

# The Transformative Role of Voluntarism in Aging Resource Communities



Fall 2013

## A Review of Socio-Economic Characteristics in Tumbler Ridge

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We would like to extend our special thanks to our community partners with the District of Tumbler Ridge. In particular, we have greatly appreciated the assistance that Barry Elliot has provided throughout the project.

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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 Tumbler Ridge Public Library and the District of Tumbler Ridge. 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 Tumbler Ridge
- A Review of Socio-Economic Characteristics in Quesnel
- The Transformative Role of Voluntarism in Aging Rural Communities: Report for Tumbler Ridge, BC, 2013
- The Transformative Role of Voluntarism in Aging Rural Communities: Report for Quesnel, BC, 2013

## Past Project Reports

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

## Contact Information

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# A REVIEW OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS IN THE TUMBLER RIDGE AREA

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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 District of Tumbler Ridge, the City of Dawson Creek, and the Peace River 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 35.5%, the global non-response rate (GNR) of Tumbler Ridge is slightly higher than the regional average. Dawson Creek has a GNR of 25.9%, and the Peace River Regional District features a GNR of 26.3%.

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 population of these communities has been aging. In Tumbler Ridge, a housing sale, prompted by local mine closure announcements in the early 2000s, attracted many new older residents to the community. At the same time, the workforce has been aging. The increase in the number of older residents, and the increase in the number of residents who wish to remain in Tumbler Ridge 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.

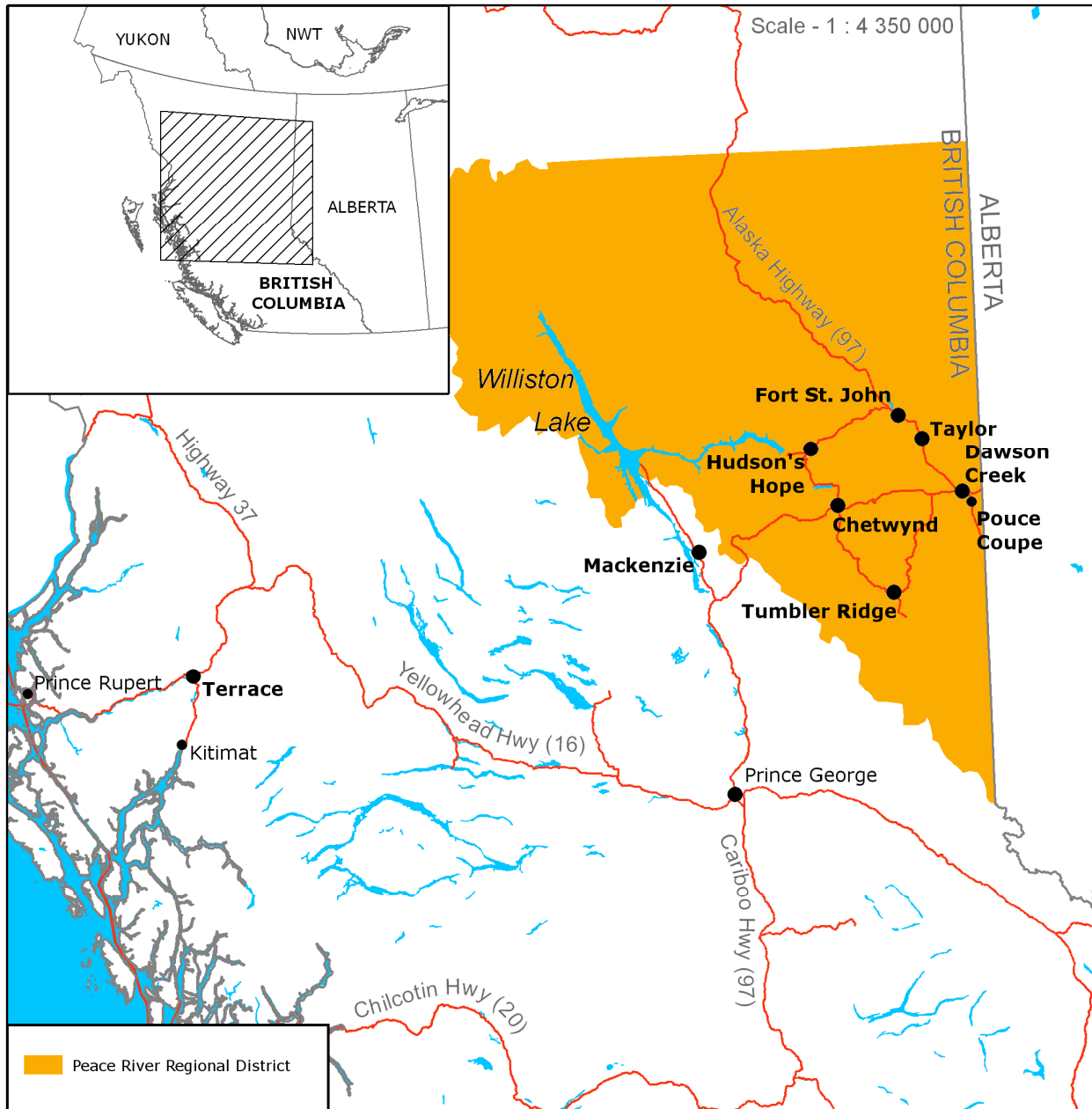
This part of the report describes the socio-economic characteristics of residents living in Tumbler Ridge, and compares those findings to trends in Dawson Creek and across the Peace River Regional District (Figure 1). This information can be useful to assess socio-economic issues of change. Key characteristics 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 Tumbler Ridge increased by roughly 10% since the 2006 Census period and by roughly 46% since 2001. By comparison, since 2001, Dawson Creek and the Peace River Regional District have seen more moderate increases at 8% and 9%, respectively. Looking at available Census data until 2011, there is an aging population — both in terms of an older workforce and a growth in the number of seniors who live in Tumbler Ridge and throughout the region.

Since 1991, the number of single residents in Tumbler Ridge has decreased by 42%, and the numbers of residents who were married, separated, or divorced also saw a decrease. At the same time, there has been an increase in the number of widowed residents. Similar increases were seen in Dawson Creek and throughout the Peace River Regional District. Despite a relatively even gender distribution in the population, the majority of widowed residents were women. 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). Since the mines reopened, there has been an influx of single residents and families into the community.

**Figure 1: Peace River Regional District**



Map credit: Kyle Kusch.

Since 1991, there has been a decline in the number of census families (35%) and in particular married-couple families (46%). By comparison, the number of married-couple families has remained more stable across the regional district. Tumbler Ridge has experienced an

increase in common-law couple families and lone-parent families since the 2006 Census period. It is important to note that, while there have been significant increases in male lone-parent households across the region 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 residents in Tumbler Ridge has tripled over the past 15 years. Significant increases in Aboriginal residents have also been observed in Dawson Creek and across the Peace River Regional District, which both saw 58% increases. In terms of language composition, Census figures suggest a decline across most language groups over the past 20 year period. French and German language groups, however, continue to have a stronger presence in the region. Across the regional district, French, Cree, Filipino, and German language groups are strongly present, and a diverse range of language groups can be observed in Dawson Creek.

Using 2011 NHS data, and comparing that to the BC average (44.3%), a higher proportion of residents in the region had no post-secondary education (57.4% in Tumbler Ridge, 53.1% in Dawson Creek, and 55.7% in the Peace River Regional District). There has also been a decline of residents in Tumbler Ridge who have trades certificates; although data shows an increase in those with college and higher level university education. Educational programs offered by the Northern Lights College have likely played a positive role in these changes.

Data on housing characteristics indicates some unique activity in Tumbler Ridge. Prior to the 2001 Census, much of the housing stock was owned by the mining companies and rented to residents. The 2001 Census, however, shows a sharp decline in the number of rented dwellings and an increase in owned dwellings. This largely reflects the housing sale that was prompted after the announcement of the mine closures in the early 2000s, as well as a resurgence in economic development over the past decade. By comparison, Dawson Creek and the regional district have experienced a more steady increase in owned dwellings over the last 20 years.

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. While rental households are more likely to spend 30% or more of their income on housing, there is also a growing number of owner households spending 30% or more of their income on mortgage payments. These trends are consistent in Tumbler Ridge and across the Peace River Regional District.

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 Tumbler Ridge were constructed between 1981 and 1985. The percentage of homes in need of major repair has increased from less than 5% of all homes in 2006 to over 12% in 2011. By comparison, the

proportion of homes in need of major repair in Dawson Creek and across the regional district has remained around 10%.

The 2011 Census data on living arrangements for older residents shows that, of the number of residents in Tumbler Ridge who are above the age of 65 (265), approximately 19% live alone, compared to about 26% in the region. This data also shows a steep increase of over 1,200% in seniors in Tumbler Ridge since 1991. In comparison, the regional district has also seen a notable increase in the senior population of approximately 74% between 1991 and 2011.

Data on unpaid care or assistance to seniors from 2001 and 2006 shows that just over 10% of people in Tumbler Ridge provided unpaid care to seniors. These levels of assistance are similar to trends formed in Dawson Creek (15%) and across the regional district (14%). In Dawson Creek and the regional district, the proportion of women who gave unpaid care or assistance was close to 6% higher than the proportion of men, whereas in Tumbler Ridge the proportion of men and women providing unpaid care and assistance is evenly distributed.

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 rates<sup>1</sup> declined by about 15% for residents in Tumbler Ridge; however, the 2011 National Household Survey notes a 10% increase over the last five years. Overall, men appear to be experiencing stronger fluctuations in labour force participation rates. By comparison, Dawson Creek and the regional district showed fairly consistent participation and employment rates across the last 20 years. While unemployment rates and fluctuations have been similar across the entire region reflecting changes in commodity prices and resource activity, Tumbler Ridge had noticeably lower unemployment rates than the rest of the region in the 1990s. In 2001 and 2006, Tumbler Ridge unemployment rates reached levels similar to those across the region, and by 2011, Tumbler Ridge had higher unemployment rates than Dawson Creek and the regional district. A notable trend in Dawson Creek and the Peace River Regional District has been the consistent gradual decline in unemployment for women. While Tumbler Ridge has experienced fluctuations in female unemployment, a similar decline can be seen since 2001.

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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.

With close to 40% of the Tumbler Ridge labour force in mining and oil and gas in 2011, this industry makes up the largest segment of the labour force by industry and it has seen significant employment gains since 2001. Other industries with notable growth in terms of employment in Tumbler Ridge include retail trade; transportation and warehousing; finance and insurance; health care and social assistance; and arts, entertainment and recreation. The construction industry in Tumbler Ridge experienced over 200% growth between 2001 and 2006 but has seen a decline since then. Job losses have been felt in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; manufacturing; real estate, rental, and leasing; professional, scientific, and technical services; administrative and support services; education; and accommodation and food services. Key employment sectors for women in Tumbler Ridge include mining and oil and gas as well as retail each making up close to 20% of the female labour force. These are followed by healthcare and social assistance, accommodation and food, finance and insurance, administrative and support services, and education. Strong employment sectors for men, on the other hand, are dominated by mining and oil and gas employing 52% of the male labour force, and also include construction, transportation and warehousing, and public administration. A few differences are notable when comparing Tumbler Ridge to the rest of the region. Employment in Dawson Creek, as a regional service centre, is more evenly distributed across a range of economic sectors. Its leading industries are retail, employing 17%, and construction and health care, each of which are employing 13% of the labour force. Data shows that Dawson Creek experienced moderate growth in many industries between 2001 and 2006, which then leveled off or declined by 2011. The most significant growth is noted in mining, oil, and gas as well as construction. Fluctuations across various sectors within the Peace River Regional District data are more moderate.

Since 1991, incomes have generally increased in Tumbler Ridge and in other places around the region, but the income gap between men and women has remained. 2011 data shows that the average full-time income in Tumbler Ridge is between 28% and 98% higher than regional averages; however, the gap between average male and female income is also significantly higher than found in the rest of the region. 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 Tumbler Ridge include single residents, especially single, female residents.

## 4.0 Conclusion

The purpose of this report has been to provide background information on socio-economic characteristics for Tumbler Ridge and other places across the Peace River 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 Tumbler Ridge means

that all of this information is rather 'historical' and may not reflect all of the demographic pressure points currently being experienced.



## 5.0 References

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

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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=i&lang=eng>

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

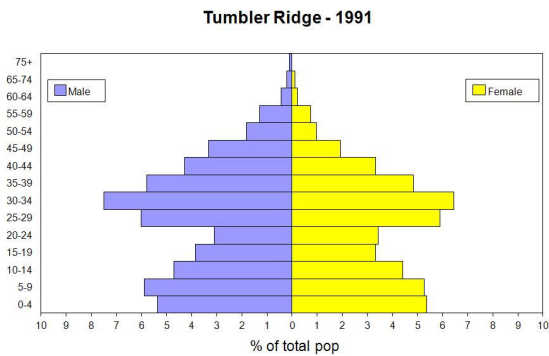
## Age Distribution

**Table 1: Age Distribution - Tumbler Ridge**

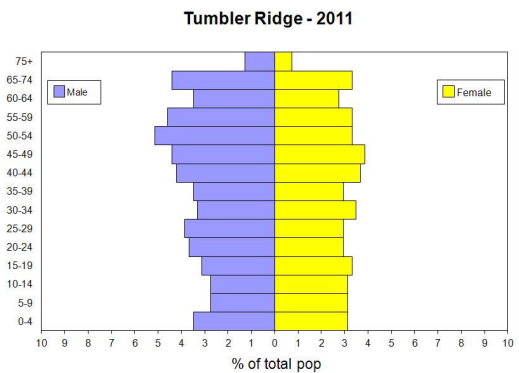
Census Population	Municipality: Tumbler Ridge		
	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011	2710	1465	1245
Population in 2006	2454	1300	1155
Population in 2001	1851	960	890
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	10.4	12.7	7.8
2001 to 2011 population change (%)	46.4	52.6	39.9
Total - All persons	2710	1465	1245
Age 0-4	180	95	85
Age 5-14	310	150	170
Age 15-19	175	85	90
Age 20-24	180	100	80
Age 25-44	755	405	355
Age 45-54	460	260	195
Age 55-64	385	220	165
Age 65-74	200	120	90
Age 75-84	60	30	20
Age 85 and over	5	5	0
Median age of the population	39.0	40.7	37.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a, 2011.

**Figure 2: Age Distribution - Tumbler Ridge 1991**



**Figure 3: Age Distribution - Tumbler Ridge 2011**

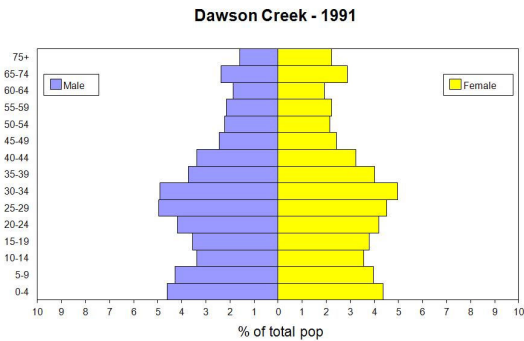


**Table 2: Age Distribution - Dawson Creek**

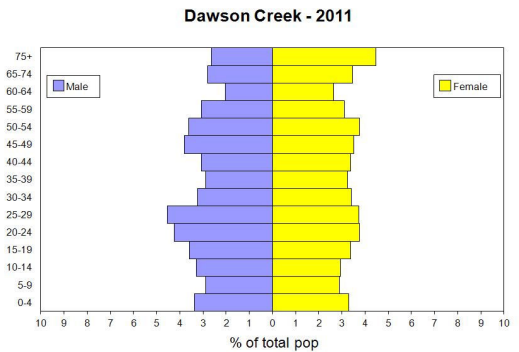
Census Population	Municipality: Dawson Creek		
	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011	11583	5690	5895
Population in 2006	10994	5435	5560
Population in 2001	10754	5255	5500
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	5.4	4.7	6.0
2001 to 2011 population change (%)	7.7	8.3	7.2
Total - All persons	11585	5690	5895
Age 0-4	775	390	380
Age 5-14	1395	715	675
Age 15-19	805	415	390
Age 20-24	925	490	435
Age 25-44	3185	1590	1590
Age 45-54	1700	860	840
Age 55-64	1255	590	665
Age 65-74	720	325	400
Age 75-84	590	225	360
Age 85 and over	235	80	155
Median age of the population	36.2	33.9	38.3

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a, 2011.

**Figure 4: Age Distribution - Dawson Creek 1991**



**Figure 5: Age Distribution - Dawson Creek 2011**

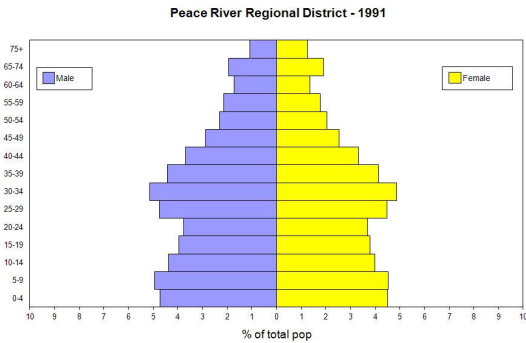


**Table 3: Age Distribution - Peace River Regional District**

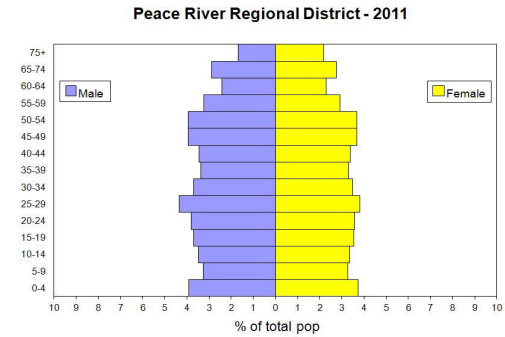
Census Population	Municipality: Peace River Regional District		
	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011	60082	30735	29345
Population in 2006	58264	29895	28370
Population in 2001	55080	28135	26940
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	3.1	2.8	3.4
2001 to 2011 population change (%)	9.1	9.2	8.9
Total - All persons	60085	30735	29345
Age 0-4	4595	2350	2245
Age 5-14	8020	4045	3970
Age 15-19	4345	2220	2120
Age 20-24	4435	2295	2140
Age 25-44	17310	8945	8370
Age 45-54	9165	4740	4425
Age 55-64	6510	3405	3115
Age 65-74	3375	1725	1645
Age 75-84	1780	825	955
Age 85 and over	550	190	355
Median age of the population	34.3	34.1	34.5

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a, 2011.

**Figure 6: Age Distribution - Peace River Regional District 1991**



**Figure 7: Age Distribution - Peace River Regional District 2011**



## Legal Marital Status

**Table 4: Legal Marital Status - Tumbler Ridge**

<b>Census: Legal Marital Status</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total - Population 15 years +	3210	2685	1460	2015	2220	-30.8	10.2
Male	1755	1475	765	1080	1225	-30.2	13.4
Female	1460	1210	695	935	995	-31.8	6.4
Total - Single	910	630	375	520	530	-41.8	1.9
Male	560	415	220	325	350	-37.5	7.7
Female	345	210	150	195	185	-46.4	-5.1
Total - Married	1970	1870	890	1165	1425	-27.7	22.3
Male	1000	940	445	590	730	-27.0	23.7
Female	975	930	445	575	700	-28.2	21.7
Total - Separated	105	85	50	85	80	-23.8	-5.9
Male	55	50	30	40	45	-18.2	12.5
Female	50	35	20	40	35	-30.0	-12.5
Total - Divorced	205	80	110	170	120	-41.5	-29.4
Male	140	60	60	100	80	-42.9	-20.0
Female	65	20	50	75	35	-46.2	-53.3
Total - Widowed	25	30	40	70	60	140.0	-14.3
Male	5	15	15	25	25	400.0	0.0
Female	10	15	30	45	40	300.0	-11.1

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

**Table 5: Legal Marital Status - Dawson Creek**

<b>Census: Legal Marital Status</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total - Population 15 years +	8320	8420	8340	8725	9415	13.2	7.9
Male	4110	4055	4020	4230	4580	11.4	8.3
Female	4210	4365	4320	4500	4830	14.7	7.3
Total - Single	2660	2215	2840	3235	2690	1.1	-16.8
Male	1500	1220	1530	1750	1545	3.0	-11.7
Female	1155	995	1305	1485	1150	-0.4	-22.6
Total - Married	4190	4835	3765	3760	4995	19.2	32.8
Male	2115	2405	1885	1880	2505	18.4	33.2
Female	2080	2425	1880	1880	2495	20.0	32.7
Total - Separated	355	315	420	380	370	-2.6	4.2
Male	145	120	170	160	155	6.9	-3.1
Female	210	190	245	220	215	-2.3	2.4
Total - Divorced	630	575	795	795	690	9.5	-13.2
Male	265	235	340	345	270	1.9	-21.7
Female	360	335	450	450	420	16.7	-6.7
Total - Widowed	495	490	535	560	665	34.3	18.8
Male	85	70	95	95	115	35.3	21.1
Female	415	415	440	465	550	32.5	18.3

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

**Table 6: Legal Marital Status - Peace River Regional District**

<b>Census: Legal Marital Status</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total - Population 15 years +	38895	41600	41920	45470	47470	22.0	4.4
Male	20150	21335	21485	23410	24340	20.8	4.0
Female	18745	20280	20435	22070	23125	23.4	4.8
Total - Single	11740	13335	13870	16035	12595	7.3	-21.5
Male	6945	n/av	8035	9235	7485	7.8	-18.9
Female	4800	n/av	5835	6800	5115	6.6	-24.8
Total - Married	21790	22020	21385	22480	22410	2.8	-0.3
Male	10955	n/av	10700	11285	11260	2.8	-0.2
Female	10830	n/av	10685	11195	11155	3.0	-0.4
Total - Separated	1405	1540	1690	1625	1410	0.4	-13.2
Male	680	n/av	805	760	670	-1.5	-11.8
Female	725	n/av	890	865	745	2.8	-13.9
Total - Divorced	2385	1010	3150	3355	2530	6.1	-24.6
Male	1220	n/av	1600	1695	1250	2.5	-26.3
Female	1165	n/av	1550	1660	1280	9.9	-22.9
Total - Widowed	1580	1695	1830	1985	1965	24.4	-1.0
Male	350	n/av	350	435	415	18.6	-4.6
Female	1230	n/av	1480	1550	1550	26.0	0.0

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

Note: n/av = not available.



## Family Characteristics

**Table 7: Selected Family Characteristics - Tumbler Ridge**

<b>Census: Selected Family Characteristics</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of families	1220	1050	545	765	790	-35.2	3.3
Number of married-couple families	965	775	450	585	520	-46.1	-11.1
Number of common-law couple families	170	155	60	130	170	0.0	30.8
Number of lone-parent families	85	120	35	45	95	11.8	111.1
Number of female lone-parent families	55	70	30	25	65	18.2	160.0
Number of male lone-parent families	35	50	10	15	35	0.0	133.3

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

**Table 8: Selected Family Characteristics - Dawson Creek**

<b>Census: Selected Family Characteristics</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of families	2920	2995	2945	3000	3065	5.0	2.2
Number of married-couple families	2040	1945	1860	1845	1840	-9.8	-0.3
Number of common-law couple families	395	445	470	540	590	49.4	9.3
Number of lone-parent families	490	610	615	615	635	30.0	3.3
Number of female lone-parent families	420	535	505	435	495	17.9	13.8
Number of male lone-parent families	70	75	105	180	140	100.0	-22.2

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

**Table 9: Selected Family Characteristics - Peace River Regional District**

<b>Census: Selected Family Characteristics</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of families	14050	15130	15095	16255	16540	17.7	1.8
Number of married-couple families	10620	10885	10575	10985	10885	2.5	-0.9
Number of common-law couple families	1820	2245	2345	3050	3270	79.7	7.2
Number of lone-parent families	1610	2005	2145	2225	2385	48.1	7.2
Number of female lone-parent families	1285	1640	1715	1550	1735	35.0	11.9
Number of male lone-parent families	330	370	455	675	645	95.5	-4.4

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

## Culture

**Table 10: Aboriginal Population - Tumbler Ridge 1996-2006**

<b>Census: Aboriginal Population</b>	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1996-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - All persons	3775	1835	2450	-35.1	33.5
Total - Aboriginal identity population	115	145	220	91.3	51.7

Source: Statistics Canada 1996, 2001, 2006a.

**Table 11: Aboriginal Population - Tumbler Ridge 2011**

<b>NHS: Aboriginal Population</b>	2011
Total - All persons	2810
Total - Aboriginal identity population	350

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 12: Aboriginal Population- Dawson Creek 1996-2006**

<b>Census: Aboriginal Population</b>	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1996-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - All persons	11125	10685	10930	-1.8	2.3
Total - Aboriginal identity population	1040	1425	1470	41.3	3.2

Source: Statistics Canada 1996, 2001, 2006a.

**Table 13: Aboriginal Population - Dawson Creek 2011**

<b>NHS: Aboriginal Population</b>	2011
Total - All persons	11240
Total - Aboriginal identity population	1645

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 14: Aboriginal Population - Peace River Regional District 1996-2006**

<b>Census: Aboriginal Population</b>	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1996-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - All persons	56205	54790	58035	3.3	5.9
Total - Aboriginal identity population	5135	7175	6985	36.0	-2.6

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

**Table 15: Aboriginal Population - Peace River Regional District 2011**

<b>NHS: Aboriginal Population</b>	2011
Total - All persons	58895
Total - Aboriginal identity population	8135

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 16: Mother Tongue - Tumbler Ridge**

<b>Census: Mother Tongue</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total population by mother tongue – single responses	4605	3760	1830	2450	2685	-41.7	9.6
English	4285	3475	1675	2285	2470	-42.4	8.1
French	130	140	50	55	70	-46.2	27.3
Aboriginal Languages	0	0	0	0	5	n/c	n/c
Cree	0	0	0	0	5	n/c	n/c
Athapaskan Languages, n.i.e.	0	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av
International Languages	190	150	105	105	140	-26.3	33.3
Cantonese	n/av	n/av	0	0	0	n/av	0.0
Chinese	15	10	0	0	10	-33.3	n/c
Danish	n/av	0	0	0	5	n/av	n/c
Dutch	10	0	0	0	5	-50.0	n/c
Finnish	n/av	0	10	0	5	n/av	n/c
German	40	35	35	45	40	0.0	-11.1
Greek	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Hindi	n/av	0	0	0	5	n/av	n/c
Hungarian	n/av	20	0	0	5	n/av	n/c
Italian	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Japanese	n/av	0	0	0	0	n/av	0.0
Korean	n/av	0	0	0	0	n/av	0.0
Mandarin	n/av	n/av	0	0	5	n/av	n/c
Punjabi	5	0	0	0	0	-100.0	0.0
Polish	20	10	0	0	0	-100.0	0.0
Portuguese	5	10	0	0	0	-100.0	0.0
Spanish	10	10	0	10	10	0.0	0.0
Tagalog (Filipino)	10	0	15	0	15	50.0	n/c
Ukrainian	10	0	10	15	5	-50.0	-66.7
Other	65	55	35	35	30	-53.8	-14.3

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

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

**Table 17: Mother Tongue - Dawson Creek**

<b>Census: Mother Tongue</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total population by mother tongue – single responses	10815	10965	10665	10855	11285	4.3	4.0
English	9910	9900	9740	9795	10390	4.8	6.1
French	160	245	210	170	160	0.0	-5.9
Aboriginal Languages	100	110	105	80	65	-35.0	-18.8
Cree	100	110	105	70	60	-40.0	-14.3
Athapaskan Languages, n.i.e.	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av
International Languages	645	705	610	810	670	3.9	-17.3
Cantonese	n/av	n/av	15	0	15	n/av	n/c
Chinese	50	20	10	40	30	-40.0	-25.0
Danish	n/av	0	10	0	5	n/av	n/c
Dutch	30	45	60	35	15	-50.0	-57.1
Finnish	n/av	10	0	60	5	n/av	-91.7
German	280	245	185	195	190	-32.1	-2.6
Greek	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Hindi	n/av	0	0	0	5	n/av	n/c
Hungarian	n/av	0	0	45	15	n/av	-66.7
Italian	20	0	15	20	10	-50.0	-50.0
Japanese	n/av	0	0	0	0	n/av	0.0
Korean	n/av	0	0	10	20	n/av	100.0
Mandarin	n/av	n/av	0	0	5	n/av	n/c
Punjabi	15	25	10	50	25	66.7	-50.0
Polish	25	70	25	60	25	0.0	-58.3
Portuguese	10	15	20	25	20	100.0	-20.0
Spanish	10	20	35	15	20	100.0	33.3
Tagalog (Filipino)	30	60	30	40	120	300.0	200.0
Ukrainian	50	45	50	25	25	-50.0	0.0
Other	125	150	145	190	120	-4.0	-36.8

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

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

**Table 18: Mother Tongue - Peace River 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	52640	55815	54425	57595	59140	12.3	2.7
English	48015	50140	48975	51090	52745	9.9	3.2
French	745	830	650	745	730	-2.0	-2.0
Aboriginal Languages	655	485	455	485	300		
Cree	415	465	425	305	290	-30.1	-4.9
Athapaskan Languages, n.i.e.	240	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av	n/av
International Languages	3230	4355	4340	5275	5370	66.3	1.8
Cantonese	n/av	n/av	55	25	40	n/av	60.0
Chinese	160	180	15	150	115	-28.1	-23.3
Danish	n/av	60	40	35	25	n/av	-28.6
Dutch	170	195	225	120	115	-32.4	-4.2
Finnish	n/av	60	25	65	20	n/av	-68.2
German	1695	2265	2490	2710	2600	53.4	-4.1
Greek	5	20	25	20	5	0.0	-75.0
Hindi	n/av	20	0	10	50	n/av	400.0
Hungarian	n/av	60	30	85	50	n/av	-41.2
Italian	45	35	60	85	30	-33.3	-64.7
Japanese	n/av	0	10	10	15	n/av	50.0
Korean	n/av	40	10	80	80	n/av	0.0
Mandarin	n/av	n/av	0	10	40	n/av	300.0
Punjabi	65	85	25	140	95	46.2	32.1
Polish	90	110	50	130	55	-38.9	-57.7
Portuguese	40	45	50	55	50	25.0	-9.1
Spanish	60	45	40	130	125	108.3	-3.8
Tagalog (Filipino)	70	145	70	90	335	378.6	346.7
Ukrainian	180	190	135	125	95	-47.2	-24.0
Other	650	800	985	1200	1430	220.0	19.2

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

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

## Education

**Table 19: Level of Education - Tumbler Ridge 2001-2006**

<b>Census: Educational Attainment</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>% Change 2001-2006</b>
Total - Population 15 years +	1470	2005	36.4
Male	760	1065	40.1
Female	710	935	31.7
Total - No certificate, diploma or degree	480	520	8.3
Male	225	300	33.3
Female	255	225	-11.8
Total - High school certificate or equivalent	325	485	49.2
Male	180	190	5.6
Female	150	290	93.3
Total - Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	330	440	33.3
Male	235	300	27.7
Female	95	140	47.4
Total - College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	195	395	102.6
Male	70	205	192.9
Female	125	190	52.0
Total - University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	20	55	175.0
Male	10	15	50.0
Female	10	35	250.0
Total - University certificate, diploma, or degree	125	110	-12.0
Male	40	50	25.0
Female	80	60	-25.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.



**Table 20: Level of Education - Tumbler Ridge 2011**

<b>NHS: Educational Attainment</b>	<b>2011</b>
Total - Population 15 years +	2275
Male	1260
Female	1015
Total - No certificate, diploma or degree	670
Male	350
Female	320
Total - High school certificate or equivalent	635
Male	300
Female	330
Total - Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	315
Male	250
Female	65
Total - College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	455
Male	235
Female	215
Total - University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	40
Male	40
Female	0
Total - University certificate, diploma, or degree	150
Male	85
Female	70

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 21: Level of Education - Dawson Creek 2001-2006**

<b>Census: Educational Attainment</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>% Change 2001-2006</b>
Total - Population 15 years +	8285	8650	4.4
Male	3965	4160	4.9
Female	4315	4490	4.1
Total - No certificate, diploma or degree	3020	2600	-13.9
Male	1485	1255	-15.5
Female	1535	1340	-12.7
Total - High school certificate or equivalent	2115	2505	18.4
Male	960	1090	13.5
Female	1155	1415	22.5
Total - Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1245	1160	-6.8
Male	825	815	-1.2
Female	420	340	-19.0
Total - College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	1150	1315	14.3
Male	390	565	44.9
Female	760	750	-1.3
Total - University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	195	210	7.7
Male	55	80	45.5
Female	140	130	-7.1
Total - University certificate, diploma, or degree	560	860	53.6
Male	255	355	39.2
Female	305	505	65.6

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

**Table 22: Level of Education - Dawson Creek 2011**

<b>NHS: Educational Attainment</b>	<b>2011</b>
Total - Population 15 years +	9075
Male	4435
Female	4640
Total - No certificate, diploma or degree	2310
Male	1150
Female	1155
Total - High school certificate or equivalent	2505
Male	1100
Female	1405
Total - Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	1600
Male	1170
Female	425
Total - College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	1505
Male	560
Female	950
Total - University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	330
Male	110
Female	220
Total - University certificate, diploma, or degree	835
Male	350
Female	480

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 23: Level of Education - Peace River Regional District 2001-2006**

<b>Census: Educational Attainment</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>% Change 2001-2006</b>
Total - Population 15 years +	41600	45180	8.6
Male	21335	23220	8.8
Female	20260	21965	8.4
Total - No certificate, diploma or degree	15820	13590	-14.1
Male	8445	7445	-11.8
Female	7375	6150	-16.6
Total - High school certificate or equivalent	10430	13015	24.8
Male	4770	5785	21.3
Female	5655	7225	27.8
Total - Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	6630	6470	-2.4
Male	4675	4720	1.0
Female	1955	1750	-10.5
Total - College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	5270	7295	38.4
Male	1960	3225	64.5
Female	3310	4075	23.1
Total - University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	725	1210	66.9
Male	230	445	93.5
Female	495	770	55.6
Total - University certificate, diploma, or degree	2730	3600	31.9
Male	1255	1605	27.9
Female	1475	1995	35.3

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

**Table 24: Level of Education - Peace River Regional District 2011**

<b>NHS: Educational Attainment</b>	<b>2011</b>
Total - Population 15 years +	46465
Male	23900
Female	22570
Total - No certificate, diploma or degree	12360
Male	6830
Female	5525
Total - High school certificate or equivalent	13520
Male	6270
Female	7255
Total - Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	7290
Male	5445
Female	1845
Total - College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	8105
Male	3335
Female	4775
Total - University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	1255
Male	435
Female	825
Total - University certificate, diploma, or degree	3925
Male	1585
Female	2345

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

## Housing Characteristics

**Table 25: Housing Characteristics - Tumbler Ridge 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of dwellings	1520	1240	700	1045	-31.3	49.3
Number of owned dwellings	325	365	515	845	160.0	64.1
Number of rented dwellings	1190	875	180	195	-83.6	8.3
Number of band housing	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

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

**Table 26: Housing Characteristics - Tumbler Ridge 2011**

<b>NHS: Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics</b>	2011
Total number of dwellings	1140
Number of owned dwellings	785
Number of rented dwellings	360

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 27: Housing Characteristics - Dawson Creek 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of dwellings	4295	4335	4405	4650	8.3	5.6
Number of owned dwellings	2535	2745	2865	3060	20.7	6.8
Number of rented dwellings	1765	1585	1535	1590	-9.9	3.6
Number of band housing	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

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

**Table 28: Housing Characteristics - Dawson Creek 2011**

<b>NHS: Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics</b>	2011
Total number of dwellings	4860
Number of owned dwellings	3110
Number of rented dwellings	1745

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 29: Housing Characteristics - Peace River 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	18580	19705	20405	22335	20.2	9.5
Number of owned dwellings	11625	13325	14375	16530	42.2	15.0
Number of rented dwellings	6825	6245	5785	5620	-17.7	-2.9

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

**Table 30: Housing Characteristics - Peace River Regional District 2011**

<b>NHS: Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics</b>	2011
Total number of dwellings	23190
Number of owned dwellings	16445
Number of rented dwellings	6540

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

## Dwelling Characteristics

**Table 31: Type of Dwelling - Tumbler Ridge**

<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	1520	1240	700	1050	1155	-24.0	10.0
Single-detached house	925	830	520	870	820	-8.1	-2.3
Semi-detached house	5	10	5	0	10	200.0	n/c
Row house	40	20	15	0	20	-62.5	n/c
Apartment, detached duplex	0	0	0	0	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	300	145	35	0	175	-41.7	100.0
Other single attached house	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Movable dwelling	250	230	130	175	125	-50.0	-28.6

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

Note: n/c = not calculable.

**Table 32: Type of Dwelling - Dawson Creek**

<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	4295	4330	4405	4650	4855	13.0	4.4
Single-detached house	2885	3045	3085	3045	3160	9.5	3.8
Semi-detached house	180	135	175	190	220	22.2	15.8
Row house	295	230	235	275	295	0.0	7.3
Apartment, detached duplex	25	50	5	35	55	120.0	57.1
Apartment building, five or more storeys	0	10	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Apartment building, less than five storeys	775	735	765	875	900	16.1	2.9
Other single attached house	5	10	5	10	5	0.0	50.0
Movable dwelling	125	120	130	225	230	84.0	2.2

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



**Table 33: Type of Dwelling - Peace River 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	18580	19705	20405	22335	23195	24.8	3.9
Single-detached house	12445	13755	14095	15605	15555	25.0	-0.3
Semi-detached house	455	400	595	790	855	87.9	8.2
Row house	960	825	980	1285	1305	35.9	1.6
Apartment, detached duplex	130	210	70	125	210	61.5	68.0
Apartment building, five or more storeys	100	100	100	90	90	-10.0	0.0
Apartment building, less than five storeys	2640	2460	2455	2595	2665	0.9	2.7
Other single attached house	45	35	60	30	20	-55.6	-33.3
Movable dwelling	1805	1915	2050	1825	2500	38.5	37.0

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

## Housing Costs

**Table 34: Housing Costs - Tumbler Ridge 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	50	75	25	50	0.0	100.0
Owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	15	10	35	65	333.3	85.7
Average value of owned dwelling	53307	72285	45998	152496	186.1	231.5

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

**Table 35: Housing Costs - Tumbler Ridge 2011**

<b>NHS: Housing Costs</b>	2011
Percentage of tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	23.6
Percentage of owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	9.6
Average value of owned dwelling	209058

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 36: Housing Costs - Dawson Creek 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	210	655	670	680	2.24	1.5
Owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	90	330	460	450	400.0	-2.2
Average value of owned dwelling	57076	82183	95507	195837	243.1	105.0

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

**Table 37: Housing Costs - Dawson Creek 2011**

<b>NHS: Housing Costs</b>	2011
Percentage of tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	39.1
Percentage of owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	16.8
Average value of owned dwelling	264000

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 38: Housing Costs - Peace River 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	700	1835	1910	1830	161.4	-4.2
Owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	655	1270	1920	1720	162.6	-10.4
Average value of owned dwelling	68074	93368	117363	215561	216.7	83.7

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

**Table 39: Housing Costs - Peace River Regional District 2011**

<b>NHS: Housing Costs</b>	2011
Percentage of tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	35.4
Percentage of owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	15.4
Average value of owned dwelling	304936

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

## Housing Repair Needs

**Table 40: Housing Repair Needs - Tumbler Ridge 1991-2006**

Census: Repair Needs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Number of dwellings constructed before 1986	n/ap	n/ap	n/ap	990	n/ap	n/ap
Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006	n/ap	n/ap	n/ap	50	n/ap	n/ap
Regular maintenance only	1240	840	385	625	-49.6	62.3
Minor repairs	240	350	275	370	54.2	34.5
Major repairs	35	55	35	50	42.9	42.9

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

Note: n/ap = not applicable.

**Table 41: Housing Repair Needs - Tumbler Ridge 2011**

NHS: Repair Needs	2011
Number of dwellings constructed before 1990	1035
Number of dwellings constructed between 1991 and 2011	100
Regular and minor repairs	1000
Major repairs	140

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 42: Housing Repair Needs - Dawson Creek 1991-2006**

Census: Repair Needs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Number of dwellings constructed before 1986	n/ap	n/ap	n/ap	3815	n/ap	n/ap
Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006	n/ap	n/ap	n/ap	835	n/ap	n/ap
Regular maintenance only	2345	2290	2300	2595	10.7	12.8
Minor repairs	1545	1500	1530	1570	1.6	2.6
Major repairs	410	540	570	485	18.3	-14.9

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

Note: n/ap = not applicable.

**Table 43: Housing Repair Needs - Dawson Creek 2011**

NHS: Repair Needs	2011
Number of dwellings constructed before 1991	3840
Number of dwellings constructed between 1991 and 2011	1020
Regular and minor repairs	4375
Major repairs	485

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 44: Housing Repair Needs - Peace River Regional District 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	16080	n/ap	n/ap
Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006	n/ap	n/ap	n/ap	6245	n/ap	n/ap
Regular maintenance only	10685	10285	11145	12815	19.9	15.0
Minor repairs	5930	6880	6780	7365	24.2	8.6
Major repairs	1965	2540	2475	2150	9.4	-13.1

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

Note: n/ap = not applicable.

**Table 45: Housing Repair Needs - Peace River Regional District 2011**

<b>NHS: Repair Needs</b>	2011
Number of dwellings constructed before 1991	16410
Number of dwellings constructed between 1991 and 2011	6780
Regular and minor repairs	20635
Major repairs	2560

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

## Living Arrangements for Older Residents

**Table 46: Living Arrangements for Older Residents - Tumbler Ridge**

<b>Census: Living Arrangements</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of persons aged 65 and over	20	30	90	275	265	1225.0	-3.6
Total number of persons aged 65 and over in private households	20	45	30	290	260	1200.0	-10.3
Number of persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	15	10	10	75	70	366.7	-6.7
Living with relatives, persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	5	15	0	0	5	0.0	n/c
Living with non-relatives only, persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	5	0	0	0	15	200.0	n/c
Living alone, persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	5	0	0	80	50	900.0	-37.5
Number of census family persons aged 65 years and over	5	30	30	215	190	3700.0	-11.6

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

Note: n/c = not calculable.

**Table 47: Living Arrangements for Older Residents - Dawson Creek**

<b>Census: Living Arrangements</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	% Change 1991-2011	% Change 2006-2011
Total number of persons aged 65 and over	995	1085	1185	1300	1545	55.3	18.8
Total number of persons aged 65 and over in private households	945	1035	1155	1260	1315	39.2	4.4
Number of persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	425	495	490	585	605	42.4	3.4
Living with relatives, persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	40	65	15	20	30	-25.0	50.0
Living with non-relatives only, persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	15	0	15	35	35	133.3	0.0
Living alone, persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	370	430	455	535	540	45.9	0.9
Number of census family persons aged 65 years and over	520	540	665	670	705	35.6	5.2

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

**Table 48: Living Arrangements for Older Residents - Peace River 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	3285	3750	4345	5125	5705	73.7	11.3
Total number of persons aged 65 and over in private households	3025	3495	4100	4925	5285	74.7	7.3
Number of persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	1190	1330	1480	1775	1815	52.5	2.3
Living with relatives, persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	175	190	100	85	160	-8.6	88.2
Living with non-relatives only, persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	75	65	110	85	150	100.0	76.5
Living alone, persons not in census families aged 65 years and over	940	1075	1270	1600	1500	59.6	-6.3
Number of census family persons aged 65 years and over	1835	2165	2620	3150	3470	89.1	10.2

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



## Care or Assistance Provided to Seniors

**Table 49: Unpaid Care or Assistance to Seniors - Tumbler Ridge**

<b>Census: Unpaid Care or Assistance to Seniors</b>	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total population 15 years and over	1470	2005	36.4
Total male population 15 years and over	760	1065	40.1
Total female population 15 years and over	715	935	30.8
Total population No hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	1320	1775	34.5
Total male population No hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	680	950	39.7
Total female population No hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	640	825	28.9
Total population Less than 5 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	110	140	27.3
Total male population Less than 5 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	60	75	25.0
Total female population Less than 5 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	50	70	40.0
Total population 5 to 9 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	30	50	66.7
Total male population 5 to 9 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	20	15	-25.0
Total female population 5 to 9 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	10	35	250.0
Total population 10 to 19 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	10	25	150.0
Total male population 10 to 19 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	0	20	n/c
Total female population 10 to 19 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	0	10	n/c
Total population 20 hours or more of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	10	10	0.0
Total male population 20 hours or more of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	0	10	n/c
Total female population 20 hours or more of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	10	10	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a

Note: n/c = not calculable.

\*\*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 - Dawson Creek**

<b>Census: Unpaid Care or Assistance to Seniors</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>% Change 2001-2006</b>
Total population 15 years and over	8280	8650	4.5
Total male population 15 years and over	3965	4155	4.8
Total female population 15 years and over	4315	4490	4.1
Total population No hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	7010	7200	2.7
Total male population No hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	3475	3550	2.2
Total female population No hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	3540	3650	3.1
Total population Less than 5 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	795	855	7.5
Total male population Less than 5 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	325	400	23.1
Total female population Less than 5 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	470	460	-2.1
Total population 5 to 9 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	235	250	6.4
Total male population 5 to 9 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	85	85	0.0
Total female population 5 to 9 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	155	165	6.5
Total population 10 to 19 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	105	120	14.3
Total male population 10 to 19 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	50	30	-40.0
Total female population 10 to 19 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	55	90	63.6
Total population 20 hours or more of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	130	220	69.2
Total male population 20 hours or more of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	40	100	150.0
Total female population 20 hours or more of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	95	125	31.6

Source: Statistics Canada 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 - Peace River Regional District**

<b>Census: Unpaid Care or Assistance to Seniors</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>% Change 2001-2006</b>
Total population 15 years and over	41600	45180	8.6
Total male population 15 years and over	21335	23220	8.8
Total female population 15 years and over	20265	21960	8.4
Total population No hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	35770	38920	8.8
Total male population No hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	18925	20515	8.4
Total female population No hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	16845	18410	9.3
Total population Less than 5 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	3720	3720	0.0
Total male population Less than 5 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	1630	1745	7.1
Total female population Less than 5 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	2090	1975	-5.5
Total population 5 to 9 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	1200	1355	12.9
Total male population 5 to 9 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	420	500	19.0
Total female population 5 to 9 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	780	855	9.6
Total population 10 to 19 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	435	460	5.7
Total male population 10 to 19 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	170	160	-5.9
Total female population 10 to 19 hours of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	265	300	13.2
Total population 20 hours or more of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	475	720	51.6
Total male population 20 hours or more of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	190	295	55.3
Total female population 20 hours or more of unpaid care or assistance to seniors	285	430	50.9

Source: Statistics Canada 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 - Tumbler Ridge 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Labour Force Indicators</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Participation rate	78.3	77.4	71.8	66.6	-14.9	-7.2
Male	90.0	87.8	77.0	70.9	-21.2	-7.9
Female	63.9	64.4	66.2	62.6	-2.0	-5.4
Total - Employment rate	n/av	73.6	64.6	62.8	n/av	-2.8
Male	n/av	86.1	71.7	68.5	n/av	-4.5
Female	n/av	58.2	57.0	56.7	n/av	-0.5
Total - Unemployment rate	6.6	4.8	10.0	5.6	-15.2	-44.0
Male	2.8	1.5	6.8	2.6	-7.1	-61.8
Female	12.9	10.4	12.8	8.5	-34.1	-33.6

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

Note: n/av = not available.

**Table 53: Employment Rate - Tumbler Ridge 2011**

<b>NHS: Labour Force Indicators</b>	2011
Total - Participation rate	73.3
Male	80.2
Female	64.0
Total - Employment rate	66.3
Male	71.0
Female	60.1
Total - Unemployment rate	9.3
Male	11.4
Female	6.9

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 54: Employment Rate - Dawson Creek 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Labour Force Indicators</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Participation rate	71.2	71.3	69.5	71.9	1.0	3.5
Male	79.7	78.2	75.5	79.8	0.1	5.7
Female	62.8	65.0	64.1	64.7	3.0	0.9
Total - Employment rate	n/av	64.3	62.3	67.5	n/av	8.3
Male	n/av	69.6	65.1	74.6	n/av	14.9
Female	n/av	59.5	59.7	60.9	n/av	2.0
Total - Unemployment rate	12.2	9.9	10.4	6.1	-49.6	-41.3
Male	13.0	11.1	13.9	6.3	-51.5	-54.7
Female	11.5	8.5	6.5	5.9	-48.7	-9.2

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

Note: n/av = not available.

**Table 55: Employment Rate - Dawson Creek 2011**

<b>NHS: Labour Force Indicators</b>	2011
Total - Participation rate	72.6
Male	77.7
Female	67.5
Total - Employment rate	67.7
Male	72.0
Female	63.5
Total - Unemployment rate	6.7
Male	7.4
Female	5.8

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 56: Employment Rate - Peace River Regional District 1991-2006**

<b>Census: Labour Force Indicators</b>	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Participation rate	74.7	74.8	69.5	71.9	-3.7	3.5
Male	85.3	83.7	75.4	79.8	-6.4	5.8
Female	63.3	65.4	64.1	64.7	2.2	1.0
Total - Employment rate	n/av	67.5	62.3	67.5	n/av	8.3
Male	n/av	74.5	66.8	74.6	n/av	11.7
Female	n/av	60.1	59.7	60.9	n/av	2.0
Total - Unemployment rate	11.1	9.7	10.4	6.1	-45.0	-41.3
Male	11.3	11.0	13.9	6.3	-44.2	-54.7
Female	10.9	8.1	6.5	5.9	-45.9	-9.2

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

Note: n/av = not available.

**Table 57: Employment Rate - Peace River Regional District 2011**

<b>NHS: Labour Force Indicators</b>	2011
Total - Participation rate	74.8
Male	81.2
Female	68.0
Total - Employment rate	70.0
Male	75.5
Female	64.2
Total - Unemployment rate	6.4
Male	7.0
Female	5.6

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

## Labour Force Characteristics

**Table 58: Labour Force by Industry - Tumbler Ridge 2001-2006**

Census: Labour Force by Industry	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - All industries, labour force 15 years and over	1050	1335	27.1
Male	590	750	27.1
Female	460	580	26.1
Total - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	40	35	-12.5
Male	15	35	133.3
Female	25	0	-100.0
Total - Mining and oil / gas	325	380	16.9
Male	275	310	12.7
Female	50	70	40.0
Total - Utilities	10	15	50.0
Male	10	10	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Construction	60	185	208.3
Male	50	150	200.0
Female	10	30	200.0
Total - Manufacturing	40	30	-25.0
Male	40	25	-37.5
Female	0	10	n/c
Total - Wholesale Trade	10	35	250.0
Male	0	30	n/c
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Retail Trade	85	100	17.6
Male	30	10	-66.7
Female	50	85	70.0
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	65	110	84.6
Male	50	85	70.0
Female	15	25	66.7
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	10	0	-100.0
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Finance and Insurance	0	15	n/c
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	15	n/c
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	35	15	-57.1
Male	10	10	0.0
Female	20	10	-50.0
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	30	20	-33.3
Male	0	15	n/c
Female	30	0	-100.0
Total - Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	10	n/c
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	10	n/c
Total - Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	55	50	-9.1
Male	15	30	50.0

Female	40	25	-37.5
Total - Educational Services	90	70	-22.2
Male	10	10	0.0
Female	75	60	-20.0
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	35	45	28.6
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	30	40	33.3
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	10	10	0.0
Male	0	10	n/c
Female	0	10	n/c
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	60	90	50.0
Male	20	10	-50.0
Female	40	80	100.0
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	30	45	50.0
Male	25	20	-20.0
Female	10	25	150.0
Total - Public Administration	75	70	-6.7
Male	25	0	-100.0
Female	50	65	30.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Note: n/c = not calculable.

**Table 59: Labour Force by Industry - Tumbler Ridge 2011**

<b>NHS: Labour Force by Industry</b>	<b>2011</b>
Total - All industries, labour force 15 years and over	1640
Male	1000
Female	640
Total - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0
Male	0
Female	0
Total - Mining and oil / gas	650
Male	525
Female	125
Total - Utilities	0
Male	0
Female	0
Total - Construction	125
Male	120
Female	0
Total - Manufacturing	0
Male	0
Female	0
Total - Wholesale Trade	35
Male	0
Female	0
Total - Retail Trade	170
Male	50
Female	125
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	125
Male	100
Female	0
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	0
Male	0
Female	0
Total - Finance and Insurance	40
Male	0
Female	35
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	0
Male	0
Female	0
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	15
Male	0
Female	0
Total - Management of Companies / Enterprises	0
Male	0
Female	0
Total - Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	20
Male	0
Female	15
Total - Educational Services	40
Male	0
Female	30



Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	135
Male	0
Female	105
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	30
Male	0
Female	0
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	70
Male	0
Female	70
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	45
Male	0
Female	0
Total - Public Administration	80
Male	75
Female	0

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 60: Labour Force by Industry - Dawson Creek 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	5680	6175	8.7
Male	2955	3290	11.3
Female	2720	2885	6.1
Total - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	165	180	9.1
Male	125	150	20.0
Female	45	25	-44.4
Total - Mining and oil / gas	275	220	-20.0
Male	245	185	-24.5
Female	25	35	-40.0
Total - Utilities	50	45	-10.0
Male	45	30	-33.3
Female	0	10	n/c
Total - Construction	440	595	35.2
Male	400	540	35.0
Female	40	55	37.5
Total - Manufacturing	390	365	-6.4
Male	330	315	-4.5
Female	60	50	-16.7
Total - Wholesale Trade	160	210	31.3
Male	115	170	47.8
Female	50	40	-20.0
Total - Retail Trade	825	1010	22.4
Male	340	475	39.7
Female	490	530	8.2
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	410	360	-12.2
Male	315	260	-17.5
Female	90	100	11.1
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	95	125	31.6
Male	70	65	-7.1
Female	30	55	83.3
Total - Finance and Insurance	130	190	46.2
Male	60	60	0.0
Female	65	125	92.3
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	115	95	-17.4
Male	65	35	-46.2
Female	50	55	10.0
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	175	130	-25.7
Male	60	65	8.3
Female	120	65	-45.8
Total - Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	10	n/c
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	10	n/c
Total - Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	235	245	4.3
Male	75	125	66.7
Female	165	120	-27.3
Total - Educational Services	440	425	-3.4
Male	150	120	-20.0

Female	290	305	5.2
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	625	680	8.9
Male	90	150	66.7
Female	535	525	-1.9
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	90	115	27.8
Male	40	60	50.0
Female	50	60	20.0
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	545	640	17.4
Male	195	240	23.1
Female	350	405	15.7
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	245	230	-6.1
Male	120	95	-20.8
Female	130	130	0.0
Total - Public Administration	285	300	5.3
Male	125	125	0.0
Female	155	170	9.7

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Note: n/c = not calculable.

**Table 61: Labour Force by Industry - Dawson Creek 2011**

<b>NHS: Labour Force by Industry</b>	<b>2011</b>
Total - All industries, labour force 15 years and over	6525
Male	3435
Female	3085
Total - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	65
Male	40
Female	0
Total - Mining and oil / gas	390
Male	370
Female	20
Total - Utilities	45
Male	40
Female	0
Total - Construction	845
Male	705
Female	140
Total - Manufacturing	240
Male	185
Female	55
Total - Wholesale Trade	235
Male	180
Female	55
Total - Retail Trade	1150
Male	495
Female	655
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	235
Male	180
Female	55
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	85
Male	50
Female	40
Total - Finance and Insurance	165
Male	85
Female	80
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	120
Male	60
Female	55
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	205
Male	90
Female	115
Total - Management of Companies / Enterprises	0
Male	0
Female	0
Total - Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	155
Male	95
Female	60
Total - Educational Services	335
Male	90
Female	250

Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	855
Male	155
Female	700
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	100
Male	30
Female	65
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	560
Male	250
Female	310
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	335
Male	145
Female	200
Total - Public Administration	405
Male	205
Female	205

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 62: Labour Force by Industry - Peace River 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	30245	34230	13.2
Male	17140	19315	12.9
Female	13105	14920	13.8
Total - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2640	2670	1.1
Male	1900	1955	2.9
Female	745	710	-4.7
Total - Mining and oil / gas	2860	4005	40.0
Male	2500	3315	32.6
Female	365	685	87.7
Total - Utilities	480	560	16.7
Male	415	465	12.0
Female	65	100	53.8
Total - Construction	2900	3660	26.2
Male	2485	3090	24.3
Female	415	570	37.3
Total - Manufacturing	1680	1650	-1.8
Male	1430	1335	-6.6
Female	255	315	23.5
Total - Wholesale Trade	990	1220	23.2
Male	705	840	19.1
Female	285	380	33.3
Total - Retail Trade	3310	3815	15.3
Male	1230	1500	22.0
Female	2075	2315	11.6
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	2280	2390	4.8
Male	1805	1770	-1.9
Female	470	620	31.9
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	260	395	51.9
Male	155	195	25.8
Female	100	200	100.0
Total - Finance and Insurance	510	680	33.3
Male	195	125	-35.9
Female	315	560	77.8
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	470	605	28.7
Male	240	315	31.3
Female	230	290	26.1
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	965	1625	68.4
Male	435	775	78.2
Female	535	845	57.9
Total - Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	55	n/c
Male	0	20	n/c
Female	0	40	n/c
Total - Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	910	1050	15.4
Male	355	465	31.0
Female	555	585	5.4
Total - Educational Services	2130	1955	91.8
Male	620	495	-20.2

Female	1510	1465	-3.0
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	2325	2170	-6.7
Male	380	300	-21.1
Female	1945	1870	-3.9
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	440	410	-6.8
Male	130	174	33.8
Female	315	240	-23.8
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	2290	2340	2.2
Male	690	660	-4.3
Female	1600	1675	4.7
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	1535	1680	9.4
Male	880	950	8.0
Female	650	735	13.1
Total - Public Administration	1265	1285	1.6
Male	590	570	-3.4
Female	675	715	5.9

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Note: n/c = not calculable.

**Table 63: Labour Force by Industry - Peace River Regional District 2011**

<b>NHS: Labour Force by Industry</b>	<b>2011</b>
Total - All industries, labour force 15 years and over	34490
Male	19260
Female	15230
Total - Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1980
Male	1275
Female	705
Total - Mining and oil / gas	4590
Male	3725
Female	865
Total - Utilities	425
Male	360
Female	60
Total - Construction	3835
Male	3190
Female	650
Total - Manufacturing	1485
Male	1130
Female	360
Total - Wholesale Trade	1080
Male	775
Female	300
Total - Retail Trade	3885
Male	1600
Female	2285
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	2025
Male	1395
Female	630
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	300
Male	155
Female	135
Total - Finance and Insurance	595
Male	120
Female	475
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	750
Male	430
Female	320
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1865
Male	1050
Female	815
Total - Management of Companies / Enterprises	15
Male	0
Female	0
Total - Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	820
Male	375
Female	440
Total - Educational Services	1980
Male	460
Female	1515



Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	2455
Male	355
Female	2105
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	505
Male	205
Female	305
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	2080
Male	780
Female	1295
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	2005
Male	1000
Female	1000
Total - Public Administration	1815
Male	870
Female	945

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

## Income Characteristics

**Table 64: Income - Tumbler Ridge 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	38286	34814	37629	n/av	8.1
Male	n/av	49829	48173	50409	n/av	4.6
Female	n/av	19110	18034	22303	n/av	23.7
Total - Average earnings (worked full year, full time (\$))	n/av	52691	54208	57404	n/av	5.9
Male	53233	58791	60277	65087	22.3	8.0
Female	32339	34232	38219	38388	18.7	0.4
Total - Average earnings (worked part year, part time (\$))	n/av	20740	17719	31084	n/av	7.5
Male	25855	32389	29210	46843	81.2	60.4
Female	12261	9897	9844	17178	40.1	74.5
Composition of total income						
Earnings as a % of total income	95.5	93.5	86.6	81.6	-14.6	-5.8
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	83.9	n/av	n/a
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	74.5	n/av	n/a
Government transfers as a % of total income	3.0	4.1	7.5	10.8	260.0	44.0
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	8.3	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	17.6	n/av	n/av
Median income - all private households						
Median income - all private households	59254	66501	64175	57055	-3.7	-11.1
Median income - couple households with children	n/av	n/av	n/av	90195	n/av	n/av
Median income - couple households without children	n/av	n/av	n/av	58779	n/av	n/av
Median income - one person households	n/av	57988	39951	31861	n/av	-20.3
Median income - other household types	n/av	n/av	n/av	35505	n/av	n/av

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

Note: n/av = not available.

**Table 65: Income - Tumbler Ridge 2011**

<b>NHS: Income</b>	<b>2011</b>
Total - Average employment income in 2010 (worked full year, full time (\$))	80685
Male	102142
Female	46981
Composition of total income	
Earnings as a % of total income	87.0
Male	88.7
Female	84.9
Government transfers as a % of total income	7.5
Male	5.2
Female	14.4
Median income - all private households	85808
Median income - couple households with children	97810
Median income - couple only households	92667
Median income - one person households	41361
Median income - two or more persons private households	92656
Median income - lone-parent economic families	57691

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 66: Income - Dawson Creek 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	24278	29519	34633	n/av	17.3
Male	n/av	31379	38032	44369	n/av	16.7
Female	n/av	16514	20353	25449	n/av	25.0
Total - Average earnings (worked full year, full time (\$))	n/av	35566	41707	49477	n/av	18.6
Male	37205	41982	49551	58709	57.8	18.5
Female	23406	25924	30846	36591	56.3	18.6
Total - Average earnings (worked part year, part time (\$))	n/av	15151	19340	24213	n/av	25.2
Male	20124	20282	26006	30915	53.6	18.9
Female	10527	10621	13509	18135	72.3	34.2
<b>Composition of total income</b>						
Earnings as a % of total income	80.1	79.1	80.6	81.5	1.7	1.1
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	86.2	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	73.5	n/av	n/av
Government transfers as a % of total income	12.7	14.9	13.7	10.9	-14.2	-20.4
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	6.8	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	17.6	n/av	n/av
<b>Median income - all private households</b>						
Median income - all private households	33071	40367	43805	50848	53.8	16.1
Median income - couple households with children	n/av	n/av	n/av	84068	n/av	n/av
Median income - couple households without children	n/av	n/av	n/av	64246	n/av	n/av
Median income - one person households	n/av	15393	18235	24439	n/av	34.0
Median income - other household types	n/av	n/av	n/av	46130	n/av	n/av

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

Note: n/av = not available.

**Table 67: Income - Dawson Creek 2011**

<b>NHS: Income</b>	<b>2011</b>
Total - Average earnings (all persons with earnings (\$))	40735
Male	49825
Female	31837
Total - Average earnings (worked full year, full time (\$))	55603
Male	65458
Female	43819
Composition of total income	
Earnings as a % of total income	81.4
Male	85.3
Female	75.6
Government transfers as a % of total income	10.9
Male	7.7
Female	15.8
Median income - all private households	58416
Median income - couple households with children	100898
Median income - couple only households	67125
Median income - one person households	31148
Median income - two or more persons households	80359
Median income - lone-parent economic families	53277

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

**Table 68: Income - Peace River 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	27713	31273	39232	n/av	25.5
Male	31931	35770	39973	50821	59.2	27.1
Female	15107	17277	20395	25006	65.5	22.6
Total - Average earnings (worked full year, full time (\$))	n/av	39235	44191	54954	n/av	24.4
Male	39656	45590	51458	65309	64.7	26.9
Female	23878	27023	31374	36910	54.6	17.6
Total - Average earnings (worked part year, part time (\$))	n/av	18657	21313	26854	n/av	26.0
Male	21712	25343	28484	35363	62.9	24.2
Female	10010	12111	14392	18396	83.8	27.8
<b>Composition of total income</b>						
Earnings as a % of total income	85.5	85.4	85.1	85.7	0.2	0.7
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	89.0	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	-n/av	n/av	78.4	n/av	n/av
Government transfers as a % of total income	9.3	10.5	9.9	7.9	-15.1	-20.2
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	5.1	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	14.0	n/av	n/av
<b>Median income - all private households</b>						
Median income - couple households with children	n/av	n/av	n/av	87333	n/av	n/av
Median income - couple households without children	n/av	n/av	n/av	69201	n/av	n/av
Median income - one person households	n/av	21334	23829	31272	n/av	31.2
Median income - other household types	n/av	n/av	n/av	51196	n/av	n/av

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

Note: n/av = not available.

**Table 69: Income - Peace River Regional District 2011**

<b>NHS: Income</b>	<b>2011</b>
Total - Average employment income in 2010 (worked full year, full time (\$))	63012
Male	73117
Female	47345
Composition of total income	
Earnings as a % of total income	84.5
Male	87.8
Female	78.0
Government transfers as a % of total income	8.5
Male	5.6
Female	13.9
Median income - all private households	76982
Median income - couple households with children	107042
Median income - couple only households	84161
Median income - one person households	34492
Median income - two or more persons households	92101
Median income - lone-parent economic families	50451

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 - Tumbler Ridge 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	5.7	6.1	6.6	3.2	-43.9	-51.5
Prevalence of low income before tax – couple economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	2.8	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – male lone parent economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	0	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – female lone parent economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	0	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – persons 65 years of age +	n/av	n/av	n/av	0	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – Total not in economic families	11.4	1.1	29.9	20.7	81.6	30.8
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	10.0	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	44.4	n/av	n/av

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

Note: n/av = not available.

**Table 72: Prevalence of Low Income - Tumbler Ridge 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)	255
Male	130
Female	125
Less than 18 years	50
Male	0
Female	50
Less than 6 years	0
Male	0
Female	0
18 to 64 years	175
Male	115
Female	65
65 years and over	25
Male	0
Female	0
Prevalence of low income in 2010 based on after-tax low-income measure (%)	9.1
Male	8.6
Female	9.6
Less than 18 years (%)	7.8
Male	0.0
Female	13.7
Less than 6 years (%)	0.0
Male	0.0
Female	0.0
18 to 64 years (%)	8.9
Male	10.5
Female	7.4
65 years and over (%)	13.2
Male	0.0
Female	0.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2011.

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

**Table 73: Prevalence of Low Income - Dawson Creek 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	11.0	14.2	12.0	7.6	-30.9	-36.7
Prevalence of low income before tax – couple economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	3.8	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – male lone parent economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	11.4	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – female lone parent economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	25.3	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – persons 65 years of age +	n/av	n/av	n/av	15.5	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax – Total not in economic families	37.5	37.9	37.9	31.9	-14.9	-15.8
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	25.6	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	36.9	n/av	n/av

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

Note: n/av = not available.

**Table 74: Prevalence of Low Income - Dawson Creek 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)	1510
Male	765
Female	745
Less than 18 years	305
Male	185
Female	125
Less than 6 years	110
Male	80
Female	30
18 to 64 years	955
Male	525
Female	425
65 years and over	245
Male	50
Female	195
Prevalence of low income in 2010 based on after-tax low-income measure (%)	13.4
Male	13.9
Female	13.0
Less than 18 years (%)	11.7
Male	14.5
Female	9.4
Less than 6 years (%)	11.5
Male	17.8
Female	5.9
18 to 64 years (%)	13.1
Male	14.2
Female	11.7
65 years and over (%)	18.6
Male	9.2
Female	25.3

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 - Peace River 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	10.3	12.1	9.3	6.5	-36.9	-30.1
Prevalence of low income before tax - couple economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	4.7	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax - male lone parent economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	11.1	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax - female lone parent economic families	n/av	n/av	n/av	22.2	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax - persons 65 years of age +	n/av	n/av	n/av	10.2	n/av	n/av
Prevalence of low income before tax - Total not in economic families	29.0	30.6	29.9	25.3	-12.8	-15.4
Male	n/av	n/av	n/av	19.0	n/av	n/av
Female	n/av	n/av	n/av	33.3	n/av	n/av

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

Note: n/av = not available.

**Table 76: Prevalence of Low Income - Peace River 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)	6780
Male	3365
Female	3415
Less than 18 years	1910
Male	940
Female	970
Less than 6 years	595
Male	335
Female	260
18 to 64 years	3995
Male	2080
Female	1910
65 years and over	875
Male	345
Female	535
Prevalence of low income in 2010 based on after-tax low-income measure (%)	11.8
Male	11.4
Female	12.1
Less than 18 years (%)	13.1
Male	13.0
Female	13.2
Less than 6 years (%)	11.4
Male	13.4
Female	9.6
18 to 64 years (%)	10.5
Male	10.6
Female	10.5
65 years and over (%)	17.0
Male	13.3
Female	21.0

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.