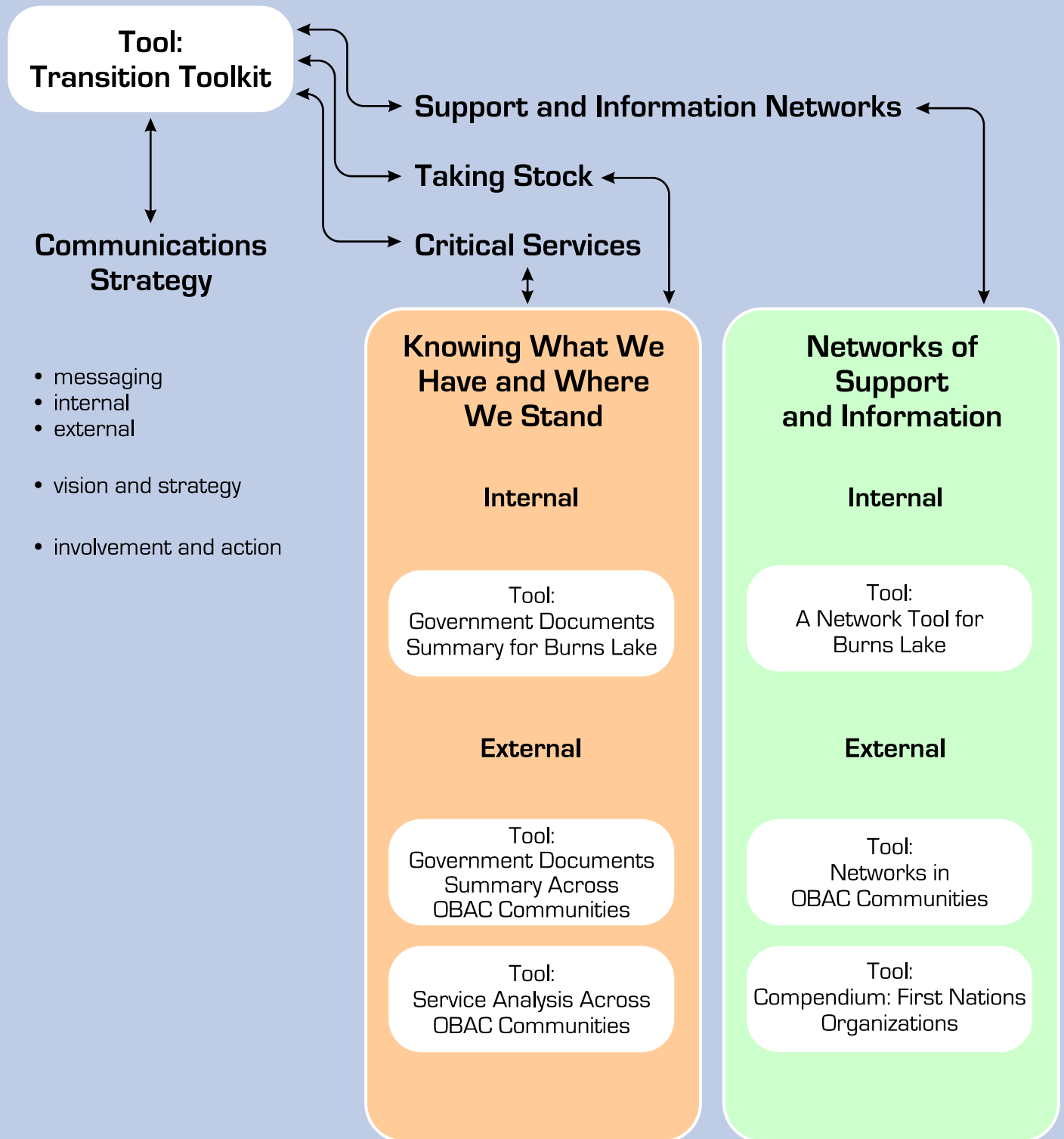


Service Analysis Across OBAC Communities



More Resilient Communities

Things we need to do



“Three threads that work together to support local economic transition”

MORE RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

Part of **Knowing What We Have and Where We Stand** includes an inventory of services within a community. Services play an important role in helping to attract and retain residents and businesses. In fact, some economic activities will not locate in places without basic educational, medical, or community services. Services also provide a foundation for economic renewal and provide support for residents.

During our visits to communities across the OBAC region, it became clear that many decision-makers and service providers were interested in knowing how the availability of their services compared to other communities. The *Service Analysis Across OBAC Communities* helps leaders to assess their 'preparedness' for transition, as well as to determine needed services and supports that can build capacity and enhance the pursuit of new opportunities. This service analysis also provides information to assist with local decisions concerning community planning and infrastructure investments.

This *Service Gap Analysis Across OBAC Communities* is one piece of **Knowing What We Have and Where We Stand**. In turn, **Knowing What We Have and Where We Stand** is one of three important threads that work together to support local economic transition.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This spring, our research team visited communities around the Omineca Beetle Action Coalition (OBAC) region to conduct a service gap analysis as part of the OBAC Community Transition Preparedness Project. Communities that were visited include: Mackenzie, McBride, Valemount, Fort St. James, Smithers, Telkwa, Houston, Granisle, Burns Lake, Fraser Lake, Vanderhoof, and Prince George. We wish to thank all of the community groups, business members, service providers, policy makers, and municipal staff who took the time to help out and to answer our many questions.

Special thanks to members of the Omineca Beetle Action Coalition who helped to provide input and feedback on the project. This includes Elizabeth Andersen and Herb Langin. We also wish to thank Sarah Fraser with the provincial government's Community Transition Branch.

On our research team, we wish to thank Michelle White, Kyle Kusch, and Petter Jacobsen for their assistance in conducting survey work and entering data.

Funding for this project came from OBAC and the BC Ministry of Community Development, Community Transition Branch.

Laura Ryser, Alison Matte, Kyle Kusch, Michelle White, and Greg Halseth
Prince George
August 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

More Resilient Communities	1
Acknowledgements	2
About this Report	5
1 Introduction	7
2 Key Findings - Population Statistics	9
3 Key Findings - Service Gap Analysis	11
4 Policy Recommendations	12
Appendix A: Population Statistics	15
A1a Census population in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District, 1976-2006.....	15
A1b Census population in the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, 1976-2006.....	15
A2a Census population change in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District, 1976-2006	16
A2b Census population change in the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, 1976-2006	16
A3a Percent of Population 65 Years and Older in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District, 1991-2006.....	17
A3b Percent of Population 65 Years and Older in the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, 1991-2006.....	17
A4a Percent of Residents Aged 45 to 64 in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District, 1991-2006	18
A4b Percent of Residents Aged 45 to 64 in the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, 1991-2006	18
A5a Total Dependency Ratio in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District, 1991-2006	19
A5b Total Dependency Ratio in the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, 1991-2006	19
A6a Young Dependency Ratio in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District, 1991-2006	20
A6b Young Dependency Ratio in the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, 1991-2006	20
A7a Old Age Dependency Ratio in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District, 1991-2006	21
A7b Old Age Dependency Ratio in the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, 1991-2006	21
A8a Population Retention Rates of 15-19 Year Olds Over 5 Year Periods in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District	22
A8b Population Retention Rates of 15-19 Year Olds Over 5 Year Periods in the Fraser-Fort George Regional District	22
A9a Population Retention Rates of 20-24 Year Olds Over 5 Year Periods in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District	23
A9b Population Retention Rates of 20-24 Year Olds Over 5 Year Periods in the Fraser-Fort George Regional District	23
A10 Population Change Calculations	24
Appendix B: Availability of Services in OBAC Communities.....	25
B1a Educational Services I, by community size.....	25
B1b Educational Services I, by distance	25
B2a Educational Services II, by community size	26
B2b Educational Services II, by distance	26
B3a Health Care Infrastructure, by community size	27
B3b Health Care Infrastructure, by distance	27
B4a Health Services, by community size	28
B4b Health Services, by distance	28
B5a General Health Services, by community size	29
B5b General Health Services, by distance	29
B6a Specialized Health Care Services, by community size.....	30
B6b Specialized Health Care Services, by distance	30
B7a Protection Services I, by community size	31
B7b Protection Services I, by distance	31
B8a Protection Services II, by community size.....	32
B8b Protection Services II, by distance	32

B9a	Legal Services, by community size	33
B9b	Legal Services, by distance	33
B10a	Financial / Business Services I, by community size	34
B10b	Financial / Business Services I, by distance	34
B11a	Financial / Business Services II, by community size	35
B11b	Financial / Business Services II, by distance	35
B12a	Communication Services I, by community size	36
B12b	Communication Services I, by distance	36
B13a	Communication Services II, by community size	37
B13b	Communication Services II, by distance	37
B14a	Basic Shopping Services, by community size.....	38
B14b	Basic Shopping Services, by distance	38
B15a	Children and Elderly Services, by community size.....	39
B15b	Children and Elderly Services, by distance	39
B16a	Government Services I, by community size	40
B16b	Government Services I, by distance	40
B17a	Government Services II, by community size	41
B17b	Government Services II, by distance	41
B18a	Community Services I, by community size	42
B18b	Community Services I, by distance	42
B19a	Community Services II, by community size	43
B19b	Community Services II, by distance	43
B20a	Community Services III, by community size.....	44
B20b	Community Services III, by distance	44
B21a	Local Transportation Services, by community size.....	45
B21b	Local Transportation Services, by distance	45
B22a	Non-Local Transportation Services, by community size	46
B22b	Non-Local Transportation, by distance	46
B23a	Winter Recreational Services, by community size	47
B23b	Outdoor Recreation Services, by distance	47
B24a	Recreational Services I, by community size.....	48
B24b	Recreational Services I, by distance	48
B25a	Arts and Culture Services, by community size.....	49
B25b	Arts and Culture Services, by distance	49
B26a	Recreational Services II, by community size	50
B26b	Recreational Services II, by distance	50
B27a	Recreation and Parks, by community size.....	51
B27b	Recreation and Parks, by distance	51
B28a:	Training and Research Services, by community size	52
B28b	Training and Research Services, by distance	52
B29a	Economic Development Organizations I, by community size	53
B29b	Economic Development Organizations I, by distance	53
B30a	Economic Development Organizations II, by community size	54
B30b	Economic Development Organizations II, by distance	54
B31a	Resource Development Organizations I, by community size.....	55
B31b	Resource Development Organizations I, by distance	55
B32a	Resource Development Organizations II, by community size.....	56
B32b	Resource Development Organizations II, by distance	56
B33a	Government Offices for Economic / Resource Development, by community size	57
B33b	Government Office for Economic / Resource Development, by distance	57
B34a	Social Housing I, by community size	58
B34b	Social Housing I, by distance	58
B35a	Social Housing II, by community size.....	59
B35b	Social Housing II, by distance	59

ABOUT THIS REPORT

With provincial funding, the Omineca Beetle Action Coalition (OBAC) was established in 2005 to respond to challenges and opportunities associated with the Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB) epidemic. The goal was to establish a series of strategies and provide direction to diversify economies, enhance resiliency, and ensure the long-term viability of communities within the OBAC region.

The “Community Transition Preparedness Project” is being undertaken through a partnership involving OBAC, the Community Development Institute (CDI) at UNBC, and the Community Transition Branch of the BC Ministry of Community Services. The ‘location’ of the project includes the areas and communities covered by OBAC within the Fraser-Fort George Regional District and the Bulkley-Nechako Regional Districts. In terms of population, the 2006 census recorded a population of 101,881 for the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, and 44,147 for the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District. This area is the most significantly impacted by the MPB epidemic.

There are three pieces to the OBAC “Community Transition Preparedness Project”. First, an inventory of services and networks in communities was completed to assess their ‘readiness’ to engage with transition processes. The second involves reviewing this gap analysis with OBAC communities. The final piece entails refining the “economic transition toolkit” that the CDI designed to help rural and small town places prepare for challenges and change.

The purpose of this report is to identify key contacts for local and regional networks for Telkwa. This will help to determine linkages that currently exist between local and other local and non-local individuals and organizations. This information can be used as a foundation to determine what, if any, potential network contacts a municipality may need for development planning or economic transition. To facilitate different forms of communication with these groups and organizations, any available or applicable contact information is listed, including key contact personnel, phone numbers, fax numbers, physical street address, mailing address, e-mail, and website. Similar reports have been generated for Mackenzie, McBride, Valemount, Smithers, Houston, Granisle, Burns Lake, Fraser Lake, Fort St. James, and Vanderhoof.

1 INTRODUCTION

With provincial funding, the Omineca Beetle Action Coalition (OBAC) was established in 2005 to respond to challenges and opportunities associated with the Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB) epidemic. The goal was to establish a series of strategies and provide direction to diversify economies, enhance resiliency, and ensure the long-term viability of communities within the OBAC region.

The “Community Transition Preparedness Project” is being undertaken through a partnership involving OBAC, the Community Development Institute (CDI) at UNBC, and the Community Transition Branch of the BC Ministry of Community Services. The ‘location’ of the project includes the areas and communities covered by OBAC within the Fraser-Fort George Regional District and the Bulkley-Nechako Regional Districts. In terms of population, the 2006 census recorded a population of 101,881 for the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, and 44,147 for the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District. This area is the most significantly impacted by the MPB epidemic.

As communities embark on processes to diversify their economies, they will need sufficient capacity to support new developments. Such capacity can help communities to mobilize their assets and resources to capitalize on opportunities. Services play two key functions in building capacity. First, services help rural and small town places to cope with economic restructuring and transition. Job losses stemming from industrial restructuring or closure can place increased demands on local services for education and training, counselling, health care, and other support services. Without such services, residents would have to cope with the additional burden of having to leave their town to access assistance. Second, services provide opportunities for building relationships, partnerships, and trust. Together, these can lead to new partnerships and innovative ways for delivering services where they might otherwise not exist.

There are three pieces to the OBAC “Community Transition Preparedness Project”. First, an inventory of services and networks in communities was completed to assess their ‘readiness’ to embark on transition processes. The second involves reviewing this gap analysis with OBAC communities. The final piece entails refining the “economic transition toolkit” that the CDI designed to help rural and small town places prepare for challenges and change.

The purpose of this report is to provide OBAC and its member communities with a gap analysis of local preparedness for transition, and needed community and social supports / services, which can feed directly into OBAC’s strategic planning processes. In particular, it can help support the strategies for retention and attraction, as well as social / community services and supports. This report will compare the availability of services in the surveyed rural and small town places across two regional districts (Fraser-Fort George Regional District and the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District).

Fraser-Fort George Regional District	Bulkley-Nechako Regional District
Prince George Mackenzie McBride Valemount	Burns Lake Vanderhoof Fraser Lake Fort St. James Granisle Houston Telkwa Smithers

Key findings from the service gap analysis will be highlighted and a series of policy recommendations will be provided. There are two sets of appendices in this report. Appendix A provides population and demographic data for these communities. This is important as fluctuations in demographics can change the types of services that are required in a place.

Appendix B includes a series of tables that document the inventory of services in each community. This inventory provides a foundation to understand service gaps that may affect transition efforts. During our field research, there was considerable interest from community members to understand how the availability of services in their community compared to other places of similar size within the region. In each section, the first table outlines the availability of services according to community size. While most services are provided on a full-time basis, each table also indicates any services that operate on a part-time or seasonal basis.

Since the 1980s, service restructuring trends have regionalized the availability of certain services. If services are not available in a community, it is important to assess how far residents have to commute to access them. Therefore, a second set of tables were created to outline if services are available within a community, within 100 km of a community, or beyond. Distance to services can have important implications as frequent commuting for services can lead to out-migration.

2 KEY FINDINGS - POPULATION STATISTICS

The data for this report was collected through a review of Statistics Canada's Census population from 1991 to 2006 (Appendix A). The Census is undertaken every five years. Understanding changes in these statistics will help communities to assess labour force pressures and to understand emerging service demands that may impact transition planning efforts.

Statistics show that the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District's population increased from 32,617 in 1976 to 41,641 in 1996 (Table A1a). Over the past decade, the population declined by just over 8% to 38,243 in 2006 (Table A2a). The population of the Fraser-Fort George Regional District also grew from 79,616 in 1976 to 98,974 in 1996 (Table A1b). Since then, the population also declined by almost 7% (Table A2b).

One lens for examining changes in the local population is to examine changes in the proportion of seniors, as well as the proportion of the labour force that is approaching retirement (aged 45 to 64). While many communities across northern BC have typically had younger residents attracted by employment opportunities in resource-based industries, they are now experiencing population aging. For example, the percent of the population aged 65 years and older in both regional districts has almost doubled over the past 15 years (Tables A3a and A3b). The percent of the workforce between 45 and 64 years of age has also nearly doubled over the past fifteen years in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District (Table A4a). Substantial increases in the proportion of this older workforce also occurred in the Fraser-Fort George Regional District (Table A4b).

Changes to the total dependency ratio enable places to assess the relationship between the proportion of their workforce (15-64 years of age) and those not in the workforce (children under 15 years of age and seniors over 64 years of age). A decline in the total dependency ratio means that the proportion of the workforce is increasing relative to the proportion of dependents. At the regional level, the total dependency ratio has declined over the past fifteen years (Tables A5a and A5b). For example, while the total dependency ratio for the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District was 52.7% in 1991, it fell to 47.7% in 2006. In the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, the total dependency ratio declined from 44.1% in 1991 to 40.1% during the latest Census period.

Although there was only a small change in the total dependency ratio, data for young and old dependency ratios demonstrate significant shifts in community demographics. Specifically, there are fewer young people and more older people. The young dependency ratio in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District declined from 43.5% to 32.4% over the past fifteen years (Table A6a). By comparison, the Fraser-Fort George Regional District experienced a decline in its young dependency ratio from 37.1% in 1991 to 27.0% in 2006 (Table A6b).

In terms of old age dependency ratios, the gap between rates for BC and both the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District and the Fraser-Fort George Regional District closed over the past fifteen years (Tables A7a and A7b). Since 1991, for example, the old age dependency ratio for the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District grew from 9.1% to 15.4% in 2006. For the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, the old age dependency ratio almost doubled from 7.0% in 1991 to 13.1% in 2006.

It is also important to understand how the younger cohort of the labour force may change in the coming years. Three time periods were used to estimate these changes, including from 1991 to 1996, 1996 to 2001, and 2001 to 2006. We are concerned with the retention rates or size of specific population age groups. Our focus is around youth completing high school (15-19 years of age) and youth entering into the workforce (20-24 years of age). This basic calculation involves comparing the number of the population that represents these age groups in the first time period against the population that is aged-in-place five years later in period two. From this, we can estimate the percent of the age cohort that was retained.

During each Census period, retention rates for youth completing high school in both the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District and the Fraser-Fort George Regional District were less than levels for BC (Tables A8a and A8b). Although there are several nuances within each community, figures show that there has been a steady decline across the

Bulkley-Nechako Regional District in retaining this youth cohort since 1991. By comparison, retention rates for youth aged 15-19 years old in the Fraser-Fort George Regional District declined until the 2001-2006 Census period when figures stabilized.

Communities in both regional districts had greater success at retaining youth in the 20 to 24 year age category (Table A9a and A9b). Retention rates for young adults entering the workforce, however, remained lower than provincial trends. The retention of youth entering the labour force in both regional districts has been declining since 1991.

Across the OBAC region, the population of many communities grew until the mid-1990s. Since 1996, restructuring in a number of industries and sectors have led to population declines in many towns. New economic activities have only just kept pace with workplace changes such as automation, resulting in limited job growth. As younger workers leave in search of employment or educational opportunities, the population is “aging-in-place”. While there has been growth in the population over 65 years of age in many places, the largest share of population aging at this point in time can be attributed to the declining share of young people. This exodus from the young portion of the labour force is of concern to many businesses and organizations. It will be important to develop a more comprehensive approach (policy and actions) that may influence the retention or loss of the younger participants in our labour force. The coming retirement of the large ‘bubble’ of older workers will also put considerable pressure on many services and facilities.

3 KEY FINDINGS - SERVICE GAP ANALYSIS

Services provide an important foundation for retaining and attracting residents and businesses. Since the 1980s, however, rural and small town places have been experiencing changes in service provision due to economic and social restructuring trends. Some small places have been experiencing population declines. At the same time, federal and provincial government policies have withdrawn service infrastructure that can provide a foundation for economic renewal and assist residents to cope with the stresses associated with community transition.

OBAC communities must consider a number of challenges in preparing to meet the needs associated with economic restructuring. Limited service availability erodes a community's capacity to respond to social and economic change, as well as to attract new residents and businesses. Out of 170 services that were tracked in our inventory, only 100 (58.8%) are available in at least half of these communities (Appendix B). In particular, services for protection, legal support, the elderly, government organizations, training and research, and social housing are more limited in these places. Limited service availability is more sharply experienced in smaller communities (less than 2,000 people). An exception to this trend is McBride. Although the Village of McBride has a population of 660 people, it functions as a service centre for many nearby rural communities.

Some of the remaining services in OBAC communities operate on a part-time basis only. For example, some of the smaller communities only have part-time access to x-ray services, social workers, physiotherapy, and speech therapy. Protection services that are driven by volunteers also tend to be available on a part-time basis, including fire departments, search and rescue, neighbourhood watch, and rural crime watch. Community services, such as food banks, clothing exchange depots, drop-in centres, churches, and service clubs, also tend to be volunteer-based with part-time operations in smaller places. Part-time cultural and recreational facilities in smaller communities include public libraries, museums, live theatre, bowling, and community gyms. Other part-time services include courts, tourism information centres, airports, women's leadership groups, and agricultural associations. Some services are understandably offered on a seasonal basis, including farmers' markets, winter recreational activities, and summer outdoor recreational activities.

On a positive note, most of the services that are not available in these communities are accessible within a one hour highway commute. However, there are still 31 services and organizations that are not accessible within a one hour highway commute. These included access to specialized services, such as a dental surgeon or university; government offices such as a Tribal Council office, MP's office, or government ministry offices; governance organizations, such as the offices for OBAC, 16/97 Economic Alliance, or North Central Local Government Association (NCLGA); industry associations; or social housing.

There are a number of innovations in service provision that were designed to meet local service needs. For example, to prepare local residents for new employment opportunities, community colleges are working to develop mining programs and host mobile units to provide trades training. Recognizing the financial constraints of some residents, the College of New Caledonia in Burns Lake also provides a simple breakfast for students. A number of 'one-stop' shops for community services exist in Houston and Smithers. Furthermore, to address transportation problems, non-profit groups in Valemount and Fraser Lake are looking to develop regional shuttle services, and there has been considerable take up of the Northern Health Authority's 'Connections' bus service. Despite the emergence of partnerships and innovative solutions to service provision, communities should not assume that the loss of services will automatically be backfilled by informal organizations. Communities must understand the capacities and limits of these groups.

Services are critical in the new economy to provide a foundation for networking and innovative bottom up approaches to community and economic renewal. If places lose services, they also lose a local source of knowledge and expertise upon which the community and the voluntary sector can draw upon. At the same time, services continue to be available on a regional basis following principles of centrality and market area. In seeking to reduce an annual bottom line, policies and programs aimed to restructure services may be exacerbating negative economic and population trends.

4 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The services provision patterns identified for OBAC communities in this study speak to many issues about economic restructuring. The provision of services in smaller communities has long faced the challenges of long distances and low population densities that have meant higher service delivery costs per capita. Urban-based delivery models have made it difficult for smaller communities to provide services, especially specialized services. Training has focused on developing specialized professionals that do not easily fit the needed roles of rural generalists. Difficult terrain and weather conditions create challenges for service workers to visit other places. At the same time, services are increasingly important as places confront rapid change, as economic activity will not locate in places without basic educational, medical, or community services.

HOUSING

- Support the development of housing options to meet social (i.e. low income) as well as economic boom needs.

It is important to remember that during changes, both industry workers and supporting service sector workers can be at risk of losing employment. A lack of affordable housing options in a community can heighten levels of poverty and homelessness, or can lead to out-migration. The need for more flexibility in the local housing stock is also reflected during times of economic upturn when shortages and rising rental prices create further pressures for current and incoming residents.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

- Support the provision of community services and programs to assist residents during the transition period.
- Support the development of a 'one-stop' shop for information about community services and government services.
- Support a mechanism for accessing information about innovative service providers.

Following an industry closure or restructuring announcement, residents will need access to services, such as education, training, counseling, or food banks, or programs, such as household budgeting workshops. A 'one-stop' shop for information about services may be needed to help those making the transition to retirement, those with special needs, those who are in a job transition, or those who just require passport forms. Some residents may not feel confident enough or may be reluctant to contact 1-800 numbers. Some may require assistance to understand or fill out government forms. This option may be especially important for communities that do not have any government offices. Possible locations that have been previously considered for 'one-stop' shops include, but should not be limited to, local government offices, post offices, and public libraries. Finally, as communities work to address local service needs, they need access to timely, relevant, and collated information about innovative service provision options that they may pursue individually or in partnership with others.

INTER-COMMUNITY TRANSPORTATION

- Identify inter-community transportation as crucial to supporting residential access to services.
- Support the Northern Health Authority bus initiative.
- Support alternative transportation initiatives, such as the Valemount Shuttle Service.

Access to services is challenged by the closure or regionalization of services. Yet, access to services continues to be a crucial need of economic transition. If services are only going to be available on a regional basis, communities need to think about developing realistic transportation options. Inconvenient scheduling for bus service between communities can increase costs to access services if no same day return trip is possible. This can be particularly difficult on our most vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, the disabled, and the poor. Initiated by a non-profit group, the Valemount Shuttle Service is already exploring options for developing a regional shuttle service.

ADJUST TO AN AGING POPULATION

- Support the provision of home support, home care, adult day care centres, and retirement facilities.
- Support exploring options to provide subsistence support for rural residents who must access critical services in regional centres.

Rural and small town places must deal with the changing nature of service demands. With an aging population, services need to be developed and maintained to help older residents stay in their homes longer; a cheaper alternative to pre-mature institutionalization. As many resource-based towns were designed to meet the needs of young families, planning may now need to focus on developing adult day care centres or retirement facilities in some communities. In addition to transportation options, subsistence support while visiting regional centres, and home support and home care costs should receive special attention if services will only be offered in regional centres. Questions must be resolved about who will bear the costs of accessing services. This especially applies to our vulnerable populations.

COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE

- Advocate for communication infrastructure that can support outreach programs, networking, and partnerships.
- Support programs to build capacity and use of technology.

Communication infrastructure should receive special attention to support outreach programs, such as those in education and health, as well as to support networking and partnership development between places. In addition to high speed Internet access, it is equally important to build local capacity to use it. In the past, some communities, such as McBride and Prince George, have used video conferencing technology to link schools together and expand access to courses that are not able to be taught in smaller municipalities.

EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- Encourage communities to link their physical assets with the development of innovative educational programs for youth.

By capitalizing on physical assets, creative educational programs could be created to expand opportunities for youth and provide a new economic activity for the community. For example, Tumbler Ridge has created dinosaur camps, while Mackenzie Secondary School has previously provided students with an opportunity to manage a woodlot. Youth come to Prince George to attend the Science University for Northern Youth Program. Many youth education programs can take advantage of the skills and knowledge of recently retired seniors to create positive outcomes for multiple generations.

VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

- Support investments in volunteer training.

With a number of services being delivered with voluntary support, local groups and government policies should invest in volunteer training and develop organizational learning habits to build capacity and transfer skills amongst voluntary groups. This ensures that if out-migration occurs, the capacity remains within the organization.

GOVERNMENT POLICIES

- Advocate for programs that facilitate local and regional collaboration.
- Encourage local governments and service providers to support collaboration by providing access to meeting space or teleconferencing equipment.
- Encourage governments to consider assessing programs, benefits, demands, and evaluations on a regional scale.
- Advocate for long-term programs to facilitate collaborative efforts.
- Advocate for common sense funding application and reporting procedures.

In an era of service restructuring, program designs should facilitate collaboration not only locally, but at a regional level. This is important as collaboration leads to increased networks and sharing of information that may result in other service delivery options. More attention is needed to avoid unintended service policy change consequences which could truncate local revitalization efforts. Services are not just about how we react; they are about how we prepare. Government programs and policies that assist rural revitalization efforts will need to keep the shift towards a regionalization of services in mind. While funds are typically allocated to sites; benefits, demands, and evaluations may now need to be at a regional scale. Long-term programs are needed to facilitate collaboration and partnerships as these relationships take time to develop and maintain.

APPENDIX A: POPULATION STATISTICS

Table A1a. Census population in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District, 1976-2006, by total population numbers

Place	1976	1986	1996	2006
<i>Bulkley-Nechako RD</i>	32,617	37,470	41,641	38,243
Burns Lake	1,433	1,723	1,793	2,107
Fort St. James	2,110	1,983	2,046	1,355
Fraser Lake	1,430	1,182	1,344	1,113
Granisle	1,210	646	446	364
Houston	2,673	3,905	3,934	3,163
Smithers	3,783	4,713	5,624	5,217
Telkwa	691	863	1,194	1,295
Vanderhoof	1,990	3,505	4,401	4,064
Unincorporated	17,297	18,950	20,859	19,565
British Columbia	2,392,790	2,883,367	3,724,500	4,113,487

Source: Statistics Canada 1976, 1986, 1996, 2006.

Table A1b. Census population in the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, 1976-2006, by total population numbers

Place	1976	1986	1996	2006
<i>Fraser-Fort George RD</i>	79,616	89,337	98,974	92,264
Mackenzie	5,338	5,542	5,997	4,539
McBride	619	592	740	660
Prince George	59,929	67,621	75,150	70,981
Valemount	878	1,161	1,303	1,018
Unincorporated	12,852	14,421	15,784	15,066
British Columbia	2,392,790	2,883,367	3,724,500	4,113,487

Source: Statistics Canada 1976, 1986, 1996, 2006.

Table A2a. Census population change in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District, 1976-2006, by total % change in population

Place	% change 1976-1986	% change 1986-1996	% change 1996-2006
<i>Bulkley-Nechako RD</i>	14.88	11.13	-8.16
Burns Lake	20.24	4.06	17.51
Fort St. James	-6.02	3.18	-33.77
Fraser Lake	-17.34	13.71	-17.19
Granisle	-46.61	-30.96	-18.39
Houston	46.09	0.74	-19.60
Smithers	24.58	19.33	-7.24
Telkwa	24.89	38.35	8.46
Vanderhoof	76.13	25.56	-7.66
Unincorporated	9.56	10.07	-6.20
British Columbia	20.5	29.2	10.4

Source: Statistics Canada 1976, 1986, 1996, 2006.

Table A2b. Census population change in the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, 1976-2006, by total % change in population

Place	% change 1976-1986	% change 1986-1996	% change 1996-2006
<i>Fraser-Fort George RD</i>	12.21	10.79	-6.78
Mackenzie	3.82	8.21	-24.31
McBride	-4.36	25.00	-10.81
Prince George	12.84	11.13	-5.55
Valemount	32.23	12.23	-21.87
Unincorporated	12.21	9.45	-4.55
British Columbia	20.5	29.2	10.4

Source: Statistics Canada 1976, 1986, 1996, 2006.

Table A3a. Percent of Population 65 Years and Older in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District, 1991-2006

Municipality	1991 %	1996 %	2001 %	2006 %
<i>Bulkley-Nechako RD</i>	5.97	6.99	8.23	10.40
Burns Lake	6.85	9.70	11.11	12.92
Fort St. James	3.40	5.10	6.50	10.70
Fraser Lake	4.58	6.02	8.91	10.81
Granisle	3.64	14.44	27.40	28.77
Houston	4.26	4.70	6.04	8.12
Smithers	7.16	8.10	9.68	10.93
Telkwa	6.67	7.02	4.80	6.95
Vanderhoof	7.97	8.40	10.25	11.30
British Columbia	12.86	12.78	13.60	14.58
Source: Statistics Canada.				

Table A3b. Percent of Population 65 Years and Older in the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, 1991-2006

Municipality	1991 %	1996 %	2001 %	2006 %
<i>Fraser-Fort George RD</i>	4.86	5.70	7.38	9.36
Mackenzie	0.86	1.17	2.31	3.64
McBride	13.16	12.42	11.81	11.36
Prince George	5.10	6.06	7.65	9.58
Valemount	7.36	8.02	9.75	13.73
British Columbia	12.86	12.78	13.60	14.58
Source: Statistics Canada.				

Table A4a. Percent of Residents Aged 45 to 64 in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District, 1991-2006

Municipality	1991 %	1996 %	2001 %	2006 %
<i>Bulkley-Nechako RD</i>	16.75	18.83	22.85	28.28
Burns Lake	14.29	18.00	18.86	20.57
Fort St. James	16.02	18.20	22.60	28.04
Fraser Lake	15.27	15.41	21.32	26.13
Granisle	15.76	43.33	42.47	41.00
Houston	14.99	17.79	22.61	29.62
Smithers	14.91	17.08	20.74	25.02
Telkwa	15.90	12.40	19.93	25.48
Vanderhoof	15.57	16.80	19.59	24.20
British Columbia	19.98	21.79	25.08	28.43

Source: Statistics Canada.

Table A4b. Percent of Residents Aged 45 to 64 in the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, 1991-2006

Municipality	1991 %	1996 %	2001 %	2006 %
<i>Fraser-Fort George RD</i>	17.74	19.92	24.54	28.69
Mackenzie	13.02	15.60	22.98	31.31
McBride	17.54	16.99	23.61	26.52
Prince George	17.49	19.55	23.98	27.29
Valemount	18.18	19.47	26.27	29.90
British Columbia	19.98	21.79	25.08	28.43

Source: Statistics Canada.

Table A5a. Total Dependency Ratio in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District, 1991-2006 (percent)

Municipality	1991 %	1996 %	2001 %	2006 %
<i>Bulkley-Nechako RD</i>	52.7	50.2	47.9	47.7
Burns Lake	57.7	54.9	54.8	56.0
Fort St. James	48.2	42.6	40.0	49.4
Fraser Lake	46.4	50.3	49.1	48.0
Granisle	36.4	42.9	58.7	62.2
Houston	46.9	42.8	41.3	41.4
Smithers	50.8	49.9	50.9	49.9
Telkwa	57.3	63.5	50.6	49.7
Vanderhoof	54.7	53.2	52.2	55.3
British Columbia	49.3	48.2	46.4	45.1
Source: Statistics Canada.				

Table A5b. Total Dependency Ratio in the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, 1991-2006 (percent)

Municipality	1991 %	1996 %	2001 %	2006 %
<i>Fraser-Fort George RD</i>	44.1	42.9	40.6	40.1
Mackenzie	45.5	39.7	36.8	33.4
McBride	58.3	61.1	51.6	46.7
Prince George	43.6	43.0	40.8	40.5
Valemount	54.0	51.4	45.7	44.7
British Columbia	49.3	48.2	46.4	45.1
Source: Statistics Canada.				

Changes to the total dependency ratio enable places to assess the relationship between the proportion of their workforce (15-64 years of age) and those not in the workforce (children under 15 years of age and seniors over 64 years of age). A decline in the total dependency ratio means that the proportion of the workforce is greater than the proportion of dependents. A sample calculation of the total dependency ratio for Mackenzie in 2006 is provided below:

$$[(\text{Population 65 years and older}) + (\text{Population 0-14 years}) / \text{Population 15-64 years}] * 100$$

$$150 + 985 / 3400 * 100 = 33.38$$

Table A6a. Young Dependency Ratio in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District, 1991-2006 (percent)

Municipality	1991 %	1996 %	2001 %	2006 %
<i>Bulkley-Nechako RD</i>	43.5	39.7	35.8	32.4
Burns Lake	46.9	39.9	37.6	35.8
Fort St. James	43.2	35.3	30.9	33.0
Fraser Lake	39.7	41.2	35.8	32.0
Granisle	31.4	22.2	15.2	15.6
Houston	40.6	36.1	32.7	30.0
Smithers	40.0	37.7	36.3	33.5
Telkwa	46.8	52.0	43.3	39.3
Vanderhoof	42.4	40.3	36.6	37.8
British Columbia	30.1	29.2	26.5	24.0
Source: Statistics Canada.				

Table A6b. Young Dependency Ratio in the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, 1991-2006 (percent)

Municipality	1991 %	1996 %	2001 %	2006 %
<i>Fraser-Fort George RD</i>	37.1	34.8	30.3	27.0
Mackenzie	44.3	38.1	33.7	29.0
McBride	37.5	41.1	33.7	30.0
Prince George	36.3	34.3	30.0	27.0
Valemount	42.7	39.3	31.5	24.8
British Columbia	30.1	29.2	26.5	24.0
Source: Statistics Canada.				

Changes to the young dependency ratio enable places to assess the relationship between the proportion of their workforce (15-64 years of age) and children under 15 years of age. A decline in the young dependency ratio means that the proportion of the workforce is greater than the proportion of young dependents. A sample calculation of the young dependency ratio for Mackenzie in 2006 is provided below:

$$(\text{Population 0-14 years} / \text{Population 15-64 years}) * 100$$

$$985 / 3400 * 100 = 28.97$$

Table A7a. Old Age Dependency Ratio in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District, 1991-2006 (percent)

Municipality	1991 %	1996 %	2001 %	2006 %
<i>Bulkley-Nechako RD</i>	9.1	10.5	12.2	15.4
Burns Lake	10.8	15.0	17.2	20.1
Fort St. James	5.0	7.3	9.1	15.9
Fraser Lake	6.7	9.0	13.3	16.0
Granisle	5.0	20.6	43.5	46.7
Houston	6.3	6.7	8.5	11.5
Smithers	10.8	12.1	14.6	16.4
Telkwa	10.5	11.5	7.2	10.4
Vanderhoof	12.3	12.9	15.6	16.4
British Columbia	19.2	18.9	19.9	21.2
Source: Statistics Canada.				

Table A7b. Old Age Dependency Ratio in the Fraser-Fort George Regional District, 1991-2006 (percent)

Municipality	1991 %	1996 %	2001 %	2006 %
<i>Fraser-Fort George RD</i>	7.0	8.2	10.4	13.1
Mackenzie	1.3	1.6	3.2	4.4
McBride	20.8	20.0	17.9	16.7
Prince George	7.3	8.7	10.8	13.5
Valemount	11.3	12.1	14.2	19.9
British Columbia	19.2	18.9	19.9	21.2
Source: Statistics Canada.				

The old dependency ratio compares the share of the population over age 64 to the rest of the working age population. An increase in the old age dependency ratio means that the proportion of the workforce in relation to this older cohort is declining. A sample calculation of the old age dependency ratio for Mackenzie in 2006 is provided below:

$$(\text{Population 65 years and older} / \text{Population 15-64 years}) * 100$$

$$150 / 3400 * 100 = 4.41$$

Table A8a. Population Retention Rates of 15-19 Year Olds Over 5 Year Periods in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District (percent)

Municipality	1991-1996 %	1996-2001 %	2001-2006 %
Bulkley-Nechako RD	87.0	70.4	61.3
Burns Lake	96.2	86.2	91.2
Fort St. James	91.9	76.5	32.4
Fraser Lake	84.0	88.2	59.1
Granisle	20.0	66.7	66.7
Houston	95.5	76.9	73.8
Smithers	117.3	80.0	69.2
Telkwa	68.8	80.0	45.0
Vanderhoof	104.5	89.0	59.9
British Columbia	113.8	100.5	98.4
Source: Statistics Canada.			

Table A8b. Population Retention Rates of 15-19 Year Olds Over 5 Year Periods in the Fraser-Fort George Regional District (percent)

Municipality	1991-1996 %	1996-2001 %	2001-2006 %
<i>Fraser-Fort George RD</i>	98.4	81.2	81.7
Mackenzie	100.0	61.7	88.6
McBride	125.0	90.0	72.7
Prince George	103.9	87.9	91.1
Valemount	100.0	70.0	57.1
British Columbia	113.8	100.5	98.4
Source: Statistics Canada.			

Population retention rates of youth provide an estimate of how the younger cohort of the labour force may change in the coming years. This basic calculation involves comparing the size of the population that represents an age group in the first time period against the population that is aged-in-place five years later in period two. From this we can estimate the percent of the workforce that may be retained. A sample calculation for retention rates of 15-19 year olds between 2001 and 2006 in Mackenzie is listed below:

Population in 2006 aged 20-24 years / Population in 2001 aged 15-19 years
 $265 / 440 = 60.2$

Table A9a. Population Retention Rates of 20-24 Year Olds Over 5 Year Periods in the Bulkley-Nechako Regional District (percent)

Municipality	1991-1996 %	1996-2001 %	2001-2006 %
<i>Bulkley-Nechako RD</i>	114.0	90.5	80.9
Burns Lake	143.4	116.0	120.0
Fort St. James	115.2	100.0	73.1
Fraser Lake	120.0	76.2	66.7
Granisle	26.3	66.7	100.0
Houston	124.0	76.6	70.0
Smithers	115.4	77.3	85.3
Telkwa	180.0	163.6	116.7
Vanderhoof	111.1	85.7	83.1
British Columbia	120.9	110.7	100.5
Source: Statistics Canada.			

Table A9b. Population Retention Rates of 20-24 Year Olds Over 5 Year Periods in the Fraser-Fort George Regional District (percent)

Municipality	1991-1996 %	1996-2001 %	2001-2006 %
Fraser-Fort George RD	115.4	87.1	85.8
Mackenzie	131.3	71.1	87.9
McBride	137.5	90.0	100.0
Prince George	112.0	87.9	86.8
Valemount	145.5	70.0	92.9
British Columbia	120.9	110.7	100.5
Source: Statistics Canada.			

The population retention rate for youth 20-24 years of age involves comparing the size of this age group in the first time period against the population that is aged-in-place in the 25-29 year age group five years later in period two. From this we can estimate the percent of the workforce that may be retained. A sample calculation for retention rates of 20-24 year olds between 2001 and 2006 in Mackenzie is listed below:

$$\text{Population in 2006 aged 25-29 years} / \text{Population in 2001 aged 20-24 years} \\ 255 / 290 = 87.9$$

Table A10. Population Change Calculations	
Population Counts	Simple counts from the Census
Percent Population Change, 1976-2006	Percent Change in Population = (Population in T2) - (Population in T1) / Population in T1
Percent of Population 65 Years and Older	Percent Population 65 Plus (Population 65+ / Total Population) × 100
Percent of Population of Workforce Aged 45 Years and Older	(Population 45-64 years) / (Population 15-64 years) × 100
Total Dependency Ratio	[(Population 65 years and older) + (Population 0-14 years) / Population 15-64 years] × 100
Young Dependency Ratio	(Population 0-14 years / Population 15-64 years) × 100
Old Age Dependency Ratio	(Population 65 years and older / Population 15-64 years) × 100
Population Retention Rates for Youth	Population in 1996 aged XX-XX years / Population in 1991 aged XX-XX years

APPENDIX B: AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN OBAC COMMUNITIES

	Population (2006 census)	Pre-school / kindergarten	Elementary School	High School	Head Start Program	School Board Office
All Sites		100.0%	100.0%	83.3%	33.3%	25.0%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mackenzie	4,539	✓	✓	✓		
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓	✓		✓
Houston	3,163	✓	✓	✓		
Burns Lake	2,107	✓	✓	✓		
Fort St. James	1,355	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Telkwa	1,295	✓	✓			
Fraser Lake	1,113	✓	✓		✓	
Valemount	1,018	✓	✓	✓		
McBride	660	✓	✓	✓		
Granisle	364	✓	✓	✓		

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Distance	Pre-school / kindergarten	Elementary School	Secondary School	Head Start Program	School Board Office
In site	100	100	83.3	33.3	25.0
Within 100 km	100	100	100	66.7	58.3
Within 200 km	100	100	100	83.3	75.0
Within 300 km	100	100	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B2a. Educational Services II, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Continuing Education	Literacy Centre	Community College	University	Other
All Sites		75.0%	91.7%	75.0%	8.3%	75.0%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓	✓		✓
Mackenzie	4,539	✓	✓	✓		✓
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓	✓		✓
Houston	3,163	✓	✓	✓		✓
Burns Lake	2,107	✓	✓	✓		✓
Fort St. James	1,355	✓	✓	✓		✓
Telkwa	1,295		✓			
Fraser Lake	1,113	✓	✓	✓		
Valemount	1,018	✓	✓	✓		✓*
McBride	660		✓			
Granisle	364					✓*

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

* Available on a part-time basis only.

Table B2b. Educational Services II, by distance (percent)

Distance	Continuing Education	Literacy Centre	Community College	University	Other
In site	75.0	91.7	75.0	8.3	75.0
Within 100 km	100	100	100	16.7	100
Within 200 km	100	100	100	41.7	100
Within 300 km	100	100	100	91.7	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B3a. Health Care Infrastructure, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Hospital	Health Centre	Medical Clinic	Hospital Emergency Services	Ambulance	Northern Connec- tions Bus
All Sites		58.3%	75.0%	50.0%	66.7%	91.7%	83.3%
Prince George	70,981	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Mackenzie	4,539	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Houston	3,163		✓			✓	✓
Burns Lake	2,107	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fort St. James	1,355	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Telkwa	1,295						
Fraser Lake	1,113		✓	✓		✓	✓
Valemount	1,018		✓		✓	✓	✓
McBride	660	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Granisle	364		✓			✓	

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B3b. Health Care Infrastructure, by distance (percent)

Distance	Hospital	Health Centre	Medical Clinic	Hospital Emergency Services	Ambulance	Northern Connections Bus
In site	58.3	75.0	50.0	66.7	91.7	83.3
Within 100 km	100	100	75.0	100	100	100
Within 200 km	100	100	83.3	100	100	100
Within 300 km	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

	Population (2006 Census)	CT Scan	Blood / Urine Testing Facility	X-Ray	Baby Delivery Facility	Pharmacy
All Sites		8.3%	91.7%	83.3%	50.0%	83.3%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217		✓	✓	✓	✓
Mackenzie	4,539		✓	✓*		✓
Vanderhoof	4,064		✓	✓	✓	✓
Houston	3,163		✓	✓*		✓
Burns Lake	2,107		✓	✓	✓	✓
Fort St. James	1,355		✓*	✓*	✓	✓
Telkwa	1,295					
Fraser Lake	1,113		✓	✓		✓
Valemount	1,018		✓	✓		✓*
McBride	660		✓	✓	✓	✓
Granisle	364		✓*			

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.
* Available on a part-time basis only.

Distance	CT Scan	Blood / Urine Testing Facility	X-Ray	Baby Delivery Facility	Pharmacy
In site	8.3	91.7	83.3	50.0	83.3
Within 100 km	16.7	100	100	91.7	100
Within 200 km	41.7	100	100	100	100
Within 300 km	91.7	100	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B5a. General Health Services, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Doctors	Nurses	Public Health Nurse	Home Care / Visits	Social Worker	Dentist
All Sites		91.7%	91.7%	100.0%	83.3%	91.7%	83.3%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mackenzie	4,539	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Houston	3,163	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓*	✓
Burns Lake	2,107	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fort St. James	1,355	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓*
Telkwa	1,295			✓*			
Fraser Lake	1,113	✓	✓	✓	✓*	✓	✓
Valemount	1,018	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓*	✓
McBride	660	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Granisle	364	✓*	✓	✓*		✓*	

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

* Available on a part-time basis only.

Table B5b. General Health Services, by distance (percent)

Distance	Doctors	Nurses	Public Health Nurses	Home Care / Visits	Social Worker	Dentist
In site	91.7	91.7	100	83.3	91.7	83.3
Within 100 km	100	100	100	100	100	100
Within 200 km	100	100	100	100	100	100
Within 300 km	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B6a. Specialized Health Care Services, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Dental Surgeon	Optometrist	Physio- therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech Therapy
All Sites		16.7%	33.3%	58.3%	41.7%	91.7%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mackenzie	4,539					✓*
Vanderhoof	4,064		✓*	✓	✓	✓
Houston	3,163			✓		✓*
Burns Lake	2,107		✓	✓*	✓	✓
Fort St. James	1,355			✓*		✓
Telkwa	1,295					✓*
Fraser Lake	1,113				✓*	✓*
Valemount	1,018			✓*		✓*
McBride	660					✓*
Granisle	364					

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

* Available on a part-time basis only.

Table B6b. Specialized Health Care Services, by distance (percent)

Distance	Dental Surgeon	Optometrist	Physiotherapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech Therapy
In site	16.7	33.3	58.3	41.7	91.7
Within 100 km	41.7	75.0	91.7	75.0	100
Within 200 km	83.3	83.3	100	83.3	100
Within 300 km	100	100	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B7a. Protection Services I, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	RCMP	Fire Department	911	Search and Rescue
All Sites		91.7%	100.0%	33.3%	83.3%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓*
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓		✓*
Mackenzie	4,539	✓	✓	✓	✓*
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓		✓*
Houston	3,163	✓	✓		✓*
Burns Lake	2,107	✓	✓		✓*
Fort St. James	1,355	✓	✓*		✓*
Telkwa	1,295		✓		
Fraser Lake	1,113	✓	✓*		✓*
Valemount	1,018	✓	✓	✓	✓*
McBride	660	✓	✓	✓	✓*
Granisle	364	✓	✓*		

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

* Available on a part-time basis only.

Table B7b. Protection Services I, by distance (percent)

Distance	RCMP	Fire Department	911	Search and Rescue
In site	91.7	100	33.3	83.3
Within 100 km	100	100	41.7	100
Within 200 km	100	100	58.3	100
Within 300 km	100	100	91.7	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B8a. Protection Services II, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Neighbourhood Watch	Rural Crime Watch	Security Patrol Services	Security Alarm Services
All Sites		58.3%	8.3%	16.7%	33.3%
Prince George	70,981	✓*	✓*	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓*		✓	✓
Mackenzie	4,539				✓
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓*			
Houston	3,163	✓*			
Burns Lake	2,107	✓*			✓
Fort St. James	1,355	✓*			
Telkwa	1,295				
Fraser Lake	1,113				
Valemount	1,018	✓*			
McBride	660				
Granisle	364				

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

* Available on a part-time basis only.

Table B8b. Protection Services II, by distance (percent)

Distance	Neighbourhood Watch	Rural Crime Watch	Security Patrol Services	Security Alarm Services
In site	58.3	8.3	16.7	33.3
Within 100 km	91.7	16.7	41.7	75.0
Within 200 km	100	41.7	83.3	83.3
Within 300 km	100	66.7	100.0	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B9a. Legal Services, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Lawyer	Notary	Court
All Sites		41.7%	58.3%	75.0%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓	✓
Mackenzie	4,539		✓	✓*
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓*	✓*
Houston	3,163	✓*		✓*
Burns Lake	2,107	✓		✓*
Fort St. James	1,355		✓	✓
Telkwa	1,295			
Fraser Lake	1,113			✓*
Valemount	1,018		✓	✓*
McBride	660		✓	
Granisle	364			

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.
* Available on a part-time basis only.

Table B9b. Legal Services, by distance (percent)

Distance	Lawyer	Notary	Court
In site	41.7	58.3	75.0
Within 100 km	75.0	91.7	100
Within 200 km	83.3	100	100
Within 300 km	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B10a. Financial / Business Services I, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Bank	Credit Union	ATM	Micro- financing	Accounting
All Sites		83.3%	50.0%	83.3%	8.3%	75.0%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓	✓		✓
Mackenzie	4,539	✓		✓		✓
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓	✓		✓
Houston	3,163	✓	✓	✓		✓
Burns Lake	2,107	✓	✓	✓		✓
Fort St. James	1,355	✓	✓	✓		
Telkwa	1,295					✓
Fraser Lake	1,113	✓		✓		✓
Valemount	1,018	✓		✓		
McBride	660	✓		✓		
Granisle	364					✓

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B10b. Financial / Business Services I, by distance (percent)

Distance	Bank	Credit Union	ATM	Micro-financing	Accounting
In site	83.3	50.0	83.3	8.3	75.0
Within 100 km	100	75.0	100	16.7	83.3
Within 200 km	100	100	100	41.7	83.3
Within 300 km	100	100	100	83.3	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B11a. Financial / Business Services II, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Insurance	Real Estate	Industrial Park	Tourism Information Centre	Travel Agency
All Sites		83.3%	75.0%	41.7%	91.7%	41.7%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mackenzie	4,539	✓	✓	✓	✓*	✓
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓		✓	✓
Houston	3,163	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Burns Lake	2,107	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Fort St. James	1,355	✓	✓		✓	
Telkwa	1,295					
Fraser Lake	1,113	✓			✓*	
Valemount	1,018	✓	✓		✓	
McBride	660	✓	✓		✓	
Granisle	364				✓*	

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

* Available on a part-time basis only.

Table B11b. Financial / Business Services II, by distance (percent)

Distance	Insurance	Real Estate	Industrial Park	Tourism Information Centre	Travel Agency
In site	83.3	75.0	41.7	91.7	41.7
Within 100 km	100	100	75.0	100	83.3
Within 200 km	100	100	83.3	100	83.3
Within 300 km	100	100	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B12a. Communication Services I, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Cell Phone - Analog	Cell Phone -Digital	Internet - Dial Up	Internet - High Speed
All Sites		66.7%	91.7%	100.0%	100.0%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mackenzie	4,539	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓	✓	✓
Houston	3,163	✓	✓	✓	✓
Burns Lake	2,107	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fort St. James	1,355	✓	✓	✓	✓
Telkwa	1,295		✓	✓	✓
Fraser Lake	1,113		✓	✓	✓
Valemount	1,018	✓	✓	✓	✓
McBride	660		✓	✓	✓
Granisle	364			✓	✓

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B12b. Communication Services I, by distance (percent)

Distance	Cell Phone - Analog	Cell Phone - Digital	Internet - Dial Up	Internet - High Speed
In site	66.7	100	100	100
Within 100 km	100	100	100	100
Within 200 km	100	100	100	100
Within 300 km	100	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B13a. Communication Services II, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Local Newspaper	Local Radio Station	Message Boards	Access to Regional Newspaper
All Sites		83.3%	33.3%	100.0%	100.0%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mackenzie	4,539	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓	✓	✓
Houston	3,163	✓		✓	✓
Burns Lake	2,107	✓		✓	✓
Fort St. James	1,355	✓		✓	✓
Telkwa	1,295			✓	✓
Fraser Lake	1,113			✓	✓
Valemount	1,018	✓*		✓	✓
McBride	660	✓		✓	✓
Granisle	364	✓*		✓	✓

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

* Available on a part-time basis only.

Table B13b. Communication Services II, by distance (percent)

Distance	Local Newspaper	Local Radio Station	Message Boards	Access to Regional Newspaper
In site	83.3	33.3	100	100
Within 100 km	100	66.7	100	100
Within 200 km	100	75.0	100	100
Within 300 km	100	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B14a. Basic Shopping Services, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Grocery Store	Farmers' Market	Bakery	Liquor Store
All Sites		100.0%	75.0%	83.3%	83.3%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓●	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓●	✓	✓
Mackenzie	4,539	✓		✓	✓
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓●	✓	✓
Houston	3,163	✓	✓●	✓	✓
Burns Lake	2,107	✓	✓●	✓	✓
Fort St. James	1,355	✓	✓●	✓	✓
Telkwa	1,295	✓		✓	
Fraser Lake	1,113	✓			✓
Valemount	1,018	✓	✓●	✓	✓
McBride	660	✓	✓●	✓	✓
Granisle	364	✓	✓●		

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

● Available on a seasonal basis.

Table B14b. Basic Shopping Services, by distance (percent)

Distance	Grocery Store	Farmers' Market	Bakery	Liquor Store
In site	91.7	66.7	75.0	75.0
Within 100 km	100	91.7	100	100
Within 200 km	100	100	100	100
Within 300 km	100	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B15a. Children and Elderly Services, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Children's Day Care	Adult Day Care	Nursing Home	Retirement Home
All Sites		91.7%	33.3%	25.0%	75.0%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mackenzie	4,539	✓			
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓*	✓	✓
Houston	3,163	✓	✓		✓
Burns Lake	2,107	✓			✓
Fort St. James	1,355	✓			✓
Telkwa	1,295	✓			
Fraser Lake	1,113	✓			✓
Valemount	1,018	✓*			✓
McBride	660	✓			✓
Granisle	364				

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

* Available on a part-time basis only.

Table B15b. Children and Elderly Services, by distance (percent)

Distance	Children's Day Care	Adult Day Care	Nursing Home	Retirement Home
In site	91.7	33.3	25.0	75.0
Within 100 km	100	75.0	58.3	91.7
Within 200 km	100	83.3	83.3	100
Within 300 km	100	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B16a. Government Services I, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	City / Town Hall	Regional District Office	Band Office	Tribal Council Office	MLA Office	MP Office
All Sites		100.0%	16.7%	33.3%	8.3%	33.3%	16.7%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓				✓	✓
Mackenzie	4,539	✓				✓	
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓				✓	
Houston	3,163	✓					
Burns Lake	2,107	✓	✓	✓			
Fort St. James	1,355	✓		✓			
Telkwa	1,295	✓					
Fraser Lake	1,113	✓		✓			
Valemount	1,018	✓					
McBride	660	✓					
Granisle	364	✓					

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B16b. Government Services I, by distance (percent)

Distance	City / Town Hall	Regional District Office	Band Office	Tribal Council Office	MLA Office	MP Office
In site	100	16.7	33.3	8.3	33.3	16.7
Within 100 km	100	50.0	58.3	33.3	66.7	41.7
Within 200 km	100	66.7	83.3	66.7	83.3	83.3
Within 300 km	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B17a. Government Services II, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Provincial Automobile License Office	Post Office	Omineca Beetle Action Coalition Office	16/97 Economic Alliance Office	North Central Local Gov't Assoc. Office
All Sites		83.3%	100.0%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓			
Mackenzie	4,539	✓	✓			
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓			
Houston	3,163	✓	✓			
Burns Lake	2,107	✓	✓			
Fort St. James	1,355	✓	✓			
Telkwa	1,295		✓			
Fraser Lake	1,113	✓	✓			
Valemount	1,018	✓	✓			
McBride	660	✓	✓			
Granisle	364		✓			

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B17b. Government Services II, by distance (percent)

Distance	Provincial Automobile License Office	Post Office	Omineca Beetle Action Coalition Office	16/97 Economic Alliance Office	North Central Local Gov't Assoc. Office
In site	83.3	100	8.3	8.3	8.3
Within 100 km	100	100	16.7	16.7	16.7
Within 200 km	100	100	41.7	41.7	41.7
Within 300 km	100	100	66.7	66.7	66.7

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B18a. Community Services I, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Ministry of Employment and Income Assistance	Ministry of Children and Family Development	Personal-Aid Services	Social Planning Council / Facilitator	Half-way House
All Sites		41.7%	58.3%	91.7%	8.3%	16.7%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓	✓		✓
Mackenzie	4,539	✓	✓	✓		
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓	✓		
Houston	3,163			✓		
Burns Lake	2,107		✓	✓		
Fort St. James	1,355		✓	✓		
Telkwa	1,295			✓*		
Fraser Lake	1,113			✓		
Valemount	1,018			✓		
McBride	660	✓	✓	✓		
Granisle	364					

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

* Available on a part-time basis only.

Table B18b. Community Services I, by distance (percent)

Distance	Ministry of Employment and Income Assistance	Ministry of Children and Family Development	Personal - Aid Services	Social Planning / Council Facilitator	Half-way House
In site	41.7	58.3	91.7	8.3	16.7
Within 100 km	91.7	100	100	16.7	41.7
Within 200 km	100	100	100	41.7	83.3
Within 300 km	100	100	100	66.7	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B19a. Community Services II, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Food Bank	Clothing Exchange Depot	Second Hand Store	Service Clubs	Churches
All Sites		91.7%	91.7%	50.0%	91.7%	100.0%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mackenzie	4,539	✓*	✓*		✓	✓
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓*	✓*	✓	✓	✓
Houston	3,163	✓*	✓		✓	✓
Burns Lake	2,107	✓*	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fort St. James	1,355	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓	✓
Telkwa	1,295					✓
Fraser Lake	1,113	✓*	✓	✓	✓	✓
Valemount	1,018	✓*	✓*		✓	✓
McBride	660	✓*	✓*		✓	✓
Granisle	364	✓*	✓*		✓	✓

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

* Available on a part-time basis only.

Table B19b. Community Services II, by distance (percent)

Distance	Food Bank	Clothing Exchange Depot	Second Hand Store	Service Clubs	Churches
In site	91.7	91.7	50.0	91.7	100
Within 100 km	100	100	75.0	100	100
Within 200 km	100	100	83.3	100	100
Within 300 km	100	100	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B20a. Community Services III, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Drop-in Centre - Youth	Drop-in Centre - Women	Drop-in Centre - Seniors	Resource Centre for Women	Women's Safe House
All Sites		50.0%	25.0%	83.3%	58.3%	75.0%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217			✓	✓	✓
Mackenzie	4,539		✓*	✓*	✓	✓
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓		✓		✓
Houston	3,163	✓*		✓*		
Burns Lake	2,107	✓*	✓		✓	✓
Fort St. James	1,355	✓*		✓	✓	✓
Telkwa	1,295			✓		
Fraser Lake	1,113	✓*				✓
Valemount	1,018			✓	✓	✓
McBride	660			✓*	✓	✓
Granisle	364			✓*		

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

* Available on a part-time basis only.

Table B20b. Community Services III, by distance (percent)

Distance	Drop-in Centre - Youth	Drop-in Centre - Women	Drop-in Centre - Seniors	Resource Centre for Women	Women's Safe House
In site	50.0	25.0	83.3	58.3	75.0
Within 100 km	75.0	58.3	100	91.7	100
Within 200 km	83.3	83.3	100	100	100
Within 300 km	100	100	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B21a. Local Transportation Services, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Taxi	Gas Station	Automobile Repair Services	Bus - Local Transit Service	Ministry of Transporta- tion Office
All Sites		66.7%	100.0%	91.7%	25.0%	33.3%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mackenzie	4,539	✓	✓	✓		
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓	✓		✓
Houston	3,163	✓*	✓	✓		
Burns Lake	2,107	✓	✓	✓		
Fort St. James	1,355	✓	✓	✓		
Telkwa	1,295		✓	✓	✓*	
Fraser Lake	1,113		✓	✓		
Valemount	1,018	✓	✓	✓		
McBride	660		✓	✓		✓
Granisle	364		✓			

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

* Available on a part-time basis only.

Table B21b. Local Transportation Services, by distance (percent)

Distance	Taxi	Gas Station	Automobile Repair Services	Bus - Local Transit Services	Ministry of Transportation Office
In site	66.7	100	91.7	25.0	33.3
Within 100 km	100	100	100	41.7	75.0
Within 200 km	100	100	100	83.3	100.0
Within 300 km	100	100	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B22a. Non-Local Transportation Services, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Bus - Inter- Municipal Service	Rail - Passenger	Rail - Freight	Airport	Helicopter Port	Boat / Ferry Terminal
All Sites		91.7%	66.7%	83.3%	91.7%	66.7%	25.0%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mackenzie	4,539	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓	✓	✓*		
Houston	3,163	✓	✓	✓	✓*	✓	
Burns Lake	2,107	✓	✓	✓	✓*	✓	
Fort St. James	1,355	✓		✓	✓*	✓	✓
Telkwa	1,295	✓	✓		✓*		
Fraser Lake	1,113	✓		✓	✓*		
Valemount	1,018	✓	✓	✓	✓*	✓	✓
McBride	660	✓	✓	✓	✓*	✓	
Granisle	364						✓

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

* Available on a part-time basis only.

Table B22b. Non-Local Transportation, by distance (percent)

Distance	Bus - Inter- Municipal Service	Rail - Passenger	Rail - Freight	Airport	Helicopter Port	Boat / Ferry Terminal
In site	91.7	66.7	83.3	91.7	66.7	25.0
Within 100 km	100	91.7	100	100	100	75.0
Within 200 km	100	100	100	100	100	91.7
Within 300 km	100	100	100	100	100	91.7

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B23a. Winter Recreational Services, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Curling Rink	Indoor Skating Rink	Outdoor Skating Rink	Cross- Country Ski Trails	Downhill Skiing
All Sites		91.7%	91.7%	75.0%	100.0%	41.7%
Prince George	70,981	✓●	✓	✓●	✓●	✓●
Smithers	5,217	✓●	✓●	✓●	✓●	✓●
Mackenzie	4,539	✓●	✓●	✓●	✓●	✓●
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓●	✓●		✓●	
Houston	3,163	✓●	✓●		✓●	
Burns Lake	2,107	✓●	✓●	✓●	✓●	
Fort St. James	1,355	✓●	✓●	✓●	✓●	✓●
Telkwa	1,295			✓●	✓●	
Fraser Lake	1,113	✓●	✓●	✓●	✓●	
Valemount	1,018	✓●	✓●	✓●	✓●	✓●
McBride	660	✓●	✓●	✓●	✓●	
Granisle	364	✓●	✓●		✓●	

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

● Available on a seasonal basis only.

Table B23b. Outdoor Recreation Services, by distance (percent)

Distance	Curling Rink	Indoor Skating Rink	Outdoor Skating Rink	Cross-country Ski Trails	Downhill Skiing
In site	91.7	91.7	75.0	100	41.7
Within 100 km	100	100	100	100	75.0
Within 200 km	100	100	100	100	100
Within 300 km	100	100	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B24a. Recreational Services I, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Community Centre	Community Playing Field	Tennis Court	Golf Course	Horse Stables
All Sites		58.3%	100.0%	83.3%	83.3%	33.3%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓●	✓●	✓●	✓
Smithers	5,217		✓●	✓●	✓●	✓
Mackenzie	4,539		✓●	✓●	✓●	✓
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓●	✓●	✓●	✓
Houston	3,163	✓	✓●	✓●	✓●	
Burns Lake	2,107	✓	✓●	✓●	✓●	
Fort St. James	1,355		✓●	✓●	✓●	
Telkwa	1,295	✓	✓●	✓●		
Fraser Lake	1,113		✓●	✓●	✓●	
Valemount	1,018	✓	✓●	✓●	✓●	
McBride	660	✓	✓●		✓●	
Granisle	364		✓●			

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

● Available on a seasonal basis only.

Table B24b. Recreational Services I, by distance (percent)

Distance	Community Centre	Community Playing Field	Tennis Court	Golf Course	Horse Stables
In site	58.3	100	83.3	83.3	33.3
Within 100 km	91.7	100	100	100	66.7
Within 200 km	100	100	100	100	83.3
Within 300 km	100	100	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B25a. Arts and Culture Services, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Public Library	Museum	Art Gallery	Cinema - Movie	Theatre - Live Performance
All Sites		100.0%	100.0%	58.3%	33.3%	41.7%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mackenzie	4,539	✓	✓*	✓*		
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓*
Houston	3,163	✓	✓*			
Burns Lake	2,107	✓	✓	✓		✓*
Fort St. James	1,355	✓	✓		✓*	
Telkwa	1,295	✓*	✓	✓		
Fraser Lake	1,113	✓*	✓*			
Valemount	1,018	✓	✓			✓*
McBride	660	✓	✓	✓		✓*
Granisle	364	✓*	✓*			

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

* Available on a part-time basis only.

Table B25b. Arts and Culture Services, by distance (percent)

Distance	Public Library	Museum	Art Gallery	Cinema - Movie	Theatre - Live Performance
In site	100	100	58.3	33.3	41.7
Within 100 km	100	100	91.7	58.3	75.0
Within 200 km	100	100	100	83.3	100
Within 300 km	100	100	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B26a. Recreational Services II, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Bowling Lanes	Indoor Pool	Community Gym	Athletic Club - Municipal	Athletic Club - Private
All Sites		50.0%	33.3%	50.0%	41.7%	58.3%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓	✓*	✓	✓
Mackenzie	4,539	✓*	✓		✓	
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓				✓
Houston	3,163	✓*	✓		✓	✓
Burns Lake	2,107	✓*				✓
Fort St. James	1,355			✓*		✓
Telkwa	1,295			✓*		
Fraser Lake	1,113					✓
Valemount	1,018			✓*		
McBride	660			✓*	✓	
Granisle	364					

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

* Available on a part-time basis only.

Table B26b. Recreational Services II, by distance (percent)

Distance	Bowling Lanes	Indoor Pool	Community Gym	Athletic Club - Municipal	Athletic Club - Private
In site	50.0	33.3	50.0	41.7	58.3
Within 100 km	83.3	66.7	66.7	83.3	75.0
Within 200 km	83.3	83.3	100	100	83.3
Within 300 km	100	100	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B27a. Recreation and Parks, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Municipal Park	Provincial Park	National Park	Camp- ground	Hiking Trails	Mountain Biking Trails
All Sites		100.0%	8.3%	8.3%	100.0%	100.0%	83.3%
Prince George	70,981	✓			✓●	✓●	✓●
Smithers	5,217	✓			✓●	✓●	✓●
Mackenzie	4,539	✓			✓●	✓●	✓●
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓			✓●	✓●	✓●
Houston	3,163	✓			✓●	✓●	✓●
Burns Lake	2,107	✓			✓●	✓●	✓●
Fort St. James	1,355	✓		✓	✓●	✓●	✓●
Telkwa	1,295	✓			✓●	✓●	✓●
Fraser Lake	1,113	✓			✓●	✓●	
Valemount	1,018	✓			✓●	✓●	✓●
McBride	660	✓			✓●	✓●	✓●
Granisle	364	✓	✓		✓●	✓●	

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

● Available on a seasonal basis only.

Table B27b. Recreation and Parks, by distance (percent)

Distance	Municipal Park	Provincial Park	National Park	Camp-ground	Hiking Trails	Mountain Biking Trails
In site	100	8.3	8.3	100	100	83.3
Within 100 km	100	100	25.0	100	100	100
Within 200 km	100	100	58.3	100	100	100
Within 300 km	100	100	75.0	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B28a: Training and Research Services, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Career Training - Provincially Funded	Career Training - Federally Funded	General Retraining Programs	Development Institute / Research Centre	Women's Leadership Group
All Sites		66.7%	75.0%	50.0%	16.7%	33.3%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mackenzie	4,539		✓	✓		✓*
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓	✓		✓*
Houston	3,163	✓*	✓*	✓*		
Burns Lake	2,107	✓	✓			
Fort St. James	1,355	✓	✓			
Telkwa	1,295					
Fraser Lake	1,113	✓	✓	✓		✓*
Valemount	1,018	✓	✓			
McBride	660					
Granisle	364					

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

* Available on a part-time basis only.

Table B28b. Training and Research Services, by distance (percent)

Distance	Career Training - Provincially Funded	Career Training - Federally Funded	General Retraining Programs	Development Institute / Research Centre	Women's Leadership Group
In site	66.7	75.0	50.0	16.7	33.3
Within 100 km	91.7	100	83.3	41.7	50.0
Within 200 km	100	100	83.3	83.3	66.7
Within 300 km	100	100	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B29a. Economic Development Organizations I, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Community Futures Development Corporation	Aboriginal Business Development	Local Business Development Corporation	Local Economic Dev. Corp.	Aboriginal Economic Dev. Corp.
All Sites		50.0%	16.7%	8.3%	25.0%	16.7%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓				
Mackenzie	4,539	✓				
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓				
Houston	3,163	✓				
Burns Lake	2,107		✓		✓	✓
Fort St. James	1,355					
Telkwa	1,295					
Fraser Lake	1,113					
Valemount	1,018					
McBride	660	✓			✓	
Granisle	364					

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B29b. Economic Development Organizations I, by distance (percent)

Distance	Community Futures Development Corporation	Aboriginal Business Develop-ment	Local Business Development Corporation	Local Economic Dev. Corp.	Aboriginal Economic Dev. Corp.
In site	50.0	16.7	8.3	25.0	16.7
Within 100 km	100	50.0	16.7	66.7	50.0
Within 200 km	100	83.3	41.7	100	83.3
Within 300 km	100	100	91.7	100	83.3

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B30a. Economic Development Organizations II, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Economic / Community Trust	Financial / Business Consulting	Business Development Bank of Canada	Chamber of Commerce	Real Estate Board
All Sites		16.7%	33.3%	8.3%	83.3%	8.3%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217		✓		✓	
Mackenzie	4,539		✓		✓	
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓*	✓		✓	
Houston	3,163				✓	
Burns Lake	2,107				✓	
Fort St. James	1,355				✓	
Telkwa	1,295					
Fraser Lake	1,113				✓*	
Valemount	1,018				✓	
McBride	660				✓	
Granisle	364					

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

* Available on a part-time basis only.

Table B30b. Economic Development Organizations II, by distance (percent)

Distance	Economic / Community Trust	Financial / Business Consulting	Business Development Bank of Canada	Chamber of Commerce	Real Estate Board
In site	16.7	33.3	8.3	83.3	8.3
Within 100 km	41.7	66.7	16.7	100	16.7
Within 200 km	66.7	83.3	41.7	100	41.7
Within 300 km	100	100	66.7	100	66.7

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B31a. Resource Development Organizations I, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Community Forest	Industrial Association - Forestry	Industrial Association - Mining	Industrial Association - Oil and Gas	Community Resource Board
All Sites		58.3%	8.3%	16.7%	0.0%	25.0%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓		✓
Smithers	5,217	✓		✓		✓
Mackenzie	4,539	✓				
Vanderhoof	4,064					
Houston	3,163	✓				
Burns Lake	2,107	✓				
Fort St. James	1,355	✓				
Telkwa	1,295					✓
Fraser Lake	1,113					
Valemount	1,018					
McBride	660	✓				
Granisle	364					

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B31b. Resource Development Organizations I, by distance (percent)

Distance	Community Forest	Industrial Association - Forestry	Industrial Association - Mining	Industrial Association - Oil and Gas	Community Resource Board
In site	58.3	8.3	16.7	0.0	25.0
Within 100 km	100	16.7	41.7	0.0	41.7
Within 200 km	100	41.7	83.3	0.0	83.3
Within 300 km	100	66.7	100	0.0	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B32a. Resource Development Organizations II, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Industrial Association - Agriculture	Tourism Association	Conservation Association	Labour Union Office
All Sites		41.7%	8.3%	8.3%	25.0%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓		✓
Smithers	5,217	✓			✓
Mackenzie	4,539				✓
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓			
Houston	3,163				
Burns Lake	2,107				
Fort St. James	1,355				
Telkwa	1,295	✓			
Fraser Lake	1,113				
Valemount	1,018				
McBride	660	✓		✓	
Granisle	364				

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B32b. Resource Development Organizations II, by distance (percent)

Distance	Industrial Association - Agriculture	Tourism Association	Conservation Association	Labour Union Office
In site	41.7	8.3	8.3	25.0
Within 100 km	75.0	16.7	16.7	50.0
Within 200 km	100	41.7	16.7	83.3
Within 300 km	100	66.7	25.0	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B33a. Government Offices for Economic / Resource Development, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Service Canada	Service BC / Gov't Agent	Ministry of Energy & Mines	Ministry of Forests & Range	Ministry of Economic Dev.	Ministry of Community Services
All Sites		33.3%	66.7%	16.7%	58.3%	16.7%	8.3%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mackenzie	4,539	✓	✓		✓		
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓		✓		
Houston	3,163		✓				
Burns Lake	2,107		✓		✓		
Fort St. James	1,355		✓		✓		
Telkwa	1,295						
Fraser Lake	1,113						
Valemount	1,018		✓				
McBride	660				✓		
Granisle	364						

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B33b. Government Office for Economic / Resource Development, by distance (percent)

Distance	Service Canada	Service BC / Gov't Agent	Ministry of Energy & Mines	Ministry of Forests & Range	Ministry of Economic Dev.	Ministry of Community Services
In site	33.3	66.7	16.7	58.3	16.7	8.3
Within 100 km	66.7	100	41.7	100	41.7	16.7
Within 200 km	83.3	100	83.3	100	83.3	41.7
Within 300 km	100	100	100	100	100	66.7

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B34a. Social Housing I, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Rental Supplement Units	Assisted / Subsidized Housing for Low Income Seniors	Assisted / Subsidized Housing for Low Income Families
All Sites		16.7%	75.0%	41.7%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217		✓	✓
Mackenzie	4,539			✓
Vanderhoof	4,064	✓	✓	✓
Houston	3,163		✓	
Burns Lake	2,107		✓	✓
Fort St. James	1,355		✓	
Telkwa	1,295			
Fraser Lake	1,113		✓	
Valemount	1,018		✓	
McBride	660		✓	
Granisle	364			

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B34b. Social Housing I, by distance (percent)

Distance	Rental Supplement Units	Assisted / Subsidized Housing for Low Income Seniors	Assisted/ Subsidized Housing for Low Income Families
In site	16.7	75.0	41.7
Within 100 km	33.3	91.7	75.0
Within 200 km	50.0	100	83.3
Within 300 km	100	100	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B35a. Social Housing II, by community size

	Population (2006 Census)	Assisted / Subsidized Housing for Low Income Single People	Assisted / Subsidized Housing for Persons with Disabilities / Special Needs	Assisted / Subsidized Housing for Persons with Substance Misuse / Detox	Assisted / Subsidized Housing for Women with Children
All Sites		8.3%	33.3%	8.3%	16.7%
Prince George	70,981	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smithers	5,217		✓		✓
Mackenzie	4,539				
Vanderhoof	4,064		✓		
Houston	3,163				
Burns Lake	2,107				
Fort St. James	1,355				
Telkwa	1,295				
Fraser Lake	1,113				
Valemount	1,018				
McBride	660		✓		
Granisle	364				

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Table B35b. Social Housing II, by distance (percent)

Distance	Assisted / Subsidized Housing for Low Income Single People	Assisted / Subsidized Housing for Persons with Disabilities / Special Needs	Assisted / Subsidized Housing for Persons with Substance Misuse / Detox	Assisted/ Subsidized Housing for Women with Children
In site	8.3	33.3	8.3	16.7
Within 100 km	16.7	75.0	16.7	58.3
Within 200 km	41.7	100	41.7	83.3
Within 300 km	66.7	100	66.7	100

Source: OBAC Transition Project 2008.

Copies of all reports associated with the project are accessible through the Geoffrey R. Weller Library and the Community Development Institute website (www.unbc.ca/cdi).

Project Reports

- A Network Tool for OBAC Communities.
- Gap Analysis of Networks in OBAC Communities.
- Gap Analysis of Government Documents in OBAC Communities.
- Service Gap Analysis of OBAC Communities.

For further information about this topic and the project, feel free to contact:

Greg Halseth, Acting Director
UNBC Community Development Institute:
Geography Program
University of Northern BC
3333 University Way
Prince George, BC
V2N 4Z9
Tel: 250-960-5826
Fax: 250-960-6533
E-mail: halseth@unbc.ca
Web: web.unbc.ca/geography/faculty/greg

Prepared for the Omineca Beetle Action Coalition

by

Kyle Kusch, Laura Ryser, Alison Matte, Michelle White,
and Greg Halseth
Community Development Institute
University of Northern British Columbia

