

On the Move: Employment Related Geographic Mobility



Fall 2013

A Review of Socio-Economic Characteristics in Mackenzie

UNBC Community
Development Institute
Prince George, BC

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Availability

The project work reported here was carried out by a research team from the UNBC Community Development Institute, in collaboration with colleagues from Simon Fraser University, in the spring of 2013 with the goal to explore the impacts of long distance labour commuting on various aspects of the community. Copies of this report have been provided to the Mackenzie Public Library and the City of Williams Lake. Copies of the report have also been provided to all participants. Reports have also been posted on the UNBC Community Development Institute's website: <http://www.unbc.ca/community-development-institute/research-projects>.

Project Reports

- A Review of Socio-Economic Characteristics in Mackenzie
- A Review of Socio-Economic Characteristics in Williams Lake
- On the Move: Mitigating Impacts – A Local Workers' Perspective – Summary Report for Williams Lake, BC
- On the Move: Mitigating Impacts of Long Distance Labour Commuting – Summary Report for Williams Lake, BC
- On the Move: Mitigating Impacts of Long Distance Labour Commuting – Summary Report for Mackenzie, BC

Contact Information

For further information about this topic and the project, feel free to contact Greg Halseth, Director of UNBC's Community Development Institute.

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A REVIEW OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS IN MACKENZIE, BC

1.0 Project Description

Labour mobility presents numerous opportunities and challenges for communities in rural and small town settings. Opportunities exist in terms of filling much needed service and worker demands, while also presenting the possibility for community growth and stability by attracting new residents and businesses. However, the challenges associated with integrating migrant and transient workers into the fabric of community and maintaining consistent service and worker delivery presses the limited capacity available in rural and small town communities. The purpose of this research is to provide an integrative lens through which to view labour - community dynamics within the *On the Move: Employment-Related Mobility in the Canadian Context* (E-RGM) project in northern BC. The research is premised on a foundation of comparative community/regional research investigating the differences and similarities in preparation for and management of mineral resource activity in two case study communities/regions: Williams Lake, and the Gibraltar Mine; and Mackenzie, and the Mt. Milligan mine.

The research will involve three components. The first is the tracking of available and emerging data on industry, temporary and permanent workforces, and various other community economic and social development topics identified as important for these types of communities. The second is the use of longitudinal, qualitative interviews with people involved in a range of roles in the mining sector and in community development in order to explore how mining activity is reshaping and changing the community. This research will also explore the experiences and needs of workers who commute to these communities and mines for work. The project work reported here was carried out by a research team from the UNBC Community Development Institute, in collaboration with colleagues from Simon Fraser University, in the spring of 2013 with the goal to track changes, pressures, and actions relevant to decision-making over community planning and infrastructure investments. This report includes and reviews data on a number of socio-economic indicators. The data covers Mackenzie, as well as Prince George and the Fraser-Fort George Regional District for comparative purposes, and comes from Statistics Canada. This data provides information on trends and changes in these communities.

2.0 About Census Data

The data and information for this report was collected through a review of Statistics Canada's Census data. The Census is undertaken every five years and provides information on the age distribution and socio-economic characteristics of local populations. While Census data categories may change between Census periods, it is none-the-less possible to conduct an assessment of the population based on the following issues:

- The rates of population growth,
- The changing age structure and household composition of the population,
- Employment and income characteristics, and
- Housing characteristics.

Caution must be taken when interpreting Census data for smaller communities. For example, it is important to understand that Statistics Canada applies a "rounding" procedure to data in order to protect the anonymity of residents. As well, the boundaries of some data collection areas have also changed over time. In addition, there are some other considerations that should be kept in mind. First, data categories used by Statistics Canada have been expanded over time. As such, data for some categories are not available in each Census period. Second, the structure of some data categories has changed. This has made it difficult to compare data collected under certain categories over time. For example, prior to 2001, Statistics Canada used the Standard Industrial Classification to classify employment by type of industry. Since 2001, however, Statistics Canada has adopted the North American Industrial Classification System to account for new emerging industries. Third, caution must be taken when interpreting the Census recording of Aboriginal population data. Data collection has proven to be a challenge for Statistics Canada, and the community data should be treated as 'undercounting' Aboriginal population data.

In 2011, the National Household Survey was introduced to replace the long form Census. There are some very important differences that must be considered when using this data. First, the NHS became a voluntary survey. As a result, the response rates for the NHS are much more variable than the long form Census and can affect the viability of the results, particularly for smaller communities that have smaller populations. In some cases, where the non-response rate for the NHS was 50% or more (or greater than 25% of the Census population), no data is reported. In general, a smaller non-response rate lowers the risk of non-response bias and inaccuracy of the data. At 49.3%, the global non-response rate (GNR) of Mackenzie is significantly higher compared to Prince George (22.0%) and the Fraser-Fort George Regional District (25.0%).

Due to data quality issues, Statistics Canada has also reconsidered how some data is presented. The labeling of some categories has been changed and is no longer immediately comparable to previous Census years. For example, the prevalence of low-income is no longer presented for "economic families," "couple families," "lone parent families," "unattached individuals", etc. Instead, the prevalence of low-income is reported for people under 18 years of age, 18-64 years of age, and 65 years and older. Furthermore, the Low-Income Cut-Off is not used to calculate the prevalence of low-income in the NHS. Instead, an after-tax Low-Income Measure is used due to the number of households that responded to the survey. Due to the quality and/or

comparability of the data from the 2011 NHS, we have chosen to create separate tables for NHS data. Under each table, where needed, we have provided notes to guide the interpretation of the data. However, we have continued to include and compare data from the mandatory 2011 short-form Census to previous Census years.

3.0 Area Description

Growth in many northern BC communities was driven by an expansion of resource development. Since the 1980s, however, these places have been impacted by industrial consolidation, the adoption of labour shedding technology by industry, and a retrenchment of government services and supports. In addition to these changes, the more recent global recession has produced social and economic pressures that have prompted a number of residents to commute long distances for work. The increase in the number of residents who commute to and from Mackenzie has increased the level of interest in how the community, local services, and policies will support the needs of a growing mobile workforce. This part of the report describes the socio-economic characteristics of residents living in Mackenzie, Prince George, and the Fraser-Fort George Regional District (Figure 1). This information can be useful to assess socio-economic issues of change. Key characteristics include age distribution, family characteristics, housing characteristics, employment, and income.

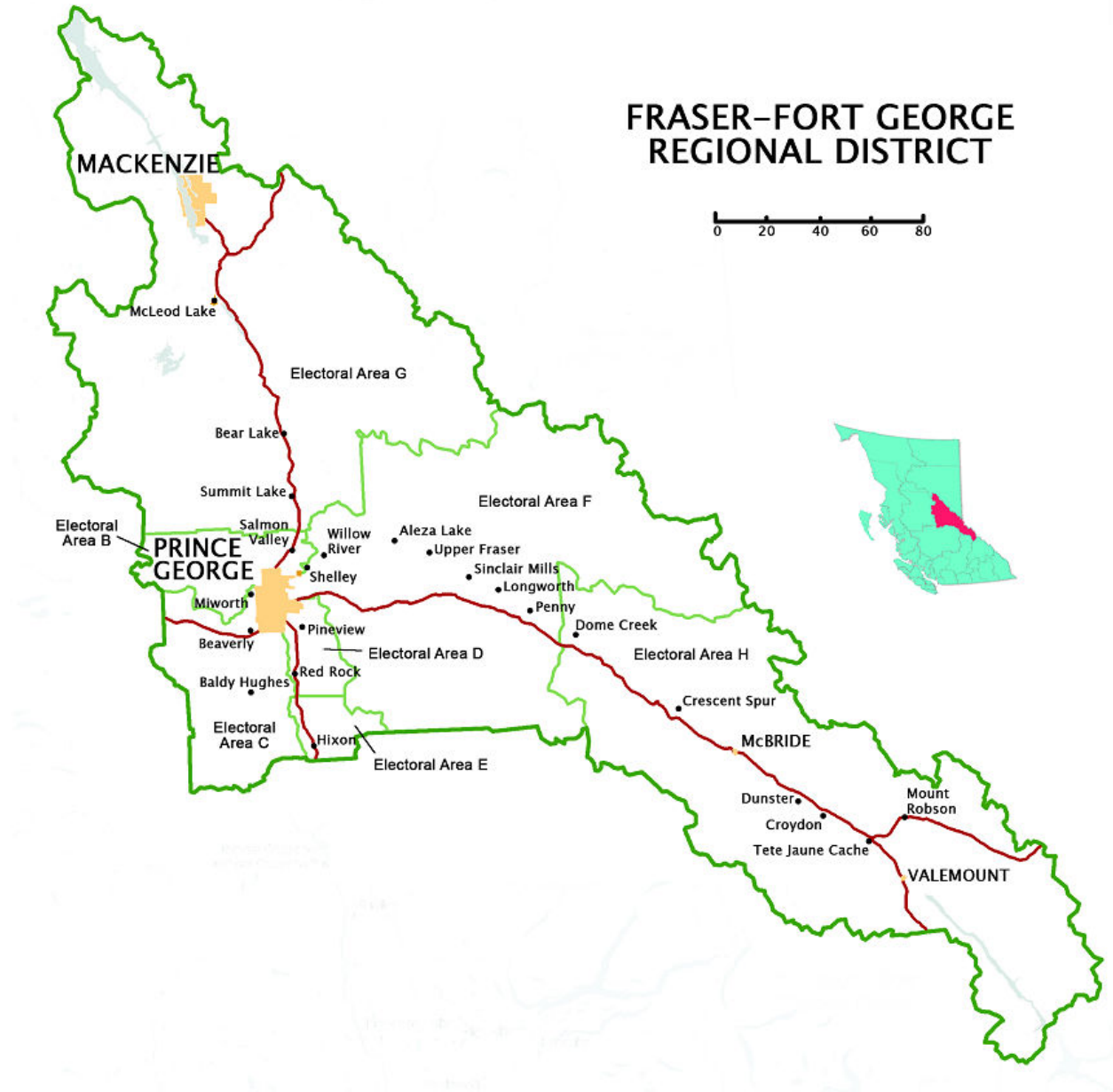
The Census figures for 2011 show that the total population in Mackenzie has declined by roughly 23% since 2006, while the population for Prince George and the Fraser-Fort George Regional District has remained more stable. Looking at available Census data to 2011, there is an aging population – both in terms of an older workforce and a growing number of seniors. The emergence of an aging population has also been influenced by an out-migration of young families.

Since the 1990s, Mackenzie has experienced a loss of single, married, separated and divorced residents. These trends were not mirrored around the region in other places that had more stable populations during the 20 year period. At the same time, however, there has been an increase in the number of widowed residents in Mackenzie. Such residents, particularly older rural women, can be at-risk for living in poverty as they may no longer have access to the earnings, pension benefits, and other assets that are linked to their former spouse (McLaughlin 1998). In Mackenzie, Prince George, as well as in other places around the region, there has also been an increase in lone-parent households between 1991 and 2011. It is important to note that while there have been increases in male lone parent households since 1991, female lone-parent households continue to make up the majority of lone-parent households.

Census figures also suggest that the Aboriginal population in Mackenzie has increased by nearly 167% since 1991 – a rate that is roughly twice that which is observed in Prince George and the Fraser-Fort George Regional District. Since 1991, there has been a decline in the number of people who speak a range of official and international languages in Mackenzie. This largely reflects the out-migration that has taken place in the community. Throughout the last five Census periods, in particular, there have been substantial declines in the number of residents who speak Danish, German, and Punjabi. While similar trends with the presence of these language

groups has been identified across the regional district, there continues to be growth in the number of people who speak Punjabi in the nearby regional centre of Prince George.

Figure 1: Fraser-Fort George Regional District



Map credit: Kyle Kusch.

Using 2011 Census data, and comparing that to the BC average (approximately 44%), a higher proportion of residents in the region had no post-secondary education (53.3% in Mackenzie; 51.7% in Prince George; and 52.0% for the Fraser-Fort George Regional District). However, the data also reveal some important trends. First, since 2001, there has been a decline in the number of residents who combined had only completed grade school or high school education. In 2006, Mackenzie, as well as in Prince George and across the regional district, had more residents with

a college diploma compared to previous Census periods. Educational programs offered by the College of New Caledonia have made post-secondary educational programs more accessible and have likely played a positive role in these changes. Of concern, as the population has declined in Mackenzie since 2006, there has been an out-migration of residents who had apprenticeships and university degrees.

Data on housing characteristics indicates that, in Mackenzie, there has been a decline in both owned and rented dwellings since 1991. By comparison, home ownership and rental occupancies have been increasing in Prince George and across the regional district. While there has been a decline in most types of dwellings in Mackenzie, single-detached homes have continued to be the predominant form of housing in the community, followed by row housing, low-density apartment buildings, and movable dwellings.

Renters can be a vulnerable group at-risk for living in poverty due to uncertain tenure and the potential for rising costs. Different Census periods have demonstrated this risk. In 2011, for example, almost 30% of all tenants in Mackenzie spent at least 30% or more of their income on rent. By comparison, however, there are a greater proportion of tenants in Prince George and across the regional district who are spending 30% or more of their income on rent. Since 1991, housing values in Mackenzie have increased by almost 106%. In 2011, the proportion of homeowners who spend 30% or more of their income on mortgage payments is just over 12%.

Repairs, as well as higher utility and heating costs, associated with older housing can place additional financial pressures on households. Statistics Canada collects data on the condition of dwellings to determine if homes need regular maintenance, minor repairs, or major repairs. Homes that only require regular maintenance are generally those that need paint, furnace cleaning, and other routine maintenance. Minor repairs refer to repairs to floor tiles, bricks or shingles, steps, railings, or siding. Major repairs refer to repairs to plumbing, electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls, floors, and roofing. Most homes in Mackenzie, Prince George, and the surrounding areas across the regional district were constructed before 1991. While the number of homes requiring major repairs in Mackenzie increased in 1996, the most recent data for 2011 reveals that there are almost 100 fewer homes requiring major repairs. Instead, most homes require regular and minor maintenance. By comparison, the number of homes in Prince George and across the regional district requiring major repairs has continued to increase since 1996.

The employment and financial security of rural residents can be impacted by job losses, part-time or underemployment, and variances in wages (Aron 2006; Bruce 2006; Freudenburg and Gramling 1994; Slack and Jensen 2002). Women in rural and small town places, in particular, can be vulnerable due to lower labour participation rates and lower wages throughout their employment (Lockhead and Scott 2000; National Advisory Council on Aging 2005). In many resource towns, women have not as often benefited from the high paying jobs (Tolbert 2006). Instead, their employment is often linked to lower paying service sector jobs that have few benefits.

Between 1991 and 2011, labour force participation rates¹ declined by almost 9% for residents in Mackenzie. This specifically reflects a decline in labour force participation rates amongst male residents as participation rates for women have increased over all since 1991. Similar trends with declining labour force participation rates have been found both in Prince George and across the regional district. When unemployment rates are examined, Census figures show that Mackenzie's unemployment rates for all residents, including across men and women, have declined since 1991. Similar trends can be observed for residents in Prince George and across the Fraser-Fort George Regional District.

Since 2006, the average full-time income for residents in Mackenzie has declined by almost 18%. This decline is influenced by reduced full-time incomes for male residents in the community. Of interest, full-time income for women in Mackenzie has slightly increased by 3.6% between 2006 and 2011. These changes have meant that the income gap between men and women has been reduced in the community. While Mackenzie once had higher average full-time incomes compared to those found around the region, the most recent data from the National Household Survey indicates that the average full-time income in Mackenzie is now lower compared to rates found in Prince George and across the regional district. On the other hand, median incomes for one-person households and lone-parent households in 2011 are higher in Mackenzie than other places around the Fraser-Fort George Regional District. When statistics on the prevalence of low income are reviewed for the 2006 census period, key vulnerable groups in Mackenzie, Prince George, and the Fraser-Fort George Regional District include female lone-parents and single residents (especially single, female residents). At roughly 20%, child poverty rates are very similar in Mackenzie, Prince George, and across the regional district based on data from the 2011 National Household Survey.

Data from the Census and National Household Survey indicates that the workforce in Mackenzie has declined by 30%. Overall, manufacturing has been a key employment sector in the community; although, the number of people employed in manufacturing has declined by two-thirds since 2001. Other key employment sectors for residents in Mackenzie include retail, transportation and warehousing, other services, public administration, construction, education, and health care. Significant employment growth, however, is beginning to emerge for those working in the mining and oil and gas industries. Key employment sectors for women include services such as retail trade, education, health care, and other services. While manufacturing was once a strong employment sector for women, their employment in this sector has declined by 75% since 2001. On the other hand, key employment sectors for men have included manufacturing, construction, transportation and warehousing, and more recently, mining and oil and gas. When we compare the employment opportunities in Mackenzie to those found in other places, data reveals that there are also fewer manufacturing jobs and more mining and oil and gas jobs found in Prince George and across the regional district. More diversified employment

¹Statistics Canada provides data on employment statistics, such as participation, employment, and unemployment rates. The participation rate refers to the proportion of residents over 15 years of age who are engaged in the labour force by either working or looking for work. The employment rate refers to the proportion of residents aged 15 years of age and older who are employed. The unemployment rate refers to the proportion of residents over 15 years of age who are unemployed, but looking for work. These rates exclude people who may be living in an institution, such as a hospital, nursing home, or prison.

opportunities across a range of service and professional sectors are also found in Prince George and across the Fraser-Fort George Regional District.

The growth of long distance labour commuting (LDLC) is a key change being seen in Canada's northern resource towns. This increased labour mobility presents numerous opportunities and challenges for both workers and communities in rural and small town settings. Data on mobility can provide information about approximately when new residents move into the community, as well as a general understanding about where those residents come from. In this context, it is possible to examine mobility within the community over the previous five year period, as well as over the previous year, from a Census period. When mobility data is examined for Mackenzie, two important trends are identified. During the 2006 Census period, most of the mobility in Mackenzie, both during the previous year and the previous five year period, stemmed from people who moved to a different address within the community. By 2011, however, most of the mobility activity during the previous year is driven by people who are moving to Mackenzie from another municipality in British Columbia. At the same time, when comparing data from the 2006 Census and the 2011 National Household Survey, there are fewer people who are moving to the community from other provinces, territories, or countries. By comparison, most of the mobility in Prince George has consistently been driven by people who have changed addresses within the city. Unlike Mackenzie, there are fewer people moving from other places around BC to the city.

Data was also collected about where people live versus where they work. When the data for Mackenzie is examined, it shows that in both 2001 and 2006, there are a greater number of people who are commuting to Mackenzie for work compared to those who leave the community to commute to other places for employment. This means that during these two census periods, Mackenzie was a host community for mobile workers. Similar trends were identified in Prince George.

When we explored data about where Mackenzie residents commute for work, we found that most residents commute to other communities in BC; although, some residents commuted to Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, and Newfoundland. Unlike Prince George, however, there are no residents from Mackenzie commuting to places outside of Canada for work. A greater proportion of mobile workers from Mackenzie are men. Similar trends were found in the nearby regional centre of Prince George. Mackenzie residents are commuting long distances for jobs in a variety of sectors, including manufacturing; accommodations and food services; education; information and cultural industries; other services; retail trade; administrative and support, waste management and remediation; agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; and public administration.

As noted earlier, there are a greater number of people who commute to Mackenzie for work. Many of these workers come from Prince George and other areas around the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, as well as from other regions across northern BC, the Okanagan, and the Lower Mainland in BC. Most of the workers who commute to Mackenzie for work are men. Key sectors that were driving the influx of workers to Mackenzie include manufacturing; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; and health care and social assistance. Similarly, manufacturing has been a key sector driving the influx of

workers to Prince George; although health care and social assistance and retail trade have also played a strong role to attract workers to that community.

4.0 Conclusion

The purpose of this report has been to provide background information on socio-economic characteristics for Mackenzie and other places across the Fraser-Fort George Regional District and use this information to understand emerging issues across the region. This information can also assist local leaders, service providers, community groups, and residents. This project can start to help with a more comprehensive understanding of the changes taking place in Mackenzie and across the region. Understanding these issues will be important as communities prepare for, and respond to, on-going social and economic change.

It must be noted again, that the data used in this report comes mainly from the Census, with the most recent data from either 2006 or 2011. The pace of change in Mackenzie means that all of this information is rather ‘historical’ and may not reflect all of the demographic pressure points currently being experienced.

5.0 References

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APPENDIX A: STATISTICS CANADA CENSUS DATA – SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Statistics Canada Census Dictionary

The links below will provide information about how Statistics Canada has defined specific terms and categories that are listed in the tables throughout Appendix A.

2011 : <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>

2006: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>

2001: http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/access_acces/push_pdf.cfm?FILE_REQUESTED=\english\ce\nsus01\products\reference\dict\appendices&File_Name=92-378-XIE02002.pdf

1996: <http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=92-351-U&CHROPG=1&lang=eng>

1991: <http://archive.org/details/199192301XPE1992eng>

Age Distribution

Table 1: Age Distribution - Mackenzie

Census Population	Municipality: Mackenzie		
	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011	3507	1185	1620
Population in 2006	4539	2430	2110
Population in 2001	5206	2815	2395
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	-22.7	-17.1	-23.5
2001 to 2011 population change (%)	-32.6	-57.9	-32.4
Total - All persons	3510	1885	1620
Age 0-4	200	95	100
Age 5-14	405	220	185
Age 15-19	230	125	105
Age 20-24	180	95	90
Age 25-44	875	445	435
Age 45-54	725	390	335
Age 55-64	590	335	260
Age 65-74	235	145	95
Age 75-84	60	30	25
Age 85 and over	15	5	5
Median age of the population	42.5	43.3	41.5

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a, 2011.

Figure 2: Age Distribution - Mackenzie 1981

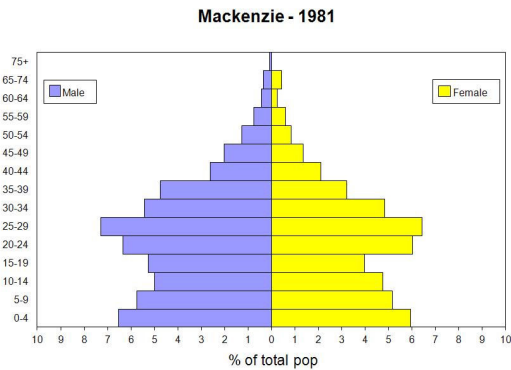


Figure 3: Age Distribution - Mackenzie 2011

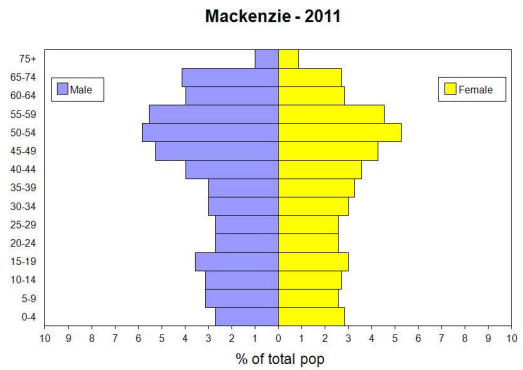


Table 2: Age Distribution –Prince George

Census Population	Municipality: Prince George		
	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011	71974	36015	35960
Population in 2006	70981	35435	35550
Population in 2001	72406	36240	36170
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	1.4	1.6	1.2
2001 to 2011 population change (%)	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6
Total - All persons	71975	36015	35960
Age 0-4	4475	2325	2150
Age 5-14	8470	4375	4085
Age 15-19	5190	2740	2450
Age 20-24	5310	2730	2580
Age 25-44	19575	9690	9885
Age 45-54	11240	5520	5720
Age 55-64	9330	4640	4690
Age 65-74	5015	2490	2525
Age 75-84	2545	1215	1335
Age 85 and over	815	285	530
Median age of the population	38.1	37.2	38.9

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a, 2011.

Figure 4: Age Distribution – Prince George 1981

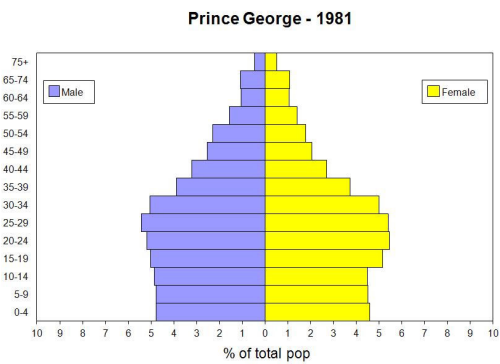


Figure 5: Age Distribution –Prince George 2011

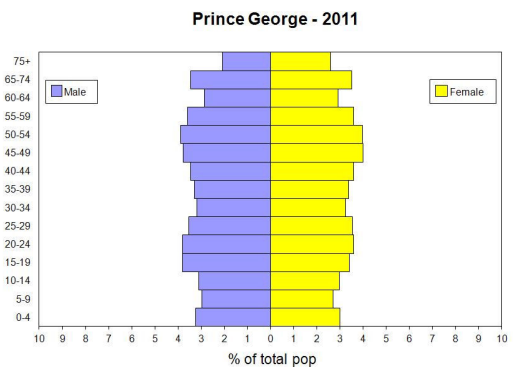


Table 3: Age Distribution – Fraser-Fort George Regional District

Census Population	Fraser-Fort George Regional District		
	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011	91879	46340	45535
Population in 2006	92264	46545	45720
Population in 2001	95317	48285	47030
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4
2001 to 2011 population change (%)	-3.6	-4.0	-3.2
Total - All persons	91880	46340	45535
Age 0-4	5450	2820	2625
Age 5-14	10795	5570	5225
Age 15-19	6575	3465	3115
Age 20-24	6190	3185	3005
Age 25-44	24155	11960	12190
Age 45-54	15210	7560	7655
Age 55-64	12735	6450	6270
Age 65-74	6685	3435	3245
Age 75-84	3150	1550	1600
Age 85 and over	940	335	605
Median age of the population	39.5	39.1	39.9

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a, 2011.

Figure 6: Age Distribution – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 1981

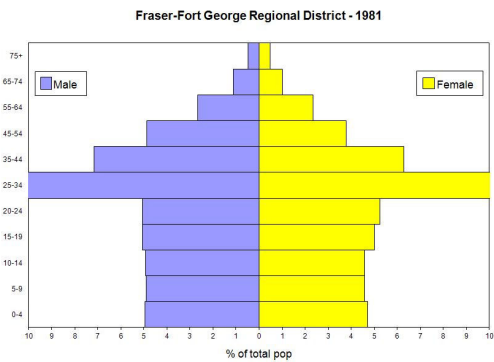
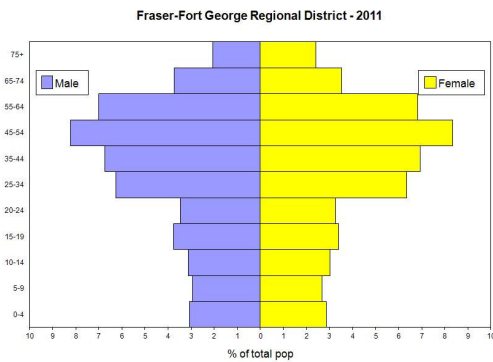


Figure 7: Age Distribution – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 2011



Legal Marital Status

Table 4: Legal Marital Status - Mackenzie

Census: Legal Marital Status	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total - Population 15 years +	4025	4355	3925	3560	2905	-27.8	-18.4
Male	2175	2405	2130	1910	1570	-27.8	-17.8
Female	1855	1955	1795	1655	1335	-28.0	-19.3
Total - Single	1105	1045	1205	1125	650	-41.2	-42.2
Male	690	685	740	655	415	-39.9	-36.6
Female	415	365	470	470	230	-44.6	-51.1
Total - Married	2515	2950	2220	1975	1885	-25.0	-4.6
Male	1265	1480	1110	990	945	-25.3	-4.5
Female	1250	1470	1110	985	940	-24.8	-4.6
Total - Separated	150	130	190	170	105	-30.0	-38.2
Male	90	80	110	105	60	-33.3	-42.9
Female	65	45	80	65	50	-23.1	-23.1
Total - Divorced	210	190	235	230	165	-21.4	-28.3
Male	120	140	140	135	110	-8.3	-18.5
Female	90	50	95	90	50	-44.4	-44.4
Total - Widowed	45	35	70	60	95	111.1	58.3
Male	10	15	30	15	35	250.0	133.3
Female	35	25	40	45	70	100.0	55.6

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a, 2011.

Table 5: Legal Marital Status –Prince George

Census: Legal Marital Status	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total - Population 15 years +	52055	57120	56975	57325	59030	13.4	3.0
Male	26260	28690	28225	28400	29310	11.6	3.2
Female	25795	28430	28750	28925	29725	15.2	2.8
Total - Single	16265	15965	20070	20575	17260	6.1	-16.1
Male	9175	9115	10905	11175	9685	5.6	-13.3
Female	7090	6850	9160	9400	7570	6.8	-19.5
Total - Married	28135	33705	26905	26315	32805	16.6	24.7
Male	14140	16860	13460	13155	16385	15.9	24.6
Female	13995	16840	13450	13165	16420	17.3	24.7
Total - Separated	2150	2105	2765	2740	2290	6.5	-16.4
Male	950	875	1210	1165	980	3.2	-15.9
Female	1205	1325	1555	1570	1315	9.1	-16.2
Total - Divorced	3575	3205	4745	4890	3720	4.1	-23.9
Male	1610	1435	2160	2285	1630	1.2	-28.7
Female	1965	1775	2585	2600	2090	6.4	-19.6
Total - Widowed	1925	2140	2485	2810	2960	53.8	5.3
Male	385	405	495	620	635	64.9	2.4
Female	1545	1735	1990	2185	2330	50.8	6.6

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a, 2011.

Table 6: Legal Marital Status – Fraser-Fort George Regional District

Census Legal Marital Status	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total - Population 15 years +	67375	74880	74810	74505	75635	12.3	1.5
Male	34460	38095	37600	37390	37950	10.1	1.5
Female	32920	36780	37210	37115	37685	14.5	1.5
Total - Single	20305	24310	25240	25555	20835	2.6	-18.5
Male	11680	13775	13920	14065	11850	1.5	-15.7
Female	8615	10525	11325	11485	8985	4.3	-21.8
Total - Married	37585	38665	36960	35915	43970	17.0	22.4
Male	18895	19355	18490	17960	21975	16.3	22.4
Female	18690	19310	18465	17950	21995	17.7	22.5
Total - Separated	2675	3285	3540	3460	2730	2.1	-21.1
Male	1250	1520	1625	1570	1215	-2.8	-22.6
Female	1420	1770	1920	1890	1520	7.0	-19.6
Total - Divorced	4475	5900	6065	6195	4530	1.2	-26.9
Male	2130	2885	2935	3005	2120	-0.5	-29.5
Female	2345	3015	3130	3185	2410	2.8	-24.3
Total - Widowed	2345	2730	3010	3390	3570	52.2	5.3
Male	505	565	635	785	795	57.4	1.3
Female	1835	2165	2375	2610	2780	51.5	6.5

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a, 2011.

Family Characteristics

Table 7: Selected Family Characteristics - Mackenzie

Census: Selected Family Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of families	1560	1570	1500	1355	1085	-30.4	-19.9
Number of married-couple families	1235	1195	1130	970	720	-41.7	-25.8
Number of common-law couple families	205	250	190	235	210	2.4	-10.6
Number of lone-parent families	120	125	175	150	155	29.2	3.3
Number of female lone-parent families	80	75	100	95	100	25.0	5.3
Number of male lone-parent families	45	50	75	60	60	33.3	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a, 2011.

Table 8: Selected Family Characteristics -Prince George

Census: Selected Family Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of families	18735	20230	20010	20110	20110	7.3	0.0
Number of married-couple families	13700	14000	13280	12990	12860	-6.1	-1.0
Number of common-law couple families	2280	2720	2690	3235	3300	44.7	2.0
Number of lone-parent families	2755	3510	4035	3885	3955	43.6	1.8
Number of female lone-parent families	2290	2940	3220	3105	3050	33.2	-1.8
Number of male lone-parent families	465	570	825	780	905	94.6	16.0

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a, 2011.

Table 9: Selected Family Characteristics – Fraser-Fort George Regional District

Census: Selected Family Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of families	24480	26830	26775	26610	26290	7.4	-1.2
Number of married-couple families	18345	19135	18280	17740	17310	-5.6	-2.4
Number of common-law couple families	2965	3645	3645	4280	4355	46.9	1.8
Number of lone-parent families	3170	4045	4850	4590	4620	45.7	0.7
Number of female lone-parent families	2560	3300	3720	3640	3495	36.5	-4.0
Number of male lone-parent families	615	745	1130	960	1130	83.7	17.7

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a, 2011.

Culture

Table 10: Aboriginal Population – Mackenzie 1996-2006

Census: Aboriginal Population	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1996-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - All persons	6000	5235	4540	-24.3	-13.3
Total - Aboriginal identity population	165	210	315	90.9	50.0

Source: Statistics Canada 1996, 2001, 2006a.

Table 11: Aboriginal Population - Mackenzie 2011

NHS: Aboriginal Population	2011
Total - All persons	3575
Total - Aboriginal identity population	440

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 12: Aboriginal Population – Prince George 1996-2006

Census: Aboriginal Population	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1996-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - All persons	75150	71990	70375	-6.4	-2.2
Total - Aboriginal identity population	5165	7155	8045	55.8	12.4

Source: Statistics Canada 1996, 2001, 2006a.

Table 13: Aboriginal Population – Prince George 2011

NHS: Aboriginal Population	2011
Total - All persons	70790
Total - Aboriginal identity population	9065

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 14: Aboriginal Population – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 1996-2006

Census: Aboriginal Population	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1996-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - All persons	98505	94855	91630	-7.0	-3.4
Total - Aboriginal identity population	6355	8870	9630	51.5	8.6

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, 2001, 2006a.

Table 15: Aboriginal Population – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 2011

NHS: Aboriginal Population	2011
Total - All persons	90490
Total - Aboriginal identity population	10915

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 16: Mother Tongue –Mackenzie

	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total population by mother tongue – single responses	5700	5985	5225	4525	3480	-38.9	-23.1
English	5045	5270	4500	3945	3180	-37.0	-19.4
French	170	135	160	165	100	-41.2	-39.4
Aboriginal languages	5	0	10	10	5	0.0	-50.0
Ojibway	n/av	0	0	10	0	n/c	-100.0
Cree	5	0	10	0	5	0.0	n/c
International languages	470	575	555	405	195	-58.5	-51.9
Cantonese	n/av	n/av	0	25	5	n/c	-80.0
Chinese	10	0	0	0	5	-50.0	n/c
Danish	n/av	110	0	0	0	n/c	0.0
Dutch	10	10	15	10	5	-50.0	-50.0
Finnish	n/av	10	10	0	10	n/c	n/c
German	90	60	90	55	45	-50.0	-18.2
Greek	0	0	0	0	5	n/c	n/c
Hindi	n/av	0	0	10	0	n/c	-100.0
Hungarian	n/av	10	0	0	5	n/c	n/c
Italian	5	0	35	10	5	0.0	-50.0
Japanese	n/av	0	0	0	0	n/c	0.0
Korean	n/av	0	0	10	5	n/c	-50.0
Mandarin	n/av	n/av	0	0	0	n/c	0.0
Punjabi	250	235	340	150	45	-82.0	-70.0
Polish	15	30	0	0	5	-66.7	n/c
Portugeuse	5	0	15	10	10	100.0	0.0
Russian	n/av	10	0	0	5	n/c	n/c
Spanish	5	25	10	0	0	-100.0	0.0
Tagalog (Filipino)	0	0	10	0	5	n/c	n/c
Ukranian	15	10	10	35	10	-33.3	-71.4
Other	75	70	20	90	25	-66.7	-72.2

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a, 2011.

Note: n/av = not available, n/c = not calculable.

Table 17: Mother Tongue –Prince George

	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total population by mother tongue – single responses	68270	73995	71415	69870	70420	3.1	0.8
English	60400	65125	62750	62035	62695	3.8	1.1
French	1250	1460	1275	1160	1065	-14.8	-8.2
Aboriginal languages	85	95	130	310	75	-11.8	-75.8
Cree	80	95	120	125	70	-12.5	-44.0
Carrier	n/av	n/av	n/av	145	n/av	n/c	n/c
Ojibway	n/av	0	10	10	5	n/c	-50.0
Gitksan	n/av	n/av	n/av	20	n/av	n/c	n/c
International languages	6535	7315	7265	6365	6585	0.8	3.5
Arabic	5	10	15	35	115	2200.0	228.6
Cantonese	n/av	n/av	160	105	150	n/c	42.9
Chinese	360	525	215	400	300	-16.7	-25.0
Croatian	n/av	195	270	160	185	n/c	15.6
Danish	n/av	115	110	140	85	n/c	-39.3
Dutch	370	335	310	225	265	-28.4	17.8
Finnish	n/av	95	120	85	95	n/c	11.8
German	1440	1600	1480	1155	1055	-26.7	-8.7
Greek	110	125	95	115	75	-31.8	-34.8
Hindi	n/av	55	15	65	65	n/c	0.0
Hungarian	n/av	180	200	115	90	n/c	-21.7
Italian	445	460	335	415	280	-37.1	-32.5
Japanese	n/av	15	45	50	65	n/c	30.0
Korean	n/av	65	85	85	90	n/c	5.9
Mandarin	n/av	n/av	30	30	90	n/c	200.0
Punjabi	1205	1335	1745	1265	1280	6.2	1.2
Polish	185	150	225	145	150	-18.9	3.4
Portugeuse	250	320	215	195	250	0.0	28.2
Russian	n/av	45	35	65	75	n/c	15.4
Spanish	155	180	220	145	185	19.4	27.6
Tagalog (Filipino)	115	155	205	250	360	213.0	44.0
Ukranian	335	420	250	210	215	-35.8	2.4
Other	1560	935	885	910	1065	-31.7	17.0

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a, 2011.

Note: n/av = not available, n/c = not calculable.

Table 18: Mother Tongue – Fraser-Fort George Regional District

	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total population by mother tongue – single responses	89040	97650	94160	91025	90155	1.3	-1.0
English	79205	86470	83445	80825	80835	2.1	0.01
French	1700	1985	1785	1725	1445	-15.0	-16.2
Aboriginal languages	120	100	150	420	100	-16.7	-76.2
Athapaskan languages	25	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/c	n/c
Carrier	n/av	n/av	n/av	190	n/av	n/c	n/c
Cree	90	100	135	130	85	-5.6	-34.6
Gitksan	n/av	n/av	n/av	55	n/av	n/c	n/c
Ojibway	n/av	0	15	10	10	n/c	0.0
International languages	8010	9100	8785	8060	7775	-2.9	-3.5
Arabic	5	15	15	35	120	2300.0	242.9
Cantonese	n/av	n/av	160	130	160	n/c	23.1
Chinese	380	535	215	435	310	-18.4	-28.7
Croatian	n/av	205	315	200	205	n/c	2.5
Danish	n/av	260	135	150	105	n/c	-30.0
Dutch	435	395	375	300	335	-23.0	11.7
Finnish	n/av	140	140	125	130	n/c	4.0
German	1995	2175	1945	1745	1495	-25.1	-14.3
Greek	110	145	120	115	90	-18.2	-21.7
Hindi	n/av	60	20	75	70	n/c	-6.7
Hungarian	n/av	260	210	125	115	n/c	-8.0
Italian	515	505	430	510	355	-31.1	-30.4
Japanese	n/av	20	50	55	75	n/c	36.4
Korean	n/av	80	100	110	110	n/c	0.0
Mandarin	n/av	n/av	30	35	95	n/c	171.4
Punjabi	1480	1590	2100	1515	1355	-8.4	-10.6
Polish	215	215	240	195	180	-16.3	-7.7
Portugeuse	275	375	275	255	285	3.6	11.8
Russian	n/av	65	45	90	95	n/c	5.6
Spanish	175	240	250	165	220	25.7	33.3
Tagalog (Filipino)	125	200	240	255	390	212.0	52.9
Ukranian	420	475	325	290	265	-36.9	-8.6
Other	1880	1145	1050	1150	1215	-35.4	5.7

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a, 2011.

Note: n/av = not available, n/c = not calculable.

Education

Table 19: Level of Education – Mackenzie 2001-2006

Census: Educational Attainment	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Population 15 years +	5455	3560	-34.7
Male	2785	1910	-31.4
Female	2670	1645	-38.4
Total - No certificate, diploma or degree	3625	855	-76.4
Male	1895	420	-77.8
Female	1730	440	-74.6
Total - High school certificate or equivalent	775	1155	49.0
Male	305	550	80.3
Female	465	610	31.2
Total - Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	445	645	44.9
Male	310	530	71.0
Female	140	120	-14.3
Total - College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	335	530	58.2
Male	140	220	57.1
Female	195	305	56.4
Total - University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	25	75	200.0
Male	10	45	350.0
Female	20	30	50.0
Total - University certificate, diploma, or degree	250	290	16.0
Male	120	145	20.8
Female	130	140	7.7

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 20: Level of Education - Mackenzie 2011

NHS: Educational Attainment	2011
Total - Population 15 years +	2910
Male	1525
Female	1390
Total - No certificate, diploma or degree	655
Male	375
Female	280
Total - High school certificate or equivalent	895
Male	380
Female	515
Total - Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	510
Male	395
Female	120
Total - College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	625
Male	270
Female	360
Total - University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	105
Male	80
Female	30
Total - University certificate, diploma, or degree	120
Male	35
Female	85

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 21: Level of Education – Prince George 2001-2006

Census: Educational Attainment	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Population 15 years +	56570	56745	0.3
Male	28040	28110	0.2
Female	28530	28635	0.4
Total – No certificate, diploma or degree	17315	14040	-18.9
Male	8795	7690	-12.6
Female	8520	6350	-25.5
Total – High school certificate or equivalent	16135	17095	5.9
Male	6985	7470	6.9
Female	9155	9630	5.2
Total – Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	8100	7360	-9.1
Male	5760	5180	-10.1
Female	2340	2180	-6.8
Total – College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	8190	9290	13.4
Male	3200	3845	20.2
Female	4995	5450	9.1
Total – University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	1170	1785	52.6
Male	460	660	43.5
Female	710	1120	57.7
Total – University certificate, diploma, or degree	5650	7175	27.0
Male	2845	3270	14.9
Female	2810	3900	38.8

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 22: Level of Education – Prince George 2011

NHS: Educational Attainment	2011
Total - Population 15 years +	57930
Male	28650
Female	29280
Total – No certificate, diploma or degree	12165
Male	6550
Female	5615
Total – High school certificate or equivalent	17790
Male	8200
Female	9590
Total – Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	7775
Male	5545
Female	2230
Total – College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	10310
Male	3940
Female	6375
Total – University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	1880
Male	820
Female	1055
Total – University certificate, diploma, or degree	8010
Male	3600
Female	4410

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 23: Level of Education – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 2001-2006

Census: Educational Attainment	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Population 15 years +	74360	73895	-0.6
Male	37400	37090	-0.8
Female	36955	36815	-0.4
Total – No certificate, diploma or degree	23580	18675	-20.8
Male	12405	10295	-17.0
Female	11175	8385	-25.0
Total – High school certificate or equivalent	20990	22100	5.3
Male	9120	9810	7.6
Female	11880	12290	3.5
Total – Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	11050	10370	-6.2
Male	7935	7315	-7.8
Female	3120	3050	-2.2
Total – College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	10485	11860	13.1
Male	4045	4930	21.9
Female	6435	6925	7.6
Total – University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	1530	2260	47.7
Male	590	840	42.4
Female	945	1415	49.7
Total – University certificate, diploma, or degree	6725	8635	28.4
Male	3320	3885	17.0
Female	3405	4745	39.4

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 24: Level of Education – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 2011

NHS: Educational Attainment	2011
Total - Population 15 years +	74255
Male	37185
Female	37070
Total – No certificate, diploma or degree	16035
Male	8640
Female	7395
Total – High school certificate or equivalent	22575
Male	10370
Female	12210
Total – Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	10775
Male	7915
Female	2860
Total – College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	13110
Male	5085
Female	8025
Total – University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	2330
Male	1005
Female	1325
Total – University certificate, diploma, or degree	9425
Male	4170
Female	5255

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Housing Characteristics

Table 25: Housing Characteristics - Mackenzie 1991-2006

Census: Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of dwellings	1845	1930	1850	1760	-4.6	-4.9
Number of owned dwellings	1440	1560	1485	1435	-0.3	-3.4
Number of rented dwellings	400	370	365	320	-20.0	-12.3

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a.

Table 26: Housing Characteristics - Mackenzie 2011

NHS: Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics	2011
Total number of dwellings	1565
Number of owned dwellings	1210
Number of rented dwellings	355

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 27: Housing Characteristics - Prince George 1991-2006

Census: Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of dwellings	24130	26775	27605	28205	16.9	2.2
Number of owned dwellings	16400	18380	19095	19835	20.9	3.9
Number of rented dwellings	7730	8390	8510	8370	8.3	-1.6

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a.

Table 28: Housing Characteristics - Prince George 2011

NHS: Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics	2011
Total number of dwellings	29260
Number of owned dwellings	20425
Number of rented dwellings	8840

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 29: Housing Characteristics - Fraser-Fort George Regional District 1991-2006

Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of dwellings	31145	34840	35960	36455	17.0	1.4
Number of owned dwellings	22100	25225	26260	26995	22.1	2.8
Number of rented dwellings	9020	9585	9670	9425	4.5	-2.5

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 30: Housing Characteristics – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 2011

NHS: Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics	2011
Total number of dwellings	37305
Number of owned dwellings	27515
Number of rented dwellings	9755

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Dwelling Characteristics

Table 31: Type of Dwelling - Mackenzie

Census: Type of Dwelling	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of occupied private dwellings by structural type of dwelling	1845	1930	1850	1760	1515	-17.9	-13.9
Single-detached house	1185	1215	1200	1165	1075	-9.3	-7.7
Semi-detached house	0	0	5	160	0	0.0	-100.0
Row house	130	125	130	185	115	-11.5	-37.8
Apartment, detached duplex	5	0	5	0	0	-100.0	0.0
Apartment building, five or more storeys	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Apartment building, less than five storeys	185	200	160	140	110	-40.5	-21.4
Other single attached house	0	0	5	20	5	n/c	-75.0
Movable dwelling	345	385	350	90	205	-40.6	127.8

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a, 2011.

Note: n/c = not calculable.

Table 32: Type of Dwelling - Prince George

Census: Type of Dwelling	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of occupied private dwellings by structural type of dwelling	24130	26775	27600	28200	29260	21.3	3.8
Single-detached house	15930	17295	17825	17550	18045	13.3	2.8
Semi-detached house	1470	1615	1495	1285	1250	-15.0	-2.7
Row house	895	1210	1500	1485	1565	74.9	5.4
Apartment, detached duplex	695	1120	1000	1750	1785	156.8	2.0
Apartment building, five or more storeys	445	395	360	410	385	-13.5	-6.1
Apartment building, less than five storeys	3265	3605	3330	4255	4150	27.1	-2.5
Other single attached house	25	90	30	10	20	-20.0	100.0
Movable dwelling	1415	1440	2060	1460	2060	45.6	41.1

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a, 2011.

Table 33: Type of Dwelling – Fraser-Fort George Regional District

Type of Dwelling	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of occupied private dwellings by structural type of dwelling	31145	34840	35960	36455	37335	19.9	2.4
Single-detached house	21435	23825	24500	24350	24810	15.7	1.9
Semi-detached house	1495	1630	1515	1485	1280	-14.4	-13.8
Row house	1050	1340	1640	1670	1715	63.3	2.7
Apartment, detached duplex	715	1155	1065	1800	1820	154.5	1.1
Apartment building, five or more storeys	440	395	365	410	390	-11.4	-4.9
Apartment building, less than five storeys	3515	3905	3555	4440	4295	22.2	-3.3
Other single attached house	45	95	50	40	40	-11.1	0.0
Movable dwelling	2450	2495	3270	2260	2975	21.4	31.6

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a, 2011.

Housing Costs

Table 34: Housing Costs – Mackenzie 1991-2006

Census: Housing Costs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of tenant occupied households	230	210	365	325	41.3	-11.0
Tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	40	80	85	50	25.0	-41.2
Total number of owner occupied households	1200	1180	1485	1435	19.6	-3.4
Owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	60	75	140	95	58.3	-32.1
Average value of owned dwelling	66161	114212	96767	109261	65.1	12.9

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a.

Table 35: Housing Costs - Mackenzie 2011

NHS: Housing Costs	2011
Total number of tenant occupied households	355
Percentage of tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	29.6
Total number of owner occupied households	1205
Percentage of owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	12.4
Average value of owned dwelling	136170

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 36: Housing Costs – Prince George 1991-2006

Census: Housing Costs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of tenant occupied households	3965	4330	8495	8365	111.0	-1.5
Tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	1325	3830	3880	3390	155.8	-12.6
Total number of owner occupied households	12530	13390	19055	19825	58.2	4.0
Owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	1125	2230	2950	2600	131.1	-11.9
Average value of owned dwelling	84448	135957	127140	178738	111.7	38.1

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a.

Table 37: Housing Costs –Prince George 2011

NHS: Housing Costs	2011
Total number of tenant occupied households	8840
Percentage of tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	43.8
Total number of owner occupied households	20375
Percentage of owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	14.6
Average value of owned dwelling	241240

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 38: Housing Costs – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 1991-2006

Housing Costs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of tenant occupied households	4695	5010	9600	9385	99.9	-2.2
Tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	1445	4170	4275	3640	151.9	-14.9
Total number of owner occupied households	16705	18290	25855	26780	60.3	3.6
Owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	1450	2895	3880	3255	124.5	-16.1
Average value of owned dwelling	81502	133139	127074	176823	117.0	39.1

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a.

Table 39: Housing Costs – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 2011

NHS: Housing Costs	2011
Total number of tenant occupied households	9750
Percentage of tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	42.8
Total number of owner occupied households	27010
Percentage of owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	14.3
Average value of owned dwelling	243321

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Housing Repair Needs

Table 40: Housing Repair Needs - Mackenzie 1991-2006

Census: Repair Needs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Number of dwellings constructed before 1986	n/ap	n/ap	n/ap	1635	n/ap	n/ap
Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006	n/ap	n/ap	n/ap	130	n/ap	n/ap
Regular maintenance only	1065	910	1025	1095	2.8	6.8
Minor repairs	630	755	610	495	-21.4	-18.9
Major repairs	150	265	215	165	10.0	-23.3

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a.

Note: n/ap = not applicable.

Table 41: Housing Repair Needs - Mackenzie 2011

NHS: Repair Needs	2011
Number of dwellings constructed before 1991	1430
Number of dwellings constructed between 1991 and 2011	135
Regular and minor repairs	1390
Major repairs	175

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 42: Housing Repair Needs - Prince George 1991-2006

Census: Repair Needs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Number of dwellings constructed before 1986	n/ap	n/ap	n/ap	22105	n/ap	n/ap
Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006	n/ap	n/ap	n/ap	6100	n/ap	n/ap
Regular maintenance only	15275	17175	17310	17670	15.7	2.1
Minor repairs	7120	7485	8265	8300	16.6	0.4
Major repairs	1740	2110	2025	2235	28.4	10.4

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a.

Note: n/ap = not applicable.

Table 43: Housing Repair Needs – Prince George 2011

NHS: Repair Needs	2011
Number of dwellings constructed before 1991	23130
Number of dwellings constructed between 1991 and 2011	6135
Regular and minor repairs	26955
Major repairs	2305

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 44: Housing Repair Needs –Fraser-Fort George Regional District 1991-2006

Repair Needs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Number of dwellings constructed before 1986	n/ap	n/ap	n/ap	27915	n/ap	n/ap
Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006	n/ap	n/ap	n/ap	8540	n/ap	n/ap
Regular maintenance only	19120	21385	21855	22420	17.3%	2.6%
Minor repairs	9460	10220	11050	10955	15.8%	-0.9%
Major repairs	2565	3235	3055	3080	20.1%	0.8%

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a.

Note: n/ap = not applicable.

Table 45: Housing Repair Needs – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 2011

NHS: Repair Needs	2011
Number of dwellings constructed before 1991	28780
Number of dwellings constructed between 1991 and 2011	8530
Regular and minor repairs	34010
Major repairs	3305

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Employment Rate

Table 46: Employment Rate – Mackenzie 1991-2006

Census: Labour Force Indicators	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Participation rate	80.0	82.2	77.4	77.5	-3.1	0.1
Male	91.0	89.0	83.7	85.1	-6.5	1.7
Female	67.3	73.7	69.9	68.4	1.6	-2.1
Total - Employment rate	n/av	74.4	71.4	69.1	n/av	-3.2
Male	n/av	81.6	78.8	76.7	n/av	-2.7
Female	n/av	65.2	62.4	60.2	n/av	-3.5
Total - Unemployment rate	11.0	9.4	7.7	10.9	-0.9	41.6
Male	7.1	8.1	5.6	9.8	38.0	75.0
Female	17.7	11.2	11.2	12.0	-32.2	7.1

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a.

Note: n/av = not available.

Table 47: Employment Rate - Mackenzie 2011

NHS: Labour Force Indicators	2011
Total - Participation rate	73.2
Male	77.4
Female	68.6
Total - Employment rate	67.0
Male	72.5
Female	61.4
Total - Unemployment rate	8.5
Male	6.4
Female	10.5

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 48: Employment Rate – Prince George 1991-2006

Census: Labour Force Indicators	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Participation rate	75.2	74.9	72.1	72.0	-4.3	-0.1
Male	83.4	81.4	78.1	77.0	-7.7	-1.4
Female	66.7	68.2	66.1	67.1	0.6	1.5
Total - Employment rate	n/av	66.1	63.8	66.5	n/av	4.2
Male	n/av	71.0	68.4	71.1	n/av	3.9
Female	n/av	61.2	59.3	62.1	n/av	4.7
Total - Unemployment rate	13.1	11.7	11.4	7.6	-42.0	-33.3
Male	13.5	12.9	12.4	7.7	-43.0	-37.9
Female	12.7	10.4	10.3	7.5	-40.9	-27.2

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a.

Note: n/av = not available.

Table 49: Employment Rate – Prince George 2011

NHS: Labour Force Indicators	2011
Total - Participation rate	69.0
Male	73.0
Female	65.0
Total - Employment rate	62.2
Male	65.6
Female	58.8
Total - Unemployment rate	9.9
Male	10.2
Female	9.5

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 50: Employment Rate – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 1991-2006

Census: Labour Force Indicators	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Participation rate	75.2	75.1	72.4	72.5	-3.6	0.1
Male	83.8	81.8	78.5	77.6	-7.4	-1.1
Female	66.2	68.1	66.3	67.3	1.7	1.5
Total - Employment rate	n/av	66.5	64.4	66.8	n/av	3.7
Male	n/av	71.3	69.1	71.4	n/av	3.3
Female	n/av	61.5	59.6	62.3	n/av	4.5
Total - Unemployment rate	13.6	11.5	11.1	7.8	-42.6	-29.7
Male	13.7	12.8	12.0	8.0	-41.6	-33.3
Female	13.4	9.8	10.1	7.5	-44.0	-25.7

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a.

Note: n/av = not available.

Table 51: Employment Rate – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 2011

NHS: Labour Force Indicators	2011
Total - Participation rate	69.2
Male	73.1
Female	65.2
Total - Employment rate	62.2
Male	65.3
Female	59.1
Total - Unemployment rate	10.0
Male	10.6
Female	9.4

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Income Characteristics

Table 52: Income – Mackenzie 1991-2006

Census: Earnings / Income	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Average earnings (all persons with earnings (\$))	n/av	35758	39093	42646	n/av	9.1
Male	n/av	46277	50545	57763	n/av	14.3
Female	n/av	20275	22533	24484	n/av	8.7
Total - Average earnings (worked full year, full time (\$))	n/av	49066	54188	61069	n/av	12.7
Male	49881	54509	61080	69405	39.1	13.6
Female	28665	34596	37399	41615	45.2	11.3
Total - Average earnings (worked part year, part time (\$))	n/av	24869	25846	26373	n/av	2.0
Male	29239	36352	37033	41386	41.5	11.8
Female	11271	13884	15151	15697	39.3	3.6
Composition of total income						
Earnings as a % of total income	93.6	93.9	93.0	91.6	-2.1	-1.5
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	94.3	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	83.9	n/av	n/av
Government transfers as a % of total income	4.1	4.4	4.1	5.0	22.0	22.0
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	2.9	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	10.7	n/av	n/av
Median income - all private households	57004	65515	69076	81859	43.6	18.5
Median income - couple households with children	n/av	n/av	n/av	93844	n/av	n/av
Median income - couple households without children	n/av	n/av	n/av	91455	n/av	n/av
Median income - one person households	n/av	48072	49956	54938	n/av	10.0
Median income - other household types	n/av	n/av	n/av	65907	n/av	n/av

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a.

Note: n/av = not available.

Table 53: Income - Mackenzie 2011

NHS: Income	2011
Total - Average employment income in 2010 (worked full year, full time (\$))	50174
Male	55390
Female	43102
Composition of total income (100%)	
Earnings as a % of total income	81.0
Male	82.0
Female	79.2
Government transfers as a % of total income	11.3
Male	9.1
Female	14.8
Median income - all private households	57094
Median income - couple households with children	84926
Median income - couple only households	66360
Median income - one person households	36038
Median income - two or more persons private households	76507
Median income - lone-parent economic families	53403

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 54: Income – Prince George 1991-2006

Census: Earnings / Income	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Average earnings (all persons with earnings (\$))	n/av	29091	32559	35695	n/av	9.6
Male	n/av	36661	40637	45383	n/av	11.7
Female	n/av	20163	23495	26070	n/av	11.0
Total - Average earnings (worked full year, full time (\$))	n/av	41438	45624	51078	n/av	12.0
Male	42161	47773	52994	59251	40.5	11.8
Female	25142	31123	35176	39346	56.5	11.9
Total - Average earnings (worked part year, part time (\$))	n/av	17923	20792	23408	n/av	12.6
Male	21904	23421	26795	30799	40.6	14.9
Female	11205	13031	15223	17120	52.8	12.5
Composition of total income						
Earnings as a % of total income	85.5	83.8	82.9	81.1	-5.1	-2.2
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	84.4	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	75.6	n/av	n/av
Government transfers as a % of total income	9.2	10.3	10.3	10.1	9.8	-1.9
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	7.2	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	15.1	n/av	n/av
Median income - all private households						
Median income - all private households	45904	50799	27600	59051	28.6	114.0
Median income - couple households with children	n/av	n/av	n/av	89298	n/av	n/av
Median income - couple households without children	n/av	n/av	n/av	73599	n/av	n/av
Median income - one person households	n/av	26169	20288	27504	n/av	35.6
Median income - other household types	n/av	n/av	n/av	44874	n/av	n/av

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a.

Note: n/av = not available.

Table 55: Income – Prince George 2011

NHS: Income	2011
Total - Average employment income in 2010 (worked full year, full time (\$))	56549
Male	65297
Female	45191
Composition of total income (100%)	
Earnings as a % of total income	78.1
Male	81.6
Female	72.7
Government transfers as a % of total income	11.9
Male	9.1
Female	16.2
Median income - all private households	63653
Median income - couple households with children	101086
Median income - couple only households	73903
Median income - one person households	30667
Median income – two or more persons private households	77207
Median income – lone-parent economic families	39990

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 56: Income – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 1991-2006

Census: Earnings / Income	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Average earnings (all persons with earnings (\$))	n/av	29332	32522	36254	n/av	11.5
Male	n/av	36876	40629	45739	n/av	12.6
Female	n/av	20124	23127	25498	n/av	10.3
Total - Average earnings (worked full year, full time (\$))	n/av	41642	45773	51530	n/av	12.6
Male	42010	47669	52873	59956	42.7	13.4
Female	24924	31509	35087	38958	56.3	11.0
Total - Average earnings (worked part year, part time (\$))		18661	20879	23518	n/av	12.6
Male	22057	24722	27070	30971	40.4	14.4
Female	11013	12998	15070	17002	54.4	12.8
Composition of total income						
Earnings as a % of total income	85.8	84.7	83.3	81.8	-4.7	-1.8
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	85.0	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	76.1	n/av	n/av
Government transfers as a % of total income	9.1	9.9	10.0	9.7	6.6	-3.0
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	6.9	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	14.7	n/av	n/av
Median income - all private households	45776	51627	52648	61011	33.3	15.9
Median income - couple households with children	n/av	n/av	n/av	88908	n/av	n/av
Median income - couple households without children	n/av	n/av	n/av	73388	n/av	n/av
Median income - one person households	n/av	26307	25288	29273	n/av	15.8
Median income - other household types	n/av	n/av	n/av	45235	n/av	n/av

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a.

Note: n/av = not available.

Table 57: Income – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 2011

NHS: Income	2011
Total - Average employment income in 2010 (worked full year, full time (\$))	55854
Male	64050
Female	44863
Composition of total income (100%)	
Earnings as a % of total income	77.7
Male	80.8
Female	72.6
Government transfers as a % of total income	11.9
Male	9.3
Female	16.2
Median income - all private households	63854
Median income - couple households with children	99543
Median income - couple only households	70983
Median income - one person households	32394
Median income – two or more persons private households	76879
Median income – lone-parent economic families	40279

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Prevalence of Low Income

In Canada, there is no consensus about how poverty should be defined or measured. However, Statistics Canada's low income cut-off (LICO) has been used as a surrogate measure of low income. It is understood as the threshold at which families spend a higher proportion of their income on basic necessities. This threshold is based upon a 20 percentage point difference between low income and average household expenditures. This means that if the average family spends 43% of its income on basic necessities such as shelter, food, and clothing, then households spending 63% or more of their income on such necessities would be identified as low income.

Table 58: Prevalence of Low Income - Mackenzie 1991-2006
Before-Tax versus After-Tax LICOs for 2005

Number of People	Rural areas		Less than 30,000		Less than 100,000	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
1 person	14,303	11,264	16,273	12,890	17,784	14,380
2 persons	17,807	13,709	20,257	15,690	22,139	17,502
3 persons	21,891	17,071	24,904	19,535	27,217	21,794
4 persons	26,579	21,296	30,238	24,373	33,046	27,190
5 persons	30,145	24,251	34,295	27,754	37,480	30,962
6 persons	33,999	26,895	38,679	30,780	42,271	34,338
7 persons	37,853	29,539	43,063	33,806	47,063	37,713

Source: Statistics Canada. 2006b. Low income Cut-Offs for 2005 and Low income Measures for 2004. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.

Table 59: Prevalence of Low Income - Mackenzie 1991-2006

Census: Prevalence of Low Income	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Prevalence of low income before tax – economic families	5.6	5.4	6.2	4.4	-21.4	-29.0
Prevalence of low income before tax – couple economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	3.3	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – male lone parent economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	0	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – female lone parent economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	21.1	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – persons 65 years of age +	n/av	n/av	n/av	0	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – Total not in economic families	9.0	17.7	22.4	16.7	85.6	-25.4
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	7.2	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	40.7	n/av	n/av

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a. Note: n/av = not available.

Table 60: Prevalence of Low Income - Mackenzie 2011

NHS: Prevalence of Low Income	2011
In low income in 2010 based on after-tax low-income measure (LIM-AT)	445
Male	195
Female	250
Less than 18 years	140
Male	45
Female	90
Less than 6 years	55
Male	30
Female	25
18 to 64 years	280
Male	130
Female	145
65 years and over	25
Male	0
Female	0
Prevalence of low income in 2010 based on after-tax low-income measure (%)	12.4
Male	10.3
Female	14.8
Less than 18 years (%)	15.6
Male	9.5
Female	21.4
Less than 6 years (%)	20.8
Male	20.7
Female	20.8
18 to 64 years (%)	11.7
Male	10.3
Female	12.8
65 years and over (%)	8.5
Male	0.0
Female	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Note: The 2011 NHS uses the after-tax low-income measure (LIM-AT). There are no regional variations to account for prices or cost of living differences. This line is defined as half the median of adjusted household after-tax income. The income of households with more than one member is divided by the square root of the size of the household. All household members are considered to share the household income and are attributed the same income status. This measure is not related to the low-income cut-offs (LICO) presented in previous Census periods and is not comparable. Due to the sensitivity of certain income indicators to differences in methodology and response rates, direct comparisons to establish trends with low-income estimates from other Census periods to support program decisions are discouraged by Statistics Canada.

Table 61: Prevalence of Low Income – Prince George 1991-2006

Census: Prevalence of Low Income	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Prevalence of low income before tax – economic families	12.1	13.0	12.9	11.0	-9.1	-14.7
Prevalence of low income before tax – couple economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	6.0	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – male lone parent economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	12.3	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – female lone parent economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	38.5	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – persons 65 years of age +	n/av	n/av	n/av	13.4	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – Total not in economic families	33.5	36.2	38.0	35.4	5.7	-6.8
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	30.4	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	41.3	n/av	n/av

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a. Note: n/av = not available.

Table 62: Prevalence of Low Income – Prince George 2011

NHS: Prevalence of Low Income	2011
In low income in 2010 based on after-tax low-income measure (LIM-AT)	11295
Male	5345
Female	5950
Less than 18 years	3055
Male	1615
Female	1435
Less than 6 years	1180
Male	610
Female	565
18 to 64 years	7145
Male	3275
Female	3865
65 years and over	1105
Male	455
Female	645
Prevalence of low income in 2010 based on after-tax low-income measure (%)	16.0
Male	15.1
Female	16.8
Less than 18 years (%)	19.2
Male	19.5
Female	18.8
Less than 6 years (%)	22.1
Male	21.3
Female	22.7
18 to 64 years (%)	15.2
Male	14.1
Female	16.3
65 years and over (%)	13.9
Male	11.7
Female	15.9

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Note: The 2011 NHS uses the after-tax low-income measure (LIM-AT). There are no regional variations to account for prices or cost of living differences. This line is defined as half the median of adjusted household after-tax income. The income of households with more than one member is divided by the square root of the size of the household. All household members are considered to share the household income and are attributed the same income status. This measure is not related to the low-income cut-offs (LICO) presented in previous Census periods and is not comparable. Due to the sensitivity of certain income indicators to differences in methodology and response rates, direct comparisons to establish trends with low-income estimates from other Census periods to support program decisions are discouraged by Statistics Canada.

Table 63: Prevalence of Low Income – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 1991-2006

Census: Prevalence of Low Income	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Prevalence of low income before tax – economic families	10.9	12.1	11.6	9.8	-10.1	-15.5
Prevalence of low income before tax – couple economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	5.6	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – male lone parent economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	10.8	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – female lone parent economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	36.3	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – persons 65 years of age +	n/av	n/av	n/av	11.5	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – Total not in economic families	30.5	34.6	36.3	33.2	8.9	-8.5
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	28.0	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	39.9	n/av	n/av

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a. Note: n/av = not available.

Table 64: Prevalence of Low Income – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 2011

NHS: Prevalence of Low Income	2011
In low income in 2010 based on after-tax low-income measure (LIM-AT)	14105
Male	6700
Female	7400
Less than 18 years	3810
Male	1970
Female	1835
Less than 6 years	1410
Male	735
Female	670
18 to 64 years	8840
Male	4075
Female	4765
65 years and over	1450
Male	650
Female	800
Prevalence of low income in 2010 based on after-tax low-income measure (%)	15.6
Male	14.7
Female	16.5
Less than 18 years (%)	18.9
Male	18.8
Female	18.9
Less than 6 years (%)	21.7
Male	21.3
Female	21.9
18 to 64 years (%)	14.8
Male	13.7
Female	15.9
65 years and over (%)	14.0
Male	12.4
Female	15.7

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Note: The 2011 NHS uses the after-tax low-income measure (LIM-AT). There are no regional variations to account for prices or cost of living differences. This line is defined as half the median of adjusted household after-tax income. The income of households with more than one member is divided by the square root of the size of the household. All household members are considered to share the household income and are attributed the same income status. This measure is not related to the low-income cut-offs (LICO) presented in previous Census periods and is not comparable. Due to the sensitivity of certain income indicators to differences in methodology and response rates, direct comparisons to establish trends with low-income estimates from other Census periods to support program decisions are discouraged by Statistics Canada.

Labour Force Characteristics

Table 65: Labour Force by Industry - Mackenzie 2001-2006

Census: Labour Force by Industry	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - All industries, labour force 15 years and over	3015	2695	-10.6
Male	1785	1590	-10.9
Female	1230	1105	-10.2
Total - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	300	295	-1.7
Male	210	205	-2.4
Female	90	85	-5.6
Total - Mining and oil / gas	10	0	-100.0
Male	10	0	-100.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Utilities	10	0	-100.0
Male	0	10	n/c
Female	10	0	-100.0
Total - Construction	80	60	-25.0
Male	80	50	-37.5
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Manufacturing	1385	1155	-16.6
Male	1155	925	-19.9
Female	225	230	2.2
Total - Wholesale Trade	15	40	166.67
Male	20	35	75.0
Female	0	10	n/c
Total - Retail Trade	215	225	4.7
Male	55	50	-9.1
Female	160	175	9.4
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	70	125	78.6
Male	65	105	61.5
Female	0	20	n/c
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	20	35	75.0
Male	15	10	-33.3
Female	10	30	200.0
Total - Finance and Insurance	40	30	-25.0
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	40	30	-25.0
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	20	30	50.0
Male	10	10	0.0
Female	10	20	100.0
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	65	45	-30.8
Male	10	20	100.0

Female	60	25	-58.3
Total - Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0.0
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	50	40	-20.0
Male	0	20	n/c
Female	45	25	-44.4
Total - Educational Services	160	140	-12.5
Male	20	15	-25.0
Female	135	125	-7.4
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	185	100	-45.9
Male	15	10	-33.3
Female	170	90	-47.1
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	25	45	80.0
Male	10	0	-100.0
Female	15	35	133.3
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	155	100	-35.5
Male	20	15	-25.0
Female	135	85	-37.0
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	95	80	-15.8
Male	35	35	0.0
Female	60	45	-25.0
Total - Public Administration	125	140	12.0
Male	60	80	33.3
Female	70	60	-14.3

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006.

Note: n/c = not calculable.

Table 66: Labour Force by Industry–Mackenzie2011

NHS: Labour Force by Industry	2011
Total – All industries, labour force 15 years and over	2095
Male	1180
Female	920
Total – Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	80
Male	60
Female	20
Total – Mining and oil / gas	70
Male	70
Female	0
Total - Utilities	0
Male	0
Female	0
Total - Construction	125
Male	120
Female	0
Total - Manufacturing	465
Male	410
Female	55
Total - Wholesale Trade	30
Male	25
Female	0
Total - Retail Trade	205
Male	65
Female	140
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	185
Male	175
Female	15
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	0
Male	0
Female	0
Total - Finance and Insurance	50
Male	0
Female	35
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	0
Male	0
Female	0
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	75
Male	15
Female	55
Total – Management of Companies / Enterprises	0
Male	0

Female	0
Total - Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	55
Male	0
Female	35
Total - Educational Services	120
Male	0
Female	110
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	115
Male	0
Female	100
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	15
Male	0
Female	0
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	60
Male	15
Female	45
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	230
Male	65
Female	155
Total - Public Administration	155
Male	70
Female	85

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 67: Labour Force by Industry – Prince George 2001-2006

Census: Labour Force by Industry	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total – All industries, labour force 15 years and over	39655	40270	1.6
Male	21380	21360	-0.1
Female	18270	18910	3.5
Total – Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2040	1940	-4.9
Male	1630	1585	-2.8
Female	410	360	-12.2
Total – Mining and oil / gas	185	305	64.9
Male	165	275	66.7
Female	25	30	20.0
Total - Utilities	265	195	-26.4
Male	170	170	0.0
Female	100	25	-75.0
Total - Construction	2135	2365	10.8
Male	1840	2055	11.7
Female	290	310	6.9
Total - Manufacturing	4710	4345	-7.8
Male	4030	3725	-7.6
Female	685	620	-9.5
Total - Wholesale Trade	1415	1850	30.7
Male	1135	1520	33.9
Female	285	330	15.8
Total - Retail Trade	5040	4700	-6.7
Male	2135	1870	-12.4
Female	2905	2830	-2.6
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	2510	2640	5.2
Male	2090	2170	3.8
Female	425	470	10.6
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	1035	770	-25.6
Male	500	355	-29.0
Female	525	415	-21.0
Total - Finance and Insurance	1285	1180	-8.1
Male	475	335	-29.5
Female	810	845	4.3
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	535	535	0.0
Male	300	310	3.3
Female	240	225	-6.3
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1935	2030	4.9
Male	1065	970	-8.9
Female	870	1060	21.8
Total – Management of Companies / Enterprises	20	25	25.0
Male	20	20	0.0

Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	1265	1495	18.2
Male	630	640	1.6
Female	635	855	34.6
Total - Educational Services	2880	2980	3.5
Male	910	915	0.5
Female	1975	2060	4.3
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	4085	4470	9.4
Male	700	740	5.7
Female	3385	3735	10.3
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	720	700	-2.9
Male	350	310	-11.4
Female	365	390	6.8
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	3190	3460	8.5
Male	1090	1230	12.8
Female	2100	2225	6.0
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	2085	1945	-6.7
Male	1055	1020	-3.3
Female	1030	920	-10.7
Total - Public Administration	2320	2335	0.6
Male	1100	1150	4.5
Female	1220	1190	-2.5

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 68: Labour Force by Industry – Prince George 2011

NHS: Labour Force by Industry	2011
Total – All industries, labour force 15 years and over	38980
Male	20470
Female	18510
Total – Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1340
Male	1125
Female	220
Total – Mining and oil / gas	555
Male	475
Female	75
Total - Utilities	195
Male	145
Female	55
Total - Construction	2930
Male	2665
Female	265
Total - Manufacturing	3180
Male	2735
Female	445
Total - Wholesale Trade	1495
Male	1110
Female	385
Total - Retail Trade	4950
Male	2290
Female	2660
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	2540
Male	2045
Female	495
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	785
Male	440
Female	335
Total - Finance and Insurance	1215
Male	315
Female	900
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	525
Male	305
Female	215
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1865
Male	980
Female	885
Total – Management of Companies / Enterprises	20
Male	0

Female	0
Total - Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	1395
Male	720
Female	675
Total - Educational Services	3145
Male	995
Female	2145
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	4825
Male	755
Female	4070
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	550
Male	230
Female	325
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	2930
Male	960
Female	1970
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	1875
Male	875
Female	1000
Total - Public Administration	2685
Male	1300
Female	1385

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 69: Labour Force by Industry – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 2001-2006

Labour Force by Industry	2001	2006	% Change 2001- 2006
Total – All industries, labour force 15 years and over	52565	52820	0.5
Male	28725	28380	-1.2
Female	23840	24435	2.5
Total – Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3590	3455	-3.8
Male	2750	2665	-3.1
Female	840	785	-6.5
Total – Mining and oil / gas	230	395	71.7
Male	205	345	68.3
Female	25	45	80.0
Total - Utilities	315	240	-23.8
Male	205	215	4.9
Female	110	25	-77.3
Total - Construction	2995	3280	9.5
Male	2590	2795	7.9
Female	410	485	18.3
Total - Manufacturing	7570	6825	-9.8
Male	6415	5790	-9.7
Female	1160	1035	-10.8
Total - Wholesale Trade	1790	2285	27.7
Male	1425	1860	30.5
Female	365	425	16.4
Total - Retail Trade	6185	5840	-5.6
Male	2540	2210	-13.0
Female	3640	3630	-0.3
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	3430	3625	5.7
Male	2805	2925	4.3
Female	630	700	11.1
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	1230	900	-26.8
Male	590	400	-32.2
Female	640	500	-21.9
Total - Finance and Insurance	1515	1380	-8.9
Male	540	360	-33.3
Female	975	1015	4.1
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	620	710	14.5
Male	335	410	22.4
Female	280	300	7.1
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2425	2485	2.5
Male	1305	1150	-11.9
Female	1120	1330	18.8
Total – Management of	20	55	175.0

Companies / Enterprises			
Male	20	40	100.0
Female	0	15	n/c
Total - Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	1565	1830	16.9
Male	740	790	6.8
Female	815	1040	27.6
Total - Educational Services	3560	3740	5.1
Male	1055	1090	3.3
Female	2500	2655	6.2
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	4975	5350	7.5
Male	795	825	3.8
Female	4180	4530	8.4
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	865	865	0.0
Male	405	355	-12.3
Female	460	505	9.8
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	4075	4160	2.1
Male	1305	1350	3.4
Female	2765	2810	1.6
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	2675	2500	-6.5
Male	1345	1325	-1.5
Female	1330	1180	-11.3
Total - Public Administration	2940	2895	-1.5
Male	1355	1465	8.1
Female	1590	1425	-10.4

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Note: n/c = not calculable.

Table 70: Labour Force by Industry – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 2011

NHS: Labour Force by Industry	2011
Total – All industries, labour force 15 years and over	50250
Male	26660
Female	23585
Total – Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2505
Male	1960
Female	540
Total – Mining and oil / gas	725
Male	640
Female	85
Total - Utilities	315
Male	225
Female	85
Total - Construction	4015
Male	3600
Female	415
Total - Manufacturing	4385
Male	3735
Female	655
Total - Wholesale Trade	1850
Male	1380
Female	470
Total - Retail Trade	5925
Male	2620
Female	3305
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	3425
Male	2740
Female	685
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	870
Male	485
Female	380
Total - Finance and Insurance	1415
Male	335
Female	1080
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	725
Male	425
Female	300
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	2240
Male	1115
Female	1120
Total – Management of Companies / Enterprises	15
Male	0

Female	0
Total - Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	1780
Male	840
Female	945
Total - Educational Services	3825
Male	1150
Female	2670
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	5765
Male	970
Female	4795
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	775
Male	385
Female	390
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	3525
Male	1070
Female	2455
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	2670
Male	1305
Female	1360
Total - Public Administration	3510
Male	1680
Female	1825

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Mobility

Table 71: Mobility Status 1 Year Ago – Mackenzie 2006

Census: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 1 Year Ago	2006
Total - Population 1 year and over	4490
Male	2395
Female	2095
Total - Lived at the same address 1 year ago	3655
Male	1970
Female	1680
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	480
Male	260
Female	225
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	165
Male	70
Female	95
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 1 year ago	190
Male	90
Female	95

Source: 2006a.

Table 72: Mobility Status 1 Year Ago – Mackenzie 2011

NHS: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 1 Year Ago	2011
Total – Mobility status 1 year ago	3510
Male	1840
Female	1670
Total – Lived at the same address 1 year ago	2790
Male	1455
Female	1330
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	335
Male	175
Female	165
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	375
Male	205
Female	165
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 1 year ago	0
Male	0
Female	0

Source: 2011.

Table 73: Mobility Status 5 Years – Mackenzie 2006

Census: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 5 Years Ago	2006
Total - Population 5 years +	4255
Male	2275
Female	1975
Total - Lived at the same address 5 years ago	2175
Male	1215
Female	960
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	1075
Male	530
Female	540
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	660
Male	345
Female	315
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 5 years ago	345
Male	185
Female	150

Source: 2006a.

Table 74: Mobility Status 5 Years – Mackenzie 2011

NHS: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 5 Years Ago	2011
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	3345
Male	1750
Female	1595
Total - Lived at the same address 5 years ago	2040
Male	1045
Female	990
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	695
Male	340
Female	360
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	565
Male	350
Female	215
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 5 years ago	40
Male	15
Female	25

Source: 2011.

Table 75: Mobility Status 1 Year Ago – Prince George 2006

Census: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 1 Year Ago	2006
Total - Population 1 year and over	69600
Male	34660
Female	34935
Total - Lived at the same address 1 year ago	55900
Male	27875
Female	28025
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	9155
Male	4540
Female	4610
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	2980
Male	1475
Female	1510
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 1 year ago	1565
Male	770
Female	790

Source: 2006a.

Table 76: Mobility Status 1 Year Ago – Prince George 2011

NHS: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 1 Year Ago	2011
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago	69850
Male	34925
Female	34930
Total - Lived at the same address 1 year ago	58930
Male	29395
Female	29535
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	7560
Male	3905
Female	3655
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	2335
Male	1155
Female	1180
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 1 year ago	1025
Male	470
Female	560

Source: 2011.

Table 77: Mobility Status 5 Years – Prince George 2006

Census: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 5 Years Ago	2006
Total - Population 5 years +	66235
Male	32935
Female	33300
Total - Lived at the same address 5 years ago	36225
Male	18055
Female	18170
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	19265
Male	9530
Female	9730
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	7435
Male	3685
Female	3750
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 5 years ago	3310
Male	1660
Female	1650

Source: 2006a.

Table 78: Mobility Status 5 Years – Prince George 2011

NHS: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 5 Years Ago	2011
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	66320
Male	33020
Female	33300
Total - Lived at the same address 5 years ago	37210
Male	18485
Female	18725
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	18705
Male	9505
Female	9200
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	6985
Male	3315
Female	3670
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 5 years ago	3425
Male	1725
Female	1705

Source: 2011.

Table 79: Mobility Status 1 Year Ago – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 2006

Census: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 1 Year Ago	2006
Total - Population 1 year and over	90700
Male	45680
Female	45020
Total - Lived at the same address 1 year ago	74015
Male	37365
Female	36650
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	10690
Male	5315
Female	5380
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	3965
Male	1995
Female	1965
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 1 year ago	2030
Male	1005
Female	1020

Source: 2006a.

Table 80: Mobility Status 1 Year Ago – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 2011

NHS: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 1 Year Ago	2011
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago	89360
Male	45020
Female	44340
Total - Lived at the same address 1 year ago	76250
Male	38340
Female	37915
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	8765
Male	4500
Female	4270
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	3090
Male	1595
Female	1500
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 1 year ago	1245
Male	585
Female	660

Source: 2011.

Table 81: Mobility Status 5 Years – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 2006

Census: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 5 Years Ago	2006
Total - Population 5 years +	86395
Male	43455
Female	42940
Total - Lived at the same address 5 years ago	49230
Male	25025
Female	24205
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	23170
Male	11425
Female	11745
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	9730
Male	4835
Female	4895
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 5 years ago	4265
Male	2170
Female	2095

Source: 2006a.

Table 82: Mobility Status 5 Years – Fraser-Fort George Regional District 2011

NHS: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 5 Years Ago	2011
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	85055
Male	42715
Female	42345
Total - Lived at the same address 5 years ago	50285
Male	25355
Female	24925
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	21630
Male	10910
Female	10725
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	8925
Male	4330
Female	4595
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 5 years ago	4220
Male	2120
Female	2095

Source: 2011.

Table 83: Net Difference Between Exodus and Influx of Workers – Mackenzie 2001-2006

	Total # of Residents Commuting for Work	Total Influx of Workers to Mackenzie	Net Difference
2001	55	125	70
2006	95	205	110

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 84: Where Mackenzie Residents Commute for Work, 2001-2006

2001	2006
<p>British Columbia (2555) Mackenzie, BC (2515) Prince George, BC (15) Central Coast C, BC (10) Saanich, BC (10) Smithers, BC (10) Whonnock 1, BC (10)</p> <p>Alberta (10) High Level, AB (10)</p> <p>Ontario (10) Ottawa, ONT (10)</p> <p>Other (135) No fixed work place (135)</p>	<p>British Columbia (2215) Mackenzie, BC (2145) Prince George, BC (30) Fort St. John, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George C, BC (10) Vanderhoof, BC (10)</p> <p>Newfoundland and Labrador (20) Stephenville, NFLD (20)</p> <p>Alberta (10) Edmonton, AB (10)</p> <p>Quebec (10) Lac-Saint-Jean-Est, QC (10)</p> <p>Other (120) No fixed work place (120)</p>

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 85: Where Female Mackenzie Residents Commute for Work, 2001-2006

2001	2006
<p>British Columbia (975) Mackenzie (955) Prince George, BC (10)</p> <p>Alberta (10) High Level, AB (10)</p> <p>Other (55) No fixed work place (55)</p>	<p>British Columbia (870) Mackenzie (840) Fort St. John, BC (10) Prince George, BC (10) Vanderhoof, BC (10)</p> <p>Newfoundland and Labrador (20) Stephenville, NFLD (15)</p> <p>Alberta (10) Edmonton, AB (10)</p> <p>Other (20) No fixed work place (20)</p>

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 86: Where Male Mackenzie Residents Commute for Work, 2001-2006

2001	2006
<p>British Columbia (1580) Mackenzie, BC (1560) Central Coast C, BC (10) Prince George, BC (10) Smithers, BC (10) Whonnock 1, BC (10)</p> <p>Ontario (10) Ottawa, ONT (10)</p> <p>Other (80) No fixed work place (80)</p>	<p>British Columbia (1340) Mackenzie, BC (1305) Prince George, BC (20) Fraser-Fort George C, BC (15)</p> <p>Quebec (10) Lac-Saint-Jean-Est, QC (10)</p> <p>Other (100) No fixed work place (100)</p>

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 87: Where Do Mackenzie Workers Come From? 2001-2006

2001	2006
British Columbia (2640) Mackenzie, BC (2515) Prince George, BC (40) Cariboo E, BC (15) Bulkley-Nechako C (10) Castlegar, BC (10) Chilliwack, BC (10) Duncan, BC (10) Enderby 2, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George G, BC (10) Kamloops, BC (10) New Westminster, BC (10) Oak Bay, BC (10) Peace River B, BC (10) Peace River E, BC (10) Prince Rupert, BC (10) Surrey, BC (10)	British Columbia (2350) Mackenzie, BC (2145) Prince George, BC (45) Fraser-Fort George G, BC (25) Fraser Fort George A, BC (20) Fraser-Fort George C, BC (15) Prince Rupert, BC (15) Thompson-Nicola O, BC (15) Bulkley-Nechako C, BC (10) Chase, BC (10) Columbia-Shuswap D, BC (10) Coquitlam, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George D, BC (10) Kelowna, BC (10) Nanaimo, BC (10) Peace River D, BC (10) Thompson-Nicola A, BC (10)

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 88: Where Do Female Mackenzie Workers Come From? 2001-2006

2001	2006
British Columbia (1005) Mackenzie, BC (955) Bulkley-Nechako C (10) Cariboo E, BC (10) Castlegar, BC (10) Chilliwack, BC (10) Duncan, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George G, BC (10) Peace River E, BC (10) Prince George, BC (10)	British Columbia (885) Mackenzie, BC (840) Coquitlam, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George A, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George C, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George G, BC (10) Kelowna, BC (10)

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 89: Where Do Male Mackenzie Workers Come From? 2001-2006

2001	2006
<p>British Columbia (1640) Mackenzie, BC (1560) Prince George, BC (30) Enderby 2, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George G, BC (10) Kamloops, BC (10) Oak Bay, BC (10) Peace River B, BC (10) Prince Rupert, BC (10) Surrey, BC (10)</p>	<p>British Columbia (1465) Mackenzie, BC (1305) Prince George, BC (40) Fraser-Fort George G, BC (20) Fraser-Fort George A, BC (15) Thompson-Nicola A, BC (15) Thompson-Nicola O, BC (15) Chase, BC (10) Columbia-Shuswap D, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George D, BC (10) Nanaimo, BC (10) Peace River D, BC (10) Prince Rupert, BC (10)</p>

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 90: Top Sectors Driving Mackenzie Residents to Commute Elsewhere for Work, 2001-2006

Sector	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Manufacturing	15	20	33.3
Accommodation and food service	0	15	n/c
Education services	5	10	100.0
Information and cultural industries	0	10	n/c
Other services (except public administration)	0	10	n/c
Retail trade	15	10	-33.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	5	5	0.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5	5	0.0
Public administration	0	5	n/c
Health care and social assistance	15	0	-100.0
Mining and oil and gas extraction	10	0	-100.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	10	0	-100.0
Construction	5	0	-100.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5	0	-100.0
Finance and insurance	0	0	0.0
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	0.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	0	0	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	0	0	0.0
Utilities	0	0	0.0
Wholesale trade	0	0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.n/c = not calculable.

Table 91: Top Sectors Driving Influx of Workers to Mackenzie, 2001-2006

Sector	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Manufacturing	75	120	60.0
Retail trade	5	20	300.0
Transportation and warehousing	5	15	200.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	25	10	-60.0
Health care and social assistance	10	10	0.0
Public administration	15	5	-66.7
Information and cultural industries	0	5	n/c
Other services (except public administration)	0	5	n/c
Professional, scientific and technical services	0	5	n/c
Wholesale trade	0	5	n/c
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5	0	-100.0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	5	0	-100.0
Education services	5	0	-100.0
Accommodation and food service	0	0	0.0
Construction	0	0	0.0
Finance and insurance	0	0	0.0
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	0.0
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0	0	0.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	0	0	0.0
Utilities	0	0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.n/c = not calculable.

Table 92: Net Difference Between Exodus and Influx of Workers – Prince George, 2001-2006

	Total # of Residents Commuting for Work	Total Influx of Workers to Prince George	Net Difference
2001	1695	5165	3470
2006	1635	5635	4000

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 93: Where Prince George Residents Commute for Work, 2001-2006

2001	2006
<p>British Columbia (30210) Prince George, BC (28745) Fraser-Fort George C, BC (255) Fraser-Fort George G, BC (255) Fraser-Fort George F, BC (125) Fraser-Fort George D, BC (95) Fraser-Fort George E, BC (75) Quesnel, BC (50) Vanderhoof, BC (50) Mackenzie, BC (40) Bulkley-Nechako C, BC (30) Fort George (Shelley) 2, BC (30) Fort St. James, BC (30) Fraser-Fort George A, BC (30) Bulkley-Nechako A, BC (25) Vancouver, BC (25) Fort St. John, BC (20) Kelowna, BC (20) Smithers, BC (20) Houston, BC (15) Surrey, BC (15) Thompson-Nicola E, BC (15) Armstrong, BC (10) Burnaby, BC (10) Cambell River, BC (10) Cariboo C, BC (10) Cariboo F, BC (10) Chetwynd, BC (10) Chilliwack, BC (10) Coquitlam, BC (10) Coryatsaqua (Moricetown), BC (10) Courtney, BC (10) Creston, BC (10) Elkford, BC (10) Fort Ware 1, BC (10) Fraser Lake, BC (10) Kamloops, BC (10) Kitimat, BC (10) Kitimat-Stikine B, BC (10) Kitimat-Stikine D, BC (10) Langley, BC (10) Mission, BC (10) Nak'azdli (Necoslie 1), BC (10) New Westminster, BC (10) North Saanich, BC (10) Okanagan-Similkameen H, BC (10) One Hundred Mile House, BC (10) Peace River C, BC (10)</p>	<p>British Columbia (31630) Prince George, BC (30240) Fraser-Fort George G, BC (240) Fraser-Fort George C, BC (150) Fraser-Fort George D, BC (105) Vanderhoof, BC (75) Fraser-Fort George A, BC (55) Mackenzie, BC (45) Quesnel, BC (45) Vancouver, BC (45) Fort St. James, BC (40) Fraser-Fort George E, BC (40) Burns Lake, BC (35) Smithers, BC (35) Fort St. John, BC (30) Richmond, BC (30) Burnaby, BC (25) Chetwynd, BC (25) Cariboo B, BC (20) Surrey, BC (20) Terrace, BC (20) Fraser Lake, BC (15) Kamloops, BC (15) Abbotsford, BC (10) Bulkley-Nechako C (10) Bulkley-Nechako D, BC (10) Campbell River, BC (10) Canal Flats, BC (10) Cariboo D, BC (10) Cariboo F, BC (10) Central Okanagan J, BC (10) Dawson Creek, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George F, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George H, BC (10) Golden, BC (10) Greater Vancouver A, BC (10) Houston, BC (10) Hudson's Hope, BC (10) Kelowna, BC (10) Kitimat, BC (10) Kitimat-Stikine B, BC (10) Lake Country, BC (10) Langley, BC (10) Lillooet, BC (10) Peace River B, BC (10) Penticton, BC (10) Prince Rupert, BC (10) Stikine Region, BC (10)</p>

<p>Port McNeill, BC (10) Prince Rupert, BC (10) Richmond, BC (10) Saanich, BC (10) Stikine Region, BC (10) Victoria, BC (15) Williams Lake, BC (10)</p> <p>Alberta (135) Wood Buffalo, AB (35) Calgary, AB (30) Edmonton, AB (20) Jasper, AB (15) Brooks, AB (10) Cochrane, AB (10) Hinton, AB (10) Leduc County, AB (10) Rainbow Lake, AB (10) Red Deer, AB (10) Rocky Mountain House, AB (10)</p> <p>Ontario (25) Hamilton, ON (10) London, ONT (10) North Huron, ON (10)</p> <p>Northwest Territories (20) Fort Smith, NWT (10) Yellowknife, NWT (10)</p> <p>Manitoba (15) Killarney, MB (10) Winnipeg, MB (10)</p> <p>Quebec (10) Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, QC (10)</p> <p>Saskatchewan (10) Saskatoon, SK (10)</p> <p>Yukon (10) Yukon, Unorganized (10)</p> <p>Other (3710) No Fixed Workplace (3680) Worked outside of Canada (30)</p>	<p>Tumbler Ridge, BC (10) Tzeachten 13, BC (10) Valemount, BC (10) Vernon, BC (10) Victoria, BC (10) Williams Lake, BC (10) Williams Lake 1, BC (10)</p> <p>Alberta (150) Edmonton, AB (45) Calgary, AB (15) Grande Prairie, AB (15) Brazeau County, AB (10) Cold Lake, AB (10) Hinton, AB (10) Jasper, AB (10) Lloydminster, AB (10) Northern Lights No. 22, AB (10) Opportunity No. 17, AB (10) Red Deer, AB (10) Rocky Mountain House, AB (10) Spruce Grove, AB (10) Strathcona County, AB (10) Vermillion River County No. 24, AB (10) Wood Buffalo, AB (10)</p> <p>Northwest Territories (20) Yellowknife, NT (15) Fort Smith, NWT (10)</p> <p>Quebec (15) Montreal, QC (10) Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville, QC (10) Sainte-Justine, QC (10)</p> <p>New Brunswick (10) Fredericton, NB (10)</p> <p>Ontario (10) Burlington, ONT (10) Ottawa, ON (10)</p> <p>Saskatchewan (10) Carlyle, SK (10)</p> <p>Yukon (10) Whitehorse, YT (10)</p> <p>Other (4225) No Fixed Workplace (4,190) Worked outside of Canada (35)</p>
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Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 94: Where Female Prince George Residents Commute for Work, 2001-2006

2001	2006
<p>British Columbia (14745) Prince George, BC (14,460) Fraser-Fort George D, BC (40) Vanderhoof, BC (25) Fort George (Shelley) 2, BC (25) Fraser-Fort George A, BC (20) Fraser-Fort George G, BC (20) Vancouver, BC (20) Quesnel, BC (15) Bulkley-Nechako A, BC (10) Bulkley-Nechako C, BC (10) Burnaby, BC (10) Cariboo C, BC (10) Fort St. James, BC (10) Fort St. John, BC (10) Fort Ware 1, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George C, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George E, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George F, BC (10) Kitimat, BC (10) Kitimat-Stikine B, BC (10) Mackenzie, BC (10) One Hundred Mile House, BC (10) Richmond, BC (10) Smithers, BC (10) Surrey, BC (10) Victoria, BC (10)</p>	<p>British Columbia (15840) Prince George, BC (15415) Fraser-Fort George D, BC (45) Fraser-Fort George C, BC (40) Vancouver, BC (40) Vanderhoof, BC (40) Fraser-Fort George A, BC (30) Burns Lake, BC (15) Fort St. James, BC (15) Fraser-Fort George G, BC (15) Quesnel, BC (15) Smithers, BC (15) Burnaby, BC (10) Canal Flats, BC (10) Cariboo B, BC (10) Dawson Creek, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George E, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George F, BC (10) Fraser Lake, BC (10) Kitimat, BC (10) Kitimat-Stikine B, BC (10) Langley, BC (10) Peace River B, BC (10) Penticton, BC (10) Surrey, BC (10) Terrace, BC (10) Williams Lake, BC (10)</p>
<p>Alberta (25) Calgary, AB (20) Rainbow Lake, AB (10)</p>	<p>Alberta (40) Calgary, AB (10) Edmonton, AB (10) Grande Prairie, AB (10) Opportunity No.17, AB (10) Red Deer, AB (10)</p>
<p>Ontario (10) Huron County, ON (10)</p>	<p>Northwest Territories (10) Fort Smith Region, NWT (10) Yellowknife, NWT (10)</p>
<p>Saskatchewan (10) Saskatoon, SK (10)</p>	<p>Ontario (10) Burlington, ON (10)</p>
<p>Other (910) No Fixed Workplace (895) Worked Outside of Canada (15)</p>	<p>Saskatchewan (10) Carlyle, SK (10)</p>
<p>Other (875) No Fixed Workplace (875)</p>	<p>Other (875) No Fixed Workplace (875)</p>

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 95: Where Male Prince George Residents Commute for Work, 2001-2006

2001	2006
<p>British Columbia (15470) Prince George, BC (14285) Fraser-Fort George C, BC (250) Fraser-Fort George G, BC (235) Fraser-Fort George F, BC (115) Fraser-Fort George E, BC (65) Fraser-Fort George D, BC (55) Quesnel, BC (35) For St. James, BC (30) Mackenzie, BC (30) Vanderhoof, BC (30) Bulkley-Nechako C, BC (25) Kelowna, BC (20) Bulkley-Nechako A, BC (15) Fort St. John, BC (15) Fraser-Fort George A, BC (15) Kamloops, BC (15) Smithers, BC (15) Stikine Region, BC (15) Thompson-Nicola E, BC (15) Campbell River, BC (10) Cariboo F, BC (10) Chetwynd, BC (10) Chilliwack, BC (10) Coquitlam, BC (10) Creston, BC (10) Elkford, BC (10) Fort George (Shelley) 2, BC (10) Fraser Lake, BC (10) Houston, BC (10) Kitimat-Stikine D, BC (10) Langley, BC (10) Mission, BC (10) Nakàzdli (Necoslie 1), BC (10) North Saanich, BC (10) Okanagan-Similkameen H, BC (10) Peace River C, BC (10) Port McNeill, BC (10) Richmond, BC (10) Sannich, BC (10) Vancouver, BC (10) Williams Lake, BC (10)</p> <p>Alberta (110) Wood Buffalo, AB (35) Edmonton, AB (20) Jasper, AB (15) Brooks, AB (10)</p>	<p>British Columbia (15790) Prince George, BC (14830) Fraser-Fort George G, BC (220) Fraser-Fort George C, BC (105) Fraser-Fort George D, BC (60) Mackenzie, BC (40) Vanderhoof, BC (35) Fort St. James, BC (30) Fort St. John, BC (30) Fraser-Fort George E, BC (30) Quesnel, BC (30) Richmond, BC (25) Burns Lake, BC (20) Fraser-Fort George A, BC (20) Smithers, BC (20) Surrey, BC (20) Burnaby, BC (15) Cariboo B, BC (15) Chetwynd, BC (15) Kamloops, BC (15) Terrace, BC (15) Abbotsford, BC (10) Bulkley-Nechako C, BC (10) Bulkley-Nechako D, BC (10) Campbell River, BC (10) Cariboo D, BC (10) Cariboo F, BC (10) Central Okanagan J, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George H, BC (10) Fraser Lake, BC (10) Houston, BC (10) Hudson's Hope, BC (10) Kitimat, BC (10) Lake Country, BC (10) Lillooet, BC (10) Prince Rupert, BC (10) Stikine Region, BC (10) Tumbler Ridge, BC (10) Valemount, BC (10) Vancouver, BC (10) Victoria, BC (10) Vernon, BC (10) Williams Lake, BC (10) Williams Lake 1, BC (10)</p> <p>Alberta (105) Edmonton, AB (30) Grand Prairie, AB (15)</p>

<p>Calgary, AB (10) Cochrane, AB (10) Leduc County, AB (10) Red Deer, AB (10) Rocky Mountain House, AB (10)</p> <p>Northwest Territories (20) Fort Smith Region, NWT (10) Yellowknife, NWT (10)</p> <p>Ontario (20) Hamilton, ON (10) London, ON (10) Ottawa, ON (10)</p> <p>Manitoba (10) Winnipeg, MB (10)</p> <p>Quebec (10) Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, QC (10)</p> <p>Other (2800) No Fixed Workplace (2785) Worked Outside of Canada (15)</p>	<p>Brazeau County, AB (10) Calgary, AB (10) Cold Lake, AB (10) Northern Lights No. 22, AB (10) Rocky Mountain House, AB (10) Strathcona County, AB (10) Vermillion River County No. 24, AB (10) Wood Buffalo, AB (10)</p> <p>Northwest Territories (15) Fort Smith, NWT (10) Yellowknife, NWT (10)</p> <p>Quebec (15) Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville, QC (10) Sainte-Justine, QC (10)</p> <p>New Brunswick (10) Fredericton, NB (10)</p> <p>Ontario (10) Ottawa, ON (10)</p> <p>Yukon (10) Whitehorse, YT (10)</p> <p>Other (3340) No Fixed Workplace (3310) Worked Outside of Canada (30)</p>
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Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 96: Where Do Prince George Workers Come From? 2001-2006

2001	2006
<p>British Columbia (33585) Prince George, BC (28745) Fraser-Fort George D, BC (1320) Fraser-Fort George C, BC (1265) Fraser-Fort George A, BC (1150) Fraser-Fort George F, BC (400) Bulkley-Nechako F, BC (80) Fraser-Fort George E, BC (70) Fraser-Fort George G, BC (35) New Westminster, BC (30) Prince Rupert, BC (25) Vanderhoof, BC (25) Abbotsford, BC (20) Kamloops, BC (20) Bulkley-Nechako C, BC (15) Cariboo B, BC (15) Cariboo G, BC (15) Comox-Strathcona C, BC (15) Langley, BC (15) Mackenzie, BC (15) McBride, BC (15) Quesnel, BC (15) Stewart, BC (15) Vancouver, BC (15) White Rock, BC (15) Bulkley-Nechako A, BC (10) Burnaby, BC (10) Burns Lake, BC (10) Cariboo C, BC (10) Cariboo D, BC (10) Cariboo F, BC (10) Central Kootenay F, BC (10) Central Kootenay H, BC (10) Clinton, BC (10) Cowichan Valley, BC (10) Dawson Creek, BC (10) Duncan, BC (10) East Kootenay E, BC (10) Enderby, BC (10) Fort George (Shelley) 2, BC (10) Fort St. James, BC (10) Fort St. John, BC (10) Fraser Lake, BC (10) Fraser Valley E, BC (10) Fraser Valley G, BC (10) Granisle, BC (10) Hudson's Hope, BC (10) Lions Bay, BC (10)</p>	<p>British Columbia (35580) Prince George, BC (30240) Fraser-Fort George D, BC (1675) Fraser-Fort George C, BC (1210) Fraser-Fort George A, BC (1200) Fraser-Fort George F, BC (365) Bulkley-Nechako F, BC (105) Fraser-Fort George E, BC (50) Kelowna, BC (40) Hazelton, BC (30) Mackenzie, BC (30) Surrey, BC (30) Langley, BC (25) Quesnel, BC (25) Vancouver, BC (25) Vanderhoof, BC (25) Kamloops, BC (20) Port Moody, BC (20) Prince Rupert, BC (20) Abbotsford, BC (15) Bulkley-Nechako C, BC (15) Burns Lake, BC (15) Coquitlam, BC (15) Fort St. James, BC (15) Fraser-Fort George G, BC (15) Fraser-Fort George H, BC (15) Richmond, BC (15) Sunshine Coast F, BC (15) Bulkley-Nechako A, BC (10) Bulkley-Nechako D, BC (10) Bulkley-Nechako E, BC (10) Burnaby, BC (10) Campbell River, BC (10) Cariboo A, BC (10) Cariboo B, BC (10) Cariboo F, BC (10) Central Kootenay E, BC (10) Central Kootenay H, BC (10) Central Kootenay I, BC (10) Central Okanagan, BC (10) Chetwynd, BC (10) Chilliwack, BC (10) Columbia-Shuswap C, BC (10) Dawson Creek, BC (10) Delta, BC (10) Fort George (Shelley) 2, BC (10) Fraser Lake, BC (10) Kaslo, BC (10)</p>

<p>Kamloops 1, BC (10) Kelowna, BC (10) Nanaimo, BC (10) Nanaimo B, BC (10) North Saanich, BC (10) Oak Bay, BC (10) Okanagan-Similkameen D, BC (10) Port Edward, BC (10) Revelstoke, BC (10) Sechelt, BC (10) Smithers, BC (10) Stony Creek 1, BC (10) Surrey, BC (10) Terrace, BC (10) Victoria, BC (10) View Royal, BC (10) Williams Lake, BC (10)</p> <p>Ontario (125) Waterloo, ON (25) Michipicoten, ON (15) Belleville, ON (10) Bradford West Gwillimbury, ON (10) Burlington, ON (10) London, ONT (10) Marathon, ONT (10) Milton, ONT (10) New Tecumseth, ON (10) Ottawa, ON (10) Peterborough, ON (10) Scugog, ON (10) South Glengarry, ON (10) Toronto, ON (10) Woodstock, ON (10)</p> <p>Alberta (115) Calgary, AB (35) Edmonton, AB (15) Sturgeon County, AB (15) Tsuu T'ina Nation 145, AB (15) Brooks, AB (10) Hinton, AB (10) Lethbridge, AB (10) Red Deer County, AB (10) Siksika 146, AB (10) Spruce Grove, AB (10)</p> <p>Manitoba (30) Stanley, MB (10) Steinbach, MB (10) Winnipeg, MB (10)</p> <p>Quebec (30)</p>	<p>Kispiox 1, BC (10) Kitimat, BC (10) Kitimat-Stikine C, BC (10) Langford, BC (10) Lower Post, BC (10) Maple Ridge, BC (10) McBride, BC (10) McLeod Lake 1, BC (10) Mission, BC (10) Nakusp, BC (10) Nanaimo A, BC (10) Nanaimo F, BC (10) North Vancouver, BC (10) Okanagan (Part) 1, BC (10) Okanagan-Similkameen A, BC (10) Parksville, BC (10) Peace River B, BC (10) Peace River D, BC (10) Peachland, BC (10) Penticton, BC (10) Pitt Meadows, BC (10) Saanich, BC (10) Sik-e-dakh 2, BC (10) Terrace, BC (10) Thompson-Nicola E, BC (10) Tsinstikeptum 9, BC (10) Victoria, BC (10) Williams Lake, BC (10)</p> <p>Ontario (110) Toronto, ON (35) Brampton, ON (10) Cambridge, ONT (10) Chisholm, ON (10) Durham Regional Municipality, ON (10) French River, ONT (10) Haldimand County, ONT (10) Halton Hills, ON (10) Halton Regional Municipality, ON (10) Hamilton, ON (10) Kenora, ONT (10) London, ON (10) Ottawa, ON (10) Scugog, ON (10) Thunder Bay, ONT (10)</p> <p>Alberta (75) Calgary, AB (40) Edmonton, AB (20) Jasper, AB (10) Slave Lake, AB (10) St. Albert, AB (10)</p>
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<p>Chelsea, QC (15) Brossard, QC (10) Lorraine, QC (10) Saint-Lazare, QC (10)</p> <p>New Brunswick (20) Northesk, NB (10) Riverview 1, NB (10)</p> <p>Saskatchewan (15) Saskatoon, SK (10) Weyburn, SK (10)</p> <p>Nova Scotia (10) Antigonish Subd. A, NS (10)</p>	<p>Saskatchewan (45) Bienfait, SK (15) Regina, SK (15) Outlook, SK (10) Saskatoon, SK (10)</p> <p>Quebec (35) Montreal, QC (10) Pointe-Claire, QC (10)</p> <p>New Brunswick (15) Fredericton, NB (10) Riverview, NB (10)</p> <p>Manitoba (10) Winnipeg, MB (10)</p> <p>Yukon (10) Upper Liard, YT (10)</p>
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Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 97: Where Do Female Prince George Workers Come From? 2001-2006

2001	2006
<p>British Columbia (16835) Prince George, BC (14460) Fraser-Fort George D, BC (635) Fraser-Fort George C, BC (625) Fraser-Fort George A, BC (595) Fraser-Fort George F, BC (210) Bulkley-Nechako F, BC (45) Fraser-Fort George E, BC (45) Cariboo G, BC (15) Fraser-Fort George G, BC (15) Kamloops, BC (15) Stewart, BC (15) Vancouver, BC (15) White Rock, BC (15) Abbotsford, BC (10) Burnaby, BC (10) Bulkley-Nechako C, BC (10) Central Kootenay F, BC (10) Comox-Strathcona C, BC (10) Fort George (Shelley) 2, BC (10) Fort St. James, BC (10) Fort St. John, BC (10) Kelowna, BC (10) Langley, BC (10) Lions Bay, BC (10) Mackenzie, BC (10) McBride, BC (10) New Westminster, BC (10) Prince Rupert, BC (10) Quesnel, BC (10) Sechelt, BC (10) Stony Creek 1, BC (10) Surrey, BC (10) Victoria, BC (10)</p> <p>Alberta (45) Sturgeon County, AB (15) Calgary, AB (10) Red Deer County, AB (10) Siksika 146, AB (10) Spruce Grove, AB (10) Tsuu Tèina Nation 145, AB (10)</p> <p>Ontario (45) Bradford West Gwillimbury, ON (10) Burlington, ON (10) Durham Regional Municipality, ON (10) London, ON (10)</p>	<p>British Columbia (18000) Prince George, BC (15415) Fraser-Fort George D, BC (860) Fraser-Fort George C, BC (635) Fraser-Fort George A, BC (585) Fraser-Fort George F, BC (155) Bulkley-Nechako F, BC (30) Fraser-Fort George E, BC (30) Hazelton, BC (30) Langley, BC (20) Surrey, BC (20) Vanderhoof, BC (20) Fraser-Fort George G, BC (15) Kamloops, BC (15) Prince Rupert, BC (15) Quesnel, BC (15) Williams Lake, BC (15) Abbotsford, BC (10) Bulkley-Nechako C, BC (10) Bulkley-Nechako D, BC (10) Columbia-Shuswap C, BC (10) Coquitlam, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George H, BC (10) Fort George (Shelley) 2, BC (10) Fraser Lake, BC (10) Kispiox 1, BC (10) Langford, BC (10) Mackenzie, BC (10) Maple Ridge, BC (10) Port Moody, BC (10) Richmond, BC (10) Saanich, BC (10) Tsinstikeptum 9, BC (10) Victoria, BC (10) Vancouver, BC (10)</p> <p>Alberta (35) Calgary, AB (15) Edmonton, AB (15) Slave Lake, AB (10)</p> <p>Ontario (30) Ottawa, ON (15) French River, ON (10) Scugog, ON (10) Toronto, ON (10)</p> <p>New Brunswick (15)</p>

Marathon, ONT (10) New Tecumseth, ONT (10) Ottawa, ON (10) Peterborough, ONT (10) Scugog, ON (10) Simcoe County, ON (10) Thunder Bay District, ON (10)	Riverview, NB (10)
Quebec (10) Chelsea, QC (15)	Quebec (15) Montreal, QC (10)
Saskatchewan (10) Weyburn, SK (10)	Saskatchewan (10) Regina, SK (10)

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 98: Where Do Male Prince George Workers Come From? 2001-2006

2001	2006
<p>British Columbia (16750) Prince George, BC (14285) Fraser-Fort George D, BC (685) Fraser-Fort George C, BC (635) Fraser-Fort George A, BC (555) Fraser-Fort George F, BC (190) Bulkley-Nechako F, BC (35) Fraser-Fort George E, BC (30) Prince Rupert, BC (25) Vanderhoof, BC (25) Fraser-Fort George G, BC (20) New Westminster, BC (20) Cariboo B, BC (15) Abbotsford, BC (10) Bulkley-Nechako A, BC (10) Bulkley-Nechako C, BC (10) Burns Lake, BC (10) Cariboo C, BC (10) Cariboo G, BC (10) Central Kootenay H, BC (10) Clinton, BC (10) Cowichan Valley G, BC (10) Dawson Creek, BC (10) Duncan, BC (10) East Kootenay E, BC (10) Enderby 2, BC (10) Fraser Valley E, BC (10) Fraser Valley G, BC (10) Gransisle, BC (10) Hudson's Hope, BC (10) Kamloops, BC (10) Kelowna, BC (10) Langley, BC (10) Mackenzie, BC (10) McBride, BC (10) Nanaimo, BC (10) North Saanich, BC (10) Oak Bay, BC (10) Okanagan-Similkameen D, BC (10) Port Edward, BC (10) Quesnel, BC (10) Revelstoke, BC (10) Smithers, BC (10) View Royal, BC (10) Williams Lake, BC (10)</p>	<p>British Columbia (17580) Prince George, BC (14830) Fraser-Fort George D, BC (815) Fraser-Fort George A, BC (615) Fraser-Fort George C, BC (570) Fraser-Fort George F, BC (205) Bulkley-Nechako F, BC (70) Kelowna, BC (40) Fraser-Fort George E, BC (20) Mackenzie, BC (20) Burns Lake, BC (15) Penticton, BC (15) Port Moody, BC (15) Quesnel, BC (15) Surrey, BC (15) Vancouver, BC (15) Abbotsford, BC (10) Bulkley-Nechako A, BC (10) Bulkley-Nechako C, BC (10) Bulkley-Nechako E, BC (10) Burnaby, BC (10) Campbell River, BC (10) Cariboo A, BC (10) Cariboo B, BC (10) Cariboo F, BC (10) Central Kootenay H, BC (10) Central Kootenay I, BC (10) Chetwynd, BC (10) Chilliwack, BC (10) Columbia-Shuswap C, BC (10) Dawson Creek, BC (10) Delta, BC (10) Fort George (Shelley) 2, BC (10) Fort St. James, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George G, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George H, BC (10) Kamloops, BC (10) Kaslo, BC (10) Kitimat, BC (10) Kitimat-Stikine C, BC (10) Langley, BC (10) McBride, BC (10) McLeod Lake 1, BC (10) Mission, BC (10) Nakusp, BC (10) Nanaimo, BC (10) Nanaimo F, BC (10) Okanagan (Part) 1, BC (10)</p>
<p>Ontario (80) Waterloo, ON (25)</p>	

<p>Belleville, ON (10) Bradford West Gwillimbury, ON (10) Michipicoten, ON (10) Milton, ON (10) Simcoe County, ON (10) Toronto, ON (10) Woodstock, ON (10)</p> <p>Alberta (65) Calgary, AB (30) Edmonton, AB (15) Hinton, AB (10) Lethbridge, AB (10) Siksika 146, AB (10) Tsuu Tèina Nation 145, AB (10)</p> <p>Manitoba (25) Division No.17, Unorganized, MB (10) Steinbach, MB (10) Winnipeg, MB (10)</p> <p>Quebec (20) Brossard, QC (10) Lorraine, QC (10) Saint-Lazare, QC (10)</p> <p>New Brunswick (15) Northesk, NB (10) Riverview, NB (10)</p> <p>Saskatchewan (15) Saskatoon, SK (15)</p> <p>Nova Scotia (10) Antigonish Subd. A, NS (10)</p>	<p>Okanagan-Similkameen A, BC (10) Peace River B, BC (10) Peace River D, BC (10) Pitt Meadows, BC (10) Prince Rupert, BC (10) Saanich, BC (10) Sunshine Coast F, BC (10) Terrace, BC (10) Thompson-Nicola E, BC (10) Vanderhoof, BC (10)</p> <p>Ontario (85) Toronto, ON (30) Brampton, ON (10) Cambridge, ON (10) Haldimand County, ON (10) Halton Hills, ON (10) Kenora, ON (10)</p> <p>Alberta (45) Calgary, AB (25) Edmonton, AB (10) Jasper, AB (10) St. Albert, AB (10)</p> <p>Saskatchewan (35) Bienfait, SK (10) Outlook, SK (10) Regina, SK (10) Saskatoon, SK (10)</p> <p>Quebec (20) Montreal, QC (15) Pointe-Claire, QC (10)</p>
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Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 99: Top Sectors Driving Prince George Residents to Commute Elsewhere for Work, 2001-2006

Sector	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Manufacturing	760	410	-46.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	185	135	-27.0
Retail trade	50	125	150.0
Mining and oil and gas extraction	45	105	133.3
Transportation and warehousing	65	110	69.2
Accommodation and food service	95	105	10.5
Public administration	90	100	11.1
Health care and social assistance	55	95	72.7
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	5	85	1600.0
Education services	70	80	14.3
Construction	85	75	-11.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	20	65	225.0
Other services (except public administration)	40	55	37.5
Utilities	35	30	-14.3
Wholesale trade	30	25	-16.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	10	20	100.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	30	10	-66.7
Finance and insurance	30	0	-100.0
Information and cultural industries	10	0	-100.0
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 100: Top Sectors Driving Influx of Workers to Prince George, 2001-2006

Sector	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Manufacturing	770	860	11.7
Health care and social assistance	535	610	14.0
Retail trade	565	575	1.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	330	465	40.9
Education services	335	435	29.9
Transportation and warehousing	380	420	10.5
Construction	235	360	53.2
Accommodation and food service	300	305	1.7
Public administration	395	305	-22.8
Wholesale trade	295	265	-10.2
Other services (except public administration)	340	240	-29.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	195	220	12.8
Finance and insurance	110	155	40.9
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	70	130	85.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	40	95	137.5
Information and cultural industries	155	80	-48.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	70	65	-7.1
Mining and oil and gas extraction	20	25	25.0
Utilities	35	20	-42.9
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.