## THE ROLE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA'S ECONOMY

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## NOTES

- a Table 1 Source: Statistics Canada (2023a).
- b Table 2 Source: All non-agriculture payroll data is for September 2023 from Statistics Canada (2023b). Since this survey does not cover employment in agriculture, the latter estimate is sourced from the labour force survey, Statistics Canada (2024). Data for pipeline employment is suppressed due to confidentiality, but is unlikely to be significant.
- 1 The share of residential construction and real-estate continued to climb to 22.4 percent in 2020, and likely accelerated further as housing demand remained elevated into 2023. Furthermore, this estimate of housing's role in GDP does not include activities such as lawyers drawing up deeds, banks providing mortgages, or surveyors plotting land.
- 2 The multiplier was a custom tabulation by Statistics Canada from its Input/Output tables. Because of the detail involved in these calculations, the data is available only with a long delay. Data for 2020 was just published, but is not used in this study because the COVID pandemic made that year unrepresentativ
- 3 For comparability with the GDP data, natural resources accounted for 6.4 percent of jobs in BC in September 2019.
- 4 In 2015, delaying the completion of the LNG project until 2020 was estimated to cost BC up to 9.5 percent of its GDP, a cost which has only increased with further delays that have seen construction costs and lost revenues in the lucrative Asian market increase further. (Zycher and Green, 2015)

## REFERENCES

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