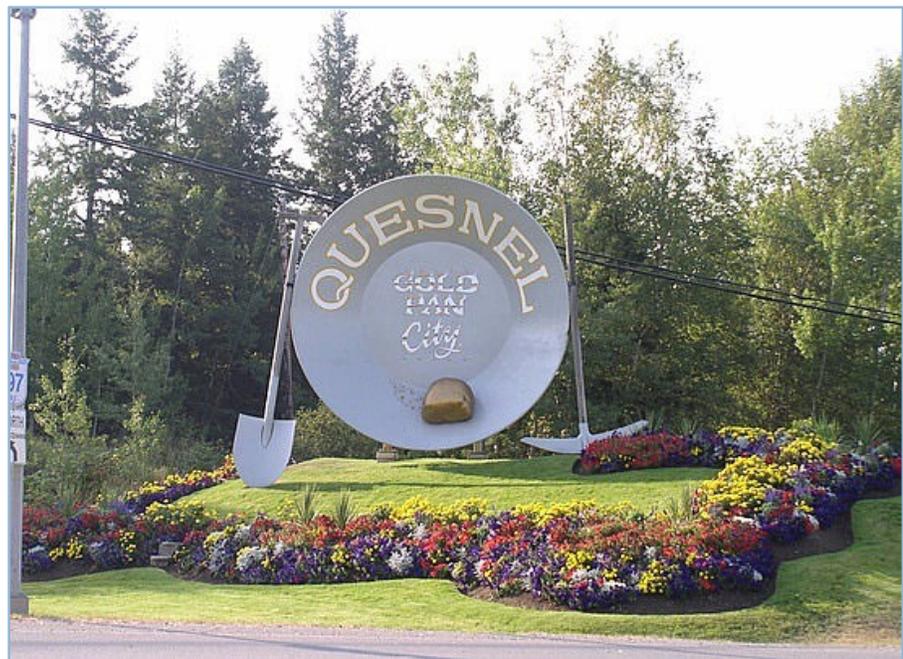


# The Transformative Role of Voluntarism in Aging Resource Communities



Fall 2013

## A Review of Socio-Economic Characteristics in Quesnel

UNBC Community  
Development Institute  
Prince George, BC

Prepared by Julia Good, Devon Roy, Laura Ryser,  
Kourtney Chingee, Alike Rajput, Erin MacQuarrie, Kyle  
Kusch, Greg Halseth, Neil Hanlon, Mark Skinner, and  
Alun Joseph

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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In the summer of 2013, our research team visited Quesnel to conduct interviews about the transformative role of voluntarism in aging resource communities on various aspects of the community. We wish to thank all of the residents, community groups, service providers, and leaders who took the time to help out and to answer our many questions.

We would like to extend our special thanks to our community partners with the City of Quesnel.

Funding for this project was provided by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council.

Prepared by Julia Good, Devon Roy, Laura Ryser, Kourtney Chingee, Alika Rajput, Erin MacQuarrie, Kyle Kusch, Greg Halseth, Neil Hanlon, Mark Skinner, and Alun Joseph  
Prince George  
Fall 2013

## Availability

The project work reported here was carried out by a research team from the UNBC Community Development Institute, in collaboration with colleagues from Trent University and the University of Guelph, in the spring of 2013 with the goal to explore a range of roles in the voluntary sector and in community development in order to explore how seniors' engagement and voluntary initiatives are reshaping and changing the community. Copies of this report have been provided to the Cariboo Regional District Library and the City of Quesnel. 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 Quesnel
- A Review of Socio-Economic Characteristics in Tumbler Ridge
- The Transformative Role of Voluntarism in Aging Rural Communities: Report for Quesnel, BC, 2013
- The Transformative Role of Voluntarism in Aging Rural Communities: Report for Tumbler Ridge, BC, 2013

## Past Project Reports

- Dimensions of Voluntarism in Aging Resource Towns: Preliminary Scan of Quesnel, BC
- Dimensions of Voluntarism in Aging Resource Towns: Preliminary Scan of Tumbler Ridge, BC
- Voluntarism, Aging and Place: A Critical Review

## Contact Information

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

Greg Halseth  
Canada Research Chair of Rural and Small Town Studies  
Professor, Geography Program  
University of Northern BC  
3333 University Way  
Prince George, BC  
V2N 4Z9

Phone: 250-960-5826

Fax: 250-960-6533

E-mail: [halseth@unbc.ca](mailto:halseth@unbc.ca)

Website: <http://www.unbc.ca/community-development-institute>

# A REVIEW OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS IN QUESNEL, BC

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## 1.0 Project Description

Many northern communities were originally planned to address the needs of resource industries and their younger labour force. In recent years, however, they have been undergoing economic and population change and are experiencing the relatively new phenomenon of 'resource frontier aging' in which people are growing old in places that have never dealt with population aging. This situation is complicated by the fact that many communities have attempted to market surplus housing to retirees as a means of offsetting the out-migration of younger residents. These communities must now meet the needs of growing numbers of elderly longer-term residents and in-migrant retirees who are aging in place. They have to create the conditions for positive community development. As many communities have experienced a restructuring of industries, jobs, and service supports, the voluntary sector and volunteers have been expected to step-up to both support individuals aging in place and the development aspirations of their communities. Very little is known, however, about the evolving role of voluntary (non-profit) organizations, community groups, and volunteers in supporting older people and influencing community development trajectories in the unique context of Canada's aging resource hinterland. This project examines the role that voluntary organizations, community groups, and volunteers play in both supporting older people and in influencing community development in aging resource communities. In BC, Quesnel and Tumbler Ridge have been two communities participating in this project.

The research will involve three components. The first is the tracking of available and emerging data on 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 voluntary sector and in community development in order to explore how seniors' engagement and voluntary initiatives are reshaping and changing the community. This research will also explore the experiences and needs of older residents and volunteers in these communities. The project work reported here was carried out by a research team from the UNBC Community Development Institute, in collaboration with colleagues from Trent University and the University of Guelph, in the spring of 2013 with the goal to track changes, pressures, and actions relevant to decision-making over community planning and infrastructure investments that can support voluntary and aging initiatives. This report includes and reviews data on a number of socio-economic indicators for the City of Quesnel, the City of Williams Lake, and the Cariboo Regional District. This data provides information on trends and changes in these communities.

## 2.0 About Census Data

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

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

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

In 2011, the National Household Survey was introduced to replace the long form Census. There are some very important differences that must be considered when using this data. First, the NHS became a voluntary survey. As a result, the response rates for the NHS are much more variable than the long form Census and can affect the viability of the results, particularly for smaller communities that have smaller populations. In some cases, where the non-response rate for the NHS was 50% or more (or greater than 25% of the Census population), no data is reported. In general, a smaller non-response rate lowers the risk of non-response bias and inaccuracy of the data. At 20.4% and 22.9% respectively, the global non-response rates (GNR) of Quesnel and Williams Lake are slightly lower compared to the Cariboo Regional District with a GNR of 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 2011 NHS, we have chosen to create separate tables for NHS data. Under each table, where needed, we have provided notes to guide the interpretation of the data. However, we have continued to include and compare data from the mandatory 2011 short-form Census to previous Census years.

### 3.0 Area Description

Growth in many northern BC communities was driven by an expansion of resource development. Since the 1980s, however, these places have been impacted by industrial consolidation, the adoption of labour shedding technology by industry, and a retrenchment of government services and supports. In addition to these changes, the more recent global recession has produced a number of social and economic pressures.

Many rural and small town places in northern BC were established and designed to attract young families. Since the 1980s, however, the workforce and the general population of these communities have been aging. The increase in the number of older residents, and the increase in the number of residents who wish to remain in Quesnel when they retire, have increased the level of interest in how the community, local services, and available housing options will meet the needs of a growing seniors' population.

This part of the report describes the socio-economic characteristics of residents living in Quesnel, and compares those findings to trends in Williams Lake and across 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, language, level of education, housing characteristics, living arrangements, employment, and income.

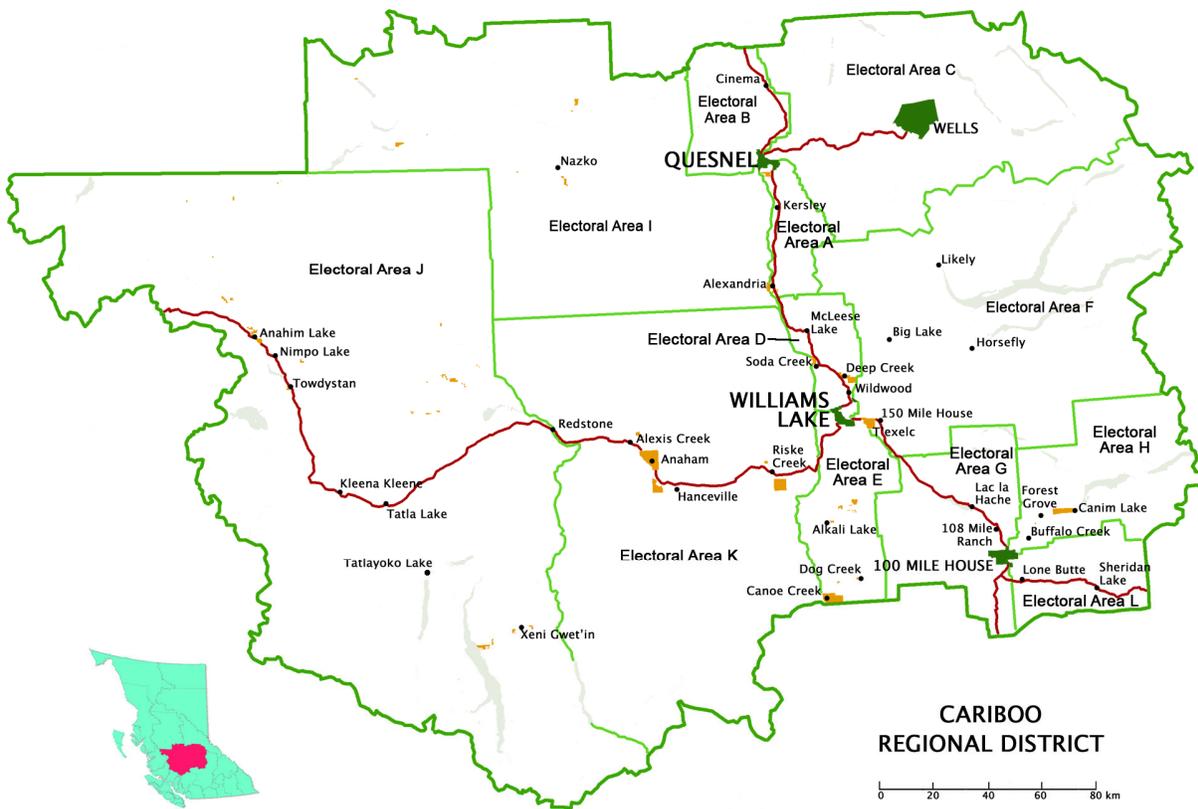
The Census figures for 2011 show that the total population in Quesnel has remained fairly stable since 2001. Between 2001 and 2006, there was a decline of -7.1% in the population, but it has since returned to 2001 population levels. Figures 2 to 7 show that the population in the entire region has been aging over the past 30 years. In 1981, the age groups of 20 to 24-year-olds and 25 to 29-year-olds were the most strongly represented age groups in Quesnel, closely followed by the age groups of young children and youth. By 2011, the population pyramid shows a shift towards an older population where the 50 to 54-year-olds and the population aged 65 and over make up the largest segments of Quesnel residents.

Married couple families and widowed residents are the population groups who have seen the strongest growth since 1991 and were the only groups that experienced growth between 2006 and 2011. The majority of widowed residents continue to be women. 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). The ratio of couple families to lone-parent families has remained fairly steady between 1991 and 2011. It is important to note, however, that while male lone-parent families have been increasing at a faster rate, female lone-parents still constitute the majority (79%) of lone-parent households.

Compared to the regional district, Quesnel has a slightly higher proportion of lone-parent families.

The National Household Survey data suggests that, in 2011, the Aboriginal population in Quesnel increased by close to 100% since 1996, which is similar to trends found in both Williams Lake and across the Cariboo Regional District. Since 1991, there have been a number of changes reflected in the diversity of languages found in Quesnel. There has been a decline in the numbers of people who speak Punjabi and Chinese in the community; although, German, Punjabi, and French continue to have a strong presence in Quesnel. These findings are consistent with trends found in Williams Lake and across the Cariboo Regional District.

**Figure 1: Cariboo Regional District**



Map credit: Kyle Kusch.

Using data from the National Household Survey and the Census, the proportion of the population aged 15 years or older with no post-secondary education has declined slightly from approximately 66% in 2001 to just under 60% in 2011. This is similar to trends across the region, but remains high compared to the provincial average of approximately 44%. There continues to be growth in the number of residents who have an apprenticeship or trades certificate, or college degree in Quesnel. Overall, Quesnel has been successful in attracting and building the capacity of its residents. Educational programs offered by the College of New

Caledonia and the University of Northern British Columbia have likely played a role in these changes.

Similar to trends in Williams Lake, data on housing characteristics in Quesnel shows an overall increase in owned and rented private dwellings over the last 20 years. Single-detached houses are the most common types of dwelling across the region. While most building types in Quesnel have increased over the past 20 years, notable increases have emerged for single family dwellings, row houses, apartments, and movable dwellings.

While the average value of owned dwellings in Quesnel has increased since 1991, housing values remain lower than those found in Williams Lake and across the Cariboo Regional District. Renters can be a vulnerable group at-risk for living in poverty due to uncertain tenure and the potential for rising costs. This can be seen region-wide as the percentage of tenant households spending 30% or more of their income on gross rent is approximately three times as high as the percentage of owner households spending 30% or more of their income on major shelter payments. The 2011 data shows that close to 50% of tenant households in Quesnel are spending 30% or more on gross rent.

Repairs, as well as higher utility and heating costs, associated with older housing can place additional financial pressures on households. Statistics Canada collects data on the condition of dwellings to determine if homes need regular maintenance, minor repairs, or major repairs. Homes that only require regular maintenance are generally those that need paint, furnace cleaning, and other routine maintenance. Minor repairs refer to repairs to floor tiles, bricks or shingles, steps, railings, or siding. Major repairs refer to repairs to plumbing, electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls, floors, and roofing. Most homes in Quesnel were constructed before 1986. Between 1991 and 2006, there was a general decline in the number of homes in need of major repairs. More recently, however, the number of homes that need major repairs has increased again. Similar repair needs are found across the region.

The number of residents aged 65 and over in Quesnel, as well as across the entire region, has more than doubled between 1991 and 2011 and now constitutes over 15% of the total population. Another notable trend across the region is that more seniors in private households are living alone. Population aging can increase the demands for health care and voluntary services. As a result, unpaid care or assistance to seniors is of increasing importance and has been captured in Census data since 2001. The percentage of the population involved in unpaid care has remained around 15% for Quesnel and the entire region between 2001 and 2006. Data also shows that women are more likely than men to provide a higher number of hours of unpaid care or assistance.

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.

The labour force participation rate<sup>1</sup> for the region has experienced a steady decline between 1991 and 2011. Female participation rates have remained lower than those for men. Since 1991, the unemployment rate has been more pronounced in Quesnel compared to Williams Lake and the rest of the region. This is mostly due to fluctuations and a recent rise in male unemployment. Female unemployment in Quesnel, on the other hand, has undergone a steady decline between 1991 and 2011.

According to 2011 National Household Survey data, manufacturing is the industry with the strongest representation in Quesnel's labour force (22%), followed by retail (12%), accommodation and food (11%), and health care (10%). When looking at Census and National Household Survey data, manufacturing and retail have not experienced any significant changes between 2001 and 2011. The accommodation and food sector in Quesnel experienced a decline between 2001 and 2006 but has since increased again. With a growth of 56% between 2001 and 2011, health care has seen the biggest employment gains among key economic sectors. Mining, oil, and gas, as well as construction, also experienced significant growth between 2001 and 2011 in Quesnel (550% and 110% respectively). The most significant job losses have been felt in transportation and warehousing, education, and arts and entertainment with declines of 35%, 33%, and 29% respectively. Key employment sectors for women in Quesnel include in health care and retail (each 17%), accommodation and food (16%), and educational services (11%). Manufacturing is the leading industry (34%) in the male labour force followed by construction (9%), and agriculture and forestry (8%). Key industries in Williams Lake include retail (13%), and manufacturing, health care, and food and accommodation (each 10%). Williams Lake has experienced an increase in employment opportunities similar to that in Quesnel in mining, oil, and gas (454% growth) but has experienced declines in two of its main industries (-47% in manufacturing and -10% in retail). With an increase of 185%, arts and entertainment in Williams Lake is another key growing sector.

Between 1991 and 2011, average incomes have increased across the region. While wage growth in full time positions for women has been greater than for men in Quesnel, the wage gap between women and men remains. Compared to around the region, the average full time employment income is higher in Quesnel. At the same time, however, median incomes of lone parent families are noticeably lower. Census data showing the prevalence of low income reaffirms that lone-parent families, especially female lone-parent families, are at-risk for living in poverty. When the 2011 National Household Survey data is examined, young children, single residents, and female seniors are identified as key vulnerable groups.

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<sup>1</sup> Statistics 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.

## 4.0 Conclusion

The purpose of this report has been to provide background information on socio-economic characteristics for Quesnel and other places across the Cariboo Regional District in order to understand emerging issues across the region. This information can also assist local leaders, service providers, community groups, and residents 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 Quesnel means that all of this information is rather 'historical' and may not reflect all of the demographic pressure points currently being experienced.

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

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

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

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

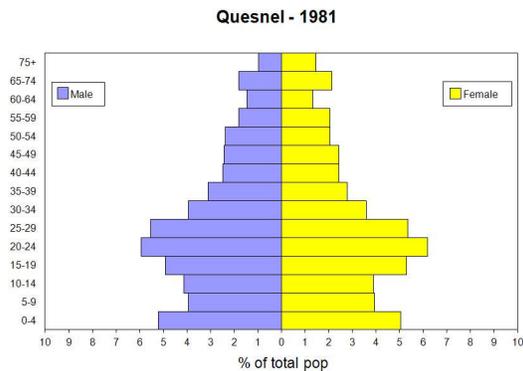
## Age Distribution

**Table 1: Age Distribution - Quesnel**

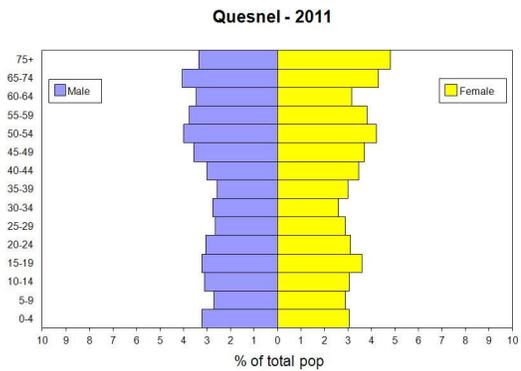
Census Population	Municipality: Quesnel		
	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011	10007	4830	5175
Population in 2006	9326	4490	4835
Population in 2001	10044	4945	5095
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	7.3	7.6	7.0
2001 to 2011 population change (%)	-0.4	-2.3	1.6
Total - All persons	10005	4830	5175
Age 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 2: Age Distribution - Quesnel 1981**



**Figure 3: Age Distribution - Quesnel 2011**

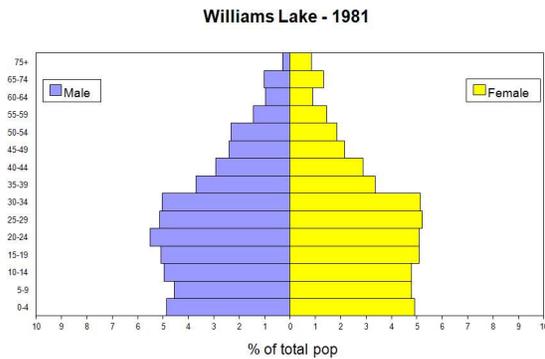


**Table 2: Age Distribution - Williams Lake**

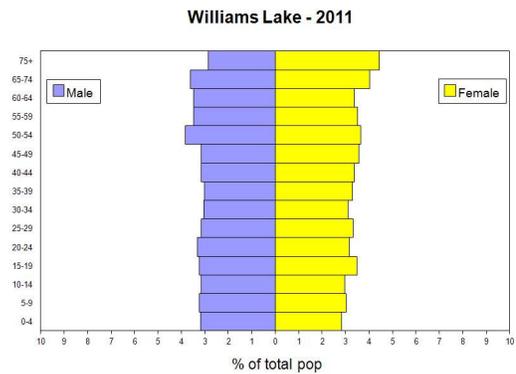
Census Population	Municipality: Williams Lake		
	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011	10832	5300	5530
Population in 2006	10744	5245	5500
Population in 2001	11153	5475	5675
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	0.8	1.0	0.5
2001 to 2011 population change (%)	-2.9	-3.2	-2.6
Total - All persons	10825	5300	5530
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 4: Age Distribution - Williams Lake 1981**



**Figure 5: Age Distribution - Williams Lake 2011**

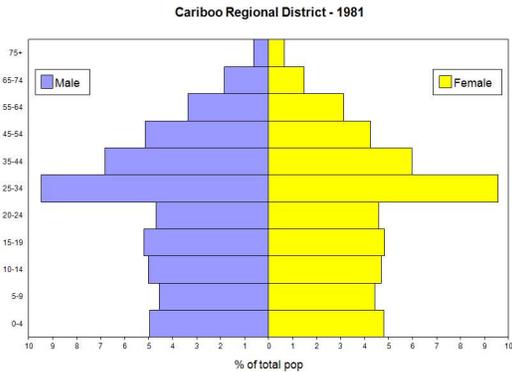


**Table 3: Age Distribution - Cariboo Regional District**

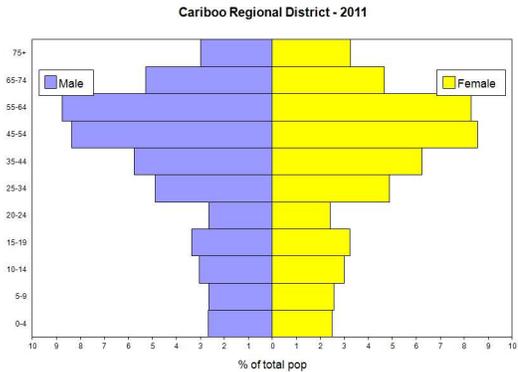
Census Population	Municipality: Cariboo Regional District		
	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011	62392	31470	30920
Population in 2006	62190	31240	30950
Population in 2001	65660	33240	32415
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	0.3	0.7	0.01
2001 to 2011 population change (%)	-5.0	-5.3	-4.6
Total - All persons	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 - Quesnel**

<b>Census: Legal Marital Status</b>	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 5: Legal Marital Status - Williams Lake**

<b>Census: Legal Marital Status</b>	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 6: Legal Marital Status - Cariboo Regional District**

<b>Census: Legal Marital Status</b>	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 - Quesnel**

<b>Census: Selected Family Characteristics</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of families	2150	2295	2725	2620	2805	30.5	-7.1
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 8: Selected Family Characteristics - Williams Lake**

<b>Census: Selected Family Characteristics</b>	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 9: Selected Family Characteristics - Cariboo Regional District**

<b>Census: Selected Family Characteristics</b>	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	12635	-14.5	-2.1
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 – Quesnel 1996-2006**

<b>Census: Aboriginal Population</b>	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 11: Aboriginal Population - Quesnel 2011**

<b>NHS: Aboriginal Population</b>	2011
Total - All persons	9830
Total - Aboriginal identity population	1415

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 12: Aboriginal Population - Williams Lake 1996-2006**

<b>Census: Aboriginal Population</b>	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 13: Aboriginal Population - Williams Lake 2011**

<b>NHS: Aboriginal Population</b>	2011
Total - All persons	10600
Total - Aboriginal identity population	2120

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

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

<b>Census: Aboriginal Population</b>	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**

<b>NHS: Aboriginal Population</b>	<b>2011</b>
Total - All persons	61765
Total - Aboriginal identity population	10775

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 16: Mother Tongue – Quesnel**

<b>Census: Mother Tongue</b>	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 17: Mother Tongue - Williams Lake**

<b>Census: Mother Tongue</b>	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 18: Mother Tongue - Cariboo Regional District**

<b>Census: Mother Tongue</b>	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 – Quesnel 2001-2006**

<b>Census: Educational Attainment</b>	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 20: Level of Education - Quesnel 2011**

<b>NHS: Educational Attainment</b>	<b>2011</b>
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	700
Male	315
Female	380

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 21: Level of Education - Williams Lake 2001-2006**

<b>Census: Educational Attainment</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>% Change 2001-2006</b>
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 22: Level of Education - Williams Lake 2011**

<b>NHS: Educational Attainment</b>	<b>2011</b>
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 23: Level of Education - Cariboo Regional District 2001-2006**

<b>Census: Educational Attainment</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>% Change 2001-2006</b>
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**

<b>NHS: Educational Attainment</b>	<b>2011</b>
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 - Quesnel 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics</b>	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 26: Housing Characteristics - Quesnel 2011**

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

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 27: Housing Characteristics - Williams Lake 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics</b>	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 28: Housing Characteristics - Williams Lake 2011**

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

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

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

<b>Census: Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics</b>	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**

<b>NHS: Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics</b>	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 - 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 32: 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 33: Type of Dwelling - Cariboo Regional District**

<b>Census: Type of Dwelling</b>	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 – Quesnel 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Housing Costs</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	265	710	745	575	117.0	-22.8
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 35: Housing Costs - Quesnel 2011**

<b>NHS: Housing Costs</b>	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 36: Housing Costs - Williams Lake 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Housing Costs</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	215	730	730	635	195.3	-13.0
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 37: Housing Costs - Williams Lake 2011**

<b>NHS: Housing Costs</b>	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 38: Housing Costs - Cariboo Regional District 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Housing Costs</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	795	2400	2435	1975	148.4	-18.9
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**

<b>NHS: Housing Costs</b>	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 - Quesnel 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Repair Needs</b>	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 41: Housing Repair Needs - Quesnel 2011**

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

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 42: Housing Repair Needs - Williams Lake 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Repair Needs</b>	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 43: Housing Repair Needs - Williams Lake 2011**

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

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 44: Housing Repair Needs - Cariboo Regional District 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Repair Needs</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>% Change 1991-2006</b>	<b>% Change 2001-2006</b>
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**

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

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

## Living Arrangements for Older Residents

**Table 46: Living Arrangements for Older Residents - Quesnel**

<b>Census: Living Arrangements</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of persons aged 65 and over	775	965	1250	1410	1645	112.3	16.7
Total number of persons aged 65 and over in private households	690	865	1065	1265	1510	118.8	19.4
Number of persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	325	415	480	525	610	87.7	16.2
Living with relatives, persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	65	80	70	30	50	-23.1	66.7
Living with non-relatives only, persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	35	50	15	50	55	57.1	10.0
Living alone, persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	220	285	390	450	505	129.5	12.2
Number of census family persons aged 65 years and over	365	450	580	740	900	146.6	21.6

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

**Table 47: Living Arrangements for Older Residents - Williams Lake**

<b>Census: Living Arrangements</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of persons aged 65 and over	775	870	1185	1390	1630	110.3	17.3
Total number of persons aged 65 and over in private households	675	740	1060	1290	1475	118.5	14.3
Number of persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	320	315	470	505	545	70.3	7.9
Living with relatives, persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	55	75	90	55	55	0.0	0.0
Living with non-relatives only, persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	25	25	20	45	30	20.0	-33.3
Living alone, persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	235	215	360	405	465	97.9	14.8
Number of census family persons aged 65 years and over	355	425	590	785	925	160.6	17.8

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

**Table 48: Living Arrangements for Older Residents - Cariboo Regional District**

<b>Census: Living Arrangements</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of persons aged 65 and over	4690	5650	7055	8380	10110	115.6	20.6
Total number of persons aged 65 and over in private households	4445	5355	6590	7970	9675	117.7	21.4
Number of persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	1650	1935	2320	2575	2950	78.8	14.6
Living with relatives, persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	325	470	330	330	330	1.5	0.0
Living with non-relatives only, persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	195	165	185	145	250	28.2	72.4
Living alone, persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	1135	1300	1805	2100	2365	108.4	12.6
Number of census family persons aged 65 years and over	2790	3420	4270	5400	6730	141.2	24.6

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

## Care or Assistance Provided to Seniors

**Table 49: Unpaid Care or Assistance to Seniors - Quesnel**

<b>Census: Unpaid Care or Assistance to Seniors</b>	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total population 15 years and over	7750	7490	-3.4
Total male population 15 years and over	3810	3585	-5.9
Total female population 15 years and over	3940	3905	-0.9
Total population - No hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	6440	6235	-3.2
Total male population - No hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	3255	3065	-5.8
Total female population - No hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	3190	3175	-0.5
Total population - Less than 5 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	740	840	13.5
Total male population - Less than 5 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	365	350	-4.1
Total female population - Less than 5 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	375	490	30.7
Total population - 5 to 9 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	315	195	-38.1
Total male population - 5 to 9 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	115	120	4.3
Total female population - 5 to 9 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	195	80	-59.0
Total population - 10 to 19 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	135	95	-29.6
Total male population - 10 to 19 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	60	20	-66.7
Total female population - 10 to 19 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	75	70	-66.7
Total population - 20 hours or more of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	130	120	-7.7
Total male population - 20 hours or more of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	15	30	100.0
Total female population - 20 hours or more of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	110	85	-22.7

Source: 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a.

\*\*At the time of this review, 2011 Census data for Unpaid Care or Assistance to Seniors has not been released, and no expected release date has been announced by Statistics Canada.

**Table 50: Unpaid Care or Assistance to Seniors - Williams Lake**

<b>Census: Unpaid Care or Assistance to Seniors</b>	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total population 15 years and over	8670	8550	-1.4
Total male population 15 years and over	4270	4145	-2.9
Total female population 15 years and over	4400	4405	0.1
Total population - No hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	7410	7230	-2.4
Total male population - No hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	3765	3670	-2.5
Total female population - No hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	3645	3560	-2.3
Total population - Less than 5 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	780	775	-0.6
Total male population - Less than 5 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	330	320	-3.0
Total female population - Less than 5 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	450	455	1.1
Total population - 5 to 9 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	325	285	-12.3
Total male population - 5 to 9 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	115	95	-17.4
Total female population - 5 to 9 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	215	185	-14.0
Total population - 10 to 19 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	85	90	5.9
Total male population - 10 to 19 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	35	10	-71.4
Total female population - 10 to 19 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	45	80	77.8
Total population - 20 hours or more of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	75	170	126.7
Total male population - 20 hours or more of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	25	45	80.0
Total female population - 20 hours or more of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	45	125	177.8

Source: 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a.

\*\*At the time of this review, 2011 Census data for Unpaid Care or Assistance to Seniors has not been released, and no expected release date has been announced by Statistics Canada.

**Table 51: Unpaid Care or Assistance to Seniors – Cariboo Regional District**

<b>Census: Unpaid Care or Assistance to Seniors</b>	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total population 15 years and over	51710	50770	-1.8
Total male population 15 years and over	26280	25555	-2.8
Total female population 15 years and over	25435	25215	-0.9
Total population - No hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	43120	42450	-1.6
Total male population - No hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	22630	22170	-2.0
Total female population - No hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	20490	20280	-1.0
Total population - Less than 5 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	4805	4735	-1.5
Total male population - Less than 5 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	2195	2030	-7.5
Total female population - Less than 5 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	2615	2700	3.3
Total population - 5 to 9 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	1980	1690	-14.6
Total male population - 5 to 9 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	810	675	-16.7
Total female population - 5 to 9 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	1175	1010	-14.0
Total population - 10 to 19 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	860	790	-8.1
Total male population - 10 to 19 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	320	280	-12.5
Total female population - 10 to 19 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	540	505	-6.5
Total population - 20 hours or more of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	950	1105	16.3
Total male population - 20 hours or more of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	335	390	16.4
Total female population - 20 hours or more of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	615	720	17.1

Source: 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a.

\*\*At the time of this review, 2011 Census data for Unpaid Care or Assistance to Seniors has not been released, and no expected release date has been announced by Statistics Canada.

## Employment Rate

**Table 52: Employment Rate – Quesnel 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Labour Force Indicators</b>	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 53: Employment Rate - Quesnel 2011**

<b>NHS: Labour Force Indicators</b>	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 54: Employment Rate - Williams Lake 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Labour Force Indicators</b>	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 55: Employment Rate - Williams Lake 2011**

<b>NHS: Labour Force Indicators</b>	<b>2011</b>
Total - Participation rate	65.2
Male	67.4
Female	62.9
Total - Employment rate	58.6
Male	60.2
Female	57.0
Total - Unemployment rate	10.1
Male	10.7
Female	9.5

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 56: Employment Rate - Cariboo Regional District 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Labour Force Indicators</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>% Change 1991-2006</b>	<b>% Change 2001-2006</b>
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 57: Employment Rate - Cariboo Regional District 2011**

<b>NHS: Labour Force Indicators</b>	<b>2011</b>
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.

## Labour Force Characteristics

**Table 58: Labour Force by Industry - Quesnel 2001-2006**

<b>Census: Labour Force by Industry</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>% Change 2001-2006</b>
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 59: Labour Force by Industry - Quesnel 2011**

<b>NHS: Labour Force by Industry</b>	2011
Total - All industries, labour force 15 years and over	4785
Male	2565
Female	2215
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 60: Labour Force by Industry - Williams Lake 2001-2006**

<b>Census: Labour Force by Industry</b>	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 61: Labour Force by Industry - Williams Lake 2011**

<b>NHS: Labour Force by Industry</b>	<b>2011</b>
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 62: Labour Force by Industry - Cariboo Regional District 2001-2006**

<b>Census: Labour Force by Industry</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>% Change 2001-2006</b>
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 63: Labour Force by Industry - Cariboo Regional District 2011**

<b>NHS: Labour Force by Industry</b>	<b>2011</b>
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.

## Income Characteristics

**Table 64: Income – Quesnel 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Earnings / Income</b>	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 65: Income - Quesnel 2011**

<b>NHS: Income</b>	<b>2011</b>
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 66: Income - Williams Lake 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Earnings / Income</b>	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
<b>Composition of total income (100%)</b>						
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 67: Income – Williams Lake 2011**

<b>NHS: Income</b>	<b>2011</b>
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 68: Income - Cariboo Regional District 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Earnings / Income</b>	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 69: Income - Cariboo Regional District 2011**

<b>NHS: Income</b>	<b>2011</b>
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	71.0
Male	74.4
Female	65.2
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 70: 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 71: 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 72: Prevalence of Low Income - Quesnel 2011**

<b>NHS: Prevalence of Low Income</b>	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 73: Prevalence of Low Income - Williams Lake 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Prevalence of Low Income</b>	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 74: Prevalence of Low Income - Williams Lake 2011**

<b>NHS: Prevalence of Low Income</b>	<b>2011</b>
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	35
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 75: Prevalence of Low Income - Cariboo Regional District 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Prevalence of Low Income</b>	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 76: Prevalence of Low Income - Cariboo Regional District 2011**

<b>NHS: Prevalence of Low Income</b>	<b>2011</b>
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.