

THOMPSON AND REGION

Economic Profile

This report contains demographic, job and business data.

The data in this report provide basic information about the economy of the region in order to inform the strategic economic development initiatives of regional stakeholders. This report, in and of itself, does not advocate for one course of action over another.

This report uses Statistics Canada Census and National Household Survey and Canadian Business Patterns data. None of these sources consider the location of labour or the quality of the businesses in the region.

The data in the report covers what is referred to as the Thompson Self-contained Labour Area (SLA). It includes the:

- *City of Thompson*
- *Mystery Lake*
- *Division No. 22 Unorganized*
- *Garden Hill First Nation*
- *God's Lake 23*
- *Oxford House 24*
- *Cross Lake 19*
- *Cross Lake 19A*
- *God's River 86A*
- *Red Sucker Lake 1976*
- *Norway House 17*
- *Nelson House 170*
- *Split Lake (Part) 171*
- *Iford*
- *York Landing*
- *Cross Lake 19E*
- *Wasagamack*
- *St. Theresa Point*



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1.0 POPULATION

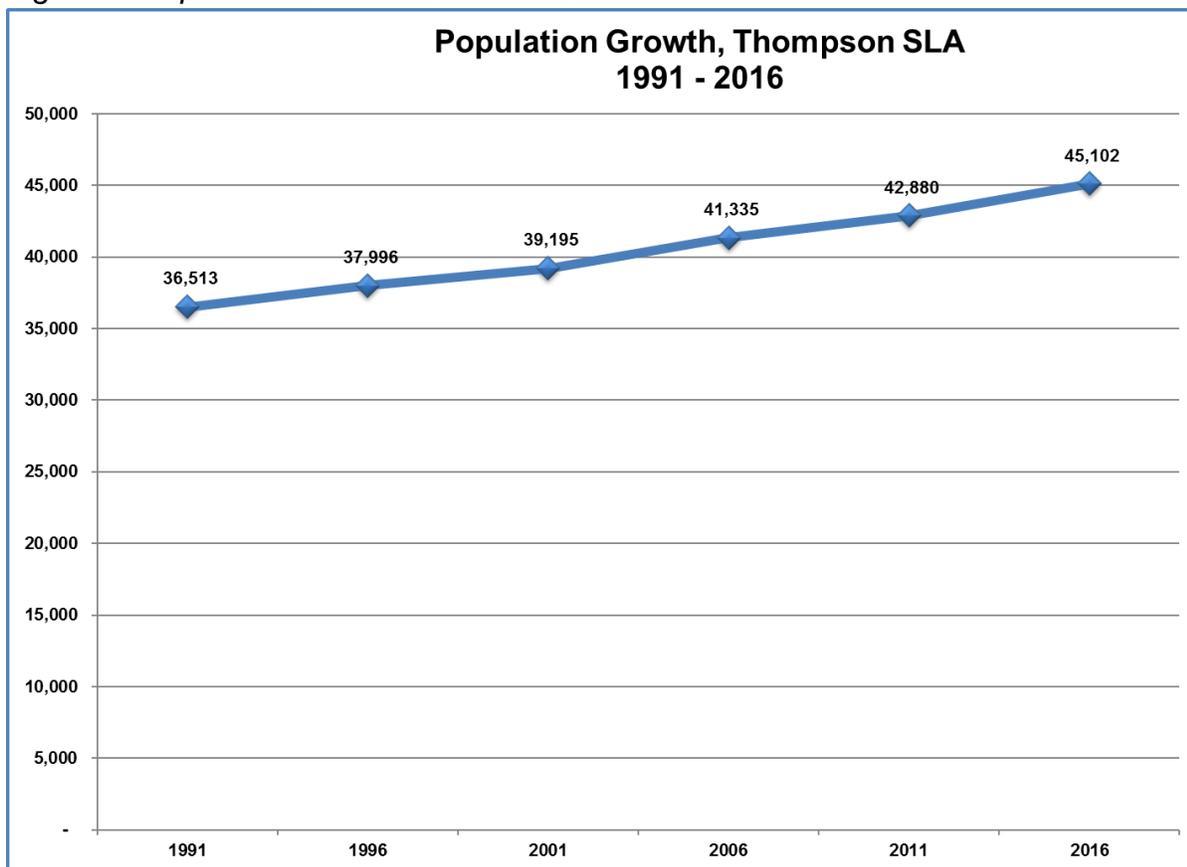
Population growth or decline over a period of time illustrates the historical trends of a region. It is often used to indicate the region’s ability to grow over time.

Figure 1 shows that:

- According to the Manitoba Health Population Report (June 2016), there were 45,102 living in this area in 2016.
- The population of the region increased by 8,589 (23.5%) from 1991 to 2016.
- The population of the region increased by 2,222 (5.4%) from 2011 to 2016.

For reference, in Manitoba, the overall population increase from 1991 to 2016 was 10.7%.

Figure 1: Population Growth 1991 - 2016



Data sources: Manitoba Health Population Reports: June 1 2016; June 1, 2011; June 1, 2006; June 1, 2001; June 1, 1996; and June 1, 1991.



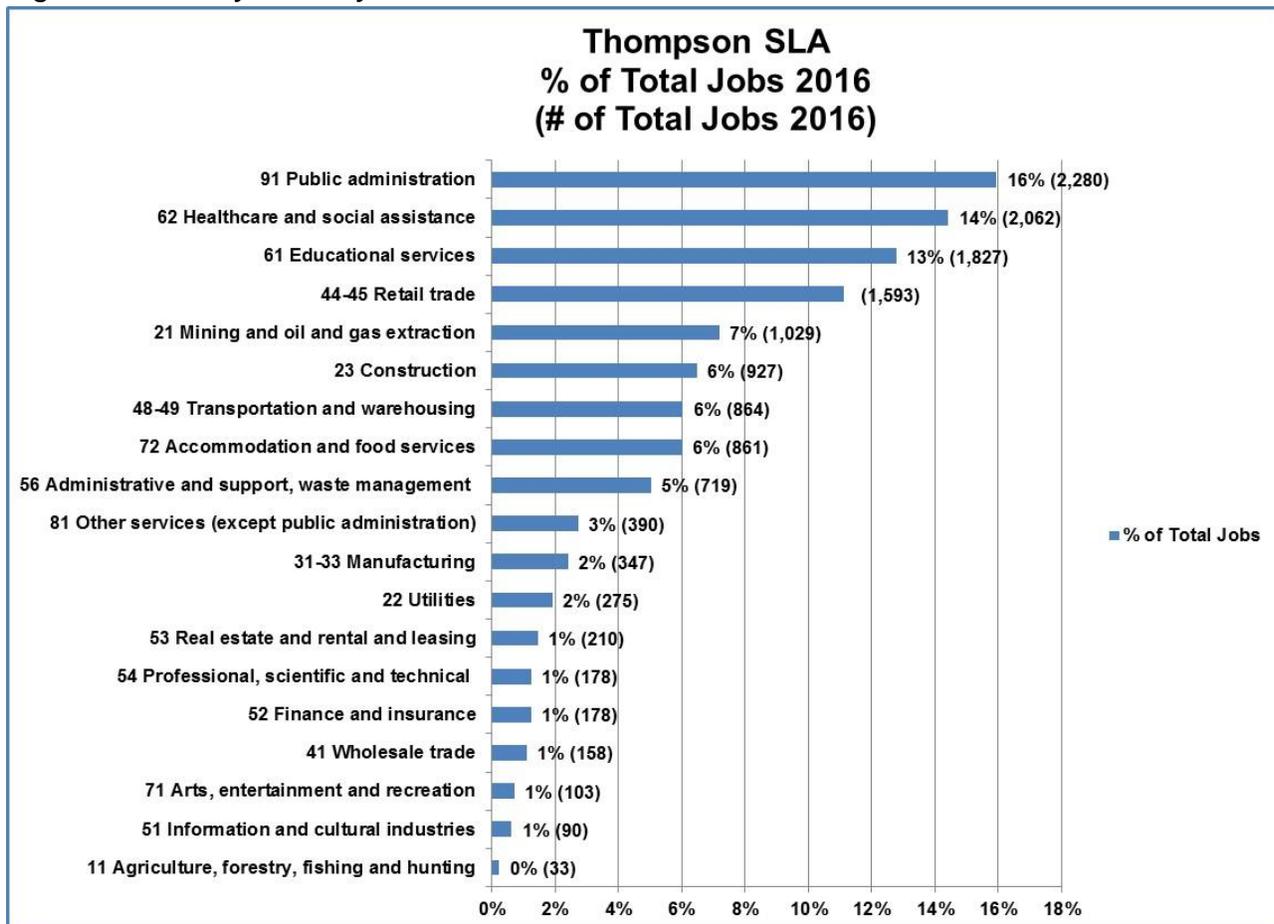
2.0 JOBS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

The strength and diversity of the labour force can be analyzed by dividing industries into three types:

- the **Primary** sector – industries that extract and produce raw materials; for example **Agriculture**.
- the **Secondary** sector – industries that change raw materials into goods; for example **Manufacturing**.
- the **Tertiary** sector – industries that provide goods and services to business and consumers; for example **Retail**.

The **Primary** and **Secondary** sectors are referred to as the **Goods producing sectors**. The **Tertiary** sector is referred to as the **Service sector**. Industries and Jobs are classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Figure 2: Jobs by Industry Sector



Data source: Emsi 2017.1



In 2016, there were 14,300 jobs in the Thompson SLA region (Emsi 2017.1)

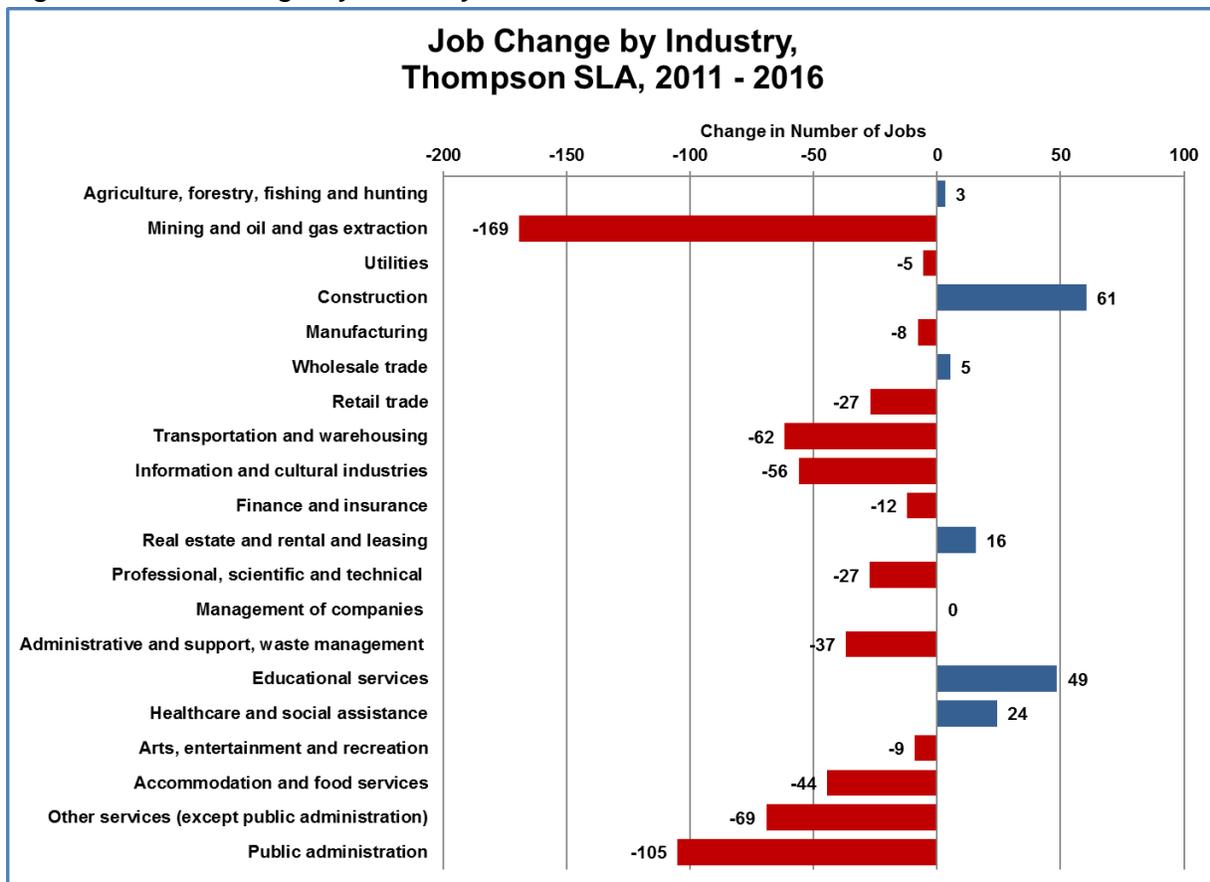
Figure 2 shows that:

- 7% of the jobs in the region are in the primary sector of **Mining and oil and gas extraction**.
- 10% of the jobs are in the secondary sectors of **Utilities, Construction and Manufacturing**.
- 80% of the jobs are in the tertiary sector.
- 43% of the jobs are in sectors traditionally funded by government (**Education, Healthcare, and Public administration**).

3.0 JOB CHANGE BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

Changes in the number of jobs illustrate how the economy of a region is evolving.

Figure 3: Job Change by Industry Sector, 2016



Data source: Emsi 2017.1



Figure 4: Real and Percentage Job Change by Industry Sector, 2016

	Thompson SLA			
	Number of Jobs 2011	Number of Jobs 2016	Real Change 2011 - 2016	% Change 2011 - 2016
ALL INDUSTRIES	14776	14300	-493	-3.34%
Goods Producing Industries	2729	2611	-118	-4.3%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	30	33	3	11.0%
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1198	1029	-169	-14.1%
Utilities	280	275	-5	-2.0%
Construction	866	927	61	7.0%
Manufacturing	354	347	-8	-2.2%
Service Industries	12064	11689	-375	-3.1%
Wholesale trade	153	158	5	3.5%
Retail trade	1621	1593	-27	-1.7%
Transportation and warehousing	926	864	-62	-6.7%
Information and cultural industries	146	90	-56	-38.4%
Finance and insurance	190	178	-12	-6.4%
Real estate and rental and leasing	194	210	16	8.1%
Professional, scientific and technical	205	178	-27	-13.3%
Management of companies	0	0	0	
Administrative and support, waste management	756	719	-37	-4.9%
Educational services	1778	1827	49	2.7%
Healthcare and social assistance	2038	2062	24	1.2%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	112	103	-9	-8.0%
Accommodation and food services	905	861	-44	-4.9%
Other services (except public administration)	459	390	-69	-15.1%
Public administration	2385	2280	-105	-4.4%
Unclassified	197	177	0	0.0%

Data source: Emsi 2017.1 Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Figure 4 shows that:

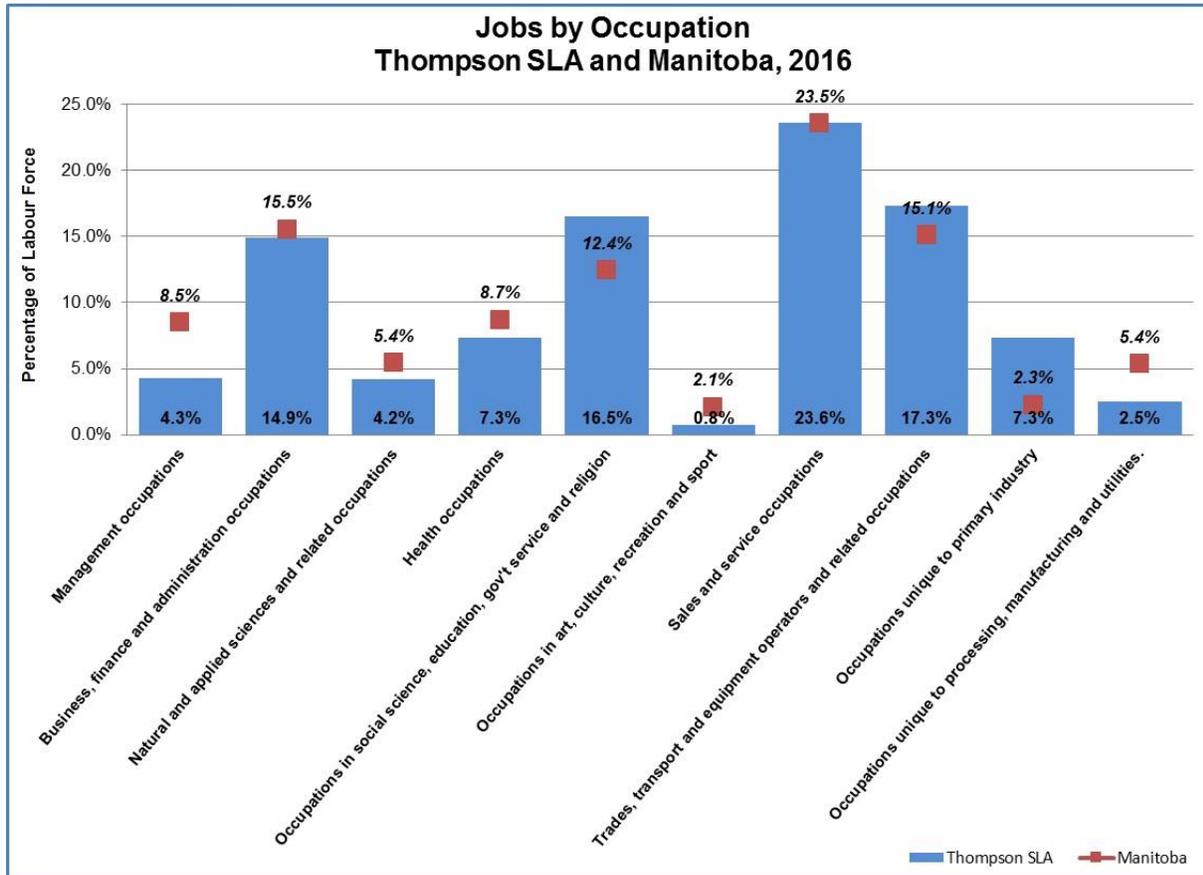
- In 2016, there were 14,776 jobs in the region, a decrease of 493 jobs (-3.34%) between 2011 and 2016. This compares to an increase of 4.0% for Manitoba.
- In the goods producing sectors, there were 2611 jobs, a decrease of 118 jobs (-4.3%) from 2011. There was a decrease in jobs in the **Mining oil and gas extraction** sector of 169 jobs (-14.1%), the **Utilities** sector of 5 jobs (-2%) and the **Manufacturing** sector of 8 jobs (-2.2%).
- For comparison, from 2011 to 2016, Manitoba gained 2.2% (2,973 jobs) in the goods producing sectors
- In 2016, there were 11,689 jobs in the service sector, a loss of 375 jobs (-3.1%). This compares to an increase of 4.7% (24,488 jobs) in Manitoba.



4.0 JOBS BY OCCUPATION

Another way to identify characteristics of a region is to examine the makeup of occupations within the labour force.

Figure 5: Jobs by Occupation 2016 SLA and Manitoba



Data source: Emsi 2017.1

Figure 5 shows that:

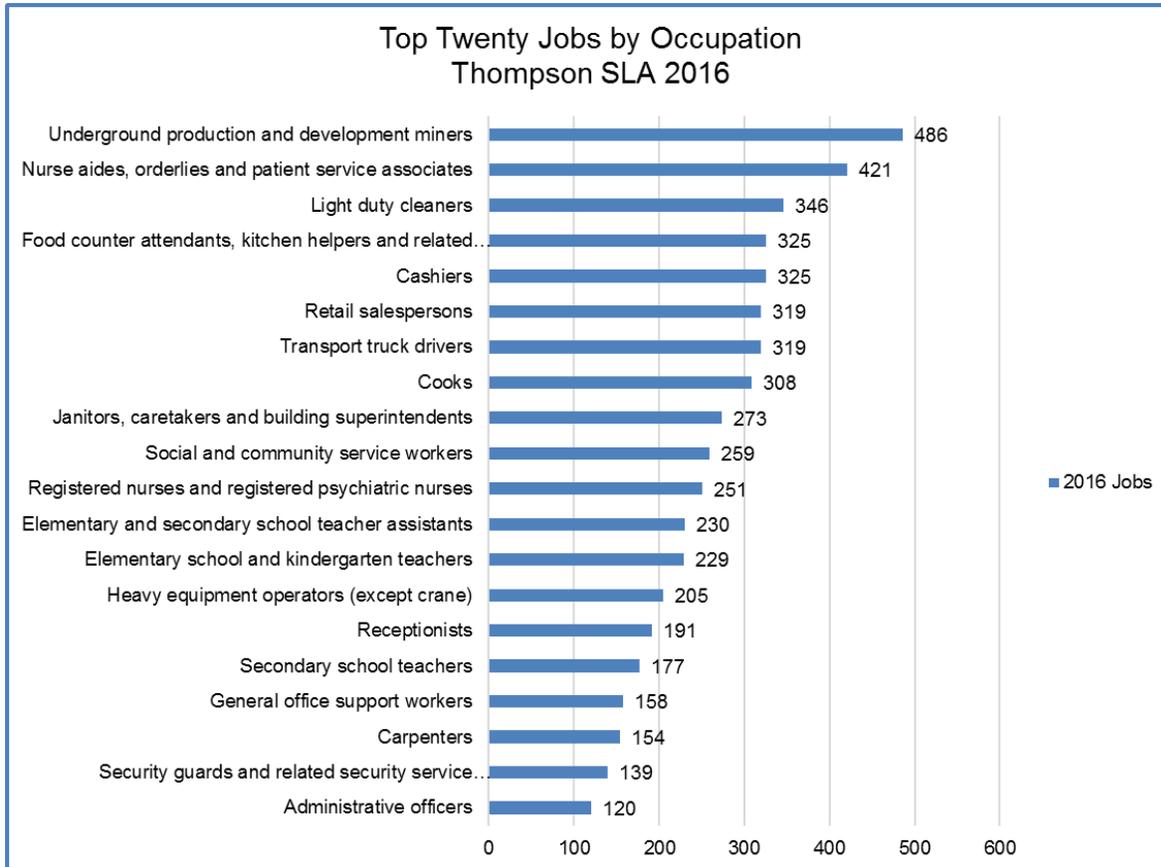
- The largest percentage of workers are in the field of **Sales and service occupations** (23.6%), followed by **Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations** (17.3%).
- In Manitoba, the largest percentage of workers are in the field of **Sales and service occupations** (23.5%), followed by **Business, finance and administration occupations** (15.5%).
- The region has a higher percentage than the average of Manitoba in the fields of **Social science, education, government service and religion**, and **Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations**, and **Occupations unique to primary industry**.



When looking at more specific occupations in the region, Figure 6 shows that:

- The most common occupation is **Underground production and development miners** with 486 people employed, followed by **Nurses aides, orderlies and patient service associates** with 421 people employed.
- Fifteen of the top twenty occupations are usually associated with the tertiary or service sector. Five of the top twenty can be associated with the primary sector.

Figure 6: Top Twelve Jobs by Occupation 2016



Data source: Emsi 2017.1



5.0 BUSINESS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

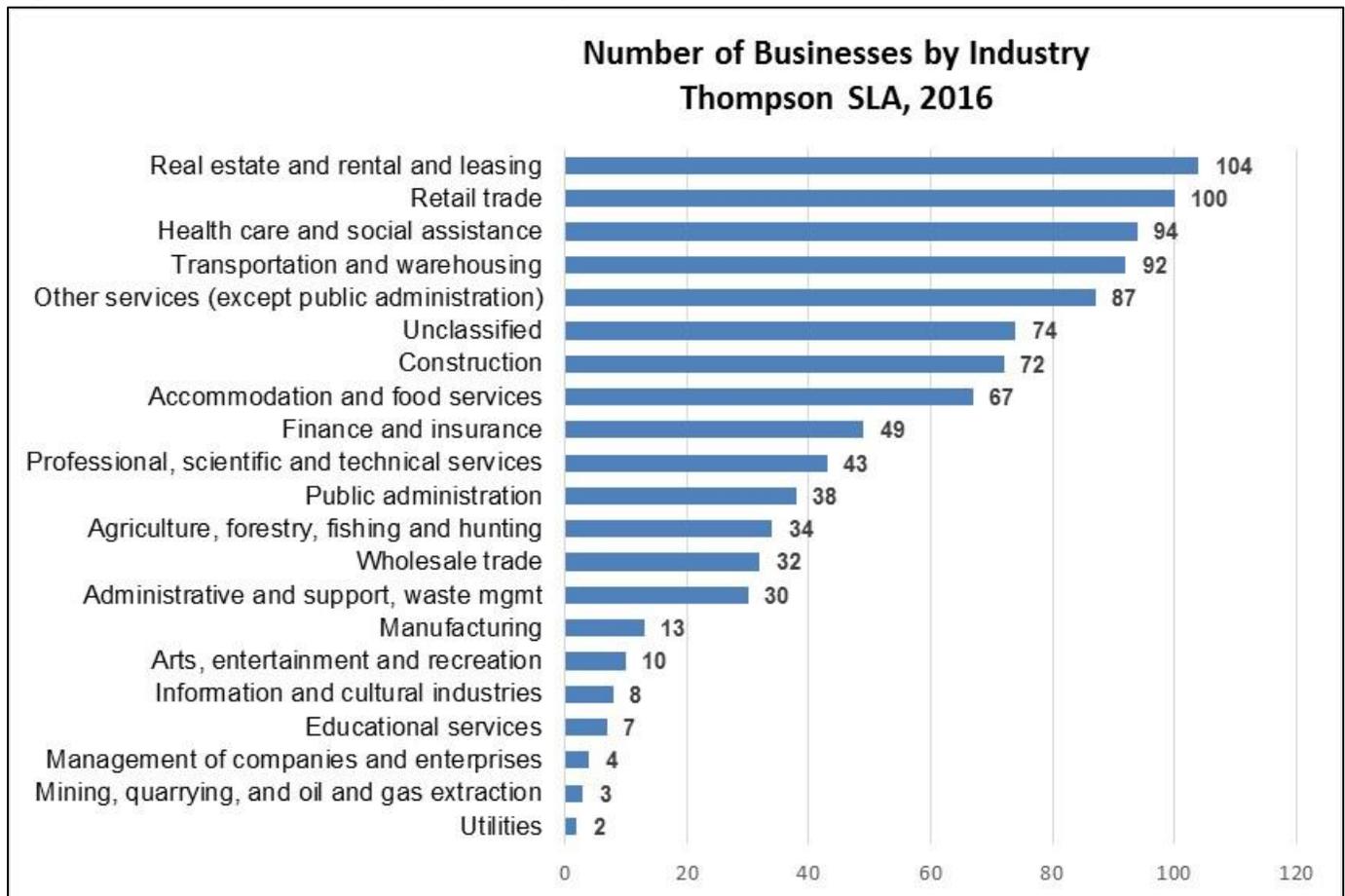
Another perspective in reviewing a regional economy is to determine the number of businesses in the region.

In 2016, there were 963 businesses in the region. (Emsi 2017.1) It is important to note that some businesses are self-employed sole proprietors who do not have employees.

Figure 7 shows that:

- Most businesses were in the tertiary sector with 104 in **Real estate and rental and leasing** and 100 in **Retail trade** and 94 in **Health care and social assistance**. There are 3 businesses in the primary sector and 87 business in the secondary sector.

Figure 7: Number of Business by Industry, 2016



Data source: Emsi 2017.1



6.0 CONCLUSION

Regional leaders are encouraged to survey and/or consult with key businesses, institutions (e.g. health and education) and community organizations to identify and agree on economic targets for the region and to collaborate to achieve economic growth and diversity.