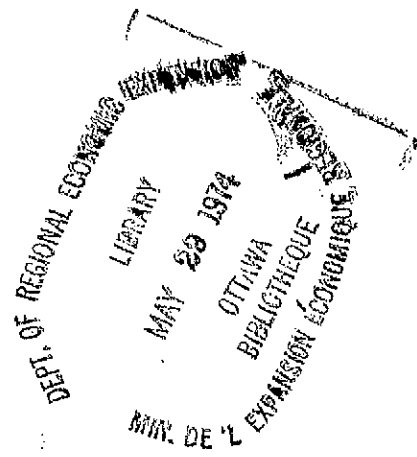


DISAGGREGATION OF THE
SASKATCHEWAN ECONOMY
by
Donna Mercier

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OF THE
SASKATCHEWAN ECONOMY

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Department of Regional Economic Expansion

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I INTRODUCTION

This study was instituted to analyze the internal economy of Saskatchewan, particularly in regard to small areas. The objectives of this economic disaggregation were principally: (1) to determine the areas of the province experiencing growth, stagnation, or decline, and (2) to provide an explanation of the factors underlying these phenomena. The final result was to include an examination of the past growth and growth potential of each census division.

The approach taken to achieve these ends was to research several major economic indicators in each of Saskatchewan's 18 census divisions. A twenty year time horizon (i.e. 1951 to 1971) was chosen for evaluating the performance of Saskatchewan's regional economies on the basis of population, labour force, and industrial sectors. Essentially, the analysis utilized quantitative rather than qualitative factors.

The first criteria dealt with is population: its distribution, growth, composition and characteristics on a small area basis and in relation to the province. Particular attention is given to population growth and growth patterns. Secondly, the labour force is discussed with regard to size, participation, and occupational and industrial divisions. Especially, concern is given to labour force shifts--that is, to the extent that there is mobility of labour. The next topic is the industrial sector. Here, the analysis takes the form of investigating each of the ten major industrial divisions, attempting to evaluate them in terms of employment, income, output,

investment, and growth. Finally, there is a general discussion of the province as an entity in order to give perspective to the study.

Unfortunately, the study is intentionally vague in some respects. There are several reasons for this, predominantly:

- (1) the unavailability of some types of information at the sub-provincial level and, occasionally the provincial level;
- (2) the existence of incomplete census data for 1971; and,
- (3) the incompatibility of data when it must be extracted from other statistical sources than census information.

These difficulties are compensated for where it is possible and ignored in other cases. In any event, they are noted in the study where they are applicable.

II POPULATION

1. Geographical Distribution

The population of Saskatchewan is concentrated in the southern half of the province. More specifically, although the south has a greater population density than the north, 50.1 per cent of the people are situated in four census divisions (6, 7, 11 and 15) which form a central triangular bloc as shown in Map 1. It is notable that this area contains several urban

centres: Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, and Moose Jaw.

With the exception of the very southwest corner (C.D.'s 3 and 4), the north (C.D. 18), and an area immediately west of Saskatoon (C.D. 12), the rest of the population is fairly evenly distributed. About 40.4 per cent of Saskatchewan inhabitants reside in the southeastern section of the province and its central western fringe. Each of the remaining C.D.'s (3, 4, 12 and 18) are sparsely populated, containing less than 3 per cent of provincial population each.

Table 1 shows the populations of individual C.D.'s and the spatial distribution of people as a percentage of provincial population. Map 1 is simply a condensation of this data in order to show areas of highest, medium, and lowest population.

2. Net Growth and Growth Patterns

As a whole, the province of Saskatchewan has shown a very low degree of population growth in the last twenty years. The 1951 population of 831.7 thousand increased to 926.2 thousand in 1971, a total rise of 11.4 per cent. In comparison, the Canadian population growth for the same period was 53.9 per cent. In analyzing the population of Saskatchewan, it is noteworthy that the bulk of this growth occurred in the decade 1951-1961. The succeeding period indicated an almost static population since growth was less than one per cent. Population peaked at 955.3 thousand in 1966 and has declined since then.

TABLE 1

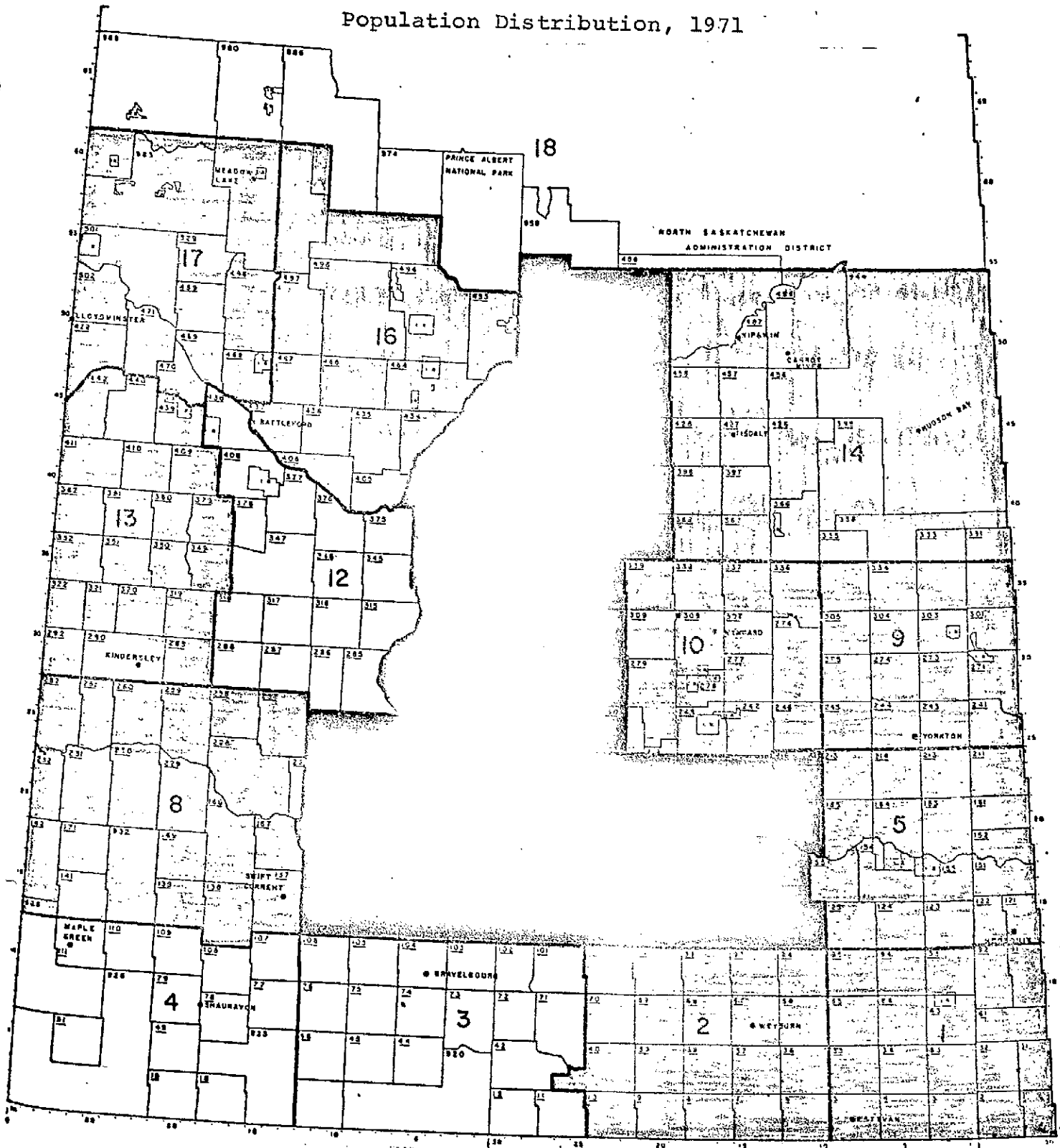
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

<u>Region</u>	1951		1961		1971	
	<u>- 000 -</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>- 000 -</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>- 000 -</u>	<u>%</u>
C.D. 1	35.5	4.3	38.9	4.2	37.2	4.0
2	34.7	4.2	33.8	3.7	30.3	3.3
3	29.5	3.5	28.2	3.0	23.9	2.6
4	16.7	2.0	17.9	1.9	15.9	1.7
5	48.9	5.9	45.4	4.9	44.9	4.8
6	113.6	13.7	154.4	16.7	175.2	18.9
7	50.4	6.1	61.3	6.6	53.5	5.8
8	35.2	4.2	41.3	4.5	39.3	4.2
9	54.9	6.6	50.0	5.4	46.4	5.0
10	37.6	4.5	33.9	3.7	28.7	3.1
11	84.3	10.1	125.8	13.6	153.7	16.6
12	27.9	3.3	28.3	3.1	25.3	2.7
13	30.7	3.7	33.0	3.6	30.9	3.3
14	61.6	7.4	54.6	5.9	48.3	5.2
15	81.2	9.8	83.7	9.0	81.9	8.8
16	45.2	5.4	45.0	4.9	40.5	4.4
17	29.0	3.5	28.8	3.1	28.5	3.1
18	14.6	1.8	20.7	2.2	21.8	2.4
Sask.	831.7	100.0	925.2	100.0	926.2	100.0




Sources: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1961, Cat. #92-516
Census of Canada, 1971, Cat. #92-753

Map 1

Population Distribution, 1971



Legend:

-  C.D. containing 6-20% of provincial population
-  C.D. containing 3.1-5.8% of provincial population
-  C.D. containing 1-3.0% of provincial population

Source: Table 1

For individual areas, most experienced a loss of population during this twenty year span. Between 1951 and 1961, ten C.D.'s showed decreases in population. The 1961 to 1971 period raised this figure to 15. During the entire time horizon, only eight C.D.'s demonstrated population gains.

Table 2A illustrates volume changes in population for the entire period 1951-1971. It shows the relative shifts of population between C.D.'s and ranks them in order of magnitude. The columns labelled "Shift", indicate the extent to which a C.D.'s population exceeded or fell short of the level that it would have been if all areas had grown at the provincial rate. Tables 2B and 2C use a similar analysis for the sub-periods 1951-1961 and 1961-1971 respectively. There are slight differences in the ranking order of C.D.'s but these can probably be attributed to cyclical events.

Each of the tables indicate that the areas surrounding Regina and Saskatoon (C.D.'s 6 and 11) constituted the lion's share of provincial population growth by accounting for roughly 94 per cent of it between 1951-1971. The north (C.D. 18), contributing about 5 per cent, exhibited the third largest growth.

All other census divisions indicated relative population losses. The worst performance was in the region to the north-east of Regina (C.D.'s 9, 10 and 14) which realized the greatest declines in population. Feasible explanations of these losses would be urban-rural population shifts, provincial out-migration, a lower birthrate, or any combination of these factors.

TABLE 2A

REGIONAL POPULATION SHIFTS, 1951-71

Region	1951	1971	Absolute Δ	% Δ	S H I F T ^a			
					Absolute		-%-	
					(\nearrow) Upward	(\searrow) Downward	Upward	Downward
C.D. 11	84365	153698	69333	82.2	59715		52.3	
6	113614	175219	61605	54.2	48653		42.6	
18	14654	21821	7167	48.9	5496		4.8	
8	35211	39311	4100	11.6	86		0.1	
1	35481	37167	1686	4.8		2359		-2.1
7	50421	53461	3040	6.0		2708		-2.4
4	16691	15876	-815	-4.9		2718		-2.4
13	30721	30947	206	0.7		3296		-2.9
17	29048	28487	-561	-1.9		3872		-3.4
12	27896	25322	-2574	-9.2		5754		-5.0
2	34714	30316	-4398	-12.7		8355		-7.3
15	81160	81872	712	0.9		8540		-7.5
3	29477	23881	-5596	-19.0		8956		-7.8
5	48877	44956	-3911	-8.0		9483		-8.3
16	45211	40532	-4679	-10.3		9833		-8.6
10	37633	28704	-8929	-23.7		13219		-11.6
9	54939	46377	-8562	-15.6		14825		-13.0
14	61615	48295	-13320	-21.6		20344		-17.8
Sask. ^b	831,728	926,242	94514	11.4	114262	114262	100.0	100.0

^a Absolute shift is the difference between actual and expected change (i.e. Absolute shift = Actual Δ - E(Δ)). Expected change is the absolute increase (decrease) which would have occurred if regional population had grown at the provincial rate (i.e. 11.4% for 1951-71).

^b Totals and sub-totals will not always agree due to rounding. Error is less than 1%.

Source: D.B.S.; Table 1.

TABLE 2B

REGIONAL POPULATION SHIFTS 1951-61

Region	1951	1961	Absolute Actual Δ	Absolute % Δ	S H I F T			
					Absolute Upward	Absolute Downward	Upward -%	Downward
C.D. 11	84365	125846	41481	49.2	32032		44.5	
6	113614	154400	40786	35.9	28061		39.0	
7	50421	61340	10919	21.7	5272		7.3	
18	14654	20708	6054	41.3	4413		6.1	
8	35211	41328	6117	17.4	2173		3.0	
1	35481	38875	3394	9.6		-580		-0.8
4	16691	17925	1234	7.4		-635		-0.9
13	30721	32994	2273	7.4		-1168		-1.6
12	27896	28283	387	1.4		-2737		-3.8
17	29048	28830	-218	-0.7		-3471		-4.8
3	29477	28245	-1232	-4.2		-4533		-6.3
2	34714	33760	-954	-2.7		-4842		-6.7
16	45211	45020	-191	-0.4		-5255		-7.3
15	81160	83669	2509	3.1		-6581		-9.1
10	37633	33977	-3656	-9.7		-7871		-10.9
5	48877	45396	-3481	-7.1		-8955		-12.4
9	54939	50021	-4918	-9.0		-11071		-15.4
14	61615	54564	-7051	-11.4		-13952		-19.4
Sask.	831728	925181	93453	11.2	71951	-71951	100.0	100.0

Source: Table 1, Table 2A

TABLE 2C

REGIONAL POPULATION SHIFTS, 1961-71

Region	1961	1971	Absolute Actual Δ	% Δ	S H I F T			
					Absolute Upward	Absolute Downward	- $\%$ - Upward	Downward
C.D. 11	125846	153698	27852	22.1	27714		56.0	
6	154400	175219	20819	13.5	20649		41.7	
18	20708	21821	1113	5.4	1090		2.2	
17	28830	28487	-343	-1.2		-375		-0.8
5	45396	44956	-440	-1.0		-490		-1.0
1	38875	37167	-1708	-4.4		-1751		-3.5
15	83669	81872	-1797	-2.1		-1889		-3.8
8	41328	39311	-2017	-4.9		-2062		-4.2
4	17925	15876	-2049	-11.4		-2069		-4.2
13	32994	30947	-2047	-6.2		-2083		-4.2
12	28283	25322	-2961	-10.5		-2992		-6.1
2	33760	30316	-3444	-10.2		-3481		-7.0
9	50021	46377	-3644	-7.3		-3699		-7.5
3	28245	23881	-4364	-15.4		-4395		-8.9
16	45020	40532	-4488	-10.0		-4538		-9.2
10	33977	28704	-5273	-15.5		-5310		-10.7
14	54564	48295	-6269	-11.5		-6329		-12.8
7	61340	53461	-7879	-12.8		-7946		-16.1
Sask.	925181	926242	1061	0.11	49453	-49453	100.0	100.0

Source: Table 1, Table 2A.

3. Factors of Growth

The slow growth rate of provincial population can be attributed to two major causes: outmigration from the province, and a falling birthrate. Provincial outmigration has, in fact, almost equalled natural increase. Table 3 shows the absolute values for natural increase and net outmigration. These factors could not be evaluated by census divisions because Saskatchewan instituted Health Statistical Areas for the recording of vital statistics in 1956. There is no correlation between C.D.'s and H.S.A.'s.

TABLE 3

FACTORS IN POPULATION GROWTH

<u>Period</u>	<u>Actual Increase</u> ^{a/}	<u>Natural Increase</u> ^{b/}	<u>Net Migration</u> ^{c/}
1951-61	93453	172,324	-78,781
1961-71	1061	138,285	-137,224
1951-71	94514	310,609	-216,095

^{a/} Actual increase is the absolute difference between census populations.

^{b/} Natural increase is the difference between total live births and total deaths for the period.

^{c/} Net migration is the difference between Actual Increase and Natural Increase.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Cat. #84-202; Cat. #99-511, 1963.

Table 3 does, however, demonstrate that outmigration nearly doubled its 1951-61 level in the 1961-71 period. There appears to be a mushrooming trend to migration to other areas of the country.

4. Age Composition

The age composition of the Saskatchewan population reinforces the conclusions that part of the province's slow population growth stems from migration and a low birthrate. Table 4A shows the broad age distribution of each C.D. as a percentage of its population. The table indicates a fairly high proportion of dependents--that is, a relatively high percentage of the population is not in the working age group, 15-64. Generally speaking, the southern C.D.'s appear to have a smaller number of persons in the 0-14 and 65+ age brackets. These age groups seem to make up a larger portion of the population as one progresses northward.

Table 4B calculates the rates of changes of these broad age categories for each C.D. per time period. The trends established through these calculations indicate that there are substantial long-term changes in the age structure of Saskatchewan people.

The younger age group composes roughly 30.3 per cent of provincial population. The rate of change in this class implies that there is a declining birthrate. The areas of greatest population growth indicate the highest increases in the 0-14 age group and, probably this is a major reason for growth in

in C.D.'s 6, 11 and 18. C.D. 18, the northern area, far exceeds the increase rates of each of the other two areas. Declines in the number of persons in this category also follow the growth patterns discussed in Section 2. That is C.D.'s 9, 10 and 14 demonstrate the largest drops in this age group.

A little less than 60 per cent of provincial population belongs to the working age group. Again, these age distribution changes generally follow the patterns of population growth. The exception here is the north (C.D. 18) which, in the 1961-71 decade, shows a loss of population in this category. Migration is, in all likelihood, the underlying reason for the negative rates of change in many C.D.'s.

The elderly constitute approximately 10 per cent of Saskatchewan population. They have increased as a proportion of population in most census divisions. Of course, C.D.'s 6 and 11 (Regina and Saskatoon areas) and C.D. 18 showed the greatest increases. However, the areas of largest general population declines incurred the next largest gains in this age group. Notably, C.D.'s 15, 14 and 9 had rates of increase in excess of 40 per cent during the twenty year span.

Obviously, there is tremendous "aging" of population occurring in Saskatchewan. In the entire 1951-71 time horizon, the working age group rose by 8.2 per cent whereas the 0-14 group increased by 9.9 per cent and the 65+ category by an enormous 41 per cent. Certainly, part of this expansion in senior citizens is accounted for by better health facilities

TABLE 4A

BROAD AGE DISTRIBUTION^{a/}

Region	1951			1961			1971		
	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
1	20.0	69.1	8.6	35.6	55.7	8.7	29.7	60.0	10.3
2	28.9	62.5	8.6	32.6	56.6	10.8	27.7	60.5	11.8
3	30.0	61.3	8.7	35.1	53.8	11.1	28.0	59.8	12.2
4	27.9	61.0	11.1	32.9	54.9	12.2	30.3	58.2	11.5
5	30.9	60.9	8.2	33.1	56.1	10.8	29.4	57.8	12.8
6	27.2	64.9	7.9	32.5	59.5	8.0	29.6	61.7	8.7
7	28.7	61.7	9.6	33.1	56.4	10.5	27.5	60.4	12.1
8	29.8	61.6	8.6	34.5	56.2	9.3	30.0	60.1	9.9
9	31.1	61.4	7.5	31.6	58.5	9.9	27.7	59.8	12.5
10	33.4	49.0	7.6	35.2	55.5	9.3	30.3	58.0	11.7
11	27.0	63.6	9.4	32.7	58.2	9.1	29.5	61.5	9.0
12	30.4	60.4	9.2	34.8	55.3	9.8	30.0	59.6	10.4
13	32.1	59.7	8.2	37.3	53.4	9.3	32.7	57.7	9.6
14	34.4	59.1	6.5	33.7	56.7	9.5	30.1	57.9	12.0
15	33.9	59.7	6.4	35.9	55.8	8.3	32.4	57.5	10.1
16	31.4	60.0	8.6	33.8	56.0	10.2	31.7	56.8	11.5
17	34.1	58.1	7.8	37.0	53.4	9.6	33.8	55.9	10.3
18	41.5	54.8	3.7	43.9	52.8	3.3	45.5	50.5	4.0
Sask.	30.7	61.2	8.1	34.0	56.7	9.2	30.3	59.5	10.2

^{a/} All distributions are expressed as a percentage of total population of an area.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1951, Vol. I
Census of Canada, 1961, Cat. #92-525
Census of Canada, 1971, Cat. #92-756; 92-757

TABLE 4B

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN BROAD AGE GROUPS

Region	1951-71			1951-61			1961-71		
	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
1	55.6	9.1	25.7	94.9	11.7	11.5	-20.2	2.9	12.7
2	-16.4	-15.4	19.6	9.9	-12.0	22.7	-23.9	-3.9	-1.8
3	-24.6	-21.0	13.9	11.9	-15.8	22.3	-32.6	-6.1	-6.9
4	3.4	-9.3	-1.7	26.8	-3.3	17.4	-18.5	-6.2	-16.3
5	-12.6	-12.6	43.1	-0.5	-14.4	21.7	-12.2	2.0	17.6
6	67.8	85.3	70.7	62.4	24.6	37.3	3.3	17.6	24.3
7	1.6	3.9	32.8	40.1	11.3	32.9	-27.5	-6.6	0
8	12.2	9.1	28.2	35.6	7.1	27.6	-17.3	1.8	0.5
9	-24.9	-17.8	40.4	-7.3	-13.2	19.1	-19.0	-5.2	17.9
10	-30.9	-25.0	17.8	-4.7	-15.1	10.6	-27.4	-11.7	6.6
11	98.9	76.0	75.9	80.2	36.4	46.2	10.3	29.1	20.3
12	-10.6	-10.3	2.2	16.3	-7.1	7.5	-23.1	-3.5	-4.9
13	2.4	-2.5	17.7	24.5	-3.9	22.7	-17.8	1.5	-4.1
14	-31.3	-23.2	43.9	-13.1	-14.9	29.2	-21.0	-9.6	11.3
15	-3.6	-2.9	60.0	9.4	-3.7	33.5	-11.9	0.9	19.8
16	-9.6	-15.2	20.8	7.2	-7.2	18.7	-15.7	-8.7	1.8
17	-2.7	5.6	29.1	7.6	8.9	22.4	-9.6	3.4	5.5
18	63.3	37.1	61.7	49.6	35.9	28.8	9.2	-0.9	25.5
Sask.	9.9	8.2	41.0	23.4	3.0	27.3	-10.9	5.0	10.8

Source: Table 4B

and techniques, improved longevity, and lower birthrates. Saskatchewan has persistently had a higher portion of the aged than the national average but this gap has widened.

5. Sex Composition

Table 5 shows the sex composition of Saskatchewan's population. The ratios are based on the number of males per 100 females. The figures show a decline in this ratio: from 109 in 1951 to 103 in 1971. This situation is evident to a greater or lesser degree in all C.D.'s

The lowest ratios are found in C.D.'s 6, 7 and 11, reflecting a higher proportion of females in urban areas. The other C.D.'s shows slight variances in their ratios, ranging from 104 to 111 in 1971.

6. Native Representation

The native population of Saskatchewan is found predominantly in the northwest and southeast corners of the province, and in the north. Map 2 illustrates the location of Indian reserves and concentrations of native population of more than 500 persons. It is interesting to note that there is virtually a non-existent native population in the southwest corner of the province. According to the 1961 Census of Canada, the number of natives in this region range from 29 in C.D. 2 to 372 in C.D. 11. Unfortunately, it was impossible to discern any trends concerning the native population because the 1971 census data was not available and, the 1951 Census data does not include it.

TABLE 5
SEX DISTRIBUTION

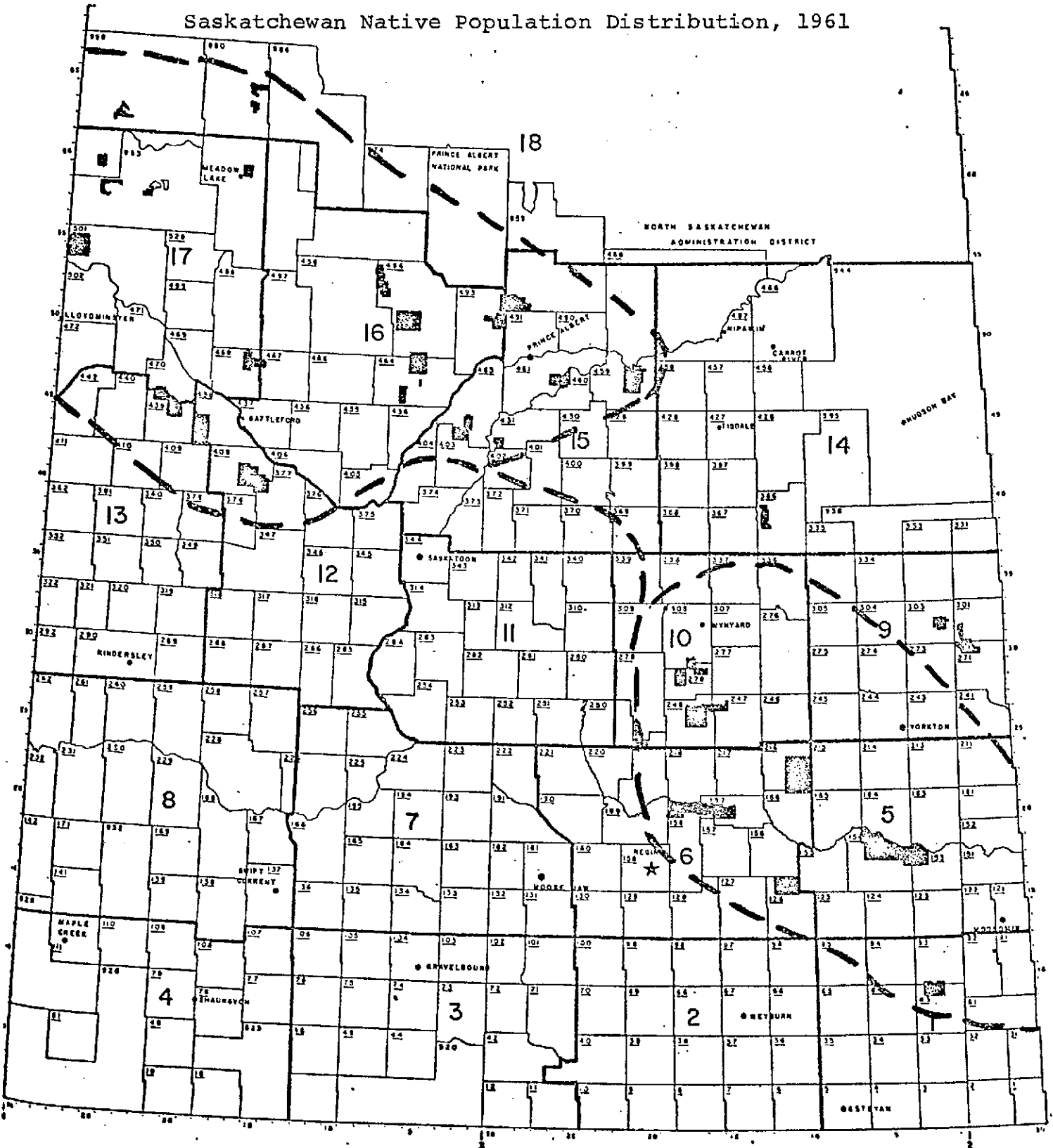
<u>Region</u>	<u>1951 Population</u>		<u>1951 Ratio^{a/}</u>	<u>1961 Population</u>		<u>1961 Ratio</u>	<u>1971 Population</u>		<u>1971 Ratio</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
C.D. 1	18829	16652	113	20463	18412	111	19540	17625	111
2	18522	16192	114	17875	15885	113	15820	14495	109
3	15913	13564	117	14899	13346	112	12430	11450	109
4	9060	7631	119	9521	8404	113	8270	7605	109
5	25790	23087	112	23693	21703	109	23305	21650	108
6	56601	57103	99	77837	76563	102	86765	88455	98
7	26028	24393	107	31293	30047	104	26780	26685	100
8	18643	18568	113	21517	19811	109	20040	19275	104
9	28893	26046	111	26279	23742	111	23815	22560	106
10	20169	17464	115	18037	15940	113	14970	13730	109
11	42365	42217	100	63039	62807	100	75825	77875	97
12	14952	12944	116	15053	13230	114	13300	12020	111
13	16398	14323	114	17333	15661	111	16115	14835	109
14	32898	28717	115	29189	25375	115	24910	23385	107
15	42233	38927	108	43412	40257	108	41750	40120	104
16	24114	21097	114	23784	21236	112	20910	19620	107
17	15430	13618	113	15210	13620	112	14860	13625	109
18	7878	6776	116	11130	9578	116	11310	10515	108
Sask.	434,568	397,160	109	479,564	445,617	108	470,725	455,520	103

^{a/} Ratio is males per 100 females

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1951, Vol. II
Census of Canada, 1966, Cat. #92-609
Census of Canada, 1971, Cat. #92-756

Map 2

Saskatchewan Native Population Distribution, 1961



■ Indian Reserve

--- Areas having native populations

7. Urban-Rural Distribution

The urban-rural distribution of population in Saskatchewan points out several tendencies: increasing urbanization, and a slightly rising proportion of rural non-farm residents. Table 6A shows the absolute values of the urban, rural, rural non-farm, and rural farm sectors of Saskatchewan's population during the 1951-71 period. The percentage distribution of each category is given for each census division for 1971.

According to the 1971 census, 53 per cent of the provincial population reside in urban areas. Of the remaining 47 per cent, 21.8 per cent are in the rural non-farm category and the other 25.2 per cent are farm inhabitants. This situation remains relatively typical: for most census divisions, just under half of the rural population live as rural non-farm residents. The exception is the north (C.D. 18) which has 70.2 per cent of its rural population classified as rural non-farm.

Urban growth often accounts for the population growth areas (as indicated on pages 3-10). The areas having a rural population greater than 70 per cent (C.D.'s 3, 4, 10, 12, 13, 17 and 18) are, with the exception of C.D. 18, some of the declining population areas. On the other hand, some census divisions which demonstrate high population losses (C.D.'s 10, 14, 15 and 16) have urban areas constituting a minimum of 30 per cent of their populations. Thus, although urban centres are major causes of provincial and small area population growth (e.g. C.D.'s 6 and 11), this is not always the case. Possibly, urban

TABLE 6A

URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION

Region	Urban ^{a/}				Rural				Rural Non-Farm				Rural Farm			
	1951	1961	1971		1951	1961	1971		1951	1961	1971		1951	1961	1971	
			(000)	%			(000)	%			(000)	%			(000)	%
1	3935	9087	12705	34.2	31546	29788	24465	65.8	11648	14599	11965	32.2	19898	15189	12495	33.6
2	7148	10168	9840	30.3	27566	23592	20480	67.5	10097	9762	9150	30.2	17469	13830	11325	37.3
3	3125	3990	4105	17.2	26342	24255	19780	82.8	8888	9715	8735	36.5	17454	14540	11050	46.3
4	3263	4445	4510	28.4	13428	13480	11360	71.5	3681	4215	3760	23.7	9747	9265	7600	47.8
5	6700	11381	14365	31.9	42177	34015	30595	68.1	13398	12183	14015	31.2	28779	21832	16850	36.9
6	72888	115464	142885	81.5	40726	38936	32335	18.5	14484	17772	16720	9.5	26242	21164	15620	9.0
7	24355	34214	34240	64.0	26066	27126	19225	36.0	8056	12158	7390	13.8	18010	14968	11835	22.2
8	8759	16130	19095	48.6	26452	25198	20215	51.4	9787	10506	8840	22.5	16665	14692	11380	28.9
9	10969	15080	19935	43.0	43970	34941	26445	57.0	9844	11685	10075	21.7	34126	23256	16365	35.3
10	2407	2997	4645	16.2	35226	30980	24060	83.8	8760	11918	10080	35.1	26466	19062	13980	48.7
11	55825	98327	132230	86.0	28540	27519	21470	14.0	18261	12695	10070	6.6	10279	14284	11400	7.4
12	5398	6779	7025	27.8	22498	21504	18295	72.2	6528	8019	7940	31.4	15970	13485	10355	40.8
13	4583	7724	8565	27.7	26138	25270	22380	72.3	7914	9459	9870	31.9	18224	15811	12510	40.4
14	9225	11878	14605	30.2	52390	42686	33695	69.8	14305	17818	13855	28.7	38085	24868	19835	41.1
15	20767	28677	34785	42.5	60393	54992	7085	57.5	15030	21413	22265	27.2	45363	33579	24820	30.3
16	7473	12272	14395	35.5	37738	32748	26140	64.5	10696	12602	11870	29.3	27042	20146	14265	35.2
17	4188	5526	7390	25.9	24860	23304	21100	74.1	6635	10420	10370	36.4	18225	12884	10730	37.7
18	1452	3952	5325	24.4	13202	16756	16500	75.6	10949	15479	15315	70.2	2253	1277	1185	5.4
Sask.	252470	398091	490630	53.0	579258	527090	435610	47.0	180979	222418	202280	21.8	398279	304672	233335	25.2

^{a/} According to census definition, "urban" includes all incorporated and unincorporated centres having population of 1,000 and over.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1951, Vol. 1
Census of Canada, 1961, Cat. #92-536
Census of Canada, 1971, Cat. #92-703 and 92-755

growth is achieved at the expense of some smaller areas.

Table 6B indicates the rates of change for each category on a census division basis. The purpose is to determine the trends occurring in urban-rural distribution.

The larger share of urban growth appears to have occurred in the sub-period, 1951-61. Most urban centres have almost doubled in size since 1951, emphasizing that the suggested trend to urbanization is a reality. The areas of greatest urban growth are approximately the same as those having the higher population growth rates (C.D.'s 1, 6, 8, 11 and 18). Each of these census divisions have urban growth rates in excess of 95 per cent over the entire time horizon. Some low population growth areas (e.g. C.D.'s 9, 10, 13 and 16) however, indicate high urbanization changes: that is, an urban growth rates between 80 and 95 per cent. Census division 10 is especially notable since its urban growth for the 1961-71 decade surpasses that of all other areas except the north (C.D. 18). The provincial rate of urban growth in a substantial 94.3 per cent.

In comparison, the rural residents of the province have, in the twenty year time span, decreased by nearly 25 per cent. The greatest single rural decline is shown in C.D. 9 which, lost nearly two-thirds of its rural population. This helps to reinforce the concept of rural migration. It also suggests that the bulk of provincial out-migration is from rural areas. The only region showing a rural population growth is the north (C.D. 18) but it has an enormously high birthrate which could be a contributing factor.

TABLE 6B

RATES OF CHANGES IN URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION

Region	Urban			Rural			Rural Non-Farm			Rural Farm		
	1951-61	1961-71	1951-71	1951-61	1961-71	1951-71	1951-61	1961-71	1951-71	1951-61	1961-71	1951-71
1	130.9	39.8	222.8	-5.7	-17.9	-22.4	25.3	-18.0	2.7	-23.7	-17.7	-37.2
2	40.6	-2.1	37.7	-14.4	-13.2	-25.7	-3.3	-6.3	-9.4	-20.8	-18.1	-35.2
3	27.3	2.9	31.4	-7.9	-18.4	-24.9	9.3	-10.8	-1.7	-16.7	-24.0	-36.7
4	36.2	1.5	38.2	0.4	-15.7	-15.4	14.5	-10.8	2.1	-4.9	-18.0	-22.0
5	69.9	26.2	114.4	-19.1	-10.3	-27.4	-9.1	15.0	4.6	-24.1	-24.1	-42.4
6	58.4	23.7	96.0	-4.4	-17.0	-20.6	22.7	-5.9	15.4	-19.3	-26.2	-40.5
7	40.5	0.0	40.7	4.1	-29.1	-26.2	50.1	-39.2	-8.2	-16.9	-20.9	-34.3
8	84.2	18.4	118.0	-4.7	-19.8	-23.6	7.3	-15.8	-9.7	-11.8	-22.5	-31.7
9	37.5	32.2	81.7	-20.5	-24.3	-66.3	15.7	-13.8	2.3	-31.8	-29.6	-52.0
10	24.5	55.0	92.9	-12.1	-22.3	-31.7	36.1	-15.4	15.1	-27.9	-26.6	-47.2
11	76.1	34.5	136.8	-3.6	-22.0	-24.8	-30.5	-20.7	-44.8	38.9	-20.2	10.9
12	25.6	3.6	30.1	-4.4	-14.9	-18.7	22.8	-0.9	21.6	-15.6	-23.2	-35.2
13	68.5	10.9	86.9	-3.3	-11.4	-14.3	19.5	4.3	24.7	-13.2	-20.9	-31.4
14	29.3	23.0	58.3	-18.5	-21.1	-35.7	24.6	-22.2	-3.1	-34.7	-20.2	-47.9
15	38.1	21.3	67.5	-8.9	-14.4	-22.0	42.5	4.0	48.1	-25.9	-26.1	-45.3
16	64.2	17.3	92.6	-13.2	-20.2	-30.7	17.8	-5.8	11.0	-25.5	-29.2	-47.2
17	31.9	33.7	76.4	-6.3	-9.5	-15.1	57.0	-0.5	56.2	-29.3	-11.8	-41.1
18	172.2	60.0	266.7	26.9	-1.5	25.0	41.4	-1.1	39.9	-43.3	-7.2	-47.4
Sask.	57.7	23.2	94.3	-9.0	-17.4	-24.8	22.9	-9.1	11.8	-23.5	-23.4	-41.4

Source: Table 6A

The division of rural population between farm and non-farm categories has some important features. With the exception of C.D. 11, the area surrounding Saskatoon, all the census divisions show a loss of farm population. The greatest loss is shown in C.D. 9 which has about a 52 per cent decline over the 1951-71 period. The other census divisions indicate losses ranging from 22 per cent (C.D. 4) to about 47 per cent (C.D.'s 10, 14, 16 and 18). The province as a whole shows a loss of 41.4 per cent of rural farm residents. These losses occur at relatively equal rates for the decades 1951-61 and 1961-71.

For the rural non-farm category, the 1951-71 time horizon exhibits a provincial gain of 11.8 per cent. Most areas indicate some population gains in this category. This suggests that some of the population are simply leaving farming as an occupation but continuing to reside in rural areas.

The largest decrease in the rural non-farm category is 44.8 per cent in C.D. 11. The other five areas demonstrating losses in this category varied from 1.7 to 9.7 per cent (C.D.'s 2, 3, 7, 8 and 14). The greatest growth in this group occurs in the 1951-61 period. The 1961-71 decade shows a slight reversal of the original trend of moving to rural non-farm residences. This latter occurrence is not, however, sufficient to establish a total loss of population in this category.

8. Education

Although the data concerning education is extremely limited, there are some valid comparisons which can be made. Table 7 gives the available information on the educational levels of the Saskatchewan population.

Generally, educational levels have risen. All census divisions show increases in public school attendance. Except for two areas (C.D.'s 3 and 18), all census divisions indicate increases in those attending post-secondary institutions. This can probably be attributed to population growth.

For those not attending school, the number of persons having no education is declining in most regions. The areas experiencing growth in the number of uneducated residents appear to be among the faster growing regions and urban centres (C.D.'s 1, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 18) probably since these areas have more job opportunities for unskilled personnel.

It is interesting that the number of persons having some level of public school education follow a similar residential pattern of those not having any education. Declines in this group occur in roughly the same census divisions as the previous category (e.g. C.D.'s 1, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 18).

It is probably safe to assume that educational levels in Saskatchewan and most areas within the province are rising. Although the data presented here is incomplete, the general tendencies of rising educational and skill levels seem well entrenched.

TABLE 7
EDUCATION^{a/}

Region	ATTENDING SCHOOL						NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL							
	School Age Population ^{b/}			Post-Secondary ^{c/}			No Education ^{d/}			Public School ^{e/}			Post-Secondary ^{c/}	
	1951	1961	%Δ	1951	1961	%Δ	1951	1961	%Δ	1951	1961	%Δ	1951	1961
1	6931	9318	34.4	95	160	68.4	1478	1576	6.6	21531	22032	2.3	1098	881
2	6486	7891	21.7	120	172	41.7	2243	1572	-29.9	20846	19566	-6.1	1288	893
3	5771	6958	20.6	131	108	-17.6	1287	1192	-7.4	17925	16024	-10.6	992	671
4	3203	4053	26.5	48	65	35.4	649	747	15.1	10432	10561	1.2	651	477
5	9510	11154	17.3	131	144	9.9	3030	2217	-26.8	29470	26156	-11.2	1178	877
6	19752	35559	80.0	721	1294	79.5	4457	5000	12.2	68594	86959	26.8	7699	7008
7	9107	14876	63.3	201	296	47.3	1828	2551	39.6	31396	35044	11.6	2240	1693
8	6746	10190	51.1	133	242	82.0	1465	1612	10.0	21207	23182	9.3	1623	1192
9	11360	11360	3.5	202	222	9.9	6087	4244	-30.3	30011	27789	-7.4	1303	1056
10	7955	9021	13.4	91	156	71.4	2850	2096	-26.4	21177	18236	-13.9	943	664
11	14930	29924	100.4	973	2162	122.2	3319	4415	33.0	50053	69117	38.1	6324	6273
12	5601	7155	27.7	123	182	47.9	1383	1247	-9.8	16559	15755	-4.9	1187	730
13	6287	8573	36.4	113	121	7.1	1397	1507	7.9	17931	17490	-2.4	1243	926
14	13030	13649	4.8	126	200	58.7	3944	2880	-27.0	35189	30847	-12.3	1518	1152
15	17705	21557	21.8	266	400	50.4	5593	4752	-15.0	45213	44904	-0.7	2370	1904
16	8978	10742	19.6	114	184	61.4	3151	2865	-9.1	26399	25138	-4.8	1320	941
17	6171	7416	20.2	45	78	73.3	1817	1679	-7.6	16468	15321	-7.0	857	596
18	2765	4537	67.1	128	53	-58.6	3128	3423	9.4	6035	8541	41.5	259	404
Sask.	162238	224331	38.3	3670	6239	70.0	49106	45575	-7.2	486436	513082	5.5	34093	28428

^{a/} Data for the post-1961 census period is either unavailable or incompatible with data requirements.

^{b/} "School Age Population" means those five years and older who are attending school.

^{c/} The post-secondary category included all post-secondary education in 1951 but only university in 1961. This constitutes the rationale for omitting the rate of change in post-secondary education for those not attending schools.

^{d/} "No education" implies a standard of less than grade one.

^{e/} "Public school" means grades 1-12. This was not sub-divided due to a change in data structure which would severely distort the data.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1951, Vol. I and Census of Canada, 1961, Cat. #92-550

III LABOUR FORCE

1. Size

The absolute size and percentage distribution of males and females in the Saskatchewan labour force is presented in Table 8. The decline of male workers from 251.3 thousand in 1951 to an estimated 238.9 thousand in 1966 confirms some of the reasons given for population changes. Female labour force participants, however, have risen from 51.2 thousand to 84.9 thousand in the same period. This growth is probably caused by a need for second incomes, the decreasing birthrate, and, growing tertiary industries.

The percentage distribution of both males and females indicates a concentration of the labour force in urban areas: Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert (C.D.'s 6, 11 and 15 respectively). The female element in these areas is higher than that of males. In more rural areas, the distribution of females is considerably lower.

2. Growth

Tables 9A and 9B conduct a shift analysis for male and female members of the labour force respectively. The analysis only takes account of census data and, therefore, restricts itself to the decade 1951-61. By considering these two tables in conjunction with Table 8, it is possible to discern some trends concerning labour force growth.

TABLE 8
DISTRIBUTION AND SIZE OF LABOUR FORCE

Region	Males						Females					
	(000)			%			(000)			%		
	1951	1961	1966 ^{a/}	1951	1961	1966 ^{a/}	1951	1961	1966 ^{a/}	1951	1961	1966 ^{a/}
1	11,063	10,892	10,676	4.4	4.4	4.5	1,686	2,299	2,880	3.3	3.0	3.4
2	10,311	10,311	9,257	4.1	4.1	3.9	1,586	2,241	3,334	3.1	2.9	3.9
3	9,682	7,782	7,329	3.9	3.1	3.1	1,322	1,609	1,921	2.6	2.1	2.3
4	5,751	5,257	4,934	2.3	2.1	2.1	798	1,247	1,498	1.6	1.6	1.8
5	14,936	12,368	12,480	5.9	5.0	5.2	2,196	3,526	4,283	4.3	4.5	5.0
6	33,967	42,385	42,719	13.5	17.0	17.9	12,385	18,680	21,248	24.2	24.1	25.0
7	15,776	16,213	15,159	6.3	6.5	6.3	3,389	5,160	5,647	6.6	6.6	6.7
8	11,380	11,465	11,077	4.5	4.6	4.6	1,692	2,739	3,273	3.3	3.5	3.9
9	16,783	13,732	13,549	6.7	5.5	5.7	3,369	4,549	5,110	6.6	5.9	6.0
10	11,342	9,289	8,967	4.5	3.7	3.7	1,549	2,570	2,952	3.0	3.3	3.5
11	25,233	33,030	33,682	10.0	13.3	14.1	7,763	13,210	15,030	15.2	17.0	17.7
12	8,936	7,954	6,855	3.6	3.2	2.9	1,208	1,612	1,898	2.4	2.1	2.2
13	9,551	8,899	8,314	3.8	3.6	3.5	1,354	1,780	2,038	2.6	2.3	2.4
14	18,664	15,312	13,570	7.4	6.1	5.7	2,426	3,479	4,164	4.7	4.5	4.9
15	23,016	21,571	20,300	9.2	8.7	8.5	4,588	6,967	8,193	9.0	9.0	9.7
16	12,733	11,424	10,465	5.1	4.6	4.4	2,379	3,208	3,526	4.6	4.1	4.2
17	8,523	7,518	7,141	3.4	3.0	3.0	1,166	1,885	2,789	2.3	2.4	3.3
18	3,645	4,832	3,603	1.5	1.9	1.5	360	898	725	0.7	1.2	0.9
SASK	251,292	249,077	238,864	100.0	100.0	100.0	51,216	77,659	84,862	100.0	100.0	100.0

a/ Estimated provincial data since most recent sub-provincial data is the 1961 census.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1951, Vol.V.
Census of Canada, 1961, Cat. No. 94-533

Hillis and Partners Ltd., Saskatchewan Manpower, 1966, pp. 247-62

TABLE 9A
MALE LABOUR SHIFTS, 1951-61

Region ^{a/}	Absolute		Δ		Shifts			
	1951	1961	(000)	%	Absolute		%	
					Up	Down	Up	Down
6	33,967	42,385	8,418	24.8	8,724		46.3	
11	25,233	33,030	7,797	30.9	8,025		42.6	
18	3,645	4,832	1,187	32.5	1,220		6.5	
7	15,776	16,213	437	2.8	579		3.1	
8	11,380	11,465	85	0.7	187		1.0	
2	10,311	10,311	-	-	93		0.5	
1	11,063	10,892	-171	-1.5		- 71		- 0.5
4	5,751	5,257	-494	-8.6		-442		- 2.5
13	9,551	8,899	-652	-6.8		-566		- 3.2
12	8,936	7,954	-982	-10.9		-902		- 5.1
17	8,523	7,518	-1,005	-11.8		-928		- 5.3
16	12,733	11,424	-1,309	-10.3		-1,194		- 6.8
15	23,016	21,571	-1,445	-6.3		-1,238		- 7.0
3	9,682	7,782	-1,900	-19.6		-1,813		- 10.3
10	11,342	9,289	-2,053	-18.1		-1,951		- 11.1
5	14,936	12,368	-2,568	-17.2		-2,434		- 13.8
9	16,783	13,732	-3,051	-18.2		-2,900		- 16.4
14	18,664	15,312	-3,352	-17.9		-3,184		- 18.1
SASK. ^{b/}	251,292	249,077	-2,215	-0.9	18,828	-18,828	100.0	-100.0

a/ Regions are listed in descending order.

b/ All totals will not add up due to rounding.

Source: Table 8

TABLE 9B
FEMALE LABOUR SHIFTS, 1951-61

Region ^{a/}	Absolute		Δ		Shift			
	1951	1961	(000)	%	Absolute		%	
					Up	Down	Up	Down
11	7,763	13,210	5,447	70.2	1,441		56.0	
18	360	898	538	149.4	352		13.7	
10	1,549	2,570	1,021	65.9	222		8.6	
5	2,196	3,526	1,330	60.5	197		7.7	
8	1,692	2,739	1,047	61.9	174		6.8	
17	1,166	1,885	719	61.7	117		4.5	
4	798	1,247	449	56.3	37		1.4	
7	3,389	5,160	1,771	52.3	23		0.9	
15	4,588	6,967	2,379	51.9	12		0.5	
6	12,385	18,680	6,295	50.8		- 96		- 3.8
2	1,586	2,241	655	41.3		-163		- 6.4
14	2,426	3,479	1,053	43.4		-199		- 7.8
12	1,208	1,612	404	33.4		-219		- 8.6
1	1,686	2,299	613	32.8		-257		- 10.0
13	1,354	1,780	426	31.5		-273		- 10.7
3	1,322	1,609	287	21.7		-395		- 15.4
16	2,379	3,208	829	34.8		-399		- 15.6
9	3,369	4,549	1,180	35.0		-558		- 21.8
SASK. ^{b/}	51,216	77,659	26,443	51.6	2,575	-2,575	100.0	-100.0

a/ Regions are listed in descending order

b/ All totals will not add up due to rounding

Source: Table 8

The labour force shift analysis for males follows the patterns established in population shift analysis. The urban areas (C.D.'s 6 and 11) and the north (C.D. 18) exceed expected growth by the largest amounts. Similarly, those regions indicating the largest population declines, also show the greatest failure to expand their male labour force (C.D.'s 5, 9, 10 and 14).

For female participants, there is no such correlation. Half of the census divisions surpass the expected provincial growth rate for female workers. In comparison, only six census divisions exhibit such an increase for males. Interestingly, Saskatoon (C.D. 11) and the northern region (C.D. 18) demonstrate the greatest growth in female labour.

Census divisions having poor performance records in the population and male labour shifts indicate that this does not pertain to females. For example, C.D.'s 10, 5 and 17 exceed the provincial female labour growth rate by 8.6, 7.7 and 4.5 per cent respectively, even though they are at the lower end of the scale in the previous two cases. The reasons for such discrepancies can possibly be found in the industrial analysis.

3. Participation Rates

Participation rates are useful measures for determining the proportion of population over age fourteen who are actively involved in the labour force. Table 10 presents such data for males and females for the sub-provincial regions of Saskatchewan.

TABLE 10
PARTICIPATION RATES^{a/}

Region	MALES					FEMALES				
	1951	1961	1966 ^{b/}	% Δ		1951	1961	1966 ^{b/}	% Δ	
			1951-61	1961-66				1951-61	1961-66	
1	82.2	81.6	80.1	-0.6	-1.5	14.6	19.6	25.3	5.0	3.9
2	75.1	75.1	85.3	-0.1	10.3	13.8	21.3	32.9	7.5	11.6
3	83.4	79.7	81.9	-3.7	2.2	13.9	18.8	22.7	4.9	3.9
4	83.7	80.9	79.6	-2.8	-1.3	14.6	22.5	27.1	7.9	4.6
5	80.2	77.0	75.9	-3.2	-1.1	13.7	24.6	27.6	10.9	3.0
6	81.6	81.4	79.7	-2.0	-1.7	29.0	35.8	37.9	6.8	2.1
7	83.2	77.6	77.5	-5.6	-0.1	19.1	25.6	28.3	6.5	2.7
8	84.1	81.1	79.6	-3.0	-1.5	14.4	21.2	23.8	6.8	2.6
9	81.0	75.7	75.1	-5.3	-0.6	18.5	28.3	30.3	9.8	2.0
10	80.4	78.1	77.8	-2.3	-3.0	13.3	25.4	29.2	12.1	3.8
11	81.2	78.6	75.1	-2.6	-3.5	24.5	30.9	32.1	6.4	1.2
12	82.9	79.8	74.5	-3.1	-5.3	13.2	19.0	22.7	5.8	3.7
13	82.0	80.2	77.6	-1.8	-2.6	13.9	18.5	20.2	4.6	1.7
14	82.1	77.4	73.6	-4.7	-3.8	12.8	21.2	24.9	8.4	3.7
15	79.1	76.4	76.4	-2.7	-	17.5	27.4	31.3	9.9	3.9
16	73.9	71.7	75.8	-2.2	4.1	16.3	23.1	27.3	6.8	4.2
17	79.9	76.8	77.8	-3.1	1.0	12.9	22.5	33.1	9.6	10.6
18	72.8	74.2	45.3	1.4	-28.9	9.3	17.6	9.8	8.3	-7.8
SASK.	80.7	78.2	76.3	-2.5	-1.9	18.3	26.6	27.8	8.3	1.2

a/ Since the 1971 data is not available at present, 1966 was chosen as the most recent year having sub-provincial data.

b/ 1966 data does not include reservations, etc., as it is based on estimates.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1951, Vols. IV and V,
Census of Canada, 1961, Cat. No. 94-533.

Hillis and Partners, Ltd., Saskatchewan Manpower, 1966, pp.247-262.

Table 8.

For males, participation rates are declining for all areas. There are very few exceptions. The analysis conclusions of population and male labour force shifts are confirmed. The census divisions which suffer the greatest degree of population loss exhibit the greatest percentage decreases in male participation rates (e.g. C.D.'s 9 and 14).

The female participation rates, on the other hand, have increased for all areas. As the female labour force shift analysis pointed out, the largest increases in female participation are shown to be not in urbanized areas (C.D.'s 6 and 11) but in those places demonstrating population declines (e.g. C.D.'s 5, 9, 10 and 17). The differential in the rates of change of male and female participation points to the conclusion that men are accounting for much of the provincial out-migration and urbanization while women are taking their places.

4. Unemployment

Table 11A gives some comparative data on unemployment in Saskatchewan for each year, 1965 to 1971. Since sub-provincial statistics on this topic are only available in decennial censuses, Table 11B breaks down the unemployment figures for census divisions for the years 1951 and 1961 on a sexual basis.

The more recent data shows that unemployment dipped from its 1965 level in the two successive years only to rise and continue elevating subsequently. Although 1971 indicates a slight drop in provincial unemployment, it is not sufficient to signify a trend to fuller employment.

TABLE 11A
UNEMPLOYMENT

<u>Year</u>	<u>Labour Force</u> (000)	<u>Unemployed</u> (000)	<u>Unemployment Rate (%)</u>
1965	331	8	2.4
1966	330	5	1.5
1967	332	6	1.8
1968	342	8	2.3
1969	350	11	3.1
1970	350	15	4.3
1971	348	13	3.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. #71-001, The Labour Force

Table 11B demonstrates a considerable increase in unemployment for both males and females between 1951 and 1961. It is evident that the highest unemployment rates for males are found in the north (C.D.'s 17 and 18), and in urban areas (C.D.'s 6, 11 and 15) such as Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert. These regions attract large numbers of job seekers and urban migrants.

The unemployment rate for females is consistently higher than that of males. The areas of highest unemployment are the same as for males. However, contrary to the male experience, female unemployment rates show less variance. Again, the lowest unemployment rates for females are found in regions which have a declining population in general and a diminishing male labour force (e.g. C.D. 10).

TABLE 11B
SUB-PROVINCIAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Region	MALES				FEMALES			
	1951		1961		1951		1961	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	53	0.5	184	1.7	29	1.7	36	1.6
2	30	0.3	94	1.0	7	0.4	39	1.7
3	39	0.4	44	0.6	12	0.9	19	1.2
4	23	0.4	29	0.6	1	0.1	18	1.4
5	100	0.7	228	1.8	36	1.6	48	1.4
6	222	0.7	1,023	2.4	127	1.0	522	2.8
7	122	0.8	342	2.1	51	1.5	186	3.6
8	44	0.4	110	1.0	23	1.4	55	2.0
9	120	0.7	207	1.5	20	0.6	60	1.3
10	62	0.5	122	1.3	19	1.2	19	0.7
11	167	0.7	801	2.4	83	0.7	386	2.9
12	34	0.4	98	1.2	17	1.4	42	2.6
13	47	0.5	71	0.8	23	1.7	28	1.6
14	142	0.8	252	1.6	32	1.3	63	1.8
15	141	0.6	523	2.4	67	1.5	206	3.0
16	68	0.5	184	1.6	23	1.0	71	2.2
17	51	0.6	150	2.0	10	0.8	34	1.8
18	61	1.7	162	3.4	18	5.0	21	2.3
SASK.	1,526	0.6	4,624	1.9	598	1.2	1,853	2.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1951, Vol. V.
Census of Canada, 1961, Cat. No. 94-533

There is no valid reason to suppose that the relative statuses of individual areas has changed radically in the more recent 1961-71 period as this data appears to conform to the previous analysis.

5. Occupational Divisions

The background data to this category is not presented in tabular form here due to a number of inadequacies in the information. The first is a change in the methodology of collecting census data between 1951 and 1961. The occupational division classifications are not the same for both censuses. The second factor concerns incomplete estimates and the lack of data in the post-1961 census period. However, several relevant comments can be made.

Firstly, the majority of the Saskatchewan labour force is classified as farmers and farm workers. While males in this category are decreasing, the number of female workers is increasing. The 141.7 thousand men in farming in 1951 fell to 107.3 thousand in 1961 whereas women increased their numbers from 5.8 to 12.3 thousand in the same period. The areas having the greatest numbers in these categories form a belt beginning with a substantial concentration in the mid-eastern section of the province and extending northward over and around Saskatoon (C.D. 11) to the western boundary (C.D.'s 5, 9, 10, 14, 15 and 16). It is noticeable that these census divisions have performed relatively poorly in regard to population and labour force development.

The second largest occupational division is craftsmen and production workers; constituting 16.5 per cent of provincial male labour force, or 41.1 thousand in 1961. Both sexes have increased their participation in this category, albeit females have done so at a much lesser speed. Male involvement nearly doubled in this field in the 1951-61 period. As expected, the highest concentrations of these workers occur in urban areas (C.D.'s 6 and 11).

The next largest group are those with managerial skills. Situated predominantly in urban areas, there were some 21 thousand managers in 1961. Few of these were female: only 2.9 per cent of the female labour force as opposed to 8.5 per cent of the male.

Professional and technical personnel constitute the fourth largest group, 13.9 thousand strong in 1961. Male and female members of this occupational division are numerically equal, although this category accounts for 18.1 per cent of female labour and only 5.6 of male. Again, this division is found concentrated in urban areas. Females, however, seemed to be relatively more evenly dispersed.

The least lucrative occupations appear to be logging, fishing and trapping. Mining seems to be second from the bottom, but it showed great strides in the 1951-61 decade. Females in both of these fields are virtually non-existent.

At this point, there is scarce data for determining the definite establishment of these trends. Neither is there any reason for totally discounting them as some features (e.g. the

waning number of agricultural persons) are reinforced by preceding elements [Ref: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1951, Vol. N; Hillis and Partners, Ltd., Saskatchewan Manpower, 1966.⁷

6. Incomes

Table 12 shows, in millions of dollars, the components of personal income in Saskatchewan. Unfortunately, this data is not available at the sub-provincial level. However, it can be seen that wages contribute the largest share of provincial personal income, about 51.4 per cent in 1971. In descending order: farm income accounts for roughly 16 per cent; government transfer payments for about 11 per cent; non-farm unincorporated businesses for approximately 10 per cent; and, interests, dividends, and rents for a little over 9 per cent.

TABLE 12

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME

- millions of \$ -

<u>Year</u>	<u>Wages</u>	<u>Farm Income</u>	<u>Non-Farm Unincorp. Bus.</u>	<u>Interest Dividends & Rentals</u>	<u>Gov't Transfer Payments</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total^{a/}</u>
1961	635	60	1199	82	147	17	1060
1966	927	572	197	159	181	21	2057
1971	1383	440	273	256	306	32	2690

^{a/} Components may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Division.

Although this presents only a crude concept of the components of personal income within the province, further research reveals that some limited income data is available at sub-provincial levels. Most of this information has the difficulty of incompatibility. Tables 13 and 14 attempt to reconcile some of these problems while trying to distinguish some of the income differences between areas.

Average personal incomes are exhibited in Table 13. It should be noted that the 1961 data is based on a 20 per cent sample of private non-farm households while the 1966 information is based on the number of tax returns from each census division. This creates some slight discrepancies.

Urban areas, that is, communities of 2,000 or more inhabitants, are considered since it allows more recent information to be presented. Too, it indicates that only in a few instances are urban incomes higher than the average income for an area. This is accounted for by the high dependence on primary industry and agriculture.

The highest small area incomes in 1961 are found in Regina and Saskatoon (C.D.'s 6 and 11) but the situation is markedly changed by 1966. Other less urbanized areas take the lead (i.e. C.D.'s 4, 8 and 13) although the two former areas remain in the forefront. There are moderate variances among average income levels for the different sub-provincial regions. The lowest average income in 1966 is \$4115 occurring in C.D. 10 while the highest is \$5228 in C.D. 8, a difference of \$1113.

TABLE 13
AVERAGE PERSONAL INCOMES^{a/}

Region	Number of Incomes		Average Income			Urban Incomes							
			\$			No. of Income			Average Income (\$)				
	1961 ^{b/}	1966 ^{c/}	1961 ^{b/}	1966 ^{c/}	%Δ	1961 ^{b/}	1966 ^{d/}	1970 ^{d/}	1961 ^{b/}	1966 ^{d/}	1970 ^{d/}	1961-66	1966-70
1	10,936	10,224	2,797	5,064	81.1	N.A.	2,989	4,395	N.A.	5,450	4,848	-	-11.0
2	8,510	9,718	2,933	4,871	66.1	N.A.	3,216	4,557	N.A.	4,825	4,295	-	-11.0
3	6,099	6,733	2,446	4,915	100.9	N.A.	1,008	1,626	N.A.	4,945	3,705	-	-49.8
4*	4,247	4,164	2,381	5,152	116.4	N.A.	2,590	2,978	N.A.	4,024	3,871	-	- 3.8
5*	10,556	11,116	2,518	4,804	90.8	N.A.	3,623	5,176	N.A.	4,672	4,285	-	- 8.3
6	66,212	60,354	3,141	5,114	62.8	57,079	45,252	67,544	3,295	5,036	4,994	52.8	- 0.8
7	21,514	16,150	2,823	4,766	68.8	16,335	10,145	15,093	2,924	4,554	4,299	55.7	- 5.6
8	12,432	12,181	2,655	5,228	96.9	6,288	4,723	7,583	2,808	5,087	4,591	81.2	- 9.8
9*	12,417	10,473	2,296	4,254	85.3	N.A.	10,983	9,409	N.A.	4,033	3,562	-	-11.6
10	6,524	5,266	2,027	4,115	103.0	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	-	-	-	-
11	53,155	50,136	3,186	5,064	58.9	46,582	37,897	59,262	3,269	4,986	5,034	52.5	1.0
12*	6,670	6,135	2,539	4,938	94.5	N.A.	2,129	3,226	N.A.	4,937	4,109	-	-16.8
13*	7,728	8,041	2,583	4,132	98.7	N.A.	1,985	3,262	N.A.	5,024	3,840	-	-23.6
14*	13,071	10,112	2,330	4,324	85.6	N.A.	4,094	6,179	N.A.	4,128	3,849	-	- 6.8
15*	21,908	17,472	2,581	4,441	72.1	11,636	9,443	14,387	2,908	4,432	4,277	52.4	- 3.5
16	11,060	7,783	2,451	4,228	72.5	5,637	577	949	2,777	3,877	3,480	39.6	-10.2
17*	6,891	4,944	2,047	4,611	125.3	N.A.	2,402	3,660	N.A.	3,798	3,717	-	- 2.1
18	7,016	2,009	2,196	4,945	125.2	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	-	-	-	-

a/ Sub-provincial income statistics are not available for all rural areas nor for all relevant years.

b/ Estimated from a 20% sample of private non-farm households.

c/ Based on income tax returns and thus, is average income of taxpayers.

d/ Based on taxation statistics for communities of 2,000 or over.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 63-509 and 63-514.
National Revenue Taxation printouts.

NOTE: N.A. - not available.
- - not published.
* - more than one centre.

Average incomes do not increase at the same rate for all areas. It appears that the areas indicating general population and labour force losses, have the fastest rising incomes. The available data, however, does not establish this trend conclusively. Note that the percentage change for urban areas is far less than for rural regions (e.g. C.D.'s 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17 and 18), suggesting that there is some other basis other than pure income reasons, for population and labour force losses in these areas.

When considering only urban average incomes, the period 1966-70 shows relative declines for all areas except Saskatoon (C.D. 11) where average incomes increased by only one per cent. In all probability this type of situation pertains to all areas but it is not indicated since the small area data for 1971 is not yet published. The recession of average urban incomes suggests that provincial out-migration is caused by falling incomes since the period of enormous increase in out-migration coincides with that of falling incomes. It also aids in explaining the faster growth rate of Saskatoon.

Table 14 attempts to demonstrate some of the properties of income distribution in small areas. The 1961 data is included for perspective but it is not truly compatible to the 1966 and 1970 information.

TABLE 14
PERSONAL INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN URBAN AREAS

Region	Under \$2,000				\$2,000-\$4,999				\$5,000-\$9,999				\$10,000 Plus			
	a/ 1961	b/ 1966	b/ 1970	%Δ 1966 -70	a/ 1961	b/ 1966	b/ 1970	%Δ 1966 -70	a/ 1961	b/ 1966	b/ 1970	%Δ 1966 -70	a/ 1961	b/ 1966	b/ 1970	%Δ 1966 -70
1	5,341	416	1,125	69.9	3,934	1,134	1,455	28.3	1,432	1,215	1,408	15.9	229	224	407	81.7
2	4,026	504	1,294	156.7	3,220	1,504	1,755	16.6	965	1,015	1,273	25.4	299	193	235	21.8
3	3,348	173	505	191.9	2,072	444	717	61.5	593	312	344	10.3	86	79	60	-24.1
4*	2,311	398	926	132.7	1,479	846	1,209	42.9	370	480	694	44.6	87	92	149	61.9
5*	5,779	664	1,603	141.4	3,603	1,518	1,779	17.2	1,033	1,282	1,431	11.6	141	161	363	125.5
6	26,475	7,206	16,409	127.7	28,267	19,290	23,549	22.1	9,699	15,751	21,754	38.1	1,771	3,005	5,832	94.1
7	9,718	1,983	4,257	114.7	8,490	4,456	5,635	26.5	2,938	3,248	4,414	35.9	368	458	787	71.8
8	6,335	782	1,947	149.0	4,414	2,030	2,863	41.0	1,351	1,549	2,233	44.2	332	362	540	49.2
9*	6,996	1,450	3,097	113.6	4,157	3,022	3,466	14.7	1,094	1,784	2,371	32.9	170	257	475	84.8
10	4,197	-	-	-	1,817	-	-	-	435	-	-	-	75	-	-	-
11	21,903	6,580	14,434	119.4	21,975	15,900	20,242	27.3	7,849	12,864	19,470	51.4	1,428	2,553	5,116	100.4
12*	3,404	361	947	162.3	2,401	912	1,244	36.4	788	734	803	9.4	77	177	232	36.7
13*	4,010	336	1,008	200.0	2,629	800	1,264	58.0	919	677	833	23.0	170	172	157	-8.7
14*	7,570	915	2,018	120.5	4,193	1,994	2,410	20.1	1,093	818	1,441	76.2	245	183	310	69.4
15*	11,127	1,918	3,836	100.0	8,234	4,320	5,204	20.4	2,129	2,857	4,291	50.2	418	348	1,056	203.4
16	5,909	134	330	146.3	3,926	288	391	35.8	1,006	142	200	40.8	219	13	28	115.4
17*	4,316	619	1,201	94.0	2,021	1,154	1,438	24.6	458	564	879	55.8	96	65	144	121.5
18	4,747	-	-	-	1,350	-	-	-	794	-	-	-	125	-	-	-

/ Based on 20% sample of private non-farm households, and thus includes urban and rural.

/ Based on taxation statistics of communities of 2,000 or more.

Notes: - = not available

* = more than one centre from the area included

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 63-509

National Revenue, Taxation Statistics, 1969 and 1970.

It is the "under \$2500" category which has the highest growth rates for just about all areas (except C.D.'s 15 and 17). The growth in this low income group probably reflects two aspects of population shifts: provincial out-migration since these are the people whose incomes make them more immobile; and, the "aging" population because of the high incidence of the over 65 age group who more than likely are in the lower income brackets.

The second largest group are those in the "\$10,000 plus" division. Only two areas (C.D.'s 3 and 13) showed an actual loss of population in this category. All the other areas show moderate to high rates of change. The north particularly (i.e. C.D.'s 15, 16 and 17) exhibits great growth in this income group.

The middle categories ("\$2,000-4900" and "\$5,000-9,999") show much slower growth than the previous two groups. The lower income level (\$2,000-4,999) indicates increases of about 20 per cent for most areas. There are some exceptions (C.D.'s 3, 4, 8, 12, 13 and 15) but it is suspected that these are caused by an "aging" population, a developing industrial base, and provincial out-migration in search of higher incomes and improved opportunities.

The "\$5,000-9,999" category shows some stronger gains than the "\$2,500-4,999" one. However, there is no correlation between the performance of either category. Some of the northern regions (e.g. C.D.'s 14, 15 and 17) as well as Saskatoon (C.D. 11) demonstrate the largest gains.

If income level is associated, as it usually is, with a social structure, Saskatchewan presents an image of having many poor scattered throughout the province. Although the other income groups are often absolutely larger, they are not growing at an equivalent pace. This only serves to create an enlarging income disparity. The extent to which these income changes are affected by inflation is not entered into here. However, it is realized that, in comparison to Canadian average incomes (especially average urban incomes), the incomes in Saskatchewan are generally low.

IV INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

1. Agriculture

Agriculture is the largest industry in Saskatchewan: it employs the most people; it provides the second largest share of personal incomes; it is the greatest output commodity of the industrial sectors; and, it requires substantial investment. Farming operations, however, seem to be diminishing in several aspects.

Table 15 shows the number of people working in the agricultural field for 1951 and 1961 censuses. In every area, farm employment has dropped and, there is little doubt that this trend is continuing. The trend is reinforced by the rural-urban population statistics which indicate a tendency for rural farm residents to decrease in all regions.

TABLE 15

Farm Employment

<u>Region</u>	Number ^{a/}		<u>%</u> <u>1951-61</u>
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1961</u>	
1	7671	5676	-26.0
2	7017	5425	-22.6
3	7253	5435	-25.1
4	4177	3649	-12.6
5	10553	8881	-15.8
6	10002	8484	-15.2
7	7074	5899	-11.7
8	7350	6139	-16.5
9	12884	9854	-23.5
10	9076	7749	-14.6
11	7433	6324	-14.9
12	6160	5043	-18.1
13	6861	6712	-2.2
14	13322	9662	-27.5
15	15083	12829	-14.9
16	8906	6770	-24.0
17	6135	5150	-16.1
18	743	546	-26.3
Sask.	147,701	119,237	-19.3

^{a/} Farmers and Farm workers in industrial Classification. Post 1961 data is not available.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1951, Vol. V., Cat. Nos. 94-522 (1961);

The declining employment in agriculture does not in itself imply a failing industry. Table 16 presents some provincial data on farm cash receipts. Coupled with Table 17 which shows the breakdown of provincial farm incomes, the figures indicate a slight slump, but current demands should improve this.

Farm receipts and net incomes decline throughout the 1950's and climb to a peak about the mid-1960's. Since then, cash receipts have fallen from 950 to 912 thousand dollars. The major reason for the decline in farm cash receipts is based on a lower demand for wheat which forms the largest portion of total receipts. All other elements of cash receipts, except supplementary payments, rose during that period.

Since cash receipts constitute the bulk of farm income, net farm income falls from 583 thousand dollars in 1966 to 490 thousand dollars in 1971. It is noteworthy that operating expenses and depreciation charges do not diminish during this period but rise by about 10 per cent. This is not very surprising since the indications are that farms in Saskatchewan are tending to be larger and more capital intensive.

Table 18 gives farm capital values for the years 1951, 1961 and 1971. Land and buildings are the only capital considered because they form the only category for which comparable data could be found at the sub-provincial level.

TABLE 16

FARM CASH RECEIPTS^{a/}

- Thousands of Dollars -

<u>Year</u>	<u>Wheat</u> ^{a/}	<u>Other Grains</u>	<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Supplementary Payments</u>	<u>Total</u> ^{c/}
1951	405	71	149	5	631
1961	365	45	178	24	612
1966	629	87	183	1	950
1971	469	144	237	7	912

^{a/} Farm cash receipts are not broken down by census division.

^{b/} Wheat receipts includes advance payments on farm-stored grain.

^{c/} Totals will not always add up due to rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Cat. #21-001; 21-202; 21-511.

TABLE 17

- Thousands of Dollars -

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cash Receipts</u>	<u>Income In Kind</u>	<u>Operation & Depreciation</u>	<u>Realized Net Income</u>	<u>Value of Inventory</u>	<u>Gross Income</u>	<u>Net Income</u>
1951	631	51	291	391	141	823	532
1961	612	52	356	309	-209	456	99
1966	950	73	558	465	118	1141	583
1971	912	66	622	356	133	1111	490

a/ Farm Incomes are not available at sub-provincial level

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. #21-511

TABLE 18
FARM CAPITAL VALUE^{a/}

<u>Region</u>	<u>\$(000)</u>			<u>% Δ</u>	
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1951-61</u>	<u>1961-70</u>
1	52,713	74,802	191,088	41.9	155.4
2	67,149	97,005	223,401	44.5	130.3
3	62,106	110,735	224,581	78.3	102.8
4	32,054	72,389	153,982	125.8	112.7
5	77,194	91,417	210,075	18.4	129.8
6	119,442	122,974	329,349	3.0	167.8
7	65,551	116,384	245,287	77.5	110.8
8	87,565	171,797	322,994	96.2	88.0
9	72,335	86,816	174,597	20.0	101.1
10	63,943	92,876	190,779	45.2	105.4
11	64,123	115,443	230,253	80.0	99.5
12	61,178	102,601	209,255	67.7	103.9
13	56,166	112,265	251,575	99.9	124.1
14	97,456	123,068	256,639	26.3	108.5
15	114,339	179,728	336,787	57.2	87.4
16	48,095	80,251	168,656	66.9	110.2
17	35,458	62,192	139,977	75.4	125.1
18	3,039	3,781	8,867	24.4	134.5
SASK.	1,179,906	1,816,524	3,868,089	54.0	112.9

a/ Farm values include only land and buildings since this is the only category for which complete sub-provincial data could be found.

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 63-509; 63-503.

The 1971 data shows that the distribution of farm capital values has the highest concentration northwest of Swift Current (C.D. 8) and around Prince Albert (C.D. 15) as well as in the Regina area (C.D. 6). Other areas of some capital magnitude are west of Moose Jaw (C.D. 7), to the southeast of Prince Albert (C.D. 14), north of Kindersley (C.D. 13), the area about Saskatoon (C.D. 11), and the central southern border area (C.D.'s 2 and 3). The north (C.D.'s 16, 17 and 18) has the lowest values, followed by the southwest corner (C.D. 4).

The rates of change in farm capital values indicate that a massive change occurs in the 1961-71 period. By rates of change, or indices, the capital intensity of farming can be gauged. Although, there is substantial capital value in farms near urban areas (e.g. C.D.'s 6, 11 and 15) capital values seem to be subject to a relatively steady growth. Some areas though show rather dramatic increases (e.g. C.D.'s 1, 2, 5, 13, 17 and 18). How much of these increases are due to land speculation, inflation, or simply farm development is not really distinguishable.

Nevertheless, there is further evidence that farming is becoming more capital intensive. Table 19 shows the number of farms per census division by the value of products sold. The "Total Farms" column indicates that there are fewer farms now (76,970) than there were ten years ago (93,924). In fact, the rural-urban population analysis points out that the rural farm population is rapidly declining. This analysis shows that the number of farms is falling also, but at a much steadier rate.

TABLE 19
NUMBER OF FARMS BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD

Region	Under \$2,500			\$2,500-4,999			\$5,000-9,999			Over \$10,000			Total Farms		
	1951	1961	1971	1951	1961	1971	1951	1961	1971	1951	1961	1971	1951	1961	1971
1	2,126	909	503	1,960	1,651	728	1,066	1,270	1,358	209	302	1,366	5,516	4,597	3,955
2	2,117	872	565	1,837	1,628	878	1,113	1,439	1,414	263	434	1,286	5,455	4,764	4,143
3	2,647	833	501	2,165	1,703	795	988	1,730	1,324	180	563	1,383	6,124	5,186	4,003
4	2,412	415	262	755	834	348	245	970	651	75	509	1,102	3,724	2,980	2,363
5	3,569	1,447	1,006	2,784	2,547	1,299	932	1,292	1,858	101	239	1,197	7,611	6,317	5,360
6	2,943	969	827	2,531	2,302	1,322	1,314	2,126	1,830	395	776	1,548	7,353	6,575	5,587
7.	2,977	595	533	1,829	1,351	764	832	1,818	1,328	167	888	1,470	6,020	4,951	4,095
8	3,447	503	495	1,570	1,274	739	812	1,934	1,406	283	1,356	1,783	6,427	5,326	4,423
9	5,657	2,162	1,645	2,088	2,412	1,684	538	849	1,668	65	155	662	8,714	7,006	5,659
10	3,904	1,420	975	1,848	2,039	1,229	578	1,164	1,547	87	266	917	6,625	5,573	4,668
11	2,872	627	590	1,686	1,539	830	670	1,722	1,274	139	699	1,348	5,588	4,898	4,042
12	2,100	749	571	1,665	1,355	656	940	1,348	1,151	230	606	1,342	5,146	4,488	3,720
13	2,229	694	366	1,600	1,435	611	986	1,525	1,123	246	646	1,651	5,252	4,655	3,751
14	6,144	1,915	1,554	2,038	2,199	1,367	806	1,241	1,723	194	415	1,386	9,743	7,501	6,030
15	5,549	2,248	1,865	3,000	3,028	1,631	1,313	2,123	1,954	279	607	2,038	10,674	9,460	7,488
16	4,003	1,484	1,112	1,645	1,763	969	668	921	1,259	97	217	1,087	6,740	5,603	4,427
1717	2,925	814	602	1,101	1,157	560	419	777	835	86	279	1,007	4,811	3,704	3,004
18	363	83	68	84	78	77	9	41	77	1	4	30	495	340	252
SASK ^{a/}	57,984	18,739	14,040	32,186	30,295	16,487	14,229	24,290	23,840	3,097	8,961	22,603	112,018	93,924	76,970

a/ Totals will not always add up because part-time farms are not considered except under "Total Farms" column.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 63-503; 63-509; 96-732.

The areas showing the greatest losses in the number of farms are those with high capital values (e.g. C.D.'s 7 and 14) and those at the lower end of the capital value scale (e.g. C.D.'s 4, 17 and 18). By analyzing the sizes of farms, the former areas have developed many larger, more commercial farms which produce over \$10,000 of products. This is probably the reason for the massive population and labour force shifts from these areas, since agriculture is the mainstay of their regional economies. All other areas show this tendency towards larger farms.

All areas indicate negative growth in the category of farms producing less than \$2500 of products. There is a little growth in the second division, \$2500-4999. This is mainly toward the north (C.D.'s 10, 14, 15, 16 and 17) during the 1951-61 period but the subsequent period indicates net declines in the number of farms in this category. The same phenomena occurs in the third group, \$5000-9999, but it does not completely reverse itself. Particularly, the north (C.D. 18) and the southwest (C.D. 4) show a proliferation of medium-size farms. Other areas indicating the expansion of farms of this size are the census divisions directly to the east and west of Regina (C.D.'s 5, 7 and 8).

2. Fishing

Saskatchewan's fishing industry is situated primarily in the north (C.D. 18). There are 1,391 persons employed in this industry in 1951; 1,136 in 1961; and, 2,154 in 1970. Of those employed in 1961, 1,053 people live in C.D. 18. The rest are scattered about C.D.'s 4, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 17, each of which has less than forty commercial fishermen.

Table 20 shows the quantity and value of catches for the years 1968 to 1970. There is no earlier data, and thus, it is impossible to discern any trends other than gradually increasing employment and a slight downward trend of landed values. The latter is probably caused by the smaller quantity of landings of mullets, pickerel, pike, sturgeon, lake trout, tullibee, whitefish and others. Whitefish are the largest quantity of landed fish, followed by pickerel, tullibee, and pike.

TABLE 20

FISHING

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Employees</u>	<u>Quantity (000 lbs.)</u>	<u>Landed Value \$000</u>	<u>Marketed Value \$000</u>
1968	1580	10970	1382	2769
1969	2100	13915	2294	4587
1970	2154	12213	2083	N.A.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Cat. #94-522; 24-207; 24-211

3. Forestry

Prior to 1966, Saskatchewan forestry statistics were incorporated with those from Alberta, implying that the forestry industry was very small. In the late 1960's, the industry shows signs of booming: consistently increasing numbers of establishments, many of which are probably new entrants; a growing number of employees and working owners; and, a rising output. These aspects of the industry are indicated in Table 21.

TABLE 21
FORESTRY

Year	Establish- ments No.	Logging Activity					Value of Production	Value Added	Working Owners and Partners No.	Working Owners and Partners \$(000) Withdrawals)	Employees		Value Added
		Production Workers No.	Workers Paid Man-Hrs. (000)	Workers Wages	Cost of Fuel, etc.	Cost of Materials \$(000)					Employees No.	Employees Wages \$(000)	
1966	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1967	27	385	943	1,853	207	3,447	5,692	3,286	-	-	453	2,193	3,310
1969	49	430	1,028	2,740	565	6,954	14,011	5,486	53	196	492	3,177	5,484
1970	55	483	1,160	3,377	418	8,104	15,402	7,106	54	193	549	3,842	7,110

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 94-522; 25-202.

According to the 1961 census of industrial divisions, the bulk of forestry enterprises are in the north (C.D.'s 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18) since these have the greatest number of forestry employees. Other areas of some importance are the southeast corner (C.D. 1) which employs about 7 per cent of forestry employees, and the central area (C.D.'s 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12) which contains about another 7 per cent of total forestry workers. (Ref: Statistics Canada, Cat. #94-522). Most of the recent forestry industrial growth has probably taken place in the north. Unfortunately, sub-provincial forestry statistics are not available.

Table 22 shows the value of forestry products produced in Saskatchewan. It can be seen that the industry has expanded, especially as stated earlier, in the late 1960's. There is, however, a slight levelling off from the production peaks achieved in 1970. Plywood, fibreboard, kraft and miscellaneous products appear to be the most lucrative product categories.

TABLE 22

FORESTRY PRODUCTION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Saw Timber</u>	<u>Posts & Poles</u>	<u>Pulpwood</u>	<u>Plywood Fibreboard</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
			- \$000 -			
1960-61	5524	1009	493	59	422	7507
1961-62	5222	551	475	941	273	7463
1965-66	4340	1788	450	3913	308	10798
1967-68	6623	1398	4600	3616	583	16819
1969-70	11068	1478	410	37646	265	50867
1970-71	5412	1490	269	32914	937	41023

4. Mining

Table 23 gives some details on the employment, output, and costs and incomes of the Saskatchewan mining industry. The following Table 24 presents mining production data by product in order to determine the relative merits of each component of the industry.

The number of establishments in mining increase by roughly 46½ per cent between 1966 and 1969. This suggests that either existing firms are expanding and developing new plants or else, there are a substantial number of new entrants. At the same time, the number of mining workers are growing. In 1961, the 3,667 workers in this industry are distributed mainly in the southeast (C.D.'s 1 and 2), the north (C.D. 18) and the central strip (C.D.'s 5, 6, 11 and 13). By far, the majority are in C.D. 18 where the bulk of metals mining is. The 3836 personnel in 1969 probably have only a slight difference from the 1961 distribution.

Although employment, wages, the number of establishments, and costs are rising, the values of production indicate a less steady trend for outputs. Table 24 attempts to clarify the situation.

TABLE 23
Mining Employment and Production

Year	Establi- ishments	Production Workers			Cost of Fuel etc. (\$000)	Cost of Materials etc. (\$000)	Value of Prod'n (\$000)	Value added (\$000)	Value of Mineral Prod'n (\$000)
		No.	Man Hrs. (000)	Wages (\$000)					
1951	517	2930	7184	10891	38256	-	42577	-	51033
1961	183	3667	-	20312	4250	7687	182145	170208	215977
1966	156	2655	5700	17022	10581	26145	344121	307395	348505
1969	224	3836	8045	30113	16546	35006	340551	288999	344629

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 26-201

TABLE 24
MINING PRODUCTION BY TYPE

Kind	Millions of \$						1971 ^a /Region
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 ^a	
Copper	17.6	21.9	21.2	18.8	22.6	11.9	18
Zinc	8.7	8.2	8.2	7.7	7.0	2.9	18
Uranium	11.6	11.6	13.1	12.8	10.7	8.4	18
Other Metals	3.2	4.3	4.9	4.9	3.2	1.5	10
Total Metals	41.0	46.0	47.4	44.2	43.5	24.7	-
Potash	62.7	67.4	65.1	69.4	116.0	146.0	1;2;4; 5;6;8; 9;10; 11;12;13
Sodium Sulphate	6.5	6.4	7.0	7.8	6.5	6.1	2;3
Salt & Others	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.9	4.2	4.6	13
Total Non-Metal	72.0	76.9	75.4	80.0	126.7	156.7	-
Petroleum	211.8	211.7	206.9	196.1	200.7	218.7	1;2;4;8;13;17
Natural Gas	6.1	6.6	7.3	7.4	7.3	9.0	1;8;13;17
Coal, etc.	6.1	6.1	7.0	6.3	10.1	9.0	1;2;3;4
Total Fuels	224.0	224.5	221.2	209.8	218.1	236.7	-
Cement	5.0	7.8	6.5	5.7	4.6	6.2	1;2;3;4;5;6;8;9;11;13
Clay Products	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.0	1;2;6
Sand & Gravel	5.1	5.5	5.1	3.4	4.3	4.0	7;8;15;18
Total Structural Materials	11.4	14.5	13.1	10.8	10.1	11.2	-
Grand Total	348.5	361.8	357.2	344.8	398.4	429.3	-

a/ Based on Canada's Mineral Production Preliminary Estimate, 1971

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 26-201; 26-203; 26-202

Metal mining has shown dollar outputs to be increasing but the 1971 estimates indicate that this is falling off somewhat. The main region affected here is C.D. 18 and to a far lesser extent C.D. 10. The anticipated loss of roughly 43 per cent of metals mining could have rather disastrous effects on C.D. 18 since this industry is the major employer in this area.

The main mining operations, however, are carried out in the southern half of the province. Potash which constitutes the second largest mining output in the province is showing signs of dollar value growth. A gain of about 125 per cent is expected between 1970 and 1971. Potash mining is carried out in eleven census divisions.

The largest mining production in dollar values concerns petroleum and natural gas. Deposits of these elements are found along the western and southern borders of the province (C.D.'s 1,2, 4, 8, 13 and 17).) They show a relatively steady growth since 1966. Of other fuels, coal is declining in importance. Structural materials mining only accounts for a small proportion of total mining activity. It is found chiefly in the south.

5. Tourism

Saskatchewan receives about \$21,600,000 annually from tourism (i.e. trips of 100 miles or more). However, provincial residents spend more in travel (\$35,656,000) which creates a net income outflow of roughly 14 million dollars. Of these expenditures, the chief portion is spent on miscellaneous items (41%), followed by transportation (24%), food (15%), trip preparation (8%), accommodation (7%) and entertainment (4%).

Types of accommodation vary but most (over 62%) travellers stay with friends or relatives. Hotels take care of a small portion of people (4%) as do campgrounds (6%), motels (6½%) and lodges (7%). Since a clear majority of trips are undertaken to visit friends (40%) or for business purposes (20%), it may be assumed that the greatest number of trips are to the more densely populated census divisions (C.D.'s 6, 11 and 15).

Although none of Saskatchewan land is classified as having a high capacity for recreational use, moderate capabilities are found, usually along lakeshores, in some areas (C.D.'s 2, 6, 16, 17 and 18). Other regions show moderately low capabilities for recreational land (C.D.'s 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17) within small sections of the census divisions. Still other areas have essentially non-existent recreational capacities (C.D.'s 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 14). Recreation, however, is given as a reason for a trip in only 15% of cases. (Ref: Industry Trade & Commerce, Tourism Survey)

6. Manufacturing

There are 737 manufacturing establishments in Saskatchewan in 1970. This represents approximately a 24 per cent decline in the number of plants since 1951. Table 25 shows the number of manufacturing establishments for each census division. A clear majority (41½%) of these are found in urban areas (C.D. 6 and 11). The northeast (C.D. 14) follows with about 9 per cent of total plants. Many other areas each contain between four and six per cent of total establishments (C.D.'s 5, 7, 8, 9, 15 and 16). Less

TABLE 25
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Region	No. of Establishments				No. of Employees				Wages and Salaries (\$000)			
	1951	1961	1966	1970	1951	1961	1966	1970	1951	1961	1966	1970
1	21	21	25	23	121	142	-	228	257	523	729	1,262
2	13	15	18	19	78	146	-	235	153	579	995	1,365
3	6	7	11	8	23	21	-	12	29	51	102	54
4	11	7	7	7	54	32	-	25	89	92	128	116
5	28	31	36	32	135	197	-	171	235	569	864	810
6	152	138	157	148	3,004	4,115	-	4,552	7,927	17,886	27,389	31,744
7	50	51	48	43	1,321	1,308	-	793	3,521	5,332	5,568	5,063
8	17	28	34	33	217	245	-	257	538	819	1,077	1,360
9	75	47	44	37	349	493	-	578	582	1,633	2,333	3,012
10	13	17	19	16	60	129	-	213	90	318	476	956
11	127	147	161	158	2,750	3,724	-	4,236	6,673	14,884	21,839	27,738
12	12	8	8	9	74	25	-	36	126	60	155	191
13	14	11	9	8	84	45	-	39	179	136	189	181
14	205	71	70	69	658	396	-	710	961	975	2,719	4,336
15	85	47	48	48	1,106	1,010	-	1,302	2,526	3,962	4,715	10,387
16	69	28	37	34	374	198	-	237	542	621	946	1,153
17	54	21	(42	24	152	(640	-	125	210	(2,607	(2,626	672
18	21	15	(21	463	(-	398	1,653	((2,570
SASK.	973	710		737	11,023	13,555	-	14,703	26,290	54,787		97,985

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 63-503; 63-509; 63-514; 31-209.

than half of the census divisions indicate gains in the number of plants over the 1951 level (C.D.'s 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10 and 11). Of these C.D. 11 gained the most--31 establishments--while C.D.'s 1 and 3 each only established 2 new plants in this period.

While the total number of plants has decreased, the amount of manufacturing employment rose from 11 thousand in 1951 to almost 15 thousand in 1970, a gain of 25 per cent. Half of the census divisions lost manufacturing workers (C.D.'s 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 16, 17 and 18) as can be seen from Table 25. All of these, except C.D. 3, had declining numbers of plants during this period. The maximum absolute increases in employment are again found in urban areas (C.D.'s 6 and 11).

Table 26 presents data for 1951, 1961 and 1970 on the costs and returns of manufacturing establishments in Saskatchewan. The total value of factory shipments indicates that manufacturing revenues have risen 54 per cent since 1951. Only two areas, C.D.'s 4 and 18 show decreased values of shipments during this period. All other regions have increases in this measure.

Roughly 64 per cent of the values of shipments comes from the urban areas (C.D. 6 and 11). The next largest are from C.D.'s 3 and 4) and west of Saskatoon (C.D.'s 12 and 13). The total value added by manufacturing activities follows this distributive pattern.

Table 28 analyses manufacturing employment data to determine the regional share and industrial mix for each census division for the periods 1949-59 and 1961-65 respectively. Regional share indicates the competitive status of regions by comparing the actual change in manufacturing employment and the expected

TABLE 26
MANUFACTURING VALUES

Region	Cost of Materials (\$000)			Cost of Fuels, etc. (\$000)			Value of Shipments (\$000)			Total Value Added (\$000) ^{a/}		
	1951	1961	1970	1951	1961	1970	1951 ^{b/}	1961	1970	1951	1961	1970
1	-	1,322	3,461	-	45	137	1,483	2,302	6,033	608	781	2,340
2	-	2,253	6,177	-	99	132	667	3,346	10,279	285	1,084	3,188
3	-	131	117	-	9	7	75	273	240	43	139	122
4	-	301	223	-	14	1	609	419	409	163	162	193
5	-	4,242	2,706	-	105	84	2,668	5,579	4,075	459	1,317	1,511
6	-	67,018	110,248	-	2,793	3,412	62,118	110,975	182,133	21,211	45,463	72,890
7	-	35,002	35,872	-	477	414	41,757	48,570	46,528	8,118	13,649	10,676
8	-	2,701	3,963	-	107	157	3,026	4,446	6,341	1,043	1,838	2,455
9	-	6,158	8,494	-	204	237	4,816	10,281	14,795	1,457	4,149	6,529
10	-	2,027	3,365	-	64	84	1,167	2,632	4,701	196	540	1,245
11	-	67,943	108,466	-	1,372	2,925	63,690	99,720	167,987	16,396	31,157	59,368
12	-	301	423	-	13	7	681	470	979	231	165	533
13	-	399	430	-	19	16	1,151	687	752	717	289	311
14	-	3,900	14,626	-	146	526	5,214	5,873	21,913	2,658	1,889	7,120
15	-	15,694	36,679	-	306	1,773	19,444	29,096	63,266	5,676	9,377	26,260
16	-	2,626	3,124	-	88	86	3,470	3,766	4,435	1,176	1,261	1,609
17	-	1,862	2,027	-	1,943	62	1,615	7,427	2,807	485	3,710	1,058
18	-	1,618	1,618	-	2,360	37,161	37,161	6,973	6,973	2,848	3,112	3,112
SASK	185,151	213,881	342,021	-	7,792	12,413	250,813	331,863	544,611	61,089	117,320	200,623

a/ This incorporates employment data from Table 25.

b/ Prior to 1952, the basis of data collection was gross value of products.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 31-209; 63-509.

change that would occur if each industry grew at the national rate during the period. A positive regional share demonstrates that over-all access to inputs and/or markets has improved relative to all other regions in similar activities. The improvements are generally due to better locational advantages for certain operations.

By this criteria, it appears that certain census divisions have consistent locational advantages for manufacturing (C.D.'s 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10 and 11). These areas constitute the southeastern bloc of the province. All other areas (C.D.'s 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18), except C.D.'s 3, 12 and 16 which show substantial improvement in the later period, seem to have difficulties in attracting manufacturing activities.

Industry mix, based on employment shifts, indicates the nature of industrial growth within an area. Positive net industry mix shifts imply that a region tends to specialize in the faster growing industrial sectors. Those areas having predominantly slow-growing sectors such as agriculture exhibit net downward industrial mix shifts. According to Table 28, all areas in the province are in slow growth sectors in the 1961-66 period.

Table 29 shows the 1961 data concerning leading Saskatchewan industries. Unfortunately this information is not available for former or subsequent years. The industries, ranked by a Value Added criterion, account for about 93 per cent. of all value of shipments and other revenues. Eight of the industries are of the

TABLE 28
INDUSTRIAL MIX AND REGIONAL SHARE

<u>1949-1959</u>				<u>1961-1965</u>			
<u>Region</u>	<u>Regional Share Industry</u>			<u>Region</u>	<u>Regional Share Industry</u>		
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Mix</u>		<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Mix</u>
3	12	45.1	-4	2	30	30.9	-17
14	207	44.9	-42	10	19	25.9	-20
2	65	42.2	-5	1	35	25.6	13
12	11	35.8	-4	11	562	21.8	-218
16	27	12.5	-27	5	27	18.5	-39
5	21	9.4	-25	13;17;18	42	6.5	59
6	294	7.1	-310	6	157	5.4	71
1	10	6.2	-23	9	13	3.4	-85
9	31	6.1	-58	SASK	368	3.4	-654
SASK	485	3.7	-1245	16	8	2.9	-71
13	1	2.2	-8	15	-15	-1.4	-116
11	46	1.2	-341	14	-106	-17.4	-113
10	1	0.9	-12	7	-267	-18.4	-86
7	-52	-3.9	-201	8	-57	-24.8	-17
15;17;18	-151	-8.9	-162	12	-22	-43.9	-1
8	-27	-10.2	-23	4	-35	-49.8	-15
4	-12	-31.7	-1	3	-21	-57.2	3

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 31-503

TABLE 29
TOTAL ACTIVITY OF LEADING INDUSTRIES^{a/}
1961

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Code S.I.C.</u>	<u>Establish- ments No.</u>	<u>Total Employees No.</u>	<u>Wages (\$000)</u>	<u>Total Cost of Materials, etc. (\$000)</u>	<u>Total Value of Shipments (\$000)</u>	<u>Total Value Added (\$000)</u>
Petroleum Refineries	365	6	869	5,045	59,611	76,558	16,086
Dairy Factories	105	63	1,552	5,540	33,628	45,781	11,098
Slaughtering & Meat Packing Plants	1,011	10	1,367	6,667	49,319	59,683	10,004
Flour Mills	124	6	713	3,142	36,053	46,580	9,909
Printing & Publishing	289	85	1,076	4,281	2,979	11,189	8,069
Breweries	145	5	344	1,790	2,760	10,690	7,816
Bakeries	129	102	990	3,620	5,376	12,668	6,985
Soft Drink Mfg.	141	25	429	1,491	2,166	6,011	3,617
Sash & Door Mills	2,541	33	517	1,841	5,569	9,023	3,320
Metal Stamping	304	9	372	1,595	4,320	6,949	2,574
Fabricated Structural Metals	302	4	267	1,153	6,448	8,329	1,861
Commercial Printing	286	37	285	1,246	879	2,694	1,787
Concrete Products	347	19	188	683	1,389	3,061	1,531
Ready Mix Concrete	348	8	160	641	3,012	4,704	1,557
Agricultural Implements	311	6	138	658	897	2,172	1,351
Poultry Processors	103	11	245	630	6,334	7,397	1,140
Sawmills (except Shingles)	2,513	75	271	675	648	1,862	1,096
Feed Mfg.	123	10	107	400	4,661	5,813	1,031
Other ^{b/}	-	7	1,004	4,964	18,538	47,856	24,383

a/ Ranked by Total Value Added

b/ Cement manufacturers (1); electric wire and cable manufacturers (1); other petroleum and coal products (3); smelting and refining (1); steel pipe and tube mills (1).

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 31-209; 31-207.

food and beverage type, seven consist of manufacturing industries based on mining operations, and the remaining four have their roots in forestry primary operations.

Table 30 shows the regional share for the leading industries by census division for the time horizon 1961-65. The north (C.D.'s 15, 17 and 18) particularly demonstrates locational disadvantages for all industries except bakeries which are usually small establishments. Most other areas exhibit locational disadvantages which should be overcome for the majority of industries.

It is interesting to note that food and beverages type industries appear concentrated in the south although they occur in all areas. Wood and wood product industries and metal and other primary refining and processing industries appear to be concentrated in the central areas (C.D.'s 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14).

7. Construction

The construction industry in Saskatchewan employs roughly 22 thousand people and performs 524 million dollars worth of work, according to the 1971 data. The industry peaked in 1968, doing work valued at 669 million dollars. The signs are that 1971 may well be the starting point of another upward trend in the construction business cycle.

TABLE 30

Regional Share of Heading Industries, 1961-65

S.I.C. Code

Region	101	103	105	123	124	129	141	145	251	254	286	289	302	304	311	347	348	365
1	X		-7			6	-11				-11							X
2	X		-1			8	-1					1				1		X
3			1									3		X				X
4			1			-2						-1						X
5	X	-25				7						5		3				X
6	-26	-58	X	-5		-24	-16	-1		38	111	X	20	146	X	48	4	2
7	-88	-4	X	5	-29	8	12			2	-6	X	-6	-1	X		29	2
8	-34	-12	-3	X		-7	-0			3	1	1			-0	-3		
9	-3	-21	X	X	-10	3	X			-1	-1	-3			36	-1	X	4
10		8	X		-1	X			-1			X			X			
11	-18		X	-4	-29	-22	-21	-0		X	44	31	X	6	31	19	20	3
12			-4			11						-4						X
13			0			X					-4	4						
14			X	-1		18	-2		19			4				2		X
15 ^a	-52		-27	-7		17	-8	-2	-55	-3	-1	-12			X	-0		
16		-1	X			13	-1		5			5						X

^a includes C.D.'s 17 and 18

X ≡ industry is present in C.D. but has combined regional share for the purpose of confidentiality.

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 31-503

All types of engineering construction but especially gas and oil facilities, constitute the largest share of dollar value construction work. This is followed by building construction, particularly residential building. Unfortunately, there is no breakdown of provincial construction statistics by census division. (Ref: Statistics Canada, Cat. #64-201).

8. Retailing

By the number of establishments, the retail trade in Saskatchewan has decreased in all areas except Saskatoon (C.D. 11). The dollar value of sales, on the other hand, has risen in all areas. Table 31 shows the number of retail outlets per area and their total dollar sales.

Naturally, the urban areas (C.D.'s 6 and 11) have the greatest share of both, about 27 and 38 per cent respectively. Certain areas (C.D.'s 3, 4, 10, 12, 17 and 18) have lower retail sales which probably reflects the lower incomes in these regions. It is noteworthy that these areas also have the least number of retail outlets. The declining number of retail establishments combined with an increasing dollar volume of sales indicates that the successful outlets are likely to be larger than or at least the same size as in 1951. The dollar volume of sales must be viewed cautiously however, since it can be radically affected by external events such as inflation.

TABLE 31
RETAIL TRADE

<u>Region</u>	<u>Total Number of Stores</u>			<u>Total Sales (\$000)</u>		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1966</u>
1	439	353	334	23,511	27,191	40,436
2	430	291	287	25,246	24,101	34,145
3	425	265	261	21,957	17,838	25,603
4	217	162	162	11,566	10,908	16,912
5	570	420	392	33,432	27,932	43,612
6	1,091	1,008	1,052	127,835	164,462	216,136
7	584	490	459	42,447	61,988	70,028
8	482	392	371	32,513	36,616	54,191
9	690	491	487	35,412	31,162	54,718
10	420	284	281	22,292	16,941	26,133
11	915	911	961	85,198	128,978	191,128
12	353	262	222	19,865	18,021	22,497
13	409	301	299	23,812	24,504	35,255
14	730	511	509	39,906	37,466	54,207
15	888	671	653	54,987	56,720	77,300
16	515	386	363	29,700	30,059	44,021
17	353	277	251	20,739	21,165	29,219
18	74	116	-	3,398	8,442	-
SASK	9,585	7,591	7,464	653,816	744,494	1,046,647

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 63-503; 63-509; 63-514; 97-603

Table 32 breaks down total sales into the value of sales according to type. Food sales have risen in all areas as have general merchandise, apparel and accessories, and automotive sales. Automotive sales show the greatest increases of these categories and account for the largest portion of retail sales, \$398,050,000 in 1966.

Home furnishing and hardware sales and miscellaneous sales, including drugstore and specialty stores, indicate more erratic performance differences between areas. Home furnishing sales diminished in many areas (C.D.'s 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17). The areas which indicate increased sales in this category (C.D.'s 5, 6, 7, 9 and 15) demonstrate only small raises. The reason for the decline in this group of retail outlets is probably population migration, especially out-migration since there is a correlation between some areas of decreasing furniture sales and declining population. The areas showing receding miscellaneous sales (C.D.'s 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17) form a semi-circle beginning in the southeast extending north along the eastern border, and encompassing the entire northern area from the 51 parallel. This means that the only region experiencing at least limited growth in all areas of retailing is Regina-Moose Jaw (C.D.'s 6 and 7).

TABLE 32
RETAIL TRADE SALES BY TYPE

R e g i o n	Food (\$000)			General Merchandise (\$000)			Automobile Stores (\$000)			Apparel and Accessories Group (\$000)			Home Furnishings & Hardware (\$000)			Other (\$000)		
	1951	1961	1966	1951	1961	1966	1951	1961	1966	1951	1961	1966	1951	1961	1966	1951	1961	1966
	1	5366	6400	8696	3618	5325	7528	6908	9110	16046	409	895	1673	2624	2149	2217	4486	3311
2	4940	4290	7407	3675	4508	6460	8543	10876	13892	733	881	1526	2835	1531	1409	4518	2015	3450
3	3862	2881	4389	3915	4707	5174	6780	6689	10974	307	729	1097	2520	1290	1796	263	1541	2172
4	2631	2228	2888	1235	2394	2712	4724	4074	7673	332	459	805	1161	744	1048	213	1010	1785
5	6005	5548	10017	7149	6571	5166	10550	9865	17798	507	1479	1974	3850	2437	4439	5372	2032	4218
6	25722	30963	47408	39676	40097	46336	29427	45006	70358	10511	10333	13044	8923	9513	9546	13576	18550	29444
7	9420	12936	12961	7650	17888	16108	13920	17810	26381	2480	3727	3476	3029	3660	3515	5948	5967	7588
8	5740	6592	9312	4228	8258	9058	12593	14023	24232	1206	2113	2608	4060	1787	3442	4685	3842	5537
9	7438	6176	8708	6016	7241	13216	11499	11241	21078	1167	1477	3139	3643	2132	4073	5649	2895	4505
10	3031	3326	3747	5422	5415	5933	7949	5261	11679	299	593	1109	2007	1130	1487	3585	1216	2177
11	19855	27968	35514	14135	30106	34914	24482	37706	73105	5660	10434	14293	9819	7893	8752	11247	14871	24549
12	3833	3418	5047	3267	3959	3676	6792	7148	8735	-	667	994	1985	1157	1366	3616	1673	2679
13	4265	4758	6623	3536	5394	6913	7934	10226	15164	439	877	1465	3471	1485	2024	4707	1765	3067
14	7464	6608	8703	8250	9875	13160	12810	14501	22326	1198	1407	2774	3682	2372	2897	6501	2704	4347
15	10093	12137	15467	10416	13096	14366	16978	20220	29223	2090	2801	4472	6013	3751	6204	9397	4714	7568
16	5095	5501	7711	6358	7598	10365	8883	10954	16686	1110	1551	2697	2222	1732	2161	1234	2721	4401
17	3371	3434	4672	5650	7288	8867	5758	6921	10557	423	610	1081	1387	1104	1418	4150	1807	2625
18	854	1234	-	1433	4730	-	831	1512	-	-	70	-	-	114	-	-	782	-
SASK.	128985	146398	201768	135629	179056	214996	197361	243143	398050	28871	41103	58402	63231	45981	58028	89147	73416	115403

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. Nos. 63-509; 63-503; 63-514; 97-603.

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V SASKATCHEWAN OVERVIEW

1. Investment

Private and public investment in Saskatchewan is concentrated in the primary and construction industries followed by institutional services and government departments, utilities, housing, trade and financial services, and finally manufacturing. Table 33 gives the dollar investments in each category for selected years. It is evident that total investment has been declining somewhat. This has been caused by cyclical trends in investment in the primary and construction industries.

The trends in the net value of commodity production follow this pattern. Agricultural production accounts for about half of provincial output, 50.5 per cent. It is followed by mining, construction, manufacturing, electrical power and forestry and fishing. (Ref: Statistics Canada, Cat. #61-202). There is no sub-provincial data available on investment in Saskatchewan.

2. The South

The southern section of the province consists of the areas immediately north of the border (C.D.'s 1, 2, 3 and 4) and their northern neighbours (C.D.'s 5, 6, 7 and 8 respectively). In these eight census divisions there are a variety of elements which constitute the relative performance of the area in relation to the others. Census division 1 and 6 have the best relative performance while C.D.'s 3 and 4 have the worst.

TABLE 33
Private and Public Investment

Year	Primary & Construction	Institution Services and Gov't	Utilities	Housing	Financial Services	Manuf acturing	Total
(millions of dollars)							
1961	434	104	103	67	36	13	757
1966	537	196	176	130	72	43	1154
1971	337	203	209	100	50	34	934

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 61-205

In population and labour force trends, census division 1, 6 and 7 have the best performance. Of course, the trend to urbanization has stimulated growth in Regina (C.D.6) and Moose Jaw (C.D.7) particularly. Estevan (C.D.1), Weyburn (C.D.2), Gravelbourg (C.D.3), Shaunavon and Maple Creek (C.D.4), Moosouim (C.D.5) and Swift Current (C.D.8) experienced some urban growth but to a much lesser extent. Census Divisions 3, 4, 5 and 8 have not indicated, however, a strong performance in overall population and labour trends. These areas constitute some of the substantial losses in both categories.

The south-west corner (C.D.'s 3 and 4) seems especially lacking in performance in population and labour force indicators. This carries into other fields of investigation also.

Of the entire southern section, C.D.'s 3 and 4 have the lowest incomes. While the average income of this whole region is 4361 dollars (1970), it is only 3788 dollars for these two census divisions. The second lowest incomes are found in C.D.'s 2, 5, and 7; the highest in C.D.'s 6, 1, and 8 in that order.

In agriculture, C.D. 4 consistently scores the lowest in employment, capital value, number of farms, and the number of large farms by the value of products sold. Census division 1, 2 and 3 rank in the second lowest position in these categories. Census divisions 5 and 7, especially C.D.5, are more erratic in agricultural performance indicators but indicate moderate success. Census division 5 borders on the low to moderate performance scale. Census divisions 6 and 8 exhibit the best agricultural records, although C.D.6 is more consistent.

A substantial proportion of mining activities take place in this southern area. Census divisions 1, 2, 5 and 6 mine potash, sodium sulphate, and cement and clay. Census division 1 is the most important southern area in mining. It has petroleum, natural gas and coal deposits of which it has been indicated that the former two are an important ingredient in present and future provincial growth. Some coal and clay mining operations occur in C.D.'s

2, 3 and 4 also. Census division 8 follows C.D. 1 in mining importance in the southern area. It also has some oil and gas resources.

A similar pattern for the southern area emerges in the analysis of manufacturing and retailing. In manufacturing, C.D.'s 3, 4 and 5 have the poorest performance when considering the number of establishments, amount of employment, income, and value added. Moderate records are found in C.D.'s 1, 2 and 8. The best achievement is credited to C.D.'s 6 and 7. The same ranking of performance applies almost identically to the retail field.

The regional share and industry mix analysis bring out some pertinent facts. (Ref: Table 28). The industry mix indicates that all the census divisions have slow growth industries. That is, their industrial sectors consist principally of agriculture instead of potentially faster growing industries such as manufacturing. The regional shares indicate that census divisions 2 and 3 have the best locational advantages for manufacturing in the southern region. Census divisions 1, 5, and 6 have moderate advantages while C.D.'s 4, 7 and 8 have the worst ones. It is the south-east as opposed to the south-west which have the best locational advantage probably because of their proximity to large eastern and southern markets.

3. The Centre:

For the purposes of this study, census divisions 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 compose the central region of the province. Of these, C.D.'s 9, 10, 11 and 15 are the fastest growing. Although C.D. 10 exhibits a massive population shift, it is suspected that this is due to urban migration. On the whole, this region appears to be better situated than the south.

It has been seen that population difficulties exist in all the census divisions except 11. Saskatoon has, in recent years, exceeded Regina as a centre of growth. This is likely due to its more central position in the province.

There are other urban centres in this area: Yorkton (C.D.9), Kindersley (C.D. 13), Prince Albert (C.D.15), North Battleford (C.D.16) and Lloydminster (C.D.17). Even though there are fewer urban centres, they are larger than many of the southern ones. Labour force and population, however, indicate that there are many difficulties in many of the small areas of this region.

Average incomes in this region show less variance than those in the south. Census divisions 9, 10 and 16 have the lowest average incomes; C.D.'s 14, 15 and 17 are next; and, C.D.'s 11, 12, and 13 have the highest average incomes.

According to the criteria of employment, capital value, number of farms, and the number of farms by the value of goods sold, census divisions vary in their performance. Generally C.D.'s 14 and 15 have the best relative achievement. Census division 17 has the worst. All others indicate moderate performance. There is a much more erratic pattern to the statuses of census divisions in regard to their rank in each element of the industry within this region than in the south. There seems to be a tendency towards much larger farms in C.D.'s 14 and 15.

Other primary industries abound in the central section of the province. There is very limited fishing in C.D.'s 11, 14, 15, 16 and 17. Some forestry activity exists in C.D.'s 14, 15, 16, and 17. Mining is very prevalent in C.D.'s 11, 13 and 17. Census divisions 13 and 17 especially have petroleum and natural gas deposits, the largest in the province.

Manufacturing operations have consistently the best performance of the region in C.D.'s 9, 11, 14 and 15. Census divisions 12 and 13 exhibit the lowest achievements while C.D.'s 10, 16 and 17 have moderate capabilities. Some of these areas indicate capacities to develop further manufacturing establishments (C.D.'s 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 17) since they have resources in the leading provincial industries (Ref: Table 30), particularly the oil and wood products industries.

Retailing patterns in this area run fairly true to form: C.D.'s 9, 11, 14 and 15 demonstrate the healthiest performance; C.D.'s 13 and 16 have moderate achievement; and, C.D.'s 10, 12 and 17 show relatively low retail sales.

The industrial mix of the area again indicates that slow growth industries are prevalent in all census divisions. This is not surprising considering the reliance of these regions on primary sectors: agriculture, forestry, and mining. The regional share analysis tends to discount the locational advantages of the centre part of the region (C.D.'s 10, 11 and 15). Census divisions 12 and 14 are credited as being the best locations whereas the remaining areas (C.D.'s 9, 13 and 16) have relatively moderate statuses for preferred locations. The access to industrial inputs in these areas seems promising.

4. The North

By the north, it is meant census division 18 which covers about half the land area of Saskatchewan. Outside of population growth, the performance of this area is generally poor. It shows signs of growth (e.g. population and labour force) which could be very misleading. Because this area has been relatively undeveloped, its growth indications appear to be very substantial in all respects.

The entire area depends almost entirely on primary industry: fishing, forestry and mining. Manufacturing, retailing and agricultural activities are very limited. In any case, the statistics are very sketchy in regard to these industries, particularly the former two. Often the data is incorporated with that of other areas to ensure confidentiality.

This census division has a high proportion of native peoples. The relatively poor economic performance of the region accentuates the difference between natives and non-natives. It also indicates that general living conditions, employment opportunities, and entrepreneurial openings are limited in scope.

5. Conclusions:

Of the eighteen census divisions discussed in this study, only five (C.D.'s 6, 7, 10, 11 and 15) indicate that they are performing relatively well in relation to the province, although the province as a whole is not doing so in regard to Canada. From the data presented, it can be seen that these areas have development problems but they are not as severe as those which exist in other areas. Census divisions 1, 2, 8 and 9 are not in the same performance category as the former. However, they appear to be maintaining some degree of growth and expansion, even though it is very small.

Six of the census divisions (C.D.'s 3, 4, 5, 12, 13 and 16) show signs of stagnation and two areas (C.D.'s 17 and 18) are declining in relation to the province. There are many reasons for the stagnation and decline of these regions. Generally, these include population loss, lower labour force participation, loss of labour force, low incomes, smaller agricultural farms, a heavy reliance on one (perhaps two industries), and a dependence on the primary industrial sectors.

To give impetus to growth in these areas, several opportunities appear. One is the agribusiness concept which seems particularly relevant to C.D.'s 3, 4, 5, 12 and 13. Another is the development and expansion of forestry and wood products type industries, especially in C.D.'s 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18. Some areas (C.D.'s 13, 17 and 18) could also conceivably conduct further exploration and development of mining operations and related refining activities. Each of these fields are part of the leading industries in Saskatchewan. (Ref: Tables 29 and 30). Their development would seem to assuage a need for secondary industry in Saskatchewan.

Map 3
Census Divisions of Saskatchewan

