



**Central Kootenay
Regional District**

1	General Economy
<p>Municipalities in Regional District: Castlegar, Creston, Kaslo, Nakusp, Nelson, New Denver, Salmo, Silverton, Slocan</p> <p>The area is made up of high mountain ranges separated by deep valleys which run roughly north and south. The area is dependent on the forestry industry and has several lumber mills, some of which have announced closures or output reductions. The annual allowable cuts of the regions timber supply areas have remained steady and provide significant harvesting employment in the area. The rivers that traverse the region provide abundant hydro electric power for the province, and power project expansions are underway and planned for the Nelson and Castlegar areas. The out-door activities surrounding the growing tourism sector involve Kootenay Lake and many provincial parks in the area. The retirement community is growing, helping to expand the service sector. Agricultural activities in this area include cattle ranching and fruit and tree nut farming.</p>	

The notes above and later in this report on Demographics and Projections are the basis for BC Stats population projection P33 completed in the Summer of 2008. The projections are updated annually to reflect known demographic shifts and economic conditions. Full projections with "Components of Change", "Special Age Groups", "5 Year Age Cohorts by Sex", and accompanying notes are available for B.C., the 8 development regions, the 28 regional districts, the 79 local health areas (LHAs) and a number of "special areas" of local interest which are not part of a province-wide geocoding system. Individual areas, including age and sex detail, are modestly priced. Users requiring only total population projections are able to self serve for free from our population projection page: www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/pop/popproj.asp The full B.C. level projection is available free on the above page.

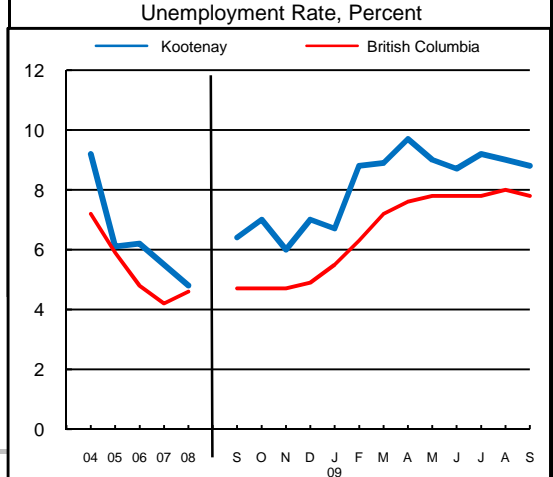
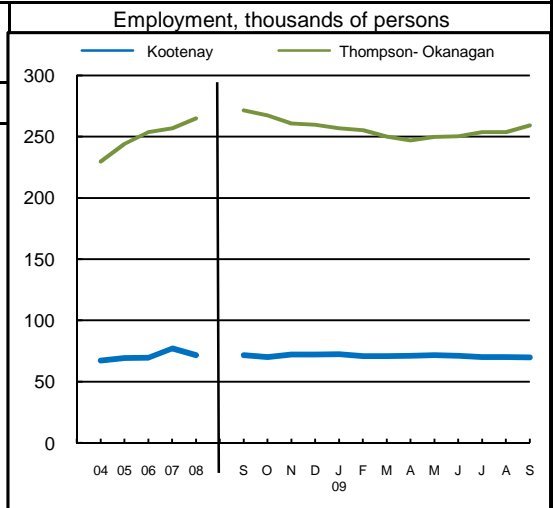
2		Economic Structure - Number of Business Locations, by Sector, by Employment Size, December 2008								
NAICS Code	Industry Sector based on NAICS Canada (North American Industrial Classification System)	Central Kootenay							British Columbia	
		Locations With No Employees	Firms with Employees						With Employees	
			Less Than 20	20 to 49	50 to 99	200 Plus	All Sizes with Emp.	Percent of Total	Percent of Total	All Sizes
	Total, All Industries	2,189	2,293	134	63	12	2,502	100.0%	100.0%	175,003
11	Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunt	232	202	6	4	0	212	8.5%	4.0%	7,009
21	Mining & Oil & Gas Extract.	11	14	1	1	0	16	0.6%	0.6%	1,071
22	Utilities	7	10	0	1	0	11	0.4%	0.1%	203
23	Construction	356	305	10	4	1	320	12.8%	12.1%	21,108
31	Manufacturing (31-33)	72	100	8	7	3	118	4.7%	4.5%	7,879
41	Wholesale Trade	62	75	0	1	0	76	3.0%	5.9%	10,359
44	Retail Trade (44-45)	147	335	20	13	1	369	14.7%	11.9%	20,742
48	Transp. & Warehousing (48-49)	112	128	6	0	0	134	5.4%	4.4%	7,734
51	Information & Cultural Indust.	27	35	1	1	0	37	1.5%	1.4%	2,412
52	Finance & Insurance	103	58	8	1	0	67	2.7%	3.8%	6,564
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	319	85	2	1	0	88	3.5%	4.5%	7,835
54	Profes'nl, Scientif. & Tech. Srv	241	190	4	1	0	195	7.8%	11.0%	19,278
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enter.	105	13	1	1	0	15	0.6%	1.6%	2,818
56	Admin. & Sup'rt, Waste Mgmt.	87	77	4	2	0	83	3.3%	4.9%	8,513
61	Educational Services	21	18	3	2	3	26	1.0%	1.4%	2,363
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	37	165	14	12	3	194	7.8%	8.4%	14,773
71	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	34	77	6	3	0	86	3.4%	1.6%	2,873
72	Accom. & Food Services	75	174	36	2	0	212	8.5%	6.7%	11,639
81	Other Serv's (ex. Public Admin.)	139	213	3	3	0	219	8.8%	10.9%	19,095
91	Public Administration	2	19	1	3	1	24	1.0%	0.4%	735

Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register Division. Note: This table formerly identified **business establishments**.



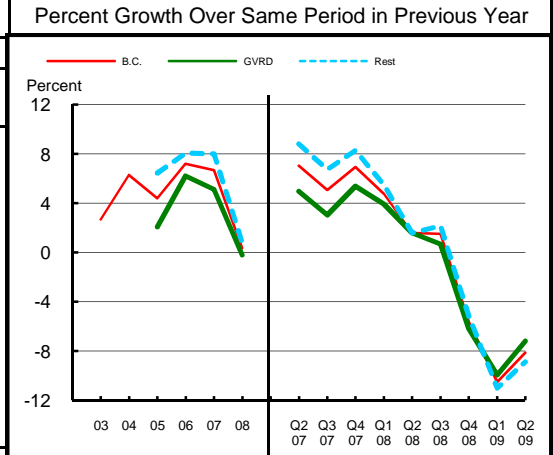
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3 Employment and Unemployment Rate, monthly data are 3-month moving average, actual, ending in stated month							
	Kootenay		Thompson-Okanagan		British Columbia		
	Emp. ('000)	Unemp. %	Emp. ('000)	Unemp. %	Emp. ('000)	Unemp. %	
1999	69.4	9.3	206.1	9.6	1,894.4	8.3	
2000	70.8	10.0	210.3	9.3	1,931.3	7.1	
2001	70.4	9.7	210.2	9.3	1,921.6	7.7	
2002	66.6	10.0	208.1	9.4	1,965.0	8.5	
2003	67.4	11.5	218.8	8.8	2,014.7	8.0	
2004	67.1	9.2	229.7	6.6	2,062.7	7.2	
2005	69.2	6.1	244.0	5.3	2,130.5	5.9	
2006	69.5	6.2	253.7	5.1	2,195.5	4.8	
2007	77.1	5.5	256.7	4.4	2,266.3	4.2	
2008	71.5	4.8	265.0	5.5	2,314.3	4.6	
2008 Jan	73.1	4.8	253.9	4.8	2,286.5	4.1	
2008 Feb	71.8	4.4	253.6	5.3	2,278.9	4.2	
2008 Mar	71.2	3.4	257.6	5.9	2,284.9	4.4	
2008 Apr	71.6	2.5	260.7	5.6	2,295.0	4.4	
2008 May	72.1	2.2	265.6	5.6	2,313.3	4.5	
2008 Jun	71.3	2.5	271.5	5.1	2,329.8	4.4	
2008 Jul	71.2	3.9	274.8	5.2	2,345.0	4.5	
2008 Aug	70.5	5.1	275.2	4.9	2,350.7	4.6	
2008 Sep	71.6	6.4	271.4	4.9	2,337.7	4.7	
2008 Oct	70.1	7.0	267.3	5.4	2,325.3	4.7	
2008 Nov	72.1	6.0	260.7	5.8	2,312.5	4.7	
2008 Dec	72.0	7.0	259.7	6.2	2,304.8	4.9	
2009 Jan	72.4	6.7	256.9	7.0	2,278.4	5.5	
2009 Feb	70.8	8.8	255.3	7.8	2,251.1	6.3	
2009 Mar	70.7	8.9	249.9	9.1	2,227.5	7.2	
2009 Apr	71.1	9.7	246.8	9.7	2,229.0	7.6	
2009 May	71.5	9.0	249.8	9.9	2,243.1	7.8	
2009 Jun	71.1	8.7	250.2	9.8	2,264.6	7.8	
2009 Jul	69.9	9.2	253.6	9.5	2,275.9	7.8	
2009 Aug	69.9	9.0	253.7	9.6	2,280.5	8.0	
2009 Sep	69.7	8.8	259.2	8.5	2,275.8	7.8	
2009 Oct							
2009 Nov							
2009 Dec							
Average:							
ytd average	Jan-Sep08	71.3	3.8	266.8	5.3	2,317.5	4.5
based on	Jan-Sep09	70.5	8.8	253.4	9.1	2,256.0	7.6
actual data	% Change	-1.2		-5.0		-2.7	



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada. Sub-provincial regions are development regions or census metropolitan areas.

4 Retail Sales - based on Statistics Canada monthly survey							Percent Growth Over Same Period in Previous Year		
Year or Year/Quarter	\$ millions of retail sales			Percent change on year ago			B.C.	Greater Vancouver	Rest of Province
	B.C.	Greater Vancouver	Rest of Province	B.C.	Greater Vancouver	Rest of Province			
2004	47,216.6	22,243.6	24,973.0	6.3	n/a	n/a			
2005	49,286.3	22,702.6	26,583.7	4.4	2.1	6.4			
Annual data 2006	52,837.1	24,110.2	28,726.9	7.2	6.2	8.1			
2007	56,365.4	25,342.8	31,022.6	6.7	5.1	8.0			
2008	56,562.4	25,290.5	31,271.8	0.3	-0.2	0.8			
Quarterly data 08 2	14,749.1	6,626.3	8,122.8	1.6	1.6	1.6			
08 3	14,923.3	6,466.4	8,456.9	1.5	0.7	2.2			
08 4	14,053.2	6,340.4	7,712.7	-5.6	-6.2	-5.2			
09 1	11,485.1	5,274.5	6,210.5	-10.5	-10.0	-11.0			
09 2	13,550.1	6,150.0	7,400.1	-8.1	-7.2	-8.9			



Source: B.C. & GVRD data - Statistics Canada, monthly survey (CANSIM 080-0015).



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Was 5 **Manufacturing Principal Statistics - Search at www.made-in-bc.ca for local firms, products and more**

This table is discontinued. Sub-provincial manufacturing principal statistics are no longer being produced.

5		Tourism Room Revenue (\$ Thousands)					Tourism Room Revenue Index 2003=100	
Year	Total/YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Index		
		2005	17,076.7	2,833.6	3,921.8	7,478.4	2,842.9	
2006	19,648.6	3,176.4	4,437.8	8,455.5	3,578.8			
2007	23,828.9	4,060.9	5,563.7	10,077.3	4,127.0			
2008	23,001.5	4,062.6	5,934.3	9,379.8	3,624.7			
2009	8,959.4	3,765.9	5,193.5					
2005	1,681,563.6	351,779.6	404,639.8	610,273.7	314,870.6			
2006	1,807,608.7	366,165.1	450,747.7	652,476.4	338,219.5			
2007	1,963,958.7	412,949.3	488,493.9	697,545.2	364,970.3			
2008	1,977,424.9	435,223.9	503,276.7	687,708.3	351,215.9			
2009	802,329.6	378,880.1	423,449.6					
2008 Room Revenue by Accommodation Type (\$Thousands %Share)								
TOTAL	23,001.0	100.0%						
Hotels	6,601.0	28.7%						
Miscellaneous	5,640.0	24.5%						
*City of Nelson	7,958.0	34.6%						

asterisk before location denotes sub-area detail

Source: Hotel tax database maintained by Consumer Taxation Branch, Ministry of Small Business and Revenue
Published in detail monthly by BC Stats.

All room revenue data has been revised. For an explanation, see our periodical called *Tourism Sector Monitor*, April and May issues of 2009.
Link to explanation of changes: http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/pubs/pr_tour.asp

6		Building Permits					Total Permits Index 2003=100	
Year	Total Building Permits	Non Residential			Residential	Index		
		Total Non Res.	Industrial	Commercial		Institutional & Gov't	B.C.	Region
		<-- \$ Millions -->					Units	
2001	36.1	10.9	1.6	4.2	5.1	25.2	203	
2002	38.2	11.5	2.7	8.1	0.7	26.7	161	
2003	40.5	13.2	0.6	5.4	7.2	27.3	151	
2004	65.7	31.1	10.7	12.5	7.8	34.6	175	
2005	72.5	11.3	2.7	6.1	2.6	61.1	349	
2006	75.9	10.7	1.4	4.8	4.6	65.2	297	
2007	109.3	30.7	2.1	12.4	16.3	78.6	352	
2008	122.7	20.4	2.1	16.1	2.2	102.3	547	
Jan-Aug 08	93.4	14.6	1.1	12.3	1.2	78.8	376	
Jan-Aug 09	53.7	9.6	1.8	4.4	3.3	44.1	171	

Index

Not all projects require a building permit, and not all municipalities & regions report. Latest month preliminary, previous month is revised.
Source: Statistics Canada (data collected from municipal and Regional District offices).

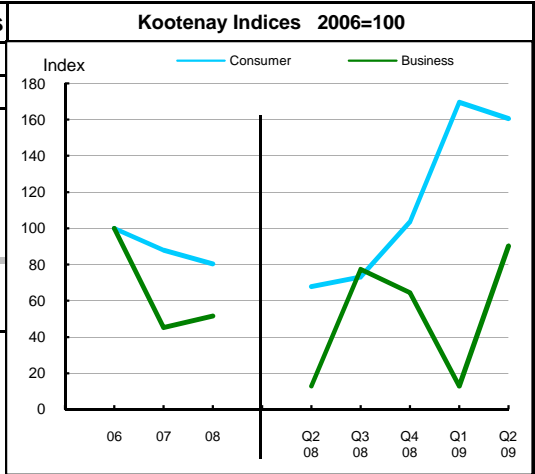


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7 Business and Consumer Bankruptcies, Quarterly - NEW series						
Year	Kootenay		British Columbia		Consumer	Business
	Consumer	Business	Consumer	Business		
2006	224	31	7,020	585		
2007	197	14	6,651	470		
2008	180	16	7,293	454		
2009						
2010						
YTD-08	81	5	3,335	202		
YTD-09	185	8	5,400	232		

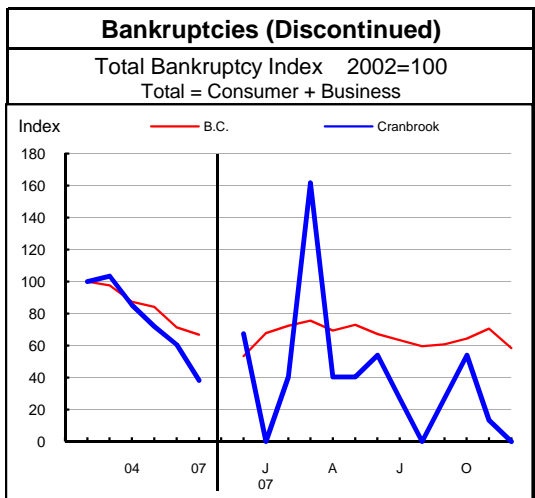
Source: Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, Government of Canada
Total bankruptcy index includes business and consumer bankruptcies.

Note: Bankruptcy is not a good measure of business failure. Most firms that fail wind down operations and withdraw from business.



8 Incorporations			
Year	Incorporations	Incorporations Index 2003=100	
		Index 250	Index
2001	113		
2002	125		
2003	113		
2004	153		
2005	181		
2006	163		
2007	212		
2008	198		
Jan-Sep 08	153		
Jan-Sep 09	127		

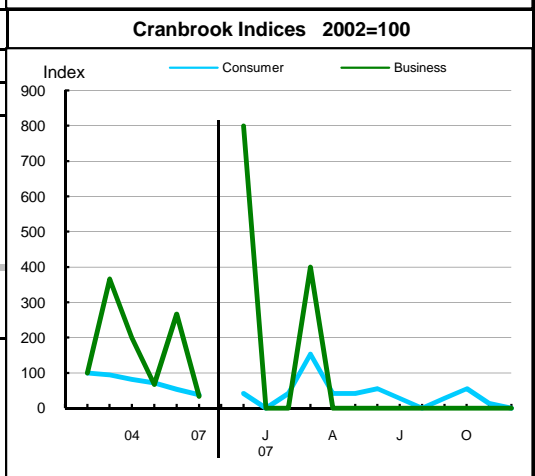
Source: Incorporations - (B.C.) Ministry of Finance



9 Business and Consumer Bankruptcies (Discontinued)							
Year	Cranbrook		Non-urban B.C.		B.C.		
	Consumer	Business	Consumer	Business	Consumer	Business	
2003	81	11	1,186	173	9,385	1,002	
2004	70	6	1,139	175	8,378	922	
2005	62	2	1,097	155	8,173	786	
2006	46	8	856	106	7,021	587	
2007	33	1	827	75	6,651	470	
Jan-Dec 06	46	8	856	106	7,022	587	
Jan-Dec 07	33	1	827	75	6,651	470	

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, Government of Canada
Total bankruptcy index includes business and consumer bankruptcies.

Note: Bankruptcy is not a good measure of business failure. Most firms that fail wind down operations and withdraw from business.





Central Kootenay
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Dependence on the Safety Net

10 Basic Income Assistance (Basic Income Assistance Recipients in Subject Group as a percent of Reference Group)							11 Employment Insurance (was UI) (EI beneficiaries as a percent of Reference Group)									
Subject Group (receiving benefits)		All (0-64)	Children <19 yrs in Families	Young Adults (19-24)	'Mid' Group (25-54)	Single Parent Women	Working Age (19-64)	Young Adults (19-24)	'Mid' Group (25-54)	'Older' Workers (55-64)	Note Older Data					
Reference Group		Total Pop. 0-64	Total Pop. <19	Total Pop. 19-24	Total Pop. 25-54	Tot. Female 19-64	Total Pop. 19-64	Total Pop. 19-24	Total Pop. 25-54	Total Pop. 55-64						
Central Kootenay Regional District	Sep '07	1.6	2.2	2.1	1.6	0.8	3.0	3.6	3.4	1.7	Mar '07					
	Dec '07	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.6	0.6	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.1	Jun '07					
	Mar '08	1.8	2.7	1.8	1.8	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.0	Sep '07					
	Jun '08	1.7	2.7	1.6	1.6	0.6	3.3	3.6	3.7	2.0	Dec '07					
	Sep '08	1.6	2.6	1.6	1.6	0.6	3.7	4.4	4.3	2.2	Mar '08					
	Dec '08	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	0.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	3.0	Jun '08					
	Mar '09	2.4	3.3	3.1	2.5	0.9	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.2	Sep '08					
	Jun '09	2.4	3.4	3.1	2.3	0.9	3.5	4.3	3.9	2.2	Dec '08					
	Sep '09	2.3	3.3	2.9	2.4	1.0	5.3	7.2	5.8	3.1	Mar '09					
Duration of Dependence on Income Assistance (As of September 2009)		All* Income Assistance Recipients as % of Total Pop 0-64: Region Compared to B.C.					EI Beneficiaries Aged 19-64 as % of Working Age Population									
Region		Percent					Percent									
B.C.		Region					B.C.					Region				
Total Number of Recipients	1,115	72,592														
Percent Distribution by Duration																
<1 Year	71.7	65.3														
1-2 Years	15.4	18.2														
>2 Years	12.8	16.4														
Source: Ministry of Children and Family Development administrative files and BC Stats population estimates. These figures include only a subset of those receiving income assistance. Excluded are those on Continuous Assistance (disabled or with persistent multiple barriers to employment, children in the home of a relative, and OAS/seniors. A recipient is defined as 'each person living in a family or living alone that is receiving basic income assistance'. Data does not include Aboriginal people living on Reserve. Note: '-' Data too small to release.							Source: Ministry of Housing and Social Development and BC Stats population estimates.									
12 Dependence on Basic Income Assistance and/or Employment Insurance (Basic Income Assistance Recipients + Employment Insurance Recipients in Subject Group as a percent of Reference Group)																
Subject Group (receiving assistance)		All (19-64)	Young Adults (19-24)	'Mid' Group (25-54)	'Older' Group (55-64)	All 'Safety Net' Recipients as % of Total Pop 19-64: Region Compared to B.C.										
Reference Group		Total Pop. 19-64	Total Pop. 19-24	Total Pop. 25-54	Total Pop. 55-64	Percent										
Central Kootenay Regional District	Mar '07	4.4	5.7	5.1	2.3											
	Jun '07	3.1	4.1	3.5	1.6											
	Sep '07	2.9	3.7	3.3	1.4											
	Dec '07	4.6	5.5	5.3	2.4											
	Mar '08	5.2	6.2	6.0	2.6											
	Jun '08	5.3	5.8	6.0	3.5											
	Sep '08	3.2	3.2	3.9	1.6											
	Dec '08	5.0	6.6	5.7	2.7											
Mar '09	7.3	10.0	8.2	3.8												

Note: The EI figures reported above no longer include persons claiming parental/adoption leave. Previous issues of this table did include them.



**Central Kootenay
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13 Demographics

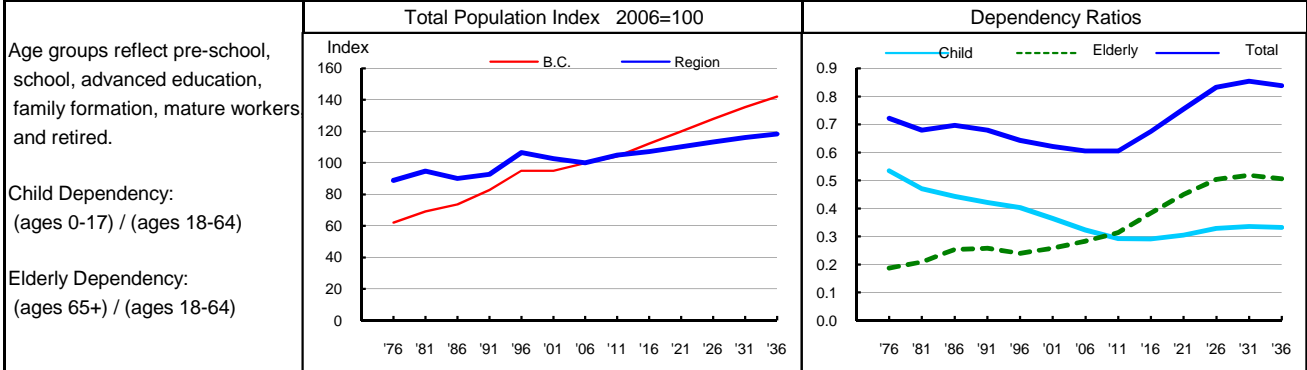
Like many resource dependent regions in the province, Central Kootenay had more people moving out than moving in during the mid-eighties and again from 1998. However, net migration to this region through the mid-nineties was very high, leading to strong growth in these years. The population has aged, adding over 9.5 years to its median age since the mid 1980s, compared with a provincial gain of 7.2 years. By 2007, the median age of the population in this region was almost five years older than the provincial median. Total fertility rates have decreased over the last twenty years, but remain higher than provincial rates. Along with fertility, the ratio of children aged 17 and under to those of working ages (18 to 64) has been on the decline. Nonetheless, the proportion of children in the population is still higher than corresponding provincial ratios. Already much higher in the mid 1980s, elderly dependency ratios have increased. The number of males and females is almost equal, in contrast to the province as a whole, where there are more females than males. Natural increase has been declining rapidly, and births outnumbered deaths until very recently. Population change is now most strongly influenced by movements of people in and out of the region. Decreasing natural increase and mainly negative net migration has resulted in a net loss of population in this region over much of the last decade. However, positive net migration in recent years have resulted in a gain in population, particularly in 2007.

14 Projection

Net migration should become more strongly positive as the economy diversifies, more than offsetting losses due to negative natural increase in the latter portion of the projection period. However, deaths will continue to outnumber births by an increasing margin, lowering the population growth rate. The population of this area is expected to grow marginally over the next 30 years, adding 4,400 people to its population. As the population continues to age, overall dependency will increase and, by 2036, there will likely be over 8 dependents for every 10 people of working age. Most of these dependents will be aged 65 and older.

15 Selected Demographic Characteristics

Year	Population by age group, Thousands of persons							Households (,000)	Dependency Ratios			Year
	0-4	5-17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All Ages		Child	Elderly	Total	
1976	3.6	12.0	6.1	12.5	10.6	5.5	50.2	16.8	0.534	0.187	0.721	1976
1981	3.8	11.2	6.0	15.3	10.5	6.7	53.5	19.6	0.470	0.209	0.679	1981
1986	3.6	9.7	4.5	14.9	10.6	7.6	50.9	20.1	0.443	0.253	0.696	1986
1991	3.4	9.7	4.3	15.6	11.3	8.0	52.3	20.7	0.421	0.258	0.679	1991
1996	3.4	11.4	4.9	17.3	14.4	8.8	60.2	24.2	0.403	0.239	0.643	1996
2001	2.9	10.1	4.5	15.0	16.2	9.2	58.0	24.6	0.363	0.258	0.621	2001
2006	2.5	8.8	3.9	13.0	18.4	10.0	56.5	24.9	0.322	0.283	0.605	2006
2011	2.7	8.1	5.1	12.6	19.1	11.6	59.2	26.7	0.292	0.314	0.606	2011
2016	2.8	7.7	4.7	13.1	18.3	13.9	60.5	27.9	0.291	0.384	0.675	2016
2021	3.0	7.8	4.2	14.0	17.3	16.0	62.2	28.9	0.305	0.450	0.755	2021
2026	3.1	8.4	4.1	14.7	16.1	17.6	64.0	29.7	0.328	0.503	0.832	2026
2031	3.0	8.8	4.4	15.4	15.6	18.3	65.6	30.2	0.335	0.518	0.854	2031
2036	3.0	9.0	4.7	15.1	16.6	18.4	66.9	30.9	0.331	0.506	0.837	2036



Source: Population data are Projection P-34, run in Summer 2009. Figures are adjusted for Census undercount and are for July 1st of stated year.
Note: Demographics and Projection notes in Tables 13 and 14 are from Projection P-33, run the Summer 2008.