

# City of Kamloops

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

March 2024



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## Glossary

Terminology	Definition
<b>“City of Kamloops” or “Kamloops” or “City”</b>	Refers to the broad geographic area of the community (i.e., Census Subdivision, Census Metropolitan Area).
<b>“Census Metropolitan Area” or “CMA”</b>	One or more adjacent municipalities centered on a population centre as demarcated by Statistics Canada.
<b>“Census Subdivision” or “CSD”</b>	General municipality classification as demarcated by Statistics Canada.
<b>“North American Industry Classification System” or “NAICS”</b>	An industry classification structure developed by statistical agencies in North America. The 2017 version consists of 20 sectors, 102 subsectors, 324 industry groups, 710 industries, and 928 Canadian industries. <sup>1</sup> This document does not adhere to the “industry’ and “sector” terminology in NAICS and thus uses the two terms interchangeably.
<b>“NR”</b>	Note reported.
<b>“NA”</b>	Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup> Statistics Canada. *Introduction to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Canada 2017 Version 3.0*. Retrieved from: <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/subjects/standard/naics/2017/v3/introduction>

# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

## Contents

- Geographic Area..... 6
- Population..... 7
- Population Age Distribution..... 9
- Immigration and Migration ..... 10
- Education..... 11
- Income..... 13
- Labour ..... 15
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting ..... 18
- Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction ..... 22
- Utilities ..... 27
- Construction ..... 31
- Manufacturing..... 35
- Wholesale Trade..... 39
- Retail Trade ..... 43
- Transportation and Warehousing..... 47
- Information and Cultural Industries ..... 51
- Finance and Insurance ..... 55
- Real Estate and Rental and Leasing..... 59
- Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services ..... 63
- Management of Companies and Enterprises ..... 67
- Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services ..... 70
- Educational Services ..... 75
- Health Care and Social Assistance ..... 79
- Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation ..... 83
- Accommodation and Food Services..... 87
- Other Services (Except Public Administration)..... 91
- Public Administration ..... 95

# Introduction

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This report provides an initial unveiling of the socio-economic fabric of the vibrant City of Kamloops. This document serves as an initial exploration of Kamloops' dynamic landscape, encapsulating demographic indicators and economic trends and a high-level analysis of 20 industries that shape its economic character. This report aims to provide stakeholders, policymakers, and residents with insights to foster informed decision-making and strategic planning by examining various socio-economic facets.

### Demographics

The opening sections delve into Kamloops' population dynamics, highlighting its growth trajectory since 1996. A detailed exploration of census data reveals the city's overall growth and provides comparisons with the national demographic landscape. From population age distribution to migration patterns, these sections provide nuanced insights into the factors influencing Kamloops' social makeup.

### Socio-Economic Overview

Moving beyond city demographics, the report then transitions into a high-level socio-economic overview, featuring an analysis of employment trends, compensation structures, and the city's participation in the national and global economy. We unravel Kamloops' economic position by leveraging comparisons with provincial and national benchmarks. Furthermore, by examining income distribution and industry participation, these efforts aim to paint a holistic picture of the city's economic vitality.

### Industry Analysis

This report's central focus is exploring 20 industries within Kamloops, each examined through the lens of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Each industry snapshot provides stakeholders with granular insights into the economic engines propelling Kamloops forward, from employment growth and compensation structures to import-export dynamics. This section equips readers with a strategic understanding of the city's economic diversification and potential areas for development.

### Navigating the Report

Structured for accessibility, this report invites readers to journey through Kamloops' socio-economic fabric. From the macroscopic view of city demographics to the microcosm of industry-specific nuances, each section contributes to a cohesive narrative. Whether you seek a broad understanding of Kamloops' economic foundations or a deep dive into specific industries, this report caters to a diverse audience, ensuring a nuanced comprehension of the city.

This report consists of two main sections. The first section, "Kamloops' Socio-economic Background", provides a summary analysis of Kamloops' socio-economic state. The second section, the "Industry Trend Analysis", analyzes Kamloops' twenty industries separately, providing a high-level view of each industry's recent growth and structure.

This document is part of the 2024 Kamloops Economic Impact Study.

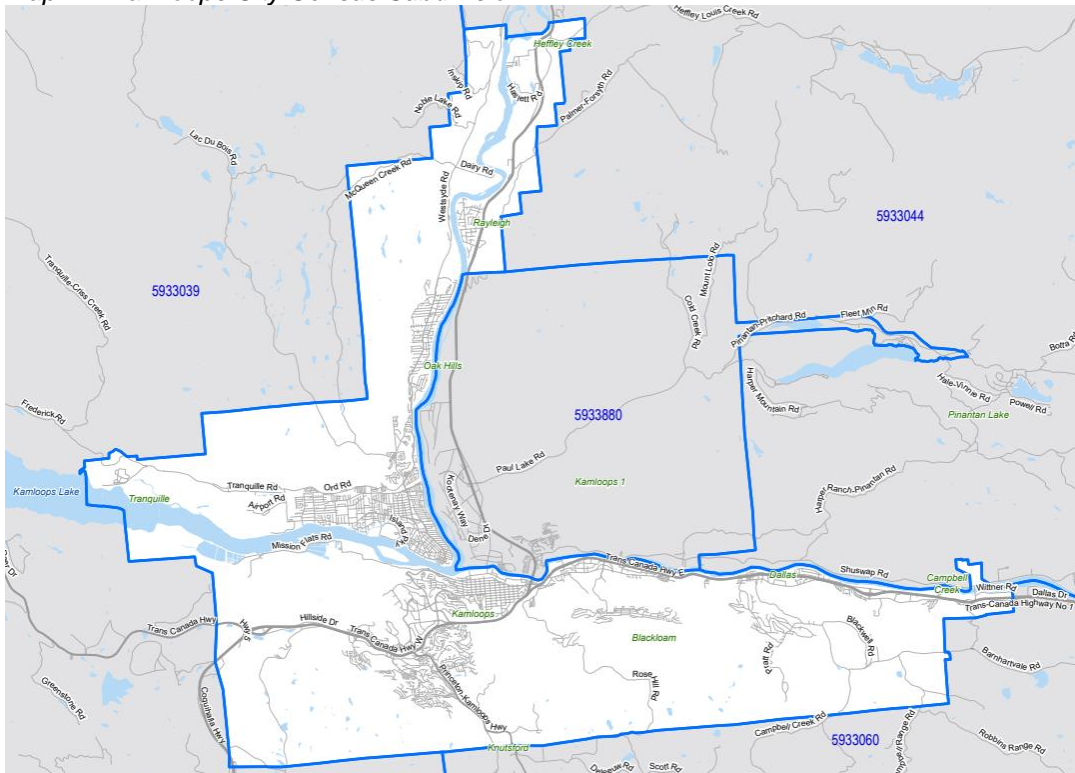
# Kamloops' Socio-Economic Background

This section provides a high-level overview of the City of Kamloops' socio-economic background. This section will gather key socio-economic measures and put them into context.

## Geographic Area

Two defined geographic areas will be used in this report for Kamloops. The primary geographic area is the Kamloops City Census Subdivision. See Map 1 for a detailed map from Statistics Canada of this area (white area outlined in blue).<sup>2</sup> This is the area used throughout this Kamloops' Socio-Economic Background section.

Map 1 – Kamloops City Census Subdivision



Source: Statistics Canada. Census Subdivision. Retrieved from: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/geo/maps-cartes/static-statique/pdf/A0005/2021A00055933042.pdf>

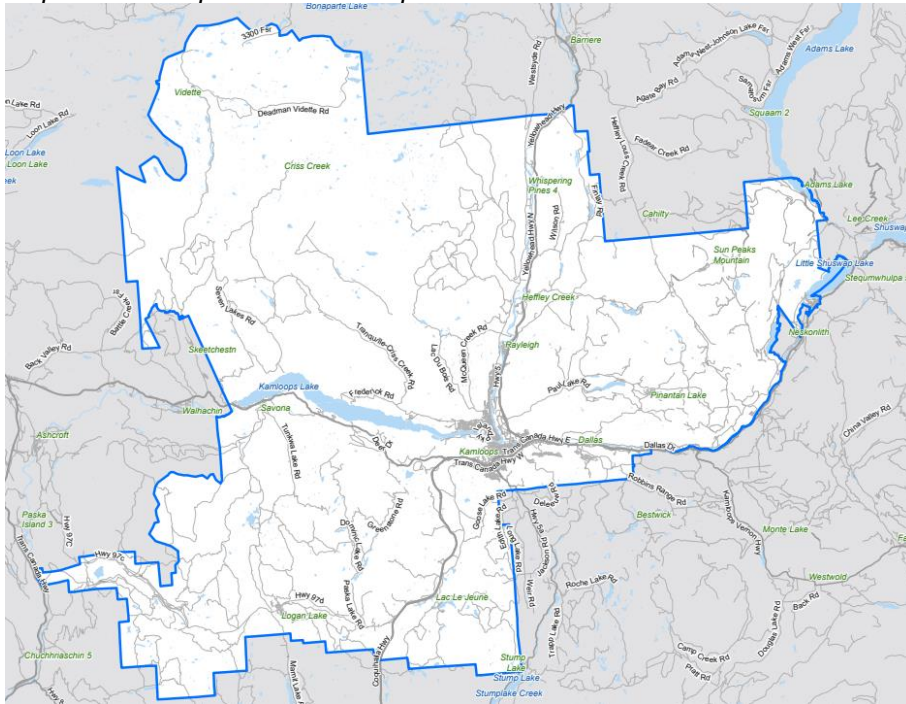
Where data for the Census Subdivision is not available, then as a secondary, the data for the broader Kamloops Census Metropolitan Area is used. See Map 2 for a detailed map of this area (white area outlined in blue).<sup>3</sup> This area includes communities such as Logan Lake and Savona. This area is only used in the Industry Trend Analysis section (only for some measures).

<sup>2</sup> Statistics Canada. *Census Subdivision*. Retrieved from: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/geo/maps-cartes/static-statique/pdf/A0005/2021A00055933042.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Statistics Canada. *Census Metropolitan Area*. Retrieved from: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/geo/maps-cartes/static-statique/pdf/S0503/2021S0503925.pdf>

# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Map 2 – Kamloops Census Metropolitan Area



Source: Statistics Canada. Census Metropolitan Area. Retrieved from: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/geo/maps-cartes/static-statique/pdf/S0503/2021S0503925.pdf>

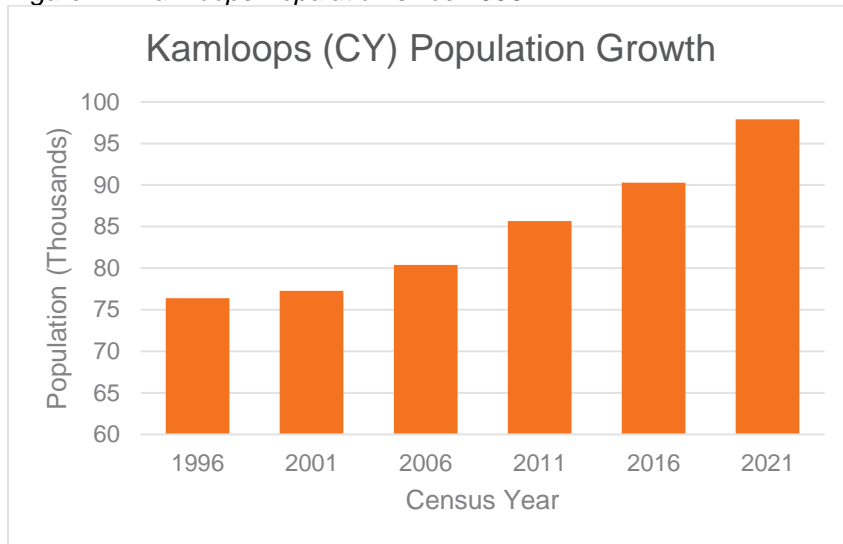
## Population

Kamloops has experienced consistent population growth since 1996, with marked acceleration evident after the 2006 census. This upward trend underscores a robust expansion, as reflected in the population surge from 80,376 in 2006 to 97,902 by 2021 (see Figure 1)<sup>4</sup> – a 22% increase over 15 years. Demographic shifts can signify a dynamic landscape, indicating potential shifts in consumer behaviours, workforce dynamics, and infrastructural demands within the city's socio-economic framework.

<sup>4</sup> Statistic Canada. Retrieved from multiple tables.

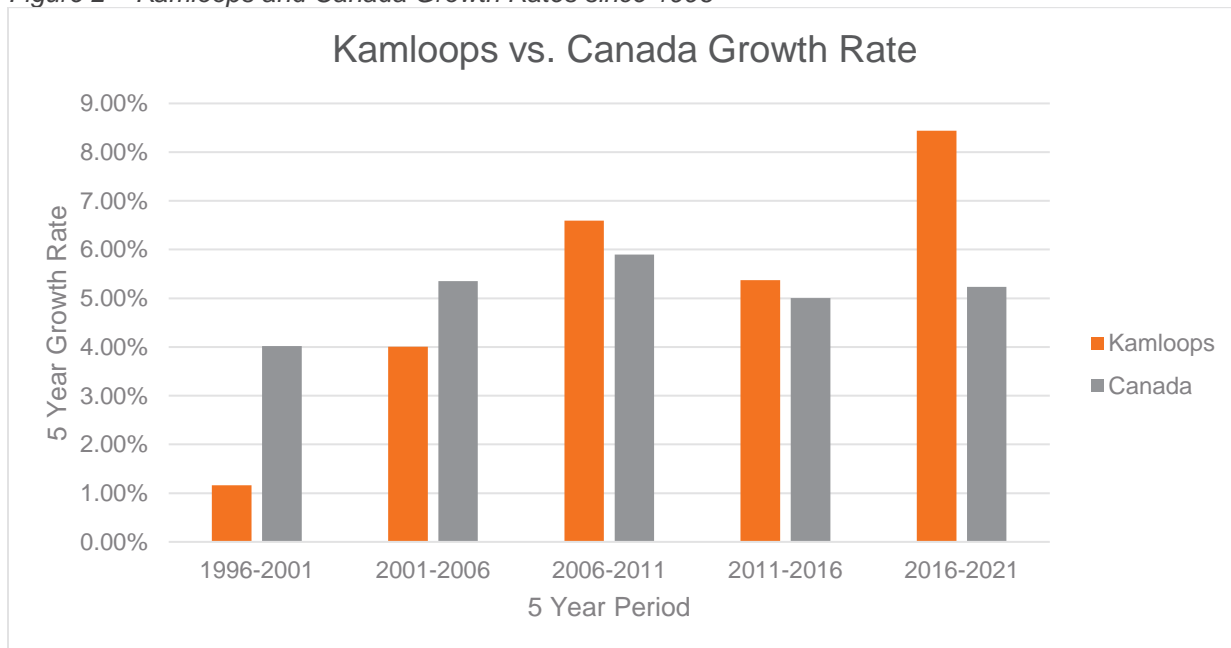
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Figure 1 – Kamloops Population since 1996



Kamloops' accelerated population growth, particularly evident post-2006, marks a notable departure from its earlier trajectory compared to the national average (see Figure 2). Before 2006, Kamloops trailed behind Canada in population growth rates, but the subsequent years witnessed a marked reversal. Notably, between 2016 and 2021, while Canada experienced a 5.24% population increase, Kamloops outpaced the national growth with an 8.44% surge, underscoring its demographic momentum in recent years among the broader Canadian landscape.

Figure 2 – Kamloops and Canada Growth Rates since 1996



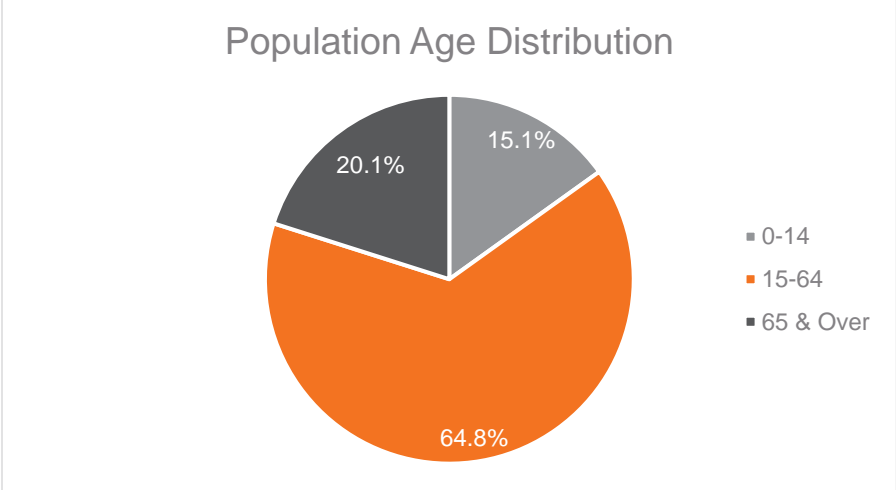


# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

## Population Age Distribution

The proportion of Kamloops' working-age population mirrors the national average, with 64.8% falling within the 15-64 age bracket, aligning closely with Canada's demographic distribution (see Figure 3 and 4, respectively).<sup>5</sup> This parity suggests a similar demographic composition in terms of workforce potential and economic productivity, potentially indicating comparable labour market dynamics and consumer behaviours between Kamloops and the broader Canadian landscape. Additionally, it indicates stability in the city's workforce and the potential for alignment in social and economic trends with national patterns.

Figure 3 – Kamloops' Population Age Distribution – 2021 Census

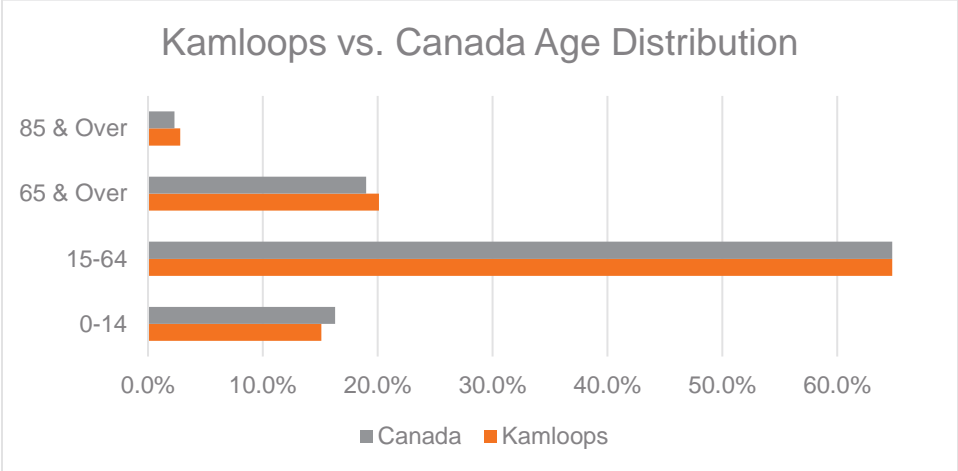


Despite Kamloops having mirrored the working-age share of the population as Canada, as shown in Figure 4, Kamloops has a higher percentage of the population over 65 and over 85. In addition, it has a population between the ages of 0 and 14 that is below Canada's share. These indicators implies that Kamloops may face challenges in sustaining and meeting workforce requirements among an aging population.

<sup>5</sup> Statistics Canada. *Census Profile, 2021*. Retrieved from: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?LANG=E&GENDERlist=1&STATISTIClist=1,4&DGUIDlist=2021A00055933042,2021A000011124&HEADERlist=2&SearchText=canada>

# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Figure 4 – Kamloops and Canada Age Distribution



The broader challenge of an aging workforce with a relatively small incoming workforce pool is also observed nation-wide. Canada's demographic profile also shows a relatively lower proportion of young individuals compared to other countries. According to OECD data from 2022, Canada's population aged 0-14 accounted for 15.6%, falling below the averages of OECD countries (17.3%), G20 nations (20.3%), and the global average (25.3%), though it surpassed that of the European Union (15.0%).<sup>6</sup>

## Immigration and Migration

The approximate number of immigrants settling in Kamloops from 2016 to 2021 was 1,340, representing 1.4% of the 2021 population<sup>7</sup> and is lower than Canada's percentage of 3.6%. The demographic diversity of new immigrants settling in Kamloops is similar to that observed nationwide (see Table 1).

Two countries of origination are particularly large, India (consisting of approximately 22% of recent immigrants to Kamloops), and Philippines (also consisting of 22% of recent immigrants). These are also the top two countries of origination among recent immigrants to Canada.

Table 1 - Origin of Recent Immigrants (2016-2021)

	Kamloops	Canada
<b>Americas</b>	9.3%	11.6%
<b>Europe</b>	10.1%	10.1%
<b>Africa</b>	13.4%	15.6%
<b>Asia</b>	63.4%	62.0%
<b>Oceania and Other</b>	3.7%	0.7%

The rate of non-migrants, those who moved but stayed in Kamloops, was a higher rate than Canada's (see Figure 5). The number of migrants (i.e., those that moved outside Kamloops) was about equal to Canada's average measure. Thus, from 2020-2021, Kamloops had a relatively larger share of movers and relocations within the city.

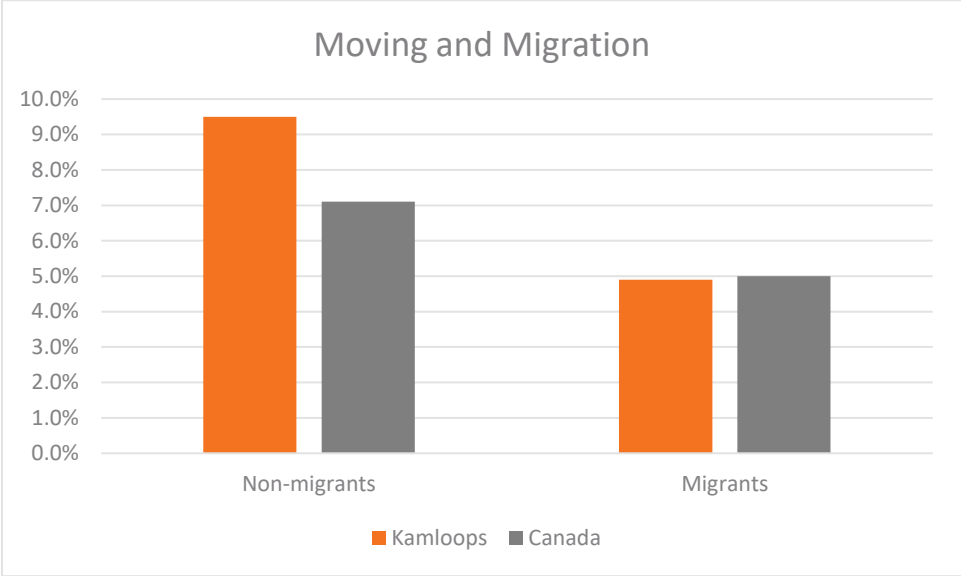
<sup>6</sup> OECD. *Young Population*. Retrieved from: <https://data.oecd.org/pop/young-population.htm#indicator-chart>  
<sup>7</sup> Statistics Canada. *Census Profile, 2021*. Retrieved from: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?LANG=E&GENDERlist=1&STATISTIClist=1,4&DGUIDlist=2021A00055933042,2021A000011124&HEADERlist=26,33&SearchText=canada>

# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

- **Higher Rate of Non-Migrants in Kamloops**
  - While the rate of movers was higher in Kamloops, the rate of non-migrants (those who moved but stayed within Kamloops) was also higher than the national average in Canada.
- **Equal Number of Migrants**
  - The number of migrants, referring to those who moved outside Kamloops, was roughly equal for both Kamloops and Canada. This implies that the city had a large share of residents moving within the city, but the overall migration rate (including those leaving Kamloops) was comparable to the national average.

These findings suggest that Kamloops experienced a larger share of movers and relocations within the city during the specified time frame. This suggests a significant level of internal mobility among residents. Despite the higher internal relocation rates, the overall migration rate for Kamloops was about equal to the national average in Canada.

Figure 5 – One Year Moving and Migration Rates of Kamloops and Canada (2020-2021)



## Education

Among those in Kamloops aged 25 to 64, the highest educational attainment (by level) is relatively similar to Canada's (See Figure 7).<sup>8</sup> Although there are a few differences, one being that Kamloops has a lower share of individuals without any certificate, diploma or degree (7.0% in Kamloops, 9.9% in Canada). On the other hand, Kamloops has a greater share of the population whose highest education is a high school diploma, and a lower percentage with post-secondary education.

<sup>8</sup> Statistics Canada. *Census Profile, 2021*. Retrieved from: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?LANG=E&GENDERlist=1&STATISTIClist=1,4&DGUIDlist=2021A00055933042,2021A000011124&HEADERlist=37,38&SearchText=canada>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Figure 6 – Kamloops Highest Education Attainment (Ages 25-64) - Census 2021

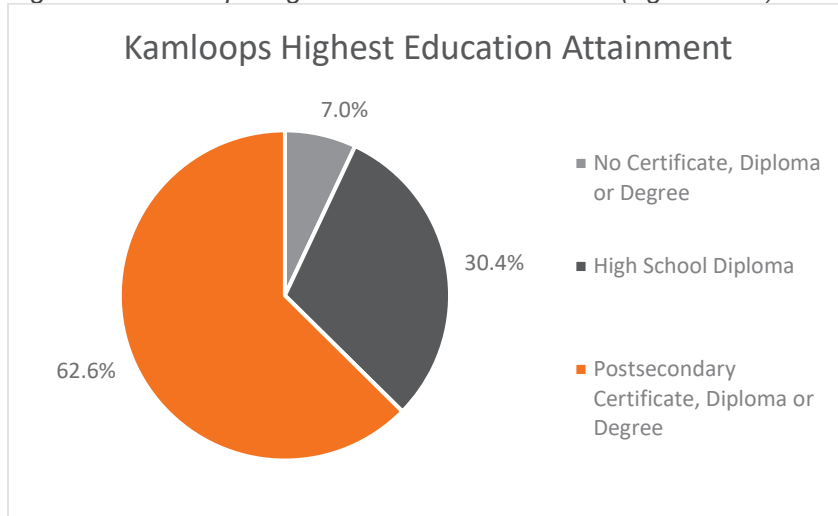
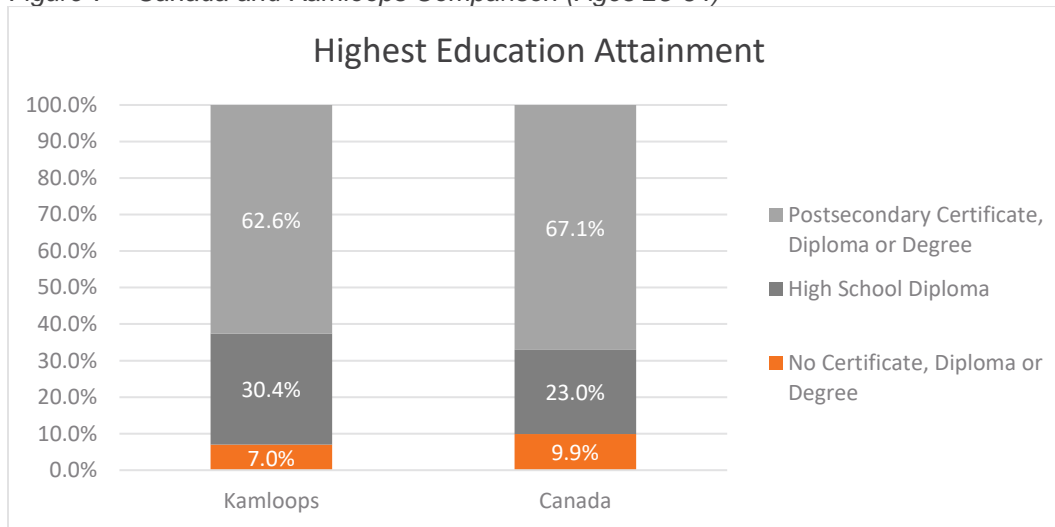


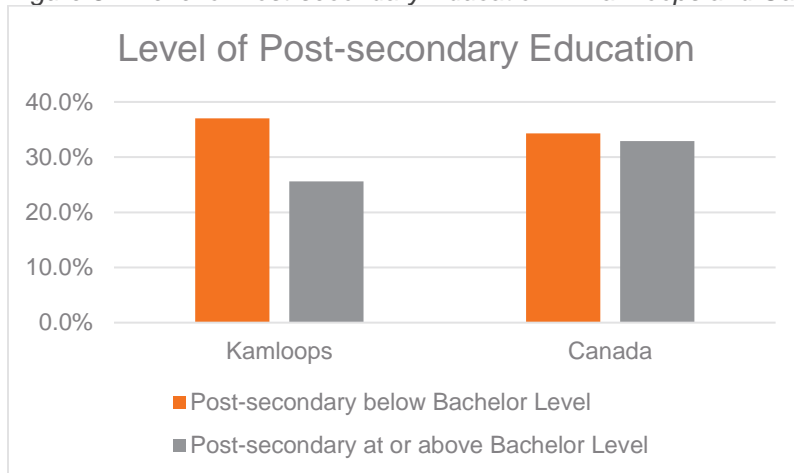
Figure 7 – Canada and Kamloops Comparison (Ages 25-64)



Looking further into post-secondary education, Kamloops has a larger proportion of post-secondary attainment below the Bachelor's level than at the Bachelor's level or above (see Figure 8). Canada appears to have a roughly equal divide between these two groups.

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

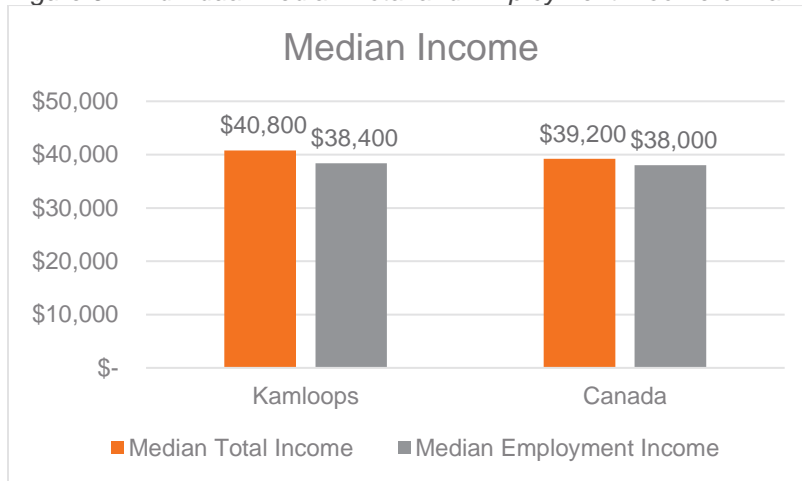
Figure 8 – Level of Post-secondary Education in Kamloops and Canada (Ages 25-64)



## Income

In 2019, Kamloops exhibited a marginally higher individual median income than the national average in Canada (refer to Figure 9). Similarly, the median employment income in Kamloops slightly surpassed the national figure.

Figure 9 – Individual Median Total and Employment Income of Kamloops and Canada (2019)

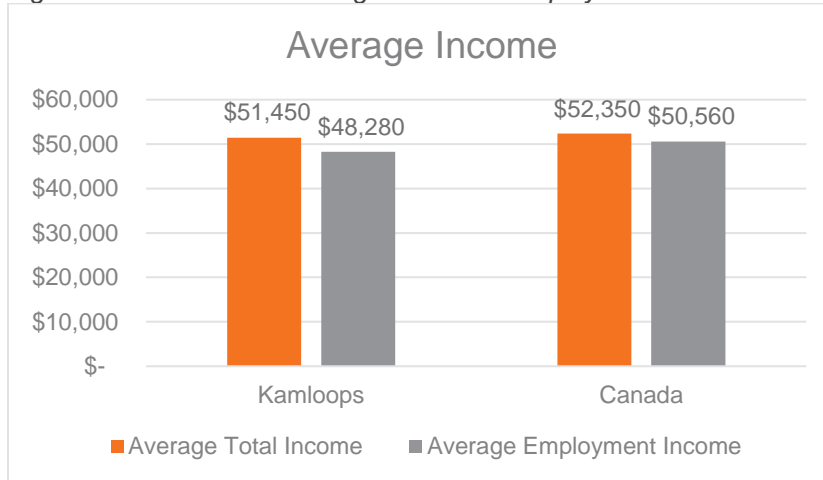


However, despite these higher median incomes, Kamloops presented a slightly lower individual average total income and average employment income in comparison to Canada (see Figure 10). This disparity between median and average figures suggests that while higher-income individuals might exert more influence on Canada's average income, their impact seems less pronounced in shaping Kamloops' relevant averages. This observation gains support from a comparison of the Gini Coefficients, a measure of inequality<sup>9</sup>, where Canada's coefficient stood at 0.347 in 2020, while Kamloops recorded a lower coefficient of 0.302, indicating relatively lesser income inequality within the city as opposed to the national landscape.

<sup>9</sup> Source: Our World in Data (<https://ourworldindata.org/what-is-the-gini-coefficient>). Definition of Gini Coefficient – The Gini coefficient, or Gini index, is the most commonly used measure of inequality. It is typically used as a measure of income inequality, but it can be used to measure the inequality of any distribution – such as the distribution of wealth. It measures inequality on a scale from 0 to 1, where higher values indicate higher inequality. A value of 0 indicates perfect equality – where everyone has the same income. A value of 1 indicates perfect inequality – where one person receives all the income, and everyone else receives nothing.

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

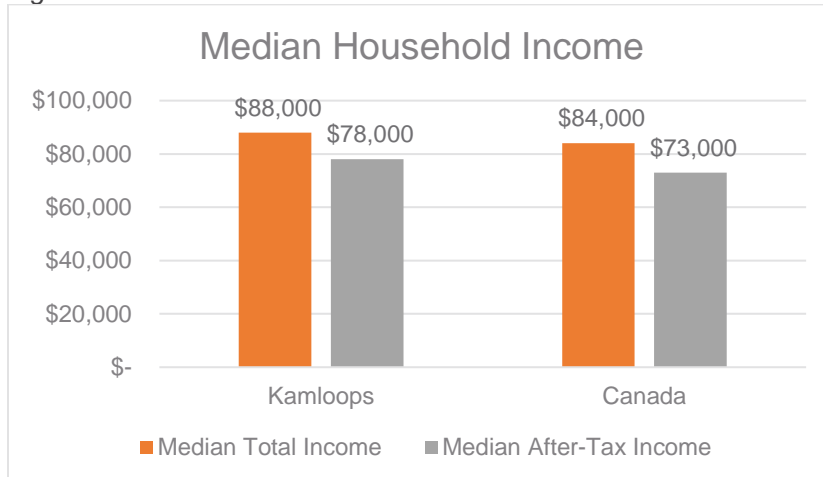
Figure 10 – Individuals Average Total and Employment Income of Kamloops and Canada (2019)



In summary, it appears that Kamloops has an individual total income and employment income approximately equal to that of Canada. Additionally, it appears that Kamloops exhibits lower income disparity than that observed in Canada.

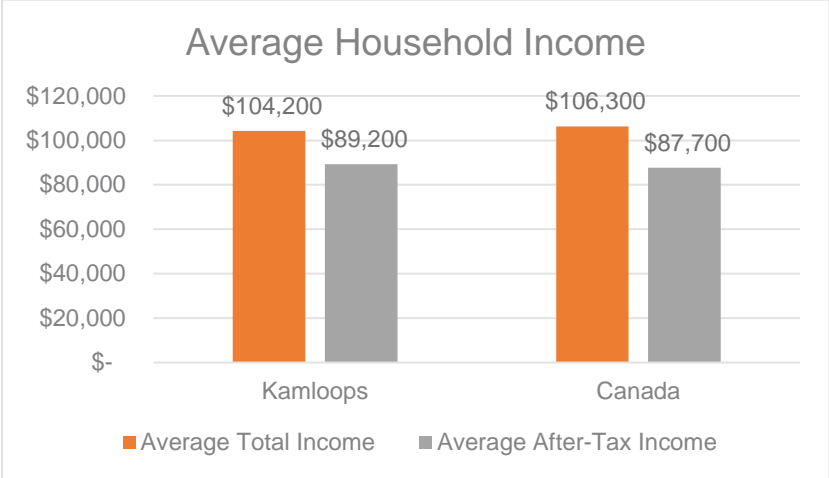
Regarding household income, Figures 11 and 12 show the household median and average income for total income and after-tax income. Employment income was unavailable at the household level; thus, as another data point, we utilized household after-tax income. As such, Kamloops' household median and average after-tax income are higher than Canada's.

Figure 11 – Household Median Total and After-Tax Income of Kamloops and Canada (2020)



# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Figure 12 – Household Average Total and After-Tax Income of Kamloops and Canada (2020)



## Labour

In 2021, Kamloops' participation rate closely mirrored that of Canada (refer to Table 2). Additionally, Kamloops boasted a slightly higher employment rate compared to the national average, while concurrently exhibiting a lower unemployment rate. However, it's crucial to approach these figures with caution due to potential on-going fluctuations from year to year.

Table 2 – 2021 Labour Rates

	Kamloops	Canada
<b>Participation Rate</b>	64.0%	63.7%
<b>Employment Rate</b>	59.2%	57.1%
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	7.4%	10.3%

When using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), based on two-digit codes<sup>10</sup>, Kamloops' and Canada's largest industries are "Health care and social assistance" followed by "Retail trade" (see Table 4). The most substantial difference between Kamloops and Canada lies in the composition of specific industries within their respective labour forces. In Kamloops, the "Manufacturing" sector constitutes only 4.6% of the workforce, contrasting with Canada's higher proportion of 8.0%. Similarly, the presence of "Finance and insurance" in Kamloops' workforce stands at 2.2% and is about half of Canada's representation at 4.2%.

<sup>10</sup> This section structures analysis using the NAICS over the National Occupational Classification (NOC) for two primary reasons: Firstly, NAICS encompasses a broader spectrum, classifying 20 primary industries as opposed to NOC's classification of only ten; and secondly, Statistics Canada's data availability regarding import and export statistics aligns with NAICS classifications. As this study focuses on understand the economic output and value-add of Kamloops, the NAICS approach provides a more suitable framework that illustrates trade dynamics whereas NOCs may provide a view more focused on workforce contribution and activity levels instead.

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Table 4 – 2021 Labour Force Percentage by Industry, in Descending order of Labour Force size for Kamloops, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

Industry	Kamloops %	Canada %	Difference %
Health care and social assistance	15.6	12.7	+2.9
Retail trade	13.6	11.1	+2.5
Construction	9.0	7.6	+1.4
Accommodation and food services	7.3	5.6	+1.7
Educational services	6.7	7.3	-0.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	6.3	8.1	-1.8
Public administration	6.1	6.2	-0.1
Transportation and warehousing	5.6	5.1	+0.5
Manufacturing	4.6	8.0	-3.4
Other services (except public administration)	4.3	4.1	+0.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	3.9	4.1	-0.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	3.1	1.2	+1.9
Wholesale trade	2.8	3.2	-0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.4	1.8	+0.6
Finance and insurance	2.2	4.2	-2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.6	1.8	-0.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.2	2.3	-1.1
Information and cultural industries	1.0	2.1	-1.1
Utilities	0.6	0.8	-0.2
Management of companies and enterprises	0.1	0.2	-0.1



# Industry Trend Analysis

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In the upcoming section of this report, we delve into a high-level overview of twenty industries leveraging the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as our analytical framework. This industry exploration aims to offer a nuanced understanding of each sector's significance within the larger economic fabric of the City of Kamloops.

The 20 industries are presented below in accordance with the order determined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). These 20 industries have an associated code, starting with "11" for agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and ending with "91" for public administration. The industries are presented according to their codes in ascending order:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting    | 12. Professional, scientific and technical services                       |
| 2. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction | 13. Management of companies and enterprises                               |
| 3. Utilities                                     | 14. Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services |
| 4. Construction                                  | 15. Educational services  |
| 5. Manufacturing                                 | 16. Health care and social assistance                                     |
| 6. Wholesale trade                               | 17. Arts, entertainment and recreation                                    |
| 7. Retail trade                                  | 18. Accommodation and food services                                       |
| 8. Transportation and warehousing                | 19. Other services (except public administration)                         |
| 9. Information and cultural industries           | 20. Public administration   |
| 10. Finance and insurance                        |   |
| 11. Real estate and rental and leasing           |   |

This high-level industry exploration aims to provide a nuanced understanding of key industries, facilitating a high-level view of their significance within the broader economic landscape of Kamloops.

The analysis provides a view of key components for each industry, including the following components:

- Employment growth
- Employment compensation
- Place of work
- Business counts/sizes
- Goods export and import firms and values

Through this examination, we aim to provide stakeholders, policymakers, and business leaders with insights into the economic dynamics of Kamloops across diverse sectors, guiding strategic decision-making and fostering a well-informed approach to economic development.

See Appendix A for a summary of the data characteristics and limitations. Consistent with the previous section of this report, all data in the following analysis is for the Kamloops City Census Subdivision. The only exception is in describing compensation, and imports and exports data which uses the Kamloops Census Metropolitan Area. Throughout, Kamloops will be compared to British Columbia (BC) for most economic measures except for imports and exports which is benchmarked against Canada (due to data aggregation limitations).

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

### Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting industry consists of establishments primarily engaged in growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, harvesting fish and other animals from their natural habitats and providing related support activities.<sup>11</sup>

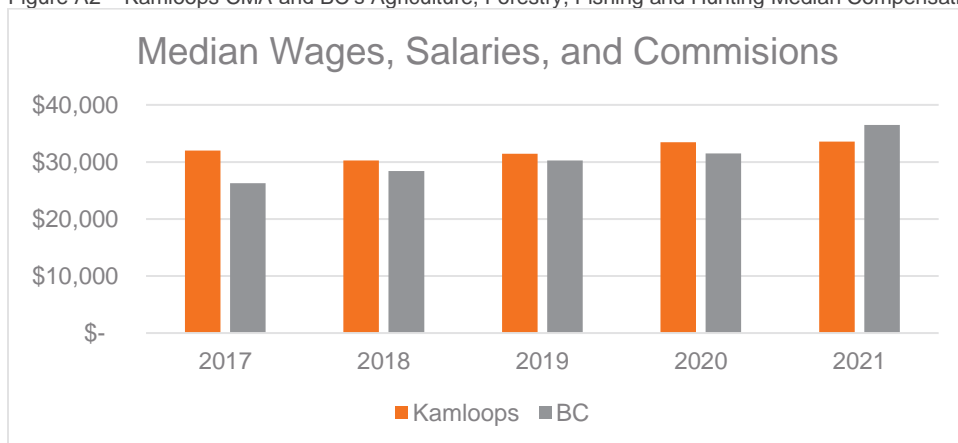
In Kamloops, this industry's labour force has decreased by 21% over ten years (see Figure A1 ).<sup>12</sup> The industry across BC showed a different dynamic, declining by only 1% over the same ten-year period (see Figure A1).<sup>13</sup>

Figure A1 – Kamloops and BC's Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting Labour Force Size



The compensation levels for this industry's workers have also differed in Kamloops compared to BC in recent years. There appears to be inconsistent growth and change among the industry's compensation in Kamloops, with a four-year overall compensation growth of 5% (see Figure A2).<sup>14</sup> In comparison, BC has shown consistently strong growth, with compensation increasing by 39% in the four years (see Figure A2).<sup>15</sup>

Figure A2 – Kamloops CMA and BC's Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting Median Compensation



<sup>11</sup> Statistics Canada. *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>

<sup>12</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>13</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>14</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>

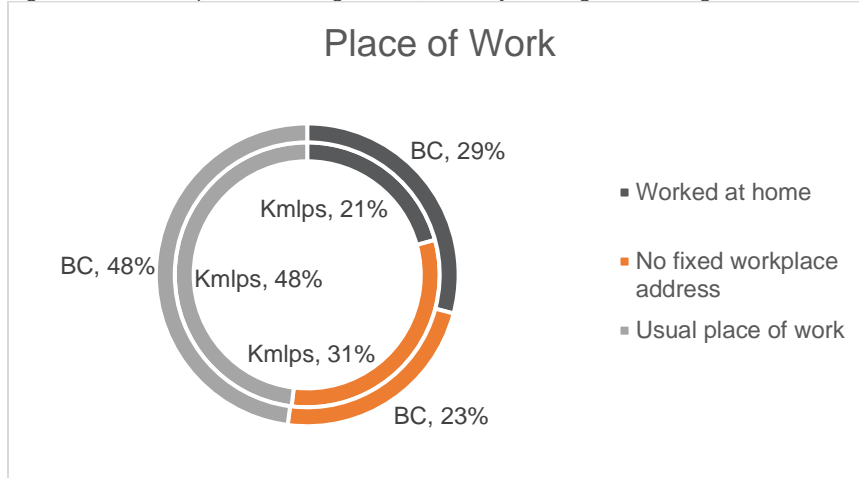
<sup>15</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>. Note: Statistics Canada reports in nominal dollars.

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

From 2017 through 2020, Kamloops had a higher median compensation than the Province. In 2021, this flipped, with the median compensation for the province reaching \$36,500, compared to Kamloops industry average sitting at \$33,590.

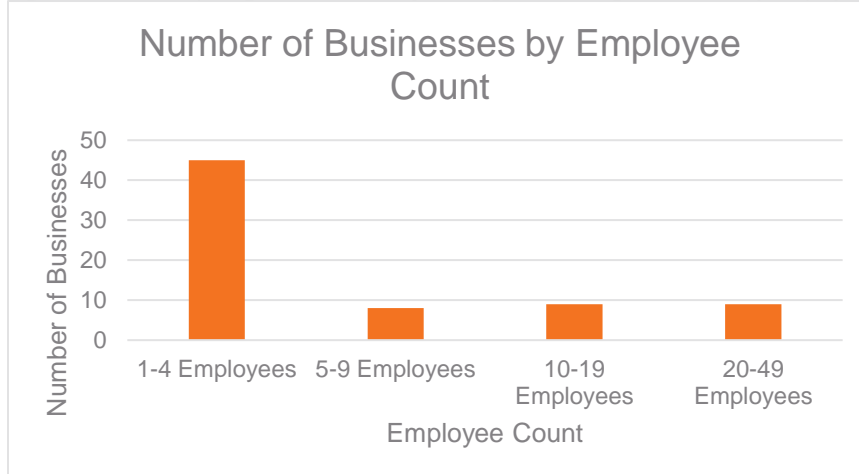
The location of work in this industry appears relatively similar for Kamloops and the province (see Figure A3 and Figure A3).<sup>16</sup> This is also unsurprising given the nature of work this industry typically entails.

Figure A3 – Kamloops and BC's Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting Place of Work: 2021 Census



The industry structure can be better grasped by assessing the number of employees per business in Kamloops. According to Figure A4, many businesses (with employees) have between one and four employees, while none have 50 or more.<sup>17</sup> This distribution implies a prevalence of smaller-sized companies in Kamloops, potentially indicating a landscape dominated by small and medium-sized enterprises rather than larger corporations or enterprises with extensive employee counts.

Figure A4 – Kamloops' Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting Businesses by Employees



<sup>16</sup> Statistics Canada. *Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=9810045601>

<sup>17</sup> Statistics Canada. *Canadian Business Counts, with employees, census metropolitan areas and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3310071901>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

In the Kamloops CMA, the industry registered 16 importing establishments between 2021 and 2022.<sup>18</sup> While the total number of registered importing establishments remained the same between those two years, import values significantly increased from 2021 to 2022 with imports surpassing their previous value by almost 3.5x (see Figure A5). Meanwhile, on a national scale, the value of imported goods for the industry increased by 8% (refer to Figure A5) despite a decline in the number of importing firms from 8,354 in 2020 to 7,891 in 2021 across Canada.

Figure A5 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting Imports Value (\$ Millions)



On the exports side, Kamloops CMA data for the number of exporting establishments was not reported. However, exports were of a small value (in the thousands) in both years (see Figure A6) for Kamloops but saw a significant increase between 2021 and 2022.<sup>19</sup>

Between 2021 and 2022, the number of exporting firms increased approximately 10%. Nationally, the value of exported goods in this sector increased by 6% (see Figure A6) between 2021 and 2022.

Figure A6 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting Exports Value



<sup>18</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by importer characteristics, by industry and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013901>

<sup>19</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by exporter characteristics, by industry of establishment and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013801>

# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

See a summary overview of the industry’s prospects in the following table.

Table A1 – Summary Comparator of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting Industry

Measure	Kamloops	BC <i>(Canada for Imports/Exports)</i>	Kamloops Comparison to Benchmark
10 Year Labour Force Growth 2011-2021	-21%	-1%	Lower
4 Year Compensation Growth 2017-2021	5%	39%	Lower
2021 Median Compensation	\$33,590	\$36,500	Lower
Value of Imports 2021-2022	223%	8% <i>(Canada)</i>	Higher
Change in # Importers 2021-2022	0%	-6% <i>(Canada)</i>	Higher
Value of Exports 2021-2022	2,229%	6% <i>(Canada)</i>	Higher
Change in # Exporters 2021-2022	NR	3% <i>(Canada)</i>	NA

Over ten years, Kamloops witnessed a significant decline in labour force growth by 21%, contrasting sharply with British Columbia's 1% decrease, positioning Kamloops with notable contraction, in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry.

Regarding four-year compensation growth, Kamloops reported a 5% increase, considerably lower than British Columbia's substantial 39% surge. Additionally, Kamloops' annual median compensation in 2021 stood at \$33,590, lower than British Columbia's \$36,500.

There were notable contrasts in import-export dynamics. Kamloops demonstrated strikingly higher percentage changes in import values (223%) and export values (2,229%) than Canada's 8% and 6%, respectively. However, the significant percentage increases can be attributed to a smaller denominator (base); overall, Kamloops remain relatively small in absolute value of imports and exports than that at a national scale. Interestingly, while the number of importers decreased by 6% in Canada, Kamloops saw no change and retained the same number of registered importers over a one-year period (2021 to 2022). Specific data on changes in the number of exporters in Kamloops wasn't available for direct comparison.

While Kamloops exhibited lower labour force and compensation growth, its import-export values experienced a dramatic surge, presenting a distinctive trend compared to the broader provincial and Canadian context. Based on employment, economic output, and trade activity, this industry makes up a relatively small portion of Kamloops' overall economy.

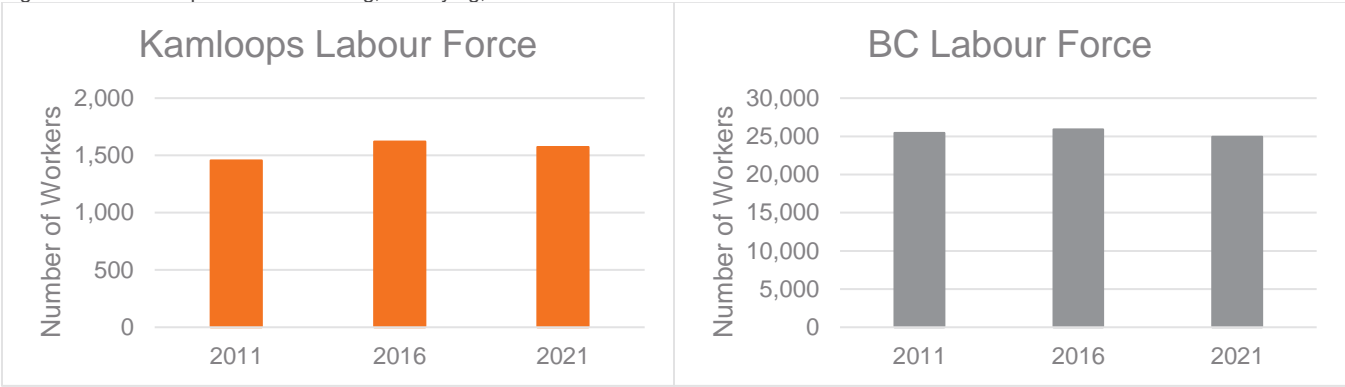
# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

## Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction

The Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in extracting naturally occurring minerals. These can be solids, such as coal and ores; liquids, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. The term mining is used broadly to include quarrying, well operations, milling (for example, crushing, screening, washing, or flotation) and other preparation customarily done at the mine site or as a part of mining activity. Establishments engaged in exploration for minerals, development of mineral properties and mining operations are included in this industry. Establishments performing similar activities on a contract or fee basis are also included.<sup>20</sup>

The labour force for this industry in Kamloops has increased by 8% over ten years (see Figure B1).<sup>21</sup> In contrast, the labour force in this industry across BC decreased by 2% over the same period (see Figure B1).<sup>22</sup>

Figure B1 – Kamloops and BC's Mining, Quarrying, etc. Labour Force Size



Median compensation numbers are higher than many other industries selected for profiling and have shown some growth in Kamloops and the province. In Kamloops, the compensation levels for this industry remained generally steady except for a small drop between 2017 and 2018 (see Figure B2).<sup>23</sup>

Kamloops has an overall higher median compensation in this industry compared to BC. However, the province is catching up with Kamloops with a growth rate of 12% over the same period (see Figure B2).<sup>24</sup>

<sup>20</sup> Statistics Canada. *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>

<sup>21</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

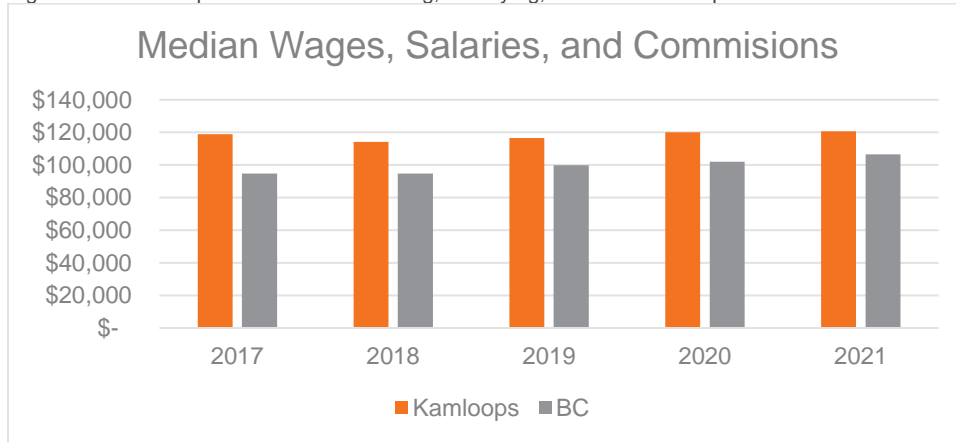
<sup>22</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>23</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>

<sup>24</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>.

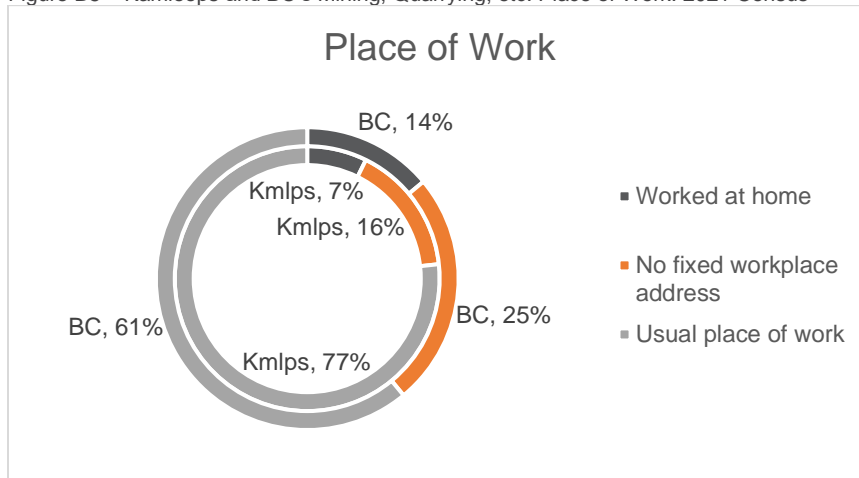
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Figure B2 – Kamloops CMA and BC's Mining, Quarrying, etc. Median Compensation



In this industry, Kamloops appears to have a larger percentage of workers with a usual place of work compared to the province (see Figure B3).<sup>25</sup> Kamloops also showed roughly half the amount of workers (as a percentage) that work from home compared to the province. This likely indicates a greater share of workers at physical sites (mines, processing facilities...etc.) compared to corporate functions located in throughout other regions of BC.

Figure B5 – Kamloops and BC's Mining, Quarrying, etc. Place of Work: 2021 Census



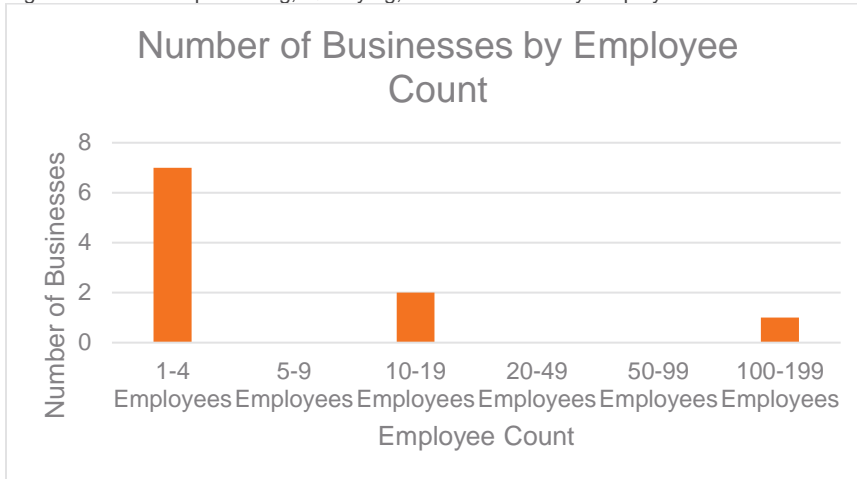
In Kamloops, the industry is prominently led by a few large businesses, one with an employee count between 100 and 199 and two with an employee count between 10 and 19 (see Figure B4)<sup>26</sup>, and seven smaller players in the industry with between one and four employees.

<sup>25</sup> Statistics Canada. *Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=9810045601>

<sup>26</sup> Statistics Canada. *Canadian Business Counts, with employees, census metropolitan areas and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3310071901>.

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Figure B4 – Kamloops' Mining, Quarrying, etc. Businesses by Employees



The specific data regarding the number of importing establishments in the Kamloops CMA was unavailable.<sup>27</sup> However, between 2021 and 2022, import values saw a 3% increase (refer to Figure B5). This growth rate is comparatively lower than Canada's 12% surge in import values during the same period (refer to Figure B5). Canada's overall growth might partially stem from a 3% rise in importing establishments.

Figure B5 – Kamloops CMA and Canada Mining, Quarrying, etc. Imports Value (\$ Millions)



While the data for the number of exporting establishments in Kamloops CMA was not available, there was a notable 19% decrease in the value of exports (refer to Figure B6)<sup>28</sup>, contrary to the rise in imports. In contrast, Canada's market demonstrated a different trend, with export values surging by 50% (Figure B6). During this period of time, some market consolidation also led to the number of exporting establishments in Canada increased by 5%.

<sup>27</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by importer characteristics, by industry and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013901>

<sup>28</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by exporter characteristics, by industry of establishment and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013801>.



## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Figure B6 – Kamloops CMA and Canada Mining, Quarrying, etc. Exports Value (\$ Millions)



See a summary overview of the industry's prospects in the following table.

Table B1 – Summary Comparator of Mining, Quarrying, etc. Industry

Measure	Kamloops	BC (Canada for Imports/Exports)	Kamloops Comparison to Benchmark
10 Year Labour Force Growth (2011-2021)	8%	-2%	Higher
4 Year Compensation Growth (2017-2021)	1%	12%	Lower
2021 Median Compensation	\$120,620	\$106,570	Higher
Value of Imports 2021-2022	3%	12% (Canada)	Lower
Change in # Importers 2021-2022	NR	3% (Canada)	NA
Value of Exports 2021-2022	-19%	50% (Canada)	Lower
Change in # Exporters 2021-2022	NR	5% (Canada)	NA

Over ten years, Kamloops experienced an 8% growth in the labour force in the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry, contrasting with a 2% decline in British Columbia—a noteworthy difference, positioning Kamloops with higher labour force growth.

Over a four-year period, compensation in Kamloops' Mining and Quarry industry registered a slight 1% increase, which was lower than British Columbia's 12% increase. Despite the lower four-year compensation growth, Kamloops reported a higher median compensation in 2021, at \$120,620, compared to British Columbia's \$106,570.

However, regarding import-export dynamics, Kamloops reflected lower percentage increases in import values (3% compared to Canada's 12%) in this industry; in contrast, there was a substantial decrease of 19% in export values compared to Canada's 50% increase for the same industry. The specific data regarding changes in the number of importers and exporters in Kamloops was not available at the time of this study.

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Overall, while Kamloops exhibited higher labour force growth and a superior median compensation in 2021, its compensation growth over the past four years and import-export values fell notably short compared to the broader provincial and Canadian context.

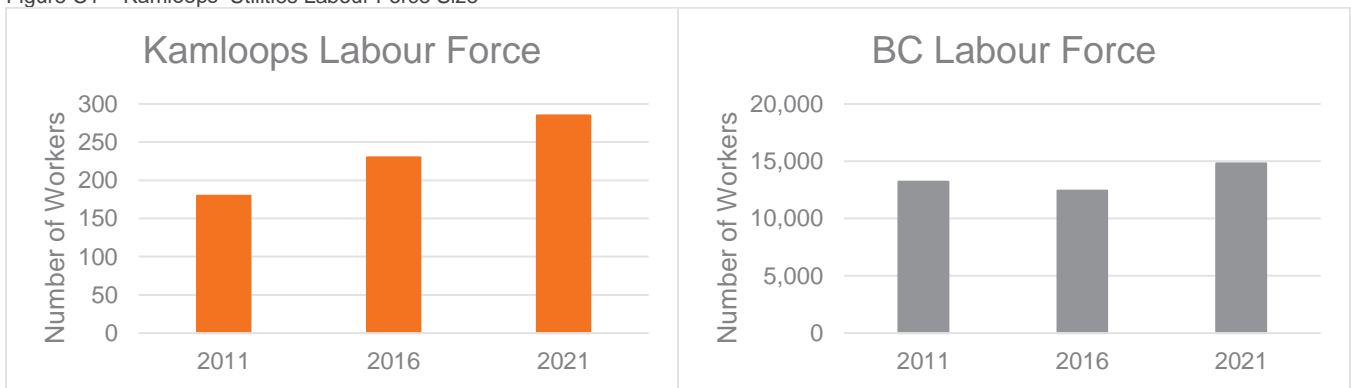
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

### Utilities

The Utilities industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating electric, gas and water utilities. These establishments generate, transmit, control and distribute electric power; distribute natural gas; treat and distribute water; operate sewer systems and sewage treatment facilities; and provide related services, generally through a permanent infrastructure of lines, pipes and treatment and processing facilities.<sup>29</sup>

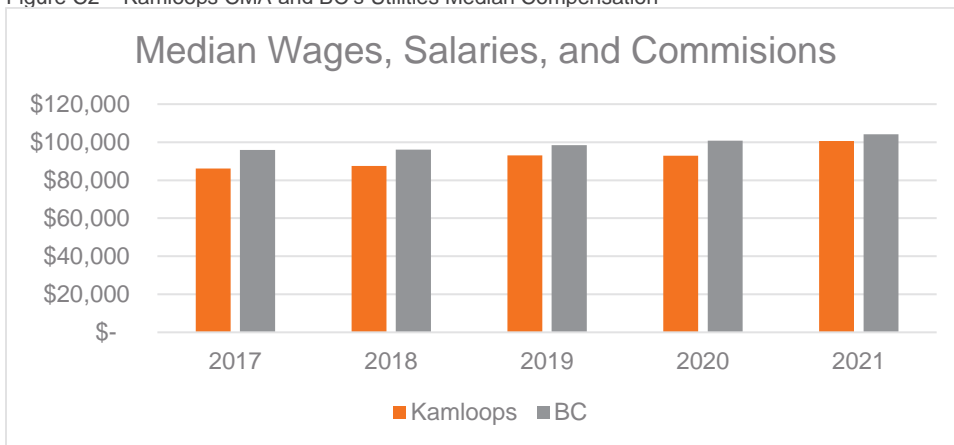
Over ten years, the utility industry workforce size grew by 58% (see Figure C1).<sup>30</sup> The provincial utility industry also grew but to a lesser extent as 12% (see Figure C1).<sup>31</sup>

Figure C1 – Kamloops' Utilities Labour Force Size



The median compensation in utilities for Kamloops has grown by 17% over four years (see Figure C2).<sup>32</sup> Similarly, the provincial growth rate in this sector increased, but to a lesser extent at 9% over the same four-year period (see Figure C2).<sup>33</sup>

Figure C2 – Kamloops CMA and BC's Utilities Median Compensation



<sup>29</sup> Statistics Canada. *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>

<sup>30</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>31</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

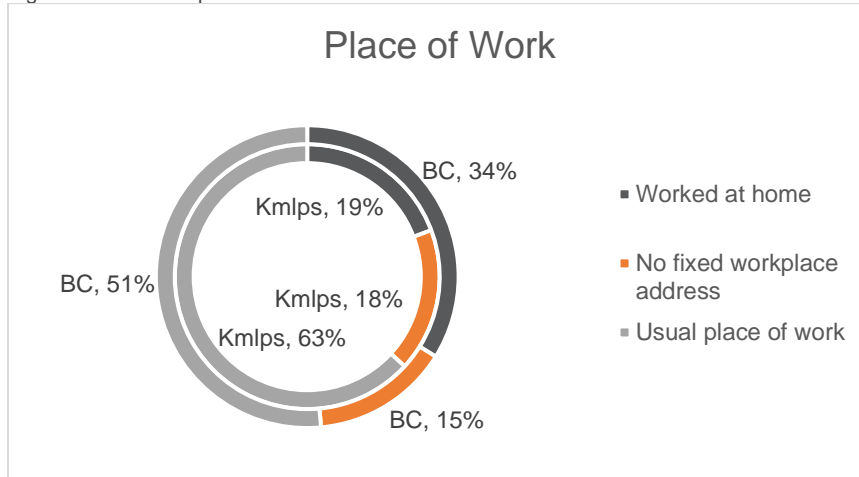
<sup>32</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>

<sup>33</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

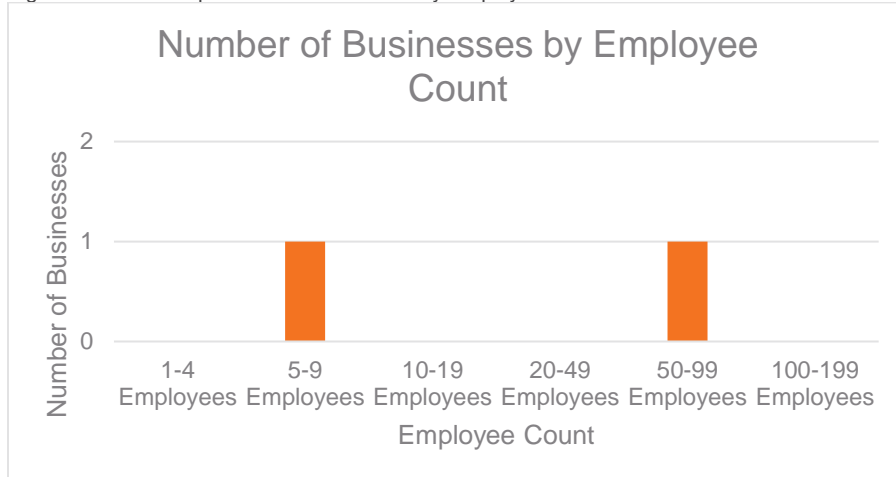
In Kamloops, a smaller amount of workers in the utility industry reported that they worked at home compared to the provincial amount (see Figure C3).<sup>34</sup> With a higher share of workers reporting a usual place of work than the provincial amount, this might indicate that Kamloops somewhat differs in the type of work carried out in its utility industry.

Figure C3 – Kamloops and BC's Utilities Place of Work: 2021 Census



The utilities industry in Kamloops primarily consists of one large organization which employs between 50 and 99 workers (see Figure C4).<sup>35</sup> Also note that there is one smaller firm with five to nine employees.

Figure C4 – Kamloops' Utilities Businesses by Employees



The utilities industry in Kamloops' had a significantly high increase in import values of 71% (see Figure C5).<sup>36</sup> Similarly, the industry in Canada had an even greater increase of 91% (see Figure C5). Part of the Canadian increase can be explained by the 6% increase in the number of importing establishments.

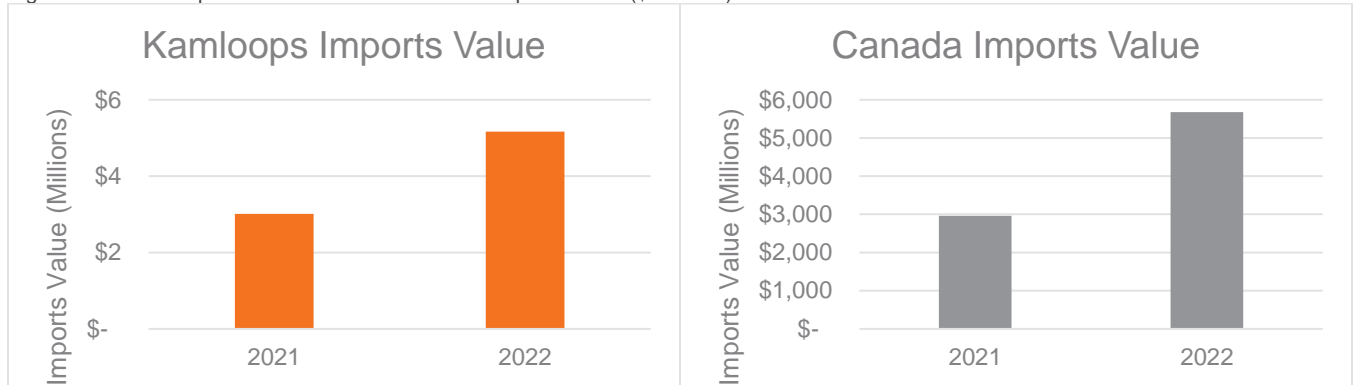
<sup>34</sup> Statistics Canada. *Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=9810045601>

<sup>35</sup> Statistics Canada. *Canadian Business Counts, with employees, census metropolitan areas and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3310071901>

<sup>36</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by importer characteristics, by industry and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013901>

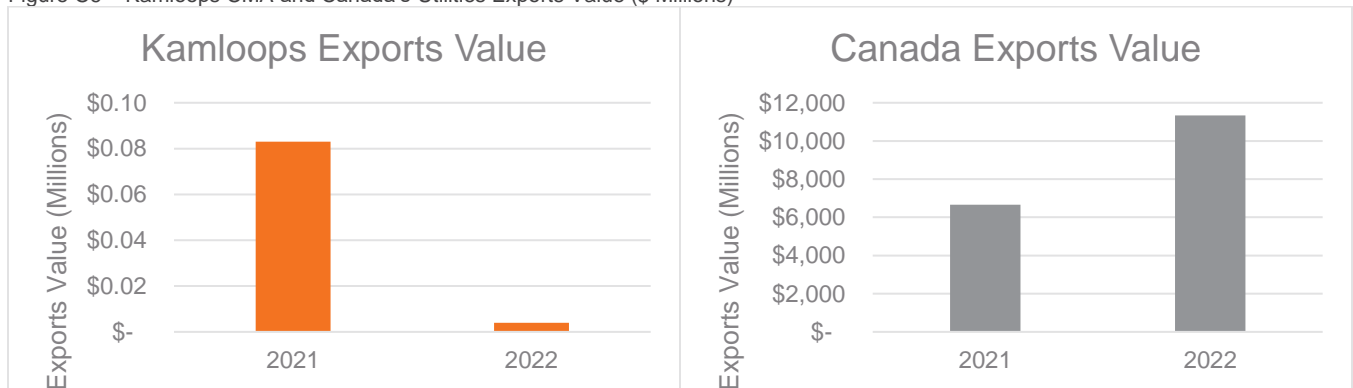
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Figure C5 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Utilities Imports Value (\$ Millions)



Kamloops' exports in this industry are generally small and decreased 95% over a year (see Figure C6).<sup>37</sup> The exports values across Canada show a different dynamic of increasing 70% over the same time period (see Figure C6), with the number of exporting establishment increasing by 10%.

Figure C6 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Utilities Exports Value (\$ Millions)



<sup>37</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by exporter characteristics, by industry of establishment and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013801>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

See a summary overview of the industry's prospects in the following table.

Table C1 – Summary Comparator of Utilities Industry

Measure	Kamloops	BC (Canada for Imports/Exports)	Kamloops Comparison to Benchmark
10 Year Labour Force Growth (2011-2021)	58%	12%	Higher
4 Year Compensation Growth (2017-2021)	17%	9%	Higher
2021 Median Compensation	\$100,620	\$104,090	Lower
Value of Imports 2021-2022	71%	91% (Canada)	Lower
Change in # Importers 2021-2022	NR	6% (Canada)	NA
Value of Exports 2021-2022	-95%	70% (Canada)	Lower
Change in # Exporters 2021-2022	NR	10% (Canada)	NA

Over ten years, Kamloops experienced a substantial 58% growth in the labour force in the Utilities industry, significantly surpassing British Columbia's 12%. Similarly, over a four-year duration, compensation in Kamloops surged by 17%, outpacing the 9% growth in the broader provincial context.

Regarding the four-year compensation growth, Kamloops reported a 17% increase, outpacing British Columbia's 9% growth. Despite these positive trends, certain benchmarks reveal contrasting dynamics. The median compensation in Kamloops for 2021 lags slightly behind that of British Columbia, standing at \$100,620 compared to \$104,090.

While the value of imports and exports saw growth in Canada (91% and 70%, respectively), Kamloops witnessed lower percentage changes in these areas, recording a 71% increase in imports but a notable decrease of 95% in exports for the same period. The number of importers and exporters in Kamloops was not available at the time of this study.

While Kamloops showcases robust growth in labour force and compensation, its import-export dynamics and median compensation values present areas where the city is falling slightly behind national and provincial trends over the same period.

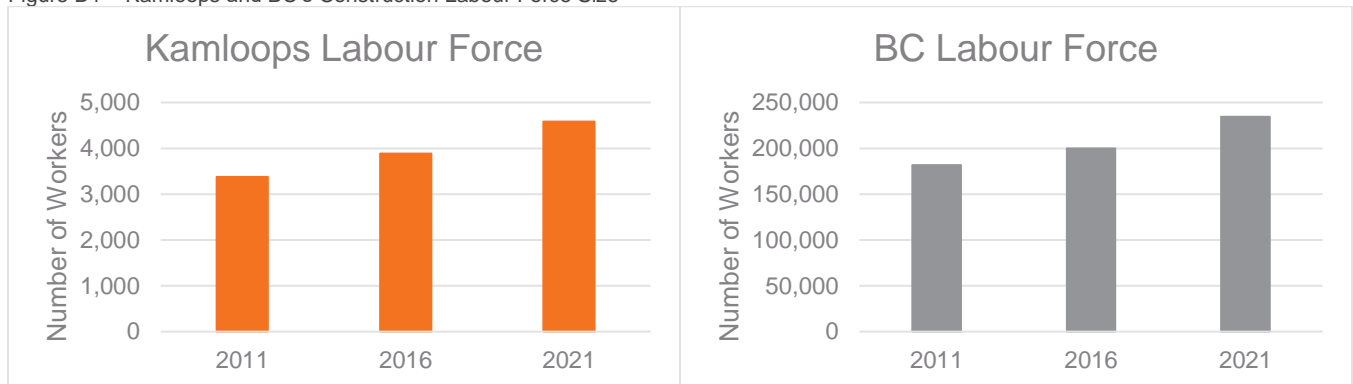
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

### Construction

The Construction industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in constructing, repairing and renovating buildings, engineering works, and subdividing and developing land.<sup>38</sup>

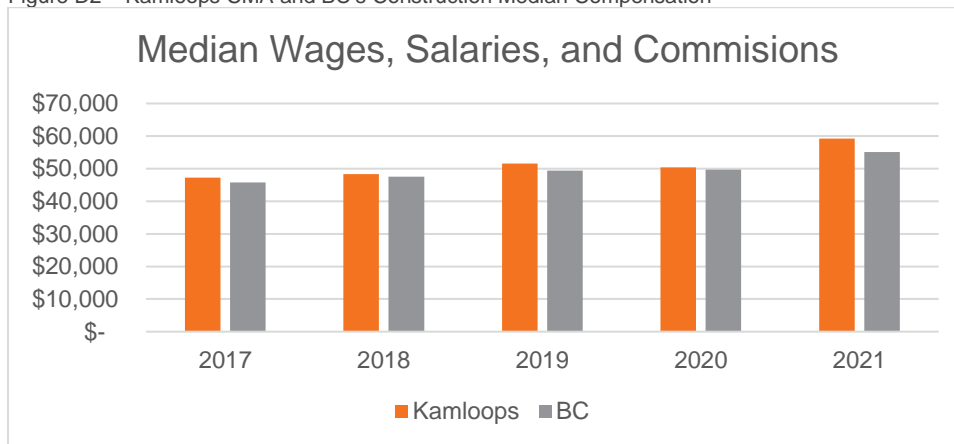
Kamloops has shown a similar growth trajectory for the construction industry's labour force compared to the province (see Figure D1).<sup>39</sup> Kamloops' construction workforce grew by 36% over the ten years, while BC's increased by 29%.

Figure D1 – Kamloops and BC's Construction Labour Force Size



Median compensation in the industry grew for both Kamloops and the province (see Figure D2 and D2).<sup>40</sup> Kamloops' compensation increased at a somewhat higher rate (25%), compared to BC's rate (20%).

Figure D2 – Kamloops CMA and BC's Construction Median Compensation



The place of work among those in the construction industry for both Kamloops and BC seem relatively the same (see Figure D3).<sup>41</sup> Few workers worked from home, and generally aligns with the nature of typical roles within the construction industry.

<sup>38</sup> Statistics Canada. *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>

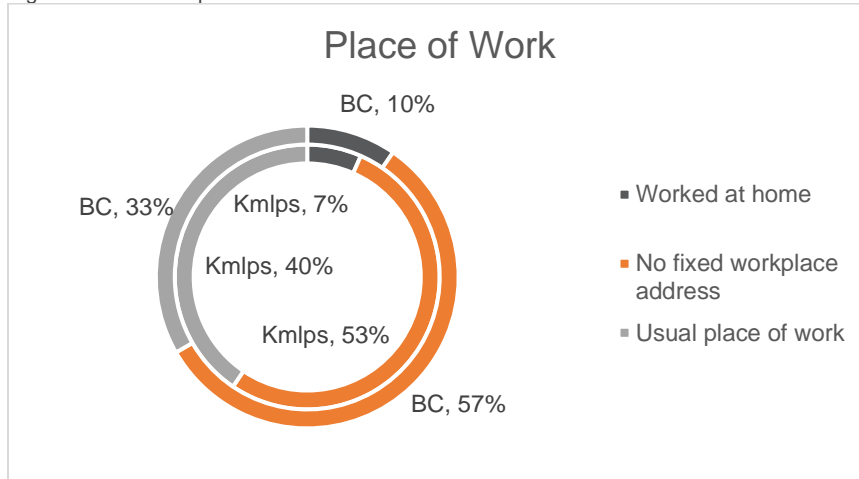
<sup>39</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>40</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>

<sup>41</sup> Statistics Canada. *Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=9810045601>

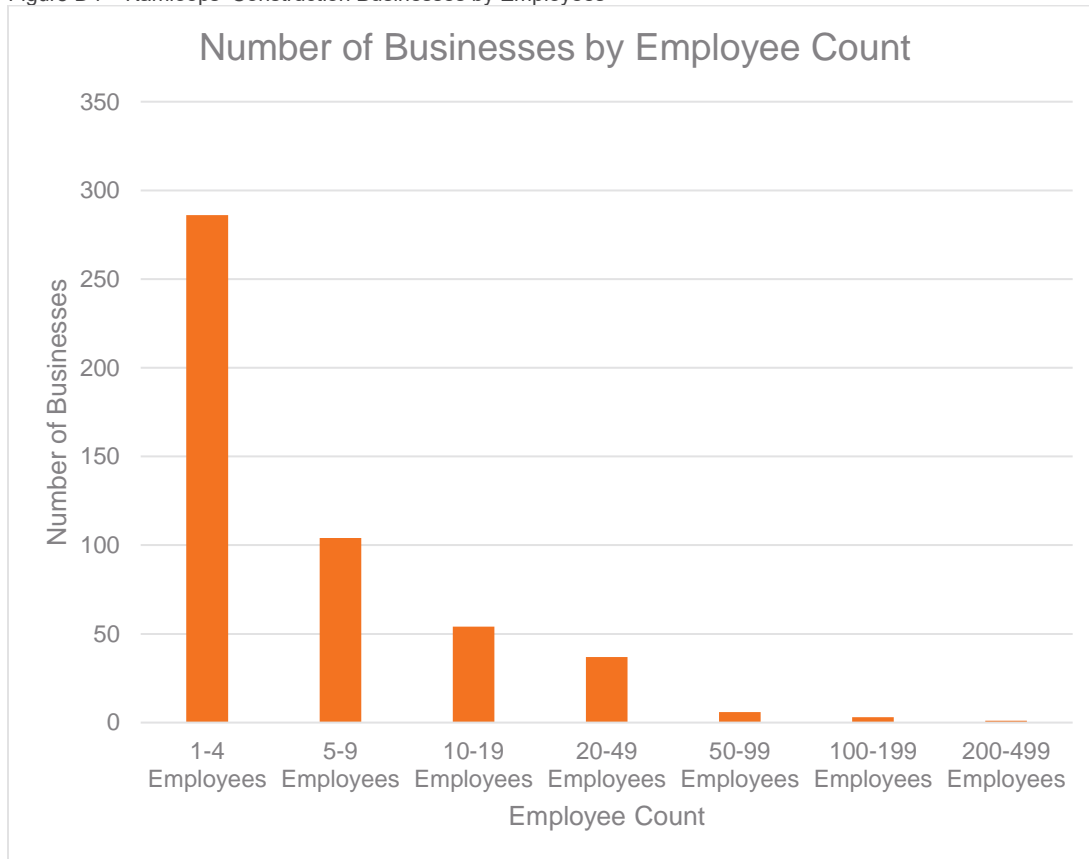
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Figure D3 – Kamloops and BC's Construction Place of Work: 2021 Census



The construction industry in Kamloops consists of a large number of small businesses (see Figure D4).<sup>42</sup> Although the number of larger firms are fewer in comparison, they still account for the employment of a large part of the sector (i.e., one firm with between 200 to 499 employees, and three firms with between 100 to 199 employees).

Figure D4 – Kamloops' Construction Businesses by Employees



<sup>42</sup> Statistics Canada. *Canadian Business Counts, with employees, census metropolitan areas and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3310071901>



## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

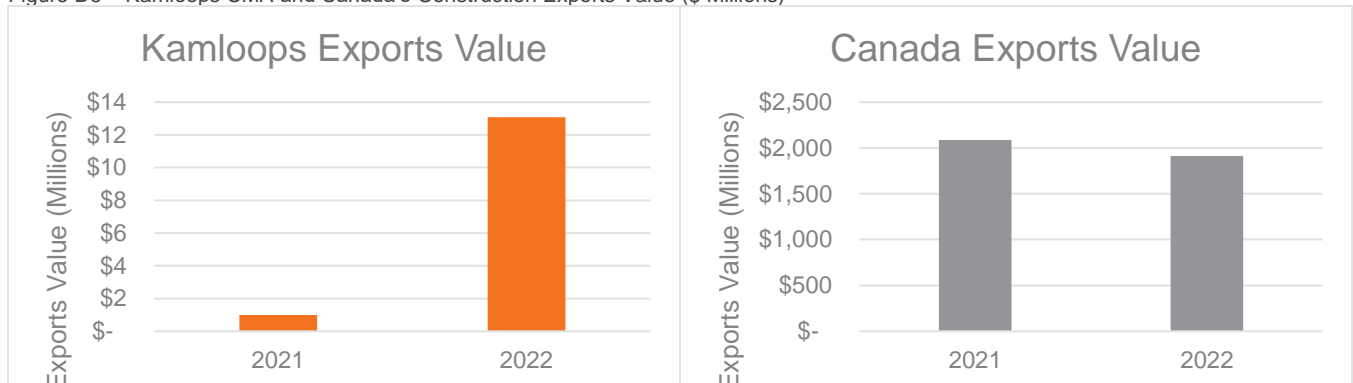
Import changes in the construction industry were nearly identical for the Kamloops industry, compared to Canada at approximately 9% growth (see Figure D5).<sup>43</sup> In comparison, the number of importing establishments decreased in Kamloops by 2% and decreased by 1% for Canada.

Figure D5 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Construction Imports Value (\$ Millions)



The value of exports in the Kamloops construction industry increased drastically. In contrast, the value for Canada decreased by 8% (see Figure D6).<sup>44</sup> The number of exporting establishments in both Kamloops and Canada increased. In Kamloops, it grew from six to eight establishments (rate of 33%), while for Canada, it increased from 1,961 to 2,050 (rate of 5%).

Figure D6 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Construction Exports Value (\$ Millions)



<sup>43</sup> Statistics Canada. Trade in goods by importer characteristics, by industry and census metropolitan area. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013901>

<sup>44</sup> Statistics Canada. Trade in goods by exporter characteristics, by industry of establishment and census metropolitan area. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013801>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

See a summary overview of the industry's prospects in the following table.

Table D1 – Summary Comparator of Construction Industry

Measure	Kamloops	BC (Canada for Imports/Exports)	Kamloops Comparison to Benchmark
10 Year Labour Force Growth (2011-2021)	36%	29%	Higher
4 Year Compensation Growth (2017-2021)	25%	20%	Higher
2021 Median Compensation	\$59,230	\$55,120	Higher
Value of Imports 2021-2022	9%	9% (Canada)	Same
Change in # Importers 2021-2022	-2%	-1% (Canada)	Lower
Value of Exports 2021-2022	1206%	-8% (Canada)	Higher
Change in # Exporters 2021-2022	33%	5% (Canada)	Higher

Over ten years, Kamloops displayed a commendable 36% growth in the labour force, surpassing British Columbia's 29%, positioning Kamloops with higher labour force growth in the Construction industry.

Similarly, in terms of four-year compensation growth, Kamloops reported a 25% increase, outpacing British Columbia's 20% growth. Furthermore, Kamloops exhibited higher median compensation 2021, at \$59,230 compared to British Columbia's \$55,120.

However, there were notable differences in import-export dynamics. While both Kamloops and Canada reflected a 9% increase in import values, Kamloops experienced a 1206% surge in export values, whereas Canada encountered an 8% decrease. Additionally, while the number of importers and exporters decreased for both Kamloops and Canada, Kamloops exhibited a relatively minor reduction in both categories compared to the Canadian benchmark.

Overall, Kamloops showcased higher growth rates in the labour force and compensation, alongside superior median compensation figures in 2021. Notably, the substantial increase in export values and higher changes in the number of exporters highlight Kamloops' distinctive performance in the export sector. Overall, relative to its benchmarks, the Kamloops construction industry shows great recent growth and is an important industry within Kamloops.

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

### Manufacturing

The Manufacturing industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the chemical, mechanical or physical transformation of materials or substances into new products. These products may be finished, in the sense that they are ready to be used or consumed, or semi-finished, in the sense of becoming a raw material for an establishment to use in further manufacturing. Related activities, such as the assembly of the component parts of manufactured goods, the blending of materials, and the finishing of manufactured products by dyeing, heat-treating, plating and similar operations, are also treated as manufacturing activities. Manufacturing establishments are known by a variety of trade designations, such as plants, factories or mills.<sup>45</sup>

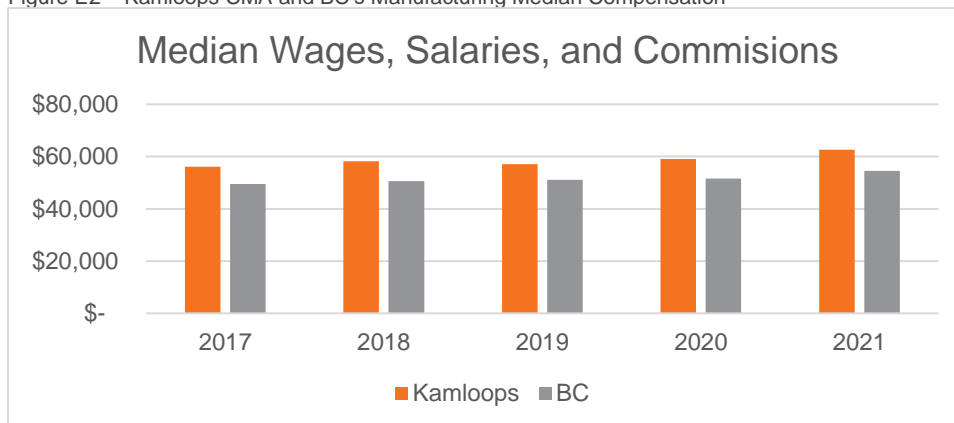
The labour force in Kamloops within the manufacturing industry has experienced no growth over ten years, while the growth for the province was 3% (see Figure E1).<sup>46</sup>

Figure E1 – Kamloops and BC's Manufacturing Labour Force Size



The change in median compensation in the manufacturing sector has been similar for Kamloops and the province (see Figure E2).<sup>47</sup> Compensation grew by 12% in Kamloops. In comparison, it grew 10% in the province. Overall compensation is slightly higher in Kamloops compared to the province.

Figure E2 – Kamloops CMA and BC's Manufacturing Median Compensation



<sup>45</sup> Statistics Canada. *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>

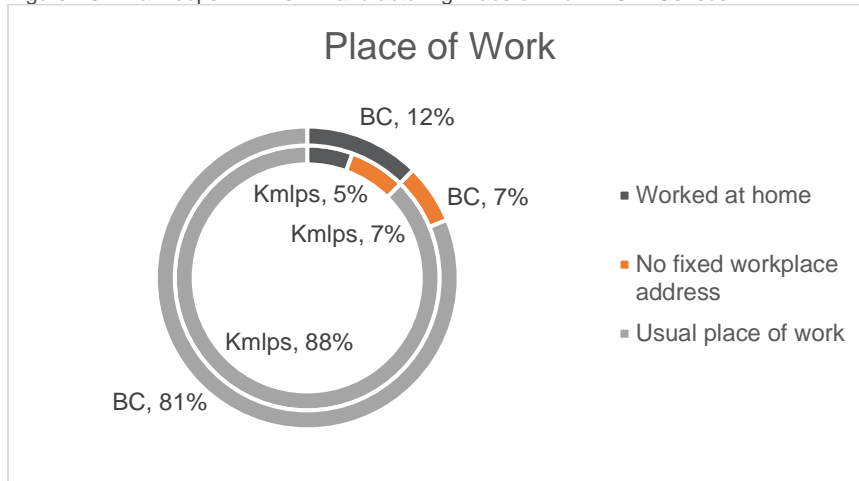
<sup>46</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>47</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

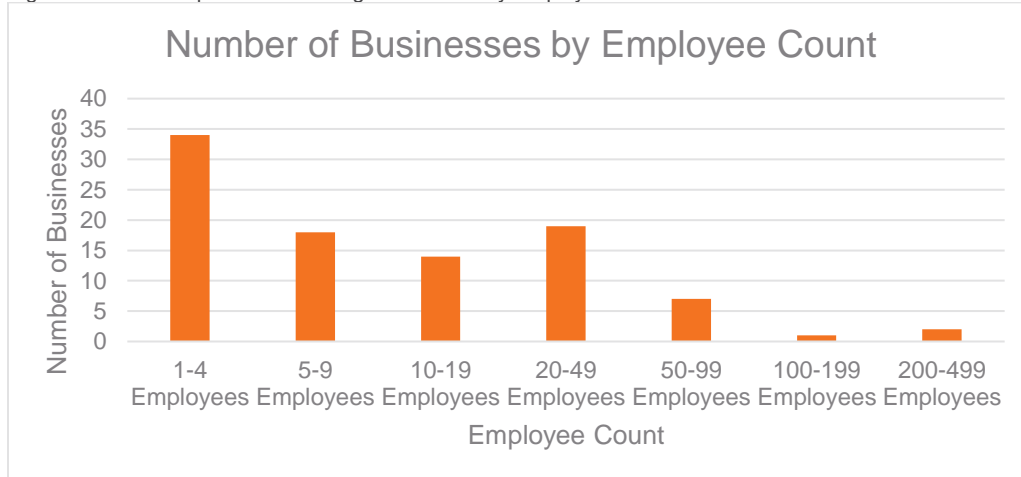
The workplace location for workers in the manufacturing sector is similar in Kamloops as it is for the province (see Figure E3).<sup>48</sup> The percentage of those that worked from home is about half as much as the province, but still a small amount of the total workers.

Figure E3 – Kamloops and BC's Manufacturing Place of Work: 2021 Census



There are a large number of manufacturing firms in Kamloops with less than 50 employees (see Figure E4).<sup>49</sup> Although the industry is not entirely concentrated on small firms since it also has seven firms with between 50 and 99 employees, one firm with between 100 to 199 employees, and two firms with between 200 to 499 employees.

Figure E4 – Kamloops' Manufacturing Businesses by Employees



The value of imports for Kamloops within the industry increased by 31% compared to Canada's 21% (see Figure E5).<sup>50</sup> Despite this, Kamloops' number of importing establishments decreased by 8% while Canada's stayed the same.

<sup>48</sup> Statistics Canada. *Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=9810045601>

<sup>49</sup> Statistics Canada. *Canadian Business Counts, with employees, census metropolitan areas and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3310071901>

<sup>50</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by importer characteristics, by industry and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013901>

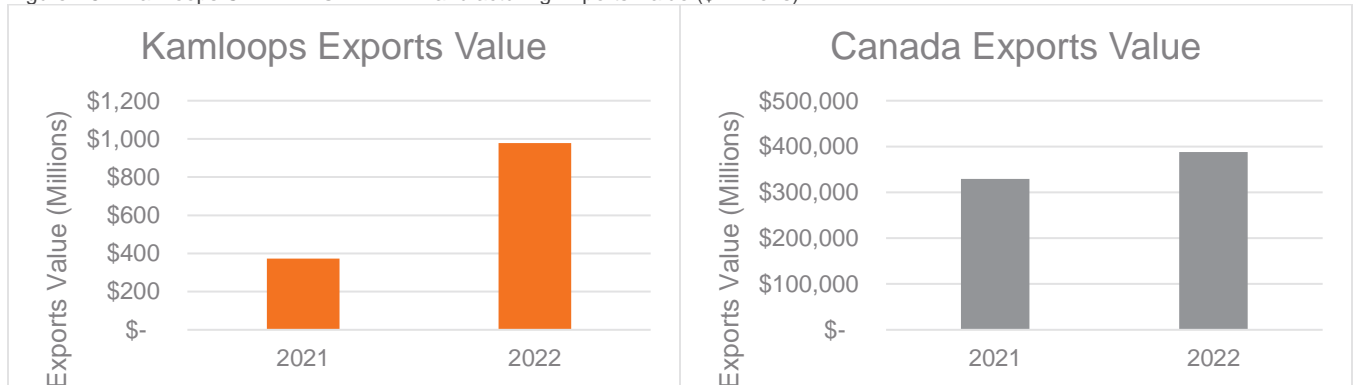
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Figure E5 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Manufacturing Imports Value (\$ Millions)



The exports of the manufacturing industry in Kamloops grew drastically in one year, increasing by 163% (see Figure E6).<sup>51</sup> In contrast, Canada's exporting value increased by 18% over the same period (see Figure E6). Kamloops also saw a more significant increase in the number of its exporting establishments, rising by 11%, while the number for Canada was only 1%.

Figure E6 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Manufacturing Exports Value (\$ Millions)



<sup>51</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by exporter characteristics, by industry of establishment and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013801>

# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

See a summary overview of the industry’s prospects in the following table.

Table E1 – Summary Comparator of Manufacturing Industry

Measure	Kamloops	BC <i>(Canada for Imports/Exports)</i>	Kamloops Comparison to Benchmark
10 Year Labour Force Growth (2011-2021)	0%	3%	Lower
4 Year Compensation Growth (2017-2021)	12%	10%	Higher
2021 Median Compensation	\$62,670	\$54,570	Higher
Value of Imports 2021-2022	31%	21% <i>(Canada)</i>	Higher
Change in # Importers 2021-2022	-8%	0% <i>(Canada)</i>	Lower
Value of Exports 2021-2022	163%	18% <i>(Canada)</i>	Higher
Change in # Exporters 2021-2022	11%	1% <i>(Canada)</i>	Higher

Over ten years, Kamloops displayed stagnant labour force growth at 0%, contrasting with British Columbia's modest 3% growth, positioning Kamloops with lower labour force expansion in the Manufacturing industry.

However, Kamloops exhibited higher four-year compensation growth at 12%, surpassing British Columbia's 10% increase. Furthermore, Kamloops boasted a higher median compensation in 2021, at \$62,670 compared to British Columbia's \$54,570.

Regarding import-export dynamics, both Kamloops and Canada experienced growth in import values (31% and 21%, respectively) and export values (163% and 18%, respectively). Yet, while Kamloops demonstrated higher percentage changes in import and export values, it faced a decrease in the number of importers (-8 %) compared to no change in Canada. On the other hand, Kamloops recorded an increase in the number of exporters (11%) compared to Canada’s marginal 1% rise.

Overall, Kamloops showed superior growth in compensation and higher median compensation figures in 2021. Additionally, while facing challenges with labour force growth and the number of importers, Kamloops outperformed in both import-export values and changes in the number of exporters compared to the broader national context of Canada. Despite the stagnation in labour force growth, the manufacturing industry appears to be an important sector for Kamloops, considering its size and role as an employer.

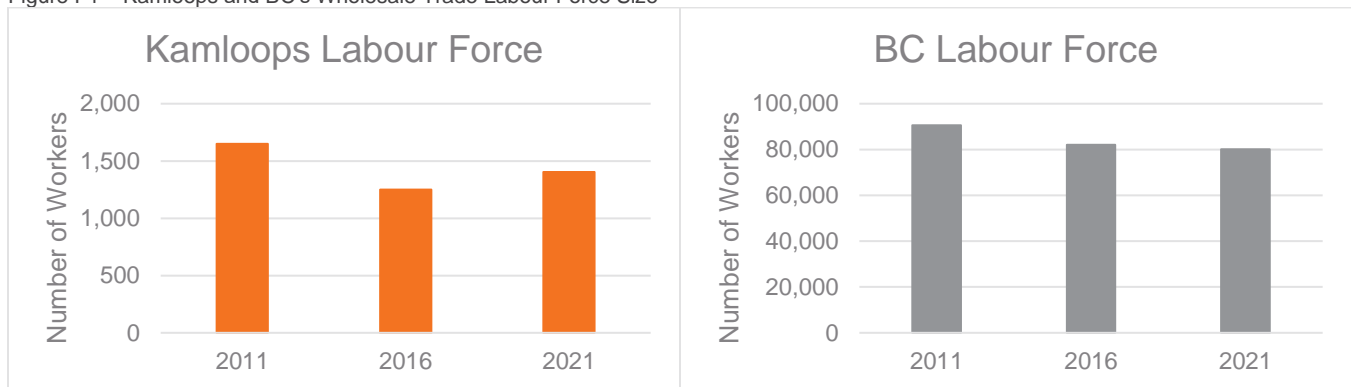
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

### Wholesale Trade

The Wholesale Trade industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The wholesaling process is an intermediate step in the distribution of goods. Many wholesalers are organized to sell merchandise in large quantities to retailers and business and institutional clients.<sup>52</sup>

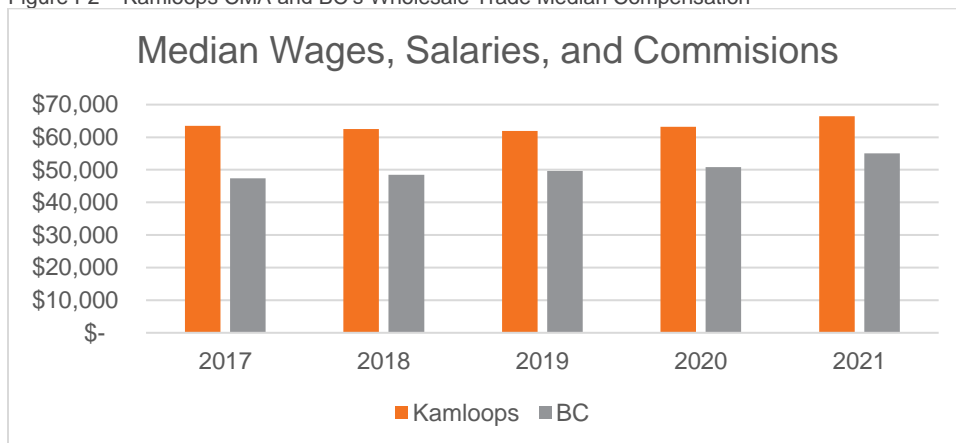
Labour force size in the wholesale trade industry significantly decreased in both Kamloops (-15%) and in BC (-11%) (see Figure F1).<sup>53</sup> This suggests a potentially shrinking industry due to external factors (i.e., nature of the industry).

Figure F1 – Kamloops and BC's Wholesale Trade Labour Force Size



The median compensation for workers has grown by 5% in Kamloops, while it grew 16% for the province (see Figure F2).<sup>54</sup> The change in compensation over the four years was also much more stable/gradual than for the province than Kamloops. For example, the compensation in Kamloops dropped two years in a row while the provincial compensation grew yearly.

Figure F2 – Kamloops CMA and BC's Wholesale Trade Median Compensation



<sup>52</sup> Statistics Canada. *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>

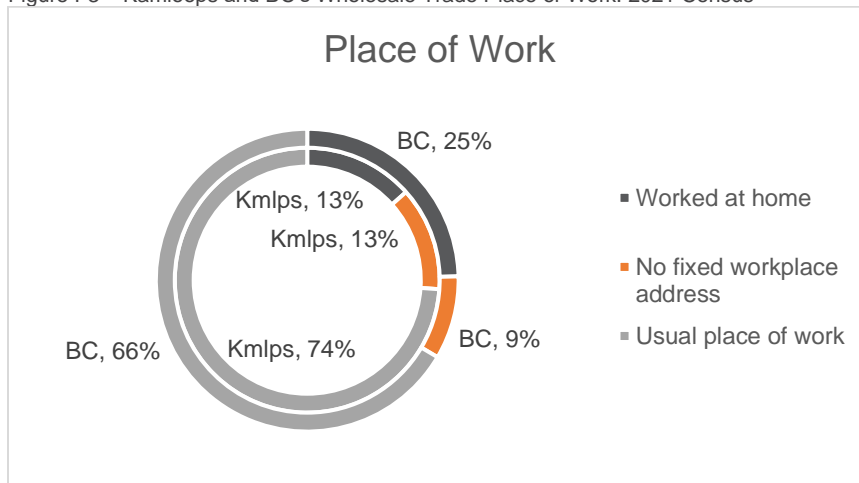
<sup>53</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>54</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>.

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

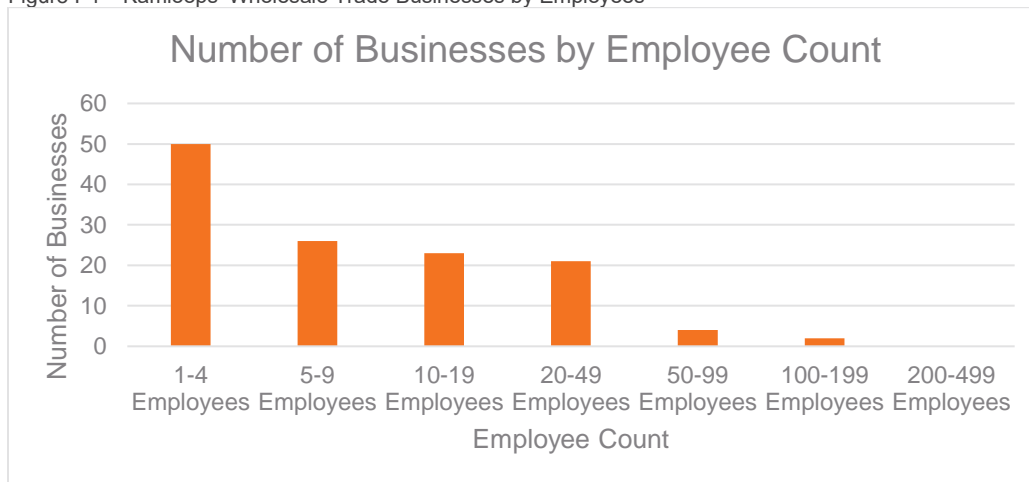
There appeared to be less employees that worked from home in this industry in Kamloops compared to the province (see Figure F3).<sup>55</sup>

Figure F3 – Kamloops and BC's Wholesale Trade Place of Work: 2021 Census



The wholesale trade industry in Kamloops consists of many small businesses, although there are a few large employers (see Figure F4).<sup>56</sup>

Figure F4 – Kamloops' Wholesale Trade Businesses by Employees



The value of imports for the wholesale trade for Kamloops decreased drastically (-98%) over one year (see Figure F5).<sup>57</sup> The number of importing establishments also reduced but to a lesser extent at -18%. The import value growth for Canada in this industry was very different, growing at 21% (see Figure F5), while the number of importing establishments decreased by 1%.

<sup>55</sup> Statistics Canada. *Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=9810045601>

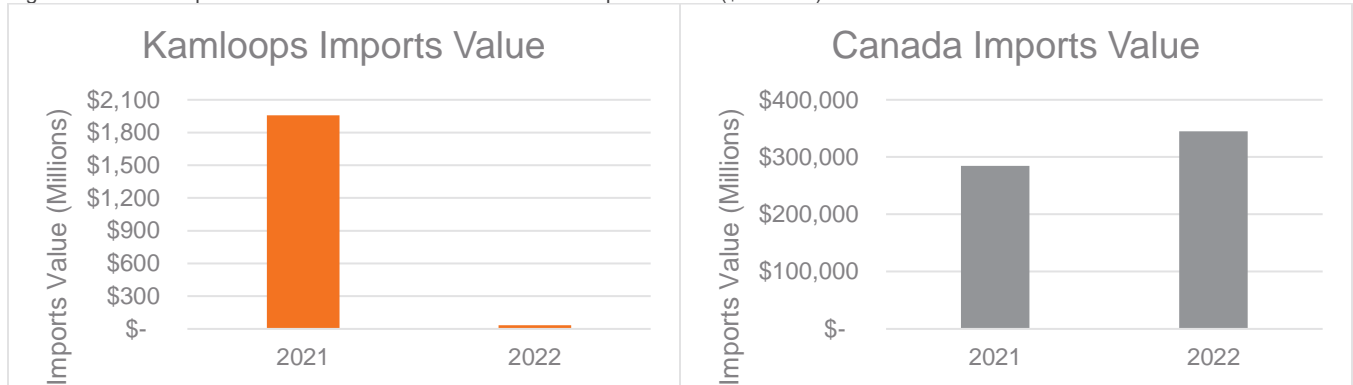
<sup>56</sup> Statistics Canada. *Canadian Business Counts, with employees, census metropolitan areas and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3310071901>

<sup>57</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by importer characteristics, by industry and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013901>



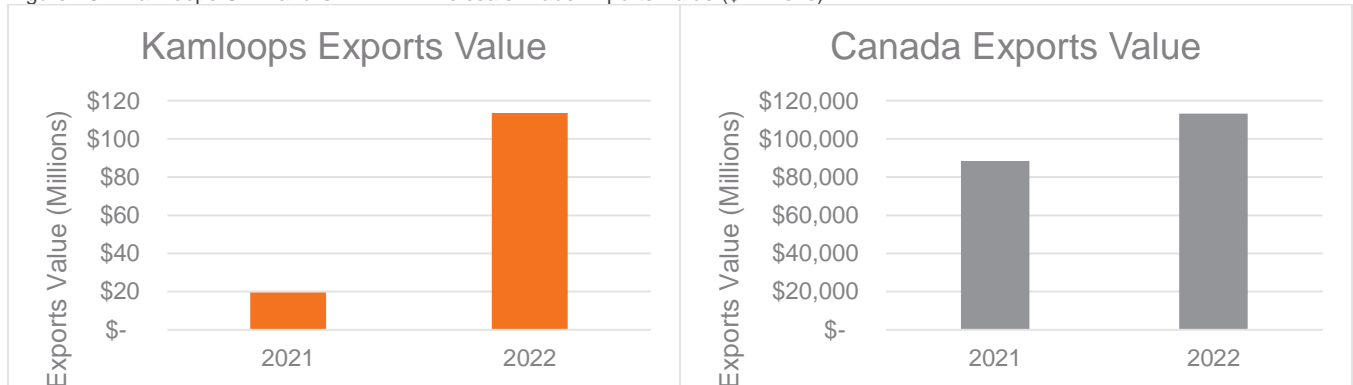
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Figure F5 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Wholesale Trade Imports Value (\$ Millions)



Like import values, export values drastically changed, but positively, by 483% (see Figure F6).<sup>58</sup> The number of exporting establishments in Kamloops also increased, by 16%. The number of exporting establishments in Kamloops also increased by 16%. The Canada benchmark had export values that grew by 28%, and the number of exporting establishments increased by 3% (see Figure F6).

Figure F6 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Wholesale Trade Exports Value (\$ Millions)



<sup>58</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by exporter characteristics, by industry of establishment and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013801>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

See a summary overview of the industry's prospects in the following table.

Table F1 – Summary Comparator of Wholesale Trade Industry

Measure	Kamloops	BC (Canada for Imports/Exports)	Kamloops Comparison to Benchmark
10 Year Labour Force Growth (2011-2021)	-15%	-11%	Lower
4 Year Compensation Growth (2017-2021)	5%	16%	Lower
2021 Median Compensation	\$66,460	\$55,010	Higher
Value of Imports 2021-2022	-98%	21% (Canada)	Lower
Change in # Importers 2021-2022	-18%	-1% (Canada)	Lower
Value of Exports 2021-2022	483%	28% (Canada)	Higher
Change in # Exporters 2021-2022	16%	3% (Canada)	Higher

Over ten years, both Kamloops and British Columbia experienced declining labour force growth in the Wholesale Trade industry, with Kamloops at -15 % and British Columbia at 11%, positioning Kamloops with slightly lower labour force reduction.

However, regarding four-year compensation growth, Kamloops reported a modest 5% increase, falling short of British Columbia's robust 16% surge. Despite this, Kamloops showcased higher median compensation in 2021, amounting to \$66,460 compared to British Columbia's \$55,010.

There were stark contrasts in import-export dynamics. Kamloops witnessed a substantial 98% decrease in import values, contrasting with Canada's 21% growth. Similarly, while both regions experienced decreases in the number of importers, Kamloops exhibited a notable 18% decline, while Canada reported a marginal 1% decrease. On the other hand, Kamloops displayed an astounding 483% increase in export values, while Canada observed a 28% growth. Additionally, the number of exporters increased by 16% in Kamloops, surpassing Canada's 3% rise.

Overall, Kamloops demonstrated a decline in the labour force and lower compensation growth rates but boasted higher median compensation figures in 2021. Despite the substantial decrease in import values and a decline in the number of importers, Kamloops presented remarkable growth in export values and an increase in exporters, showcasing distinct strengths in its export sector. Overall, the industry looks to be maturing but remains an important employer with high paid jobs.

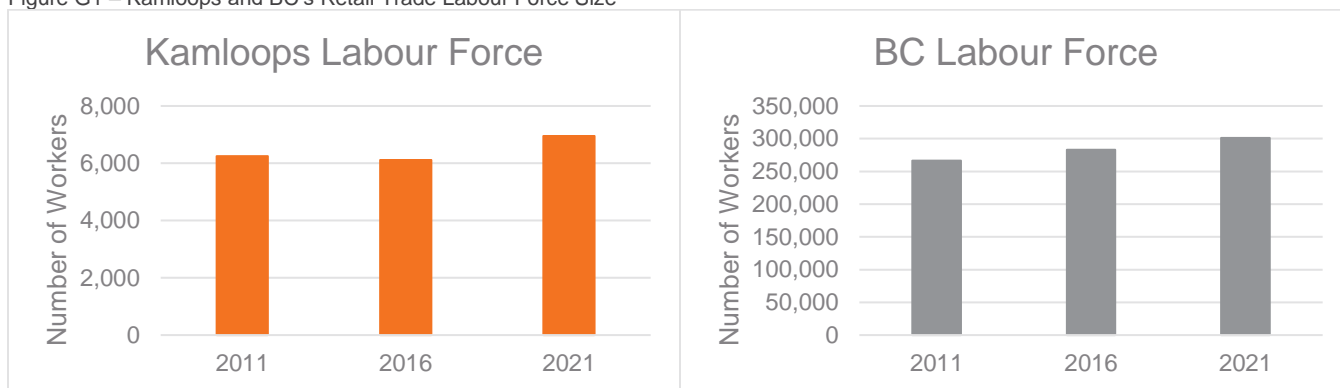
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

### Retail Trade

The Retail Trade industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in retailing merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The retailing process is the final step in merchandise distribution; retailers are therefore organized to sell merchandise in small quantities to the general public. This sector comprises two main types of retailers: store and non-store retailer.<sup>59</sup>

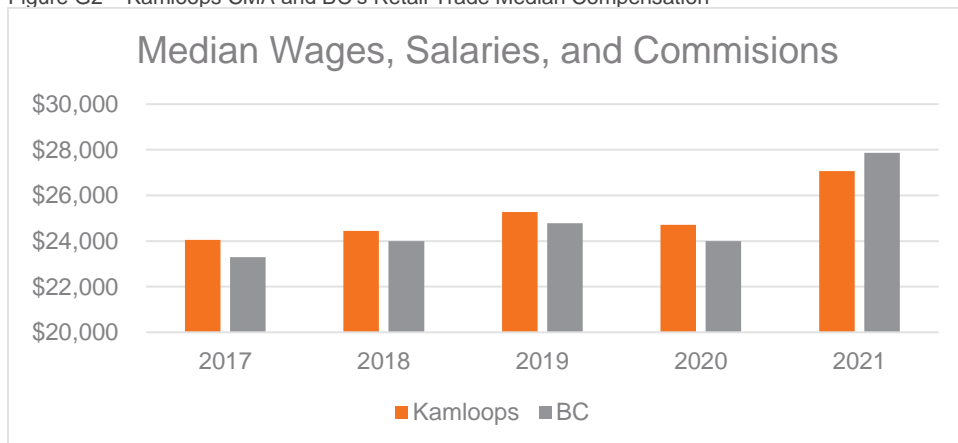
The labour force grew at roughly the same rate in Kamloops and BC (see Figure G1).<sup>60</sup> In Kamloops, it grew by 11% and in Canada, it grew by 13% over ten years.

Figure G1 – Kamloops and BC's Retail Trade Labour Force Size



The median wage growth in Kamloops was 13%. At the same time, for BC, it was 20% (see Figure G2).<sup>61</sup> The yearly changes in each industry followed a similar dynamic, increasing every year except from 2019 to 2020, in which it recovered from in 2021.

Figure G2 – Kamloops CMA and BC's Retail Trade Median Compensation



<sup>59</sup> Statistics Canada. *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>

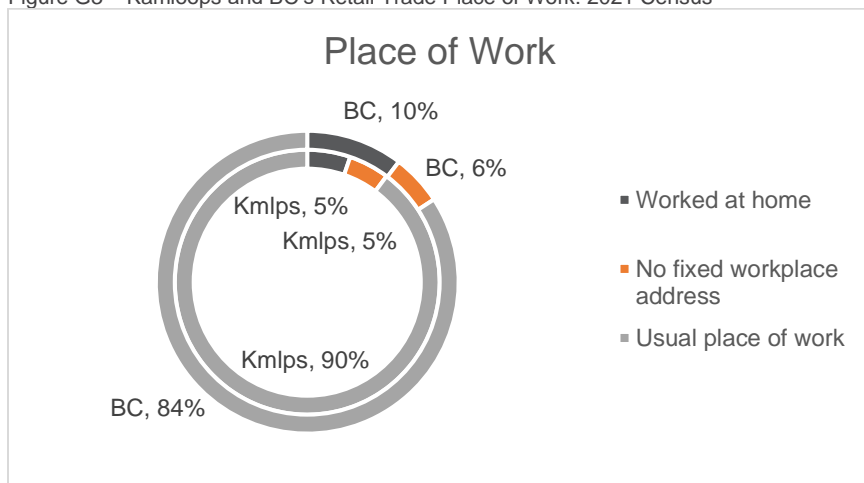
<sup>60</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>61</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

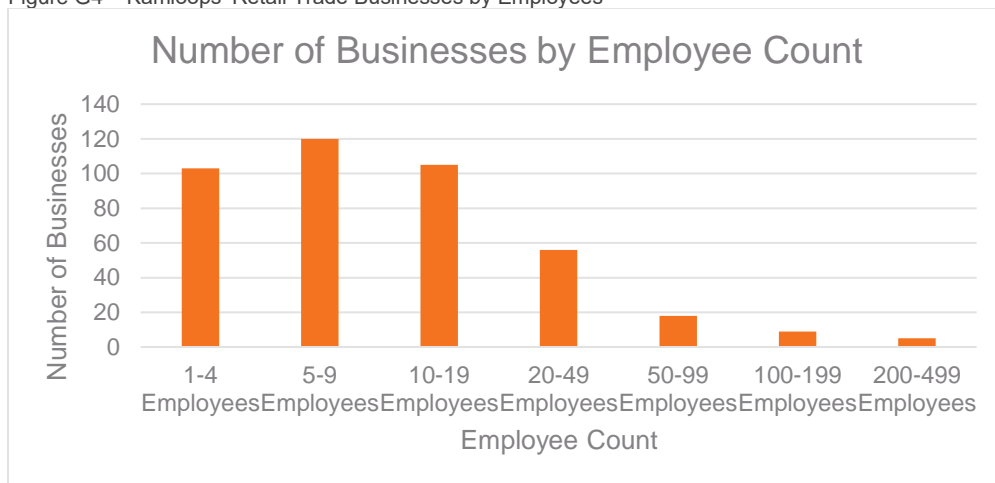
Unsurprisingly, the retail industry within Kamloops and BC predominantly consists of employees who have a usual place of work (see Figure G3).<sup>62</sup>

Figure G3 – Kamloops and BC's Retail Trade Place of Work: 2021 Census



The industry within Kamloops has a diverse range of employers by size (see Figure G4).<sup>63</sup> The most common number of employees per retail business is five to nine in Kamloops. However, there are several large businesses; for example, there are 18 businesses with between 50 to 99 employees.

Figure G4 – Kamloops' Retail Trade Businesses by Employees



<sup>62</sup> Statistics Canada. *Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=9810045601>

<sup>63</sup> Statistics Canada. *Canadian Business Counts, with employees, census metropolitan areas and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3310071901>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

The value of imports increased in Kamloops by 46%. In comparison, for Canada, it increased by 19% (see Figure G5).<sup>64</sup> Despite this, the number of importing establishments decreased by 5% for Kamloops and 1% for Canada.

Figure G5 – Kamloops' CMA and Canada's Retail Trade Imports Value (\$ Millions)



The Kamloops and Canada retail trade export values decreased substantially (see Figure G6).<sup>65</sup> The export values dropped by 90% in Kamloops, although the number of exporting firms increased by 33%. In Canada, the export values dropped by 24%, and the number of exporting firms decreased by 8%. The 90% drop for Kamloops is not indicative of the industry's performance since the value was small and the nature of the retail industry is relatively domestically focused.

Figure G6 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Retail Trade Exports Value (\$ Millions)



<sup>64</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by importer characteristics, by industry and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013901>

<sup>65</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by exporter characteristics, by industry of establishment and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013801>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

See a summary overview of the industry's prospects in the following table.

Table G1 – Summary Comparator of Retail Trade Industry

Measure	Kamloops	BC (Canada for Imports/Exports)	Kamloops Comparison to Benchmark
10 Year Labour Force Growth (2011-2021)	11%	13%	Lower
4 Year Compensation Growth (2017-2021)	13%	20%	Lower
2021 Median Compensation	\$27,060	\$27,860	Lower
Value of Imports 2021-2022	46%	19% (Canada)	Higher
Change in # Importers 2021-2022	-5%	-1% (Canada)	Lower
Value of Exports 2021-2022	-90%	-24% (Canada)	Lower
Change in # Exporters 2021-2022	33%	-8% (Canada)	Higher

Over ten years, Kamloops experienced a respectable 11% growth in the labour force, albeit slightly lower than British Columbia's 13%, positioning Kamloops with a modestly lower labour force expansion in the Retail Trade industry.

Similarly, in terms of four-year compensation growth, Kamloops reported a 13% increase, falling short of British Columbia's more substantial 20% surge. Moreover, Kamloops displayed a lower median compensation in 2021, at \$27,060, compared to British Columbia's \$27,860.

Import-export dynamics revealed notable differences. Kamloops demonstrated higher percentage changes in import values (46%) than Canada's 19%. However, while both regions experienced decreases in the number of importers, Kamloops reported a slightly higher decline of 5% compared to Canada's 1%. In contrast, Kamloops exhibited a substantial 90% decrease in export values, whereas Canada faced a more moderate 24% decline. Despite this, Kamloops saw a notable increase in the number of exporters by 33%, surpassing the 8% decrease observed in Canada.

While Kamloops showed lower growth rates in the labour force and compensation, it demonstrated higher import values and a notable increase in the number of exporters compared to the broader context of Canada. However, the substantial decrease in export values is a noteworthy area for Kamloops.

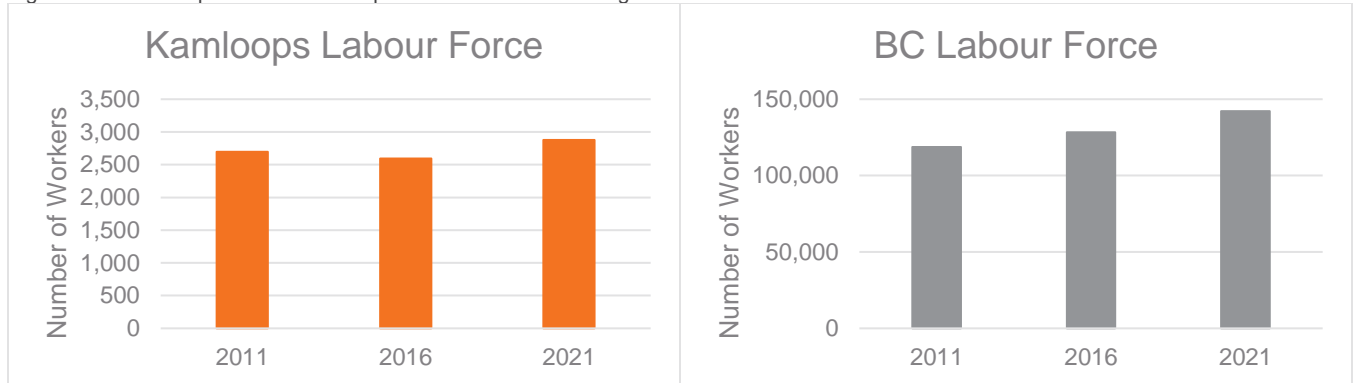
# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

## Transportation and Warehousing

The Transportation and Warehousing industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in transporting passengers and goods, warehousing and storing goods, and providing services to these establishments. The modes of transportation are road (trucking, transit and ground passenger), rail, water, air and pipeline.<sup>66</sup>

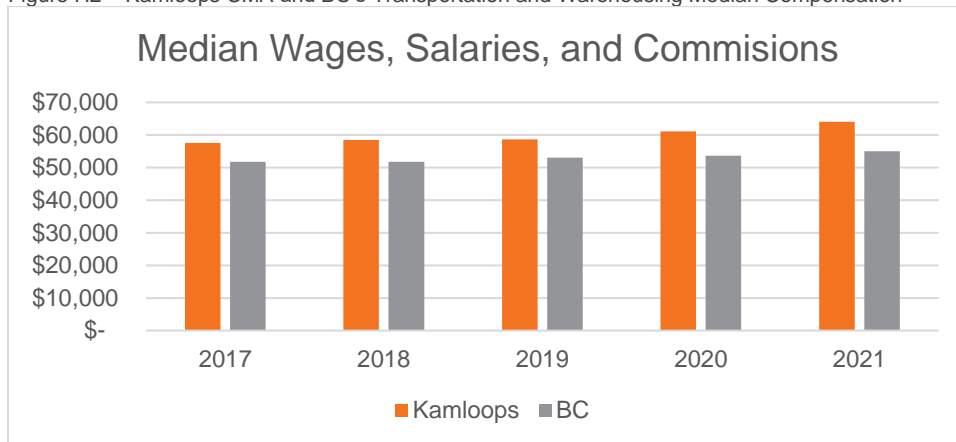
The labour force size for the transportation and warehousing industry grew in both Kamloops and BC (see Figure H1).<sup>67</sup> The labor force grew by 7% in Kamloops, below the growth of 20% for Canada.

Figure H1 – Kamloops and BC's Transportation and Warehousing Labour Force Size



The median compensation in Kamloops and BC has recently grown, with Kamloops growing by 11%. In comparison, BC grew by 6% (see Figure H2).<sup>68</sup> Also note the overall higher compensation in Kamloops compared to the province.

Figure H2 – Kamloops CMA and BC's Transportation and Warehousing Median Compensation



<sup>66</sup> Statistics Canada. *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>

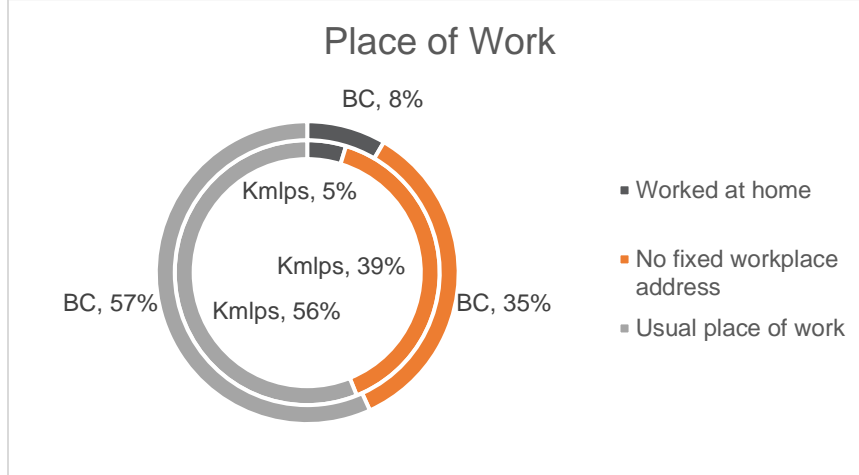
<sup>67</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>68</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>.

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

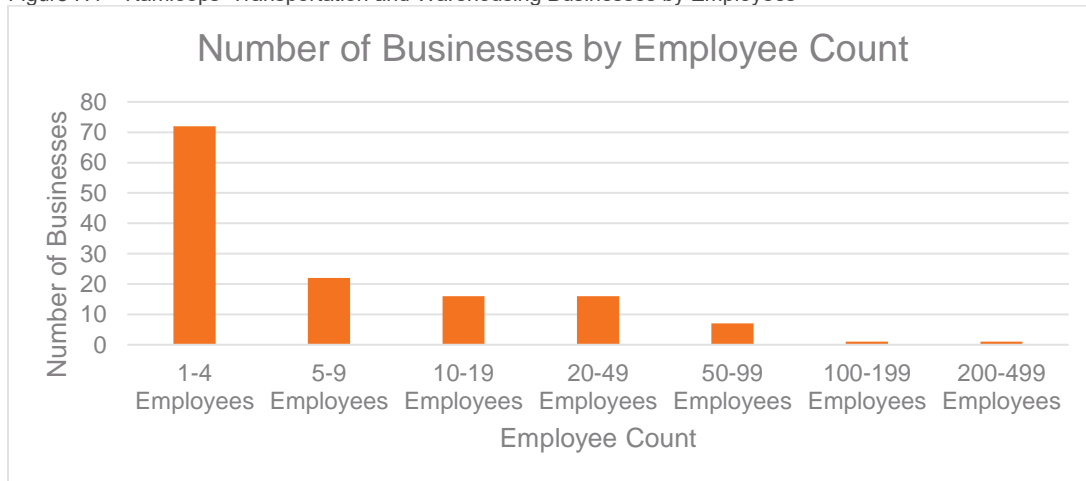
As expected, the percentage of workers in the industry working from home is relatively small (see Figure H3).<sup>69</sup> The distribution between usual place of work and no fixed workplace may be partly described by the difference in transportation versus warehousing positions, and also how the question is interpreted during the census survey.

Figure H3 – Kamloops and BC's Transportation and Warehousing Place of Work: 2021 Census



Kamloops' transportation and warehousing industry has a diverse range of business sizes, although small businesses with one to four employees make up most of the businesses (see Figure H4).<sup>70</sup>

Figure H4 – Kamloops' Transportation and Warehousing Businesses by Employees



<sup>69</sup> Statistics Canada. *Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=9810045601>

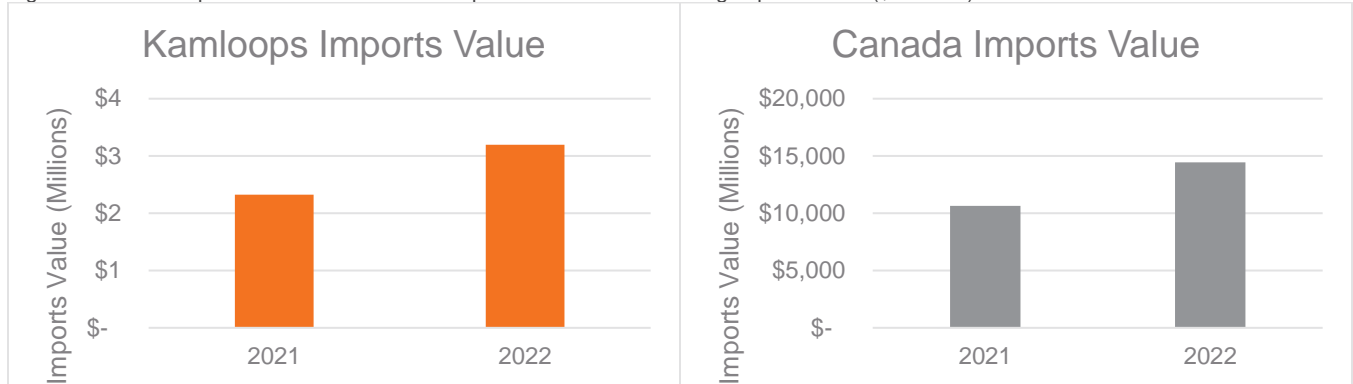
<sup>70</sup> Statistics Canada. *Canadian Business Counts, with employees, census metropolitan areas and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3310071901>



## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Both Kamloops and Canada's import values for this industry increased, 37% for Kamloops and 36% for Canada (see Figure H5).<sup>71</sup> The number of importing establishments has also increased for 10% for Kamloops, and 6% for Canada.

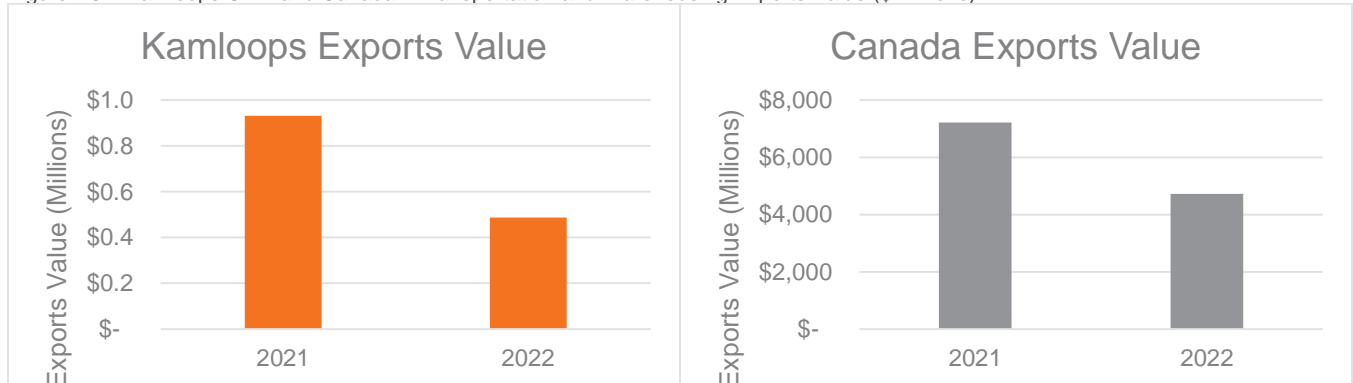
Figure H5 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Transportation and Warehousing Imports Value (\$ Millions)



The export figures from Kamloops registered a decrease of 48% (see Figure H6).<sup>72</sup> It's important to acknowledge that these values, albeit notable in percentage change, are relatively small in absolute terms and may not fully indicate the industry's overall performance. Additionally, the specific data regarding the number of exporting firms in Kamloops was not reported for 2022; in the preceding year (2021), there were only five exporting firms.

Comparatively, the export values for Canada also experienced a decline, contracting by 34% (Figure H6). Interestingly, during the same period, Canada's number of exporting establishments increased by 8%. These contrasting trends highlight the nuanced dynamics within the export landscape, showcasing challenges and opportunities for businesses in Kamloops and the broader Canadian context.

Figure H6 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Transportation and Warehousing Exports Value (\$ Millions)



<sup>71</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by importer characteristics, by industry and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013901>

<sup>72</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by exporter characteristics, by industry of establishment and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013801>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

See a summary overview of the industry's prospects in the following table.

Table H1 – Summary Comparator of Transportation and Warehousing Industry

Measure	Kamloops	BC (Canada for Imports/Exports)	Kamloops Comparison to Benchmark
10 Year Labour Force Growth (2011-2021)	7%	20%	Lower
4 Year Compensation Growth (2017-2021)	11%	6%	Higher
2021 Median Compensation	\$64,010	\$55,020	Higher
Value of Imports 2021-2022	37%	36% (Canada)	Higher
Change in # Importers 2021-2022	10%	6% (Canada)	Higher
Value of Exports 2021-2022	-48%	-34% (Canada)	Lower
Change in # Exporters 2021-2022	NR	8% (Canada)	NA

Over ten years, Kamloops experienced a 7% growth in the labour force, which is notably lower than British Columbia's more substantial 20% growth, positioning Kamloops with a lower rate of labour force expansion in the Transportation and Warehousing industry.

Regarding four-year compensation growth, Kamloops exhibited an 11% increase, outpacing British Columbia's 6% growth. Additionally, Kamloops reported a higher median compensation in 2021, standing at \$64,010 compared to British Columbia's \$55,020.

Import-export dynamics showed mixed results. Kamloops demonstrated higher percentage changes in import values (37%) and the number of importers (10%) compared to Canada's 36% and 6%, respectively. However, in the export domain, Kamloops faced a substantial 48% decrease in export values, whereas Canada experienced a more moderate 34% decline. The specific data on changes in the number of exporters in Kamloops wasn't available for direct comparison.

Overall, Kamloops exhibited lower labour force growth but showcased higher compensation growth rates and median compensation figures in 2021. The higher percentage changes in import values and the number of importers indicate positive momentum for Kamloops. However, the substantial decrease in export values is a notable area for consideration. Overall, the industry appears to be growing slowly but is not particularly remarkable.

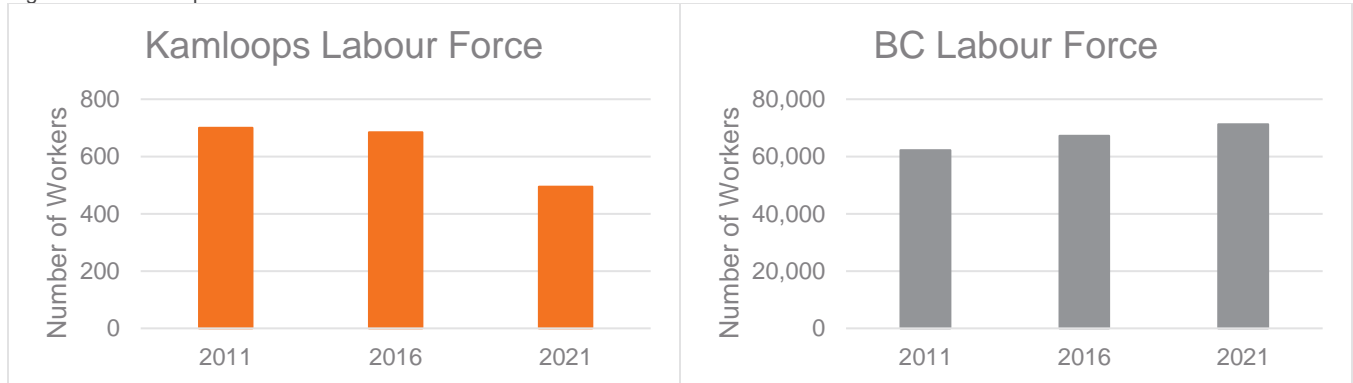
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

### Information and Cultural Industries

The Information and Cultural Industries comprises establishments primarily engaged in producing and distributing information and cultural products. Some subsectors include publishing industries, motion pictures and sound recording industries, telecommunications, etc.<sup>73</sup>

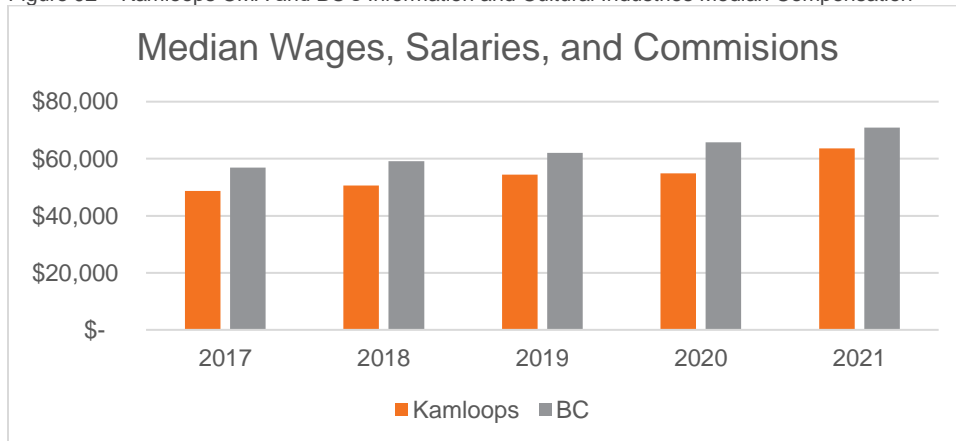
The labour force size in the industry decreased substantially (29%) in Kamloops over the ten years (see Figure J1).<sup>74</sup> In contrast, the labour force size for BC increased by 15% over the same period (see Figure J1).

Figure J1 – Kamloops and BC's Information and Cultural Industries Labour Force Size



Both the Kamloops and BC compensation in the industry grew considerably, by 31% in Kamloops and 25% in BC (see Figure J2).<sup>75</sup>

Figure J2 – Kamloops CMA and BC's Information and Cultural Industries Median Compensation



<sup>73</sup> Statistics Canada. *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>

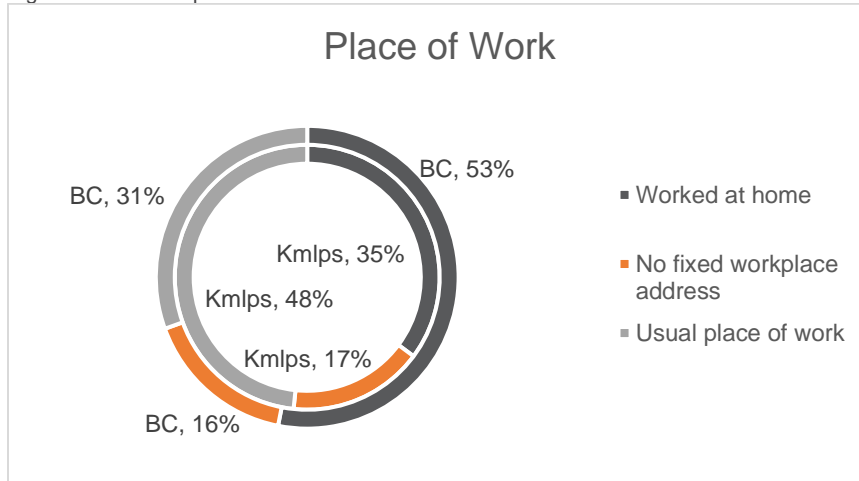
<sup>74</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>75</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

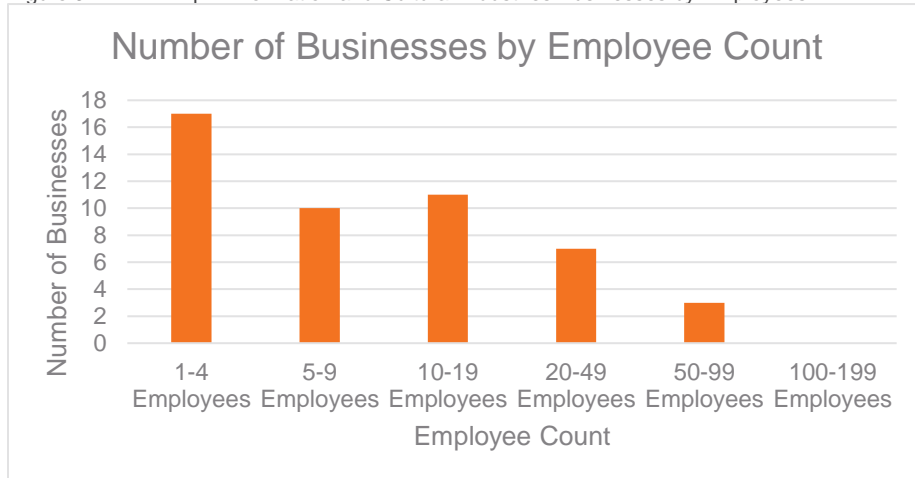
As evidenced in Figure J3, it is standard for employers in this industry to work from home.<sup>76</sup>

Figure J3 – Kamloops and BC's Information and Cultural Industries Place of Work: 2021 Census



This industry primarily consists of smaller businesses with all businesses having less than 100 workers (see Figure J4).<sup>77</sup>

Figure J4 – Kamloops' Information and Cultural Industries Businesses by Employees



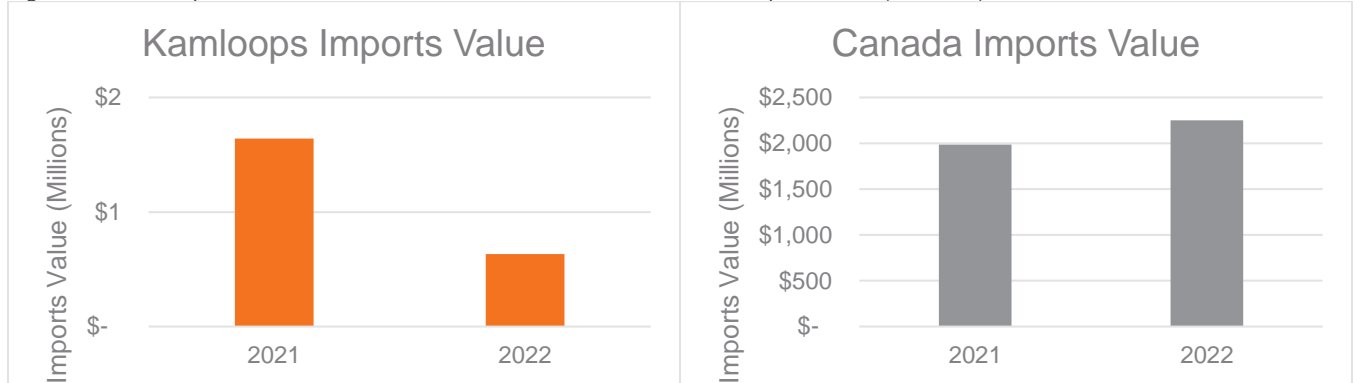
<sup>76</sup> Statistics Canada. *Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=9810045601>

<sup>77</sup> Statistics Canada. *Canadian Business Counts, with employees, census metropolitan areas and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3310071901>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

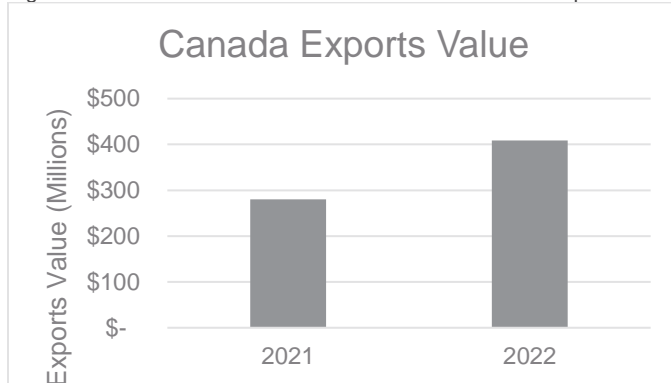
The value of imports decreased by 61% in Kamloops, although the total amount is relatively small. The number of importing establishments was six in 2021 but not reported in 2022 (see Figure J5).<sup>78</sup> The import values for Canada increased by 13% (see Figure J5), while the number of importing establishments stayed the same.

Figure J5 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Information and Cultural Industries Imports Value (\$ Millions)



Note that Statistics Canada did not report numbers for Kamloops' CMA regarding information and cultural industries export value.<sup>79</sup> Statistics Canada did report numbers for Canada, which shows a 46% increase in export value (see Figure J6) and a 7% increase in the number of exporting firms.

Figure J6 – Canada's Information and Cultural Industries Exports Value (\$ Millions)



<sup>78</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by importer characteristics, by industry and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013901>

<sup>79</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by exporter characteristics, by industry of establishment and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013801>

# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

See a summary overview of the industry’s prospects in the following table.

Table J1 – Summary Comparator of Information and Cultural Industries

Measure	Kamloops	BC <i>(Canada for Imports/Exports)</i>	Kamloops Comparison to Benchmark
10 Year Labour Force Growth (2011-2021)	-29%	15%	Lower
4 Year Compensation Growth (2017-2021)	31%	25%	Higher
2021 Median Compensation	\$63,670	\$70,940	Lower
Value of Imports 2021-2022	-61%	13% <i>(Canada)</i>	Lower
Change in # Importers 2021-2022	NR	0% <i>(Canada)</i>	NA
Value of Exports 2021-2022	NR	46% <i>(Canada)</i>	NA
Change in # Exporters 2021-2022	NR	7% <i>(Canada)</i>	NA

Over ten years, Kamloops experienced a significant decline in labour force growth at -29%, in contrast to British Columbia's notable 15% growth. This decline positions Kamloops with a considerably lower rate of labour force expansion in the Information and Cultural industries.

Regarding four-year compensation growth, Kamloops exhibited a robust 31% increase, surpassing British Columbia's 25% growth. Despite this, Kamloops reported a lower median compensation in 2021, at \$63,670 compared to British Columbia's \$70,940.

Import-export dynamics revealed noteworthy differences. Kamloops faced a substantial 61% decrease in import values for 2021-2022, contrasting with Canada’s 13% increase. However, specific data regarding changes in the number of importers, exporters, and export values for Kamloops was not reported.

Overall, Kamloops demonstrated challenges in labour force growth but showcased higher compensation growth rates. The lower median compensation figures suggest potential disparities in income levels. Import values in Kamloops experienced a notable decrease, indicating potential challenges in the local import sector. However, the lack of specific data on exporters and exports limits a comprehensive assessment of Kamloops' overall trade dynamics in comparison to the broader context of Canada. The industry, overall, does not particularly stand out as a great performer, although it has experienced strong compensation growth and has a high compensation level.

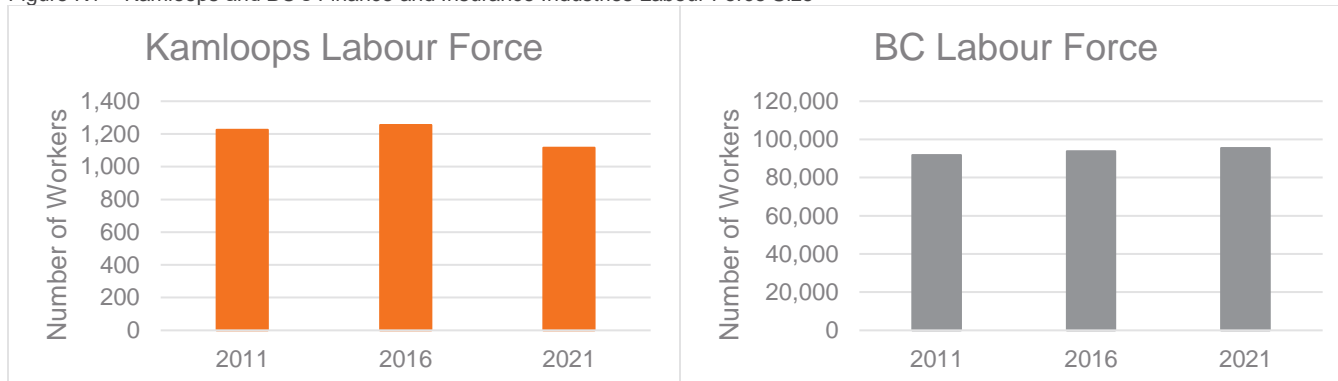
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

### Finance and Insurance

The Finance and Insurance industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions (that is, transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets) or facilitating financial transactions. This definition includes firms such as banks and insurance companies.<sup>80</sup>

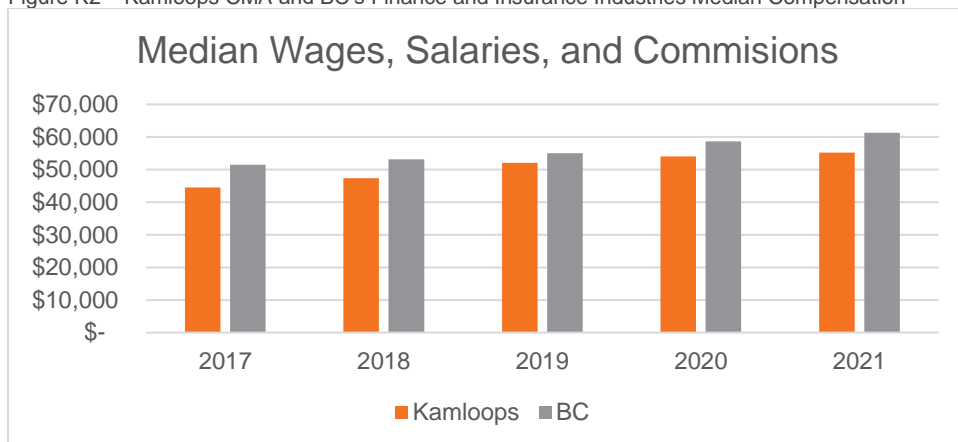
In Kamloops, the industry's labour force size decreased by 9% over ten years (see Figure K1).<sup>81</sup> Over the same period, the provincial labour force size for the industry increased by 4% (see Figure K1).

Figure K1 – Kamloops and BC's Finance and Insurance Industries Labour Force Size



For Kamloops, the compensation increased by 24% over four years, increasing each year (see Figure K2).<sup>82</sup> The provincial compensation also increased by a 19% rate over the same four years, increasing each year (see Figure K2).

Figure K2 – Kamloops CMA and BC's Finance and Insurance Industries Median Compensation



<sup>80</sup> Statistics Canada. *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>

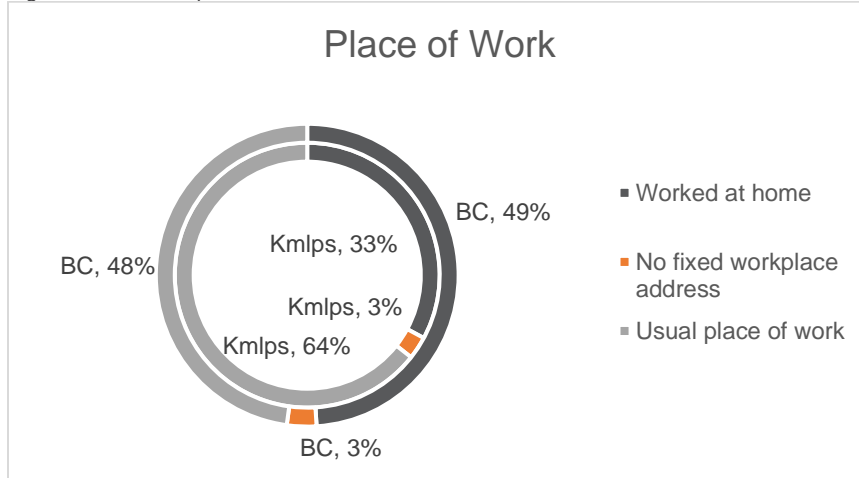
<sup>81</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>82</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

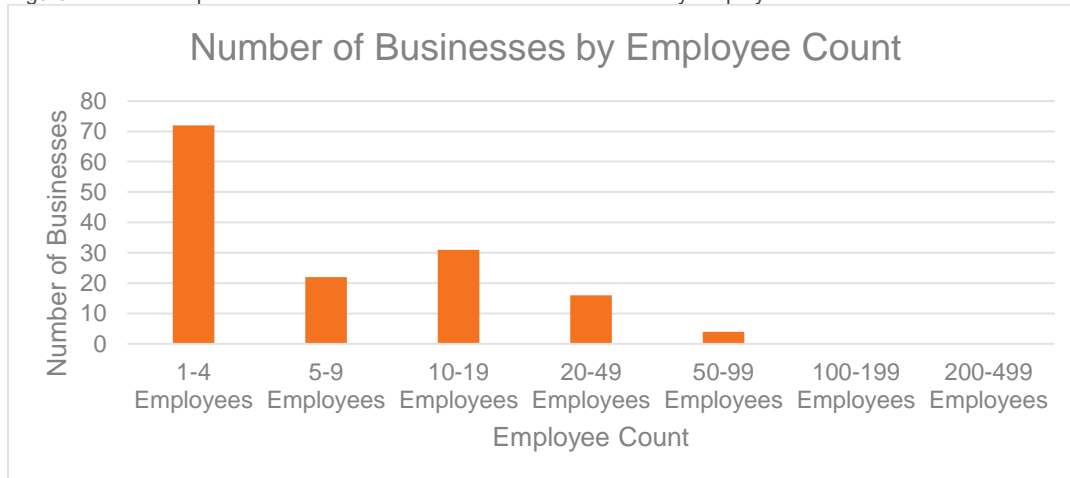
A larger share of provincial workers in this industry work from home, in comparison to Kamloops (see Figure K3).<sup>83</sup>

Figure K3 – Kamloops and BC's Finance and Insurance Industries Place of Work: 2021 Census



The industry structure within Kamloops predominantly consists of small businesses (see Figure K4).<sup>84</sup> There are no employers with 100 or more employees. There are only four businesses with between 50 and 99 employees each.

Figure K4 – Kamloops' Finance and Insurance Industries Businesses by Employees



<sup>83</sup> Statistics Canada. *Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=9810045601>

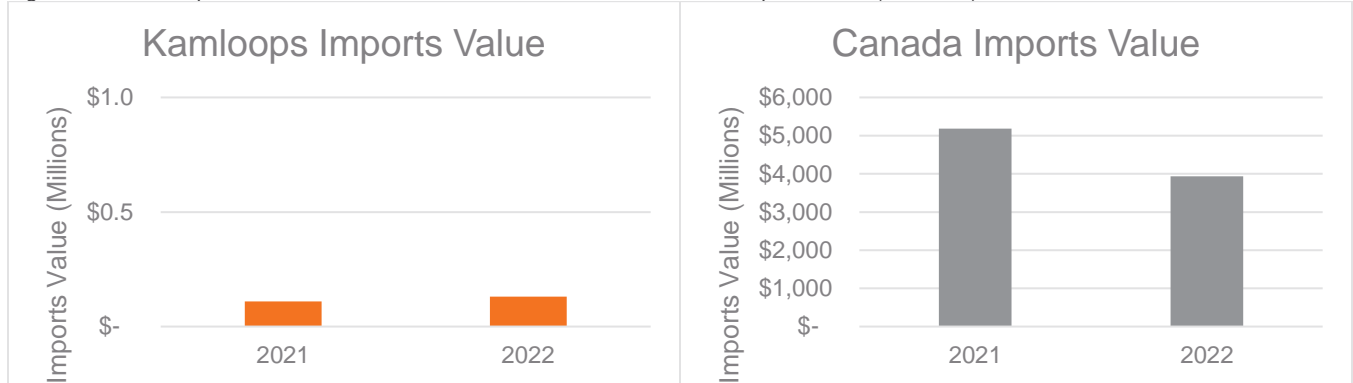
<sup>84</sup> Statistics Canada. *Canadian Business Counts, with employees, census metropolitan areas and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3310071901>



## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

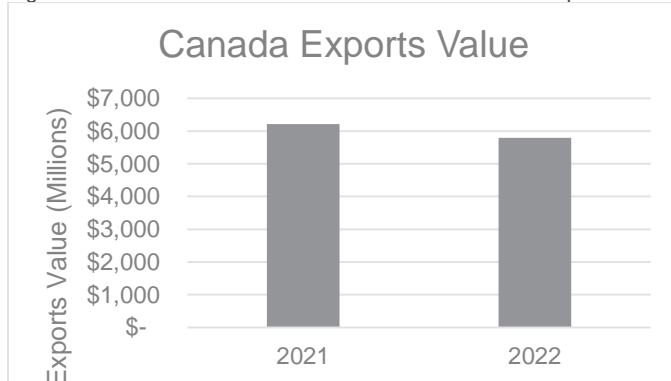
The value of imports for Kamloops is minimal and stayed relatively the same from 2021 to 2022 (see Figure K5).<sup>85</sup> The number of importing firms in Kamloops was not reported. The value of imports in Canada for the industry decreased by 24% over a year (see Figure K5). The number of importing establishments increased by 4%.

Figure K5 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Finance and Insurance Industries Imports Value (\$ Millions)



The export values for the Kamloops' CMA of this industry were not reported in 2021 and were reported at only \$10,000 for 2022.<sup>86</sup> The number of exporting firms was not reported for either year. The export values for Canada decreased from 2021 to 2022 by 7% (see Figure K6). For Canada, the number of exporting firms decreased by 4%.

Figure K6 – Canada's Finance and Insurance Industries Exports Value (\$ Millions)



<sup>85</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by importer characteristics, by industry and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013901>

<sup>86</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by exporter characteristics, by industry of establishment and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013801>

# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

See a summary overview of the industry's prospects in the following table.

Table K1 – Summary Comparator of Finance and Insurance Industries

Measure	Kamloops	BC <i>(Canada for Imports/Exports)</i>	Kamloops Comparison to Benchmark
10 Year Labour Force Growth (2011-2021)	-9%	4%	Lower
4 Year Compensation Growth (2017-2021)	24%	19%	Higher
2021 Median Compensation	\$55,220	\$61,260	Lower
Value of Imports 2021-2022	18%	-24% <i>(Canada)</i>	Higher
Change in # Importers 2021-2022	NR	4% <i>(Canada)</i>	NA
Value of Exports 2021-2022	NR	-7% <i>(Canada)</i>	NA
Change in # Exporters 2021-2022	NR	-4% <i>(Canada)</i>	NA

Over ten years, Kamloops experienced a modest decline in labour force growth at -9 %, in contrast to British Columbia's positive 4% growth in the Finance and Insurance industry.

Regarding four-year compensation growth, Kamloops exhibited a notable 24% increase, outpacing British Columbia's 19% growth. Despite this positive trend, Kamloops reported a lower median compensation in 2021, at \$55,220, compared to British Columbia's \$61,260.

Import-export dynamics showed interesting contrasts. Kamloops experienced an 18% increase in import values for 2021-2022, while Canada faced a significant 24% decrease. However, specific data regarding changes in the number of importers, exporters, and export values for Kamloops was not reported.

Overall, Kamloops demonstrated challenges in labour force growth but showcased higher compensation growth rates. While the median compensation figures are lower than the provincial figures, the positive trend in compensation growth indicates potential improvements. Import values in Kamloops experienced an increase, highlighting a potentially positive trajectory in the local import sector. However, the lack of specific data on exporters and exports limits a comprehensive assessment of Kamloops' overall trade dynamics in comparison to the broader context of Canada.

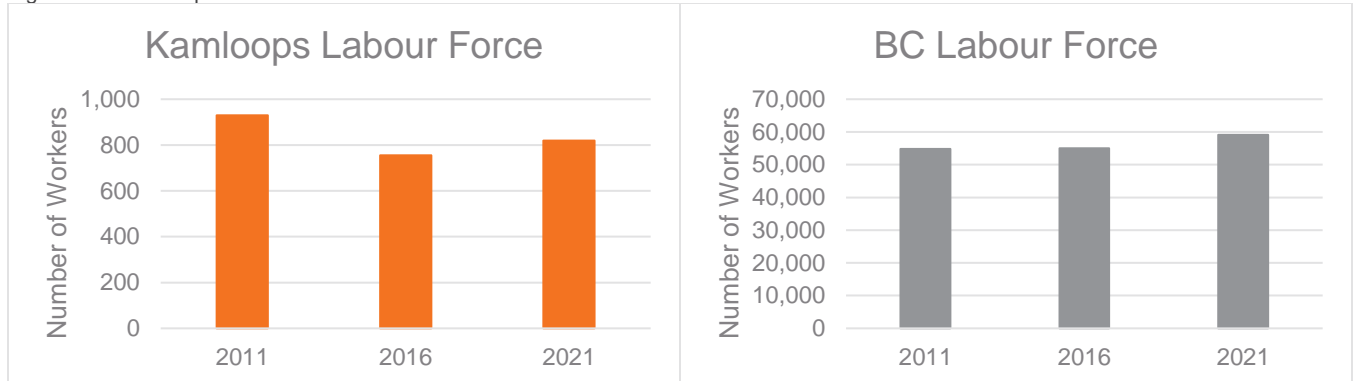
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

### Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting, leasing or otherwise allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets. Establishments primarily engaged in managing real estate for others; selling, renting and/or buying real estate for others; and appraising real estate are also included.<sup>87</sup>

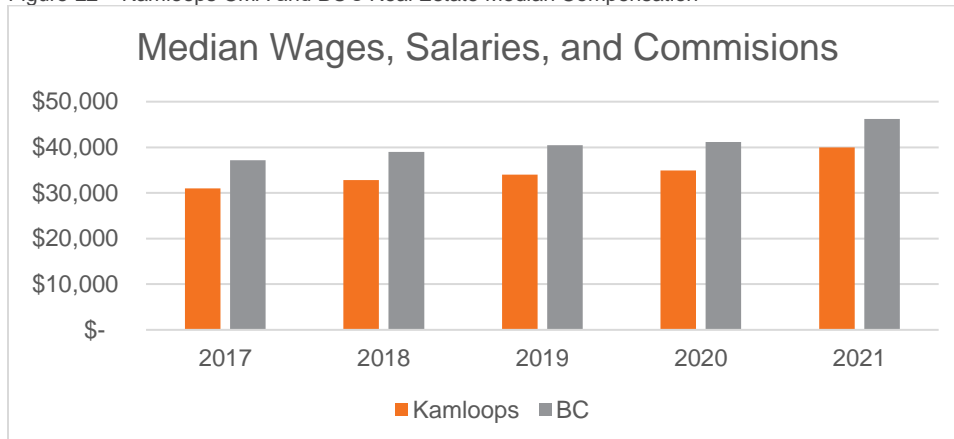
The industry in Kamloops has experienced a decline in labour force size of 12% (see Figure L1).<sup>88</sup> In contrast, the labour force size for the province increased by 8% (see Figure L1).

Figure L1 – Kamloops and BC's Real Estate Labour Force Size



The median compensation for Kamloops increased by 29% over four years (see Figure L2).<sup>89</sup> Similarly, the province's median compensation increased by 24% (see Figure L2).

Figure L2 – Kamloops CMA and BC's Real Estate Median Compensation



<sup>87</sup> Statistics Canada. *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>

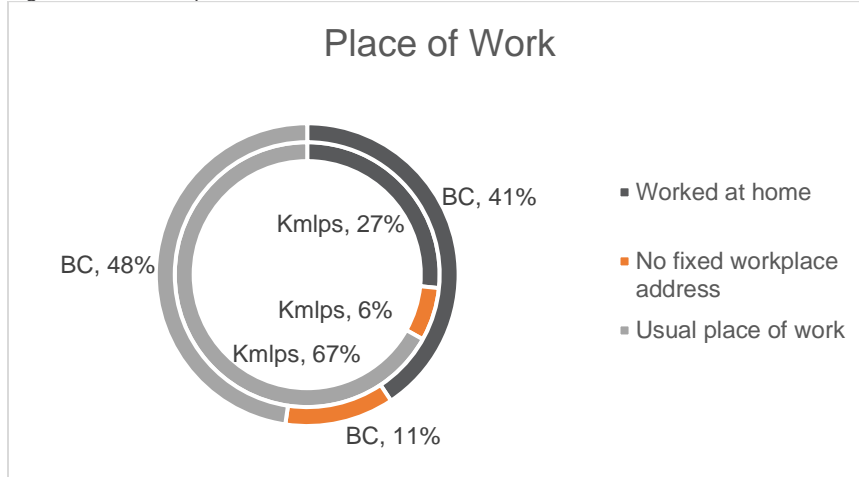
<sup>88</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>89</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

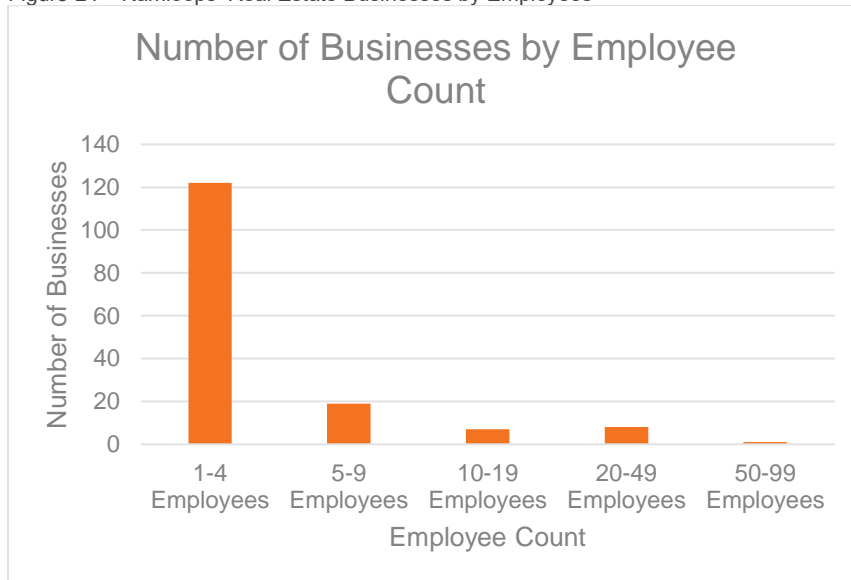
Once again, we see that a larger percentage of employees work from home in Kamloops compared to the province (see Figure L3).<sup>90</sup> The number of workers reporting no fixed workplace address is approximately half in Kamloops compared to the province which may indicate a difference in types of jobs within the industry (i.e., realtor or property developer).

Figure L3 – Kamloops and BC's Real Estate Place of Work: 2021 Census



As seen in Figure L4, the industry primarily consists of small businesses with between one and four employees.<sup>91</sup> here are no firms with 100 or more employees and just one with between 50 and 99 employees.

Figure L4 – Kamloops' Real Estate Businesses by Employees



<sup>90</sup> Statistics Canada. *Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=9810045601>

<sup>91</sup> Statistics Canada. *Canadian Business Counts, with employees, census metropolitan areas and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3310071901>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

The import values increased by 27% for Kamloops in a year, while for Canada, it increased by 7 (see Figure L5).<sup>92</sup> The number of importing firms in Kamloops rose from 13 to 19 (46%) while for Canada it decreased by 4%.

Figure L5 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Real Estate Imports Value (\$ Millions)



Over one year, the export values for Kamloops increased by 22% (see Figure L6). The number of exporting firms also increased from six to eight (33%).<sup>93</sup> The numbers for Canada showed a completely different dynamic, with export values decreasing by 56% (see Figure L6) and the number of exporting firms reducing by 1%.

Figure L6 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Real Estate Exports Value (\$ Millions)



<sup>92</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by importer characteristics, by industry and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013901>

<sup>93</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by exporter characteristics, by industry of establishment and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013801>

# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

See a summary overview of the industry's prospects in the following table.

Table L1 – Summary Comparator of Real Estate Industry

Measure	Kamloops	BC <i>(Canada for Imports/Exports)</i>	Kamloops Comparison to Benchmark
10 Year Labour Force Growth (2011-2021)	-12%	8%	Lower
4 Year Compensation Growth (2017-2021)	29%	24%	Higher
2021 Median Compensation	\$39,970	\$46,220	Lower
Value of Imports 2021-2022	27%	7% <i>(Canada)</i>	Higher
Change in # Importers 2021-2022	46%	-4% <i>(Canada)</i>	Higher
Value of Exports 2021-2022	22%	-56% <i>(Canada)</i>	Higher
Change in # Exporters 2021-2022	33%	-1% <i>(Canada)</i>	Higher

Over ten years, Kamloops experienced a decline in labour force growth at -12 %, in contrast to British Columbia's positive 8% growth in the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing industry.

Regarding four-year compensation growth, Kamloops exhibited a 29% increase, outpacing British Columbia's 24% growth. However, Kamloops reported a lower median compensation in 2021, at \$39,970, compared to British Columbia's \$46,220.

Import-export dynamics showed interesting trends. Kamloops experienced a 27% increase in import values for 2021-2022, while Canada faced a more moderate 7% growth. The change in the number of importers for Kamloops witnessed a substantial 46% increase, while Canada reported a slight decrease of -4%. On the export front, Kamloops displayed a 22% increase in export values, contrasting with a 56% decrease observed in Canada. Additionally, the number of exporters for Kamloops increased by 33%, while Canada reported a marginal decline of -1 %.

Overall, Kamloops demonstrated challenges in labour force growth but showcased higher compensation growth rates. Import values and the number of importers exhibited positive trends, indicating potential strength in the local import sector. Moreover, Kamloops outperformed Canada in export values and the number of exporters, showcasing positive dynamics in the city's export sector compared to the broader national context.

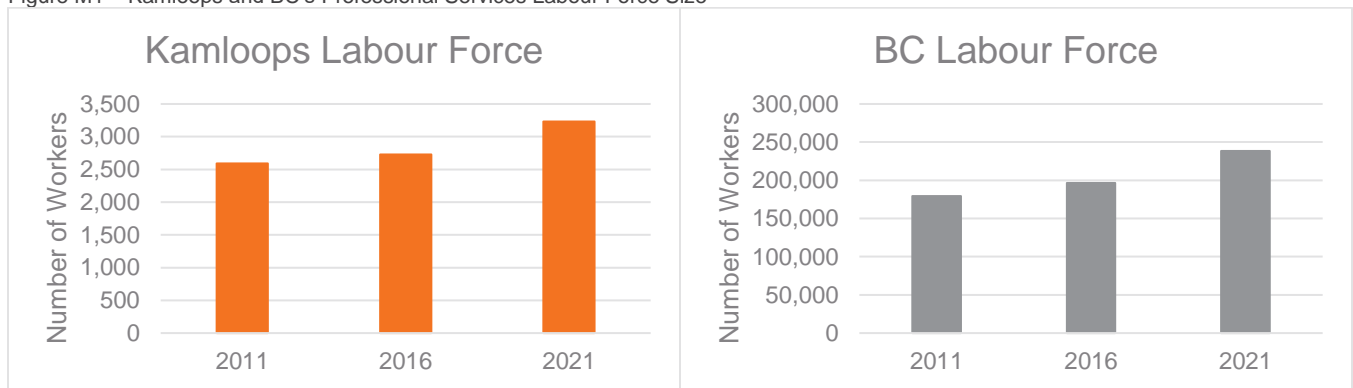
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

### Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

The Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in activities in which human capital is the primary input. These establishments make the knowledge and skills of their employees available, often on an assignment basis. Some of the main components of this sector are legal services, accounting, engineering, and scientific and technical consulting services.<sup>94</sup>

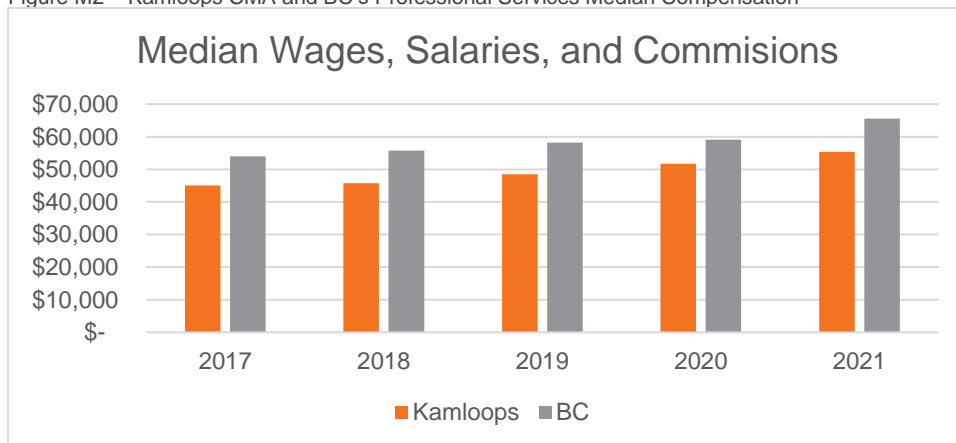
The industry's labour force has grown significantly in both Kamloops and the province (see Figure M1).<sup>95</sup> Over ten years, the labour force size increased by 25% in Kamloops and 33% in the province.

Figure M1 – Kamloops and BC's Professional Services Labour Force Size



Kamloops and the province's median compensation grew at a similar rate from 2017 to 2021 (see Figure M2).<sup>96</sup> The median compensation in Kamloops grew by 23%, while the rate for the province was 21%.

Figure M2 – Kamloops CMA and BC's Professional Services Median Compensation



<sup>94</sup> Statistics Canada. *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>

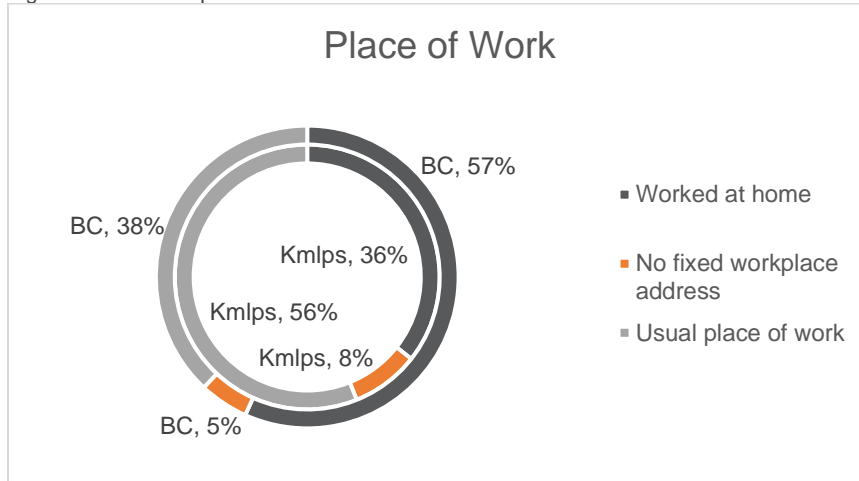
<sup>95</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>96</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>.

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

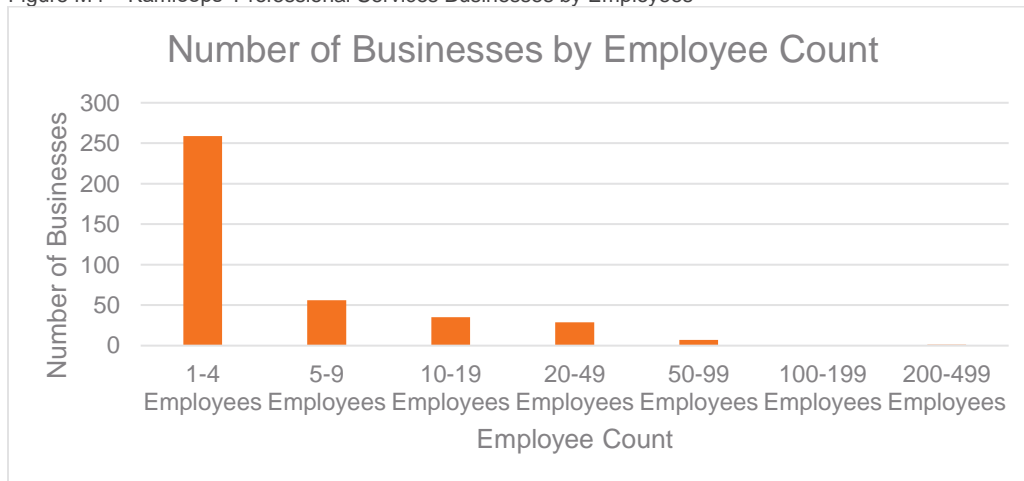
The sector in the province reported a far higher percentage of employees that worked from home (57%) compared to Kamloops (36%) (see Figure M3).<sup>97</sup>

Figure M3 – Kamloops and BC's Professional Services Place of Work: 2021 Census



The industry in Kamloops has many small firms (see Figure M4).<sup>98</sup> In particular, it has 259 firms with one to four employees. All firms have less than 100 employees except for one business with between 200 to 499 employees.

Figure M4 – Kamloops' Professional Services Businesses by Employees



<sup>97</sup> Statistics Canada. *Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=9810045601>

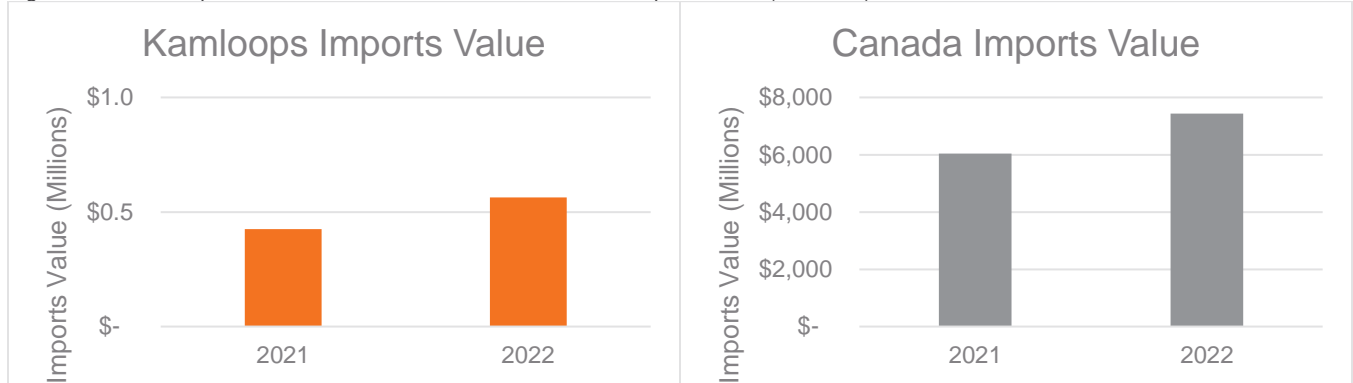
<sup>98</sup> Statistics Canada. *Canadian Business Counts, with employees, census metropolitan areas and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3310071901>



## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

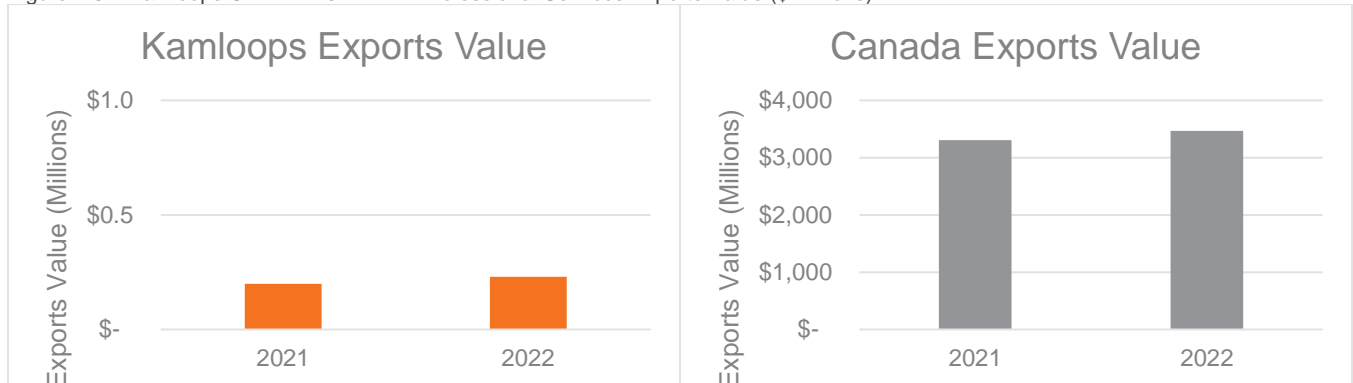
Both Kamloops and Canada's imports in this sector increased in value (see Figure M5).<sup>99</sup> The Kamloops value of imports increased by 33% (although it was small to start with), and the number of importing firms increased from 22 to 23 (5%). Canada's import values increased by 23% while its number of importing firms increased by 1%.

Figure M5 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Professional Services Imports Value (\$ Millions)



Export values for both Kamloops and Canada in this sector were relatively flat from 2021 to 2022 (see Figure M6).<sup>100</sup> Kamloops' export values stayed approximately the same, and its number of exporting firms did not change; remaining at six firms. Canada's value of exports for the sector increased by 5% while the number of exporting firms increased by 3%.

Figure M6 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Professional Services Exports Value (\$ Millions)



<sup>99</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by importer characteristics, by industry and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013901>

<sup>100</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by exporter characteristics, by industry of establishment and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013801>

# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

See a summary overview of the industry’s prospects in the following table.

Table M1 – Summary Comparator of Professional Services Industry

Measure	Kamloops	BC <i>(Canada for Imports/Exports)</i>	Kamloops Comparison to Benchmark
10 Year Labour Force Growth (2011-2021)	25%	33%	Lower
4 Year Compensation Growth (2017-2021)	23%	21%	Higher
2021 Median Compensation	\$55,330	\$65,560	Lower
Value of Imports 2021-2022	33%	23% <i>(Canada)</i>	Higher
Change in # Importers 2021-2022	5%	1% <i>(Canada)</i>	Higher
Value of Exports 2021-2022	16%	5% <i>(Canada)</i>	Higher
Change in # Exporters 2021-2022	0%	3% <i>(Canada)</i>	Lower

Over ten years, Kamloops experienced a commendable 25% growth in the labour force, though this is slightly lower than the robust 33% growth observed in British Columbia. This positions Kamloops with a lower rate of labour force expansion compared to the provincial benchmark within the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services industry.

Regarding four-year compensation growth, Kamloops exhibited a healthy 23% increase, outpacing the 21% growth reported in British Columbia. However, despite this positive trend, Kamloops reported a lower median compensation in 2021, standing at \$55,330 compared to British Columbia's \$65,560.

Import-export dynamics showed notable trends. Kamloops experienced a 33% increase in import values for 2021-2022, surpassing the 23% growth reported in Canada. The number of importers for Kamloops increased by 5%, while Canada reported a more modest 1% growth. On the export front, Kamloops displayed a 16% increase in export values, which is higher than the 5% growth observed in Canada. Additionally, the number of exporters for Kamloops remained stable at 0%, while Canada reported a modest 3% increase.

Overall, Kamloops demonstrated commendable growth in the labour force and compensation rates, outperforming British Columbia. However, challenges persist, as Kamloops reported lower median compensation figures and a slightly higher increase in export values compared to the national benchmark. The stable number of exporters and marginally lower growth in export values suggest potential areas for improvement in the city's export sector.

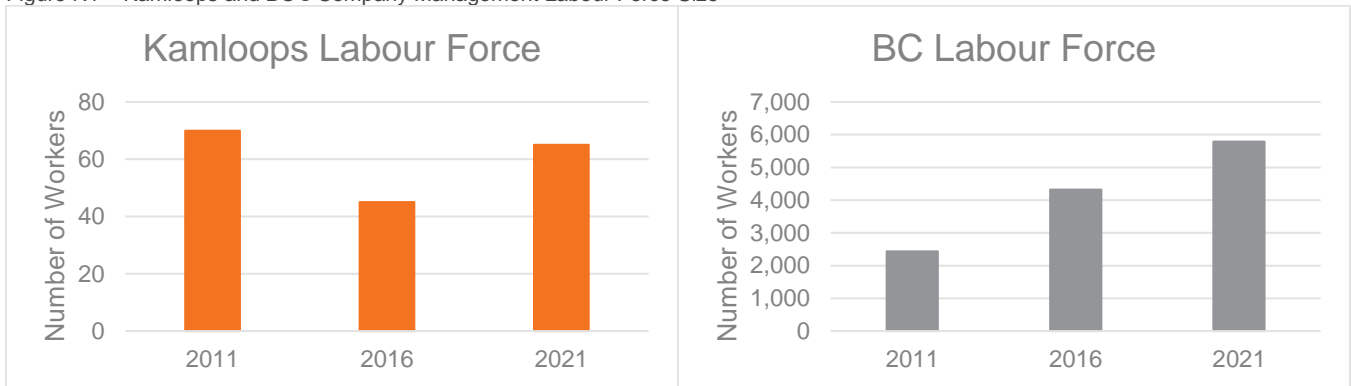
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

### Management of Companies and Enterprises

The Management of Companies and Enterprises industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in managing companies and enterprises and/or holding their securities or financial assets to own a controlling interest in them and/or influence their management decisions. They may undertake the function of management, or they may entrust the function of financial management to portfolio managers.<sup>101</sup>

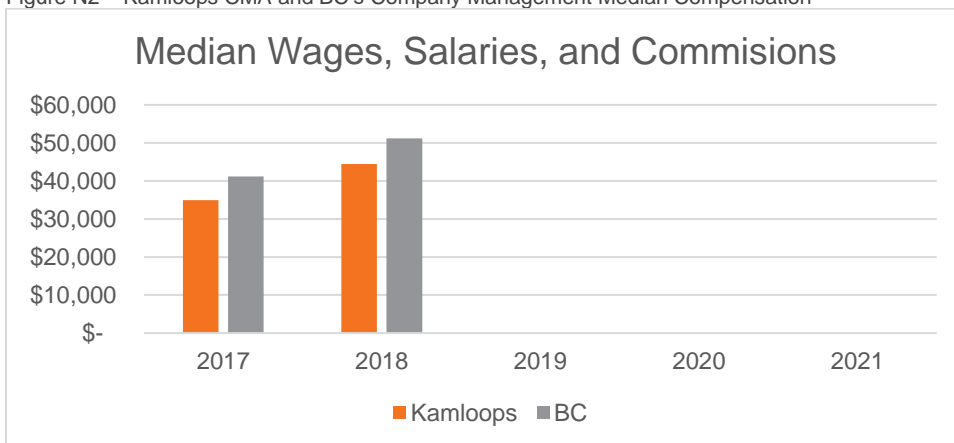
The labour force size of the industry in Kamloops decreased by 7% over ten years, while it grew in BC by 137% (see Figure N1).<sup>102</sup> Also note the small size of the industry in Kamloops (65 workers in 2021).

Figure N1 – Kamloops and BC's Company Management Labour Force Size



The median compensation for this industry was not recorded after 2018 due to a shift in the industry classifications. Therefore, Figure N2 only show the compensation numbers for 2017 and 2018. As seen in the graphs, median compensation in Kamloops and BC both grew significantly in a year (both increased by about \$10,000).<sup>103</sup>

Figure N2 – Kamloops CMA and BC's Company Management Median Compensation



<sup>101</sup> Statistics Canada. *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>

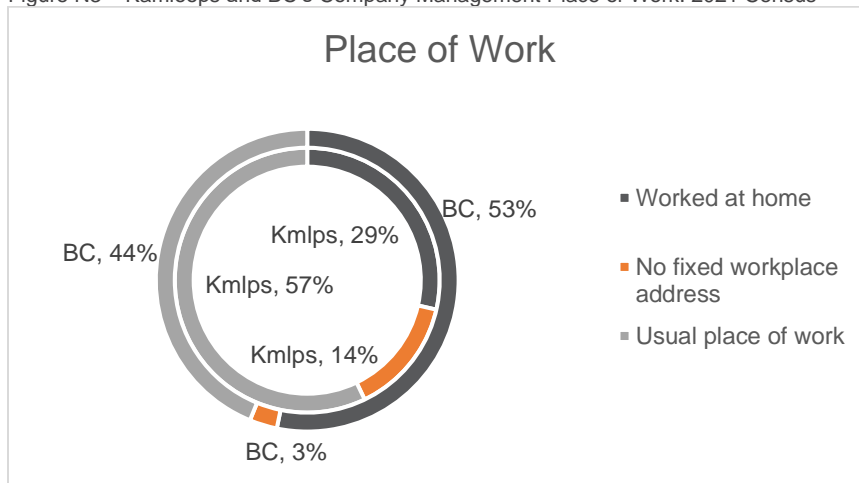
<sup>102</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>103</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

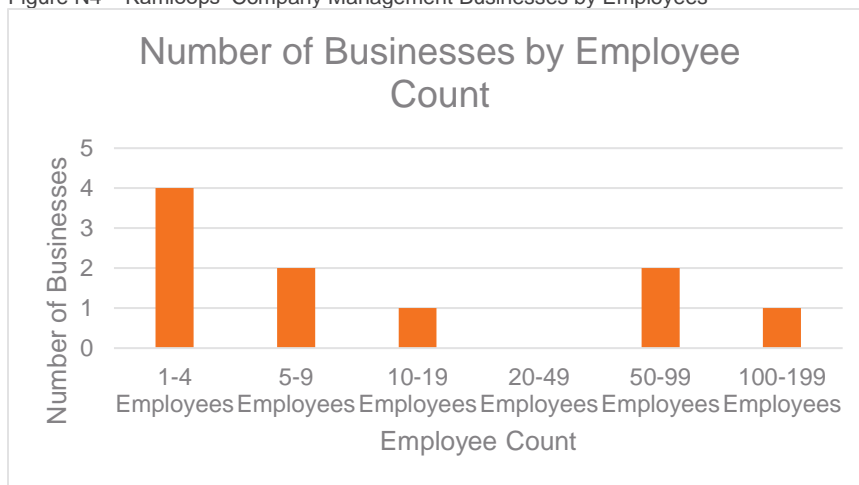
As with many industries, those in this sector that worked at home was far lower in Kamloops compared to the province (see Figure N3).<sup>104</sup>

Figure N3 – Kamloops and BC's Company Management Place of Work: 2021 Census



There are very few businesses in this sector in Kamloops, although the size of firms varies largely (see Figure N4).<sup>105</sup>

Figure N4 – Kamloops' Company Management Businesses by Employees



Data for this sector in Kamloops was unreported, except for the value of imports in 2021, which was \$5,000.<sup>106</sup> The numbers are likely minimal, if not zero and provide minimal insights into the industry. The data for Canada was provided but is of little use since we do not have the Kamloops equivalent for comparison.

<sup>104</sup> Statistics Canada. *Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=9810045601>

<sup>105</sup> Statistics Canada. *Canadian Business Counts, with employees, census metropolitan areas and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3310071901>

<sup>106</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by importer characteristics, by industry and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013901>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

This Management of Companies and Enterprises industry is lacking in available data, although the industry appears to be small in Kamloops, with only 65 workers in 2021<sup>107</sup>. Another data point shows that the workforce size in Kamloops decreased while the provincial workforce grew. Overall, the industry in Kamloops appears small and not one of significant emphasis.

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<sup>107</sup> Note – Statistics Canada Census Data reports a total of 65 workers. However, Statistics Canada Canadian Business Counts identifies at least 1 business with more than 100 employees. This type of discrepancy between the reported number of employees in an industry and the size of businesses within that industry in Statistics Canada data could arise due to several factors: sampling and survey methods, classification differences, data reporting lag, thresholds and aggregations, data quality and reporting errors, industry composition, or contextual factors, for example. This discrepancy is unclear at the time of this report.

# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

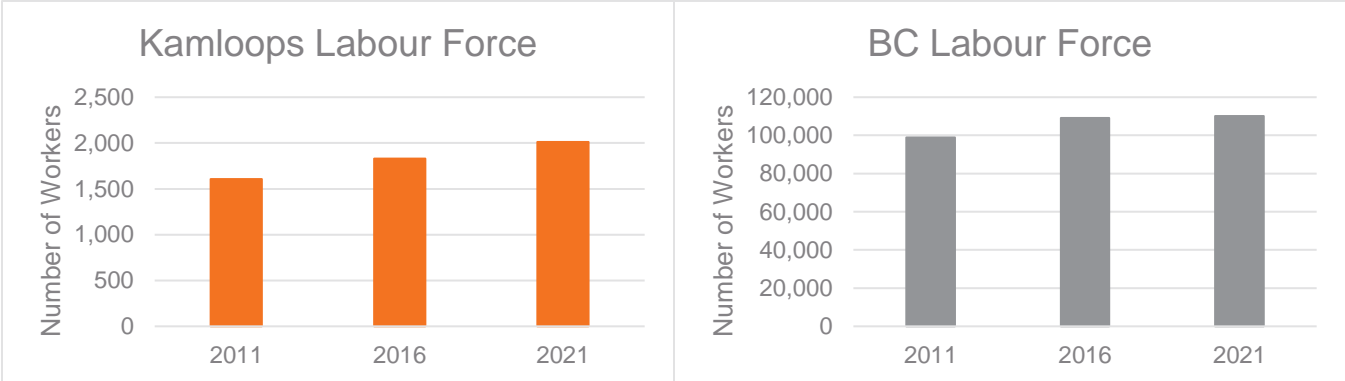
## Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services

The Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services industry comprises establishments of two different types: those primarily engaged in activities that support the day-to-day operations of other organizations and those primarily engaged in waste management activities.<sup>108</sup>

The first type of establishment is engaged in activities such as administration, hiring and placing personnel, preparing documents, collecting payments for claims, providing security and surveillance, and cleaning buildings. Waste management establishments are engaged in the collection, treatment and disposal of waste material, operation of material recovery facilities, remediation of polluted sites and cleaning septic tanks.

The industry labour force size has grown steadily in Kamloops over ten years by 25% (see Figure O1).<sup>109</sup> The industry in Kamloops grew at a greater rate than the province, which grew by 11% (see Figure O1).

Figure O1 – Kamloops and BC's Admin & Waste Labour Force Size



The median compensation for this industry was not recorded after 2018 due to a shift in the industry classifications. Therefore, Figure O2 only show the compensation numbers for 2017 and 2018. In both Kamloops and the province, the compensation grew slightly. However, median compensation was lower in Kamloops by approximately \$6,000.<sup>110</sup> This is a large difference considering the low compensation level in the industry.

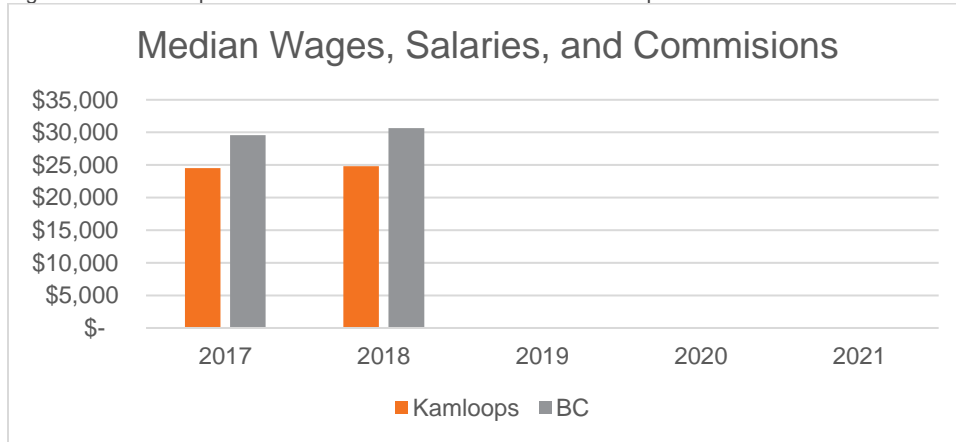
<sup>108</sup> Statistics Canada. *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>

<sup>109</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>110</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>.

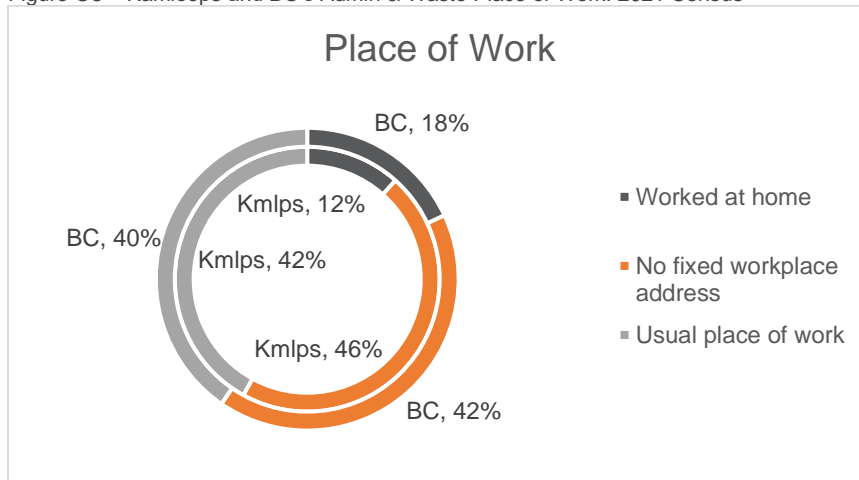
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Figure O2 – Kamloops CMA and BC's Admin & Waste Median Compensation



Fewer workers in Kamloops in this industry worked from home compared to the province (see Figure O3).<sup>111</sup> Although the overall levels of those working from home in this industry are lower, which makes intuitive sense given the nature of the industry.

Figure O3 – Kamloops and BC's Admin & Waste Place of Work: 2021 Census



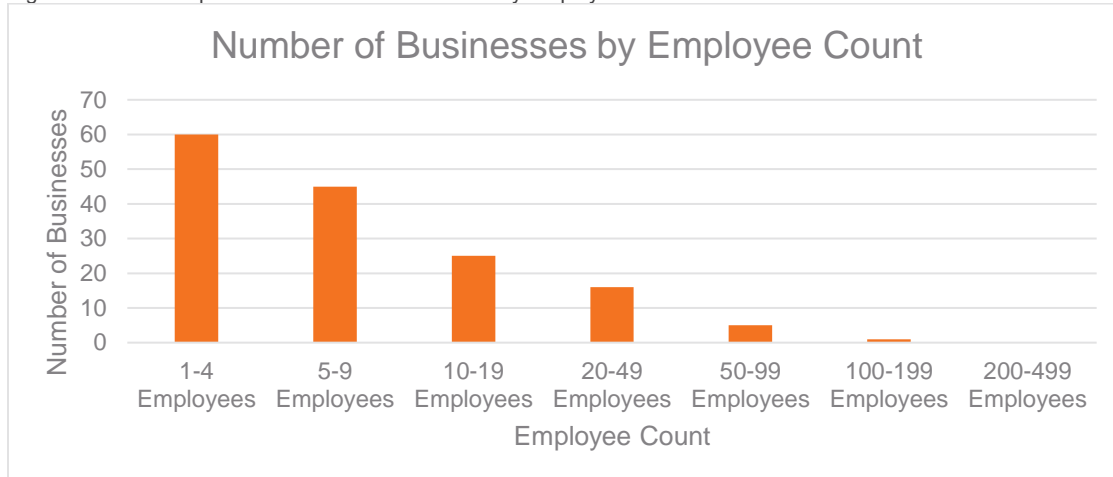
The industry in Kamloops consists of many smaller firms, although there is a business with between 100 and 199 employees and five with between 50 and 99 employees (see Figure O4).<sup>112</sup>

<sup>111</sup> Statistics Canada. *Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=9810045601>

<sup>112</sup> Statistics Canada. *Canadian Business Counts, with employees, census metropolitan areas and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3310071901>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Figure O4 – Kamloops' Admin & Waste Businesses by Employees



Import values for the industry in Kamloops increased in a year. However, the total amounts are low (see Figure O5).<sup>113</sup> In comparison, the value of imports in Canada decreased by 4% (see Figure O5). The number of importing firms in Kamloops increased from six to 10 (67%), while those in Canada decreased by 3%.

Figure O5 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Admin & Waste Imports Value (\$ Millions)



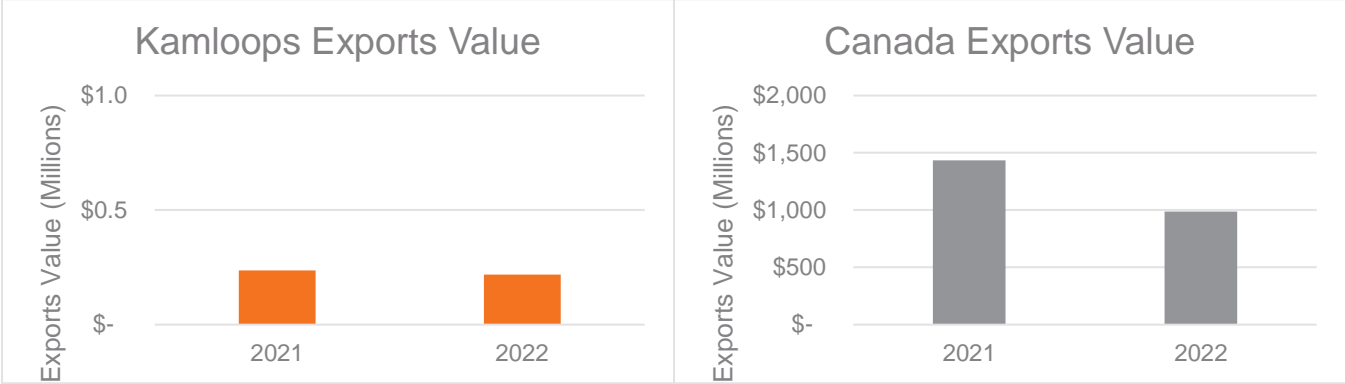
<sup>113</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by importer characteristics, by industry and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013901>



# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Over one year, the export values in Kamloops for this industry stayed relatively the same, while for Canada, they decreased by 31% (see Figure O6).<sup>114</sup> The number of exporting firms in Kamloops was not reported. However, for Canada, they decreased by 4%.

Figure O6 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Admin & Waste Exports Value (\$ Millions)



<sup>114</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by exporter characteristics, by industry of establishment and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013801>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

See a summary overview of the industry's prospects in the following table.

Table O1 – Summary Comparator of Admin & Waste Industry

Measure	Kamloops	BC (Canada for Imports/Exports)	Kamloops Comparison to Benchmark
10 Year Labour Force Growth (2011-2021)	25%	11%	Higher
4 Year Compensation Growth (2017-2021)	NR	NR	NA
2021 Median Compensation	\$24,820 (2018)	\$30,680 (2018)	Lower
Value of Imports 2021-2022	431%	-4% (Canada)	Higher
Change in # Importers 2021-2022	67%	-3% (Canada)	Higher
Value of Exports 2021-2022	-8%	-31% (Canada)	Higher
Change in # Exporters 2021-2022	NR	-4% (Canada)	NA

Over ten years, Kamloops demonstrated a remarkable 25% growth in the labour force, surpassing the 11% growth observed in British Columbia. This change positions Kamloops with a higher labour force expansion rate than the provincial benchmark within the Administrative Support, Waste Management, and Remediation Services industry.

For four-year compensation growth, specific data is not reported for either Kamloops or British Columbia, limiting a direct comparison in this aspect. Regarding median compensation in 2021 (with data reported for 2018), Kamloops reported a lower figure at \$24,820, compared to British Columbia's \$30,680. The specific four-year compensation growth rates are not available for a detailed assessment.

Import-export dynamics revealed compelling trends. Kamloops experienced a substantial 431% increase in import values for 2021-2022, highlighting a significant growth trajectory. In contrast, Canada faced a marginal 4% decrease in imports. The change in the number of importers for Kamloops witnessed an impressive 67% increase, while Canada reported a slight decline of -3%. On the export front, Kamloops displayed a modest 8% decrease in export values, while Canada faced a more substantial 31% decline. However, specific data regarding the change in the number of exporters for Kamloops is not reported.

Kamloops demonstrated remarkable growth in the labour force, notably surpassing the provincial benchmark. Import dynamics showed a strong positive trajectory, with substantial increases in import values and the number of importers. While the export sector faced challenges, Kamloops outperformed Canada, indicating potential areas for further exploration and development.

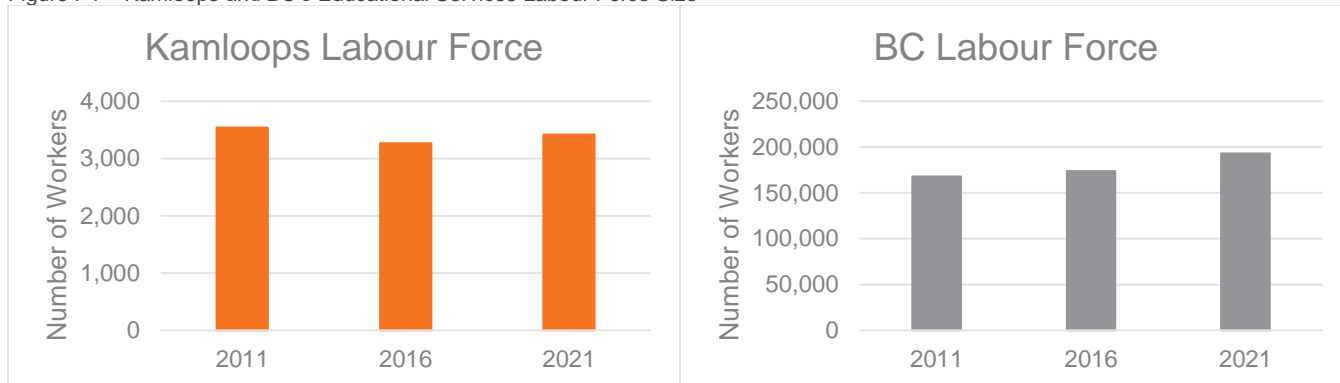
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

### Educational Services

The Educational Services industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. Specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities and training centres, provide this instruction and training. These establishments may be privately owned and operated, for profit or not, or they may be publicly owned and operated.<sup>115</sup>

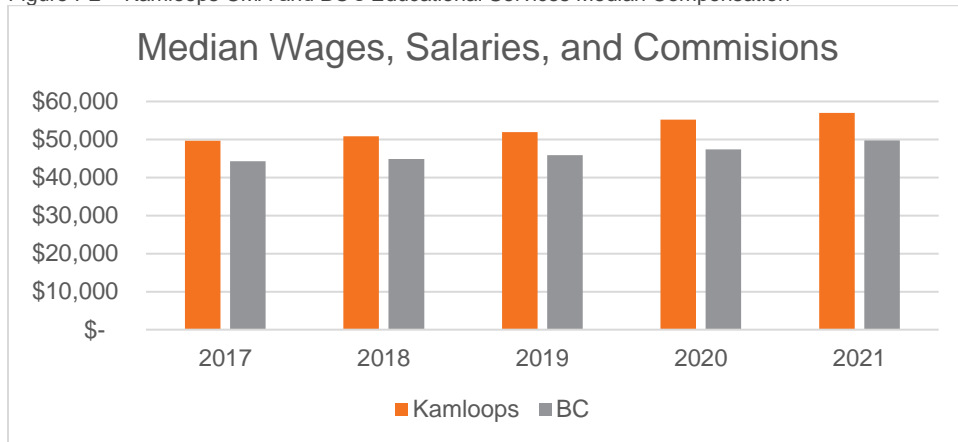
The labour force size in Kamloops for the educational services industry decreased by 3% over ten years while the provincial labour force for the sector grew by 15% (see Figure P1).<sup>116</sup>

Figure P1 – Kamloops and BC's Educational Services Labour Force Size



The Kamloops and the province industry have experienced recent stable compensation growth, with Kamloops' median wage increasing by 15% and the province's increasing by 12% (see Figure P2).<sup>117</sup>

Figure P2 – Kamloops CMA and BC's Educational Services Median Compensation



<sup>115</sup> Statistics Canada. *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>

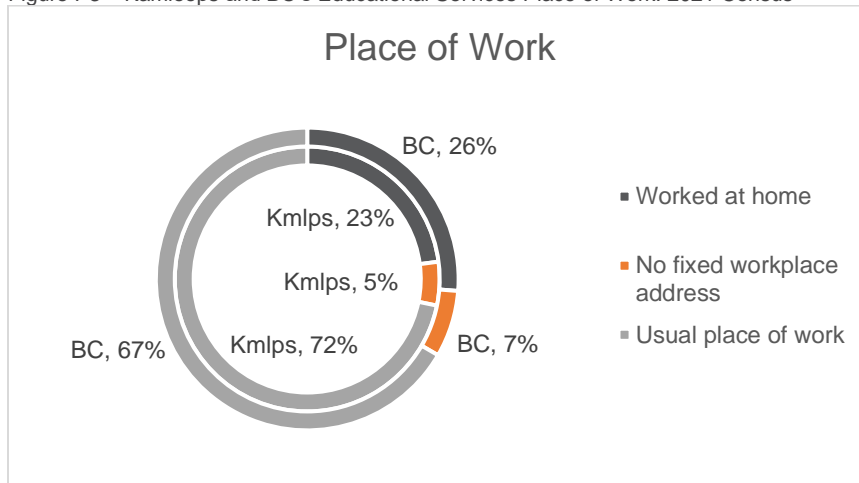
<sup>116</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>117</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

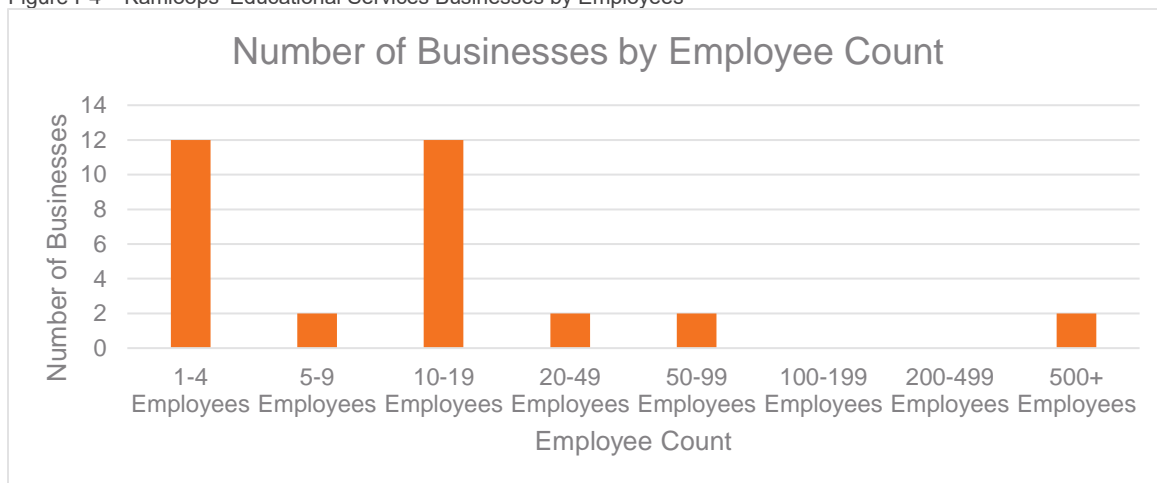
Place of work for the educational services industry was relatively the same for Kamloops as for the province (see Figure P3).<sup>118</sup>

Figure P3 – Kamloops and BC's Educational Services Place of Work: 2021 Census



There is a broad range of employer sizes in Kamloops, although the industry primarily consists of two employers with over 500 employees (see Figure P4).<sup>119</sup>

Figure P4 – Kamloops' Educational Services Businesses by Employees



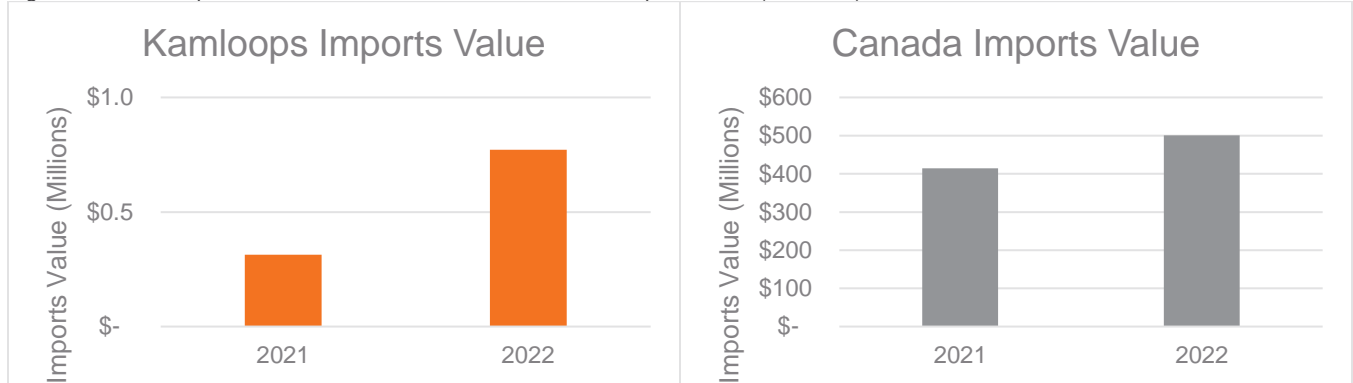
<sup>118</sup> Statistics Canada. *Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=9810045601>

<sup>119</sup> Statistics Canada. *Canadian Business Counts, with employees, census metropolitan areas and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3310071901>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

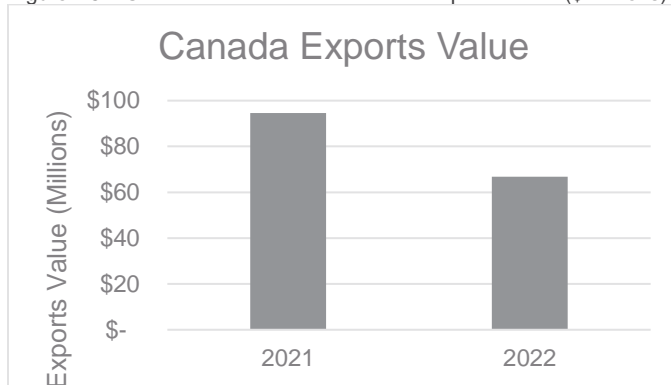
The import values for Kamloops increased by 146%, although they were low to begin with (see Figure P5).<sup>120</sup> The import values for Canada increased by 21% (see Figure P5). The import values for Canada increased by 21% (see Figure P5). The number of importing firms for Canada increased by 14% (Kamloops' number of importers was only reported in 2022 at eight establishments).

Figure P5 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Educational Services Imports Value (\$ Millions)



None of the export values for Kamloops were reported expected for 2022 export values, which was only \$4,000.<sup>121</sup> The export values for Canada decreased by 29%, and the number of exporting establishments decreased by 3% (see Figure P6).

Figure P6 – Canada's Educational Services Exports Value (\$ Millions)



<sup>120</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by importer characteristics, by industry and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013901>

<sup>121</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by exporter characteristics, by industry of establishment and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013801>

# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

See a summary overview of the industry’s prospects in the following table.

Table P1 – Summary Comparator of Educational Services Industry

Measure	Kamloops	BC <i>(Canada for Imports/Exports)</i>	Kamloops Comparison to Benchmark
10 Year Labour Force Growth (2011-2021)	-3%	15%	Lower
4 Year Compensation Growth (2017-2021)	15%	12%	Higher
2021 Median Compensation	\$56,980	\$49,740	Higher
Value of Imports 2021-2022	146%	21% <i>(Canada)</i>	Higher
Change in # Importers 2021-2022	NR	14% <i>(Canada)</i>	NA
Value of Exports 2021-2022	NR	-29% <i>(Canada)</i>	NA
Change in # Exporters 2021-2022	NR	-3% <i>(Canada)</i>	NA

Over ten years, Kamloops experienced a slight decline in labour force growth at -3 %, while British Columbia exhibited a substantial 15% growth. This positions Kamloops with a lower rate of labour force expansion compared to the provincial benchmark within the Education Services industry.

For four-year compensation growth, specific data is not reported for Kamloops. However, British Columbia reported a 12% growth rate, and without the specific Kamloops data, a direct comparison in this aspect is limited. Regarding median compensation in 2021, Kamloops reported a higher figure at \$56,980 compared to British Columbia's \$49,740. This indicates that despite the lower labour force growth, Kamloops boasts higher median compensation, showcasing potential strengths in the local economy.

Import-export dynamics showed compelling trends. Kamloops experienced a remarkable 146% increase in import values for 2021-2022, surpassing the 21% growth reported in Canada. The change in the number of importers for Kamloops is not reported, but Canada reported a significant 14% increase. On the export front, specific data for export values or the change in the number of exporters for Kamloops is not reported. However, Canada faced a notable 29% decrease in export values and a 3% decrease in the number of exporters.

Overall, Kamloops demonstrated challenges in labour force growth but showcased higher median compensation and impressive growth in import values compared to the provincial benchmark. The lack of specific data on export values and the number of exporters for Kamloops limits a comprehensive assessment of its overall trade dynamics compared to Canada.

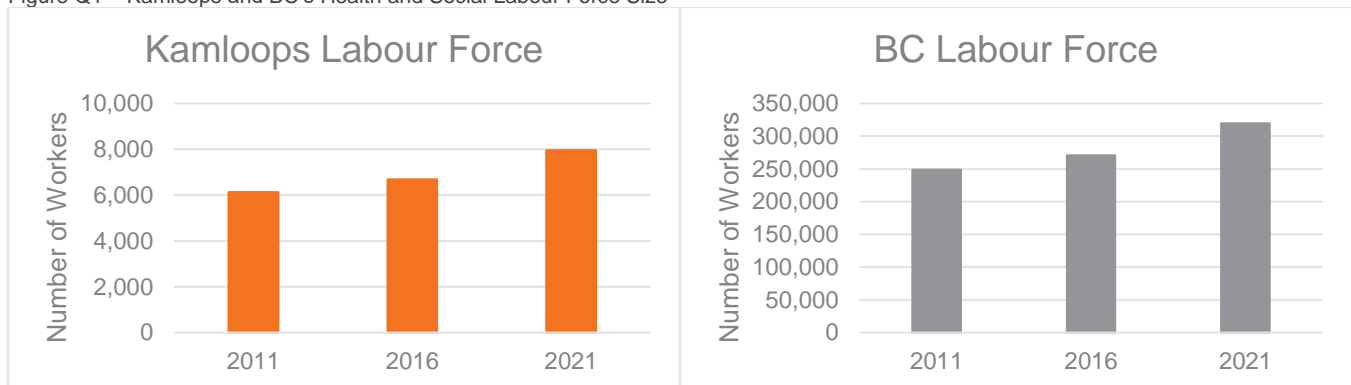
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

### Health Care and Social Assistance

The Health Care and Social Assistance industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing health care by diagnosis and treatment, providing residential care for medical and social reasons, and providing social assistance, such as counselling, welfare, child protection, community housing and food services, vocational rehabilitation and childcare, to those requiring such assistance.<sup>122</sup>

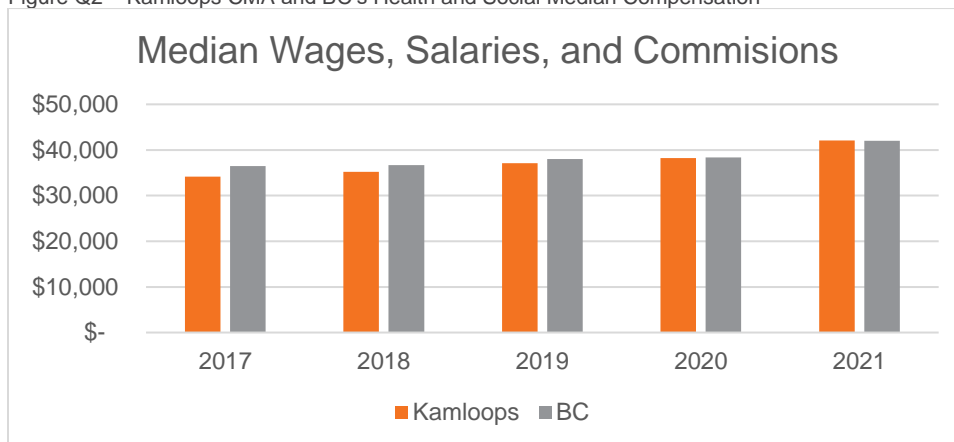
The labour force size for the industry grew significantly in Kamloops (30%) and the province (28%) (see Figure Q1).<sup>123</sup> The Kamloops and BC workforce grew substantially from 2016 to 2021, likely due to the pandemic. Although from 2011 to 2016, both still increased significantly (thus, part of the 2016 to 2021 growth is likely not entirely attributable to the pandemic).

Figure Q1 – Kamloops and BC's Health and Social Labour Force Size



Over four years, the median compensation in Kamloops increased by 23%, while it grew by 15% in the province (see Figure Q2).<sup>124</sup> Between 2020 and 2021, there was a substantial increase in median compensation in Kamloops and the province (likely due to the pandemic). From 2017 to 2020, median compensation was moderate but consistently positive growth each year.

Figure Q2 – Kamloops CMA and BC's Health and Social Median Compensation



<sup>122</sup> Statistics Canada. *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>

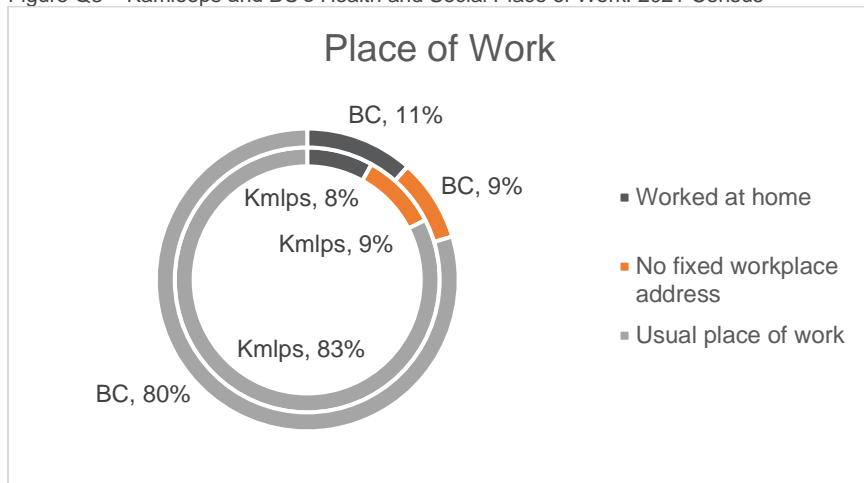
<sup>123</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>124</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>.

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

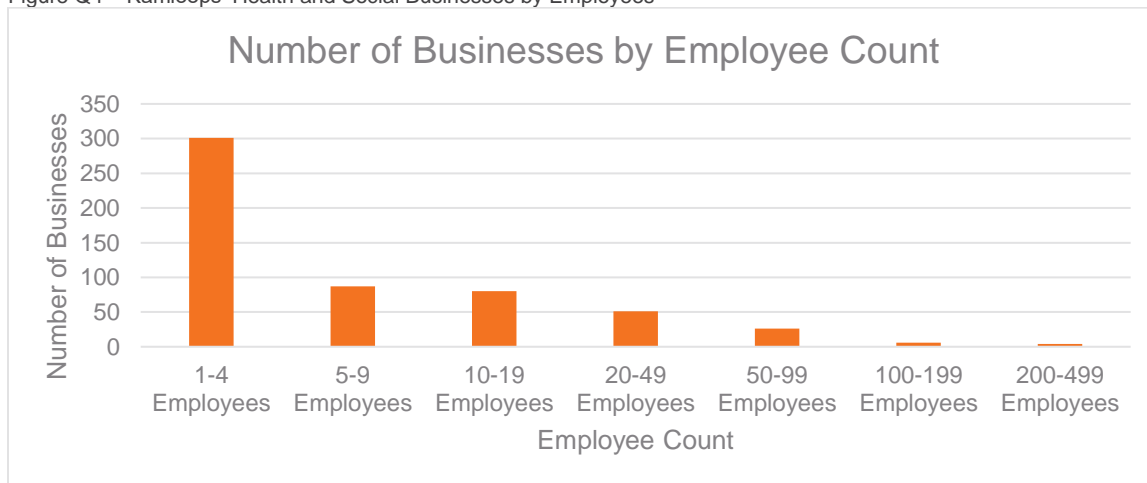
The place of work for those in this industry was relatively the same in Kamloops and the province, although once again, the percentage of those that worked from home was slightly lower in Kamloops than the province (see Figure Q3).<sup>125</sup>

Figure Q3 – Kamloops and BC's Health and Social Place of Work: 2021 Census



The industry in Kamloops varies largely by organization size (see Figure Q4).<sup>126</sup> For example, there are four organizations with between 200 and 499 employees. In comparison, there are 301 organizations with between one and four employees.

Figure Q4 – Kamloops' Health and Social Businesses by Employees



<sup>125</sup> Statistics Canada. *Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=9810045601>

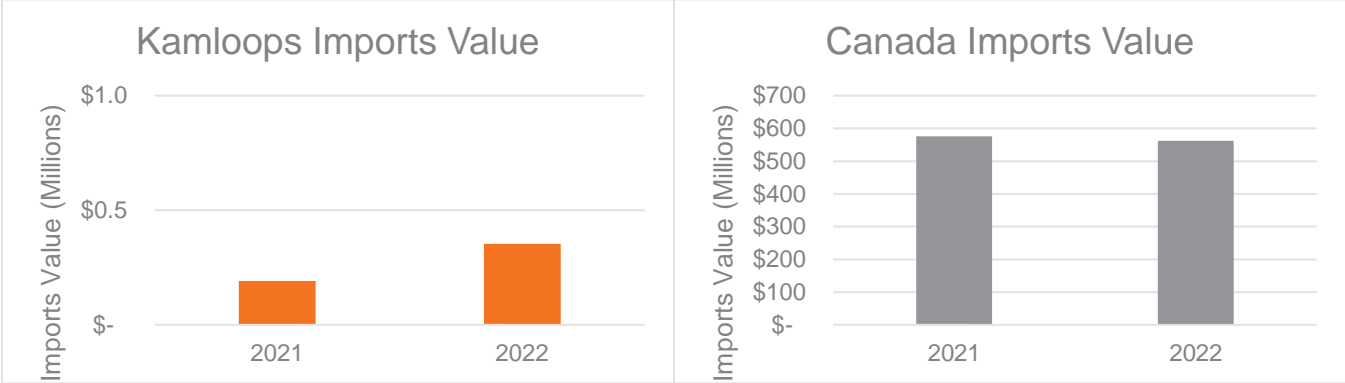
<sup>126</sup> Statistics Canada. *Canadian Business Counts, with employees, census metropolitan areas and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3310071901>



# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

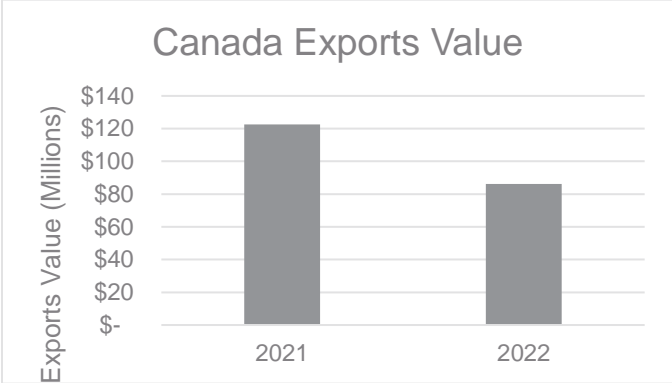
The import values for Kamloops approximately doubled (although overall, still very small). At the same time, for Canada, they decreased by 2% (see Figure Q5).<sup>127</sup> The number of importing establishments in Kamloops increased from 21 to 22 (5%), while it decreased by 4% for Canada.

Figure Q5 – Kamloops CMA and Canada’s Health and Social Imports Value (\$ Millions)



Data for Kamloops’ exports in this industry was not reported, although the exports for Canada were reported, with a 7% increase in exporting establishments but a 30% decrease in export values (see Figure Q6).<sup>128</sup>

Figure Q6 – Canada’s Health and Social Exports Value (\$ Millions)



<sup>127</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by importer characteristics, by industry and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013901>

<sup>128</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by exporter characteristics, by industry of establishment and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013801>

# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

See a summary overview of the industry’s prospects in the following table.

Table Q1 – Summary Comparator of Health and Social Industry

Measure	Kamloops	BC <i>(Canada for Imports/Exports)</i>	Kamloops Comparison to Benchmark
10 Year Labour Force Growth (2011-2021)	30%	28%	Higher
4 Year Compensation Growth (2017-2021)	23%	15%	Higher
2021 Median Compensation	\$42,090	\$42,040	Higher
Value of Imports 2021-2022	85%	-2% <i>(Canada)</i>	Higher
Change in # Importers 2021-2022	5%	-4% <i>(Canada)</i>	Higher
Value of Exports 2021-2022	NR	-30% <i>(Canada)</i>	NA
Change in # Exporters 2021-2022	NR	7% <i>(Canada)</i>	NA

Over ten years, Kamloops exhibited a higher labour force growth of 30%, surpassing the 28% growth observed in British Columbia. This positions Kamloops with a higher labour force expansion rate than the provincial benchmark within the Health Care and Social Assistance industry.

Kamloops reported a 23% growth for four-year compensation growth, outpacing the 15% growth reported in British Columbia. This indicates that Kamloops experienced a higher compensation growth rate over the specified period. Regarding median compensation in 2021, Kamloops reported a higher figure at \$42,090 compared to British Columbia's \$42,040. This suggests that Kamloops' median compensation is slightly higher than the provincial benchmark.

Import dynamics showed notable trends. Kamloops experienced an 85% increase in import values for 2021-2022, in contrast to Canada’s -2 % decrease. The change in the number of importers for Kamloops was positive, with a 5% increase, while Canada reported a decline of -4%. Specific data for export values for Kamloops is not reported for exports. However, Canada faced a significant 30% decrease in export values. The change in the number of exporters for Kamloops is not reported, but Canada reported a positive 7% increase.

Overall, Kamloops demonstrated notable strengths in labour force growth, four-year compensation growth, and import dynamics compared to the provincial benchmark. While export data for Kamloops is unavailable, the positive trends in other economic indicators suggest a positive economic performance relative to Canada. Although the numbers appear promising, they must be interpreted with caution since the pandemic likely had a large impact on the industry’s dynamics, thus some data may not be reflective of the baseline growth but a temporary deviation from the norm. With that being said, it still appears that prior to the pandemic the industry was still growing in Kamloops.

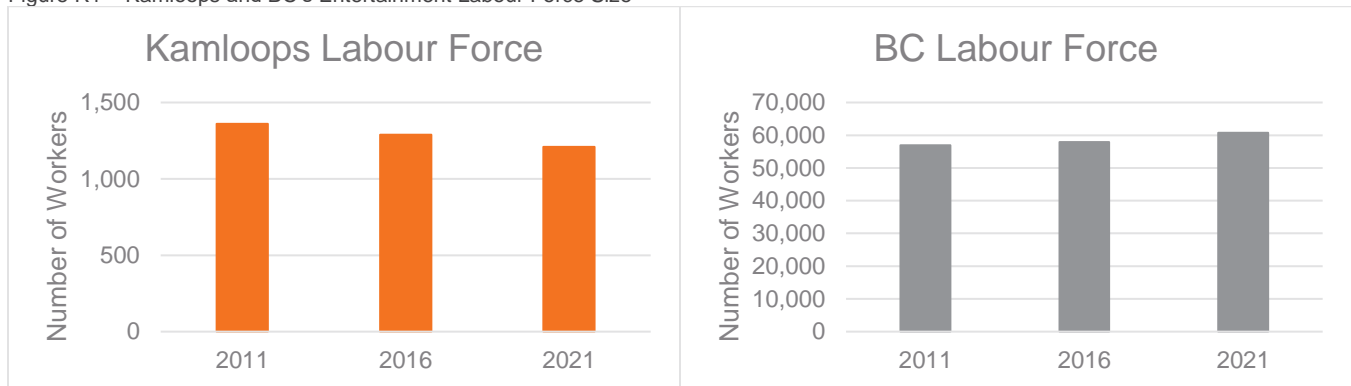
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

### Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

The Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating facilities or providing services to meet their patrons' cultural, entertainment and recreational interests. Some subsectors include performing arts, spectator sports, and heritage institutions.<sup>129</sup>

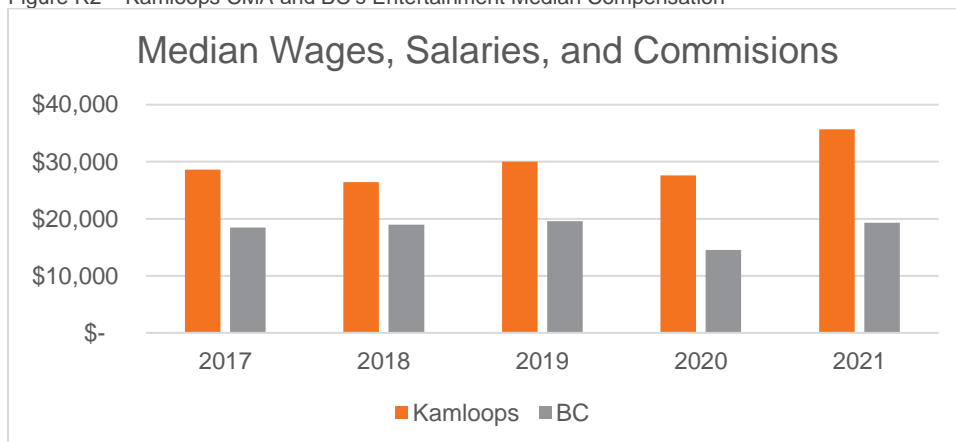
The Kamloops labour force for the industry shrank by 11%, while the provinces grew by 7% (see Figure R1).<sup>130</sup>

Figure R1 – Kamloops and BC's Entertainment Labour Force Size



The median compensation for the industry in Kamloops grew by 25% over four years. In comparison, it grew 5% for the province (see Figure R2).<sup>131</sup> Note that the median compensation varied greatly depending on the given year and that the province's compensation level is far below Kamloops'.

Figure R2 – Kamloops CMA and BC's Entertainment Median Compensation



<sup>129</sup> Statistics Canada. *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>

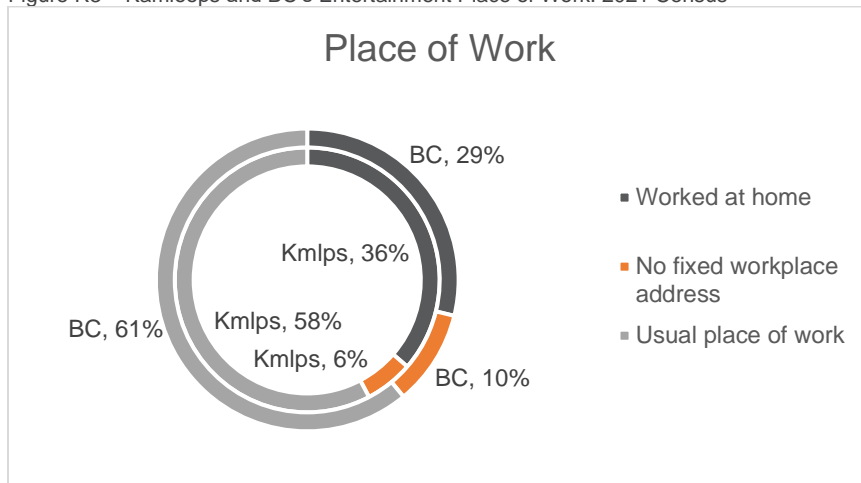
<sup>130</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>131</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

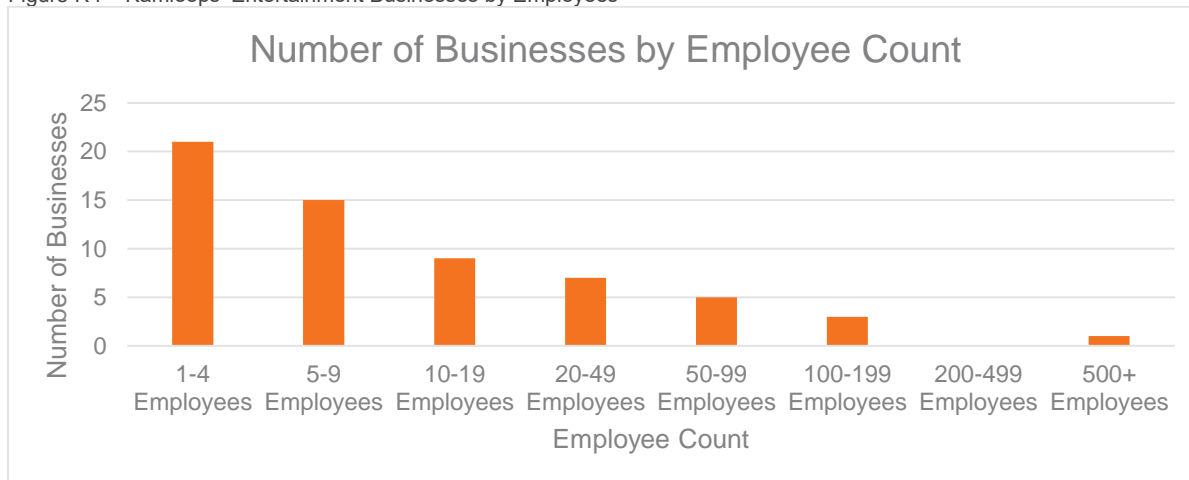
The percentage of those who reported working at home was higher in Kamloops (36%) than for the province (29%) (see Figure R3).<sup>132</sup> This is interesting considering that Kamloops tended to report a lower share of workers from home than the province for other industries.

Figure R3 – Kamloops and BC's Entertainment Place of Work: 2021 Census



The industry in Kamloops consists of businesses of many sizes, such as 21 businesses with one to four employees and one business with over 500 employees (see Figure R4).<sup>133</sup>

Figure R4 – Kamloops' Entertainment Businesses by Employees



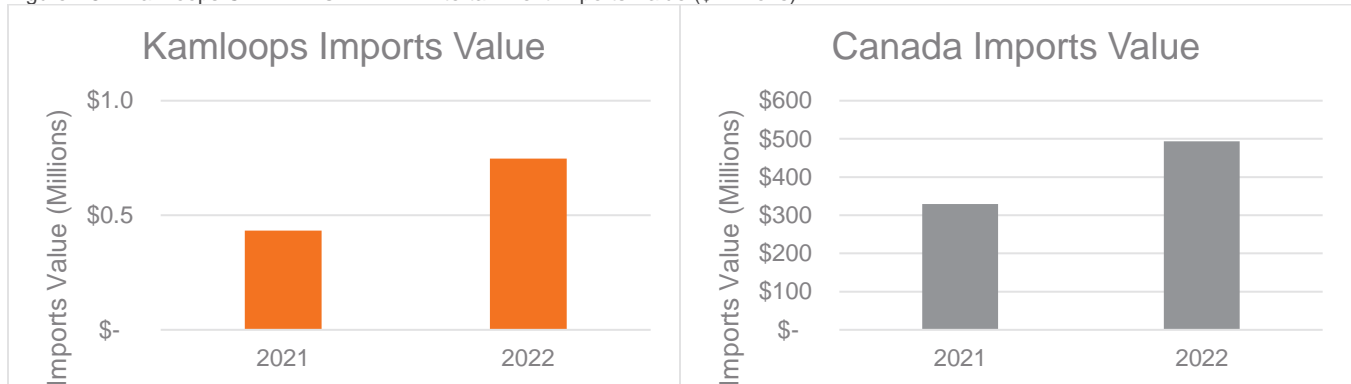
<sup>132</sup> Statistics Canada. *Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=9810045601>

<sup>133</sup> Statistics Canada. *Canadian Business Counts, with employees, census metropolitan areas and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3310071901>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

The value of imports in the industry for Kamloops and Canada both increased (see Figure R5).<sup>134</sup> The value of imports for Kamloops increased by about 73%, while the value for Canada increased by 50%. The number of importing establishments increased in Kamloops (8%) and BC (11%).

Figure R5 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Entertainment Imports Value (\$ Millions)



The export values for the industry in Kamloops were minimal, decreasing 72% over a year (see Figure R6).<sup>135</sup> The number of exporting firms was not reported for Kamloops. The value of exports for Canada increased by 9%, and the number of exporting firms increased by 11% (see Figure R6).

Figure R6 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Entertainment Exports Value (\$ Millions)



<sup>134</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by importer characteristics, by industry and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013901>

<sup>135</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by exporter characteristics, by industry of establishment and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013801>

# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

See a summary overview of the industry’s prospects in the following table.

Table R1 – Summary Comparator of Entertainment Industry

Measure	Kamloops	BC <i>(Canada for Imports/Exports)</i>	Kamloops Comparison to Benchmark
10 Year Labour Force Growth (2011-2021)	-11%	7%	Lower
4 Year Compensation Growth (2017-2021)	25%	5%	Higher
2021 Median Compensation	\$35,680	\$19,300	Higher
Value of Imports 2021-2022	73%	50% <i>(Canada)</i>	Higher
Change in # Importers 2021-2022	8%	11% <i>(Canada)</i>	Lower
Value of Exports 2021-2022	-72%	9% <i>(Canada)</i>	NA
Change in # Exporters 2021-2022	NR	11% <i>(Canada)</i>	NA

Over ten years in the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation industry, Kamloops experienced a lower labour force growth of -11 %, while British Columbia exhibited a higher growth of 7%. This positions Kamloops with a lower rate of labour force expansion compared to the provincial benchmark.

Kamloops reported a 25% increase for four-year compensation growth, outpacing the 5% growth reported in British Columbia. This indicates that Kamloops experienced a higher compensation growth rate over the specified period. Regarding median compensation in 2021, Kamloops reported a higher figure at \$35,680 compared to British Columbia's \$19,300. This suggests that Kamloops' median compensation is significantly higher than the provincial benchmark.

Import dynamics showed interesting trends. Kamloops experienced a 73% increase in import values for 2021-2022, surpassing the 50% growth reported in Canada. However, the change in the number of importers for Kamloops was 8%, lower than the 11% reported in Canada. On the export front, specific data for Kamloops export values is unavailable. However, Canada faced a 72% decrease in export values. The change in the number of exporters for Kamloops is not reported, but Canada reported a positive 11% increase.

Overall, Kamloops demonstrated challenges in labour force growth but showcased higher four-year compensation growth, significantly higher median compensation, and impressive import dynamics compared to the provincial benchmark. The lack of specific data on export values and the number of exporters for Kamloops limits a comprehensive assessment of its overall trade dynamics compared to Canada.

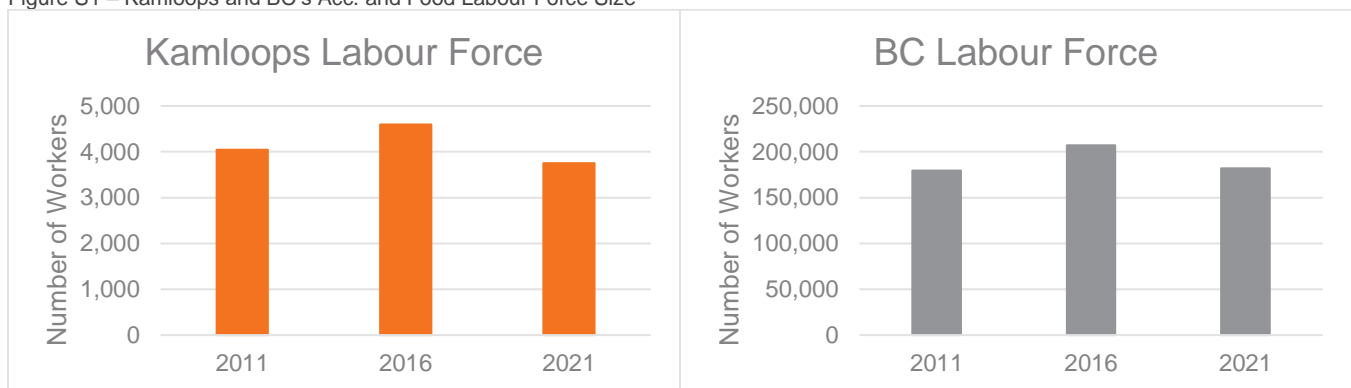
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

### Accommodation and Food Services

The Accommodation and Food Services industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing short-term lodging and complementary services to travellers, vacationers and others in facilities such as hotels. This sector also includes establishments primarily engaged in preparing meals, snacks and beverages to customer orders for immediate consumption on and off the premises.<sup>136</sup>

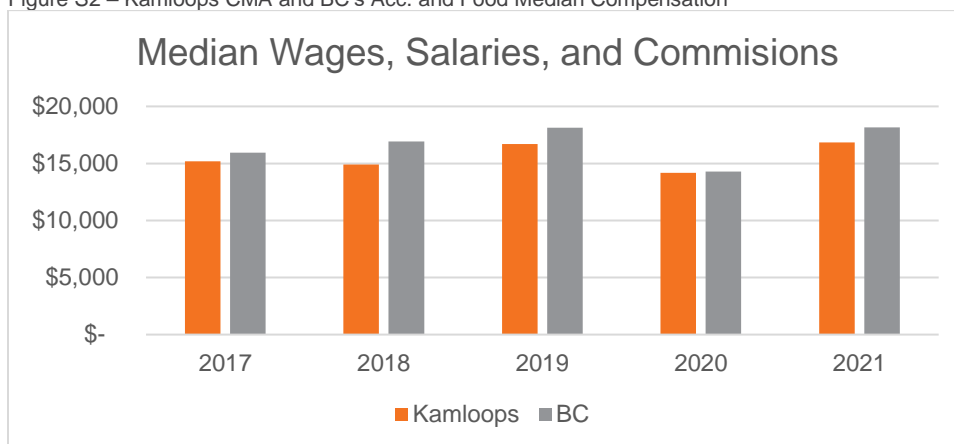
The labour force for the accommodation and food services industry shrank by 7% in Kamloops over ten years, while it grew by 1% for the province (see Figure S1).<sup>137</sup> Note that from 2016 to 2021, the labour force shrank significantly in both Kamloops and the province.

Figure S1 – Kamloops and BC's Acc. and Food Labour Force Size



Over a four year-period, median compensation in the industry increased in Kamloops by 11% and for the province by 14% (see Figure S2).<sup>138</sup>

Figure S2 – Kamloops CMA and BC's Acc. and Food Median Compensation



<sup>136</sup> Statistics Canada. *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>

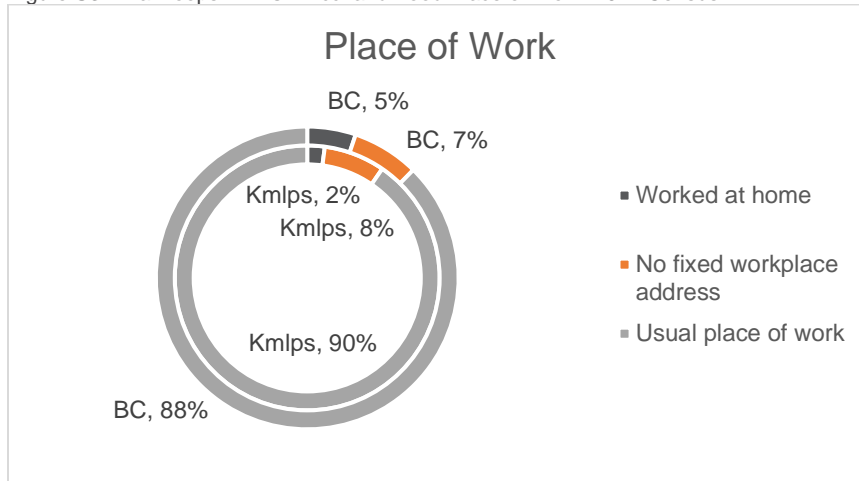
<sup>137</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>138</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

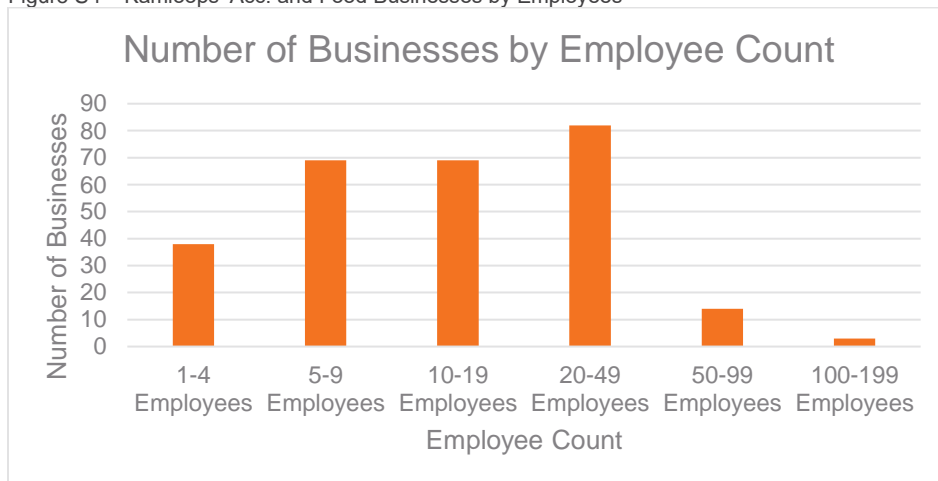
The share of workers who reported working from home was lower in Kamloops (2%) compared to the province (5%) (see Figure S3).<sup>139</sup> The low percentages here make sense due to the nature of the industry.

Figure S3 – Kamloops an BC's Acc. and Food Place of Work: 2021 Census



The industry in Kamloops consists of many small and medium-sized firms by employee account (see Figure S4).<sup>140</sup> Unlike many other industries, the most common firm size is between 20 and 49 employees.

Figure S4 – Kamloops' Acc. and Food Businesses by Employees



<sup>139</sup> Statistics Canada. *Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=9810045601>

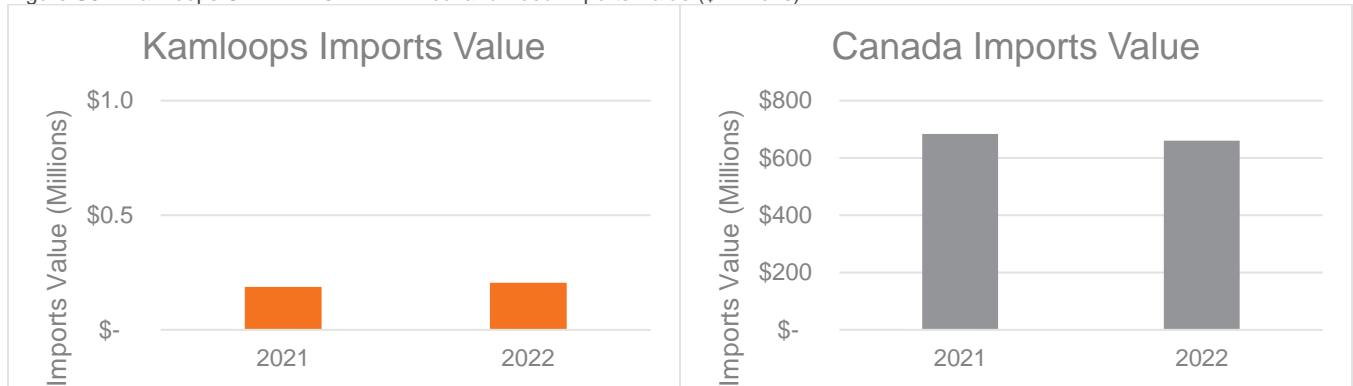
<sup>140</sup> Statistics Canada. *Canadian Business Counts, with employees, census metropolitan areas and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3310071901>



## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

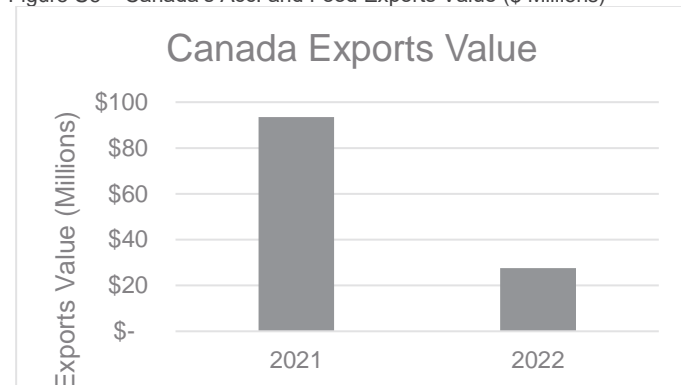
The import values for Kamloops stayed approximately the same, while the number of importing firms decreased by 19% (see Figure S5).<sup>141</sup> For Canada, the value of imports decreased by 4%, and the number of importing firms increased by 8% (see Figure S5).

Figure S5 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Acc. and Food Imports Value (\$ Millions)



Data for Kamloops' exports was not reported. Canada's export values for the industry decreased by 70% (see Figure S6), yet the number of exporting establishments increased by 11%.<sup>142</sup>

Figure S6 – Canada's Acc. and Food Exports Value (\$ Millions)



<sup>141</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by importer characteristics, by industry and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013901>

<sup>142</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by exporter characteristics, by industry of establishment and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013801>

# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

See a summary overview of the industry’s prospects in the following table.

Table S1 – Summary Comparator of Acc. and Food Industry

Measure	Kamloops	BC <i>(Canada for Imports/Exports)</i>	Kamloops Comparison to Benchmark
10 Year Labour Force Growth (2011-2021)	-7%	1%	Lower
4 Year Compensation Growth (2017-2021)	11%	14%	Lower
2021 Median Compensation	\$16,840	\$18,150	Lower
Value of Imports 2021-2022	10%	-4% <i>(Canada)</i>	Higher
Change in # Importers 2021-2022	-19%	8% <i>(Canada)</i>	Lower
Value of Exports 2021-2022	NR	-70% <i>(Canada)</i>	NA
Change in # Exporters 2021-2022	NR	11% <i>(Canada)</i>	NA

Over ten years within the Accommodation and Food Services industry, Kamloops experienced a lower labour force growth of -7 %, while British Columbia exhibited a slightly higher increase of 1%. This positions Kamloops with a lower rate of labour force expansion compared to the provincial benchmark.

Kamloops reported an 11% increase for four-year compensation growth, slightly lower than the 14% growth reported in British Columbia. This indicates that Kamloops experienced a lower compensation growth rate over the specified period. Regarding median compensation in 2021, Kamloops reported a lower figure at \$16,840 compared to British Columbia's \$18,150. This suggests that Kamloops' median compensation is slightly lower than the provincial benchmark.

Import dynamics showed interesting trends. Kamloops experienced a modest 10% increase in import values for 2021-2022, while Canada reported a -4% decrease. However, the change in the number of importers for Kamloops was -19 %, lower than the 8% reported in Canada. On the export front, specific data for Kamloops export values is unavailable. However, Canada faced a 70% decrease in export values. The change in the number of exporters for Kamloops is not reported, but Canada reported a positive 11% increase.

Overall, Kamloops demonstrated challenges in labour force growth, slightly lower four-year compensation growth, and lower median compensation compared to the provincial benchmark. Import dynamics for Kamloops were somewhat more positive than in Canada. However, the lack of specific data on export values and the number of exporters for Kamloops limits a comprehensive assessment of its overall trade dynamics compared to Canada.

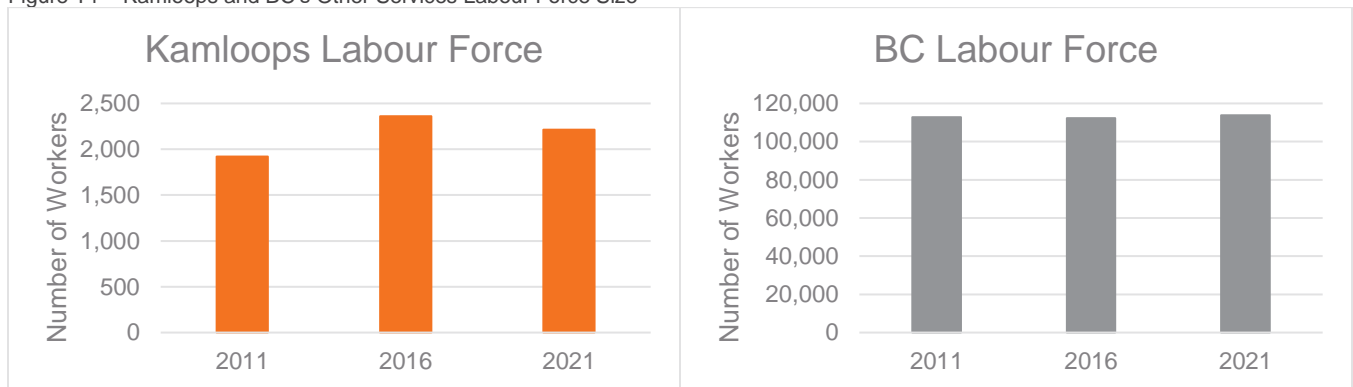
## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

### Other Services (Except Public Administration)

The industry category of Other Services comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing or performing general or routine maintenance on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) different social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members.<sup>143</sup>

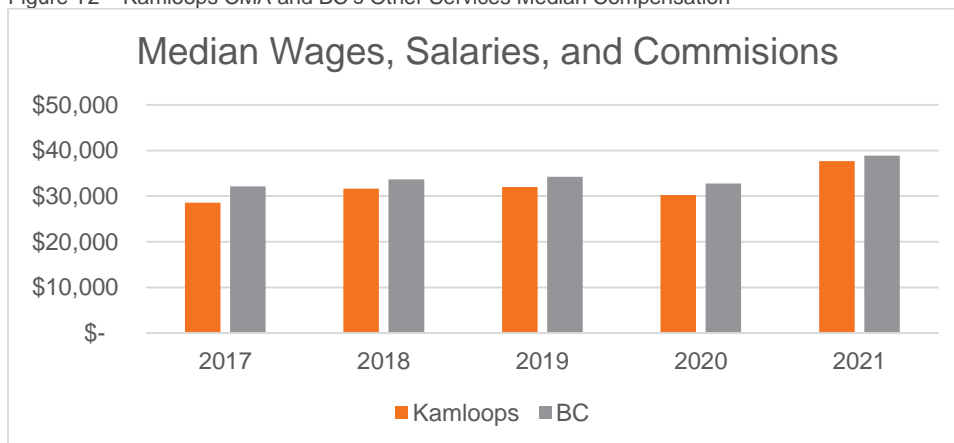
Kamloops' labour force growth in this industry (15%) was far higher than that of the province (1%) (see Figure T1).<sup>144</sup>

Figure T1 – Kamloops and BC's Other Services Labour Force Size



The median compensation for Kamloops grew by 32% over four years, while it grew by 21% in BC (see Figure T2).<sup>145</sup>

Figure T2 – Kamloops CMA and BC's Other Services Median Compensation



<sup>143</sup> Statistics Canada. *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>

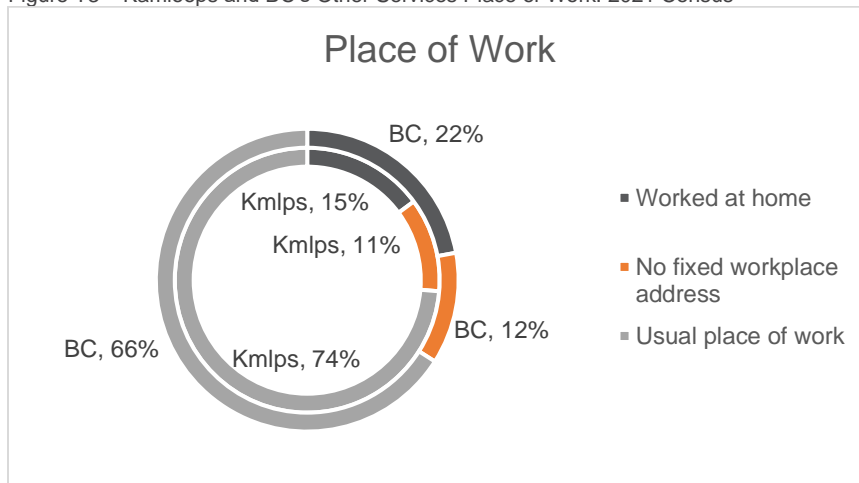
<sup>144</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>145</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

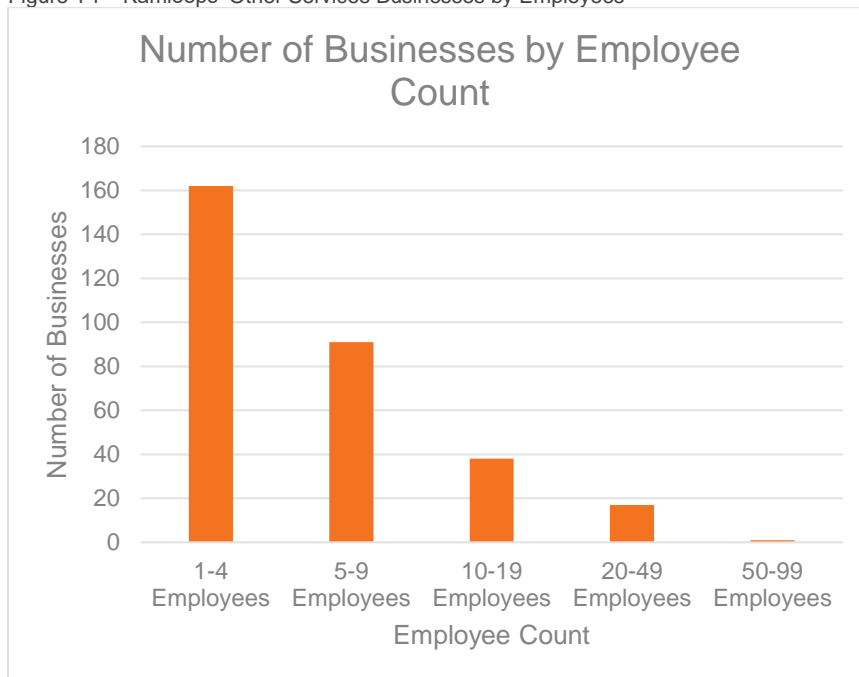
The industry in Kamloops has a lower share of employees working from home compared to the province (see Figure T3).<sup>146</sup>

Figure T3 – Kamloops and BC's Other Services Place of Work: 2021 Census



The Kamloops industry is small business dominated with nearly all employers having less than 50 employees each (see Figure T4).<sup>147</sup>

Figure T4 – Kamloops' Other Services Businesses by Employees



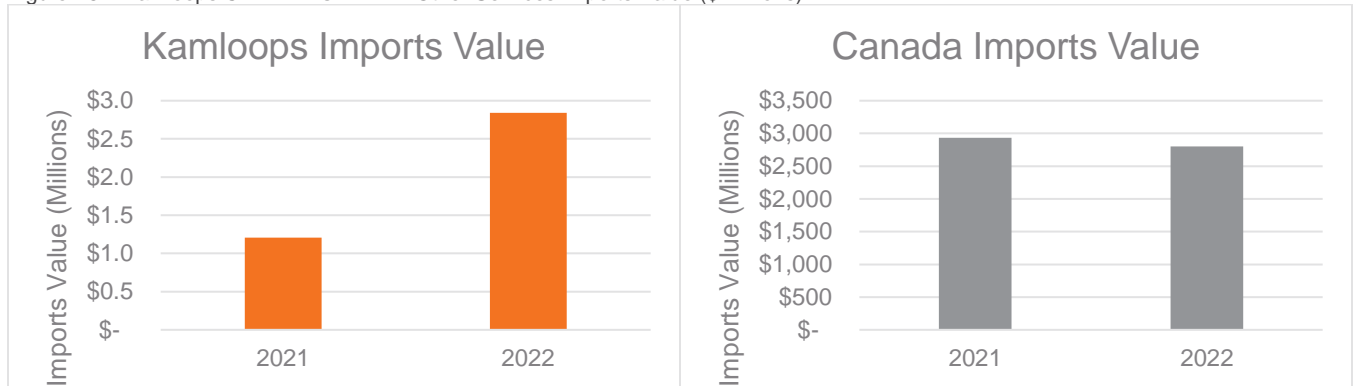
<sup>146</sup> Statistics Canada. *Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=9810045601>

<sup>147</sup> Statistics Canada. *Canadian Business Counts, with employees, census metropolitan areas and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3310071901>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

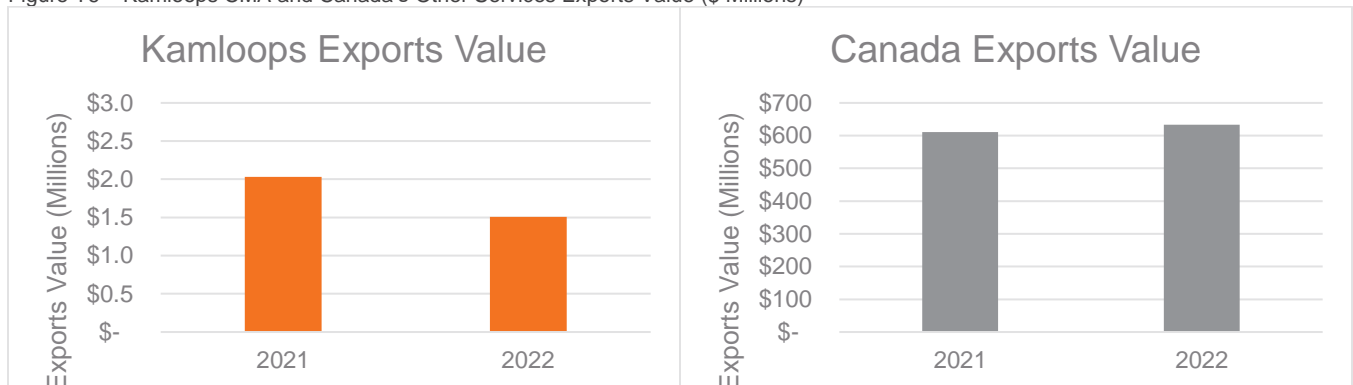
The value of imports for Kamloops increased by 135%, while the value of imports for Canada decreased by 5% (see Figure T5).<sup>148</sup> The number of importing firms increased for both, Kamloops by 28% and Canada by 4%.

Figure T5 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Other Services Imports Value (\$ Millions)



The value of exports decreased by 26% in Kamloops. In comparison, it increased by 4% for Canada (see Figure T6).<sup>149</sup> Similarly, the number of exporting firms in Kamloops rose from five to seven (40%), while the number for Canada increased by 3%.

Figure T6 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Other Services Exports Value (\$ Millions)



<sup>148</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by importer characteristics, by industry and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013901>

<sup>149</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by exporter characteristics, by industry of establishment and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013801>

# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

See a summary overview of the industry's prospects in the following table.

Table T1 – Summary Comparator of Other Services Industry

Measure	Kamloops	BC (Canada for Imports/Exports)	Kamloops Comparison to Benchmark
10 Year Labour Force Growth (2011-2021)	15%	1%	Higher
4 Year Compensation Growth (2017-2021)	32%	21%	Higher
2021 Median Compensation	\$37,710	\$38,880	Lower
Value of Imports 2021-2022	135%	-5% (Canada)	Higher
Change in # Importers 2021-2022	28%	4% (Canada)	Higher
Value of Exports 2021-2022	-26%	4% (Canada)	Lower
Change in # Exporters 2021-2022	40%	3% (Canada)	Higher

Over the past ten years in the industry categorized as “Other Services”, Kamloops showcased a robust 15% growth in its labour force, outpacing the modest 1% growth observed in British Columbia. This signifies that Kamloops experienced a notably higher labour force expansion rate than the provincial benchmark.

Kamloops demonstrated a four-year compensation growth, registering a 32% increase, surpassing the 21% growth reported for British Columbia. This underscores Kamloops' higher rate of compensation growth during the specified period. Despite Kamloops' strong growth in compensation, the median compensation in 2021, at \$37,710, was slightly below the provincial benchmark of \$38,880. This indicates that while Kamloops experienced higher compensation growth, its median compensation level was marginally lower than British Columbia's.

Kamloops exhibited a 135% surge in the value of imports, presenting a stark contrast to the -5 % decrease reported for British Columbia. This suggests a resilient performance in import values for Kamloops. The change in the number of importers for Kamloops was notably higher at 28%, eclipsing the 4% reported for Canada. This points to a more dynamic import landscape in Kamloops. Conversely, Kamloops faced a challenge with a -26% decrease in export values, while Canada reported a 4% increase. This indicates a less favourable performance in exports for Kamloops compared to the national benchmark. Notably, the change in the number of exporters for Kamloops was significantly higher at 40%, surpassing the 3% reported for Canada. This suggests a more dynamic export landscape in Kamloops.

In summary, Kamloops exhibited a dynamic economic environment with higher rates of labour force and compensation growth. While its median compensation in 2021 was slightly lower than the benchmark, the city demonstrated strong import dynamics and a more dynamic landscape in importers and exporters compared to Canada. However, challenges were evident in export values during the specified period. Overall, this industry seems to have been performing strongly.

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

### Public Administration

The Public Administration industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in activities of a governmental nature, that is, the enactment and judicial interpretation of laws and their pursuant regulations and the administration of programs based on them. Legislative activities, taxation, national defence, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and international assistance, and the administration of government programs are activities that are purely governmental in nature.<sup>150</sup>

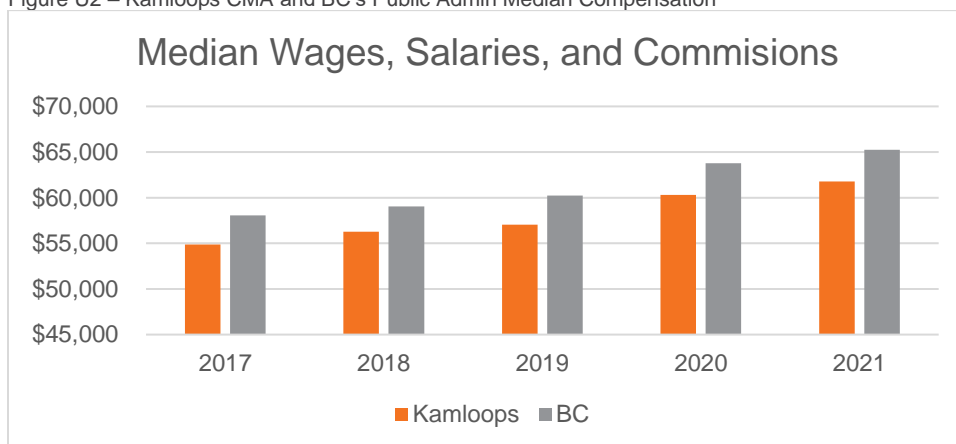
The labour force in public administration has remained relatively consistent over the ten years (see Figure U1).<sup>151</sup> Kamloops' labour force increased by 3%, while the province's decreased by 1%.

Figure U1 – Kamloops and BC's Public Admin Labour Force Size



The median compensation growth was very similar in Kamloops and BC (see Figure U2).<sup>152</sup> It grew by 13% in Kamloops and 12% in the province.

Figure U2 – Kamloops CMA and BC's Public Admin Median Compensation



<sup>150</sup> Statistics Canada. *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*. Retrieved from: <https://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1181553>

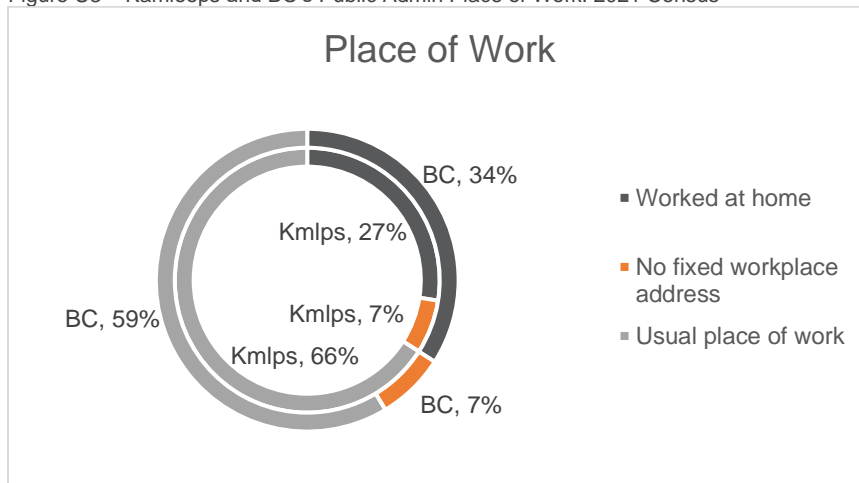
<sup>151</sup> Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 2021 Census Data, 2016 Census Data, and 2011 NHS Data.

<sup>152</sup> Statistics Canada. *Wages, salaries and commissions of tax filers aged 15 years and over by main industry sector and sex*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1110007301>

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

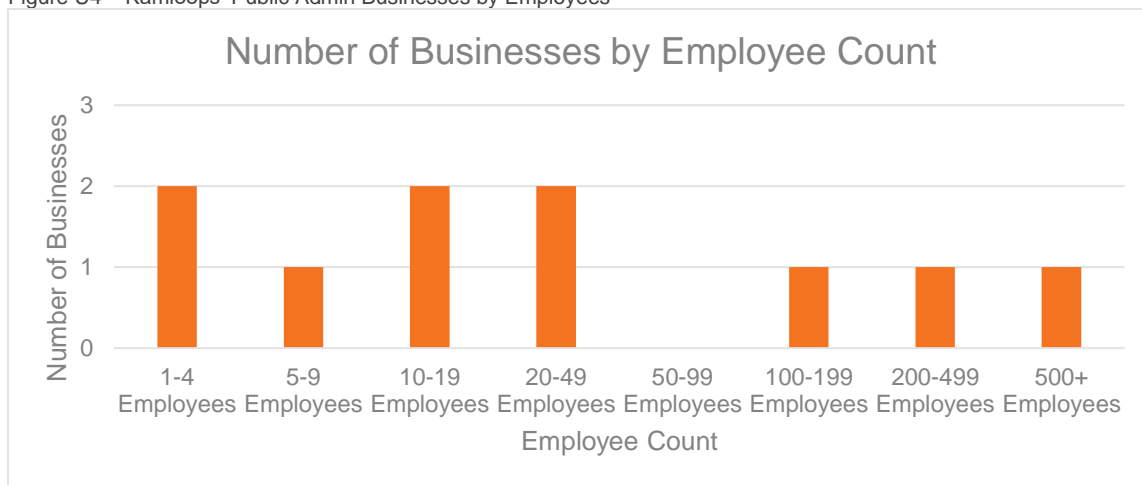
As with many other industries, those who reported working from home were less in Kamloops (as a share of total workers) than in the province (see Figure U3).<sup>153</sup>

Figure U3 – Kamloops and BC's Public Admin Place of Work: 2021 Census



There are a small number of establishments within this industry in Kamloops and the number of employees in each establishment varies greatly (see Figure U4).<sup>154</sup>

Figure U4 – Kamloops' Public Admin Businesses by Employees



<sup>153</sup> Statistics Canada. *Place of work status by industry sectors, occupation broad category and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=9810045601>

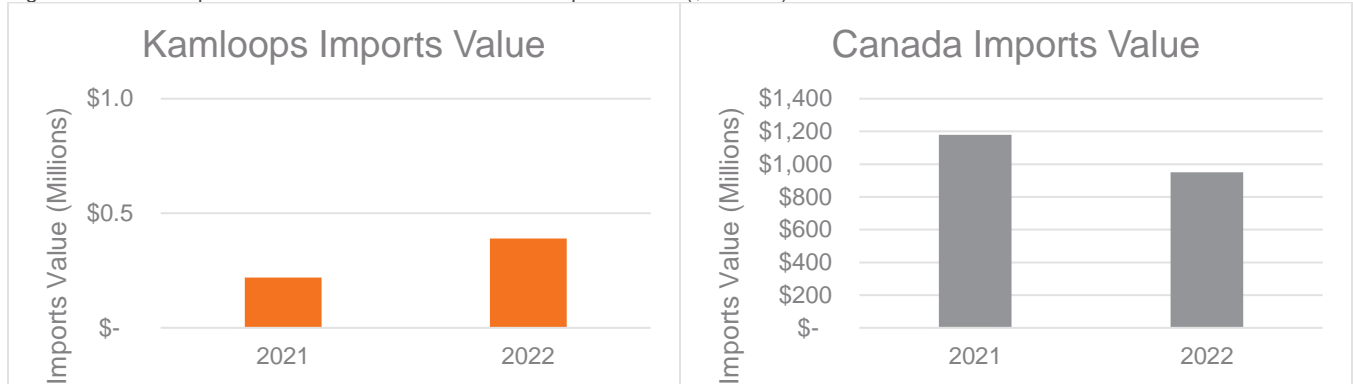
<sup>154</sup> Statistics Canada. *Canadian Business Counts, with employees, census metropolitan areas and census subdivisions*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=3310071901>



## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

The value of imports for Kamloops' industry approximately doubled (see Figure U5). In contrast, the value of imports for Canada decreased by 19% (see Figure U5).<sup>155</sup> The number of importing firms was not reported for Kamloops; for Canada, they increased by 5%.

Figure U5 – Kamloops CMA and Canada's Public Admin Imports Value (\$ Millions)



For Kamloops, no export data was reported other than \$12,000 in export values for 2021.<sup>156</sup> For Canada, the export values increased substantially by 773% (see Figure U6), while the number of exporting establishments increased by 9%.

Figure U6 – Canada's Public Admin Exports Value (\$ Millions)



<sup>155</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by importer characteristics, by industry and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013901>

<sup>156</sup> Statistics Canada. *Trade in goods by exporter characteristics, by industry of establishment and census metropolitan area*. Retrieved from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=1210013801>

# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

See a summary overview of the industry’s prospects in the following table.

Table U1 – Summary Comparator of Public Admin Industry

Measure	Kamloops	BC <i>(Canada for Imports/Exports)</i>	Kamloops Comparison to Benchmark
10 Year Labour Force Growth (2011-2021)	3%	-1%	Higher
4 Year Compensation Growth (2017-2021)	13%	12%	Higher
2021 Median Compensation	\$61,790	\$65,260	Lower
Value of Imports 2021-2022	77%	-19% <i>(Canada)</i>	Higher
Change in # Importers 2021-2022	NR	5% <i>(Canada)</i>	NA
Value of Exports 2021-2022	NR	773% <i>(Canada)</i>	NA
Change in # Exporters 2021-2022	NR	9% <i>(Canada)</i>	NA

Over the past ten years within the Public Administration industry, Kamloops experienced a 3% growth in its labour force, outperforming British Columbia, which reported a marginal -1% decline. This indicates that Kamloops has maintained a positive trajectory in its labour force expansion, in contrast to the provincial benchmark.

Kamloops demonstrated a 13% growth in compensation over the four years, surpassing the 12% growth reported for British Columbia. This suggests a higher compensation growth rate in Kamloops during the specified timeframe. However, in terms of median compensation for 2021, Kamloops reported a figure of \$61,790, slightly lower than the provincial benchmark of \$65,260. While Kamloops exhibited higher compensation growth, its median compensation level was lower than that of British Columbia.

Kamloops experienced a 77% increase in the value of imports for 2021-2022, contrasting with the -19% decrease reported for Canada. This suggests a robust performance in import values for Kamloops. The change in the number of importers for Kamloops was not reported, but Canada saw a 5% increase. This aspect requires further data for comparison with the benchmark. Notably, data for the value of exports and the number of exporters for Kamloops were not reported. However, Canada reported a 773% increase in export values and a 9% increase in the number of exporters. This underscores the need for additional information to assess Kamloops' export dynamics.

In summary, Kamloops showcased favourable trends in the labour force and compensation growth over the respective periods. Despite having lower median compensation in 2021, the city demonstrated robust import dynamics. However, the lack of data on export values and exporters for Kamloops makes a comprehensive assessment challenging. Further insights are needed to understand the city's export landscape fully. Overall, the industry in Kamloops can be classified by its stability and high compensation jobs.

# Appendix A – Data Characteristics and Limitations

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It is important to acknowledge the characteristics and limitations of the data leveraged in the analysis to interpret the information and exercise caution when warranted properly. This appendix highlights some key data characteristics and limitations by measurement type. One universal caution is that NAICS is not static but changes over the years; therefore, some data variation may result from the classification system changes.

## ***Labour Force Measurements***

The 2016 and 2021 labour force counts come from Statistics Canada's census data, while the 2011 count comes from Statistics Canada's National Household Survey. Therefore, data collection standards and methodology may vary somewhat for 2011 compared to 2016 and 2021. The labour force counts are also based on population samples, so the actual number may differ from those Statistics Canada estimates.

Another factor to be aware of is that the data is only shown every five years. Thus, labour force counts may have varied significantly every year, but this would not be captured in the data.

## ***Compensation Measurements***

Data is reported as the median compensation and not the average. The compensation number includes wages, salaries, and commissions of tax filers 15 years of age and older, meaning that this is not total income but compensation income. Also, note that the Census Metropolitan Area for Kamloops was used (as the Census Subdivision data was not reported). Therefore, this measure includes more individuals in the surrounding area.

## ***Place of Work Measurements***

The location of work data comes from the 2021 Census and is an estimate based on samples. The pandemic resulted in some lockdowns starting in 2020, where some individuals may have started to work from home. Therefore, differences in work-from-home rates in Kamloops, compared to the province, may have been skewed if the data was collected at a slightly different time or due to different labour profiles and natures of typical work, for example.

## ***Measurements of Businesses by Number of Employees***

The data for these measurements is gathered from Statistics Canada's Business Register. The "Worked outside Canada" category was omitted since the numbers tend to be very small and therefore provide low value for analysis.

## ***Import and Export Measurements***

The import and export data only applies to goods (not services) and are documented on a customs basis. Therefore, some industries may naturally have very high or minimal imports or exports. The data for Kamloops is also limited to two years, and the benchmark jurisdiction is Canada, as British Columbia's numbers were not provided.

# Appendix B – Industry Labour Force and Compensation Summary

Table AP1 – Industries' Labour Force Size in Descending Order

	Labour Force Size (2021)
Health care and social assistance	7,955
Retail trade	6,950
Construction	4,580
Accommodation and food services	3,750
Educational services	3,420
Professional, scientific and technical services	3,230
Public administration	3,125
Transportation and warehousing	2,880
Manufacturing	2,350
Other services (except public administration)	2,215
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	2,010
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,575
Wholesale trade	1,405
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,210
Finance and insurance	1,115
Real estate and rental and leasing	820
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	595
Information and cultural industries	495
Utilities	285
Management of companies and enterprises	65

# Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Table AP2 – Industries' Labour Force Growth in Descending Order

	Labour Force - 10 Year Change
Utilities	58%
Construction	36%
Health care and social assistance	30%
Professional, scientific and technical services	25%
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	25%
Other services (except public administration)	15%
Retail trade	11%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	8%
Transportation and warehousing	7%
Public administration	3%
Manufacturing	0%
Educational services	-3%
Management of companies and enterprises	-7%
Accommodation and food services	-7%
Finance and insurance	-9%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-11%
Real estate and rental and leasing	-12%
Wholesale trade	-15%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	-21%
Information and cultural industries	-29%

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Table AP3 – Industries' Median Compensation in Descending Order

	Median Compensation (2021)
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	\$ 120,620
Utilities	\$ 100,620
Wholesale trade	\$ 66,460
Transportation and warehousing	\$ 64,010
Information and cultural industries	\$ 63,670
Manufacturing	\$ 62,670
Public administration	\$ 61,790
Construction	\$ 59,230
Educational services	\$ 56,980
Professional, scientific and technical services	\$ 55,330
Finance and insurance	\$ 55,220
Health care and social assistance	\$ 42,090
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$ 39,970
Other services (except public administration)	\$ 37,710
Arts, entertainment and recreation	\$ 35,680
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	\$ 33,590
Retail trade	\$ 27,060
Accommodation and food services	\$ 16,840
Management of companies and enterprises	\$ -
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	\$ -

## Socio-Economic Portrait: Unveiling Kamloops' Economic Landscape

Table AP4 – Industries' Compensation Growth in Descending Order

	Compensation Growth - 4 Years
Other services (except public administration)	32%
Information and cultural industries	31%
Real estate and rental and leasing	29%
Construction	25%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	25%
Finance and insurance	24%
Professional, scientific and technical services	23%
Health care and social assistance	23%
Utilities	17%
Educational services	15%
Retail trade	13%
Public administration	13%
Manufacturing	12%
Transportation and warehousing	11%
Accommodation and food services	11%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5%
Wholesale trade	5%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1%
Management of companies and enterprises	-
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	-