

**2016: Labour Market Year-in-Review**

We've been reviewing hundreds of pages of labour market research to provide you with the latest and most current LMI. Below, we've included an excerpt from just 10 of the labour market reports we will be referencing in this year's workshop:

In the **Health and Social Assistance industry** about 44% (66,000) of job openings will be due to expansion of the health system in response to the aging of the B.C. population. Other industries with higher than average expansion related job openings are Professional services, Retail trade, Information and culture, Arts, recreation, and hospitality and Information and culture. - British Columbia 2025 Labour Market Outlook **WorkBC**

Jobs deemed to be at a low risk of being affected by automation - having a less than 30 per cent chance - are linked to high skill levels and higher earnings, such as management and jobs in science, technology, engineering and math (STEM). The top five low risk occupation, by employment, are: (1.) Retail and wholesale trade managers; (2.) Registered nurses; (3.) Elementary and kindergarten teacher. (4.) Early childhood educators and assistant; and (5.) Secondary school teachers. - The Talented Mr. Robot: The Impact of Automation on Canada's Workforce **Brookfield Institute for Innovation + Entrepreneurship**  
   
The BC technology sector has had one of the strongest employment growth rates over the last 15 years at 52.3 percent which is annualized at 2.8 percent. However, the growth rate has softened in the last 5 years, growing at just 5.7 percent, versus 22 percent growth from 2004-2009. The slowdown in job growth may be attributed to a growing imbalance in talent supply versus demand. Labour demand has remained strong as a result of a growing number of multinational firms and overall growth in locally headquartered tech firms. The consequence of strong demand growth has been the growing constraints in supply of talent, some of which is reflected in the muted job growth numbers. - British Columbia Technology Report Card 2016 Edition **KPMG**  
   
There were 394,700 self-employed workers in B.C. in 2014. Of these, the largest group were unincorporated and working on their own with no paid help. The incorporated self-employed are fewer in number but more likely to have paid help. In 2014, the overall number of self-employed workers in B.C. dipped 4.7 per cent, or approximately 19,400 fewer workers. Among the self-employed in B.C., sole operators are more common than employers with staff. This is not surprising, given that businesses often begin with one individual running a business, then take on employees as the business grows.  
- Small Business Profile **Province of British Columbia**   
   
The Aboriginal population in BC and Western Canada is growing at a faster rate than the general population. Between 2006 and 2011, BC's Aboriginal population rose by 18.5%,5 compared to an increase of 11.5% for the population as a whole.6 And BC's Aboriginal population is young, with a median age of 28.9 years in 2011, compared to a median age of 41.9 years among the overall population that same year.7 Given these stats and the fact that there will be growing demand for young workers over the next few decades, it's understandable that Aboriginal workers are being regarded as part of the solution to BC's impending labour market shortage. - Engaging the Aboriginal Labour Market **Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia**   
   
The combined contribution of agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; mining, quarrying and oil and gas to provincial GDP has decreased from 10.0 per cent in 2005 to 6.5 per cent in 2013. Wood product exports declined sharply from $9.5 billion in 2005 to $8.1 billion in 2014. On the contrary, exports of agriculture and food (not including fish), metallic mineral products, and machinery and equipment significantly increased by 64.3 per cent, 58.8 per cent and 27.3 per cent, respectively. The province's service exports steadily grew between 2001 and 2007. Due to the global economic downturn, service exports declined by 7.2 per cent in 2008, then bounced back with 4.4 per cent growth in 2009 and continue to grow by 6.8 per cent 2010. Service exports increased by 2.6 per cent in 2013 compared to 2012.  
- 2015/16 Annual LMDA Plan for British Columbia **Province of British Columbia**  
    
Overall, almost nine out of ten former students had a job in their trade to go back to after their final in-school training. Almost all former apprentices from Industrial & Heavy Duty Mechanics & Other Repair Trades and Automotive & Other Mechanics programs returned to a job in their trade. The rate was much lower for those from Other Trades programs; the majority (71 percent) of respondents who were in Heavy Equipment Operator programs  
did not go back to a trade-related job. - Apprenticeship Student Outcomes Survey **BC Stats**