FLIN FLON AND REGION
Economic Profile

INVEST.
BUILD.
GROW
MANITOBA

This report contains demographic, job and business data.

The data in this report provide basic information about the economy of the region in order to inform the strategic economic development initiatives of regional stakeholders. This report, in and of itself, does not advocate for one course of action over another.

This report uses Statistics Canada Census and National Household Survey and Canadian Business Patterns data. None of these sources consider the location of labour or the quality of the businesses in the region.

The data in the report covers what is referred to as the Flin Flon Self-contained Labour Area (SLA). It includes the:

- *Town of Flin Flon*

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LOOK NORTH

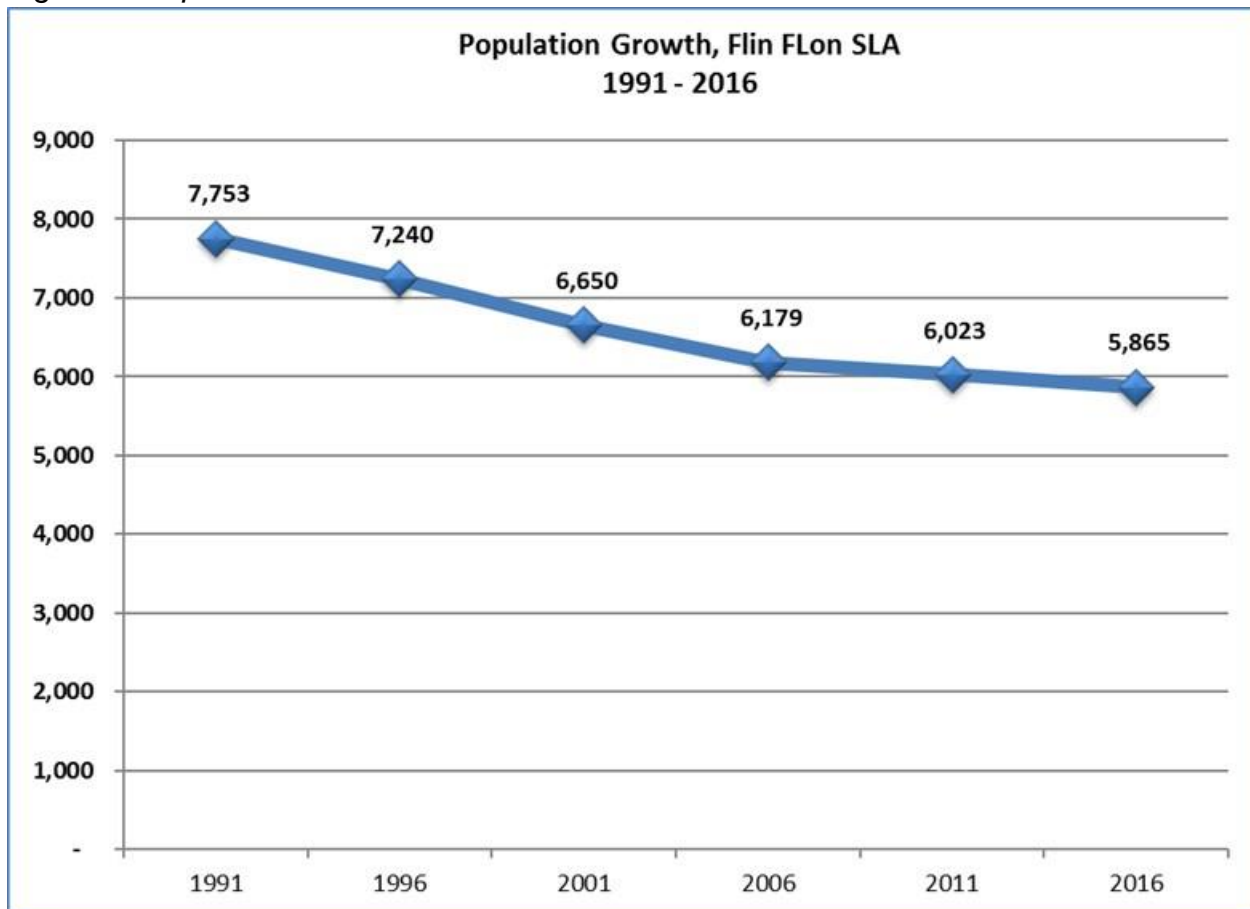Manitoba

1.0   POPULATION

Population growth or decline over a period of time illustrates the historical population trends of a region. It is often used to indicate the region's ability to grow over time.

Figure 1 shows that:
- According to the Manitoba Health Population Report (June 2016), there were 5,865 living in this area in 2016.
- The population of the region decreased by 1,888 (24.3%) from 1991 to 2016.
- The population of the region decreased by 158 (2.6%) from 2011 to 2016.

  For reference, in Manitoba, the overall population increase from 1991 to 2016 was 10.7%.

Figure 1: Population Growth 1991 - 2016

Data sources: Manitoba Health Population Reports: June 1 2016; June 1, 2011; June 1, 2006; June 1, 2001; June 1, 1996; and June 1, 1991.
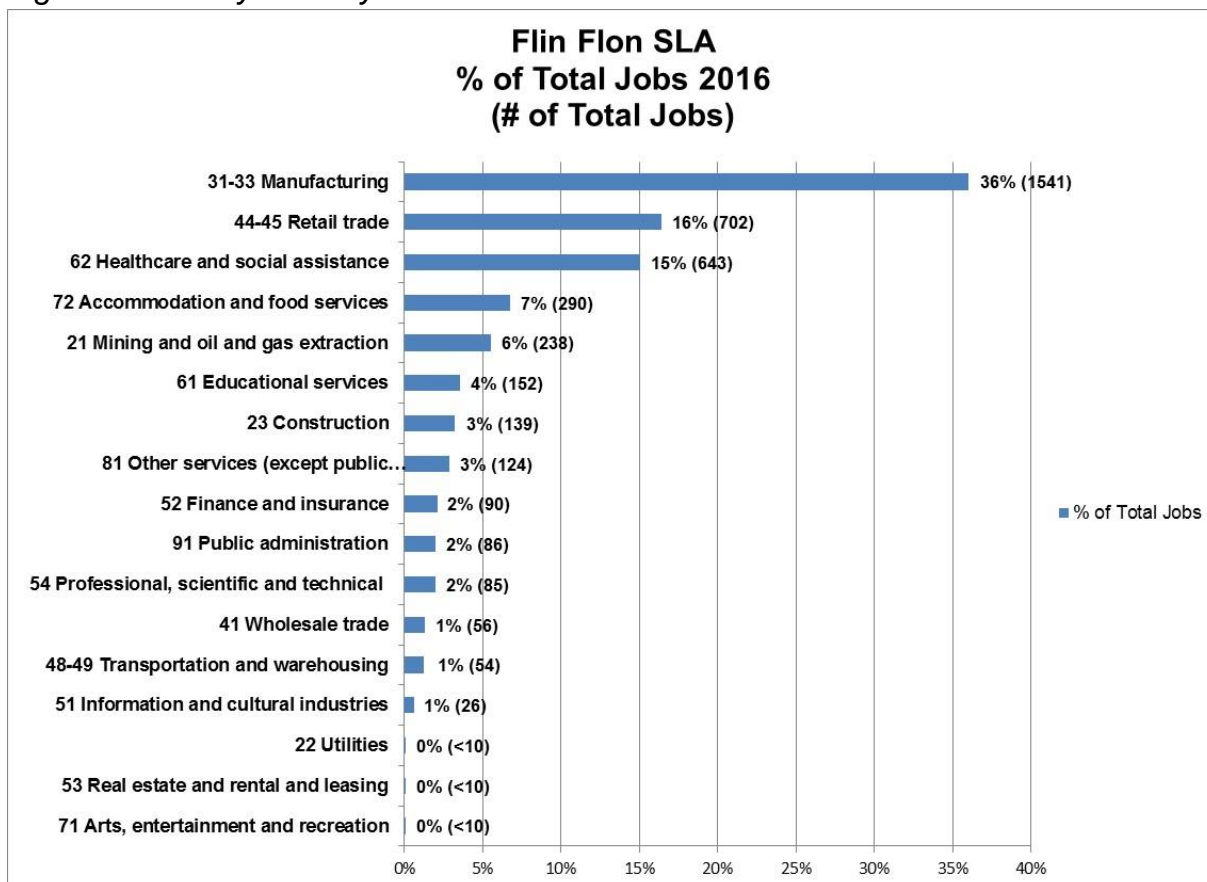
2.0   JOBS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

The strength and diversity of the labour force can be analyzed by dividing industries into three types:

- the **Primary** sector – industries that extract and produce raw materials; for example, **Agriculture.**
- the **Secondary** sector – industries that change raw materials into goods; for example, **Manufacturing.**
- the **Tertiary** sector – industries that provide goods and services to business and consumers; for example, **Accounting, Retail.**

The **Primary** and **Secondary** sectors are referred to as the **Goods producing sectors**. The **Tertiary** sector is referred to as the **Service sector**. Industries and Jobs are classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Figure 2: Jobs by Industry Sector

Flin Flon SLA
% of Total Jobs 2016
(# of Total Jobs)

Industry	% of Total Jobs
31-33 Manufacturing	36% (1541)
44-45 Retail trade	16% (702)
62 Healthcare and social assistance	15% (643)
72 Accommodation and food services	7% (290)
21 Mining and oil and gas extraction	6% (238)
61 Educational services	4% (152)
23 Construction	3% (139)
81 Other services (except public...	3% (124)
52 Finance and insurance	2% (90)
91 Public administration	2% (86)
54 Professional, scientific and technical	2% (85)
41 Wholesale trade	1% (56)
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	1% (54)
51 Information and cultural industries	1% (26)
22 Utilities	0% (<10)
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	0% (<10)
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	0% (<10)

Data source: Emsi 2017.1

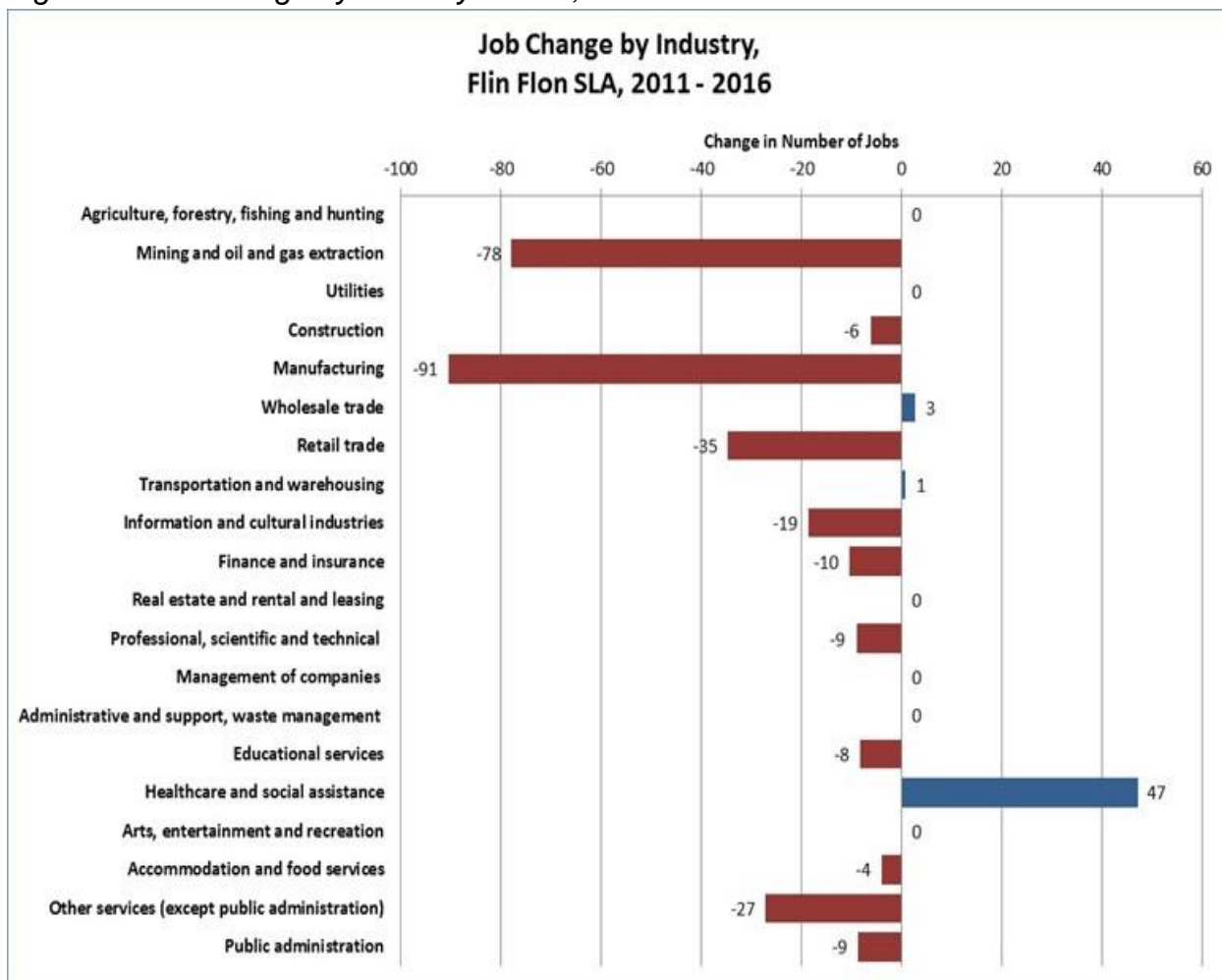In 2016, there were 4,279 jobs in the Flin Flon SLA region. (Emsi 2017.1)

Figure 2 shows that:

- 6% of the jobs in the region are in the primary sector of **Mining and oil and gas extraction.**
- 40% of the jobs are in the secondary sectors of **Manufacturing, Utilities** and **Construction.**
- 53% of the jobs are in the tertiary sector.
- 21% of the jobs are in sectors traditionally funded by government (**Education, Healthcare**, and **Public administration**.

3.0 JOB CHANGE BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

Changes in the number of jobs illustrate how the economy of a region is evolving.

Figure 3: Job Change by Industry Sector, 2016

Data source: Emsi 2017.1

Figure 4: Real and Percentage Job Change by Industry Sector, 2016

	Flin Flon SLA			
	Number of Jobs 2011	Number of Jobs 2016	Real Change 2011 - 2016	% Change 2011 - 2016
ALL INDUSTRIES	**4,532**	**4,279**	**-253**	**-5.58%**
Goods Producing Industries	**2,097**	**1,913**	**-84**	**-4.0%**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0	0	0	
Mining and oil and gas extraction	315	238	-78	-24.7%
Utilities	<10	<10	0	0.0%
Construction	145	139	-6	-4.3%
Manufacturing	1,632	1,541	-91	-5.5%
Service Industries	**2,389**	**2,319**	**-70**	**-2.9%**
Wholesale trade	53	56	3	5.1%
Retail trade	737	702	-35	-4.7%
Transportation and warehousing	54	54	0	0.0%
Information and cultural industries	44	26	-19	-42.2%
Finance and insurance	100	90	-10	-10.4%
Real estate and rental and leasing	<10	<10	0	0.0%
Professional, scientific and technical	94	85	-9	-9.5%
Management of companies	0	0	0	
Administrative and support, waste	0	0	0	
Educational services	160	152	-8	-5.2%
Healthcare and social assistance	596	643	47	7.9%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	<10	<10	0	0.0%
Accommodation and food services	294	290	-4	-1.4%
Other services (except public	151	124	-27	-17.9%
Public administration	94	86	-9	-9.2%
Unclassified	50	38	-12	-24.0%

Data source: Emsi 2017.1   Note: Tables may not add up due to rounding.
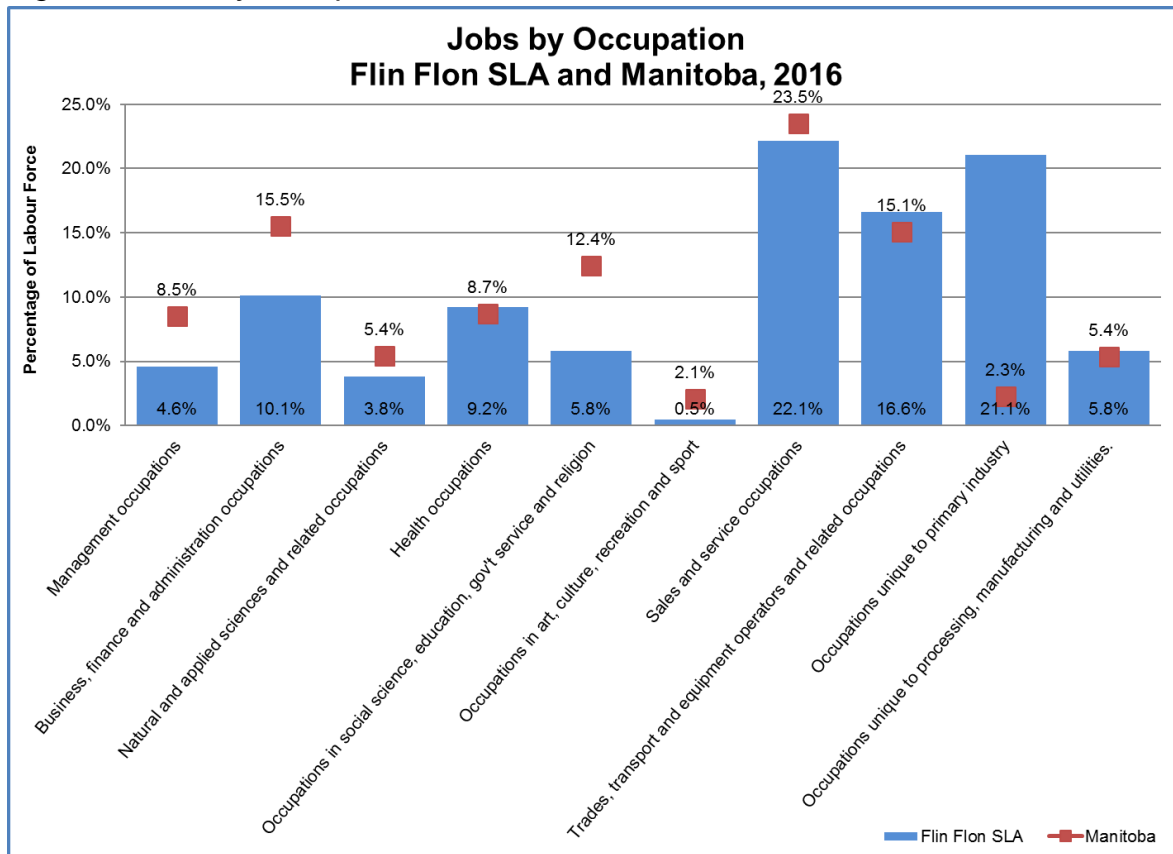
Figure 4 shows that:

- In 2016, there were 4,532 jobs in the region, a decrease of 253 jobs (-5.58%) between 2011 and 2016. This compares to an increase of 4.0% for Manitoba.
- In the goods producing sectors, there were 1,913 jobs, a decrease of 84 jobs (4.0%) from 2011. There was a decrease in jobs in the **Mining, oil and gas extraction** sector of 78 jobs (-24.7%) and the **Manufacturing** sector of 91 jobs (5.5%).
- For comparison, from 2011 to 2016, Manitoba gained 2.2% (2,973 jobs) in the goods producing sectors.
- In 2016, there were 2,389 jobs in the service sector, a loss of 70 jobs (-2.9%). This compares to an increase of 4.7% (24,488 jobs) in Manitoba.

4.0   JOBS BY OCCUPATION

Another way to identify characteristics of a region is to examine the makeup of occupations within the labour force.

Figure 5: Jobs by Occupation 2016 SLA and Manitoba
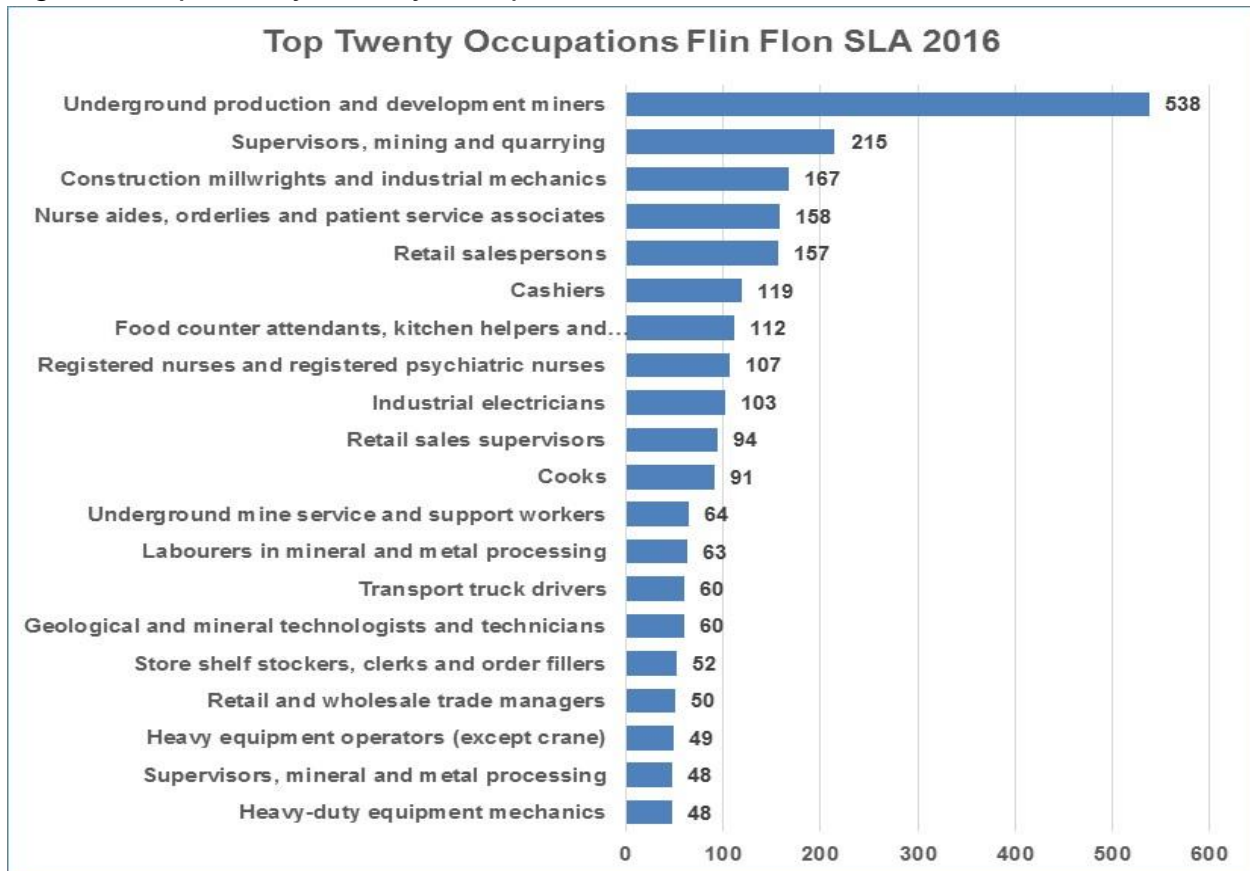

Data source: Emsi 2017.1

Figure 5 shows that:

- The largest percentage of workers are in the field of **Sales and Services occupations** (23.5%), and **Occupations unique to primary industry** (21.1%).
- In Manitoba, the largest percentage of workers are in the field of **Sales and service occupations** (23.5%), followed by **Business, finance and administration occupations** (15.5%).
- The region has a higher percentage than the average of Manitoba in the fields of **Health occupations, Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations, Occupations unique to primary industry** and **Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities.**

When looking at more specific occupations in the region, Figure 6 shows that:

- The most common occupation **Underground production and development miners** with 538 people employed, followed by **Supervisors, mining and quarrying** with 215 people employed.
- Ten of the top twelve occupations are usually associated with the tertiary or service sector; and 5 of the occupations are directly related to mining.

Figure 6: Top Twenty Jobs by Occupation 2016

Top Twenty Occupations Flin Flon SLA 2016

Occupation	Value
Underground production and development miners	538
Supervisors, mining and quarrying	215
Construction millwrights and industrial mechanics	167
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates	158
Retail salespersons	157
Cashiers	119
Food counter attendants, kitchen helpers and...	112
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses	107
Industrial electricians	103
Retail sales supervisors	94
Cooks	91
Underground mine service and support workers	64
Labourers in mineral and metal processing	63
Transport truck drivers	60
Geological and mineral technologists and technicians	60
Store shelf stockers, clerks and order fillers	52
Retail and wholesale trade managers	50
Heavy equipment operators (except crane)	49
Supervisors, mineral and metal processing	48
Heavy-duty equipment mechanics	48

Data source: Emsi 2017.1

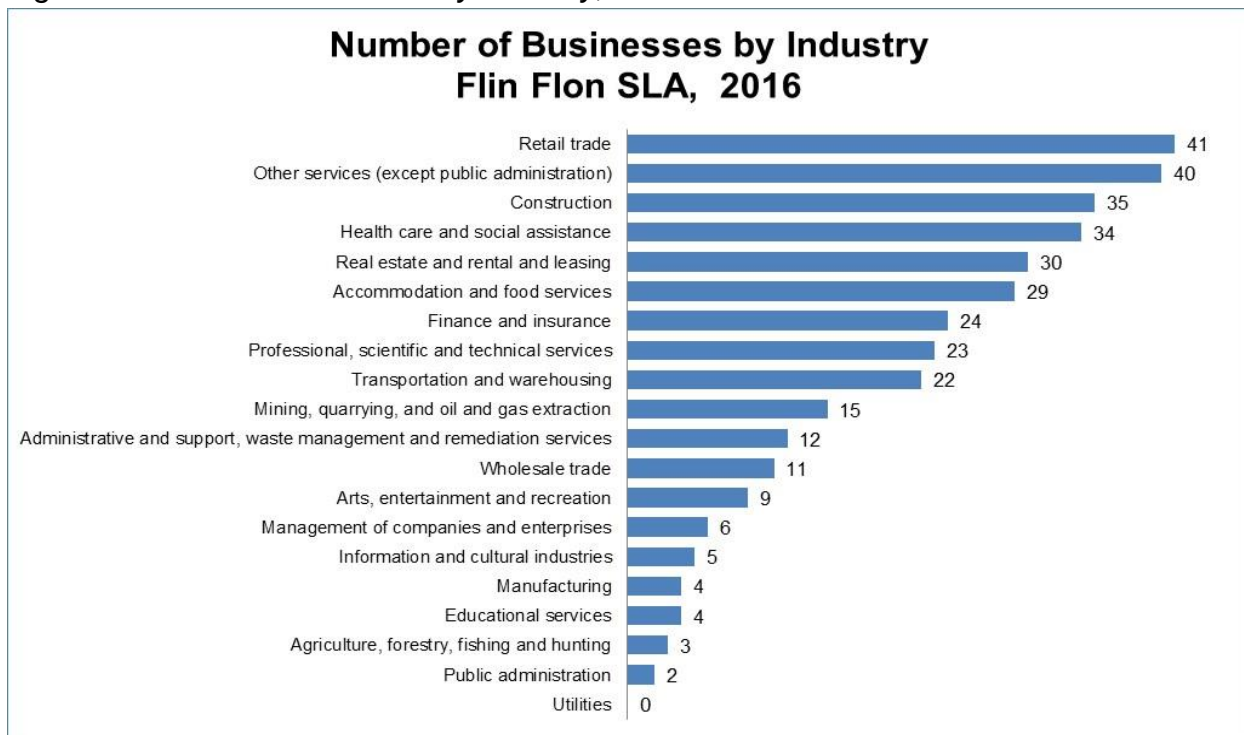## 5.0   BUSINESS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

Another perspective in reviewing a regional economy is to determine the number of businesses in the region and the number of people they employ.

In 2016, there were 376 businesses in the region. Industry sectors with only 1 business have not been included in the figure below. It is important to note that some businesses are self employed sole proprietors who do not have employees. Some sole proprietors may be recorded as jobs rather than businesses.

Figure 7 shows that:
- Most of the businesses were in the tertiary sector, with the top two being 41 in **Retail and Trade** and 40 in **Other services (except public administration)**. There were 15 businesses in the primary sector of **Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction** and 35 businesses in the secondary sector of **Construction.**

Figure 7: Number of Business by Industry, 2016

Data source: Emsi 2017.1

6.0   CONCLUSION

Regional leaders are encouraged to survey and/or consult with key businesses, institutions (e.g. health and education) and community organizations to identify and agree on economic targets for the region and to collaborate to achieve economic growth and diversity.