



Islands Trust

Islands Trust Indicator Program Report

SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY DATA AND TRENDS WITHIN THE TRUST AREA

March 31, 2011

This report summarizes economic dependency estimates developed by BC Stats from Census data for six areas within the Islands Trust Area for 2006. The report also documents trends over the 2001-2006 period.

Economic dependency estimates provide important information on the structure of and trends in the economies of the trust area. This is one of several indicators that can provide insight into the relative importance of various sources of livelihood in local economies.

Previously, the Islands Trust used 2001 Census data to report 'Economic Diversity and Dependency' in its 2003 Measuring our Progress report for the Islands Trust Area. This new report focuses on economic dependencies developed by BC Stats on the basis of 2006 Census information.

About the report's author

The Islands Trust Indicator Program measures trends in Islands Trust communities, ecosystems and operations. It is intended to be a resource that:

- *Serves the needs of Islands Trust area communities and organizations,*
- *Includes environmental, social and economic measurements,*
- *Informs residents, businesses, planners and decision-makers, and*
- *Furthers the mandate of the Islands Trust.*

The Indicator Program is still in development. This report is the first of a number of indicator reports being prepared for release in 2011. The Indicator Program builds and improves on the Islands Trust's "Measuring Our Progress Program" that produced indicator reports in 2003 using 2001 data. These reports are available on the Islands Trust website at: <http://www.islandstrust.bc.ca/tc/forum06outcomes.cfm> in the Statistics section.

Gary Holman has a Masters Degree in economics from Simon Fraser University and has been a consulting economist for over 25 years, specializing in resource and land use issues. As a consulting economist, he supported a number of regional land use planning processes throughout the Province, including those for Clayoquot Sound, the Commission on Resources and Environment (CORE) process for Vancouver Island, and the Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) for the Central Coast.

Gary is very familiar with the uses, interpretation and limitations of economic dependency estimates developed by BC Statistics. This data became a standard tool for analyzing the economic structure of regional and local economies in land use planning processes in BC. As former Capital Regional District (CRD) Director and Chair of the Advisory Planning Commission for Salt Spring Island, Gary is also familiar with the communities and economies of the trust area.

SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY DATA AND TRENDS WITHIN THE ISLANDS TRUST AREA

1.0 Purpose of the Study

BC STATS has developed estimates of economic dependency for all regions in British Columbia, and a number of communities, based on Census data. Economic dependency estimates show the relative importance of different sources of “basic” employment and income, or employment and income determined by factors external to the local or regional economy. The Islands Trust has obtained this data for the years 2001 and 2006 (the latest year available), for six areas within the Islands Trust Area. Due to data limitations, these estimates are not available for Gambier, Thetis or the Executive Islands.

The purpose of this study is to summarize and explain the economic dependency estimates for each of the areas within the trust area for 2006, as well as trends over the 2001-06 period. Economic dependency estimates for 2001 are based on a slightly different methodology than for 2006. Therefore, the report notes only very pronounced trends over the 2001-06 period for the trust area as a whole, rather than for individual areas.

2.0 Description of Economic Dependency Estimates

Economic dependency estimates developed by BC Stats are used to analyze the economic structure of regional and local economies in BC, and have become one of the standard data sets used in land use planning processes in BC.

Economic dependency estimates show the relative importance of different sources of “basic” income, or income flowing into a region from the outside. Basic industries include: (i) resource export industries such as forestry and mining, (ii) tourism, government and other sectors, and (iii) sectors supplying industries (i) and (ii). Basic income includes wages and salaries earned in basic industries, as well as non-employment sources of income from outside the region (e.g., pension and investment income, government transfer payments). Non-basic sectors are defined as those businesses (e.g. local grocery and other retail stores) which serve local demand generated by re-spending of worker incomes earned in basic activities. Non-basic sectors are still obviously important, but are not considered to drive, the local economy.

Statistics Canada also provides labour force data which do not provide as comprehensive indication of the relative importance of various sources of livelihood as economic dependency estimates. For example, labour force data do not include income estimates, nor do they identify the tourism industry. Note that basic employment estimates do not include the unemployed (labour force data include employed and unemployed), but do include employment in supplier industries.

The economic dependency estimates consider government and transfer payments as a “basic” industry because government spending and employment bring money into the local economy from the outside, and are determined by a number of factors external to the local economy. In fact, government spending and transfer payments (e.g., employment insurance, social assistance) can increase when activity in other basic sectors decreases.

3.0 Limitations of Economic Dependency Estimates

The economic base approach has some conceptual problems, particularly earlier versions that assumed resource industries were the only drivers of local economies. The methodology developed by Dr. Garry Horne for BC Statistics has addressed some of these concerns by broadening the definition of “basic” sectors to include all employment and income sources determined by factors

external to the local economy. For a detailed description of this methodology, see Horne, 2006.¹

As noted above, Census information comprises the main source of data for economic dependency estimates. This data still does not fully capture seasonal or part time sources of livelihood, in part because Census questions focus on the primary employment activities of respondents. Also, “underground” sources of income are not reflected in the data. Therefore, the diversity and unique nature of lifestyles and livelihoods on the Islands are not fully reflected by economic dependency estimates. The economic dependency estimates are somewhat dated and also estimates for individual trust study areas, particularly for smaller areas, are subject to greater sample size error. The data is also residence-based, so it does not reflect the fact that some residents of the trust area actually work outside of the area, and conversely, that some workers are residents of non-trust areas.

Economic dependencies for 2006 were estimated using a slightly different methodology than for 2001. In 2006, a Rural Services (RURS) category was introduced to take into account that in some local trust areas, a portion of non-basic income and employment is supported by people who are employed and live outside the area. This change in methodology affects only a small proportion of income and employment for three of the six local trust study areas (Salt Spring, Hornby / Denman and Bowen). To enable comparison of the data for 2001 and 2006, the RURS data was added back into non-basic employment and income for these three local trust study areas for 2006. In other words, the 2006 estimates were adjusted so they are consistent with the 2001 methodology.²

In summary, while economic dependency estimates do provide important information on the structure of, and trends in, the economies of the trust area, the limitations of these estimates should be taken into account when interpreting the results. Some of these limitations apply to other data sources (e.g., labour force data) as well. However, economic dependency estimates are only one of a number of indicators that can provide insight into the structure of local economies.

4.0 Summary of Economic Dependency Estimates by Local Trust Study Area

Employment and income dependency estimates for 2006 and for 2001 for each of the six local trust study areas and for the trust area as a whole, are summarized in Tables 1 and 2 below. It should be noted that income estimates are before tax, and in nominal dollars with no adjustment for inflation. The definitions of basic sectors are provided in the notes to these Tables.

All percentages cited below represent percentages of total basic employment and income for the particular trust area, which is consistent with how Dr. Horne has always presented this data. This is because a main purpose of this data is to demonstrate the relative importance of sectors that drive local economies. An alternative approach would be to calculate percentages using total basic and non-basic employment and income as the denominator, which while still of interest, would understate the importance of individual basic sectors because such sectors also generate spin-off impacts in non-basic sectors.

Note that income from individual industries comprise a lower percentage of total income than they do of total employment. This is because non-employment sources of income constitute such a significant proportion of income in the trust area. For some industries (e.g., tourism), this difference is accentuated by the fact that wages are lower than average. Average incomes by sector are not presented in this report, but can be readily calculated from the data, which as noted above, is one of the advantages of the economic dependency estimates. Interpretations of the dependency estimates are primarily limited to results for the trust area as a whole. More detailed research would be required to develop a better understanding of economic structure and trends on individual islands.

1 See *Local Area Economic Dependencies and Multipliers for Islands Trust Areas*, Garry Horne for BC STATS, February, 2006. See also *British Columbia Local Area Economic Dependencies: 2006*, Garry Horne for BC STATS, March, 2009.

2 This adjustment was considered by Dr. Horne to be an appropriate method of developing comparable estimates for 2001 and 2006.

4.1 Bowen Island

- Total employment (basic and non-basic) was 2,155 in 2006, a 24% increase over total employment in 2001. Total income was estimated at almost \$114 million in 2006, an increase of about 19% in nominal terms from 2001.
- Over the 2001-06 period, employment increased in the following basic sectors: forestry, agriculture, the public sector and construction. Basic employment decreased in tourism, high-tech, film and “other” sectors.
- Income grew in the following basic sectors over the 2001-06 period: mining, agriculture, high-tech, the public sector, construction, and government transfers, and decreased in forestry, tourism, film, the “other” sector and other non-employment sources of income (ONEI, primarily private pensions and investment).
- In 2006, about 31% of before tax, basic income is attributable to non-employment sources of income, ONEI and transfers, down from 35% in 2001. Public and private sector employment accounted for 69% of total, basic income on Bowen, up from 65% in 2001.
- The public sector (i.e. health / education and local / provincial / federal administration) is the single largest source of basic employment (40%) and income (32%) on Bowen. Public sector employment and income grew in absolute and relative terms (i.e., as a proportion of total) over the 2001-06 period.
- The construction sector is the largest source of basic, private sector employment (23%) and income (16%) in 2006. Employment and income in construction grew strongly over the 2001-06 period, both in absolute and in relative importance.
- High-tech and “other” sectors, respectively, were the second and third most important sources of private sector, basic employment and income in 2006, although both sectors declined in absolute and relative importance compared to 2001.
- All primary industries, including mining, forestry, fishing³ and agriculture, together accounted for about 6% of total basic employment and 5% of total basic income in 2006. Overall, employment and income in the primary sectors grew in absolute terms and in relative importance over the 2001-06 period.
- The film sector accounted for about 7% of basic employment, but a negligible proportion of basic income in 2006, a significant decrease in absolute and relative terms from 2001. This may reflect statistical error due to small sample size.
- Tourism accounted for 13% of basic employment and 4% of basic income in 2001, but declined to zero in 2006. While a decrease in the importance of tourism was noted on several of the trust islands, the 2006 data may also reflect statistical error.⁴

3 It is assumed that there is negligible, if any, trapping employment and income in the Trust area, so all of the employment and income in this sector is likely attributable to the fishing industry.

4 The discrepancy between employment and income as a proportion of the total for sectors such as tourism can be due to lower than average wages and/or greater seasonality in the sector.

4.2 Salt Spring Island

- Total employment (basic and non-basic) was 5,130, representing a 4.3% increase over total employment in 2001. Total income (basic and non-basic, from employment and non-employment sources) was estimated at \$262 million in 2006, an increase in nominal terms of 29% from 2001.
- Over the 2001-06 period, employment increased in the following basic sectors: forestry, mining,⁵ high-tech, construction and “other”. Basic employment decreased in agriculture, tourism, government, and film sectors.
- Income grew in the following basic sectors over the 2001-06 period: forestry, mining, high-tech, the public sector, construction, “other” all non-employment sources of income. Income decreased in fishing, agriculture, tourism, and film sectors.
- In 2006, 51% of before tax, basic income is attributable to non-employment sources of income, ONEI and transfers, the same proportion as in 2001. Public and private sector employment accounts for the other half of total basic income.
- The public sector (i.e. health / education and local / provincial / federal administration) is currently the largest source of basic employment (30%) and employment income (19% of total basic income) on Salt Spring. Public sector income grew in absolute and proportional terms over the 2001-06 period, despite a reduction in employment in this sector.
- Construction is the largest source of private sector employment (20% of total basic employment) and second largest source of employment income (11% of basic income). Employment and income in construction grew over the 2001-06 period, both in absolute and in relative terms.
- Tourism and “other” sectors, respectively, were the second and third most important sources of private sector employment and income in 2006. Tourism employment and income declined in absolute terms and in relative importance over the 2001-06 period. Employment in the “other” sector remained roughly constant from 2001-06.
- All primary industries, including mining, forestry, fishing and agriculture, together accounted for about 15% of total, basic employment and 6% of total basic income in 2006, representing an overall increase in absolute terms and in relative importance over the 2001-06 period.
- The film and high-tech sectors together accounted for about 5% of basic employment and 3% of basic income in 2006. High-tech employment and income increased in importance over the 2001-06 period, while the film sector declined.

4.3 Other Southern Gulf Islands (Galiano, Mayne, North and South Pender, Saturna)

- Total employment (basic and non-basic) was 2,688 in 2006, representing a 36% increase over total employment in 2001. Total income was estimated at almost \$153 million in 2006, an increase in nominal terms of about 38% over 2001.
- Over the 2001-06 period, employment increased in the following basic sectors: mining, fishing, tourism, high-tech, construction and “other”. Basic employment decreased in forestry,

⁵ There is no large scale metal or mineral mining in the Trust area. Most of the mining employment and income in the area is likely attributable to smaller scale aggregate and rock quarry operations.

agriculture, and the government sectors.

- All non-employment income and income in most of the basic industries grew over the 2001-06 period. The only industry in which income declined over this period was the film industry.
- In 2006, 49% of before tax, basic income is attributable to non-employment sources of income (ONEI and transfers), a reduction from 59% in 2001.
- The public sector is the second largest source of employment (24%) and largest source of employment income (15%) in the Southern Gulf Islands. Public sector employment declined slightly, but related income increased over the 2001-06 period. Public sector employment and income declined in proportionate terms over this period.
- The tourism sector is the single largest source of basic employment in the Southern Gulf Islands, accounting for 27% of employment and 9% of income in 2006. Tourism employment and income grew in absolute terms and in relative importance over the 2001-2006 period, one of only two sectors within the trust area that this occurred.
- The construction sector is the third largest source of basic employment (21%) and income (9%). Employment and income in construction grew strongly over the 2001-06 period, both in absolute terms and in relative importance.
- All primary industries, including mining, forestry, fishing and agriculture, together accounted for about 8% of total employment and 4% of total income in 2006. In proportionate terms, employment declined, but income increased somewhat in the primary sectors.
- The high-tech and “other” sectors together accounted for about 17% of employment and about 12% of income in 2006, an increase in absolute and relative terms from 2001.

4.4 Denman and Hornby Islands

- Total employment (basic and non-basic) was just over 1,100 in 2006, a 6% increase over total employment in 2001 on Denman and Hornby. Total income was estimated at almost \$46 million, an increase of almost 20% since 2001.
- Over the 2001-06 period, employment increased in the following basic sectors: forestry, mining, fishing, construction and “other” sectors. Basic employment decreased in agriculture, tourism, high-tech, and government sectors.
- Basic income in most industries and in the non-employment sectors grew over the 2001-06 period. Nominal income declined in all of the industries (agriculture, tourism, high-tech, and government) in which employment declined.
- In 2006, 56% of before tax, basic income is attributable to non-employment sources of income, a slight reduction from 57% in 2001.
- The public sector is the largest source of employment (27%) with construction, and largest source of employment income (18%) on Denman and Hornby islands. Public sector employment and income declined in absolute in proportional terms over the 2001-06 period.
- The construction sector on Denman and Hornby is the largest source of basic employment (27%), with the government sector. Construction represents the second largest source of basic income at 11%. Employment and income in construction grew strongly over the 2001-

06 period, both in absolute terms and in relative importance.

- All primary industries, including mining, forestry, fishing and agriculture, together accounted for about 26% of total employment and 10% of total income in 2006, one of the highest in the trust area in 2006. Overall, employment in the primary sectors increased significantly in absolute and proportional terms over the 2001-06 period.
- The “other” sector accounted for about 13% of employment, a significant increase over 2001. However, “other” income accounted for only about 2% of the total in 2006, roughly similar to the proportion in 2001. The high-tech sector represented about 2% of employment in 2001 and 2006.
- The tourism sector accounted for about 5% of basic employment on Denman and Hornby in 2006, down substantially from an estimated 18% in 2001. Tourism comprised 1% of basic income in 2006, down from 12% in 2001.

4.5 Gabriola

- Total employment (basic and non-basic) was 2,061 in 2006, more than a 14% increase over total employment in 2001. Total income was estimated at almost \$100 million on Gabriola, an increase in nominal terms of almost 36% since 2001.
- Over the 2001-06 period, employment increased in the following basic sectors: forestry, mining, tourism, high-tech, construction and “other” sectors. Basic employment decreased in fishing, agriculture, and government sectors.
- Basic income grew over the 2001-06 period in almost all sectors with the exception of agriculture, tourism, and “other” sectors.
- In 2006, 49% of before tax, basic income is attributable to non-employment sources of income, ONEI and transfers, a slight reduction from 52% in 2001.
- The public sector is the largest source of employment (29%) and employment income (19%) on Gabriola. Public sector employment declined somewhat in absolute and proportional terms from 2001-06. However, public sector income grew in absolute and proportional terms over this period.
- The construction sector is the second largest source of basic employment (17%) with tourism, and second largest source of employment income (11%) on Gabriola. Employment and income in construction grew strongly over the 2001-06 period, both in absolute terms and in relative importance.
- All primary industries on Gabriola, including mining, forestry, fishing and agriculture, together accounted for about 13% of total employment and 3% of total income in 2006. Overall, employment in the primary sectors increased in absolute and proportional terms over the 2001-06 period. Overall, incomes in these sectors increased in absolute, nominal terms, but declined proportionately.
- The high-tech (6%) and other (18%) sectors together accounted for about 24% of employment and about 13% of income in 2006. Employment and income in high-tech increased in absolute and proportional terms from 2001. Employment in the “other” sector increased modestly in absolute terms but declined proportionately. “Other” income declined absolutely and proportionately over the 2001-06 period.

- The tourism sector accounted for the second largest source of basic employment on Gabriola (17%), with construction, in 2006 but only 4% of basic income. These represent declines in both absolute and percentage terms from 2001.

4.6 Lasqueti

Note that the statistical reliability of data for Lasqueti is particularly uncertain because of the small sample size.

- Total employment (basic and non-basic) on Lasqueti was 215 in 2006, a 23% increase over total employment in 2001. Estimated total income declined over the 2001-06 period from \$4.1 million to \$3.6 million.
- Over the 2001-06 period, employment increased in the following basic sectors: fishing, agriculture, high-tech, and construction. Basic employment decreased in forestry, government and “other” sectors.
- In 2006, 49% of before tax, basic income is attributable to non-employment sources of income, ONEI and transfers, the same as in 2001.
- The public sector accounted for roughly 9% employment. The public sector accounted for a negligible proportion of income, which may be due to statistical error, although this is consistent with 2001 estimates. Public sector employment declined in absolute and proportional terms over the 2001-06 period.
- The construction sector is the largest source of basic employment (32%) and income (31%). Employment and income in construction grew moderately over the 2001-06 period, both in absolute terms and in relative importance.
- The fishing and agriculture sectors, together accounted for about 40% of total employment and 20% of total income in 2006, the highest in the trust area in 2006. Overall, employment and income in these sectors increased in absolute and proportional terms over the 2001-06 period.
- The “other” sector accounted for about 11% of employment but a negligible source of income in 2006 (possibly due to statistical error), a decline in absolute and relative terms from 2001.
- The tourism sector accounted for about 6% of basic employment on Lasqueti in 2006, similar to the proportion in 2001. Subject to statistical error, tourism comprised a negligible source of basic income in 2006, the same as in 2001.

4.7 Trust Area Summary

- Total employment (basic and non-basic) in the entire trust area was about 13,350 in 2006, representing almost a 15% increase over total employment in 2001. Most of the employment increases occurred in the construction and some of the resource industries. Total employment also increased in each of the six local trust study areas.
- Over the 2001-06 period, employment in the trust area overall increased in the following basic sectors: forestry, mining, fishing, high-tech, construction and “other” sectors. Basic employment overall decreased in agriculture, tourism, government, and film sectors. These employment trends were evident for many of the individual trust study areas, although as one would expect, there were some variations by island.

- Employment and non-employment income in the entire trust area was about \$678 million in 2006, representing a 32% increase in nominal terms over 2001. Income also grew in all of the local trust study areas, except for Lasqueti. Most of the income increases were accounted for by non-employment sources, construction and the public sector. Incomes in the agriculture and government sectors increased despite decreases in employment over the 2001-06 period.
- In 2006, 47% of before tax, basic income is attributable to non-employment sources of income in the trust area overall, likely reflecting the high proportion of retirees living in the trust area. This dependence on non-employment income sources was roughly similar for most islands, with the exception being Bowen Island on which non-employment sources accounted for 31% of total basic income. The non-employment share of income for the trust area was down slightly from the overall proportion in 2001, a trend evident in most of the local trust study areas. Public and private sector employment accounts for just over half of total income in the trust area overall.
- In a number of industries (e.g., forestry, agriculture, tourism) the share of total employment was much higher than their share of total employment income. This likely reflects lower than average wages and the seasonal / part time nature of employment in these sectors.
- The public sector is the largest source of employment (29%) and employment income (20%) in the trust area, and for each of the local trust study areas, except for Lasqueti. Public sector employment declined somewhat in absolute and proportional terms over the 2001-06 period, for the trust area overall and for most of the local trust study areas. Overall, public sector incomes increased in the trust area in absolute terms, but remained roughly similar in relative terms from 2001-06.
- The construction sector accounted for roughly 21% of employment and 11% of income in the trust area overall in 2006, second only to the public sector. The relative importance of the construction sector is similar for each of the local trust study areas. Construction employment and income showed the strongest growth of any sector over the 2001-06 period, in part reflecting population growth and the attractiveness of the trust area for summer residents and visitors.
- The “other” sector accounts for roughly 12% of employment and 6% of income in the trust area overall. Trust-wide employment and income in this sector grew slightly over the 2001-06 period, and its relative importance remained roughly similar over this period.
- Tourism was the second largest source of private sector employment (16%) and third largest source of private sector income (5%), in 2006. However, tourism employment and income declined in absolute and relative terms over the 2001-06 period for the trust area as a whole, and for each of the local trust study areas, except for the Southern Gulf Islands and Gabriola.
- All primary industries, including mining, forestry, fishing and agriculture, together accounted for about 13% of total employment and 5% of total income in 2006. Overall, employment and income in forestry, mining and fishing grew in absolute terms and in relative importance over the 2001-06 period. Employment in agriculture declined in absolute and relative terms from 2001-06, but income grew slightly, suggesting an increase in average incomes in this sector over the period.
- The film and high-tech sectors together accounted for about 8% of employment and 6% of income for the trust area overall in 2006. Employment and income increased in the high-tech sector over the 2001-06 period, while decreasing in the film industry.

Footnotes to Tables 1 and 2

Basic Sectors: Sectors in which activity levels are determined by external factors (e.g., export markets, population growth, federal and provincial government policy). Estimates include employment and income in each basic industry plus related processing and supplier industries. Basic sectors are defined below:

FOR= Forestry & Related Processing

MIN= Mining & Related Processing

F&T= Fishing, Trapping & Related Processing

AG&FD= Agriculture, Food & Related Processing (includes aquaculture)

TOU= Tourism Sectors (includes all of accommodation, and parts of retail, food, transportation services, personal services)

HITECH= High Tech Industries (includes parts of manufacturing & related technical services such as computer repair, specialized design services)

PUB= Public Sector (includes health, education, public administration, policing)

CON= Construction

FILM= Film (includes sound recording)

OTH= Other Industries (includes parts of sectors not elsewhere specified, e.g., non-resource-based manufacturing & transportation)

TRAN= Transfer Payments (primarily social assistance, employment insurance, Canada Pension / Old Age Security)

ONEI= Other Non-Employment Sources of Income (primarily corporate pensions, investment income)

Non-Basic Sectors: Sectors in which employment and income is generated by re-spending of incomes earned in "basic" industries.

Notes:

The 2006 dependency estimates have been adjusted to ensure consistency with 2001 estimates. Specifically, non-basic service activity in the local area that supports non-local residents has been allocated to the non-basic sector, as in 2001. Also, note that the figures in the "total" column are calculated as the sum of each of the columns (i.e., the sum of estimates for the individual sectors), resulting in very slight differences from the totals in the BC Statistics data. All percentages shown in the tables below, for each sector, represent percentages of total basic employment and income for the particular trust area.

Table 1
Employment and Income Dependencies: Islands Trust Area 2006

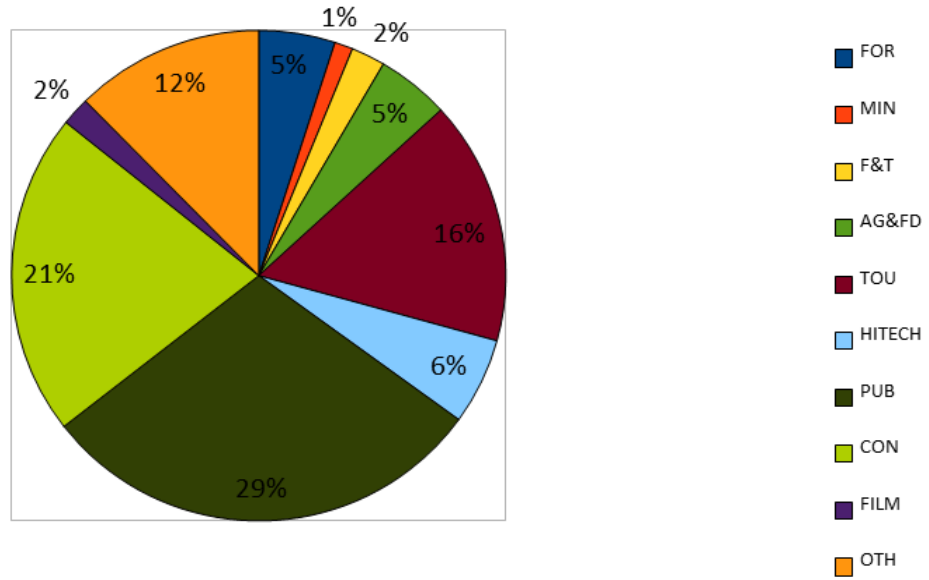
Employment (#)														
	FOR	MIN	F&T	AG&FD	TOU	HITECH	PUB	CON	FILM	OTH	TRAN	ONEI	NONB	TOTAL
Bowen	45	13	0	29	0	154	526	306	88	147			844	2,155
%	3	1	0	2	0	12	40	23	7	11				
Salt Spring	180	22	74	234	639	150	1,079	729	49	401			1,573	5,130
%	5	1	2	7	18	4	30	20	1	11				
Oth. S. Gulf Islands	26	21	58	63	543	128	479	428	37	210			696	2,688
%	1	1	3	3	27	6	24	21	2	11				
Hornby & Denman	92	21	35	49	40	13	205	206	0	102			340	1,103
%	12	3	5	6	5	2	27	27	0	13				
Gabriola	121	34	0	42	262	85	432	255	0	270			560	2,061
%	8	2	0	3	17	6	29	17	0	18				
Lasqueti	0	0	40	27	10	0	16	54	0	19			46	215
%	0	0	24	16	6	0	9	32	0	11				
Total	464	111	207	444	1,494	530	2,737	1,978	174	1,149			4,059	13,352
	5	1	2	5	16	6	29	21	2	12				
Before Tax Income (\$ million)														
	FOR	MIN	F&T	AG&FD	TOU	HITECH	PUB	CON	FILM	OTH	TRAN	ONEI	NONB	TOTAL
Bowen	0.6	0.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	8.3	26.0	12.8	0.0	6.3	8.1	17.6	31.0	113.5
%	1	0	0	4	0	10	32	16	0	8	10	21		
Salt Spring	6.3	0.4	1.5	3.8	10.9	5.0	41.8	23.5	2.6	11.4	32.6	78.5	43.9	262.2
%	3	0	1	2	5	2	19	11	1	5	15	36		
Oth. S. Gulf Islands	1.1	0.3	1.5	2.2	11.5	7.9	19.7	11.4	2.0	7.5	23.6	39.9	24.0	152.6
%	1	0	1	2	9	6	15	9	2	6	18	31		
Hornby & Denman	2.4	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.2	7.1	4.7	0.0	1.0	9.0	13.9	5.0	45.9
%	6	0	2	2	1	0	17	11	0	2	22	34		
Gabriola	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.6	3.7	15.5	9.3	0.0	7.6	15.8	24.9	16.1	99.9
%	3	0	0	0	4	4	18	11	0	9	19	30		
Lasqueti	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.1	3.6
%	0	0	11	9	0	0	0	31	0	0	29	20		
Total	13.2	1.4	4.2	10.4	26.5	25.1	110.1	62.8	4.6	33.8	90.1	175.5	120.1	677.7
	2	0	1	2	5	5	20	11	1	6	16	31		

Table 2
Employment and Income Dependencies: Islands Trust Area 2001

Employment (#)														
	FOR	MIN	F&T	AG&FD	TOU	HITECH	PUB	CON	FILM	OTH	TRAN	ONEI	NONB	TOTAL
Bowen	27	13	0	17	159	168	423	122	92	197			516	1,734
%	2	1	0	1	13	14	35	10	8	16				
							1,20							
Salt Spring	116	0	74	270	810	136	7	657	104	377			1,168	4,919
%	3	0	2	7	22	4	32	18	3	10				
Oth. S. Gulf Islands	46	13	17	121	334	102	495	230	32	125			458	1,973
%	3	1	1	8	22	7	33	15	2	8				
Hornby & Denman	44	0	17	107	147	16	308	128	0	63			210	1,040
%	5	0	2	13	18	2	37	15	0	8				
Gabriola	71	0	9	64	256	39	449	132	0	258			523	1,801
%	6	0	1	5	20	3	35	10	0	20				
Lasqueti	10	0	20	15	10	3	22	46	0	26			23	175
%	7	0	13	10	7	2	14	30	0	17				
							2,90							
Total	314	26	137	594	1,716	464	4	1,315	228	1,046			2,898	11,642
	4	0	2	7	20	5	33	15	3	12				
Before Tax Income (\$ million)														
	FOR	MIN	F&T	AG&FD	TOU	HITECH	PUB	CON	FILM	OTH	TRAN	ONEI	NONB	TOTAL
Bowen	2.2	0.1	0	0.1	2.8	7.8	16.9	3.6	6.7	7.6	6	19.7	21.7	95.2
%	3	0	0	0	4	11	23	5	9	10	8	27		
Salt Spring	1.6	0	2.6	4.4	12.4	3.2	31.4	18.3	2.7	10.4	31.1	58.3	26.6	203
%	1	0	1	2	7	2	18	10	2	6	18	33		
Oth. S. Gulf Islands	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.9	5.6	3.1	15.7	5.4	2.2	2	20	33.6	9.6	100.2
%	1	0	0	2	6	3	17	6	2	2	22	37		
Hornby & Denman	0.2	0	0.6	1.9	4.1	0.4	7.5	2.8	0	0.7	7.2	8.7	4.3	38.4
%	1	0	2	6	12	1	22	8	0	2	21	26		
Gabriola	1.2	0	0	1.4	4.1	1	11.3	3.3	0	8.1	13.2	19.8	10.2	73.6
%	2	0	0	2	6	2	18	5	0	13	21	31		
Lasqueti	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0	0.2	0	1	0	0.3	0.8	1	0.4	4.1
%	3	0	5	3	0	5	0	27	0	8	22	27		
Total	6.2	0.2	3.5	9.8	29	15.7	82.8	34.4	11.6	29.1	78.3	141.1	72.8	514.5
	1	0	1	2	7	4	19	8	3	7	18	32		

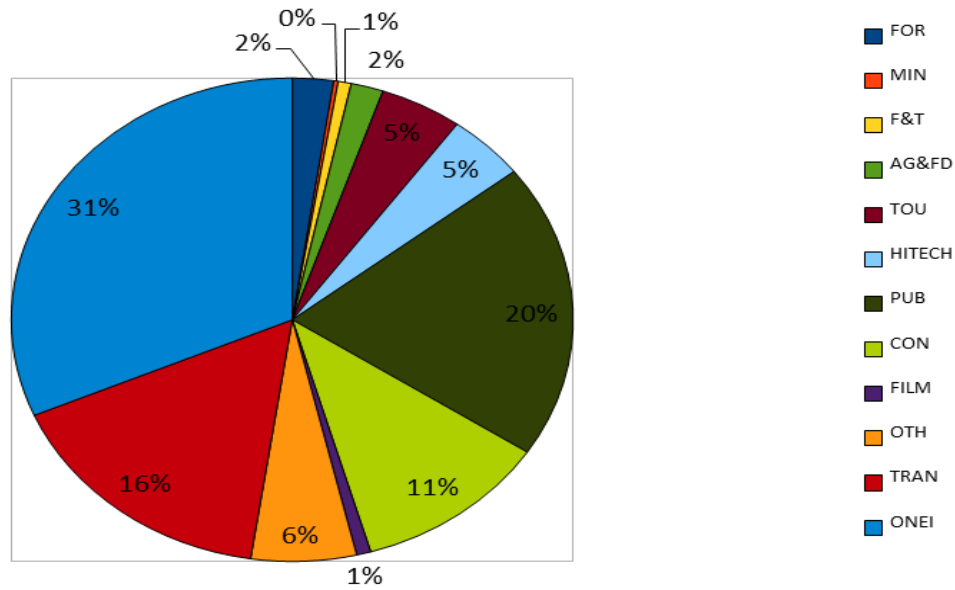
Employment Dependencies in Islands Trust Area, 2006.

Source: Economic Dependencies Estimates, 2006, BC Stats



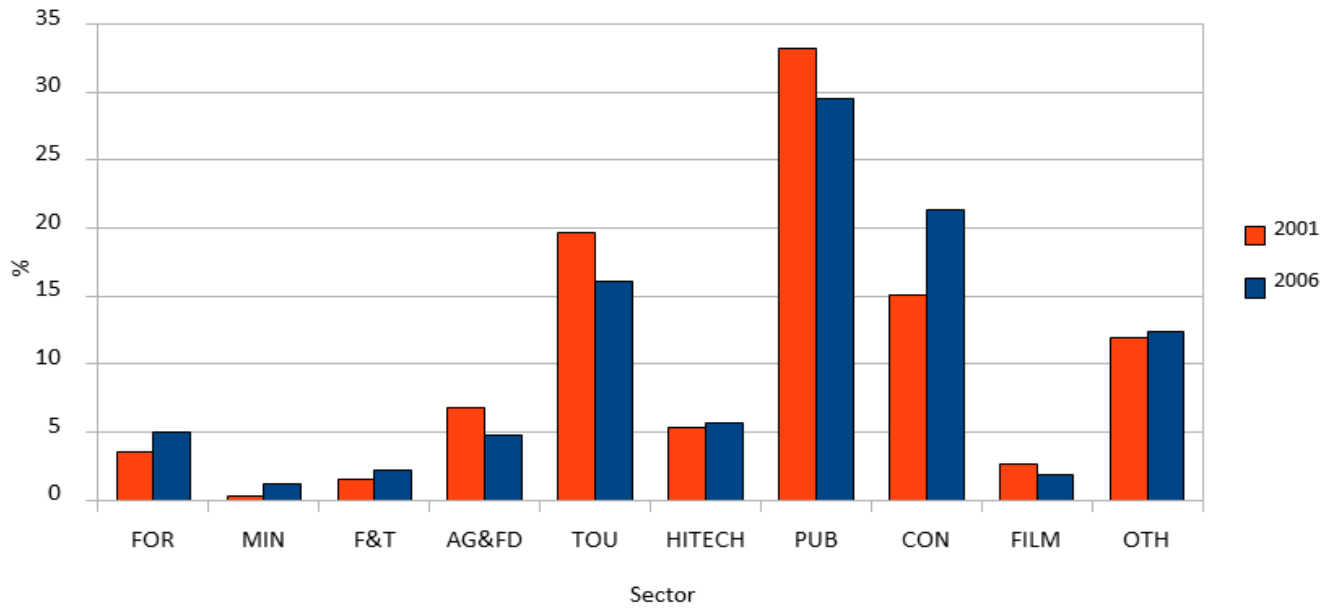
Income Dependencies in Island Trust Area, 2006.

Source: Economic Dependencies Estimates, 2006, BC Stats



Change in Employment Structure in Islands Trust Area, 2001-2006.

Source: Economic Dependencies Estimates, 2001, 2006, BC Stats



Change in Income Structure in Islands Trust Area, 2001-2006.

Source: Economic Dependencies Estimates, 2001, 2006, BC Stats

