



Tech Opportunities Outside Urban Areas

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Section 1

Tech Employment Outside Urban Areas

Tech Occupations Across BC

Redefining the Geography of Tech Occupations

Where are Tech Occupations?

Contrary to common perceptions that employment opportunities in tech are confined to large urban centres, data reveals that 12% of BC's tech occupations are in non-urban areas.¹ That is about 18,400 tech jobs across the province.

Small communities, with populations ranging from 10,000-100,000 residents in a census area, are home to 56% of tech occupations outside urban areas. This includes communities such as Prince George, Nelson, and Squamish (to name a few). A further 44% of non-urban tech occupations are scattered across more rural and remote areas of the province, meaning approximately 8,070 tech occupations are in communities with fewer than 10,000 residents.

This dispersion of tech occupations throughout the province highlights potential for innovation and tech sector growth outside urban settings. It illustrates that the future of tech in British Columbia is not wholly reliant on urban tech ecosystems but thrives wherever innovation finds a home.

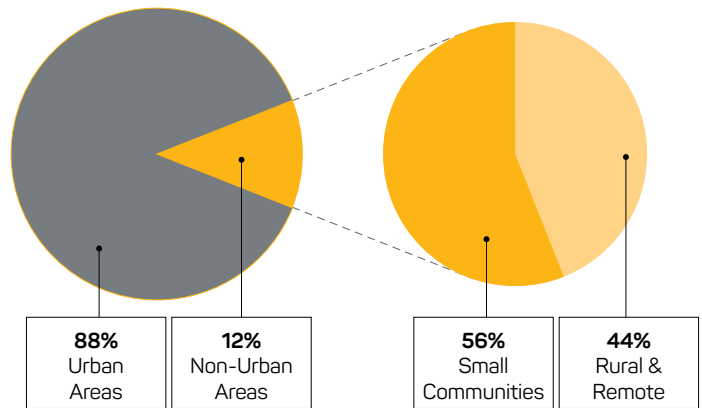
¹ 2021 Census of Population, Statistics Canada

What is a Tech Occupation?

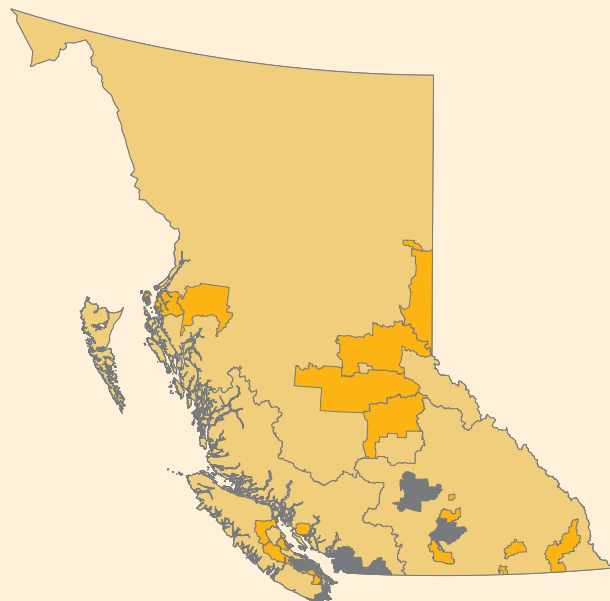
Tech occupations are defined as jobs that require tech skills and can include a wide variety of science, engineering, technician, and analyst occupations both within the technology sector and outside the technology sector. BC Stats has categorized technology related occupations based on national occupation codes as outlined in Appendix Table 1. This same classification was used for this study.

Figure 1:

Geographic Distribution of Tech Occupations



Defining Non-Urban Areas



● Urban Areas ● Small Communities ● Rural & Remote

Urban Centres are defined as Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs): one or more adjacent municipalities with a combined population of at least 100,000.

Non-Urban Areas have been divided into:

Small Communities defined as Census Agglomerations (CAs): one or more adjacent municipalities with a combined population of at least 10,000.

Rural & Remote Areas defined as the parts of British Columbia which are not a CMA or CA. This includes communities that have fewer than 10,000 residents.

Tech Employment in Small Communities

Provincial Employment Hotspots

Tech Employment by Community

British Columbia's small communities are each home to hundreds of tech workers, with several communities housing more than 500 tech jobs (see Figure 2). As a larger community, Prince George is home to about 1,590 tech workers, with a notable concentration of information systems specialists and computer network and web technicians. Several other small communities boast around 1,000 tech workers, including Vernon (1,110), Courtenay (1,105), and Squamish (930). These communities have a higher portion of software engineers, designers, developers, and programmers.

Tech Employment Hotspots

The concentration of tech occupations tends to be lower in smaller communities than in urban areas. In urban centres, approximately 7.1% of all jobs are in tech occupations, whereas about 3.3% of all jobs in small communities and rural and remote areas of the province are tech occupations. A few small communities stand out as having a high concentration of tech occupations relative to total employment, including Squamish (6.9% of total employment), Nelson (5.8% of total employment), and Courtenay (4.1% of total employment). These small communities have established themselves as relative tech hotspots outside BC's urban centres (Figure 3).

Opportunities for Growth

Taken together, Figures 2 and 3 suggest that there are untapped opportunities to grow the number of tech jobs in many parts of the province. Many small communities around the province have demonstrated the potential for tech employment outside urban areas, but tech jobs still account for less than 3.0% of total employment in nearly 40% of small communities (or 10,000 - 100,000 residents). About 3.6% of occupations in rural and remote parts of the province (with populations under 10,000 residents) are tech occupations. Communities such as Squamish, Nelson, and Courtenay demonstrate the ways in which other small communities might further stimulate and attract tech employment within smaller communities.

Figure 2:

Number of Tech Occupations by Community

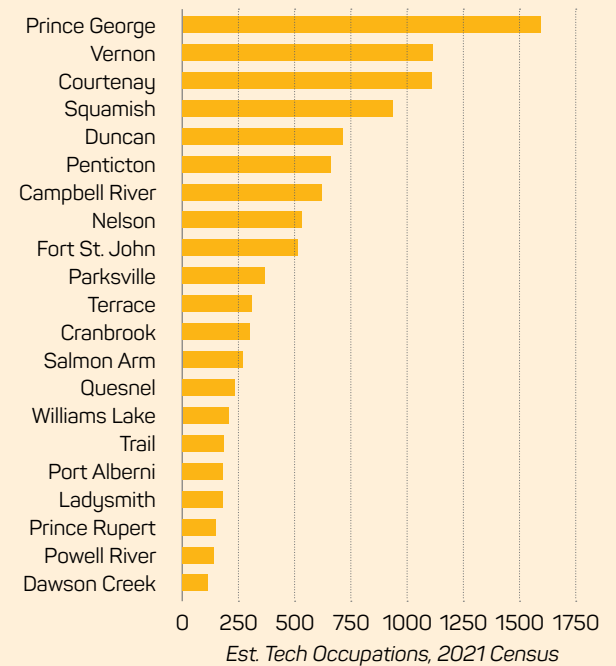
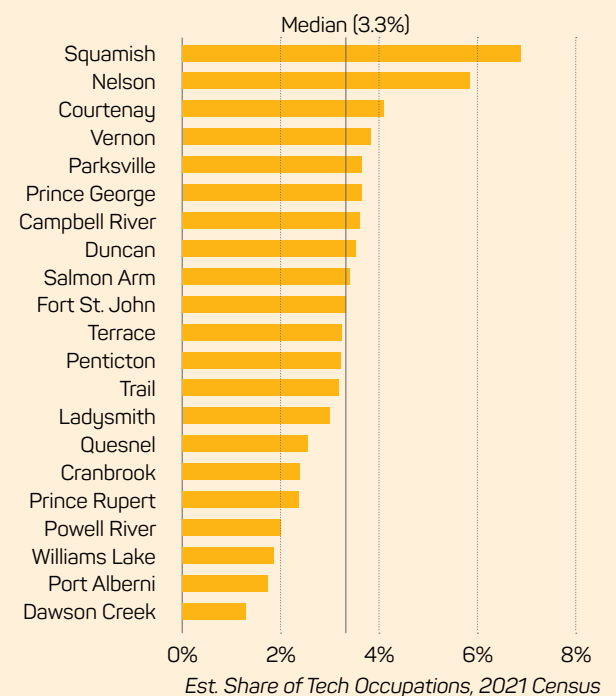


Figure 3:

Share of Tech Occupations by Community

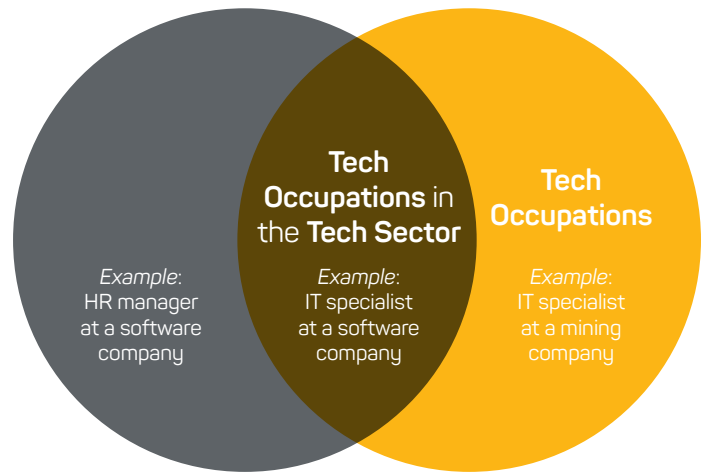


Tech Occupation vs. Tech Sector

Tech Looks Different in Urban vs. Non-Urban Areas

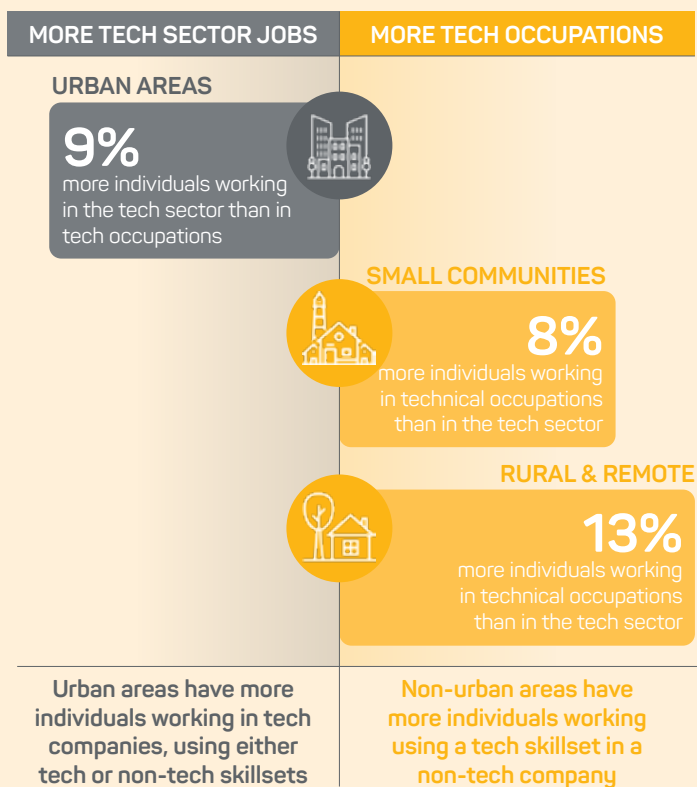
Thus far, this report has focused on the number of tech occupations outside urban areas. An alternative approach to measuring technology jobs is to consider the number of workers in tech companies (or, equivalently, in the tech sector).

BC Stats has defined high technology sectors based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as outlined in Appendix Table 1). These have been used to guide analysis on tech sector jobs. Some examples of high technology sectors include software publishing, computer systems design, and data processing and hosting. Comparing jobs in tech occupations vs. the tech sector reveals an important distinction between urban and non-urban tech employment.



Where are Tech Occupations vs. Tech Sector Jobs?

Figure 4:
Concentration of Tech Sector Jobs vs. Tech Occupations



In non-urban areas of the province, there is a larger share of tech employment outside of the tech sector.

For every 100 jobs in the tech sector in a small community, there are 108 tech occupations. In rural and remote areas of the province. By contrast, in urban centres there are only 92 jobs in tech occupations for every 100 jobs in the tech sector.

Data from BC Stats on the number and size of businesses by region and sector can help infer the likely causes of this contrast between urban and non-urban areas.

First, there is a relatively higher proportion of small tech companies (defined as those with fewer than 100 employees) in non-urban areas. As a result, many non-urban tech companies will have not yet achieved sufficient scale to require extensive teams in non-tech roles such as HR, accounting, or legal.

Secondly, large companies in non-urban areas include large trade-related businesses. These companies can have significant technology requirements related to network services, information systems, and cybersecurity, resulting in numerous tech occupations outside the tech sector.

An aerial photograph of a dense forest of evergreen trees, showing a mix of green and brownish-red ground. The image is split diagonally from the top-left to the bottom-right. The upper-left portion is a solid grey color, and the lower-right portion is a solid yellow color. The text is positioned on the grey background.

Section 2

Regional Profiles

Tech Occupations & Sectors Regionally

Top Tech Occupations & Sectors

Tech Occupations

Each region in BC has a different profile of tech occupations. A variety of factors influence the top occupations including the largest local industries, access to education and training, and lifestyle.

Figure 5 demonstrates some of these differences, including concentrations of computer network and web technicians in Northern BC and biologists and related scientists in Southwestern BC.

In the North, large natural resource and trade-related companies need IT asset managers, network experts, and cybersecurity professionals. The weather and isolation, however, means that there are few remote workers, such as software developers, opting to make the North home."

- Prince Rupert Network Manager

Tech Sectors

The tech sector looks different in each community throughout British Columbia, but 5 tech sectors stand out as the largest throughout the province:

- 1 Computer systems design and related services
- 2 Management, scientific, and technical consulting services
- 3 Architectural, engineering, and related services
- 4 Wired and wireless telecommunications carriers (except satellite)
- 5 Scientific research and development services

The top five tech occupations outside urban areas vary by region as outlined in Figure 5. Southwestern BC has the most tech occupations outside urban areas (7,105 jobs), followed by Southeastern BC (6,625 jobs) and Northern BC (4,665 jobs).

Figure 5:

Top 5 Tech Occupations by Region in BC

Northern BC

- 1 Computer network and web technicians
- 2 Civil engineers
- 3 Biologists and related scientists
- 4 Civil engineering technologists and technicians
- 5 Information systems specialists

Southeastern BC

- 1 Civil engineers
- 2 Software engineers and designers
- 3 Computer and information system managers
- 4 Biological technologists and technicians
- 5 Computer network and web technicians

Southwestern BC

- 1 Biologists and related scientists
- 2 Civil engineers
- 3 Computer and information systems managers
- 4 Information systems specialists
- 5 Computer developers and programmers



Southeastern BC

Building a Non-Urban Tech Hub

Southeastern BC – encompassing the Kootenay and Thompson–Okanagan economic regions – is home to one of BC’s most active non-urban tech hubs. In Nelson, 5.8% of the local workforce is employed in tech occupations. The community has also received global recognition as a Smart21 community by the Intelligent Community Forum. This tech-supportive community benefits from coordinated investment in four types of cluster capital.

Physical Capital: Nelson has invested heavily in physical infrastructure to improve the connectivity of its tech community. The installation of broadband infrastructure in 2013 improved the community’s *digital connectivity*. In addition, the Nelson Innovation Centre – opened in 2020 – has helped promote *social connectivity* among tech workers and entrepreneurs.

Social Capital: Strong institutional ties within Nelson and the surrounding region have helped foster a collaborative environment in which entrepreneurship thrives. Local tech workers organize monthly tech meetups to connect with like-minded individuals and

share learnings and insights. Local institutions, such as the Kootenay Association for Science & Technology (KAST), Community Futures, and Selkirk College, have established partnerships to ensure their efforts are complementary rather than duplicative.

Human Capital: Several groups in Nelson and the surrounding region have also invested in programs and initiatives to encourage local tech entrepreneurship. Youth programs such as ClubKAST, Quantum Leaps, the JA Company Program, and the Kootenay Contraption Contest work to get young people interested in technology careers, while the Kootenay Entrepreneurship Program and Venture Accelerator Program are help transform entrepreneurial ideas into startups and startups into scale-ups.

Investment Capital: The Kootenay Venture Network also contributes to the Kootenay tech ecosystem. They are a coordinated group of accredited investors with connections in the Kootenays who are committed to evaluating local ventures and working with founders to support their next stage of growth.

2 Gagné et al., 2010 (<https://doi.org/10.3152/095820210X510124>)

Tech Occupations in Southeastern BC



● Urban Areas ● Small Communities ● Rural & Remote

1	Salmon Arm		👛 270 jobs	📊 3.4% share of jobs
2	Vernon		👛 1,110 jobs	📊 3.8% share of jobs
3	Penticton		👛 655 jobs	📊 3.2% share of jobs
4	Trail		👛 180 jobs	📊 3.2% share of jobs
5	Nelson		👛 530 jobs	📊 5.8% share of jobs
6	Cranbrook		👛 295 jobs	📊 2.4% share of jobs
7	Rural & Remote		👛 3,585 jobs	📊 3.6% share of jobs

Note: See Appendix for methodology for calculating Rural & Remote tech occupations.

Northern BC

Accessing Tech Talent in Non-Urban Areas

Northern BC – encompassing the Cariboo, North Coast & Nechako, and Northeastern economic regions – is home to a large cluster of non-urban tech workers, with more than 3,500 tech workers. Northern communities, however, struggle to attract and retain tech talent. Of the 12 small communities with below average shares of tech workers (see Figure 3), five are in Northern BC. This is not caused by lack of demand for tech talent. Large enterprises trade-related sectors in the north have expressed significant technology needs related to cybersecurity, complex business systems, and process optimization. In addition, software and IT companies, have expressed challenges securing technology salespeople.

Training & Reskilling: While there are several academic and practical training programs offered within the region, such as the University of Northern British Columbia’s computer science and engineering programs, there isn’t a sufficient pipeline of local talent to meet demand. Remote programs, such as those offered by Lighthouse Labs and Brainstation in partnership with the BC Tech Association, can help fill the gap by providing efficient and cost-effective options for reskilling.

While technology reskilling programs can be effective, there can be a disconnect between the technology curriculum offered and employment opportunities in some communities. For instance, there are strong curriculum offerings for software development and data analytics but fewer opportunities to reskill in network infrastructure management.

Recruitment & Retention: Recruiting tech talent from outside the area can help meet tech talent demand, but it is not always easy. Despite offering competitive salaries and a relatively low cost of living, companies in northern BC have cited the cost of travel, long and dark winters, and isolation as sticking points for prospective hires. Some companies have found university co-op programs, such as the ones offered by the University of Victoria and University of British Columbia, to be reliable sources of tech talent.

Finding further opportunities to address training, reskilling, recruitment, and retention will be critical to growing tech employment in Northern BC.

Tech Occupations in Northern BC



● Urban Areas ● Small Communities ● Rural & Remote

1 Prince Rupert	145 jobs	2.4% share of jobs
2 Terrace	310 jobs	3.3% share of jobs
3 Quesnel	230 jobs	2.6% share of jobs
4 Prince George	1,590 jobs	3.7% share of jobs
5 William's Lake	195 jobs	1.9% share of jobs
6 Fort St. John	490 jobs	3.3% share of jobs
7 Dawson's Creek	110 jobs	1.3% share of jobs
8 Rural & Remote	1,595 jobs	3.6% share of jobs

Note: See Appendix for methodology for calculating Rural & Remote tech occupations.

Southwestern BC

Remote Work & Facilitating Tech Adoption

Southwestern BC – encompassing the Vancouver Island and Mainland-South Coast economic regions – is highly conducive to remote and hybrid work. The tech occupation profile in this region more closely matches that in urban areas, featuring a high concentration of software engineers and designers, programmers, information systems specialists, and computer and information system managers. This is likely the result of both a higher concentration of hybrid or remote workers and intentional sector development activities in small communities up and down the coast.

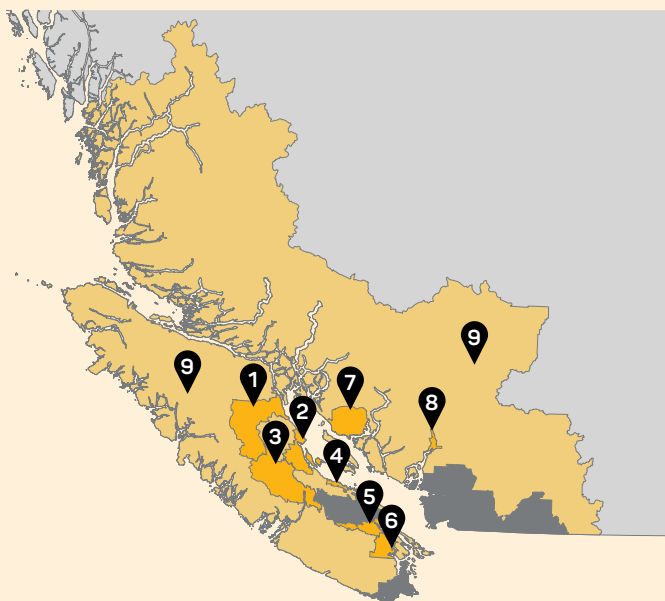
Remote/Hybrid Work: Many parts of Southwestern BC benefit from proximity to urban centres, such as Vancouver and Victoria. Easy transportation options to these urban centres makes it easier for hybrid or remote workers to call a small community home while still meeting occasional in-person commitments in the city. For many tech workers, smaller communities in Southwestern BC offer an attractive lifestyle. They boast proximity to recreation activities (specifically mountain and ocean activities), greater housing affordability than urban areas, and limited commute times. Remote employment opportunities, however, can be more limited for early-career tech workers.

Technology Adoption Investments: In addition to being conducive to hybrid and remote work, Southeastern BC has seen significant investment in technology adoption in smaller communities. Clean technology investments can be seen up and down the coast in the form of renewable energy projects, water treatment systems, and even a carbon capture plant. The adoption of these technologies in smaller communities often relies on the combined investment of governments, established industry players, and emerging technology providers.

Shift Environmental Technologies provides a unique example of a company that is operating at the intersection of industry, government, and technology by partnering with First Nations to bring modern ISR (Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance) technology to the design and development of marine resource management programs.

Poseidon Ocean Systems, based out of Campbell River, has also benefited from support and partnerships from industry associations, governments, and private industry and is now expanding its sales of pollution-reduction technologies for the aquaculture sector to international markets.

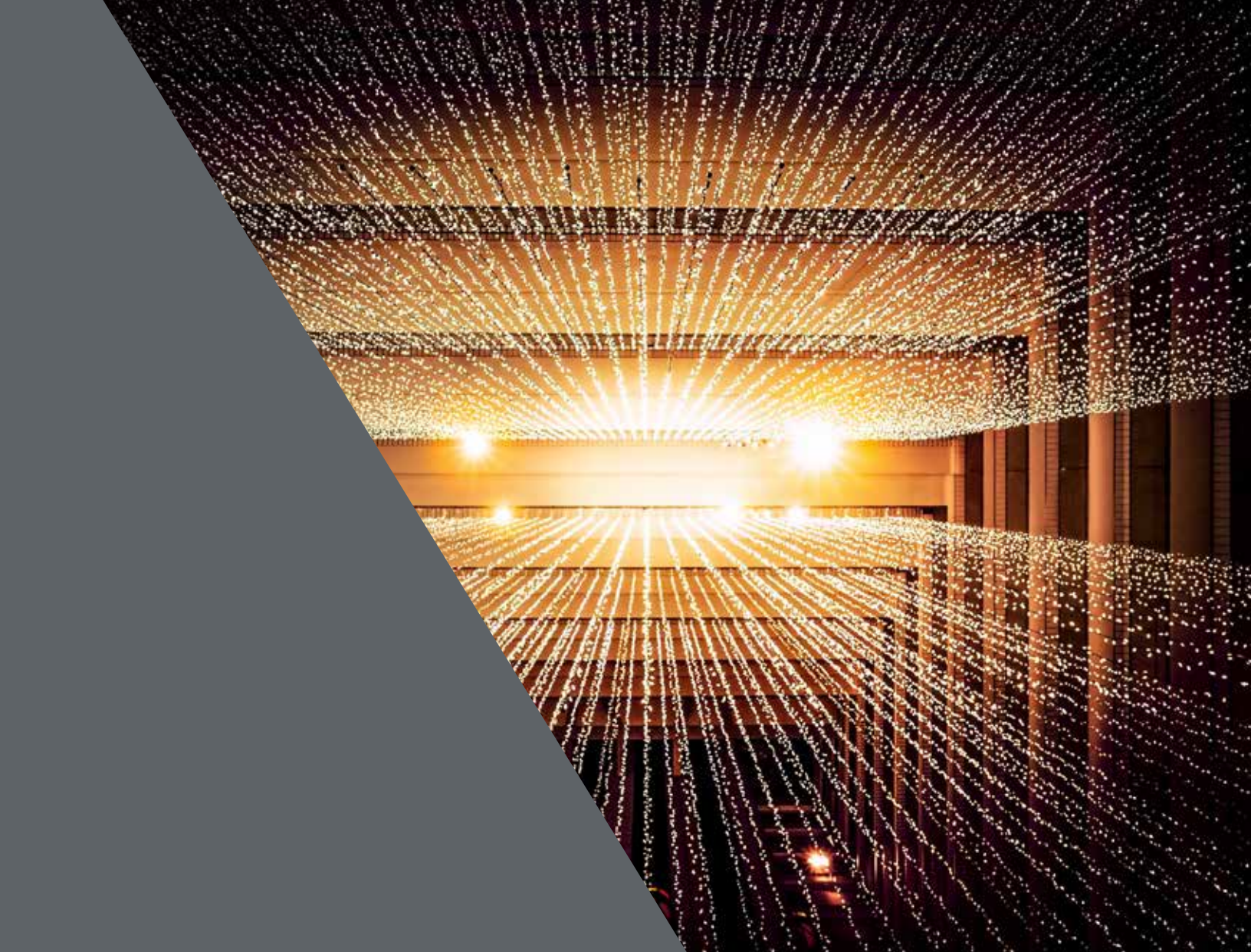
Tech Occupations in Southwestern BC



● Urban Areas ● Small Communities ● Rural & Remote

1	Campbell River	620 jobs	3.6% share of jobs
2	Courtenay	1,105 jobs	4.1% share of jobs
3	Port Alberni	175 jobs	1.8% share of jobs
4	Parksville	365 jobs	3.7% share of jobs
5	Ladysmith	175 jobs	3.0% share of jobs
6	Duncan	710 jobs	3.5% share of jobs
7	Powell River	135 jobs	2.0% share of jobs
8	Squamish	930 jobs	6.9% share of jobs
9	Rural & Remote	2,890 jobs	7.1% share of jobs

Note: See Appendix for methodology for calculating Rural & Remote tech occupations.



Section 3

Insights & Opportunities

Expanding Access to Tech Talent

Opportunity

Building a local supply of tech talent and removing barriers to recruiting and retaining talent from outside of these communities can help improve non-urban companies' access to tech talent.

Tech is in every community and a part of every sector in British Columbia.

Tech employment statistics reveal that BC's tech workforce is distributed both geographically and across sectors.

- Small communities around the province are home to thousands of tech workers.
- There are notable concentrations of tech workers relative to the size of the local workforce in Nelson (5.8%) and Squamish (6.9%), where the share of tech jobs is close to that seen in urban centres.

Challenge

Tech companies in non-urban areas – both in the technology sector and in other sectors – face challenges attracting and retaining talent.

- There is often a disconnect between non-urban tech companies' technology needs and the tech skillsets on offer within their local workforce.
- Importing tech talent from outside of the community is not always a straightforward solution.
- In-person training programs are often only available in urban areas.
- Access to experienced entrepreneurs as mentors can be limited in rural markets.

Governments, economic development agencies, and industry associations can help address talent gaps by:

❶ Building tech capabilities in small communities

Building tech capabilities in non-urban areas can be accomplished through both in-person training programs and virtual reskilling programs. In-person training programs, such as those offered by many academic institutions, tend to be effective at inspiring young people to pursue tech careers. Virtual training programs, such as those delivered by BC Tech and its collaborators, tend to be more effective for navigating career transitions. Programs that focus on building specific skillsets over short time frames (at low cost) have been shown to be particularly effective for reskilling.

❷ Improving linkages between academic programs and companies outside urban areas

Improving dialogue between companies in non-urban areas and academic institutions (including faculty in tech disciplines, co-op program coordinators, and career advisors) can help link up-and-coming tech talent with small town employment opportunities. For instance, developing strong links with university co-op programs has been a reliable source of tech talent for some companies in Northern BC.

❸ Facilitating access to experienced mentors

Creating mechanisms so rural entrepreneurs can access a larger pool of experienced mentors from urban areas will support start ups as they scale their companies.

Building Tech Infrastructure

Opportunity

Targeted initiatives and investments to address small communities' unique tech infrastructure gaps can help stimulate innovation and technology deployment in non-urban areas.

Building tech infrastructure in non-urban areas can support growth and diversification in the tech sector.

Technology infrastructure is critical to the growth, development, and diversification of tech employment. It can include:

- Digital infrastructure, such as broadband connectivity,
- Social infrastructure, such as connections between entrepreneurs, institutions, and investors, and
- Physical infrastructure, such as innovation centres, research and development labs, and manufacturing or processing spaces.

Challenge

Access to different forms of technology infrastructure can be limited in outside urban areas. This can pose challenges to both growing a tech company and expanding the tech capabilities of non-tech companies.

Governments, economic development agencies, and industry associations can help address infrastructure gaps by:

① Broadening small community connectivity through digital infrastructure investments

Connectivity remains a barrier to technology deployment or expansion of tech employment in some parts of the province and presents a clear opportunity for investment. Communities like Nelson have been proactive in investing in local broadband infrastructure. The BC government has also been proactive in investing in high-speed connectivity across the province to help smaller communities meet high-speed internet standards. Further opportunities to build infrastructure such as data centres in temperate coastal communities may exist to support growing data storage needs.

② Positioning local economic development entities as connectors

Social networks are also needed to drive expansion and diversification of technology employment outside urban areas. Local economic development entities can play a pivotal role in building social infrastructure through connecting local tech talent, academic partners, research facilities with specialized equipment, investors, and local tech buyers with each other and with national and provincial resources, such as funding and talent development programs.

③ Supporting the development of technology spaces

Several types of workspaces can contribute to the growth and diversification of economic activity in the technology sector. Research lab spaces, manufacturing or materials processing facilities, storage and warehousing spaces, and even private garages can be needed to support innovation and tech entrepreneurship. Communities can help deliver these spaces through establishing supportive land use policies, making connections with landowners and developers, and facilitating joint investments in innovation spaces.

Facilitating Tech Adoption

Opportunity

Tech companies in small communities are uniquely positioned to take advantage of market entry opportunities and deep expertise in local industry sectors.

Scaling new technologies relies on access to technology adopters and purchasers.

Several of BC's most innovative technology companies are headquartered in small communities. These include companies that are:

- Harnessing technology to improve agricultural practices, such as 4AG Robotics in Salmon Arm which uses robotics to improve mushroom yields;
- Transforming byproducts of one industry into fuel for another, such as BC Biocarbon in the Robson Valley which transforms forestry industry waste into biochar;
- Integrating technology into infrastructure, such as Skaha Labs in the Okanagan which uses precision irrigation technology to reduce water consumption;
- Leveraging a remote-first workforce to build software solutions for governments and businesses, such as Thought Exchange in Rossland which facilitates discussion, engagement, and exchange of ideas on challenging topics.

Challenge

Access to prospective partners for the purpose of piloting, testing, and refining new technologies is critical to commercialize and scale innovation; however, finding prospective customers or buyers can be challenging in BC. This is particularly true in small communities where there is a lower concentration of companies and projects, as well as fewer corporate decision-makers.

Governments, economic development agencies, and industry associations can help address the commercialization gap by:

① Matchmaking BC technology companies with prospective buyers to pilot, test, and refine BC-grown technology solutions

Many BC sectors can employ new technologies to improve operational efficiency and environmental performance. Matching BC technology providers with prospective buyers can help transform industries while growing technology occupations outside urban areas. Given the limited size of the Canadian market and the unique needs of both tech companies and tech buyers, this process can require significant curation and support.

② Prioritizing BC technology solutions through procurement processes

Prioritizing local procurement has often been used to stimulate local economic activity; however, many smaller tech companies struggle to benefit from local procurement policies as they are not big enough to participate in major infrastructure or digital transformation projects. Smaller scale municipal procurement, school board procurement, and other smaller institutional procurement presents a unique opportunity for technology companies to participate in projects that are of a more modest scale, allowing them to grow alongside their clientele.

③ Promoting BC technologies and service providers

Buy Local campaigns, local business directories, and local business promotions often focus on consumer goods and services. Technology service providers, such as local IT shops, cybersecurity contractors, and data analytics firms, tend to receive a much more modest public profile. Designing and delivering buy-local promotions for B2B technology services can help small technology providers scale within their region.

Appendix

Methodology

Appendix

Data Sources

The employment statistics reported in this study were calculated based on data from Statistics Canada's 2021 Census of Population. This data was obtained as custom tabulations of employment by National Occupation Classification (NOC) and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), each tabulated for British Columbia, its 7 Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and its 21 Census Agglomerations (CAs).

Defining a Tech Job

This study maintains methodological consistency with previous industry publications by employing a classification of High Technology Occupations and High Technology Sectors developed by BC Stats. These two categorizations are consistent with the occupational approach and sectoral approach to defining tech jobs, respectively. Tables X and Y outline the specific occupations (as identified within the National Occupation Classification System) and sector (as identified within the North American Industry Classification System).

To validate these estimates, additional methodologies were employed to define tech occupations and sectors under these approaches. First, the number of jobs in tech occupations were also calculated using Statistics Canada's classification of STEM occupations. Second, quantitative methods of text analysis were employed to match occupational (NOCs) codes or sectoral (NAICS) codes to a description of a tech occupation or sector. Scores were then used to calculate the total number of jobs in tech occupations (or the tech sector). While these estimates were not reported in the study, we note that they were consistent with the estimates obtained using the methodology developed by BC Stats and thereby provide a greater degree of confidence in the employment statistics reported.

Stakeholder Engagement

To contextualize and enhance the quantitative findings of this study, a variety of stakeholders in the BC tech sector were interviewed. This includes a small selection of tech companies, individuals working in tech occupations, and organizations in the broader BC tech ecosystem across each of the three regions highlighted.

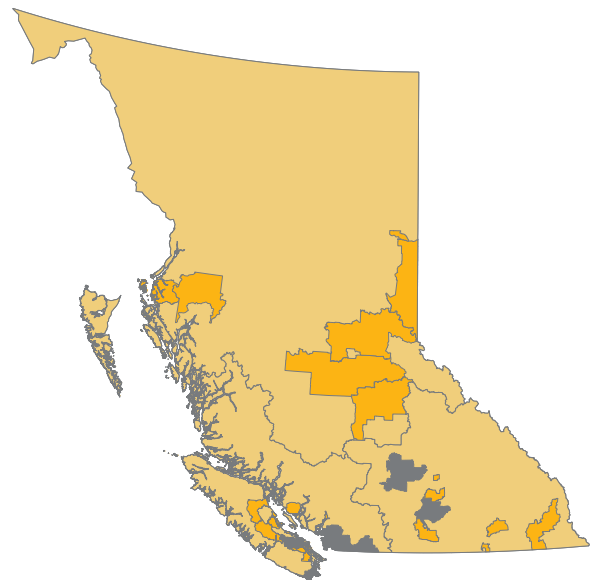
Defining Geographies

This study aims to quantify the number of tech jobs in non-urban parts of British Columbia. As such, defining geographies at the sub-provincial level which align with readily-available employment estimates was critical. Three categories of geographic units were thus defined:

Urban Centres were defined as CMAs: one or more adjacent municipalities with a combined population of at least 100,000.

Small Communities are defined as CAs: one or more adjacent municipalities with a combined population of at least 10,000 and which are not CMAs.

Rural & Remote Areas were defined as all parts of British Columbia which are not classified as either a CMA or a CA. Note that further disaggregation of rural and remote areas in Census Divisions or Census Subdivisions would have resulted in data suppression by Statistics Canada.



Calculating Rural & Remote Occupations

Rural and remote tech employment is province-wide, not sub-divided by region. Regional statistics are estimated by assuming regional shares of rural and remote tech employment are proportional to total employment in each region.

Appendix

Table 1:

Classification of Occupations (NOC) as High Technology Occupations

NOC #	Occupation Description
0131	Telecommunications carriers managers
0211	Engineering managers
0212	Architecture and science managers
0213	Computer and information systems managers
1123	Professional occupations in advertising, marketing, and public relations
2111	Physicists and astronomers
2112	Chemists
2113	Geoscientists and oceanographers
2124	Meteorologists and climatologists
2121	Biologists and related sciences
2131	Civil engineers
2132	Mechanical engineers
2133	Electrical and electronics engineers
2144	Mining engineers
2144	Geological engineers
2145	Petroleum engineers
2146	Aerospace engineers
2147	Computer engineers (except software engineers and designers)
2148	Other professional engineers, n.e.c.
2171	Information systems analysts and consultants
2172	Database analysts and data administrators
2173	Software engineers and designers
2174	Computer programmers and interactive media developers
2175	Web designers and developers
2211	Chemical technologists and technicians

NOC #	Occupation Description
2212	Geological and mineral technologists and technicians
2221	Biological technologists and technicians
2231	Civil engineering technologists and technicians
2232	Mechanical engineering technologists and technicians
2233	Industrial engineering and manufacturing technologists and technicians
2241	Electrical and electronics engineering technologists and technicians
2244	Aircraft instrument, electrical, and avionics mechanics, technicians, and inspectors
2255	Technical occupations in geomatics and meteorology
2281	Computer network technicians
3211	Medical laboratory technologists
3215	Medical radiation technologists

Source:

High Technology Occupations in British Columbia (by BC Stats, May 2020)

Appendix

Table 2:
Classification of Sectors (NAICS) as High Technology Sectors

NAICS #	Occupation Description
325189	Other basic organic chemicals
325410	Pharmaceutical and medicine
333310	Commercial and service industry
334110	Computer and peripheral
334210	Telephone apparatus
334220	Radio, television broadcasting, and wireless communications equipment
334290	Other communications equipment
334310	Audio and video equipment
334410	Semiconductor and other electronic components
334511	Navigational and guidance instruments
334512	Measuring, medical, and controlling devices
334610	Manufacturing and reproducing magnetic and optical media
335315	Switchgear and switchboard, relay, and industrial control apparatus
335920	Communications and energy wire and cable
335990	All other electrical equipment and components
336410	Aerospace products and parts
339110	Medical equipment and supplies
511211	Software publishers (except video game publishers)
511212	Video game publishers
512110	Motion picture and video production
512190	Post-production and other motion picture and video industries
515210	Pay and specialty television

NAICS #	Occupation Description
517310	Wired and wireless telecommunications carriers (except satellite)
517410	Satellite telecommunications
517911	Telecommunications resellers
517919	All other telecommunications
518210	Data processing, hosting, and related services
519130	Internet broadcasting and web search portals
541330	Engineering
541360	Geophysical surveying and mapping services
541370	Surveying and mapping (except geophysical) services
541380	Testing laboratories
541514	Computer systems design and related (except video game design and development)
541515	Video game design and development services
541620	Environmental consulting
541690	Other scientific and technical consulting
541710	Research and development in physical, engineering, and life sciences
541720	Research and development in social sciences and humanities

Source:
High Technology Occupations in British Columbia
(by BC Stats, May 2020)



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