

**Thompson/Okanagan
Development Region**

1	General Economy
<p>Regional Districts in Development Region: Okanagan-Similkameen, Thompson-Nicola, Central Okanagan, North Okanagan, Columbia-Shuswap</p> <p>The main economic drivers in this region are forestry, tourism and agriculture. This region contains the most productive agricultural areas within the province. The climate of the area, which is so conducive to agriculture, also draws a large number of tourists and retirees to the region. Mining is also an important industry, particularly in the Kamloops area, where the largest mine in the province, the Highland Valley Mines, is located.</p> <p>Developments in the resource sectors will affect the population flows to and from this region. Four major mines have closed in this region in the last few years due either to ore depletion or poor metal prices. Although the impact of these closures on a regional basis will probably be small, the local impacts could be significant. The Highland Valley Mines is projected to close sometime around 2008 and will have the most significant impact in terms of job loss and population movement.</p>	

The notes above and later in this report on Demographics and Projections are the basis for BC STATS population projection P25 completed in the summer of 2000. The projections are updated annually to reflect known demographic shifts and economic conditions. Full projections with "Components of Change", "Special Age Groups", "5 Year Age Cohorts by Sex", and accompanying notes are available for B.C., the 8 development regions, the 28 regional districts, the 79 local health areas (LHAs) and a number of "special areas" of local interest which are not part of a province-wide geocoding system. They are available on diskette or on paper. While fewer than 5 areas are free, individual areas are priced at \$5 each when 5 or more are requested. Paper copies of all LHAs cost \$150 and all regional districts are \$80. The full B.C. level projection and summaries of the region projections appear on our Web site: <http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca>.

2	Economic Structure - Number of Firms, with employees, by Employment Size, December 1999								
Industry Code	Industry (based on 1980 Standard Industrial Classification)	Thompson/Okanagan						British Columbia	
		Less Than 20	20 to 49	50 to 199	200 Plus	All Sizes	Percent of Total	Percent of Total	All Sizes
	Total, All Industries	18,141	1,445	494	58	20,138	100.0%	100.0%	154,944
A	Agriculture & Related Services	1,316	23	10	2	1,351	6.7%	3.1%	4,832
B	Fishing and Trapping Industries	9	0			9	0.0%	0.4%	648
C	Logging and Forestry Industries	683	48	13	1	745	3.7%	2.6%	4,000
D	Mining + Milling, Quarrying, Oil	87	2	2	2	93	0.5%	0.5%	852
E	Manufacturing Industries	875	145	70	11	1,101	5.5%	6.1%	9,399
F	Construction Industries	2,549	146	33		2,728	13.5%	11.6%	18,024
G	Transportation & Storage Inds.	819	35	24		878	4.4%	4.6%	7,052
H	Communication & Other Utilities	123	17	6		146	0.7%	0.7%	1,078
I	Wholesale Trade Industries	1,056	75	17		1,148	5.7%	7.7%	11,940
J	Retail Trade Industries	2,636	189	63	4	2,892	14.4%	13.3%	20,546
K	Finance & Insurance Industries	746	100	26	4	876	4.3%	4.7%	7,339
L	Real Estate Oper. & Insurance	738	33	13		784	3.9%	4.2%	6,548
M	Business Service Industries	1,537	76	8	1	1,622	8.1%	11.9%	18,428
N	Government Service Industries	119	24	15	1	159	0.8%	0.5%	847
O	Educational Service Industries	131	8	16	10	165	0.8%	1.1%	1,641
P	Health & Social Service Inds.	1,508	102	54	13	1,677	8.3%	8.8%	13,676
Q	Accomm., Food & Beverage Serv.	1,209	315	98	6	1,628	8.1%	7.4%	11,452
R	Other Service Industries	2,000	107	26	3	2,136	10.6%	10.7%	16,642

Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register Division.

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3 Employment and Unemployment Rate, monthly data are 3-month moving average, actual, ending in stated month						
	Thompson-Okanagan		Cariboo		British Columbia	
	Emp. ('000)	Unemp. %	Emp. ('000)	Unemp. %	Emp. ('000)	Unemp. %
1990					1,554.9	8.6
1991					1,572.6	10.1
1992					1,620.3	10.2
1993					1,675.9	9.7
1994					1,754.0	9.0
1995	194.7	10.2	80.4	9.7	1,792.3	8.4
1996	201.1	10.4	86.8	8.6	1,821.2	8.7
1997	207.7	8.3	84.0	9.8	1,869.0	8.4
1998	208.2	8.2	83.3	14.5	1,870.2	8.8
1999	207.1	9.7	82.9	11.6	1,906.4	8.3
1999 Jan	204.7	8.9	77.4	16.4	1,868.5	8.2
1999 Feb	203.1	9.5	76.8	15.6	1,864.9	8.6
1999 Mar	201.8	11.0	76.2	15.7	1,867.8	9.1
1999 Apr	204.5	10.8	77.1	15.4	1,874.7	9.1
1999 May	206.5	10.8	80.1	14.1	1,885.0	8.9
1999 Jun	209.3	11.0	85.2	12.1	1,906.3	8.7
1999 Jul	212.6	10.3	88.8	9.9	1,924.6	8.5
1999 Aug	214.3	10.1	89.6	9.8	1,939.1	8.6
1999 Sep	213.8	8.4	87.6	10.0	1,938.4	8.2
1999 Oct	208.8	7.7	85.9	10.5	1,930.3	7.6
1999 Nov	205.4	7.7	84.0	9.8	1,918.2	7.3
1999 Dec	203.6	8.3	82.7	8.9	1,913.1	7.3
2000 Jan	204.1	9.0	81.9	8.1	1,908.0	7.6
2000 Feb	204.9	9.5	81.0	8.4	1,913.2	7.5
2000 Mar	206.0	10.3	80.1	9.7	1,913.1	7.6
2000 Apr	207.6	11.4	78.2	11.3	1,919.7	7.4
2000 May	212.8	10.9	78.7	11.2	1,931.9	7.2
2000 Jun	216.7	9.8	80.2	9.7	1,953.2	6.9
2000 Jul	219.0	8.4	82.1	8.6	1,966.9	7.0
2000 Aug	215.8	8.5	82.8	9.5	1,973.3	7.4
2000 Sep	214.1	8.6	82.8	10.6	1,968.9	7.5
2000 Oct	214.2	8.4	84.5	9.8	1,972.3	7.3
2000 Nov						
2000 Dec						
Average:						
Jan-Oct99	207.9	9.9	82.5	13.0	1,900.0	8.6
Jan-Oct00	211.5	9.5	81.2	9.7	1,942.1	7.3
% Change	1.7		-1.5		2.2	

Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada. Sub-provincial regions are development regions or census metropolitan areas.

4 Retail Sales - based on Statistics Canada monthly survey							Percent Growth Over Same Period in Previous Year		
Year or Year/Quarter	\$ millions of retail sales			Percent change on year ago			B.C.	GVRc	Rest
	B.C.	Greater Vancouver	Rest of Province	B.C.	Greater Vancouver	Rest of Province			
1995	31,496.1	16,977.7	14,518.4	7.0	11.4	2.2			
1996	32,070.8	16,884.8	15,186.0	1.8	-0.5	4.6			
Annual data 1997	33,735.8	17,112.6	16,623.2	5.2	1.3	9.5			
1998	33,044.8	16,911.6	16,133.2	-2.0	-1.2	-2.9			
1999	33,672.1	17,039.3	16,632.8	1.9	0.8	3.1			
Quarterly data 99 2	8,496.2	4,289.3	4,206.9	-0.3	-1.4	0.9			
99 3	8,721.3	4,310.9	4,410.4	3.1	1.5	4.8			
99 4	9,092.8	4,588.4	4,504.4	4.6	3.6	5.6			
00 1	7,836.4	4,052.3	3,784.1	6.4	5.2	7.8			
00 2	8,972.5	4,486.7	4,485.8	5.6	4.6	6.6			

Source: B.C. & GVRD data - Statistics Canada, based on monthly survey.

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5		Manufacturing Principal Statistics					Total Manufacturing Shipments Index 1996=100	
SIC	Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Index	
		Number of Establishments						
10	Food	23	21	23	24	21		
25	Wood	99	97	92	114	113		
2512	Saw & Planing Mills	45	42	42	53	54		
30	Metal Fabricating	54	56	62	74	73		
Total	All Manuf 'g Industries	375	378	414	464	451		
		Shipments (\$ Millions - Manufacturing Activity)						
10	Food	117.2	113.8	119.5	219.0	129.5		
25	Wood	1,288.7	1,531.0	1,556.4	1,481.7	1,597.1		
2512	Saw & Planing Mills	380.7	615.9	631.4	627.2	660.8		
30	Metal Fabricating	80.6	98.7	121.6	135.5	137.9		
Total	All Manuf 'g Industries	2,557.3	3,223.7	3,737.3	3,418.4	3,635.2		
		Total Employees (Total Activity)						
10	Food	585	617	542	636	374		
25	Wood	6,111	6,800	6,287	5,885	6,231		
2512	Saw & Planing Mills	1,705	2,498	2,400	2,188	2,273		
30	Metal Fabricating	903	931	1,085	1,115	1,207		
Total	All Manuf 'g Industries	14,223	15,801	16,256	15,640	16,320		
		Wages & Salaries (\$ Millions - Total Activity)						
10	Food	17.0	17.5	19.7	23.7	12.3		
25	Wood	248.6	292.2	289.3	277.2	303.1		
2512	Saw & Planing Mills	74.0	108.0	109.8	102.1	118.5		
30	Metal Fabricating	27.7	29.3	37.5	40.0	42.9		
Total	All Manuf 'g Industries	538.1	620.7	669.0	645.2	683.8		

Source: Statistics Canada, unpublished data for regional principal statistics and CANSIM for recent annual & monthly shipments - see appendix.
 Note: Charted data joins published points; on charts where intervening data is suppressed line joins only publishable points.
 Reporting Period: Any fiscal year ending not earlier than April 1 of the reference year and not later than March 31 of the following year.
 Establishment: The smallest operating unit capable of reporting specified input and output data - usually a plant or mill.
 Value of Shipment of Goods of Own Manufacture: Net selling value of goods made by reporting establishment, or for its account, from its materials.
 Employees: Respondents are asked for average month-end employment.
 Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries are shown before deductions for income tax and employee portion of employee benefits and include payments for regular work, overtime, and paid leave as well as bonuses and commissions paid to regular employees.

6		Building Permits					Total Permits Index 1996=100		
Year	Total Building Permits	Non Residential			Residential	Index			
		Total Non Res.	Industrial	Commercial		Institutional & Gov't	B.C.	Region	
		<-- \$ Millions -->							
1993	734.8	196.4	21.1	100.4	74.9	538.4			5,810
1994	633.4	161.6	24.0	106.7	30.9	471.9			4,690
1995	561.4	207.2	30.6	116.7	59.9	354.2			3,545
1996	593.3	213.7	19.3	113.7	80.6	379.7			3,853
1997	569.3	183.3	46.6	100.9	35.8	386.0			3,607
1998	470.5	202.9	26.5	130.0	46.4	267.7			2,475
1999	442.6	182.3	18.4	101.4	62.5	260.3			2,382
2000 e	393.3	172.4	23.8	85.5	63.1	220.9			1,755
Jan-Sep '99	360.3	152.2	14.8	86.6	50.8	208.1			1,890
Jan-Sep '00	313.1	139.0	19.9	69.1	50.0	174.0	1,362		

Not all projects require a building permit, and not all municipalities & regions report. Monthly data preliminary. Latest year(s) estimated/preliminary.
 Source: Statistics Canada (data collected from municipal and Regional District offices).

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7		Tourism Room Revenue (\$ Thousands)						Tourism Room Revenue Index 1996=100	
	Year	Total/YTD	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Index		
Thompson/Ok. Dev. Region	1995	137,728.5	19,207.5	31,831.2	63,234.8	23,455.0			
	1996	139,370.0	21,343.8	34,234.2	63,080.7	20,711.3			
	1997	146,133.7	22,157.9	35,314.0	66,462.4	22,199.3			
	1998	155,708.9	23,973.6	37,767.3	70,543.0	23,425.0			
	1999	167,834.1	28,401.8	38,679.8	76,000.4	24,752.0			
British Columbia	1995	999,453.5	180,196.0	249,427.6	391,442.6	178,387.3			
	1996	1,093,486.5	205,565.3	277,791.2	420,501.1	189,629.0			
	1997	1,157,582.5	211,056.3	294,355.9	444,470.3	207,700.1			
	1998	1,206,096.7	230,489.2	294,272.5	463,509.9	217,825.1			
	1999	1,328,932.2	270,624.7	326,576.3	503,405.6	228,325.6			

Thompson/Ok. 1999 Room Revenue by Accommodation Type (\$Thousands %Share)					
Total	167,834.1	100.0%	1-75 Rooms	27,834.8	16.6%
Fishing lodges	1,290.9	0.8%	Motels	58,210.7	34.7%
Hotels	76,154.2	45.4%	Vacation Rentals	29,498.0	17.6%
150+ Rooms	15,474.2	9.2%	Miscellaneous	2,680.3	1.6%
76-149 Rooms	32,845.2	19.6%			

Source: Hotel tax database maintained by Consumer Taxation Branch, Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations. Published in detail monthly by BC STATS.

8		Incorporations		Incorporations Index 1996=100	
Year	Incorporations	Index		Index	
1992	1,724				
1993	1,993				
1994	2,216				
1995	1,863				
1996	1,706				
1997	1,797				
1998	1,622				
1999	1,729				
Jan-Dec 98	1,622				
Jan-Dec 99	1,729				

Source: Incorporations - (B.C.) Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations.

9		Business and Consumer Bankruptcies						Kelowna Indices 1996=100	
Year	Kelowna		Kamloops		Penticton		Index		
	Consumer	Business	Consumer	Business	Consumer	Business	Consumer	Business	
1996	374	53	180	52	129	26			
1997	407	29	206	42	155	12			
1998	389	39	193	38	157	22			
1999	446	60	213	41	176	13			
2000 e	480	48	336	59	162	17			
Jan-Jul 99	292	39	109	25	117	11			
Jan-Jul 00	314	31	172	36	108	14			

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, Government of Canada
Total bankruptcy index includes business and consumer bankruptcies.

Note: Bankruptcy is not a good measure of business failure. Most firms that fail wind down operations and withdraw from business.

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13 Demographics

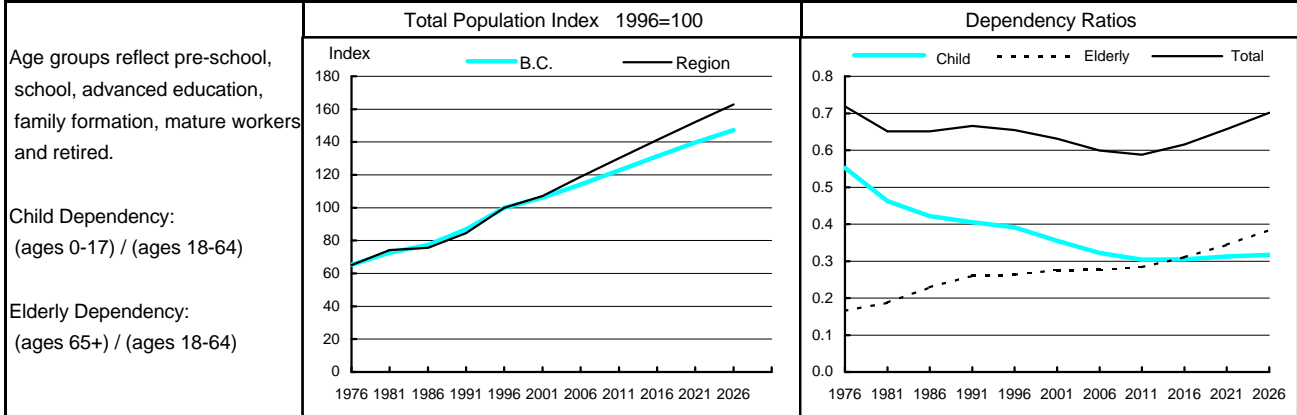
This region experienced net outflows of migrants during the mid-eighties, probably due to the downturn in the forest sector at that time. Since then, net migration to the region has been high, contributing to strong population growth for the region. The median age of the population in this region is significantly higher than the provincial median, probably due to the substantial number of retirees located in the region. The proportion of elderly (aged 65 and over) to working age population (aged 18 to 64) is also significantly higher than the provincial ratio.

14 Projection

The high net migration inflows to this region will likely begin to taper off somewhat, but should remain fairly strong throughout the projection period. The natural increase (i.e., the excess of births over deaths) is falling, and will continue to fall, likely becoming negative in about 10 years. However, the strong inflows of migrants will more than compensate for any losses due to natural increase and this region will continue to experience strong population growth.

15 Selected Demographic Characteristics

Year	Population by age group, Thousands of persons							Households (,000)	Dependency Ratios			Year
	0-4	5-17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All Ages		Child	Elderly	Total	
1976	22.0	76.0	37.8	79.7	60.0	29.5	305.1	98.8	0.553	0.166	0.719	1976
1981	24.2	73.1	43.1	98.4	69.0	39.6	347.4	123.3	0.463	0.188	0.651	1981
1986	23.7	66.7	36.1	103.9	74.4	49.2	354.0	132.3	0.422	0.229	0.651	1986
1991	25.2	71.2	33.4	118.5	85.8	61.9	396.1	151.1	0.405	0.261	0.666	1991
1996	27.4	83.4	39.4	137.0	106.7	74.6	468.6	182.4	0.391	0.264	0.655	1996
2001	25.0	84.3	44.9	137.6	125.2	85.0	502.0	200.5	0.355	0.276	0.631	2001
2006	28.2	83.9	50.0	145.8	152.3	96.5	556.6	231.0	0.322	0.277	0.599	2006
2011	31.3	85.5	51.4	158.0	174.5	109.0	609.6	263.0	0.304	0.284	0.588	2011
2016	33.7	91.1	50.8	173.4	185.3	127.1	661.4	292.7	0.305	0.310	0.615	2016
2021	35.4	99.0	50.8	185.9	193.6	148.4	713.1	319.6	0.312	0.345	0.657	2021
2026	36.7	105.6	55.2	191.5	202.0	172.5	763.5	347.4	0.317	0.384	0.702	2026



Source: Population data are Projection P-25, run in May 2000. Figures are adjusted for Census undercount and are for July 1st of stated year.