

TRENDS AND PATTERNS IN SOCIO-
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS PERTAINING
TO THE USE OF ALBERTA'S HUMAN
RESOURCES

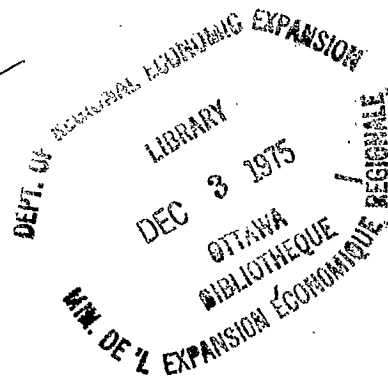
by

Glenda R. Lamont

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TRENDS AND PATTERNS
IN
SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
PERTAINING TO THE USE OF
ALBERTA'S HUMAN RESOURCES



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GLENDA R. LAMONT

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ABSTRACT

The characteristic features of Alberta's Human Resources which are most relevant from the development perspective are attributable principally to the northern portion of the Province, with some indications that attention may be required in the east-central part of the Province. There, the agricultural base and aging population suggest the need for alternate sources of employment and infrastructure in selected centers of the region, and for application of programs to facilitate agricultural adjustment.

Northern Alberta, however, remains the area undergoing the most rapid changes and development. The present orientation of many provincial and federal-provincial programs is toward this region. This arrangement appears a logical one, given indications of the substantial growth envisioned for Northern Alberta.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this project is threefold. Firstly, the project attempts to identify patterns of social and human resources in Alberta and to determine temporal and spatial trends in the use of these resources. Pertinent provincial programs and policies affecting the use of human resources, and the views of Albertans as expressed at recent public hearings forms the second part of the project. Finally, the project attempts to predict the likely outcome of trends and patterns in human resource use in the Province.

Human resource data were examined at the Census Division level, and for size classes of municipalities within each Census Division, the object being a comparative analysis among regions of the Province and within Census Divisions. Data for 1961 and 1971 were examined, and where more current data were available, they were included. Data sources are Statistics Canada unless otherwise noted. Factors considered are population growth and distribution, education, age, housing, native population, occupations, labour force participation and income. Most of the data are found in table form in the Appendix rather than in the body of the report.

Because of the complexity of provincial programs and numerous policies

only those considered most relevant to the future use of human resources are discussed. Similarly, trends and developments likely to have the greatest effect on human resources in Alberta are considered.

The first chapter is a summary of the major findings of the project. The subsequent three chapters deal in turn with human resource data, policies and programs, and the future. An Appendix and Bibliography follow.

SUMMARY

At the Census Division level the Province can be divided very generally, according to trends in the socio-economic characteristics of its population. Divisions 1, 2, and 3 have largely completed the 'sifting' of their settlement patterns, overall growth is slow, and population growth is concentrated in the larger places. Trends in Divisions 4, 5, 7, 10, and 13, and the southern portion of 12 show a gradient in intensity, reflecting the gradual shifting northward of the patterns of agricultural transition, rural decline, aging, etc. Divisions 6, 8, and 11 contain the metropolitan centers of Edmonton and Calgary, and the stable, well-developed corridor between. They show rapid growth, young populations, and high labour force participation rates and incomes. In Divisions 12, 14, and 15 population growth has been high, the people are young, and employment is high.

The relationship between size class of center and the various socio-economic characteristics of the population is weak and varies among Census Divisions. Population growth, however, does show some direct relation to community size. Otherwise, income, occupation, age, etc., reflect particular economic conditions of the region or the center itself.

The Province's policy of preserving the family farm is supported by numerous programs which are relatively well used by the affected population. It appears that social and economic conditions favor the success of this policy.

Expansion of irrigated lands in southern Alberta will have considerable impact on rural and urban people in that area. Rural densities, agricultural productivity and the variety of agricultural production will all likely increase. Comcomitant increases in processing opportunities and community stabilization are likely to result.

Infrastructural assistance programs, rural housing assistance and such support the Province's objective of decreasing regional disparities in living standards and opportunity. The aims to diversify the economy and decentralize population and economic growth away from the metropolitan centers are complementary to reducing regional inequalities. So far, the provincial government itself has taken the lead in implementing its decentralization policy.

The recently announced policy for development of the Eastern Slopes differs little from that which has been used in managing the region in the past. The views of the public expressed at public hearings into this matter were primarily those adopted in the formalized government policy--watershed protection, multiple use with access for recreation where feasible, maintenance of its wildland state, and limited resource development.

A number of joint Federal-Provincial programs relate to human resource use in the Province. They relate primarily to the agricultural population and are

aimed toward bettering the incomes and living conditions of the rural population, and maintaining the family farm. Others give aid toward providing housing and infrastructure. A comprehensive development agreement for the Lesser Slave Lake Area has had considerable success in promoting the overall development of the region to the benefit of the local population.

Concerns raised at the Alberta Land Use Forum's hearings were predominantly agricultural (the family farm, future land needs for agriculture) with some interest in recreation lands and the possible effects of decentralization on local areas. There was evidence of a general lack of understanding of decision-making procedures with regard to land use, and a feeling that local authorities should make decisions where possible.

Although birth rates have dropped sharply in recent times, and are likely to remain low, the rate of family formation at this time, and for at least the next ten years will result in an increased number of births. Probable large scale resource developments in Northern Alberta will require large pools of predominantly male and unskilled labor, thus immigration will remain a major component of the Province's population growth. It will, however, provide jobs for surplus and underemployed rural populations in the Province.

The probable near-future effects of decentralization, if it is pursued, will be felt in the larger centers of the Province and the Edmonton - Calgary corridor; that is, those parts of the Province having good information and physical access to the metropolitan regions, and which are already fairly prosperous.

Development of the energy corridor and a petrochemical industry in the eastern part of Alberta will aid a lagging agricultural economy there, but require substantial infrastructural investment by the public sector.

Temporary settlements and isolated settlements may be created by large scale developments in Northern Alberta. The opportunity to encourage pilot projects in innovative housing and community design, if taken, could be of major benefit to the Province in the future. Upon completion of some of these projects, large pools of largely unskilled labor will require vocational training programs or alternate job opportunities.

PATTERNS AND TRENDS IN HUMAN RESOURCE USE
PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

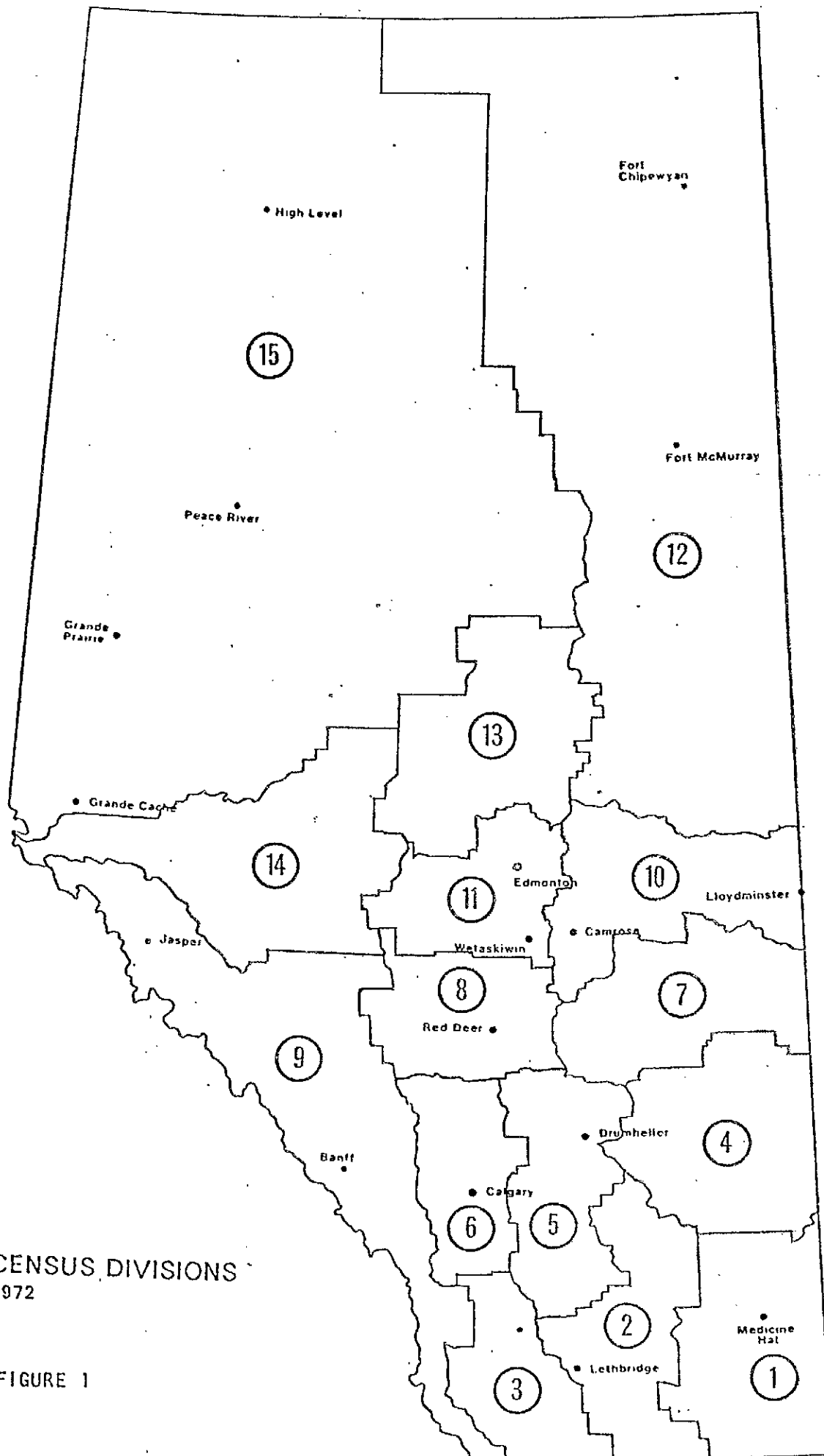
Population Growth and Distribution

The population center of Alberta has gradually been shifting northward, and it appears this shift will continue to take place with future growth of population. Increasingly, people are concentrating in the large centers, and in the smaller towns within commuting distance of these larger centers. This concentration is occurring both within the Province considered as one unit, and within individual regions in the Province.

Generally, south of Red Deer the smallest centers have "sifted out" and a relatively efficient and stable system of settlements exists. Northward, however, this process is still taking place, and people are being affected and are reacting to the social and economic burdens resulting from the process.

Age

The Province as a whole has been aging since 1961. The rural population remains somewhat younger than the urban. The Northern half of Alberta, and the Calgary region are the younger areas of the Province. In the



CENSUS DIVISIONS
1972

FIGURE 1

North, the urban centers are young, reflecting recent high in-migration to the rapidly growing centers of employment. As long as in-migration remains high, these younger areas will continue to age more slowly than the older areas of Alberta.

The areas of relatively old population are generally in the eastern part of the Province, southward from the St. Paul area.

With the exception of Medicine Hat, the larger cities in the Province tend to have relatively small shares of older population. The old appear to comprise relatively large proportions of the population in the smallest centers.

Birth Rate

In a manner similar to Canada, Alberta's birth rate has decreased substantially since the 1950's. The highest birth rates in the Province are in the Peace River Region and in the Ft. McMurray area. Here, it is, of course, associated with the youthful population, and also the large native populations. Census Division 14, an area experiencing rapid development based on resource development, had a high birth rate in 1971, but it is unlikely this persists, since the major thrusts of development there have passed. There is relatively little variation in birth rates throughout the rest of the Province.

Native Population

Numerically and proportionately, the Native population is concentrated in the northern part of Alberta, especially the Peace and Ft. McMurray regions.

It is, however, proportionately significant in the southwest part of Alberta and numerically important in the Edmonton region. The Native people are urbanizing, predominantly to Calgary and Edmonton.

Education

Levels of schooling are increasing throughout the Province, and larger shares of people are getting some form of post-secondary training. The urbanite remains better educated than the rural Albertan. The northern part of the Province has larger portions of its population with only elementary schooling than elsewhere, however, this area appears to now be attracting substantial numbers of people with specialized vocational training.

Housing

Housing data indicates that quality, as measured by crowding, varies little throughout the Province, except for the northern regions, where there are significantly more persons per room than elsewhere. It is postulated that this is a result of both rapid recent growth in population, and initially poor housing conditions.

Income

The largest increases in personal incomes have occurred in the northwestern parts of Alberta, while the smallest gains were in the southeast and south,

and north as far as Red Deer. The areas of lowest income showed the greatest increase between 1961 and 1971. Generally the highest mean incomes are found in the major cities of the Province.

Labour Force

Alberta's labour force is youngest in the north and oldest in the east-central part of the Province. Throughout the Province, it tends to be older in the smallest centers. Generally, labor force participation rates are higher in rural-farm areas than in non-farm and urban areas. There is little variation among regions of the Province, although participation tends to be high in the major centers. This is partly accounted for by the larger number of opportunities available to women in these areas.

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

The South

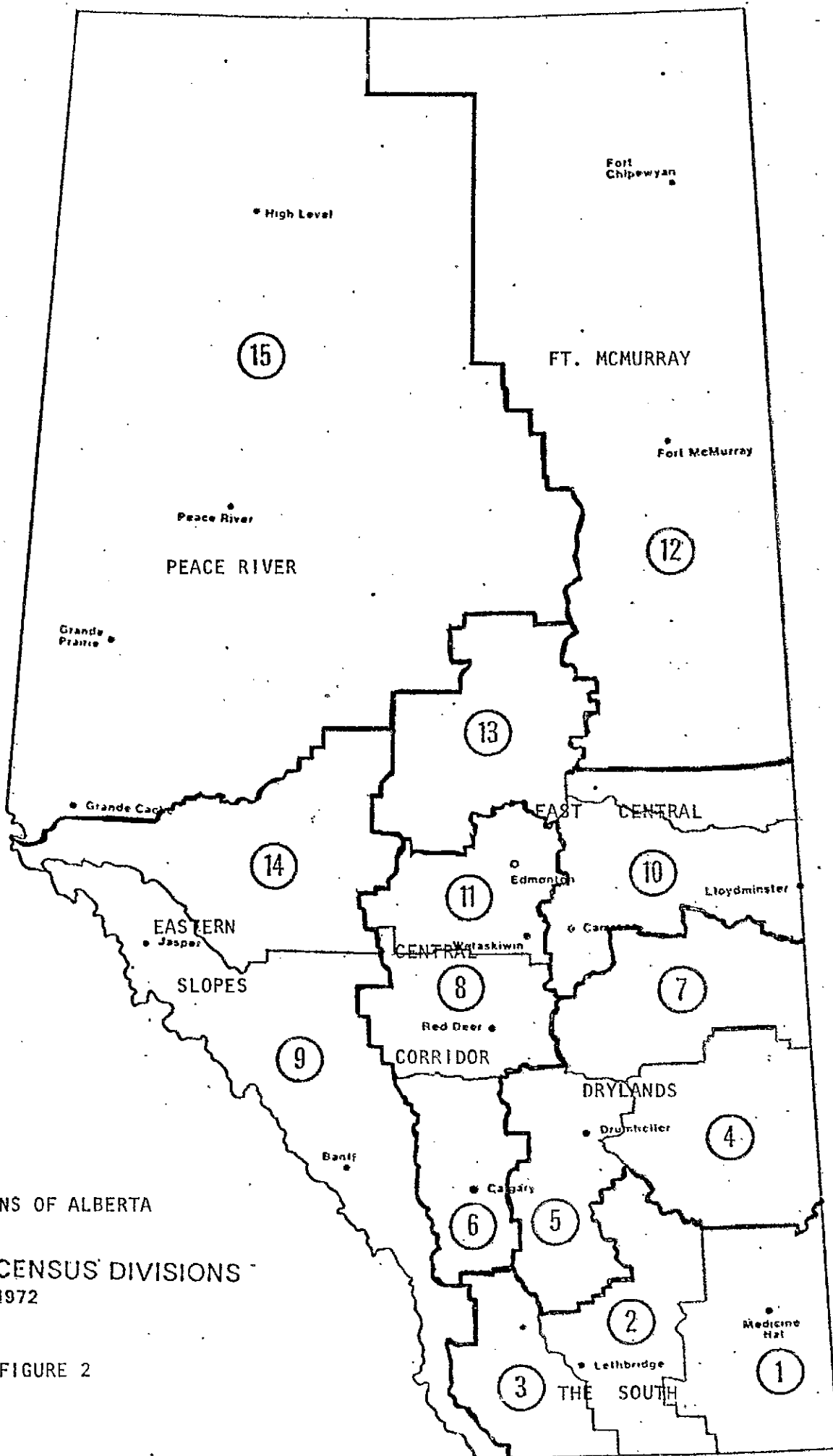
The South is comprised of Census Divisions 1, 2, and 3, as shown in Figure 2. The easterly part of the region is highly urbanized. Between 1961 and 1971, population growth in all size classes of centers was less than the Province's rate of growth. That is, the region was declining in its share of provincial population. In the eastern half of the area, the population is relatively old and aging quickly. In Medicine Hat, unlike the other major cities of Alberta, the population was older than that of its region, as was the age of its labor force.

Native people in the South are concentrated in Division 3, its western portion, and remain largely residents of Indian Reserves.

The occupational structure and characteristics of the labor force are similar to those for the Province as a whole, as are the proportions of people at the various levels of educational attainment.

The Drylands

This region is composed of Census Divisions 4, 5, and 7--agricultural areas of Alberta where lack of moisture is the distinguishing feature. Large



REGIONS OF ALBERTA

CENSUS DIVISIONS
1972

FIGURE 2

proportions of population are classified as rural-farm, and the share in urban places is relatively small. The population in total is decreasing, with the smallest centers showing substantial population losses. Urbanization has become the consequence of decreasing total population in this area.

The western and northern portions of the region are relatively old and aging quickly. The Native population is found primarily in the western part of the Drylands, and resides mostly on Indian Reserves. In educational attainment, the region approaches Provincial levels, although there is a slightly lower share of people with university training. Increases in personal income between 1961 and 1971 were generally small in this area.

The Central Corridor

Census Divisions 6, 8, and 11 form a highly developed north-south corridor through the central part of Alberta. The northern and southern parts of the Corridor (the Edmonton and Calgary metropolitan regions) are highly urbanized. The area between is a highly productive agricultural area which is also quite urban. In 1971 more than one-half of the population were classified as urban. Future urbanization in this latter area will likely result primarily from the growth of Red Deer and some of the larger towns through migration into the area, rather than through internal migration within Census Division 8.

The people of the Central Corridor are well-educated relative to the Province as a whole. A larger proportion than average have vocational,

technical or some university training.

Participation in the labor force is high for the entire population, and notably for urban women, especially in Calgary and Edmonton. The labor force is generally younger here than for the Province as a whole.

Native people in this Corridor are concentrated in the larger centers, particularly (and increasingly) in the metropolitan centers and surrounding towns.

The Eastern Slopes

Census Divisions 9 and 14 comprise the area of Alberta typified by the mountains and forested foothills.

As in the Central Corridor, the population is highly urbanized, partly a result of the nature of the area's topography and associated economic activities. Nucleated settlements are desirable from both the social and economic perspectives. Division 14 has urbanized quickly, the result of several large resource-based developments, and of the decline of the coal industry in the Coal Branch area.

The urban population is relatively youthful, especially in Whitecourt. As might be expected, given the age structure of the population, urban birth rates in the Eastern Slopes have risen since 1966. The rural birth rate, however, has decreased sharply.

Rural incomes in this region are high, relative to the total Province. In this area, these are in all probability, earned in the urban centers.

The Native population, like the total population is more urban than in most of Alberta, although there are few Native people in Whitecourt.

The East-Central Region

Very generally, this region includes the agricultural portion of Alberta east and northeast of Edmonton. (See Figure 2.) It has a high proportion of rural-farm population. Old settlement patterns of closely-spaced, small communities persist, and farm units are smaller than in other parts of the Province. Almost all of the smallest centers are losing population.

The average age of the people is high, especially in the smaller places. Similarly, the labor force is old, and contains an unusually large share of middle-aged to older women in small centers.

For all size classes of centers, incomes tend to be lower than in other regions. Neither are they increasing as quickly as in the rest of the Province.

Small shares of the adult population have any vocational or university training, and a large proportion has only elementary schooling. These differences from Alberta as a whole can be partly accounted for by the age structure of this population.

The Ft. McMurray Region

The development of the Town of Ft. McMurray is responsible for the statistically rapid rate of urbanization of the population of this region. Ft.

McMurray has been populated by both migrants from other parts of the Region and from outside the Region.

The age structure of the population is very young. Only the agricultural areas in the southern portion of the Region are older.

A relatively large Native population is concentrating increasingly in the Town of Ft. McMurray, although the share of Ft. McMurray's population which is Native is probably decreasing due to the rapid growth rate of the Town.

A small share of the people have university training, but the Region is attracting substantial numbers of men with some specialized technical training. Incomes rose rapidly between 1961 and 1971, and continue to do so due to the increasing level of development in the Region. Average individual income in 1971 in Ft. McMurray was higher than in any other major center in the Province.

Rapid growth in the region, combined with poor housing levels in previous years contribute to the high ratio of persons to rooms per housing unit in the Region.

The Peace River Region

Census Division 15 comprises what is usually referred to as the Peace River Region of Alberta. Here, the share of population classified as urban has grown rapidly since 1961. A relatively recently settled area, the processes of adjustment from the original to a more economically efficient system of settlements, appear to be occurring rapidly in the Peace. As in the rest of the Province, the smallest places are stable or decreasing in total population, while the largest places grow quickly (Grande Prairie and Peace River).

The population of the region is young, and the urban tend to be younger than the rural. A possible explanation is that growth in the urban places is, in large part, due to in-migration, and migrants to the north tend to be young.

The birth rate in the Peace Region is high, relative to the total Province, and the urban rate has increased due to the age structure of the "high growth rate" communities. The rural birth rate has decreased sharply since 1966, but is still high, compared with other areas of the Province.

Native people in this region tend to be largely rural, and a substantial number reside in semi-isolated communities. Urban Natives are concentrated in the middle-sized centers, rather than the largest, and are largely residents of the Lesser Slave Lake area (Slave Lake Town, the south shore, High Prairie and McLennon).

The numbers of people with some specialized training are increasing in the Peace Region, although a substantial share still have only elementary schooling.

The labour force, like the total population, is generally youthful. Participation rates are similar to the total Province except for the rural-farm sector which is relatively low. Incomes have increased substantially since 1961, although a comparatively large proportion of the population receives public assistance.

As in the Ft. McMurray Region, housing in the Peace area has been crowded, relative to the rest of Alberta. The explanation appears to be similar-- rapid growth and initially poor housing levels.

POPULATION GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

There are substantial variation in the distribution of population within the fifteen Census Divisions of Alberta. Between 1966 and 1971, all Divisions except six (Calgary) and eleven (Edmonton) declined in their share of the Province's population. Concentration in the metropolitan regions continues. Together, they accounted for 56.4 percent of the Province's population in 1973. Between 1961 and 1966 their population growth was 134.7 percent of the Province's growth. Between 1966 and 1971 the comparable figure was 84.1 percent.

In every Census Division, the proportion of population residing in urban centers (those having 1,000 or more people) increased, and the rural farm component decreased. The rate of decrease in the rural farm sector appears to have been greater between 1966 and 1971 than for the preceding five-year period, throughout the entire Province. In actual numbers, the farm population also declined in each Census Division.

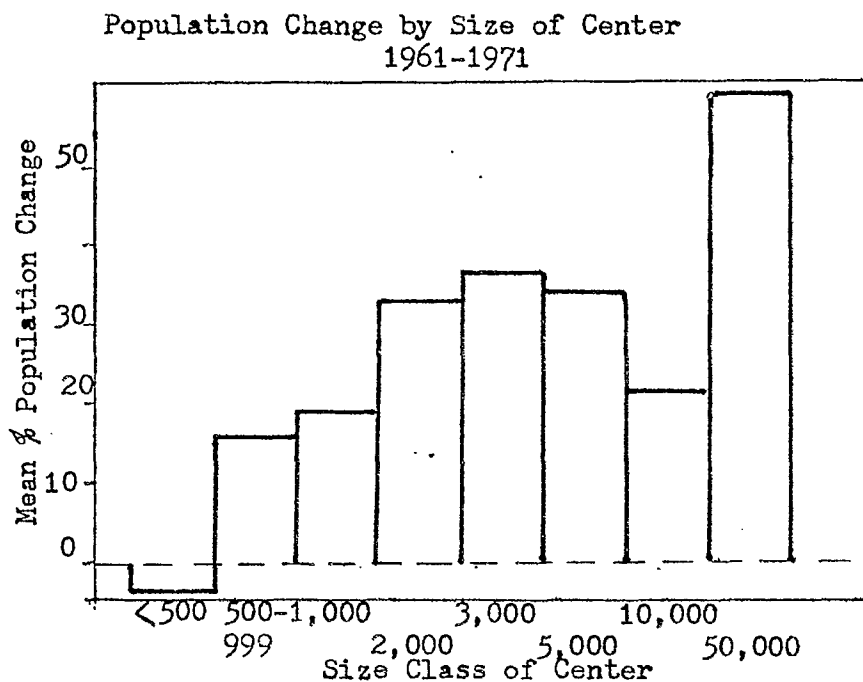
Outside the Edmonton and Calgary regions, those Census Divisions most highly urbanized are 1 (Medicine Hat), 2 (Lethbridge) and 9 (the mountain region). Those least urbanized are 4, 5, 7, 10 and 13--all less than 35 percent urban in 1971. These are also the Census Divisions having the greatest shares of their populations classified as rural farm.

Census Division 4 is the Dryland area. It supports a sparsely settled rural population. Few settlements are required to serve this small total population. Being away from the "mainstream" of the Province's economic activity, and well beyond the influence of the non-agricultural economy, these settlements have no alternate base upon which to grow. They are, therefore, likely to remain small, and not classified as urban by the Census of Canada. This is the only Census Division in which the incorporated centers actually lost population between 1961 and 1971. Their total population decreased by 3.8 percent. Population in the unincorporated centers decreased by 29.9 percent during the same time period. In the Census Division it decreased by 15.6 percent.

Census Divisions 5 and 7 both exhibit some of the characteristics of Census Division 4 in their physical features, and 7 in its relative isolation from a non-agricultural economy. They are, however, both comprised partially of fairly high quality, early-settled agricultural lands. This latter fact may account for their maintaining relatively high proportions of their populations in the rural farm sector. Division 5 lost 9.5 percent of its population between 1961 and 1971.

In Divisions 10 and 13, where high shares of rural farm population exist, farm units are smaller than in the south. The process of farm consolidation has been slow and old settlement patterns persist. In the period 1961 to 1971, in Census Divisions 7, 10, and 13, the decrease in proportion of population classified as rural is equal to the proportionate increase in proportion of urban population. The overall population of 10 declined by 6.6 percent. In Divisions 7 and 13 it

decreased by 6.1 percent and 3.6 percent respectively.



Overall, population decrease appears to be associated with persistently high rural farm populations and low shares of urban population.

Census Divisions 12, 14, and 15 have increased the proportions of their populations which are urban relatively quickly. Similarly, they have increased their total populations. Census Division 14, in contrast, is not characterized by an agriculturally based economy, and the people have tended to concentrate in urban settlements.

Throughout the Province, the rate of growth of settlements appears to be positively related to the size of settlement. An overview of population change by size class is contained in Table 1. Of incorporated centers having less than

500 people in 1961, 64 percent had lost population by 1971. The total group of those centers over 500 showed an increase in population. In total, however, those centers of less than 2,000 people declined relative to the Province, which increased its population by 22.2 percent during this period.

Unincorporated centers in the Province, summarized by Census Division, declined substantially relative to the Province as a whole. (See Table 16 in the Appendix) Only in Division 11 did the unincorporated centers appear to increase their share of the population. The absolute population growth of Sherwood Park, however, exceeded the total population increase for the entire group of centers. Other unincorporated centers in this Division exhibited decline, similar to the remainder of the Province.

Table 2 shows the percentage population change for centers in each of eight size classes, by Census Division. It can be generally concluded that the larger centers have shown larger percentage increases in their populations than the smaller centers.

In Census Divisions 1, 2, and 3 none of the size classes of centers grew as quickly as the Province as a whole, or as quickly as their size class, for the total Province.

There are few incorporated places in Division 1. The total population growth for centers other than Medicine Hat was nine people; that is, almost all growth was concentrated in that one city. Medicine Hat appears to have grown substantially since 1971, its population having increased by 15.0 percent by

1975.¹ Of the other centers, only Redcliff, a suburb to Medicine Hat, seems to have grown significantly in recent years. The concentration of people in the Medicine Hat area is thus continuing.

In Census Division 2, between 1961 and 1971, 75 percent of the population growth in incorporated settlements occurred in the City of Lethbridge, and population growth in Lethbridge exceeded that of the entire Division by 3,450. Lethbridge exhibited significant further growth between 1971 and 1975, as did Coaldale, now primarily a dormitory suburb for Lethbridge. Like Division 1, the concentration of growth in the area of the major city is obvious. Brooks and Taber are the remaining centers showing substantial growth between 1961 and 1975. Both are in the large size classes, and have fairly stable economies more broadly based than agricultural servicing. Taber appears to be growing at the expense of Vauxhall.

In Census Division 3, there is no major city. Rather, the population is drawn to Lethbridge and Calgary. This fact may partially explain the low rate of increase in the total population in urban centers. It is interesting that both centers having populations of 1,000 to 2,000 lost population, as did one having 2,000 to 3,000 people. This suggests a continuing adjustment of centers toward a settlement pattern more suited to present needs.

The overall loss in population in incorporated centers between 1961 and

¹1975 population figures from Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

1971 reflects the loss of total population in Census Division 4. The number of people in settlements was almost equal for both years, indicating that some urbanization was occurring. There appears to be some shifting of population from the smallest class of centers to those of 500 to 1,000 population.

In Census Division 5, in absolute numbers, more than the total increase in population in incorporated centers was accounted for by the growth in population of Drumheller. That is, all other groups considered together experienced a net loss in population. The increasing concentration in that largest center is obvious. There is a large number of places in the smallest size class--of the 17, only one showed any actual gain in population during the time period. The average percentage change for this group was -20.5 percent, as opposed to a total loss in population of 18.9 percent.

As in Division 5, in Census Division 7 the large number of very small places showed substantial declines in population between 1961 and 1971. Only one of the 16 centers grew. Among the size class 500 - 1000 no centers lost population, but one (Killam) grew by 54 percent. Gains in the other centers were small, making the average percentage increase (11.5 percent) somewhat misleading. The total increase in population for the incorporated centers is small, reflecting the net loss in total Division population.

Most of the growth in Census Division 6 is explained in the increase in population of Calgary. Except for the smallest group of centers, however, other size classes showed substantial increases, some as dormitory suburbs for Calgary.

Centers in the Calgary-Edmonton corridor generally showed significant growth-- the settlement pattern here having become fairly stable.

The City of Red Deer accounted for 76 percent of the population increase in incorporated centers in Census Division 8. The large increase in people in the smallest class of places can be explained by the large percentage increases in population in two of these centers--Blackfalds and Penhold. Both are in the Red Deer region and have grown in response to growth in Red Deer itself. Generally, the larger centers are fairly similar and show stable growth patterns.

Large percentage increases in several size classes of centers in Census Division 11 reflects the growth of places as dormitory suburbs to Edmonton. In places of less than 500 people, for example, gains were very large in a few centers, and small in the remaining places. Much of this growth is a result of Edmonton being unable to expand in order to accommodate growth within its boundaries. Increasing concentration within the Division in the Edmonton Metropolitan Region is clear.

Census Division 9 includes the Crowsnest Pass area where the centers of 1,000 to 2,000 people have experienced population losses as a result of the region's lagging economy. The unincorporated centers of Banff and Jasper comprise the major urban agglomerations in the Census Division. Jasper grew substantially, while Banff did not. Their expansion, however, is controlled. Canmore, in the Banff area, has grown in recent years and is presently experiencing development pressures.

Although Census Division 10 experienced a decrease in total population between 1961 and 1971, the population in incorporated centers grew substantially; that is, there was a major shift in distribution of population. The area is characterized by numerous very small centers. Of 19 places under 500 population, only three showed some net gain. The larger centers in the Division, however, are experiencing substantial growth. In the northern part of the Division, in particular, population appears to be shifting from the smaller to the larger centers.

In Census Division 12, no center of more than 500 population showed a population decrease during the time period. Those small places which did lose population are primarily located in the southern portion of the Division. A large share of the increase in places of 1,000 to 2,000 people is accounted for by Fort McMurray, which of course, is experiencing rapid growth presently. The substantial growth of total population in incorporated places reflects an increasing concentration of Division population in the larger centers of the north-eastern agricultural area, and in Fort McMurray.

The apparent growth of centers in the under 500 size class in Division 13 is largely explained by high growth rates in three of these centers: Onoway, Alberta Beach, in its southern portion, and Thorhild, in the north. Centers in all size classes grew substantially and there is no clear relationship between size and growth. The southern portion of the area is influenced by Edmonton, while the northern part is more similar to Divisions 12 and 15.

In Census Division 14, the large rate of growth in the 1,000 to 2,000 size class is attributable to resource developments in the Whitecourt area. Whitecourt grew by 203.8 percent between 1961 and 1971. Between 1971 and 1975 it is estimated to have increased its population by about 11 percent, suggesting some levelling of its growth rate.

The Peace River region, Census Division 15, is still evolving its settlement system, and new resource developments continue to inject rapid growth into new centers. Regularities in rates of growth by size class of center are well disguised. Only centers in the smallest size class show any population decreases. If Slave Lake is omitted from the group of centers of under 500 people, the average rate of change of population becomes 7.5 percent--a figure more in line with trends throughout the rest of the Province. The relative concentration of population in Grande Prairie and Peace River is indicated by the fact that the two centers accounted for 36.2 percent and 19.1 percent of the total increase in incorporated centers in the Division.

In identifying consistencies in patterns among Census Divisions, varying histories, levels of development and current economic trends dictate that only general statements can be made. Divisions 1, 2, and 3 might be considered to be evolving in a similar manner, and Divisions 6, 8, and 11 appear to be undergoing like changes. A gradient or continuum could be constructed in looking at trends in growth in Divisions 4, 5, 7, 10, and 12.

AGE

Since 1961, the Province as a whole has been aging. In 1961, 13.5 percent of the population was under five years of age, while in 1971 this proportion was 9.3%. The rural sector remains somewhat younger than the urban. In urban areas in 1971, one-third of the total population was between 15 and 34 years, a reflection of the high birth rate in post-war years. Trends in the mean age of population by rural and urban sectors for each Census Division can be found in the Appendix (Table 4). Census Division 10 was the 'oldest' in 1971, the mean age being 33.9 years. In the urban areas of the Division, it was 35.6 years. Other Divisions which could be termed old are 1, 2, 5, 7, and 13. All have a mean age of more than 31 years. With the exception of Division 6, the younger areas of the province are in its northern half. Only in Divisions 6, 14, and 15 is the rural population older than the urban, as measured by mean age. The dominance of Calgary in 6, and the recent settlement of 14 and 15 explain this factor.

Those Census Divisions which appear to be aging most quickly are 2, 5, 7, and 10. Only Division 9 decreased in mean age between 1961 and 1971. It is also interesting that the youngest Divisions appear to be aging most slowly.

The variations in distribution of population by age for size classes of centers show no consistent patterns amongst the 15 Census Divisions. Very

generally, it can be said that in all Census Divisions, the largest places have low proportions of their population over 65 years old. Amongst the smaller centers, the distribution of this age group is affected significantly by the location of senior citizens' homes. In Divisions 3, 8, and 10, however, there appears to be a concentration of people over 45 years in those groups of centers of populations less than 2,000. This is complemented by lower shares of population in the 0 to 4 age group than for the Division as a whole.

In Census Division 12, 47.7 percent of the population in places 500 or smaller were 45 years and older in 1971. For places 500 to 1,000 population, a comparable figure was 47.8 percent. These size classes also had small shares of population under 15 years of age, and are located in the southern, agricultural portion of the Division.

Similarly, Division 13 is notable for its generally old population and small share of population 14 years and under, the oldness being accentuated in the smaller centers. In Division 1, the inverse relationship between size and age does not hold. Medicine Hat has a large share of the Division's older population, unlike the other major cities of the Province which tend toward youthfulness. Edmonton and Calgary had small proportions of their people in the older age groups.

For Census Division 15, there are no clear trends in population distribution by size, however, the smallest size class of center does appear to have more older and fewer younger people.

For the medium-sized towns in the Province (2,000 to 10,000) there are few differences in age structure by Census Division. Each tends to approach, fairly closely, the age distribution of the total Division. The major significance of age distribution in relation to growth seems to be in the Divisions where the population is aging and the settlement patterns are characterized by numerous small centers, most of which are not maintaining their shares of the regional population.

BIRTH RATES

The age distribution within Census Divisions and through the Province as a whole will be affected by the nature of in and out-migrations from the areas, and by the rate of natural increase. Death rates do not vary substantially through the province or by rural or urban population sectors. Birth rates, however, do show some regional and sectoral differences. Since 1961, the birth rate for Alberta has decreased substantially. In 1971 it was 18.8 per 1,000 population. The highest birth rates were in the northern Census Divisions (12, 14, and 15) and in Division 3, while the lowest were in Division 10, 1, 4, and 13. The association with population age is apparent, and the location patterns have remained the same since 1966. Those Divisions whose urban birth rate has increased since 1966 are 3, 7, 9, 14, and 15. The latter two are attributable to high immigration of young adults and the general youthfulness of the population. Division 9 has a young population. The explanation for Divisions 3 and 7 is not clear. In 1971, the highest urban birth rates were in the northern regions and in Division 7, and the lowest in the south and Division 10.

Rural birth rates increased between 1966 and 1971 in Census Divisions 4 and 11. In Division 4 the increase was not large, but in 11 it was substantial. Here it can be largely explained by the preponderance of young families in Sherwood Park, an unincorporated yet "urban" suburb of Edmonton. Large

decreases in rural birth rates occurred in Divisions 3, 9, 10, 14 and 15. The lowest rural birth rates are in Divisions 10, 6, and 9, while high rates occur in Divisions 11, 12, 4, and 15.

NATIVE POPULATION

The Province's Native people are, to some extent concentrated in the northern regions of Alberta. 25.5 percent were in Census Division 15 and another 18.9 percent resided in Division 12 in 1971. Another 17.0 percent were in Division 11. Other large Native populations were found in Census Divisions 3 in the south-west, and 6, the Calgary area.

The proportion of Native population in the rural sector decreased between 1961 and 1971 (see Table 7 in the Appendix). This decrease was approximately equally divided between the farm and non-farm sectors. Males continue to out number females in the rural areas.

The decrease in rural population was balanced by a significant increase in urban Native population. Much of the increase, both percentage-ways and in actual number was in Edmonton and Calgary. The share of Native people residing in places having 1,000 to 2,500 people also grew substantially. In urban areas, females are predominant.

Those areas of the Province in which the Native population comprises a significant share of the total population are Census Divisions 3 (16.2 percent), 12 (15.4 percent), 15 (12.0 percent) and 9 (10.9 percent). In Division 3, some 92 percent of Native people resided on Indian Reserves in 1971, a small proportionate decrease since 1961. Only 43.5 percent resided on Indian Reserves

in 1971 in Division 12. Here there is a growing share of rural and urban Native population.

Slightly more than one-third of the Native population lived on Reserves in Division 15 in 1971, and almost one-half were rural. In Census Division 9, Reserve population accounted for 85 percent of the Native peoples, a substantial decrease from 1961.

Other Census Divisions where there are significant numbers of Native peoples in relation to the total Provincial Native population are 5, 6, 8, 11, and 13. In Division 5, 92.4 percent resided on Reserves in 1971--only a slight decrease since 1961. There was a large shift in residence of Native peoples in Division 6 after 1961, from Indian Reserves and rural areas to incorporated centers, particularly Calgary. Similar shifts occurred in Division 11. In Division 8 the urban proportion increased but remained small in 1971. Most Native people remain on Reserves. Little change in type of residence among Native people occurred in Division 13.

There appears to be no strong relationship between size class of center and proportion of Native population. There is some tendency for the larger centers (those of 2,000 population or more) to have more Native people, and a tendency for the Native population to reside in only some centers in any given area. For example, 72 percent and 52 percent of the urban Native populations in Census Divisions 1 and 2 resided in Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. In Division 3, 55.5 percent of the Native people living in urban places were in Cardston and

Fort McLeod. A similar statistic for Division 6 and Calgary is 94.8 percent. Half of the urban Native group in Division 7 lived in Wainwright in 1971, however, the total number involved is small.

Numerically, more than three times as many Native people were living in Red Deer in 1971 as in 1961. There were 61 percent of the total urban Native group. The only other center having a significant Native population in Census Division 8 is Rocky Mountain House.

There is some evidence of a movement of Native urban population to the Crowsnest Pass area between 1961 and 1971, but total numbers remain small (55 in 1971).

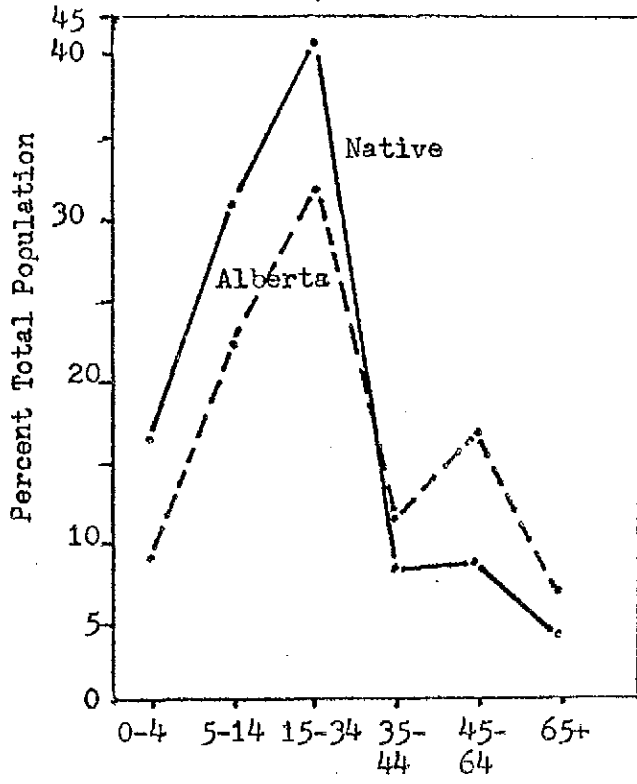
A large increase in Native population occurred in Lloydminster between 1961 and 1971, when it accounted for 57.5 percent of Division 10's Native people. In Census Division 11, 91 percent of the urban Native group resided in Edmonton in 1971. The other centers having Native populations of some significance are St. Albert, Wetaskiwin and Fort Saskatchewan.

In Census Division 12, Fort McMurray accounts for 48 percent of the area's Native urban population, while Lac la Biche and St. Paul have 32.6 percent. Native population in all other centers in the region is small.

Athabasca and Westlock have the largest numbers of Native people in Division 13, but total numbers are small. In Division 14, Hinton and Edson have 57 percent and 29 percent respectively of the urban Native population.

There is not the concentration of urban Native people in Grande Prairie

Age Distribution
Native Population and Alberta - 1971



Age Groups - Years
Figure 4

Birth Rates by Census Division - 1971

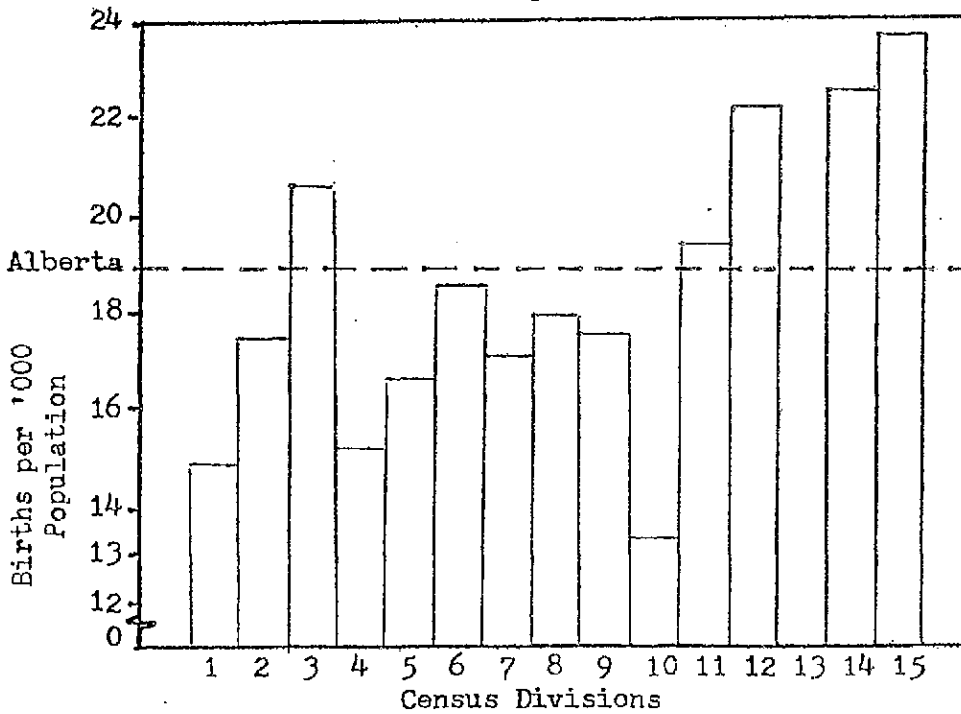


Figure 5

that occurs in the other large centers of the Province. Grande Prairie and Peace River each have 11.8 percent of the urban Native group in Census Division 15. Instead, High Prairie, Slave Lake, Grimshaw and McLennan have large numbers of Native people, and numerous other small centers have small Native populations. The tendency to dwell in a few centers is not so dominant here. The rural Native population in Division 15 is concentrated in I.D.'s 17, 125, 23, and 128, and is comparatively sparse in the Municipal Districts of Smoky River, Peace River and Fairview.

That fairly rapid increase of the Native population is continuing is evidenced by the substantial growth in population in most Indian Bands between 1973 and 1974. Although rates of growth vary considerably, most of the Bands in the north-east (Census Division 12 primarily) experienced high growth. Actual population figures and percentage rates of change are shown in Table 10 in the Appendix.

The Province's Native population is substantially younger than the population as a whole. 17.2 percent of the Native population were 0 to 4 years old in 1971, as compared with 9.3 percent of the total population. This population group, however, is aging--in 1961 the 0 to 4 year group accounted for 20.1 percent of the Native people.

Labor force participation rates for Alberta's Native population were generally low in 1971. They were, however, higher in the southern portion of the Province than in the north. Rates for women were particularly low throughout

the Province, reflecting in part, lack of employment opportunities for women in rural areas and on Indian Reserves.

EDUCATION

The classification for level of schooling attained, used by Statistics Canada was different for the 1961 Census than for the 1971 Census. It is therefore difficult to make meaningful comparisons and identify pertinent trends. It can only be said that on the whole, the level of schooling attained has increased during that ten year period.

The rural population, in 1971, had achieved less schooling than the urban population, and in general, rural farm women appeared to be better educated than rural farm men.

Three characteristic types of Census Divisions can be postulated to describe the educational attainment of Division populations. The metropolitan Divisions (6 and 11) are typified by lower than average shares of people having elementary educations, and higher than average shares having some form of vocational training and/or university training. Census Division 6 has a more highly trained population than Division 11. A second group is those areas having larger than average shares of population with only elementary schooling, (Divisions 10, 12, 13, and 15). Divisions 10 and 13 also have low proportions of people with any vocational or university training. In Divisions 12 and 15, however, a larger share of population has some specialized training. In 12, this can be partly accounted for by development at Fort McMurray.

The remaining Census Divisions are similar in having average shares of population at each educational level, with some minor variations. Division 9, for example, has a larger than normal group with secondary, vocational and additional non-university training. Divisions 4, 5, and 7 appear to be low in proportions of people having some university.

Enrollment in post-secondary educational institutions has increased considerably in recent years. Enrollment figures are contained in Table 13 in the Appendix. At both the Northern and Southern Institutes of Technology, apprenticeship programs operate in addition to fulltime programs. In 1974-75 approximately 5,600 were enrolled in apprenticeship programs at NAIT in addition to the regular day students. A comparable figure for SAIT was 4,100. In each institution, about 1,000 of these students were enrolled at any one time.

HOUSING

The proportions of dwellings with more than one person per room has decreased substantially between 1961 and 1971. Rural dwellings, on the whole, are still more crowded than urban dwellings.

Mean persons per room shows little variation amongst Census Divisions 1 through 11. Divisions 12 through 15 exhibit higher ratios of persons to rooms, the highest being in Divisions 12 and 15. Higher ratios in the north may be partly related to recent settlement of some of the region, lower overall income, and rapid population growth.

OCCUPATION

As with the data on education, the occupational classification used by Statistics Canada was changed between 1961 and 1971 censuses. The description of the labor force by occupational class cannot, therefore, be strictly comparable.

In 1961, as in 1971, it appears that generally, the smaller centers have moderate percentages of their labor forces in managerial, clerical and sales occupations. There is no observable regularity concerning professionals, service workers, or those in craftsmen and construction occupations. Professional and service workers in the smaller centers are often attached to a hospital or high school, thus it is government infrastructure location decisions which have a major effect on employment structure in these centers.

In centers of 500 to 1,000 population, the occupational structure was similar in all Census Divisions except 4, 6, 11, and 15, the greatest variation being in the percentage in service occupations. In Divisions 6 and 11, this size class of center had low employment in the managerial and professional occupations. Division 6 was also relatively low in the clerical, sales and service group. A slightly lower professional - managerial group than average occurred in Divisions 4 and 15.

On the whole, centers of 1,000 to 2,000 people had a somewhat lower share of their labor force in professional and managerial occupations, than centers

of 500 to 1,000 people. Division 9, however, had a very low share in this group, and in Division 12 this occupational group was well represented (25.5 percent). In all other Divisions, this class of center showed quite similar occupational structures, with some variations in the primary sector (generally higher where no smaller class of center reporting).

There is greater variance among Census Divisions in the occupational structure for places of 2,000 to 3,000 population than for places in the smaller size classes. Divisions 3 and 6, however, exhibit some similarities, both having rather high shares of their labor forces in managerial and professional occupations. The clerical, sales and service group is especially large in Divisions 4 and 10. In Divisions 1, 2, 4, and 8 there appears to be a lack of those in the managerial-professional group. Percentages in the primary occupations are generally lower than for the smaller sized places, and tend to decrease as size increases.

Divisions 8 and 13 have higher shares employed in professional-managerial occupations than other Census Divisions for the size class 3,000 to 5,000. In each of these Divisions there are no centers in the next larger size class, thus it could be suggested that centers in 8 and 13 are fulfilling the functions of both size groups. Other Divisions in the same circumstance, however, do not bear this out.

It must be said that size has little association with occupational structure. Rather it is individual locational characteristics relative to other centers and the area resources which incur variations in the ways in which the

labor force is occupied. A good example is St. Albert, which has a higher than "normal" share of its populace in managerial or professional occupations. St. Albert, however, has few sources of employment itself, but as a reasonably affluent suburb of Edmonton, it houses a large proportion of people in that occupational group.

The occupational characteristics of women in the labor force do not vary substantially among Census Divisions, or by size class of center either within or among Divisions. Where shares of clerically employed were high, this tended to be the predominant occupation of women in 1971. The clerical and service occupations accounted for the majority of employed women everywhere. In some smaller centers having hospitals, the share in occupations defined as medicine and health by Statistics Canada, was significant.

AGE OF LABOR FORCE

The age structure of a labor force is an important indicator of at least short-term community trends, when considered in combination with the age of the total population group, and growth trends of the region and places within it. It will, of course, tend to reflect the overall age structure to some degree. It should be remembered too, that the most mobile portion of the labor force has, at least in the past, been those under 45 years old.

Some patterns by area and size class of center seem to emerge from the data contained in Table 15 in the Appendix.

Those places having small proportions of young (those under 35 years) in their labor force are the centers of 2,000 or less population in Census Divisions 5 and 10, and those of less than 1,000 population in Divisions 11 and 12. For Divisions 5, 10 and 12 this is consistent with their age structures and patterns of growth in such centers. It is probable that this characteristic would be accentuated for places of less than 500 population.

Divisions having youthful labor forces are 14 and 15, for every size class of center, 12 for all but the smallest group of centers, and 11 for the 3,000 to 5,000 population centers.

Red Deer, Calgary and Edmonton have high percentages of young in their labor forces. The other two major cities, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, do

not share this characteristic. Rather, they are similar to the other size classes of centers in their regions.

Those centers which can be distinguished as having older labor forces are the under 2,000 size classes in Census Divisions 5 and 10, and the under 1,000 group in Divisions 8 and 12. In Division 3, the proportion of older population persists for centers of up to 3,000 population. Divisions 14 and 15 are notable for their low proportions in the older age groups of the labor force. In Division 4, while there appears to be a relatively youthful labor force in the size class 2,000 to 3,000 (Hanna), it may be noted that there is a large share of the labor force between 45 and 54 years; that is, the labor force is aging.

The age of the women in the labor force is some interest. In some areas, for example the smaller centers in Census Divisions 13, 10, 5, and 3 large proportions of the women employed are 45 to 54 years in age. Presumably, this indicates an out-migration of younger women from the area. This is supported by the fact that in centers of 10,000 or greater population, women in the labor force are predominantly young.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

The variation in participation rates among Census Divisions in the Province as a whole is not large (6 percent). Overall, the rate is highest in Divisions 6, 11, and 4, and lowest in Divisions 1, 5, and 12.

Rates for the rural population were higher, in all Census Divisions except 6 and 11 than for the urban population (when Edmonton and Calgary were included in the calculation). Total variation, among Divisions, in the rural farm rate was 11 percent, and the highest rates were in Divisions 3, 7, and 10. Low rates were in the north (12, 14, and 15).

Participation rates in urban places varied by 15 percent among Census Divisions. The Edmonton and Calgary regions and Divisions 14 and 15 showed the highest rates. Division 5 was the only area having a rate significantly lower than average.

On Indian Reserves, the participation rate was generally low. It tended to be higher in the southern portion of the Province and lower in the north.

The participation of women in the labor force was generally lower in the very small centers than in the rural sector and larger urban centers. Among the rural farm population the highest participation rates for women were in Divisions 3, 9, and 10, and the lowest were in 14, 15, 1, and 2. In the very small places (under 1,000) the rate was high in Division 4 and low again in 1 and 14 as well as

6 and 11. Urban women participated most often in Divisions 6 and 11 (the metropolitan regions) and in 8 and 15. The lowest rates were in Divisions 5 and 9.

The variation in participation rates by size class of center and Census Division is shown in Table 17. Generally, the higher rates are found in the larger centers. The exception is Drumheller in Division 5, which has a low participation rate. There is some suggestion that the lowest rates are concentrated in the smaller centers in areas from Red Deer north, as are the highest rates. This is the portion of the Province undergoing the greatest changes in its settlement patterns; that is, the small centers are declining in population and level of economic activity and there are consequently few opportunities for women to enter the labor force. It is also the area experiencing rapid new development.

INCOME

The increase in average income between 1966 and 1971 for those submitting federal income tax returns is shown in Table 18 of the Appendix. By Census Division, the largest increases occurred in Divisions 11, 12, and 15, where incomes were previously lowest. Substantial increases also occurred in Divisions 6 and 9. The smallest increases were in Divisions 4 and 5, both less than 10 percent. Divisions 3, 7, 1, and 10 also had relatively small increases in average income.

There are large variations in rural area income change within the Census Divisions. Parts of Division 1 exhibited very low increases, characteristic of Divisions 4 and 5.

Regionally, by rural municipality, the percent increase appears to have been larger in the northwestern municipalities and smallest in the southeast and eastern parts of Alberta. The area of low gain extends north as far as Red Deer in the eastern part of the Province.

The mean income by size class of center for Census Divisions in 1971 suggests some patterns may exist. The lowest average incomes tended to be in the smaller classes of centers and the higher incomes in the larger places. The highest mean income was in Fort McMurray. Edmonton, Calgary, and St. Albert also showed high incomes. As with occupation, urban incomes relate closely to

locational characteristics of the centers and the mix of employment opportunities available.

Mean incomes in rural municipalities in 1971 were lowest in the extreme northwest and the area east and northeast of Edmonton. The most recently settled portion of the Peace River country, and the long-settled, but area of small farm units east of Edmonton were particularly low. The eastern half of Alberta south of Edmonton showed moderate average incomes. The highest rural incomes were in the mountain region, the Edmonton and Calgary areas and the Hinton-Whitcourt region.

The proportion of urban individuals earning \$3,000 or less in 1971 showed no strong relationship to size of center. There is only weak evidence that more individuals in centers having less than 2,000 population were in this category. Those centers having low shares of people so classified seem to have 5,000 or more people.

No data are available for the amount of money paid in public assistance for various areas of the Province. Some indication of trends in this area may be gleaned from the changes in public assistance case-loads between 1971/72 and 1974/75. The 38 regional offices were grouped by Census Division, although the area served by a regional office may not fall on Census Division boundaries. The figures, therefore, are an approximation of trends in each Division (see Table 21 in the Appendix). Case-loads decreased in eight Census Divisions, the largest decreases being in Divisions 4, 5, and 13. Increases were largest in Divisions 14

and 9, both of which had relatively small total case-loads. Those Divisions having relatively large proportions of their total population receiving public assistance are 12 and 15.

CONCLUSION

In dealing with the data, a number of limitations and difficulties should be mentioned. It must be recognized that Census Divisions are not homogeneous regions, either socially or functionally. Because they must have boundaries, many common features are disguised; that is, the gradient nature of many growth and population characteristics is hidden. Similarly, some important variations within the Census Divisions become invisible, for example, in Division 12 where the south is characterized by a long-established agricultural economy and the north is experiencing rapid growth through resource development.

A major limitation is the age of most of the data. Updated data, however, are not available at the level of detail required to identify internal Census Division conditions. 1975 population data from the Alberta Bureau of Statistics and Department of Municipal Affairs tends to over-estimate population. Municipal grants are based on these figures submitted by the municipalities themselves. In addition a large number of towns and villages update their populations only every few years. Data indicating amounts paid in public assistance for the thirty-eight Regional Offices administering that program will be available in the Fall of 1975, but only on a confidential basis.

The lack of comparability of educational and occupational data between 1961 and 1971 makes trend establishment difficult.

It is suggested that because of the large volume of data which must be considered to accurately report patterns and trends at the very detailed level attempted here, sufficient lead time should be available so that Statistics Canada could be requested to computer - compile the data in a form more nearly ready for analysis.

IV

PROVINCIAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

The policies of the Provincial Government in Alberta that have an impact on the use of Alberta's human resources are numerous, and most have been fairly well articulated in ministerial statements, position papers and such documents. This report will consider six of the more wide-reaching policies enunciated by the Government, and some of the program areas oriented toward implementation of these policies.

The Family Farm

The promotion of the continued predominance of the family farm as the productive unit of Alberta agriculture is well known, and is supported by numerous programs, primarily administered from the provincial Agriculture Department. The existence of the Agriculture Development Corporation attests to the strength of the policy. It aims to provide new and existing farmers a means whereby they can acquire land at reasonable lending rates. Rural gas and electrification projects, extended area telephone services and the like encourage farmers to reside on the farmstead at a living standard comparable to his urban neighbors. Rural housing assistance to upgrade farm homes is available from

Alberta Housing Corporation. Provincial policies for the leasing and disposition of Crown agricultural lands promote the creation of viable farm units. Agricultural assistance programs are probably among the best used of provincial programs. The Extension Service of Alberta Agriculture has been relatively successful in making the rural public aware of assistance available to them. At the same time, rural farm communities have been active in making their needs known.

Irrigation

The recently announced policy concerning irrigation in the southern portion of the Province, and the associated federal-provincial programs could have substantial long-term impact on both rural and urban populations. While the emphasis will be on the rehabilitation of present irrigation systems to increase the efficiency of water use and provide for the expansion of irrigated land within existing irrigation districts, expansion to new districts will be undertaken in the longer term.

Decreasing Regional Disparities

This broadly based provincial policy aims to reduce differences in living conditions and opportunities for the development of human resources among the various regions of the Province. In reality, its objective is to raise those areas lacking in facilities and opportunities to the level of the most "well-off" areas. It intends to deal with rural-urban differences as well as regional

differences. As such, many of the programs supportive of the family farm policy apply to this policy as well. In addition the public assistance programs attempt to provide better immediate opportunities for those in need, many of whom are in areas which could be classified as "needy." Infrastructure location decisions by the Provincial Government have been effective to a limited extent in providing employment opportunities in disadvantaged areas. The principle of spreading resources, however, may in some cases have led to maintaining a mediocre level of life style or simply providing the "stay option" rather than actually raising the standards. It can, perhaps, be justified as an interim measure--a short term solution to a larger problem.

Access, as well as infrastructure is important to raising opportunity. The Province's northern transportation proposals should be effective in this area. These include construction of a Northern Industrial Road from north of Lesser Slave Lake to Ft. Vermilion, and a road from Ft. Vermilion to Ft. McMurray. In recent years, the marked improvement of the secondary road system has allowed those living outside the larger urban regions considerably more advantages in obtaining goods and services than in previous years. At the same time, however, it may augment the economic difficulties of many of the smallest centers. The Alberta Housing Corporation orients its assistance programs for providing housing to the non-metropolitan areas, however, the initiative in obtaining a program must originate from the community concerned. This has proven a deterrent to the effectiveness of the programs, since many communities appear unaware of the

assistance available to them. The programs also presuppose the determination of need by the community, which in smaller centers commands a fairly high level of local organization.

Diversification of the Economy

The diversification of the economy intended by this Provincial policy is away from dependence on oil and gas resources, and an increase in secondary industrial pursuits. The lending programs of the Department of Business Development and Tourism, the Alberta Opportunity Company, and the Agriculture Development Corporation encourage agricultural and other processing industries, and the market analysis services of the Agencies complement the lending programs. World demand for fuels suggests, however, that this policy will prove as difficult to implement at a large scale in the future as it has in the past. It has met with some success in the agricultural sector, primarily in the southern parts of the Province.

Decentralization

A policy complementary in most respects to diversification and the elimination of regional disparities is that of decentralization of economic and population growth from the two metropolitan regions. While it will be virtually impossible to halt the growth of these areas, it may be possible to reduce the concentration of growth. The Provincial Government itself has been the leader

in attempting to implement this policy. It has made numerous location decisions in recent years (for example, the Environmental Research Laboratory in Vegreville and the Agricultural Development Corporation in Camrose) which have diverted expansion which would have occurred in Edmonton. So far, most of this decentralization has been with respect to employment. Government purchasing and decision-making are still largely centralized.

Many are skeptical of the success of this policy. They suggest it will slow economic growth, rather than redistribute it. Private enterprise cannot choose an uneconomic location, and many must take advantage of the economies of agglomeration.

Programs relating to decentralization of economic growth are primarily administered by the Department of Business Development and Tourism. Incentives in the form of consultative services to industry, advice to municipalities, and feasibility studies are available.

Presently, much of Alberta's growth is based on the development of natural resources and is location-tied. Whether the secondary industries based on these primary resources do develop and where they consent to locate will have a major impact on the long-term success of both the decentralization and diversification policies.

Policy for the Eastern Slopes

Development policies for the Eastern Slopes of the Rocky Mountains have recently been released by the Province. The main features are: the multiple use of land where practicable; the development of urban and transportation facilities only in established corridors and communities; some development of coal and gas deposits; and the prime importance of protecting the watershed. These principles represent little or no departure from the policies which have been followed for the region in the past. The Province has always recognized that the management of Crown Lands in that area for multiple use where possible is desirable. Urban and transportation facilities have been limited to the three existing highway corridors. (The decision against allowing urban development at Luscar was made several years ago.) Similarly there has been limited development of coal resources and more recently gas deposits, and the necessity of protecting watersheds has been well recognized. It appears unlikely, then, that any major changes will occur as a result of this recent announcement. The programs to implement the policies have been operative for some time.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS

Numerous Federal Government Departments and Agencies sponsor programs, the intent of which is to better the individual and collective well-being of Canadians. The Province of Alberta and the Federal Government have established cost-sharing agreements in a number of program areas, some of which are described here.

Perhaps the best known Federal-Provincial program is ARDA which sets up programs and projects to increase opportunities for employment and to increase incomes in rural areas. Its thrust has been to assist farmers and ranchers to diversify their operations, and toward providing employment opportunities for Native peoples. It has been most used in the Eastern Slopes and Northern areas of the Province.

A Small Farm Development Agreement has as its objectives increasing farm incomes, encouraging maintenance of the family farm unit, and the rationalization of land use toward those ends. Either the Federal or Provincial Government can purchase uneconomical farm units for resale, toward meeting the program objectives. Rural development in general is an integral part of the agreement, and consultative services to farmers and those leaving the farming industry are provided.

A Nutritive Processing Assistance Agreement is designed to strengthen

the economic base of Alberta's rural communities by encouraging the processing, in these areas, of nutritive products and by-products.

An Agricultural Service Centers Program complements the Provincial Alberta Municipal Waterworks Assistance Program. Through the joint project, agricultural centers designated as having growth roles are assisted in constructing and acquiring water supply facilities.

The Lesser Slave Lake Special Area Program has been relatively successful in providing opportunities for residents of the region, especially Native peoples, in providing the regions centers with basic infrastructure, and in creating an opportunity for educational upgrading. Its comprehensive nature has, it appears, been a key element in the development of the region.

The Federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion and the Province of Alberta, through an Alberta North Agreement, have recognized the unique conditions and needs of Northern Alberta. This agreement provides for co-operation in developing long term programs beneficial to the socio-economic development of the North. As with the Slave Lake Special Area Program, flexibility in scope and application should contribute to its effectiveness.

THE VIEWS OF THE PUBLIC

The Public Hearings on Land Use in the Eastern Slopes

Several major themes were evident from the views of the public, as presented at hearings into land use in the Eastern Slopes. People recognized that the protection of the watershed of the area is critical for all areas of the Province. There was a strong feeling that the Slopes should be managed in such a way as to retain their natural qualities. People were consistent in their attitude that, while protecting the 'wildland' nature of the area, there is a place for combining that with human uses. The opinion was widespread that if renewable natural resources in the region could be used without damaging the environment in a permanent or long-term manner, then it is acceptable to exploit them. The general feeling was, however, that this is not happening at present.

Wildland recreation and tourism were two somewhat conflicting views put forward by the public. Generally unsuitable uses for the Slopes were thought to be urbanization, surface mining and highway construction. Two of these three are essential to a certain extent, for the development of tourism. It was suggested that the need to urbanize for tourism could be met in the Canmore Corridor, the Yellowhead Corridor and along the David Thompson Highway. Private industry put forward specific development proposals for tourism in these areas. Less difficulty in oil and gas exploration was envisaged by the public for

the future, than in the past. The main problems likely to be encountered were thought to be those of air pollution, rather than surface damage to the environment. There were some regional differences in intensity of concern--the Environment Conservation Authority suggest this is due in large part, to the narrowness of the Slopes in the south, and recognize a need for more immediate action in that area.

The Alberta Land Use Forum's Public Hearings on Land Use

The majority of input to these hearings was by rural people and organizations, regarding rural problems and rural-urban conflicts. Those topics on which briefs were received which would be of interest for regional development dealt with the family farm, future land needs for agriculture, the need for recreation space, and the effects of decentralization on small centers.

The public were strongly in favor of preservation of the family farm unit for Alberta agriculture. Briefs were presented at every location on this subject. Difficulties identified usually were based on the difficulty of entry into farming due to high prices of land, which the public attributed to a variety of factors. The lending programs of the Agricultural Development Corporation and Farm Credit Corporation were seen as helpful, but not sufficiently so to enable many farmers to acquire viable farm units. The farming community, too, emerged as being strongly in favor of land ownership--the mystique of owning one's own land is very much alive in Alberta. Curiously, however, there is considerably less

resentment in leasing land from an individual than from a corporation.

Numerous briefs dealt with the future need for land for food production, and the raising of cattle as opposed to growing crops in meeting the world's food needs. There were some differences of opinion regarding Alberta's responsibilities for food production--what should be the appropriate and realistic scale for our concern? In the Peace Region, people expressed a desire to bring more land into agricultural production, that is, expansion of the agricultural frontier, more for reasons of easing entry into farming than from concern for the world's food problems.

In general, there was a different attitude toward agriculture and farming as a way of life in Northern Alberta than in the more southerly parts of the Province. In the Peace Region, in particular, the frontier or pioneer attitude is still discernible. The agricultural population appears to be less demanding of urban levels of servicing and amenities. The feeling that "there is plenty of land for all" was evident. There was no concern for communal and foreign buying of agricultural land, as occurred especially in Southern Alberta.

Approximately one of every six submissions to the hearings dealt wholly or in part with the need for land for recreation. Most briefs saw this as a need for more Provincial Parks as facility oriented recreation areas--campsites, etc. Demands for both more lake cottage areas and greater preservation of public access to high quality shorelines were made. The public tended to stress the perceived economic benefits available from tourism in its request for more recreation developments.

The effect of the Province's decentralization policy on the smaller communities and on some regions of the Province was raised a number of times by the public in both rural and urban areas. While some groups continue to anticipate only benefit to their town or region, a number of submissions expressed the concern that the character of their community may be altered by too much growth. There appeared to be a growing feeling that some industries are undesirable in either a rural or urban setting. In St. Paul, for example, with the possible effects of development of the Energy Corridor, the community was concerned about maintaining its prime function as an agricultural center. It appears that the town would prefer to absorb the service functions associated with the energy corridor, but let the surrounding communities accommodate most of the increase in population. Throughout the Province, the public expressed skepticism about the Energy Corridor concept.

Few area-specific problems were brought before the hearings. One of interest, however, was a concern for stabilizing the level of Lesser Slave Lake as a means of offering those pursuing agriculture more stability.

The maintenance of prime agricultural lands for agricultural uses was a ubiquitous concern of the public. It becomes an issue, however, primarily in the areas surrounding the larger urban centers.

Finally, many expressed fears for the waning effectiveness of local control over what they consider to be local issues. This concern applied through all the land issues--agriculture, urban, recreation, etc. The fact that there are

significant regional differences in both land use concerns and attitudes became very clear. No "blanket" policies except in the broadest terms will suffice for Albertans.

The feeling that "the Government" should solve most of the problems was also clear from the hearings--in partial conflict with individual philosophies about local control of destinies. This attitude may well be the result of what appeared to be a definite dearth of knowledge by the public, about how things happen, how decisions are made, and what information, programs, and roles in decision-making are available to them. It is suggested that there are program implications in the area of community leadership and communication which might be pursued.

POSSIBLE OUTCOMES OF CURRENT TRENDS AND POLICIES

Two classes of trends influence the likely futures of Alberta—trends in social-demographic factors, and trends in the economic development of the Province. How they combine determines what pictures are drawn for Alberta.

The birth rate and age structure of the population are obvious demographic factors having implications for Alberta's future. Birth rates have been decreasing steadily since the mid-1950's and in recent years this has resulted in a low rate of natural increase. The present age structure of Alberta's population is such that the rate of family formation is high and is likely to remain so until the mid-1980's. Even a declining birth rate will result in an increased number of births. One forecast is that the fertility rate in Alberta will be 2.35 during the 1980's, and the total number of births will be 20 percent greater than at present.¹ This will probably slow the aging trend in Alberta's population and result in increased numbers of children requiring the appropriate infrastructures. The demand for housing and later, schools will be high. If the demand for labour

¹Vanasse-Duhamel, D., Cohort Fertility in Eight Canadian Provinces: Analysis and Projections, D.B.S., 1972.

were to remain constant, the proportion of population increase attributable to immigration would likely decrease. This, however, is not likely to be the case.

The Federal Government's Immigration policy could affect the total number of immigrants available as citizens of Alberta, and will affect the nature of the immigrants. What the effect will be is unknown. Economic conditions in other parts of Canada may have an impact on the type and number of potential immigrants to the Province.

The probably impact of increasing the area under irrigation in southern Alberta is easier to isolate than that of other developmental decisions. It is quite probable that the incidence of part-time and hobby farming around the major centers would increase. Rural densities would also increase and the total population of the region would grow. There would be associated pressures on the transportation and other infrastructure systems. As rural populations would be stabilized here, in combination with relatively high incomes, the irrigated part of the Province would likely command a larger share of the Province's total population than it has presently. The productivity and range of crops grown would increase with the expansion of irrigated lands. Opportunities for agricultural processing industries should be enhanced. One potential problem, which also exists at present might be the availability of farm labor. This will depend on employment opportunities elsewhere, and the ability of the farmer to pay help.

Should the decentralization policy of the Provincial Government be successful in redirecting some growth from Calgary and Edmonton, the

distribution of the Province's population will be altered. It will be less concentrated in the Edmonton and Calgary regions and probably more concentrated in the areas around Lethbridge and Red Deer. It is postulated that a reasonable share of new growth would occur at least in the short term, in the Edmonton-Calgary Corridor where transportation is well developed and access in general to the two large cities is best. The prospect of decentralizing activities that would normally locate in Edmonton or Calgary to the Peace River Region seems remote. It may, however, be possible to encourage activity generated by developments within the area to locate there. If Northern resource development is undertaken at a fairly large scale, the total volume of associated economic activity, if induced to remain in the Region, could create a substantially larger population than would otherwise be the case. The development of area infrastructure would need to anticipate rather than react to this growth, if it is to occur, as distances within the area are large, and internal remoteness could prove a negative factor in the success of such a development objective.

Related to decentralization is the Province's proposed energy corridor through the eastern part of the Province, from Ft. McMurray south. A shift in the balance of economic growth location would occur eastward into the area of past slow growth. Considerable diversification of that region's economy would occur, allowing increased opportunities for the private sector in providing supportive services. A stabilization of the presently declining rural economy and total population would result, increasing that area's relative share of the Provincial

population. Large investments in infrastructure will be required--especially housing and transportation. The Government will be required to assist the private sector in accommodating growth if it is to occur at the rapid rate suggested. It will also be important to consider the long-term future needs of the Corridor, once the fuel resource base is depleted.

The continuing decrease of rural population in the Province is likely to continue for some time, especially in the areas north of Red Deer. The impact of this decrease will constantly become less as total numbers become less significant. While the impact on the Province as a whole will not be large, for some time the impact on local economies will be substantial. It is reflected in the non-growth of the small centers, as they serve fewer rural farm people at lower densities. The success of a decentralization objective would be a compensating factor for some centers.

New resource developments are certain to occur and most will have their impact on the northern half of the Province. Iron ore deposits in the Clear Hills area of the Peace country have potential for exploitation but are not yet commercially feasible. Presently they are accessible by road and are with 40 miles of a railway. Skilled and unskilled labor in substantial number would be required. The opportunities for secondary industry would be of some importance to the area. Underemployed and surplus rural population could provide the basis for the needed labor force.

Further development of timber resources in Northern Alberta will continue to depend largely on the costs of transportation. The Northern railways and

Northern Industrial Road may increase the feasibility of future developments based on the timber industry.

The Athabasca Tar Sands have already had a large impact on the economy and people of Northeastern Alberta, and on the labor force and economy of the Province as a whole. A mobile labor force--especially in the early stages, is required. This labor force is male dominated and both skilled and unskilled. Housing and social problems are, it appears, inevitable results of rapid growth in resource areas. There will be a need to diversify the function of the Town of Ft. McMurray if the Tar Sands projects are to benefit the Region in the long term.

The construction of the MacKenzie Valley Pipeline will create employment opportunities for a large unskilled labor force of men concentrated in relatively isolated areas. The group will likely be highly mobile and relatively affluent. Upon completion of the pipeline a large pool of surplus labor, largely unskilled will be available. The effect of construction on communities in the region will be substantial, but temporary. There will be short-term needs for access into remote areas, whether by surface or air. A further result could likely be a difficulty in attracting young males to vocational training opportunities. After the construction is completed, on the other hand, there will be a need to train large numbers of people, and/or provide alternative employment opportunities. If neither educational facilities nor jobs are available in the North the impact of movement out of the Region will be felt both there and at the destinations.

Further exploitation of the coal reserves of the Eastern Slopes will not

likely have a substantial impact on the human resources of the Province or region. New methods of extracting the resource, and the relatively small magnitude of developments suggest that few people will be involved at each development.

Increased employment opportunities in the north could increase the rate of rural depopulation in the northeastern agricultural portion of Alberta. If it is Government policy to maintain the present level of population in the area (in urban centers rather than rural) some direct involvement by the public sector will be necessary. This population, being relatively old, will have needs which differ from those of other rural areas of Alberta.

Particularly in relation to probable resource developments in northern regions, there would appear to be room for the promotion of innovative pilot projects in the provision of social infrastructure. For example, new concepts in housing for new communities, isolated communities, temporary communities and Native settlements could vastly improve the lives of residents of such areas. Designs suited to particular environments and special groups of people in such areas have, in the past, not been given serious consideration. Similarly, community design concepts aimed at protecting the social and physical environment in these special types of settlements could, in the long term, be of benefit to the Province as a whole.

APPENDIX

Table 1 a
Population in Unincorporated Centres
by Census Division

| Census Division | 1961 | 1971 | % Change |
|-----------------|-------|-------|----------|
| 1 | 984 | 643 | - 34.7 |
| 2 | 2221 | 2428 | + 9.3 |
| 3 | 645 | 432 | - 33.0 |
| 4 | 695 | 487 | - 29.9 |
| 5 | 3113 | 1969 | - 36.7 |
| 6 | 597 | 604 | + 1.2 |
| 7 | 837 | 648 | - 22.6 |
| 8 | 1285 | 1437 | + 11.8 |
| 9 | | | |
| 10 | 1708 | 1313 | - 23.1 |
| 11 | 10209 | 18194 | + 78.2 |
| 12 | 3109 | 3203 | + 3.0 |
| 13 | 2457 | 2323 | - 5.5 |
| 14 | 2185 | 2093 | - 4.2 |
| 15 | 7112 | 6120 | - 13.9 |

Table 1b
Average Percentage Population Change of Incorporated Centres
by Size Class, 1961 - 1971

| Size Class, 1961 | Average Per Cent Population Change | Number of Centres |
|------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Less than 500 | -4.6 | 120 |
| 500 - 999 | 15.5 | 42 |
| 1,000 - 1,999 | 18.9 | 29 |
| 2,000 - 2,999 | 32.8 | 22 |
| 3,000 - 4,999 | 36.3 | 9 |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 33.9 | 3 |
| 10,000 - 49,999 | 21.9 | 3 |
| 50,000 and over | 58.9 | 2 |
| Total Province | 22.2 | 230 |

Table 2

% Change in Population in Each Size Class

1961 - 1971 (Centres Incorporated 1961)

Census Divisions

| Population | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | Alta. |
|--------------------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Less Than 500 | -14.7 | -7.6 | + .5 | -12.3 | -18.9 | -1.2 | -14.3 | +23.5 | 0 | -12.5 | 109.9 | -14.7 | 30.9 | -1.8 | 53.2 | 10.5 |
| 500 - 1,000 | 1.2 | 3.5 | - | 18.7 | 18.3 | 27.7 | 11.5 | -6.9 | - | 3.5 | 11.8 | 22.2 | 56.2 | - | 30.1 | 14.7 |
| 1,000 - 2,000 | 3.3 | - | -7.8 | - | -2.2 | 20.1 | 27.3 | 15.1 | -5.9 | 12.9 | 18.7 | 107.8 | 41.2 | 203.8 | 37.8 | 35.7 |
| 2,000 - 3,000 | 1.6 | 14.9 | 11.2 | -3.8 | 85.8 | 28.5 | - | 17.5 | 24.2 | 36.7 | 82.5 | 47.4 | 22.6 | - | 98.2 | 32.7 |
| 3,000 - 5,000 | | 20.6 | | | | | 15.0 | 12.7 | -6.1 | - | 98.4 | | | 29.8 | | 34.3 |
| 5,000 - 10,000 | | | | | | | | | | 25.0 | 18.2 | | | | 56.6 | 36.0 |
| 10,000 - 50,000 | 8.3 | 16.3 | | | | 46.0 | | 41.1 | | | 36.6 | | | | | 19.9 |
| Total | +7.1 | 14.2 | 7.0 | - .1 | 16.6 | 45.0 | 8.6 | 27.3 | 15.3 | 16.9 | 36.8 | 73.2 | 26.2 | 47.4 | 50.3 | |

* Includes Canmore, Banff and Jasper since they are such a large part of Census Division Population.

Table 3

Population by Type of Residence

1961 - 1971 by Census Division

| Census Division | Year | Total | RURAL | | URBAN | Per Cent Alberta Population |
|--------------------|------|---------|-----------|---------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | Farm % | Non-Farm % | % | |
| 1 | 1961 | 39,140 | 18.5 | 10.4 | 71.1 | 2.9 |
| | 1966 | 38,860 | 17.9 | 7.8 | 74.3 | 2.7 |
| | 1971 | 39,140 | 15.3 | 8.2 | 76.5 | 2.4 |
| 2 | 1961 | 83,310 | 27.3 | 16.1 | 56.6 | 6.3 |
| | 1966 | 82,720 | 25.9 | 12.9 | 61.2 | 5.7 |
| | 1971 | 86,620 | 20.2 | 14.5 | 65.3 | 5.3 |
| 3 | 1961 | 30,970 | 37.3 | 21.4 | 41.3 | 2.3 |
| | 1966 | 29,590 | 37.9 | 20.5 | 40.4 | 2.0 |
| | 1971 | 30,940 | 30.9 | 27.8 | 41.3 | 1.9 |
| 4 | 1961 | 15,020 | 50.3 | 32.1 | 17.6 | 1.1 |
| | 1966 | 14,220 | 50.3 | 31.2 | 18.5 | 1.0 |
| | 1971 | 12,990 | 46.5 | 33.9 | 19.6 | 0.8 |
| 5 | 1961 | 38,120 | 43.9 | 41.1 | 15.0 | 2.9 |
| | 1966 | 35,990 | 42.6 | 39.2 | 18.1 | 2.5 |
| | 1971 | 34,490 | 39.3 | 33.6 | 27.1 | 2.1 |
| 6 | 1961 | 317,989 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 89.4 | 23.9 |
| | 1966 | 369,140 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 91.4 | 25.2 |
| | 1971 | 447,080 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 92.7 | 27.5 |
| 7 | 1961 | 40,837 | 46.8 | 31.1 | 22.1 | 3.1 |
| | 1966 | 40,833 | 47.0 | 27.9 | 25.1 | 2.8 |
| | 1971 | 38,335 | 40.9 | 31.2 | 27.9 | 2.4 |

| Census Division | Year | Total | RURAL | | URBAN | Per Cent Alberta Population |
|--------------------|------|---------|-----------|---------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | Farm % | Non-Farm % | % | |
| 8 | 1961 | 76,533 | 34.6 | 21.2 | 44.2 | 5.7 |
| | 1966 | 83,912 | 31.6 | 19.1 | 49.4 | 5.7 |
| | 1971 | 85,640 | 27.3 | 21.3 | 51.4 | 5.3 |
| 9 | 1961 | 20,274 | 3.5 | 34.6 | 61.9 | 1.5 |
| | 1966 | 18,195 | 4.1 | 33.8 | 62.1 | 1.2 |
| | 1971 | 19,780 | 1.6 | 35.1 | 63.3 | 1.2 |
| 10 | 1961 | 70,177 | 52.7 | 24.1 | 23.2 | 5.3 |
| | 1966 | 70,211 | 49.8 | 20.8 | 29.4 | 4.8 |
| | 1971 | 65,530 | 43.6 | 24.1 | 32.3 | 4.0 |
| 11 | 1961 | 410,679 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 85.1 | 30.8 |
| | 1966 | 476,053 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 87.8 | 32.5 |
| | 1971 | 552,460 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 89.5 | 33.9 |
| 12 | 1961 | 47,310 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 20.8 | 3.6 |
| | 1966 | 50,635 | 34.2 | 28.7 | 37.2 | 3.5 |
| | 1971 | 54,645 | 26.5 | 25.5 | 48.0 | 3.4 |
| 13 | 1961 | 45,431 | 59.6 | 25.5 | 14.8 | 3.4 |
| | 1966 | 44,142 | 59.4 | 22.8 | 17.8 | 3.0 |
| | 1971 | 43,785 | 51.2 | 25.6 | 23.1 | 2.7 |
| 14 | 1961 | 19,282 | 19.1 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 1.4 |
| | 1966 | 20,358 | 23.6 | 25.4 | 51.0 | 1.4 |
| | 1971 | 21,665 | 17.3 | 27.6 | 55.1 | 1.3 |
| 15 | 1961 | 76,884 | 41.7 | 35.6 | 22.6 | 5.8 |
| | 1966 | 88,344 | 38.7 | 27.0 | 34.4 | 6.0 |
| | 1971 | 94,765 | 30.2 | 28.4 | 41.4 | 5.8 |

| Census Division | Year | Total | RURAL | | URBAN | Per Cent Alberta Population |
|--------------------|------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | Farm % | Non-Farm % | % | |
| Total | 1961 | 1,331,944 | 21.5 | 15.2 | 63.3 | |
| | 1966 | 1,463,203 | 19.0 | 12.2 | 68.8 | |
| | 1971 | 1,627,875 | 14.5 | 12.0 | 73.5 | |

Table 4

Mean Age By Census Division
and Type of Residence

| Census Division | | Age in Years | |
|-----------------|-------|--------------|------|
| | | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1 | rural | 25.7 | 31.9 |
| | urban | 30.7 | 33.5 |
| 2 | rural | 26.2 | 26.8 |
| | urban | 30.0 | 32.7 |
| 3 | rural | 26.0 | 26.0 |
| | urban | 30.3 | 33.9 |
| 4 | rural | 27.9 | 28.8 |
| | urban | 31.6 | 33.1 |
| 5 | rural | 28.3 | 29.0 |
| | urban | 32.0 | 34.1 |
| 6 | rural | 28.9 | 29.1 |
| | urban | 28.4 | 28.8 |
| 7 | rural | 28.3 | 29.4 |
| | urban | 30.9 | 37.1 |
| 8 | rural | 28.8 | 29.4 |
| | urban | 28.5 | 30.7 |
| 9 | rural | 29.3 | 28.8 |
| | urban | 32.5 | 32.8 |
| 10 | rural | 29.4 | 30.7 |
| | urban | 33.0 | 35.6 |
| 11 | rural | 26.8 | 26.8 |
| | urban | 26.9 | 28.7 |
| 12 | rural | 25.3 | 25.2 |
| | urban | 28.0 | 28.3 |
| 13 | rural | 29.1 | 29.8 |
| | urban | 30.5 | 34.4 |
| 14 | rural | 27.1 | 28.8 |
| | urban | 25.6 | 25.6 |
| 15 | rural | 25.8 | 26.8 |
| | urban | 26.5 | 26.6 |

Table 5

Age Distribution by Census Division

1971

| Census Division | % of Total Population (Years) | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | <4 | 5-14 | 15-34 | 35-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
| 1 | 7.8 | 21.1 | 28.3 | 11.2 | 21.3 | 10.0 |
| 2 | 9.0 | 21.6 | 30.2 | 10.9 | 18.7 | 9.3 |
| 3 | 9.7 | 23.7 | 29.1 | 9.5 | 18.3 | 9.7 |
| 4 | 8.7 | 23.5 | 27.4 | 10.7 | 20.8 | 8.9 |
| 5 | 8.8 | 22.5 | 28.0 | 10.4 | 20.6 | 10.0 |
| 6 | 9.3 | 21.4 | 33.7 | 12.7 | 16.3 | 6.5 |
| 7 | 8.1 | 22.4 | 27.5 | 11.0 | 20.7 | 10.2 |
| 8 | 8.5 | 23.1 | 29.7 | 11.1 | 19.0 | 8.7 |
| 9 | 9.0 | 20.7 | 32.1 | 11.2 | 19.4 | 7.7 |
| 10 | 7.7 | 21.8 | 25.6 | 10.7 | 22.2 | 7.9 |
| 11 | 9.4 | 21.7 | 34.2 | 12.2 | 16.4 | 6.2 |
| 12 | 11.2 | 27.7 | 29.2 | 11.3 | 14.0 | 6.6 |
| 13 | 8.9 | 23.6 | 25.7 | 11.3 | 20.1 | 10.3 |
| 14 | 11.2 | 25.3 | 30.9 | 11.9 | 14.6 | 6.1 |
| 15 | 11.3 | 25.5 | 31.3 | 10.7 | 14.5 | 6.4 |
| Alberta | 9.3 | 22.3 | 32.1 | 11.9 | 17.2 | 7.3 |

Table 6

Birth Rates by Census Division
and Type of Residence, 1961 - 1971

| Census Division | 1961 total | total | 1966 urban | rural | total | 1971 urban | rural |
|--------------------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1 | 26.0 | 17.1 | 16.7 | 18.4 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 15.1 |
| 2 | 26.3 | 19.0 | 18.0 | 20.5 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 17.7 |
| 3 | 30.3 | 19.7 | 19.2 | 21.0 | 20.7 | 20.1 | 15.8 |
| 4 | 26.1 | 19.5 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 15.1 | 12.2 | 21.0 |
| 5 | 24.1 | 18.3 | 25.3 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 17.6 | 16.1 |
| 6 | 29.9 | 21.1 | 21.6 | 15.7 | 18.5 | 19.0 | 12.2 |
| 7 | 26.2 | 18.2 | 18.0 | 18.3 | 17.0 | 21.9 | 15.1 |
| 8 | 29.4 | 19.9 | 21.7 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 18.3 | 17.6 |
| 9 | 23.1 | 17.1 | 7.0 | 33.8 | 17.4 | 19.8 | 13.4 |
| 10 | 22.5 | 17.5 | 19.6 | 16.7 | 13.3 | 16.9 | 11.6 |
| 11 | 30.5 | 21.5 | 21.8 | 19.9 | 19.4 | 18.8 | 23.9 |
| 12 | 34.3 | 24.5 | 23.2 | 25.2 | 22.1 | 20.0 | 23.9 |
| 13 | 24.3 | 18.5 | 22.7 | 17.5 | 15.9 | 22.2 | 14.0 |
| 14 | 35.5 | 24.6 | 28.8 | 20.1 | 22.6 | 29.5 | 14.1 |
| 15 | 34.4 | 25.9 | 24.0 | 26.9 | 23.7 | 27.9 | 20.7 |
| Alberta | 29.2 | 20.9 | | | 18.8 | | |

Source: Division of Vital Statistics, Dept. of Health
and Social Development, Government of Alberta.

Table 7 a
Native Population by Type of
Residence 1961, 1971

| | | Per cent Total 1961 (Male/female) | | Per cent Total 1971 | |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| population in thousands | Rural | 91.2 | (46.8/44.4) | 73.9 | (38.0/35.9) |
| | Farm | 17.9 | (9.2/8.7) | 9.6 | (4.8/4.8) |
| | Non-farm | 73.4 | (37.7/35.7) | 64.3 | (33.2/31.1) |
| | Urban | 8.8 | (3.9/4.9) | 26.1 | (12.0/14.1) |
| | 100 plus | 5.6 | (2.5/3.0) | 14.9 | (6.6/8.3) |
| | 30 - 99.9 | .1 | (.04/.06) | .3 | (.1/.2) |
| | 10 - 29.9 | .2 | (.08/1.2) | 1.2 | (.6/.6) |
| | 5 - 9.9 | .1 | (.04/.06) | 2.2 | (1.2/1.1) |
| | 2.5 - 4.9 | .9 | (.3/.6) | 2.0 | (.9/1.1) |
| | 1 - 2.5 | 1.9 | (.8/1.1) | 5.5 | (2.6/2.8) |
| | Total Alberta | 100. | (50.0/50.0) | 100. | (50.7/49.3) |

Table 7b
Level of Education Attained - 1961 *

| Alberta | Some Elementary | Some Secondary | Some University | None |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------|
| Alberta | 35.9% | 50.3% | 6.7% | 7.1% |
| Rural | 47.1 | 39.9 | 3.8 | 9.2 |
| Rural Farm | 50.1 | 38.5 | 2.7 | 8.7 |
| Urban | 29.8 | 56.0 | 8.4 | 5.8 |
| 100,000+ | 28.0 | 57.7 | 9.0 | 5.3 |
| 30,000 - 99,999 | 31.4 | 55.2 | 7.5 | 5.9 |
| 10,000 - 29,999 | 33.8 | 51.3 | 5.4 | 9.5 |
| 5,000 - 9,999 | 42.4 | 44.8 | 6.7 | 6.1 |
| 2,500 - 4,999 | 30.6 | 54.8 | 7.9 | 6.7 |
| 1,000 - 2,500 | 38.0 | 50.8 | 6.5 | 4.7 |

* Of population five years and older not attending school.

Table 8
Native Population by
Type of Residence

| Census Division | % Rural | 1971 % in Incorporated Centres | % Indian Reserves | % Rural | 1961 % in Incorporated Centres | % Indian Reserves |
|-----------------|---------|---|-------------------------|---------|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | 35.3 | 64.7 | - | 69.4 | 30.6 | - |
| 2 | 59.9 | 40.1 | - | 92.6 | 7.4 | - |
| 3 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 92.6 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 96.2 |
| 4 | 70.0 | 30.0 | - | 66.7 | 33.3 | - |
| 5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 92.4 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 95.0 |
| 6 | 2.0 | 79.3 | 18.7 | 11.0 | 39.6 | 49.4 |
| 7 | 26.7 | 73.3 | - | 36.4 | 63.6 | - |
| 8 | 7.2 | 14.1 | 78.7 | 9.3 | 6.6 | 84.1 |
| 9 | 12.5* | 2.5 | 85.0 | 0.9 | 0.8* | 98.3 |
| 10 | 55.7 | 44.3 | - | 87.6 | 12.4 | - |
| 11 | 9.0 | 61.8 | 29.2 | 14.6 | 33.8 | 51.6 |
| 12 | 45.4 | 11.1 | 43.5 | 39.8 | 4.0 | 56.2 |
| 13 | 53.3 | 8.3 | 38.3 | 56.2 | 3.6 | 40.2 |
| 14 | 79.4 | 20.6 | - | 90.7 | 9.3 | - |
| 15 | 49.4 | 14.2 | 36.4 | - | - | 37.5 |

* Includes unincorporated centres of Banff and Jasper.

Table 9

Native Population by Major
Cities and Census Divisions, 1971

| Census Division | Total Native Population | Percent Total Population | Sex Ratio |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 85 | 0.2 | 112 |
| 2 | 710 | 0.8 | 100 |
| 3 | 5015 | 16.2 | 104 |
| 4 | 15 | 0.1 | 50 |
| 5 | 1780 | 5.2 | 100 |
| 6 | 3015 | 0.7 | 91 |
| 7 | 75 | 0.2 | 100 |
| 8 | 2025 | 2.4 | 101 |
| 9 | 2160 | 10.9 | 112 |
| 10 | 395 | 0.6 | 108 |
| 11 | 7575 | 1.4 | 88 |
| 12 | 8425 | 15.4 | 104 |
| 13 | 1320 | 3.0 | 98 |
| 14 | 585 | 2.7 | 111 |
| 15 | 11375 | 12.0 | 107 |
| Calgary | 2265 | 0.6 | 84 |
| Edmonton | 4260 | 1.0 | 78 |
| Lethbridge | 145 | 0.4 | 67 |
| Medicine Hat | 40 | 0.2 | 60 |
| Red Deer | 175 | 0.6 | - |
| Grande Prairie | 190 | 1.5 | 90 |

Table 10

Indian Band Membership

Population

| District/Agency and Band | 31/12/73 | 31/12/74 | % Change |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| <u>Blackfoot/Stony/Sarcee</u> | | | |
| Blackfoot | 2,592 | 2,651 | 2.3 |
| Bearspaw (Stony) | 693 | 717 | 3.5 |
| Chiniquay (Stony) | 520 | 541 | 4.0 |
| Wesley (Stony) Bighorn | 613 | 630 | 2.8 |
| Sarcee | 539 | 548 | 1.7 |
| Sunchild | 326 | 319 | -1.5 |
| O'Chiese | 281 | 282 | 0.4 |
| <u>Blood/Peigan</u> | | | |
| Blood | 4,753 | 4,887 | 2.8 |
| Peigan | 1,573 | 1,596 | 1.5 |
| <u>Edmonton/Hobbema</u> | | | |
| Paul | 648 | 668 | 3.1 |
| Alexis | 548 | 567 | 3.5 |
| Enoch | 545 | 567 | 4.0 |
| Alexander | 562 | 562 | 0.0 |
| Samson | 2,074 | 2,130 | 2.7 |
| Montana | 296 | 301 | 1.7 |
| Ermineskin | 1,020 | 1,038 | 1.8 |
| Louis Bull | 490 | 506 | 3.3 |
| <u>Fort Vermilion Agency</u> | | | |
| Slaves of Upper Hay | 1,107 | 1,130 | 2.1 |
| Boyer River | 283 | 290 | 2.5 |
| Tall Cree | 226 | 230 | 1.8 |
| Little Red River | 1,061 | 1,109 | 4.5 |
| <u>Lesser Slave Lake Agency</u> | | | |
| Sawridge | 37 | 39 | 5.4 |
| Swan River | 170 | 185 | 8.8 |
| Driftpile | 554 | 574 | 3.6 |
| Sucker Creek | 517 | 527 | 1.9 |
| Grouard | 63 | 65 | 3.2 |
| Duncans | 48 | 49 | 2.1 |
| Horse Lakes | 131 | 137 | 4.6 |
| Whitefish Lake | 506 | 477 | -5.7 |
| Lubicon Lake | 60 | 117 | 95.0 |
| Sturgeon Lake | 672 | 675 | 0.4 |
| Bigstone | 1,476 | 1,507 | 2.1 |

Population

| District/Agency and Band | 31/12/73 | 31/12/74 | % Change |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| <u>Saddle Lake/Athabasca</u> | | | |
| Saddle Lake | 2,799 | 2,867 | 2.4 |
| Cold Lake | 901 | 903 | 0.2 |
| Frog Lake | 653 | 667 | 2.1 |
| Kehewin | 532 | 546 | 2.6 |
| Cree | 778 | 807 | 3.7 |
| Chipewyan | 251 | 259 | 3.2 |
| McMurray | 109 | 110 | 0.9 |
| Janvier | 208 | 233 | 12.0 |
| McKay | 185 | 189 | 2.2 |
| Heart Lake | 81 | 90 | -1.2 |
| Beaver | 214 | 216 | 0.9 |

Table 11 a

Level of Education Attained by

Type of Residence, 1971*

| Level of Schooling | Alberta Male/Female | Urban M/F | Rural Non-Farm M/F | Rural Farm M/F |
|---|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Elementary | 16.3/14.0 | 13.2/12.8 | 25.3/17.7 | 26.0/16.6 |
| Elementary & Some Vocational | 1.6/.6 | 1.7/.6 | .7/.2 | 1.3/.3 |
| Secondary Only | 18.4/21.8 | 17.9/22.6 | 8.1/8.8 | 21.7/19.5 |
| Secondary with Vocational Only | 2.8/2.1 | 3.1/2.4 | 1.1/.7 | 1.6/1.2 |
| Secondary with Vocational & Additional Non-University Training | 5.4/6.6 | 6.0/7.7 | | 3.5/3.8 |
| University | 5.8/4.6 | 6.9/5.2 | 1.5/1.6 | 1.7/2.8 |
| Total | <u>100.</u> | <u>100.</u> | <u>100.</u> | <u>100.</u> |

* Percent population five years and older not attending school.

Table 11b

Native Population by Age Groups

1961, 1971

| Age in Years | 1961 Per Cent Total | 1971 Per Cent Total |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 0 - 4 | 20.1 | 17.2 |
| 5 - 9 | 15.9 | 17.0 |
| 10 - 14 | 12.9 | 14.3 |
| 15 - 19 | 10.2 | 10.7 |
| 20 - 24 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| 25 - 34 | 11.9 | 11.7 |
| 35 - 44 | 7.3 | 8.2 |
| 45 - 54 | 5.7 | 4.8 |
| 55 - 64 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| 65 - 69 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| 70 and over | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| | <u>100.</u> | <u>100.</u> |

Table 12

Level of Education Attained by Census Division, 1971*

| Level of Schooling | | Census Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Elementary | (M) | 19.5 | 16.9 | 19.6 | 21.2 | 19.4 | 11.6 | 20.8 | 19.9 | 18.7 | 24.8 | 14.0 | 25.7 | 27.4 | 21.2 | 24.7 |
| | (F) | 19.2 | 15.7 | 16.6 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 10.9 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 19.5 | 13.1 | 21.2 | 20.3 | 14.8 | 18.0 |
| Elementary & Some Vocational | (M) | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| | (F) | .5 | .6 | .4 | .2 | .3 | .6 | .4 | .5 | .6 | .5 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .4 | .4 |
| Secondary Only | (M) | 19.0 | 19.1 | 19.3 | 22.7 | 21.7 | 18.1 | 21.7 | 18.8 | 19.7 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 16.0 | 17.4 | 20.5 | 18.1 |
| | (F) | 20.9 | 20.2 | 20.5 | 21.7 | 21.0 | 22.8 | 22.8 | 22.0 | 20.1 | 19.2 | 22.7 | 16.8 | 18.6 | 22.1 | 18.7 |
| Secondary With Vocational Only | (M) | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| | (F) | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Secondary With Vocational & Additional Non- University Training | (M) | 3.6 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 6.6 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 6.0 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| | (F) | 5.2 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 8.4 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 7.1 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| University | (M) | 3.4 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 8.0 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 3.2 |
| | (F) | 3.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 |

* Percent Population five years and older not attending school.

Table 13

Full-time Enrollment at
Post-Secondary Educational Institutions

| | 1970 - 71 | 1974 - 75 |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------|
| University of Alberta | 18,345 | 19,155 |
| University of Calgary | 9,237 | 9,578 |
| University of Lethbridge | 1,409 | 1,157 |
| Grant McEwen College | 1,357 (FTE ¹ 1935) | |
| Mount Royal College | 2,405 (FTE 2900) | 1,728 |
| Red Deer College | 930 (FTE 1235) | 879 |
| Grande Prairie Regional College | 370 (FTE 640) | 242 |
| Lethbridge Community College | 960 (FTE 1200) | 843 |
| Medicine Hat College | 410 (FTE 615) | 410 |
| Northern Alberta Institute of Technology | 4,100 | 3,490 |
| Southern Alberta Institute of Technology | 3,900 | 2,886 |
| Vermilion College (Lakeland 1965 - 76) | 184 (FTE 100) | 160 |
| Fairview College | 106 (FTE 100) | 131 |
| Olds College | 551 (FTE 150) | 355 |
| Alberta Vocational Centres ² | | |
| Edmonton | 1,000 | |
| Calgary | 1,000 | |
| Fort McMurray | 500 | |
| Lac la Biche | 200 | |
| Grouard | 150 | |

¹ Full time equivalent enrollment. Includes those attending part-time.

² Figures are estimates only and represent the number of students enrolled at any one point in time. Approximately twice as many students are served in a year at each institution.

Table 14

Housing

A. Persons per Room by

Census Division 1961 and 1971

| Census Division | 1961 | 1971 |
|-----------------|------|------|
| 1 | 0.70 | 0.56 |
| 2 | 0.74 | 0.61 |
| 3 | 0.76 | 0.67 |
| 4 | 0.73 | 0.62 |
| 5 | 0.72 | 0.61 |
| 6 | 0.70 | 0.59 |
| 7 | 0.73 | 0.61 |
| 8 | 0.76 | 0.64 |
| 9 | 0.76 | 0.66 |
| 10 | 0.77 | 0.63 |
| 11 | 0.75 | 0.62 |
| 12 | 1.01 | 0.84 |
| 13 | 0.84 | 0.70 |
| 14 | 0.91 | 0.74 |
| 15 | 0.97 | 0.79 |

B. Percent Dwellings with More than One Person per Room

by Type of Residence

| | 1961 | 1971 |
|----------------|------|------|
| Rural farm | 24.4 | 14.9 |
| Rural non-farm | 25.7 | 16.4 |
| Urban | 13.6 | |
| Calgary | 10.4 | 4.6 |
| Edmonton | 14.5 | 5.7 |

Table 15
AGE OF LABOUR FORCE, 1971
BY CENSUS DIVISION AND SIZE OF CENTRE
(PERCENT LABOUR FORCE)

| Census Division | Age (years) | Population Size Class | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| | | 500-1000 | 1000-2000 | 2000-3000 | 3000-5000 | 5000-10,000 | 10,000 + over |
| 1. | Less than 35 | | 40.7 | 46.2 | | | 44.6 |
| | 55 and over | | 16.6 | 16.4 | | | 16.3 |
| 2. | Less than 35 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 46.9 | 47.7 | | 47.4 |
| | 55 and over | 20.0 | 18.8 | 17.7 | 15.2 | | 16.0 |
| 3. | Less than 35 | | 41.5 | 41.9 | 47.2 | | |
| | 55 and over | | 20.5 | 21.1 | 15.5 | | |
| 4. | Less than 35 | 45.3 | | 38.5 | | | |
| | 55 and over | 18.7 | | 18.2 | | | |
| 5. | Less than 35 | 27.5 | 38.8 | | | 43.3 | |
| | 55 and over | 21.5 | 21.0 | | | 18.7 | |
| 6. | Less than 35 | 41.2 | 45.8 | 41.0 | 46.0 | | |
| | 55 and over | 17.9 | 16.9 | 25.5 | 18.7 | | |
| 7. | Less than 35 | 42.2 | 43.6 | 43.9 | | | |
| | 55 and over | 19.8 | 18.5 | 17.8 | | | |
| 8. | Less than 35 | 39.9 | 44.1 | 49.2 | 42.9 | | 50.7 |
| | 55 and over | 21.8 | 16.4 | 15.0 | 17.6 | | 12.8 |
| 9. | Less than 35 | | 46.1 | 39.6 | | | |
| | 55 and over | | 16.7 | 20.4 | | | |
| 10. | Less than 35 | 36.8 | 31.6 | 44.9 | 44.7 | 44.7 | |
| | 55 and over | 28.4 | 25.7 | 17.1 | 18.2 | 19.1 | |
| 11. | Less than 35 | 32.3 | 40.8 | | 55.2 | 46.2 | 45.3 |
| | 55 and over | 17.5 | 18.6 | | 9.7 | 16.2 | 6.1 |
| 12. | Less than 35 | 35.0 | 54.9 | 48.6 | 48.0 | 62.1 | |
| | 55 and over | 23.0 | 12.1 | 10.6 | 12.4 | 5.9 | |
| 13. | Less than 35 | | 41.5 | 44.1 | 45.7 | | |
| | 55 and over | | 19.6 | 19.6 | 17.6 | | |
| 14. | Less than 35 | | | | 53.6 | | |
| | 55 and over | | | | 8.4 | | |
| 15. | Less than 35 | 45.6 | 58.1 | 58.5 | | 56.0 | 45.3 |
| | 55 and over | 8.8 | 8.6 | 9.5 | | 8.0 | 6.1 |
| Edmonton | Less than 35 | | | | | | 52.9 |
| | 55 and over | | | | | | 10.9 |
| Calgary | Less than 35 | | | | | | 52.1 |
| | 55 and over | | | | | | 10.4 |

Table 16
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES*
BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE AND SEX FOR CENSUS DIVISIONS, 1971

| Census Division | Total | | | Rural Farm | | | Rural Non-Farm | | | Urban | | | Indian Reserve | | |
|--------------------|-------|------|--------|------------|------|--------|----------------|------|--------|--------------------|------------|------------|----------------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | 58 | 78 | 38 | 67 | 90 | 39 | 56 | 77 | 31 | 56 | 74 | 39 | | | |
| 2 | 61 | 80 | 41 | 65 | 82 | 39 | 55 | 72 | 37 | 60 | 77 | 43 | | | |
| 3 | 59 | 76 | 41 | 71 | 88 | 50 | 54 | 68 | 38 | 56 | 73 | 40 | 40 | 57 | 23 |
| 4 | 64 | 82 | 42 | 67 | 88 | 42 | 61 | 80 | 43 | 56 | 71 | 42 | | | |
| 5 | 58 | 76 | 38 | 65 | 85 | 41 | 56 | 75 | 36 | 50 | 63 | 36 | 36 | 50 | 18 |
| 6 | 64 | 83 | 46 | 64 | 83 | 42 | 52 | 73 | 31 | 64 (56) | 81 (75) | 46 (38) | 48 | 56 | 40 |
| | | | | | | | | | | (without Calgary) | | | | | |
| 7 | 62 | 80 | 11 | 68 | 87 | 44 | 53 | 71 | 34 | 57 | 73 | 41 | | | |
| 8 | 60 | 77 | 43 | 64 | 83 | 43 | 55 | 75 | 35 | 59 | 73 | 45 | 8 | 41 | 14 |
| 9 | 60 | 79 | 40 | 66 | 85 | 47 | 47 | 60 | 38 | 56 | 74 | 35 | 30 | 46 | 12 |
| 10 | 61 | 78 | 43 | 69 | 85 | 47 | 51 | 67 | 35 | 54 | 70 | 41 | | | |
| 11 | 64 | 82 | 46 | 64 | 84 | 40 | 51 | 70 | 32 | 65 (59) | 82 (79) | 48 (38) | 35 | 49 | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | | | (without Edmonton) | | | | | |
| 12 | 58 | 75 | 39 | 61 | 78 | 40 | 46 | 51 | 36 | 60 | 77 | 42 | 34 | 43 | 24 |
| 13 | 60 | 76 | 42 | 64 | 80 | 44 | 52 | 68 | 36 | 54 | 68 | 40 | 22 | 35 | 05 |
| 14 | 62 | 81 | 40 | 60 | 77 | 37 | 50 | 70 | 28 | 65 | 85 | 42 | | | |
| 15 | 61 | 78 | 40 | 61 | 78 | 37 | 57 | 74 | 37 | 64 | 82 | 45 | 33 | 42 | 22 |
| Edmonton | | | | | | | | | | 65 | 82 | 48 | | | |
| Calgary | | | | | | | | | | 65 | 83 | 47 | | | |

* Participation rate is percent of population 15 years and over, in the labour force.

Table 17

Labour Force Participation, 1971
 Average Participation Rate* by Size
 Class of Centre for Census Divisions

| Census Division | Population Size Class | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | 0 - 500 | 500 - 1000 | 1000 - 2000 | 2000 - 3000 | 3000 - 5000 | 5000 - 10,000 | 10,000 and over |
| 1 | .58 | .56 | .53 | .69 | - | - | .56 |
| 2 | .53 | .55 | .58 | .53 | .59 | - | .61 |
| 3 | .53 | .55 | .55 | .54 | .62 | - | - |
| 4 | .53 | .64 | - | .56 | - | .48 | - |
| 5 | .54 | .50 | .54 | - | - | .48 | - |
| 6 | .56 | .52 | .58 | .49 | .62 | - | .65 |
| 7 | .53 | .52 | .51 | - | .58 | - | - |
| 8 | .44 | .58 | .52 | .58 | .57 | - | .60 |
| 9 | .47 | - | .55 | .56 | | | |
| 10 | .51 | .46 | .54 | .53 | .54 | .55 | - |
| 11 | .54 | .49 | .54 | - | .61 | .55 | .65 |
| 12 | .46 | .48 | .57 | .57 | .58 | .68 | - |
| 13 | .54 | .44 | .56 | .50 | .55 | - | - |
| 14 | .43 | .55 | - | - | .65 | - | - |
| 15 | .57 | .57 | .61 | .63 | - | .69 | .66 |

* Participation rate is per cent of population
 15 years and over, in the labour force.

Table 18

Income by Census

Division and Subdivisions

| | | % Change Average Income 1966 - 1971 | % Taxpayers of Those Submitting Returns, 1971 |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Census Division 1 | Total | 27.5% | 73.0% |
| | I.D. #1 | 1.5% | 63.3% |
| | County #8 | - 8.2% | 68.4% |
| | I.D. # 2 & 3 | 27.6% | 76.9% |
| Census Division 2 | Total | 31.2% | 73.5% |
| | County #4 | 27.2% | 69.7% |
| | County #5 | 22.6% | 71.0% |
| | County #26 | 23.1% | 71.1% |
| | M.D. #14 | 13.4% | 70.6% |
| Census Division 3 | Total | 25.7% | 68.8% |
| | M.D. #6 | 22.2% | 65.6% |
| | M.D. #9 | 44.1% | 72.9% |
| | M.D. #26 | 25.3% | 71.1% |
| Census Division 4 | Total | 8.4% | 68.8% |
| | Special Area #2 | 14.5% | 72.6% |
| | Special Areas #3 & 4 | 5.3% | 68.8% |
| | M.D. #34 | 12.7% | 58.6% |
| Census Division 5 | Total | 4.9% | 68.4% |
| | County #2 | 1.3% | 72.1% |
| | County #16 | 6.5% | 72.8% |
| | M.D. #47 | 14.1% | 56.2% |
| | M.D. #48 | - 8.1% | 61.9% |
| Census Division 6 | Total | 32.5% | 74.2% |
| | County #17 | 25.2% | 67.3% |
| | M.D. #31 | 33.9% | 73.6% |
| | M.D. #44 | 30.1% | 73.8% |
| Census Division 7 | Total | 21.0% | 65.09% |
| | County #6 | 17.8% | 66.6% |
| | County #18 | 28.9% | 67.9% |
| | County #29 | 25.9% | 63.3% |
| | M.D. #52 | 10.9% | 69.5% |
| | M.D. #61 | 24.7% | 66.6% |

| | | % Change Average Income 1966 - 1971 | % Taxpayers of Those Submitting Returns, 1971 |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| Census Division 8 | Total | 28.7% | 69.9% |
| | County #3 | 32.6% | 67.4% |
| | County #14 | 23.1% | 65.9% |
| | County #23 | 19.5% | 61.3% |
| | I.D. #10 | 57.9% | 67.3% |
| Census Division 9 | Total | 34.9% | 76.7% |
| | I.D. #5 | 48.9% | 78.0% |
| | I.D. #8 | 32.7% | 78.2% |
| | I.D. #9 | 25.4% | 80.8% |
| | I.D. #12 | 45.8% | 82.8% |
| Census Division 10 | Total | 29.0% | 60.7% |
| | County #9 | 33.9% | 58.7% |
| | County #21 | 18.2% | 47.1% |
| | County #22 | 22.1% | 68.1% |
| | County #24 | 19.4% | 62.5% |
| | County #27 | 37.8% | 61.2% |
| | County #30 | 29.7% | 53.2% |
| Census Division 11 | Total | 20.2% | 79.4% |
| | County #10 | 35.8% | 56.8% |
| | County #25 | 40.9% | 67.5% |
| | Counties 20, 31 and) | | |
| | M.D. #90) | 38.6% | 75.9% |
| Census Division 12 | Total | 40.1% | 59.6% |
| | County #13 | 23.3% | 45.2% |
| | County #19 | 32.8% | 57.9% |
| | M.D. #87 | 41.3% | 60.9% |
| Census Division 13 | Total | 27.5% | 56.6% |
| | County #7 | 41.5% | 53.9% |
| | County #11 | 25.9% | 57.9% |
| | County #12 | 25.1% | 53.2% |
| | County #28 | 42.4% | 56.9% |
| | M.D. #92 | 29.4% | 57.5% |
| Census Division 14 | Total | 35.3% | 79.4% |
| | I.D. #14 | 24.8% | 73.61% |

% Change Average
Income 1966 - 1971

% Taxpayers of Those
Submitting Returns, 1971

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| Census Division 15 Total | 41.1% | 63.5% |
| County #1 | 37.6% | 71.3% |
| I.D. #16 | 51.9% | N.A. |
| I.D. #17 | 35.0% | 67.3% |
| I.D. #19 | 30.4% | 51.1% |
| I.D. #20 | 34.4% | 42.5% |
| I.D. #21 | 44.6% | 51.4% |
| I.D. #22 | 27.0% | N.A. |
| M.D. #130 | 39.4% | 56.5% |
| M.D. #133 | 15.0% | 57.7% |
| M.D. #135 | 23.5% | 68.2% |
| M.D. #136 | 27.8% | 65.0% |

| | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| Total Alberta | 33.7% | 75.3% |
|---------------|-------|-------|

Table 19

Per Cent Individuals Earning \$3,000 or
Less by Size Class of Centre, 1971

| Census Division | 500 - 1,000 | 1,000 - 2,000 | 2,000 - 3,000 | 3,000 - 5,000 | 5,000 - 10,000 | 10,000 - 25,000 | 25,000 or more |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | - | 66.1 | 51.7 | | | | |
| 2 | 58.9 | 61.1 | 62.9 | 58.0 | | 53.6 | |
| 3 | 60.1 | 64.0 | 59.1 | 52.5 | | | |
| 4 | 59.4 | | 56.0 | | | | |
| 5 | 60.2 | 61.7 | | | 45.1 | | |
| 6 | 61.8 | 54.6 | 59.8 | 56.5 | | | 49.3 |
| 7 | 62.8 | 62.8 | | 56.3 | | | |
| 8 | 53.8 | 63.9 | 56.6 | 55.9 | | | 54.7 |
| 9 | | 52.5 | 56.5 | | | | |
| 10 | 66.9 | 60.7 | | 58.7 | 58.5 | | |
| 11 | 65.3 | 59.4 | | 52.3 | 56.6 | 50.7 | 49.2 |
| 12 | 70.2 | 58.3 | 47.6 | 62.9 | 48.9 | | |
| 13 | | 63.9 | 61.7 | 59.5 | | | |
| 14 | | | | 51.9 | | | |
| 15 | 60.3 | 54.7 | 56.6 | | 49.9 | 53.1 | |

Table 20
 MEAN INCOME OF INDIVIDUALS
 BY SIZE CLASS OF CENTRE, 1971 IN DOLLARS

| Census Division | Population Size Class | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | 500- 1,000 | 1,000- 2,000 | 2,000- 3,000 | 3,000- 5,000 | 5,000- 10,000 | 10,000- 25,000 | 25,000 or greater |
| 1 | | 3,091 | 3,312 | | | | 3,458 |
| 2 | 3,951 | 3,325 | 2,932 | 3,716 | | | 4,064 |
| 3 | 3,660 | 2,660 | 3,333 | 4,153 | | | |
| 4 | 3,622 | | 3,468 | | | | |
| 5 | 3,537 | 3,371 | | | 3,533 | | |
| 6 | 3,134 | 3,717 | 3,335 | 3,730 | | | 4,550 |
| 7 | 3,204 | 3,249 | | 3,449 | | | |
| 8 | 3,778 | 3,136 | 3,596 | 3,622 | | | 3,758 |
| 9 | | 3,836 | 3,800 | | | | |
| 10 | 2,943 | 3,467 | | 3,561 | 3,339 | | |
| 11 | 3,485 | 3,553 | | 4,260 | 3,817 | 4,767 | 4,431 |
| 12 | 2,835 | 3,525 | 3,975 | 3,046 | 4,840 | | |
| 13 | | 3,543 | 3,126 | 3,397 | | | |
| 14 | | | | 4,317 | | | |
| 15 | 3,688 | 4,105 | 3,815 | | 4,279 | 3,901 | |
| Alberta | 3,153 | 3,601 | 3,459 | 3,749 | 3,867 | 4,284 | 4,418 |

Table 21

Public Assistance Caseloads

| Census Division | % Change in Average Regional Caseloads 1971/72 to 1974/75 | Number of Caseloads 1974-75 |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | - 0.7 | 580 |
| 2 | - 2.3 | 1,582 |
| 3 | - | - * |
| 4 | -21.0 | 75 |
| 5 | -10.9 | 269 |
| 6 | 1.2 | 8,098 |
| 7 | - 6.7 | 372 |
| 8 | 3.9 | 963 |
| 9 | 9.8 | 223 |
| 10 | 0.8 | 852 |
| 11 | - 6.7 | 11,826 |
| 12 | 6.2 | 1,411 |
| 13 | -11.1 | 606 |
| 14 | 11.2 | 297 |
| 15 | - 4.6 | 2,409 |

* Census Division 3 is probably served from C.D. 2.

Source: Research and Planning Branch, Department of Health and Social Development, Government of Alberta.

Table 22

Occupation by Census Division
and Size Class of Centre, 1971
(Per Cent Labour Force)

| Census Division | Occup- ation | Population Size Class | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | 500 - 1,000 | 1,000 - 2,000 | 2,000 - 3,000 | 3,000 - 5,000 | 5,000 - 10,000 | 10,000 and over |
| 1 | 1 | | 13.5 | 10.8 | | | 15.5 |
| | 2 | | 25.0 | 23.4 | | | 27.1 |
| | 3 | | 18.8 | 7.6 | | | 5.7 |
| | 4 | | 32.0 | 39.1 | | | 24.5 |
| 2 | 1 | 19.9 | 17.2 | 14.3 | 15.5 | | 17.9 |
| | 2 | 34.8 | 35.4 | 32.7 | 36.8 | | 42.9 |
| | 3 | 14.8 | 8.6 | 9.9 | 9.6 | | 3.4 |
| | 4 | 21.5 | 26.8 | 26.2 | 21.9 | | 23.1 |
| 3 | 1 | | 14.8 | 21.6 | 17.8 | | |
| | 2 | | 19.9 | 37.2 | 36.2 | | |
| | 3 | | 13.5 | 6.9 | 7.7 | | |
| | 4 | | 20.4 | 20.8 | 27.3 | | |
| 4 | 1 | 16.0 | | 12.4 | | | |
| | 2 | 44.0 | | 44.7 | | | |
| | 3 | 12.9 | | 2.4 | | | |
| | 4 | 16.0 | | 26.5 | | | |
| 5 | 1 | 19.7 | 18.5 | | | 16.5 | |
| | 2 | 37.2 | 39.8 | | | 45.2 | |
| | 3 | 5.9 | 8.0 | | | 6.1 | |
| | 4 | 15.7 | 20.8 | | | 15.9 | |
| 6 | 1 | 9.7 | 14.2 | 18.5 | 15.9 | | |
| | 2 | 27.2 | 17.0 | 37.5 | 39.6 | | |
| | 3 | 11.4 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 7.4 | | |
| | 4 | 31.0 | 27.6 | 20.5 | 20.4 | | |
| 7 | 1 | 19.4 | 19.5 | | 15.2 | | |
| | 2 | 34.6 | 39.0 | | 39.9 | | |
| | 3 | 7.9 | 9.5 | | 7.4 | | |
| | 4 | 16.8 | 20.5 | | 20.0 | | |

Population Size Class

| Census Division | Occupation | 500 - 1,000 | 1,000 - 2,000 | 2,000 - 3,000 | 3,000 - 5,000 | 5,000 - 10,000 | 10,000 and over |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 8 | 1 | 18.1 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 25.8 | | 22.7 |
| | 2 | 39.9 | 34.6 | 38.9 | 37.6 | | 42.7 |
| | 3 | 3.6 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 6.7 | | 3.5 |
| | 4 | 19.8 | 26.1 | 22.0 | 14.6 | | 19.2 |
| 9 | 1 | | 9.6 | 16.8 | | | |
| | 2 | | 35.5 | 25.2 | | | |
| | 3 | | 16.0 | 6.6 | | | |
| | 4 | | 26.1 | 30.0 | | | |
| 10 | 1 | 19.4 | 15.6 | 18.8 | 15.2 | 21.4 | |
| | 2 | 35.6 | 29.6 | 44.3 | 39.4 | 41.4 | |
| | 3 | 6.4 | 10.8 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 4.0 | |
| | 4 | 21.1 | 15.6 | 17.8 | 21.9 | 19.1 | |
| 11 | 1 | 3.5 | 17.1 | | 16.0 | 20.5 | 25.1 |
| | 2 | 38.6 | 32.7 | | 35.5 | 37.1 | 38.7 |
| | 3 | 12.3 | 8.7 | | 8.8 | 3.6 | 2.1 |
| | 4 | 26.4 | 26.4 | | 26.4 | 24.7 | 20.4 |
| 12 | 1 | 21.4 | 25.5 | | 15.7 | 20.7 | 17.0 |
| | 2 | 38.3 | 37.1 | | 43.3 | 43.0 | 30.1 |
| | 3 | 3.4 | 4.0 | | 2.5 | 1.6 | 5.0 |
| | 4 | 16.2 | 20.5 | | 20.9 | 18.5 | 26.1 |
| 13 | 1 | | 17.2 | 17.7 | 25.6 | | |
| | 2 | | 37.9 | 38.2 | 34.5 | | |
| | 3 | | 17.2 | 4.7 | 5.2 | | |
| | 4 | | 22.4 | 17.7 | 22.8 | | |
| 14 | 1 | | | | 14.4 | | |
| | 2 | | | | 35.8 | | |
| | 3 | | | | 7.3 | | |
| | 4 | | | | 27.3 | | |

| Census Division | Occup- ation | Population Size Class | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | 500 - 1,000 | 1,000 - 2,000 | 2,000 - 3,000 | 3,000 - 5,000 | 5,000 - 10,000 | 10,000 and over |
| 15 | 1 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 18.1 | | 15.3 | 17.6 |
| | 2 | 38.2 | 32.8 | 31.5 | | 45.2 | 40.9 |
| | 3 | 16.2 | 9.8 | 11.7 | | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| | 4 | 22.1 | 23.7 | 22.1 | | 21.4 | 23.0 |
| Edmonton | 1 | | | | | | 20.0 |
| | 2 | | | | | | 43.1 |
| | 3 | | | | | | 1.5 |
| | 4 | | | | | | 22.2 |
| Calgary | 1 | | | | | | 21.0 |
| | 2 | | | | | | 44.1 |
| | 3 | | | | | | 1.9 |
| | 4 | | | | | | 36.8 |

Legend

- 1 - professional/managerial
- 2 - clerical/sales/service
- 3 - primary
- 4 - processing/construction/transportation and communications

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PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT CONTACT PERSONNEL

K. Broadfoot, Regional Services Branch, Department Business Development and Tourism.

Colville, Vital Statistics Branch, Department of Health and Social Development.

R. R. Erickson, Deputy Director, Provincial Planning Branch, Department of Municipal Affairs.

V. Lei (Ms.), Research and Planning Branch, Department of Social Development and Health.

H. Lotzgezelle, Alberta Housing Corporation.

F. Marlyn, Special Projects and Policy Research Branch, Department of Municipal Affairs.

G. B. Parlby, Resource Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture.

F. Sturme, Transport Research and Development, Department of Transportation.

J. Wiebe, Chairman, Policy and Liaison Secretariat, Department of Agriculture.

Wm. Wong, Planning Secretariat, Department of Manpower and Advanced
Education.

