

On The Move: Employment-Related Geographic Mobility



Fall 2013

**A Review of Socio-Economic Characteristics in
Williams Lake**

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Development Institute
Prince George, BC

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Julia Good, Kourtney Chingee, Laura Ryser, Kyle Kusch, Gerald Pinchbeck, Erin MacQuarrie, Greg Halseth, and Sean Markey
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Availability

Copies of this report have been provided to the Cariboo Regional District 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 Williams Lake
- A Review of Socio-Economic Characteristics in Mackenzie
- 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

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A REVIEW OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS IN WILLIAMS LAKE, 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 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 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 Williams Lake, as well as Quesnel and the Cariboo Regional District for comparative purposes, and comes from the Census of 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 (NHS) 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 22.9%, the global non-response rate (GNR) of Williams Lake is slightly higher compared to Quesnel (20.4%), but lower when compared to the GNR across the regional district (28.1%).

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 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

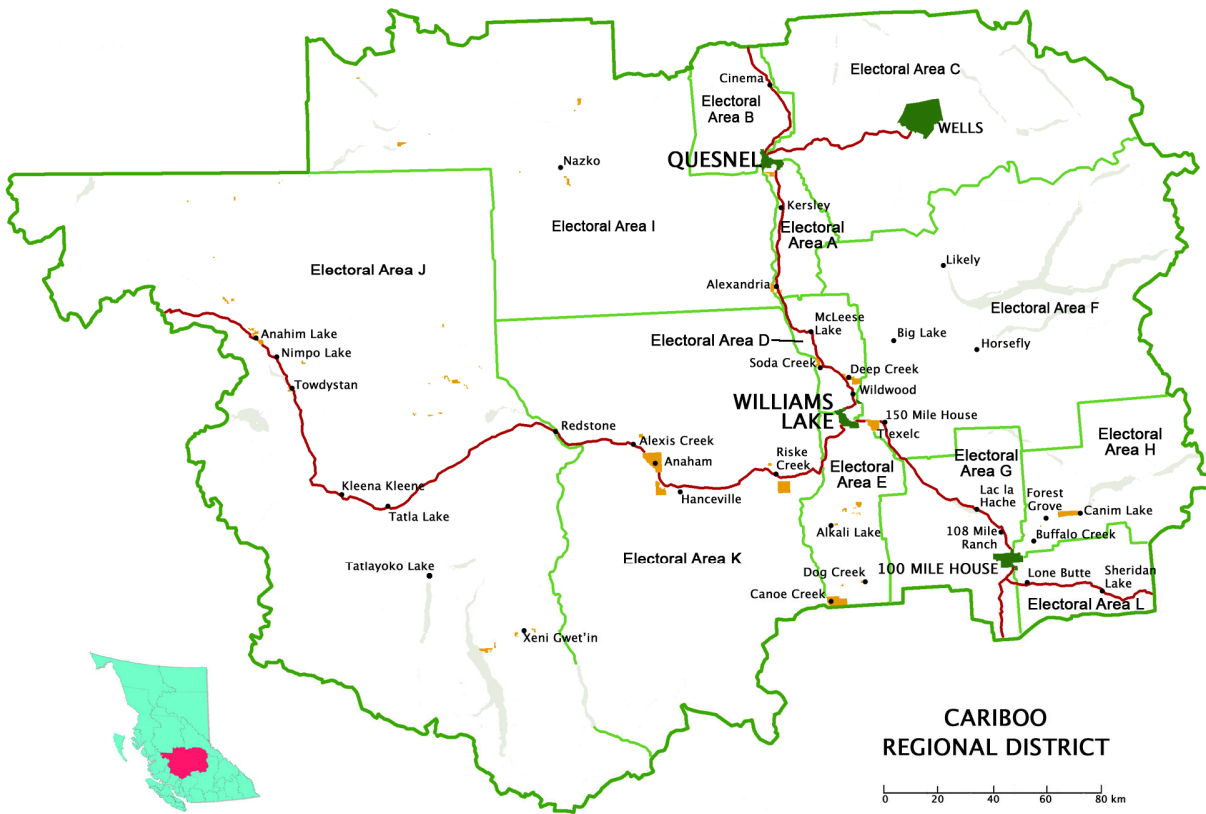
Growth in many northern BC communities was driven by an expansion of resource development. Since the 1980s, however, these places have been impacted by industrial consolidation, the adoption of labour shedding technology by industry, and a retrenchment of government services and supports. In addition to these changes, the more recent global recession has produced a number of 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 Williams Lake 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 Williams Lake, Quesnel, and the Cariboo 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 Williams Lake, as well as the entire regional district, has experienced minor fluctuations since 2006. Looking at available Census data for 2011, there is an aging population – both in terms of an older workforce and a growing number of seniors.

Since the 1990s, the entire region has seen a decline in the proportion of single residents, while there has also been an increase in widowed residents across the region. 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). Between 1991 and 2011, Williams Lake also experienced an increase in lone-parent families, and while male lone-parent families are increasing more rapidly, the majority of lone-parent households remain female lone-parent families. These findings reflect developments across the entire region.

Census figures also suggest that the Aboriginal population in Williams Lake has increased by approximately 130% between 1991 and 2011. The trend of a growing Aboriginal population is reflected across the region but is somewhat more moderate with 100% and 83% growth in Quesnel and the Cariboo Regional District respectively. In terms of language diversity, most non-official language groups in Williams Lake have seen a decline. Across the region, German and Punjabi remain the dominant international languages.

Figure 1: Cariboo Regional District



Map credit: Kyle Kusch.

Using 2011 Census data, and comparing that to the BC average (44%), a higher proportion of residents in the region had no post-secondary education (59.0% in Williams Lake, 59.8% in Quesnel, and 57.2% for the Cariboo Regional District). Since 2001, however, there has been a decline in the number of residents who combined only completed grade school or high school education. Other education attainment numbers are similar across the entire region and comparable to provincial findings, with the exception of university education at the bachelor level or above; here, the Cariboo Regional District feature significantly lower numbers (9%) than the province (22%).

Data on housing characteristics indicates that both the number of owned and rented dwellings in Williams Lake has increased over the past five Census periods. Compared to the Cariboo Regional District, where 78% of dwellings were owned in 2011, Williams Lake had a higher proportion of renters. Across the region, single-detached houses continue to be the predominant type of dwelling. While all dwelling types saw increases across the region, the increase in semi-detached houses and duplexes between 1991 and 2011 stands out in Williams Lake.

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 38% of renters in Williams Lake spent 30% or more of their household income

on shelter costs, while this was only the case for around 13% of home owners. These findings are similar across the region.

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. NHS data shows that over three quarters of homes in Williams Lake, Quesnel, and across the regional district were built before 1991. Roughly 10% of houses around the region were in need of major repairs in 2011.

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.

Across the region, labour force participation rates¹ have seen a decline over the past five Census periods. Unemployment rates in Williams Lake have fluctuated since 1991, reaching a peak in 2001, and a notable increase between 2006 and 2011. In comparison, Quesnel and the Cariboo Regional District had slightly higher unemployment between 1991 and 2006, including a similar increase in unemployment rates in 2011. It should also be noted that, in 1991, male unemployment rates were lower than female. By 2011, this trend has been reversed, and unemployment rates for men across the region are now higher.

With an average full-time, full-year 2011 employment income of \$50,805, income rates in Williams Lake are slightly below Quesnel and the regional district; but the entire region has seen a steady increase in average income since 1991. A significant income gap between men and women remains but is somewhat smaller in Williams Lake compared to the rest of the region. When statistics on the prevalence of low income are reviewed for the 2006 Census period, key vulnerable groups in Williams Lake, Quesnel, and across the Cariboo Regional District include lone-parent families and single residents. Within those groups, data shows that women are more vulnerable than men. Data from the 2011 National Household Survey shows that child poverty rates and rates of low income female seniors in Williams Lake are similar to trends identified across the region.

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.

Data from the NHS indicates that, in 2011, the industries employing the largest proportion of the workforce in Williams Lake were retail trade (13%); manufacturing, accommodation and food, and health care and social assistance (10% each); and mining and oil/gas (7%). When looking at the female workforce, health care and social assistance (16%), retail trade (15%), and accommodation and food services (13%) are the dominant sectors of employment. For the male workforce, on the other hand, manufacturing (17%), retail trade (11%), and mining and oil/gas (10%) are the leading sectors. Williams Lake Census data for 2006 shows that manufacturing, retail trade, and health care and social assistance were also dominant then. These sectors were followed by agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, a sector that has seen a 35% decline between 2001 and 2011. Other notable trends can be found in mining and oil/gas, which has seen a 454% increase between 2001 and 2011, and manufacturing, which has experienced a 47% decline in terms of the employment opportunities it provides. Similar to Williams Lake, manufacturing, retail trade, and accommodation and food are key sectors across the region in 2011; the only notable difference is that agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting maintains a relatively high third-place ranking for the Cariboo Regional District in 2011.

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. NHS mobility data for Williams Lake shows that over 80% of residents have lived at the same address for the previous year. When looking at five years prior to the 2011 NHS, just over 50% still live at the same address. Of the part of the population who moved both during the previous year and the previous five year period, the largest group is made up of those who moved to a different address within the community. While similar trends can be observed across the region, a greater proportion of residents across the regional district moved from a different community during the previous five year period.

Data was also collected about where people live versus where they work. In this case, data showed that in both Williams Lake and Quesnel, the influx of workers exceeds the number of residents commuting elsewhere. That means that, during those Census periods, both communities were host communities for mobile workers, and the phenomenon of a transient worker population was far more prominent than that of local residents undertaking LDLC.

When we explored data about where Williams Lake residents commute for work, we found that most residents commute to other communities in BC, especially within the Cariboo Regional District. This trend has been consistent in 2001 and 2006, and applies to Quesnel as well. In 2006, a number of Williams Lake residents commuted to Alberta and outside Canada. A greater proportion of mobile workers were men. Williams Lake residents commute outside their home community for a variety of sectors. Key sectors driving residents to commute outside of Williams Lake are mining and oil/gas exploration; and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, both of which saw a significant increase in their importance as commuting sectors between 2001 and 2006.

As noted earlier, there were a greater number of people who commute to Williams Lake for work. Data from 2006 showed that the majority of these workers were from the Cariboo Regional District. Most of the rest are from the Okanagan and the Lower Mainland of BC, and a few commute to Williams Lake from Alberta and Nova Scotia. The workforce commuting to Williams Lake consists in equal part of men and women. A number of industries attract workers to Williams Lake. The key sectors driving an influx of workers into Williams Lake are manufacturing, retail, and health care and social assistance. Between 2001 and 2006, all three of these key sectors have seen a decline in terms of the numbers of workers they attract. The same key sectors drive worker influx in Quesnel with the difference that their numbers have been more stable over time.

4.0 Conclusion

The purpose of this report has been to provide background information on socio-economic characteristics for Williams Lake and other places across the Cariboo 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 Williams Lake 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 Williams Lake 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=i&lang=eng>

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

Age Distribution

Table 1: Age Distribution - Williams Lake

Population	Municipality: Williams Lake		
	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011	10832	5300	5530
Population in 2006	10744	5245	5500
Population in 2001	11153	5475	5675
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	0.8	1.0	0.5
2001 to 2006 population change (%)	-3.7	-4.2	-3.1
Total - All persons	10,825	5,300	5,530
Age 0-4	655	345	305
Age 5-14	1340	690	645
Age 15-19	725	350	375
Age 20-24	700	360	340
Age 25-44	2745	1335	1415
Age 45-54	1540	755	780
Age 55-64	1500	750	745
Age 65-74	835	390	435
Age 75-84	580	250	325
Age 85 and over	215	60	155
Median age of the population	39.7	38.7	40.7

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a, 2011.

Figure 2: Age Distribution - Williams Lake 1981

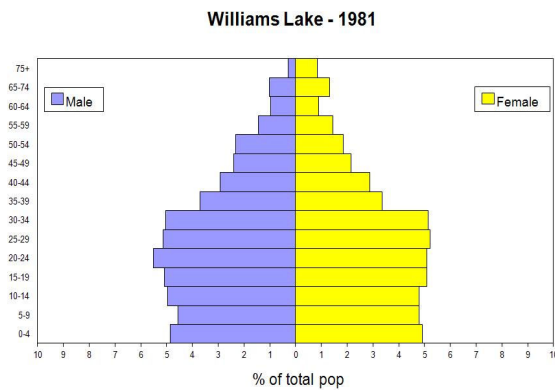


Figure 3: Age Distribution - Williams Lake 2011

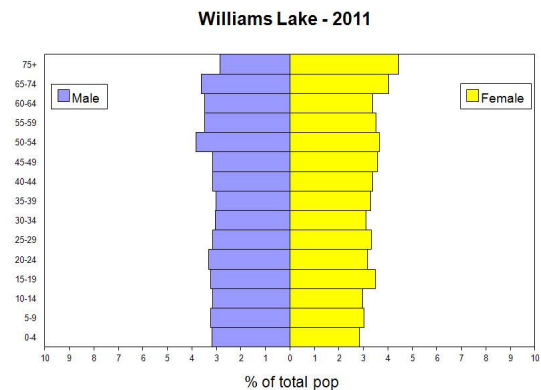


Table 2: Age Distribution - Quesnel

Population	Municipality: Quesnel		
	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011	10007	4830	5175
Population in 2006	9326	4490	4835
Population in 2001	10044	4945	5095
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	7.3	7.6	7.0
2001 to 2006 population change (%)	-7.1	-9.2	-5.1
Total - All persons	10005	4830	5175
Age 0-4	625	320	305
Age 5-14	1180	580	595
Age 15-19	680	320	360
Age 20-24	615	305	310
Age 25-44	2305	1095	1195
Age 45-54	1535	755	790
Age 55-64	1415	720	695
Age 65-74	830	405	430
Age 75-84	570	245	325
Age 85 and over	245	90	155
Median age of the population	41.9	41.6	42.1

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a, 2011.

Figure 4: Age Distribution - Quesnel 1981

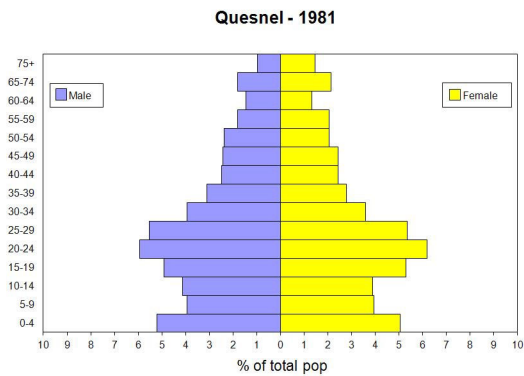


Figure 5: Age Distribution - Quesnel 2011

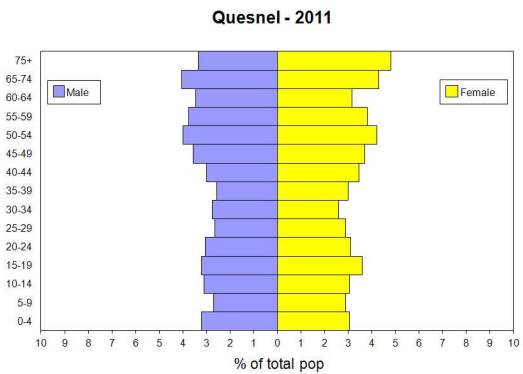


Table 3: Age Distribution - Cariboo Regional District

Population	Municipality: Cariboo Regional District		
	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011	62392	31470	30920
Population in 2006	62190	31240	30950
Population in 2001	65660	33240	32415
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	0.3	0.7	0.01
2001 to 2006 population change (%)	-5.3	-6.0	-4.5
Total - All persons	62390	31470	30920
Age 0-4	3220	1670	1550
Age 5-14	7015	3545	3470
Age 15-19	4120	2100	2020
Age 20-24	3145	1655	1495
Age 25-44	13585	6645	6940
Age 45-54	10560	5225	5340
Age 55-64	10635	5470	5175
Age 65-74	6205	3300	2910
Age 75-84	3020	1545	1475
Age 85 and over	885	330	555
Median age of the population	45.1	45.3	45.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a, 2011.

Figure 6: Age Distribution - Cariboo Regional District 1981

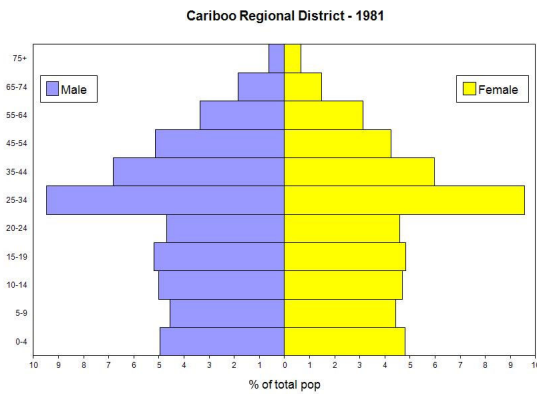
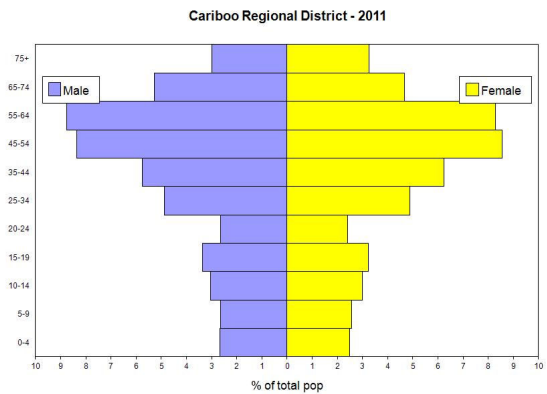


Figure 7: Age Distribution - Cariboo Regional District 2011



Legal Marital Status

Table 4: Legal Marital Status - Williams Lake

Census: Legal Marital Status	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total - Population 15 years +	7780	8080	8845	8695	8840	13.6	1.7
Male	3860	3975	4315	4205	4265	10.5	1.4
Female	3915	4080	4530	4495	4575	16.9	1.8
Total - Single	2420	2775	3050	3020	2375	-1.9	-21.4
Male	1360	1515	1650	1595	1275	-6.3	-20.1
Female	1065	1255	1400	1420	1100	3.3	-22.5
Total - Married	4035	3885	4180	3980	4925	22.1	23.7
Male	2035	1945	2095	1990	2480	21.9	24.6
Female	2005	1940	2085	1985	2450	22.2	23.4
Total - Separated	345	320	375	375	310	-10.1	-17.3
Male	150	150	155	160	120	-20.0	-25.0
Female	195	170	225	215	190	-2.6	-11.6
Total - Divorced	565	655	705	790	625	10.6	-20.1
Male	235	300	325	355	275	17.0	-22.5
Female	325	360	380	435	355	9.2	-18.4
Total - Widowed	415	440	535	530	600	44.6	13.2
Male	85	90	90	100	120	41.2	20.0
Female	325	355	440	435	480	47.7	10.3

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

Table 5: Legal Marital Status - Quesnel

Census: Legal Marital Status	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total - Population 15 years +	6135	6555	7990	7635	8200	33.7	7.4
Male	2975	3175	3895	3635	3930	32.1	8.1
Female	3195	3380	4090	4000	4275	33.8	6.9
Total - Single	1780	1705	2490	2285	2060	15.7	-9.8
Male	985	940	1390	1175	1075	9.1	-8.5
Female	790	770	1100	1110	985	24.7	-11.3
Total - Married	3090	3660	3735	3660	4525	46.4	23.6
Male	1555	1835	1880	1835	2275	46.3	24.0
Female	1535	1820	1860	1820	2250	46.6	23.6
Total - Separated	355	295	405	350	330	-7.0	-5.7
Male	140	115	175	160	140	0.0	-12.5
Female	210	175	235	190	195	-7.1	2.6
Total - Divorced	490	465	785	755	675	37.8	-10.6
Male	215	210	350	360	325	51.2	-9.7
Female	270	255	435	400	345	27.8	-13.8
Total - Widowed	425	440	575	585	620	45.9	6.0
Male	80	70	110	105	120	50.0	14.3
Female	345	365	465	485	500	44.9	3.1

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

Table 6: Legal Marital Status - Cariboo Regional District

Census: Legal Marital Status	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total - Population 15 years +	45485	50835	52235	51190	52155	14.7	1.9
Male	23260	25835	26460	25680	26255	12.9	2.2
Female	22225	25000	25775	25510	25900	16.5	1.5
Total - Single	12310	14745	15835	15545	11935	-3.0	-23.2
Male	7115	8375	8885	8525	6835	-3.9	-19.8
Female	5190	6375	6950	7020	5095	-1.8	-27.4
Total - Married	26125	27570	27030	26195	32390	24.0	23.6
Male	13160	13805	13540	13115	16210	23.2	23.6
Female	12960	13765	13490	13080	16185	24.9	23.7
Total - Separated	1890	2050	2200	2030	1630	-13.8	-19.7
Male	935	1015	1045	1020	800	-14.4	-21.6
Female	955	1035	1155	1010	835	-12.6	-17.3
Total - Divorced	3130	4185	4550	4625	3300	5.4	-28.6
Male	1550	2095	2340	2345	1690	9.0	-27.9
Female	1585	2095	2215	2280	1610	1.5	-29.3
Total - Widowed	2030	2285	2620	2800	2900	42.9	3.6
Male	500	550	650	675	725	45.0	7.4
Female	1530	1740	1965	2120	2175	42.2	2.6

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

Family Characteristics

Table 7: Selected Family Characteristics - Williams Lake

Census: Selected Family Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of families	2735	2745	3095	2990	3005	9.9	0.5
Number of married-couple families	2330	2280	2040	1940	1865	-20.0	-3.9
Number of common-law couple families	380	365	405	495	540	42.1	9.1
Number of lone-parent families	405	470	650	555	600	48.1	8.1
Number of female lone-parent families	335	350	545	485	470	40.3	-3.1
Number of male lone-parent families	70	110	105	70	125	78.6	78.6

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

Table 8: Selected Family Characteristics - Quesnel

Census: Selected Family Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of families	2150	2295	2725	2620	2800	30.2	6.9
Number of married-couple families	1480	1455	1810	1800	1745	17.9	-3.1
Number of common-law couple families	260	335	330	380	470	80.8	23.7
Number of lone-parent families	415	500	580	435	585	41.0	34.5
Number of female lone-parent families	345	365	475	370	460	33.3	24.3
Number of male lone-parent families	70	135	110	70	125	78.6	78.6

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

Table 9: Selected Family Characteristics - Cariboo Regional District

Census: Selected Family Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of families	16755	18695	19160	18580	18825	12.4	1.3
Number of married-couple families	14775	16255	13300	12910	15975	8.1	23.7
Number of common-law couple families	2100	2640	2760	3070	3340	59.0	8.8
Number of lone-parent families	1980	2435	3095	2595	2845	43.7	9.6
Number of female lone-parent families	1555	1790	2350	1980	2110	35.7	6.6
Number of male lone-parent families	430	650	750	615	735	70.9	19.5

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

Culture

Table 10: Aboriginal Population - Williams Lake 1996-2006

Census: Aboriginal Population	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1996-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - All persons	10345	10975	10600	2.5	-3.4
Total - Aboriginal identity population	915	1445	1435	56.8	-0.7

Source: Statistics Canada 1996, 2001, 2006a.

Table 11: Aboriginal Population - Williams Lake 2011

NHS: Aboriginal Population	2011
Total - All persons	10600
Total - Aboriginal identity population	2120

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 12: Aboriginal Population - Quesnel 1996-2006

Census: Aboriginal Population	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1996-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - All persons	8470	9845	9180	8.4	-6.8
Total - Aboriginal identity population	710	880	1045	47.2	18.8

Source: Statistics Canada 1996, 2001, 2006a.

Table 13: Aboriginal Population - Quesnel 2011

NHS: Aboriginal Population	2011
Total - All persons	9830
Total - Aboriginal identity population	1415

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 14: Aboriginal Population - Cariboo Regional District 1996-2006

Census: Aboriginal Population	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1996-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - All persons	66225	65210	62190	-6.1	-4.6
Total - Aboriginal identity population	5895	7865	10455	77.4	32.9

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

Table 15: Aboriginal Population - Cariboo Regional District 2011

NHS: Aboriginal Population	2011
Total - All persons	61765
Total - Aboriginal identity population	10775

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 16: Mother Tongue - Williams Lake

Census: Mother Tongue	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total population by mother tongue – single responses	10150	10150	10795	10515	10550	3.9	0.3
English	8515	8610	9060	9005	9345	9.7	3.8
French	155	135	170	155	155	0.0	0.0
Aboriginal languages	0	10	10	180	10	n/c	-94.4
Cree	0	10	10	0	5	n/c	n/c
Other	0	0	0	180	5	n/c	-97.2
International languages	1485	1390	1555	1175	1035	-30.3	-11.9
Cantonese	n/av	n/av	45	0	15	n/av	n/c
Chinese	70	30	20	50	35	-50.0	-30.0
Danish	n/av	15	0	0	10	n/av	n/c
Dutch	35	20	40	65	30	-14.9	-53.8
Finnish	n/av	0	10	15	10	n/av	-33.3
German	170	125	255	280	175	2.9	-37.5
Greek	5	0	0	0	0	-100.0	n/c
Hindi	n/av	0	10	0	5	n/av	n/c
Hungarian	n/av	10	15	10	5	n/av	-50.0
Italian	30	40	25	45	20	-33.3	-55.6
Japanese	n/av	10	10	10	0	n/av	-100.0
Korean	n/av	0	0	0	15	n/av	n/c
Mandarin	n/av	n/av	0	0	20	n/av	n/c
Punjabi	835	780	770	560	360	-56.9	-35.7
Polish	5	15	20	0	5	0.0	n/c
Portuguese	30	30	20	10	20	-33.3	100.0
Spanish	20	55	10	10	15	-25.0	50.0
Tagalog (Filipino)	5	10	20	10	30	500.0	200.0
Ukrainian	40	55	50	30	25	-37.5	-16.7
Other	240	195	235	80	240	0.0	200.0

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

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

Table 17: Mother Tongue - Quesnel

Census: Mother Tongue	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total population by mother tongue – single responses	7940	8310	9725	9090	9750	22.8	7.3
English	6595	6700	8320	7860	8735	24.9	11.1
French	75	120	115	85	115	283.3	35.3
Aboriginal languages	15	0	10	40	15	0.0	-62.5
Cree	15	0	10	40	10	-33.3	-75.0
Other	0	0	0	0	5	n/c	n/c
International languages	1255	1480	1280	1115	885	-29.5	-20.6
Cantonese	0	0	55	0	15	n/c	n/c
Chinese	65	45	70	65	25	-61.5	-61.5
Croatian	0	10	10	25	15	n/c	-40.0
Danish	0	0	15	15	5	n/c	-66.7
Dutch	30	30	15	15	20	-33.3	33.3
Finnish	0	10	10	10	5	n/c	-50.0
German	100	95	155	230	110	10.0	-52.2
Greek	5	10	0	0	0	-100.0	0.0
Hindi	20	0	0	0	15	-25.0	n/c
Hungarian	0	0	40	0	15	n/c	n/c
Italian	55	35	30	30	40	-27.3	33.3
Japanese	0	0	10	10	10	n/c	0.0
Korean	0	0	0	10	10	n/c	0.0
Mandarin	0	0	0	10	0	0.0	-100.0
Punjabi	775	1015	695	450	355	-54.2	-21.1
Polish	10	0	10	0	10	0.0	n/c
Portugeuse	40	10	40	25	40	0.0	60.0
Spanish	5	0	10	0	30	500.0	n/c
Tagalog (Filipino)	10	25	25	15	40	300.0	166.7
Ukranian	25	35	15	55	20	-20.0	-63.6
Other	115	160	75	150	105	-8.7	-30.0

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

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

Table 18: Mother Tongue - Cariboo Regional District

Census: Mother Tongue	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total population by mother tongue – single responses	59975	65475	64470	61285	61320	2.2	0.1
English	52955	57745	56675	54265	55215	4.3	1.8
French	830	780	830	665	840	1.2	26.3
Aboriginal languages	45	85	25	1255	40	-11.1	-96.8
Cree	35	85	25	50	30	-14.2	-40.0
Other	10	0	0	1205	10	0.0	-99.2
International languages	6150	6865	6935	5095	5225	-15.0	2.6
Cantonese	n/av	n/av	110	10	40	n/av	300.0
Chinese	185	115	105	150	85	-54.1	-43.3
Danish	n/av	n/av	n/av	90	55	n/av	-38.9
Dutch	320	425	410	235	260	-18.8	10.6
Finnish	n/av	75	140	130	70	n/av	-46.2
German	1360	1770	1920	1930	1545	13.6	-19.9
Greek	15	10	0	0	5	-66.7	n/c
Hindi	n/av	10	0	0	20	n/av	n/c
Hungarian	n/av	55	115	40	60	n/av	50.0
Italian	130	145	110	130	105	-19.2	-19.2
Japanese	n/av	45	65	50	40	n/av	-20.0
Korean	n/av	10	20	10	45	n/av	350.0
Mandarin	n/av	n/av	0	10	30	n/av	200.0
Punjabi	1670	1960	1520	1170	760	-54.5	-35.0
Polish	45	50	60	40	50	11.1	25.0
Portuguese	130	130	150	90	105	-19.2	16.7
Spanish	55	90	65	35	90	63.6	157.1
Tagalog (Filipino)	25	80	75	75	110	340	46.7
Ukrainian	210	200	195	185	115	-45.2	-37.8
Other	2005	1695	1875	715	1635	-18.5	128.7

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

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

Education

Table 19: Level of Education - Williams Lake 2001-2006

Census: Educational Attainment	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Population 15 years +	8670	8550	-1.4
Male	4270	4140	-3.0
Female	4400	4405	0.1
Total - No certificate, diploma or degree	2870	2450	-14.6
Male	1465	1240	-15.4
Female	1405	1215	-13.5
Total - High school certificate or equivalent	2275	2505	10.1
Male	1085	1105	1.8
Female	1195	1400	17.2
Total - Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1350	1090	-19.3
Male	925	705	-23.8
Female	425	385	-9.4
Total - College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	1050	1330	26.7
Male	340	570	67.7
Female	710	755	6.3
Total - University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	210	250	19.1
Male	30	55	83.3
Female	180	200	11.1
Total - University certificate, diploma, or degree	915	920	0.6
Male	430	465	8.1
Female	490	455	-7.1

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 20: Level of Education - Williams Lake 2011

NHS: Educational Attainment	2011
Total - Population 15 years +	8620
Male	4175
Female	4445
Total - No certificate, diploma or degree	1990
Male	950
Female	1040
Total - High school certificate or equivalent	3095
Male	1560
Female	1540
Total - Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	925
Male	700
Female	220
Total - College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	1205
Male	380
Female	820
Total - University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	465
Male	155
Female	310
Total - University certificate, diploma, or degree	945
Male	430
Female	515

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 21: Level of Education - Quesnel 2001-2006

Census: Educational Attainment	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Population 15 years +	7755	7490	-3.4
Male	3815	3585	-6.0
Female	3940	3905	-0.9
Total - No certificate, diploma or degree	3025	2015	-33.3
Male	1515	920	-39.3
Female	1515	1095	-27.7
Total - High school certificate or equivalent	2110	2325	10.2
Male	945	950	0.5
Female	1160	1370	18.1
Total - Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	900	1025	13.9
Male	595	775	30.3
Female	310	250	-19.4
Total - College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	805	1045	29.8
Male	350	465	32.9
Female	455	575	26.4
Total - University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	175	330	88.6
Male	70	140	100.0
Female	100	190	90.0
Total - University certificate, diploma, or degree	735	745	1.4
Male	335	330	-1.5
Female	400	410	2.5

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 22: Level of Education - Quesnel 2011

NHS: Educational Attainment	2011
Total - Population 15 years +	8025
Male	3875
Female	4150
Total - No certificate, diploma or degree	2310
Male	1085
Female	1220
Total - High school certificate or equivalent	2485
Male	1105
Female	1380
Total - Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1110
Male	745
Female	365
Total - College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	1155
Male	500
Female	660
Total - University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	270
Male	125
Female	145
Total - University certificate, diploma, or degree	970
Male	440
Female	525

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 23: Level of Education - Cariboo Regional District 2001-2006

Census: Educational Attainment	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Population 15 years +	51715	50770	-1.8
Male	26280	25550	-2.8
Female	25435	25215	-0.9
Total - No certificate, diploma or degree	19510	15615	-20.0
Male	10485	8490	-19.0
Female	9025	7125	-21.1
Total - High school certificate or equivalent	13335	14900	11.7
Male	6105	6620	8.4
Female	7235	8285	14.5
Total - Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	7700	6995	-9.2
Male	5360	4865	-9.2
Female	2340	2130	-9.0
Total - College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	6275	7355	17.2
Male	2180	3055	40.1
Female	4095	4295	4.9
Total - University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	1015	1725	70.0
Male	315	610	93.7
Female	705	1120	58.9
Total - University certificate, diploma, or degree	3875	4175	7.7
Male	1840	1915	4.1
Female	2040	2260	10.8

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 24: Level of Education - Cariboo Regional District 2011

NHS: Educational Attainment	2011
Total - Population 15 years +	51490
Male	26025
Female	25465
Total - No certificate, diploma or degree	14075
Male	7470
Female	6605
Total - High school certificate or equivalent	15385
Male	7095
Female	8290
Total - Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	7410
Male	5470
Female	1945
Total - College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	8040
Male	3255
Female	4780
Total - University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	1905
Male	740
Female	1160
Total - University certificate, diploma, or degree	4670
Male	1995
Female	2675

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Housing Characteristics

Table 25: Housing Characteristics - Williams Lake 1991-2006

Census: Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of dwellings	3655	3855	4335	4460	22.0	2.9
Number of owned dwellings	2100	2240	2695	2795	33.1	3.7
Number of rented dwellings	1555	1610	1645	1660	6.8	0.9

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

Table 26: Housing Characteristics - Williams Lake 2011

NHS: Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics	2011
Total number of dwellings	4530
Number of owned dwellings	2855
Number of rented dwellings	1675

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 27: Housing Characteristics - Quesnel 1991-2006

Census: Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of dwellings	3045	3325	4025	3920	28.7	-2.6
Number of owned dwellings	1720	1770	2545	2755	60.2	8.3
Number of rented dwellings	1325	1555	1480	1160	-12.5	-21.6

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

Table 28: Housing Characteristics - Quesnel 2011

NHS: Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics	2011
Total number of dwellings	4325
Number of owned dwellings	2790
Number of rented dwellings	1535

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 29: Housing Characteristics - Cariboo Regional District 1991-2006

Census: Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of dwellings	21245	24030	25310	25225	18.7	-0.3
Number of owned dwellings	15490	17610	18870	19225	34.1	1.8
Number of rented dwellings	5400	5995	6020	5505	1.9	-8.5

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 30: Housing Characteristics - Cariboo Regional District 2011

NHS: Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics	2011
Total number of dwellings	26160
Number of owned dwellings	20325
Number of rented dwellings	5285

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Dwelling Characteristics

Table 31: Type of Dwelling - Williams Lake

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	3655	3855	4335	4555	4530	23.9	-0.5
Single-detached house	1810	1925	2135	2100	2155	19.1	2.6
Semi-detached house	140	170	210	235	255	82.1	8.5
Row house	265	300	355	350	335	26.4	-4.3
Apartment, detached duplex	305	220	330	390	435	42.6	11.5
Apartment building, five or more storeys	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Apartment building, less than five storeys	730	770	785	825	810	11.0	-1.8
Other single attached house	5	30	15	30	30	500.0	0
Movable dwelling	395	440	500	530	500	26.6	-5.7

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

Table 32: Type of Dwelling - Quesnel

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	3045	3325	4025	3915	4325	42.0	10.5
Single-detached house	1865	1950	2745	2685	2660	42.6	-0.9
Semi-detached house	115	130	110	100	125	8.7	25.0
Row house	170	220	215	155	235	38.2	51.6
Apartment, detached duplex	150	180	130	125	145	-3.3	16.0
Apartment building, five or more storeys	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Apartment building, less than five storeys	615	795	705	720	855	39.0	18.8
Other single attached house	25	10	5	20	25	0.0	25.0
Movable dwelling	95	30	120	105	290	205.3	176.2

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

Table 33: Type of Dwelling - Cariboo Regional District

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	21245	24030	25310	25215	26150	23.1	3.7
Single-detached house	15255	17490	18905	18745	18765	23.0	0.1
Semi-detached house	435	455	545	645	605	39.0	-6.2
Row house	545	635	720	705	755	38.5	7.1
Apartment, detached duplex	570	490	625	675	705	23.7	4.4
Apartment building, five or more storeys	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	-100.0
Apartment building, less than five storeys	1620	1875	1760	1800	1905	17.6	5.8
Other single attached house	105	115	55	145	80	-23.8	-44.8
Movable dwelling	2720	2970	2695	1490	3330	22.4	123.4

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

Housing Costs

Table 34: Housing Costs - Williams Lake 1991-2006

Housing Costs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of tenant occupied households	765	720	1640	1665	117.6	1.5
Tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	215	730	730	635	195.3	-13.0
Total number of owner occupied households	1590	1640	2690	2795	75.8	3.9
Owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	115	260	395	315	-50.5	-20.3
Average value of owned dwelling	81991	144973	135997	156196	90.5	14.9

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

Table 35: Housing Costs - Williams Lake 2011

NHS: Housing Costs	2011
Percentage of tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	37.9
Percentage of owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	12.6
Average value of owned dwelling	230719

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 36: Housing Costs - Quesnel 1991-2006

Census: Housing Costs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of tenant occupied households	655	760	1475	1160	77.1	-21.4
Tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	265	710	745	575	117.0	-22.8
Total number of owner occupied households	1170	1240	2540	2755	135.5	8.5
Owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	95	210	300	250	163.2	-16.7
Average value of owned dwelling	66015	115204	121160	140272	112.5	15.8

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

Table 37: Housing Costs - Quesnel 2011

NHS: Housing Costs	2011
Percentage of tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	48.2
Percentage of owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	14.0
Average value of owned dwelling	201318

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 38: Housing Costs - Cariboo Regional District 1991-2006

Housing Costs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of tenant occupied households	2820	3095	5715	5275	87.1	-7.7
Tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	795	2400	2435	1975	148.4	-18.9
Total number of owner occupied households	11095	12420	17870	18460	66.4	3.3
Owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	1085	2280	2770	2435	124.4	-12.1
Average value of owned dwelling	76684	133591	133464	171521	123.6	28.5

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

Table 39: Housing Costs - Cariboo Regional District 2011

NHS: Housing Costs	2011
Percentage of tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	38.5
Percentage of owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	13.4
Average value of owned dwelling	244709

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Housing Repair Needs

Table 40: Housing Repair Needs - Williams Lake 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	3480	n/ap	n/ap
Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006	n/ap	n/ap	n/ap	980	n/ap	n/ap
Regular maintenance only	2405	2610	2750	2820	17.3	2.5
Minor repairs	905	990	1180	1295	43.1	9.7
Major repairs	345	250	410	335	-2.9	-18.3

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

Note: n/ap = not applicable.

Table 41: Housing Repair Needs - Williams Lake 2011

NHS: Repair Needs	2011
Number of dwellings constructed before 1990	3470
Number of dwellings constructed between 1991 and 2011	1050
Regular and minor repairs	4130
Major repairs	400

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 42: Housing Repair Needs - Quesnel 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	2805	n/ap	n/ap
Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006	n/ap	n/ap	n/ap	1110	n/ap	n/ap
Regular maintenance only	1785	2120	2625	2535	42.0	-3.4
Minor repairs	945	875	1115	1110	17.5	-0.4
Major repairs	315	330	290	275	-12.7	-5.2

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

Note: n/ap = not applicable.

Table 43: Housing Repair Needs - Quesnel 2011

NHS: Repair Needs	2011
Number of dwellings constructed before 1990	3455
Number of dwellings constructed between 1991 and 2011	875
Regular and minor repairs	3960
Major repairs	370

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 44: Housing Repair Needs - Cariboo Regional District 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	17670	n/ap	n/ap
Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006	n/ap	n/ap	n/ap	7560	n/ap	n/ap
Regular maintenance only	12495	14160	14625	14490	16.0	-0.9
Minor repairs	6230	7145	7805	7985	28.1	2.3
Major repairs	2520	2725	2880	2750	9.1	-4.5

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

Note: n/ap = not applicable.

Table 45: Housing Repair Needs - Cariboo Regional District 2011

NHS: Repair Needs	2011
Number of dwellings constructed before 1990	19340
Number of dwellings constructed between 1991 and 2011	6825
Regular and minor repairs	23260
Major repairs	2895

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Employment Rate

Table 46: Employment Rate - Williams Lake 1991-2006

Census: Labour Force Indicators	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Participation rate	74.2	79.7	70.8	69.1	-6.9	-2.4
Male	83.0	79.7	77.4	76.0	-8.4	-1.8
Female	65.4	65.0	64.3	62.7	-4.1	-2.5
Total - Employment rate	n/av	65.5	61.1	63.0	n/av	3.1
Male	n/av	72.2	64.1	69.1	n/av	7.8
Female	n/av	58.9	58.3	57.4	n/av	-1.5
Total - Unemployment rate	9.9	9.5	13.7	8.7	-12.1	-36.5
Male	9.0	9.5	17.2	9.1	1.1	-47.1
Female	11.3	9.6	9.5	8.3	-26.5	-12.6

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

Note: n/av = not available.

Table 47: Employment Rate - Williams Lake 2011

NHS: Labour Force Indicators	2011
Total - Participation rate	67.7
Male	71.7
Female	63.6
Total - Employment rate	59.9
Male	62.6
Female	57.2
Total - Unemployment rate	11.5
Male	12.8
Female	10.1

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 48: Employment Rate - Quesnel 1991-2006

Census: Labour Force Indicators	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Participation rate	66.4	66.1	66.7	65.0	-2.1	-2.5
Male	76.4	75.8	73.2	72.0	-5.8	-1.6
Female	57.3	56.9	60.4	58.5	2.1	-3.1
Total - Employment rate	n/av	56.3	57.7	58.5	n/av	1.4
Male	n/av	65.0	63.3	65.3	n/av	3.2
Female	n/av	48.0	52.4	52.2	n/av	-0.4
Total - Unemployment rate	17.0	14.7	13.4	9.9	-41.8	-26.1
Male	13.3	14.0	13.6	9.1	-31.6	-33.1
Female	22.0	15.6	13.2	10.5	-52.3	-20.5

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

Note: n/av = not available.

Table 49: Employment Rate - Quesnel 2011

NHS: Labour Force Indicators	2011
Total - Participation rate	61.2
Male	68.4
Female	54.5
Total - Employment rate	53.1
Male	57.3
Female	48.9
Total - Unemployment rate	13.4
Male	16.0
Female	10.2

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 50: Employment Rate - Cariboo Regional District 1991-2006

Census: Labour Force Indicators	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Participation rate	70.0	69.1	68.2	65.6	-6.3	-3.8
Male	78.5	76.2	73.9	70.5	-10.2	-4.6
Female	61.2	61.7	62.4	60.6	-1.0	-2.9
Total - Employment rate	n/av	59.8	58.4	59.0	n/av	1.0
Male	n/av	65.2	60.9	63.0	n/av	3.4
Female	n/av	54.3	55.9	54.8	n/av	-2.0
Total - Unemployment rate	14.3	13.4	14.3	10.1	-29.4	-29.4
Male	14.0	14.4	17.6	10.6	-24.3	-39.8
Female	14.7	12.1	10.4	9.5	-35.3	-8.7

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

Note: n/av = not available.

Table 51: Employment Rate - Cariboo Regional District 2011

NHS: Labour Force Indicators	2011
Total - Participation rate	61.9
Male	66.7
Female	57.1
Total - Employment rate	54.6
Male	57.3
Female	51.8
Total - Unemployment rate	11.9
Male	14.1
Female	9.3

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Income Characteristics

Table 52: Income - Williams Lake 1991-2006

Census: Earnings / Income	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Average earnings (all persons with earnings (\$))	n/av	26933	29754	33317	n/av	12.0
Male	n/av	35070	37289	42692	n/av	14.5
Female	n/av	17241	21309	22964	n/av	7.8
Total - Average earnings (worked full year, full time (\$))	n/av	37776	41481	47348	n/av	14.2
Male	40616	44327	48038	55161	35.8	14.8
Female	23828	26477	32368	34479	44.7	6.5
Total - Average earnings (worked part year, part time (\$))	n/av	18139	18768	21244	n/av	13.2
Male	20699	24830	24759	27841	34.5	12.4
Female	11144	12119	13095	15825	42.0	20.8
Composition of total income (100%)						
Earnings as a % of total income	83.6	83.6	80.0	77.4	-7.4	-3.25
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	83.0	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	68.2	n/av	n/av
Government transfers as a % of total income	9.9	10.7	11.9	12.6	27.3	5.9
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	8.5	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	19.5	n/av	n/av
Median income - all private households	42745	45309	49156	54929	28.5	11.7
Median income - couple households with children	n/av	n/av	n/av	83911	n/av	n/av
Median income - couple households without children	n/av	n/av	n/av	69453	n/av	n/av
Median income - one person households	n/av	20510	20454	25397	n/av	24.2
Median income - other household types	n/av	n/av	n/av	38764	n/av	n/av

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

Note: n/av = not available.

Table 53: Income – Williams Lake 2011

NHS: Income	2011
Total - Average employment income in 2010 (worked full year, full time (\$))	50805
Male	56473
Female	44114
Composition of total income	
Earnings as a % of total income	72.5
Male	75.2
Female	68.8
Government transfers as a % of total income	16.0
Male	12.9
Female	20.2
Median income - all private households	55251
Median income - couple households with children	93253
Median income - couple only households	64629
Median income - one person households	24191
Median income – two or more persons private households	70283
Median income – lone-parent economic families	34286

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 54: Income – Quesnel 1991-2006

Census: Earnings / Income	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Average earnings (all persons with earnings (\$))	n/av	25770	29915	35396	n/av	18.3
Male	n/av	34558	38850	46654	n/av	20.1
Female	n/av	15356	19242	24868	n/av	29.2
Total - Average earnings (worked full year, full time (\$))	n/av	38884	45134	53251	n/av	18.0
Male	41096	45801	52416	61349	49.3	17.0
Female	23025	25292	32323	40347	75.2	24.8
Total - Average earnings (worked part year, part time (\$))	n/av	16457	17895	25380	n/av	41.8
Male	21233	23001	24934	37244	75.4	49.4
Female	9733	10969	11998	16605	70.6	38.4
Composition of total income						
Earnings as a % of total income	77.2	77.7	79.0	78.1	1.2	-1.1
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	83.3	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	68.8	n/av	n/av
Government transfers as a % of total income	14.5	15.8	13.2	12.6	-13.1	-4.5
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	8.4	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	20.0	n/av	n/av
Median income - all private households	34598	38615	42412	54044	56.2	16.4
Median income - couple households with children	n/av	n/av	n/av	87396	n/av	n/av
Median income - couple households without children	n/av	n/av	n/av	65162	n/av	n/av
Median income - one person households	n/av	15537	18740	21417	n/av	14.3
Median income - other household types	n/av	n/av	n/av	33280	n/av	n/av

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

Note: n/av = not available.

Table 55: Income - Quesnel 2011

NHS: Income	2011
Total - Average employment income in 2010 (worked full year, full time (\$))	56336
Male	63179
Female	44365
Composition of total income	
Earnings as a % of total income	70.6
Male	75.7
Female	61.9
Government transfers as a % of total income	17.4
Male	12.6
Female	25.8
Median income - all private households	50864
Median income - couple households with children	86641
Median income - couple only households	68606
Median income - one person households	30552
Median income - two or more persons private households	66789
Median income - lone-parent economic families	27700

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 56: Income - Cariboo 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	25939	27869	32585	n/av	16.9
Male	n/av	33616	34331	40804	n/av	18.9
Female	n/av	16311	20103	22898	n/av	13.9
Total - Average earnings (worked full year, full time (\$))	n/av	38082	40209	46757	n/av	16.3
Male	37743	44490	45969	54167	43.5	17.8
Female	22556	26428	31525	34813	54.3	10.4
Total - Average earnings (worked part year, part time (\$))	n/av	17224	18701	22851	n/av	22.2
Male	20107	23461	24248	29482	46.6	21.6
Female	10120	11147	13105	16733	65.3	27.7
Composition of total income (100%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Earnings as a % of total income	79.9	80.1	78.4	65.5	-18.0	-16.5
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	75.2	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	49.2	n/av	n/av
Government transfers as a % of total income	12.8	13.1	13.6	21.2	65.6	55.9
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	16.0	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	29.9	n/av	n/av
Median income - all private households	38099	43373	44700	50373	33.2	12.7
Median income - couple households with children	n/av	n/av	n/av	76634	n/av	n/av
Median income - couple households without children	n/av	n/av	n/av	56114	n/av	n/av
Median income - one person households	n/av	17897	18889	22080	n/av	16.9
Median income - other household types	n/av	n/av	n/av	38252	n/av	n/av

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

Note: n/av = not available.

Table 57: Income - Cariboo Regional District 2011

NHS: Income	2011
Total - Average employment income in 2010 (worked full year, full time (\$))	51188
Male	58594
Female	40406
Composition of total income	
Earnings as a % of total income	83.6
Male	86.8
Female	78.2
Government transfers as a % of total income	16.4
Male	13.2
Female	21.8
Median income - all private households	55027
Median income - couple households with children	88575
Median income - couple only households	60010
Median income - one person households	26160
Median income - two or more persons private households	67043
Median income - lone-parent economic families	34656

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: 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 - Williams Lake 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	11.5	14.5	14.8	11.6	1.0	-21.6
Prevalence of low income before tax – couple economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	5.3	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – male lone parent economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	33.3	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – female lone parent economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	43.6	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – persons 65 years of age +	n/av	n/av	n/av	11.6	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – Total not in economic families	44.1	43.2	40.1	21.3	-21.8	-14.0
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	24.5	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	45.3	n/av	n/av

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

Table 60: Prevalence of Low Income - Williams Lake 2011

NHS: Prevalence of Low Income	2011
In low income in 2010 based on after-tax low-income measure (LIM-AT)	1820
Male	805
Female	1015
Less than 18 years	540
Male	290
Female	250
Less than 6 years	225
Male	120
Female	100
18 to 64 years	1075
Male	480
Female	600
65 years and over	205
Male	32
Female	165
Prevalence of low income in 2010 based on after-tax low-income measure (%)	17.2
Male	15.6
Female	18.7
Less than 18 years (%)	22.0
Male	23.4
Female	20.7
Less than 6 years (%)	27.3
Male	25.8
Female	27.4
18 to 64 years (%)	16.1
Male	14.6
Female	17.7
65 years and over (%)	13.9
Male	5.5
Female	20.0

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 - Quesnel 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	17.6	14.3	16.2	12.3	-30.1	-24.1
Prevalence of low income before tax – couple economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	6.2	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – male lone parent economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	22.2	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – female lone parent economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	46.4	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – persons 65 years of age +	n/av	n/av	n/av	15.0	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – Total not in economic families	44.1	43.2	40.1	34.5	-21.8	-14.0
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	32.9	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	36.0	n/av	n/av

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

Note: n/av = not available.

Table 62: Prevalence of Low Income - Quesnel 2011

NHS: Prevalence of Low Income	2011
In low income in 2010 based on after-tax low-income measure (LIM-AT)	2230
Male	965
Female	1265
Less than 18 years	690
Male	345
Female	350
Less than 6 years	280
Male	145
Female	135
18 to 64 years	1295
Male	570
Female	725
65 years and over	245
Male	50
Female	190
Prevalence of low income in 2010 based on after-tax low-income measure (%)	22.7
Male	20.2
Female	25.0
Less than 18 years (%)	31.3
Male	31.7
Female	31.3
Less than 6 years (%)	37.8
Male	38.7
Female	37.5
18 to 64 years (%)	21.2
Male	18.7
Female	23.7
65 years and over (%)	16.2
Male	7.9
Female	21.7

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.

Table 63: Prevalence of Low Income - Cariboo 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	11.9	13.2	12.4	9.4	-21.0	-24.2
Prevalence of low income before tax – couple economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	6.1	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – male lone parent economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	13.5	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – female lone parent economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	37.0	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – persons 65 years of age +	n/av	n/av	n/av	8.6	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – Total not in economic families	31.8	36.3	34.6	31.9	0.3	-7.8
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	27.1	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	37.3	n/av	n/av

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

Table 64: Prevalence of Low Income - Cariboo Regional District 2011

NHS: Prevalence of Low Income	2011
In low income in 2010 based on after-tax low-income measure (LIM-AT)	10095
Male	4670
Female	5425
Less than 18 years	2540
Male	1315
Female	1230
Less than 6 years	905
Male	400
Female	510
18 to 64 years	6055
Male	2785
Female	3265
65 years and over	1495
Male	570
Female	930
Prevalence of low income in 2010 based on after-tax low-income measure (%)	17.2
Male	15.7
Female	18.7
Less than 18 years (%)	21.1
Male	21.1
Female	21.1
Less than 6 years (%)	25.1
Male	22.7
Female	27.6
18 to 64 years (%)	16.2
Male	14.9
Female	17.6
65 years and over (%)	15.9
Male	12.0
Female	20.1

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 - Williams Lake 2001-2006

Census: Labour Force by Industry	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - All industries, labour force 15 years and over	5965	5905	-1.0
Male	3230	3110	-3.7
Female	2735	2720	-0.5
Total - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	400	460	15.0
Male	345	390	13.0
Female	55	70	27.3
Total - Mining and oil / gas	65	265	307.7
Male	65	225	246.2
Female	0	35	n/c
Total - Utilities	25	15	-40.0
Male	25	20	-20.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Construction	280	260	-7.1
Male	245	230	-6.1
Female	40	30	-25.0
Total - Manufacturing	1070	825	-22.9
Male	950	730	-23.2
Female	125	100	-20.0
Total - Wholesale Trade	115	230	100.0
Male	80	145	81.3
Female	25	85	240.0
Total - Retail Trade	785	720	-8.3
Male	340	320	-5.9
Female	450	400	-11.1
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	230	220	-4.3
Male	175	165	-5.7
Female	60	50	-16.7
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	110	65	-40.9
Male	40	25	-37.5
Female	70	35	-50.0
Total - Finance and Insurance	175	165	-5.7
Male	60	25	-58.3
Female	115	140	21.7
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	85	35	-58.8
Male	40	10	-75.0
Female	45	25	-44.4
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	295	215	-27.1
Male	155	110	-29.0
Female	140	105	-25.0

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	130	140	7.7
Male	40	55	37.5
Female	85	85	0.0
Total - Educational Services	455	415	-8.8
Male	110	120	9.1
Female	345	295	-14.5
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	535	545	1.9
Male	95	70	-26.3
Female	435	475	9.2
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	35	115	228.6
Male	15	35	133.3
Female	20	80	300.0
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	570	495	-13.2
Male	175	130	-25.7
Female	395	370	-6.3
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	265	235	-11.3
Male	125	105	-16.0
Female	140	135	-3.6
Total - Public Administration	330	395	19.7
Male	140	200	42.9
Female	195	195	0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Note: n/c = not calculable.

Table 66: Labour Force by Industry - Williams Lake 2011

NHS: Labour Force by Industry	2011
Total - All industries, labour force 15 years and over	5495
Male	2765
Female	2730
Total - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	260
Male	200
Female	60
Total - Mining and oil / gas	360
Male	265
Female	95
Total - Utilities	35
Male	25
Female	0
Total - Construction	255
Male	225
Female	30
Total - Manufacturing	565
Male	475
Female	85
Total - Wholesale Trade	135
Male	80
Female	60
Total - Retail Trade	705
Male	300
Female	400
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	260
Male	150
Female	105
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	55
Male	15
Female	35
Total - Finance and Insurance	135
Male	40
Female	95
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	65
Male	20
Female	45
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	150
Male	70
Female	80
Total - Management of Companies / Enterprises	0
Male	0

Female	0
Total - Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	190
Male	100
Female	90
Total - Educational Services	430
Male	95
Female	340
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	535
Male	105
Female	430
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	100
Male	55
Female	50
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	555
Male	210
Female	345
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	245
Male	110
Female	135
Total - Public Administration	465
Male	225
Female	240

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 67: Labour Force by Industry - Quesnel 2001-2006

Census: Labour Force by Industry	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - All industries, labour force 15 years and over	5005	4795	-4.2
Male	2720	2575	-5.3
Female	2285	2220	-2.8
Total - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	280	300	7.1
Male	220	210	-4.5
Female	65	90	38.5
Total - Mining and oil / gas	10	55	450.0
Male	10	50	400.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Utilities	10	0	-100.0
Male	10	10	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Construction	145	190	31.0
Male	120	180	50.0
Female	30	10	-66.7
Total - Manufacturing	1105	1100	-0.5
Male	1010	940	-6.9
Female	95	160	68.4
Total - Wholesale Trade	185	75	-59.5
Male	145	55	-62.1
Female	35	25	-28.6
Total - Retail Trade	565	605	7.1
Male	245	230	-6.1
Female	325	370	13.8
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	200	180	-10.0
Male	150	160	6.7
Female	45	25	-44.4
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	80	60	-25.0
Male	25	30	20.0
Female	50	30	-40.0
Total - Finance and Insurance	100	80	-20.0
Male	35	20	-42.9
Female	70	60	-14.3
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	100	75	-25.0
Male	25	40	60.0
Female	75	35	-53.3
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	105	195	85.7
Male	55	90	63.6
Female	50	105	110.0
Total - Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	10	n/c
Male	0	10	n/c

Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	205	120	-41.5
Male	65	80	23.1
Female	135	40	-70.4
Total - Educational Services	510	385	-24.5
Male	210	70	-66.7
Female	300	310	3.3
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	310	445	43.5
Male	35	100	185.7
Female	280	350	25.0
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	85	125	47.1
Male	35	60	71.4
Female	50	70	40.0
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	605	405	-33.1
Male	145	80	-44.8
Female	465	325	-30.1
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	210	205	-2.4
Male	95	85	-10.5
Female	115	120	4.3
Total - Public Administration	195	165	-15.4
Male	90	80	-11.1
Female	105	85	-19.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006.

Note: n/c = not calculable.

Table 68: Labour Force by Industry - Quesnel 2011

NHS: Labour Force by Industry	2011
Total - All industries, labour force 15 years and over	4915
Male	2655
Female	2260
Total - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	255
Male	220
Female	35
Total - Mining and oil / gas	65
Male	50
Female	0
Total - Utilities	0
Male	0
Female	0
Total - Construction	305
Male	230
Female	75
Total - Manufacturing	1070
Male	895
Female	170
Total - Wholesale Trade	150
Male	115
Female	30
Total - Retail Trade	580
Male	180
Female	395
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	130
Male	100
Female	30
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	65
Male	30
Female	40
Total - Finance and Insurance	65
Male	20
Female	40
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	55
Male	25
Female	25
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	125
Male	45
Female	75
Total - Management of Companies / Enterprises	0
Male	0

Female	0
Total - Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	70
Male	30
Female	45
Total - Educational Services	340
Male	90
Female	245
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	485
Male	85
Female	395
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	60
Male	35
Female	30
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	540
Male	185
Female	360
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	250
Male	135
Female	110
Total - Public Administration	160
Male	85
Female	80

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 69: Labour Force by Industry - Cariboo Regional District 2001-2006

Census: Labour Force by Industry	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - All industries, labour force 15 years and over	34375	32775	-4.7
Male	18990	17800	-6.2
Female	15385	14980	-2.6
Total - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4595	4320	-6.0
Male	3475	3140	-9.6
Female	1125	1180	4.9
Total - Mining and oil / gas	360	810	125.0
Male	335	725	116.4
Female	20	90	350.0
Total - Utilities	120	60	-50.0
Male	105	55	-47.6
Female	15	0	-100.0
Total - Construction	2075	2355	13.5
Male	1745	2035	16.6
Female	320	320	0.0
Total - Manufacturing	5515	4895	-11.2
Male	4795	4155	-13.3
Female	720	745	3.5
Total - Wholesale Trade	820	945	15.2
Male	595	660	10.9
Female	220	280	27.3
Total - Retail Trade	3775	3470	-8.1
Male	1505	1350	-10.3
Female	2265	2115	-6.6
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	1730	1595	-7.9
Male	1300	1185	-8.8
Female	435	405	-6.9
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	375	335	-10.7
Male	160	125	-21.9
Female	210	210	0.0
Total - Finance and Insurance	630	610	-3.2
Male	165	80	-51.5
Female	460	525	14.1
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	420	360	-14.3
Male	145	175	20.7
Female	280	180	-35.7
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1040	1100	5.8
Male	555	500	-9.9
Female	485	590	21.6
Total - Management of Companies / Enterprises	15	25	66.7
Male	0	20	n/c

Female	15	0	-100.0
Total - Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	935	925	-1.1
Male	395	455	15.2
Female	535	470	-12.1
Total - Educational Services	2420	2145	-11.4
Male	775	585	-24.5
Female	1650	1565	-5.2
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	2700	3710	37.4
Male	310	310	0.0
Female	2390	2400	0.4
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	375	510	36.0
Male	185	190	2.7
Female	190	320	68.4
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	3075	2490	-19.0
Male	870	550	-36.8
Female	2205	1940	-12.0
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	1565	1485	-5.1
Male	785	760	-3.2
Female	780	730	-6.4
Total - Public Administration	1845	1620	-12.2
Male	790	725	-8.2
Female	1050	895	-14.8

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Note: n/c = not calculable.

Table 70: Labour Force by Industry - Cariboo Regional District 2011

NHS: Labour Force by Industry	2011
Total - All industries, labour force 15 years and over	31165
Male	16970
Female	14195
Total - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	315
Male	2325
Female	795
Total - Mining and oil / gas	1175
Male	920
Female	260
Total - Utilities	110
Male	105
Female	0
Total - Construction	2390
Male	2005
Female	385
Total - Manufacturing	4100
Male	3445
Female	655
Total - Wholesale Trade	745
Male	505
Female	240
Total - Retail Trade	3485
Male	1410
Female	2075
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	1585
Male	1190
Female	400
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	405
Male	160
Female	250
Total - Finance and Insurance	625
Male	145
Female	485
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	415
Male	190
Female	220
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	890
Male	400
Female	490
Total - Management of Companies / Enterprises	20
Male	0

Female	0
Total - Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	965
Male	505
Female	460
Total - Educational Services	1980
Male	500
Female	1490
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	2845
Male	380
Female	2465
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	535
Male	290
Female	245
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	2350
Male	760
Female	1595
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	1405
Male	815
Female	590
Total - Public Administration	2010
Male	925
Female	1085

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Mobility

Table 71: Mobility Status 1 Year - Williams Lake 2006

Census: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 1 Year Ago	2006
Total - Population 1 year and over	10465
Male	5100
Female	5370
Total - Lived at the same address 1 year ago	8220
Male	4045
Female	4175
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	1365
Male	615
Female	750
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	765
Male	365
Female	395
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 1 year ago	115
Male	65
Female	50

Source: Statistics Canada 2006a.

Table 72: Mobility Status 1 Year - Williams Lake 2011

NHS: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 1 Year Ago	2011
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago	10440
Male	5080
Female	5355
Total - Lived at the same address 1 years ago	8545
Male	4230
Female	4315
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	1180
Male	500
Female	680
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	470
Male	245
Female	225
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 1 year ago	240
Male	105
Female	130

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 73: Mobility Status 5 Years - Williams Lake 2006

Census: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 5 Years Ago	2006
Total - Population 5 years and over	9950
Male	4850
Female	5095
Total - Lived at the same address 5 years ago	5060
Male	2495
Female	2565
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	2795
Male	1380
Female	1415
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	1710
Male	800
Female	910
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 5 years ago	380
Male	175
Female	210

Source: Statistics Canada 2006a.

Table 74: Mobility Status 5 Years - Williams Lake 2011

NHS: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 5 Years Ago	2011
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	9960
Male	4820
Female	5140
Total - Lived at the same address 5 years ago	5305
Male	2600
Female	2705
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	2685
Male	1270
Female	1415
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	1515
Male	730
Female	780
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 5 years ago	450
Male	220
Female	240

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 75: Mobility Status 1 Year - Quesnel 2006

Census: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 1 Year Ago	2006
Total - Population 1 year and over	9060
Male	4375
Female	4680
Total - Lived at the same address 1 years ago	7395
Male	3675
Female	3720
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	1110
Male	500
Female	605
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	440
Male	160
Female	280
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or Country 1 year ago	110
Male	40
Female	65

Source: Statistics Canada 2006a.

Table 76: Mobility Status 1 Year - Quesnel 2011

NHS: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 1 Year Ago	2011
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago	9710
Male	4710
Female	5000
Total - Lived at the same address 1 years ago	7570
Male	3705
Female	3865
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	1575
Male	715
Female	865
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	515
Male	265
Female	255
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 1 year ago	30
Male	25
Female	0

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 77: Mobility Status 5 Years - Quesnel 2006

Census: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 5 Years Ago	2006
Total - Population 5 years and over	8650
Male	4170
Female	4480
Total – Lived at the same address 5 years ago	5155
Male	2535
Female	2620
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	2425
Male	1175
Female	1250
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	765
Male	300
Female	465
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 5 years ago	300
Male	165
Female	135

Source: Statistics Canada 2006a.

Table 78: Mobility Status 5 Years - Quesnel 2011

NHS: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 5 Years Ago	2011
Total –Mobility status 5 years ago	9205
Male	4455
Female	4750
Total – Lived at the same address 5 years ago	4675
Male	2310
Female	2365
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	2790
Male	1335
Female	1450
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	1200
Male	550
Female	650
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 5 years ago	550
Male	260
Female	290

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 79: Mobility Status 1 year - Cariboo Regional District 2006

Census: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 1 Year Ago	2006
Total - Population 1 year and over	61205
Male	30780
Female	30425
Total - Lived at the same address 1 years ago	51185
Male	26050
Female	25140
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	5140
Male	2500
Female	2640
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	3990
Male	1780
Female	2210
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 1 year ago	885
Male	450
Female	430

Source: Statistics Canada 2006a.

Table 80: Mobility Status 1 Year - Cariboo Regional District 2011

NHS: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 1 Year Ago	2011
Total - Mobility status 1 year ago	61180
Male	31005
Female	30175
Total - Lived at the same address 1 years ago	52890
Male	26955
Female	25940
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	5050
Male	2410
Female	2635
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 1 year ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	2590
Male	1280
Female	1310
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 1 year ago	650
Male	215
Female	360

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 81: Mobility Status 5 Years - Cariboo Regional District 2006

Census: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 5 Years Ago	2006
Total - Population 5 years and over	58685
Male	29515
Female	29165
Total - Lived at the same address 5 years ago	36475
Male	18745
Female	17735
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	11710
Male	5770
Female	5935
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	8475
Male	4000
Female	4475
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 5 years ago	2025
Male	1000
Female	1025

Source: Statistics Canada 2006.

Table 82: Mobility Status 5 Years - Cariboo Regional District 2011

NHS: Mobility Status – Place of Residence 5 Years Ago	2011
Total - Mobility status 5 years ago	58555
Male	29715
Female	28835
Total - Lived at the same address 5 years ago	36150
Male	18520
Female	17630
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address within the same census subdivision (municipality)	12245
Male	6195
Female	6050
Total - Lived within the same province / territory 5 years ago, but changed address from another census subdivision (municipality) within the same province / territory	8010
Male	3910
Female	4100
Total - Lived in a different province / territory or country 5 years ago	2155
Male	1090
Female	1060

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

Table 83: Net Difference Between Exodus and Influx of Workers - Williams Lake 2001-2006

	Total – Williams Lake Residents Commuting for Work	Total - Influx of Workers to Williams Lake	Net Difference
2001	410	4520	4110
2006	595	3780	3185

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

2001	2006
<p>British Columbia (4470) Williams Lake, BC (4110) No Fixed Workplace (435) Cariboo F, BC (110) Cariboo D, BC (75) Cariboo E, BC (25) One Hundred Mile House, BC (15) Quesnel, BC (15) Kamloops, BC (15) Abbotsford, BC (10) Alkali Lake 1, BC (10) Armstrong, BC (10) Cariboo G, BC (10) Cariboo K, BC (10) Central Okanagan H, BC (10) Prince George, BC (10) Surrey, BC (10) Vancouver, BC (10) Victoria, BC (10)</p> <p>Alberta (10) Wood Buffalo, AB (10)</p> <p>Nova Scotia (10) Halifax, NS (10)</p> <p>Outside Canada (25) Worked Outside Canada (25)</p> <p>Quebec (10) Saint-Laurent, QC (10)</p>	<p>British Columbia (4585) Williams Lake, BC (4015) No Fixed Work Place, (470) Cariboo D, BC (215) Cariboo F, BC (110) Cariboo E, BC (50) Cariboo K, BC (40) Alkali Lake 1, BC (20) Quesnel, BC (20) One Hundred Mile House, BC (15) Cariboo G, BC (10) Kelowna, BC (10) Logan Lake, BC (10) Prince George, BC (10) Revelstoke, BC (10) Squinas 2, BC (10) Telkwa, BC (10) Tsawwassen, BC (10) Williams Lake 1, BC (10)</p> <p>Alberta(15) Calgary, AB (10) Grande Prairie County No.1, AB (10) Wood Buffalo, AB (10)</p> <p>Outside Canada (10) Worked Outside of Canada (10)</p>

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

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

2001	2006
British Columbia (2215) Williams Lake, BC (2065) No Fixed Work Place (80) Cariboo F, BC (35) Cariboo D, BC (30) Cariboo E, BC (20) Surrey, BC (10) Vancouver, BC (10) Kamloops, BC (10) Cariboo K, BC (10)	British Columbia (2205) Williams Lake, BC (2010) No Fixed Work Place (105) Cariboo D, BC (40) Cariboo E, BC (25) Cariboo F, BC (20) Cariboo K, BC (20) Alkali Lake 1, BC (15) Prince George, BC (15) Kelowna, BC (10) Quesnel, BC (10) One Hundred Mile House, BC (10) Squinas 2, BC (10) Williams Lake 1, BC (10)

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

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

2001	2006
British Columbia (2255) Williams Lake, BC (2045) No Fixed Workplace (350) Cariboo F, BC (75) Cariboo D, BC (50) Cariboo E, BC (10) Central Okanagan H, BC (10) One Hundred Mile House, BC (10) Prince George, BC (10) Quesnel, BC (10) Surrey, BC (10) Vancouver, BC (10)	British Columbia (2375) Williams Lake, BC (2005) No Fixed Work Place (360) Cariboo D, BC (175) Cariboo F, BC (85) Cariboo E, BC (25) Cariboo K, BC (15) Quesnel, BC (15) Alkali Lake 1, BC (10) One Hundred Mile House, BC (10) Telkwa, BC (10)
Alberta (10) Wood Buffalo, AB (10)	Alberta (20) Wood Buffalo, AB (10) Grande Prairie County No.1, AB (10)
New Brunswick Charlotte County, NB (10)	Outside Canada (15) Worked Outside Canada (15)
Nova Scotia Halifax, NS (10)	
Outside Canada (10) Worked Outside Canada (10)	
Quebec (10) Saint-Laurent, QC (10)	

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006.

Table 87: Where Williams Lake Workers Come From, 2001-2006

2001	2006
<p>British Columbia (8595) Williams Lake, BC (4110) Cariboo E, BC (1815) Cariboo F, BC (1210) Cariboo D, BC (985) Cariboo G, BC (130) Cariboo K, BC (35) Surrey, BC (30) Cariboo L, BC (25) Kamloops, BC (25) Williams Lake 1, BC (25) Quesnel, BC (20) Cariboo A, BC (15) Central Okanagan G, BC (15) Langley, BC (15) Alkali Lake 1, BC (10) Anahim's Flat 1, BC (10) Canim Lake 1, BC (10) Capital H, BC (10) Central Kootenay D, BC (10) Central Okanagan H, BC (10) Deep Creek 2, BC (10) Fraser Valley C, BC (10) Kelowna, BC (10) Langley C, BC (10) Maple Ridge, BC (10) Prince George, BC (10) Richmond, BC (10) Soda Creek 1, BC (10) Vancouver, BC (10) Victoria, BC (10)</p>	<p>British Columbia (7775) Williams Lake, BC (4015) Cariboo E, BC (1520) Cariboo D, BC (975) Cariboo F, BC (835) Cariboo G, BC (55) Kamloops, BC (50) Alkali Lake 1, BC (35) Cariboo K, BC (35) Cariboo C, BC (20) One Hundred Mile House, BC (20) Campbell River, BC (15) Cariboo A, BC (15) Courtenay, BC (15) Saanich , BC (15) Surrey, BC (15) Canim Lake 1, BC (10) Cariboo L, BC (10) Central Kootenay A, BC (10) Central Kootenay E, BC (10) Central Okanagan, BC (10) Dawson Creek, BC (10) East Kootenay G, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George H, BC (10) Kelowna, BC (10) Lumby, BC (10) Merritt, BC (10) Port Coquitlam, BC (10) Prince George, BC (10) Quesnel, BC (10) Soda Creek 1, BC (10)</p>
<p>Alberta (15) Edson, AB (10) Calgary, AB (10) Medicine Hat, AB (10)</p>	<p>Alberta (15) Calgary, AB (10) Foothills No.31, AB (10) Rocky View No.44, AB (10)</p>
<p>Ontario (10) East Ferris, ON (10) Kenora, ON (10)</p>	<p>Nova Scotia (10) Halifax, NS (10)</p>
<p>Quebec (10) Saint-George, QC (10)</p>	

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 88: Where Female Williams Lake Workers Come From, 2001-2006

2001	2006
<p>British Columbia (4370) Williams Lake, BC (2065) Cariboo E, BC (920) Cariboo F, BC (660) Cariboo D, BC (500) Cariboo G, BC (65) Cariboo K, BC (25) Cariboo L, BC (20) Cariboo A, BC (10) Central Kootenay D, BC (10) Central Okanagan G, BC (10) Fraser Valley C, BC (10) Kelowna, BC (10) Langley, BC (10) Maple Ridge, BC (10) Quesnel, BC (10) Surrey, BC (10)</p>	<p>British Columbia (3895) Williams Lake, BC (2205) Cariboo E, BC (770) Cariboo D, BC (515) Cariboo F, BC (430) Cariboo K, BC (25) Cariboo G, BC (20) Kamloops, BC (15) Saanich, BC (15) Cariboo C, BC (10) Cariboo D, BC (10) Central Kootenay E, BC (10) East Kootenay G, BC (10) Lumby, BC (10) Prince George, BC (10) Quesnel, BC (10)</p> <p>Alberta (10) Calgary, AB (10)</p>

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 89: Where Male Williams Lake Workers Come From, 2001-2006

2001	2006
British Columbia (4225) Williams Lake, BC (2045) Cariboo E, BC (895) Cariboo F, BC (545) Cariboo D, BC (485) Cariboo G, BC (65) Kamloops, BC (25) Surrey, BC (20) Alkali Lake 1, BC (10) Anahim's Flat 1, BC (10) Cariboo A, BC (10) Cariboo K, BC (10) Cariboo L, BC (10) Central Okanagan G, BC (10) Central Okanagan H, BC (10) Deep Creek 2, BC (10) Langley, BC (10) Langley C, BC (10) Maple Ridge, BC (10) Prince George, BC (10) Quesnel, BC (10) Richmond, BC (10) Vancouver, BC (10) Victoria, BC (10)	British Columbia (3875) Williams Lake, BC (2005) Cariboo E, BC (745) Cariboo D, BC (465) Cariboo F, BC (405) Cariboo G, BC (40) Kamloops, BC (35) Campbell River, BC (15) Cariboo C, BC (15) Courtenay, BC (15) One Hundred Mile House, BC (15) Cariboo A, BC (10) Cariboo K, BC (10) Cariboo L, BC (10) Central Okanagan, BC (10) Dawson Creek, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George H, BC (10) Kelowna, BC (10) Port Coquitlam, BC (10) Prince George, BC (10) Quesnel, BC (10) Soda Creek 1, BC (10) Surrey, BC (10) Vernon, BC (10)
Alberta (15) Calgary, AB (10) Edson, AB (10) Medicine Hat, AB (10)	Nova Scotia (10) Halifax, NS (10)

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

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

Industry	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Mining, oil, and gas exploration	60	205	241.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	20	194	870.0
Educational services	100	60	-40.0
Manufacturing	15	50	233.3
Public administration	35	50	42.9
Retail trade	15	40	166.7
Health care and social assistance	5	35	600.0
Construction	30	30	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	5	30	500.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0	15	n/c
Professional, scientific, and technical services	10	15	50.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	10	15	50.0
Administrative support, waste management, and remediation services	0	5	n/c
Information and cultural services	0	5	n/c
Other services (except public administration)	40	5	-87.5
Accommodation and food services	50	0	-100.0
Finance and insurance	15	0	-100.0
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	0.0
Wholesale trade	0	0	0.0
Utilities	5	0	-100.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Note: n/c = not calculable.

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

Industry	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Manufacturing	690	635	-8.0
Retail trade	750	490	-34.7
Health care and social assistance	515	425	-17.5
Wholesale trade	205	295	43.9
Educational services	320	240	-25.0
Accommodation and food services	345	220	-36.2
Other services (except public administration)	235	220	-6.4
Public administration	365	210	-42.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	205	195	-4.5
Construction	155	160	3.2
Transportation and warehousing	210	160	-23.8
Finance and insurance	145	140	-3.4
Administrative support, waste management, and remediation services	70	120	71.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services	165	115	-30.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	30	55	83.3
Information and cultural services	60	45	-25.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	45	30	-33.3
Mining, oil, and gas exploration	15	10	-33.3
Utilities	15	10	-33.3
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 92: Net Difference Between Exodus and Influx of Workers - Quesnel 2001-2006

Net Host vs. Sending Workers	Total - Quesnel Residents Commuting for Work	Total - Influx of Workers to Quesnel	Net Difference
2001	470	4085	3615
2006	350	4055	3705

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

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

2001	2006
British Columbia (3880)	British Columbia (3745)
Quesnel, BC (3450)	Quesnel, BC (3425)
No fixed workplace (340)	No Fixed Workplace (350)
Work At Home (225)	Work At Home (260)
Cariboo A, BC (150)	Cariboo A, BC (105)
Fraser-Fort George E, BC (45)	Cariboo B, BC (35)
Cariboo C, BC (60)	Prince George, BC (25)
Cariboo B, BC (45)	Vancouver, BC (20)
Burnaby, BC (30)	Cariboo I, BC (15)
Williams Lake, BC (20)	Fraser-Fort George C, BC (15)
New Westminster, BC (15)	Fraser-Fort George E, BC (15)
Prince George, BC (15)	Langley, BC (15)
Vancouver, BC (15)	Cariboo C, BC (10)
Cariboo I, BC (10)	Cariboo D, BC (10)
Grand Forks, BC (10)	Greater Vancouver A, BC (10)
Mc Bride, BC (10)	Saanich, BC (10)
Saanich, BC (10)	Victoria, BC (10)
Summerland, BC (10)	Williams Lake, BC (10)
Surrey, BC (10)	
Thompson-Nicola J, BC (10)	Alberta (20)
Thompson-Nicola P, BC (10)	Edmonton, AB (15)
	Bonnyville, AB (10)
Alberta (30)	
Wood Buffalo, AB (20)	Northwest Territories (10)
Edmonton, AB (10)	Fort Smith, NWT (10)
Outside Canada (10)	Outside Canada (10)
Worked Outside Canada (10)	Worked Outside Canada (10)

Source: Statistics Canada 2001-2006a.

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

2001	2006
British Columbia (1795) Quesnel, BC (1630) Work At Home (140) No fixed workplace (115) Cariboo A, BC (75) Cariboo B, BC (20) Cariboo C, BC (15) Burnaby, BC (10) Cariboo I, BC (10) Prince George, BC (10) Saanich, BC (10) Vancouver, BC (10) Williams Lake, BC(10)	British Columbia (1855) Quesnel, BC (1730) Work At Home (130) Cariboo A, BC (50) No Fixed Workplace (40) Cariboo C, BC (15) Cariboo I, BC (15) Prince George, BC (15) Cariboo B, BC (10) Williams Lake, BC (10)
Alberta (15) Wood Buffalo, AB (15) Edmonton, AB (10)	Alberta (10) Bonnyville, AB (10)
	Northwest Territories (10) Fort Smith, NWT (10)

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

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

2001	2006
British Columbia (2085) Quesnel, BC (1815) No fixed workplace (220) Work At Home (85) Cariboo A, BC (75) Cariboo C, BC (50) Fraser-Fort George E, BC (50) Burnaby, BC (20) Cariboo B, BC (20) New Westminster, BC (20) Grand Forks, BC (10) McBride, BC (10) Prince George, BC (10) Surrey, BC (10) Thompson-Nicola J, BC (10) Vancouver, BC (10) Williams Lake, BC (10)	British Columbia (1885) Quesnel, BC (1695) No Fixed Workplace (305) Work At Home (125) Cariboo A, BC (60) Cariboo B, BC (30) Fraser-Fort George C, BC (15) Prince George, BC (15) Vancouver, BC (15) Cariboo D, BC (10) Fraser-Fort George E, BC (10) Greater Vancouver A, BC (10) Langley, BC (10) Saanich, BC (10) Williams Lake, BC (10)
Alberta (10) Wood Buffalo, AB (10)	Alberta (15) Edmonton, AB (15)
Outside Canada (10) Worked Outside Canada (10)	Outside Canada (10) Worked Outside Canada (10)

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 96: Where Quesnel Workers Come From, 2001-2006

2001	2006
British Columbia (7510)	British Columbia (7465)
Quesnel, BC (3450)	Quesnel, BC (3425)
Cariboo A, BC (1905)	Cariboo A, BC (1815)
Cariboo B, BC (1300)	Cariboo B, BC (1255)
Cariboo I, BC (370)	Cariboo I, BC (360)
Cariboo C, BC (335)	Cariboo C, BC (345)
Prince George, BC (50)	Prince George, BC (45)
Vancouver, BC (15)	Wells, BC (30)
Williams Lake, BC (15)	Victoria, BC (15)
Abbotsford, BC (10)	Anahim's Flat, BC (10)
Bulkley-Nechako A, BC (10)	Bulkley-Nechako D, BC (10)
Fraser-Fort George E, BC (10)	Bulkley-Nechako F, BC (10)
Grand Forks, BC (10)	Burnaby, BC (10)
Kamloops, BC (10)	Campbell River, BC (10)
Nanaimo, BC (10)	Cariboo D, BC (10)
Nazco 20, BC (10)	Cariboo E, BC (10)
Quesnel 1, BC (10)	Cariboo F, BC (10)
Pitt Meadows, BC (10)	Cranbrook, BC (10)
Prince Rupert, BC (10)	Comox-Strathcona, BC (10)
Trail, BC (10)	East Kootenay, BC (10)
West Vancouver, BC (10)	Fraser-Fort George D, BC (10)
	Fraser-Fort George E, BC (10)
	Kamloops, BC (10)
Ontario (10)	Kelowna, BC (10)
Centre Wellington, ON (10)	Port Coquitlam, BC (10)
Essa, ON (10)	Vancouver, BC (10)
Hull, ON (10)	Victoria, BC (10)
Oakville, ON (10)	Williams Lake, BC (20)
	Nova Scotia (10)
Alberta (10)	Windsor, NS (10)
Grande Prairie County No.1, AB (10)	
	Ontario (10)
Manitoba (10)	Ottawa, ON (10)
Winnipeg, MB (10)	

Source: Statistics Canada 2001-2006a.

Table 97: Where Female Quesnel Workers Come From, 2001-2006

2001	2006
British Columbia (3600)	British Columbia (3690)
Quesnel, BC (1630)	Quesnel, BC (1730)
Cariboo A, BC (940)	Cariboo A, BC (865)
Cariboo B, BC (610)	Cariboo B, BC (600)
Cariboo I, BC (190)	Cariboo I, BC (190)
Cariboo C, BC (185)	Cariboo C, BC (185)
Prince George, BC (15)	Prince George, BC (15)
Fraser-Fort George E, BC (10)	Burnaby, BC (10)
Kamloops, BC (10)	Fraser-Fort George E, BC (10)
Nazco 20, BC (10)	Kamloops, BC (10)
Prince Rupert, BC (10)	Vancouver, BC (10)
Quesnel 1, BC (10)	Victoria, BC (10)
Trail, BC (10)	Williams Lake, BC (10)
Ontario (10)	
Oakville, ON (10)	

Source: Statistics Canada 2001-2006a.

Table 98: Where Male Quesnel Workers Come From, 2001-2006

2001	2006
British Columbia (3910)	British Columbia (3770)
Quesnel, BC (1815)	Quesnel, BC (1695)
Cariboo A, BC (965)	Cariboo A, BC (950)
Cariboo B, BC (690)	Cariboo B, BC (650)
Cariboo I, BC (185)	Cariboo I, BC (170)
Cariboo C, BC (155)	Cariboo C, BC (160)
Prince George, BC (35)	Prince George, BC (30)
Vancouver, BC (15)	Williams Lake, BC (15)
Williams Lake, BC (10)	Anahim's Flat, BC (10)
	Bulkley-Nechako D, BC (10)
	Bulkley-Nechako F, BC (10)
	Cariboo E, BC (10)
	Cranbrook, BC (10)
	East Kootenay, BC (10)
	Kelowna, BC (10)
	Port Coquitlam, BC (10)
	Thompson-Nicola A, BC (10)
	Victoria, BC (10)
Ontario (10)	
Hull, ON (10)	
	Nova Scotia (10)
	Windsor, NS (10)
	Ontario (10)
	Ottawa, ON (10)

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

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

Industry	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Manufacturing	110	100	-9.1
Educational services	90	65	-27.8
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0	30	n/c
Accommodation and food services	80	25	-68.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	10	25	150.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0	25	n/c
Retail trade	25	20	-20.0
Construction	15	15	0.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	10	15	50.0
Health care and social assistance	0	10	n/c
Management of companies and enterprises	0	10	n/c
Transportation and warehousing	55	10	-81.8
Other services (except public administration)	20	10	-50.0
Utilities	0	10	n/c
Administrative and support, waste management, and remediation services	5	5	0.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	0	5	n/c
Finance and insurance	0	0	0.0
Information and cultural industries	0	0	0.0
Public administration	35	0	-100.0
Wholesale trade	5	0	-100.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Note: n/c = not calculable.

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

Industry	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Manufacturing	1165	1090	-6.4
Retail trade	530	585	10.4
Health care and social assistance	465	475	2.2
Accommodation and food services	330	325	-1.5
Educational services	300	280	-6.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	160	275	71.9
Public administration	135	220	63.0
Transportation and warehousing	170	175	2.9
Other services (except public administration)	250	170	-32.0
Wholesale trade	140	90	-35.7
Administrative and support, waste management, and remediation services	70	85	21.4
Construction	80	80	0.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services	95	80	-15.8
Finance and insurance	90	55	-38.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	60	30	-50.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5	25	400.0
Information and cultural industries	35	20	-42.9
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0	10	n/c
Utilities	5	10	100.0
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Note: n/c = not calculable.