

A Review of Socio-Economic Characteristics in the Robson and Canoe Valleys

Prepared by Laura Ryser, Kyle Kusch, Julia Schwamborn, and Greg Halseth

**Community Development Institute
University of Northern British Columbia**

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Laura Ryser, Kyle Kusch, Julia Schwamborn, and Greg Halseth
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Availability

Copies of this report have been provided to the McBride and Area Public Library, the Robson Valley Support Society, and the Village of McBride. Copies of the report have also been provided to all participants. Copies have also been posted on the UNBC Community Development Institute's website: www.unbc.ca/cdi.

Project Reports

- Pilot Project Methodology Report
- A Review of Socio-Economic Characteristics in the Robson and Canoe Valleys
- Pilot Project Summary Report

Contact Information

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

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

Phone: 250-960-5320

Fax: 250-960-6533

E-mail: halseth@unbc.ca

Website: www.unbc.ca/cdi

A Review of Socio-Economic Characteristics in the Robson and Canoe Valleys

1.0 Project Description

This report includes and reviews data on a number of socio-economic indicators. The data covers the Robson-Canoe Valleys and comes from the Census of Canada. This data provides information on trends and changes in the communities.

Poverty remains an important, but challenging research, policy, and lived world issue. In Canada, most research has been urban focused and our knowledge about the dynamics, experiences, and complex underpinnings of rural poverty is more limited. This research project is a pilot designed to examine the scope and experiences of rural poverty. One case, the small forest dependent community of McBride, BC and its surrounding region is used to explore local and institutional processes affecting household journeys into, and out of, poverty. This includes exploring interactions between low income households and service support networks to develop a greater understanding of emerging issues.

2.0 Background

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 1: 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.

For more information on defining rural poverty, please see the Pilot Project Summary Report.

3.0 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 total population figures for the 2011 Census were released in February 2012, more specific socio-economic data will be released over the next couple of years. For example, data about age and sex (which would describe how many seniors or youth are in a community) is expected to be released on May 29th, 2012. Data for families, households, and marital status, as well as structural type of dwelling is expected to be released on September 19th, 2012. The release dates for other types of socio-economic characteristics (i.e. employment rates, income levels, etc.) have not yet been determined. 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 2006.

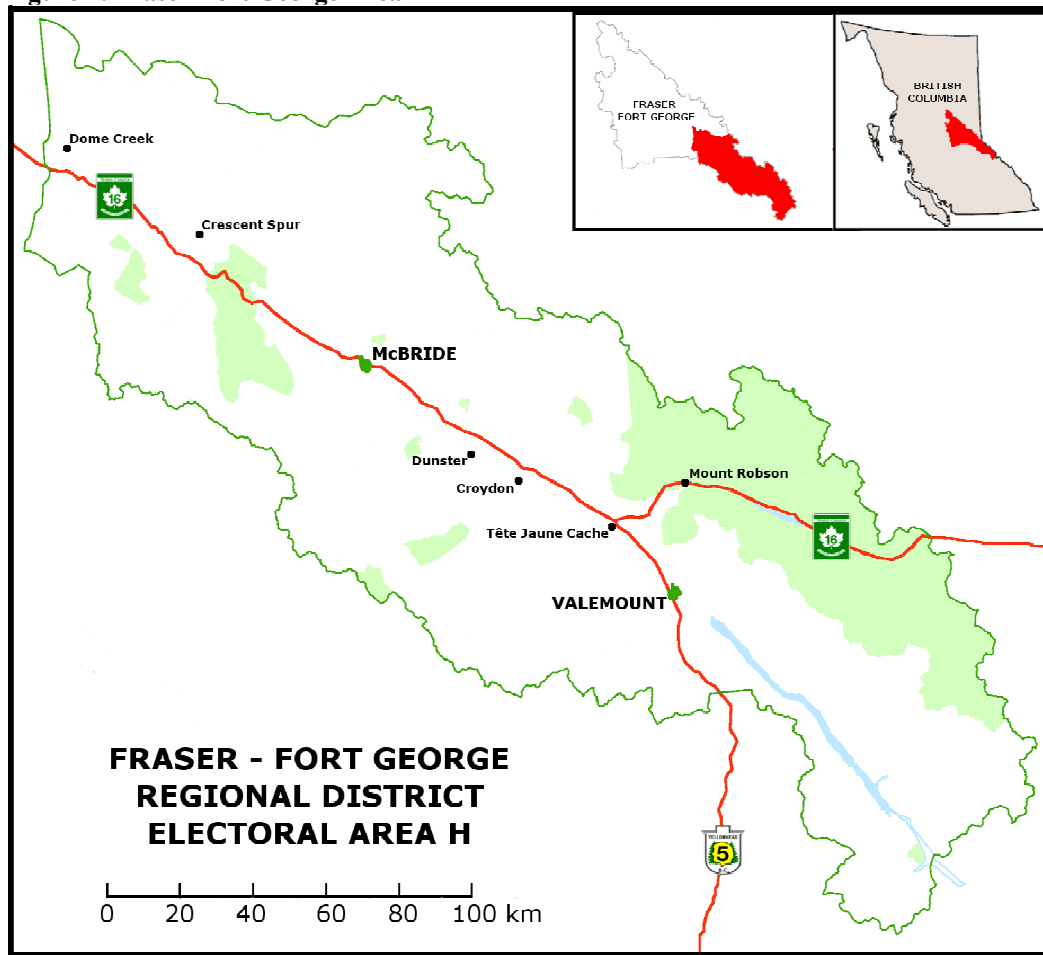
4.0 Area Description

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 McBride, Valemount, and the surrounding rural areas in Fraser-Fort George Area H (Figure 1)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.

¹ Fraser-Fort George Area H includes residents living in both the Robson and Canoe Valleys. It generally includes the communities of Dome Creek, Dunster, and Tete Jaune Cache, as well as residents living outside the municipal boundaries of McBride and Valemount.

Figure 1: Fraser-Fort George Area H



Source: BC Stats 2011.

The census figures for 2011 show that the total populations in McBride and the Fraser Fort George Regional District Electoral Area H have declined by roughly 11%, while the population in Valemount has remained 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, McBride and Valemount have experienced a loss of single residents and a rise in residents who are divorced or separated. 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 McBride, there has also been an increase in lone-parent households. Female lone-parents can be at-risk for living in poverty for a number of reasons (Four Worlds Centre for Development Learning 2007). If women have limited or no credit, they may encounter difficulties obtaining new housing. Valemount and rural areas in Fraser-Fort George Area H have also experienced a rise in widowed residents.

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 (63.3% in McBride; 61.1% in Valemount; and 61.1% in Fraser-Fort George Area H). However, the data also reveal some

unique trends. First, since 2001, there has been a substantial decline in the number of residents who had no high school degree and an increase in the number of residents who had a high school diploma. In 2006, both McBride and Valemount had more residents with a college or university degree compared to five years earlier. This contradicts trends in other rural and small town places where those with the least amount of education and skills tend to remain while those with higher levels of education migrate to urban centres in search of employment options (Aron 2006; Cloke *et al.* 2000; Fitchen 1995, 1994). Overall, the region has been able to attract educated residents or build the educational capacity of its residents. Educational programs offered by the Valemount Learning Centre, as well as the literacy and continuing educational programs accessible in both McBride and Valemount, have likely played a positive role in these changes.

Data on housing characteristics indicates that there has been a decline in rented dwellings, and a corresponding increase in owned dwellings, in the McBride and surrounding rural areas. In the Robson Valley, there is a perception that there are more seasonal home owners who have been attracted to the region's expanding recreational and investment opportunities. An influx of seasonal or second home buyers, however, can reduce the rental housing stock, increase house prices, and may force some low income residents to take on mortgages they cannot afford (Bruce 2003; Milbourne 1998). There has also been an increase in the number of movable dwellings, or mobile homes. While these create affordable options, they can come with unanticipated or hidden costs associated with pad fees, parking, or pets (Salomon and MacTavish 2006).

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, almost all renters in McBride and Valemount spent at least 30% or more of their income on rent. By 2006, however, there are fewer renters in McBride spending 30% or more of their income on rent. Since 1991, there has been a growth in household owners who spend 30% or more of their income on mortgage payments. Similar trends have been experienced in Valemount. Further research would be needed to confirm if a displacement of rental options produced pressures for residents to pursue homeownership.

Repairs, as well as higher utility and heating costs, associated with older housing can also place households at-risk for moving into poverty (Bruce 2003, 2007; Geisler and George 2006). 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 McBride, Valemount, and the surrounding rural areas were constructed before 1986. Of concern is the growing number of homes that show up in the Census as requiring major repairs. On a positive note, in 2006, fewer rural homes in Fraser-Fort George Area H required minor or major repairs compared to the previous Census period.

The employment and financial security of rural residents can be impacted by job losses, seasonal employment, part-time or underemployment, and low wages (Aron 2006; Bruce 2006; Freudenburg and Gramling 1994; Larson 1989; Slack and Jensen 2002). Rural women, in particular, can be vulnerable due to lower labour participation rates and lower wages throughout

their employment (Lockhead and Scott 2000; McLaughlin 1998; 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.

While the participation rates² of men across the region have been consistent over time, the participation rates for women have increased.

Between 2001 and 2006, McBride experienced employment gains in agriculture and forestry, as well as real estate and education. Job losses, however, have been felt in sectors such as transportation and warehousing, health care, and social services. By comparison, between 2001 and 2006, Valemount experienced employment gains in construction, wholesale trade, education, health care, social services, and accommodations and food services. However, there were fewer jobs in resource-based manufacturing, retail trade, and transportation and warehousing. Rural areas in Fraser-Fort George Area H exhibited similar trends with gains in agriculture / forestry jobs and real estate; and losses in manufacturing; professional, scientific, and technical services; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and accommodations and food services.

Between 2001 and 2006, incomes increased across the valley. 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 include female lone-parents and single residents. In 2006, 50% of female lone parents and single women in Valemount had low incomes. By comparison, one-third of female lone-parents in McBride had low incomes, and half of all single men in the Fraser-Fort George Area H were also identified as low income households.

5.0 Conclusion

The purpose of this report has been to provide background information on socio-economic characteristics for communities in the Robson and Canoe Valleys and use this information to understand emerging issues in the region. This information can also assist local leaders, service providers, community groups, and residents. This pilot project can start to help with a more comprehensive understanding of the factors that influence poverty in small communities. Understanding these issues will be important as communities prepare for, and respond to, on-going community and economic change.

² 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.

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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 2: Age Distribution - McBride

Population	Municipality: McBride		
	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011	586	n/a	n/a
Population in 2006	660	330	330
Population in 2001	711	370	340
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	-11.2	n/a	n/a
2001 to 2006 population change (%)	-7.2	-10.8	-1.5
Total - All persons	660	330	330
Age 0-4	40	20	20
Age 5-14	95	50	45
Age 15-19	50	30	20
Age 20-24	40	20	20
Age 25-44	185	100	85
Age 45-54	100	50	50
Age 55-64	75	35	40
Age 65-74	30	15	15
Age 75-84	35	10	25
Age 85 and over	10	0	10
Median age of the population	37.1	34.1	40.4

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a, 2011.

n/a: not available.

Figure 2: Age Distribution – McBride – 1981

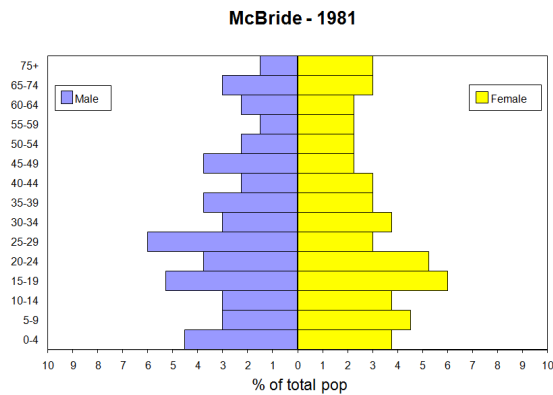


Figure 3: Age Distribution – McBride – 2006

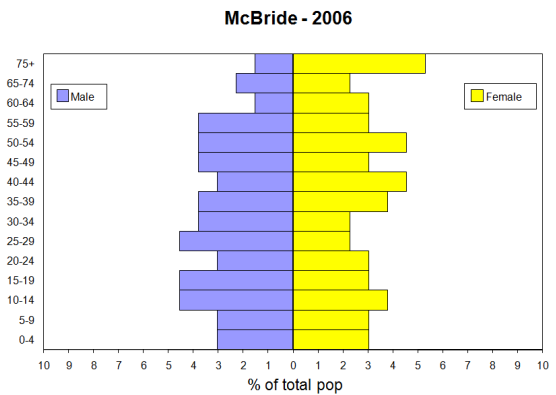


Table 3: Age Distribution - Valemount

Population		Municipality: Valemount		
		Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011		1020	n/a	n/a
Population in 2006		1018	520	495
Population in 2001		1195	615	580
2006 to 2011 population change (%)		0.2	n/a	n/a
2001 to 2006 population change (%)		-14.8	-15.4	-14.7
Total - All persons		1020	530	490
Age 0-4		55	30	25
Age 5-14		120	65	55
Age 15-19		80	45	35
Age 20-24		60	35	25
Age 25-44		260	135	125
Age 45-54		180	100	80
Age 55-64		125	60	65
Age 65-74		95	45	50
Age 75-84		40	15	25
Age 85 and over		5	0	5
Median age of the population		42.3	41.1	43.0

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

Figure 4: Age Distribution – Valemount – 1981

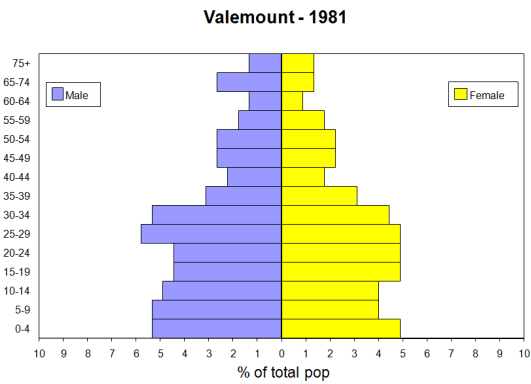


Figure 5: Age Distribution – Valemount – 2006

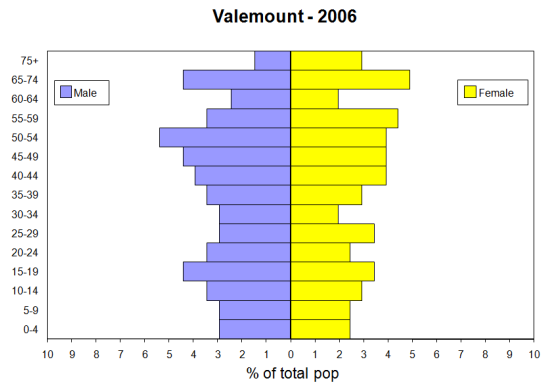
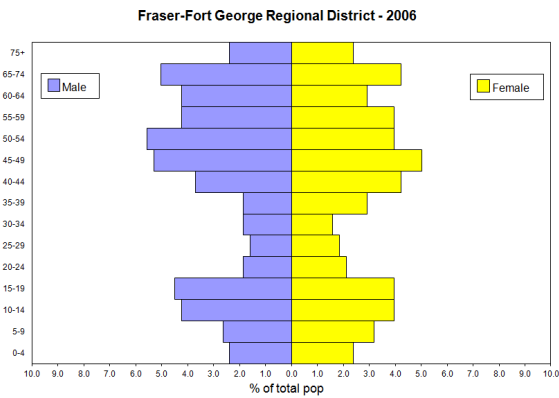


Table 4: Age Distribution - Fraser-Fort George Area H

Population	Municipality: Fraser-Fort George Area H		
	Total	Male	Female
Population in 2011	1665	n/a	n/a
Population in 2006	1877	970	910
2006 to 2011 population change (%)	-11.3	n/a	n/a
Total - All persons	1875	970	910
Age 0-4	90	45	45
Age 5-14	265	130	140
Age 15-19	165	85	75
Age 20-24	75	40	40
Age 25-44	365	165	200
Age 45-54	365	205	170
Age 55-64	290	165	135
Age 65-74	170	90	75
Age 75-84	70	35	35
Age 85 and over	15	10	5
Median age of the population	44.4	45.9	43.2

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

Figure 6: Age Distribution – Fraser-Fort George Area H - 2006



Legal Marital Status

Table 5: Legal Marital Status - McBride

Legal Marital Status	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Population 15 years +	580	550	560	520	-10.3	-7.1
Male	285	255	285	260	-8.8	-8.8
Female	290	295	275	260	-10.3	-5.5
Total - Single	255	110	165	175	-31.4	6.1
Male	150	55	105	110	-26.7	4.8
Female	110	55	60	65	-40.9	8.3
Total - Married	220	330	265	235	6.8	-11.3
Male	110	165	135	115	4.5	-14.8
Female	110	165	130	115	4.5	-11.5
Total - Separated	25	30	35	25	0.0	-28.6
Male	10	15	15	10	0.0	-33.3
Female	10	15	25	15	50.0	-40.0
Total - Divorced	25	30	45	40	60.0	-11.1
Male	10	10	25	20	100.0	-20.0
Female	15	15	20	20	33.3	0.0
Total - Widowed	50	45	45	45	-10.0	0.0
Male	5	0	5	10	100.0	100.0
Female	45	40	35	35	-22.2	0.0

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

Table 6: Legal Marital Status – Valemount

Legal Marital Status	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Population 15 years +	1125	965	935	850	-24.4	-9.1
Male	595	500	475	430	-27.7	-9.5
Female	530	465	465	420	-20.8	-9.7
Total - Single	550	225	325	305	-44.5	-6.2
Male	315	135	185	180	-42.9	-2.7
Female	235	80	140	120	-48.9	-14.3
Total - Married	440	625	435	365	-17.0	-16.1
Male	220	315	215	180	-18.2	-16.3
Female	220	315	215	180	-18.2	-16.3
Total - Separated	45	30	50	45	0.0	-10.0
Male	20	20	20	25	25.0	25.0
Female	25	10	30	20	-20.0	-33.3
Total - Divorced	55	40	70	75	36.4	7.1
Male	35	25	40	35	0.0	-12.5
Female	20	15	30	40	100.0	33.3
Total - Widowed	35	50	55	60	71.4	9.1
Male	5	5	5	15	200.0	200.0
Female	30	45	50	50	66.7	0.0

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

Table 7: Legal Marital Status – Fraser-Fort George Area H

Legal Marital Status	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Population 15 years +	1610	1525	-5.3
Male	830	790	-4.8
Female	780	730	-6.4
Total - Single	420	400	-4.8
Male	240	235	-2.1
Female	185	165	-10.8
Total - Married	925	880	-4.9
Male	465	445	-4.3
Female	460	435	-5.4
Total - Separated	75	50	-33.3
Male	40	30	-25.0
Female	35	20	-42.9
Total - Divorced	130	115	-11.5
Male	75	60	-20.0
Female	60	50	-16.7
Total - Widowed	65	75	15.4
Male	20	25	25.0
Female	40	50	25.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Family Characteristics

Table 8: Selected Family Characteristics - McBride

Selected Family Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of families	145	175	180	160	10.3	-11.1
Number of married-couple families	110	105	130	95	-13.6	-26.9
Number of common-law couple families	15	30	40	25	66.7	-37.5
Number of lone-parent families	20	35	20	40	100.0	100.0
Number of female lone-parent families	15	30	10	35	133.3	250.0
Number of male lone-parent families	5	0	10	0	-100.0	-100.0

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

Table 9: Selected Family Characteristics - Valemount

Selected Family Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of families	295	350	340	300	1.7	-11.8
Number of married-couple families	215	245	225	185	-14.0	-17.8
Number of common-law couple families	45	55	60	85	88.9	41.7
Number of lone-parent families	35	45	50	30	-14.3	-40.0
Number of female lone-parent families	25	40	45	25	0.0	-44.4
Number of male lone-parent families	10	0	0	10	0.0	n/c

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

n/c = not calculable.

Table 10: Selected Family Characteristics – Fraser-Fort George Area H

Selected Family Characteristics	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of families	600	565	-5.8
Number of married-couple families	450	440	-2.2
Number of common-law couple families	70	65	-7.1
Number of lone-parent families	80	65	-18.8
Number of female lone-parent families	50	55	10.0
Number of male lone-parent families	25	10	-60.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Education

Table 11: Level of Education - McBride

Educational Attainment	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Population 15 years +	505	490	-3.0
Male	280	255	-8.9
Female	230	235	2.2
Total – No certificate, diploma or degree	220	140	-36.4
Male	135	80	-40.7
Female	90	55	-38.9
Total – High school certificate or equivalent	155	170	9.7
Male	65	95	46.2
Female	85	75	-11.8
Total – Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	80	50	-37.5
Male	50	25	-50.0
Female	35	25	-28.6
Total – College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	20	80	300.0
Male	10	30	200.0
Female	10	50	400.0
Total – University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	10	0	-100.0
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total – University certificate, diploma, or degree	30	45	50.0
Male	15	20	33.3
Female	15	30	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 12: Level of Education - Valemount

Educational Attainment	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Population 15 years +	930	835	-10.2
Male	475	435	-8.4
Female	450	400	-11.1
Total – No certificate, diploma or degree	420	235	-44.0
Male	230	125	-45.7
Female	195	110	-43.6
Total – High school certificate or equivalent	265	275	3.8
Male	130	125	-3.8
Female	140	150	7.1
Total – Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	130	145	11.5
Male	80	100	25.0
Female	55	45	-18.2
Total – College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	75	100	33.3
Male	25	40	60.0
Female	45	60	33.3
Total – University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	10	25	150.0
Male	10	15	50.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total – University certificate, diploma, or degree	30	55	83.3
Male	10	25	150.0
Female	15	30	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Table 13: Level of Education – Fraser-Fort George Area H

Educational Attainment	2006
Total - Population 15 years +	1530
Male	760
Female	765
Total – No certificate, diploma or degree	490
Male	260
Female	225
Total – High school certificate or equivalent	445
Male	210
Female	230
Total – Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	140
Male	70
Female	70
Total – College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	220
Male	85
Female	135
Total – University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	40
Male	0
Female	35
Total – University certificate, diploma, or degree	195
Male	125
Female	70

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Note: The categories for educational statistics changed between 2001 and 2006. In 2001, public data is only available to describe the level of education for residents aged 20 years and older. Statistics Canada was contacted to obtain comparable categories across the two Census periods. However, the population of Fraser-Fort George Regional District Area H was not high enough for Statistics Canada to provide data without compromising confidentiality for some categories. In this case, only data for 2006 is provided.

Housing Characteristics

Table 14: Housing Characteristics - McBride

Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of dwellings	225	275	270	255	13.3	-5.6
Number of owned dwellings	145	200	185	185	27.6	0.0
Number of rented dwellings	85	75	85	70	-17.6	-17.6

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

Table 15: Housing Characteristics – Valemount

Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of dwellings	415	490	480	455	9.6	-5.2
Number of owned dwellings	280	355	400	335	19.6	-16.3
Number of rented dwellings	135	135	80	120	-11.1	50.0

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

Table 16: Housing Characteristics – Fraser-Fort George Area H

Selected Occupied Private Dwelling Characteristics	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of dwellings	780	745	-4.5
Number of owned dwellings	635	660	3.9
Number of rented dwellings	145	85	-41.4

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Dwelling Characteristics

Table 17: Type of Dwelling - McBride

Type of Dwelling	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of occupied private dwellings by structural type of dwelling	225	270	270	255	13.3	-5.6
Single-detached house	175	195	215	205	17.1	-4.7
Semi-detached house	0	0	0	10	n/c	n/c
Row house	20	0	0	0	-100.0	0.0
Apartment, detached duplex	5	0	10	0	-100.0	-100.0
Apartment building, five or more storeys	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Apartment building, less than five storeys	10	60	20	15	50.0	-25.0
Other single attached house	0	0	10	0	0.0	-100.0
Movable dwelling	15	10	20	25	66.7	25.0

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

n/c = not calculable.

Table 18: Type of Dwelling - Valemount

Type of Dwelling	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of occupied private dwellings by structural type of dwelling	415	495	480	460	10.8	-4.2
Single-detached house	315	395	300	260	-17.5	-13.3
Semi-detached house	10	0	5	5	-50.0	0.0
Row house	5	0	0	0	-100.0	0.0
Apartment, detached duplex	5	20	10	5	0.0	-50.0
Apartment building, five or more storeys	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Apartment building, less than five storeys	40	35	35	30	-25.0	-14.3
Other single attached house	5	0	5	0	-100.0	100.0
Movable dwelling	40	45	120	155	287.5	29.2

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

Table 19: Type of Dwelling – Fraser-Fort George Area H

Type of Dwelling	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of occupied private dwellings by structural type of dwelling	780	745	-35.0
Single-detached house	650	675	25.0
Semi-detached house	0	0	0.0
Row house	0	0	0.0
Apartment, detached duplex	5	0	-500.0
Apartment building, five or more storeys	0	0	0.0
Apartment building, less than five storeys	5	0	-500.0
Other single attached house	0	0	0.0
Movable dwelling	n/a	70	n/c

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Note: n/a means not available.

Note: n/c means not calculable.

Housing Costs

Table 20: Housing Costs - McBride

Housing Costs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of tenant occupied households	35	45	85	70	100.0	-17.6
Tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	0	55	25	10	n/c	-60.0
Total number of owner occupied households	105	105	190	185	76.2	-2.6
Owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	0	10	20	30	n/c	50.0
Average value of owned dwelling	45783	109035	78855	124205	171.3	57.5

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

n/c = not calculable.

Table 21: Housing Costs - Valemount

Housing Costs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of tenant occupied households	50	70	80	120	1.4	50.0
Tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	0	65	45	40	n/c	-11.1
Total number of owner occupied households	210	235	380	335	59.5	-11.8
Owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	30	35	75	55	83.3	-26.7
Average value of owned dwelling	47011	109041	90399	141878	201.8	56.9

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

n/c = not calculable.

Table 22: Housing Costs – Fraser-Fort George Area H

Housing Costs	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total number of tenant occupied households	125	85	-32.0
Tenant occupied households spending 30% or more of household income on gross rent	45	50	11.1
Total number of owner occupied households	560	605	8.0
Owner households spending 30% or more of household income on owner's major payments	100	60	-40.0
Average value of owned dwelling	151702	197455	30.2

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Housing Repair Needs

Table 23: Housing Repair Needs - McBride

Repair Needs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Number of dwellings constructed before 1986				200		
Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006				55		
Regular maintenance only	130	155	140	80	-38.5	-42.9
Minor repairs	70	65	95	110	57.1	15.8
Major repairs	30	50	35	65	116.7	85.7

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

Table 24: Housing Repair Needs - Valemount

Repair Needs	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Number of dwellings constructed before 1986				370		
Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006				75		
Regular maintenance only	190	285	235	225	18.4	-4.3
Minor repairs	160	135	180	155	-3.1	-13.9
Major repairs	55	75	70	75	36.4	7.1

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

Table 25: Housing Repair Needs – Fraser-Fort George Area H

Repair Needs	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Number of dwellings constructed before 1986		555	
Number of dwellings constructed between 1986 and 2006		195	
Regular maintenance only	395	485	22.8
Minor repairs	260	215	-17.3
Major repairs	125	50	-60.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Employment Rate

Table 26: Employment Rate - McBride

Labour Force Indicators	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Participation rate	65.5	67.3	74.3	75.8	15.7	2.0
Male	77.3	80.4	85.5	80.4	4.0	-6.0
Female	54.5	54.5	65.2	70.2	28.8	7.7
Total - Employment rate		59.4	69.3	73.7		6.3
Male		71.7	74.5	80.4		7.9
Female		49.1	63.0	68.1		8.1
Total - Unemployment rate	15.8	10.3	6.7	2.7	-82.9	-59.7
Male	8.8	10.8	10.6	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
Female	20.8	10.0	0.0	6.1	-70.7	n/c

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

n/c = not calculable.

Table 27: Employment Rate - Valemount

Labour Force Indicators	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Participation rate	66.9	63.9	74.2	76.6	14.5	3.2
Male	74.7	68.0	80.2	80.5	7.8	0.4
Female	57.9	59.6	68.9	72.5	25.2	5.2
Total - Employment rate		54.1	63.4	69.5		9.6
Male		53.0	64.6	72.4		12.1
Female		55.3	62.2	66.2		6.4
Total - Unemployment rate	15.6	14.5	13.8	8.6	-44.9	-37.7
Male	13.8	22.1	18.2	10.0	-27.5	-45.1
Female	15.9	7.1	8.1	6.9	-56.6	-14.8

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

Table 28: Employment Rate – Fraser-Fort George Area H

Labour Force Indicators	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Participation rate	69.0	72.2	4.6
Male	78.8	80.3	1.9
Female	59.4	63.6	7.1
Total - Employment rate	64.1	69.6	8.6
Male	70.9	76.3	7.6
Female	57.5	63.6	10.6
Total - Unemployment rate	7.1	2.7	-62.0
Male	9.2	4.9	-46.7
Female	4.2	0.0	-100.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Labour Force Characteristics

Table 29: Labour Force by Industry – McBride

Labour Force by Industry	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total – All industries, labour force 15 years and over	380	375	-1.3
Male	230	210	-8.7
Female	145	170	17.2
Total – Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	20	40	100.0
Male	20	35	75.0
Female	10	0	-100.0
Total – Mining and oil / gas	0	0	0.0
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Utilities	0	0	0.0
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Construction	10	20	100.0
Male	15	15	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Manufacturing	100	105	5.0
Male	90	85	-5.6
Female	10	20	100.0
Total - Wholesale Trade	0	0	0.0
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Retail Trade	65	65	0.0
Male	25	15	-40.0
Female	40	45	12.5
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	35	10	-71.4
Male	30	0	-100.0
Female	10	0	-100.0
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	0	10	n/c
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Finance and Insurance	0	0	0.0
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	0	10	n/c
Male	0	10	n/c
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	0	0	0.0
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total – Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0.0
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0

Total – Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	0	0	0.0
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Educational Services	15	25	66.7
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	15	25	66.7
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	50	35	30.0
Male	15	15	0.0
Female	35	20	-42.9
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	10	15	50.0
Male	10	10	0.0
Female	0	10	n/c
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	35	35	0.0
Male	20	10	-50.0
Female	15	30	100.0
Total – Other Services (Except Public Administration)	15	0	-100.0
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	10	0	-100.0
Total - Public Administration	25	15	-40.0
Male	10	10	0.0
Female	15	10	-33.3

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

n/c = not calculable.

Table 30: Labour Force by Industry – Valemount

Labour Force by Industry	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total – All industries, labour force 15 years and over	655	630	-3.8
Male	350	345	-1.4
Female	305	290	-4.9
Total – Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	50	50	0.0
Male	50	45	-10.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total – Mining and oil / gas	10	0	-100.0
Male	10	10	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Utilities	0	0	0.0
Male	10	0	-100.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Construction	15	25	66.7
Male	10	20	100.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Manufacturing	75	55	-26.7
Male	65	45	-30.8
Female	10	10	0.0
Total - Wholesale Trade	15	30	100.0
Male	10	25	150.0
Female	10	10	0.0
Total - Retail Trade	85	70	-17.6
Male	30	35	16.7
Female	60	35	-41.7
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	90	55	-38.9
Male	75	50	-33.3
Female	20	0	-100.0
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	0	10	n/c
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	10	n/c
Total - Finance and Insurance	0	0	0.0
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	0	10	n/c
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	15	0	-100.0
Male	10	0	-100.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total – Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0.0
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total – Administrative and Support, Waste Management and	20	10	-50.0

Remediation Services			
Male	10	10	0.0
Female	10	10	0.0
Total - Educational Services	35	60	71.4
Male	0	25	n/c
Female	30	35	16.7
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	15	25	66.7
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	15	25	66.7
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	20	0	-100.0
Male	10	0	-100.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	145	155	6.9
Male	55	45	-18.2
Female	90	110	22.2
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	15	5	-66.7
Male	0	25	n/c
Female	15	30	100.0
Total - Public Administration	35	30	-14.3
Male	0	20	n/c
Female	35	0	-100.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

n/c = not calculable.

Table 31: Labour Force by Industry – Fraser-Fort George Area H

Labour Force by Industry	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total – All industries, labour force 15 years and over	1120	1100	-1.8
Male	645	610	-5.4
Female	470	490	4.3
Total – Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	185	290	56.8
Male	145	205	41.4
Female	40	85	112.5
Total – Mining and oil / gas	0	10	n/c
Male	0	15	n/c
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Utilities	0	0	0.0
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Construction	90	90	0.0
Male	75	80	6.7
Female	15	10	-33.3
Total - Manufacturing	165	70	-57.6
Male	135	60	-55.6
Female	30	10	-66.7
Total - Wholesale Trade	20	40	100.0
Male	10	15	50.0
Female	0	25	n/c
Total - Retail Trade	60	75	25.0
Male	35	10	-71.4
Female	25	75	200.0
Total - Transportation and Warehousing	60	65	8.3
Male	60	50	-16.7
Female	0	10	
Total - Information and Cultural Industries	0	0	0.0
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Finance and Insurance	15	0	-100.0
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	15	0	-100.0
Total - Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	0	35	n/c
Male	0	35	n/c
Female	0	0	0.0
Total - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	60	45	-25.0
Male	55	30	-45.5
Female	0	15	n/c
Total – Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0.0
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	0	0	0.0
Total – Administrative and Support, Waste Management and	35	35	0.0

Remediation Services			
Male	10	10	0.0
Female	25	35	40.0
Total - Educational Services	105	105	0.0
Male	30	45	50.0
Female	75	65	-13.3
Total - Health Care and Social Assistance	50	55	10.0
Male	0	0	0.0
Female	50	50	0.0
Total - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	50	25	-50.0
Male	10	10	0.0
Female	40	20	-50.0
Total - Accommodation and Food Services	155	70	-54.8
Male	40	0	-100.0
Female	120	65	-45.8
Total - Other Services (Except Public Administration)	40	40	0.0
Male	25	30	20.0
Female	15	10	-33.3
Total - Public Administration	15	25	66.7
Male	10	15	50.0
Female	10	15	50.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

n/c = not calculable.

Income Characteristics

Table 32: Income - McBride

Earnings / Income	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Average earnings (all persons with earnings (\$))		21406	25593	28367		10.8
Male		24727	29374	34239		16.6
Female		17440	19941	21971		10.2
Total - Average earnings (worked full year, full time (\$))		37329	35243	40982		16.3
Male	33739	43368	37191	43420	28.7	16.7
Female	17905	29938	31359	36358	103.1	15.9
Total - Average earnings (worked part year, part time (\$))		15619	17420	22980		31.9
Male	19280	16854	21246	26562	37.8	25.0
Female	8684	13953	12882	18312	110.9	42.2
Composition of total income (100%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Earnings as a % of total income	76.4	77.7	80.6	79.2	3.7	-1.7
Male				84.4		
Female				71.5		
Government transfers as a % of total income	16.9	19.4	15.2	14.7	-13.0	-3.3
Male				9.2		
Female				23.2		
Median income - all private households				46,241		
Median income - couple households with children				64,801		
Median income - couple households without children				65,516		
Median income - one person households				22,598		

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

Table 33: Income - Valemount

Earnings / Income	1991	1996	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Average earnings (all persons with earnings (\$))		21185	21245	29525		39.0
Male		27560	27857	36193		29.9
Female		13554	14613	21847		49.5
Total - Average earnings (worked full year, full time (\$))		30355	33001	38372		16.3
Male	32575	36634	41572	46379	42.4	11.6
Female	25500	21021	24263	25400	-0.4	4.7
Total - Average earnings (worked part year, part time (\$))		14352	12721	19379		52.3
Male	19456	20909	17583	22795	17.2	29.6
Female	12865	7785	7746	15833	23.1	104.4
Composition of total income (100%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Earnings as a % of total income	75.0	77.6	75.8	74.6	-0.5	-1.6
Male				79.2		
Female				64.3		
Government transfers as a % of total income	14.6	17.9	14.7	14.2	-2.7	-3.4
Male				11.5		
Female				19.4		
Median income - all private households				46,349		
Median income - couple households with children				82,342		
Median income - couple households without children				50,279		
Median income - one person households				23,056		
Median income - other household types				26,290		

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

Table 34: Income – Fraser-Fort George Area H

Earnings / Income	2001	2006	% Change 2001-2006
Total - Average earnings (all persons with earnings (\$))	21020	23208	10.4
Male	27046	29248	8.1
Female	13639	15748	15.5
Total - Average earnings (worked full year, full time (\$))	29543	32104	8.7
Male	33877	41484	22.5
Female	19708	16818	-14.7
Total - Average earnings (worked part year, part time (\$))	17730	18230	2.8
Male	24200	20412	-15.7
Female	12085	16042	32.7
Composition of total income (100%)	100.0	100.0	0.0
Earnings as a % of total income	72.8	73.5	1.0
Government transfers as a % of total income	14.5	14.1	-2.8
Median income - all private households		38422	
Median income - couple households with children		60427	
Median income - couple households without children		44178	
Median income - one person households		18876	
Median income - other household types		27226	

Source: Statistics Canada 2001, 2006a.

Prevalence of Low income

Table 35: Prevalence of Low income - McBride

Prevalence of Low income	2006
Prevalence of low income before tax - economic families	6.2
Prevalence of low income before tax – couple economic families	0
Prevalence of low income before tax – male lone parent economic families	0
Prevalence of low income before tax – female lone parent economic families	33.3
Prevalence of low income before tax – persons 65 years of age +	0
Prevalence of low income before tax – Total not in economic families	16.0
Male	21.4
Female	18.2

Source: Statistics Canada 2006a.

Table 36: Prevalence of Low income - Valemount

Earnings / Income	2006
Prevalence of low income before tax - economic families	6.7
Prevalence of low income before tax – couple economic families	3.6
Prevalence of low income before tax – male lone parent economic families	0
Prevalence of low income before tax – female lone parent economic families	50.0
Prevalence of low income before tax – persons 65 years of age +	18.2
Prevalence of low income before tax – Total not in economic families	22.6
Male	10.0
Female	50.0

Source: Statistics Canada 2006a.

Table 37: Prevalence of Low income – Fraser-Fort George Area H

Earnings / Income	2006
Prevalence of low income before tax - economic families	10.7
Prevalence of low income before tax – couple economic families	9.1
Prevalence of low income before tax – male lone parent economic families	0.0
Prevalence of low income before tax – female lone parent economic families	33.3
Prevalence of low income before tax – persons 65 years of age +	0.0
Prevalence of low income before tax – Total not in economic families	40.0
Male	50.0
Female	26.7

Source: Statistics Canada 2006a.