

CHURCHILL AND REGION

Economic Profile

This report contains demographic, job and business data.

The data in this report and the analysis 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 Churchill Self-contained Labour Area (SLA). It includes the:

- *Town of Churchill*
- *Churchill First Nation*
- *Division 23, Unorganized*

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1.0 POPULATION

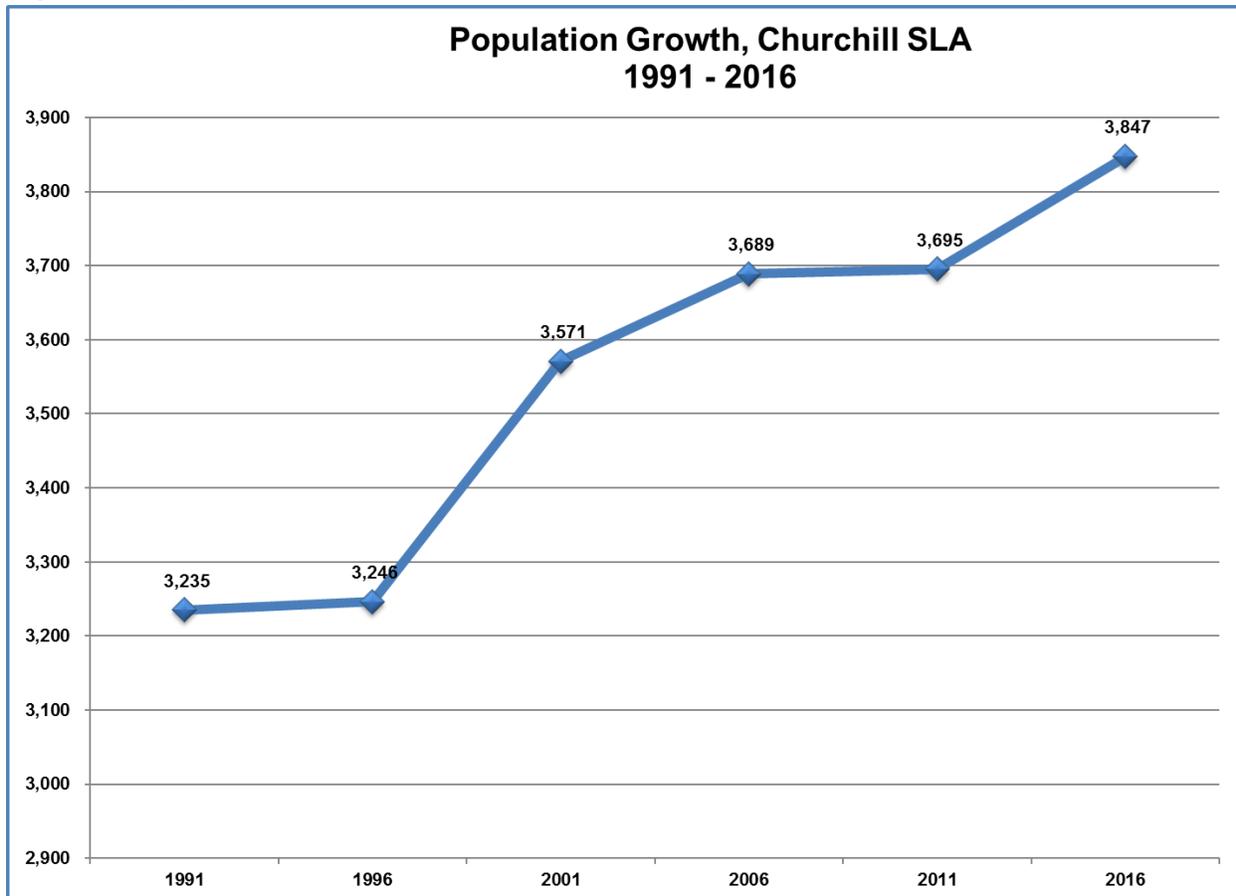
Population growth or decline over a period of time illustrates the historical trends of a region. It is often used to indicate the region’s ability to grow over time.

Figure 1 shows that:

- According to the Manitoba Health Population Report (June 2016), there were 3,847 people living in this area in 2016.
- The population of the region increased by 612 (18.9%) from 1991 to 2016.
- The population of the region increased by 152 (4.1%) 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.



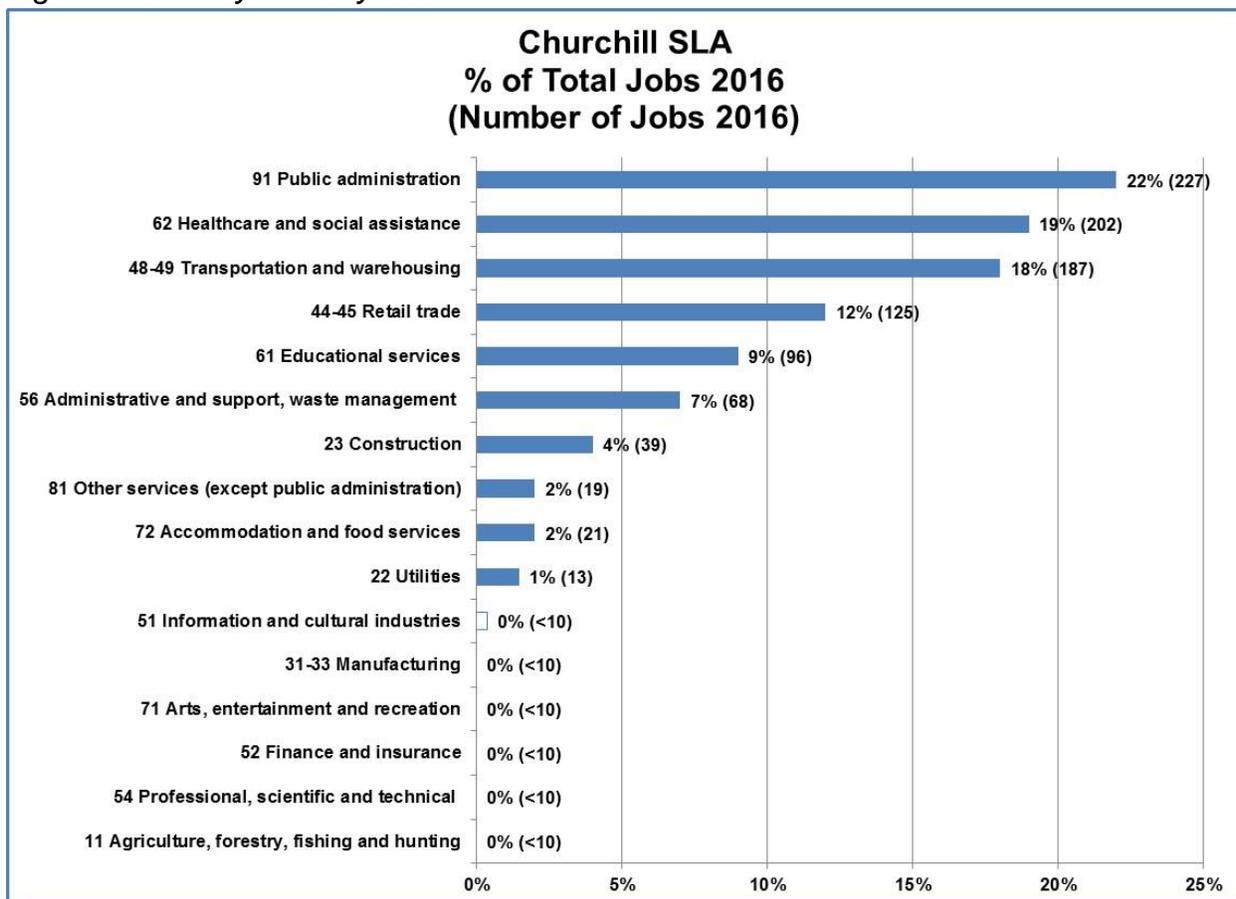
2.0 JOBS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

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 **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



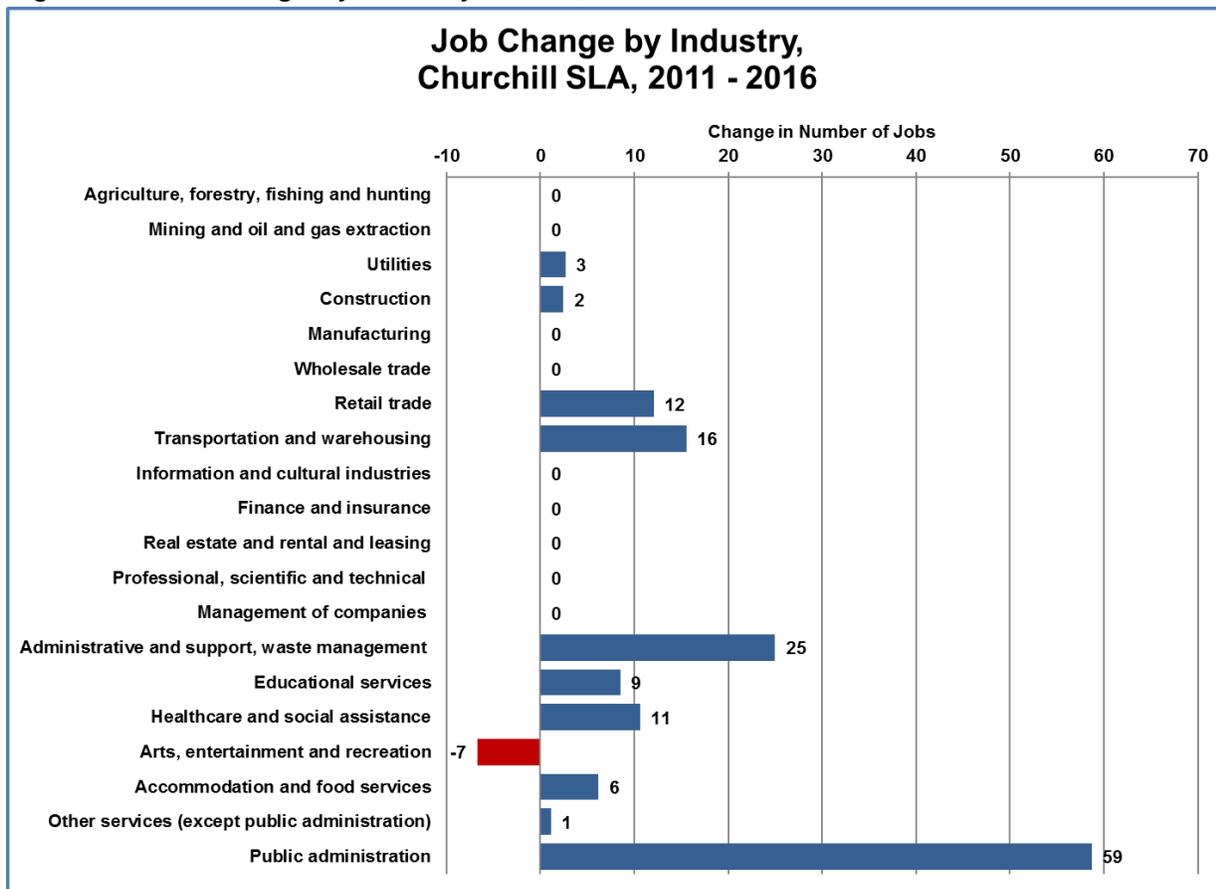
Figure 2 shows that:

- There are less than 10 jobs in the region that are in the primary sectors.
- 5% of the jobs are in the secondary sectors of **Utilities** and **Construction**.
- 91% of the jobs are in the tertiary sector.
- 50% 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

	Churchill SLA			
	Number of Jobs 2011	Number of Jobs 2016	Real Change 2011 - 2016	% Change 2011 - 2016
ALL INDUSTRIES	903	1,037	131	14.52%
Goods Producing Industries	56	61	5	8.9%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	<10	<10	0	0.0%
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0	0	0	
Utilities	10	13	3	26.4%
Construction	36	39	2	6.8%
Manufacturing	<10	<10	0	0.0%
Service Industries	819	945	126	15.4%
Wholesale trade	0	0	0	
Retail trade	113	125	12	10.7%
Transportation and warehousing	171	187	16	9.1%
Information and cultural industries	<10	<10	0	0.0%
Finance and insurance	<10	<10	0	0.0%
Real estate and rental and leasing	0	0		
Professional, scientific and technical	<10	<10	0	0.0%
Management of companies	0	0	0	
Administrative and support, waste management	43	68	25	57.6%
Educational services	88	96	9	9.7%
Healthcare and social assistance	191	202	11	5.5%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	12	<10		
Accommodation and food services	15	21	6	42.2%
Other services (except public administration)	18	19	1	6.4%
Public administration	168	227	59	34.9%
Unclassified	12	11	1	8.3%

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

Figure 4 shows that:

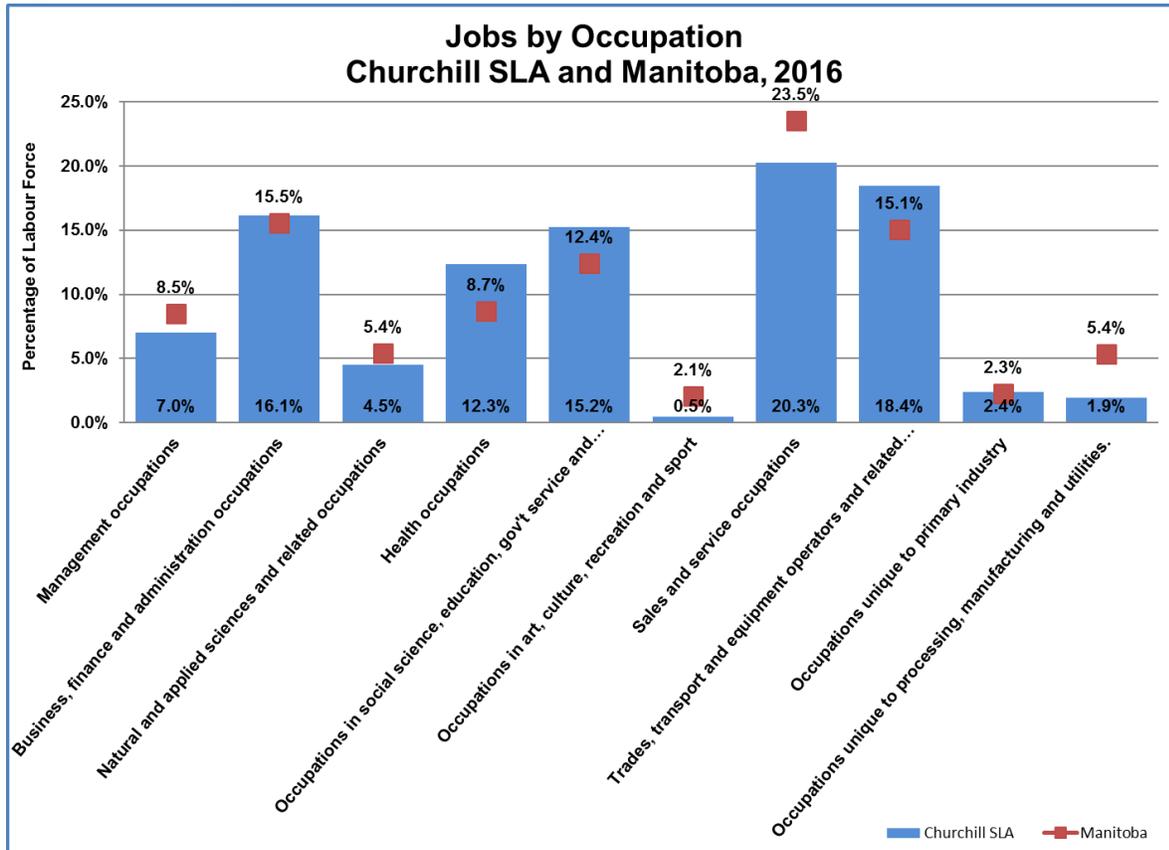
- In 2016, there were 1,037 jobs in the region, an increase of 14.5% (131 jobs) between 2011 and 2016. This compares to an increase of 4.0% for Manitoba.
- In the Goods producing sectors, there were 61 jobs, an increase of 5 jobs or (8.91%) from 2011. There was an increase in jobs in the **Utilities** sector of 3 jobs (26.4%) and the **Construction** sector of 2 jobs (6.8%).
- For comparison, from 2011 to 2016, Manitoba gained 2,973 jobs or 2.2% in the goods producing sectors
- In 2016, there were 945 jobs in the service sector, a gain of 126 jobs (15.4%). 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:

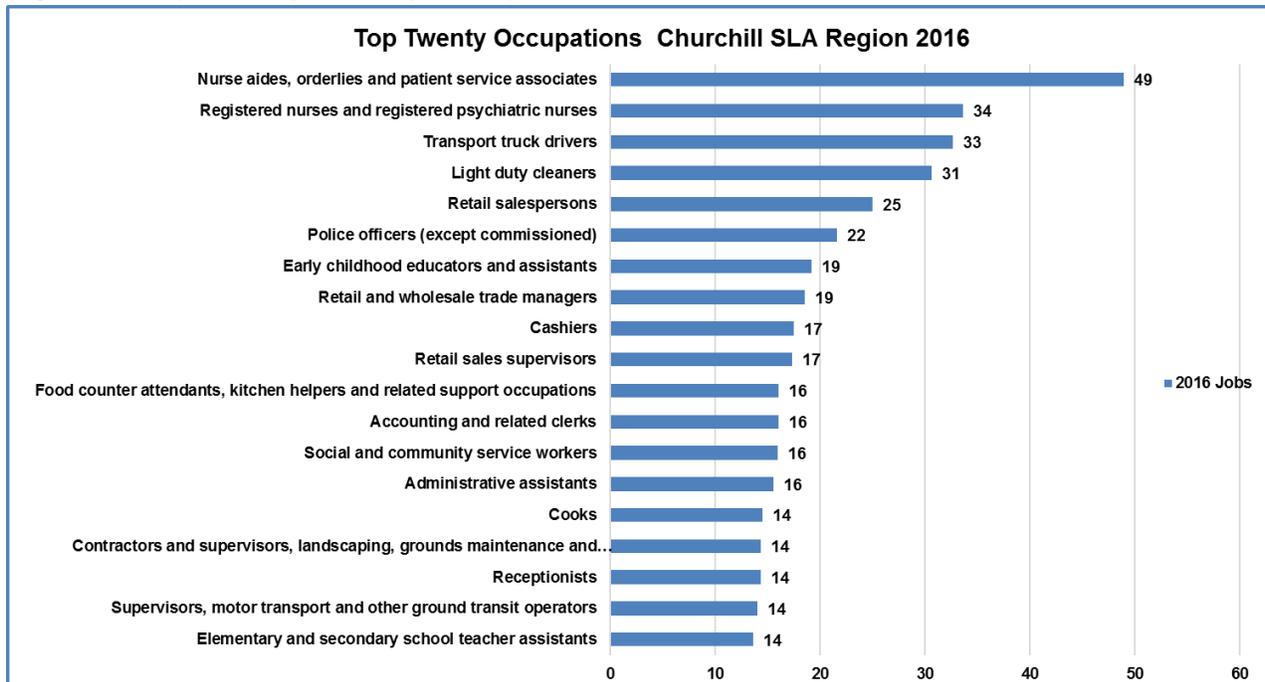
- The largest percentage of workers are in the field of **Sales and service occupations** (20.3%), followed by **Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations** (18.4%).
- In Manitoba, the largest percentage of workers are in the field of **Sales and service occupations** (23.5%), followed by **Business, finance and administration occupations** (15.5%).
- The region has a higher percentage than the average of Manitoba in the fields of **Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations**; **Health occupations** and **Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion**.



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

- The most common occupation is **Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates** with 49 people employed, followed by **Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses** with 34 people employed.
- Fourteen of the top twenty occupations are usually associated with the tertiary or service sector.

Figure 6: Top Twenty Jobs by Occupation 2016



Data source: Emsi 2017.1



5.0 BUSINESS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

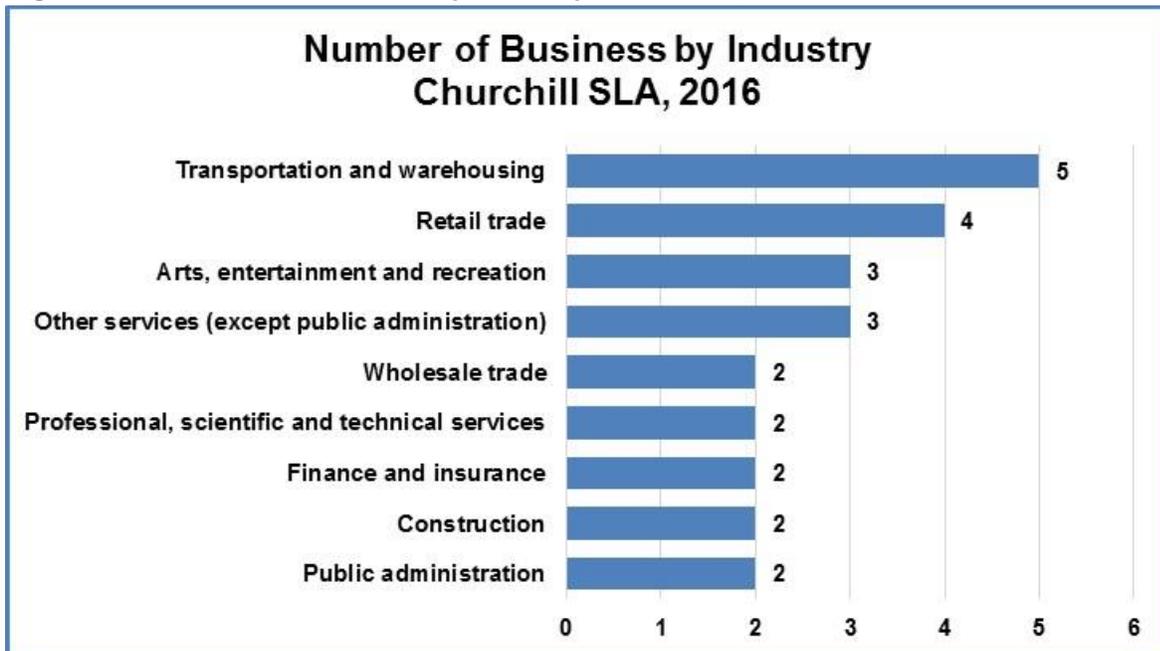
Another perspective in reviewing a regional economy is to determine the number of businesses in the region and the number of people they employ

In 2016, there were 75 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 5 in **Transportation and warehousing** and 4 in **Retail Trade**. There were 2 secondary sector businesses in **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.