

GILLAM AND REGION

Economic Profile

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 Gillam Self-contained Labour Area (SLA). It includes the:

- *Town of Gillam*
- *Shamattawa First Nation*
- *Fox Lake First Nation*

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1.0 POPULATION

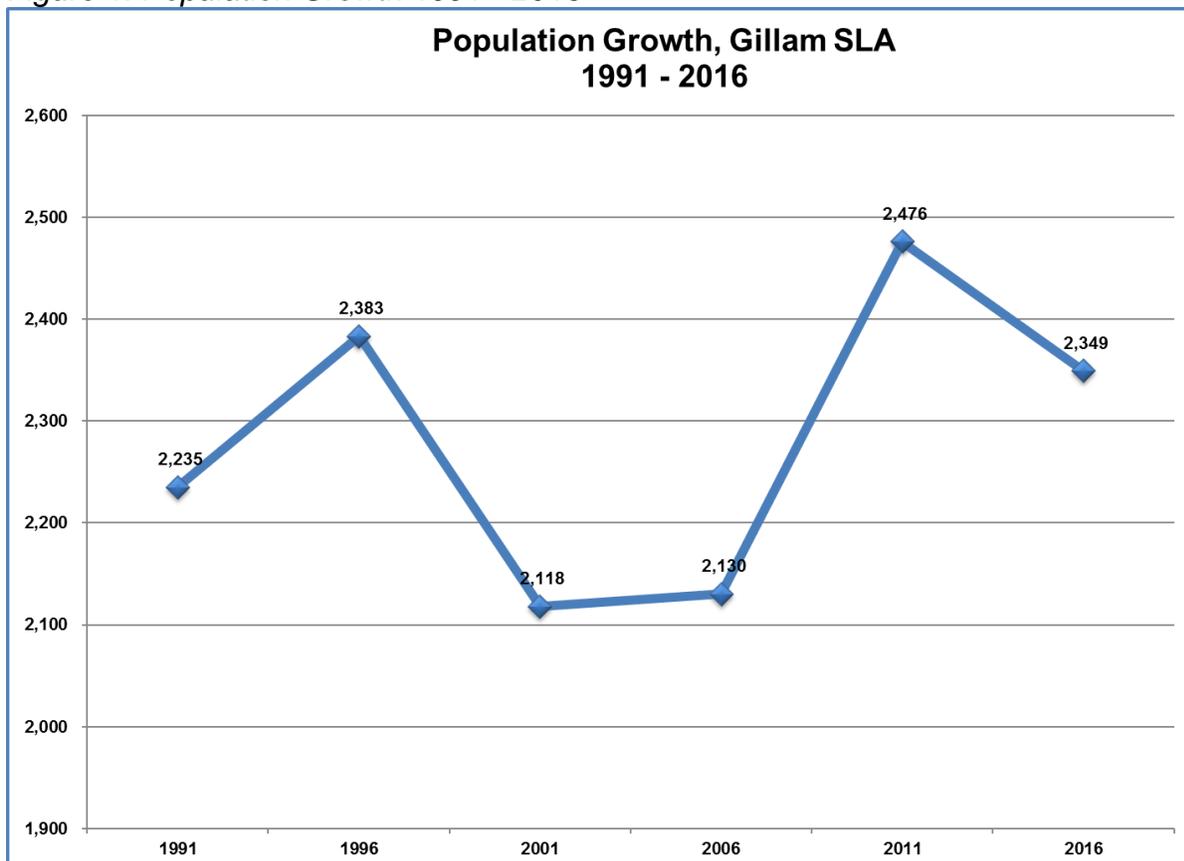
Population growth or decline over a period of time illustrates the historical trends of a region. It is often used to indicate the region’s ability to grow over time.

Figure 1 shows that:

- According to the Manitoba Health Population Report (June 2016), there were 2,349 living in this area in 2016.
- The population of the region increased by 114 (5.1%) from 1991 to 2016.
- The population of the region decreased by 127 (6.0%) 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



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.



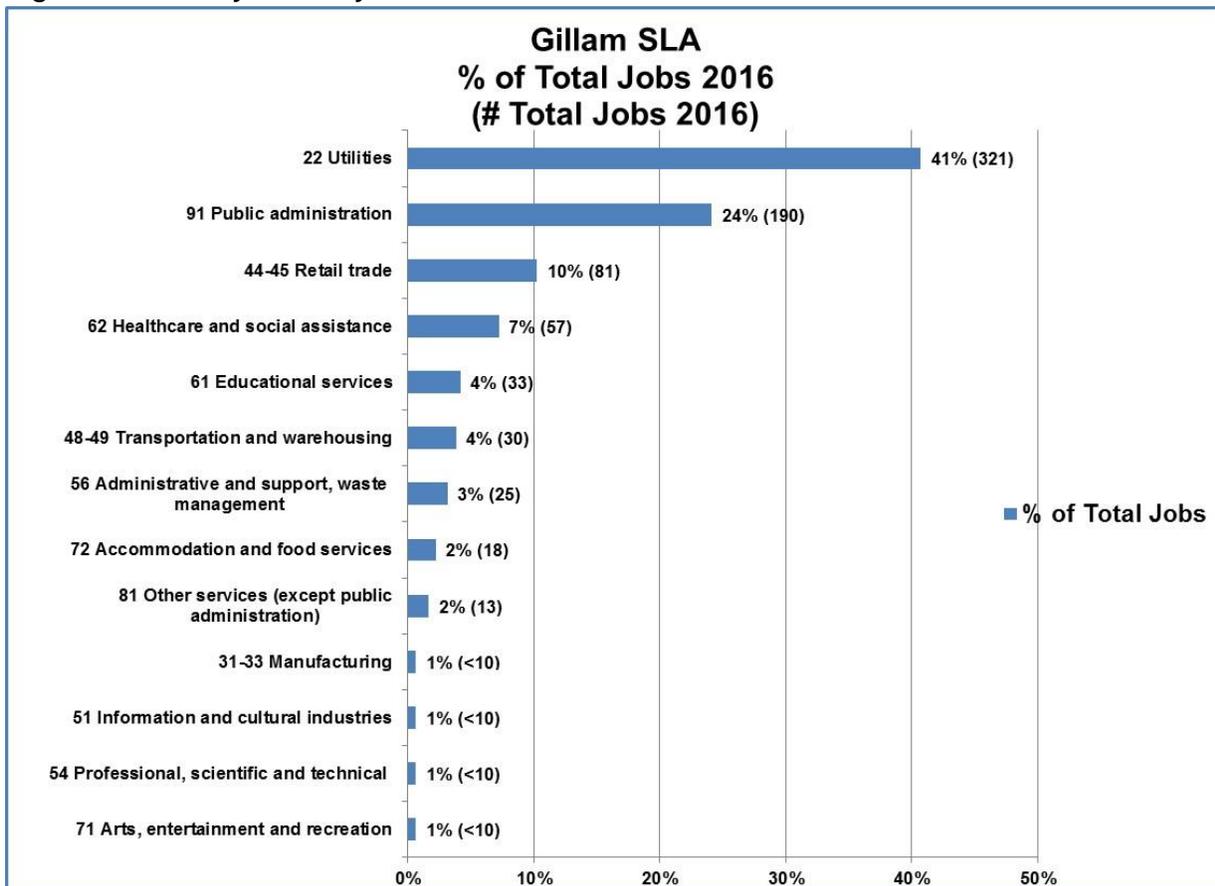
2.0 JOBS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

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



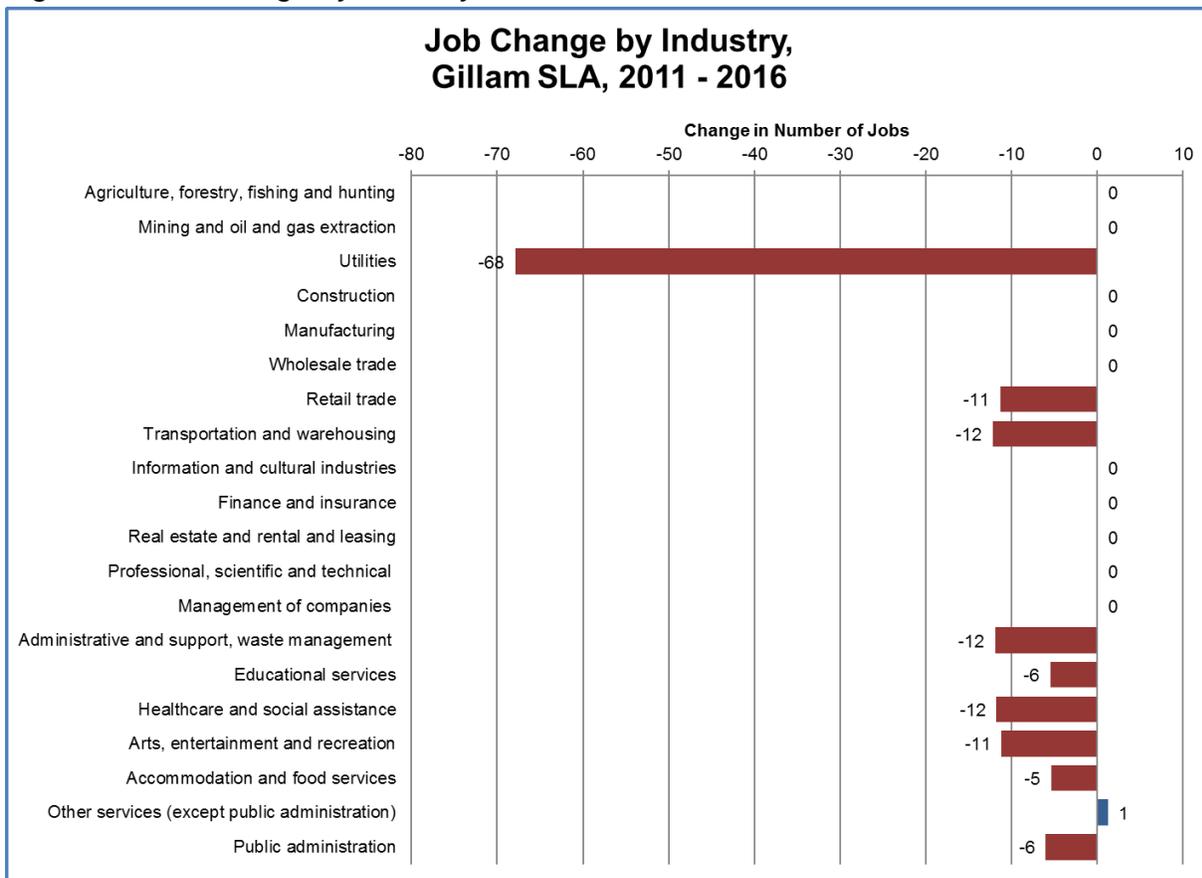
Figure 2 shows that:

- there are no jobs in the primary sector.
- 41 % of the jobs in the region are in the secondary sector of **Utilities**.
- 57.5 % of the jobs are in the tertiary sector.
- 35 % 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

	Gillam SLA			
	Number of Jobs 2011	Number of Jobs 2016	Real Change 2011 - 2016	% Change 2011 - 2016
ALL INDUSTRIES	935	789	-142	-15.19%
Goods Producing Industries	394	326	-68	-17.3%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0	0	0	
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0	0	0	
Utilities	389	321	-68	-17.4%
Construction	0	0	0	
Manufacturing	<10	<10		
Service Industries	535	461	-74	-13.8%
Wholesale trade	0	0	0	
Retail trade	92	81	-11	-12.3%
Transportation and warehousing	42	30	-12	-28.8%
Information and cultural industries	<10	<10		
Finance and insurance	0	0	0	
Real estate and rental and leasing	0	0	0	
Professional, scientific and technical	<10	<10		
Management of companies	0	0	0	
Administrative and support, waste management	37	25	-12	-32.5%
Educational services	38	33	-6	-14.4%
Healthcare and social assistance	69	57	-12	-17.1%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	16	<10	6	
Accommodation and food services	23	18	-5	-23.5%
Other services (except public administration)	12	13	1	10.4%
Public administration	196	190	-6	-3.1%
Unclassified	13	11	-2	-15.4%

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

Figure 4 shows that:

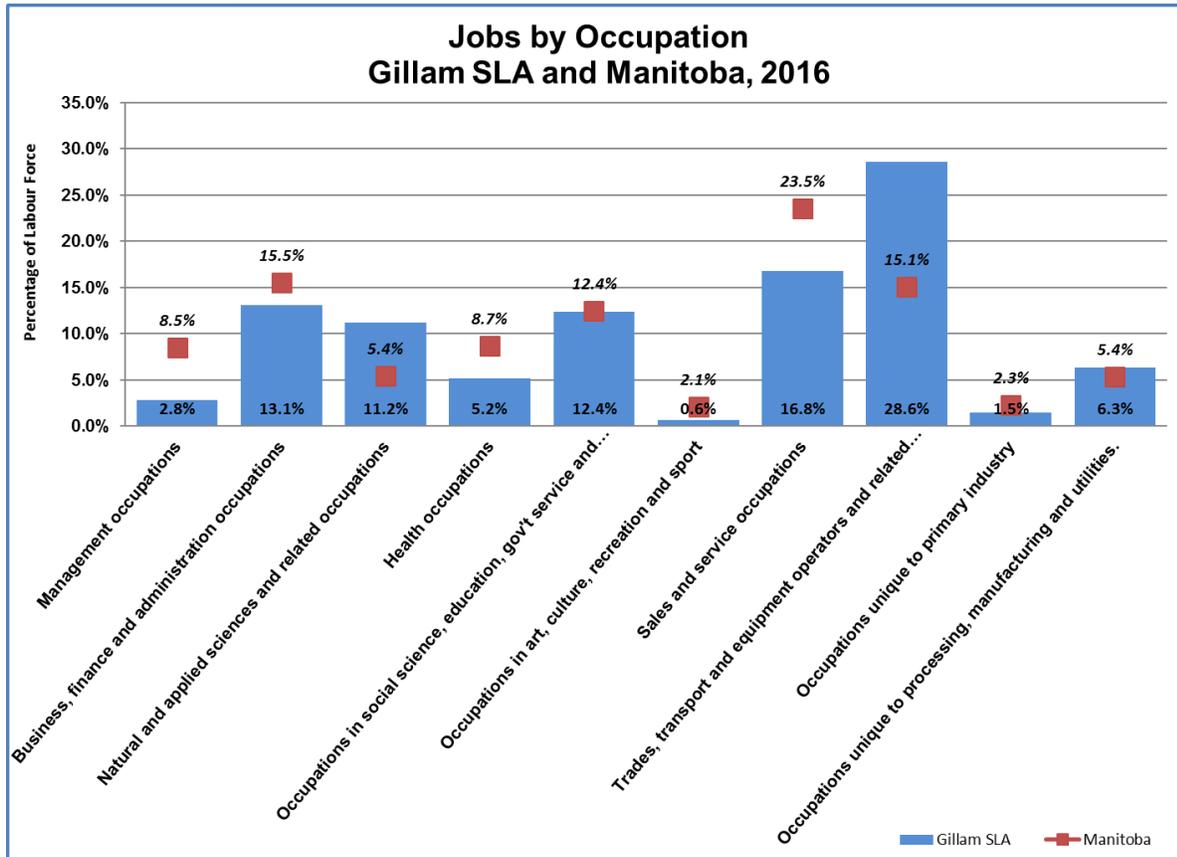
- In 2016, there were 789 jobs in the region; a decrease of 142 (-15.19%) between 2011 and 2016. This compares to an increase of 4% for Manitoba.
- In the goods producing sectors, there were 326 jobs, a decrease of 68 (-17.3%) These were in the **Utilities** sector.
- For comparison, from 2011 to 2016, Manitoba gained 2.2% (2,973 jobs) in the goods producing sectors.
- In 2016, there were 461 jobs in the service sector; a loss of 74 jobs (-13.8%) from 2011. 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 **Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations** (28.6%), followed by **Sales and service occupations** (16.8%).
- 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**, and **Natural and applied sciences and related occupations**,

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



- The most common occupation is **Power system electricians** with 78 people employed, followed by **Electrical power line and cable workers** with 36 people employed.
- Six of the top twelve occupations are usually associated with the tertiary or service sector and six of the top twelve appear to be directly related to the Utilities sector.

Figure 6: Top Twelve 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 was no data for businesses in the region.

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.