

A Review of Socio-Economic Characteristics in the Kitimat Area

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Laura Ryser and Greg Halseth
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Availability

Copies of this report have been provided to the Kitimat Public Library, the District of Kitimat, the Kitimat Chamber of Commerce, and the Child Development Centre. 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

- Methodology Report
- A Review of Socio-Economic Characteristics in Kitimat
- Tracking the Social and Economic Transformation Process in Kitimat: Interim Summary Report
- An Inventory of Community and Economic Development Strategies and Plans

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A Review of Socio-Economic Characteristics in the Kitimat Area

1.0 Project Description

When major industrial investments come to small communities, the local social impacts can be significant and transformative. The town of Kitimat has been an industrial centre in northwestern British Columbia since the early 1950s. The town is now experiencing a large number of industrial construction projects that will change and renew the local economy. These construction projects will also impact and change the community. This research involves a long-term tracking study of the economic and social transformation processes now getting underway in Kitimat, BC.

The research will involve two aspects. The first is the tracking of available and emerging data on industrial projects, temporary and permanent workforces, and various other community economic and social development topics identified as important during these sorts of renewals. The second is the use of longitudinal, qualitative interviews with people involved in a range of community sectors to review how economic and industrial activity is reshaping and changing the community. The project work reported here was carried out by a research team from the UNBC Community Development Institute in the winter and fall of 2012 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 the Kitimat, as well as Terrace and the Kitimat-Stikine 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.

As detailed in the Methodology Report, 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.

The data included in this report is largely drawn from Census periods up until 2006. While figures for total population and household characteristics for the 2011 Census were released in

2012, more specific socio-economic data will be released over the next couple of years. It is also important to acknowledge that while this information provides an important foundation to understand trends and changes over time, caution should be used when interpreting or using the data as there have been many changes in the area since the Census data was collected.

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 the case of the 2006 Census, the non-response rate for Kitamaat was 25% or more for the long form Census. As a result, this data was suppressed as the quality of the data was not deemed high enough by Statistics Canada to disseminate. Data from questions recorded in the short form of the 2006 Census, however, is included.

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.

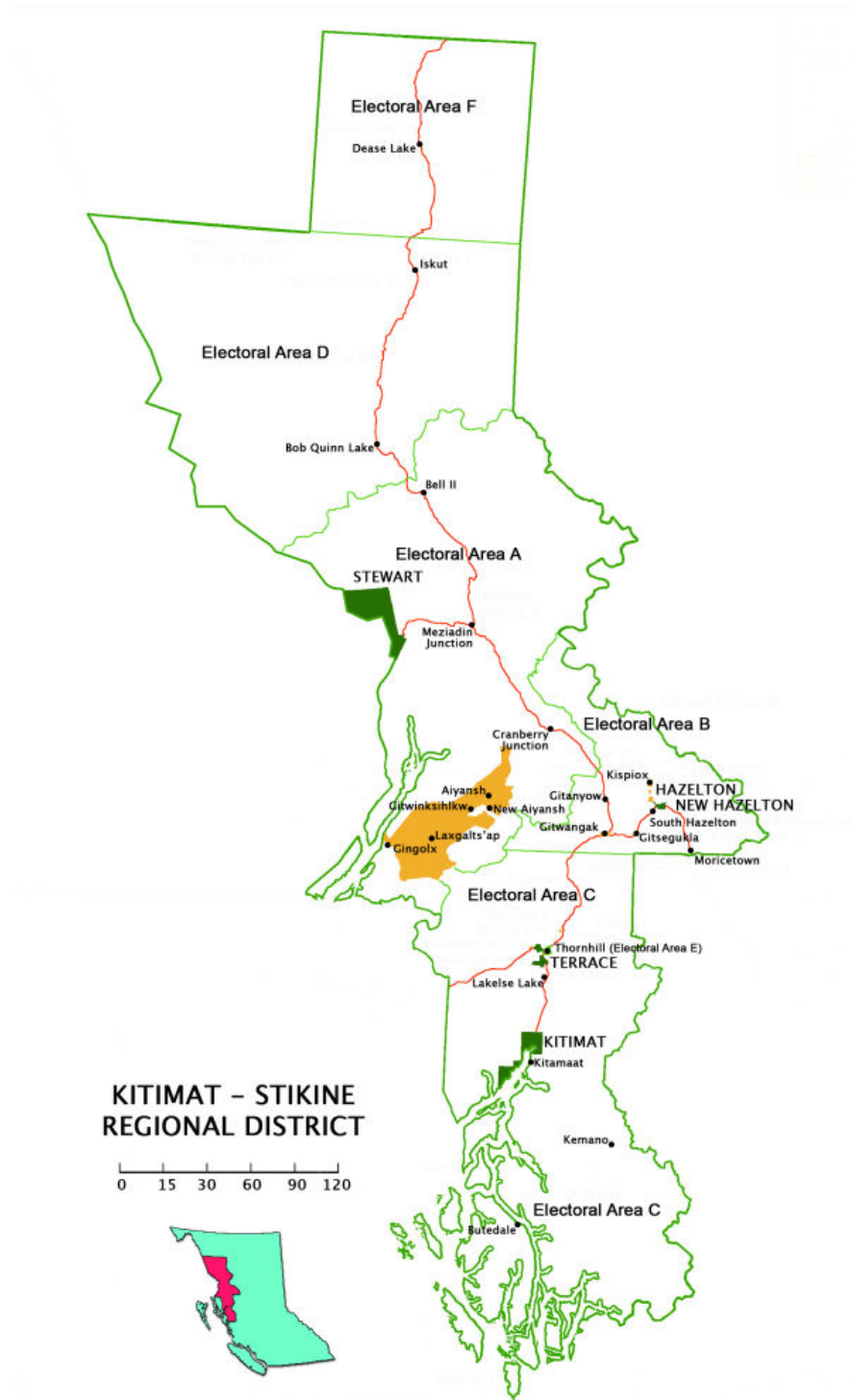
This part of the report describes the socio-economic characteristics of residents living in Kitimat, Terrace, and the surrounding rural areas in the Kitimat Stikine Regional District (Figure 1). This information can be useful to assess socio-economic issues of change. Key characteristics include age distribution, family characteristics, housing characteristics, employment, and income.

The Census figures for 2011 show that the total population in Kitimat has declined by roughly 7% since 2006, while the population for Terrace and the Kitimat-Stikine Regional District has remained more stable. Looking at available Census data to 2006, there is an aging population – both in terms of an older workforce and a growth in the number of seniors. The emergence of an aging population has also been influenced by an out-migration of young families. Since the 1990s, Kitimat, Terrace, and other places across the Kitimat-Stikine Regional District have experienced a loss of single residents and a rise in residents who are divorced or separated. At the same time, however, these places have experienced an increase in the number of widowed residents. Such residents, particularly older rural women, can be at-risk for living in poverty as they may no longer have access to the earnings, pension benefits, and other assets that are linked to their former spouse (McLaughlin 1998). In Kitimat, the Village of Kitamaat, as well as in places around the region, there has also been an increase in lone-parent households. It is important to note that while there have been significant increases in male lone parent households since 1991, female lone-parent households continue to make up the majority of lone-parent households.

Census figures also suggest that the proportion of Aboriginal population in Kitimat has increased by almost 40% over the past 20 years – a rate that is slightly higher when compared to Terrace. While Aboriginal populations have exhibited high birth rates, the increase may also reflect a migration of Aboriginal residents to urban areas. In terms of ethnic composition, Census figures

suggest a decline across most ethnic groups over the past 20 year period. Portuguese, French, German, Italian, Punjabi, and Filipino language groups, however, continue to have a strong presence in the Kitimat area.

Figure 1: Kitimat-Stikine Regional District



Map credit: Kyle Kusch.

Using 2006 Census data, and comparing that to the BC average (47.8%), a higher proportion of residents in the region had no post-secondary education (55.8% in Kitimat; 54.1% in Terrace; and 58.6% for the Kitimat-Stikine Regional District). However, the data also reveal some important trends. First, since 2001, there has been a decline in the number of residents who had only grade school or high school education. In 2006, Kitimat, as well as residents in Terrace and across the regional district, had more residents with a college or university degree compared to five years earlier. Overall, the region has been able to attract educated residents or build the educational capacity of its residents. Educational programs offered by the Kitimat Valley Institute, the Northwest Community College, and UNBC have made post-secondary educational programs more accessible across the region and have likely played a positive role in these changes.

Data on housing characteristics indicates that, in Kitimat, there has been a decline in both owned and rented dwellings. By comparison, home ownership has been increasing in Terrace and across the regional district. In Kitimat, there has also been an increase in the number of people living in apartment buildings and fewer people living in semi-detached or duplex settings.

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 1996, for example, approximately two-thirds of all renters in Kitimat and across the regional district spent at least 30% or more of their income on rent. By 2006, however, there are fewer renters (32.9%) in Kitimat spending 30% or more of their income on rent. By comparison, the proportion of homeowners that spent 30% or more of their income on mortgage payments has never exceeded 10% in Kitimat.

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 Kitimat, Terrace, and the surrounding areas across the regional district were constructed before 1986. Of concern is the growing number of homes that show up in the Census as requiring minor and major repairs. For example, the 2001 Census revealed that almost half of the homes in Kitimaat required major repairs. Between 1991 and 2006, there was an increase of 38.3% of homes in Kitimat that required major repairs. The proportion of homes requiring major repairs has also been increasing in Terrace (17.2%) and across the Kitimat-Stikine Regional District (14.1%) over this same time period.

The employment and financial security of rural residents can be impacted by job losses, part-time or underemployment, and variances in wages (Aron 2006; Bruce 2006; Freudenburg and Gramling 1994; Slack and Jensen 2002). Women in rural and small town places, in particular, can be vulnerable due to lower labour participation rates and lower wages throughout their employment (Lockhead and Scott 2000; National Advisory Council on Aging 2005). In many

resource towns, women have not as often benefited from the high paying jobs (Tolbert 2006). Instead, their employment is often linked to lower paying service sector jobs that have few benefits.

Between 1991 and 2006, labour force participation rates¹ declined by almost 10% for residents in Kitimat. Overall, labour force participation rates declined more for men than women. Similar trends are found across the regional district; with the exception of Terrace where labour force participation rates increased for women. When unemployment rates are examined, Census figures show that while Kitimat's unemployment rates for women have declined by 32.5% since 1991, they have increased by just over 18% for men. By comparison, unemployment rates have declined by more than one-third for Terrace residents. Of concern is that the unemployment rates in Kitimat have been higher compared to other places across the region. There have been signs of positive change, however, as the 2001 Census revealed a decline in unemployment rates for the village.

Drawing upon data from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey from 1995 to 2012, Figure 8 depicts the percentage change in employment rates compared to the previous month using a 3 month moving average for both the North Coast and Nechako Economic Region in BC. The North Coast and Nechako Economic Region is predominantly driven resource-based manufacturing. Data does not show progressive boom and bust cycles that are often associated with resource-based economies, but rather there are constant fluctuations or waves of change over time. What is unique to this region, however, is that the fluctuations or percent change in the employment rates vary much more drastically when compared to trends exhibited for the province as a whole. Rather than coping with the pressures of growth or contraction, community organizations are forced into a perpetual state of readiness to react to both.

Between 2001 and 2006, Kitimat experienced employment gains in mining; information and cultural industries; professional, scientific, and technical services; administrative and support, waste management and remediation services, as well as arts, entertainment, and recreation services. More notable job losses, however, have been felt in sectors such as manufacturing; retail; finance and insurance; real estate, rental, and leasing; health care and social assistance; and public administration. By comparison, between 2001 and 2006, Terrace experienced employment gains in administration and support, waste management, and remediation services; education services; health care and social assistance services, accommodation and food services; and public administration. However, there were fewer jobs in resource-based manufacturing; wholesale trade; retail; transportation and warehousing; real estate, rental, and leasing; and arts, entertainment, and recreation. Places across the Kitimat-Stikine Regional District exhibited similar trends with gains in mining, information and cultural industries; professional, scientific, and technical services; education; health care and social assistance; and arts, entertainment, and recreation services; and losses in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; utilities;

¹ 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.

construction; resource-based manufacturing; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing; finance and insurance; and public administration.

Between 2001 and 2006, incomes increased in Kitimat and across the region. However, the wage gap between men and women remained. Women who work part-time are particularly at-risk for living in poverty. When statistics on the prevalence of low income are reviewed, key vulnerable groups in Kitimat include female lone-parents and single residents (especially single, female residents). By comparison, in Terrace, there is a higher proportion of lone parent households (both male and female) and a higher proportion of single residents with low incomes. A higher prevalence of low-incomes for these vulnerable groups also exists across the Kitimat-Stikine Regional District.

4.0 Conclusion

The purpose of this report has been to provide background information on socio-economic characteristics for Kitimat and other places across the Kitimat-Stikine 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 Kitimat 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 Kitimat 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

Statistics Canada Census Dictionary

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

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

Appendix A: Socio-Economic Characteristics

Age Distribution

Table 1: Age Distribution - Kitimat

Population	Municipality: Kitimat		
	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011	8335	4280	4055
Population in 2006	8987	4645	4345
Population in 2001	10285	5315	4970
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	-7.3	-7.9	-6.7
2001 to 2006 population change (%)	-12.6	-12.6	-12.6
Total - All persons	8335	4280	4055
Age 0-4	395	205	195
Age 5-14	1000	510	490
Age 15-19	585	340	240
Age 20-24	415	205	210
Age 25-44	1840	895	940
Age 45-54	1630	855	770
Age 55-64	1365	740	630
Age 65-74	680	345	340
Age 75-84	355	165	185
Age 85 and over	80	30	50
Median age of the population	44.4	44.8	44.1

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a, 2011.

n/a: not available.

Figure 2: Age Distribution – Kitimat – 1981

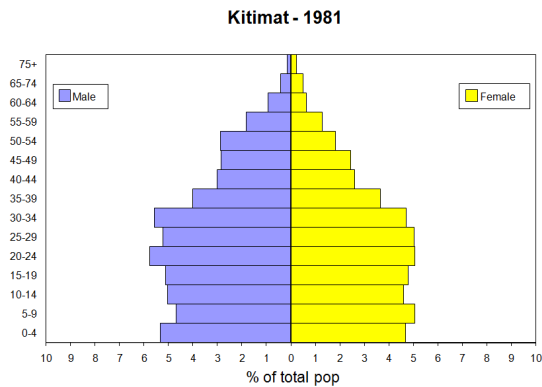


Figure 3: Age Distribution – Kitimat – 2011

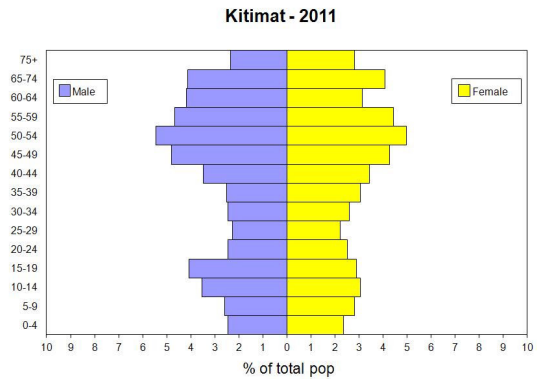


Table 2: Age Distribution – Kitamaat

Population	Municipality: Kitamaat		
	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011	514	275	240
Population in 2006	514	280	230
Population in 2001	511	285	230
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	0.0	-1.8	4.3
2001 to 2006 population change (%)	0.6	-1.8	0.0
Total - All persons	510	275	240
Age 0-4	20	15	10
Age 5-14	60	30	30
Age 15-19	30	15	20
Age 20-24	40	25	20
Age 25-44	120	60	45
Age 45-54	85	45	45
Age 55-64	65	35	25
Age 65-74	50	25	25
Age 75-84	40	15	15
Age 85 and over	5	0	5
Median age of the population	43.6	41.8	44.7

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a, 2011.
n/a: not available.

Figure 4: Age Distribution – Kitamaat – 1991

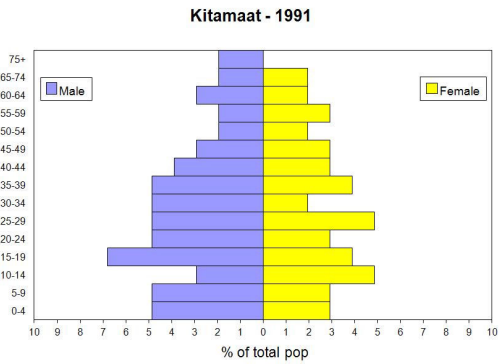


Figure 5: Age Distribution – Kitamaat – 2011

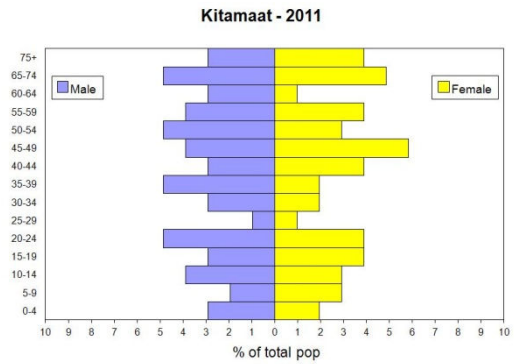


Table 3: Age Distribution - Terrace

Population	Municipality: Terrace		
	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011	11485	5635	5855
Population in 2006	11320	5610	5710
Population in 2001	12109	6095	6010
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	1.5	0.4	2.5
2001 to 2006 population change (%)	-6.5	-8.0	-5.0
Total - All persons	11485	5635	5855
Age 0-4	680	345	330
Age 5-14	1620	845	780
Age 15-19	905	475	430
Age 20-24	740	370	370
Age 25-44	2810	1345	1460
Age 45-54	1725	820	910
Age 55-64	1500	755	745
Age 65-74	855	425	435
Age 75-84	475	205	270
Age 85 and over	170	55	115
Median age of the population	38.8	37.8	39.7

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a, 2011.
n/a: not available.

Figure 6: Age Distribution – Terrace – 1981

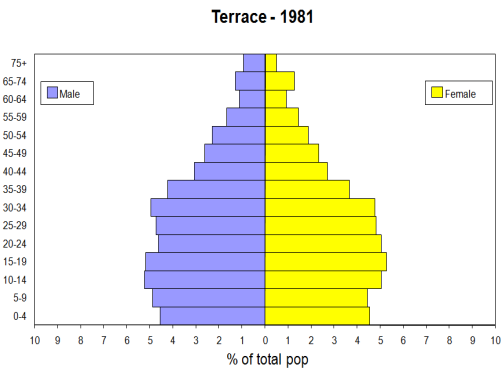


Figure 7: Age Distribution – Terrace – 2006

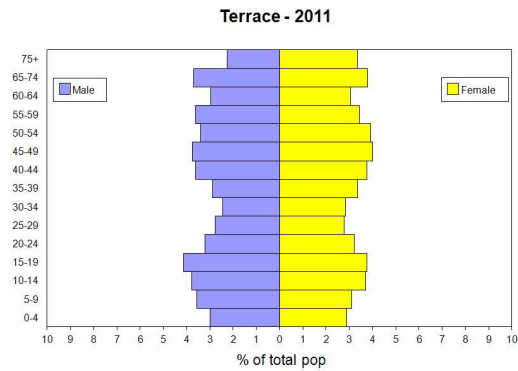


Table 4: Age Distribution – Kitimat-Stikine Regional District

Population	Municipality: Kitimat-Stikine Regional District		
	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011	37360	19035	18320
Population in 2006	38000	19445	18555
Population in 2001	40876	21085	19790
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	-1.7	-2.1	-1.3
2001 to 2006 population change (%)	-7.0	-7.8	-6.2
Total - All persons	37360	19035	18320
Age 0-4	2295	1170	1120
Age 5-14	4915	2565	2355
Age 15-19	2815	1495	1320
Age 20-24	2220	1140	1085
Age 25-44	8895	4380	4515
Age 45-54	6235	3155	3085
Age 55-64	5320	2800	2520
Age 65-74	2935	1530	1400
Age 75-84	1380	680	700
Age 85 and over	360	130	225
Median age of the population	40.3	40.3	40.3

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a, 2011.
n/a: not available.

Fig 8: Age Distribution Kitimat-Stikine RD – 1981

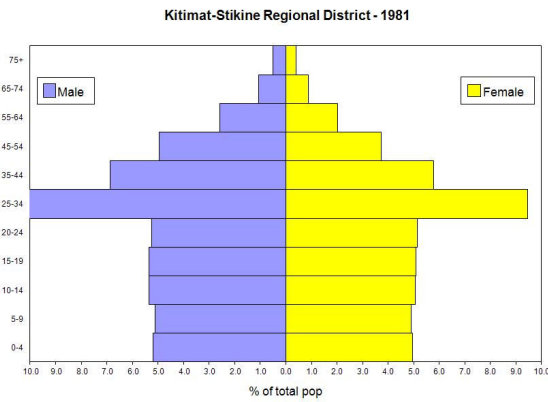
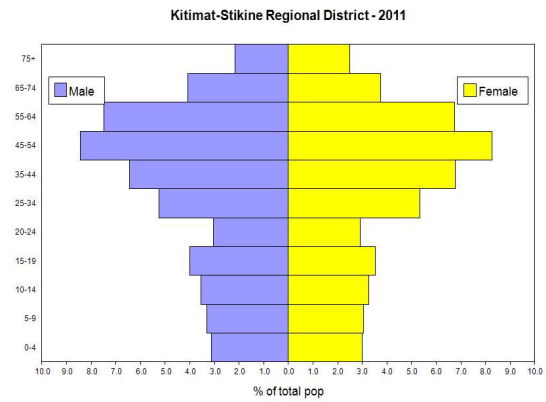


Fig 9: Age Distribution – Kitimat-Stikine RD – 2011



Legal Marital Status

Table 5: Legal Marital Status – Kitimat

Legal Marital Status	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total - Population 15 years +	11305	8380	8075	7340	6940	-38.6	-5.5
Male	5865	4320	4135	3745	3570	-39.1	-4.7
Female	5440	4060	3940	3595	3370	-38.1	-6.3
Total - Single	5280	2120	2430	2155	1595	-69.8	-26.0
Male	2870	1230	1375	1215	980	-65.9	-19.3
Female	2410	890	1055	940	615	-74.5	-34.6
Total - Married	5090	5430	4545	4075	4385	-13.9	7.6
Male	2565	2730	2280	2045	2205	-14.0	7.8
Female	2525	2705	2270	2025	2180	-13.7	7.7
Total - Separated	265	225	255	275	220	-17.0	-20.0
Male	140	100	140	150	120	-14.3	-20.0
Female	125	120	115	130	105	-16.0	-19.2
Total - Divorced	440	350	545	495	380	-13.6	-23.2
Male	240	190	285	265	205	-14.6	-22.6
Female	195	160	265	230	180	-7.7	-21.7
Total - Widowed	230	260	300	335	360	56.5	7.5
Male	55	60	60	65	65	18.2	0.0
Female	175	200	240	265	295	68.6	11.3

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

Table 6: Legal Marital Status – Kitamaat

Legal Marital Status	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total - Population 15 years +	400	450	410	430	430	7.5	0.0
Male	n/a	n/a	225	235	230	n/a	-2.1
Female	n/a	n/a	185	195	200	n/a	2.6
Total - Single	165	200	195	200	175	6.1	-12.5
Male	n/a	n/a	120	115	105	n/a	-8.7
Female	n/a	n/a	75	85	65	n/a	-23.5
Total - Married	175	170	145	155	185	5.7	19.4
Male	n/a	n/a	70	80	90	n/a	12.5
Female	n/a	n/a	75	80	95	n/a	18.8
Total - Separated	15	25	25	15	20	33.3	33.3
Male	n/a	n/a	15	5	10	n/a	100.0
Female	n/a	n/a	0	5	10	n/a	100.0
Total - Divorced	15	25	25	30	20	33.3	-33.3
Male	n/a	n/a	15	20	15	n/a	-25.0
Female	n/a	n/a	10	10	10	n/a	0.0
Total - Widowed	30	30	25	30	40	33.3	33.3
Male	n/a	n/a	10	15	10	n/a	-33.3
Female	n/a	n/a	20	20	30	n/a	50.0

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

Table 7: Legal Marital Status – Terrace

Legal Marital Status	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total - Population 15 years +	11435	9485	9175	8840	9180	-19.7	3.8
Male	5820	4730	4570	4335	4445	-23.6	2.5
Female	5615	4750	4600	4510	4735	-15.7	5.0
Total - Single	5725	2535	3025	2955	2530	-55.8	-14.4
Male	3100	1440	1695	1600	1365	-56.0	-14.7
Female	2625	1100	1330	1355	1160	-55.8	-14.4
Total - Married	4530	5845	4605	4335	5260	16.1	21.3
Male	2285	2925	2305	2170	2625	14.9	21.0
Female	2245	2915	2300	2165	2640	17.6	21.9
Total - Separated	320	310	420	385	340	6.3	-11.7
Male	140	125	190	160	140	0.0	-12.5
Female	180	185	230	220	200	11.1	-9.1
Total - Divorced	500	395	655	675	515	3.0	-23.7
Male	230	175	290	305	215	-6.5	-29.5
Female	270	220	365	370	295	9.3	-20.3
Total - Widowed	360	400	465	490	540	50.0	10.2
Male	65	65	90	95	95	46.2	0.0
Female	300	330	375	400	445	48.3	11.3

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

Table 8: Legal Marital Status – Kitimat Stikine Regional District

Legal Marital Status	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total - Population 15 years +	30510	32170	31175	29935	30150	-1.2	0.7
Male	n/a	n/a	16005	15205	15300	n/a	0.6
Female	n/a	n/a	15170	14730	14845	n/a	0.8
Total - Single	10010	11010	10925	10730	8295	-17.1	-22.7
Male	n/a	n/a	6215	5985	4800	n/a	-19.8
Female	n/a	n/a	4710	4745	3495	n/a	-26.3
Total - Married	16500	16515	15490	14360	17600	6.7	22.6
Male	n/a	n/a	7760	7180	8805	n/a	22.6
Female	n/a	n/a	7730	7175	8795	n/a	22.6
Total - Separated	1170	1295	1300	1275	1100	-6.0	-13.7
Male	n/a	n/a	670	625	545	n/a	-12.8
Female	n/a	n/a	635	650	555	n/a	-14.6
Total - Divorced	1760	2150	2135	2050	1600	-9.1	-22.0
Male	n/a	n/a	1050	1045	795	n/a	-23.9
Female	n/a	n/a	1085	1000	810	n/a	-19.0
Total - Widowed	1070	1195	1325	1520	1550	44.9	2.0
Male	n/a	n/a	310	370	360	n/a	-2.7
Female	n/a	n/a	1015	1150	1190	n/a	3.5

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

Family Characteristics

Table 9: Selected Family Characteristics – Kitimat

Selected Family Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of families	3065	3090	3010	2700	2535	-17.3	-6.1
Number of married-couple families	2490	2385	2255	1995	1765	-29.1	-11.5
Number of common-law couple families	265	315	325	355	380	43.4	7.0
Number of lone-parent families	310	390	430	355	390	25.8	9.9
Number of female lone-parent families	225	315	320	280	270	20.0	-3.6
Number of male lone-parent families	80	75	110	75	120	50.0	60.0

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

Table 10: Selected Family Characteristics – Kitimaat

Selected Family Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006*	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of families	130	150	155	n/a	150	15.4	n/a
Number of married-couple families	100	80	75	n/a	65	-35.0	n/a
Number of common-law couple families	15	15	25	n/a	25	66.7	n/a
Number of lone-parent families	30	55	60	n/a	60	100.0	n/a
Number of female lone-parent families	20	25	35	n/a	35	75.0	n/a
Number of male lone-parent families	10	25	25	n/a	25	150.0	n/a

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

*Note: With a non-response rate of 25% or more, the 2006 long form Census data for Kitimaat was suppressed as the quality of the data was not deemed high enough to disseminate.

Table 11: Selected Family Characteristics – Terrace

Selected Family Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of families	2985	3440	3385	3170	3220	7.9	1.6
Number of married-couple families	2180	2400	2280	2125	2040	-6.4	-4.0
Number of common-law couple families	375	480	495	515	545	45.3	5.8
Number of lone-parent families	425	555	615	525	630	48.2	20.0
Number of female lone-parent families	325	460	460	460	500	53.8	8.7
Number of male lone-parent families	95	95	150	60	135	42.1	125.0

Source: Statistics Canada 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006a, 2011. n/c = not calculable.

Table 12: Selected Family Characteristics – Kitimat-Stikine Regional District

Selected Family Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of families	10920	11645	11565	10910	10770	-1.4	-1.3
Number of married-couple families	8025	8165	7690	6990	6570	-18.1	-6.0
Number of common-law couple families	1540	1790	1815	1905	2070	34.4	8.7
Number of lone-parent families	1350	1685	2065	2020	2130	57.8	5.4
Number of female lone-parent families	995	1315	1495	1525	1500	50.8	-1.6
Number of male lone-parent families	355	370	570	490	625	76.1	27.6

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

Culture

Table 13: Aboriginal Population - Kitimat

Aboriginal Population	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1996-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - All persons	11135	10235	8950	-19.6	-12.6
Total - Aboriginal identity population	545	540	755	38.5	39.8

Source: Statistics Canada 1996, 2001, 2006a.

Table 14: Aboriginal Population - Kitimaat

Aboriginal Population	1996	2001	2006*	% Change 1996-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - All persons	560	510	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total - Aboriginal identity population	550	500	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Statistics Canada 1996, 2001, 2006a.

*Note: With a non-response rate of 25% or more, the 2006 long form Census data for Kitimaat was suppressed as the quality of the data was not deemed high enough to disseminate.

Table 15: Aboriginal Population - Terrace

Aboriginal Population	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1996-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - All persons	12780	12020	11195	-12.4	-6.9
Total - Aboriginal identity population	1280	1775	2380	85.9	34.0

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

Table 16: Aboriginal Population – Kitimat-Stikine Regional District

Aboriginal Population	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1996-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - All persons	43445	40725	37815	-13.0	-7.1
Total - Aboriginal identity population	10210	10960	12275	20.2	12.0

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

Table 17: Mother Tongue – Kitimat

	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total population excluding institutional residents	10915	11105	10235	8950	8300	-24.0	-7.3
English	8275	8125	7465	6610	6495	-21.5	-1.7
French	185	190	310	295	235	27.0	-20.3
Cantonese	-	-	15	30	10	-	-66.7
Chinese	85	80	20	0	25	-70.6	n/c
Danish	-	15	0	10	5	-	-50.0
Dutch	60	70	50	40	35	-41.7	-12.5
Finnish	-	45	60	65	45	-	-30.8
German	410	335	275	370	210	-48.8	-43.2
Greek	55	60	60	35	20	-63.6	-42.9
Hindi	-	40	55	15	5	-	-66.7
Hungarian	-	40	40	25	10	-	-60.7
Italian	130	160	120	50	85	-34.6	70.0
Japanese	-	30	10	10	5	-	-50.0
Korean	-	0	10	0	0	-	0.0
Mandarin	-	-	0	25	5	-	-80.0
Punjabi	265	295	250	125	80	-69.8	-36.0
Polish	55	110	25	10	20	-63.6	100.0
Portugeuse	970	1140	1110	815	645	-33.5	-20.9
Spanish	35	20	65	35	30	-14.3	-14.3
Tagalog (Filipino)	35	35	25	50	60	71.4	20.0
Ukranian	30	10	30	50	15	-50.0	-70.0
Other	325	305	240	285	260	-20.0	-8.8

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

Table 18: Mother Tongue – Kitamaat

	1991	1996	2001	2006*	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total population excluding institutional residents	515	540	510	n/a	510	-1.0	n/a
English	385	415	395	n/a	390	1.3	n/a
French	0	0	0	n/a	5	n/c	n/a
Cantonese	0	0	0	n/a	0	0.0	n/a
Chinese	0	0	0	n/a	0	0.0	n/a
Danish	0	0	0	n/a	0	0.0	n/a
Dutch	5	0	0	n/a	5	0.0	n/a
Finnish	0	0	0	n/a	0	0.0	n/a
German	0	0	0	n/a	0	0.0	n/a
Greek	0	0	0	n/a	0	0.0	n/a
Hindi	0	0	0	n/a	0	0.0	n/a
Hungarian	0	0	0	n/a	0	0.0	n/a
Italian	0	0	0	n/a	0	0.0	n/a
Japanese	0	0	0	n/a	0	0.0	n/a
Korean	0	0	0	n/a	0	0.0	n/a
Mandarin	0	0	0	n/a	0	0.0	n/a
Punjabi	0	0	0	n/a	0	0.0	n/a
Polish	0	0	0	n/a	0	0.0	n/a
Portugeuse	0	0	0	n/a	0	0.0	n/a
Spanish	0	0	0	n/a	0	0.0	n/a
Tagalog (Filipino)	0	0	0	n/a	0	0.0	n/a
Ukranian	0	0	0	n/a	0	0.0	n/a
Other**	130	120	120	n/a	105	-19.2	n/a

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

*Note: With a non-response rate of 25% or more, the 2006 long form Census data for Kitamaat was suppressed as the quality of the data was not deemed high enough to disseminate.

**Note: Census profile only provides data for a small subset of selected Aboriginal languages.

Table 19: Mother Tongue - Terrace

	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total population excluding institutional residents	11150	12660	12020	11190	11325	1.6	1.2
English	9280	10385	10180	9395	9735	4.9	3.6
French	205	265	185	185	180	-12.2	-2.7
Cantonese	-	-	15	10	15		50.0
Chinese	35	40	0	10	20	-42.9	100.0
Danish	-	15	30	15	10		-33.3
Dutch	120	125	95	75	70	-41.7	-6.7
Finnish	-	15	10	20	15		-25.0
German	265	265	265	240	175	-34.0	-27.1
Greek	25	20	20	10	10	-60.0	0.0
Hindi	-	0	0	0	0		0.0
Hungarian	-	25	45	0	15		n/c
Italian	50	85	40	40	45	-10.0	12.5
Japanese	-	0	0	0	5		n/c
Korean	-	0	0	45	10		-77.8
Mandarin	-	-	0	0	5		n/c
Punjabi	435	450	380	500	225	-48.3	-55.0
Polish	10	15	20	0	20	100.0	n/c
Portugeuse	375	455	340	300	285	-24.0	-5.0
Spanish	15	15	35	35	30	100.0	-14.3
Tagalog (Filipino)	40	50	45	10	60	50.0	500.0
Ukranian	40	40	10	20	20	-50.0	0.0
Other	255	395	305	280	375	47.1	33.9

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

Table 20: Mother Tongue - Kitimat Stikine Regional District

	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total population excluding institutional residents	40785	43445	40720	37815	37145	-8.9	-1.8
English	33640	34890	33370	30255	31280	-7.0	3.4
French	790	860	820	755	720	-8.9	-4.6
Cantonese	-	-	35	35	30	-	-14.3
Chinese	140	185	35	45	65	-53.6	44.4
Danish	-	65	65	55	30	-	-45.5
Dutch	250	325	230	145	170	-32.0	17.2
Finnish	-	75	90	150	65	-	-56.7
German	975	1005	855	1065	660	-32.3	-38.0
Greek	80	80	85	45	35	-56.3	-22.2
Hindi	-	45	55	20	20	-	0.0
Hungarian	-	80	110	45	40	-	-11.1
Italian	200	265	180	110	140	-30.0	27.3
Japanese	-	40	15	15	15	-	0.0
Korean	-	0	15	45	10	-	-77.8
Mandarin	-	-	0	25	10	-	-60.0
Punjabi	705	750	630	710	315	-55.3	-55.6
Polish	80	140	55	25	50	-37.5	100.0
Portugeuse	1385	1665	1520	1135	965	-30.3	-15.0
Spanish	65	95	130	90	95	46.2	5.6
Tagalog (Filipino)	75	95	95	85	135	80.0	58.8
Ukranian	100	75	60	80	45	-55.0	-43.8
Other	2300	2710	2270	2880	2250	-2.2	-21.9

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

Education

Table 21: Level of Education – Kitimat

Educational Attainment	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Population 15 years +	8025	7270	-9.4
Male	4105	3705	-9.7
Female	3925	3565	-9.2
Total – No certificate, diploma or degree	2645	1935	-26.8
Male	1250	955	-23.6
Female	1400	980	-30.0
Total – High school certificate or equivalent	2320	2125	-8.4
Male	1125	985	-12.4
Female	1200	1140	-5.0
Total – Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1105	1135	2.7
Male	900	910	1.1
Female	210	225	7.1
Total – College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	1200	1240	3.3
Male	500	490	-2.0
Female	700	750	7.1
Total – University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	175	235	34.3
Male	50	115	130.0
Female	130	120	-7.7
Total – University certificate, diploma, or degree	575	595	3.5
Male	290	250	-13.8
Female	285	345	21.1

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 22: Level of Education – Kitamaat

Educational Attainment	2001	2006*	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Population 15 years +	415	n/a	n/a
Male	235	n/a	n/a
Female	185	n/a	n/a
Total – No certificate, diploma or degree	240	n/a	n/a
Male	135	n/a	n/a
Female	105	n/a	n/a
Total – High school certificate or equivalent	80	n/a	n/a
Male	45	n/a	n/a
Female	40	n/a	n/a
Total – Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	40	n/a	n/a
Male	35	n/a	n/a
Female	10	n/a	n/a
Total – College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	50	n/a	n/a
Male	20	n/a	n/a
Female	25	n/a	n/a
Total – University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	0	n/a	n/a
Male	0	n/a	n/a
Female	0	n/a	n/a
Total – University certificate, diploma, or degree	10	n/a	n/a
Male	0	n/a	n/a
Female	10	n/a	n/a

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

*Note: With a non-response rate of 25% or more, the 2006 long form Census data for Kitamaat was suppressed as the quality of the data was not deemed high enough to disseminate.

Table 23: Level of Education – Terrace

Educational Attainment	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Population 15 years +	9110	8735	-4.1
Male	4535	4285	-5.5
Female	4575	4445	-2.8
Total – No certificate, diploma or degree	2960	2190	-26.0
Male	1545	1175	-23.9
Female	1410	1015	-28.0
Total – High school certificate or equivalent	2480	2535	2.2
Male	1160	1185	2.2
Female	1320	1345	1.9
Total – Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1030	915	-11.1
Male	740	660	-10.8
Female	290	255	-12.1
Total – College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	1440	1580	9.7
Male	555	580	4.5
Female	885	1000	13.0
Total – University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	210	455	116.7
Male	80	200	150.0
Female	135	255	88.9
Total – University certificate, diploma, or degree	980	1060	8.2
Male	450	490	88.9
Female	525	570	8.6

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 24: Level of Education – Kitimat-Stikine Regional District

Educational Attainment	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Population 15 years +	31035	29740	-4.2
Male	15950	15120	-5.2
Female	15085	14620	-3.1
Total – No certificate, diploma or degree	11145	9365	-16.0
Male	5920	4935	-16.6
Female	5225	4430	-15.2
Total – High school certificate or equivalent	8310	8075	-2.8
Male	3855	3840	-0.4
Female	4455	4235	-4.9
Total – Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	4340	3945	-9.1
Male	3135	2900	-7.5
Female	1205	1040	-13.7
Total – College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	4290	4725	10.1
Male	1755	1840	4.8
Female	2535	2885	13.8
Total – University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	525	1095	108.6
Male	170	460	170.6
Female	355	640	80.3
Total – University certificate, diploma, or degree	2420	2535	4.8
Male	1115	1145	2.7
Female	1305	1390	6.5

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Housing Characteristics

Table 25: Housing Characteristics – Kitimat

Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of dwellings	3825	3910	3795	3630	-5.1	-4.3
Number of owned dwellings	2795	2990	3065	2925	4.7	-4.6
Number of rented dwellings	1035	920	725	705	-31.9	-2.8

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

Table 26: Housing Characteristics – Kitimaat

Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006*	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of dwellings	150	165	165	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of owned dwellings	130	140	115	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of rented dwellings	15	20	30	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

*Note: With a non-response rate of 25% or more, the 2006 long form Census data for Kitimaat was suppressed as the quality of the data was not deemed high enough to disseminate.

Table 27: Housing Characteristics – Terrace

Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of dwellings	3785	4340	4380	4320	14.1	-1.4
Number of owned dwellings	2500	2805	3025	3115	24.6	3.0
Number of rented dwellings	1290	1540	1350	1210	-6.2	-10.4

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

Table 28: Housing Characteristics – Kitimat-Stikine Regional District

Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of dwellings	13610	14630	14605	14370	5.6	-1.6
Number of owned dwellings	9475	10185	10580	10685	12.8	1.0
Number of rented dwellings	3885	3915	3585	3370	-13.3	-6.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Dwelling Characteristics

Table 29: Type of Dwelling – Kitimat

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	3825	3910	3790	3630	3630	-5.1	0.0
Single-detached house	2260	2470	2370	2280	2300	1.2	0.9
Semi-detached house	445	410	410	455	420	-5.6	-7.7
Row house	395	320	380	350	335	-15.2	-4.3
Apartment, detached duplex	40	35	40	60	50	25.0	-16.7
Apartment building, five or more storeys	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Apartment building, less than five storeys	570	525	440	375	420	-26.3	12.0
Other single attached house	0	60	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Movable dwelling	110	90	150	105	105	-4.5	0.0

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

n/c = not calculable.

Table 30: Type of Dwelling – Kitamaat

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	145	170	160	170	180	24.1	5.9
Single-detached house	140	160	160	155	170	21.4	9.7
Semi-detached house	0	10	0	5	5	n/c	0.0
Row house	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Apartment, detached duplex	0	0	0	5	0	0.0	0.0
Apartment building, five or more storeys	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Apartment building, less than five storeys	0	0	0	0	5	n/c	n/c
Other single attached house	0	0	0	0	10	0.0	n/c
Movable dwelling	5	10	5	5	0	-100.0	-100.0

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

n/c = not calculable.

Table 31: Type of Dwelling – Terrace

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	3785	4345	4380	4320	4535	19.8	5.0
Single-detached house	2505	2680	2910	2795	2930	17.0	4.8
Semi-detached house	100	195	195	215	215	115.0	0.0
Row house	210	280	255	280	325	54.8	16.1
Apartment, detached duplex	130	235	210	260	255	96.2	-1.9
Apartment building, five or more storeys	0	0	115	0	0	0.0	0.0
Apartment building, less than five storeys	620	720	470	570	590	-4.8	3.5
Other single attached house	20	20	25	30	25	25.0	16.7
Movable dwelling	200	210	190	175	200	0.0	14.3

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

Table 32: Type of Dwelling – Kitimat-Stikine Regional District

Type of Dwelling	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of occupied private dwellings by structural type of dwelling	13610	14635	14610	14370	14765	8.5	2.7
Single-detached house	9320	10300	10690	10530	10810	16.0	2.7
Semi-detached house	720	795	830	930	850	18.1	-8.6
Row house	730	730	775	740	800	9.6	8.1
Apartment, detached duplex	205	325	270	355	360	75.6	1.4
Apartment building, five or more storeys	5	0	120	5	0	-100.0	-100.0
Apartment building, less than five storeys	1315	1325	1000	1025	1085	-17.5	5.9
Other single attached house	40	90	40	45	55	37.5	22.2
Movable dwelling	1270	1055	890	740	805	-36.6	8.8

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

Housing Costs

Table 33: Housing Costs – Kitimat

Housing Costs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of tenant occupied households	600	495	725	700	16.7	-3.4
Tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	95	325	265	230	142.1	-13.2
Total number of owner occupied households	2250	2375	3065	2925	30.0	-4.6
Owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	45	170	255	145	222.2	-43.1
Average value of owned dwelling	76368	120582	120763	115171	50.8	-4.6

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

n/c = not calculable.

Table 34: Housing Costs – Kitamaat

Housing Costs	1991	1996	2001	2006*	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of tenant occupied households	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total number of owner occupied households	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average value of owned dwelling	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

n/c = not calculable.

*Note: With a non-response rate of 25% or more, the 2006 long form Census data for Kitamaat was suppressed as the quality of the data was not deemed high enough to disseminate.

Table 35: Housing Costs – Terrace

Housing Costs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of tenant occupied households	645	755	1355	1210	87.6	-10.7
Tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	240	605	625	500	108.3	-20.0
Total number of owner occupied households	1860	2125	3020	3110	67.2	3.0
Owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	150	270	425	405	170.0	-4.7
Average value of owned dwelling	87311	146420	145229	150091	71.9	3.3

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

n/c = not calculable.

Table 36: Housing Costs – Kitimat-Stikine Regional District

Housing Costs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of tenant occupied households	1985	1835	3125	2825	42.3	-9.6
Tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	455	1215	1285	1065	134.1	-17.1
Total number of owner occupied households	6285	6880	9295	9200	46.4	-1.0
Owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	400	890	1150	1055	163.8	-8.3
Average value of owned dwelling	76022	124857	128392	132285	74.0	3.0

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

Housing Repair Needs

Table 37: Housing Repair Needs – Kitimat

Repair Needs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Number of dwellings constructed before 1986				3355		
Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006				270		
Regular maintenance only	2585	2485	2485	2115	-18.2	-14.9
Minor repairs	1010	1070	1000	1190	17.8	19.0
Major repairs	235	355	305	325	38.3	6.6

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

Table 38: Housing Repair Needs – Kitamaat

Repair Needs	1991	1996	2001	2006*	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Number of dwellings constructed before 1986				n/a		
Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006				n/a		
Regular maintenance only	55	65	40	n/a	n/a	n/a
Minor repairs	25	55	50	n/a	n/a	n/a
Major repairs	70	50	80	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

*Note: With a non-response rate of 25% or more, the 2006 long form Census data for Kitamaat was suppressed as the quality of the data was not deemed high enough to disseminate.

Table 39: Housing Repair Needs – Terrace

Repair Needs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Number of dwellings constructed before 1986				3300		
Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006				1015		
Regular maintenance only	2330	2600	2725	2625	12.7	-3.7
Minor repairs	990	1290	1220	1155	16.7	-5.3
Major repairs	465	450	430	545	17.2	26.7

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

Table 40: Housing Repair Needs – Kitimat Stikine Regional District

Repair Needs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Number of dwellings constructed before 1986				10935		
Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006				3440		
Regular maintenance only	7555	7870	8010	7120	-5.8	-11.1
Minor repairs	3850	4490	4345	4740	23.1	9.1
Major repairs	2200	2270	2250	2510	14.1	11.6

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

Employment Rate

Table 41: Employment Rate – Kitimat

Labour Force Indicators	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Participation rate	72.0	69.1	67.9	65.2	-9.4	-4.0
Male	84.2	77.5	76.1	74.2	-11.9	-2.5
Female	58.6	60.0	59.4	55.8	-4.8	-6.1
Total - Employment rate		62.6	59.8	59.0		-1.3
Male		72.9	68.7	68.0		-1.0
Female		51.6	50.6	49.6		-2.0
Total - Unemployment rate	10.6	9.3	11.8	9.4	-11.3	-20.3
Male	7.1	5.8	9.6	8.4	18.3	-12.5
Female	16.0	14.0	15.0	10.8	-32.5	-28.0

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

n/c = not calculable.

Table 42: Employment Rate – Kitimaat

Labour Force Indicators	1991	1996	2001	2006*	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Participation rate	54.4	52.2	53.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Male	66.7	64.0	63.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Female	38.2	37.5	40.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total - Employment rate		33.3	42.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Male		42.0	47.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Female		25.0	37.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total - Unemployment rate	32.6	31.9	20.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
Male	30.0	31.2	24.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Female	38.5	33.3	13.3	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

n/c = not calculable.

*Note: With a non-response rate of 25% or more, the 2006 long form Census data for Kitimaat was suppressed as the quality of the data was not deemed high enough to disseminate.

Table 43: Employment Rate – Terrace

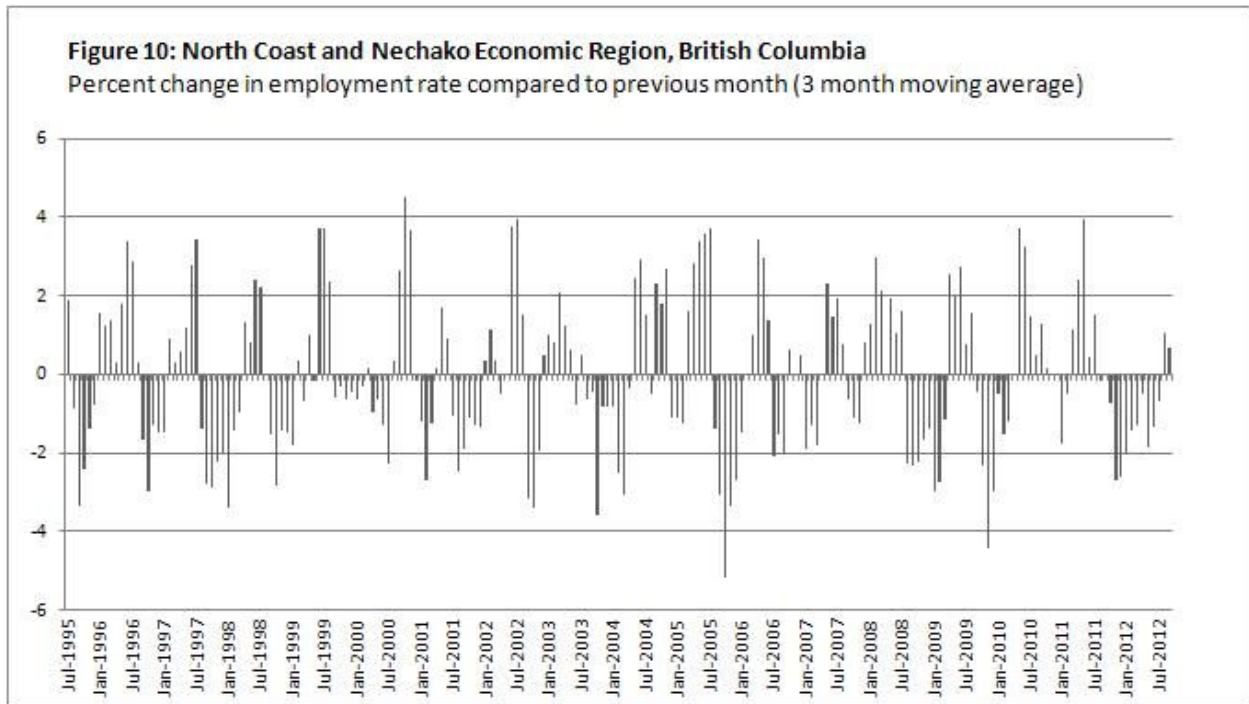
Labour Force Indicators	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Participation rate	75.7	72.0	70.5	68.7	-9.2	-2.6
Male	85.7	79.7	76.3	70.8	-17.4	-7.2
Female	65.4	64.1	64.9	66.6	1.8	2.6
Total - Employment rate		64.9	61.0	62.3		2.1
Male		70.8	64.7	64.3		-0.6
Female		58.8	57.3	60.4		5.4
Total - Unemployment rate	14.3	9.9	13.5	9.2	-35.7	-31.9
Male	15.2	11.1	15.2	9.2	-39.5	-39.5
Female	13.1	8.3	11.8	9.3	-29.0	-21.2

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

Table 44: Employment Rate – Kitimat-Stikine Regional District

Labour Force Indicators	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Participation rate	72.1	70.8	68.1	65.0	-9.8	-4.6
Male	81.8	78.1	74.1	69.8	-14.7	-5.8
Female	61.4	63.0	61.7	60.1	-2.1	-2.6
Total - Employment rate		61.1	56.4	55.9		-0.9
Male		66.4	59.7	58.7		-1.7
Female		55.4	52.9	52.9		0.0
Total - Unemployment rate	14.6	13.7	17.2	14.1	-3.4	-18.0
Male	14.0	14.9	19.5	15.9	13.6	-18.5
Female	15.4	12.1	14.2	12.0	-22.1	-15.5

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



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada 2012.

Labour Force Characteristics

Table 45: Labour Force by Industry – Kitimat

Labour Force by Industry	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total – All industries, labour force 15 years and over	5200	4635	-10.9
Male	3005	2705	-10.0
Female	2190	1925	-12.1
Total – Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	30	40	33.3
Male	20	40	100.0
Female	10	0	-100.0
Total – Mining and oil / gas	0	30	-
Male	0	25	-
Female	0	0	-
Total - Utilities	35	20	-42.9
Male	25	20	-20.0
Female	10	0	-100.0
Total - Construction	230	200	-13.0
Male	220	180	-18.2
Female	15	20	33.3
Total - Manufacturing	2215	2035	-8.1
Male	1870	1665	-11.0
Female	345	375	8.7
Total - Wholesale Trade	60	75	25.0
Male	50	25	-50.0
Female	15	45	200.0
Total - Retail Trade	515	410	-20.4
Male	145	105	-27.6
Female	370	305	-17.6
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	145	140	-3.4
Male	110	120	9.1
Female	40	20	-50.0
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	30	55	83.3
Male	10	10	0.0
Female	20	40	100.0
Total - Finance and Insurance	150	60	-60.0
Male	25	15	-40.0
Female	125	45	-64.0
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	65	35	-46.2
Male	35	10	-71.4
Female	35	25	-28.6
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	60	85	41.7
Male	30	55	83.3
Female	30	25	-16.7
Total – Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	-
Male	0	0	-
Female	0	0	-

Total – Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	75	140	86.7
Male	30	70	133.3
Female	50	65	30.0
Total - Educational Services	305	310	1.6
Male	80	85	6.3
Female	225	225	0.0
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	425	365	-14.1
Male	40	30	-25.0
Female	385	330	-14.3
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	50	75	50.0
Male	30	20	-33.3
Female	25	55	140.0
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	265	230	-13.2
Male	55	65	18.2
Female	210	165	-21.4
Total – Other Services (Except Public Administration)	230	160	-30.4
Male	95	65	-31.6
Female	135	95	-29.6
Total - Public Administration	300	175	-41.7
Male	140	100	-28.6
Female	160	75	-53.1

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

n/c = not calculable.

Table 46: Labour Force by Industry – Kitamaat

Labour Force by Industry	2001	2006*	% Change 2001-2006
Total – All industries, labour force 15 years and over	215	n/a	n/a
Male	140	n/a	n/a
Female	75	n/a	n/a
Total – Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	35	n/a	n/a
Male	30	n/a	n/a
Female	0	n/a	n/a
Total – Mining and oil / gas	0	n/a	n/a
Male	0	n/a	n/a
Female	0	n/a	n/a
Total - Utilities	0	n/a	n/a
Male	0	n/a	n/a
Female	0	n/a	n/a
Total - Construction	0	n/a	n/a
Male	10	n/a	n/a
Female	0	n/a	n/a
Total - Manufacturing	50	n/a	n/a
Male	45	n/a	n/a
Female	0	n/a	n/a
Total - Wholesale Trade	0	n/a	n/a
Male	0	n/a	n/a
Female	0	n/a	n/a
Total - Retail Trade	0	n/a	n/a
Male	0	n/a	n/a
Female	0	n/a	n/a
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	0	n/a	n/a
Male	0	n/a	n/a
Female	0	n/a	n/a
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	0	n/a	n/a
Male	0	n/a	n/a
Female	0	n/a	n/a
Total - Finance and Insurance	0	n/a	n/a
Male	0	n/a	n/a
Female	0	n/a	n/a
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	0	n/a	n/a
Male	0	n/a	n/a
Female	0	n/a	n/a
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	0	n/a	n/a
Male	0	n/a	n/a
Female	0	n/a	n/a
Total – Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	n/a	n/a
Male	0	n/a	n/a
Female	0	n/a	n/a
Total – Administrative and Support, Waste Management and	0	n/a	n/a

Remediation Services			
Male	0	n/a	n/a
Female	0	n/a	n/a
Total - Educational Services	10	n/a	n/a
Male	0	n/a	n/a
Female	15	n/a	n/a
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	15	n/a	n/a
Male	10	n/a	n/a
Female	15	n/a	n/a
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0	n/a	n/a
Male	0	n/a	n/a
Female	0	n/a	n/a
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	0	n/a	n/a
Male	0	n/a	n/a
Female	0	n/a	n/a
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	10	n/a	n/a
Male	0	n/a	n/a
Female	0	n/a	n/a
Total - Public Administration	55	n/a	n/a
Male	30	n/a	n/a
Female	25	n/a	n/a

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

n/c = not calculable.

*Note: With a non-response rate of 25% or more, the 2006 long form Census data for Kitimaat was suppressed as the quality of the data was not deemed high enough to disseminate.

Table 47: Labour Force by Industry – Terrace

Labour Force by Industry	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total – All industries, labour force 15 years and over	6225	5890	-5.4
Male	3355	2975	-11.3
Female	2870	2915	1.6
Total – Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	340	345	1.5
Male	295	275	-6.8
Female	45	70	55.6
Total – Mining and oil / gas	10	10	0.0
Male	15	0	-100.0
Female	0	0	-
Total - Utilities	45	45	0.0
Male	25	45	80.0
Female	15	0	-100.0
Total - Construction	335	335	0.0
Male	290	270	-6.9
Female	45	65	44.4
Total - Manufacturing	570	405	-28.9
Male	500	380	-24.0
Female	70	25	-64.3
Total - Wholesale Trade	170	110	-35.3
Male	140	85	-39.3
Female	25	25	0.0
Total - Retail Trade	935	800	-14.4
Male	485	380	-21.6
Female	450	420	-6.7
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	405	315	-22.2
Male	285	205	-28.1
Female	115	110	-4.3
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	160	145	-9.4
Male	110	85	-22.7
Female	50	60	20.0
Total - Finance and Insurance	200	210	5.0
Male	80	70	-12.5
Female	120	140	16.7
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	80	50	-37.5
Male	40	25	-37.5
Female	40	20	-50.0
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	220	195	-11.4
Male	135	130	-3.7
Female	85	60	-29.4
Total – Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	10	-
Male	0	0	-
Female	0	0	-
Total – Administrative and Support, Waste Management and	160	195	21.9

Remediation Services			
Male	100	110	10.0
Female	60	85	41.7
Total - Educational Services	565	640	13.3
Male	170	185	8.8
Female	390	455	16.7
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	750	785	4.7
Male	105	125	19.0
Female	645	660	2.3
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	140	110	-21.4
Male	85	60	-29.4
Female	55	55	0.0
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	535	575	7.5
Male	220	230	4.5
Female	320	340	6.3
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	265	215	-18.9
Male	130	105	-19.2
Female	135	110	-18.5
Total - Public Administration	350	405	15.7
Male	145	205	41.4
Female	200	205	2.5

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

n/c = not calculable.

Table 48: Labour Force by Industry – Kitimat-Stikine Regional District

Labour Force by Industry	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total – All industries, labour force 15 years and over	20215	18605	-8.0
Male	11340	10160	-10.4
Female	8880	8445	-4.9
Total – Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1425	1175	-17.5
Male	1240	1020	-17.7
Female	185	150	-18.9
Total – Mining and oil / gas	140	205	46.4
Male	130	185	42.3
Female	0	20	n/c
Total - Utilities	145	100	31.0
Male	105	100	-4.8
Female	40	0	-100.0
Total - Construction	1380	1135	-17.8
Male	1220	985	-19.3
Female	155	155	0.0
Total - Manufacturing	3605	2980	-17.3
Male	3030	2525	-16.7
Female	580	455	-21.6
Total - Wholesale Trade	380	315	-17.1
Male	290	220	-24.1
Female	90	100	11.1
Total - Retail Trade	2345	1905	-18.8
Male	960	750	-21.9
Female	1385	1160	-16.2
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	1125	1000	-11.1
Male	840	735	-12.5
Female	285	260	-8.8
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	250	315	26.0
Male	170	140	-17.6
Female	80	175	118.8
Total - Finance and Insurance	415	370	-10.8
Male	115	95	-17.4
Female	300	280	-6.7
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	190	175	-7.9
Male	85	55	-35.3
Female	100	120	20.0
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	525	570	8.6
Male	275	335	21.8
Female	255	235	-7.8
Total – Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	15	n/c
Male	0	10	n/c
Female	0	0	0.0
Total – Administrative and Support, Waste Management and	540	555	2.8

Remediation Services			
Male	305	335	9.8
Female	235	215	-8.5
Total - Educational Services	1630	1730	6.1
Male	470	530	12.8
Female	1160	1195	3.0
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	2015	2070	2.7
Male	275	325	18.2
Female	1745	1750	0.3
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	285	325	14.0
Male	180	150	-16.7
Female	105	170	61.9
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	1370	1350	-1.5
Male	500	490	-2.0
Female	865	855	-1.2
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	805	755	-6.2
Male	345	365	5.8
Female	460	390	-15.2
Total - Public Administration	1650	1545	-6.4
Male	810	805	-0.6
Female	840	740	-11.9

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

n/c = not calculable.

Income Characteristics

Table 49: Income – Kitimat

Earnings / Income	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Average earnings (all persons with earnings (\$))		36490	41483	41936		1.1
Male		47678	54153	56358		4.1
Female		20297	23395	26111		11.6
Total - Average earnings (worked full year, full time (\$))		51841	57317	65242		13.8
Male	49244	58111	64495	75268	52.8	16.7
Female	29693	34474	39252	45532	53.3	16.0
Total - Average earnings (worked part year, part time (\$))		21293	23390	25476		8.9
Male	27655	30676	34932	33048	19.5	-5.4
Female	11740	13838	14431	18434	57.0	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	89.6	86.8	86.3	82.4	-8.0	-4.5
Male				86.3		
Female				73.4		
Government transfers as a % of total income	6.0	7.8	7.3	8.0	33.3	9.6
Male				5.4		
Female				14.2		

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

Table 50: Income – Kitamaat

Earnings / Income	1991	1996	2001	2006*	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Average earnings (all persons with earnings (\$))		20965	23932	n/a	n/a	n/a
Male		24848	28952	n/a	n/a	n/a
Female		12741	15023	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total - Average earnings (worked full year, full time (\$))		34299	42590	n/a	n/a	n/a
Male	38446	38528	50576	n/a	n/a	n/a
Female	26147	23136	26912	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total - Average earnings (worked part year, part time (\$))		10732	13497	n/a	n/a	n/a
Male	11398	13598	16160	n/a	n/a	n/a
Female	7068	6049	9043	n/a	n/a	n/a
Composition of total income (100%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Earnings as a % of total income	77.3	77.9	72.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Male						
Female						
Government transfers as a % of total income	20.4	20.5	24.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Male						
Female						

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

*Note: With a non-response rate of 25% or more, the 2006 long form Census data for Kitamaat was suppressed as the quality of the data was not deemed high enough to disseminate.

Table 51: Income – Terrace

Earnings / Income	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Average earnings (all persons with earnings (\$))		29208	32204	32582		1.2
Male		35906	39850	38983		-2.2
Female		21238	23484	26526		13.0
Total - Average earnings (worked full year, full time (\$))		41536	46756	50383		7.8
Male	45188	46898	53430	59054	30.7	10.5
Female	26183	33175	36792	39489	50.8	7.3
Total - Average earnings (worked part year, part time (\$))		19296	19960	20129		0.8
Male	26045	24710	25684	22232	-14.6	-13.4
Female	13120	14067	14749	18275	39.3	23.9
Composition of total income (100%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Earnings as a % of total income	86.7	83.5	81.5	76.9	-11.3	-5.6
Male				80.2		
Female				72.2		
Government transfers as a % of total income	8.2	11.4	11.0	12.7	54.9	9.1
Male				9.4		
Female				17.2		

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

Table 52: Income – Kitimat-Stikine Regional District

Earnings / Income	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Average earnings (all persons with earnings (\$))		29383	31937	33407		4.6
Male		36916	40113	39955		-0.4
Female		19472	21749	25478		17.1
Total - Average earnings (worked full year, full time (\$))		43883	47870	51413		7.4
Male	45125	50548	55283	59834	32.6	8.2
Female	26024	31742	35696	39359	51.2	10.3
Total - Average earnings (worked part year, part time (\$))		18776	20547	20995		2.2
Male	23571	24133	26702	24714	4.8	-7.4
Female	11334	13137	14199	17221	51.9	21.3
Composition of total income (100%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Earnings as a % of total income	86.4	84.5	81.9	79.5	-8.0	-2.9
Male						
Female						
Government transfers as a % of total income	9.2	11.0	11.8	12.3	33.7	4.2
Male						
Female						

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

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 53: 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 54: Prevalence of Low Income – Kitimat

Prevalence of Low income	2006
Prevalence of low income before tax - economic families	7.3
Prevalence of low income after tax - economic families	4.9
Prevalence of low income before tax – couple economic families	5.6
Prevalence of low income after tax – couple economic families	4.1
Prevalence of low income before tax – male lone parent economic families	0
Prevalence of low income after tax – male lone parent economic families	0
Prevalence of low income before tax – female lone parent economic families	22.0
Prevalence of low income after tax – female lone parent economic families	12.0
Prevalence of low income before tax – persons 65 years of age +	6.0
Prevalence of low income after tax – persons 65 years of age +	0
Prevalence of low income before tax – Total not in economic families	16.6
Prevalence of low income after tax – Total not in economic families	10.2
Male before tax	6.6
Male after tax	4.1
Female before tax	32.5
Female after tax	19.3

Source: Statistics Canada 2006a.

Table 55: Prevalence of Low Income – Kitamaat

Prevalence of Low income	2006*
Prevalence of low income before tax - economic families	n/a
Prevalence of low income after tax - economic families	n/a
Prevalence of low income before tax – couple economic families	n/a
Prevalence of low income after tax – couple economic families	n/a
Prevalence of low income before tax – male lone parent economic families	n/a
Prevalence of low income after tax – male lone parent economic families	n/a
Prevalence of low income before tax – female lone parent economic families	n/a
Prevalence of low income after tax – female lone parent economic families	n/a
Prevalence of low income before tax – persons 65 years of age +	n/a
Prevalence of low income after tax – persons 65 years of age +	n/a
Prevalence of low income before tax – Total not in economic families	n/a
Prevalence of low income after tax – Total not in economic families	n/a
Male before tax	n/a
Male after tax	n/a
Female before tax	n/a
Female after tax	n/a

Source: Statistics Canada 2006a.

*Note: With a non-response rate of 25% or more, the 2006 long form Census data for Kitamaat was suppressed as the quality of the data was not deemed high enough to disseminate.

Table 56: Prevalence of Low Income - Terrace

Earnings / Income	2006
Prevalence of low income before tax - economic families	12.4
Prevalence of low income after tax - economic families	8.4
Prevalence of low income before tax – couple economic families	6.3
Prevalence of low income after tax – couple economic families	4.2
Prevalence of low income before tax – male lone parent economic families	44.4
Prevalence of low income after tax – male lone parent economic families	33.3
Prevalence of low income before tax – female lone parent economic families	44.0
Prevalence of low income after tax – female lone parent economic families	36.1
Prevalence of low income before tax – persons 65 years of age +	10.8
Prevalence of low income after tax – persons 65 years of age +	2.2
Prevalence of low income before tax – Total not in economic families	34.3
Prevalence of low income after tax – Total not in economic families	21.8
Male before tax	38.2
Male after tax	26.7
Female before tax	30.7
Female after tax	17.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2006a.

Table 57: Prevalence of Low Income – Kitimat-Stikine Regional District

Earnings / Income	2006
Prevalence of low income before tax - economic families	11.4
Prevalence of low income after tax - economic families	8.1
Prevalence of low income before tax – couple economic families	7.5
Prevalence of low income after tax – couple economic families	5.5
Prevalence of low income before tax – male lone parent economic families	22.5
Prevalence of low income after tax – male lone parent economic families	17.9
Prevalence of low income before tax – female lone parent economic families	37.4
Prevalence of low income after tax – female lone parent economic families	26.8
Prevalence of low income before tax – persons 65 years of age +	8.7
Prevalence of low income after tax – persons 65 years of age +	2.1
Prevalence of low income before tax – Total not in economic families	28.8
Prevalence of low income after tax – Total not in economic families	20.4
Male before tax	26.5
Male after tax	20.3
Female before tax	32.0
Female after tax	20.7

Source: Statistics Canada 2006a.