510	505	665	640	970	820	1,250	
%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	1.1%	1.7%	135.2%

Source: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada, 2002

Table A.7 Population by Age and Gender, Prince George

Age Grp.	1986		1991		1996		2001		% Change, Males+Females
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
All Ages	1,428,110	1,455,255	1,625,975	1,656,085	1,840,305	1,884,195	1,919,100	1,988,635	35.5%
0-14	303,105	287,495	339,415	322,835	377,555	357,620	361,930	344,140	
%	10.5%	10.0%	10.3%	9.8%	10.1%	9.6%	9.3%	8.8%	19.6%
15-24	222,130	216,040	220,970	215,135	244,595	239,190	261,140	253,205	
%	7.7%	7.5%	6.7%	6.6%	6.6%	6.4%	6.7%	6.5%	17.4%
25-44	466,900	468,935	550,980	555,095	602,155	615,895	573,415	601,365	
%	16.2%	16.3%	16.8%	16.9%	16.2%	16.5%	14.7%	15.4%	25.5%
45-54	150,170	143,130	183,700	177,740	246,950	243,655	297,030	302,680	
%	5.2%	5.0%	5.6%	5.4%	6.6%	6.5%	7.6%	7.7%	104.5%
55-64	134,830	141,155	148,565	145,625	161,150	159,890	188,910	190,840	
%	4.7%	4.9%	4.5%	4.4%	4.3%	4.3%	4.8%	4.9%	37.6%
65-74	97,420	118,035	113,995	136,080	128,275	144,075	139,535	147,175	
%	3.4%	4.1%	3.5%	4.1%	3.4%	3.9%	3.6%	3.8%	33.1%
75 +	53,565	80,465	68,350	103,575	79,620	123,875	97,140	149,240	
%	1.9%	2.8%	2.1%	3.2%	2.1%	3.3%	2.5%	3.8%	83.8%

Source: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada, 2002

Table A.8 Population by Age and Gender, BC

Age Grps	1986		1991		1996		2001		% Change, Males+Females
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
All Ages	13,149,071	12,951,516	14,136,372	13,894,492	14,980,115	14,691,777	15,693,393	15,388,494	19.1
0-14	2,674,241	2,810,521	2,823,294	2,966,868	2,920,063	3,071,743	2,850,210	2,992,185	6.5
%	10.2	10.8	10.1	10.6	9.8	10.4	9.2	9.6	
15-24	2,163,471	2,270,507	1,962,579	2,053,395	1,964,647	2,058,918	2,047,605	2,148,643	-5.4
%	8.3	8.7	7.0	7.3	6.6	6.9	6.6	6.9	
25-44	4,215,656	4,282,126	4,754,863	4,809,055	4,845,240	4,902,266	4,818,581	4,893,296	14.3
%	16.2	16.4	17.0	17.2	16.3	16.5	15.5	15.7	
45-54	1,282,271	1,298,953	1,497,238	1,518,836	1,897,177	1,890,716	2,255,367	2,241,880	74.2
%	5.0	5.3	5.4	6.4	6.4	7.3	7.2		
55-64	1,224,107	1,141,768	1,230,958	1,196,573	1,286,256	1,252,875	1,481,766	1,434,479	23.3
%	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.6		
65-74	925,366	747,863	1,058,977	863,599	1,130,866	959,444	1,136,445	1,010,449	28.3
%	3.5	2.9	3.8	3.1	3.8	3.2	3.7	3.3	
75+	663,959	399,778	808,463	486,166	935,866	555,815	1,103,419	667,562	66.5
%	2.5	1.5	2.9	1.7	3.2	1.9	3.6	2.1	

Source: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada, 2002

Table A.9 Population by Age and Gender, Canada

A.2 Education

		Without secondary school cert.	Grades 9-13 with secondary cert.	Trades cert/diplom	Non-university w/wout diploma	University w/wout degree
CSD A	1986	53.1	11.2	3.4	22.8	9.6
	1991	45.2	15.5	5.3	25.0	9.0
	1996	41.3	13.1	4.3	28.2	13.0
	2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CSD B	1986	43.9	13.2	3.0	23.8	16.2
	1991	41.8	13.1	5.0	22.7	17.0
	1996	43.9	14.2	3.6	21.1	17.2
	2001	37.8	15.3	10.4	18.1	18.8
McBride	1986	50.6	10.1	2.2	21.3	13.5
	1991	55.2	18.4	2.3	23.0	4.6
	1996	43.6	16.8	5.0	22.8	10.9
	2001	42.6	21.3	17.0	9.6	11.7
Valemount	1986	56.0	13.7	5.4	16.7	9.5
	1991	54.6	16.6	3.1	16.6	9.8
	1996	52.1	12.4	5.2	16.5	12.4
	2001	44.0	28.4	16.9	12.7	11.4
Prince George	1986	44.4	12.9	3.0	24.9	14.7
	1991	38.1	15.6	3.5	27.2	15.6
	1996	34.9	13.7	3.8	30.2	17.4
	2001	26.0	13.3	15.8	26.0	18.8
BC	1986	41.1	11.7	2.7	24.1	20.3
	1991	34.1	13.8	3.5	25.9	22.8
	1996	31.1	12.9	3.5	27.0	25.5
	2001	24.3	12.3	12.8	23.9	26.8
Canada	1986	44.4	12.8	3.1	21.3	18.4
	1991	40.6	14.8	4.0	22.3	20.8
	1996	34.8	14.3	3.7	24.2	23.0
	2001	27.9	15.4	3.8	27.7	28.2

Source: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada, 2002

Table A.10 Percent Population 15 Yrs+, by Highest Educational Level, 1986–2001

		Population 15 yrs. +	Without secondary school cert.	Grades 9– 13 with sec- ondary cert.	Trades cert/diploma	Non-university w/wout diploma	Univer- sity w/wout degree
CSD A	1986	8,790	4,665	985	300	2,000	2,300
	1991	8,530	3,855	1,325	450	2,130	2,580
	1996	10,270	4,245	1,350	445	2,895	3,340
	2001	8,605	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	%Change, 86-96	-2.1	-9.0	37.1	48.3	44.8	45.2
CSD B	1986	1,515	665	200	45	360	245
	1991	1,410	590	185	70	320	240
	1996	1,515	665	215	55	320	260
	2001	1,440	545	220	150	260	270
	% Change, 86-01	-5.0	-18.0	10	233.3	-27.8	10.2
McBride	1986	445	225	45	10	95	60
	1991	435	240	80	10	100	20
	1996	505	220	85	25	115	55
	2001	470	200	100	80	45	55
	%Change,86-01	5.6	-11.1	122.2	700	-52.6	-8.3
Valemount	1986	840	470	115	45	140	80
	1991	815	445	135	25	135	80
	1996	970	505	120	50	160	120
	2001	830	365	135	135	105	95
	% Change, 86-01	-1.2	-22.3	17.4	200	-25	18.8
Pr. George	1986	49,285	21,900	6,360	1,500	12,285	7,230
	1991	51,715	19,695	8,070	1,835	14,055	8,055
	1996	56,735	19,800	7,750	2,170	17,120	9,890
	2001	50,550	13,155	6,735	8,010	13,135	9,525
	% Change, 86-01	2.6	-39.9	5.9	434	6.9	31.7
BC	1986	2,259,310	929,140	264,315	61,020	545,130	459,705
	1991	2,585,530	880,490	357,415	90,115	669,255	588,255
	1996	2,954,700	918,325	381,725	103,550	798,140	752,960
	2001	2,890,730	702,505	354,130	370,170	690,435	773,480
	% Change, 86-01	27.9	-24.4	34.0	506.6	26.7	68.3
Canada	1986	19,634,100	8,714,955	2,511,215	601,500	4,189,290	3,617,145
	1991	21,304,740	8,639,900	3,146,345	846,890	4,756,195	4,425,055
	1996	22,628,925	7,868,000	3,238,590	837,160	5,487,505	5,197,665
	2001	21,857,010	6,092,165	3,367,900	836,250	6,047,085	6,173,230
	% Change, 86-01	11.3	-30.1	34.1	39.0	44.3	70.7

Source: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON: Statistics Canada, 2002

Table A.11 Population 15 Yrs+, by Highest Educational Level, 1986–2001

2001 Educational Profiles	CSD B			McBride			Valemount			BC		
Highest Level of Schooling	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population aged 20-34	275	125	155	135	80	55	215	105	110	758,040	372,430	385,605
% less than high school	32.7	44.0	25.8	33.3	43.8	27.3	51.2	66.7	31.8	14.6	16.6	12.7
% high school cert	43.6	28.0	54.8	40.7	25.0	63.6	32.6	19.0	50.0	34.5	35.8	33.1
% trades cert/diploma	7.3	8.0	6.5	7.4	12.5	0	11.6	0	13.6	10.5	13.0	8.2
% college cert/diploma	7.3	8.0	9.7	7.4	0	0	4.7	0	9.1	17.0	13.8	20.1
% university degree	9.1	12.0	6.5	7.4	18.8	0	0	0	0	23.5	20.8	26
Total population aged 35-44	365	175	190	120	70	50	165	95	70	653,345	316,875	336,465
% less than high school	20.5	25.7	18.4	25.0	35.7	0	42.4	36.8	42.9	17.5	19.2	15.9
% high school cert	15.1	8.6	21.1	37.5	35.7	50.0	21.2	21.1	21.4	25.0	22.7	27.1
% trades cert/diploma	16.4	22.9	10.5	25.0	21.4	20.0	24.2	26.3	21.4	14.3	19.2	9.6
% college cert/diploma	38.4	34.3	42.1	0	0	0	9.1	10.5	14.3	20.2	16.5	23.7
% university degree	8.2	5.7	13.2	16.7	14.3	20.0	6.1	10.5	0	23.0	22.5	23.6
Total population aged 45-64	570	300	265	165	80	85	360	180	185	974,980	481,335	493,645
% less than high school	42.1	43.3	43.4	42.4	43.8	41.2	37.5	36.1	37.8	23.5	22.8	24.1
% high school cert	14.9	15.0	15.1	27.3	31.3	17.6	29.2	30.6	27.0	22.3	19.5	25.1
% trades cert/diploma	7.9	10.0	7.5	18.2	18.8	17.6	16.7	19.4	10.8	14.3	19.6	9.1
% college cert/diploma	9.6	11.7	5.7	6.1	12.5	0	11.1	5.6	16.2	17.5	14.2	20.8
% university degree	26.3	23.3	30.2	6.1	0	11.8	6.9	5.6	8.1	22.4	23.8	21.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001 Community Profiles, <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/Profil01/PlaceSearchForm1.cfm>

Table A.12 Detailed Educational Attainment Data for 2001

A.3 Housing

Average Value of Dwellings, 1986–2001

Adjusted for Inflation, 2002 = 100

	CSD A	CSD B	McBride	Valemount	Pr George	BC	Canada
1986	92,973	78,056	80,883	74,480	95,547	148,275	129,306
1991	94,724	94,493	55,419	56,906	102,222	212,509	174,438
1996	147,060	107,398	118,046	118,053	147,193	259,559	166,154
2001	143,001	155,258	80,703	92,518	130,120	236,051	166,369
% Change, 1986-2001	53.8	98.9	-0.2	24.2	36.2	59.2	30.9

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON

Table A.13 Average Value of Dwellings

	CSD A	CSD B	McBride	Valemount	Prince George	BC	Canada
Average Owner's Payments							
1986	710	441	738	713	854	768	762
1991	652	433	391	582	782	806	855
1996	712	345	594	441	852	865	847
1996	795	452	541	729	885	925	854
% Change, 1986-2001	12.1	2.6	-26.6	2.3	3.7	20.5	13.9
Average Gross Rent							
1986	551	431	1443	605	707	764	701
1991	421	414	424	920	666	796	700
1996	466	348	1211	548	692	762	669
2001	592	549	400	462	661	769	663
% Change, 1986-2001	7.5	27.4	-72.3	-23.6	-6.4	0.7	-3.9

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON. 2003.

Table A.14 Average Owners Payments and Gross Residential Rents

Number of Occupied Private Dwellings by Period of Construction

	CSD A	CSD B	McBride	Valemount	Prince George	BC	Canada
before 1946	190	45	30	0	720	135,990	1,661,635
1946-1960	365	85	60	55	2,825	179,310	1,819,730
1961-1970	735	145	65	105	6,525	222,170	1,833,295
1971-1980	1,555	250	50	175	9,715	355,125	2,460,455
1981-1990	950	130	35	105	3,565	302,975	2,080,735
1991-2000	1,310	120	30	20	4,245	338,760	1,707,115
Total	5105	775	270	460	27,595	1,534,330	11,562,965

Percentage of Occupied Private Dwellings by Period of Construction

	CSD A	CSD B	McBride	Valemount	Prince George	BC	Canada
before 1946	3.7	5.8	11.1	0	2.6	8.9	14.4
1946-1960	7.1	11.0	22.2	12.0	10.2	11.7	15.7
1961-1970	14.4	18.7	24.1	22.8	23.6	14.5	15.9
1971-1980	30.5	32.3	18.5	38.0	35.2	23.1	21.3
1981-1990	18.6	16.8	13.0	22.8	12.9	19.7	18.0
1991-2000	25.7	15.5	11.1	4.3	15.4	22.1	14.8

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON

Table A.15 Age of Dwellings

Number of Owned and Rented Dwellings, 1986–2001

		CSD A	CSD B	McBride	Valemount	Pr. George	BC
1986	Owned	3,265	580	155	280	14,960	n/a
	Rented	595	130	70	135	7,665	n/a
1991	Owned	3,265	560	145	280	16,400	n/a
	Rented	545	110	85	135	7,730	n/a
1996	Owned	4,090	635	200	355	18,380	928,990
	Rented	505	90	75	135	8,390	491,540
2001	Owned	4,450	635	190	395	19,095	101,7490
	Rented	455	145	80	80	8,510	512,365

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON

Percentage of Owned and Rented Dwellings, 1986–2001

		CSD A	CSD B	McBride	Valemount	Prince George	BC
1986	% Owned	84.6	81.7	68.9	67.5	66.1	n/a
	% Rented	15.4	18.3	31.1	32.5	33.9	n/a
1991	% Owned	85.7	83.6	63.0	67.5	68.0	n/a
	% Rented	14.3	16.4	37.0	32.5	32.0	n/a
1996	% Owned	89.0	87.6	72.7	72.4	68.7	65.2
	% Rented	11.0	12.4	27.3	27.6	31.3	34.5
2001	% Owned	90.7	81.4	70.4	83.2	69.2	66.5
	% Rented	9.3	18.6	29.6	16.8	30.8	33.5

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON

Table A.16 Owned and Rented Dwellings, 1986-2001

A.4 Labour

		CSD A	CSD B	McBride	Valemount	Pr. George	BC	Canada
1986	Total population 15 yrs+	8,790	1,515	445	840	49,285	1,484,185	19,634,105
	Participation rate	68.6	69.6	65.2	70.8	73.1	65.7	66.5
	Unemployment rate	16.3	13.3	10.3	19.3	16.7	13.1	10.3
1991	Total population 15 yrs+	8,530	1,405	435	815	51,720	2,585,530	21,304,740
	Participation rate	74.3	78.6	65.5	66.9	75.2	67.6	67.9
	Unemployment rate	17.4	10.9	15.8	15.6	13.1	10.3	10.2
1996	Total population 15 yrs+	10,270	1,510	505	970	56,730	2,954,705	22,628,925
	Participation rate	74.6	77.5	67.3	63.9	74.9	66.4	66.5
	Unemployment rate	11.0	9.4	10.3	14.5	11.7	9.6	10.1
2001	Total population 15 yrs+	10,681	1,605	551	945	56,976	3,201,670	23,901,360
	Participation rate	73	69	75.2	73.7	72.1	65.2	66.4
	Unemployment rate	11.0	7.1	6.6	13.9	11.4	8.5	7.4

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON. 2003.

Table A.17 Participation and Unemployment Rates

		CSD A	CSD B	McBride	Valemount	Prince George	BC	Canada
1986	Wage and Salary	5,305	860	250	540	33,000	1,331,420	11,825,415
	Self Employed	435	160	35	50	1,630	98,265	825,730
	% Wage and Salary	92.4	84.3	87.7	91.5	95.3	93.1	93.5
	% Self Employed	7.6	15.7	12.3	8.5	4.7	6.9	6.5
1991	Wage and Salary	5,430	785	265	475	35,485	1,523,465	12,748,420
	Self Employed	830	285	20	55	2700	193,660	825,730
	% Wage and Salary	86.7	73.4	93.0	89.6	92.9	88.7	90.1
	% Self Employed	13.3	26.6	7.0	10.4	7.1	11.3	9.9
1996	Wage and Salary	6,280	745	285	510	37,090	1,611,465	12,443,455
	Self Employed	1215	380	40	100	4110	284,210	1,802,360
	% Wage and Salary	83.8	66.2	87.7	83.6	90.0	85.0	87.3
	% Self Employed	16.2	33.8	12.3	16.4	10.0	15.0	12.7
2001	Wages and Salary		785	310	520	35,430	1,715,600	13,654,450
	Self Employed		310	75	135	4105	291,455	1,861,195
	% Wages and Salary		71.7	80.5	79.4	89.6	85.5	88.0
	% Self Employed		28.3	19.5	20.6	10.4	14.5	12.0

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON

Table A.18 Wage- and Self- Employment

Employment by Place of Work in the Robson Valley, 1986-2001

CSD B		Total	CSD of Res.	Differ- ent CSD	Same CD	At home	Outside Canada	No Fixed Wrk-PI
1991	Males	560	35	360	345	140	10	15
	%		6.2	64.3	61.6	25.0	1.8	2.7
	Females	425	55	280	275	85	0	0
	%		12.9	65.9	64.7	20.0	0	0
1996	Males	600	45	295	285	110	0	150
	%		7.5	49.2	47.5	18.3	0	25.0
	Females	455	10	300	290	120	0	25
	%		2.2	65.9	63.7	26.4	0	5.5
2001	Males	585	140	165	145	100	0	180
	%		23.9	28.2	24.8	17.1	0	30.8
	Females	455	135	165	160	125	0	35
	%		29.7	36.3	35.2	27.5	0	7.7
McBride		Total	CSD of Res.	Differ- ent CSD	Same CD	At home	Outside Canada	No Fixed Wrk-PI
1991	Males	150	100	15	10	20	0	25
	%		66.7	10	6.7	13.3	0	16.7
	Females	90	75	0	0	10	0	0
	%		83.3	0	0	11.1	0	0
1996	Males	165	85	0	0	20	0	60
	%		51.5	0	0	12.1	0	36.4
	Females	135	110	0	0	25	0	0
	%		81.5	0	0	18.5	0	0
2001	Males	205	150	15	10	0	0	30
	%		73.2	7.3	4.9	0	0	14.6
	Females	145	120	10	0	15	0	0
	%		82.8	6.9	0	10.3	0	0
Valemount		Total	CSD of Res.	Differ- ent CSD	Same CD	At home	Outside Canada	No Fixed Wrk-PI
1991	Males	275	195	25	10	30	0	25
	%		70.9	9.1	3.6	10.9	0	9.1
	Females	185	155	10	10	20	0	0
	%		83.8	5.4	5.4	10.8	0	0
1996	Males	265	185	25	15	15	0	40
	%		69.8	9.4	5.7	5.7	0	15.1
	Females	260	210	10	10	35	0	10
	%		80.8	3.8	3.8	13.5	0	3.8
2001	Males	310	185	25	0	30	0	70
	%		59.7	8.1	0	9.7	0	22.6
	Females	280	220	15	0	20	0	20
	%		78.6	5.4	0	7.1	0	7.1

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON. 2003.

Table A.19 Employment by Place in the Robson Valley

Employment by Place of Work in Fraser–Ft.George and BC, 1991-2001

CSD A			Total	CSD of Res.	Differ- ent CSD	Same CD	At home	Outside Canada	No fixed Wrk-PI
	1991	Males	3,115	255	2,485	2,375	335	0	35
		%		8.2	79.8	76.2	10.8	0	1.1
		Females	2,125	135	1,745	1,710	240	0	10
		%		6.4	82.1	80.5	11.3	0	47.1
	1996	Males	3,755	270	2,255	2,200	495	0	735
		%		7.2	60.1	58.6	13.2	0	19.6
		Females	3,065	180	2,185	2,140	545	0	150
		%		5.9	71.3	69.8	17.8	0	4.9
	2001	Males	3,825	n/a	n/a	n/a	470	n/a	755
		%		n/a	n/a	n/a	12.3	n/a	19.7
		Females	3,105	n/a	n/a	n/a	460	n/a	205
		%		n/a	n/a	n/a	12.3	n/a	6.6
Pr George									
		Total	CSD of Res.	Differ- ent CSD	Same CD	At home	Outside Canada	No fixed Wrk-PI	
1991	Males	18,830	16,485	1,035	435	810	25	475	
	%		87.5	5.5	2.3	4.3	13.3	2.5	
	Females	14,935	13,645	290	80	875	0	115	
	%		91.4	1.9	0.5	5.9	0	0.8	
1996	Males	20,210	15,855	890	420	695	10	2,755	
	%		78.5	4.4	2.1	3.4	0.1	13.6	
	Females	17,280	14,835	325	65	1,430	10	690	
	%		85.9	1.9	37.6	8.3	0.1	4.0	
2001	Males	19,180	14,285	1,335	775	760	15	2,780	
	%		74.5	7.0	4.0	4.0	0.1	14.5	
	Females	16,920	14,460	330	135	1,220	15	895	
	%		85.5	2.0	79.8	7.2	0.1	5.3	
BC									
		Total	CSD of Res.	Differ- ent CSD	Same CD	At home	Outside Canada	No fixed Wrk-PI	
1991	Males	865,475	345,630	422,270	361,305	65,795	4,420	27,360	
	%		39.9	48.8	41.7	7.6	51.1	3.2	
	Females	703,305	327,405	304,820	275,270	61,940	1,965	7,170	
	%		46.6	43.3	39.1	8.8	0.3	1.0	
1996	Males	953,395	332,350	393,605	350,915	72,115	6,615	148,710	
	%		34.9	41.3	36.8	7.6	0.7	15.6	
	Females	819,890	361,960	329,315	304,760	83,340	2,900	42,375	
	%		44.1	40.2	37.2	10.2	0.4	5.2	
2001	Males	991,410	334,465	407,585	363,030	80,285	8,645	160,430	
	%		33.7	41.1	36.6	8.1	0.9	16.2	
	Females	892,560	388,620	359,165	332,810	91,105	3,595	50,080	
	%		43.5	40.2	37.3	10.2	0.4	5.6	

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON. 2003.

Table A.20 Employment by Place, BC and Fraser–Ft.George

Number of Jobs by Industry in the Robson Valley, 1986-2001

Robson Valley		All in- dustries	Primary Ind.	Constr.& Manu.	Trans- port, etc.	Trades	Finance, etc.	Govt,etc.	Other Services
	1986	1,925	480	410	300	170	45	80	445
	1991	1,910	420	395	265	155	100	280	305
	1996	2,105	405	440	160	275	80	335	390
	2001	2,155	265	455	185	245	180	345	445
	Change in Job #	230	-215	45	-115	75	135	265	0
CSD B									
		All in- dustries	Primary Ind.	Constr.& Manu.	Trans- port, etc.	Trades	Finance, etc.	Govt,etc.	Other Services
	1986	1,050	345	185	185	55	20	65	195
	1991	1,090	315	205	110	95	50	170	155
	1996	1,160	290	235	70	155	50	185	170
	2001	1,120	185	255	60	80	110	170	205
	Change in Job #	70	-160	70	-125	25	90	105	10
McBride									
		All in- dustries	Primary Ind.	Constr.& Manu.	Trans- port, etc.	Trades	Finance, etc.	Govt, etc.	Other Services
	1986	285	45	45	65	50	5	5	75
	1991	285	30	65	40	15	20	40	65
	1996	335	35	55	30	35	15	80	75
	2001	380	20	110	35	65	0	90	60
	Change in Job #	95	-25	65	-30	15	-5	85	-15
Valemount									
		All in- dustries	Primary Ind.	Constr.& Manu.	Trans- port, etc.	Trades	Finance, etc.	Govt, etc.	Other Services
	1986	590	90	180	50	65	20	10	175
	1991	535	75	125	115	45	30	70	85
	1996	610	80	150	60	85	15	70	145
	2001	655	60	90	90	100	70	85	180
	Change in Job #	65	-30	-90	40	35	50	75	5

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON. 2003.

Table A.21 Employment by Industry Category in the Robson Valley

Number of Jobs by Industry in BC and Fr.-Ft. George, 1986-2001

BC		All in- dustries	Primary Ind.	Constr.& Manu.	Trans- port,etc.	Trades	Finance, etc.	Govt,etc.	Other Services
	1986	1,435,980	108,425	268,715	127,920	250,280	81,700	98,820	500,120
	1991	1,721,685	110,015	322,820	141,550	303,455	200,445	373,225	270,170
	1996	1,904,510	109,040	340,395	142,300	330,335	239,080	422,645	320,710
	2001	2,014,605	92,685	313,065	125,830	315,425	403,505	452,515	31,1570
	Change in Job #	578,625	-15,740	44,350	-2,090	65,145	321,805	353,695	-188,550
PrGeo		All in- dustries	Primary Ind.	Constr.& Manu.	Trans- port,etc.	Trades	Finance,etc.	Govt,etc.	Other Services
	1986	34,680	2,705	7,230	4,285	6,485	1,535	2,010	10,430
	1991	38,240	2,780	7,855	4,480	7,070	2,820	7,805	5,420
	1996	41,300	2,755	8,255	3,710	7,685	3,935	8,775	6,185
	2001	39,655	2,225	6,845	2,775	6,455	6,075	9,285	5,995
	Change in Job #	4,975	-480	-385	-1,510	-30	4,540	7,275	-4,435
CSD A		All in- dustries	Primary ind.	Constr.& Manu.	Trans- port.,etc.	Trades	Finance,etc.	Govt,etc.	Other Services
	1986	5,810	1,275	1,515	660	900	130	845	1,050
	1991	6,265	1,150	1,510	705	1,120	360	2,185	615
	1996	7,585	1,340	1,720	920	1,155	370	2,445	805
	2001	7,665	1,025	1,790	n/a	1,045	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Change in Job #	1,855	-250	275	260	145	240	1600	-245

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON. 2003.

Table A.22 Employment by Industry Category, BC and Fraser-Ft.George

Percentage of Jobs by Industry in the Robson Valley, 1986-2001

Robson Valley		Primary	Cstr&Man.	Trans- port, etc	Trades	Finance,etc.	Govt, etc.	Other Services
	1986	24.9	21.3	15.6	8.8	2.3	4.2	23.1
	1991	22.0	20.7	13.9	8.1	5.2	14.7	16.0
	1996	19.2	20.9	7.6	13.1	3.8	15.9	18.5
	2001	12.3	21.1	8.6	11.4	8.4	16.0	20.6
CSD B								
	1986	32.9	17.6	17.6	5.2	1.9	6.2	18.6
	1991	28.9	18.8	10.1	8.7	4.6	15.6	14.2
	1996	25.0	20.3	6.0	13.4	4.3	15.9	14.7
	2001	16.5	22.8	5.4	7.1	9.8	15.2	18.3
McBride								
	1986	15.8	15.8	22.8	17.5	1.8	1.8	26.3
	1991	10.5	22.8	14.0	5.3	7.0	14.0	22.8
	1996	10.4	16.4	9.0	10.4	4.5	23.9	22.4
	2001	5.3	28.9	9.2	17.1	0	23.7	15.8
Valemount								
	1986	15.3	30.5	8.5	11.0	3.4	1.7	29.7
	1991	14.0	23.4	21.5	8.4	5.6	13.1	15.9
	1996	13.1	24.6	9.8	13.9	2.5	11.5	23.8
	2001	9.2	13.7	13.7	15.3	10.7	13.0	27.5

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON. 2003

Table A.23 Percentage Employment by Industry Category in the Robson Valley**Percentage of Jobs by Industry in BC and Fraser–Ft. George, 1986-2001**

		Primary	Cstr&Man.	Trans- port,etc	Trades	Finance, etc	Govt,etc.	Other Services
BC	1986	7.6	18.7	8.9	17.4	5.7	6.9	34.8
	1991	6.4	18.8	8.2	17.6	11.6	21.7	15.7
	1996	5.7	17.9	7.5	17.3	12.6	22.2	16.8
	2001	4.6	15.5	6.2	15.7	20.0	22.5	15.5
Prince George								
	1986	7.8	20.8	12.4	18.7	4.4	5.8	30.1
	1991	7.3	20.5	11.7	18.5	7.4	20.4	14.2
	1996	6.7	20.0	9.0	18.6	9.5	21.2	15.0
	2001	5.6	17.3	7.0	16.3	15.3	23.4	15.1
CSD A								
	1986	21.9	26.1	11.4	15.5	2.2	4.7	18.1
	1991	18.4	24.1	11.3	17.9	5.7	12.6	9.8
	1996	17.7	22.7	12.1	15.2	4.9	16.7	10.6
	2001	13.4	23.4	n/a	13.6	n/a	n/a	n/a

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON. 2003

Table A.24 Percentage Employment by Industry Category, BC and Fraser–Ft.George

A.4.1 Detailed Employment by Industry Data for the Robson Valley

A.4.1.1 CSD B

Employment by Industry Category (SIC & NAICS), CSD B, 1986-2001						
SIC-1986	1986	SIC-1991,1996	1991	1996	NAICS-2001	2001
All Industries	1050	All Industries	1090	1160	All Industries	1120
Primary Industries	345	Division A - Agricultural	150	135	11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	185
		Division B - Fishing and trapping	0	0		
		Division C - Logging & forestry	165	155		
		Division D - Mining	0	0	21 Mining	0
Total primary	345	Total primary	315	290	Total primary	185
Manufacturing	170	Division E - Manufacturing	135	170	31-33 Manufacturing	165
Construction	15	Division F - Construction	70	65	23 Construction	90
Total Const. and Manu.	185	Total Const. and Manu.	205	235	Total Const. and Manu.	255
Transport.,storage, commun.,&util.	185	Division G - Transportation & storage	100	60	48-49 Transportation and warehousing	60
		Division H - Communication & other utility	10	10	22 Utilities	0
Total Transport.,etc	185	Total Transport.,etc	110	70	Total Transport.,etc	60
Wholesale & Retail trade	55	Division I - Wholesale trade	10	15	41 Wholesale trade	20
		Division J - Retail trade	85	140	44-45 Retail trade	60
Total Trades	55	Total Trades	95	155	Total Trades	80
Finance, insurance & real estate	20	Division K - Finance & insurance	20	10	51 Information and cultural	0
		Division L - Real estate	10	0	52 Finance and insurance	15
		Division M - Business service	20	40	53 Real estate and rental and leasing	0
					54 Professional, scientific and technical services	60
					55 Management of companies and enterprises	0

					56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	35
Total Finance,etc	20	Total Finance,etc	50	50	Total Finance,etc	110
Government service	65	Division N - Government service	40	30	91 Public administration	15
		Division O - Educational	75	80	61 Educational services	105
		Division P - Health & social service	55	75	62 Health care and social assistance	50
Total Govt, etc	65	Total Govt, etc	170	185	Total Govt, etc	170
Other service	195	Division Q - Accommodation, food&beverage serv.	105	75	71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	10
		Division R - Other service	50	95	72 Accommodation and food services	155
					81 Other services	40
Other Services	195	Other Services	155	170	Other Services	205

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON. 2003.

A.4.1.2 McBride

Employment by Industry Category (SIC & NAICS), McBride, 1986-2001						
SIC-1986	1986	SIC-1991,1996	1991	1996	NAICS-2001	2001
All Industries	285	All Industries	285	335	All Industries	380
Primary	45	Division A - Agricultural	0	0	11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	20
		Division B - Fishing and trapping	0	0		
		Division C - Logging & forestry	30	35		
		Division D - Mining	0	0	21 Mining	0
Total primary	45	Total primary	30	35	Total primary	20
Manufacturing	25	Division E - Manufacturing	50	35	31-33 Manufacturing	100
Construction	20	Division F - Construction	15	20	23 Construction	10
Total Const. and Manu.	45	Total Const. and Manu.	65	55	Total Const. and Manu.	110
Transport.,storage, commun. &util	65	Division G - Transportation & storage	30	30	48-49 Transportation and warehousing	35
		Division H - Communication & other utility	10	0	22 Utilities	0
Total Transport.,etc	65	Total Transport.,etc	40	30	Total Transport.,etc	35
Wholesale & Retail Trade	50	Division I - Wholesale trade	0	0	41 Wholesale trade	0
		Division J - Retail trade	15	35	44-45 Retail trade	65
Total Trades	50	Total Trades	15	35	Total Trades	65
Finance, insurance & real estate	5	Division K - Finance & insurance	20	0	51 Information and cultural	0
		Division L - Real estate	0	0	52 Finance and insurance	0
		Division M - Business service	0	15	53 Real estate and rental and leasing	0
					54 Professional, scientific and technical services	0
					55 Management of companies and enterprises	0

Employment by Industry Category (SIC & NAICS), McBride, 1986-2001						
SIC-1986	1986	SIC-1991,1996	1991	1996	NAICS-2001	2001
					56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	0
Total Finance,etc	5	Total Finance,etc	20	15	Total Finance,etc	0
Government service	5	Division N - Government service	20	40	91 Public administration	25
		Division O - Educational	0	10	61 Educational services	15
		Division P - Health & social service	20	30	62 Health care and social assistance	50
Total Govt, etc	5	Total Govt, etc	40	80	Total Govt, etc	90
Other service	75	Division Q - Accommodation, food&beverage serv. Division R - Other service	65	75	71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	10
					72 Accommodation and food services	35
					81 Other services	15
Other Services	75	Other Services	65	75	Other Services	60

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON

A.4.1.3 Valemount

Employment by Industry Category (SIC & NAICS), Valemount, 1986-2001						
SIC-1986	1986	SIC-1991,1996	1991	1996	NAICS-2001	2001
All Industries	590	All Industries	535	610	All Industries	655
Primary	90	Division A - Agricultural	10	0	11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	50
		Division B - Fishing and trapping	0	0		
		Division C - Logging & forestry	65	80		
		Division D - Mining	0	0	21 Mining	10
Total primary	90	Total primary	75	80	Total primary	60
Manufacturing	160	Division E - Manufacturing	85	90	31-33 Manufacturing	75
Construction	20	Division F - Construction	40	60	23 Construction	15
Total Const. and Manu.	180	Total Const. and Manu.	125	150	Total Const. and Manu.	90
Transportation, storage, comm. & util.	50	Division G - Transportation & storage	80	40	48-49 Transportation and warehousing	90
		Division H - Communication & other utility	35	20	22 Utilities	0
Total Transport.,etc	50	Total Transport.,etc	115	60	Total Transport.,etc	90
Wholesale & Retail trade	65	Division I - Wholesale trade	0	10	41 Wholesale trade	15
		Division J - Retail trade	45	75	44-45 Retail trade	85
Total Trades	65	Total Trades	45	85	Total Trades	100
Finance, insurance & real estate	20	Division K - Finance & insurance	10	15	51 Information and cultural	0
		Division L - Real estate	10	0	52 Finance and insurance	0
		Division M - Business service	10	0	53 Real estate and rental and leasing	0
					54 Professional, scientific and technical services	15
					55 Management of companies and enterprises	20

Employment by Industry Category (SIC & NAICS), Valemount, 1986-2001						
SIC-1986	1986	SIC-1991,1996	1991	1996	NAICS-2001	2001
					56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	35
Total Finance,etc	20	Total Finance,etc	30	15	Total Finance,etc	70
Government service	10	Division N - Government service	20	30	91 Public administration	35
		Division O - Educational	25	20	61 Educational services	35
		Division P - Health & social service	25	20	62 Health care and social assistance	15
Total Govt, etc	10	Total Govt, etc	70	70	Total Govt, etc	85
Other service	175	Division Q - Accommodation, food&beverage serv.	50	105	71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	20
		Division R - Other service	35	40	72 Accommodation and food services	145
					81 Other services	15
Other Services	175	Other Services	85	145	Other Services	180

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON

A.5 Income

Median Incomes, 1986-2001

Constant Dollars, 2002 = 100

		CSD A	CSD B	McBride	Valemount	Prince George	BC	Canada
Households	1986	52,762	39,561	42,319	37,069	51,553	43,155	44,912
	1991	53,634	37,839	39,167	41,273	55,565	48,368	47,117
	1996	59,642	37,579	32,682	35,278	54,997	45,644	43,532
	2001	55,149	40,393	44,000	37,040	53,328	47,898	47,847
	% Change	4.5	2.1	4.0	-0.1	3.4	11.0	6.5
Males	1986	38,092	30,268	38,998	29,298	38,599	30,769	30178
	1991	36,346	25,986	32,688	31,477	39,172	32,429	30597
	1996	39,920	21,696	23,960	23,099	37,209	28,607	27,358
	2001	n/a	24,211	25,685	20,210	35,996	29,655	29,962
	% Change	4.8	-20.0	-34.1	-31.0	-6.7	-3.6	-0.7
Females	1986	11,838	10,270	9,963	11,490	14,469	14,515	14,543
	1991	14,664	9,718	11,848	11,699	16,010	16,651	16,261
	1996	15,846	11,738	14,054	12,813	16,460	16,491	15,707
	2001	n/a	13,258	20,616	12,326	18,160	17,957	17,523
	% Change	33.9	29.1	106.9	7.3	25.5	23.7	20.5

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON. 2003.

Table A.25 Median Income

Percent Income by Source, 1986-2001

		CSD A	CSD B	McBride	Vale- mount	Prince George	BC	Canada
1986	Employment	87.8	80.7	84.3	83.0	87.0	76.5	78.7
	Government transfers	8.1	12.8	12.1	14.1	8.8	11.7	11.1
	Other	4.1	6.6	3.6	2.8	4.2	11.8	10.3
1991	Employment	85.4	77.4	76.4	75.0	85.5	76.0	77.8
	Government transfers	10.1	13.4	16.9	14.6	9.2	11.0	11.4
	Other	4.5	9.2	6.6	10.4	5.3	13.0	10.8
1996	Employment	85.9	79.5	77.7	77.6	83.8	75.5	75.3
	Government transfers	9.2	11.6	19.4	17.9	10.3	12.7	14
	Other	4.9	8.9	2.9	4.4	5.9	11.8	10.7
2001	Employment	83.1	72.8	80.6	75.8	82.9	75.8	77.1
	Government transfers	9.9	14.5	15.2	14.7	10.3	11.8	11.6
	Other	7.0	12.7	3.8	9.3	6.7	12.4	11.3
% Change 1986-2001	Employment	-4.7	-7.9	-3.7	-7.2	-4.1	-0.7	-1.6
	Government transfers	1.8	1.7	3.1	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.5
	Other	2.9	6.1	0.2	6.5	2.5	0.6	1.0

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON. 2003.

Table A.26 Incomes by Source

Jobs and Average Incomes in the Robson Valley, 1986-2001

Adjusted for Inflation, 2002 = 100

			Full Time Jobs	Part Time Jobs	\$ Full Time	\$ Part Time
CSD B	Males	1986	310	370	39,322	21,574
		1991	225	380	41,750	22,618
		1996	320	365	33,534	18,696
		2001	245	375	32,098	26,870
		% Change	-21.0	1.4	-18.4	24.5
	Females	1986	90	320	22,432	8,470
		1991	140	310	8,456	10,438
		1996	160	305	31,123	10,091
		2001	105	420	17,028	13,331
		% Change	16.7	31.2	-24.1	57.4
McBride	Males	1986	110	85	44,853	24,126
		1991	95	95	40,840	23,338
		1996	60	135	46,952	18,247
		2001	120	115	38,063	21,744
		% Change	9.1	35.3	-15.1	-9.9
	Females	1986	25	80	17,634	7,423
		1991	25	95	21,673	10,512
		1996	50	100	32,412	15,106
		2001	50	100	30,149	15,238
		% Change	100.0	25.0	71.0	105.3
Valemount	Males	1986	140	225	36,742	24,186
		1991	125	205	39,431	23,551
		1996	165	175	39,662	22,637
		2001	160	190	42,546	17,995
		% Change	14.3	-15.6	15.8	-25.6
	Females	1986	70	150	30,216	10,662
		1991	55	185	30,867	15,573
		1996	115	175	22,758	8,428
		2001	155	190	24,832	7,928
		% Change	121.4	26.7	-17.8	-25.6

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON. 2003.

Table A.27 Average Incomes in the Robson Valley

Jobs and Average Incomes in BC and Fraser–Ft.George, 1986-2001

Adjusted for Inflation, 2002 = 100

			Full Time Jobs	Part Time Jobs	\$ Full Time	\$ Part Time
CSD A	Males	1986	1,990	1,780	49,601	29,979
		1991	1,950	1,890	45,787	26,091
		1996	2,145	2,190	50,523	30,182
		2001	2,310	n/a	53,436	n/a
		% Change	16.1	23.0	7.7	0.7
	Females	1986	635	1,495	30,372	11,503
		1991	935	1,710	29,435	12,308
		1996	1,300	1,985	36,885	14,511
		2001	1,320	n/a	37,273	n/a
		% Change	107.9	32.8	22.7	26.1
Pr. George	Males	1986	10,705	9,555	51,632	26,702
		1991	12,190	9,810	51,035	26,514
		1996	12,830	10,085	51,721	25,357
		2001	11,880	10,025	54,173	27,768
		% Change	11.0	4.9	4.9	4.0
	Females	1986	5,225	9,115	31,682	11,939
		1991	6,875	10,355	30,434	13,563
		1996	7,880	11,335	33,695	14,108
		2001	8,235	10,920	35,626	16,274
		% Change	57.6	19.8	12.5	36.3
BC	Males	1986	430,030	383,685	48,890	22,848
		1991	537,830	424,410	48,661	24,412
		1996	557,020	479,335	48,485	22,812
		2001	597,030	493,170	51,335	25,203
		% Change	38.8	28.5	5.0	10.3
	Females	1986	230,710	394,140	31,143	12,461
		1991	327,890	468,595	31,678	14,146
		1996	364,950	529,075	33,798	15,194
		2001	411,810	570,485	36,471	17,437
		% Change	78.5	44.7	17.1	39.9

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON. 2003.

Table A.28 Average Incomes in BC and Fraser–Ft.George

Income Distribution by Gender in the Robson Valley, 1986-2001

Males		Income Distribution by Gender in the Robson Valley, 1986-2001							
		Males, 15yrs+	Under \$5K	\$5K-\$10K	\$10K- \$15K	\$15K- \$20K	\$20K- \$25K	\$25K- \$30K	\$30K+
CSD B	1986	765	115	140	80	45	110	85	195
	1991	715	75	100	90	65	55	60	260
	1996	810	130	100	75	95	30	60	310
	2001	805	110	70	105	60	100	40	330
McBride	1986	225	20	40	25	10	5	40	80
	1991	220	0	30	15	15	25	25	100
	1996	225	30	20	25	15	35	25	70
	2001	265	15	25	15	35	35	20	120
Valemount	1986	410	50	45	55	70	50	40	110
	1991	405	50	30	50	30	30	35	165
	1996	470	45	75	10	65	40	20	200
	2001	480	70	50	70	50	20	35	190
Females		Income Distribution by Gender in the Robson Valley, 1986-2001							
		Females, 15yrs+	Under \$5K	\$5K-\$10K	\$10K- \$15K	\$15K- \$20K	\$20K- \$25K	\$25K- \$30K	\$30K+
CSD B	1986	545	225	145	75	20	30	25	20
	1991	585	185	150	45	60	60	20	65
	1996	610	215	80	85	35	30	65	85
	2001	765	150	115	205	110	60	45	65
McBride	1986	180	70	60	20	25	0	0	0
	1991	190	35	55	50	25	10	0	10
	1996	260	60	25	40	40	25	0	65
	2001	215	25	25	30	25	60	10	45
Valemount	1986	295	100	70	50	20	25	5	20
	1991	355	65	135	75	15	15	0	35
	1996	420	95	85	100	45	20	35	40
	2001	445	135	50	65	55	40	25	65

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON. 2003.

Table A.29 Income Distribution in the Robson Valley

Percentage Income Distribution by Gender, Robson Valley, 1986-2001								
Males		Under \$5K-\$10K		\$10K-\$15K	\$15K-\$20K	\$20K-\$25K	\$25K-\$30K	\$30K+
		\$5K						
CSD B	1986	15.0	18.3	10.5	5.9	14.4	11.1	25.5
	1991	10.5	14.0	12.6	9.1	7.7	8.4	36.4
	1996	16.0	12.3	9.3	11.7	3.7	7.4	38.3
	2001	13.7	8.7	13.0	7.5	12.4	5.0	41.0
McBride	1986	8.9	17.8	11.1	4.4	2.2	17.8	35.6
	1991	0	13.6	6.8	6.8	11.4	11.4	45.5
	1996	13.3	8.9	11.1	6.7	15.6	11.1	31.1
	2001	5.7	9.4	5.7	13.2	13.2	7.5	45.3
Valemount	1986	12.2	11.0	13.4	17.1	12.2	9.8	26.8
	1991	12.3	7.4	12.3	7.4	7.4	8.6	40.7
	1996	9.6	16.0	2.1	13.8	8.5	4.3	42.6
	2001	14.6	10.4	14.6	10.4	4.2	7.3	39.6
Females		Under \$5K-\$10K		\$10K-\$15K	\$15K-\$20K	\$20K-\$25K	\$25K-\$30K	\$30K+
		\$5K						
CSD B	1986	41.3	26.6	13.8	3.7	5.5	4.6	3.7
	1991	31.6	25.6	7.7	10.3	10.3	3.4	11.1
	1996	35.2	13.1	13.9	5.7	4.9	10.7	13.9
	2001	19.6	15.0	26.8	14.4	7.8	5.9	8.5
McBride	1986	38.9	33.3	11.1	13.9	0	0	0
	1991	18.4	28.9	26.3	13.2	5.3	0	5.3
	1996	23.1	9.6	15.4	15.4	9.6	0	25.0
	2001	11.6	11.6	14.0	11.6	27.9	4.7	20.9
Valemount	1986	33.9	23.7	16.9	6.8	8.5	1.7	6.8
	1991	18.3	38.0	21.1	4.2	4.2	0	9.9
	1996	22.6	20.2	23.8	10.7	4.8	8.3	9.5
	2001	30.3	11.2	14.6	12.4	9.0	5.6	14.6

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON. 2003.

Table A.30 Income Distribution by Percentage in the Robson Valley

Income Distribution by Gender, Fraser–Ft.George and BC, 1986-2001

Males		Males, 15yrs+	Under \$5K	\$5K-\$10K	\$10K- \$15K	\$15K- \$20K	\$20K- \$25K	\$25K- \$30K	\$30K+
CSD A	1986	4,315	575	425	360	340	425	350	1,855
	1991	4,370	430	345	320	435	335	280	2,225
	1996	5,150	535	395	425	260	325	215	2,995
	2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pr. George	1986	22,880	3,005	2,260	2,125	1,775	1,980	1,940	9,790
	1991	24,915	2,280	1,950	1,890	1,780	1,600	1,715	13,690
	1996	27,365	2,935	2,195	2,155	1,765	1,525	1,520	15,255
	2001	26,755	2,700	2,095	1,955	1,800	1,650	1,295	15,260
BC	1986	1,036,620	139,755	147,850	122,155	96,110	94,585	93,020	343,150
	1991	1,216,240	104,125	122,585	126,095	108,855	105,495	96,880	552,200
	1996	1,387,740	158,215	136,345	140,370	115,985	108,715	97,580	630,530
	2001	1,474,375	160,585	125,275	139,220	121,880	110,125	96,140	721,155
Females		Females, 15yrs+	Under \$5K	\$5K-\$10K	\$10K- \$15K	\$15K- \$20K	\$20K- \$25K	\$25K- \$30K	\$30K+
CSD A	1986	2,705	915	630	415	235	250	115	145
	1991	3,180	770	565	495	395	270	215	460
	1996	4,220	1,025	585	530	400	360	310	1,005
	2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pr George	1986	18,745	5,405	4,175	2,745	2,090	1,860	1,205	1,265
	1991	21,980	4,175	4,125	3,680	2,625	2,390	1,600	3,375
	1996	25,350	4,360	3,595	4,410	2,660	2,295	1,905	6,125
	2001	26,765	4,070	3,760	3,785	2,780	2,345	2,135	7,885
BC	1986	944,880	237,875	247,310	148,885	106,335	87,055	50,260	67,165
	1991	1,164,655	192,920	224,710	203,240	136,775	120,920	92,250	193,835
	1996	1,364,605	231,460	205,225	230,310	157,325	121,690	99,955	318,630
	2001	1,516,140	224,455	208,570	225,810	169,550	131,715	107,700	448,345

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON. 2003.

Table A.31 Income Distribution in BC and Fraser–Ft.George

Percentage Income Distribution by Gender, Fraser–Ft. George and BC, 1986-2001

Males		Under \$5K	\$5K-\$10K	\$10K-\$15K	\$15K-\$20K	\$20K-\$25K	\$25K-\$30K	\$30K+
CSD A	1986	13.3	9.8	8.3	7.9	9.8	8.1	43.0
	1991	9.8	7.9	7.3	10.0	7.7	6.4	50.9
	1996	10.4	7.7	8.3	5.0	6.3	4.2	58.2
	2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Prince George	1986	13.1	9.9	9.3	7.8	8.7	8.5	42.8
	1991	9.2	7.8	7.6	7.1	6.4	6.9	54.9
	1996	10.7	8.0	7.9	6.4	5.6	5.6	55.7
	2001	10.1	7.8	7.3	6.7	6.2	4.8	57.0
BC	1986	13.5	14.3	11.8	9.3	9.1	9.0	33.1
	1991	8.6	10.1	10.4	9.0	8.7	8.0	45.4
	1996	11.4	9.8	10.1	8.4	7.8	7.0	45.4
	2001	10.9	8.5	9.4	8.3	7.5	6.5	48.9
Females		Under \$5K	\$5K-\$10K	\$10K-\$15K	\$15K-\$20K	\$20K-\$25K	\$25K-\$30K	\$30K+
CSD A	1986	33.8	23.3	15.3	8.7	9.2	4.3	5.4
	1991	24.2	17.8	15.6	12.4	8.5	6.8	14.5
	1996	24.3	13.9	12.6	9.5	8.5	7.3	23.8
	2001	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Prince George	1986	28.8	22.3	14.6	11.1	9.9	6.4	6.7
	1991	19.0	18.8	16.7	11.9	10.9	7.3	15.4
	1996	17.2	14.2	17.4	10.5	9.1	7.5	24.2
	2001	15.2	14.0	14.1	10.4	8.8	8.0	29.5
BC	1986	25.2	26.2	15.8	11.3	9.2	5.3	7.1
	1991	16.6	19.3	17.5	11.7	10.4	7.9	16.6
	1996	17.0	15.0	16.9	11.5	8.9	7.3	23.3
	2001	14.8	13.8	14.9	11.2	8.7	7.1	29.6

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON. 2003.

Table A.32 Income Distribution by Percentage in BC and Fraser–Ft. George

Incidence of Low Income Families , 1986-2001

		CSD A	CSD B	McBride	Vale- mount	Prince George	BC	Canada
1986	All economic families	3275	570	150	325	17,970	770,775	6,761,520
	Low income economic families	410	65	5	40	2,670	111,030	965,465
	Incidence of low income	12.5	11.9	3.5	11.3	14.9	14.4	14.3
1991	All economic families	3170	515	150	290	18,850	874,440	7,357,705
	Low income economic families	220	55	15	20	2,270	105,480	972,855
	Incidence of low income	7.0	10.4	9.3	7.7	12.1	12.1	13.2
1996	All Economic families	3925	550	175	360	20,400	986,195	7,784,865
	Low income economic families	360	70	30	60	2,650	152,030	1,267,205
	Incidence of low income	9.2	12.5	17.5	16.3	13	15.4	16.3
2001	All Economic families	n/a	600	180	340	19,940	1,044,850	8,182,280
	Low income economic families	n/a	100	15	50	2,570	144,835	1,048,725
	Incidence of low income	n/a	17.0	16.7	15.1	12.9	13.9	12.8

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON. 2003.

Table A.33 Incidence of Low Income Households**Incidence of Low Income Individuals , 1986-2001**

		CSD A	CSD B	McBride	Vale- mount	Prince George	BC	Canada
1986	All unattached individuals	760	180	95	95	6,455	379,225	2,684,455
	Low income individuals	265	50	15	25	2,355	147,420	1,020,940
	Incidence of low income	34.6	27.4	18.1	26.2	36.5	38.9	38.0
1991	All unattached individuals	820	190	75	145	7,265	458,335	3,248,425
	Low income individuals	180	40	0	20	2,435	162,295	1,185,020
	Incidence of low income	21.7	20.9	9.9	15.6	33.5	35.4	36.5
1996	All unattached individuals	885	205	115	165	9,005	543,510	3,584,510
	Low income individuals	260	70	30	55	3,265	218,545	1,511,570
	Incidence of low income	29.4	32.1	27.3	34.6	36.2	40.2	42.2
2001	All unattached individuals	n/a	235	100	165	10,130	576,825	3,892,095
	Low income individuals	n/a	75	35	70	3,855	219,800	1,477,595
	Incidence of low income	n/a	31.6	33.9	41.1	38	38.1	38.0

Adapted from: Statistics Canada. E-STAT. Ottawa, ON. 2003.

Table A.34 Incidence of Low Income Households

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