

SNOW LAKE AND REGION

Economic Profile

This report contains demographic, job and business data.

The data in this report provides 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 Snow Lake Self-contained Labour Area (SLA). It includes the:

- *Town of Snow Lake*

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1.0 POPULATION

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

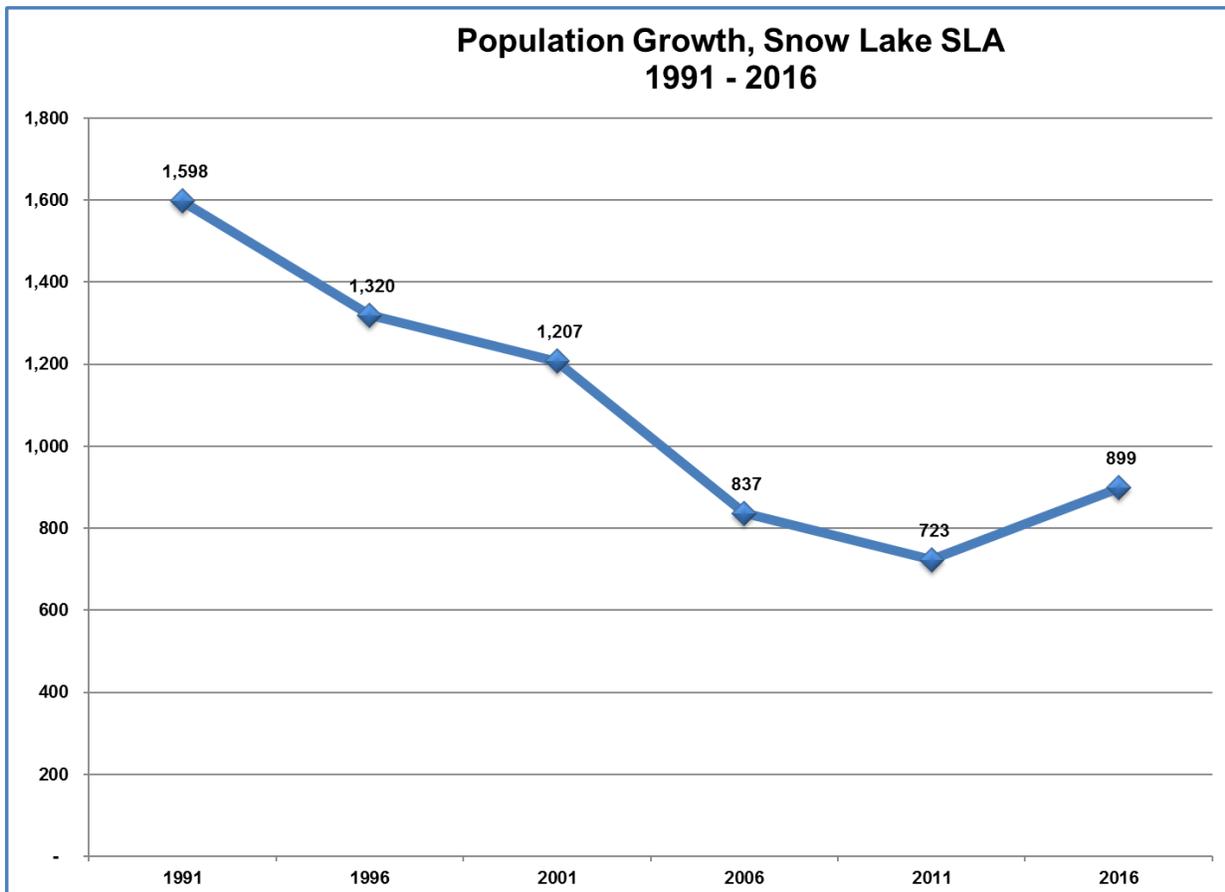
Figure 1 shows that:

- According to Statistics Canada (2016), there were 899 living in this area in 2016.
- The population of the region decreased by 699 (-43.7%) from 1991 to 2016.
- The population of the region increased by 176 (21.0%) 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

Access



Data sources: Statistics Canada: 2016; 2011; 2006; 2001; 1996; 1991.



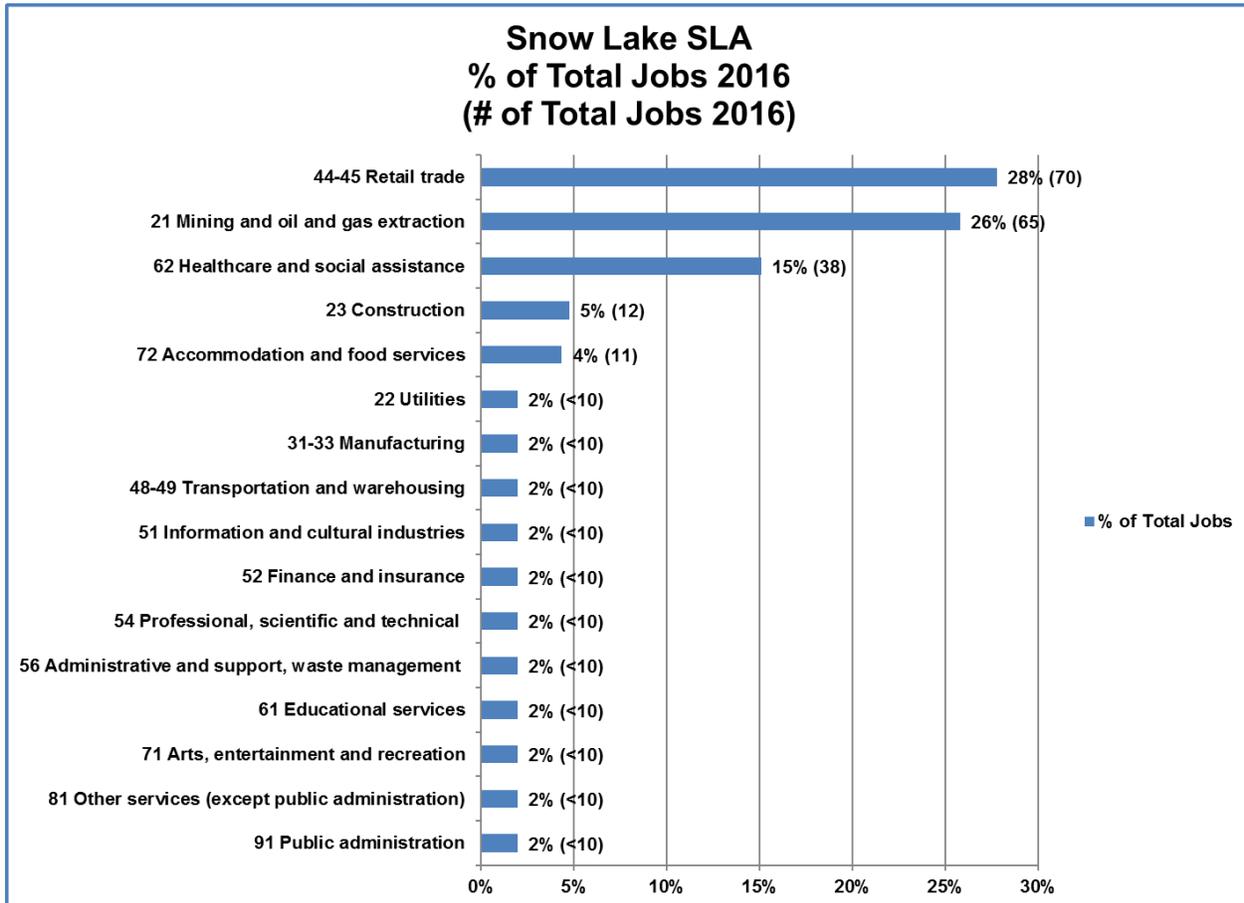
2.0 Jobs By Industry Sector

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 **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



Data source: Emsi 2017.1



In 2016, there were 252 jobs in Snow Lake SLA region. (Emsi 2017.1)

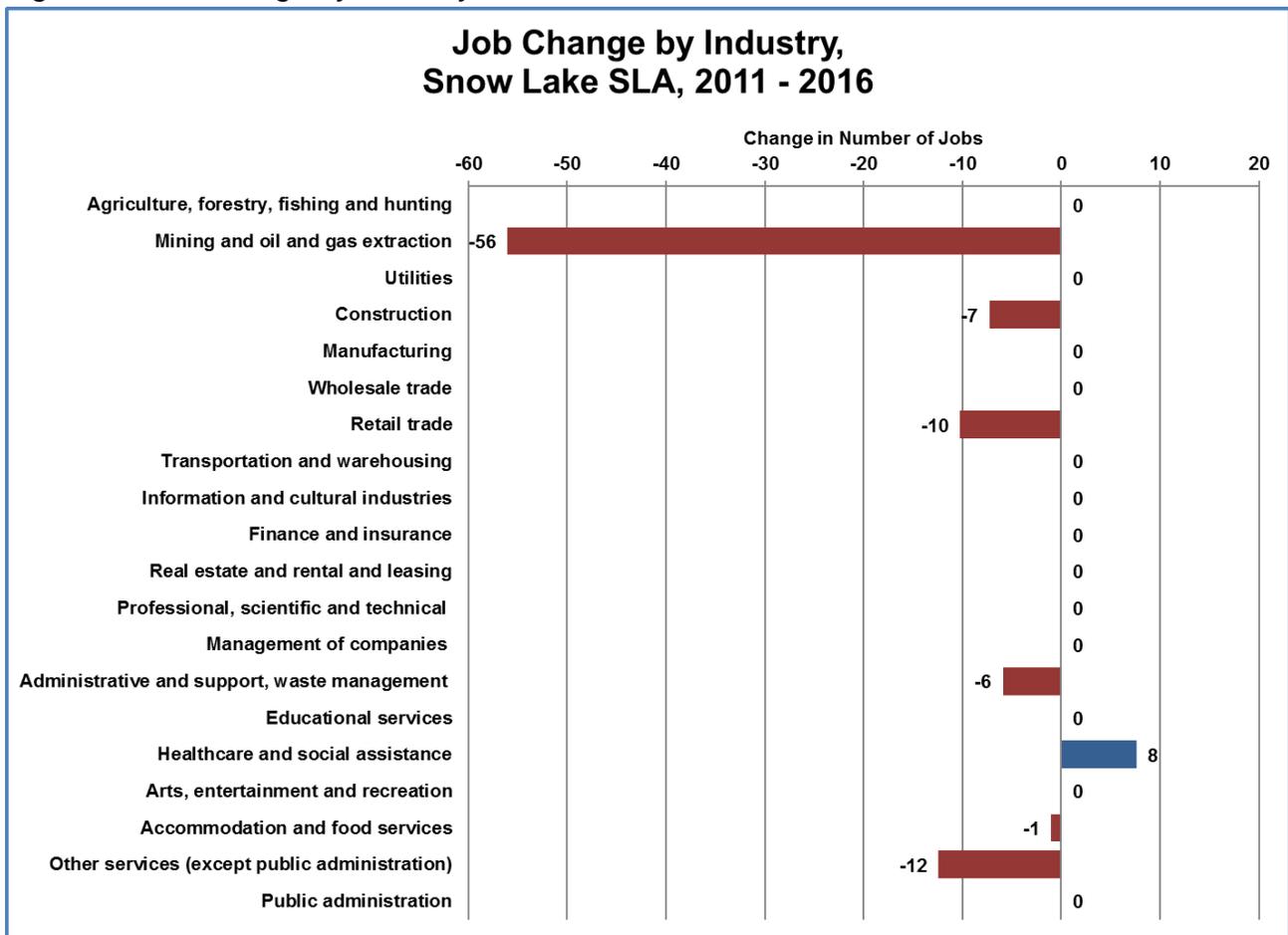
Figure 2 shows that:

- 26% of the jobs in the region are in the primary sector of **Mining and oil and gas extraction**
- 8% of the jobs are in the secondary sectors of **Utilities, Construction and Manufacturing.**
- 66% of the jobs are in the tertiary sector.
- 19% 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

	Snow Lake SLA			
	Number of Jobs 2011	Number of Jobs 2016	Real Change 2011 - 2016	% Change 2011 - 2016
ALL INDUSTRIES	336	251	-85	-25.3%
Goods Producing Industries	150	87	-63	-42.1%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0	0	0	
Mining and oil and gas extraction	121	65	-56	-46.3%
Utilities	5	5	0	0.0%
Construction	19	12	-7	-37.6%
Manufacturing	5	5	0	0.0%
Service Industries	186	164	-22	-11.8%
Wholesale trade	0	0	0	
Retail trade	80	70	-10	-12.7%
Transportation and warehousing	5	5	0	0.0%
Information and cultural industries	5	5	0	0.0%
Finance and insurance	5	5	0	0.0%
Real estate and rental and	0	0	0	
Professional, scientific and technical	5	5	0	0.0%
Management of companies	0	0	0	
Administrative and support, waste management	11	5	-6	-54.1%
Educational services	5	5	0	0.0%
Healthcare and social assistance	30	38	8	25.1%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5	5	0	0.0%
Accommodation and food services	12	11	-1	-8.3%
Other services (except public administration)	17	5	-12	-71.3%
Public administration	5	5	0	0.0%
Unclassified	0	0	0	

Data source: Emsi 2017.1 Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.



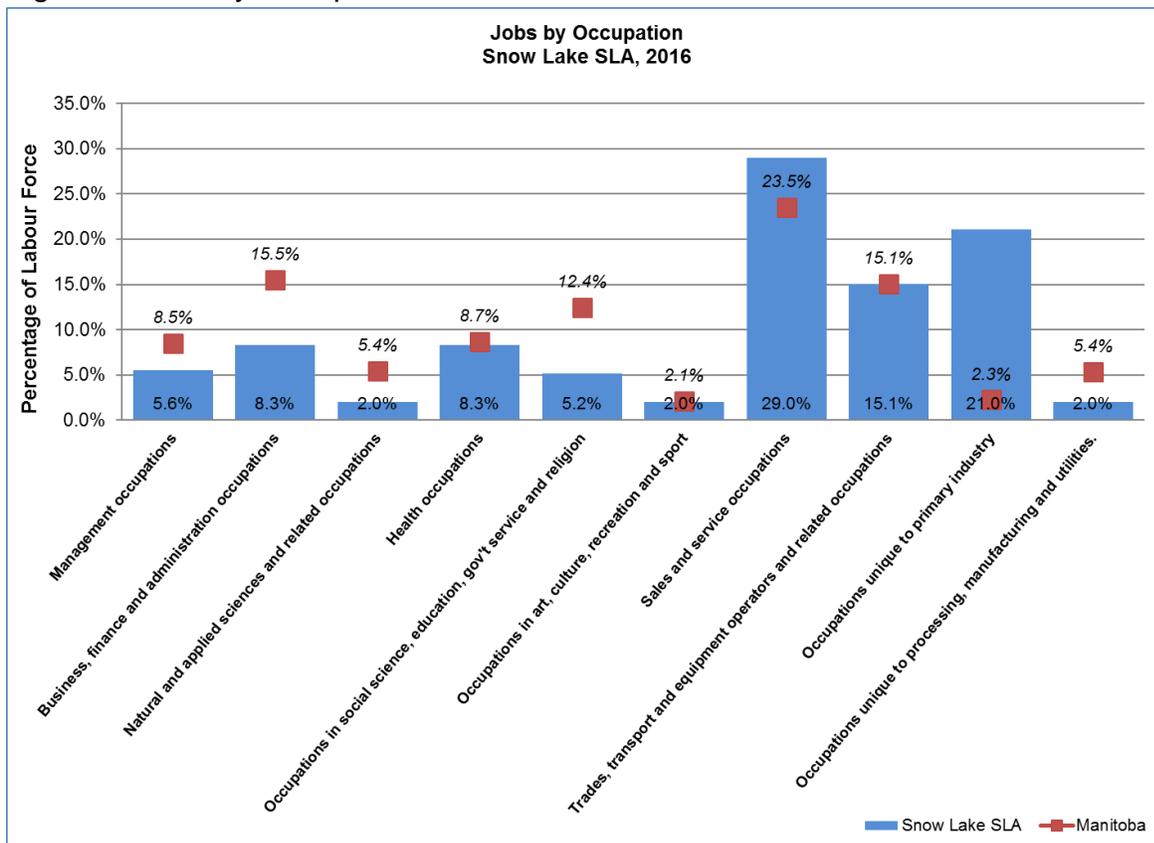
Figure 4 shows that:

- In 2016, there were 251 jobs in the region, a decrease of 85 jobs (-25.34%) between 2011 and 2016. This compares to an increase of 4.0% for Manitoba.
- In the goods producing sectors, there were 150 jobs, a decrease of 63 jobs (-42.1%) from 2011. There was a decrease in jobs in the **Mining and oil and gas extraction** sector of 63 jobs (-46.3%) and the **Construction** sector of 7 jobs (- 37.6%).
- For comparison, from 2011 to 2016, Manitoba gained 2.2% (2,973 jobs) in the goods producing sectors.
- In 2016, there were 164 jobs in the service sector, a loss of 22 jobs (-11.8%). 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 service occupations** (29.0%) followed by **Occupations unique to primary industry** (21.0%).
- 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 **Sales and service occupations**, and **Occupations unique to the primary industry**.

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

- The most common occupation is **Underground miners, oil and gas drillers and related occupations** with 29 people employed, followed by **Cashiers** with 13 people employed.
- Ten of the top twelve occupations are usually associated with the tertiary or service sector.

Figure 6: Top Jobs by Occupation 2016



Data source: Emsi 2017.1



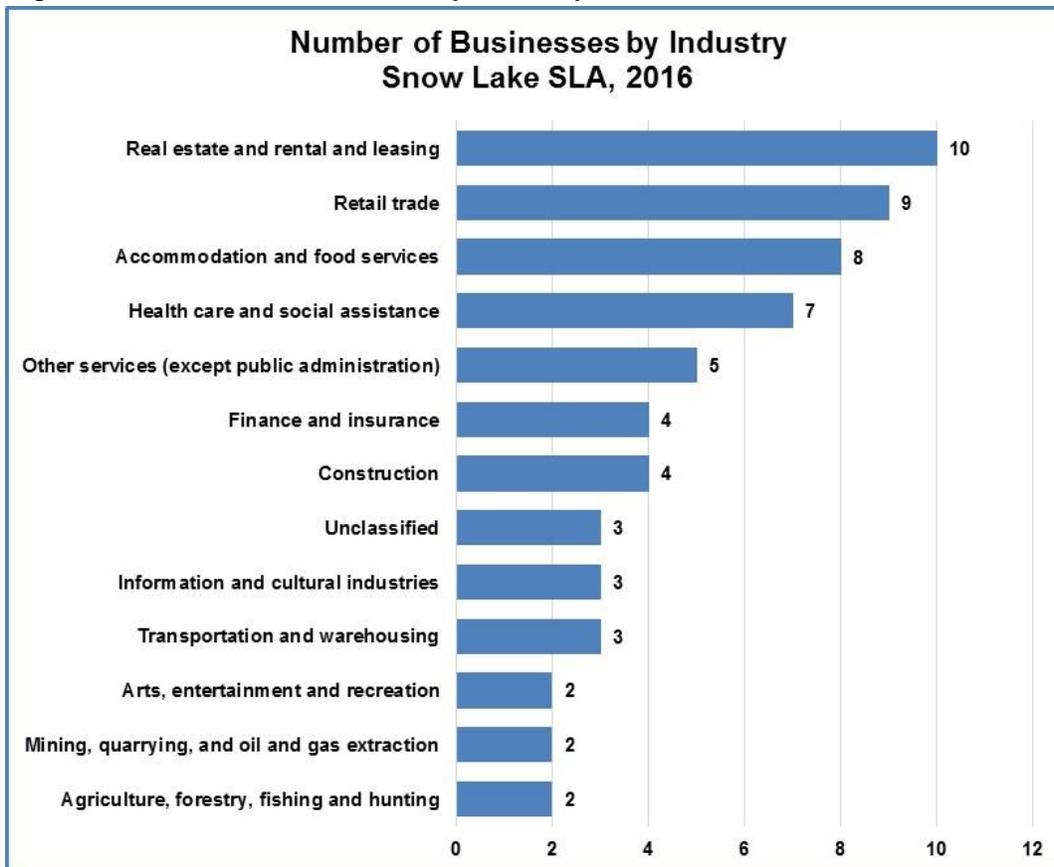
5.0 BUSINESS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

Another perspective in reviewing a regional economy is to determine the number of businesses in the region. In 2016, there were 65 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.

Figure 7 shows that:

- Most businesses were in the tertiary sector with 10 in **Real estate and rental and leasing**, 9 in **Retail trade** and 8 in **Accommodation and food services**.

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.