

STATISTICAL PROFILE

---

# **SASKATCHEWAN COMMUNITY PROFILES**

**ACRE Community in Evolution Sub-Committee**

July, 2001



## 2.0 Data Sources and Methodology

---

Information describing the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the province as a whole is generally up to date and relatively easy to access. When examining sub-provincial areas generally and individual communities particularly, however, the range of data sources becomes quite limited. With only a few exceptions, the most reliable data comes from the Statistics Canada Census and the Census is conducted every five years so the most recent data is for 1996.

Other sources that are used in this report are:

- Saskatchewan Health's count of the population with provincial health cards;
- Information compiled by Statistics Canada using a sample of personal income tax records from Revenue Canada (now called the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency);
- Business and employer counts maintained by Statistics Canada; and
- Administrative records from the Canadian Grains Commission, Saskatchewan Highways, Saskatchewan Health, and Saskatchewan Education.

A description of these data sources and comments on their limitations is included when as they are used.

### Census Data

The data from the Census is generally very reliable because it is based on either the entire population<sup>1</sup> or on a very large sample of the population. Basic population counts are available for all households in the province. The age, sex, and socio-economic characteristics of the population are available only for the "non-institutional" population, that is, the population living in private dwellings. Consequently, many of the population's socio-economic characteristics exclude those living in so-called "collective" dwellings such as penitentiaries, special care homes, hotels, and group homes.

The age, sex, and family characteristics of the population are collected using the standard Census form. Other information, such as income and labour force characteristics, is based on data gathered using the "long form". The long form is distributed to every fifth household (except on Reserve where every household is included) so this is effectively a 20% sample of households in the province.

---

<sup>1</sup> Statistics Canada acknowledges that some households are missed in the Census procedures. The estimate of "undercoverage" is typically in the 1% to 2% range.

Statistics Canada uses a number of measures to ensure that the information provided on the Census is kept confidential and these measures can affect the reliability of the data used in this report. Two particular issues are of concern for the analysis that follows.

1. All data except for the population counts are suppressed for very small communities. This means that information about personal income, for example, for the population in communities with a population under 200 is generally not available.
2. Data released has been subject to a procedure called "random rounding". All of the counts at the community level are rounded to the nearest five persons so there is a statistical possibility that aggregating community-level data into groups will yield inaccurate results.

Neither of these factors will significantly affect the conclusions reached in this analysis. Nevertheless, readers should be careful when examining data for the socio-economic characteristics of the population on Reserve or in small communities.

## **Methodology**

There is a generally accepted view that most of the very small rural communities in Saskatchewan will not survive over the long term. One of the fundamental research questions for this report is to determine if this view is valid and, if so, where the cutoff line between "small" and "large" is. In other words, is size the only determinant of long term viability and if so, how large does a community need to be in order to ensure its long term viability? To that end, communities and regions in the province were classified into ten groups, first according to their urban/rural character, and secondly according to their size. The following rules were used.

The population in regions and communities excluded from consideration because they don't fit the ACRE concept of "rural" are:

- The Far North, sometimes called the Northern Administrative District, and designated as Census Division #18 by Statistics Canada; and
- Regina/Saskatoon and the surrounding "bedroom" communities as defined by Statistics Canada as the Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA).

The remaining communities in the South were classified into eight groups according to the following criteria.

- Indian Reserves;
- Rural Municipalities (excluding those in the urban influenced area);
- Towns/villages/hamlets with a 1996 population under 750 persons (excluding recreational villages);
- Towns/villages with a 1996 population from 750 to 1,499 persons (excluding recreational villages);
- The eighteen towns/cities with a 1996 population from 1,500 to 2,999 persons;
- The eight towns/cities with a 1996 population 3,000 to 5,999 persons;
- The eight cities with population greater than 6,000 in 1996; and
- Urban influenced areas B recreational villages and the population in the RMs around the eight cities.

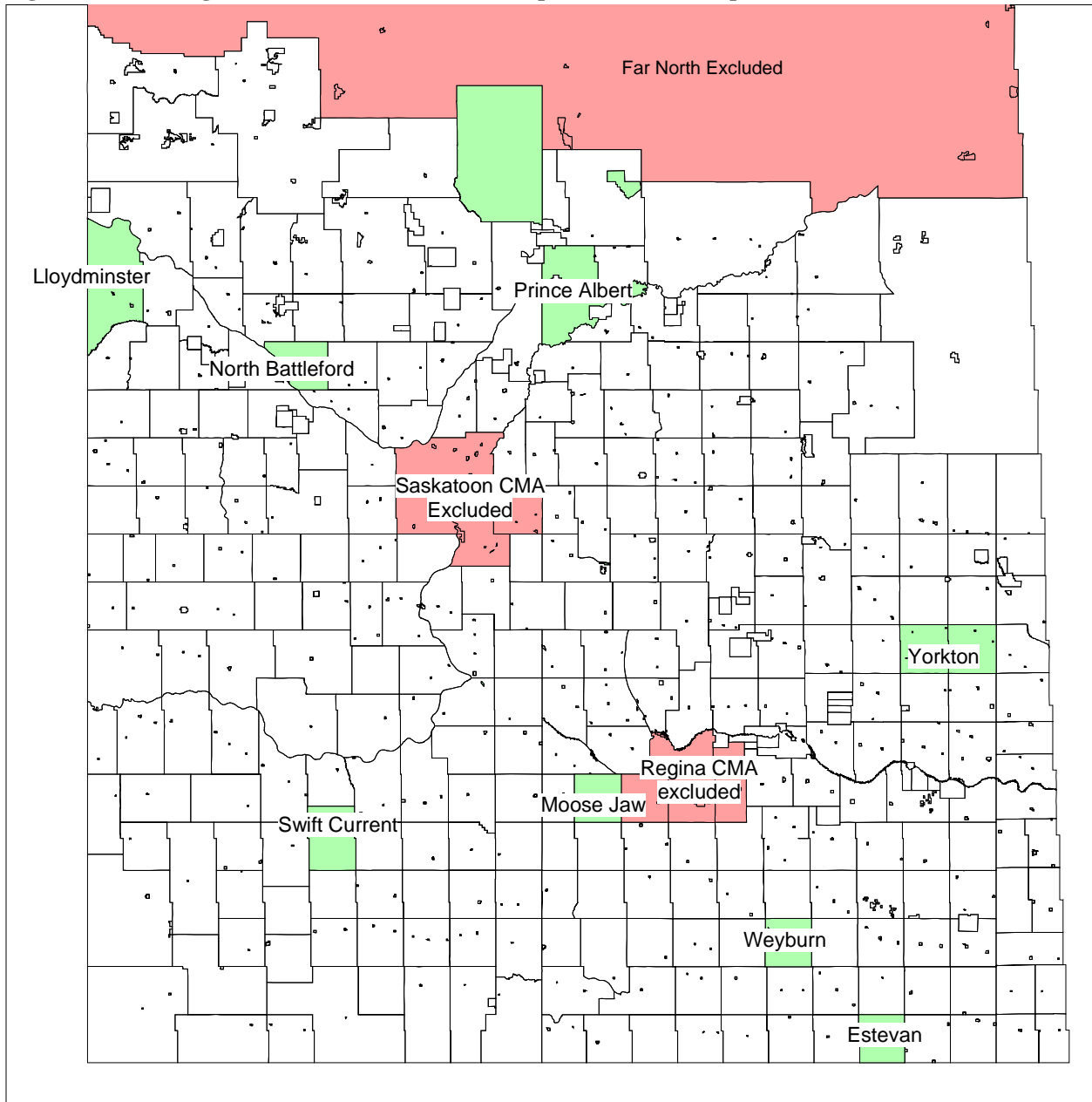
There is necessarily some overlap between categories. For example, some Reserves are within the Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area; these were considered part of the CMA rather than as Reserves. Small towns/villages within the urban influenced area were classified as towns/villages. As well, the classification of "recreational villages" is a subjective measure open to interpretation.

No distinction between households in an RM and households in very small hamlets is made by Statistics Canada. Unless the hamlet is "organized" and has a sufficient number of households to constitute a separate community, the population is considered part of the RM. For example, the Chester RM #125 (population 521) includes the population of Baring (population unknown) and Peebles (population 24) whereas Glenavon (population 230) and Windthorst (population 239) are considered as separate communities. The normal cutoff between a hamlet and a village is 100 persons.

Appendix A contains a listing of all of the communities in the province according to their classification. The map in Figure 2.1 shows the extent of the Far North, the Census Metropolitan Areas around Regina and Saskatoon, and the RMs chosen to be in the urban influenced area around the eight cities.

The Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) around Regina and Saskatoon are defined by Statistics Canada. They are based on commuting patterns B if a sufficient proportion of employed persons in the RM work in the cities, the entire RM and the communities within it are considered part of the CMA. This implies that residents within the CMA "have a high degree of social and economic integration" with the city. Figure 2.2 and Figure 2.3 show the detail for the CMAs of Regina and Saskatoon.

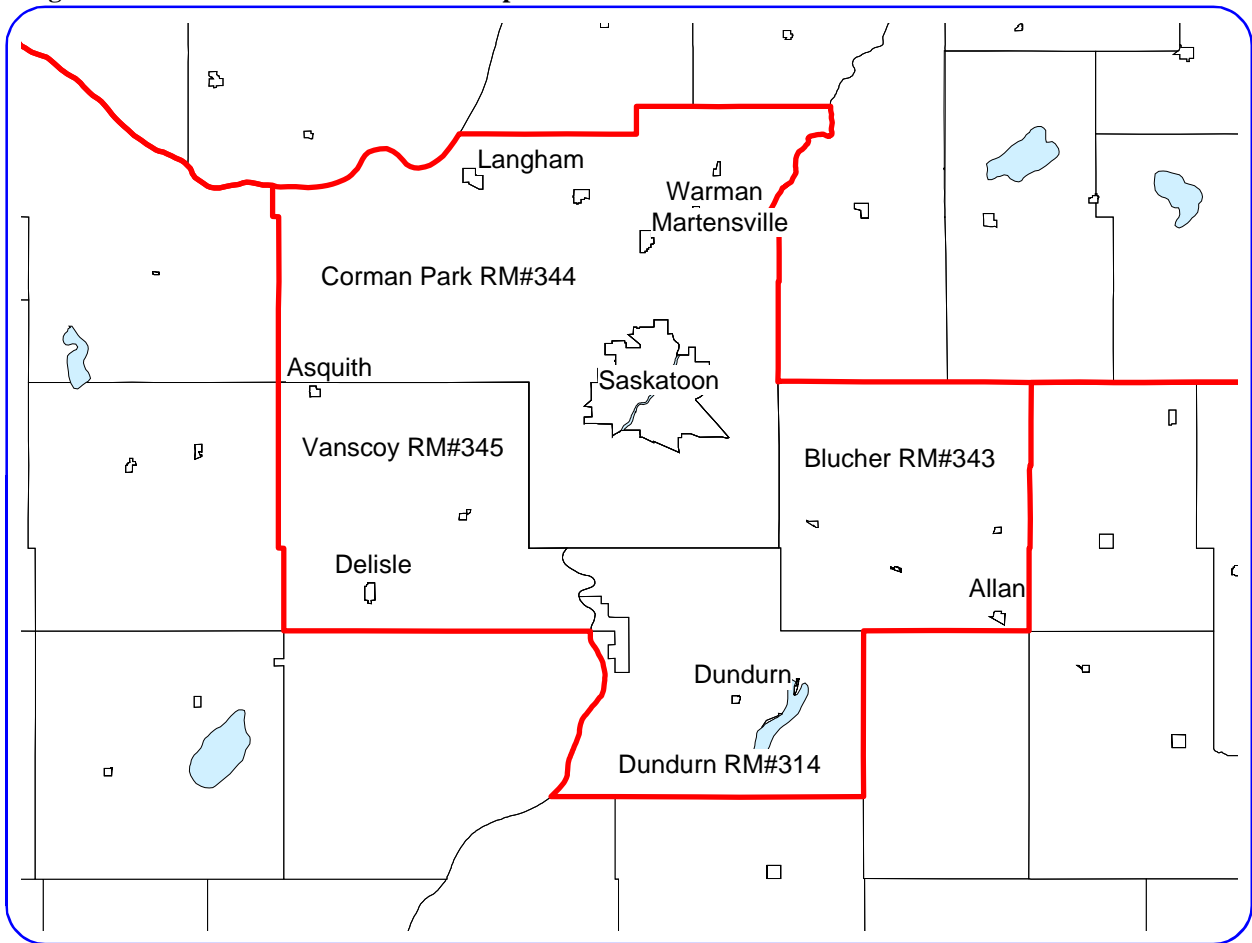
**Figure 2.1 Regions Excluded and Rural Municipalities Selected as part of the Urban Influenced Area**



This does not necessarily imply that there are no rural areas in general or farms in particular within the CMAs. In the Saskatoon CMA, there were, in 1996:

- 147 farms in the RM of Colonsay;
- 226 farms in the RM of Blucher;
- 106 farms in the RM of Dundurn;
- 1071 farms in the RM of Corman Park (although 360 were less than 120 acres); and
- 166 farms in the RM of Vanscoy.

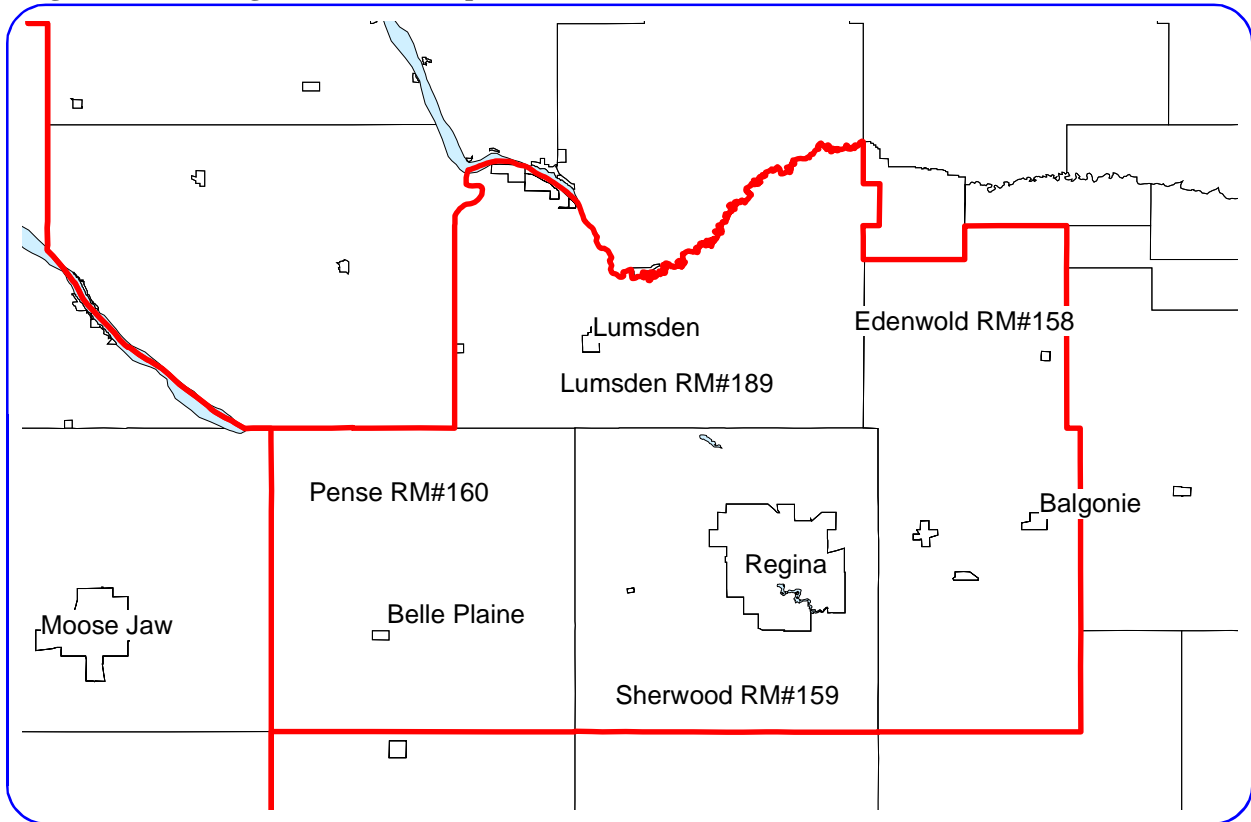
**Figure 2.2**      **Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area**



A substantial portion of the population living in the RMs within the CMA work in the city of Saskatoon. The proportions in 1996 were:

- 39% from the RM of Blucher;
- 24% from the RM of Dundurn;
- 53% from the RM of Corman Park; and
- 56% from the RM of Vanscoy.

**Figure 2.3 Regina Census Metropolitan Area**



In the Regina CMA, there were:

- 272 farms in the RM of Lumsden ;
- 406 farms in the RM of Edenwold;
- 205 farms in the RM of Pense; and
- 244 farms in the RM of Sherwood.

In 1996:

- 45% of workers living in the RM of Lumsden worked in Regina City;
- 53% of workers living in the RM of Edenwold worked in Regina City;
- 13% of workers living in the RM of Pense worked in Regina City; and
- 39% of workers living in the RM of Sherwood worked in Regina City.

Table 2.1 shows the number of communities and the 1996 population for each of the ten categories. The "rural" component of the population, the 547,254 persons in which we are most interested, accounts for just over one half (55%) of the province's population of 990,237 in 1996.



Within this rural group, the largest two community groups are the eight large cities with 14% of the provincial population, and the rural municipalities, with 16% of the provincial population.

The large proportion of the population living in RMs is not uniformly spread across the province. Using the number of persons per square mile as a measure of population density, Figure 2.5 shows that population densities are typically low in the Southwest corner of the province.

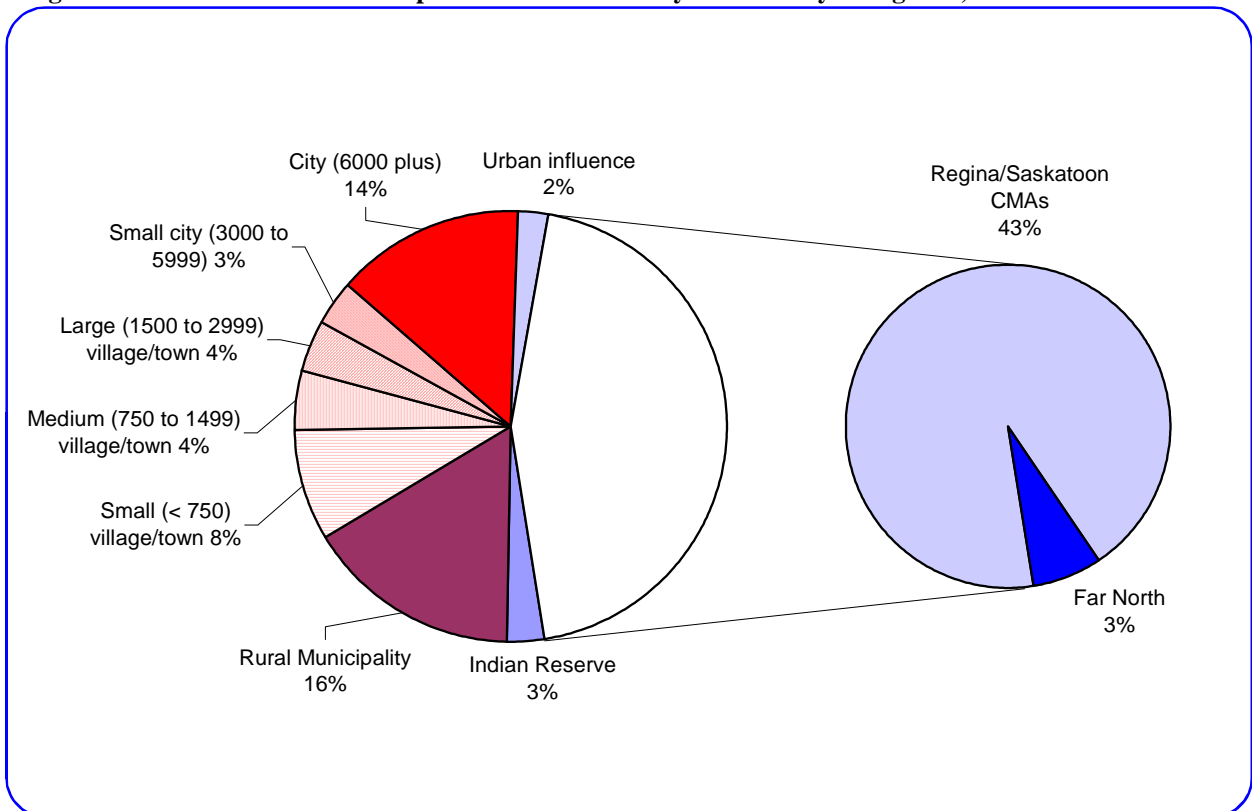
They are typically higher (more than 2 persons per square mile) near Yorkton and in a region to the east of Saskatoon and Prince Albert around Melfort and Tisdale. There are also clusters of high

**Table 2.1 Population by Category, 1996**

	Number	Population in 1996
Indian Reserves	82	26,611
Rural Municipalities	279	161,266
Small towns/villages (under 750)	376	81,195
Medium towns/villages (750 to 1,499)	43	43,754
Large towns (1,500 to 2,999)	18	39,531
Small cities (3,000 to 6,000)	7	33,225
Large cities (greater than 6,000)	8	139,956
Urban influenced area	52	21,716
<b>"Rural" Subtotal</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>547,254</b>
Regina/Saskatoon	38	411,879
Far North	67	31,104
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>990,237</b>

Source: Statistics Canada Census

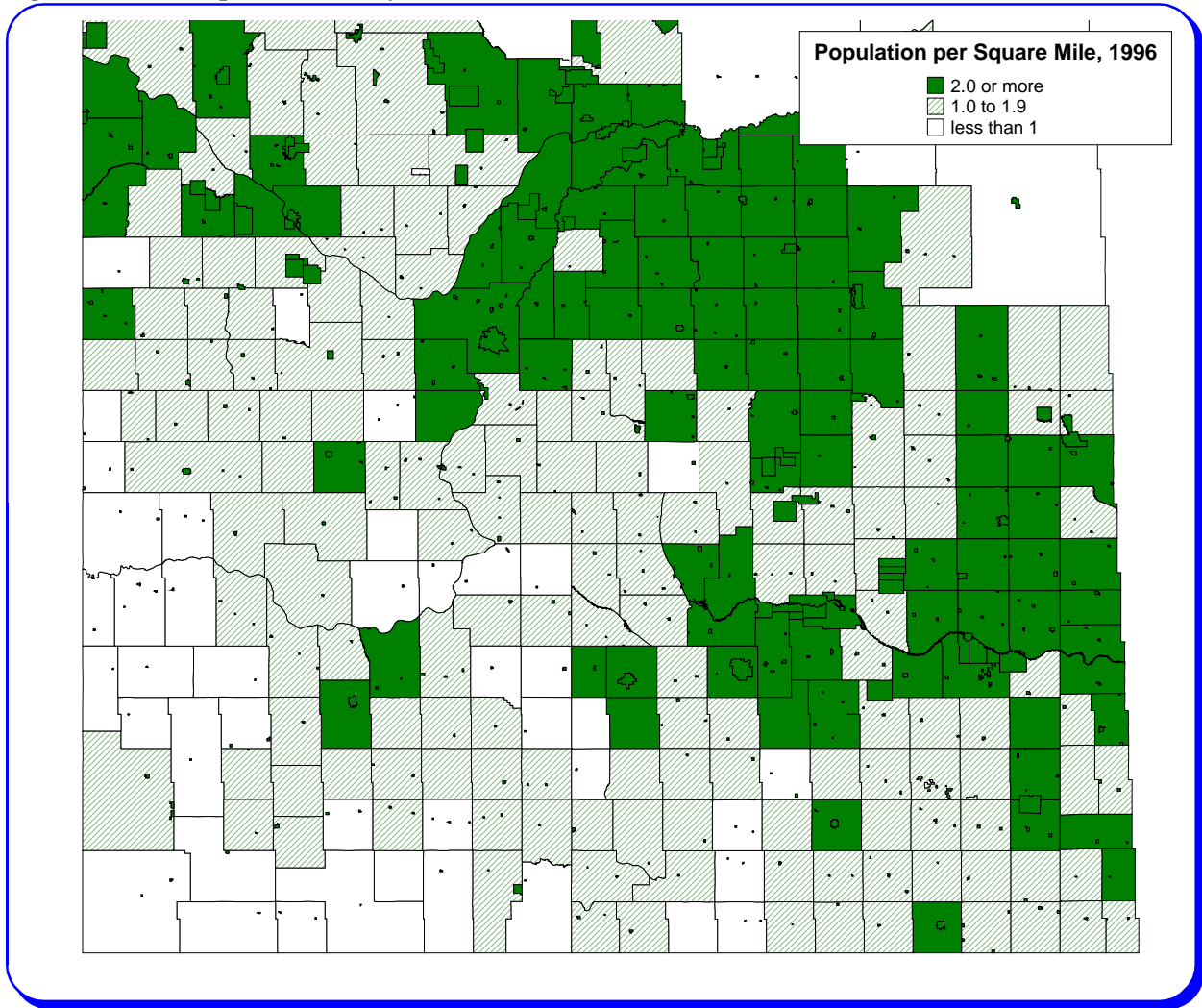
**Figure 2.4 Saskatchewan Population Breakdown by Community Categories, 1996**



density RMs in the Northwest and around major urban centres. Indian Reserves also tend to have high population densities.

Appendix D contains a list of Rural Municipalities in the province, the number of acres of active farmland in each, and the number and average size of farm operations.

**Figure 2.5** Population Density in 1996



# Executive Summary

The *Community in Evolution* subcommittee of the *Action Committee on the Rural Economy* (ACRE) focuses its efforts on providing a picture of what is happening in rural Saskatchewan other than "on the farm". This report was commissioned to provide background information to help inform the committee's discussions.

Much of the data are derived from the 1996 Statistics Canada Census, the most reliable information available at a detailed sub-provincial level. Other data sources are used when they are more up-to-date and reliable at a sub-provincial level.

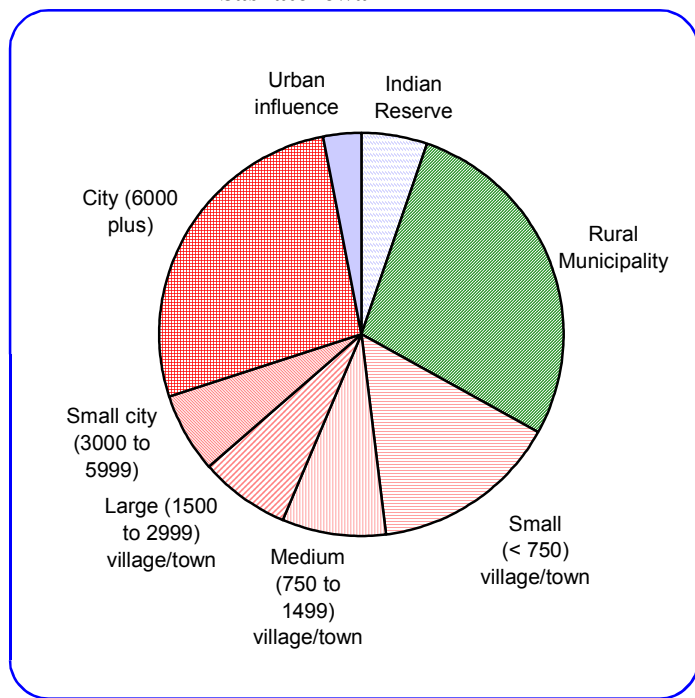
## Methodology

The research was undertaken on the population resident in "rural" Saskatchewan, defined by excluding the population in the Far North and in or near the cities of Regina and Saskatoon. Defined in this way, the rural population in Saskatchewan was approximately 550,000 persons in 1996 – 55% of the provincial population.

Communities were grouped into eight categories (see Section 2) based on their population in 1996. The demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the population were then examined for each of the eight community groups.

Figure 1.1 shows the two extremes in rural Saskatchewan. As a percentage of the rural population, 44% of residents live in rural municipalities or small villages/towns (population under 750). At the other end of the scale, 33% live in communities with a population of 3,000 or more.

**Figure 1.1** Distribution of Population in Rural Saskatchewan



## Population and Demographics

The population in rural Saskatchewan has been declining, on an almost continuous basis, since the 1950s. For decades, young people growing up on Saskatchewan's farms and in small towns and villages have left their communities for urban areas. This historical pattern continued in the 1981 to 1996 period (see Figure 1.2).

The population decline is not uniform; although there are exceptions, communities with smaller populations are declining more quickly than communities with larger populations. Communities with a population over 3,000 in 1996, grew from 1981 to 1996.

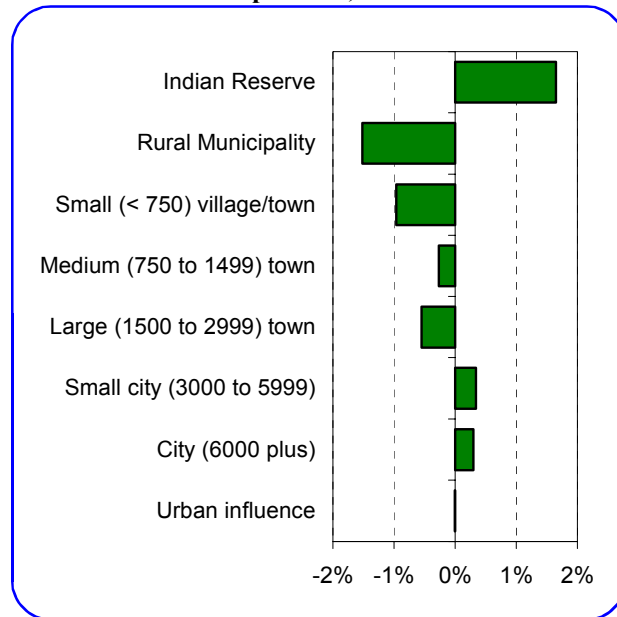
The population on Reserves also increased over the period. In other words, even within rural Saskatchewan there is a trend to urbanization.

Administrative data from Saskatchewan Health seems to suggest that this trend has recently reversed. These data show that, since 1996, the population in Rural Municipalities is continuing to decline but the population of small communities is growing. If the 2001 Census data confirm this trend, then it will probably be a consequence of RM residents moving into those towns/villages. While providing for a nominal increase in population, this kind of migration does not expand the economic base of the community.

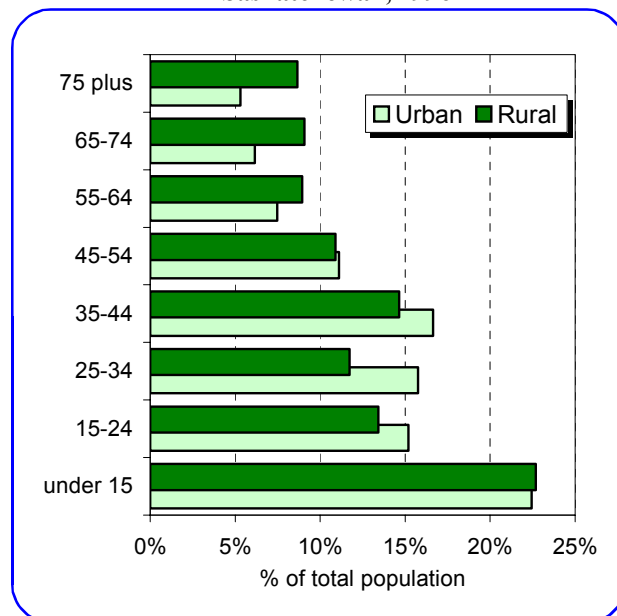
Rural Saskatchewan has, relative to urban Saskatchewan, an older population. In 1996:

- 27% of the population was 55 years of age and older compared with 19% of the urban population; and
- 40% of the population was in the 15 to 44 age group compared with 48% of the urban population.

**Figure 1.2 Average Annual Change in Population, 1981 to 1996**



**Figure 1.3 Age Distribution, Rural and Urban Saskatchewan, 1996**



This skewing of the age distribution is most pronounced in towns/villages with a population under 3,000 in 1996. It is not evident at all on Reserve (see Figure 1.4).

This age distribution explains many of the socio-economic characteristics of the rural population and represents a serious barrier to any economic development activity.

The Aboriginal population is an important and growing component in the provincial population. Whereas the non-Aboriginal population tends to be in older age groups and declining in size, the Aboriginal population is relatively young and getting larger.

**Figure 1.4 Proportion of the Rural Population 55 year of age and older, 1996**

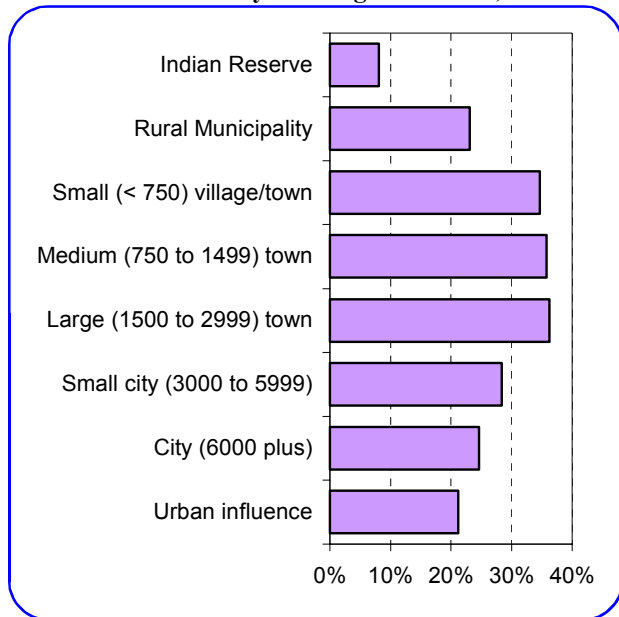
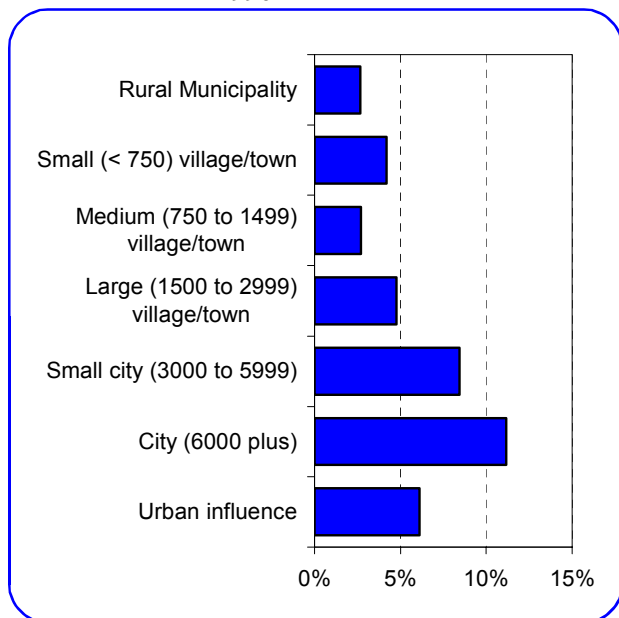


Figure 1.5 shows that, outside the Indian Reserves, the Aboriginal population is concentrated in larger urban centres. In fact, about one half of the Aboriginal population living in rural Saskatchewan lives off Reserve.

A population projection developed in Section 3.4 is based on recent migration patterns. The projection suggests that if present trends continue, the rural population will continue to decline at a rate of nearly 1% per year. The population in small and medium-sized towns and villages will continue to decline. The population in larger communities will stabilize.

As important as the overall population decline is, the aging of the rural population is arguably more important. Over the course of the next fifteen years, the fastest growing age group in Rural Saskatchewan will be those in the 50 to 64 age group. The population under the age of twenty will continue to decline.

**Figure 1.5 Aboriginal Population as a Percentage of the Total Population, 1996**



## Family Structures

The "traditional" family – a husband-wife couple with children is still very much the norm among families living in rural municipalities, in the urban influenced areas, and on Reserve.

In towns and villages, however, the dominant household type is beginning to be either a senior living alone or a husband-wife family without children. As the size of the urban centre increases, the number of lone-parent households increases and there are relatively more families with children at home.

The Reserve population is dominated by children and there is a disproportionate number of these children living in lone-parent households.

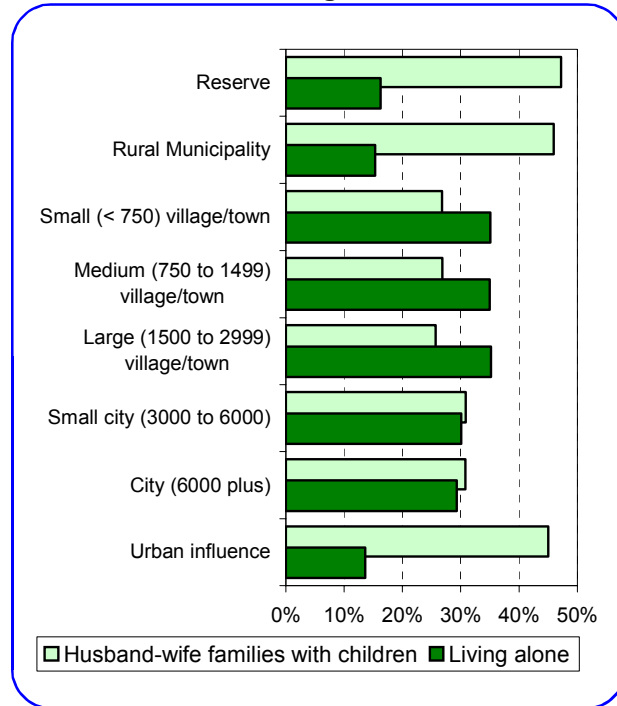
## Education, Employment, and Income

Levels of completed education are generally lower in rural Saskatchewan than in urban Saskatchewan. Some but not all of this difference is explained by the different age distributions.

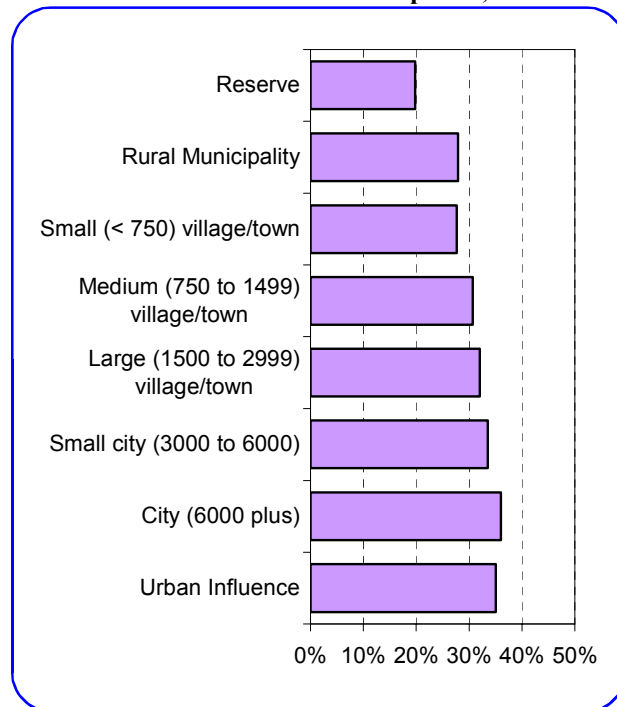
The percentage of the adult population with a post-secondary degree, certificate or diploma is lowest (20%) on Reserve and highest (36%) in cities with a population of 6,000 or more. (The equivalent figure in Regina/Saskatoon is 39%.)

Rural residents with a post-secondary education are more likely than urban residents to specialize in the trades and in the

**Figure 1.6 Selected Household Types as a Percentage of All Households, 1996**



**Figure 1.7 Percentage of the Adult Population with a Post-Secondary Degree, Certificate or Diploma, 1996**



education and health professions. They are less likely to specialize in the social or physical sciences.

Employment is arguably the most important economic indicator for the health of the rural population. The employment rate has been effectively constant in the 1980s and 1990s, confirming the view that community populations rise and fall with the availability of work. This is also confirmed by the finding that the youth employment rate in rural Saskatchewan is higher than the overall employment rate.

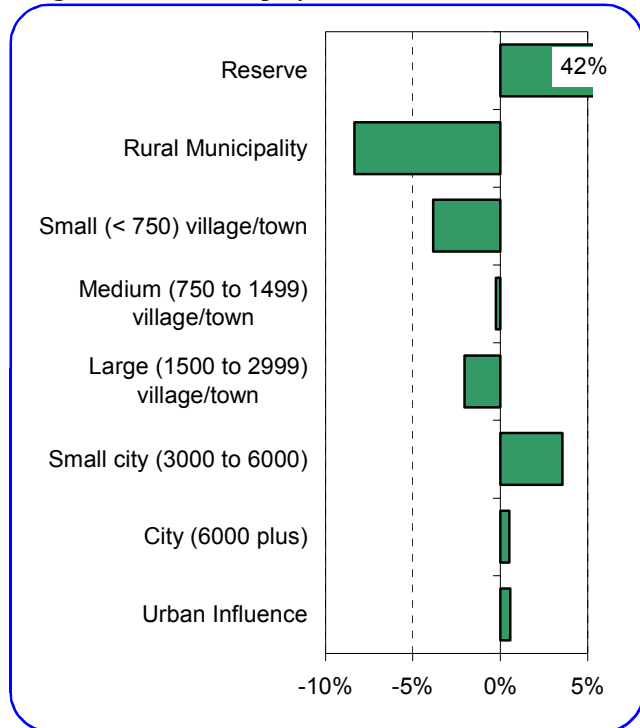
From 1991 to 1996 when employment in Saskatchewan was effectively flat, there was employment growth in small and large cities and on Reserve. Employment declined in other rural communities, most noticeably in large towns and among residents of small towns/villages and RMs.

The goods producing sector generally, and agriculture specifically, dominate employment in rural Saskatchewan, particularly in RMs and small towns/villages. As community size increases, the service sector, both the public and private components, play an increasingly important role in the labour market.

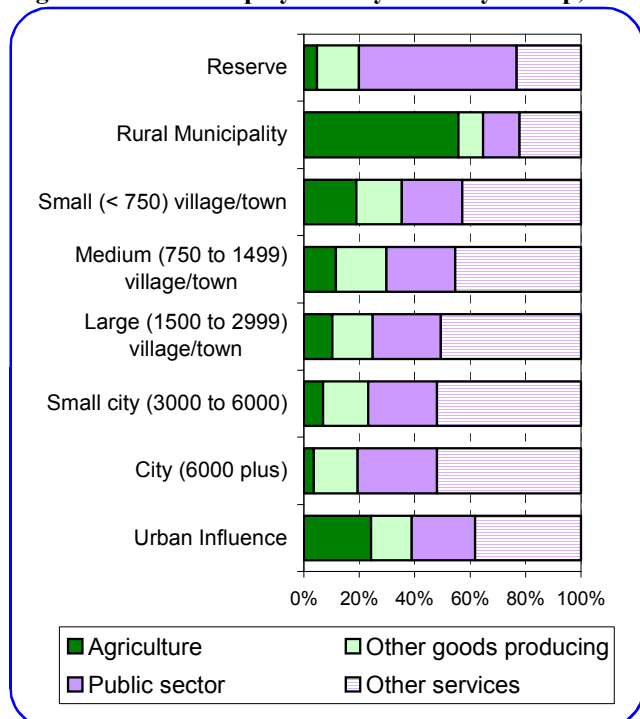
Other findings about the labour market in rural communities are listed below.

- Employment for women increased from 1991 to 1996 and the largest gains were in the larger communities.
- The distance people travel to work tends to decrease as community size increases.

**Figure 1.8 Employment Growth, 1991 to 1996**



**Figure 1.9 Employment by Industry Group, 1996**



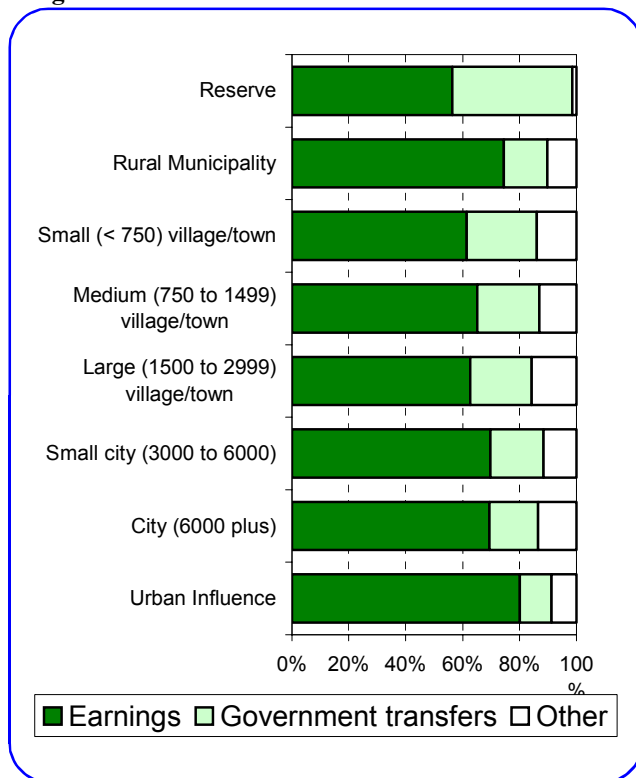
- An update of employment data since the Census suggests that the employment in small towns/villages has increased since 1996. All of the increase has happened in non-agricultural industries.
- Employment in rural Saskatchewan is more inclined, compared with urban areas, to be in the goods-producing sector, in self-employment, and in the private sector.

Income is generally a function of employment – persons with employment generally have higher incomes than those who rely on government transfer payments or earnings from investments. So it is no surprise that income patterns in rural Saskatchewan tend to follow employment patterns.

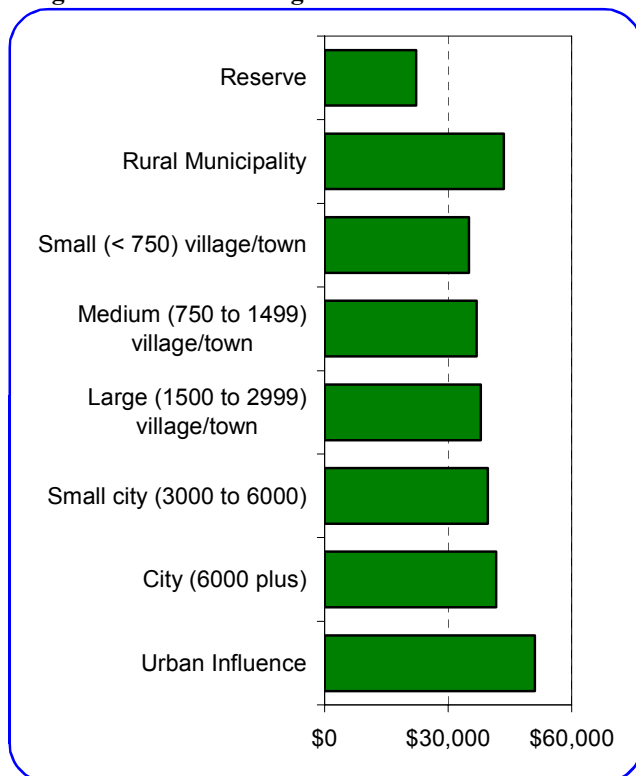
On average, rural residents earn less of their income from employment (70% in 1995) compared with urban residents (76%) and more from government transfers (18% compared with 13%). This is in spite of the fact that farm incomes were relatively high in 1995 – net cash farm income was \$1.5 billion that year compared with, for example, \$1.2 billion in 1999.

Figure 1.10 shows that the rural communities with the highest employment rates tend to have the highest proportion of their income from employment (i.e. earnings). In smaller communities, a greater proportion (up to 25% in small villages/towns) tends to come from governments, typically in the form of pensions, unemployment insurance, or

**Figure 1.10 Sources for Personal Income in 1995**



**Figure 1.11 Average Household Income in 1995**





social assistance. The population on Reserves, in particular, is heavily dependent on government transfers.

The average household income in rural Saskatchewan was \$40,200 in 1995 compared with \$46,700 in urban areas. Figure 1.11 shows, at the household level, that incomes are highest in communities with a high proportion of income from earnings. In particular, household incomes are highest in rural municipalities and the population in urban influenced areas.

## Infrastructure

Limited data on the infrastructure in rural communities is presented in Chapter 8. The findings generally confirm the view that larger communities are more likely to have more or larger health and education facilities. Grain transportation facilities are also gradually shifting from smaller to larger communities.

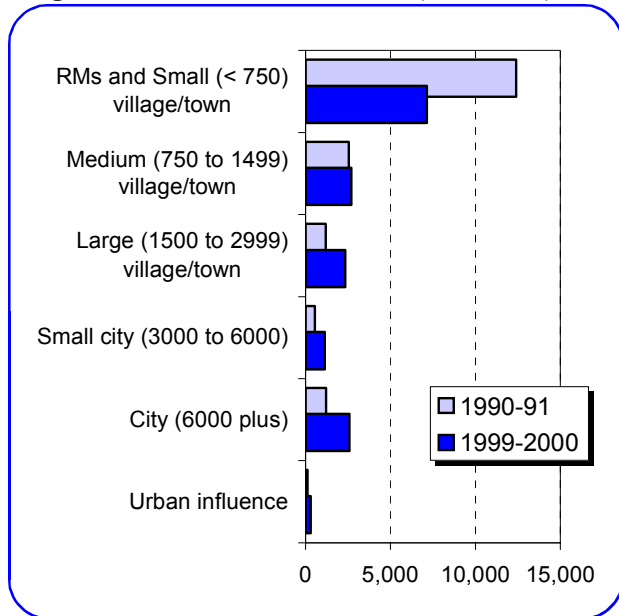
Household Internet access is lower in rural Saskatchewan than in urban Saskatchewan. An examination of the data suggests that age, education, and income are the reasons for this difference rather than any resistance to Internet use by rural residents.

## Summary

The findings in this report tend to confirm the widely held view that larger communities in rural Saskatchewan tend to prosper, albeit it at the expense of smaller communities in the surrounding area. The reasons for this are complex and inter-related.

One view is that the decline in the economic viability of the small farm is the root cause of the decline. As farms grew larger, farmland was concentrated in fewer hands. With fewer farms and the prospect of low incomes, young people began leaving rural areas in search of employment. The loss of this group led, in turn, to a decline in the economic activity of rural communities because people in the family formation age group spend on average, more than their older counterparts. That decline in the size of the family formation age group, together with an increasing tendency for rural residents to drive to urban centres for shopping, led to the decline of the service sector in small communities. This also led to a decline in the number of

**Figure 1.12 Grain Deliveries (000 tonnes)**



jobs available for young people, contributing to the population decline. Farm families were forced to take off-farm income in order to provide an adequate income, further reducing the demand for employment.

Without a workforce of young well-educated people, non-agricultural industries were less inclined to invest in rural Saskatchewan so the rural economy remained dependent, to a fault, on agriculture. Finally, with the declining population, the public sector, notably hospitals and schools, were closed in favour of facilities in larger centres. These jobs also left small town Saskatchewan contributing to the decline.

The net effect of all of these inter-related events is a population in the small communities that tends to have an above-average age, lower levels of education and income, a high dependence on government transfer payments, and a declining level of public services.

## **Outlook**

The view expressed above, while being consistent with the facts, is an entirely too pessimistic view of the future of rural Saskatchewan. The statistics in this report document the fact that a number of small communities are not following the pattern described above. These exceptions show that even smaller communities in rural Saskatchewan can grow, attract new industries, and retain young families. Population decline is not inevitable.

The table on the next page shows, for a selected group of economic indicators described in this report, a comparison of community types. It shows that cities and urban influenced areas tend to do better than smaller communities and rural municipalities. The data also show that size is not the only factor. Medium-sized towns/villages, with a population of 750 to 1,499 in 1996, generally ranked better than towns/villages with a population of 1,500 to 2,999.

There are other positive signs on the horizon. The ageing of the "baby boom" generation means that the labour market will become a "seller's market" in the next decade with jobs available for those who have the necessary skills. The Aboriginal population, one-half of whom live in rural Saskatchewan, are a relatively young population that is poised to move into the labour market to alleviate this shortage. This will require a substantial increase in their collective level of formal education.

The ability of Saskatchewan farmers to find a way to provide a family's income on 1,000 acres of farmland should also not be discounted.

The difficulty in reversing the long-standing pattern of population decline should not be underestimated because the decline is both the cause and the consequence of many of the challenges facing rural Saskatchewan today. The majority of the smallest of the rural communities will almost certainly decline in size but the larger communities have an opportunity to grow.

---

## Summary of Socioeconomic Indicators by Community Type

		Reserves	Rural RM	Small (< 750) village/town	Medium (750 to 1499) village/town	Large (1500 to 2999) village/town	Small city (3000 to 6000)	City (6000 plus)	Urban Influence
Annual population growth, 1991 to 1996	Value	4.2%	-1.5%	-1.1%	-0.2%	-0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	-0.4%
	Rank	1	8	7	4	6	2	3	5
% of population 15 to 44 years of age in 1996	Value	43%	40%	36%	36%	35%	40%	43%	43%
	Rank	2	4	7	6	8	5	3	1
% of households that are husband-wife families with children, 1996	Value	47%	46%	27%	27%	26%	31%	31%	45%
	Rank	1	2	7	6	8	4	5	3
% of adults with a post-secondary education, 1996	Value	20%	28%	28%	31%	32%	34%	36%	35%
	Rank	8	6	7	5	4	3	1	2
Employment rate, 1996	Value	30%	77%	52%	53%	53%	58%	59%	72%
	Rank	8	1	7	6	5	4	3	2
Employment growth from 1991 to 1996	Value	42%	-8%	-4%	0%	-2%	4%	1%	1%
	Rank	1	8	7	5	6	2	4	3
Employment in agriculture as % of total, 1996	Value	5%	55%	18%	11%	10%	7%	4%	24%
	Rank	2	8	6	5	4	3	1	7
Average household income, 1995	Value	\$22,248	\$43,480	\$35,044	\$36,917	\$37,890	\$39,614	\$41,720	\$51,058
	Rank	8	2	7	6	5	4	3	1
Household income growth, 1990 to 1995	Value	16%	18%	12%	13%	9%	11%	10%	16%
	Rank	3	1	5	4	8	6	7	2
% of income from employment, 1995	Value	56%	74%	61%	65%	63%	70%	69%	80%
	Rank	8	2	7	5	6	3	4	1
Average school enrollment, K-12, 1998-99	Value	n/a	45	112	183	219	265	284	107
	Rank	--	7	5	4	3	2	1	6
Grain deliveries, 1999-2000 crop year (000 tonnes)*	Value	0	7,149		2,713	2,337	1,136	2,586	304
	Rank	7	1		2	4	5	3	6

\* the data source for this information classifies the elevators according to the location of the nearest community even if, as with most inland terminals, they are located in rural municipalities.

## 1.0 Introduction and Background

---

The Action Committee on the Rural Economy (ACRE) is a diverse industry/citizen committee that represents numerous rural interests with a mandate to develop a comprehensive long-term vision for sustainable rural economic development. The *Community in Evolution* subcommittee of ACRE focuses its efforts on providing a picture of what is happening in rural Saskatchewan other than "on the farm".

In October of 2000, *Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food* contracted Doug Elliott from *Sask Trends Monitor* to work with the *Community in Evolution* subcommittee to conduct research on the status of the rural economy from a community perspective. This report is a summary of that research.



## 2.0 Data Sources and Methodology

---

Information describing the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the province as a whole is generally up to date and relatively easy to access. When examining sub-provincial areas generally and individual communities particularly, however, the range of data sources becomes quite limited. With only a few exceptions, the most reliable data comes from the Statistics Canada Census and the Census is conducted every five years so the most recent data is for 1996. Other sources that are used in this report are:

- Saskatchewan Health's count of the population with provincial health cards;
- Information compiled by Statistics Canada using a sample of personal income tax records from Revenue Canada (now called the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency);
- Business and employer counts maintained by Statistics Canada; and
- Administrative records from the Canadian Grains Commission, Saskatchewan Highways, Saskatchewan Health, and Saskatchewan Education.

A description of these data sources and comments on their limitations is included when as they are used.

### Census Data

The data from the Census is generally very reliable because it is based on either the entire population<sup>1</sup> or on a very large sample of the population. Basic population counts are available for all households in the province. The age, sex, and socio-economic characteristics of the population are available only for the "non-institutional" population, that is, the population living in private dwellings. Consequently, many of the population's socio-economic characteristics exclude those living in so-called "collective" dwellings such as penitentiaries, special care homes, hotels, and group homes.

The age, sex, and family characteristics of the population are collected using the standard Census form. Other information, such as income and labour force characteristics, is based on data gathered using the "long form". The long form is distributed to every fifth household (except on Reserve where every household is included) so this is effectively a 20% sample of households in the province.

---

<sup>1</sup> Statistics Canada acknowledges that some households are missed in the Census procedures. The estimate of "undercoverage" is typically in the 1% to 2% range.

Statistics Canada uses a number of measures to ensure that the information provided on the Census is kept confidential and these measures can affect the reliability of the data used in this report. Two particular issues are of concern for the analysis that follows.

1. All data except for the population counts are suppressed for very small communities. This means that information about personal income, for example, for the population in communities with a population under 200 is generally not available.
2. Data released has been subject to a procedure called "random rounding". All of the counts at the community level are rounded to the nearest five persons so there is a statistical possibility that aggregating community-level data into groups will yield inaccurate results.

Neither of these factors will significantly affect the conclusions reached in this analysis. Nevertheless, readers should be careful when examining data for the socio-economic characteristics of the population on Reserve or in small communities.

## **Methodology**

There is a generally accepted view that most of the very small rural communities in Saskatchewan will not survive over the long term. One of the fundamental research questions for this report is to determine if this view is valid and, if so, where the cutoff line between "small" and "large" is. In other words, is size the only determinant of long term viability and if so, how large does a community need to be in order to ensure its long term viability? To that end, communities and regions in the province were classified into ten groups, first according to their urban/rural character, and secondly according to their size. The following rules were used.

The population in regions and communities excluded from consideration because they don't fit the ACRE concept of "rural" are:

- The Far North, sometimes called the Northern Administrative District, and designated as Census Division #18 by Statistics Canada; and
- Regina/Saskatoon and the surrounding "bedroom" communities as defined by Statistics Canada as the Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA).



The remaining communities in the South were classified into eight groups according to the following criteria.

- Indian Reserves;
- Rural Municipalities (excluding those in the urban influenced area);
- Towns/villages/hamlets with a 1996 population under 750 persons (excluding recreational villages);
- Towns/villages with a 1996 population from 750 to 1,499 persons (excluding recreational villages);
- The eighteen towns/cities with a 1996 population from 1,500 to 2,999 persons;
- The eight towns/cities with a 1996 population 3,000 to 5,999 persons;
- The eight cities with population greater than 6,000 in 1996; and
- Urban influenced areas – recreational villages and the population in the RMs around the eight cities.

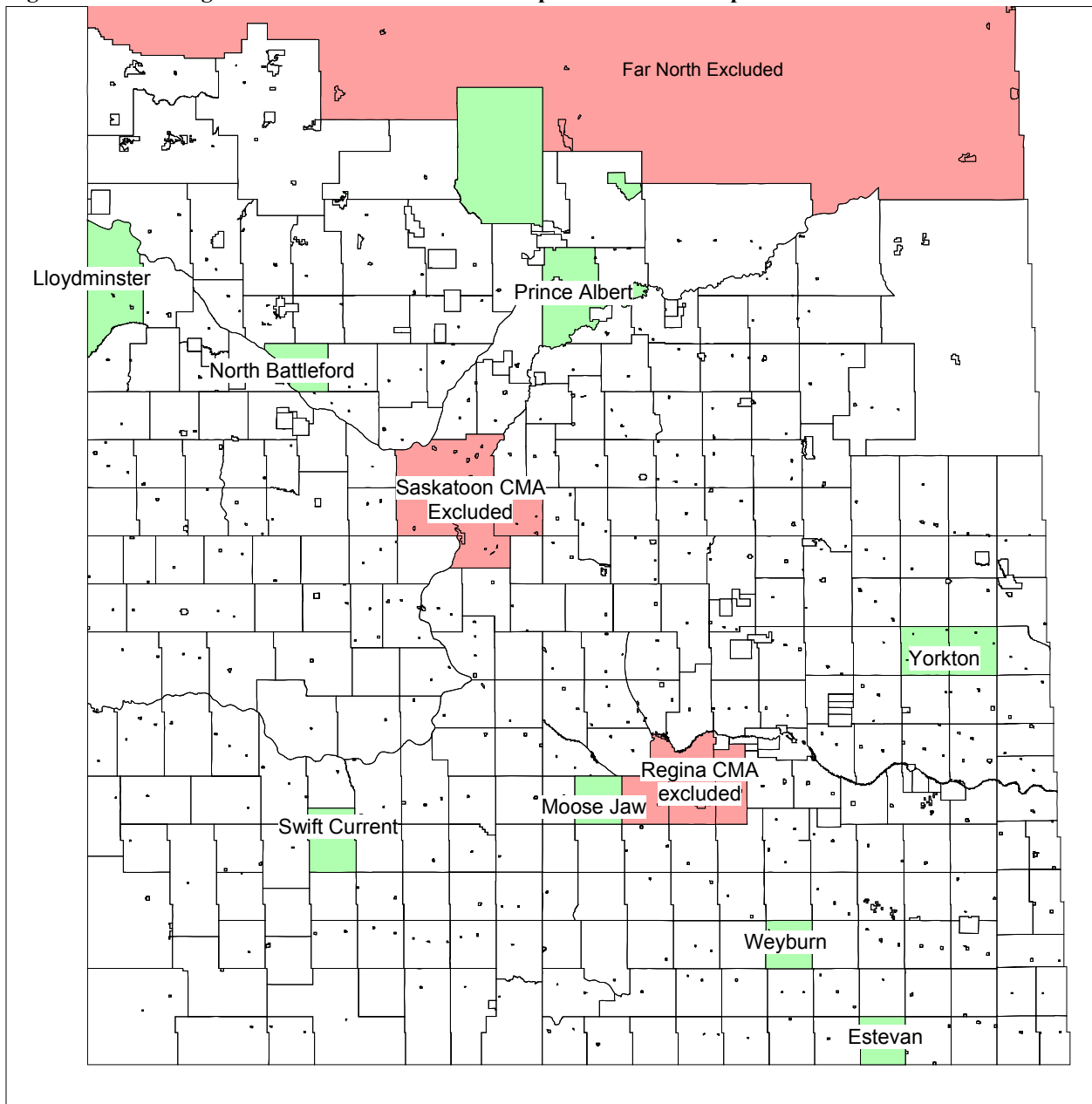
There is necessarily some overlap between categories. For example, some Reserves are within the Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area; these were considered part of the CMA rather than as Reserves. Small towns/villages within the urban influenced area were classified as towns/villages. As well, the classification of "recreational villages" is a subjective measure open to interpretation.

No distinction between households in an RM and households in very small hamlets is made by Statistics Canada. Unless the hamlet is "organized" and has a sufficient number of households to constitute a separate community, the population is considered part of the RM. For example, the Chester RM #125 (population 521) includes the population of Baring (population unknown) and Peebles (population 24) whereas Glenavon (population 230) and Windthorst (population 239) are considered as separate communities. The normal cutoff between a hamlet and a village is 100 persons.

Appendix A contains a listing of all of the communities in the province according to their classification. The map in Figure 2.1 shows the extent of the Far North, the Census Metropolitan Areas around Regina and Saskatoon, and the RMs chosen to be in the urban influenced area around the eight cities.

The Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) around Regina and Saskatoon are defined by Statistics Canada. They are based on commuting patterns – if a sufficient proportion of employed persons in the RM work in the cities, the entire RM and the communities within it are considered part of the CMA. This implies that residents within the CMA "have a high degree of social and economic integration" with the city. Figure 2.2 and Figure 2.3 show the detail for the CMAs of Regina and Saskatoon.

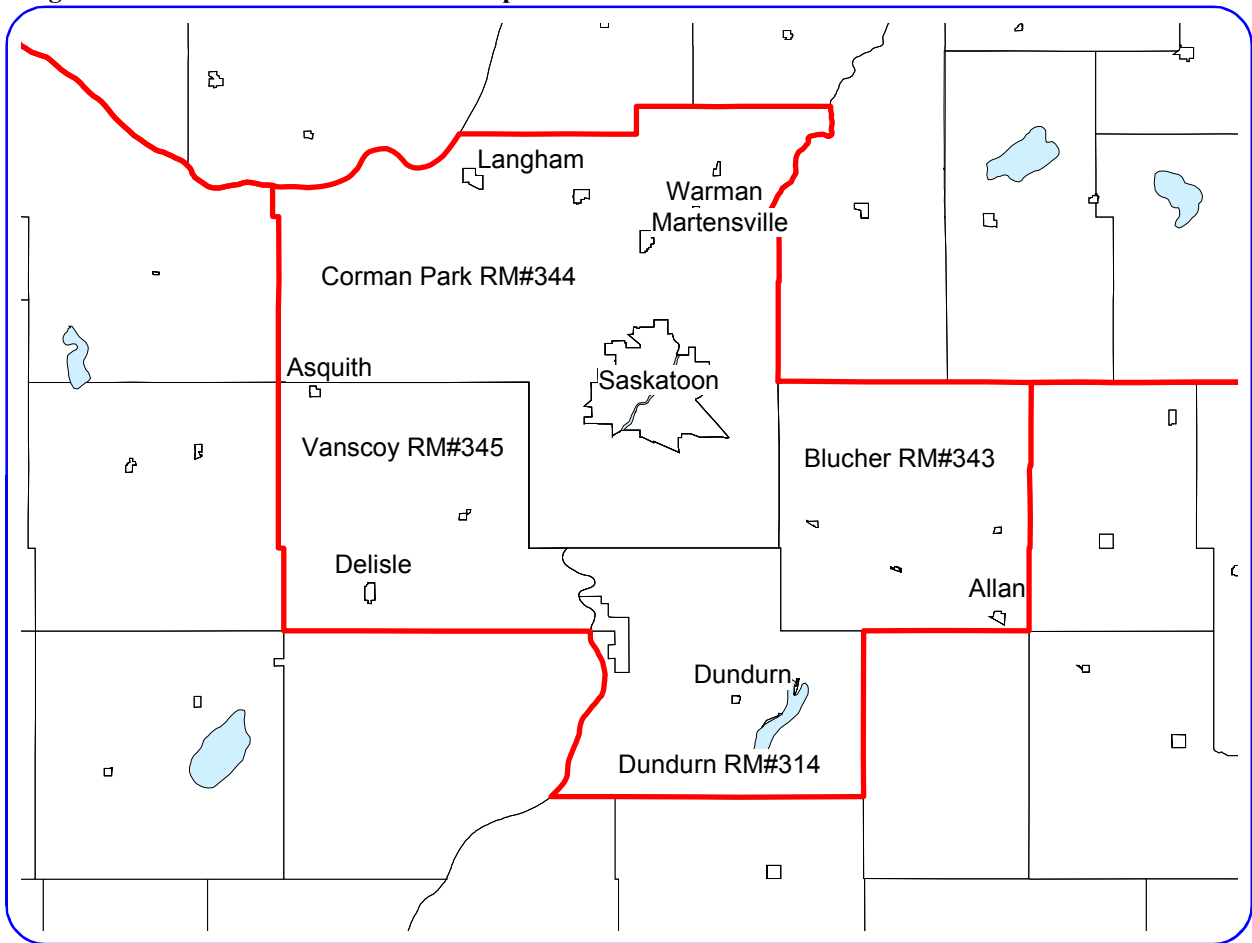
**Figure 2.1** Regions Excluded and Rural Municipalities Selected as part of the Urban Influenced Area



This does not necessarily imply that there are no rural areas in general or farms in particular within the CMAs. In the Saskatoon CMA, there were, in 1996:

- 147 farms in the RM of Colonsay;
- 226 farms in the RM of Blucher;
- 106 farms in the RM of Dundurn;
- 1071 farms in the RM of Corman Park (although 360 were less than 120 acres); and
- 166 farms in the RM of Vanscoy.

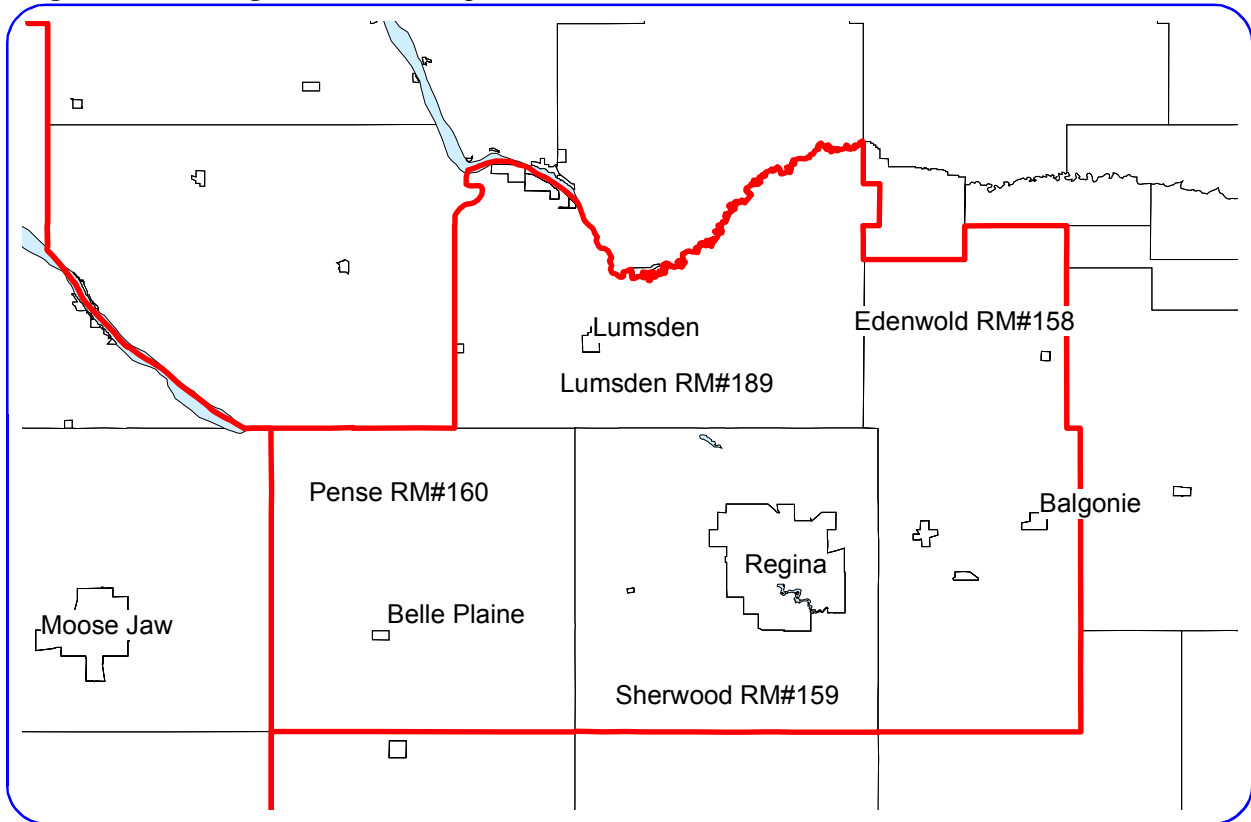
**Figure 2.2**      **Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area**



A substantial portion of the population living in the RMs within the CMA work in the city of Saskatoon. The proportions in 1996 were:

- 39% from the RM of Blucher;
- 24% from the RM of Dundurn;
- 53% from the RM of Corman Park; and
- 56% from the RM of Vanscoy.

**Figure 2.3 Regina Census Metropolitan Area**



In the Regina CMA, there were:

- 272 farms in the RM of Lumsden ;
- 406 farms in the RM of Edenwold;
- 205 farms in the RM of Pense; and
- 244 farms in the RM of Sherwood.

In 1996:

- 45% of workers living in the RM of Lumsden worked in Regina City;
- 53% of workers living in the RM of Edenwold worked in Regina City;
- 13% of workers living in the RM of Pense worked in Regina City; and
- 39% of workers living in the RM of Sherwood worked in Regina City.

Table 2.1 shows the number of communities and the 1996 population for each of the ten categories. The "rural" component of the population, the 547,254 persons in which we are most interested, accounts for just over one half (55%) of the province's population of 990,237 in 1996.

Within this rural group, the largest two community groups are the eight large cities with 14% of the provincial population, and the rural municipalities, with 16% of the provincial population.

The large proportion of the population living in RMs is not uniformly spread across the province. Using the number of persons per square mile as a measure of population density, Figure 2.5 shows that population densities are typically low in the Southwest corner of the province.

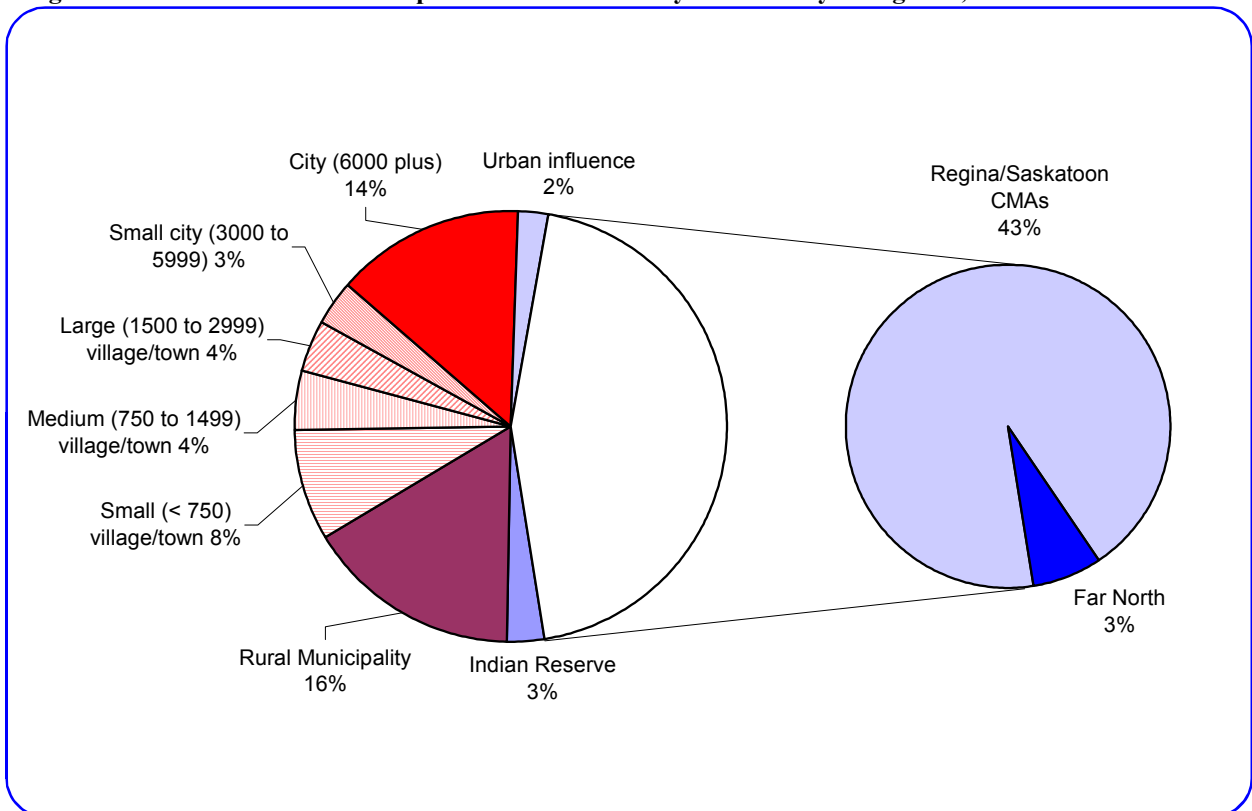
They are typically higher (more than 2 persons per square mile) near Yorkton and in a region to the east of Saskatoon and Prince Albert around Melfort and Tisdale. There are also clusters of high

**Table 2.1 Population by Category, 1996**

	Number	Population in 1996
Indian Reserves	82	26,611
Rural Municipalities	279	161,266
Small towns/villages (under 750)	376	81,195
Medium towns/villages (750 to 1,499)	43	43,754
Large towns (1,500 to 2,999)	18	39,531
Small cities (3,000 to 6,000)	7	33,225
Large cities (greater than 6,000)	8	139,956
Urban influenced area	52	21,716
<b>"Rural" Subtotal</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>547,254</b>
Regina/Saskatoon	38	411,879
Far North	67	31,104
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>990,237</b>

Source: Statistics Canada Census

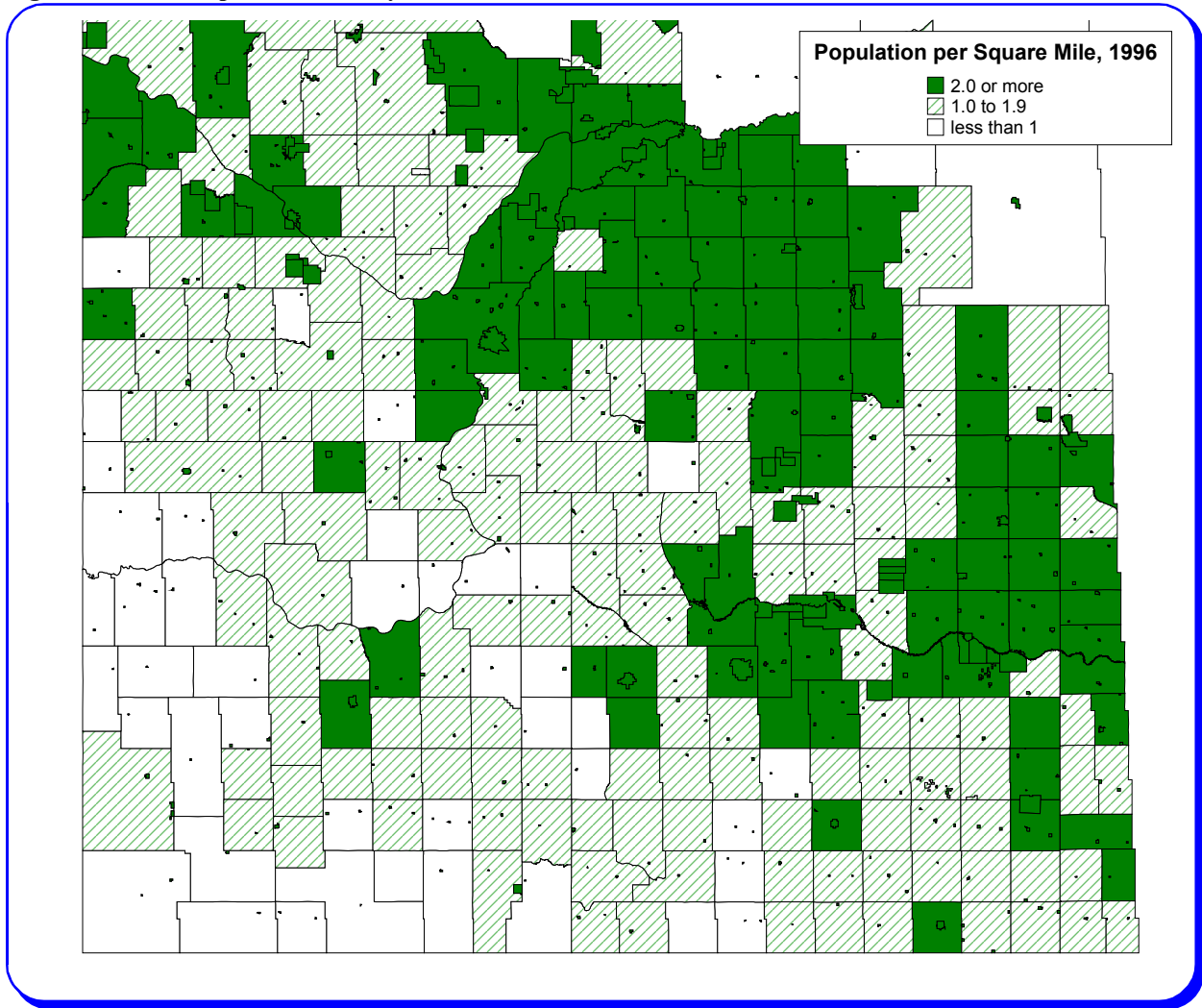
**Figure 2.4 Saskatchewan Population Breakdown by Community Categories, 1996**



density RMs in the Northwest and around major urban centres. Indian Reserves also tend to have high population densities.

Appendix D contains a list of Rural Municipalities in the province, the number of acres of active farmland in each, and the number and average size of farm operations.

**Figure 2.5** Population Density in 1996



## **3.0 Population and Population Trends**

---

This section examines the population, the population trends, and the population age structure within the ten community groupings.

Note that the communities within the groups do not change over time. We are measuring changes for these particular communities as they are classified in 1996, not changes in the category compositions over time.

### 3.1 Population Growth Rates

In this section, population trends over time are examined using both the Census population counts and Saskatchewan Health's "covered population".

#### Census

Table 3.1 shows how the population of the ten community groups has changed over the fifteen years from 1981 to 1996. These population counts are from the Statistics Canada Census.

Over the fifteen years, the population in the eight "rural" groups declined by an average of 0.5% per year. Over the same period, the population in the balance of the province increased by an average of 1.1% per year; the overall provincial population increased by an average of 0.2% per year – the increase in urban Saskatchewan was enough to offset the decline in rural areas.

The decline in the rural population was not uniform over the period. In fact the rural population increased from 1981 to 1986 before falling sharply from 1986 to 1991 and then declined slowly from 1991 to 1996 (see Figure 3.1). The two largest rural groups – rural municipalities and cities – show opposite patterns. The population in RMs declined steadily over the period

**Table 3.1 Census Population Counts by Category, 1981 to 1996**

	Population Counts				Average annual growth rates	
	1981	1986	1991	1996	1981 to 1996	1991 to 1996
Indian Reserve	20,811	20,016	21,658	26,611	1.7%	4.2%
Rural Municipality	202,905	193,235	174,024	161,266	-1.5%	-1.5%
Small (< 750) village/town	93,891	94,447	85,745	81,195	-1.0%	-1.1%
Medium (750 to 1499) village/town	45,507	46,497	44,185	43,754	-0.3%	-0.2%
Large (1500 to 2999) village/town	42,931	43,054	40,396	39,531	-0.5%	-0.4%
Small city (3000 to 5999)	31,574	33,599	32,938	33,225	0.3%	0.2%
City (6000 plus)	133,815	142,344	139,415	139,956	0.3%	0.1%
Urban influence	21,728	22,443	22,117	21,716	0.0%	-0.4%
<b>Rural Subtotal</b>	<b>593,162</b>	<b>595,635</b>	<b>560,478</b>	<b>547,254</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>
Regina/Saskatoon CMAs	348,284	387,186	401,715	411,879	1.1%	0.5%
Far North	25,304	25,340	26,735	31,104	1.4%	0.7%
<b>Provincial Total</b>	<b>966,750</b>	<b>1,008,161</b>	<b>988,928</b>	<b>990,237</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

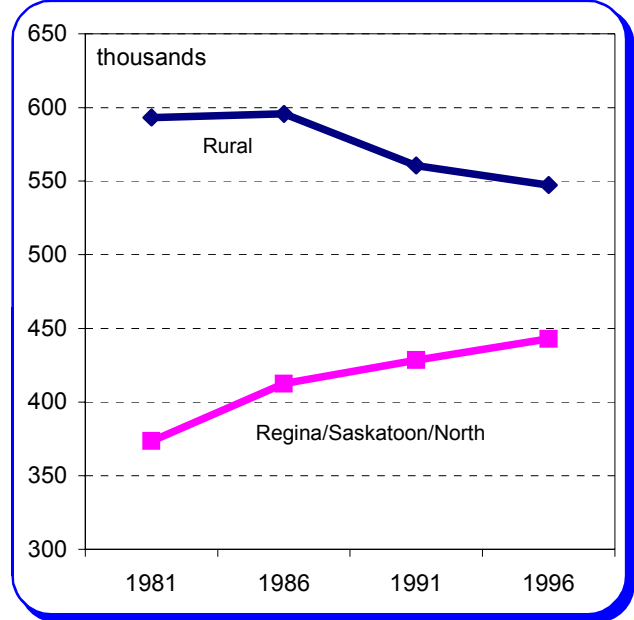
Source: Statistics Canada Census



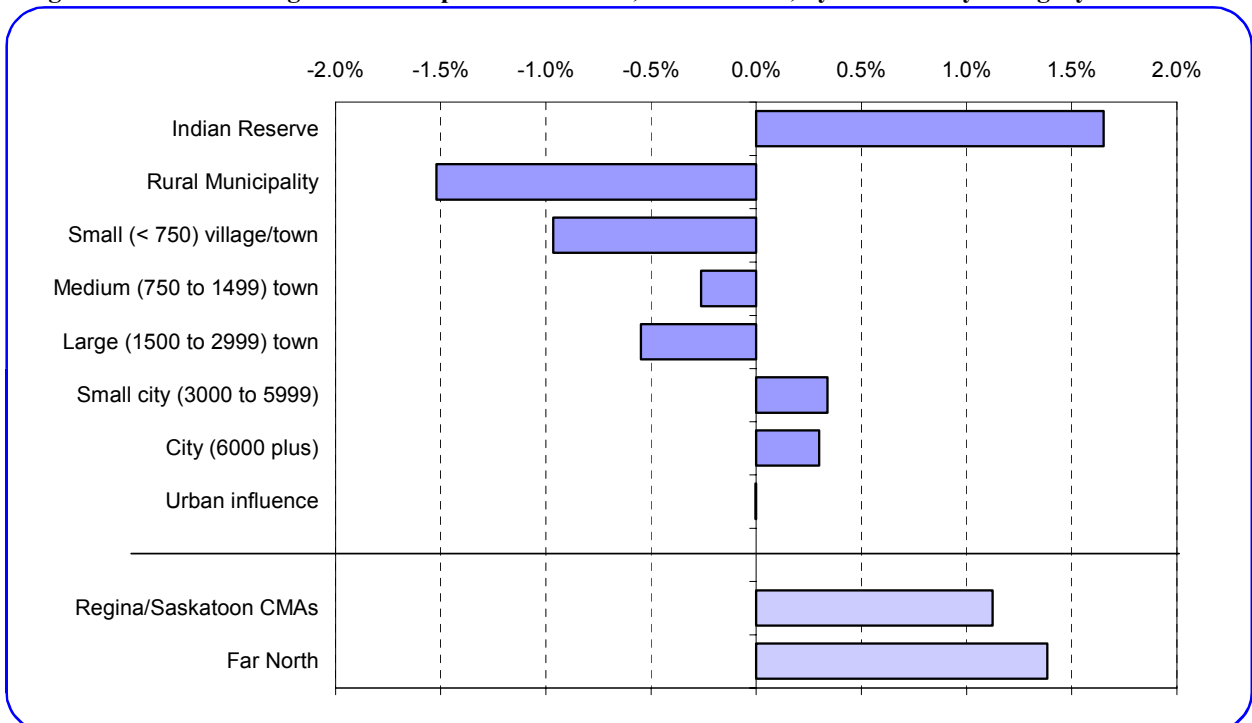
whereas the population in the eight cities increased from 1981 to 1986 and then levelled off.

There is an underlying and consistent pattern in the how the different community groups have changed over the past fifteen years. Figure 3.2 shows the average annual population growth rates over the fifteen years from 1981 to 1996. Excluding the population on Indian Reserves, the growth rates are generally the highest for the most urban of the groups and the rates of decline the highest for the most rural. The population in the urban influenced area has been relatively static and the population on Reserve has grown quickly. In effect, Figure 3.2 is a graphic illustration of the urbanization of the province's population over the past twenty years. Communities with a population of 3,000 or more (in 1996) grew from 1981 to 1996 whereas the population in smaller communities and RMs declined.

**Figure 3.1 Population by Category, 1981 to 1996**



**Figure 3.2 Average Annual Population Growth, 1981 to 1996, by Community Category**



There is also consistency within most of the categories:

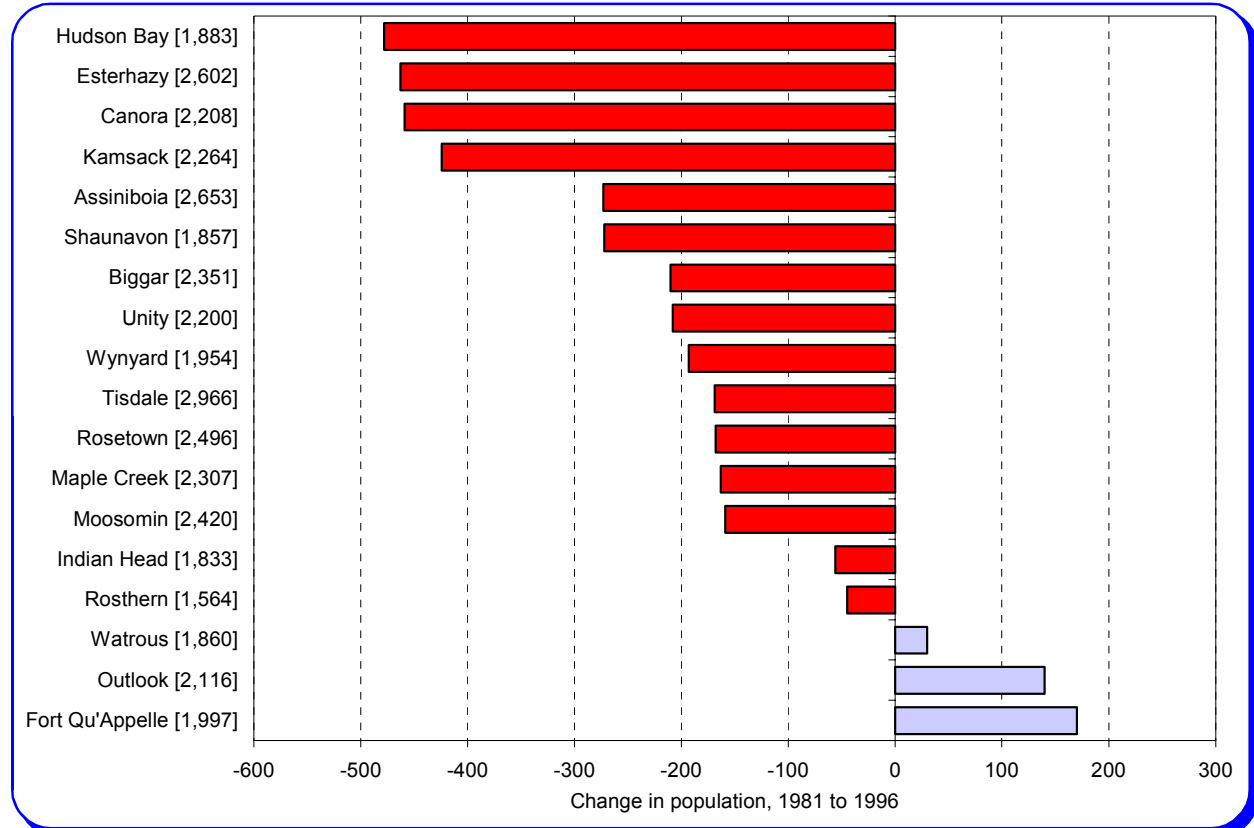
- 53 of the 61 Reserves show a population increase from 1981 to 1996;
- 265 of the 279 RMs show a population decline from 1981 to 1996;
- 316 of the 376 small (under 750 population) villages/towns show a population decline from 1981 to 1996; and
- 35 of the 43 medium towns (750 to 1,499 population) show a population decline from 1981 to 1996.

The situation in the "large town" category is more complex. The pattern of growth is somewhat at odds with the general pattern in Figure 3.2. That is, the population decline in the large towns is larger than expected because it is larger than the decline in medium sized towns. Of the eighteen communities classified as large towns, all but three declined in size from 1981 to 1996 (see Figure 3.3). Included among those with large declines are communities in the Northeast:

- Hudson Bay (declined an average of 1.5% per year);
- Canora (-1.3% per year); and
- Kamsack (-1.1% per year).

Esterhazy, which saw a major decline in economic activity related to the potash industry, also shows a sharp population decline over the period.

**Figure 3.3 Change in Population, 1981 to 1996, Large Town (1,500 to 2,999 population) Category**

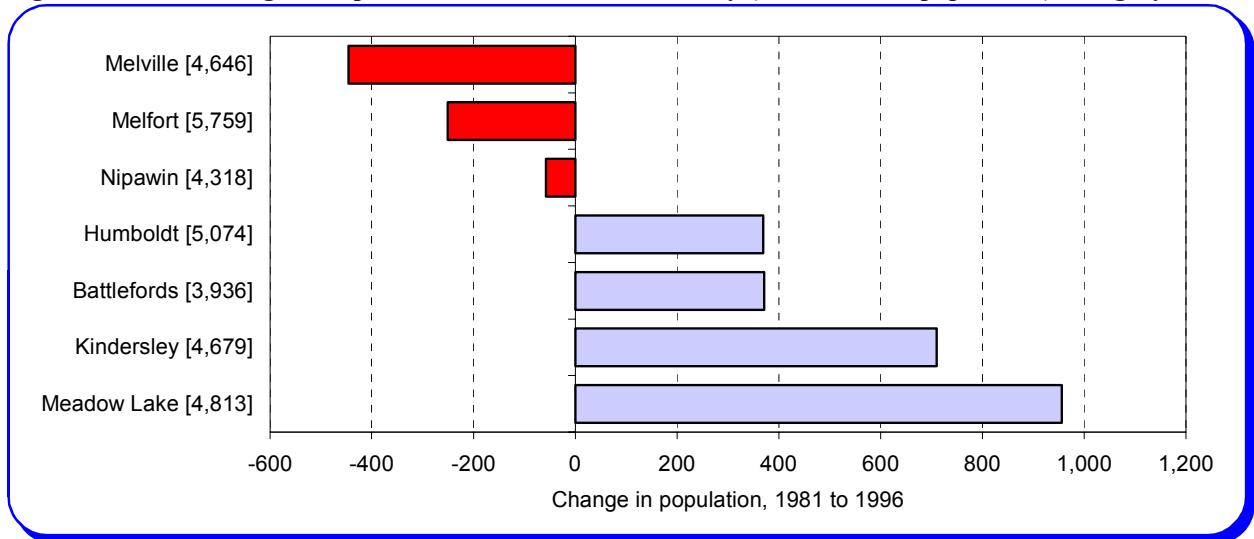


The large towns with increases were:

- Fort Qu'Appelle (average annual increase of 0.6% per year);
- Outlook (+0.5%); and
- Watrous (+0.1%).

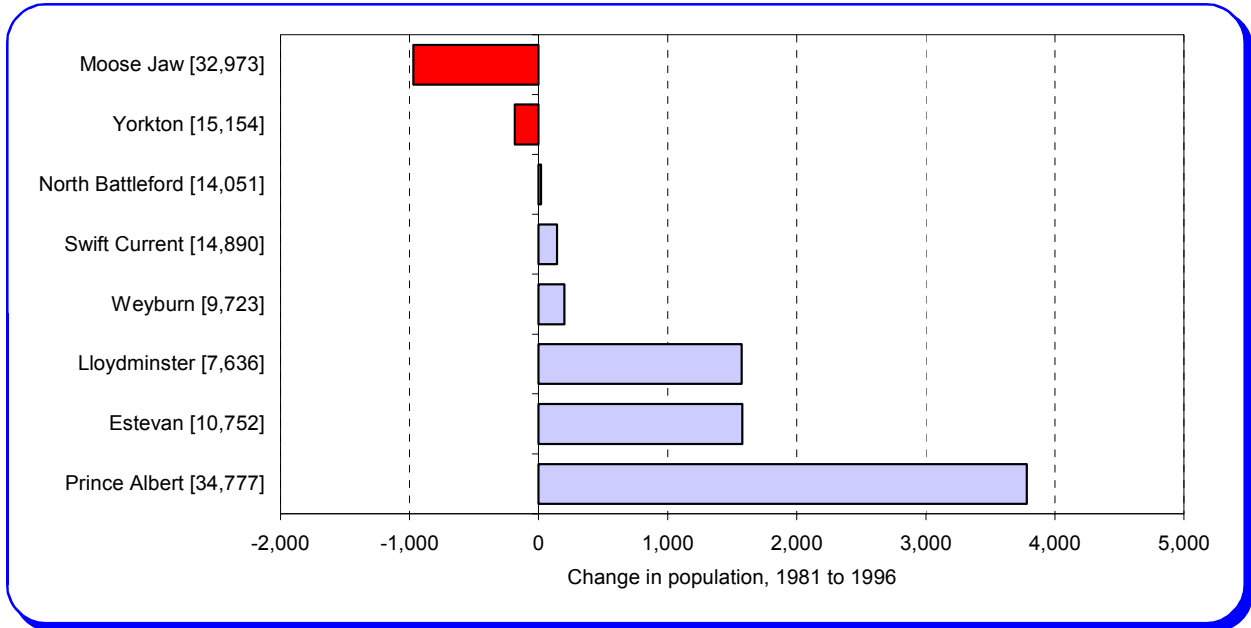
Small cities also show a wide range of growth rates ranging from a low of -0.6% per year in Melville to a high of +1.5% per year in Meadow Lake (see Figure 3.4). Strong growth in the four growing cities more than offset the declines in the five others to produce an overall increase from 1981 to 1996.

**Figure 3.4** Change in Population, 1981 to 1996, Small City (3,000 to 5,999 population) Category



The situation for large cities is similar to that for small cities (see Figure 3.5). There was population growth in six of the eight large cities with a particularly strong increase in Prince Albert. These were more than enough to offset the relatively small declines in Moose Jaw and Yorkton.

**Figure 3.5** Population Change in Large Cities, 1981 to 1996, showing 1996 population in brackets



## Covered Population<sup>2</sup>

Although the Saskatchewan Health counts are more up-to-date than the Census, they suffer from a comparability problem over the years. Starting in 1998 and extended retroactively to 1990, an estimate of the actual residence for the Registered Indian (First Nation) population was recorded in the population counts. Prior to this change, the Registered Indian population was allocated to their home Reserve rather than their actual residence. Accordingly, long term population trends cannot be properly assessed using the covered population data. Even the more recent trends need to be interpreted carefully because the methodology for assigning location is still being refined.

For reference purposes, Table 3.2 shows the covered population for the ten community groupings using the old methodology and, since 1990, the new methodology. Because the destination for most of the migration from the Reserves was large urban centres, the biggest impact of the new methodology is in the population counts for Regina, Saskatoon, and the eight cities.

A comparison of the population counts from the Census and the Covered Population in 1996 shows general agreement in spite of the differences in methodology (see Figure 3.6). The Census found more people in RMs and in the urban influenced area (and in the Regina/Saskatoon and Far North areas). The covered population is higher in the towns/villages and cities. All of these patterns are consistent with the different methodologies used to measure the population.

Figures 3.7 through 3.16 show the covered population patterns over the past twenty years for each of the ten community groups. A number of observations can be made about these patterns.

1. The only consistent pattern over the twenty years has been the decline in the size of the population living in Rural Municipalities<sup>3</sup>. Excluding Registered Indians, approximately 68,000 people have moved out of the RMs over the period.
2. In the early 1980s, the provincial population was growing but almost all of the growth is accounted for by growth in large urban areas. The net outflow from the RMs coincided with an increase in the population in cities; towns and villages had relatively stable populations.

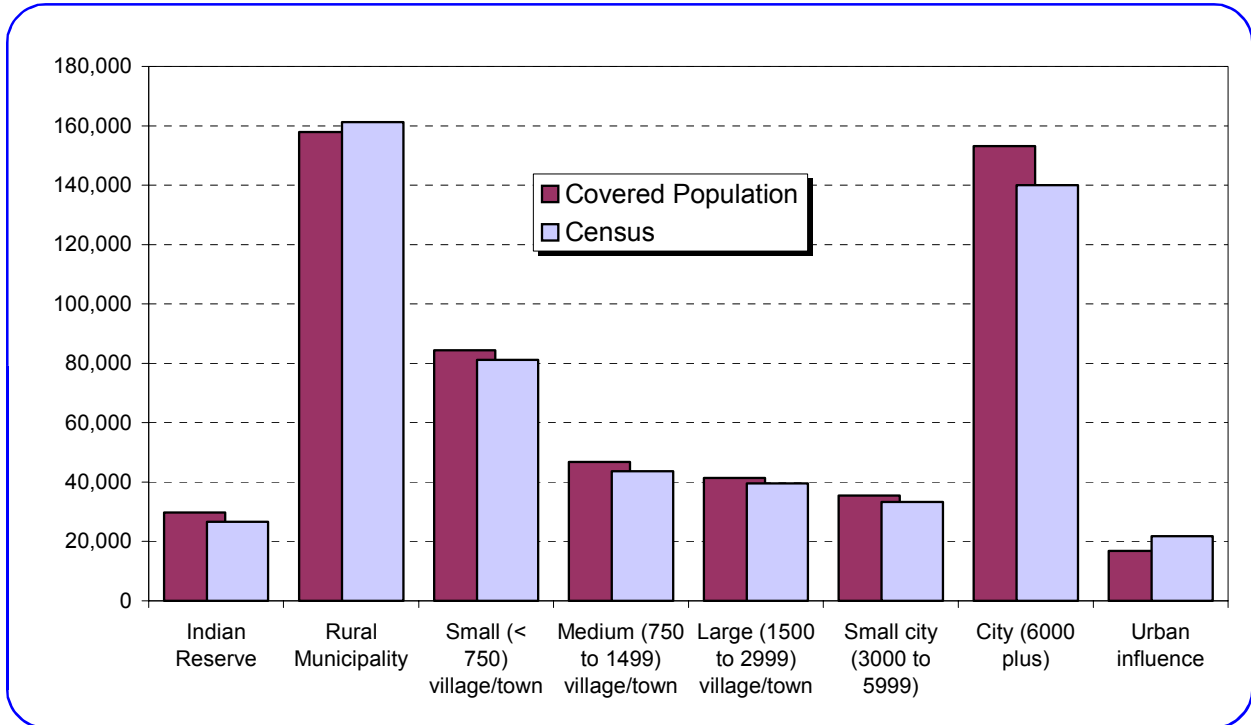
---

<sup>2</sup> The "covered population" is a count of the number of persons with a valid Health Registration card so this is, strictly speaking, not a population count. In particular, Saskatchewan residents who move out of province retain their health coverage for a period of three months and people who move into the province are not covered until they have lived here for three months. As well, members of the RCMP and the Armed Forces and inmates of Federal Penitentiaries are not included. The address on the card is updated whenever the person contacts the health services but is routinely updated for all residents every three years.

<sup>3</sup> The data file for health registration has both a physical address and a mailing address so the figures can distinguish between those who live in a community and those who live outside the community and pick up their mail in the community. The responsibility for keeping the physical address up to date, however, largely falls to the cardholder so the accuracy of the figures is debatable.

3. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the provincial population was stable or declining because of inter-provincial out-migration. Movement out of the RMs accelerated and was matched by declines in the towns and cities; the Regina/Saskatoon population stopped growing.
4. Since the mid 1990s, there has been continued out-migration from the RMs but the towns and cities have, until recently, been growing. The population in cities and Regina/Saskatoon is growing but only slowly.

**Figure 3.6 Comparison of Census Population and Covered Population, 1996**

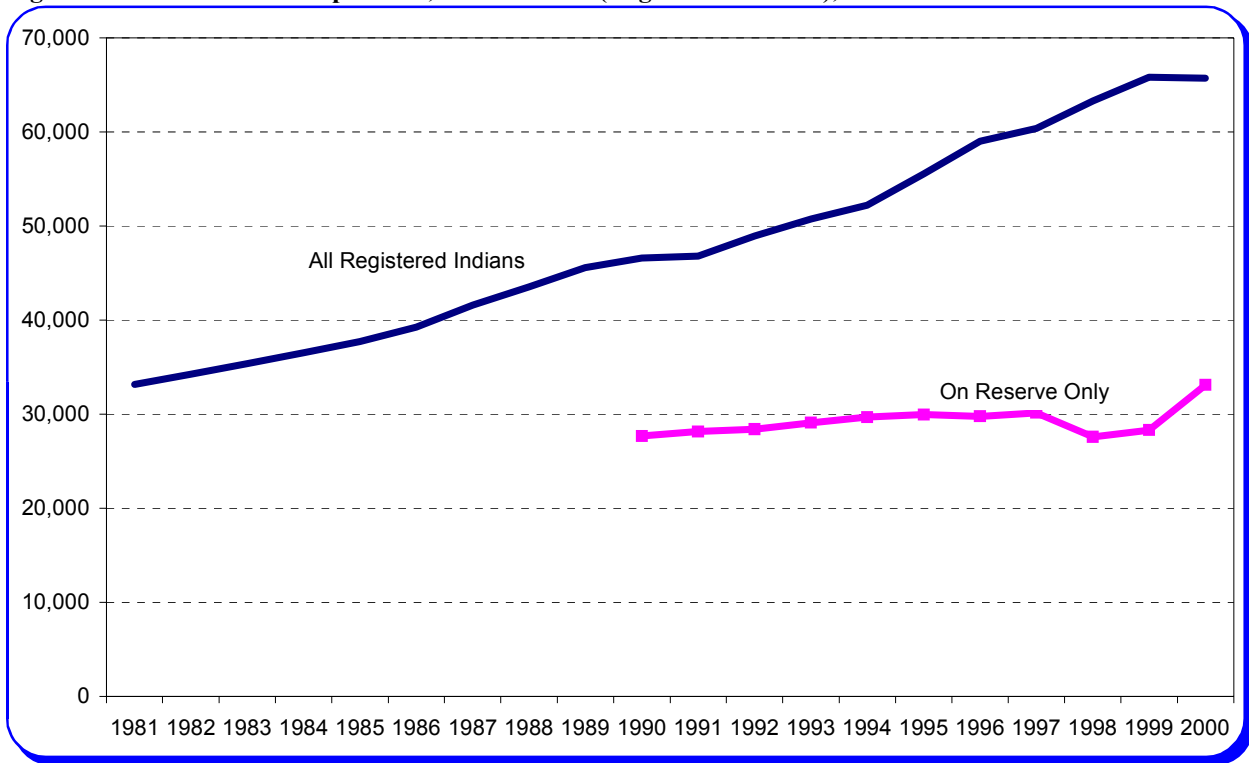


**Table 3.2 Covered Population Counts by Category, 1981 to 1996**

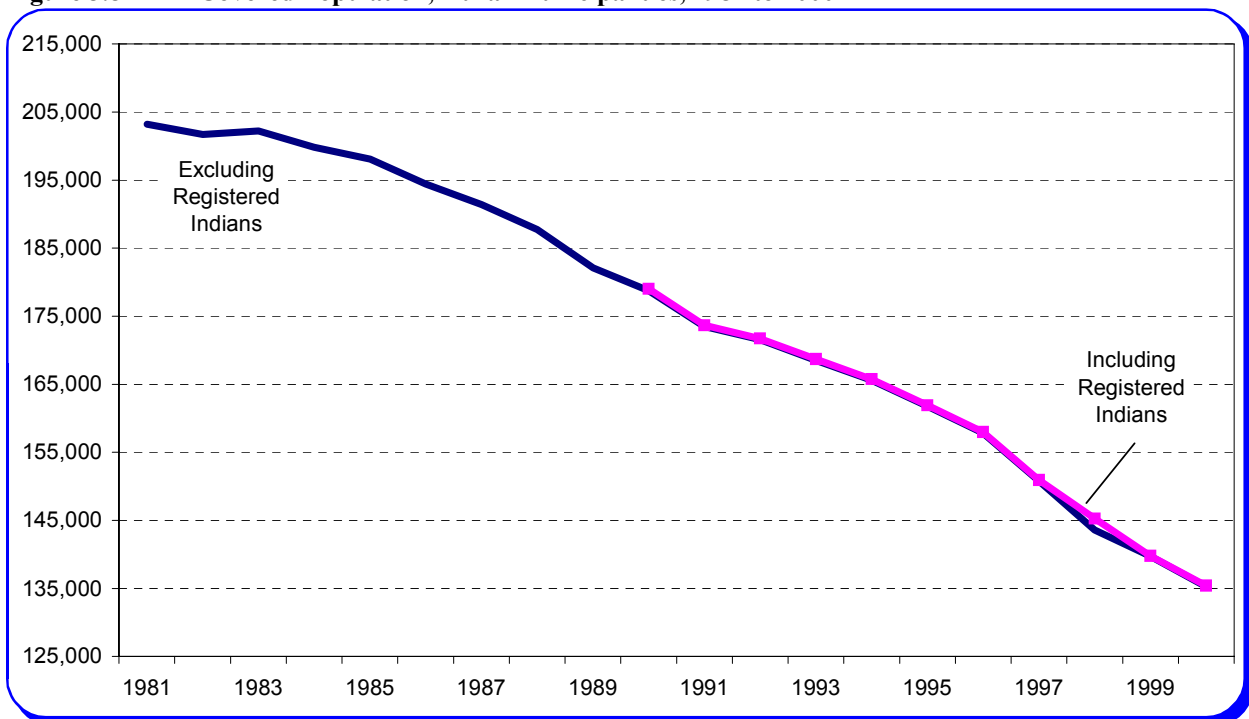
		Population Counts							
		1981	1986	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Indian Reserve	all Registered Indians	33,175	39,262	46,800	59,024	60,373	63,319	65,818	65,721
	on Reserve only	...	....	28,155	29,777	30,149	27,593	28,299	33,125
Rural Municipality	excluding RI	203,216	194,434	173,500	157,853	150,815	143,587	139,751	135,308
	including RI	...	....	173,670	157,981	150,944	145,260	139,798	135,439
Small (< 750) village/town	excluding RI	95,786	95,425	87,271	83,776	86,764	90,902	92,489	90,732
	including RI	...	....	87,771	84,433	87,401	94,702	92,868	91,434
Medium (750 to 1499) town	excluding RI	48,144	48,614	46,772	46,476	47,727	49,163	50,006	48,932
	including RI	...	...	46,909	46,704	47,943	50,036	50,132	49,155
Large (1500 to 2499) town	excluding RI	44,161	44,606	41,352	41,023	41,841	42,788	43,416	42,747
	including RI	...	...	41,633	41,385	42,231	44,061	43,623	43,052
Small city (3000 to 5999)	excluding RI	32,863	35,634	33,891	34,385	34,798	35,396	35,827	35,024
	including RI	...	....	34,027	35,434	36,050	36,820	37,315	36,476
City (6000 plus)	excluding RI	137,379	146,103	138,975	142,627	140,533	144,047	145,794	141,320
	including RI	...	....	145,078	153,136	151,212	153,933	159,315	152,491
Urban influence	excluding RI	17,866	18,674	17,664	16,791	15,850	14,922	14,584	14,110
	including RI	...	....	17,671	16,804	15,869	15,094	14,589	14,117
Regina/Saskatoon CMAs	excluding RI	348,327	388,925	391,668	407,875	403,219	408,379	413,184	407,134
	including RI	...	....	405,550	428,556	424,577	428,814	439,623	430,702
Far North	including RI	29,829	29,681	32,633	37,721	38,411	39,430	40,387	40,734
	actual	...	....	30,062	33,341	33,975	35,620	35,694	35,775
<b>Provincial Total</b>		990,746	1,041,358	1,010,526	1,027,551	1,020,351	1,031,933	1,041,256	1,021,762

Source: Saskatchewan Health Covered Population

**Figure 3.7 Covered Population, First Nations (Registered Indians), 1981 to 2000**

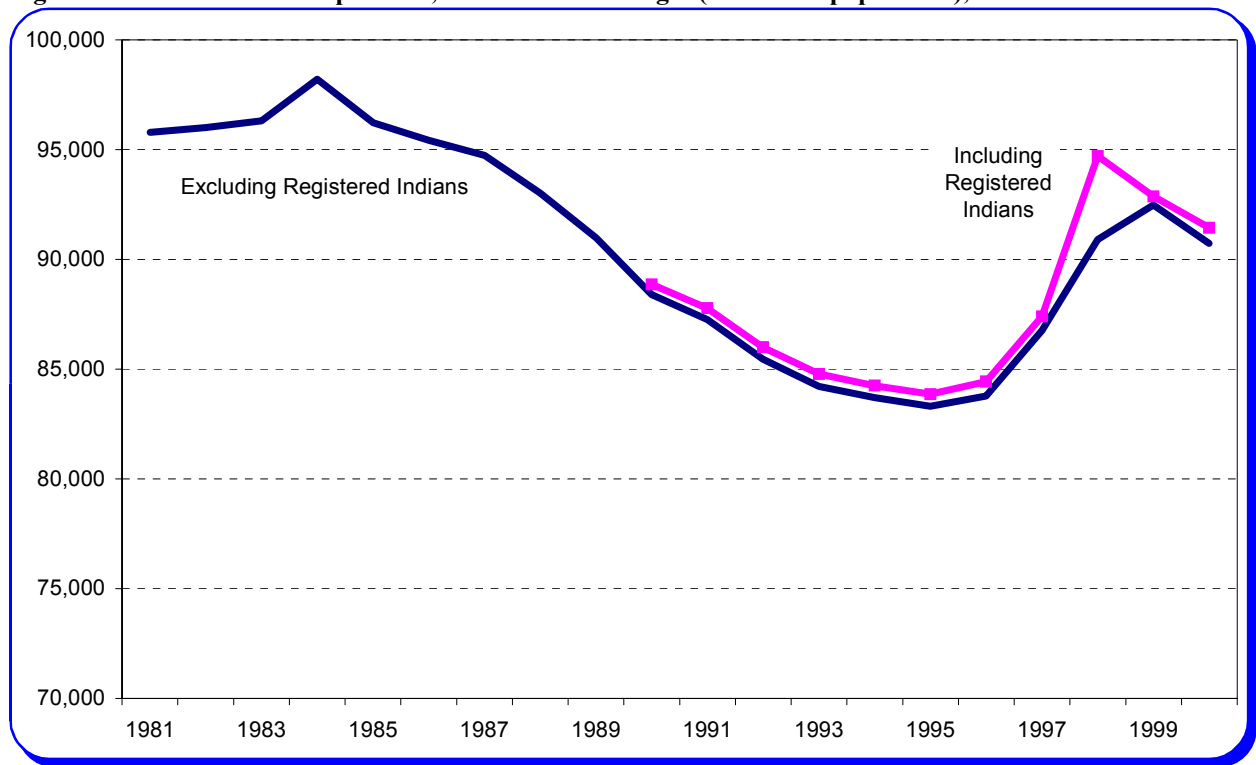


**Figure 3.8 Covered Population, Rural Municipalities, 1981 to 2000**

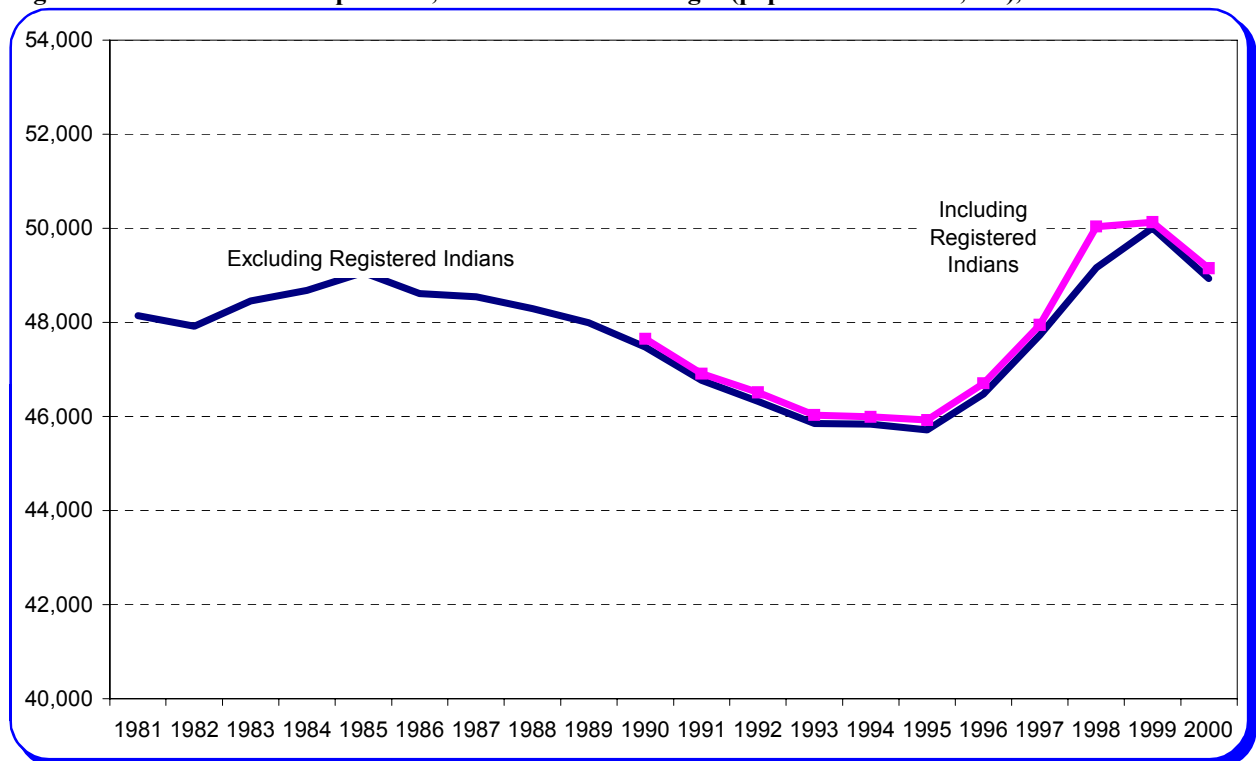




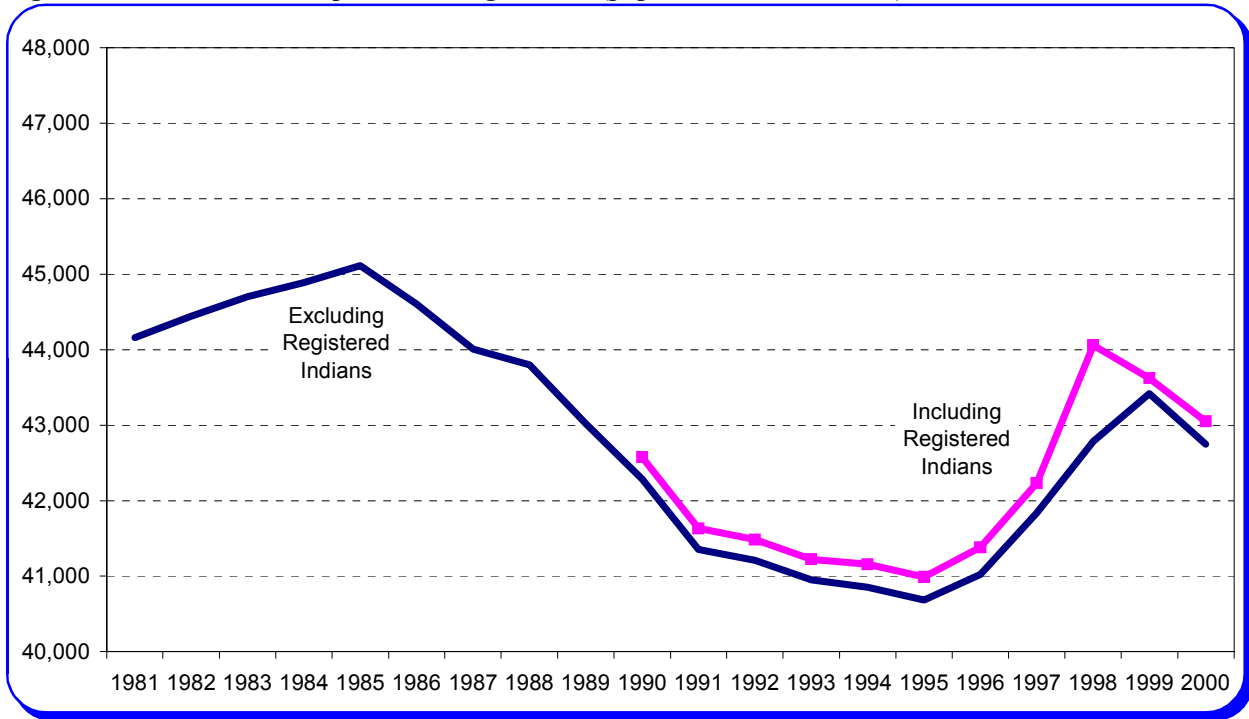
**Figure 3.10 Covered Population, Small Towns/Villages (under 750 population), 1981 to 2000**



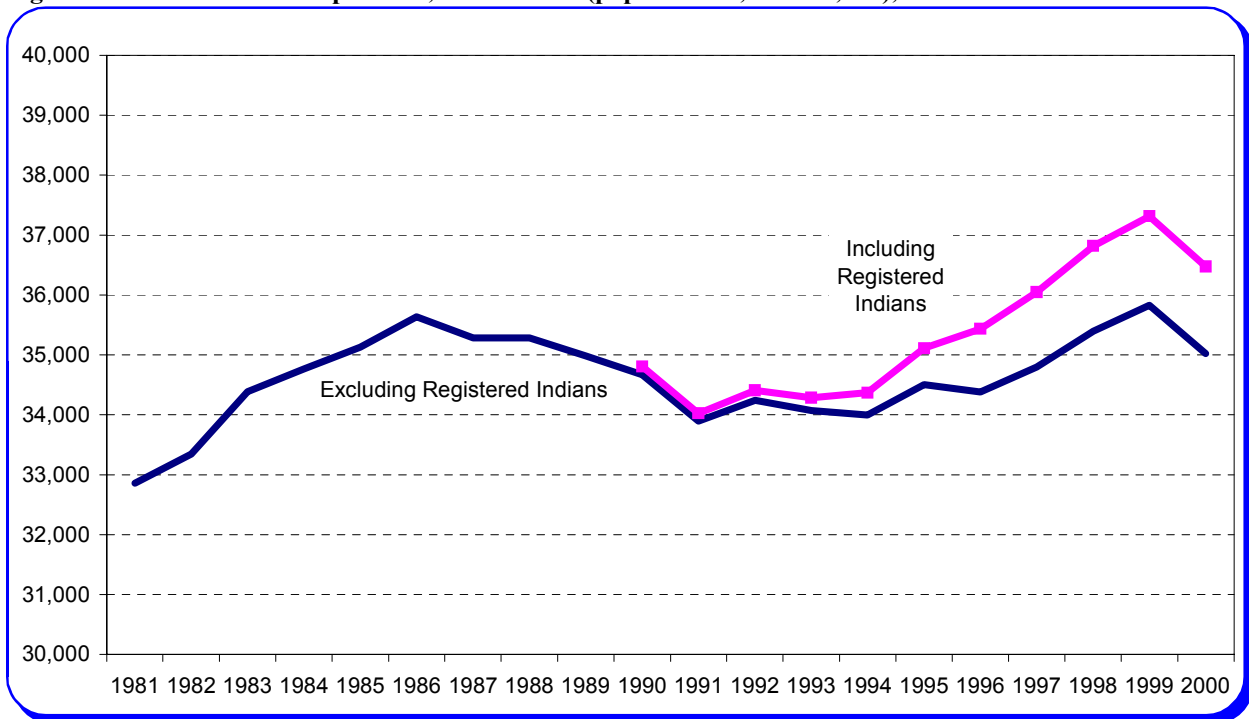
**Figure 3.9 Covered Population, Medium Towns/Villages (population 750 to 1,499), 1981 to 2000**



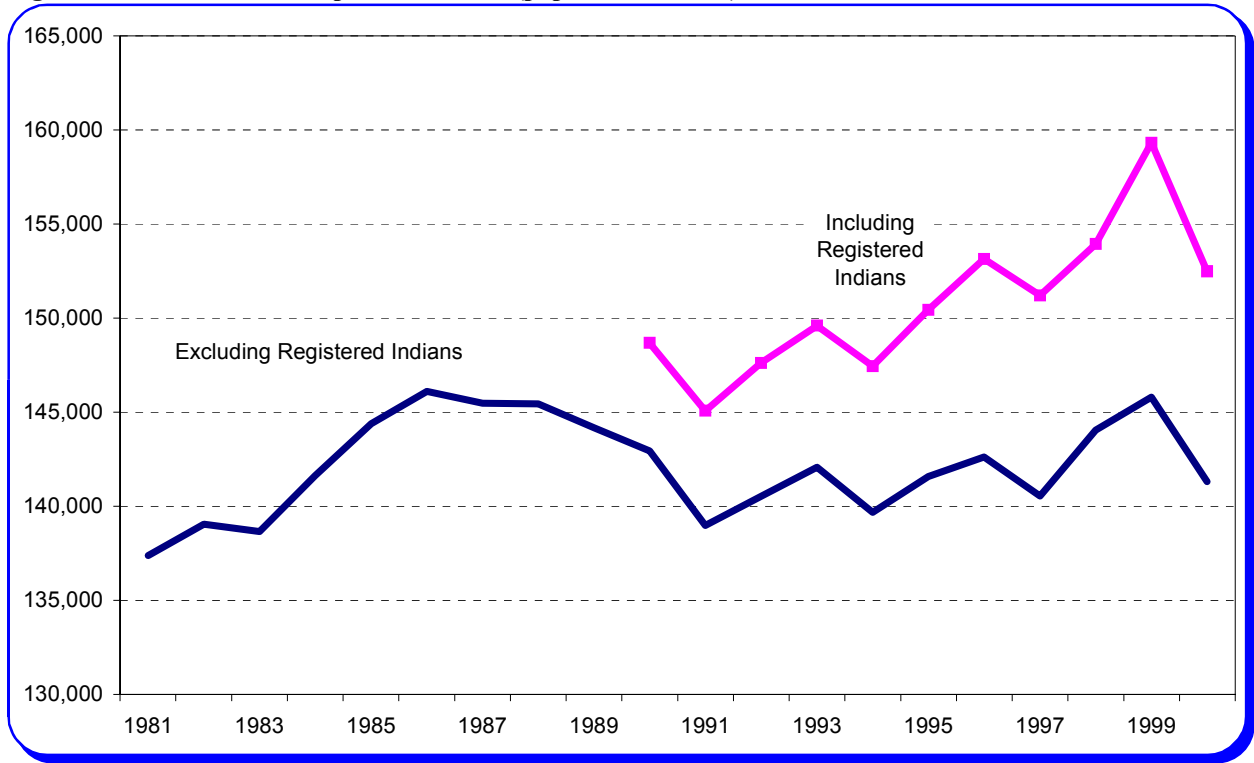
**Figure 3.12 Covered Population, Large Towns (population 1,500 to 2,999), 1981 to 2000**



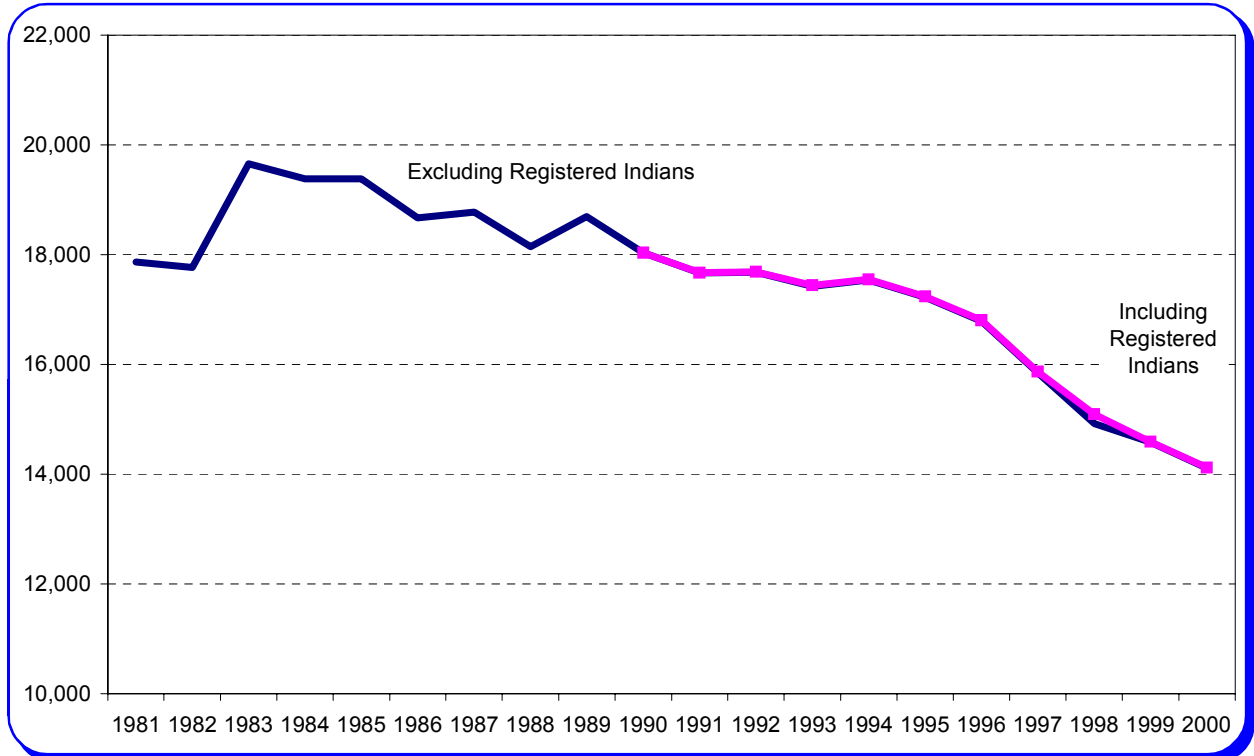
**Figure 3.11 Covered Population, Small Cities (population 3,000 to 5,999), 1981 to 2000**



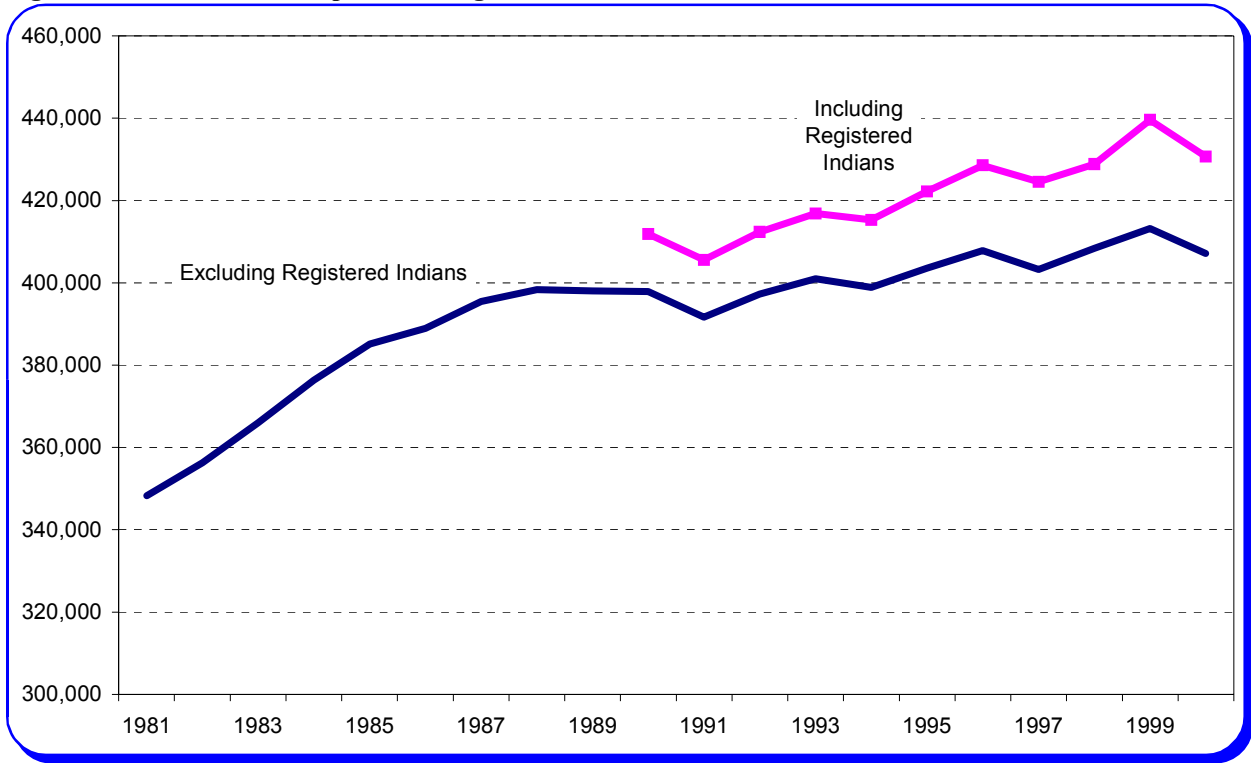
**Figure 3.13 Covered Population, Cities (population 6,000+), 1981 to 2000**



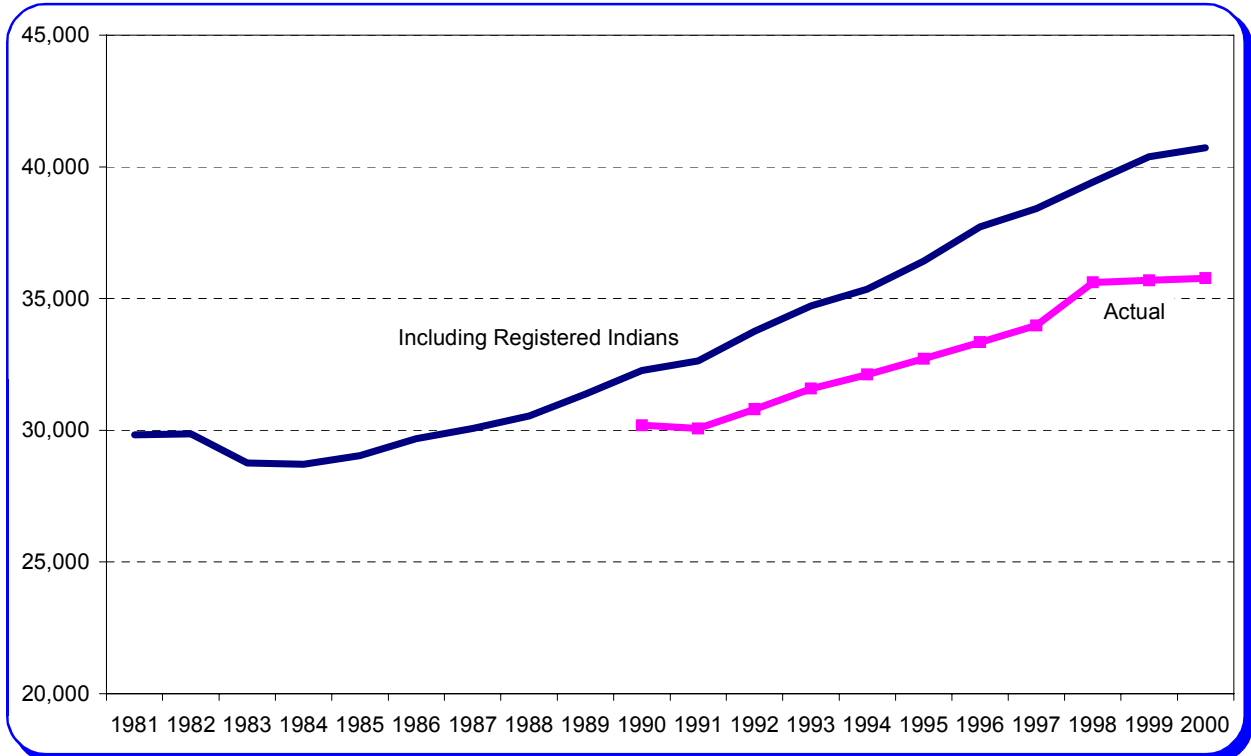
**Figure 3.14 Covered Population, Urban Influenced Areas, 1981 to 2000**



**Figure 3.15 Covered Population, Regina and Saskatoon CMAs, 1981 to 2000**



**Figure 3.16 Covered Population, Far North, 1981 to 2000**



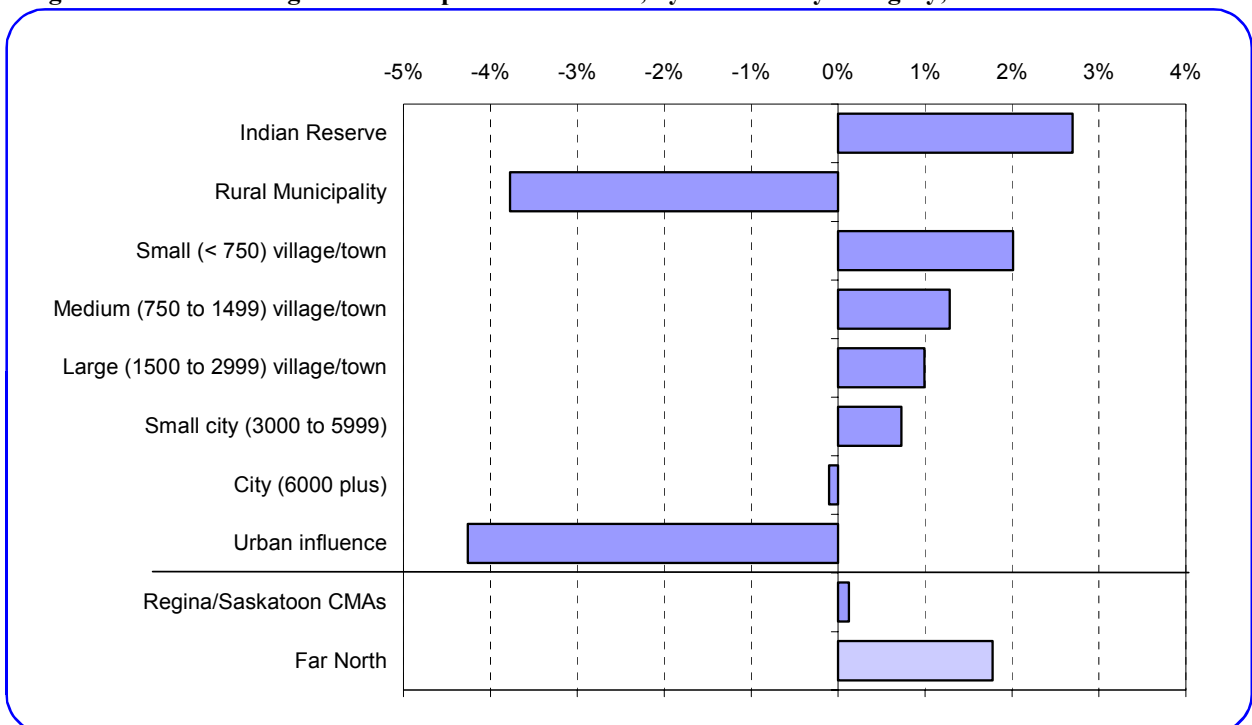
The covered population data allows an "update" of the population growth rates (shown in Figure 3.2 from 1981 to 1996) for the 1996 to 2000 period. Figure 3.17 shows the average annual population growth rates from 1996 to 2000 for the community groups.

There are some interesting patterns in Figure 3.17. Some community groups show similar patterns to the long term average. The population on Indian Reserves and in the Far North continues to increase at near their annual averages from 1981 to 1996. The population in the Regina and Saskatoon CMAs continues to grow but at a lower rate. The population decline in the Rural Municipalities has apparently accelerated from a drop of 1½% per year to a drop of 4% per year.

In other community groups, an apparent reversal is occurring. The population in the urban influenced area is declining whereas it was effectively stable from 1981 to 1996. The population was growing in the more urban centres from 1981 to 1996 and the population in smaller communities was declining. For the most recent four years, the population growth rates show a reversal – the smaller the community, the more likely it is to be growing. The population in large cities (6,000 population or more), for example, has declined whereas the population in the small towns/villages (population under 750) has increased by an average of 2% per year.

Besides a true resurgence in small town Saskatchewan, there are a number of possible explanations for these findings. The most obvious is that the December 1999 update to the covered population simply moved some residents from the RMs to a nearby town or village.

**Figure 3.17 Average Annual Population Increase, by Community Category, 1996 to 2000**



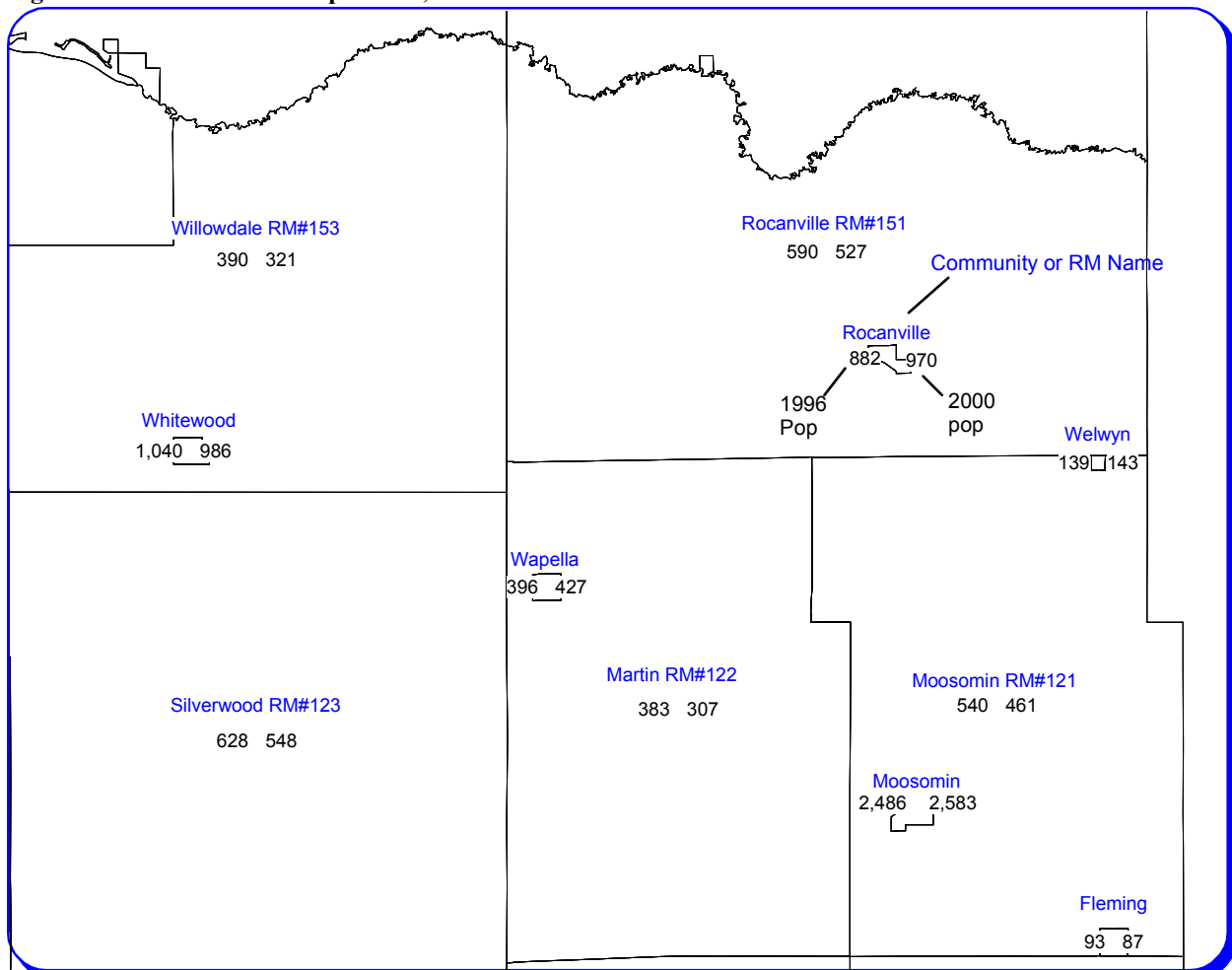
This would account for the apparent rapid decline in the RM population as well as the growth in the town/village populations. Such a scenario would imply that there is continued movement into the towns/villages by the farm operators in the surrounding RMs. Some of the data suggest this may be the case as the map of the region near the Manitoba border around Moosomin shows (see Figure 3.18).

The population of communities in the area increased:

- Rocanville – increase of 88 persons;
- Moosomin – increase of 97 persons;
- Wapella – increase of 33 persons;
- Welwyn – increase of 4 persons;

for a total of 222 persons. But the RM populations in the immediate vicinity (#121, #122, #151) declined by 218 persons so the aggregate population of the region really hasn't changed at all.

**Figure 3.18 Covered Population, 1996 and 2000 for Selected Communities**



## 3.2 Aboriginal Population

The Aboriginal population is an important and growing component within the provincial population. The demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the Aboriginal population is different from the non-Aboriginal population in significant ways so it is important to take these differences into consideration when examining community populations.

In spite of its importance, there is relatively little information about this population. For the entire Aboriginal population, the 1996 Census is the only reliable source of information. Statistics Canada used a self-identity question in 1996 to determine the size of the Aboriginal population. Respondents to the Census were considered as "Aboriginal" if

- they answered "yes" to the question "Are you an Aboriginal person, that is a North American Indian, Métis, or Inuit?"; or
- if they indicated that there were Registered under *The Indian Act* or were a member of a First Nation.

Consequently, the data include all persons who self-identify as Aboriginal as well as those who are officially "registered" or "treaty" Indians. Appendix C contains more detail about sources of data for the Aboriginal and First Nations population in Saskatchewan.

Table 3.3 shows the size of the Aboriginal population in each of the community groups. Provincially, about 11% of the population is of Aboriginal identity – 7% First Nation and 4%

**Table 3.3 Aboriginal Population by Community Group, 1996**

	Total population*	Aboriginal population		First Nation population	Métis population	Other or combination
		Number	% of total			
Indian Reserve	26,470	26,120	99%	25,660	290	170
Rural Municipality	160,890	4,270	3%	1,370	2,765	135
Small (< 750) village/town	78,505	3,300	4%	1,210	1,960	130
Medium (750 to 1499) village/town	42,070	1,135	3%	495	590	50
Large (1500 to 2999) village/town	38,340	1,835	5%	995	745	95
Small city (3000 to 5999)	32,385	2,730	8%	1,175	1,500	55
City (6000 plus)	137,050	15,305	11%	7,150	7,715	440
Urban influence	20,390	1,245	6%	335	905	5
<b>Subtotal - Rural Areas</b>	<b>536,100</b>	<b>55,940</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>38,390</b>	<b>16,470</b>	<b>1,080</b>
Regina/Saskatoon CMAs	407,080	29,750	7%	17,510	11,055	1,185
Far North	31,030	25,105	81%	16,635	8,180	290
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>974,210</b>	<b>110,795</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>72,535</b>	<b>35,705</b>	<b>2,555</b>

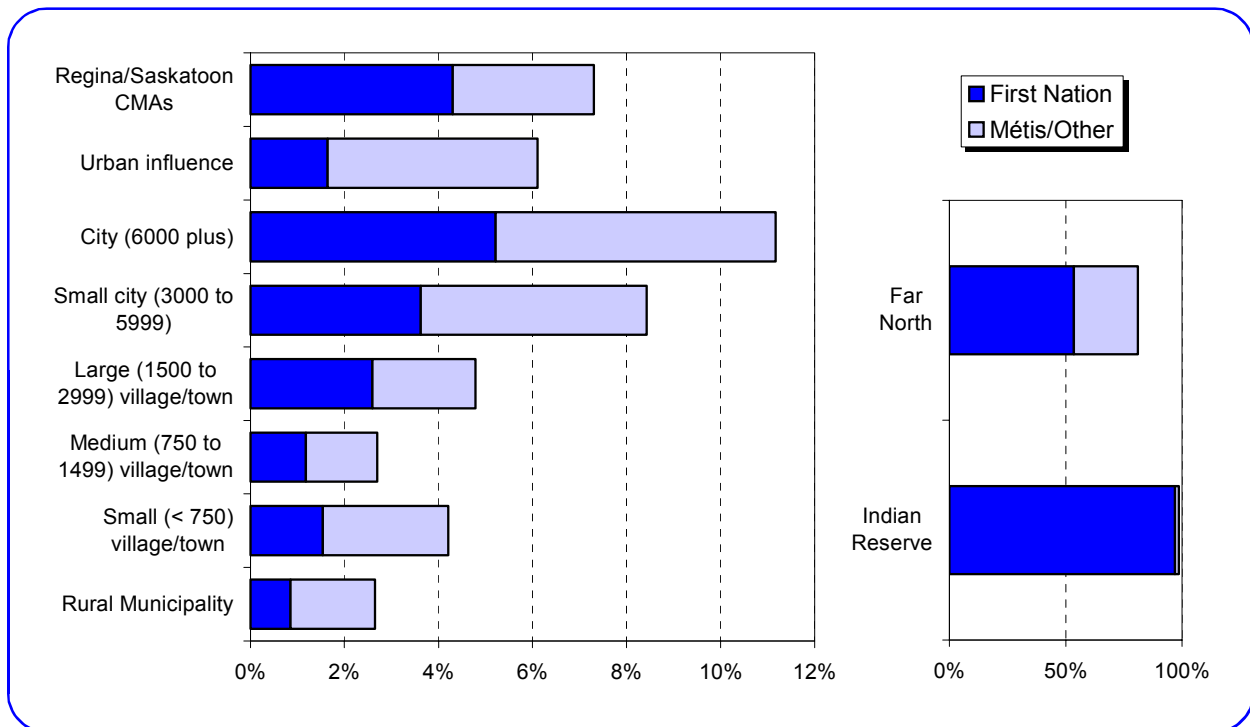
\* restricted to the population in "occupied private dwellings" and so excludes the institutional population

Métis or a combination. The percentage of the population that is of Aboriginal identity ranges from a high of 99% on Indian Reserves to less than 3% in rural municipalities (see Figure 3.18). About one half of the Aboriginal population lives in "rural" Saskatchewan.

Within the community groups, there is a significant variation, depending on the location of the community. Communities that are close to Reserves – Fort Qu’Appelle, Rosthern, Kamsack, for example, tend to have a large Aboriginal population. Less than 1% of the population is Aboriginal in communities in the South and West – Shaunavon, Rosetown, Outlook, for example (see Figure 3.19).

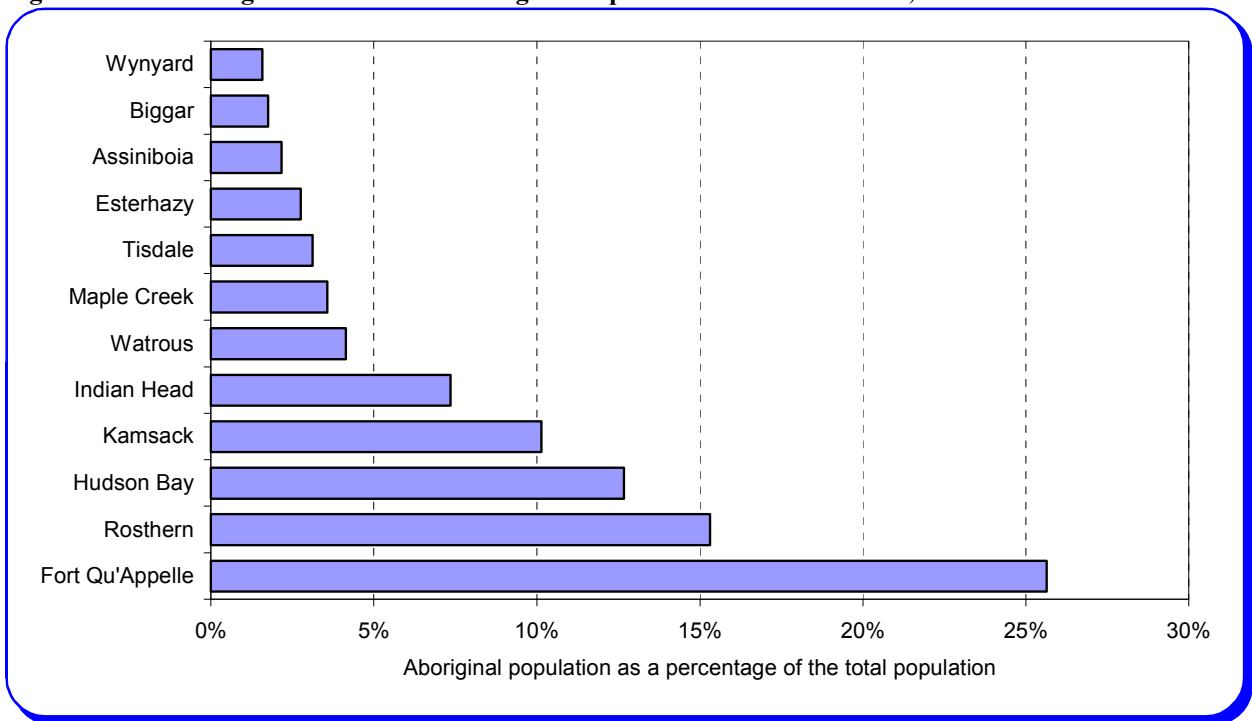
The same is true for small cities and cities. The largest Aboriginal populations, relative to the total population, are in Meadow Lake, Prince Albert, and North Battleford. The smallest are in Humboldt, Weyburn, and Swift Current.

**Figure 3.19 Aboriginal Population as a Percentage of the Total Population, by Community Category, 1996 Census**

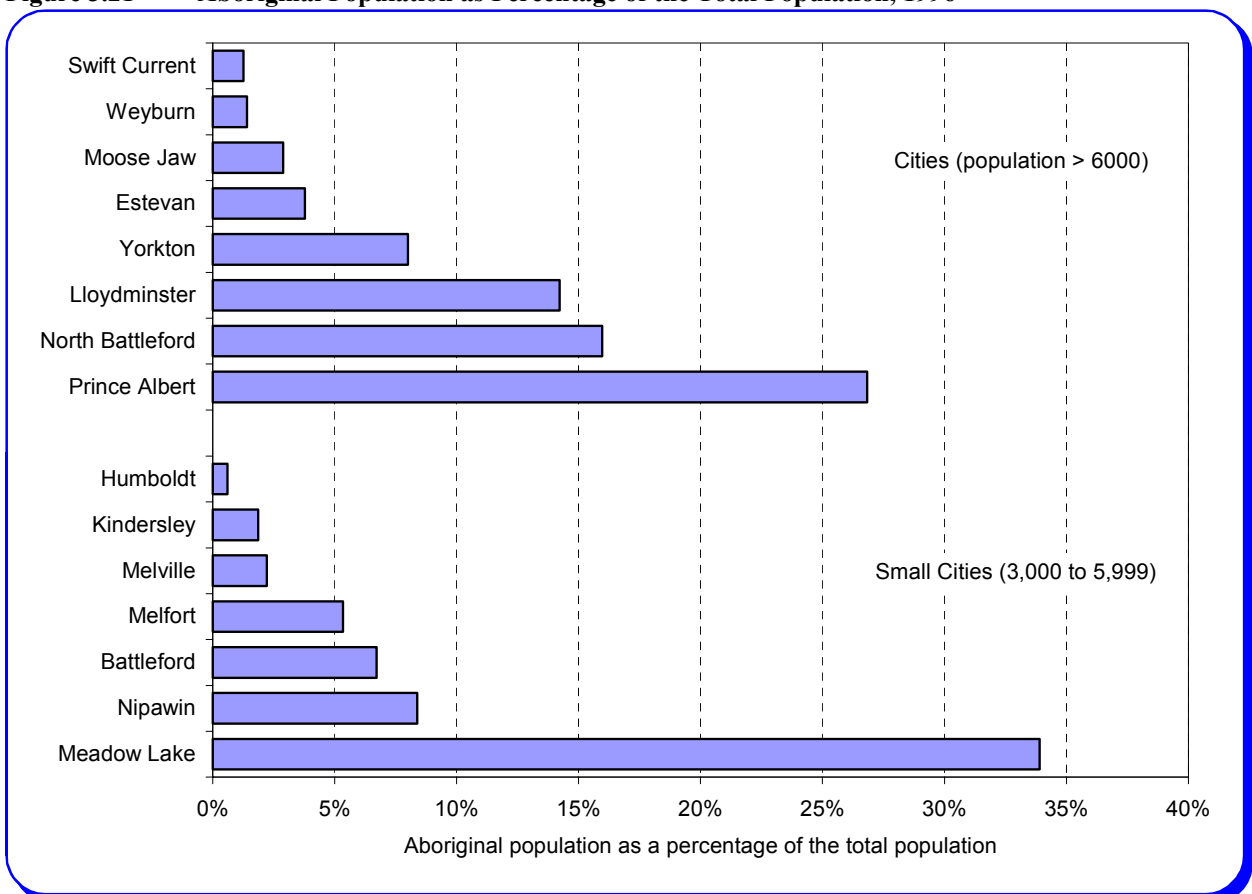




**Figure 3.20 Large Towns with an Aboriginal Population Greater than 1%, 1996**



**Figure 3.21 Aboriginal Population as Percentage of the Total Population, 1996**



### 3.3 Population Age Structures

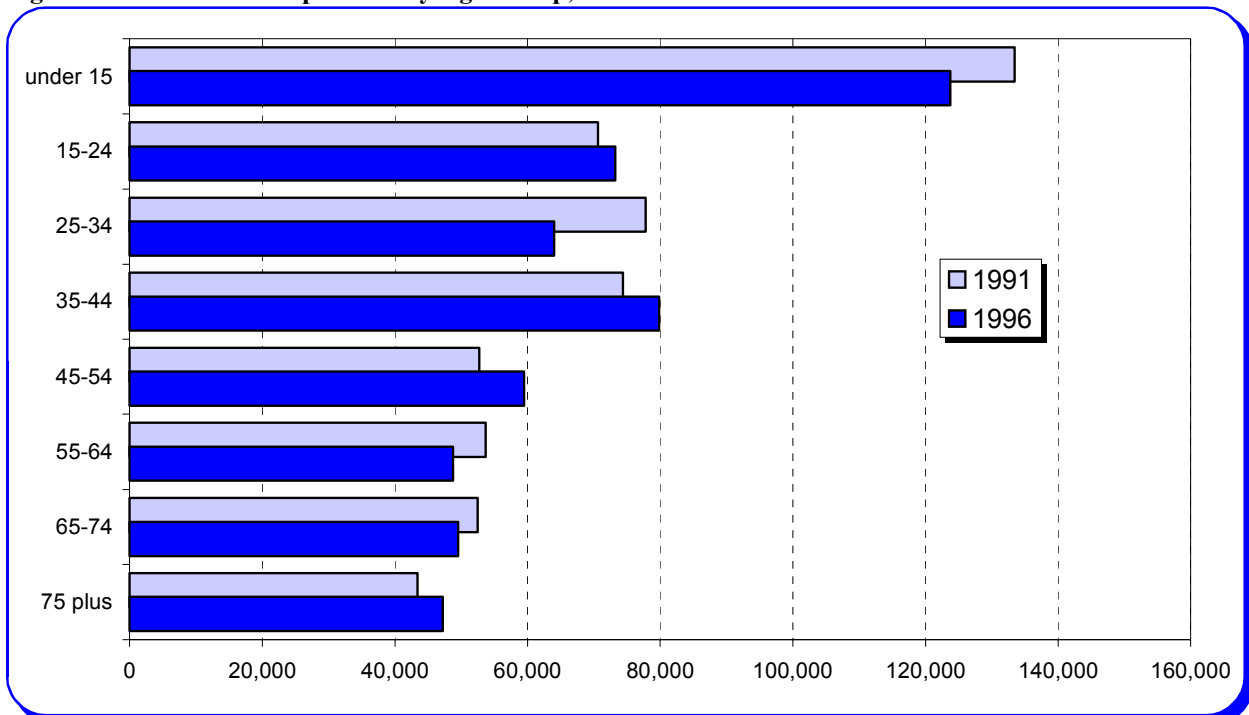
David Foote has famously remarked that "age is 80% of everything". While this is undoubtedly an exaggeration, the age structure of a population is very important because it has a significant impact on, among other things,

- future population growth;
- spending patterns and economic activity;
- the requirement for services; and
- general attitudes and outlook.

The province, as in other parts of the western world, has a "baby boom" generation, a bulge in the population age distribution. The baby boomers are usually thought of as comprising people born between 1945 and 1960 so these people are now between the ages of 40 and 55. The baby boom generation in Saskatchewan is less pronounced than in many other areas because out-migration has flattened the age structure somewhat and because the Aboriginal population has a much different age structure. Nevertheless, some of the changes in the province's age structure is a natural consequence of the aging of the baby boom generation.

Table 3.4 shows the population by age group in 1996 and the change from 1991. Over the five years, many of the baby boom generation moved from the 25 to 44 age group into the 35 to 54 age group so the figures show an increase in the size of both the 35 to 44 age group and the 45 to 54 age group compared with 1991. The number of children (under 15 years of age) in rural areas

**Figure 3.22 Rural Population by Age Group, 1991 and 1996**

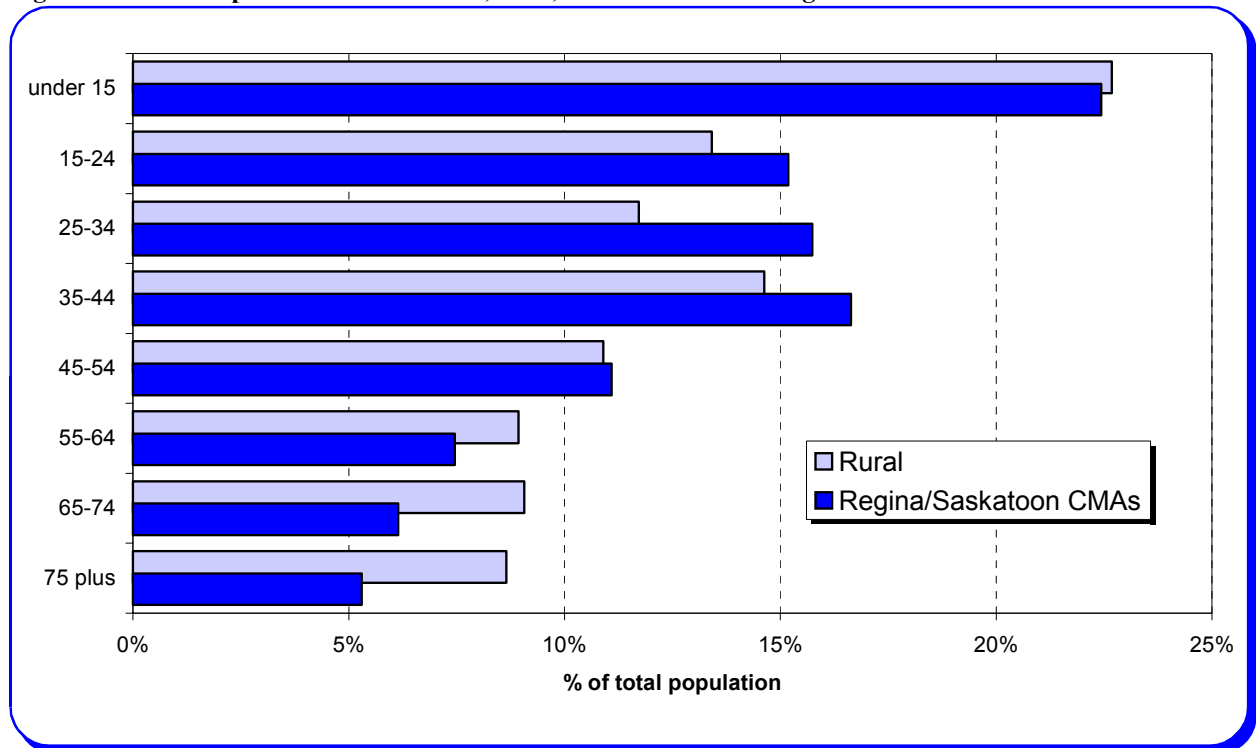


declined from 1991 to 1996 as did the number of persons 25 to 34 years of age. The decline in the number of children is a simple consequence of the decline in the population in the family formation age group. There are fewer persons in the 55 to 74 than there were in 1991 and more who are 75 years of age or older.

Figure 3.23 shows that the age structure of the rural population is different from the age structure in Regina and Saskatoon. In particular, rural areas have relatively few people in the 15 to 44 age group and relatively more people ages 55 and older.

Figures 3.24 through 3.33 show the age and sex of the population in the various community categories displayed in the traditional pyramid style graphs.

**Figure 3.23 Population Distributions, 1996, Rural and Urban Regions**



**Table 3.4 Population by Age Group and Community Group, 1996**

		Age Group								All ages
		under 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 plus	
1996	Indian Reserve	11200	4715	3800	2885	1770	1155	645	340	26,510
	Rural Municipality	37,315	22,420	15,675	26,810	22,165	17,575	13,170	6,465	161,595
	Small (< 750) village/town	16,100	9,080	8,955	10,575	7,610	7,195	9,745	10,850	80,110
	Medium (750 to 1499) town	8,500	5,130	4,905	5,610	3,975	3,735	5,055	6,870	43,780
	Large (1500 to 2999) town	7,465	4,610	4,085	5,160	3,855	3,450	4,835	6,040	39,500
	Small city (3000 to 5999)	7,255	4,335	4,390	4,615	3,190	2,570	3,170	3,695	33,220
	City (6000 plus)	31,445	20,040	19,405	20,610	13,975	10,875	11,320	12,250	139,920
	Urban influence	4,495	2,885	2,780	3,575	2,935	2,210	1,580	720	21,180
	<b>Rural subtotal</b>	<b>123,775</b>	<b>73,215</b>	<b>63,995</b>	<b>79,840</b>	<b>59,475</b>	<b>48,765</b>	<b>49,520</b>	<b>47,230</b>	<b>545,815</b>
	Regina/Saskatoon CMAs	92,410	62,560	64,840	68,505	45,690	30,730	25,340	21,845	411,920
	Far North	12,050	5,300	4,995	3,705	2,245	1,405	850	455	31,005
	<b>Provincial total</b>	<b>228,235</b>	<b>141,075</b>	<b>133,830</b>	<b>152,050</b>	<b>107,410</b>	<b>80,900</b>	<b>75,710</b>	<b>69,530</b>	<b>988,740</b>
% to total	Indian Reserve	42%	18%	14%	11%	7%	4%	2%	1%	100%
	Rural Municipality	23%	14%	10%	17%	14%	11%	8%	4%	100%
	Small (< 750) village/town	20%	11%	11%	13%	9%	9%	12%	14%	100%
	Medium (750 to 1499) town	19%	12%	11%	13%	9%	9%	12%	16%	100%
	Large (1500 to 2999) town	19%	12%	10%	13%	10%	9%	12%	15%	100%
	Small city (3000 to 5999)	22%	13%	13%	14%	10%	8%	10%	11%	100%
	City (6000 plus)	22%	14%	14%	15%	10%	8%	8%	9%	100%
	Urban influence	21%	14%	13%	17%	14%	10%	7%	3%	100%
	<b>Rural subtotal</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>100%</b>
	Regina/Saskatoon CMAs	22%	15%	16%	17%	11%	7%	6%	5%	100%
	Far North	39%	17%	16%	12%	7%	5%	3%	1%	100%
	<b>Provincial total</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Statistics Canada Census

The population pyramid for the Reserve population is heavily skewed toward the bottom with a large proportion of children. This is partly the result of higher fertility rates for the First Nation population and partly because of on-Reserve schools. Families with young children tend to stay on the Reserve so that their children can go to school there.

In the RMs, the pyramid shows a "gap" in the population 15 to 34 years of age. This is a simple consequence of the fact that most family farms are not being passed on to sons and daughters of current operators. The other noticeable feature of the population is the dominance of men in the population over 55 years of age.

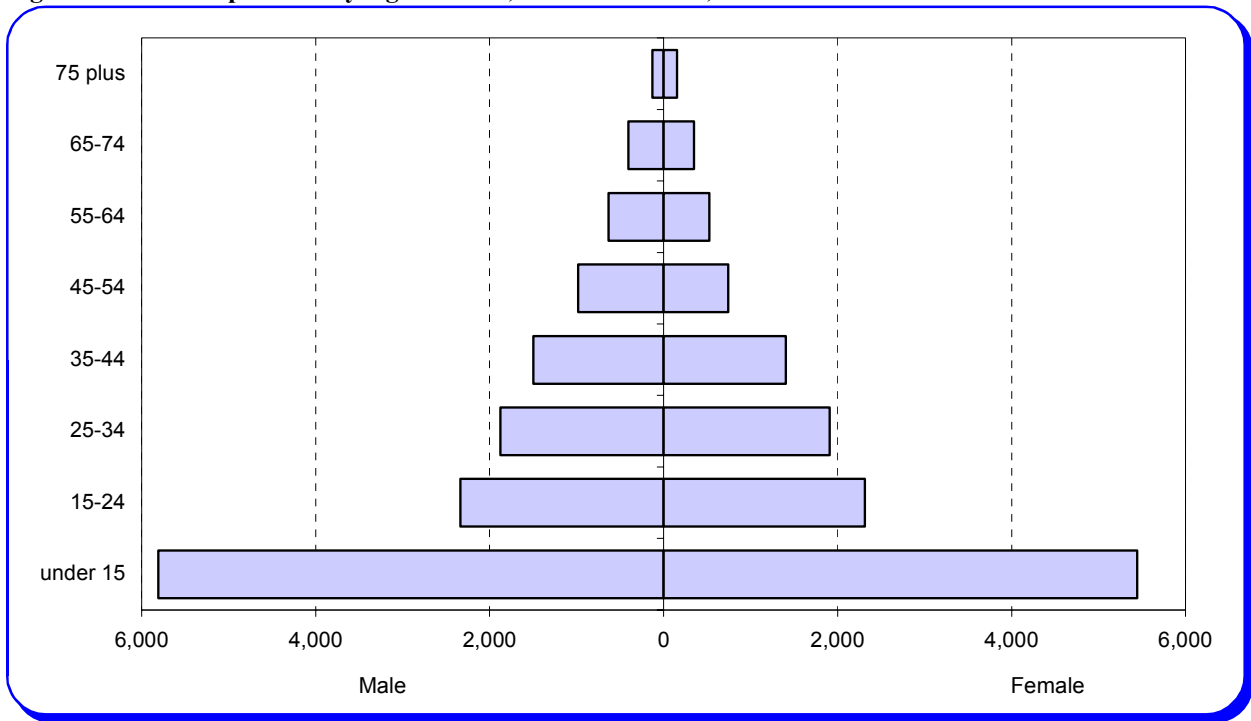
The three categories of towns/villages – small, medium, and large – all show similar structures, namely:

- a relatively "block shaped" distribution across the age groups, that is, similar numbers of people in each age group;
- a preponderance of older (65 plus) persons, particularly women; and
- a slight bulge in the 35-44 age group, the natural consequence of the baby boom generation.

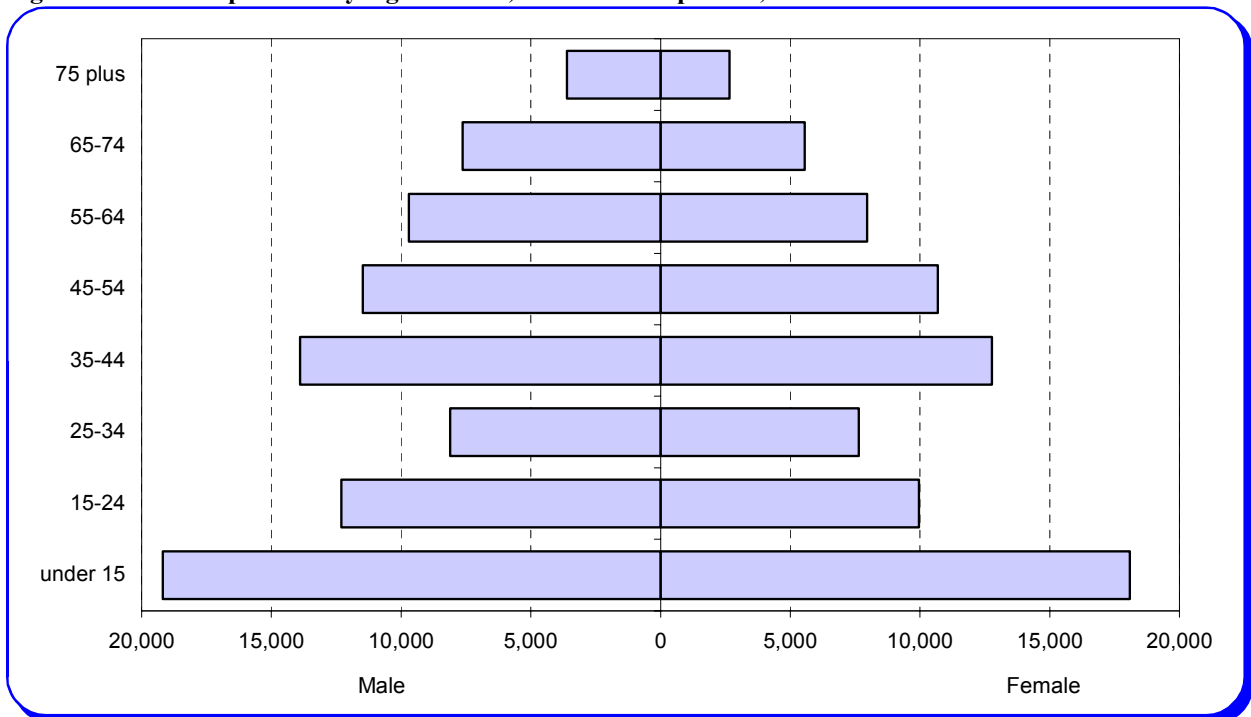
As we move into large communities, those with a population of 3,000 or more, the age distribution starts to become more "pyramid shaped" and the population of young adults (15 to 34) begins to increase relative to others. The dominance of women amongst seniors continues.

The population structure in the urban influenced areas is an interesting blend of the population in RMs and the population in larger centres. There are relatively few seniors and a relatively large number of children. The gap in the 15 to 34 age group remains, however, and men still outnumber women in the older age groups. This distribution is a blending of the activity in the urban influenced area – a mix of traditional farming and the expansion of the cities.

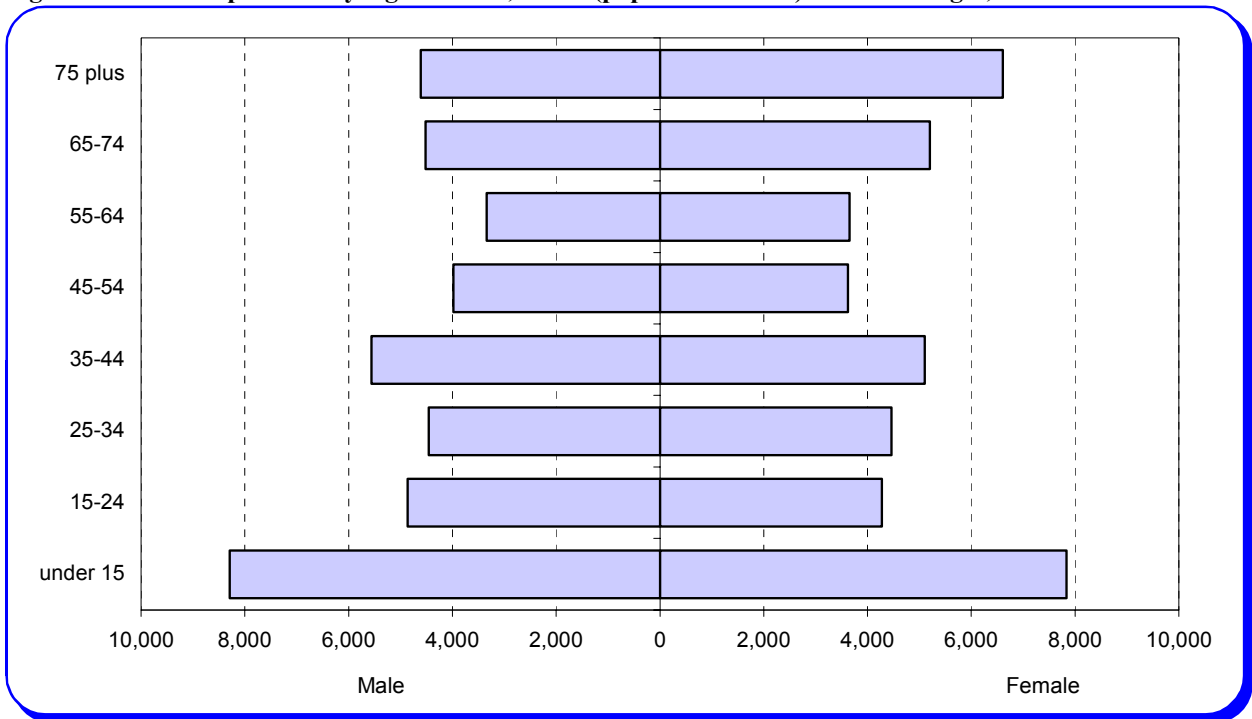
**Figure 3.24 Population by Age and Sex, Indian Reserves, 1996**



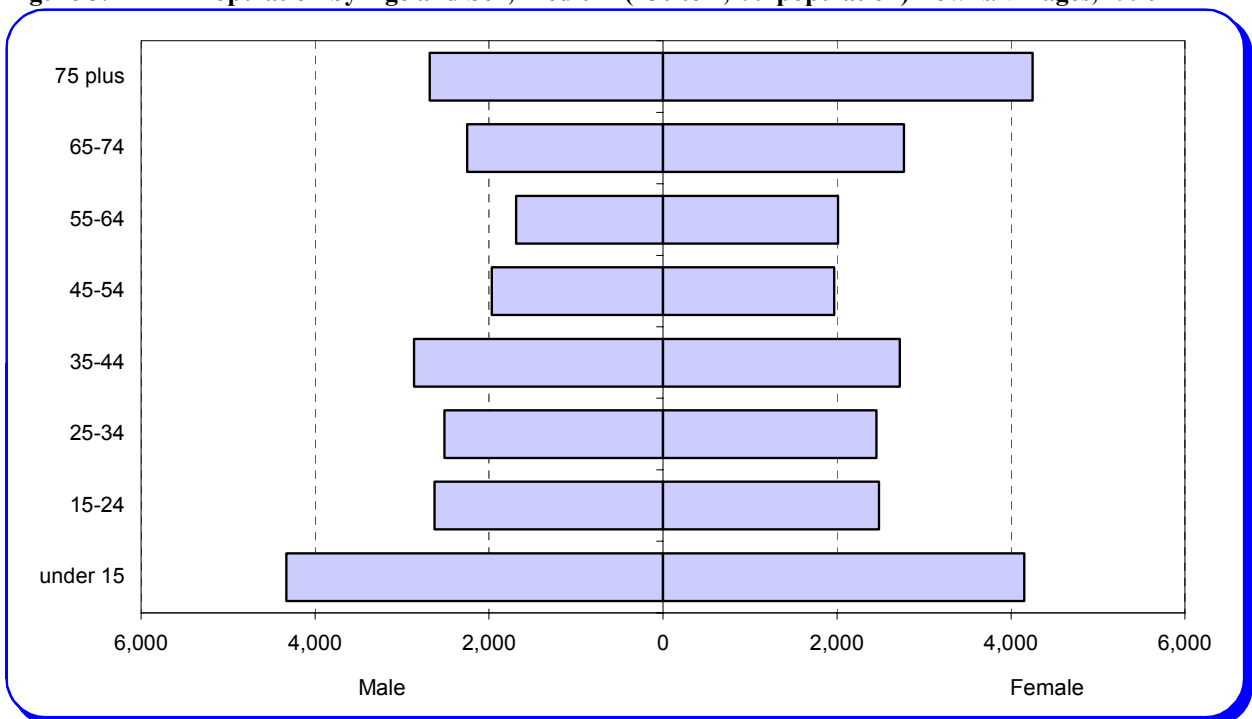
**Figure 3.25 Population by Age and Sex, Rural Municipalities, 1996**



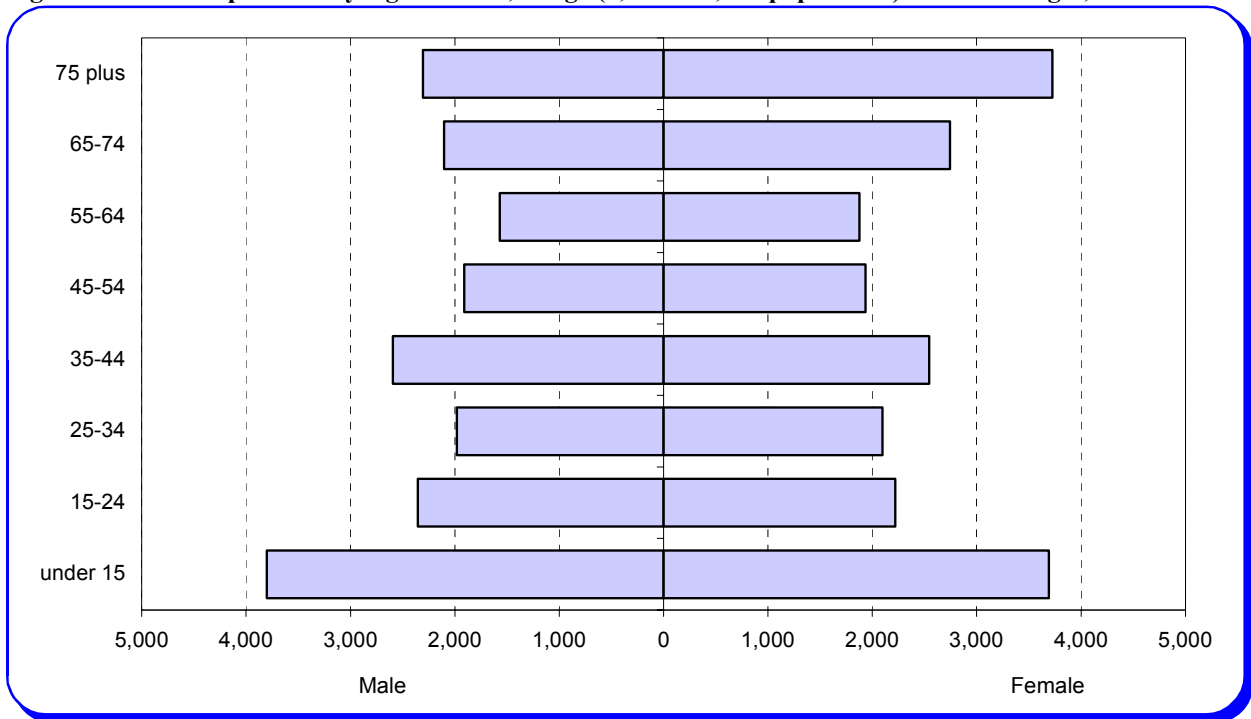
**Figure 3.26 Population by Age and Sex, Small (population < 750) Towns/Villages, 1996**



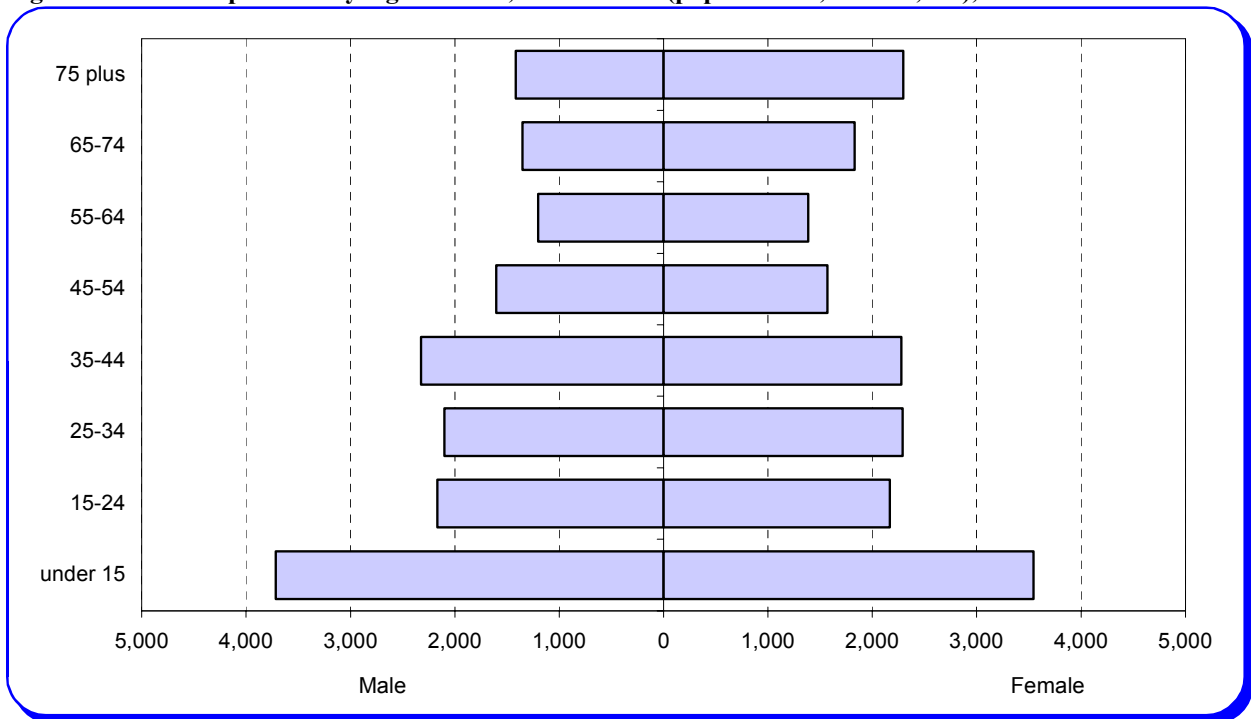
**Figure 3.27 Population by Age and Sex, Medium (750 to 1,499 population) Towns/Villages, 1996**



**Figure 3.28 Population by Age and Sex, Large (1,500 to 2,999 population) Towns/Villages, 1996**

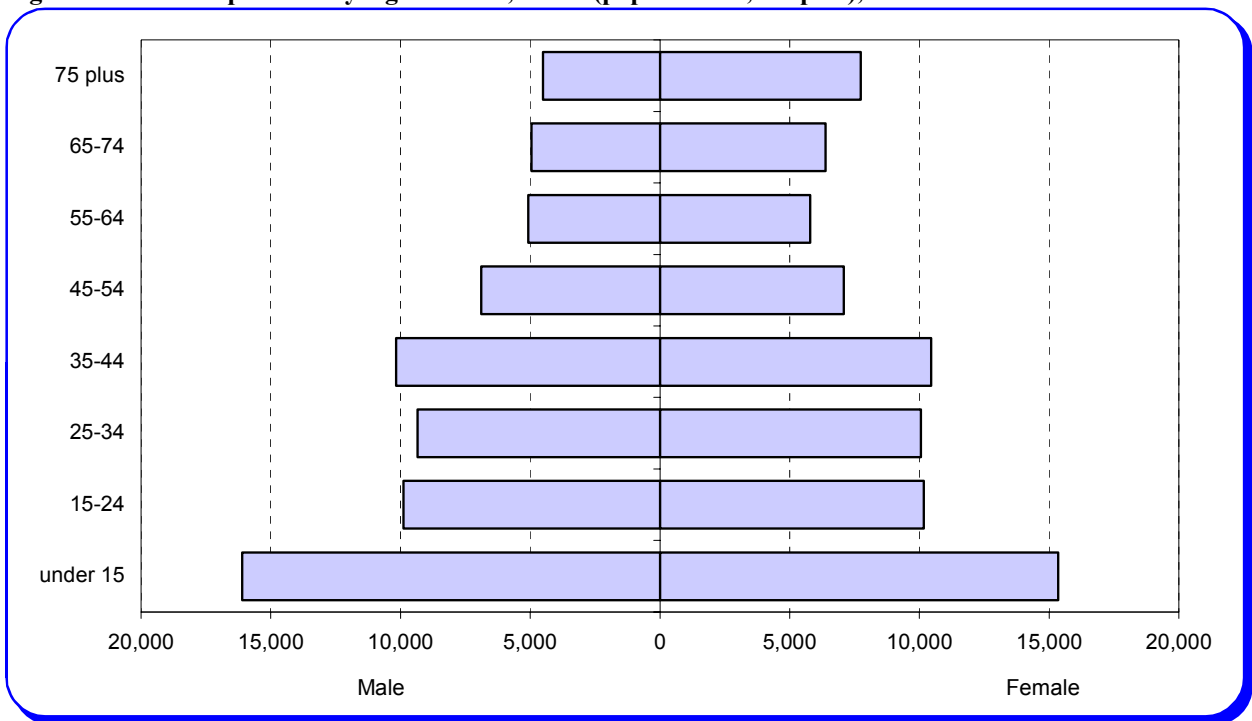


**Figure 3.29 Population by Age and Sex, Small Cities (population 3,000 to 5,999), 1996**

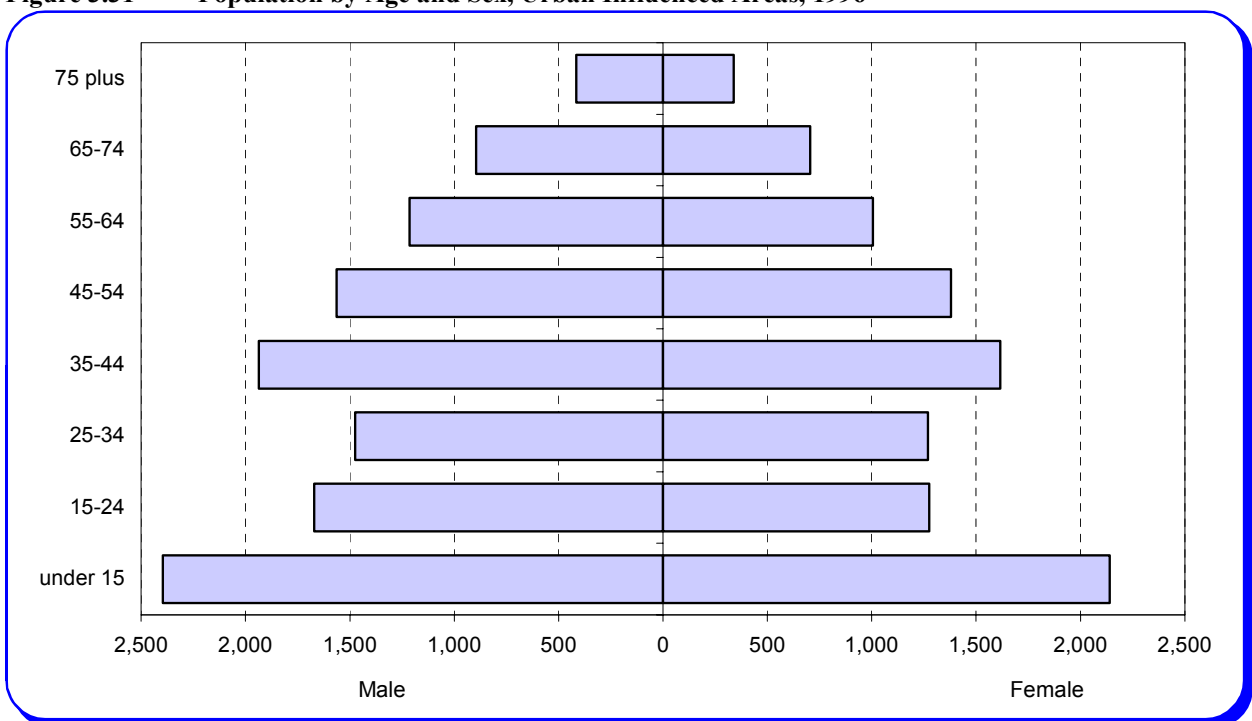




**Figure 3.30 Population by Age and Sex, Cities (population 6,000 plus), 1996**



**Figure 3.31 Population by Age and Sex, Urban Influenced Areas, 1996**



### 3.4 Population Projection

In this section, the population in community groups is projected into the future using a demographic model that uses recent fertility, mortality, and migration rates. Forecasting the population for small populations is extremely difficult because these rates can change quickly; readers are cautioned that this procedure does not produce a population forecast, simply a projection of the population into the future under the assumption that current trends continue.

#### Methodology

The methodology used to forecast the populations uses a cohort-survival model. In simple terms, this model assumes that, over a five-year period, and except for migration and mortality, all members of the population grow five years older. For example, if there were 500 persons aged 15-19 in 2000, then there would be 500 persons (less mortality/migration) aged 20-24 in 2005.

The number of newborns is calculated from age-specific fertility rates applied to the number of women of child-bearing age in the population. Fertility rates are based on the 1997 rates for Saskatchewan women (see Table 3.5).

The model calculates and uses historical mortality/migration rates to estimate the effect of migration. The proportion of the population in each 5-year age group is compared with the population five years ago in the younger age group. A rate greater than 1.0 indicates net in-migration in excess of mortality. The proportion who "survive" for the five years is used in the projection as a combined measure of mortality/migration. Survival rates for those under 5 years of age cannot be calculated with this method so the rates are estimated using the rates for 5-9 year olds.

#### Assumptions

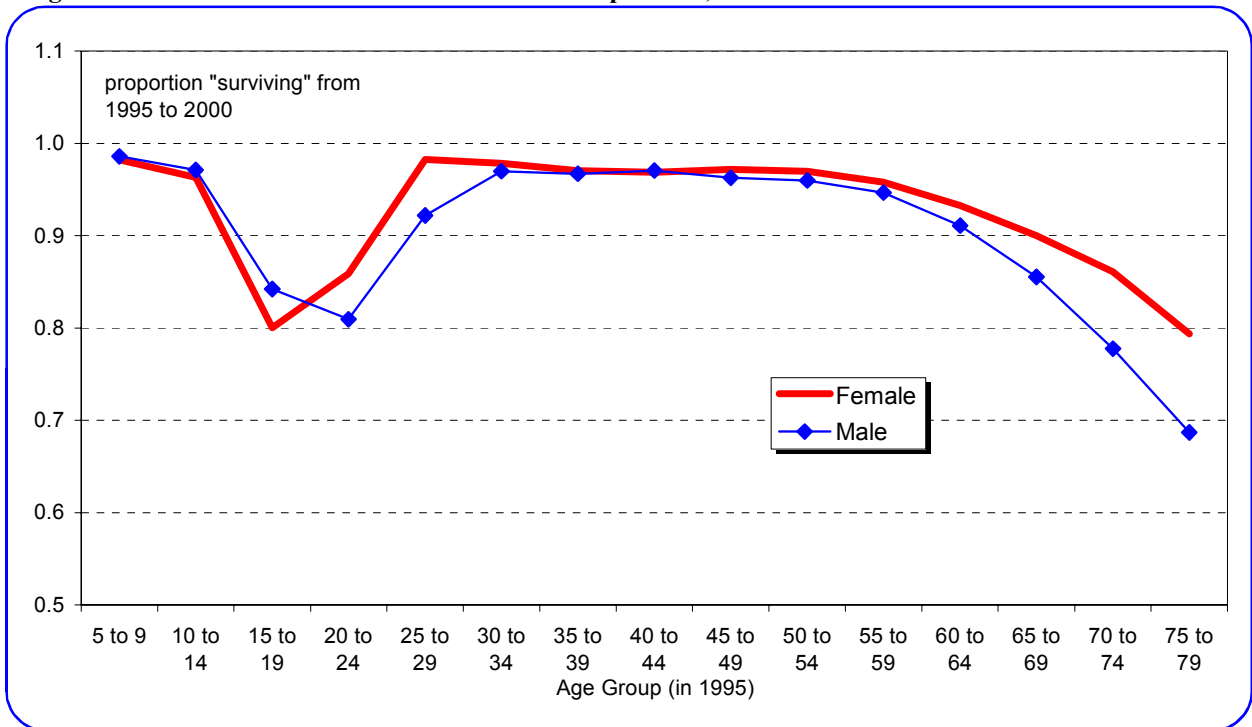
As an example of the survival rate calculation, Figure 3.32 shows these calculated survival rates in the rural population for the 1995-2000 period. The "dip" in the survival rates for the 15 to 24 age group is an effect of out-migration from the rural areas to other parts of the province or out of province. Over the five years, only 80% of the women who were in the 15 to 24 age group in 1995 remained in rural Saskatchewan for five more years. The low survival rates at the higher age groups are more a consequence of mortality than of migration.

**Table 3.5** Assumed Fertility Rates for Population Projection

	Births per 1000 women (1997)
15 to 19	38
20 to 24	95
25 to 29	123
30 to 34	79
35 to 39	27
40 to 44	4
45 to 49	0

Source: Statistics Canada Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada

**Figure 3.32 "Survival" Rates for the Rural Population, 1995 to 2000**



The net effect of this methodology is to assume that the mortality/migration pattern that was occurring over the recent past continues into the future. Saskatchewan Health's "covered population" is used to calculate these survival rates.

The discussion in Section 3.1 of this report suggests that the migration patterns calculate from the covered population may not be accurate because the data do not accurately distinguish between the population in the communities and the population in the surrounding RMs. For this reason, the community groupings used for the population projection combine the population in the communities with the population in the surrounding RMs. This effectively removes the distinction between those who live in the communities and those that live in the Rural Municipality in which the community is located.

The rural population was classified into one of five groups according to the size of the largest community in the RM:

- the population that lives in RMs that include cities (population 6,000 plus);
- the population that lives in RMs that include small cities (population 3,000 to 5,999);
- the population that lives in RMs that include large towns (population 1,500 to 2,999);
- the population that lives in RMs that include Reserves and small or medium towns/villages (population under 1,500); and
- the population that lives in RMs that include only small or medium towns or villages (population under 1,500).

The allocation was done on a step by step basis according to the largest community in the order that the categories appear above. That is, if an RM had both a large town and a small city, it was allocated to the "small city" group. The net effect of this process is shown in Table 3.6.

The 1995 to 2000 period was not considered to be an appropriate choice for the survival rate calculation because some of the decline in the RM population over that five year period (and the associated increase in small towns/villages) is thought to be an artifact of the way that Saskatchewan Health allocates residence in the covered population file. Accordingly, the model uses the previous ten years, that is, the average of the 1990-95 period and the 1995-2000 period to calculate these survival rates.

**Table 3.6 Community Categories Used for Population Projection**

Category	"Covered" population in 2000
RMs that include cities	161,834
RMs that include small cities	46,979
RMs that include large towns	62,030
RMs that include Reserves, small/medium towns/villages	75,056
RMs that include only small/medium towns/villages	208,441
Total rural population	554,340

Other assumptions made in projecting the population are described below.

- ▶ The base population used in the model as the "starting point" is Saskatchewan Health's "covered" population as of July 2000.
- ▶ The number of male births is assumed to be 51% of the total.
- ▶ There is no ongoing improvement in mortality rates built into the model nor is there any decline in the fertility rates over time. Both of these current trends are expected to continue but the omission is not significant over the twenty-year forecast period because the effects of migration overwhelm trends in mortality and fertility rates. The effect of changing mortality and fertility rates will be felt most strongly at the upper and lower ends of the age structure. In particular, the growth in the number of seniors will be somewhat understated.

Over the longer term, fifteen or more years, the results from the model become less reliable because of the fertility rate assumption. The assumed births in the early part of the forecast period reach the family formation age group and their children are then introduced into the model, compounding any differences between actual and assumed fertility rates.

The reliability of the projection over the short term is dependent upon the reliability of the assumed migration rates. The overall level of Saskatchewan's inter-provincial migration is extremely volatile and depends on the availability of work, particularly seasonal work, both within Saskatchewan and in the neighbouring province of Alberta.

## Population in RMs that Include Cities

Surprisingly, the projection for the population in the cities and surrounding RMs shows a decline, a trend that is contrary to experience in the 1990s. Rather than an increase, the population is projected to decline by 0.3% per year over the forecast period.

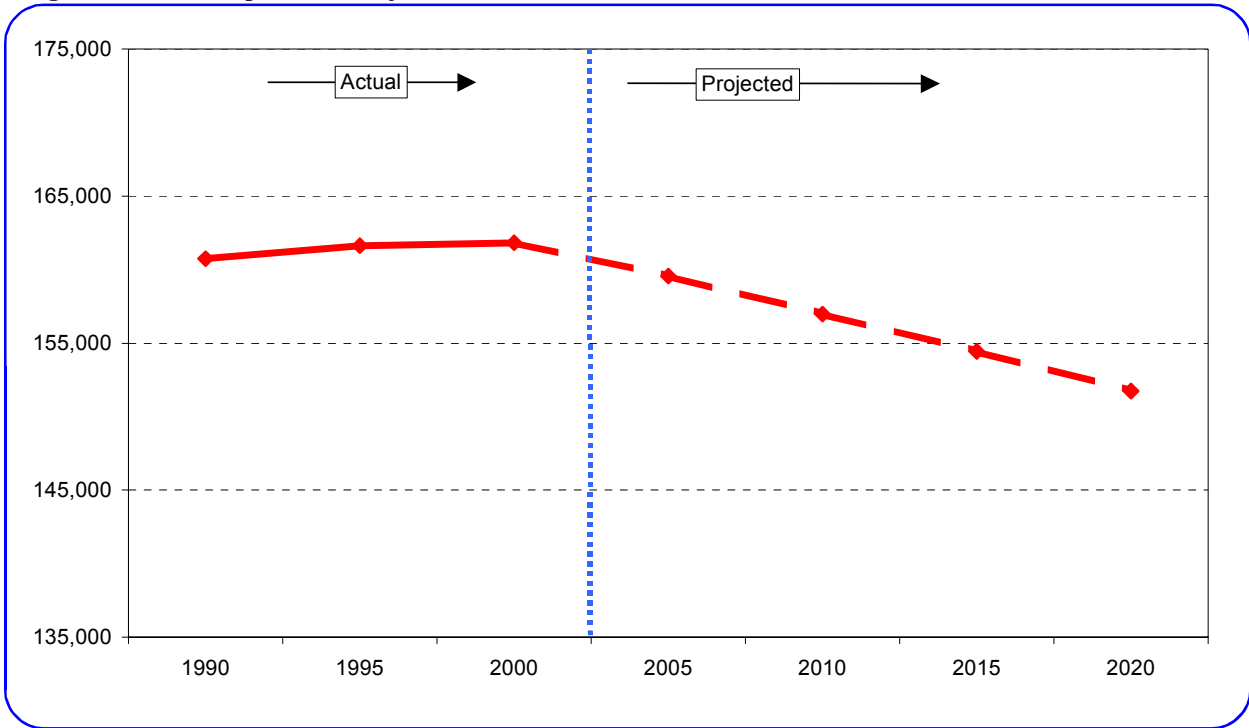
A closer examination of the data indicates that the decline is a consequence of the drop in the size of the 20 to 34 year old population between 1995 and 2000. The projection has extended this decline in the size of the critical family formation age group into the future. If there is a reversal in that flow, then the population of cities will increase rather than decline over the forecast period.

On balance, the model's assumptions may be unduly pessimistic about the total population in cities. The changes in the age structure of the population are more reliable. Over the forecast period, the population gradually shifts from those 20 to 49 years of age to those in the 50 to 64 age group and then, later in the forecast period, to those 65 years and older.

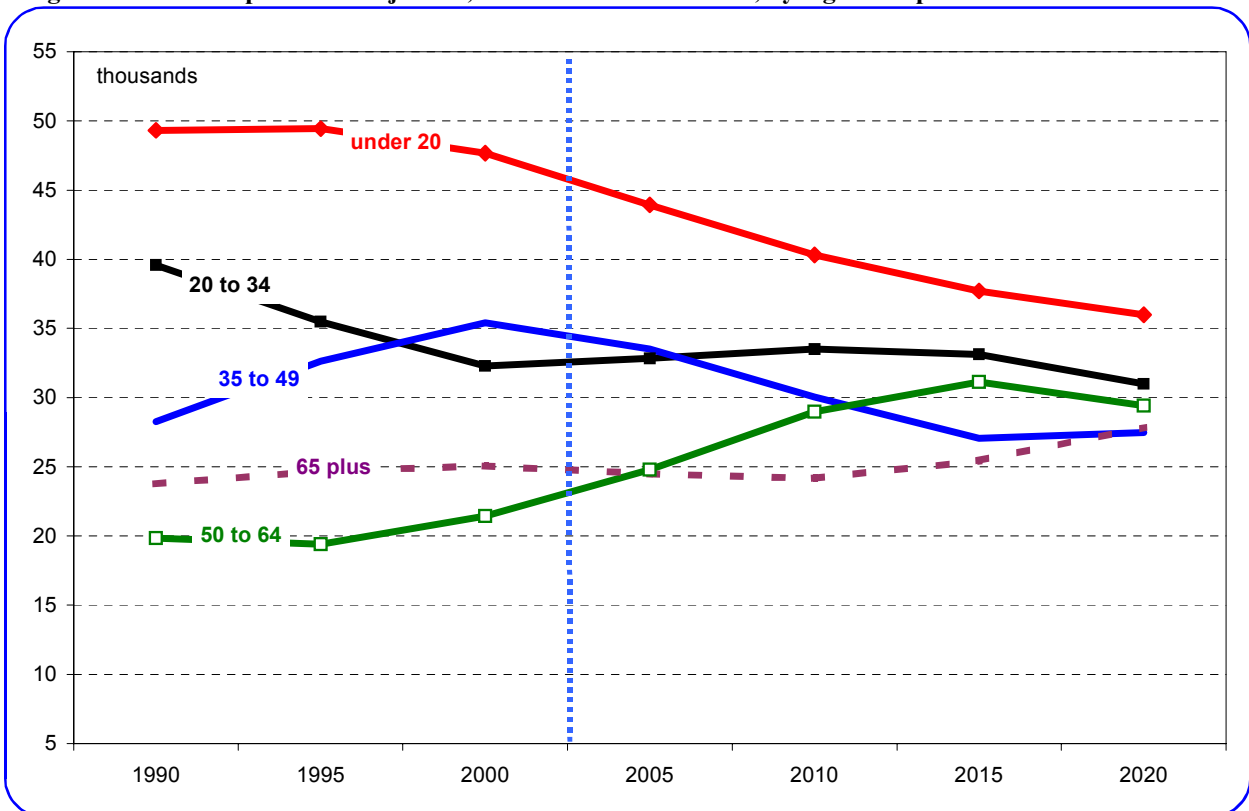
**Table 3.7 Population Projection for RMs that Include Cities (population 6,000 plus)**

	Actual			Projected			
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
<b>Total</b>	160,740	161,629	161,834	159,554	156,985	154,431	151,742
Annual growth rate	...	0.1%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.4%
<b>Age Group</b>							
Under 5	12,923	12,213	10,899	9,434	9,331	9,348	9,107
5 to 19	36,394	37,237	36,758	34,490	30,979	28,343	26,873
20 to 34	39,574	35,490	32,278	32,823	33,501	33,121	30,998
35 to 49	28,245	32,619	35,408	33,518	30,025	27,069	27,473
50 to 64	19,834	19,388	21,435	24,792	28,986	31,124	29,426
65 and older	23,770	24,682	25,056	24,497	24,162	25,426	27,865

**Figure 3.33 Population Projection, RMs that Include Cities**



**Figure 3.34 Population Projection, RMs that Include Cities, by Age Group**



## Population in RMs that Include Small Cities

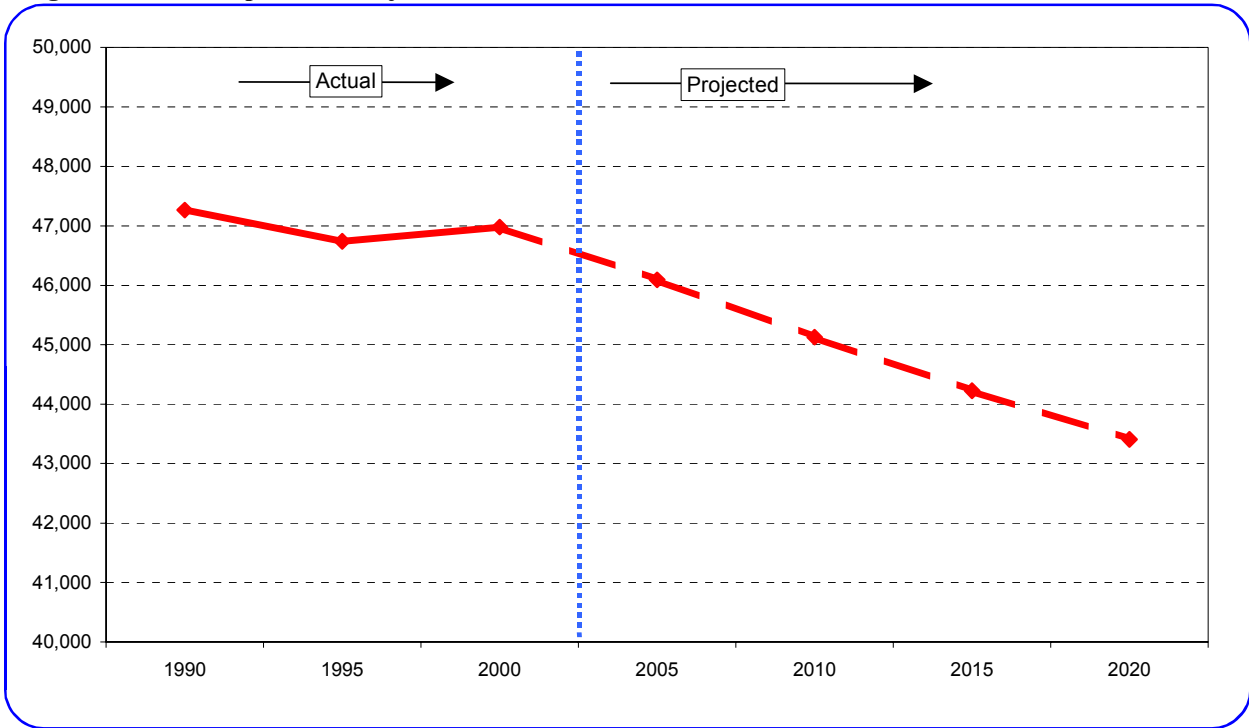
The population in the RMs that include small cities is also projected to decline from 2000 to 2020 even though it increased from 1995 to 2000. The rate of decline – 0.4% per year – is slightly higher than the growth rate forecast for the city population.

As with the city group, there is a marked increase in the size of the population in the 50 to 64 age group over the next ten years.

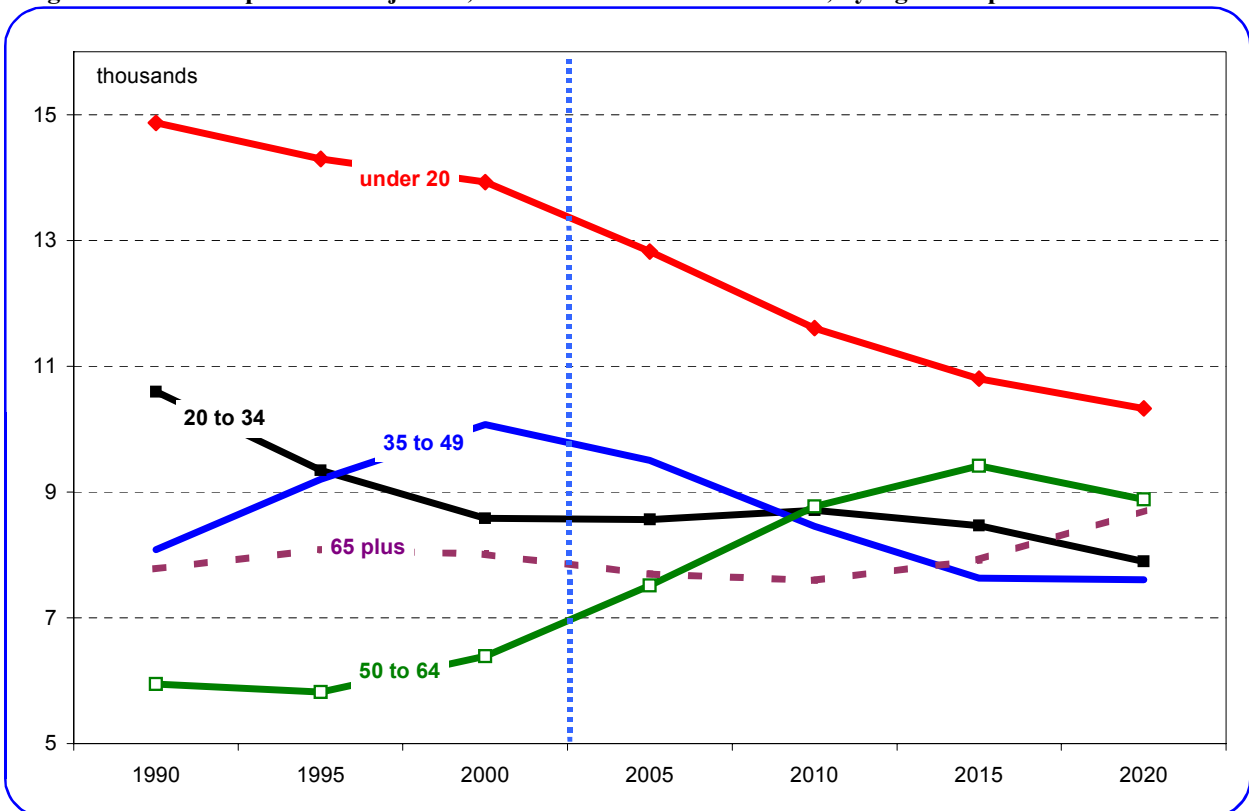
**Table 3.8 Population Projection for RMs that Include Small Cities**

	Actual			Projected			
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
<b>Total</b>	47,268	46,740	46,979	46,089	45,125	44,227	43,408
Annual growth rate	...	-0.2%	0.1%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%
<b>Age Group</b>							
Under 5	3,834	3,320	3,018	2,643	2,587	2,580	2,539
5 to 19	11,034	10,973	10,909	10,179	9,016	8,221	7,791
20 to 34	10,594	9,344	8,580	8,565	8,708	8,468	7,897
35 to 49	8,085	9,200	10,071	9,499	8,452	7,628	7,600
50 to 64	5,945	5,820	6,389	7,510	8,769	9,413	8,878
65 and older	7,776	8,083	8,012	7,693	7,591	7,918	8,703

**Figure 3.35 Population Projection, RMs that Include Small Cities**



**Figure 3.36 Population Projection, RMs that Include Small Cities, by Age Group**





## Population in RMs that Include Large Towns

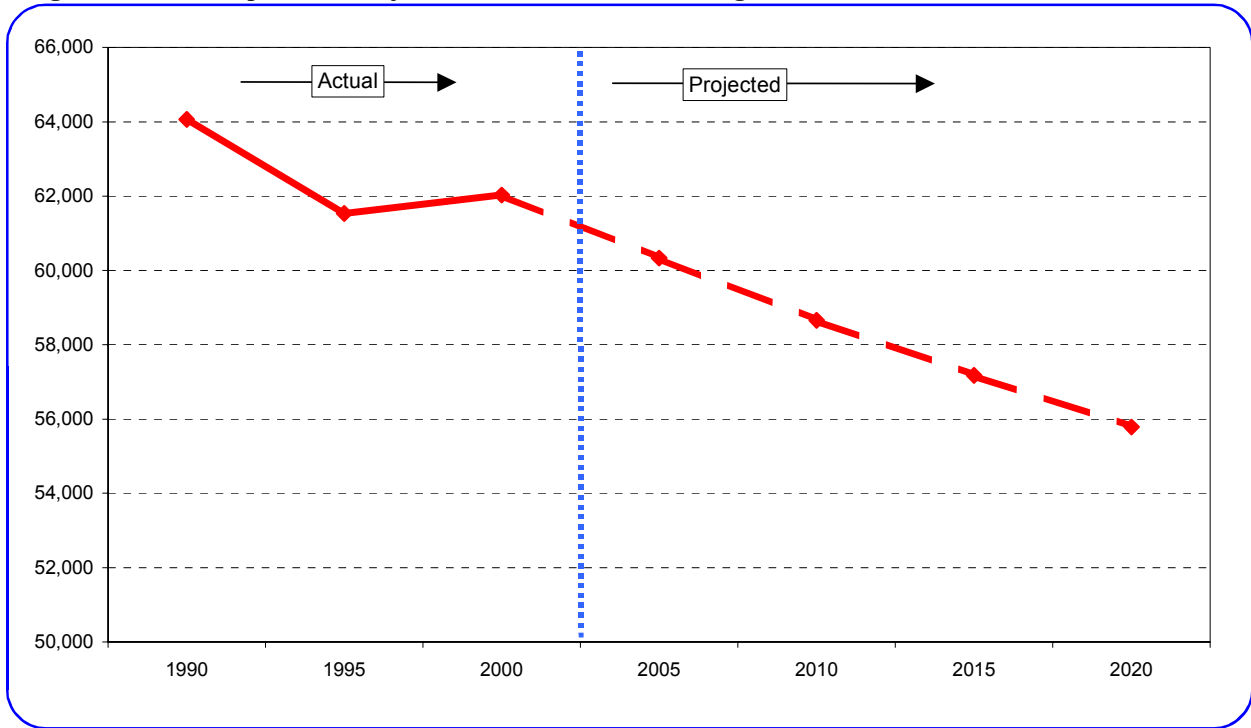
The projection for RMs than include the large towns shows an average annual decline of 0.6% over the next twenty years.

As with the other community types, the population in the 50 to 64 age group grows rapidly over the short term.

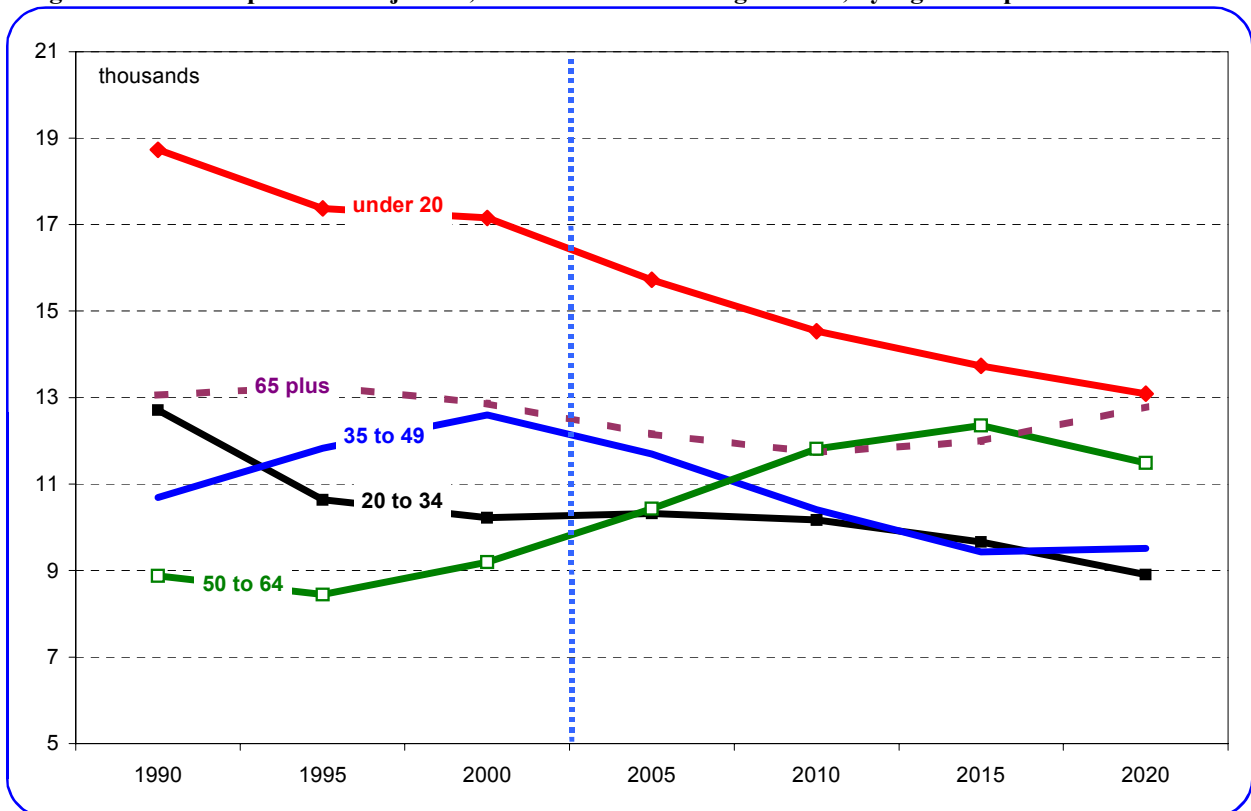
**Table 3.9 Population Projection for RMs that Include Large Towns**

	Actual			Projected			
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
<b>Total</b>	64,067	61,535	62,030	60,334	58,658	57,173	55,783
Annual growth rate	...	-0.8%	0.2%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.5%
<b>Age Group</b>							
Under 5	4,370	3,664	3,590	3,230	3,174	3,116	2,970
5 to 19	14,361	13,712	13,563	12,497	11,359	10,618	10,117
20 to 34	12,711	10,635	10,221	10,322	10,169	9,660	8,907
35 to 49	10,688	11,825	12,604	11,703	10,408	9,430	9,515
50 to 64	8,878	8,442	9,189	10,429	11,816	12,352	11,484
65 and older	13,059	13,257	12,863	12,153	11,732	11,997	12,790

**Figure 3.37 Population Projection, RMs that Include Large Towns**



**Figure 3.38 Population Projection, RMs that Include Large Towns, by Age Group**



## Population in RMs that Include Reserves, Small, and Medium Towns/Villages

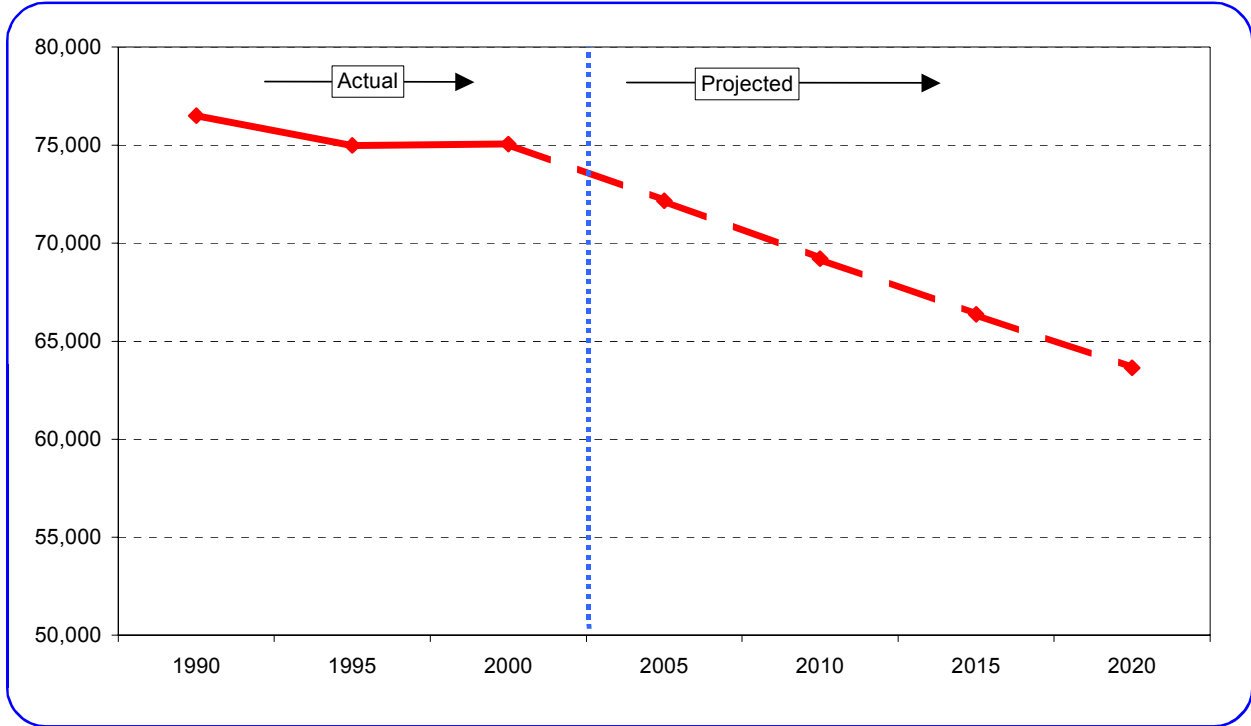
In spite of the relative youth of the Registered Indian population living on Reserve, the population in RMs that include Reserves as well as small/medium towns/villages is projected to decline by 0.8% per year.

The population of young people (under 20) remains large in this group although the rate of decline is quite pronounced.

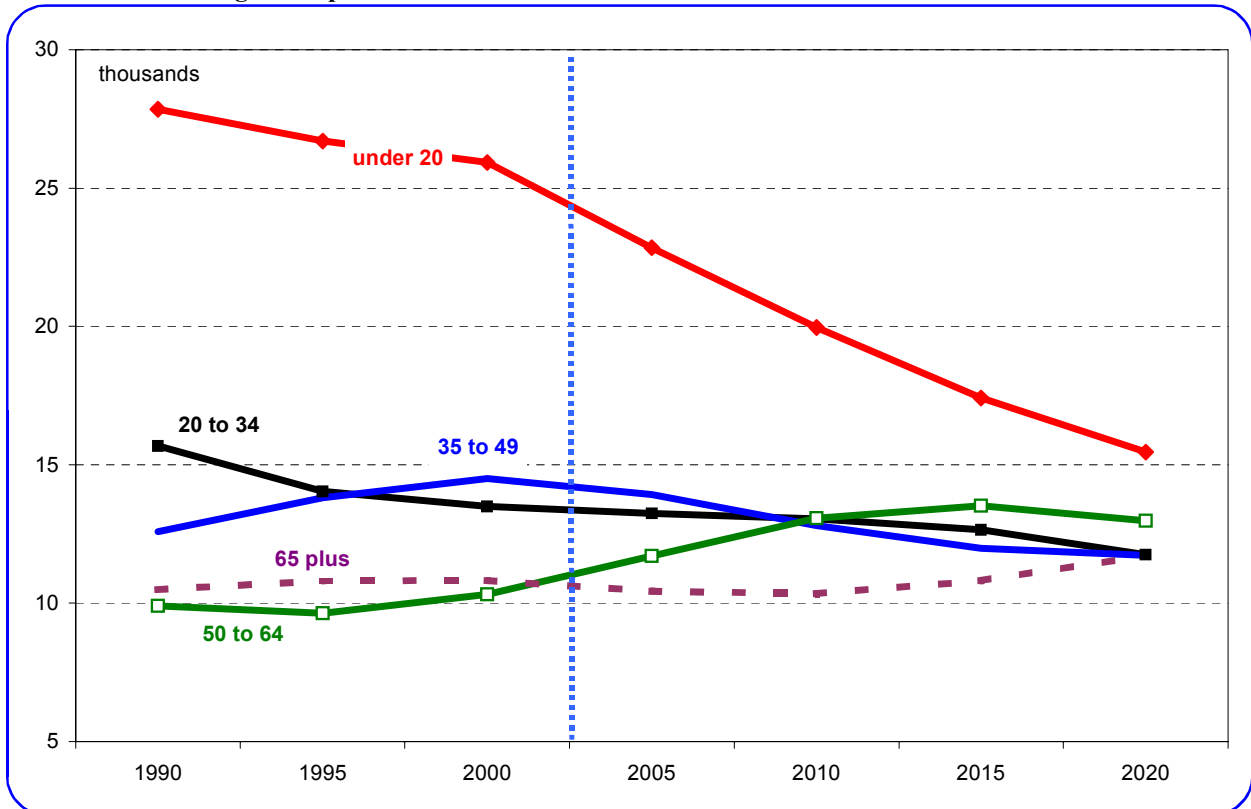
**Table 3.10 Population Projection for RMs that Include Reserves, Small and Medium (population under 1,500) Towns/Villages**

	Actual			Projected			
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
<b>Total</b>	76,492	74,983	75,056	72,156	69,209	66,363	63,628
Annual growth rate	...	-0.4%	0.0%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.8%
<b>Age Group</b>							
Under 5	6,701	6,135	5,617	3,934	3,855	3,797	3,654
5 to 19	21,151	20,560	20,306	18,912	16,108	13,615	11,804
20 to 34	15,672	14,033	13,494	13,248	13,044	12,648	11,747
35 to 49	12,583	13,810	14,506	13,922	12,804	11,975	11,730
50 to 64	9,897	9,641	10,319	11,707	13,062	13,522	12,976
65 and older	10,488	10,804	10,814	10,434	10,335	10,806	11,716

**Figure 3.39 Population Projection, RMs that Include Reserves, Small, and Medium Towns/Villages**



**Figure 3.40 Population Projection, RMs that Include Reserves, Small, and Medium Towns/Villages, by Age Group**



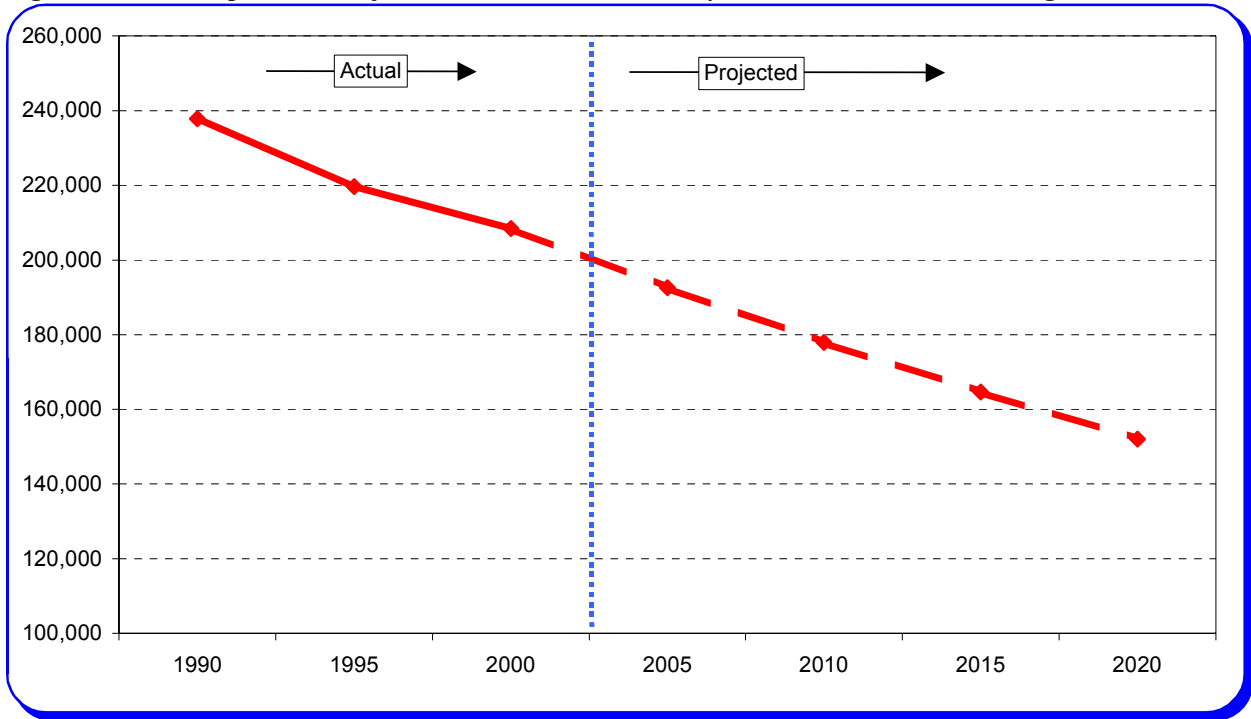
## Population in RMs that Include only Small and Medium Towns/Villages

Among RMs than include only small and medium towns/villages, the rate of population decline is 1.6% per year over the forecast period. The forecast has effectively extended the trend to out-migration of young people from these kinds of communities. By 2010, the population in the 50 to 64 age group is projected to increase to the extent that it is larger than the population of those under 20 years of age.

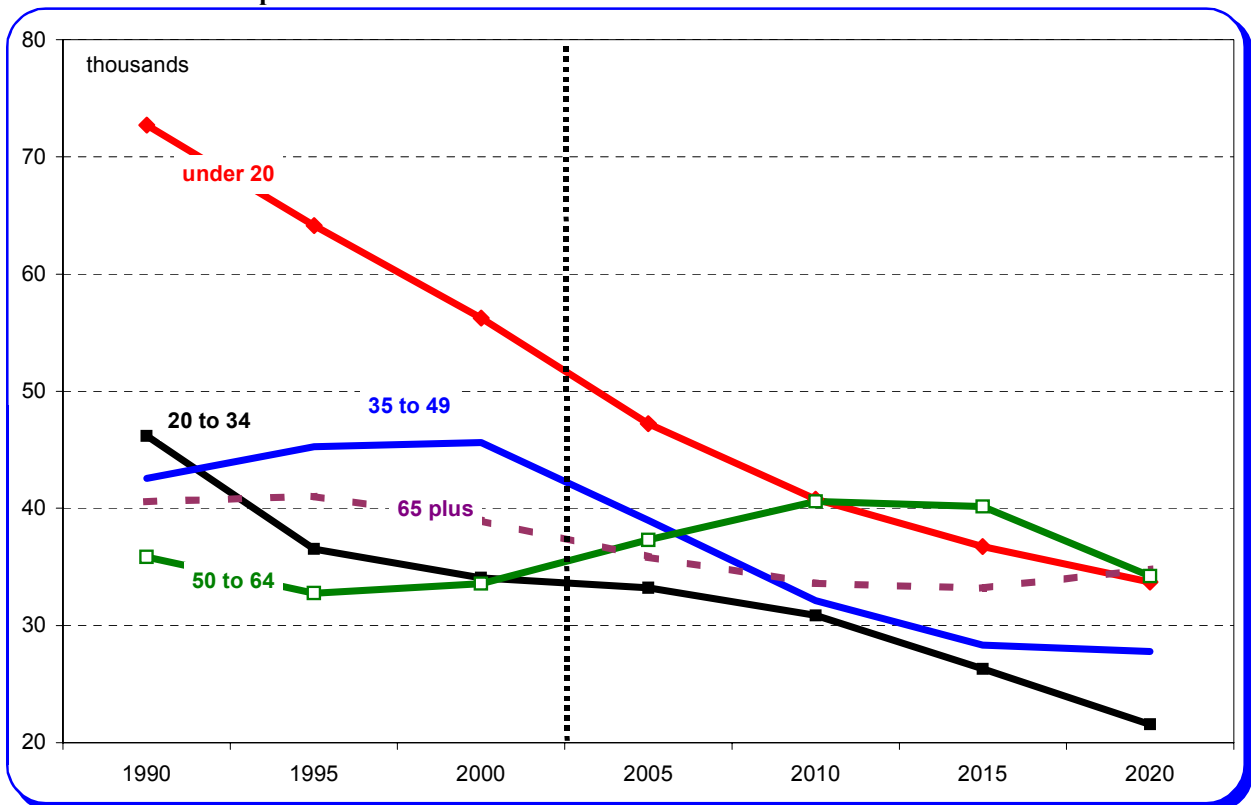
**Table 3.11 Population Projection for RMs that Include only Small and Medium Towns/Villages (population under 1,500)**

	Actual			Projected			
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
<b>Total</b>	237,862	219,682	208,441	192,541	177,947	164,707	152,046
Annual growth rate	...	-1.6%	-1.0%	-1.6%	-1.6%	-1.5%	-1.6%
<b>Age Group</b>							
Under 5	15,729	12,042	10,242	9,534	9,013	8,279	7,180
5 to 19	56,983	52,090	45,994	37,701	31,780	28,463	26,524
20 to 34	46,177	36,515	34,054	33,203	30,864	26,283	21,545
35 to 49	42,560	45,240	452,629	38,975	32,118	28,331	27,762
50 to 64	35,844	32,758	33,555	37,290	40,592	40,151	34,220
65 and older	40,569	41,037	38,967	35,838	33,579	33,200	34,815

**Figure 3.41 Population Projection, RMs that Include only Small/Medium Towns/Villages**



**Figure 3.42 Population Projection, RMs that Include only Small/Medium Towns/Villages, by Age Group**



## Total Rural Population

When the rural population (that is, the population excluding the Far North and the Regina and Saskatoon CMAs) is combined<sup>4</sup>, the population is projected to decline over the next twenty years at 0.8% to 0.9% per year, approximately the same rate as was evident early in the 1990s.

The population will shift decisively into older age groups. In 2000, 47% of the population is under the age of 35 and 32% is 50 years of age or older. By 2020, these proportions are projected to change to 42% under 35 and 40% 50 years of age or older.

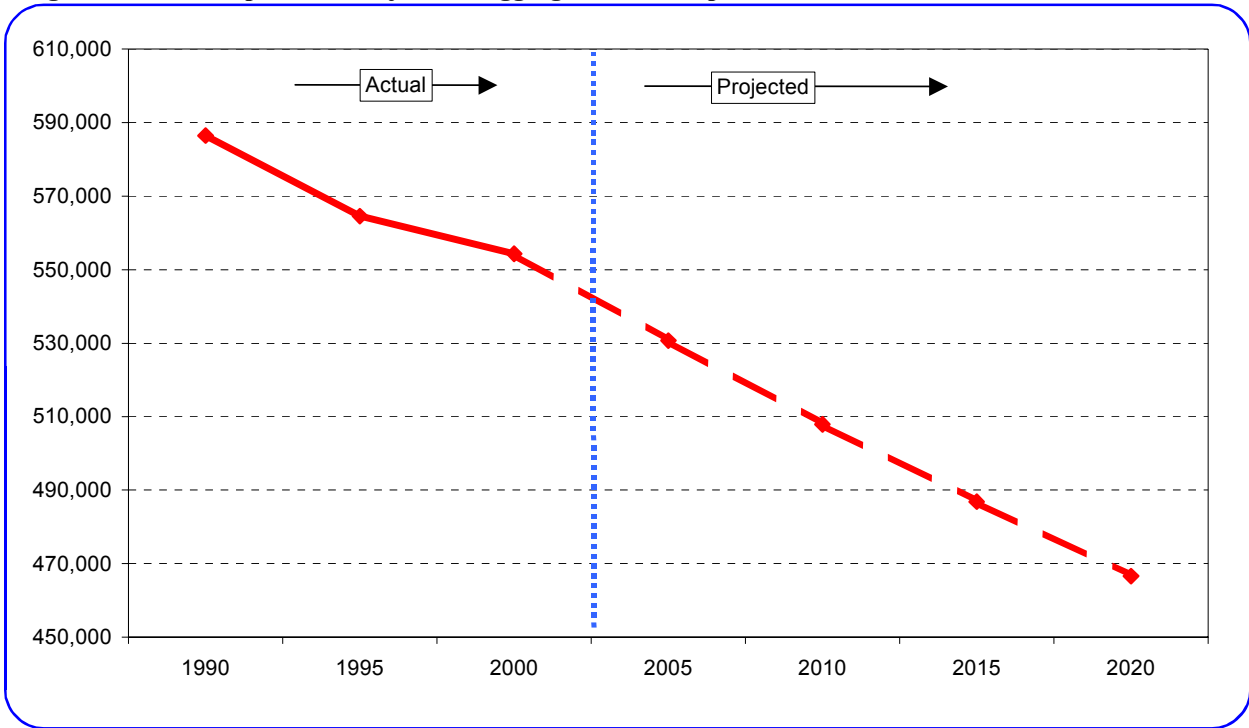
There is also a shift in the location of residents over the forecast period (see Figure 3.45). Essentially the population living in Rural Municipalities that include only smaller communities declines; the population in RMs that contain larger communities also declines but not as quickly. By the end of the projection period, the population in RMs that include cities is as large as the population living in RMs that include only small/medium towns/villages.

**Table 3.12 Population Projection, Rural Areas Combined**

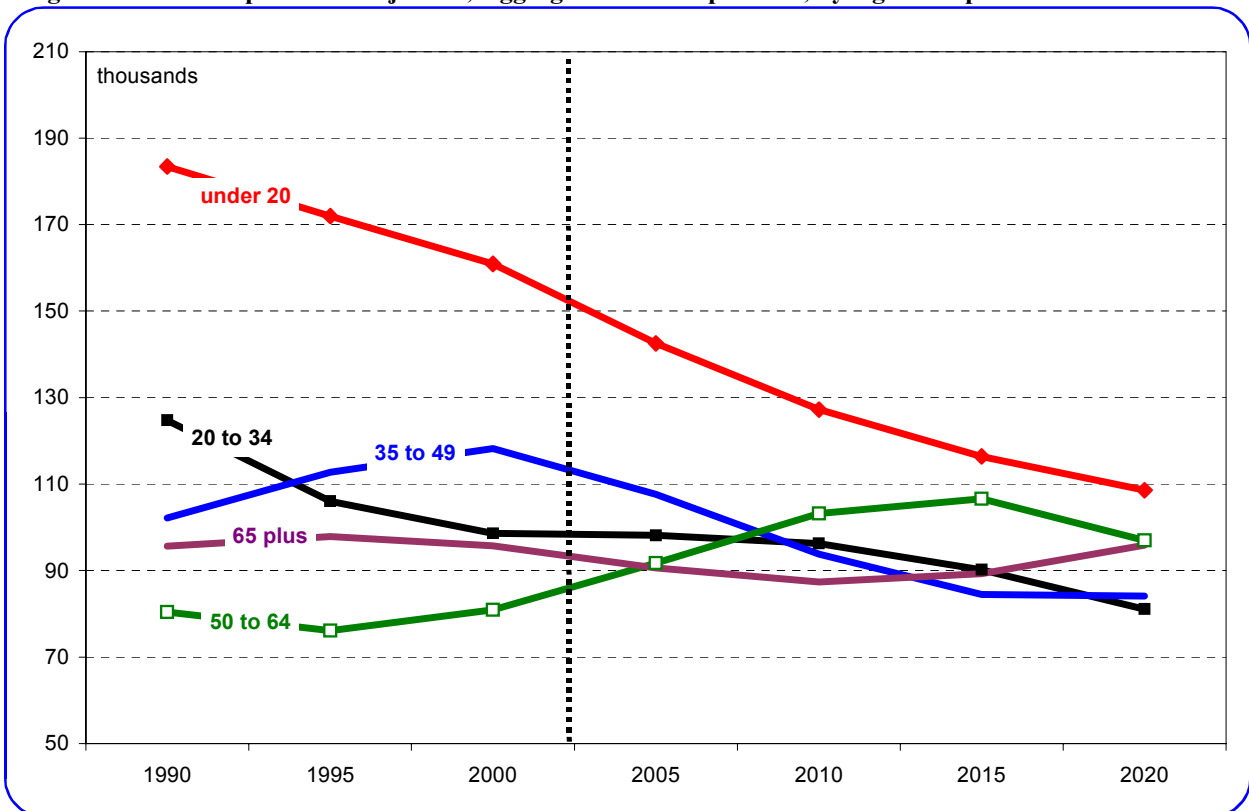
	Actual			Projected			
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
<b>Total</b>	586,429	564,569	554,340	530,674	507,923	486,902	466,606
Annual growth rate	...	-0.8%	-0.4%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.8%	-0.8%
<b>Age Group</b>							
Under 5	43,557	37,374	33,366	28,774	27,959	27,120	25,450
5 to 19	139,923	134,572	127,530	113,780	99,242	89,260	83,109
20 to 34	124,728	106,017	98,627	98,160	96,287	90,180	81,095
35 to 49	102,161	112,694	118,218	107,617	93,808	84,433	84,079
50 to 64	80,398	76,049	80,887	91,729	103,226	106,563	96,984
65 and older	95,662	97,863	95,712	90,615	87,401	89,347	95,890

<sup>4</sup> To arrive at the combined population, the separate rural populations are summed. This produces a slightly different population than would be projected if the aggregate rural population was projected as a group.

**Figure 3.43 Population Projection, Aggregate Rural Population**

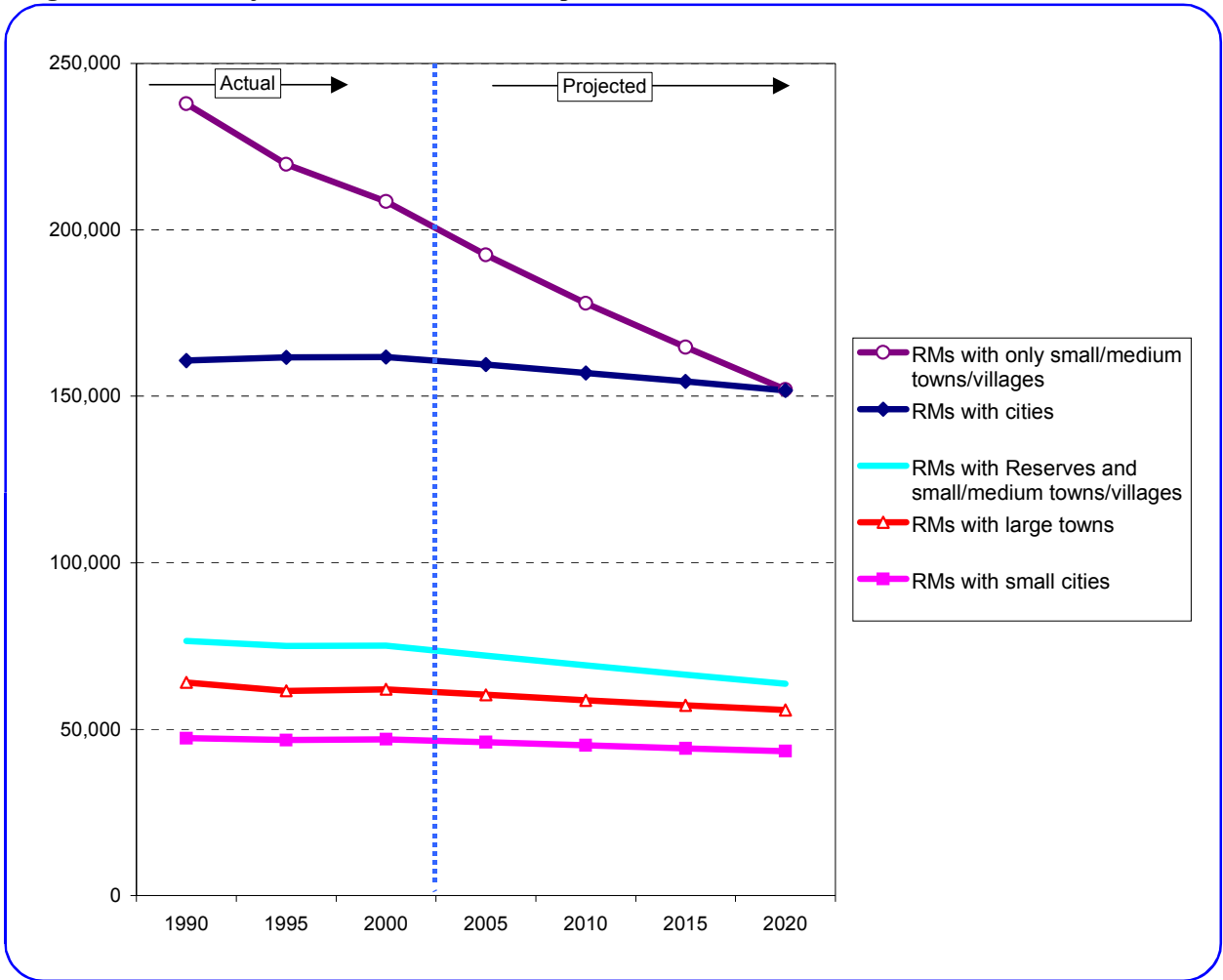


**Figure 3.44 Population Projection, Aggregate Rural Population, by Age Group**





**Figure 3.45** Projected Location of Rural Population, 1990 to 2020



### 3.5 Summary

A summary of findings in this section is presented below in point form.

1. The population in rural Saskatchewan is declining even with the broad definition of rural used in this report (essentially everywhere except Regina/Saskatoon and the Far North). From 1981 to 1996, the "rural" population declined by 0.5% per year on average resulting in an overall loss of 46,000 people in the course of those fifteen years. In contrast the provincial population increased by an average of 0.2% per year over the period.
2. The amount of population decline is strongly related to the degree of "ruralness", with the largest percentage declines in the population living in rural municipalities and the largest percentage increases in communities with a population of 3,000 or more. In other words, within rural Saskatchewan, there has been a population shift from rural to urban centres.
3. While the population changes generally follow these patterns, there are always exceptions in particular communities. Some larger centres (Melville, Moose Jaw, for example) showed population declines from 1981 to 1996. Some smaller communities (Fort Qu'Appelle, Outlook, for example) show population increases.
4. Saskatchewan Health's "covered population" can be used to update population change to 2000. These data suggest that there has been population growth in smaller towns and villages over the last few years. This increase is probably coming at the expense of the population in the surrounding RMs, either because of changes in the methodology used to compile the statistics or because farmers are increasingly living in nearby towns and villages.
5. Approximately one half of the Aboriginal population lives in rural Saskatchewan. The highest proportion of Aboriginal people tend to be in communities near Reserves (e.g. Fort Qu'Appelle and Meadow Lake) or large centres (e.g. North Battleford, Prince Albert).
6. Although the "baby boom" generation is not as pronounced in Saskatchewan as it is elsewhere, the age structure of the rural population is still influenced by this age cohort. From 1991 to 1996, the number of rural residents 35 to 54 years of age increased whereas the number 25 to 34 years of age declined.
7. Relative to urban areas, the rural population has a disproportionately large number of persons 55 and older and a disproportionately small number 15 to 44 years of age. The on Reserve population is dominated by young people.

8. A population projection based on constant fertility rates and the migration/mortality pattern experienced during the 1990s suggests that the rural population will continued to decline at approximately 0.8% per year. Much of the decline will take place among the population living in Rural Municipalities that include only small and medium towns/villages .
9. The fastest growing age group over the next 10 to 15 years will be those in the 50 to 64 age group.



## 4.0 Household Composition

---

This section describes the living arrangements for the population in rural Saskatchewan.

Statistics about households and family structures are complicated by the different conceptual models of what makes up a "family" and by the variety of living arrangements present in today's society. Traditionally, statistics about family status have focussed on marital status whereas relationships within the family structure or household are usually more important.

The census provides data about family structures for the "non-institutional" population living in private households, that is, those who do not live in institutions or collective households such as corrections facilities, school residences, nursing homes, or group homes. The exclusion of special care homes is particularly significant when looking at living arrangements for seniors.

There are two basic classifications of living arrangements used for individuals in the census — unattached individuals and "families". Unattached individuals are those who live alone or who live with persons unrelated or distantly related to them. Families, on the other hand, are broken down into "census families", close to what we sometimes call the "nuclear" family or into "economic families" which are close to what we call extended families. There may be more than one kind of family living in a single household and more than one household in a single physical structure or dwelling. Apartments and basement suites are, for example, considered as separate dwellings.

A family is therefore defined as "a now-married couple or a couple living common-law, with or without never-married sons and/or daughters of either or both spouses, or a lone-parent of any marital status, with at least one never-married daughter or son living at home". Besides traditional husband-wife families, this definition includes same-sex couples, lone-parent families, and "blended" families. Most extended families, however, would be considered as two separate census families in the Statistics Canada definition.

## Household Size

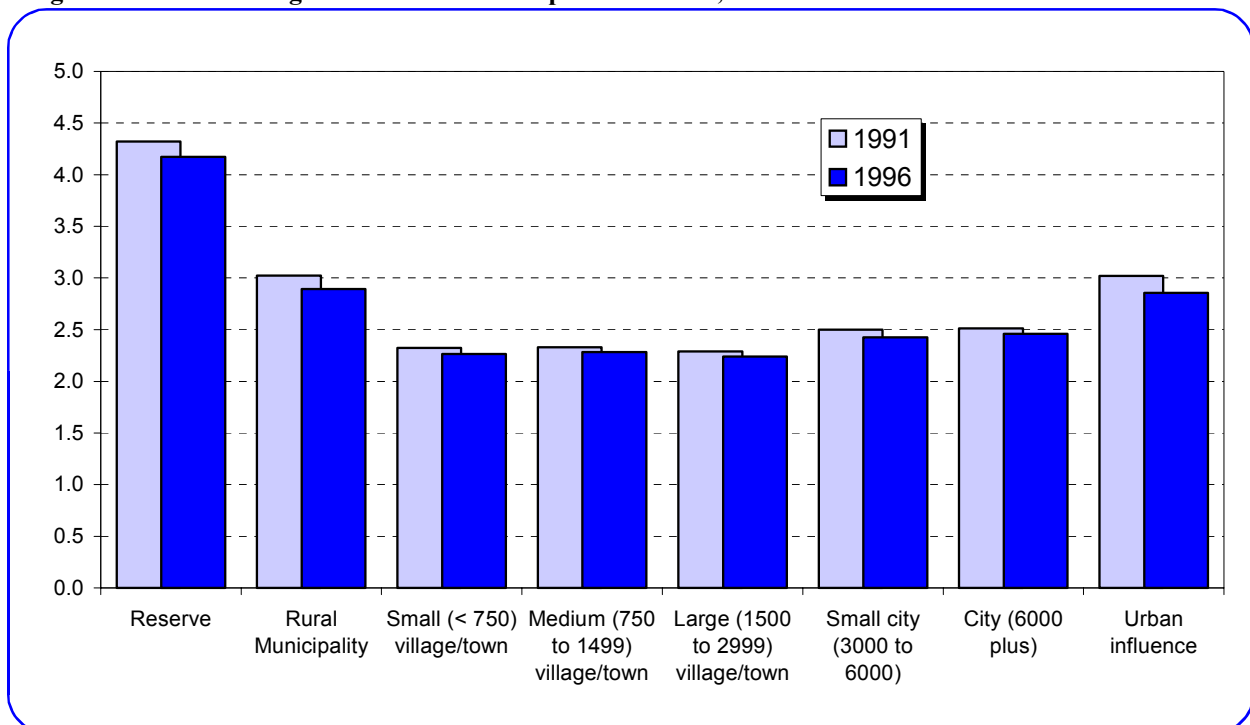
Measured in terms of the number of people, most recent trends in family structures and the aging of the population tend to produce smaller households.

- The increase in the number of seniors often leads to more widows/widowers living alone.
- The tendency for families to have fewer children makes for smaller households.
- The aging of the "baby boom" generation produces smaller households as the children leave the parental home, creating two small households rather than one large one.
- The increase in the number of lone parent families tends to reduce the average family size because lone parent families, by definition, are smaller than two-parent families.

Households in rural Saskatchewan tend to be slightly larger than those in Regina and Saskatoon. In 1996, there were an average of 2.6 persons per household in rural Saskatchewan compared with 2.5 persons per household in the Regina/Saskatoon CMAs. In terms of persons per household, the largest households in rural Saskatchewan are on Reserve with an average of 4.2 persons per household in 1996. The next largest are among the RM populations including those living in the urban influenced areas. Urban centres have smaller households, on average, with the persons per household ranging from 2.2 to 2.5 persons per household.

The average household in rural Saskatchewan declined slightly in size from 1991 to 1996. In 1991 there were 2.64 persons per household; in 1996 there were 2.57 persons per household. Figure 4.1 shows that the decline occurred in each of the community groups.

**Figure 4.1** Average Number of Persons per Household, 1991 and 1996



**Figure 4.2 Persons per Household in 1996, Rural Areas**

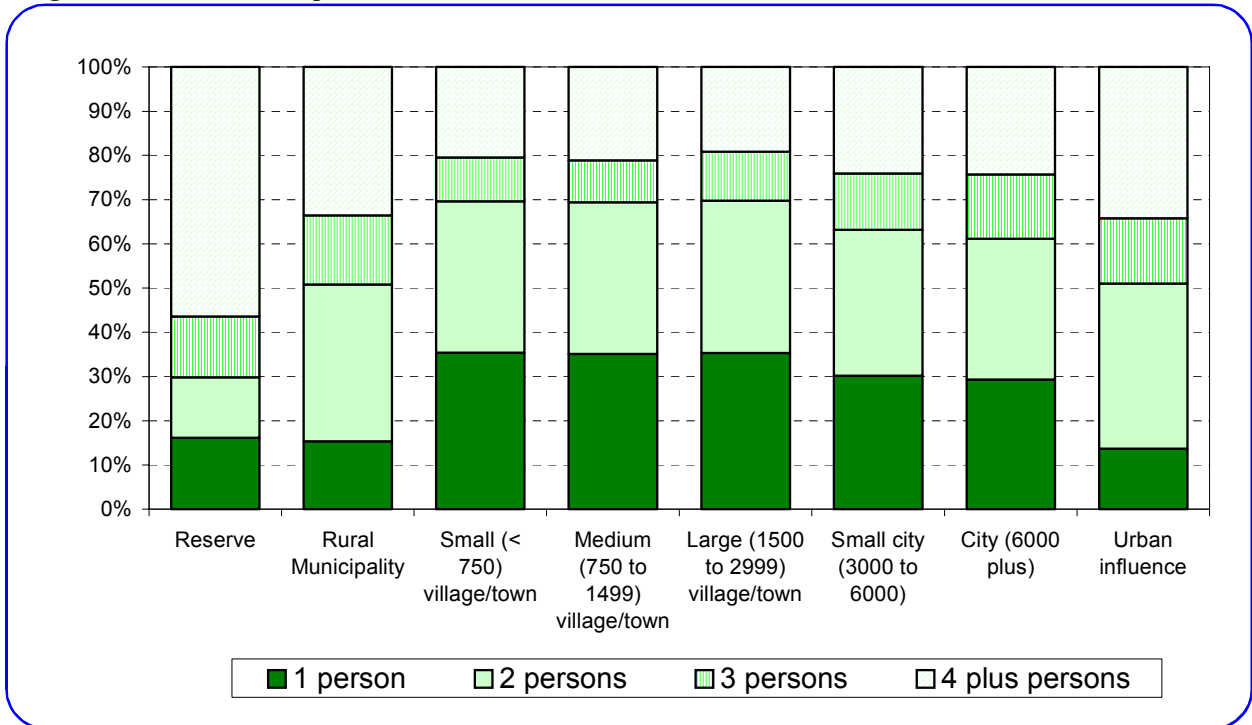


Figure 4.2 shows that the smaller household sizes in the towns/villages is a simple consequence of more single person households – typically one third of all households – and fewer households with four or more persons. The larger households on Reserve and in Rural Municipalities is a consequence of more large (4 or more) households and relatively few single person households.

### Family Type

The most common type of family in rural Saskatchewan is still the husband-wife family with children at home. In 1996, 34% of families households were comprised of this kind of family. The second most common type is the husband-wife family without children, the so-called "empty nesters". Figure 4.3 shows that compared with urban areas, rural regions tend to have more husband-wife families without children and fewer single parent families.

**Figure 4.3 Distribution of Family Types, Urban and Rural Saskatchewan, 1996**

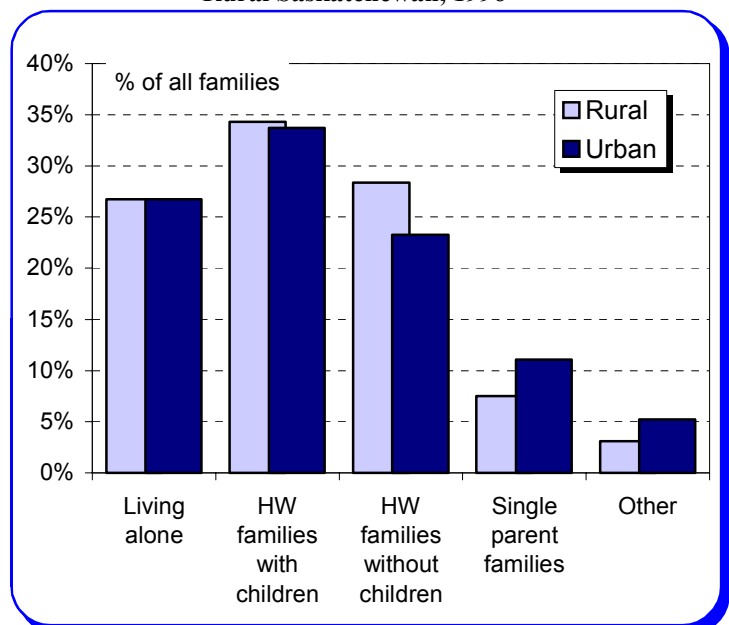
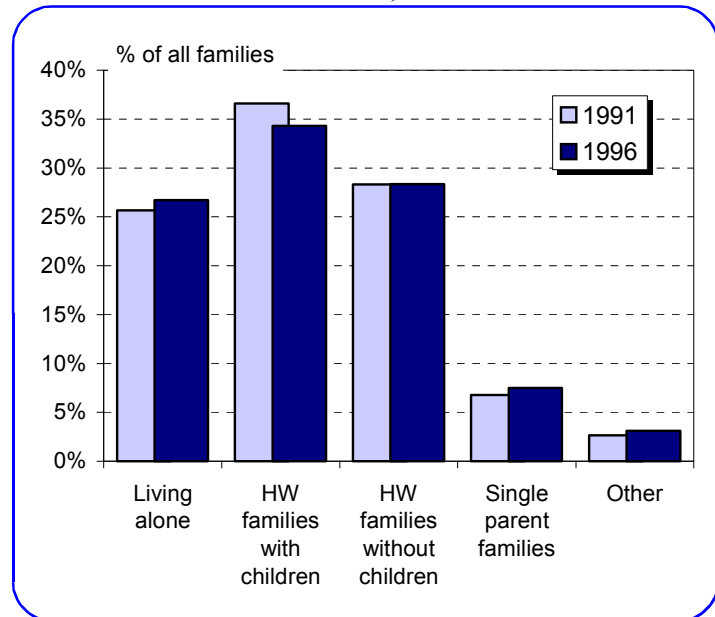


Figure 4.4 shows that in the five years from 1991 to 1996, there has been an increase in the proportion of single parent households in rural Saskatchewan and an increase in the proportion of single person households. The proportion of husband-wife families with children has declined.

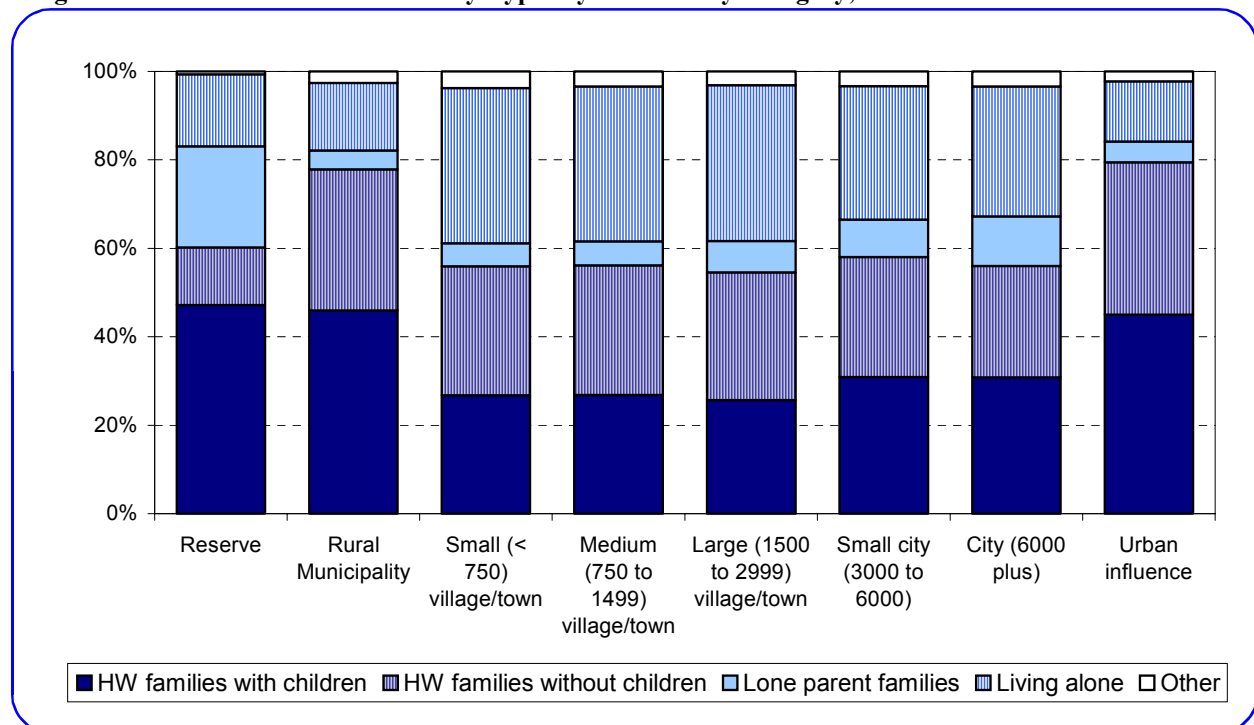
The proportion of husband-wife families with children is much higher in three community groups (see Figure 4.5), namely the Reserve population and those living in rural municipalities including the urban influenced areas. In the towns and villages, persons living alone are much more common, accounting for as many as 40% of the households.

**Figure 4.4 Change in the Distribution of Family Types in Rural Areas, 1991 to 1996**



Single parent families are more common in the larger towns and cities and on Reserve.

**Figure 4.5 Distribution of Family Types by Community Category, 1996**





**Table 4.1 Households in 1996, Average Size and Family Type**

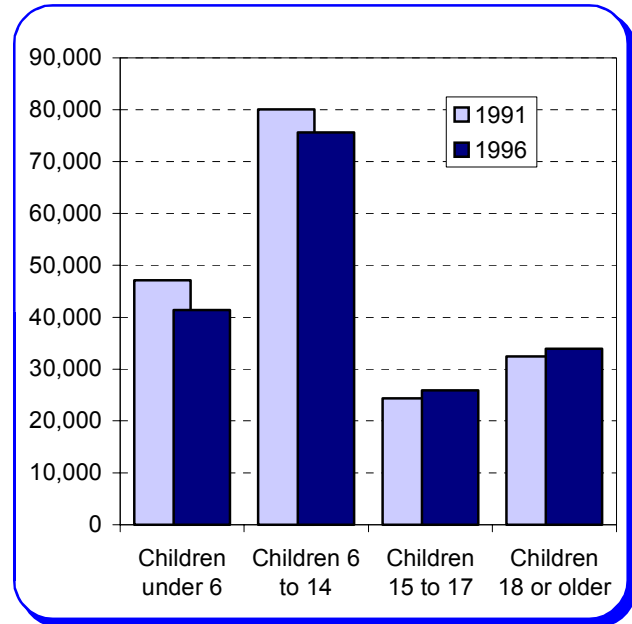
	Number of households in 1996					Persons per household
	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 plus persons	Total	
Reserve	1,025	865	870	3,580	6,334	4.2
Rural Municipality	8,185	18,795	8,305	17,795	54,104	2.9
Small (< 750) village/town	12,010	11,570	3,370	6,935	34,642	2.3
Medium (750 to 1499) village/town	6,410	6,260	1,715	3,860	18,381	2.3
Large (1500 to 2999) village/town	5,975	5,825	1,875	3,245	17,082	2.2
Small city (3000 to 6000)	3,975	4,350	1,670	3,175	13,303	2.4
City (6000 plus)	16,190	17,560	8,020	13,425	55,605	2.5
Urban influence	960	2,620	1,035	2,400	7,120	2.6
<b>Rural Subtotal</b>	<b>54,730</b>	<b>67,845</b>	<b>26,860</b>	<b>54,415</b>	<b>206,571</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Regina/Saskatoon CMAs	42,470	49,690	24,895	41,715	160,395	2.5
Far North	1,105	1,545	1,225	4,100	8,063	3.8
<b>Provincial total</b>	<b>98,305</b>	<b>119,080</b>	<b>52,980</b>	<b>100,230</b>	<b>375,029</b>	<b>2.6</b>
	Number of households in 1996					
	Living alone	HW families with children	HW families without children	Single parent families	Other	Total
Reserve	1,025	2,980	820	1,445	40	6,310
Rural Municipality	8,185	24,585	17,080	2,270	1,385	53,505
Small (< 750) village/town	12,010	9,160	9,975	1,775	1,275	34,195
Medium (750 to 1499) village/town	6,410	4,920	5,370	990	625	18,315
Large (1500 to 2999) village/town	5,975	4,360	4,890	1,210	525	16,960
Small city (3000 to 6000)	3,975	4,075	3,580	1,125	440	13,195
City (6000 plus)	16,190	17,020	13,895	6,220	1,890	55,215
Urban influence	960	3,170	2,425	335	155	7,045
<b>Rural Subtotal</b>	<b>54,730</b>	<b>70,270</b>	<b>58,035</b>	<b>15,370</b>	<b>6,335</b>	<b>204,740</b>
Regina/Saskatoon CMAs	42,470	53,595	36,950	17,580	8,295	158,890
Far North	1,105	3,875	1,240	1,610	125	7,955
<b>Provincial total</b>	<b>98,305</b>	<b>127,740</b>	<b>96,225</b>	<b>34,560</b>	<b>14,755</b>	<b>371,585</b>

## Children Living at Home

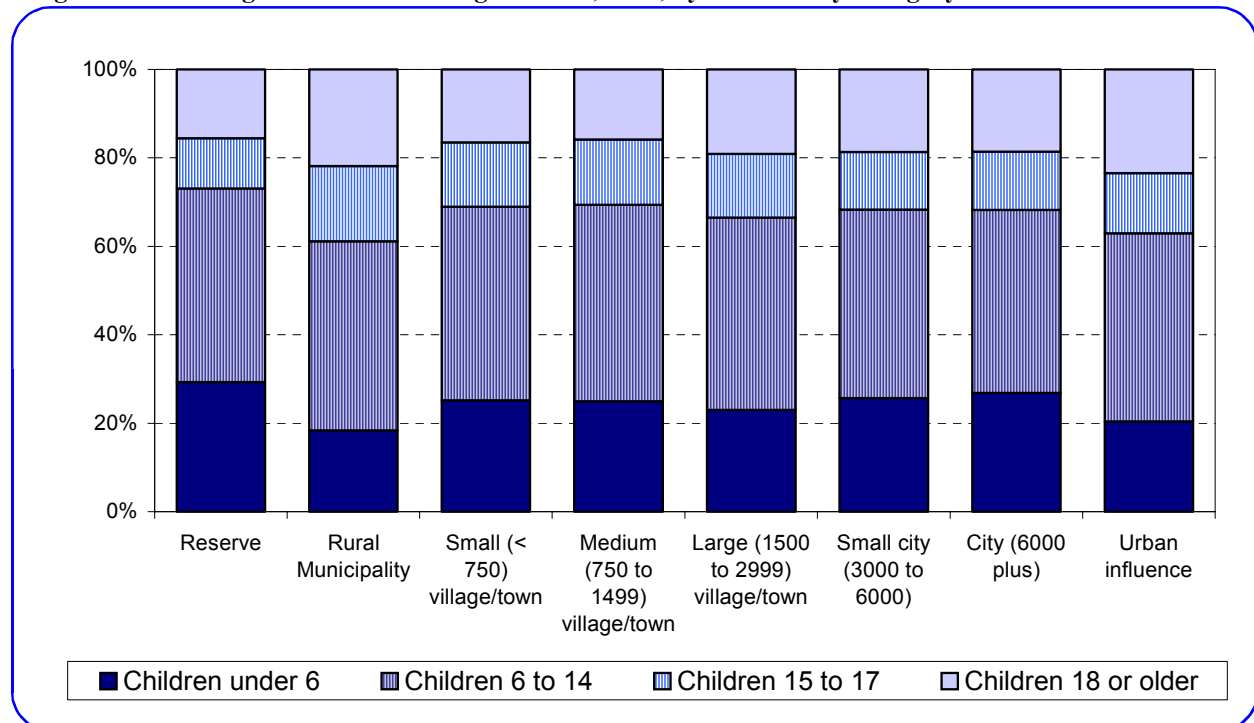
There were, in 1996, 177,850 never-married children living at home in rural Saskatchewan, a somewhat lower number than in 1991. Figure 4.6 shows that there are fewer young children (under 15) and more older children living at home.

Figure 4.7 shows that households with older children at home tend to be in rural municipalities. Those with younger children tend to be on Reserves. The age distribution for children living at home is similar in rural and urban areas of the province.

**Figure 4.6** Age of Children Living at Home, 1991 and 1996, Rural Saskatchewan



**Figure 4.7** Age of Children Living at Home, 1996, by Community Category

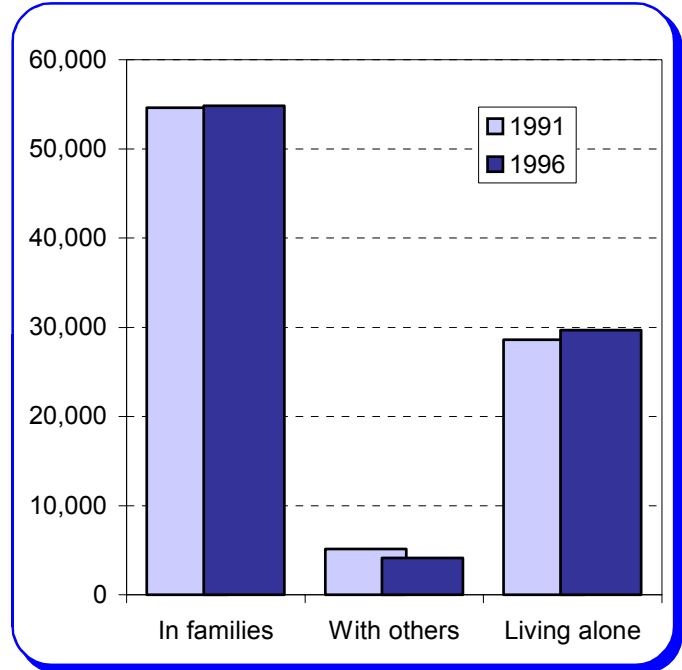


## Seniors Living Arrangements

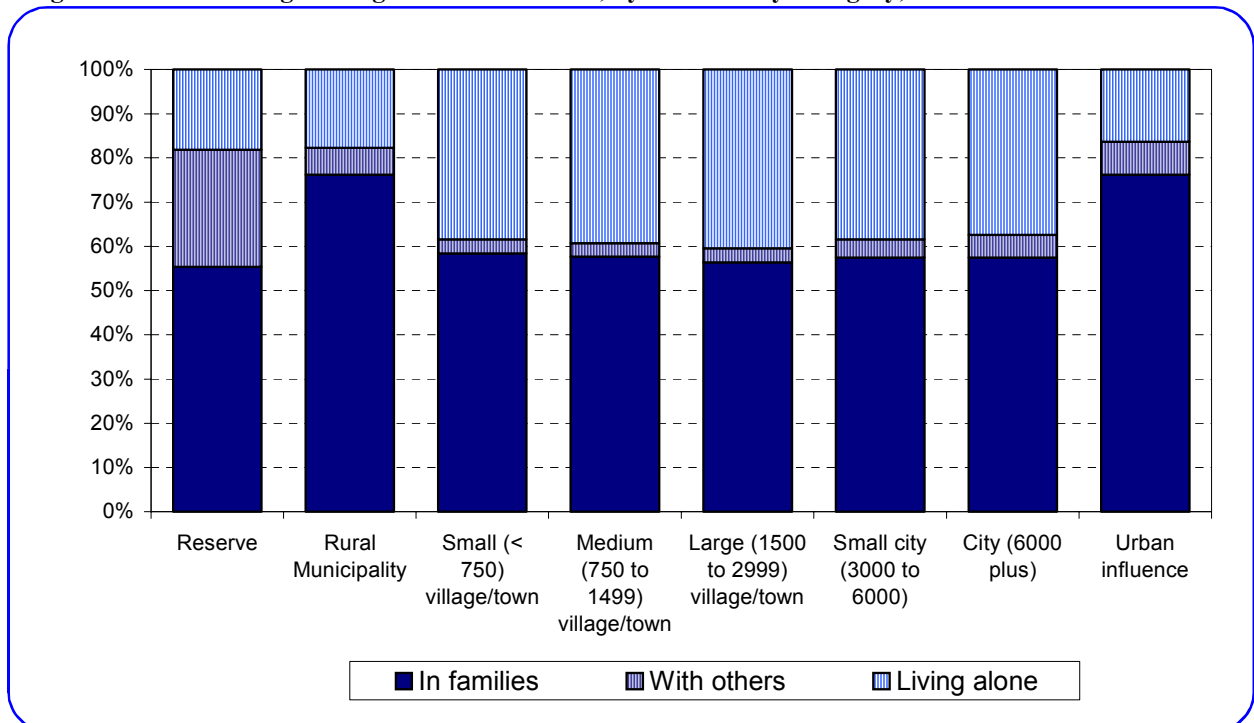
The census data on living arrangements excludes the population living in special care homes so these statistics cover only seniors (ages 65 and older) who are living in private households. In 1996, the majority of seniors were still living with their spouse ("in families" in Figure 4.8). There has been a slight increase since 1991 in the number who are living alone and a slight decline in the number who are living with other persons – a category that includes both relatives (other than the spouse or children) and non-relatives.

There is virtually no difference in the living arrangements for seniors in rural Saskatchewan and those in urban Saskatchewan. There is, however, a difference in the different kinds of rural communities. Figure 4.9 shows that seniors in urban centres are much more likely to be living

**Figure 4.8 Living Arrangements for Seniors in Rural Saskatchewan, 1991 and 1996**



**Figure 4.9 Living Arrangements for Seniors, by Community Category, 1996**



alone (approximately 40% are doing so) than those in rural municipalities or the urban influenced areas. On Reserves, a relatively large proportion of seniors are living with persons other than their immediate family.

**Table 4.2 Living Arrangements for Children and Seniors, Saskatchewan, 1996**

	Never-married Sons/Daughters living at home				
	under 6	6 to 14	15 to 17	18 or older	Total
Reserve	3,640	5,440	1,415	1,925	12,335
Rural Municipality	10,465	24,330	9,715	12,400	57,455
Small (< 750) village/town	5,605	9,735	3,235	3,670	22,660
Medium (750 to 1499) village/town	3,055	5,445	1,810	1,940	12,320
Large (1500 to 2999) village/town	2,510	4,725	1,560	2,080	10,895
Small city (3000 to 6000)	2,655	4,405	1,345	1,930	10,345
City (6000 plus)	12,000	18,515	5,865	8,330	44,710
Urban influence	1,445	3,010	960	1,660	7,130
<b>Rural Subtotal</b>	<b>41,375</b>	<b>75,605</b>	<b>25,905</b>	<b>33,935</b>	<b>177,850</b>
Regina/Saskatoon CMAs	35,215	54,640	16,620	28,695	135,255
Far North	4,285	6,055	1,480	2,520	14,415
<b>Provincial total</b>	<b>80,875</b>	<b>136,300</b>	<b>44,005</b>	<b>65,150</b>	<b>327,520</b>
	Number of seniors				
	living in families	living with relatives	living alone	living with non-relatives	Total
Reserve	565	240	185	30	1,040
Rural Municipality	13,910	955	3,235	150	18,395
Small (< 750) village/town	11,380	425	7,475	200	19,705
Medium (750 to 1499) village/town	6,045	250	4,115	65	10,505
Large (1500 to 2999) village/town	5,510	240	3,950	70	9,790
Small city (3000 to 6000)	3,520	135	2,355	120	6,150
City (6000 plus)	12,325	730	8,025	375	21,450
Urban influence	1,585	90	340	65	2,095
<b>Rural Subtotal</b>	<b>54,840</b>	<b>3,065</b>	<b>29,680</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>89,130</b>
Regina/Saskatoon CMAs	26,180	1,815	14,650	680	43,330
Far North	770	200	230	30	1,300
<b>Provincial Total</b>	<b>81,790</b>	<b>5,080</b>	<b>44,560</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>133,760</b>

## Summary

The "traditional" family – a husband-wife couple with children is still very much the norm among families living in rural municipalities. So the population decline in rural municipalities that was described in Chapter 3 is a simple consequence of fewer households; the decline in the average number of persons per household is not a significant factor. Household structures in the urban influenced areas tend to be similar to those in rural municipalities.

In towns and villages, however, the dominant household type is beginning to be either a senior living alone or a husband-wife family without children. As the size of the urban centre increases, the number of lone-parent households increases and there are relatively more families with children at home.



## 5.0 Education Levels

---

The 1996 Statistics Canada Census has relatively detailed information about the highest level of completed education for adults (15 years of age and older) in the province. Additional information is available about how many young people (15 to 24 years of age) were attending school at the time of the census. In this section, that information from 1991 and 1996 is supplemented with recent enrolment figures published by Saskatchewan Education.

There are no reliable data sources for the extent of on-the-job training, specific skills courses, or for short courses on specific topics such as life-skills training, computer software training, or "recreational" learning. Most short community college courses are, therefore, not considered in this section.

## 5.1 School Attendance

Respondents to the Census were asked if they had attended school, either high school, a university, or a technical school, in the eight months prior to the Census. For the 1996 Census, then, we are measuring the number of people who attended school on either a full-time or a part-time basis during the 1995-96 school year.

These data are not particularly helpful in smaller communities that do not have ready access to a technical college or university. Young people simply cannot attend university or SIAST while they are living in most parts of rural Saskatchewan.

As Figure 5.1 shows, the Census found that 58% of young adults (15 to 24 years of age) attended school during the 1995-96 school year. Of those attending school, over 90% were attending on a full-time basis. The proportion has dropped from 59% in 1991 and there is no good explanation for the decline when a formal education is, more than ever, an important prerequisite for employment. A stronger labour market in the mid 1990s may have led some young people to go to work directly from high school rather than go on to post-secondary education.

The drop from 59% to 58% also occurred in rural areas although there are variations by community size. The largest decline was in large towns where 57% were going to school in 1996 compared with 63% in 1991. The on Reserve population and the population in the urban influenced area were the only community categories to register an increase over the five years.

The relatively high proportion of youth living in rural municipalities who are attending school merits comment.

There are two reasons for this proportion to be higher than for young people in other community types. Firstly, they are in all likelihood, predominantly in the younger half of the 15 to 24 age group and therefore still attending high school. Secondly,

**Table 5.1 School Attendance in 1995-96, Persons Aged 15 to 24**

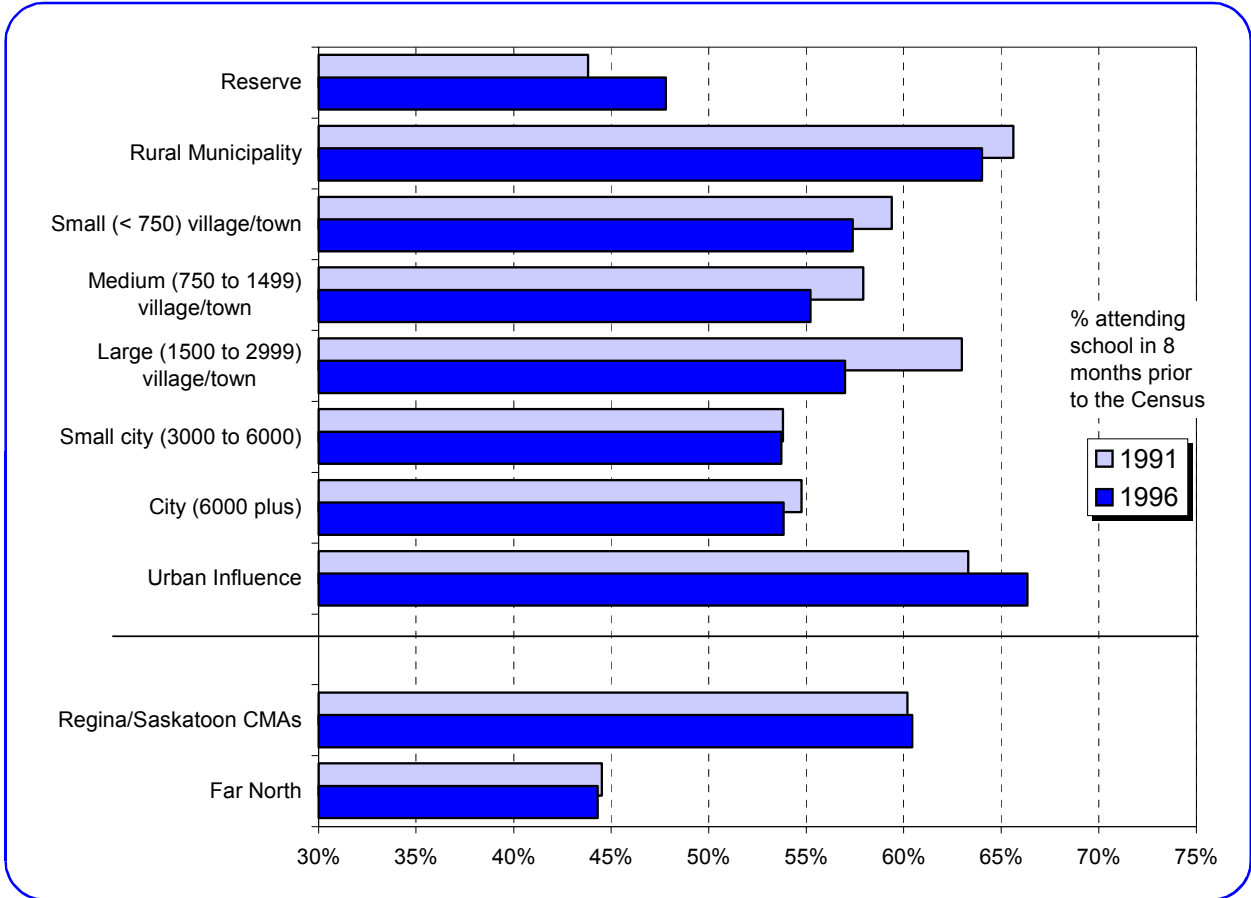
	Number in 1996	Percent in school	
		1991	1996
Indian Reserves	3,995	44%	48%
Rural Municipalities	22,790	66%	64%
Small towns/villages (under 750)	8,630	59%	57%
Medium towns/villages (750 to 1,499)	4,480	58%	55%
Large towns (1,500 to 2,999)	4,280	63%	57%
Small cities (3,000 to 6,000)	4,135	54%	54%
Large cities (greater than 6,000)	19,140	55%	54%
Urban influence	2,875	63%	66%
<b>Rural Subtotal</b>	<b>70,325</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>58%</b>
Regina/Saskatoon	61,895	60%	60%
Far North	5,020	45%	44%
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>137,240</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>58%</b>

Source: Statistics Canada Census



the common practise of students returning from university to help on the farm will keep the proportion higher than among young people living in larger communities.

**Figure 5.1 Population 15 to 24 Years of Age Attending School, 1991 and 1996**



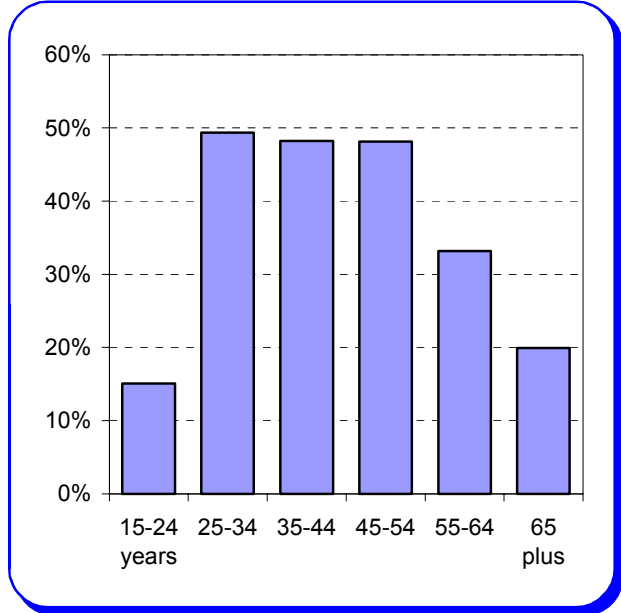
## 5.2 Formal Education Levels

Formal education levels in rural Saskatchewan have to be interpreted carefully because of the age structure of the rural population.

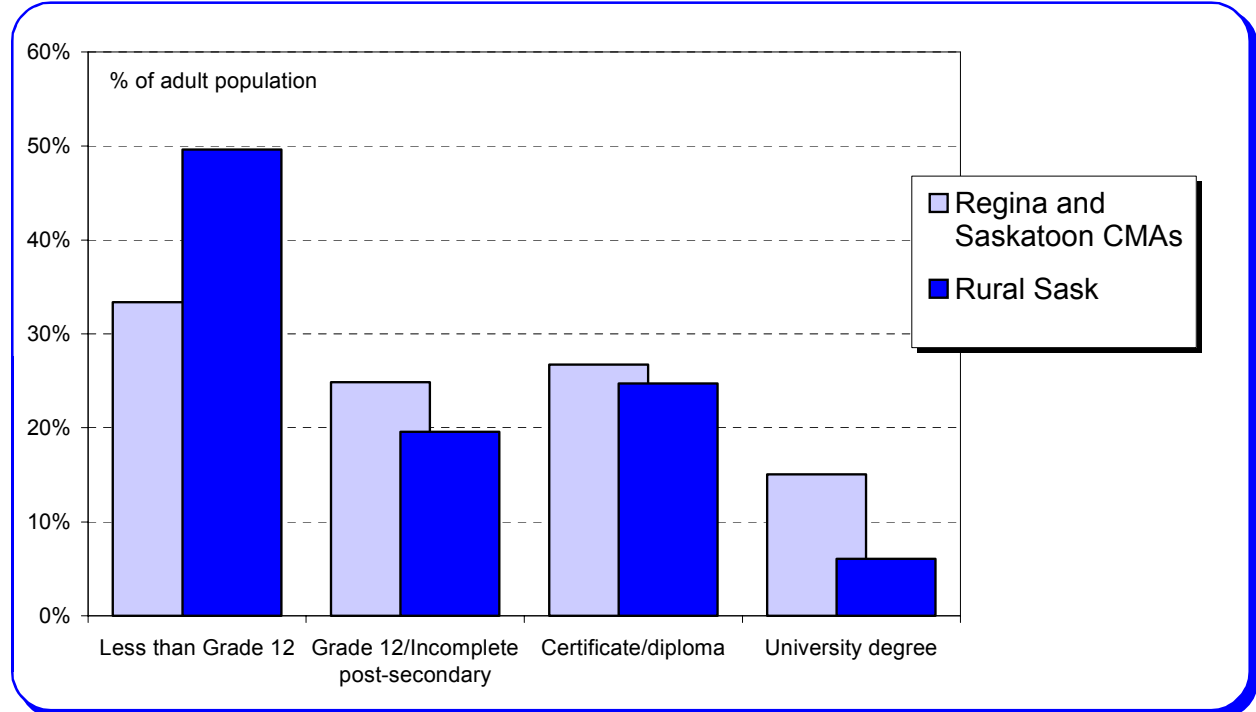
Formal education levels drop quite dramatically among persons 55 years of age and older as Figure 5.2 shows. This is simply because someone who was 65 years of age in 1996 would have been in high school during the 1940s, a time when high school graduation was considered as an above-average level of formal education.

As was demonstrated in Section 3, the population in rural areas is skewed toward older age groups. This tends to make the level of completed education appear lower than it would be if the population were distributed in the same way as it is in urban Saskatchewan.

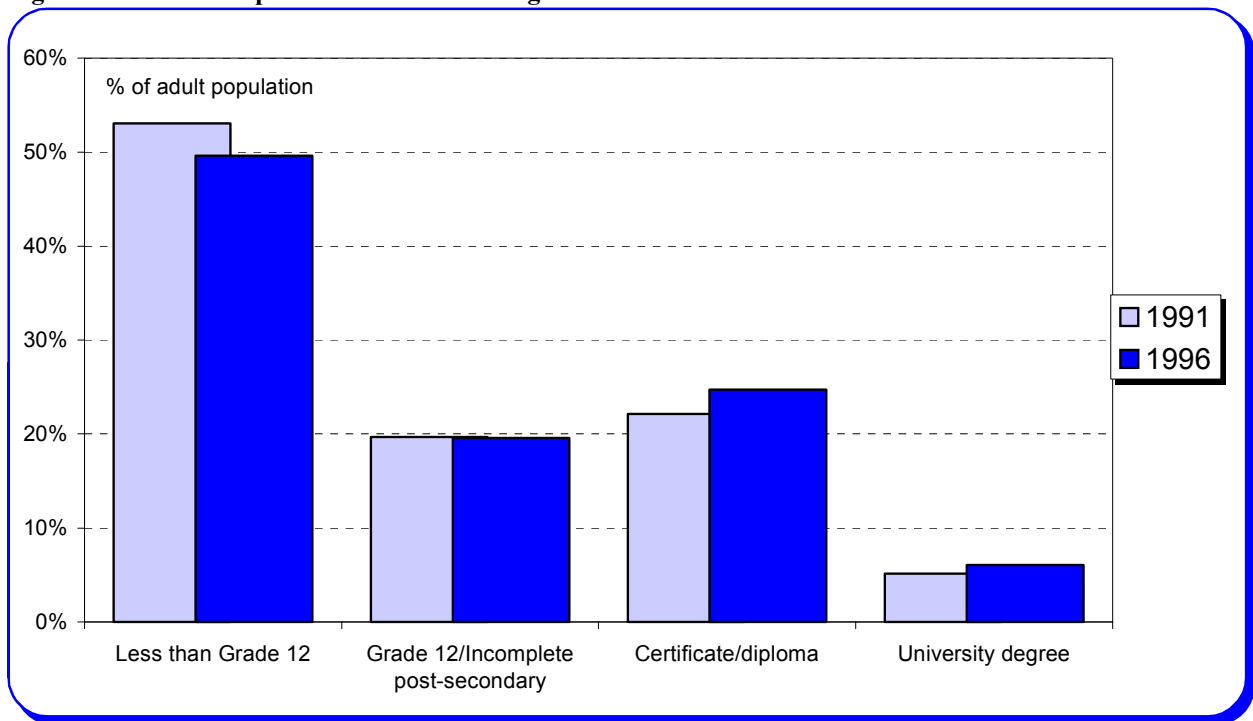
**Figure 5.2** Percentage of the Saskatchewan Population with a Degree, Diploma or Certificate, 1996



**Figure 5.3** Completed Education Among Saskatchewan Adults, 1996



**Figure 5.4 Completed Education Among Saskatchewan Adults in Rural Saskatchewan**



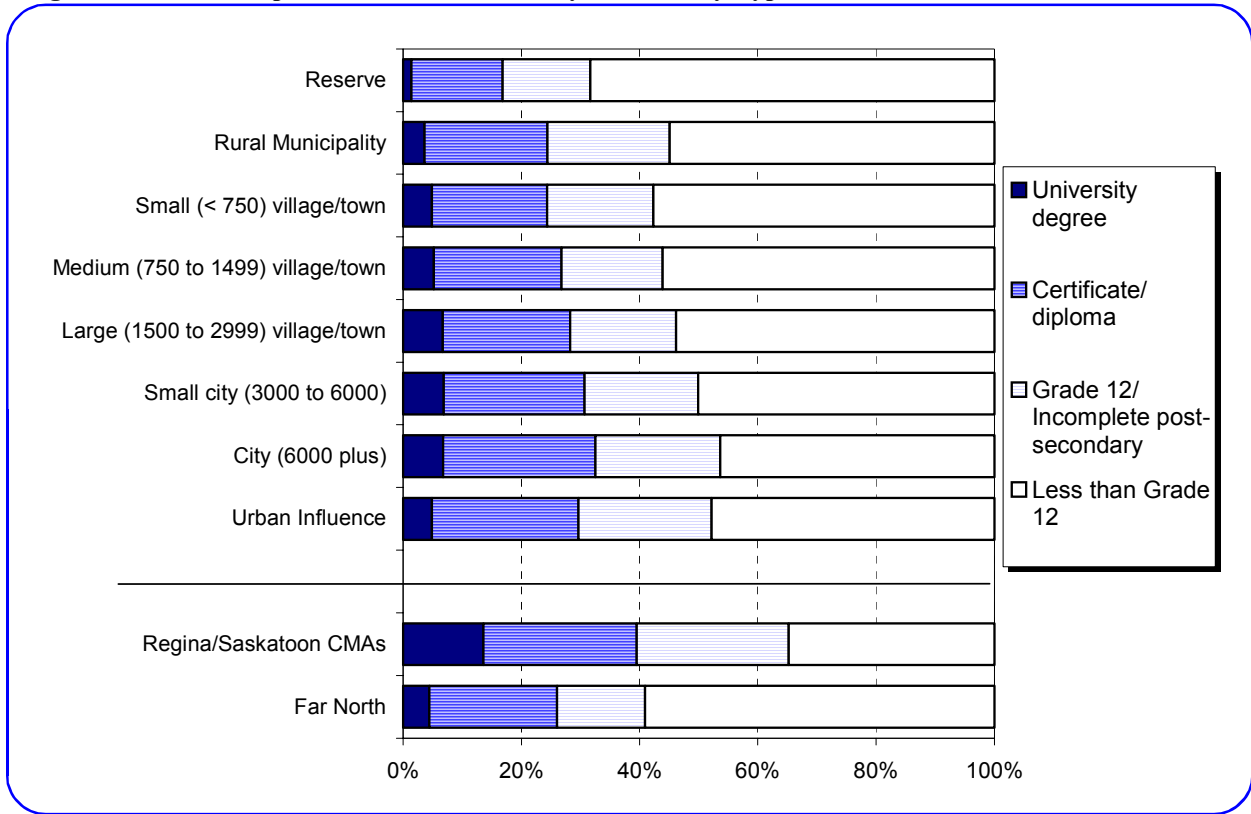
This is not to deny the fact that formal education levels are low in rural Saskatchewan. Instead, it simply means that if formal education levels for specific age groups were the same in rural Saskatchewan as in urban Saskatchewan, the overall average would still be higher in urban Saskatchewan because of the age structure.

Figure 5.3 shows a comparison of completed education levels between rural areas and the cities of Regina and Saskatoon in 1996. Figure 5.4 shows, for rural Saskatchewan, the same categories of education levels in 1996 compared with 1991.

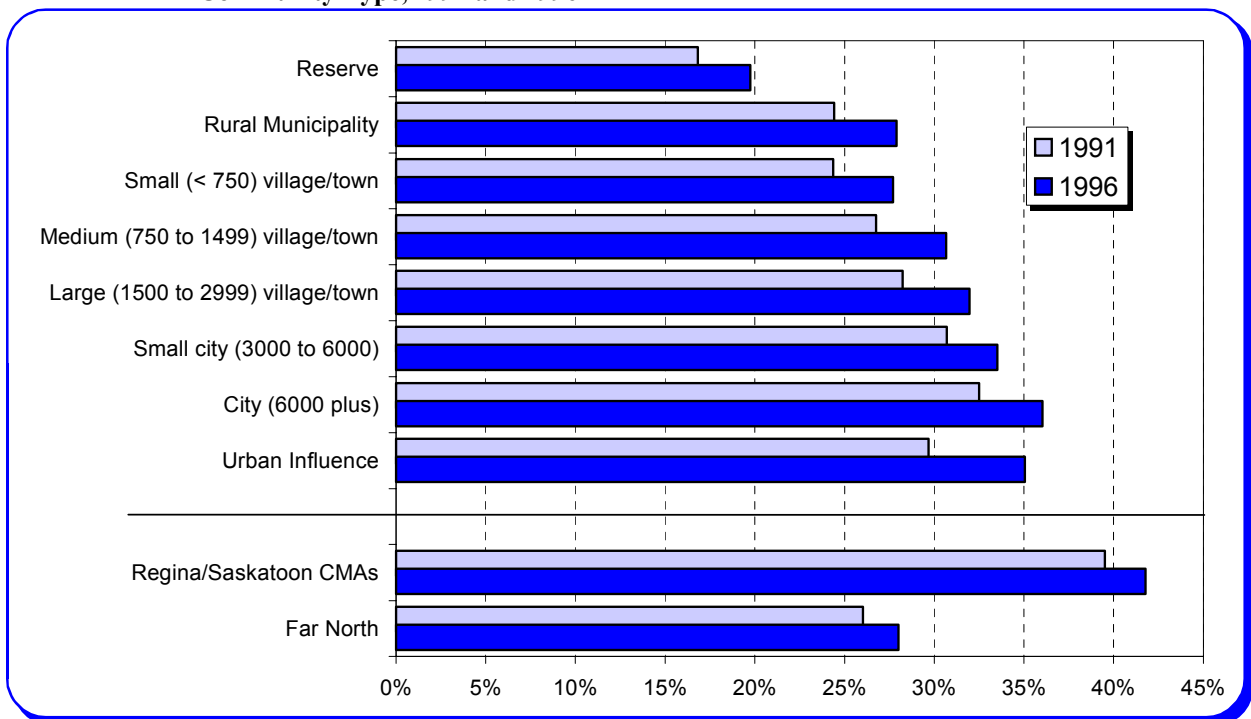
Completed education levels have increased from 1991 to 1996. There are now proportionately more rural residents with post-secondary degrees, diplomas, and certificates and fewer with less than a Grade 12 education. The gap between urban and rural communities remains. In 1996, 42% of urban adults had a completed post-secondary education compared with 31% of rural adults.

Figure 5.5 shows that, except for rural municipalities, the level of completed education generally tends to be higher among larger communities. For example, 33% of residents in large cities have a completed post-secondary education compared with 29% of those living in large towns and 25% in small villages/towns. Rural municipalities are an exception where a relatively large proportion of the adult population has a post-secondary certificate or diploma.

**Figure 5.5 Completed Education Levels by Community Type, 1996**



**Figure 5.6 Proportion of the Adult Population with a Completed Post-Secondary Education, by Community Type, 1991 and 1996**



In 1996, the population on Reserve had a very low level of completed education with only 32% of the adult population having completed grade 12.

From 1991 to 1996, the completed education levels among adults in rural communities increased in all of the community categories (see Figure 5.6). One of the largest increases was among the population in the urban influenced areas where the proportion with a degree, certificate, or diploma grew from 30% to 35%.

### 5.3 Field of Study

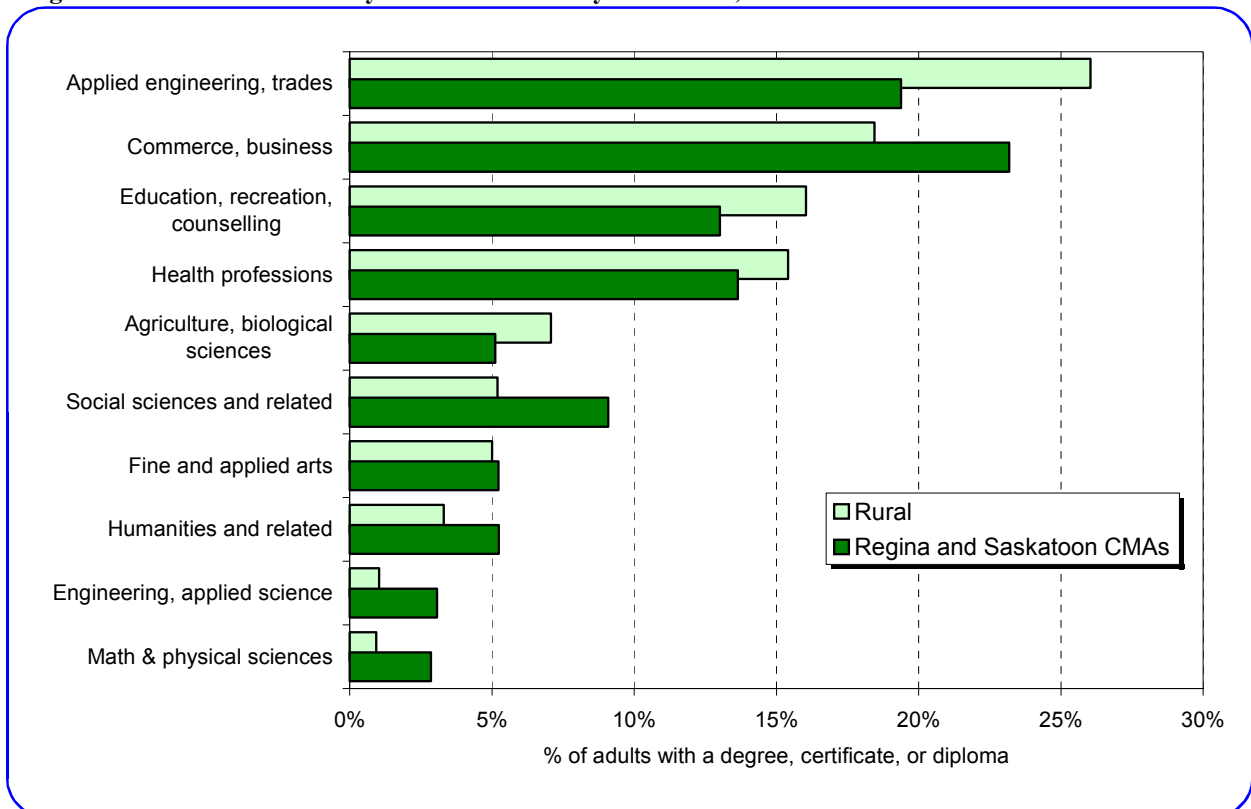
The Census also asks those who have a post-secondary degree, certificate, or diploma to describe the field of study. The responses are then classified according to subject area.

The field of study is often related to the employment opportunities in the area. Communities with a potash mine, for example, tend to have a lot of residents with certificates in the mechanical trades; communities with hospitals will tend to have a higher proportion of residents with degrees in health and medicine.

Figure 5.7 shows the fields of study for rural Saskatchewan compared with Regina and Saskatoon. There are some interesting differences.

- In rural Saskatchewan there are proportionately more degrees, certificates, and diplomas in applied engineering and the trades, in education and health fields, and in agriculture and the biological sciences.
- Compared to urban Saskatchewan there are relatively few in the social sciences, the humanities (a category that includes lawyers) and in the math and sciences.
- The rural communities have relatively few commerce and business administration graduates compared with urban communities.

**Figure 5.7 Field of Study for Post-Secondary Graduates, 1996**



## 5.4 Public School System Enrollments

Information about enrollments in the public school system are available from Saskatchewan Education although not all schools are covered. In particular, on-Reserve schools are under Federal jurisdiction and enrollment figures are not publicly available. The enrollments cover the 1998-99 school year, that is, they measure enrollment at the end of September, 1998.

Table 5.2 shows total enrollment by community category for 1998-99 and, for reference purposes, the Census population in the 5 to 19 age group. Provincially, enrollment is at 86% of the 1996 population which reflects the fact that not all persons in that age group are attending school and that not all schools are captured in the table.

Of course, most children living in rural municipalities attend school in nearby cities, towns, and villages and this is reflected in the table. In fact, enrollment exceeds the population of children for all rural communities except rural municipalities and the urban influenced areas. Enrollment in small villages/towns, for example, is almost double the population of school age children in those communities.

**Table 5.2 Kindergarten to Grade 12 Enrollment, by Community Category**

	Kindergarten to Grade 12 Enrollment, September 1998				1996 population 5 to 19 years of age	Enrollment as % of population
	Kindergarten to 6	Grades 7 through 9	Grades 10 through 12	All grades, including special		
Rural Municipality	892	309	179	1,381	43,470	3%
Small (< 750) village/town	16,485	7,805	7,247	31,703	16,650	190%
Medium (750 to 1499) village/town	7,446	3,815	4,228	15,578	8,885	175%
Large (1500 to 2999) village/town	5,851	3,005	3,352	12,268	7,925	155%
Small city (3000 to 6000)	4,929	2,295	1,988	9,273	7,185	129%
City (6000 plus)	16,431	7,598	8,646	33,212	31,730	105%
Urban influence	867	288	26	1,182	5,000	24%
<b>Rural Subtotal</b>	<b>52,901</b>	<b>25,115</b>	<b>25,666</b>	<b>104,597</b>	<b>131,170</b>	<b>80%</b>
Regina/Saskatoon CMAs	43,079	18,774	19,012	82,454	92,645	89%
Far North	3,414	1,194	880	5,548	10,590	52%
<b>Provincial total</b>	<b>99,394</b>	<b>45,083</b>	<b>45,558</b>	<b>192,599</b>	<b>224,080</b>	<b>86%</b>

**Figure 5.8**      **Distribution of School Enrollments by Selected Rural Community Types, 1998-99 School Year**

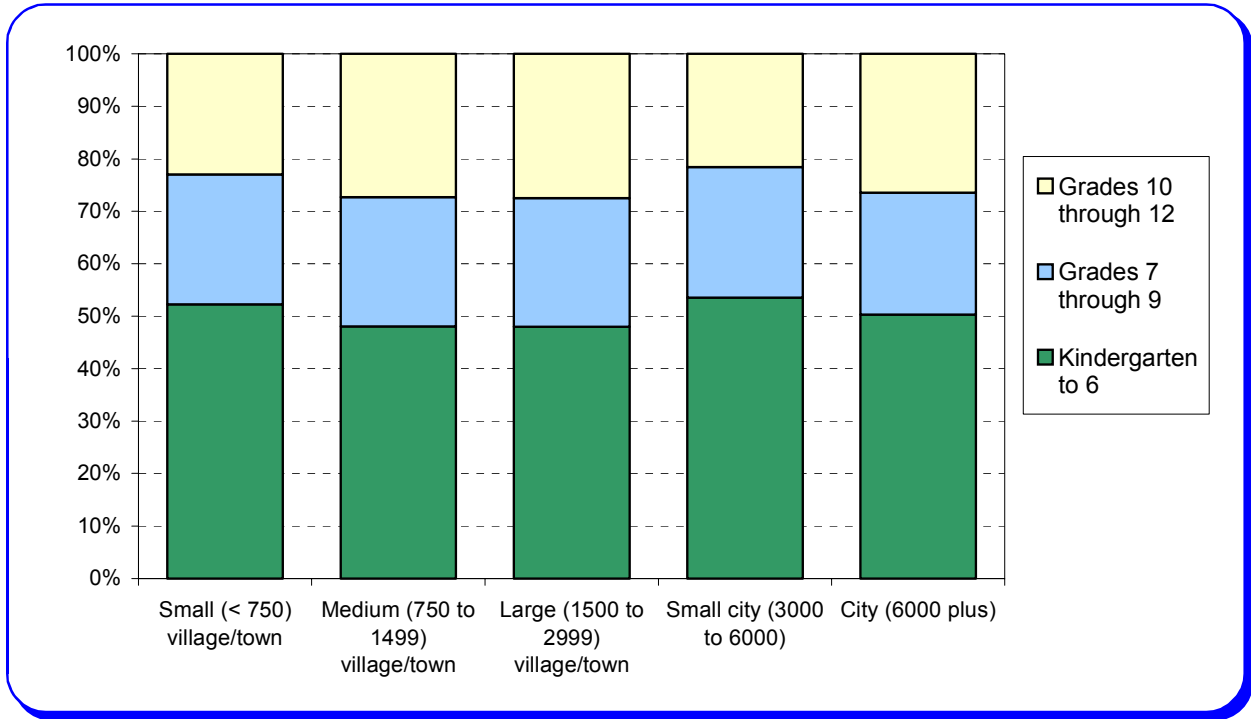


Figure 5.8 shows that students in the rural communities are relatively evenly distributed. Small villages/towns tend to have more K-6 students whereas larger villages and towns tend to have more older students.



## 5.5 Summary

The findings from this chapter are summarized below in point form.

1. The rural Saskatchewan population had, on average, lower levels of completed education than the urban population in 1996. Some, but not all, of this difference can be explained by the different age structures.
2. As in the rest of the province, education levels for the rural population are increasing.
3. Fewer young people (15 to 24 years) living in rural Saskatchewan attended school during the 1995-96 school year than in the 1990-91 school year.
4. Within the rural communities, the level of formal education tends to be higher in larger communities. Rural municipalities are an exception – education levels among those living in RMs are closer to those seen in medium-sized towns/villages.
5. Rural residents with a completed post-secondary education are more likely to have a degree diploma, or certificate in:
  - applied engineering and the trades; and
  - the education and health fields.They are less likely to have one in:
  - commerce and business administration;
  - the social sciences and humanities; and
  - in mathematics and the physical sciences.
6. Public school enrollments in communities tend to mirror the population of children in those communities except that all communities draw students from the surrounding RMs.



## 6.0 Employment

---

The value and volume of goods and services produced is traditionally used by economists to measure economic activity. Most people, however, including residents of small town Saskatchewan, see the number of jobs as a better indicator of economic health and vitality. Even if the employment is not the best overall measure of economic health, it is certainly the best measure available because the value of goods and services produced is simply not available at a sub-provincial level.

This section looks at two data sources for employment. The Census provides the most detail about employment in rural areas including industry, occupation, age and sex, location of work, and type of job. Census data are, however, five years old so the Labour Force Survey (LFS), a monthly telephone survey conducted by Statistics Canada, is used to provide more up to date figures at a reduced level of geographic detail.

## 6.1 Basic Labour Force Counts and Trends

The "labour force" is defined as all adults, taken as those 15 year of age and older, who are either employed or unemployed. To be "employed", one must either be:

- working for pay or profit, including unpaid work in a family business such as a farm; or
- absent from work but with a job.

To be "unemployed", a person must

- be available for work and
- either on temporary layoff, or
- have looked for work in the past four weeks, or
- have a job to start within the next four weeks.

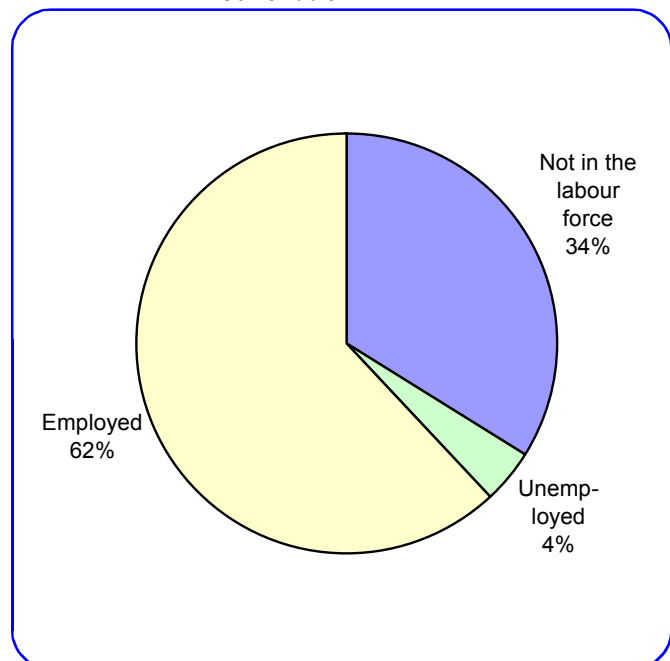
An important characteristic of the way employment is measured is that a person with two or more simultaneous jobs, the so-called multiple job holders, are only counted once – we are measuring the number of people working not the number of jobs. And finally, it is important to note that the employment statistics measure the employment by the residence of the worker, not the location of the job.

The unemployment rate, the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed, is not a particularly good measure for the labour market in rural Saskatchewan. The requirement that a person actively seek employment often doesn't apply in small communities – people tend to know whether jobs are available or not. Furthermore, unemployed rural residents tend to migrate to urban centres or other provinces thereby artificially lowering the unemployment rate. The employment rate, the percentage of the population who are working, and the growth rate in employment over time are both better indicators of job availability. These two measures will be used in this section to measure the health of the rural labour market.

Figure 6.1 shows the labour force designation for the 412,000 rural adults as of June 1996. One in three adults (34%) were not in the labour force; 4% were unemployed and 62% were employed. The unemployment rate was 6.4%; the employment rate was 62%.

In Regina and Saskatoon, the same proportion of adults were unemployed but

**Figure 6.1** Labour Force Status of the Rural Population 15 Years of Age and Older, June 1996



the employment rate was 3% higher (65%) reflecting, in part, the relative youth of the population in urban centres.

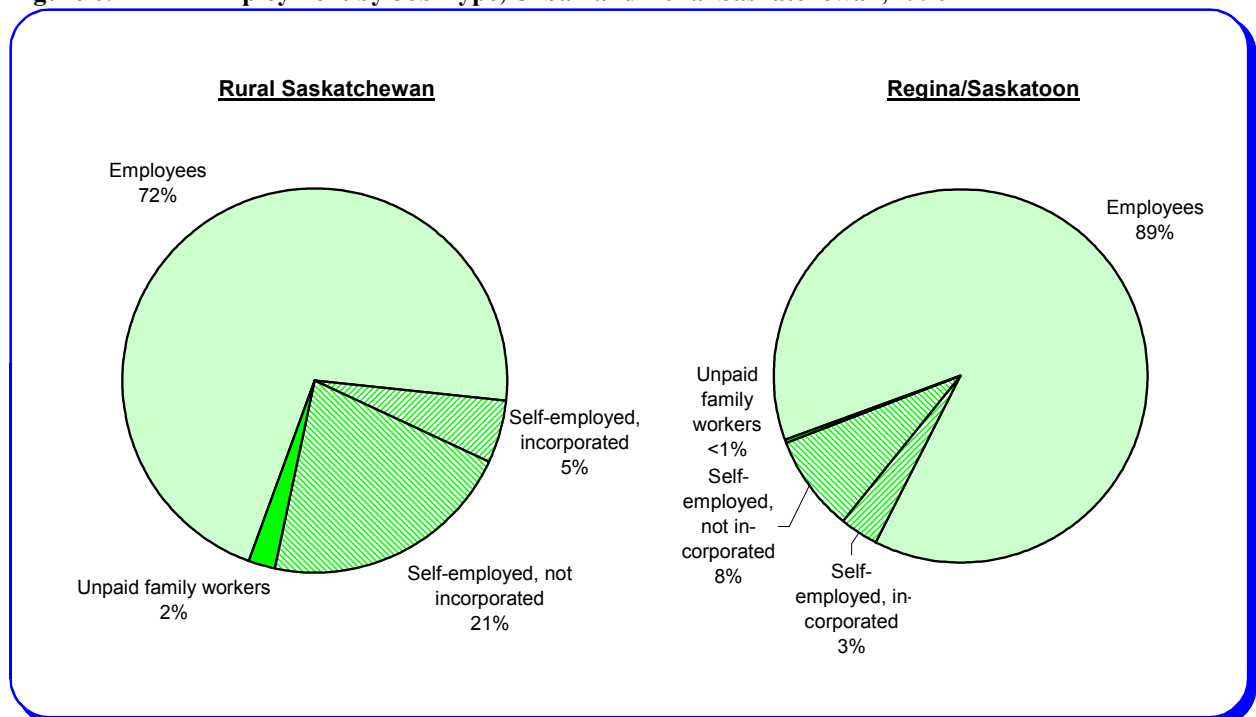
Among those employed in rural Saskatchewan, more than one (28%) in four is self-employed, that is working for themselves or as an unpaid family worker (see Figure 6.2). This compares with 11% in the Regina and Saskatoon CMAs.

Figure 6.3 shows the employment rate among rural communities for 1986, 1991 and 1996.

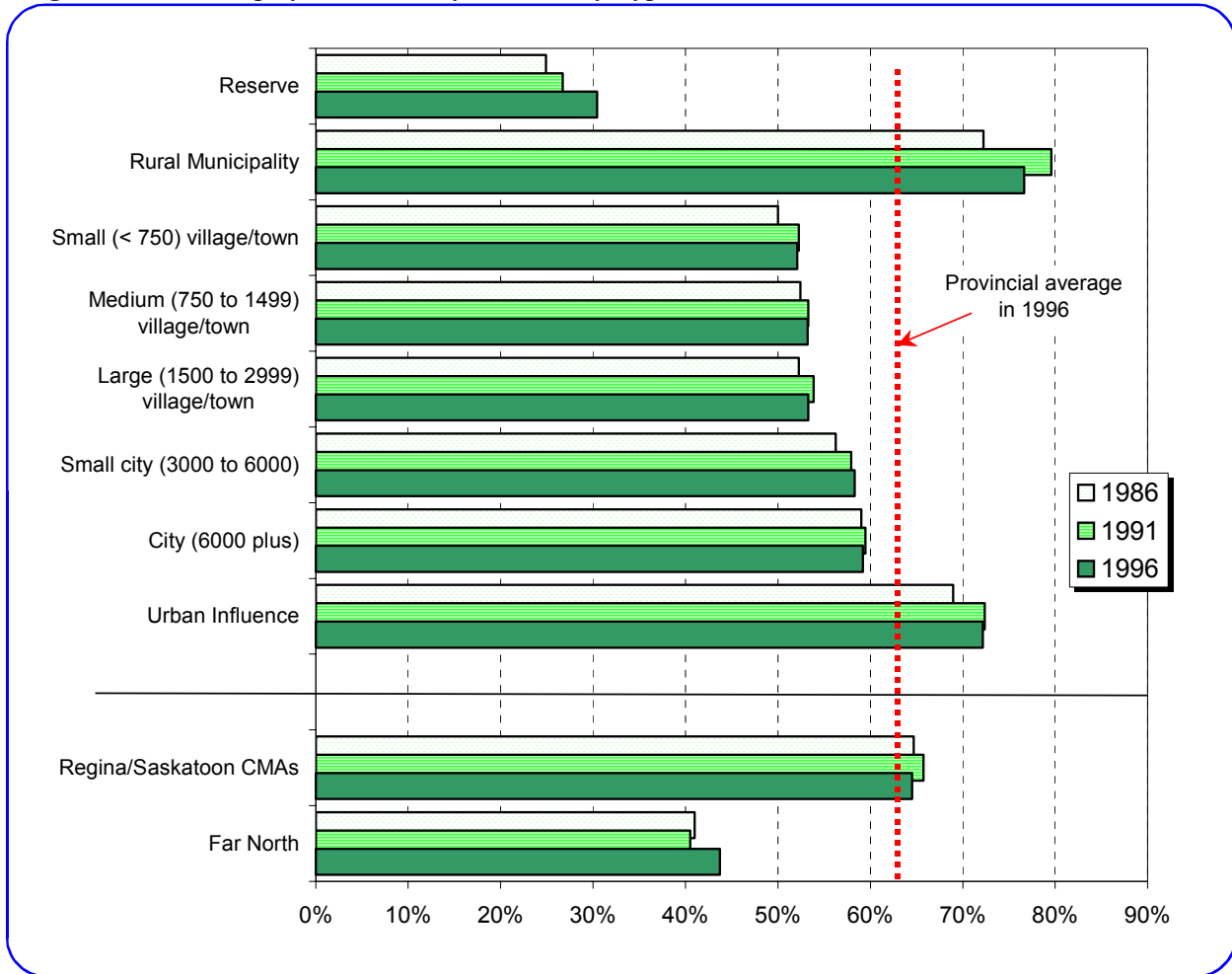
The employment rate is much higher in rural municipalities than in other community types. This confirms the earlier observations about the mobility of the labour force in rural Saskatchewan – in effect, only those who have employment live in RMs. The employment rate is much lower on Reserve than in other communities. This population is much less mobile and employment opportunities on Reserve, especially in the South, are very scarce.

Except for a modest increase in the on Reserve population, there are very few changes in the employment rates between 1986 and 1996.

**Figure 6.2** Employment by Job Type, Urban and Rural Saskatchewan, 1996



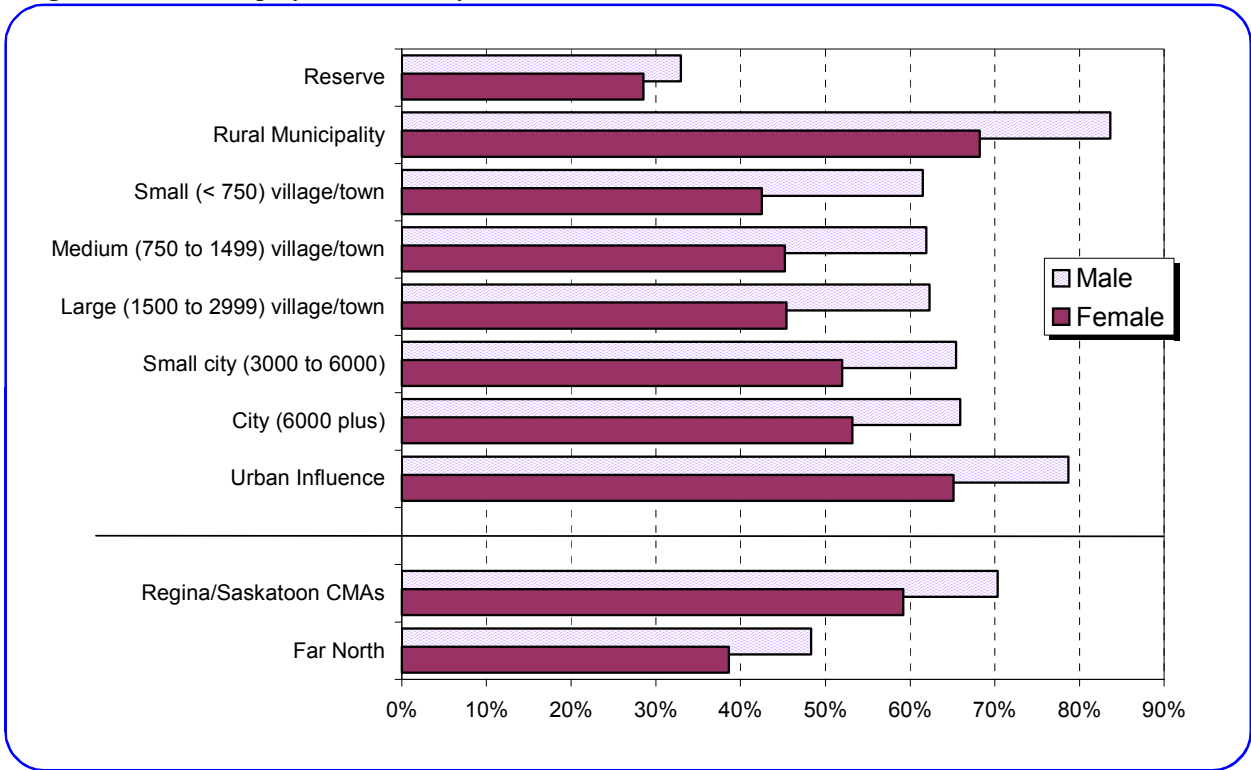
**Figure 6.3 Employment Rates by Community Type, 1986 to 1996**



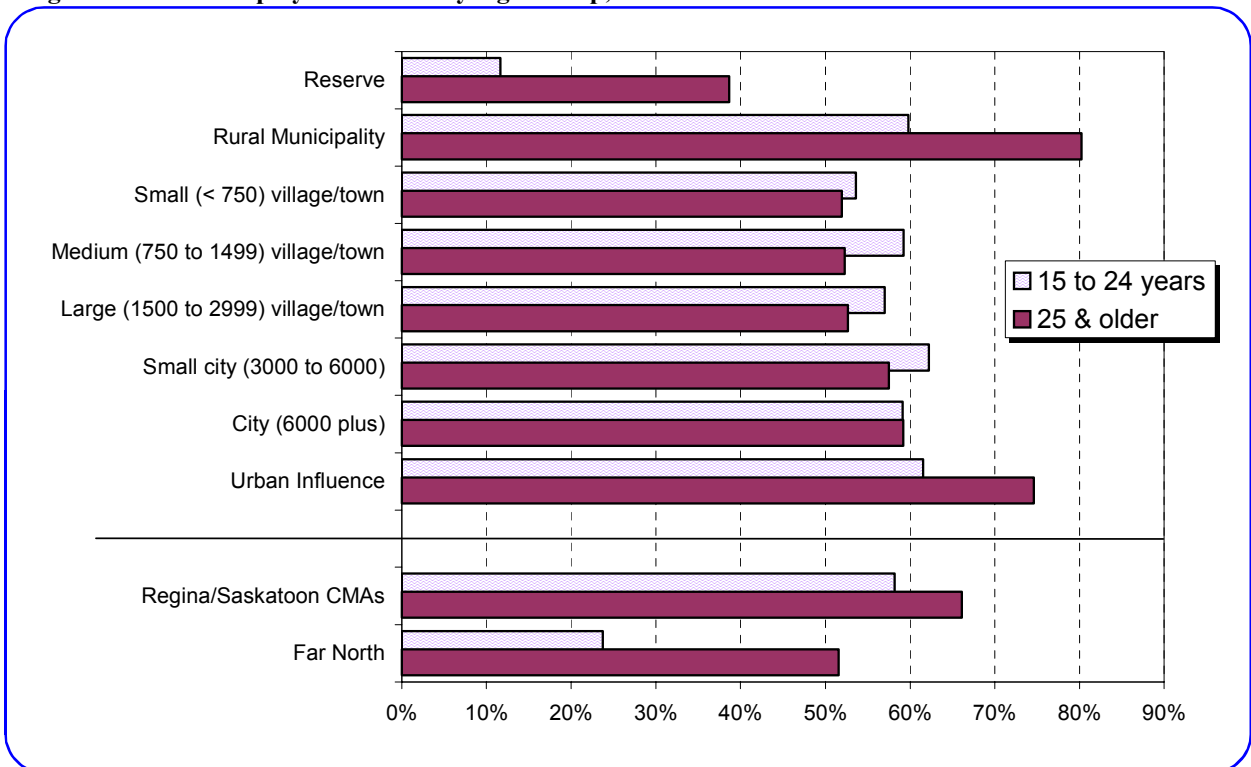
Figures 6.4 and 6.5 show the 1996 employment rates for men and women and for youth and adults by community type. Several observations can be made about these rates.

- The rates for men are always above the rates for women, as they are in the province generally. The difference between men and women is lower on Reserve and higher in the smaller towns/villages.
- The rates for women tend to increase with community size whereas the rates for men are more uniform. Apparently women in larger communities are more able to find employment than ones in smaller communities.
- Employment rates among youth are very low on Reserve and below average in small towns/villages. Youth employment rates also increase with community size.
- Youth employment rates in small cities and medium/large towns are above the employment rates for adults.

**Figure 6.4 Employment Rates by Gender, 1996**



**Figure 6.5 Employment Rates by Age Group, 1996**



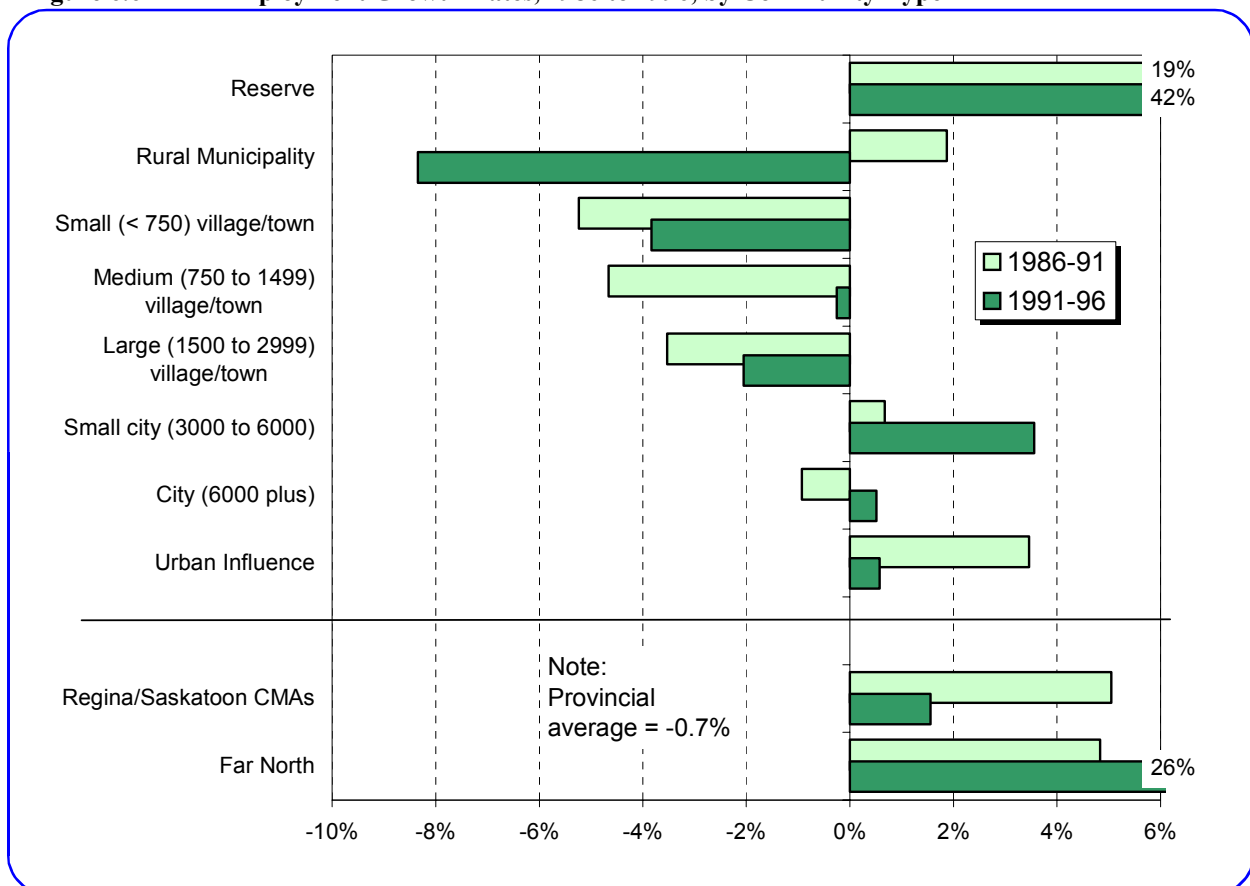
From 1991 to 1996, employment in Saskatchewan declined by just under 1%. All of the decline occurred in rural Saskatchewan where employment dropped by 3.1%; employment in the Regina and Saskatoon CMAs grew by 1.6% over the five years. The same situation occurred in the 1986-1991 period when employment in Regina/Saskatoon grew by 5.1% and employment in rural Saskatchewan declined by 0.4%.

Figure 6.6 shows the 1991-96 decline was not uniform across community types or across the two five-year time intervals. Although the overall numbers are small, employment on Reserve grew by 19% over the first five years and 42% over the next five years.

In two community types – rural municipalities and the urban influenced areas – employment growth in the second half of the ten-year period was poorer than in the first half. In RMs in particular, employment declined by 8.3% over the 1991-96 period, representing an employment loss of 8,600. This followed upon a period of employment growth from 1986 to 1991.

In the other community types, the rates of change improved in the second five-year period although employment in small towns and large towns still dropped. The biggest turnarounds were in the medium sized towns/villages and the small cities.

**Figure 6.6 Employment Growth Rates, 1986 to 1996, by Community Type**





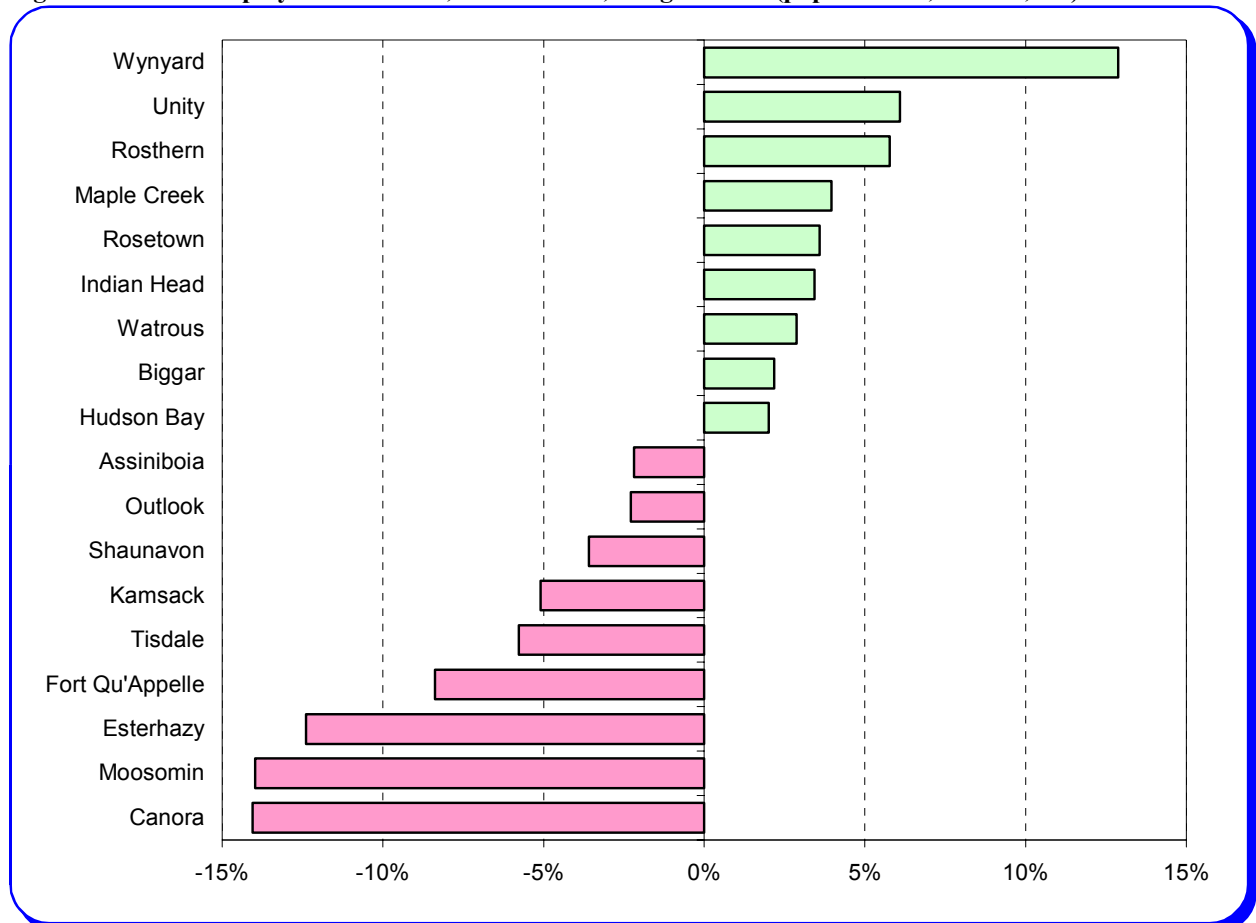
The 1991-96 pattern in Figure 6.6 has become a familiar one. Employment in larger communities either grew or didn't fall as much as employment in smaller ones. And, as before, the large towns (1500 to 2999 population) did not do as well as expected.

Figure 6.7 shows the employment growth rates for the individual large towns from 1991 to 1996. One half of the eighteen large towns showed employment increases but the declines were larger among the half that declined than the increases were among the half that increased. Three of the communities showed declines in excess of 10% – Esterhazy, Moosomin, Canora – all on the East side of the province. Only one – Wynyard – had an increase in excess of 10%.

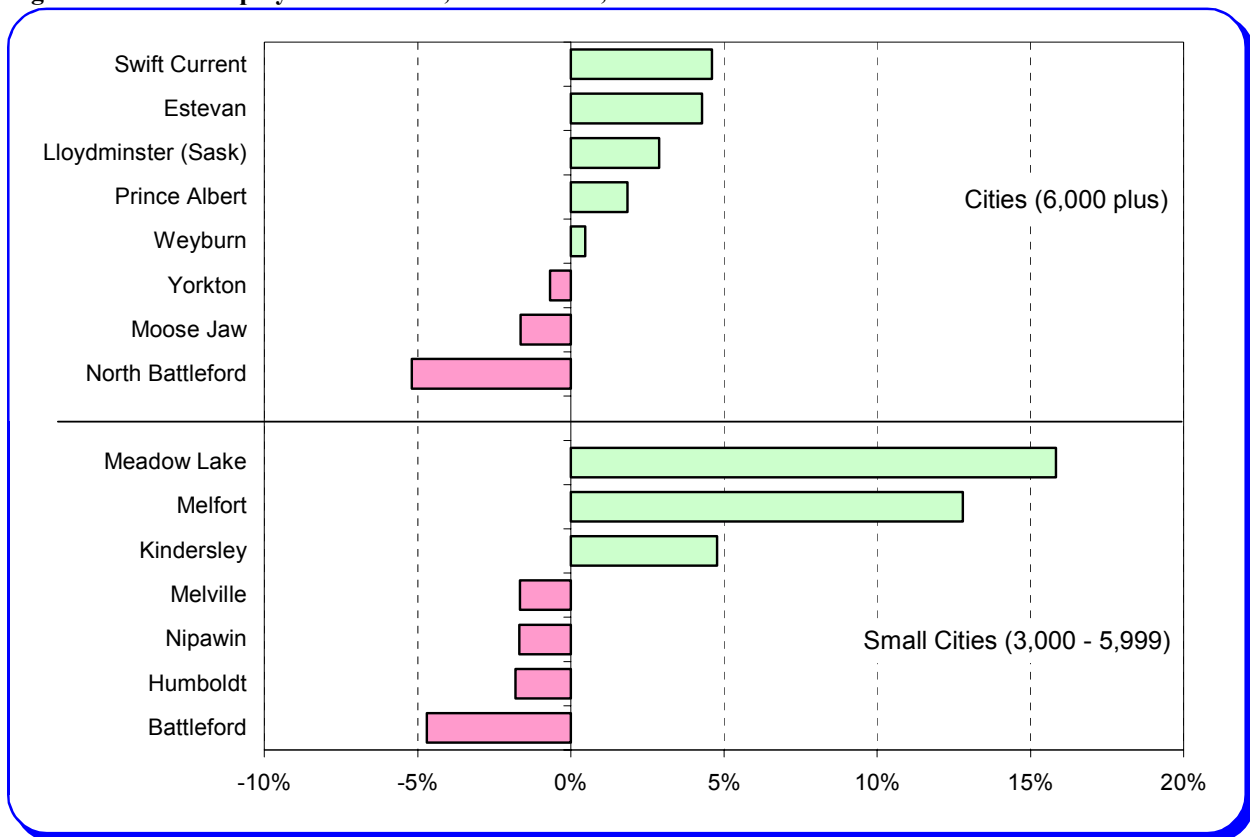
Both small cities (population 3,000 to 5,999) and larger cities (population 6,000) showed employment growth from 1991 to 1996 with smaller cities growing more quickly.

Figure 6.8 shows that the employment growth in smaller cities is the result of strong growth in Meadow Lake and Melfort. The increase in larger cities, while smaller overall, was more uniform – five out of the eight showed increases.

**Figure 6.7 Employment Growth, 1991 to 1996, Large Towns (population 1,500 to 2,999)**



**Figure 6.8 Employment Growth, 1991 to 1996, Small Cities and Cities**

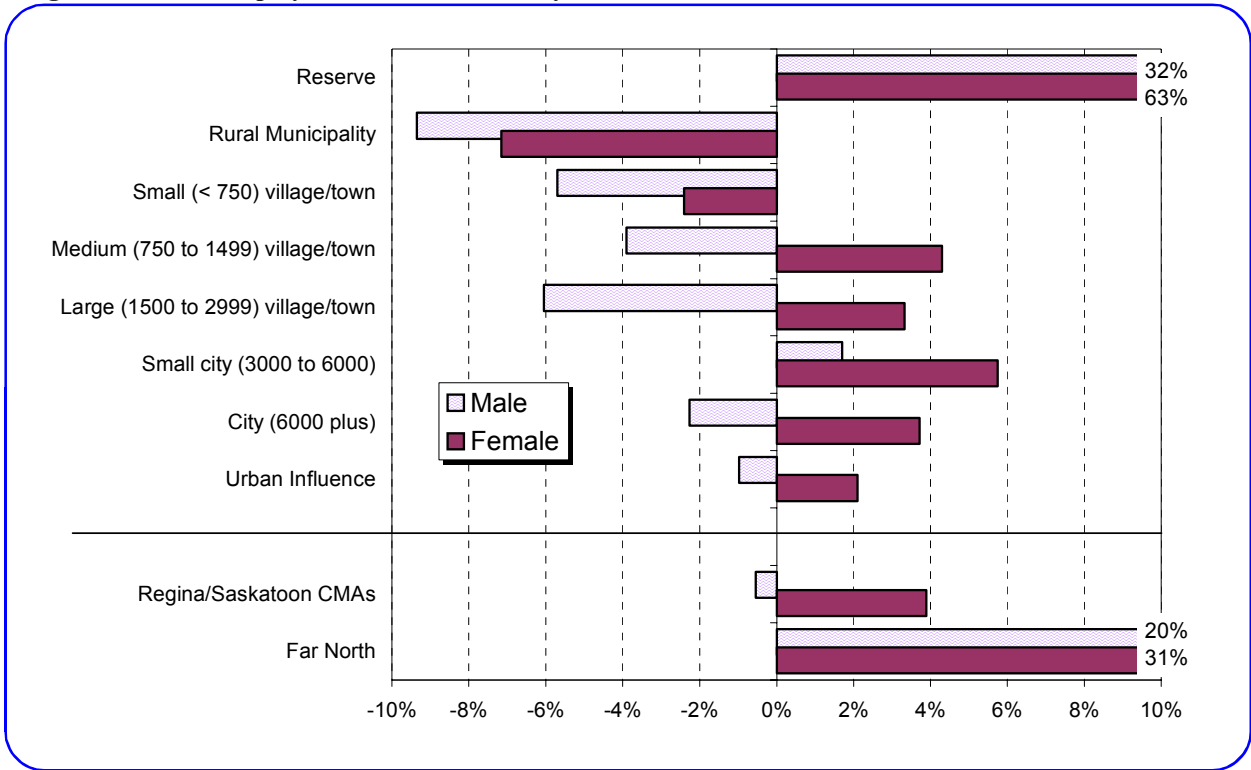


### Age and Gender

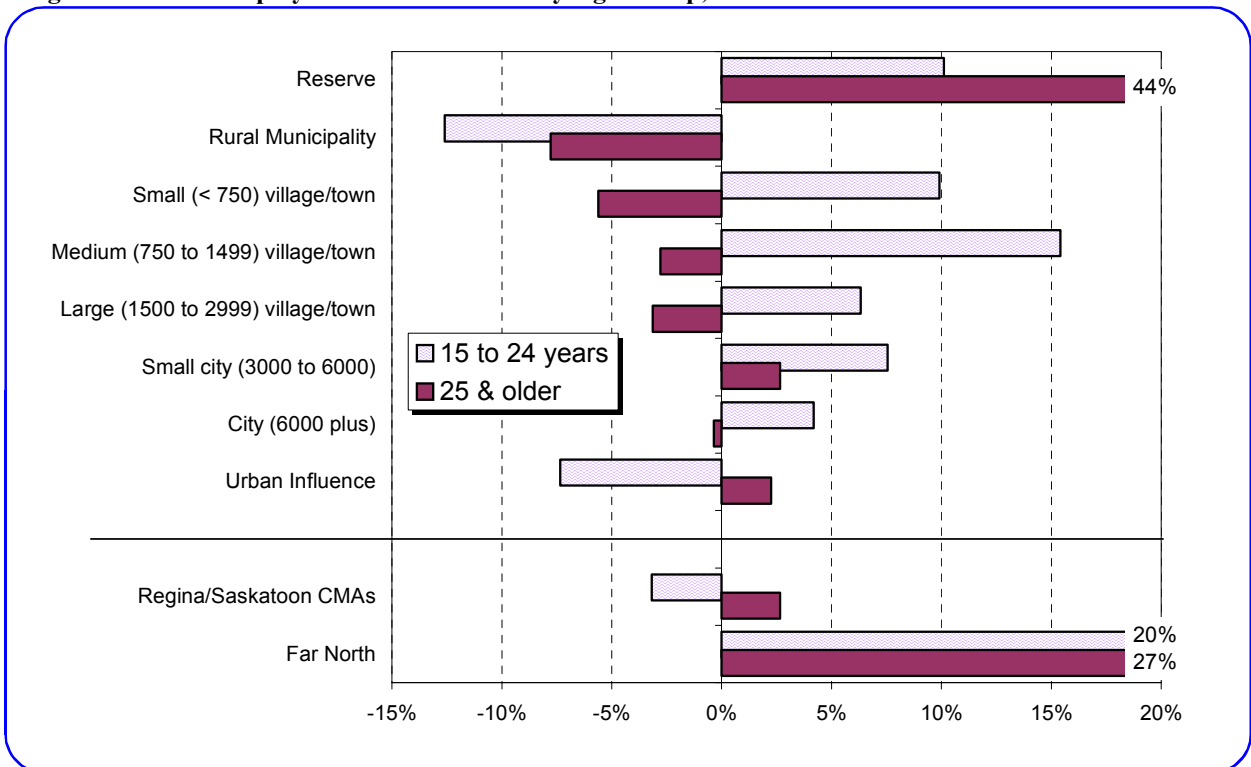
The growth rates by gender in Figure 6.9 show that the improvement in employment among women was uniform across community types. Employment among women increased more (or fell less) than among men in each community type. In fact employment among men declined in all but the on-Reserve population and the small cities and employment among women increased in all but rural municipalities and the small towns/villages. These changes mirror the provincial patterns – from 1991 to 1996 employment grew by 2% among women and declined by 3% among men.

Employment among youth changed in complex ways (see Figure 6.10). In rural municipalities, Reserves, and communities in the urban influenced area, the decline was larger among youth than among older workers. Elsewhere, employment among youth increased more quickly than among older workers. This pattern is the opposite of the one in Regina/Saskatoon where youth employment declined by 3% and employment among older workers increased by 3%.

**Figure 6.9 Employment Growth Rates by Gender, 1991 to 1996**



**Figure 6.10 Employment Growth Rates by Age Group, 1991 to 1996**



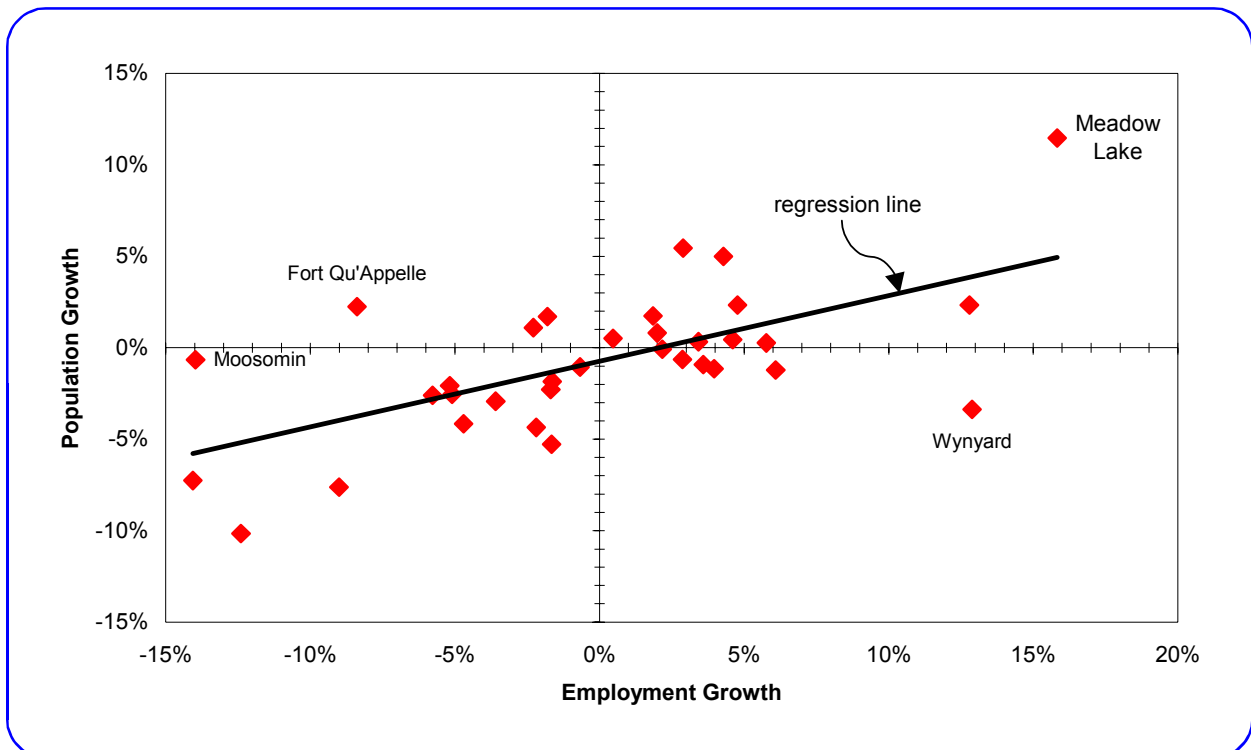
In summary, the changing employment levels (see Figure 6.6) when combined with stable employment rates (Figure 6.3) confirm that the population rises and falls with job availability. For example, the employment rate in large towns (1,500 to 2,999 population) was at 53% in both 1991 and 1996 even though the number of employed persons declined by approximately 350 persons over the five years. This strongly suggests that the population is driven by employment opportunities – the population will rise and fall to maintain a "natural" employment rate.

Figure 6.11 shows that, at the individual community level, this relationship is present although there are exceptions. The regression line, a measure of association, suggests that population and employment grow and decline in step with one another. Among the communities with a population 1,500 or larger:

- population grew by 2.0% for those with an employment increase; and
- population declined by 2.3% for those with an employment decline.

Some of the exceptions are shown in Figure 6.11 as well. Wynyard had a strong employment growth accompanied by a decline in population whereas Fort Qu'Appelle experienced population growth in spite of a decline in employment. Moosomin was able to maintain its population in spite of a 14% decline in employment.

**Figure 6.11 Employment Growth (1991-96) Compared with Population (1996), Large Towns, Small Cities and Cities Combined**



## 6.2 Industry and Occupation

The importance of agriculture in rural Saskatchewan is well known and this has an obvious impact on the labour market structure. Figure 6.12 shows the breakdown of industry for persons employed in rural Saskatchewan. These figures are based on the "experienced" labour force<sup>5</sup> rather than just the number of people who were working in June 1996. For those with more than one job, this represents the industry of their "main" job, the one at which they spent the most time in the week prior to the Census.

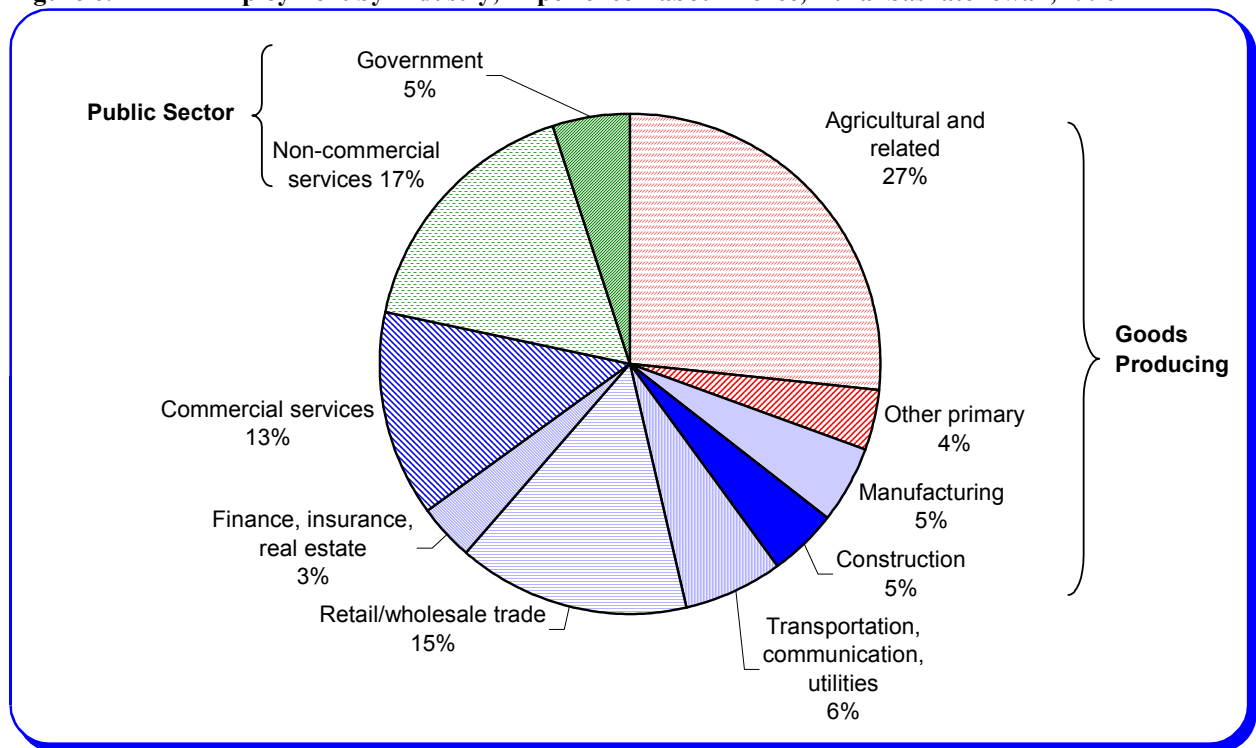
To better understand the industry and occupation categories used by Statistics Canada, Appendix B contains a detailed listing of the kinds of industries and occupations in each of the categories.

In 1996, employment in agriculture and related services such as veterinary services and crop spraying accounted for 27% of total employment. The next three large groups are:

- non-commercial services, primarily health and education services,
- retail/wholesale trade, and
- commercial services, primarily accommodation and food services.

These four industry groups account for three out of four jobs in rural Saskatchewan.

**Figure 6.12 Employment by Industry, Experience Labour Force, Rural Saskatchewan, 1996**

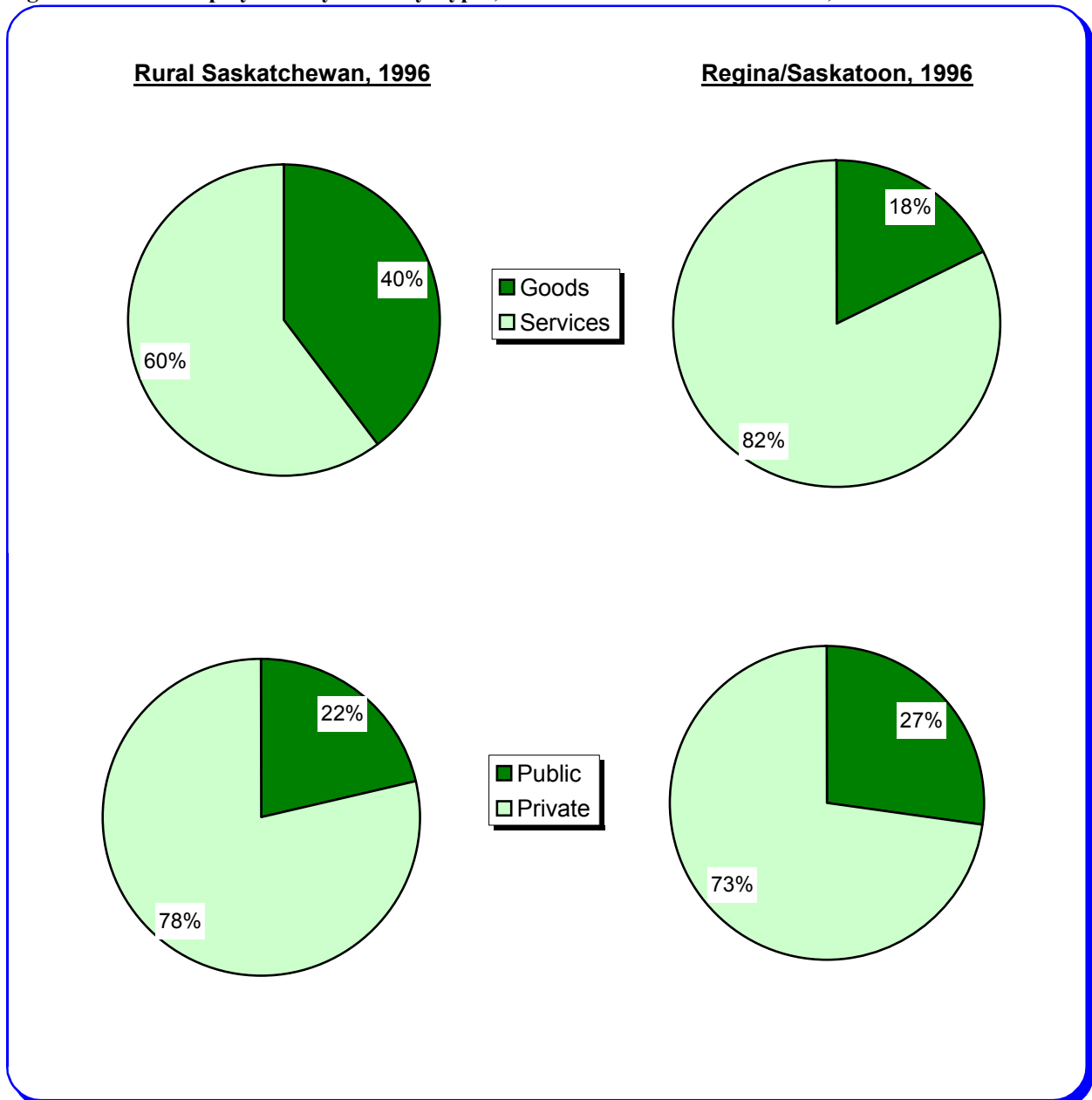


<sup>5</sup> The experienced labour force is comprised of those who were working in June 1996 and, if not, those who had a job for at least some part of 1995.

With the dominance of agriculture in rural Saskatchewan, a much larger share of rural employment is engaged in the production of goods than is the case in urban areas. Figure 6.13 shows that employment in goods-producing industries – agriculture, other primary, manufacturing, construction – accounts for 40% of employment compared with 18% in Regina and Saskatoon.

Rural Saskatchewan also has more private sector employment than urban Saskatchewan. Whereas 27% of employment in Regina/Saskatoon is in the public sector – government plus non-commercial services – 22% of employment in rural Saskatchewan is in the public sector.

**Figure 6.13 Employment by Industry Types, Rural and Urban Saskatchewan, 1991 and 1996**



The breakdown of employment into four industry groups by community is shown in Figure 6.14. Here we can see the dominance of agriculture among residents of Rural Municipalities where agricultural employment represents 55% of total employment. As the community size increases, employment in agriculture declines in relative importance and is replaced by service sector employment, particularly in commercial services. As community size increases, there is also a larger proportion of employment in the public sector and typically a larger proportion in non-agricultural goods-producing industries.

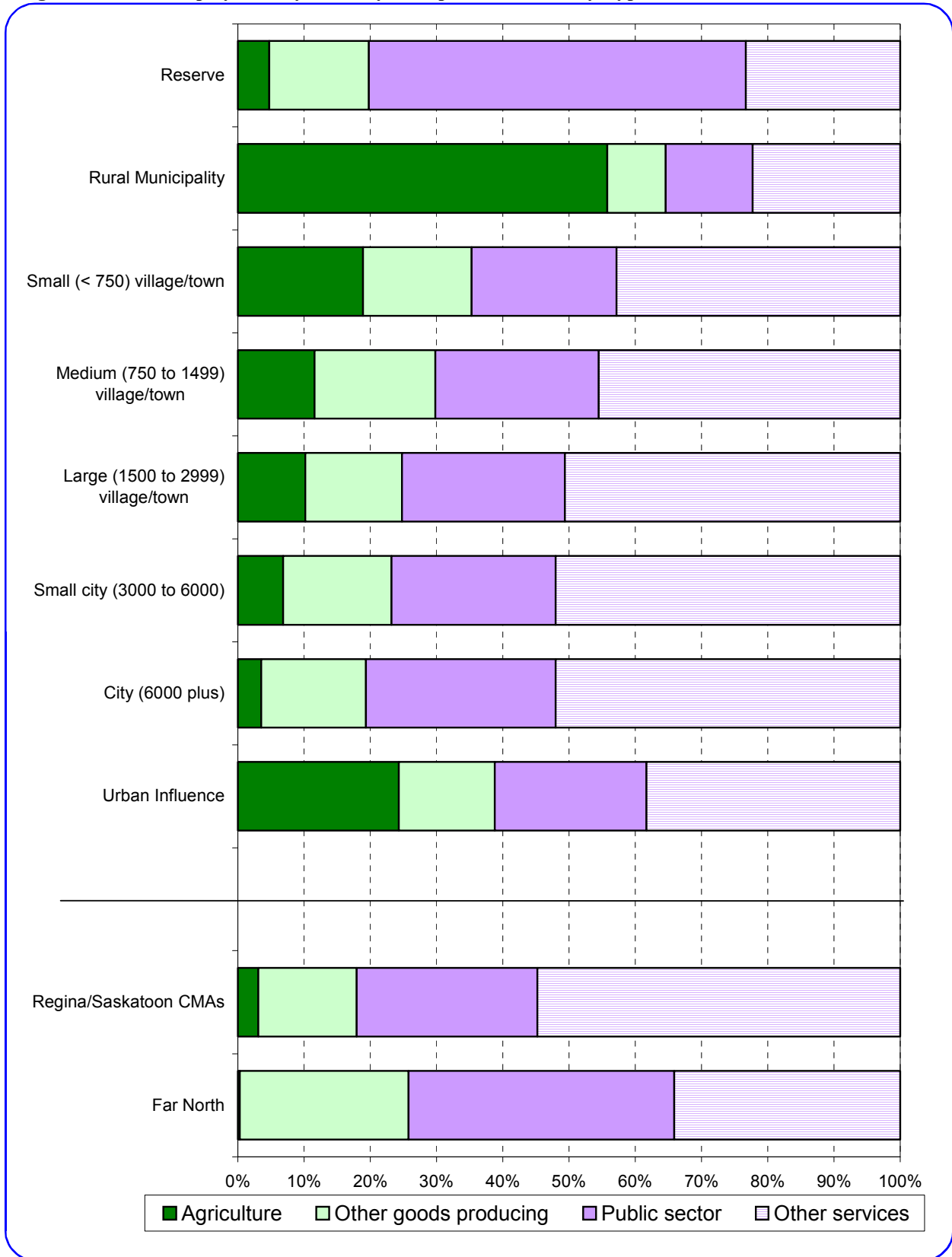
Employment on Reserves is almost exclusively in the public sector (57% of total employment) and employment in the urban influenced areas is a blend of the pattern in large communities with a high level of commercial services and rural municipalities with a high proportion of agriculture.

The growth in employment by industry group from 1991 to 1996 is shown in Figure 6.15. The decline in agricultural employment has been relatively uniform, at least in percentage terms, across the community types. With the exception of small cities (which account for less than 2% of agricultural employment in the province), the decline is 10% to 20% over the five years. Employment in the public sector also declined across all community types except the Reserves and the urban influenced areas in a relatively uniform fashion.

There are interesting patterns in the "other goods producing" group – patterns which may help to explain the relative employment and population growth in medium sized towns and small cities. In these two categories, there has been above average growth in this industry group, particularly in manufacturing employment. From 1991 to 1996, manufacturing employment grew by 45% in medium sized towns and 55% in small cities compared with 16% for the province as a whole. In medium sized towns employment was also growing in construction (25%) and the "other primary" group (10%), both well above the provincial average.

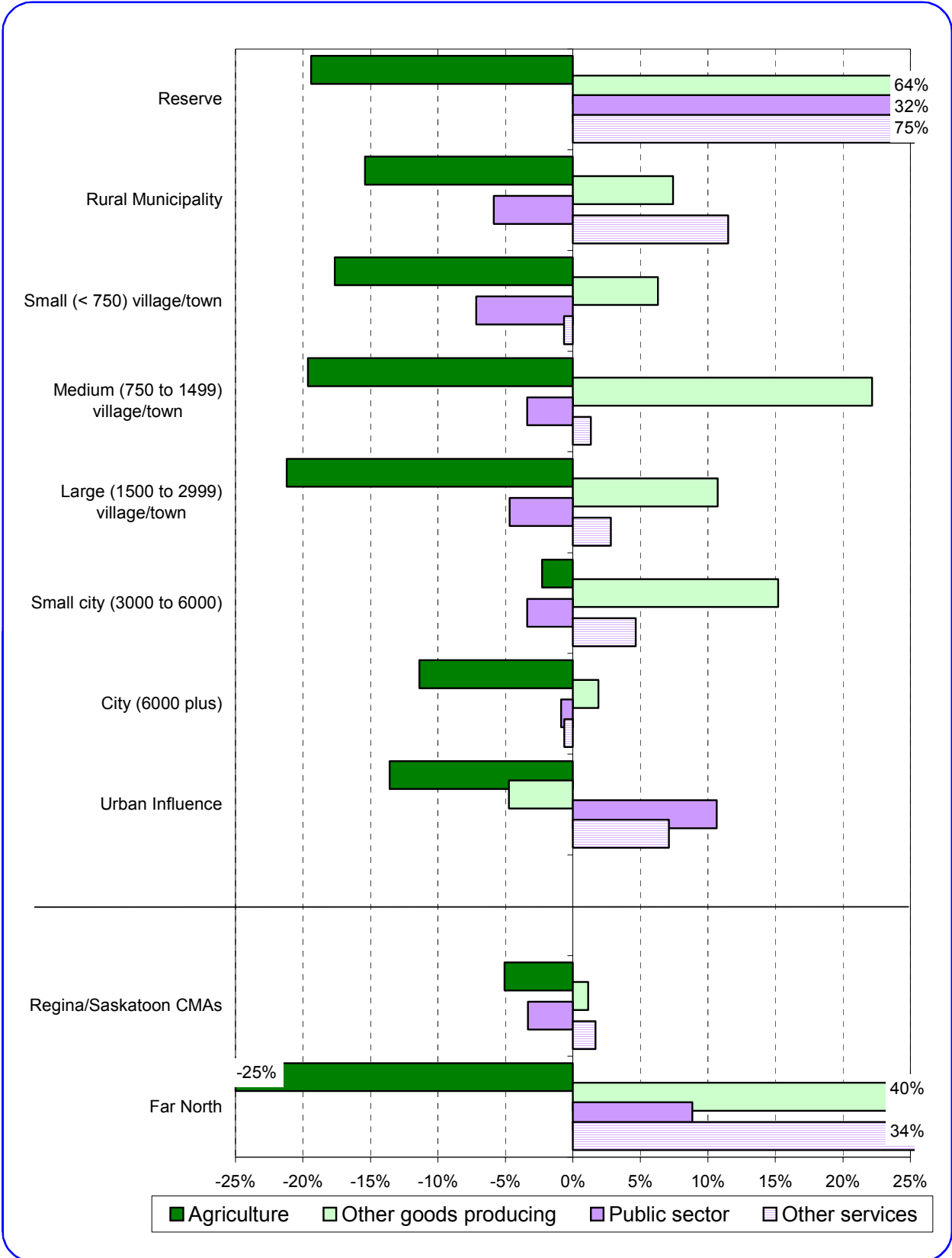
Economically, the "other services" group is generally driven by activity in other sectors and overall population growth. So it is no surprise that as population size increases, employment in other services grows as well. The exception is in rural municipalities and the urban influenced areas which showed an increase in employment from 1991 to 1996. Although "other services" employment is not large in these community groups, it is growing and doing so in each of the subcategories – transportation, trade, commercial services, and finance.

**Figure 6.14 Employment by Industry Group and Community Type, 1996**





**Figure 6.15 Growth in Employment, 1991 to 1996, by Industry and Community Type**



## Occupation

In spite of the different industry structures in rural Saskatchewan, the occupations in which people work are not that different from the ones in urban Saskatchewan. With two exceptions, the experienced labour force is similarly distributed across occupation groups in both rural and urban Saskatchewan.

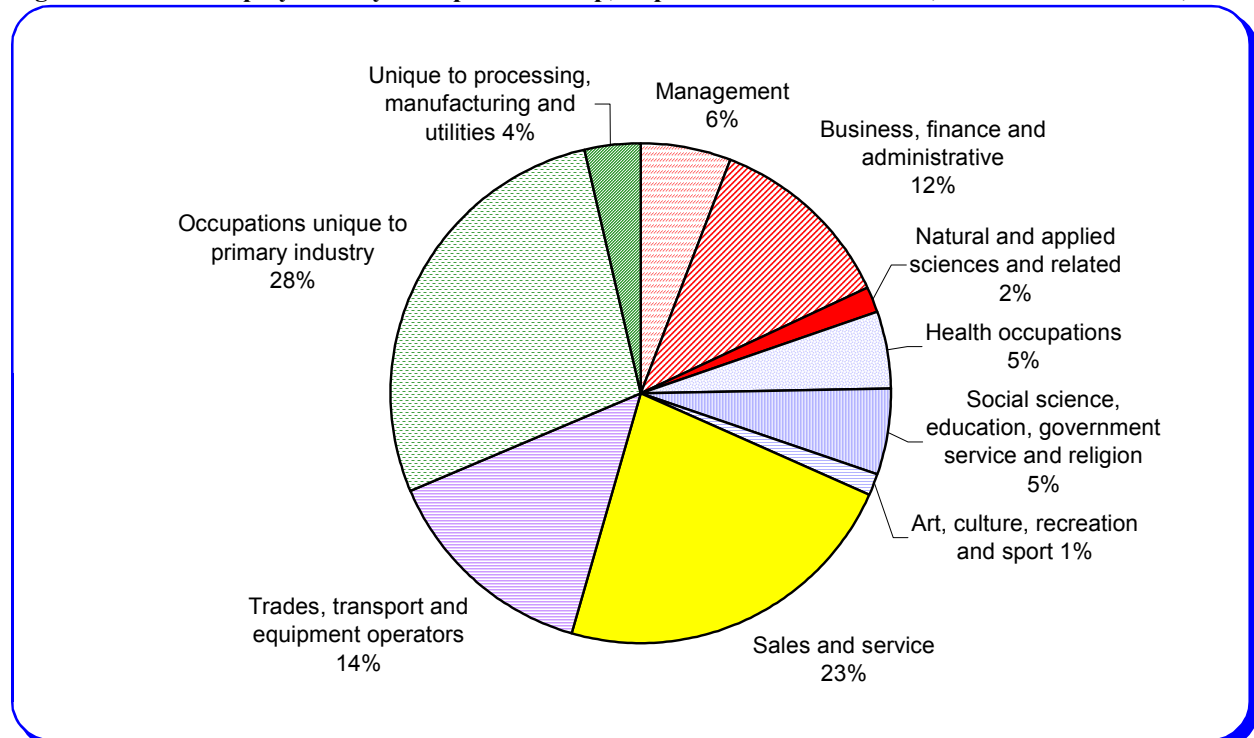
The two exceptions are "occupations unique to the primary industry", a category that includes farmers. In rural Saskatchewan, they account for 28% of employment; in urban Saskatchewan 4%. In rural Saskatchewan managers, business, finance, and administrative occupations account for 18% of occupations compared with 29% in urban Saskatchewan. Other than these differences, the distribution of occupations is similar.

### *Employment by Industry and Occupation*

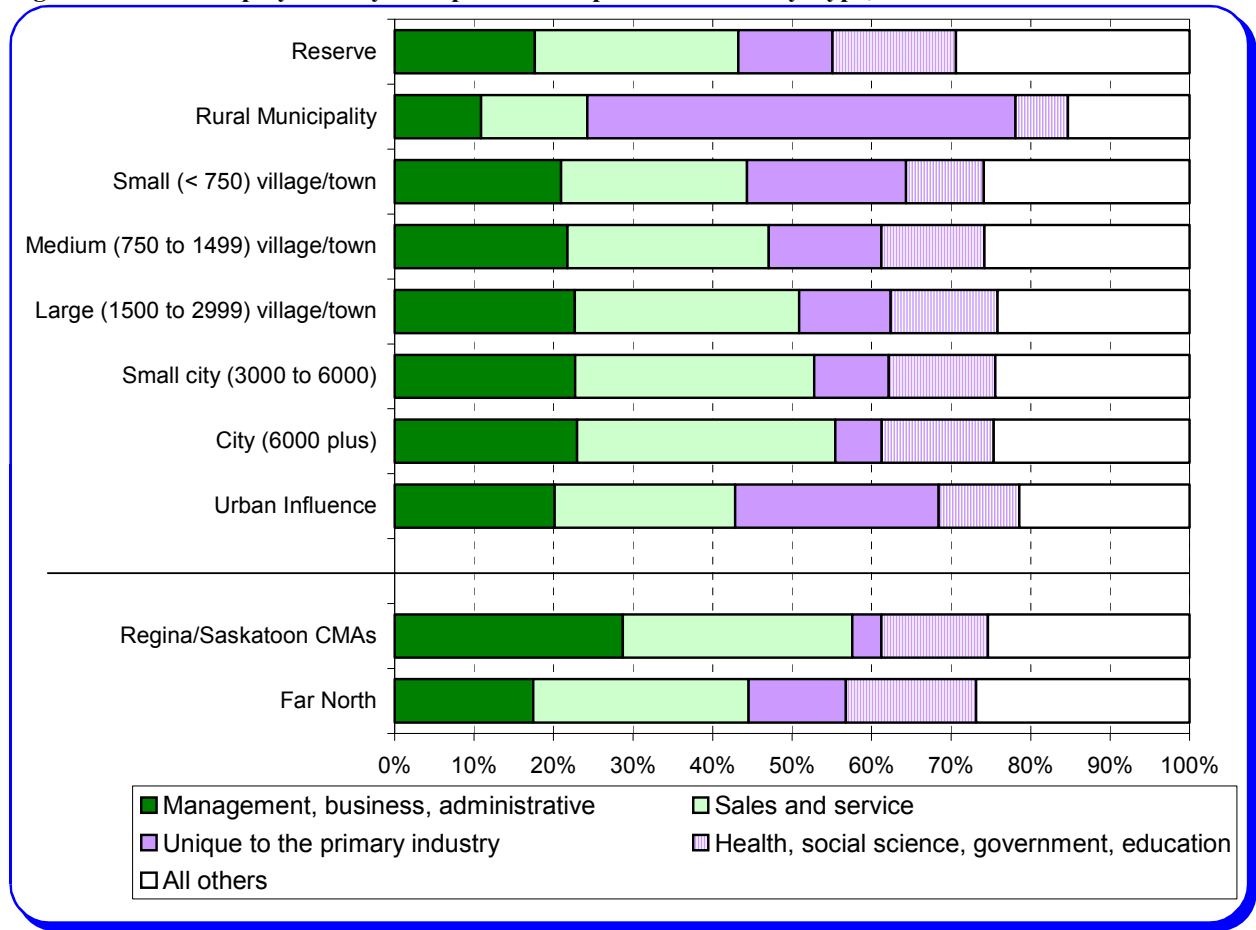
*Employment statistics for industry and occupation groups measure different aspects of employment. The industry group refers to the type of business in which the person is employed whereas the occupation group refers to their duties. Many occupation groups cross industry boundaries. In the retail trade industry group, for example, there are people in managerial occupations as well as people in sales occupations and service occupations. In health care there are managers, administrative occupations, service occupations, and occupations in science and technology as well as health occupations.*

Figure 6.16 shows the occupation breakdowns by rural community type. Most of the differences that are evident are explained by the differences in the mix of industry groups in the communities (see Figure 6.14). Apparently the occupational mix within industry groups is similar in rural Saskatchewan to the one in urban Saskatchewan, not a surprising result.

**Figure 6.16 Employment by Occupation Group, Experienced Labour Force, Rural Saskatchewan, 1996**



**Figure 6.17 Employment by Occupation Group and Community Type, 1996**



## 6.3 Place of Work

The labour market analysis in Sections 6.1 and 6.2 has focussed on the employment characteristics by the residence of the person employed. In this section, we look at how far rural people are travelling to get to work.

As a measurement of distance to work, the Census data is flawed to some extent because it measures the place of work according to the Census Subdivision (CSD) and Census Division (CD) boundaries (a map showing CDs is on page 99). Residents of communities near CD boundaries will be much more likely to cross a CD boundary than those who live near the middle of a CD. For example, no one in Shaunovan which is in the centre of Census Division #4 works in a different CD but 59% of Battleford residents work in a different CD because North Battleford, just across the river, is in a different Census Division. In spite of these difficulties, it is possible to see how many rural residents are employed in the same community in which they live.

There are some general differences between urban and rural residents overall. Regina/Saskatoon residents are, not surprisingly, more likely to work in their own community<sup>6</sup> (82% do so) than in rural Saskatchewan where 66% work in their own community which, in the case of those living in rural municipalities, presumably means on the farm. Rural residents are more likely to work in a nearby community (19%) than Regina/Saskatoon residents (7%).

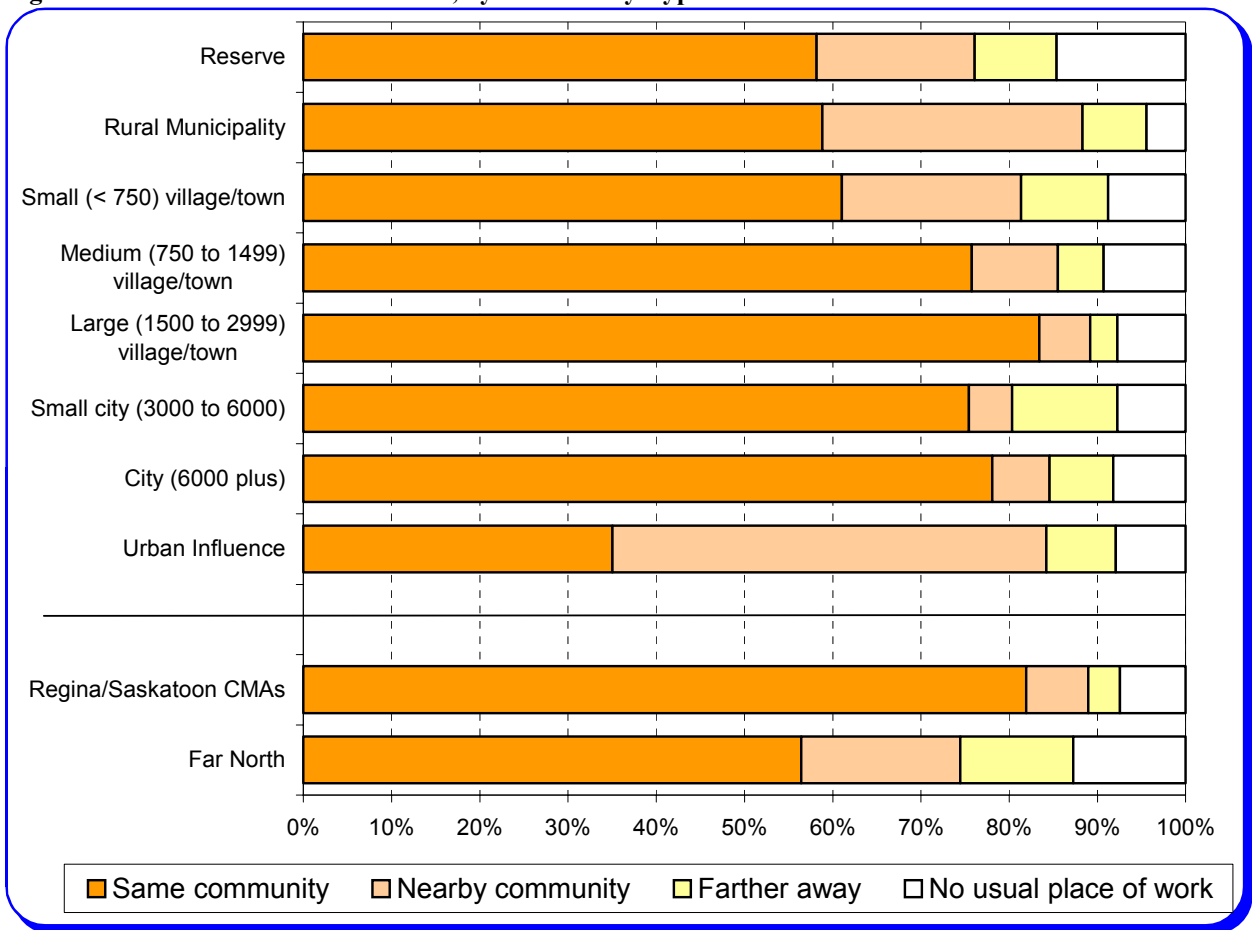
Figure 6.18 shows place of work in 1996 by community type. Those living in the urban influenced areas are the least likely to be working in their own community and the most likely to work in a nearby community, presumably the urban area they are living near. Those living in rural municipalities are also more likely than other rural residents to travel to work – in 1996 36% worked in another community.

Within the categories of community size, there is an increasing tendency among residents to work in their own community as the population increases. Large towns appear to be an exception again; 83% of those living in small towns work in their own community compared with, for example, 75% of those in small cities and 78% of those in cities. Closer examination, however, shows that almost all of the lower proportion in small cities and cities is accounted for by the population in Battleford (where 33% work in their own community) and Lloydminster (where 30% work in their own community). If these are excluded, the percentage of the employment in small cities and cities that is in the same community rises to 82% and 81% respectively.

---

<sup>6</sup> In own community includes home-based work.

**Figure 6.18 Place of Work in 1996, by Community Type**



## 6.4 Recent Sub-provincial Employment Trends

The Census provides good information on employment trends but until the 2001 Census figures are released in the Spring of 2002, they are increasingly out-of-date. To cover the period since 1996, the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) can be used. The sub-provincial data available from the LFS is not as detailed as in the Census.

In particular, the LFS publishes data for what are called "economic regions". With the exception of Indian Reserves and the North<sup>7</sup>, the sum of these economic regions corresponds quite closely with the area referred to as "rural" in this report. In June 1996, the Census reported rural employment at 254,875 persons. The sum of employment in the economic regions averaged over the year 1996 was 252,000.

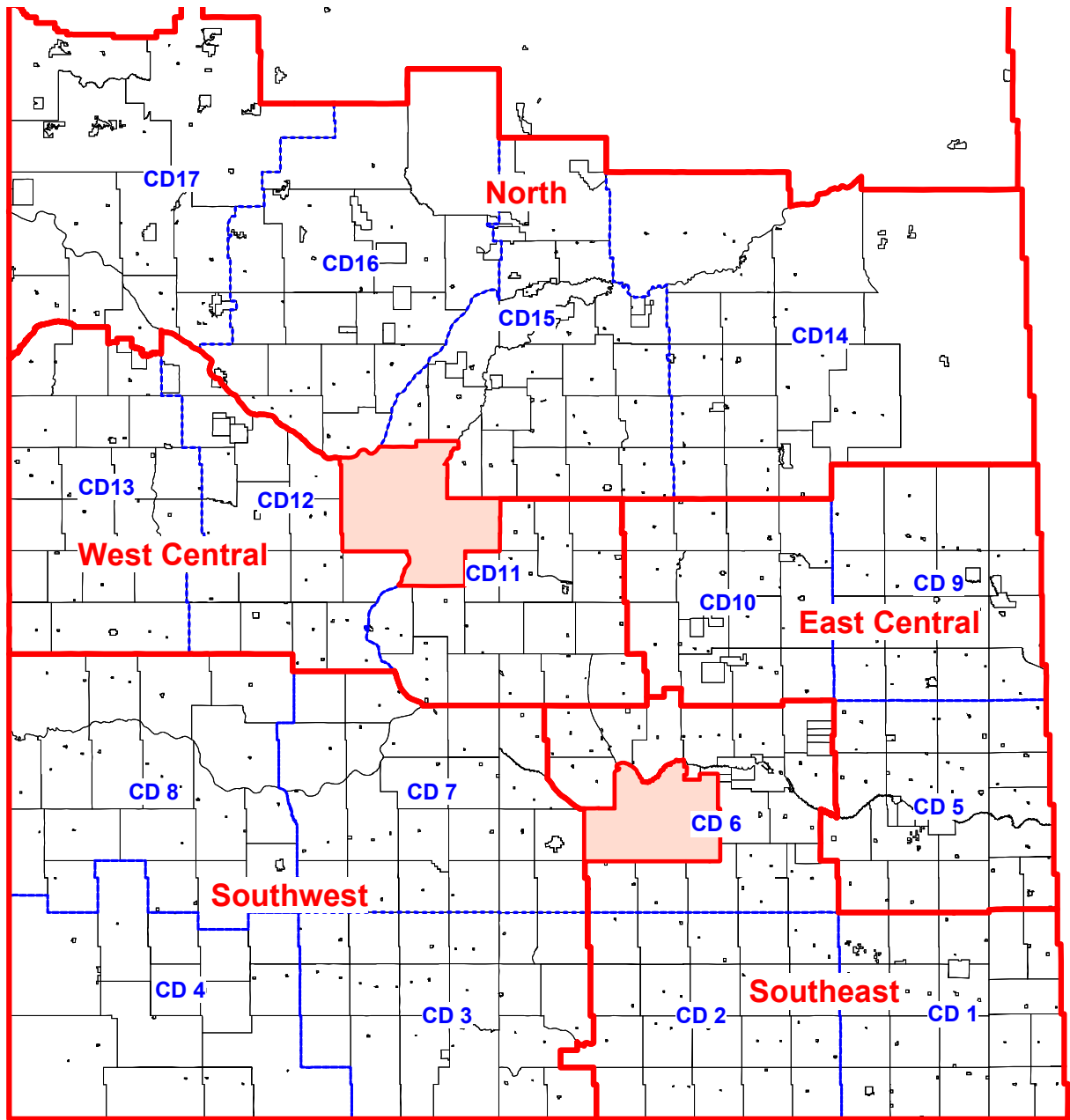
Figure 6.19 on the next page is a map of the province showing the economic regions used by Statistics Canada. The regions are aggregates of Census Divisions (CDs) and were originally chosen to represent areas that were "similar" economically. Employment for the economic regions is documented in Table 6.1 below.

**Table 6.1 Employment by Economic Region, Saskatchewan, 1987 to 2000**

	Employment in thousands														
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Southeast	40.5	40.6	39.6	38.4	39.8	37.7	38.4	39.9	40.3	39.9	41.2	39.5	38.2	39.2	
Southwest	57.0	57.5	54.0	55.3	52.9	50.2	52.0	52.6	54.3	52.9	53.6	54.2	53.1	54.4	
East Central	46.1	47.0	45.8	43.0	43.1	43.8	43.5	43.9	41.6	41.2	42.0	40.9	40.9	42.3	
West Central	31.6	31.0	30.1	30.7	28.9	31.2	30.0	27.8	29.4	29.7	29.7	31.0	31.1	30.4	
North	92.1	90.3	88.0	88.2	89.9	89.7	89.3	89.7	90.7	88.3	93.6	93.8	98.6	97.6	
Rural subtotal	267.3	266.4	257.5	255.6	254.6	252.6	253.2	253.9	256.3	252.0	260.1	259.4	261.9	263.9	
Regina/ Saskatoon CMAs	195.5	197.0	198.5	198.7	198.8	196.0	197.7	201.7	203.2	205.5	209.9	216.9	218.1	221.1	
Sask Total	462.8	463.5	456.0	454.3	453.4	448.5	450.8	455.7	459.4	457.5	470.0	476.3	480.1	485.0	

<sup>7</sup> For a variety of reasons including jurisdictional issues, costs, and response rates, the Labour Force Survey framework excludes the population normally resident on Reserve. The survey includes the Aboriginal population living off Reserve in its survey frame. The non-Reserve population in the Far North is included in the survey and combined with the "North" region around Prince Albert and Meadow Lake for publication.

Figure 6.19 Statistics Canada's Economic Regions and Census Divisions



Excluding the Regina and Saskatoon CMAs and the population on Reserve, but including the Far North, rural employment has grown since 1996, as Figure 6.20 shows. In fact, the average annual growth rate of 1.2% is near the growth rate of 1.8% in Regina/Saskatoon.

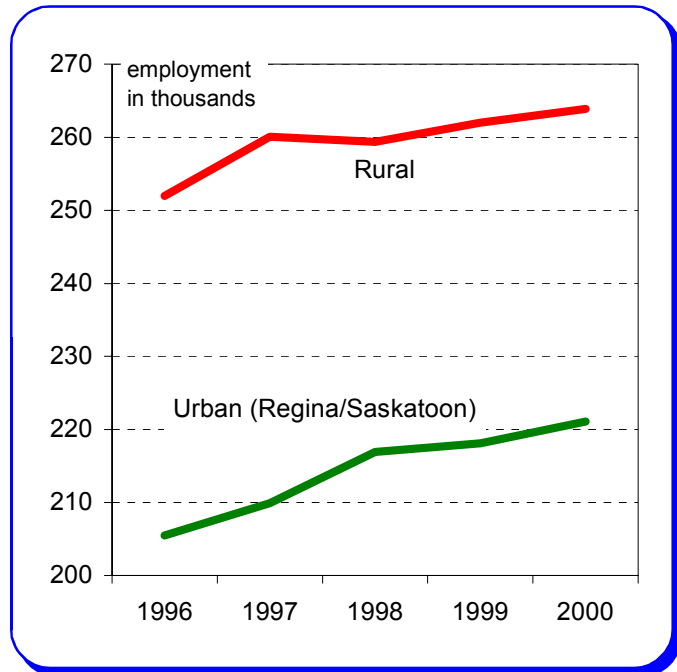
Figure 6.21 shows that not all of this growth is occurring in larger centres. For the labour force survey, Statistics Canada's definition of "small towns/villages" includes rural municipalities and communities with a population under 1,000. Employment growth in these smaller communities has average 2.7% per year from 1996. This compares with 4.3% per year in Prince Albert and Moose Jaw combined.

While it is dangerous to read too much into these data, it appears that the employment decline in the small communities and rural municipalities from 1991 to 1996 has reversed to some degree since 1996.

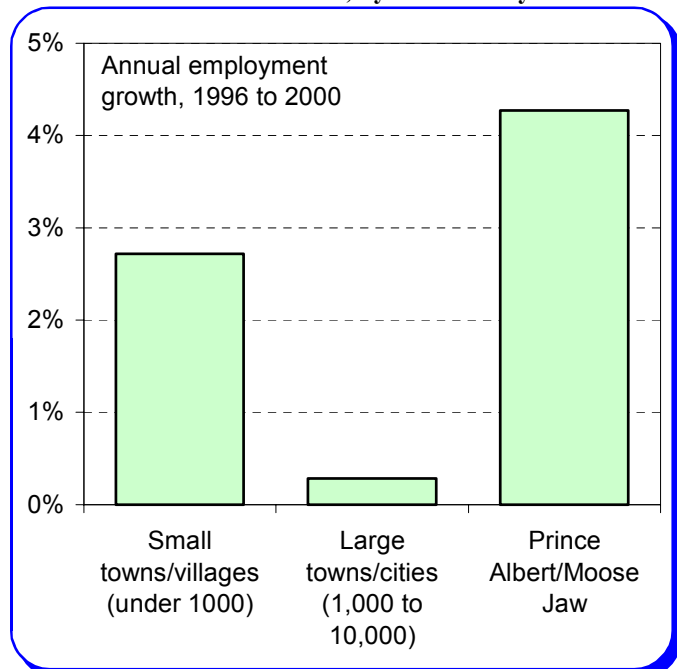
Figure 6.22 shows the employment growth rates in each of the economic regions for the 1996 to 2000 period. The growth is relatively uniform except for the North which is well ahead of the average and the Southeast which had a negative growth rate over the four years.

Figure 6.23 shows the trend that was evident between 1991 and 1996 (see Figure 6.14) continued to 2000. That trend was a decline in agricultural employment and growth in other goods producing sectors, particularly manufacturing.

**Figure 6.20 Employment in Rural and Urban Saskatchewan Since 1996**



**Figure 6.21 Annual Growth in Rural Employment, 1996 to 2000, by Community Size**

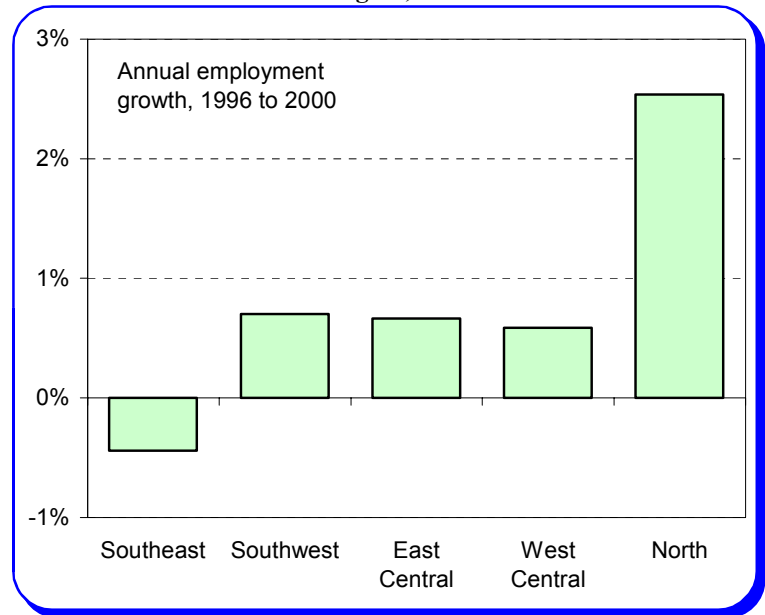




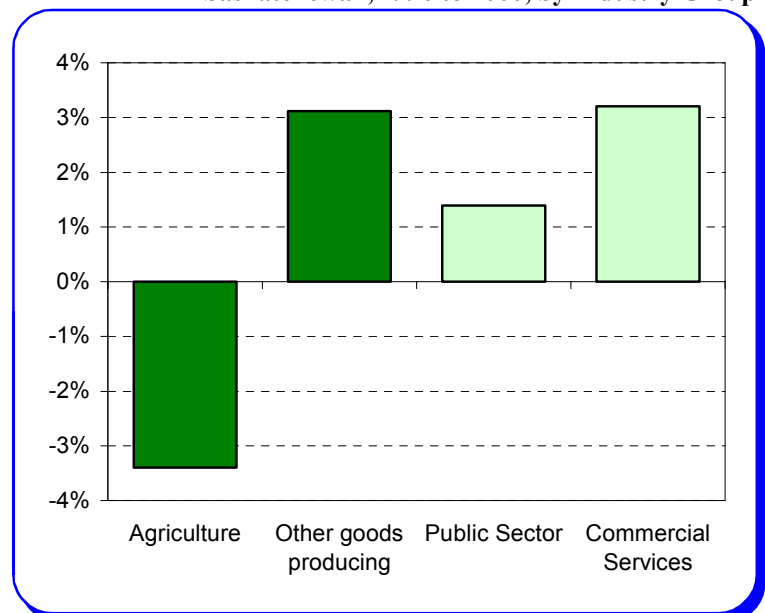
As well, the growth in the services-producing sector generally and the commercial services in particular continued to 2000.

At the time this report was being prepared preliminary 2001 figures suggest that employment in the Southeast is growing whereas it is declining in other parts of rural Saskatchewan.

**Figure 6.22 Average Annual Employment Growth by Economic Region, 1996 to 2000**



**Figure 6.23 Average Annual Employment Growth, Rural Saskatchewan, 1996 to 2000, by Industry Group**



## 6.5 Summary

A summary of findings in this section is presented below in point form.

1. The labour force in rural Saskatchewan is structured differently from the one in urban (Regina/Saskatoon) Saskatchewan in fundamental ways. As a percentage of total employment:
  - 28% are self-employed compared with 11% in urban Saskatchewan;
  - 40% are employed in goods-producing industries, including Agriculture, compared with 18% in urban Saskatchewan;
  - 22% are employed in the public sector compared with 27% in urban Saskatchewan; and
  - 66% work in their own community compared with 82% in urban Saskatchewan.
2. In spite of population changes, the percentage of the rural population that is employed did not change appreciably from 1986 to 1996. This confirms the general view that the population fluctuates according to job availability. From 1991 to 1996, the population in communities larger than 1,500 persons grew by 2.0% for those with an employment increase and declined by 2.3% for those with an employment decline.
3. There has been significant growth in employment on Reserve although the gap between Reserve and non-Reserve communities is still substantial.
4. From 1991 to 1996, employment grew by 3.6% in small cities (population 3,000 to 6,000), the best performance among non-Reserve communities. It fell by 8.3% among residents of Rural Municipalities.
5. Employment for women increased from 1991 to 1996 and the largest gains were in the larger communities.
6. Excluding agriculture, employment growth in the goods-producing industries has been the strongest in medium-sized towns (population 750 to 1,499) and small cities (population 3,000 to 6,000).
7. The distance people travel to work tends to decrease as community size increases.
8. An update of employment data since the Census suggests that the employment in small towns/villages has increased since 1996. All of the increase has happened in non-agricultural industries.

## 7.0 Income

---

Income is measured in a variety of ways. There are important distinctions about what incomes are included and at what level of family organization. For example, the Census measures income i) from all sources or ii) restricted to employment at the i) individual, ii) family, or iii) household level. One can use income before or after taxes, at a nominal level or adjusted for inflation.

Unless otherwise indicated, the income figures in this section are for gross annual personal income. That is,

- they include only net income from self-employment or salaries and dividends from incorporated businesses (including farms);
- are measured before taxes and other deductions; and
- are not adjusted for inflation.

There are two data sources used in this analysis. The 1996 Census provides the most detail about income at a sub-provincial level although the income measured is for the year prior to the Census, that is, 1995. More recent data (up to the 1998 calendar year) are available from an analysis of income tax records filed. Income tax records are available only by postal code – the mailing address of the tax filer – so some geographic detail is lost.

## 7.1 Basic Income Measures

In 1995, the average rural adult (15 years of age and older) had a gross income of \$21,100, an 11% increase from 1990. Consumer price inflation over the period was 12% so the average rural adult effectively had the same "purchasing power" in 1995 as in 1990. In Regina and Saskatoon, the average income was 16% higher at \$25,000. The gap between rural and urban incomes closed somewhat between 1990 and 1995 because incomes in Regina/Saskatoon increased by only 6% from 1990 to 1995.

Employment income is the largest component of personal income, accounting for almost three quarters of personal income. Table 7.1 shows that the average income from employment, among those who had any employment income at all in 1995, was \$20,100 in rural Saskatchewan, 20% less than in Regina/Saskatoon. As with total income, the employment income gap between urban and rural Saskatchewan closed somewhat between 1990 and 1995.

Overall employment income is affected by the amount of time spent working, so Table 7.1 also shows average employment income among those who worked throughout 1995 on a full-time basis. Among this group, average employment income was \$27,900 in 1995, 16% higher than in

**Table 7.1 Average Individual Incomes, 1995, by Community Type**

	Individual income from all sources		Employment income (among those working)					
	Average	Change from 1990	All	Change from 1990	Those working FTFY*	Change from 1990	Those working PT or PY	Change from 1990
Reserve	\$9,700	15%	\$12,800	9%	\$22,500	7%	\$8,300	11%
Rural Municipality	\$20,300	17%	\$17,700	19%	\$22,600	22%	\$12,500	15%
Small (< 750) village/town	\$20,300	11%	\$19,500	12%	\$29,200	20%	\$13,200	16%
Medium (750 to 1499) village/town	\$21,300	12%	\$21,300	12%	\$31,300	17%	\$13,200	10%
Large (1500 to 2999) village/town	\$21,900	8%	\$21,200	6%	\$30,900	10%	\$13,200	6%
Small city (3000 to 6000)	\$21,800	9%	\$21,500	8%	\$31,200	10%	\$12,800	10%
City (6000 plus)	\$21,900	9%	\$22,600	7%	\$33,100	11%	\$13,000	8%
Urban influence	\$23,700	14%	\$22,200	16%	\$29,200	16%	\$14,500	21%
<b>Rural Subtotal</b>	<b>\$21,100</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>\$20,100</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>\$27,900</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>\$12,800</b>	<b>11%</b>
Regina/Saskatoon CMAs	\$25,000	6%	\$24,900	7%	\$35,700	11%	\$13,900	10%
Far North	\$15,800	7%	\$18,200	2%	\$30,500	4%	\$10,700	10%
<b>Provincial Total</b>	<b>\$22,700</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>\$22,200</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>\$31,600</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>\$13,200</b>	<b>11%</b>

\* FTFY = full time, full year    \*\* PT or PY = Part time or Part year, that is, other than FTFY

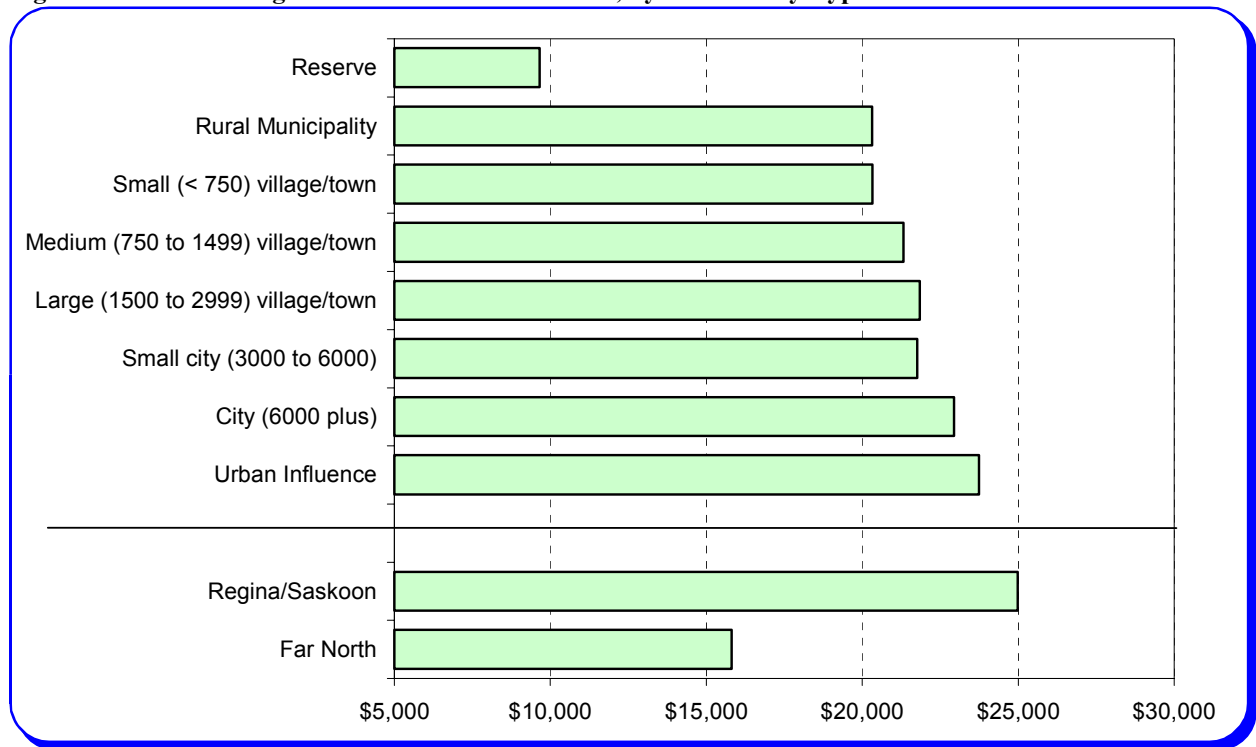
1990 and 22% below the average in Regina/Saskatoon. So it is clear that 1995 incomes, particularly employment incomes, were lower in rural Saskatchewan than they were in urban areas.

Figures 7.1 and 7.2 show, respectively, the differences across community types for total individual income and the change from 1990 to 1995.

Individual incomes on Reserve are very low, largely because very few adults have full-time, full-year employment. The number who are employed increased from 1991 to 1996 as Section 6 of this report has demonstrated so incomes are growing more quickly on Reserve than in other rural communities.

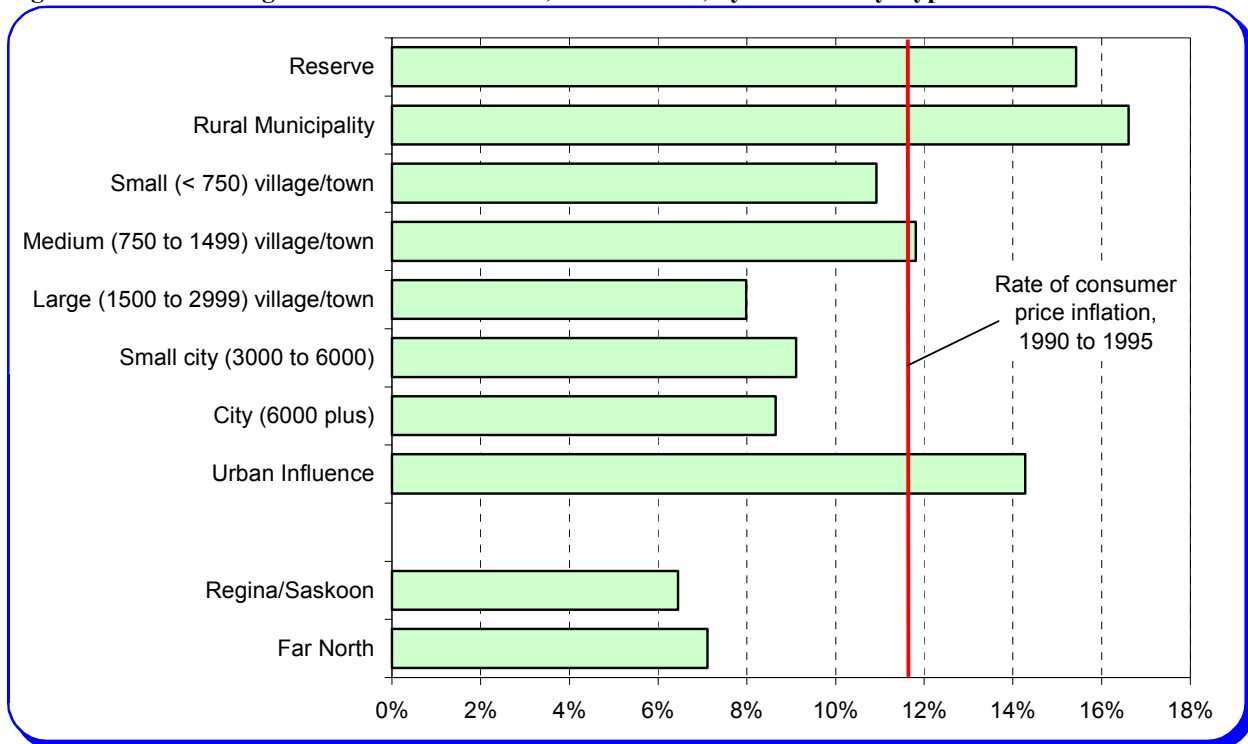
Incomes for residents of rural municipalities are the second lowest in rural Saskatchewan but grew the fastest between 1990 and 1995, a result of the growth in net farm incomes over the period<sup>8</sup>. Examined by community size, average incomes increased with size. The exception is among residents of large towns where average incomes were the same as among residents of small cities.

**Figure 7.1 Average Individual Incomes in 1995, by Community Type**



<sup>8</sup> Net cash income, that is, gross receipts less cash expenses, increased from \$948 million to \$1,545 million over the five years.

**Figure 7.2 Change in Individual Incomes, 1990 to 1995, by Community Type**



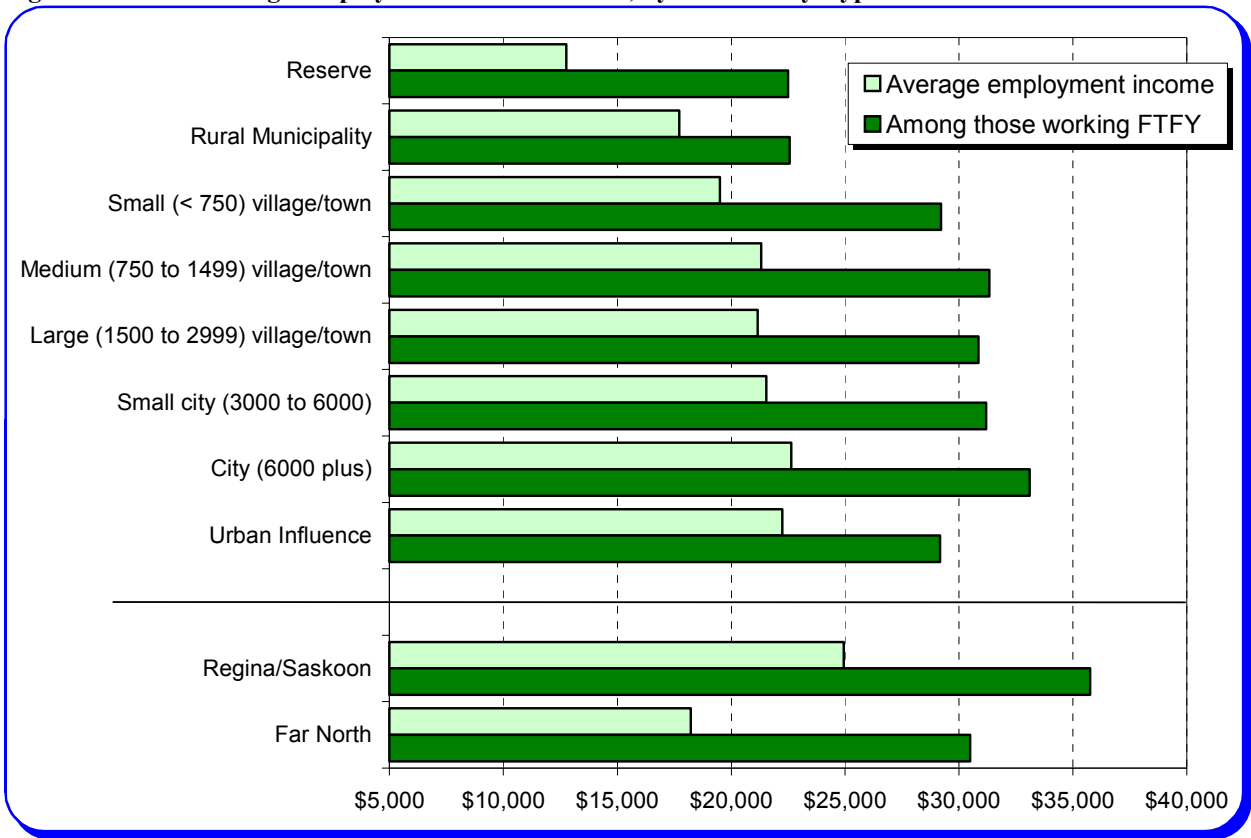
Those who live in the urban influenced areas had incomes above their counterparts in the urban centres.

Over the five years from 1990 to 1995, residents of small and medium sized towns/villages had larger increases in average incomes than those in larger communities. This too, is probably a consequence of the growth in farm incomes over the period.

Figure 7.3 shows the differences in employment incomes across community types. There is a generally similar pattern in these figures as with the individual income figures.

- The lowest employment income figures are for residents of Reserves and the highest for residents of recreational villages and the urban influenced areas. The gap between Reserve residents and other rural residents narrows, however, among those working full-time, full-year.
- Employment income is noticeably lower for those living in RMs and the smallest towns/villages, particularly those working on a full-time, full-year basis. This will be a consequence of the fact that most farmers report working full-time, full-year.
- Average employment income, whether measured on an aggregate basis or just for full-time, full-year workers, tends to increase with community size.

**Figure 7.3 Average Employment Income in 1995, by Community Type**



## Household Incomes

Total household income is affected by both the income of the individual household members and by the number of members with income. Consequently, household incomes tend to be lower in populations with a large proportion of seniors or lone parent families because these kinds of households tend to have low income and because there is often only one earner in the household. These observations help explain the pattern of household incomes examined below.

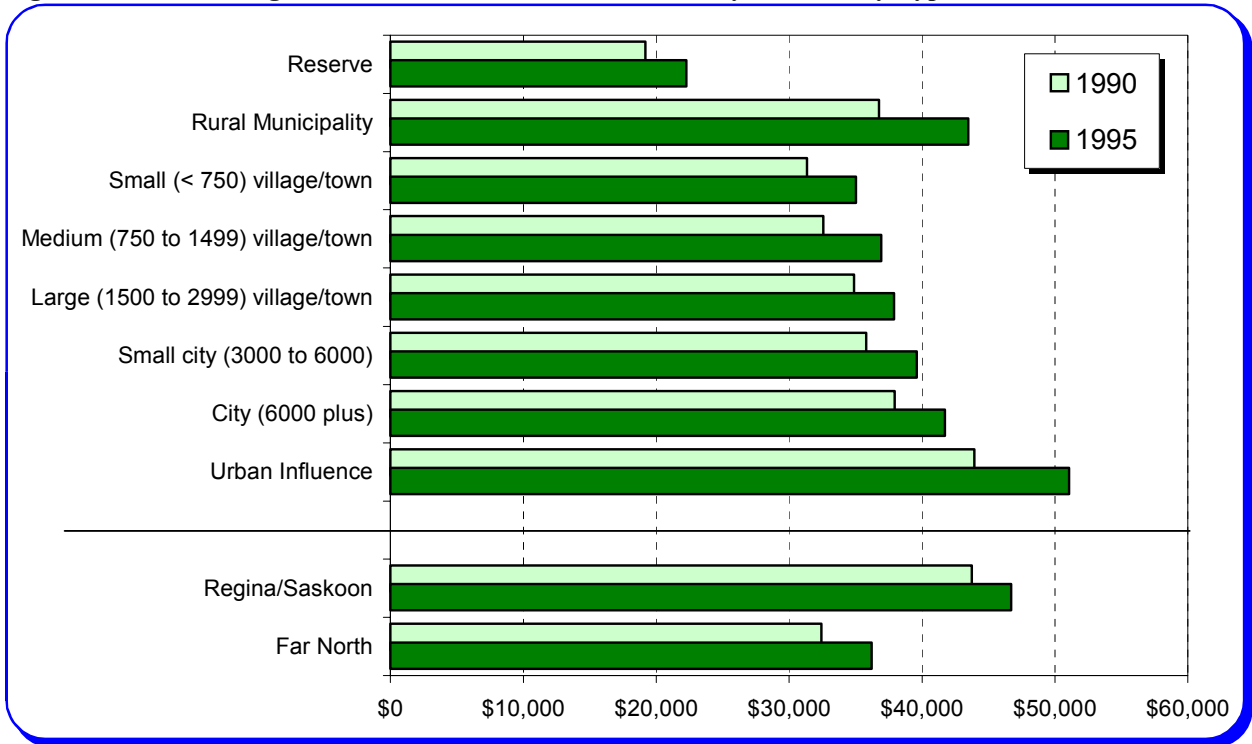
The average household income in rural Saskatchewan was \$40,200 in 1995, 14% below the average in Regina/Saskatoon. The difference in incomes between rural and urban Saskatchewan is smaller among households than it is among individuals because there are more two-income families in rural Saskatchewan. From 1990 to 1995, household incomes increased by 13% in rural Saskatchewan. This is greater than the 11% increase in individual incomes, suggesting that the number of two-income households increased over the five years.

With the exception of RM residents, the pattern of household incomes is similar to the one for individual incomes (see Figure 7.4). The strong growth rate for household incomes between 1990 and 1995 will be also a result of the growth in net farm incomes over the period.

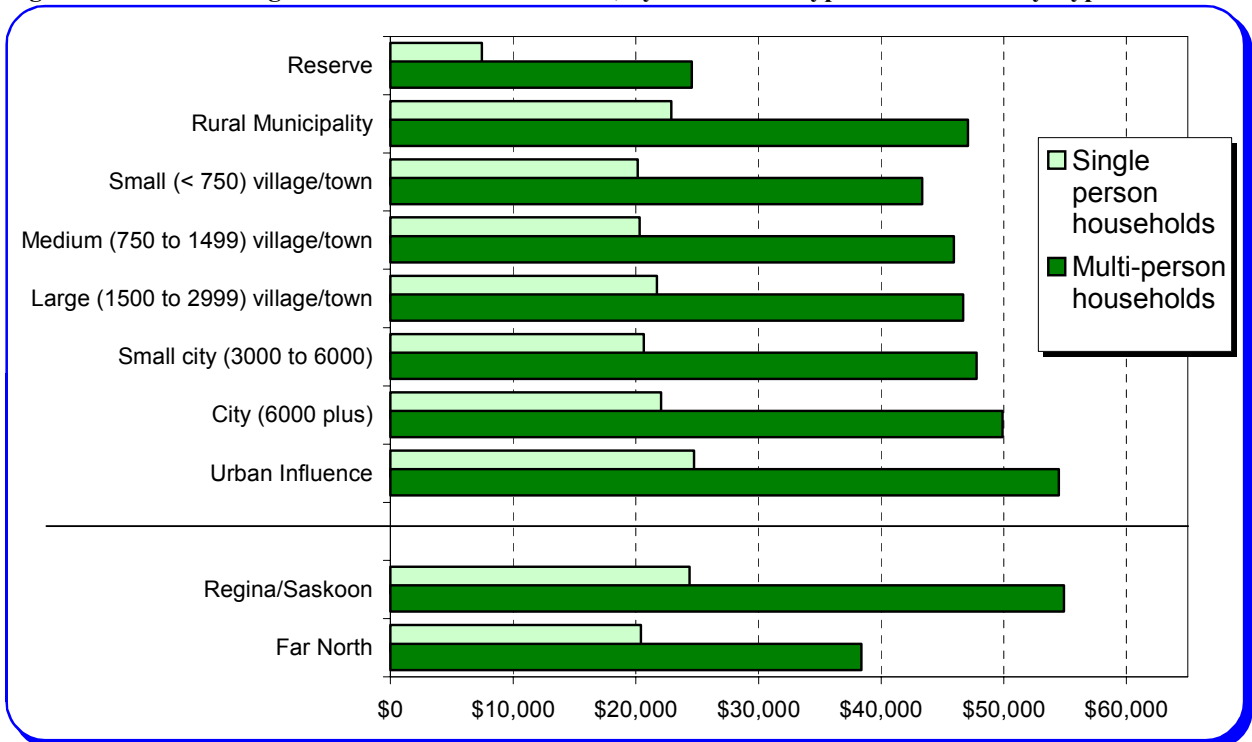
There are relatively few single person households among RM residents so average household income is higher than in other rural communities. The growth rate from 1990 to 1995 is also higher – 18% compared with 13% for all rural communities. If one excludes single-person households from the calculation, some of the differences disappear (see Figure 7.5).



**Figure 7.4 Average Household Incomes, 1990 and 1995, by Community Type**



**Figure 7.5 Average Household Incomes in 1995, by Household Type and Community Type**



## 7.2 Income by Source

Statistics Canada classifies all personal income into one of three categories:

- earnings, that is, income from employment and self-employment;
- government transfers including, for example, social assistance, employment insurance, Workers' Compensation payments, Old Age Security, Canada Pension Plan, veteran's benefits, child tax credits and the GST rebate; and
- "other income" including, among other things, interest and investment income, income from private pensions, alimony and child support, scholarships, and retirement allowances.

The combination of earnings and other income is sometimes referred to as "market" income. Note that government program payments to farms are considered as business subsidies and are not included as government transfer payments to individuals.

In 1995, 84% of personal income in Saskatchewan was from the market – 72% from earnings and 12% from other sources. Government transfer payments accounted for 16% of personal income, up from 14% in 1990.

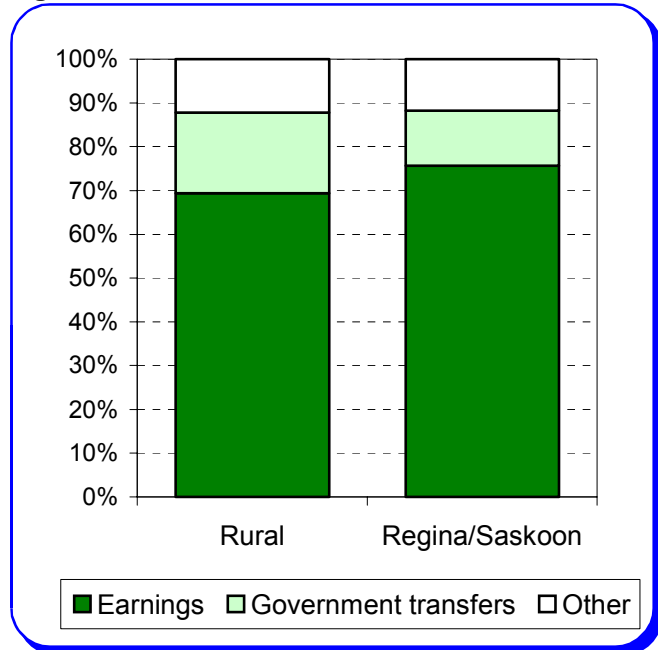
Figure 7.6 shows that rural residents received more of their income from government transfers in 1995 than urban residents. Government transfers accounted for 18% of rural incomes compared with 13% of incomes in Regina/Saskatoon.

Figure 7.7 shows the variation in sources of personal income across community types.

Compared across community types, earnings make up the highest proportion of income among residents of RMs and those living in urban influenced areas – 74% in the former and 80% in the latter.

Government transfers are highest for Reserve residents (42% of income) and those in the smallest towns/villages (25%) and lowest among those living in urban influenced areas (11%).

**Figure 7.6 Sources of Personal Income in 1995**

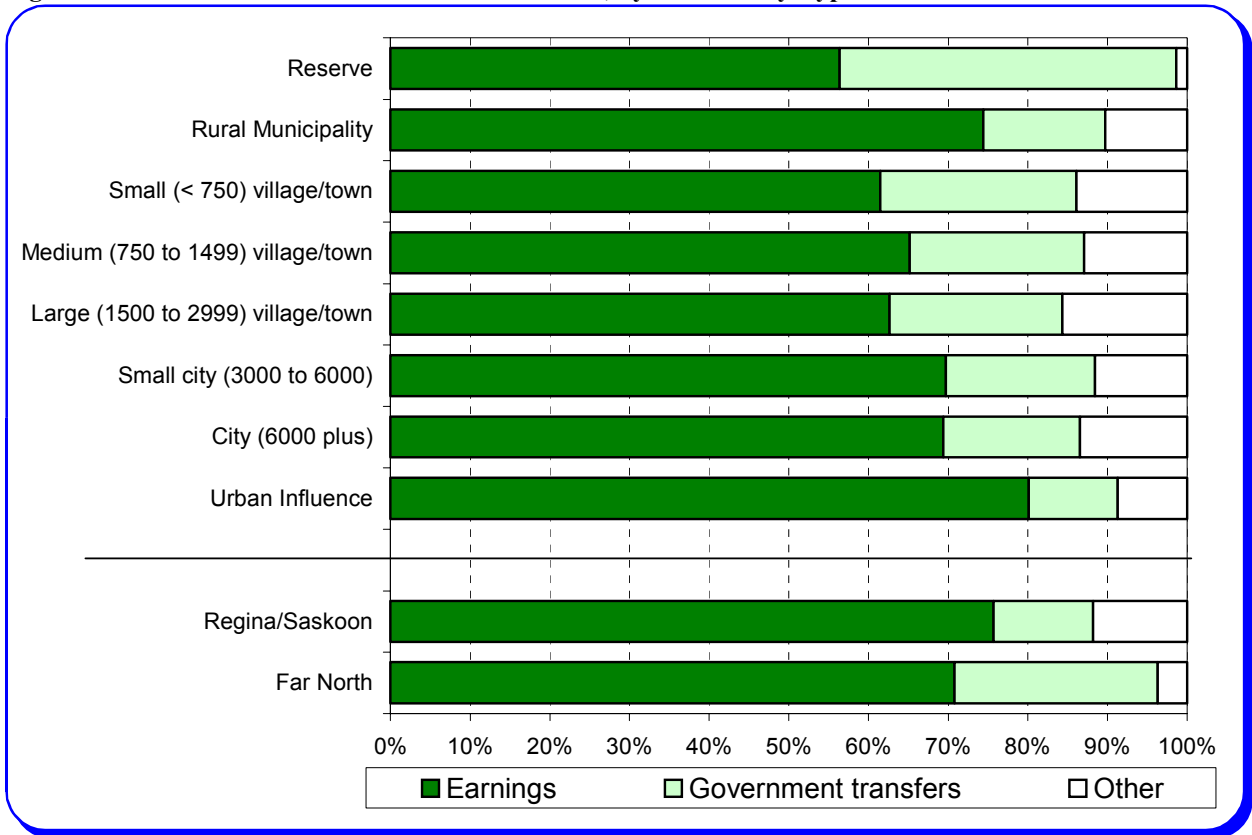


The pattern of income in Figure 7.7 is explained by a combination of two factors. Government transfers are higher in communities with a high proportion of seniors (that is, smaller towns and villages) and in communities with a low employment rate or low incomes from employment (that

is, Reserves). Earnings make up a larger proportion of income in communities, such as those in RMs and the urban influenced areas, where earnings and employment tend to be high.

In each of the community types except Reserves, the proportion of income from government transfers increased from 1990 to 1995. On Reserve, the proportion declined from 46% to 42% over the five years.

**Figure 7.7 Sources of Personal Income in 1995, by Community Type**



### 7.3 Income Distributions and Low Incomes

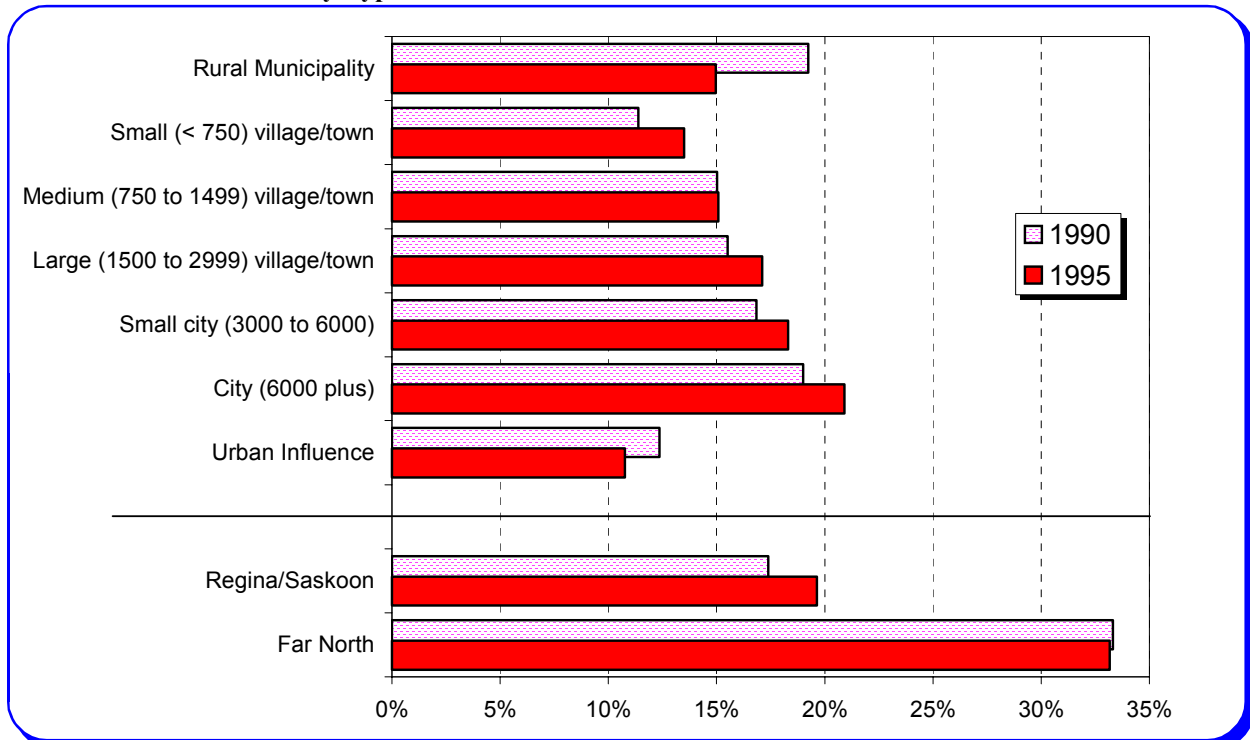
In this section, we will examine rural incomes relative to the low income cutoff (LICO) published by Statistics Canada. The LICO is a measure of income inequality although it is often called the "poverty line" and used as a measure of poverty. Based on family size and geographic location, it is the income level below which a family would be expected to spend a disproportionately large share of their income on necessities such as food, clothing, and shelter. As an example, the LICO in 1995 for a city the size of Regina was \$14,470 for a person living alone and \$22,500 for a family of three. In a rural area the LICO for an individual living alone was \$11,660 and for a family of three was \$18,130.

The LICO measures are not available for the on Reserve population because band-owned housing substantially reduces shelter costs, invalidating the methodology used to calculate the LICO.

In both 1990 to 1995, 17% of rural individuals lived in low income households. In urban households, the percentage increased from 17% in 1990 to 20% in 1995. Figure 7.8 shows, although there was no change overall in rural Saskatchewan, there were differences across rural community types.

From 1990 to 1995, the population in low income households declined among those living in RMs and the urban influenced areas but increased in other community types. The percentage

**Figure 7.8** Percentage of Individuals Living in Households with 1995 Incomes below the LICO, by Community Type



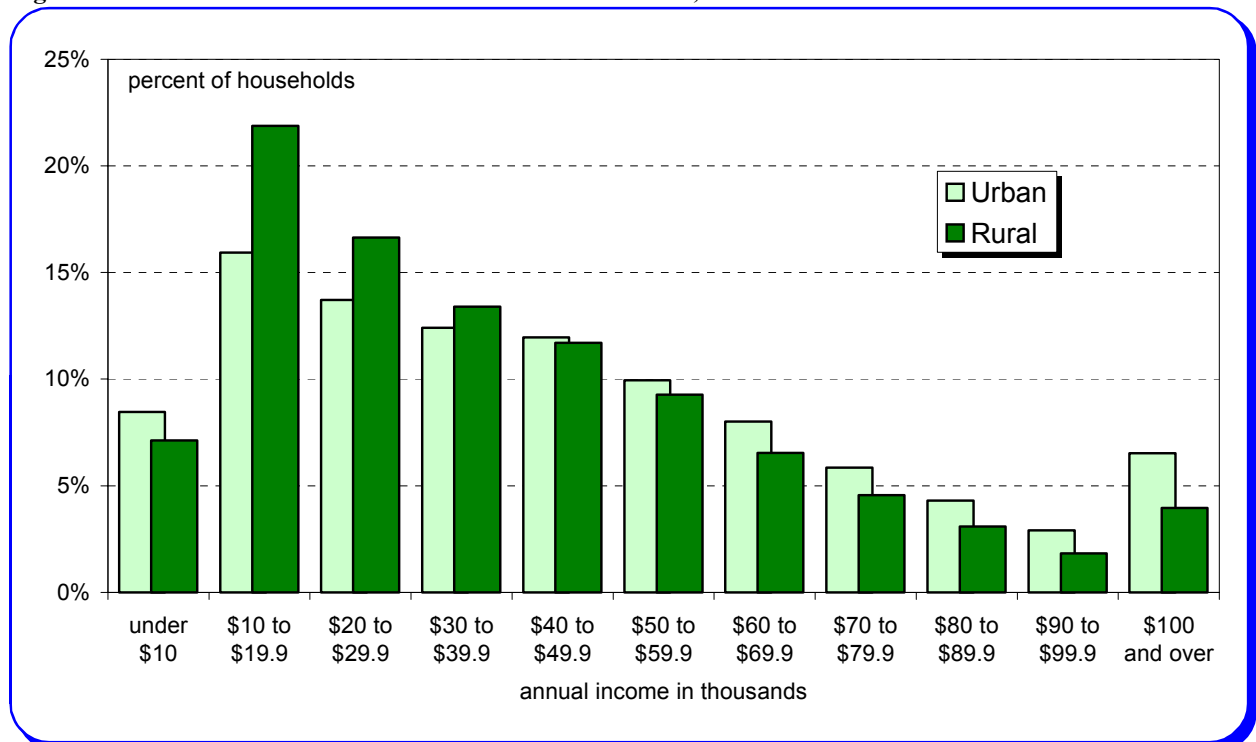
increases with community size, in spite of the fact that incomes tend to be higher in larger communities. Apparently income disparity, the gap between rich and poor, is higher in larger communities.

This is verified by data on the distribution of household incomes shown in Figure 7.9. Except for the fact that there are relatively few rural households with incomes under \$10,000, rural households with incomes under \$40,000 are much more common in rural Saskatchewan than in urban Saskatchewan. At the other end of the scale, 38% of urban households had 1995 incomes over \$50,000 per year compared with 29% of rural households. This is in spite of the fact that net farm income was relatively high in 1995.

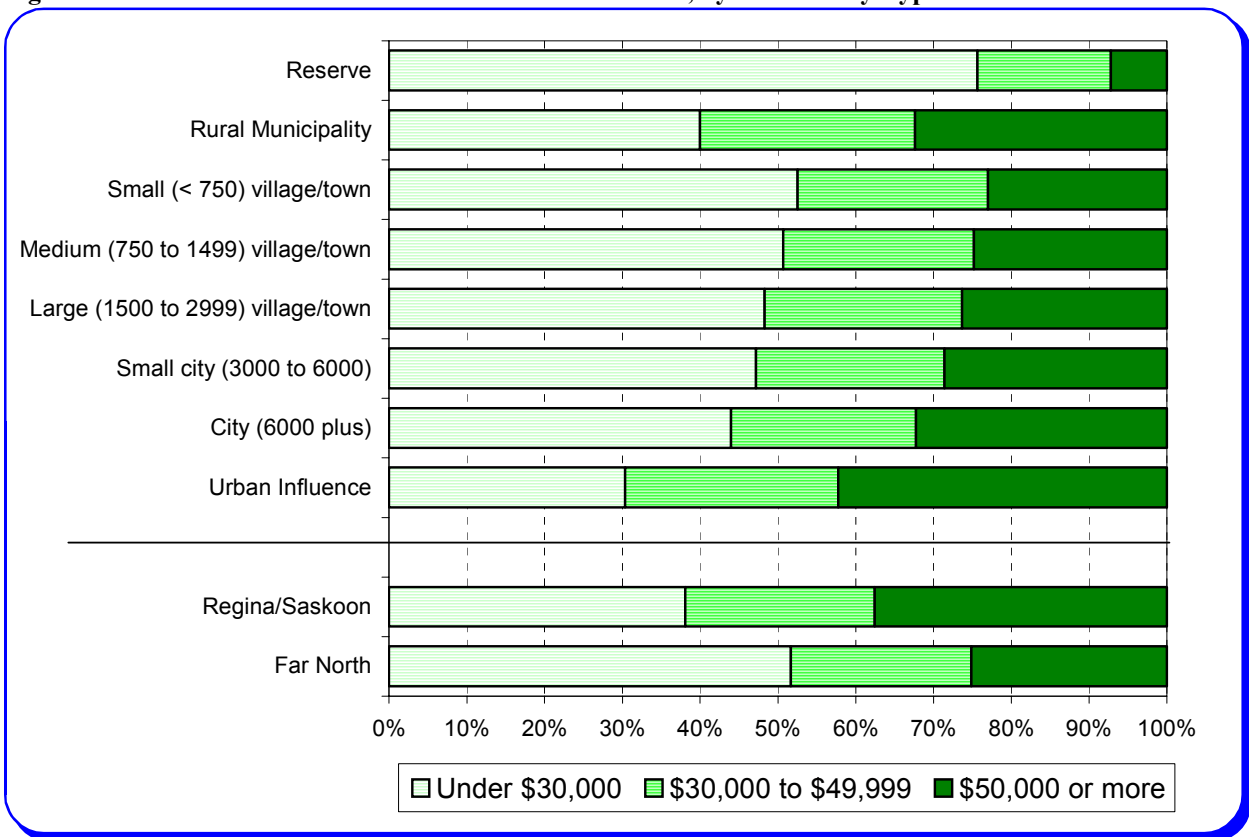
Figure 7.10 shows, using incomes collapsed into three categories, the distribution of household incomes across community types. A number of observations can be made about these distributions.

- Although average incomes are increasing on Reserve, three out of four Reserve households had incomes below \$30,000 in 1995.
- Except for households in the urban influenced area and in RMs, the proportion of low income households declines and the proportion of high income households increases as community size grows.
- Households in RMs and in the urban influenced areas tend to have a higher proportion of high and medium income households than in other communities.

**Figure 7.9** Distribution of Household Incomes in 1995, Urban and Rural Households



**Figure 7.10 Distribution of Household Incomes in 1995, by Community Type**



## 7.4 Income from Tax Records

The information obtained from income tax forms contains more detail about income sources and is more up-to-date than the Census but it suffers from other limitations.

The figures are based on a sample of income tax records filed with Revenue Canada (now called the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency) so they represent administrative rather than survey data. As a result, they may be less accurate than Census data although the fact that they are derived from income tax records rather than the recollection of individuals filling out the Census form may add to their accuracy. The geographic boundaries are determined by the postal code on an individual's tax return. Precise boundaries are not possible with the postal code because, for example, some persons living outside a community may pick up their mail in the community. Incomes for RM residents cannot be distinguished from those of residents in the nearby community because both have the same postal code.

Nevertheless, income data from tax records compares reasonably well with income data from other sources. For example, the total 1995 income reported on the Census was \$15,940,000 for Saskatchewan compared with \$15,780,000 for income reported via the tax system.

Table 7.2 shows that average income per taxfiler increased from 1995 to 1998. The increase has

**Table 7.2 Income for Selected Sources, Rural Saskatchewan, 1995 to 1998**

	Number reporting income from this source				Average income among all taxfilers			
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998
Wages and salaries	203,660	206,320	212,790	213,460	\$11,348	\$11,624	\$12,438	\$12,700
Self employment income	104,590	106,310	106,950	106,430	\$2,472	\$2,276	\$2,303	\$1,923
Investments	172,740	174,320	169,600	166,260	\$1,490	\$1,492	\$1,286	\$1,201
RRSP income	23,050	23,620	25,350	26,320	\$270	\$277	\$307	\$331
Private pensions	43,010	44,760	46,640	49,380	\$971	\$1,027	\$1,100	\$1,197
Employment insurance	38,310	34,580	29,040	31,700	\$380	\$359	\$281	\$339
OAS	90,620	91,670	91,410	92,930	\$1,426	\$1,443	\$1,453	\$1,504
CPP	89,790	91,470	92,680	94,730	\$1,057	\$1,093	\$1,119	\$1,158
Child tax benefit	69,950	69,020	68,100	66,920	\$363	\$350	\$350	\$351
GST credit	177,620	177,080	161,920	161,770	\$133	\$127	\$121	\$117
Social Assistance	27,000	25,470	24,110	24,870	\$320	\$309	\$287	\$267
Other income	84,170	87,300	96,400	92,050	\$557	\$636	\$641	\$675
Income from all sources	375,000	377,070	379,280	380,470	\$21,034	\$21,248	\$21,923	\$22,079

averaged 1.6% per year, about the same as the rate of inflation over that period. The \$550 drop in average income from self-employment was more than offset by a \$1,350 increase in earnings from paid employment over the period. Investment income dropped, at least partly because of declining interest rates over the period and because some investment income was transferred to RRSP and other pension income. Except for pension related benefits, most kinds of government transfer payments declined over the period.

Figure 7.11 shows the distribution of income among rural and urban taxfilers in 1998. In Regina/Saskatoon, a higher proportion of income is derived from employment – 74% compared with 67% – although self-employment income has a larger share in rural areas. The proportion of government transfers is higher in rural Saskatchewan because government pensions account for 12% of income compared with 7% in Regina/Saskatoon.

**Figure 7.11 Income Sources in 1998, Rural and Urban Saskatchewan**

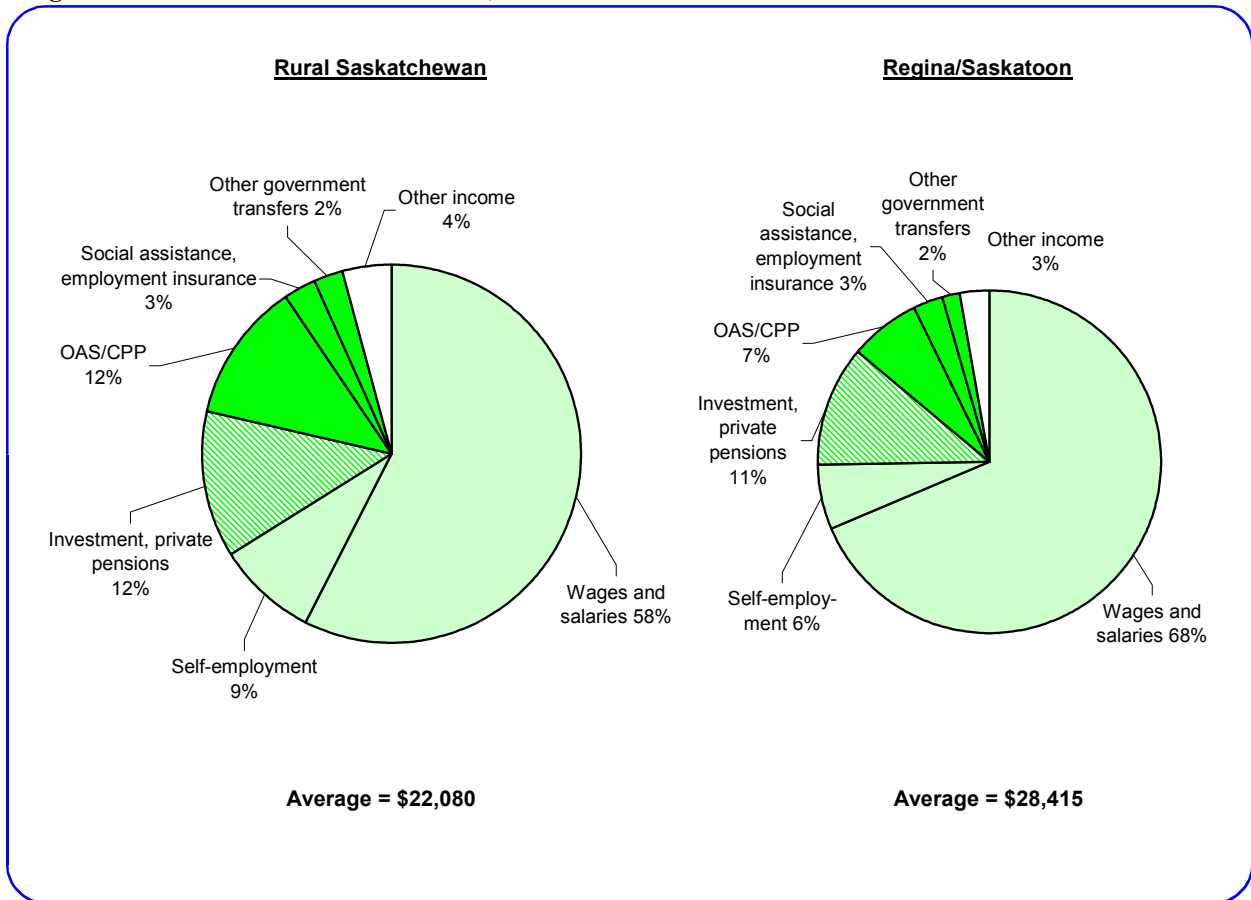
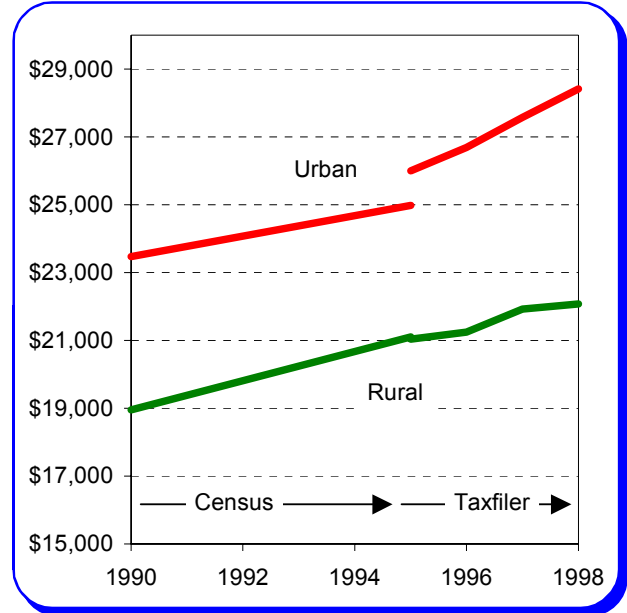




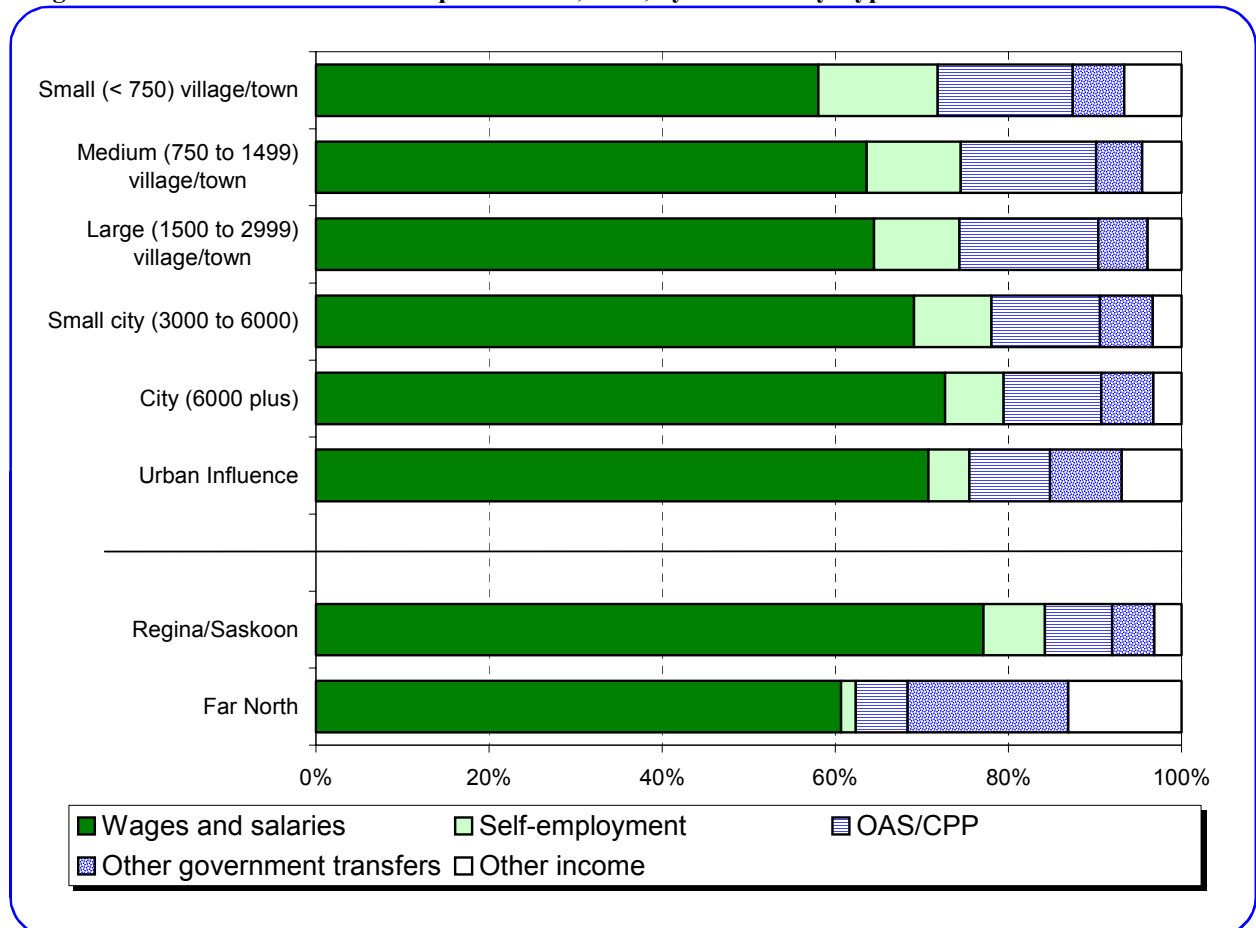
Figure 7.12 shows that the gap between rural and urban incomes, which closed from 1990 to 1995, has widened since then. Over the 1995 to 1998 period, urban incomes grew by 9% compared with 5% for rural incomes.

Examined by source across community types in Figure 7.13, taxfiler income in 1998 shows a similar pattern to that observed in Census data from 1995 (see Figure 7.7). In the larger communities, the proportion of income from employment increases and it is increasingly from paid rather than self-employment. The proportion of income from government pensions (CPP/OAS) declines.

**Figure 7.12 Average Income for Individuals, Rural and Urban**



**Figure 7.13 Sources of Income per Taxfiler, 1998, by Community Type**



## 7.5 Summary

A summary of findings in this section is presented below in point form.

1. Personal incomes in rural Saskatchewan is derived from different sources than personal incomes in urban (Regina/Saskatoon) Saskatchewan. As a percentage of total income in 1998:
  - 67% is from employment compared with 76% in urban Saskatchewan; and
  - 24% is from investments and public/private pensions compared with 18% in urban Saskatchewan.
2. The average income in rural Saskatchewan is well below the average in urban Saskatchewan and the gap is widening. In 1998, the average individual in rural Saskatchewan had a gross income of \$22,080, 78% of the average in urban areas.
3. Average individual incomes in 1995 were higher in larger communities than in smaller ones. From 1990 to 1995, higher commodity prices lead to an above-average income growth rate among residents of rural municipalities and smaller towns/villages.
4. The distribution of household income shows a different pattern, however. Households in rural municipalities are both more likely to have above-average incomes and more likely to have below-average incomes.

## **8.0 Infrastructure**

---

Several elements of the infrastructure in Saskatchewan communities are examined in this section. They range from the traditional measures such as the number of grain elevators, schools, and health care facilities to the emerging issue of Internet access.

## 8.1 Education and Health Facilities

Information about elementary and secondary schools in the public school system are available from Saskatchewan Education although not all schools are covered. In particular, on-Reserve schools are under Federal jurisdiction and neither school types or enrollment figures are publicly available. The data cover the 1998-99 school year, that is, they measure the number of schools and enrollment at the end of September, 1998.

In the 1998-99 school year, there were 617 schools in rural Saskatchewan, not including those on Reserve. All of the communities with a population of 750 or more had at least one school and 60% of small villages/towns had one.

Average enrollment per school increases with community size as Figure 8.1 clearly shows. The average enrollment in 1998-99 was 112 for schools in the small villages/towns. Enrollments are on a downward trend throughout Saskatchewan; there will continue to be pressure to close schools in smaller communities in favour of schools in larger ones.

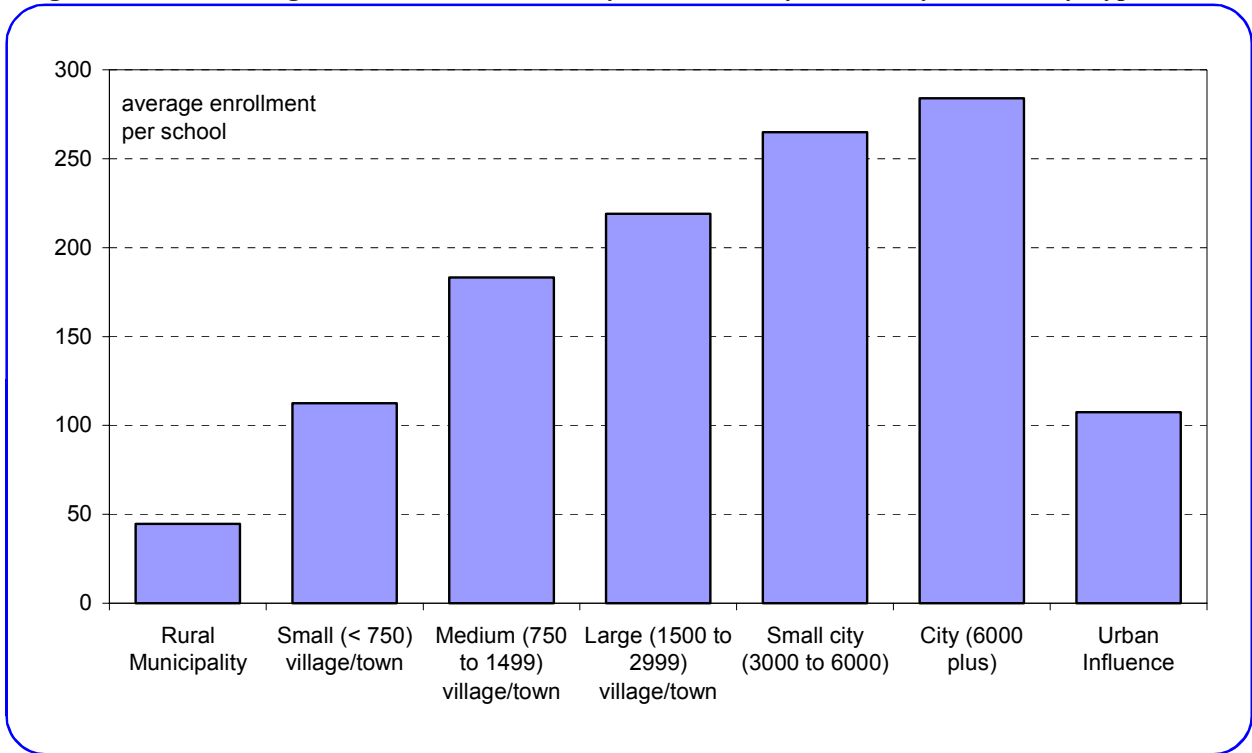
A similar situation applies to health facilities. According to administrative data received from Saskatchewan Health, and excluding Indian Reserves, there were 155 health facilities in the province as of Spring, 1998. As Table 8.2 shows, all of the larger communities have at least one hospital and special care home. In the small villages/towns, 18% have at least one health facility, typically a health centre. Most (88%) medium towns/villages have a health facility with a special care home being the most common.

**Table 8.1 Elementary/Secondary Schools by Community Group**

	Population in 1996	Percent of communities with a school	K-12 Schools (1998-99)		
			Number	Enrollment	Average enrollment
Indian Reserve	26,470	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rural Municipality*	160,890	9%	31	1,381	45
Small (< 750) village/town	78,505	60%	282	31,703	112
Medium (750 to 1499) village/town	42,070	100%	85	15,578	183
Large (1500 to 2999) village/town	38,340	100%	56	12,268	219
Small city (3000 to 5999)	32,385	100%	35	9,273	265
City (6000 plus)	137,050	100%	117	33,212	284
Urban influence	20,390	12%	11	1,182	107
<b>Subtotal - Rural Areas excluding Indian Reserves</b>	<b>536,100</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>104,597</b>	<b>170</b>

\* most of the schools in rural municipalities are in Hutterite colonies

**Figure 8.1 Average Enrollment in Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Community Type, 1998-99**



**Table 8.2 Health Facilities by Community Type, 1998**

	Number	Percent with Public Health Facilities in 1998			
		Hospital	Special care home	Health centre	At least one of these
Small (< 750) village/town	376	3%	5%	14%	18%
Medium (750 to 1499) village/town	43	49%	77%	33%	88%
Large (1500 to 2999) village/town	18	100%	100%	0%	100%
Small city (3000 to 5999)	6	86%*	100%	0%	100%
City (6000 plus)	8	100%	100%	0%	100%
<b>Subtotal - Rural Areas</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>31%</b>

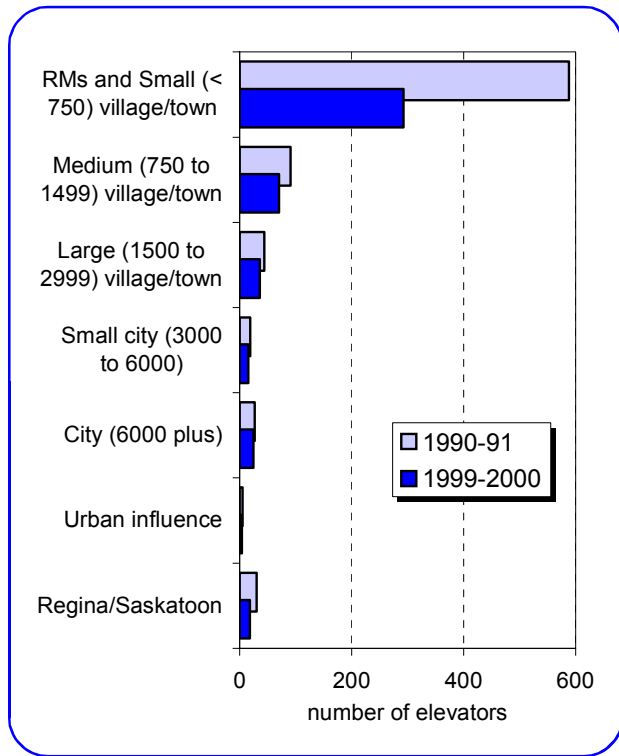
\* Battleford does not have a hospital

## 8.2 Grain Transportation

The number and capacity of grain elevators used to be one of the measures by which Saskatchewan communities were measured. Throughout the 1990s, however, grain companies accelerated the speed at which these traditional wooden elevators were replaced by the large concrete inland grain terminals.

These data are based on publications from the Canadian Grains Commission and include only licensed primary grain elevators. The Commission describes the location of the grain elevator according to the nearest community regardless of whether or not the elevator is actually located in the community. In practise, virtually all of the new high capacity terminals are located in Rural Municipalities rather than within

**Figure 8.2** Number of Grain Elevators, 1990-91 and 1999-2000



**Table 8.3** Grain Terminal Capacity and Producer Deliveries

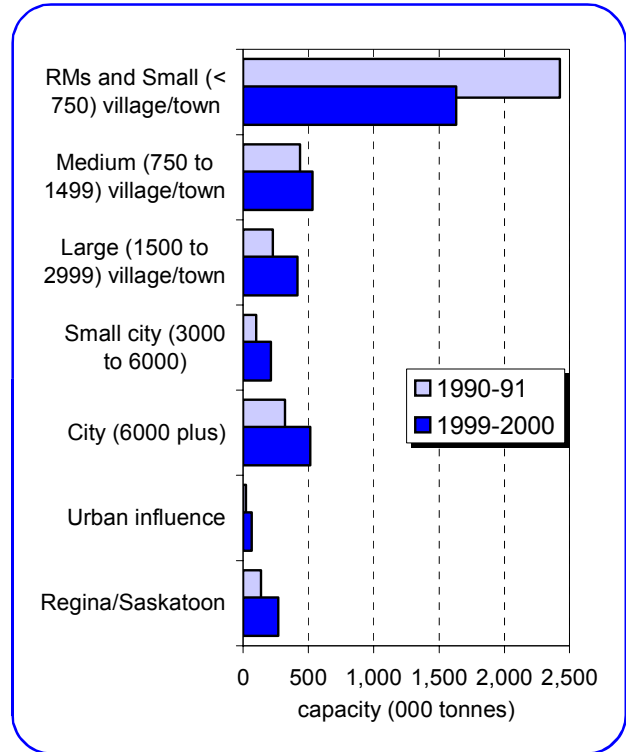
	Number of licensed primary grain elevators			Capacity in thousands of tonnes			Deliveries in thousands of tonnes		
	1990-91	1999-2000	% change	1990-91	1999-2000	% change	1990-91	1999-2000	% change
In or near small (< 750) villages/towns	588	293	-50%	2,427	1,632	-33%	12,410	7,149	-42%
In or near medium (750 to 1499) villages/towns	91	70	-23%	436	532	22%	2,553	2,713	6%
In or near large (1500 to 2999) villages/towns	44	36	-18%	229	418	83%	1,194	2,337	96%
In or near small cities (3000 to 6000)	19	15	-21%	99	213	115%	550	1,136	107%
In or near cities (6000 plus)	27	24	-11%	319	513	61%	1,226	2,586	111%
Urban Influence	5	4	-20%	21	64	211%	125	304	144%
In or near Regina/Saskatoon	30	18	-40%	135	269	99%	678	1,192	76%
<b>Total</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>-43%</b>	<b>3,665</b>	<b>3,640</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>18,735</b>	<b>17,417</b>	<b>-7%</b>

communities. The data are based on crop years – that is, 1999-2000 is the period from August 1999 to July 2000. The elevator capacity is measured at the start of the year; the deliveries are summed over the entire year.

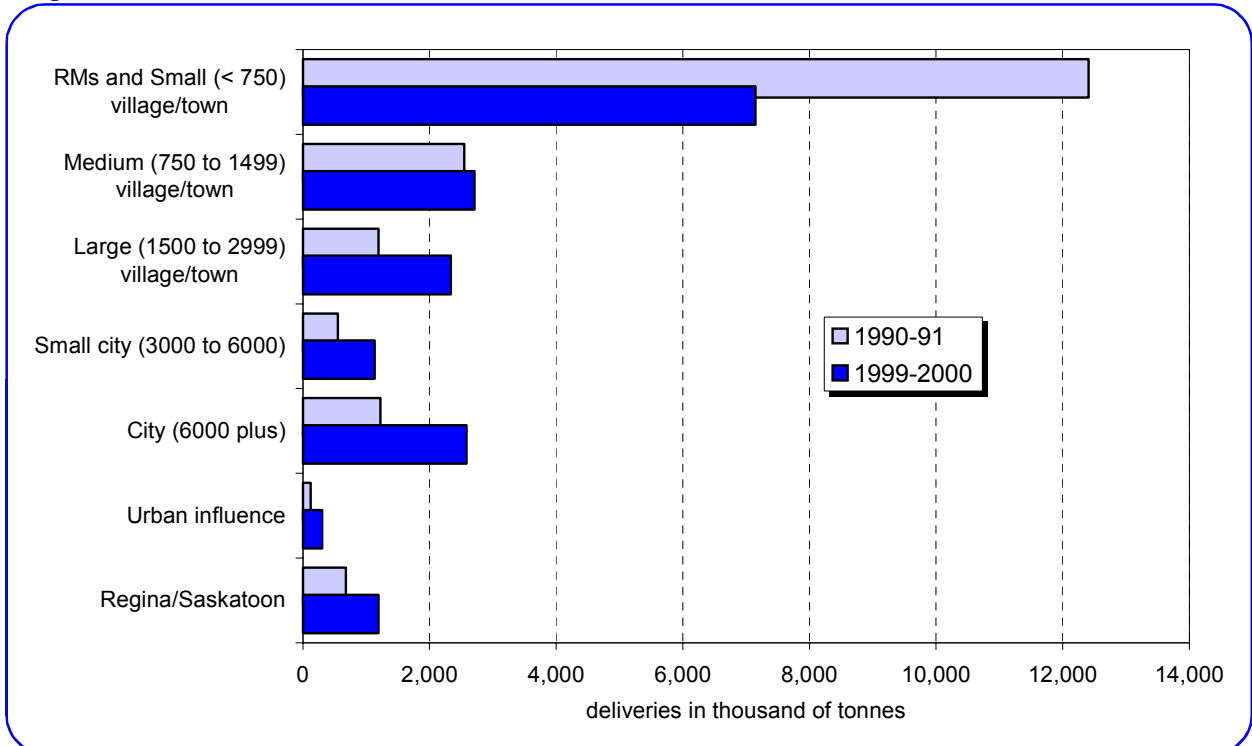
From the 1990-91 crop year to the 1999-2000 crop year, the number of licensed elevators declined by 43% with most of the decline occurring in among elevators located in or near small villages and towns. Most but not all of the lost capacity was replaced – the capacity of the system dropped by only 1% over the nine year period. There was a large shift in the location of that capacity, however, from smaller to larger communities.

In 1990-91, elevators in or near small villages/towns and rural municipalities had two thirds of the total system capacity. By 1999-2000, their share had dropped to 45%. The additional capacity went largely to terminals built near large towns and cities.

**Figure 8.3 Capacity of Grain Elevators, 1990-91 and 1999-2000**



**Figure 8.4 Grain Deliveries to Grain Elevators, 1990-91 and 1999-2000**



In terms of where the grain was actually delivered, farmers tended of course, to follow that capacity. Producer deliveries of grains dropped more quickly than capacity in elevators located near small town/villages or medium and large towns. Deliveries increased more quickly than capacity in larger towns and cities (see Figure 8.4).



### 8.3 Internet Access

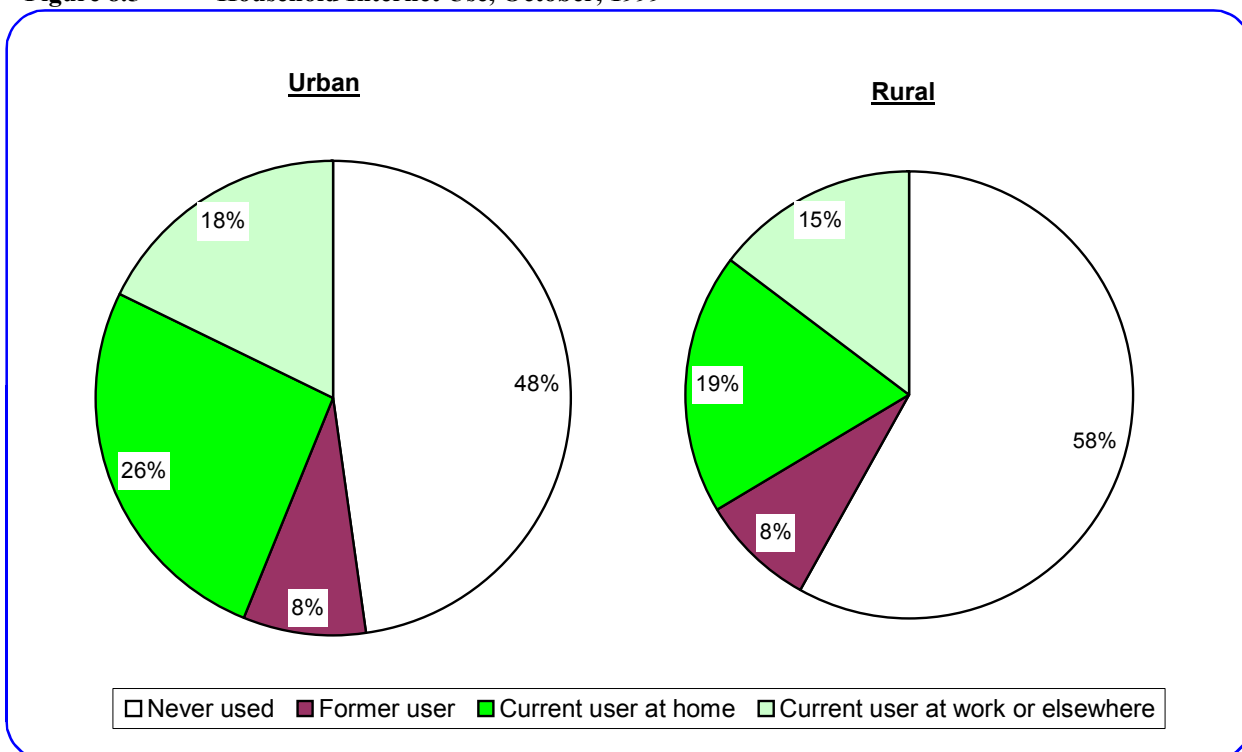
Statistics Canada has conducted an annual Internet Use Survey in Canada beginning in 1997. The most recent data are from a survey in October 1999. The survey does not have sufficient sample size to measure Internet use at a community level but it provides a breakdown into rural and urban areas with "rural" defined as the population in rural municipalities and communities under 1,000 population. Indian Reserves were not included in the survey.

The survey measures the percentage of households where at least one person uses the Internet at home, work, or some other location on a "regular" basis. In 1999, 34% of the 133,100 rural households did not have an Internet user compared with 44% of urban households. As Figure 8.5 shows, rural households are less likely to use the Internet at work – 15% compared with 18% – but the biggest reason for the lower usage rates is for Internet use at home. Only 19% or rural households have a regular home user of the Internet compared with 26% of urban households.

**Table 8.4 Household Internet Use, October 1999**

	Number of households		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Never used	77,300	117,900	195,200
Former user	11,300	20,500	31,800
Current user	44,600	108,600	153,100
<b>Total households</b>	<b>133,100</b>	<b>247,000</b>	<b>380,100</b>

**Figure 8.5 Household Internet Use, October, 1999**



Rural households tend to be comprised of older persons and to have lower incomes than urban ones. These two variables (age and income) are the best predictors of Internet use so it is no surprise that Internet use in rural Saskatchewan is lower than in urban Saskatchewan.

Once connected, however, rural users tend to be more intensive users. For example:

- 74% of rural users log on daily compared with 64% of urban users; and
- 55% of rural users log 20 hours or more a month compared with 50% of urban users.

Their use of the Internet is also generally similar to urban users:

- 92% use email;
- 93% look up specific information and 91% just browse for information; and
- 70% look for health-related information.

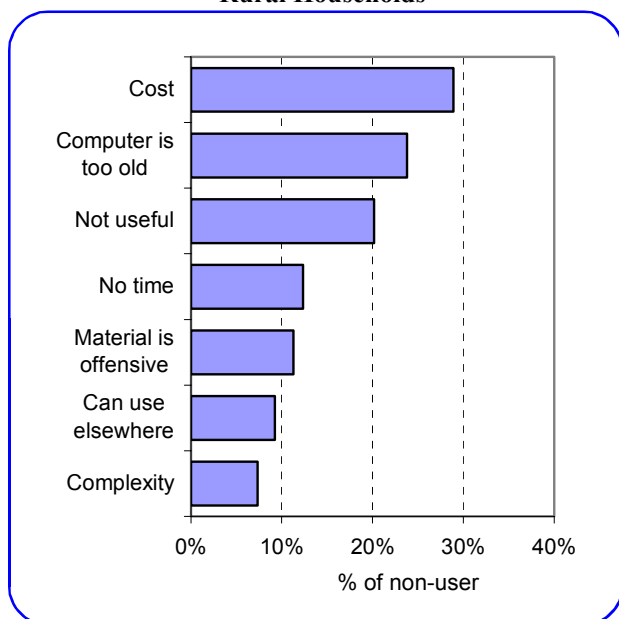
They differ from urban households in that they are more likely (70% compared with 60%) to use the Internet for government information and less likely (12% compared with 23%) to use it for electronic banking.

The purchase of a computer and access to the Internet is higher in rural Saskatchewan because of the presence of farm families than it would be otherwise. The dominance of self-employed farmers means that a computer bought to use in the farm operations is available for accessing the Internet. In rural households 37% of time spent on the Internet at home is related to self-employment activities compared with 20% in urban households.

### Barriers

Among those who are not regular Internet users, cost is mentioned as the single most important barrier to use. The second most common reason is the age of the computer in the household (16% of non-users in rural Saskatchewan own a computer that is not connected).

**Figure 8.6 Barriers to Internet Use at Home, Rural Households**



Most of the other reasons mentioned are related to the usefulness of Internet access – the feeling that accessing the material on the Internet is not worth the time or not useful.

---

## **Appendix A**

---

Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996

---

**Appendix A -- Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996**

---

**Indian Reserves (South)**

<u>CSD #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population in 1996</u>	<u>CSD #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population in 1996</u>
4717801	Seekaskootch 119	1,552	4706813	Muscowpetung 80	243
4715845	Beardy's 97 and Okemasis	1,213	4715844	One Arrow 95	243
4716858	Big River 118	1,023	4715851	Little Red River 106C	239
4716860	Ahtahkakoop 104	1,019	4714842	Kinistin 91	238
4716863	Chitek Lake 191	707	4714840	Red Earth 29	236
4710825	Kawacatoose 88	693	4715853	Montreal Lake 106B	232
4701808	White Bear 70	679	4706818	Star Blanket 83	202
4717807	Makwa Lake 129B	658	4705805	Sakimay 74	180
4717806	Waterhen 130	650	4704802	Nekaneet Cree Nation	175
4706810	Assiniboine 76	636	4715848	Wahpeton 94A	163
4715849	James Smith 100	635	4717810	Ministikwan 161A	156
4710823	Gordon 86	623	4706815	Okanese 82	135
4712829	Red Pheasant 108	598	4710824	Day Star 87	130
4716856	Sturgeon Lake 101	594	4706814	Little Black Bear 84	128
4712833	Sweet Grass 113	587	4709821	The Key 65	99
4717809	Ministikwan 161	564	4706820	Wa-Pii Moos-Toosis 83A	92
4713836	Little Pine and Lucky Man	539	4712832	Grizzly Bear's Head 110	66
4717803	New Thunderchild 115B	538	4717804	New Thunderchild 115C	54
4709819	Cote 64	529	4717816	Eagles Lake 165C	53
4716855	Mistawasis 103	523	4705807	Shesheep 74A	51
4706809	Piapot 75	502	4709822	Keeseekoos 66A	33
4709820	Keeseekoos 66	492	4717815	Makwa Lake 129C	24
4705803	Cowessess 73	487	4703801	Wood Mountain 160	18
4717812	Moosomin 112B	455	4716861	Saulteaux 159A	15
4717805	Meadow Lake 105	450	4705808	Little Bone 73A	12
4715847	Muskoday First Nation 99	448	4701809	Ocean Man No. 69	9
4714841	Yellowquill 90	429	4717819	Meadow Lake 105A	8
4706811	Standing Buffalo 78	417	4701813	Ocean Man No. 69E	6
4705806	Ochapowace 71	409	4701810	Ocean Man No. 69A	2
4706816	Peepeekisis 81	380			
4714845	Carrot River 29A	376	<b>Total Population</b>		<b>26,611</b>
4713835	Poundmaker 114	375			
4717802	Makao (Part) 120	369			
4712830	Mosquito 109	368			
4710826	Fishing Lake 89	367			
4705804	Kahkewistahaw 72	345			
4717813	Saulteaux 159	338			
4714839	Shoal Lake 28A	330			
4715850	Cumberland 100A	327			
4710822	Muskowekwan 85	315			
4706812	Pasqua 79	308			
4716854	Muskeg Lake 102	268			
4716862	Witchehan Lake 117	254			

---

**Appendix A -- Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996**

---

**Rural Municipalities**

<u>CSD #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population in 1996</u>	<u>CSD #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population in 1996</u>
4717054	Meadow Lake RM#588	2,612	4710046	Big Quill RM#308	748
4714077	Torch River RM#488	1,827	4715054	Invergordon RM#430	724
4715031	Rosthern RM#403	1,816	4709029	Good Lake RM#274	722
4716046	Shellbrook RM#493	1,793	4714035	Pleasantdale RM#398	709
4716051	Canwood RM#494	1,718	4715079	Garden River RM#490	709
4714001	Hudson Bay RM#394	1,577	4701076	Wawken RM#93	708
4716056	Spiritwood RM#496	1,504	4705067	Stanley RM#215	696
4717032	Frenchman Butte RM#501	1,331	4707001	Baldon RM#131	694
4714067	Moose Range RM#486	1,300	4712026	Montrose RM#315	693
4714072	Nipawin RM#487	1,269	4713049	Eye Hill RM#382	691
4715057	St. Louis RM#431	1,227	4717047	Parkdale RM#498	691
4709062	Preeceville RM#334	1,202	4709037	Cote RM#271	687
4704045	Maple Creek RM#111	1,193	4715044	Three Lakes RM#400	682
4713006	Kindersley RM#290	1,188	4714026	Spalding RM#368	681
4717045	Mervin RM#499	1,169	4705063	McLeod RM#185	677
4714006	Porcupine RM#395	1,150	4715039	Hoodoo RM#401	676
4714043	Tisdale RM#427	1,137	4714021	Kelvington RM#366	668
4706034	South Qu'Appelle RM#157	1,135	4710056	Leroy RM#339	667
4714038	Bjorkdale RM#426	1,111	4701047	Antler RM#61	664
4717062	Beaver River RM#622	1,090	4705028	Elcapo RM#154	663
4715026	Laird RM#404	1,070	4705057	Grayson RM#184	653
4715099	Paddockwood RM#520	1,062	4716062	Medstead RM#497	651
4714047	Star City RM#428	1,052	4709033	Sliding Hills RM#273	650
4706011	Lajord RM#128	1,034	4710021	Mount Hope RM#279	644
4710071	Sasman RM#336	1,031	4710031	Emerald RM#277	644
4712042	Biggar RM#347	1,022	4705037	Rocanville RM#151	627
4705073	Cana RM#214	1,014	4712004	St. Andrews RM#287	620
4706070	Longlaketon RM#219	973	4713079	Manitou Lake RM#442	618
4705051	Fertile Belt RM#183	962	4704024	White Valley RM#49	615
4715007	Humboldt RM#370	960	4710041	Elfros RM#307	615
4715061	Duck Lake RM#463	953	4713092	Hillsdale RM#440	615
4715001	St. Peter RM#369	949	4714034	Barrier Valley RM#397	615
4714053	Willow Creek RM#458	918	4715011	Bayne RM#371	615
4707021	Excelsior RM#166	892	4708092	Monet RM#257	613
4705077	Saltcoats RM#213	886	4712020	Fertile Valley RM#285	610
4709067	Clayton RM#333	886	4705011	Silverwood RM#123	608
4717056	Loon Lake RM#561	881	4712064	Eagle Creek RM#376	601
4705093	Churchbridge RM#211	876	4708046	Miry Creek RM#229	600
4716075	Big River RM#555	872	4708065	Chesterfield RM#261	598
4715071	Kinistino RM#459	866	4708074	Snipe Lake RM#259	598
4712078	Battle River RM#438	854	4711046	Usborne RM#310	598
4716041	Leask RM#464	846	4703038	Stonehenge RM#73	592
4710036	Foam Lake RM#276	838	4710066	Lakeview RM#337	585
4717017	Eldon RM#471	838	4707018	Coulee RM#136	584
4706048	North Qu'Appelle RM#187	828	4706059	Dufferin RM#190	582
4715051	Flett's Springs RM#429	822	4715075	Lakeland RM#521	581
4714056	Connaught RM#457	815	4706091	Cupar RM#218	576
4706004	Francis RM#127	805	4706001	Montmartre RM#126	574
4717001	Meota RM#468	800	4709023	Insinger RM#275	567
4709060	Hazel Dell RM#335	796	4701053	Moose Mountain RM#63	565
4708042	Lacadena RM#228	786	4709019	Garry RM#245	565
4715067	Birch Hills RM#460	775	4703029	Excel RM#71	563
4705047	Langenburg RM#181	768	4710003	Ituna Bon Accord RM#246	559
4714023	Ponass Lake RM#367	767	4712076	Prairie RM#408	559
4715018	Aberdeen RM#373	758	4715048	Lake Lenore RM#399	555

---

**Appendix A -- Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996**

---

**Rural Municipalities (continued)**

<u>CSD #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population in 1996</u>	<u>CSD #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population in 1996</u>
4713056	Grass Lake RM#381	553	4716018	Redberry RM#435	464
4701031	Browning RM#34	552	4701043	Storthoaks RM#31	462
4708031	Riverside RM#168	552	4704054	Carmichael RM#109	462
4705027	Wolseley RM#155	549	4707014	Lawtonia RM#135	461
4701069	Golden West RM#95	547	4704058	Bone Creek RM#108	458
4709049	Buchanan RM#304	546	4716033	Round Hill RM#467	458
4706071	McKillop RM#220	545	4701091	Walpole RM#92	454
4709001	Calder RM#241	542	4706038	Indian Head RM#156	449
4716008	Great Bend RM#405	542	4709046	Keys RM#303	448
4710008	Kellross RM#247	541	4711052	Morris RM#312	448
4711096	Wolverine RM#340	541	4707042	Marquis RM#191	445
4704019	Reno RM#51	539	4712050	Perdue RM#346	439
4707036	Caron RM#162	534	4703042	Wood River RM#74	437
4706096	Lipton RM#217	533	4701027	Benson RM#35	435
4703011	Old Post RM#43	531	4702029	Laurier RM#38	434
4705001	Moosomin RM#121	530	4708056	Happyland RM#231	432
4708038	Saskatchewan Landing RM#	529	4703054	Auvergne RM#76	430
4707024	Morse RM#165	528	4703022	Waverley RM#44	428
4705014	Kingsley RM#124	524	4711026	Rudy RM#284	428
4701011	Enniskillen RM#3	523	4703034	Lake of the Rivers RM#72	423
4704003	Val Marie RM#17	523	4702006	Souris Valley RM#7	422
4710061	Lakeside RM#338	523	4711018	Loreburn RM#254	422
4705018	Chester RM#125	521	4702042	Griffin RM#66	421
4711031	Rosedale RM#283	520	4701016	Coalfields RM#4	419
4702037	Cymri RM#36	517	4712001	Pleasant Valley RM#288	418
4703026	Willow Bunch RM#42	514	4701036	Moose Creek RM#33	416
4709054	Invermay RM#305	514	4704034	Grassy Creek RM#78	416
4716038	Meeting Lake RM#466	508	4707053	Enfield RM#194	414
4703018	Mankota RM#45	506	4710014	Touchwood RM#248	413
4703059	Whiska Creek RM#106	505	4702066	Caledonia RM#99	409
4704061	Lac Pelletier RM#107	498	4705033	Willowdale RM#153	408
4714059	Arborfield RM#456	498	4713059	Tramping Lake RM#380	408
4706042	Abernethy RM#186	497	4702024	Bengough RM#40	405
4709075	Livingston RM#331	497	4702073	Wellington RM#97	403
4705041	Spy Hill RM#152	496	4701072	Hazelwood RM#94	398
4707063	Victory RM#226	494	4711003	Last Mountain Valley RM#	395
4711091	Viscount RM#341	494	4712069	Glenside RM#377	394
4712034	Marriott RM#317	493	4713028	Winslow RM#319	390
4703068	Gravelbourg RM#104	491	4703064	Glen Bain RM#105	388
4715014	Grant RM#372	490	4708024	Fox Valley RM#171	387
4713096	Cut Knife RM#439	486	4702033	Lomond RM#37	381
4716005	Mayfield RM#406	484	4704050	Piapot RM#110	380
4713032	Grandview RM#349	480	4715036	Fish Creek RM#402	380
4701094	Maryfield RM#91	479	4713041	Progress RM#351	377
4711034	McCraney RM#282	478	4716013	Blaine Lake RM#434	374
4716023	Douglas RM#436	478	4717008	Turtle River RM#469	374
4701006	Mount Pleasant RM#2	477	4706013	Bratt's Lake RM#129	371
4701039	Reciprocity RM#32	475	4712038	Mountain View RM#318	371
4707067	Coteau RM#255	475	4705007	Martin RM#122	370
4713072	Round Valley RM#410	474	4713064	Reford RM#379	367
4713068	Buffalo RM#409	473	4710052	Prairie Rose RM#309	364
4702057	Key West RM#70	470	4701063	Tecumseh RM#65	359
4708006	Webb RM#138	465	4713046	Heart's Hill RM#352	359

---

**Appendix A -- Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996**

---

**Rural Municipalities (continued)**

<u>CSD #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population in 1996</u>	<u>CSD #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population in 1996</u>
4701058	Brock RM#64	356	4713011	Milton RM#292	227
4713024	Oakdale RM#320	354	4707032	Wheatlands RM#163	226
4710026	Kutawa RM#278	352	4707071	Maple Bush RM#224	221
4707091	Craik RM#222	351	4702018	Happy Valley RM#10	217
4711039	Wood Creek RM#281	351	4708016	Big Stick RM#141	215
4708071	Newcombe RM#260	349	4712072	Rosemount RM#378	208
4702001	Cambria RM#6	344	4704006	Lone Tree RM#18	203
4702076	Fillmore RM#96	344	4707029	Chaplin RM#164	198
4703074	Sutton RM#103	344	4703093	Lake Johnston RM#102	195
4703096	Terrell RM#101	343	4713016	Antelope Park RM#322	179
4702051	Brokenshell RM#68	340	4703016	Glen McPherson RM#46	172
4703001	Hart Butte RM#11	340	4707058	Canaan RM#225	171
4702011	Lake Alma RM#8	335	4707006	Rodgers RM#133	157
4704038	Arlington RM#79	335	4707004	Hillsborough RM#132	154
4704011	Frontier RM#19	333			
4706099	Tullymet RM#216	331			
4708053	Clinworth RM#230	331			
4709042	St. Philips RM#301	331			
4702061	Elmsthorpe RM#100	328			
4706063	Sarnia RM#221	327			
4712011	Milden RM#286	326			
4711076	Colonsay RM#342	322			
4707047	Eyebrow RM#193	318			
4711016	Willner RM#253	316			
4706016	Redburn RM#130	313			
4707011	Shamrock RM#134	312			
4703006	Poplar Valley RM#12	307			
4711011	Arm River RM#252	304			
4701001	Argyle RM#1	301			
4717013	Paynton RM#470	301			
4702069	Scott RM#98	299			
4711006	Big Arm RM#251	299			
4704028	Wise Creek RM#77	297			
4702052	Norton RM#69	296			
4713076	Senlac RM#411	296			
4708028	Pittville RM#169	291			
4713038	Mariposa RM#350	291			
4708009	Gull Lake RM#139	282			
4702026	The Gap RM#39	278			
4712029	Harris RM#316	276			
4703048	Pinto Creek RM#75	271			
4707066	King George RM#256	271			
4708021	Enterprise RM#142	265			
4707076	Huron RM#223	263			
4713019	Prairiedale RM#321	263			
4708061	Deer Forks RM#232	242			
4711042	Wreford RM#280	232			
4702014	Surprise Valley RM#9	231			
4711059	Lost River RM#313	230			
			<b>Total</b>		<b>161,266</b>

---

**Appendix A -- Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996**

---

**Small (< 750) Village/Town**

<u>CSD #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population in 1996</u>	<u>CSD #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population in 1996</u>
4710004	Ituna	743	4706017	Rouleau	449
4701066	Stoughton	726	4715027	Hepburn	442
4715074	Kinistino	691	4707092	Craik	441
4715034	Hague	688	4715059	St. Louis	437
4717036	St. Walburg	685	4714062	Arborfield	437
4709066	Sturgis	684	4716042	Leask	435
4706092	Southey	679	4709028	Theodore	434
4717024	Lashburn	674	4703028	Willow Bunch	431
4710027	Raymore	667	4711079	Colonsay	428
4715062	Duck Lake	667	4708062	Burstall	426
4706047	Balcarres	661	4716022	Hafford	424
4701032	Lampman	648	4716054	Debden	423
4715012	Bruno	648	4710058	Leroy	420
4706036	Qu'Appelle	632	4714092	Choiceland	417
4713044	Luseland	622	4703092	Mossbank	410
4701078	Wawota	620	4714024	Rose Valley	406
4704026	Eastend	616	4716009	Radisson	403
4717026	Marshall	605	4712051	Perdue	403
4706094	Cupar	592	4714079	White Fox	402
4713098	Cut Knife	585	4702062	Avonlea	402
4708094	Elrose	557	4717011	Edam	398
4703058	Ponteix	544	4717058	Loon Lake	390
4709016	Springside	542	4705009	Wapella	387
4702067	Milestone	540	4711008	Imperial	382
4705078	Saltcoats	531	4715004	Muenster	381
4708032	Cabri	529	4706061	Bethune	375
4702039	Midale	522	4717048	Glaslyn	374
4707054	Central Butte	521	4705079	Bredenbury	368
4701059	Arcola	517	4706007	Vibank	363
4716016	Blaine Lake	516	4701096	Maryfield	363
4715049	St. Brieux	507	4716061	Leoville	359
4709072	Norquay	505	4708026	Fox Valley	359
4714049	Star City	492	4705056	Stockholm	356
4711032	Hanley	491	4707059	Lucky Lake	353
4717067	Pierceland	488	4705066	Lemberg	353
4702072	Yellow Grass	488	4702058	Ogema	349
4702023	Bengough	488	4701054	Manor	347
4706002	Montmartre	485	4716052	Canwood	345
4703009	Rockglen	481	4713094	Neilburg	345
4708044	Kyle	479	4706098	Lipton	345
4703044	Lafleche	476	4710029	Punnichy	338
4715019	Aberdeen	474	4710009	Kelliher	338
4711044	Nokomis	469	4707022	Waldeck	335
4708068	Eatonia	469	4709044	Pelly	331
4717041	Turtleford	467	4705064	Neudorf	331
4717034	Paradise Hill	466	4712016	Dinsmore	328
4710064	Quill Lake	463	4703019	Mankota	326



---

**Appendix A -- Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996**

---

**Small (< 750) Village/Town (continued)**

<u>CSD #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population in 1996</u>	<u>CSD #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population in 1996</u>
4713026	Coleville	323	4716011	Borden	217
4711036	Kenaston	323	4706067	Holdfast	216
4711056	Young	320	4715005	Annaheim	214
4711004	Govan	316	4715092	Meath Park	210
4710022	Semans	315	4701061	Kisbey	209
4707031	Chaplin	314	4712012	Milden	208
4706014	Wilcox	311	4711041	Simpson	208
4704012	Frontier	309	4709061	Lintlaw	208
4706008	Sedley	305	4707016	Hodgeville	207
4701037	Alameda	304	4703062	Vanguard	207
4710012	Lestock	301	4704009	Climax	206
4701002	Gainsborough	296	4708022	Richmound	203
4711092	Viscount	295	4708012	Tompkins	201
4711019	Elbow	295	4715076	Christopher Lake	200
4709058	Invermay	295	4709009	Rhein	197
4715006	Lake Lenore	290	4712022	Conquest	195
4715017	Vonda	289	4713054	Denzil	194
4702078	Fillmore	286	4714093	Smeaton	192
4702002	Torquay	285	4706009	Francis	190
4707027	Morse	284	4713067	Landis	189
4714028	Spalding	281	4708057	Prelate	189
4707062	Beechy	281	4706041	Sintaluta	189
4709053	Buchanan	279	4702071	Lang	189
4717066	Goodsoil	278	4715098	Paddockwood	187
4714074	Codette	278	4716014	Marcelin	182
4706078	Craven	278	4709024	Sheho	181
4707034	Mortlach	276	4703051	Kincaid	177
4717006	Meota	274	4707049	Eyebrow	175
4715047	Middle Lake	268	4709065	Endeavour	173
4706079	Earl Grey	268	4716057	Shell Lake	172
4706006	Odessa	268	4710054	Jansen	167
4705043	Spy Hill	264	4710043	Elfros	167
4713091	Marsden	263	4709014	Ebenezer	166
4714041	Bjorkdale	262	4703041	Limerick	165
4706037	McLean	262	4701017	Frobisher	165
4714061	Zenon Park	259	4705044	Gerald	164
4714036	Archerwill	254	4716063	Medstead	162
4701004	Carievale	253	4708048	Abbey	162
4702054	Pangman	251	4717039	Mervin	161
4711048	Drake	247	4717014	Paynton	161
4712032	Harris	245	4707072	Riverhurst	158
4713029	Dodsland	241	4701041	Alida	158
4706097	Dysart	240	4704002	Val Marie	157
4705019	Windthorst	239	4716004	Maymont	156
4713012	Alsask	237	4715058	Domremy	156
4715029	Laird	235	4708054	Sceptre	154
4706046	Abernethy	232	4717019	Waseca	153
4705021	Glenavon	230	4710032	Wishart	153
4706049	Lebret	226	4711021	Loreburn	150
4715072	Weldon	225	4701019	Roche Percee	149
4715016	Prud'Homme	224	4702041	Macoun	148
4715002	Englefeld	223	4702028	Ceylon	148
4705059	Grayson	223	4701018	North Portal	148

---

**Appendix A -- Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996**

---

**Small (< 750) Village/Town (continued)**

<u>CSD #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population in 1996</u>	<u>CSD #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population in 1996</u>
4701012	Glen Ewen	148	4704029	Cadillac	97
4705006	Welwyn	146	4705096	MacNutt	95
4713002	Brock	142	4705058	Dubuc	95
4713031	Plenty	138	4714073	Aylsham	91
4710028	Quinton	138	4709036	Veregin	90
4709038	Togo	138	4705002	Fleming	89
4705042	Tantallon	137	4701028	Benson	89
4708034	Pennant	135	4705062	Killaly	88
4717055	Dorintosh	133	4703061	Neville	88
4707077	Tugaske	132	4703024	Glentworth	88
4711051	Guernsey	129	4715052	Beatty	87
4715003	St. Gregor	128	4706019	Drinkwater	87
4702079	Creelman	128	4711028	Broderick	86
4710072	Margo	127	4706077	Silton	86
4705049	Yarbo	127	4714025	Fosston	85
4713009	Flaxcombe	126	4711094	Plunkett	85
4712014	Wiseton	125	4706068	Dilke	85
4706018	Briercrest	125	4716024	Speers	84
4702048	McTaggart	124	4714009	Weekes	84
4715085	Albertville	122	4714091	Love	83
4708029	Hazlet	120	4710011	Leross	82
4716044	Parkside	119	4711024	Hawarden	81
4715046	St. Benedict	119	4703056	Aneroid	81
4709071	Hyas	119	4715038	Alvena	79
4701044	Storthoaks	119	4711078	Meacham	79
4713062	Scott	118	4713078	Senlac	78
4713039	Tramping Lake	118	4708018	Golden Prairie	78
4716034	Rabbit Lake	117	4711038	Bladworth	76
4712008	Zealandia	117	4717044	Spruce Lake	73
4714039	Mistatim	114	4715056	Yellow Creek	73
4706064	Chamberlain	114	4703052	Hazenmore	73
4714030	Pleasantdale	113	4713021	Major	72
4702038	Halbrite	111	4707048	Brownlee	72
4712019	Macrorie	110	4706093	Markinch	72
4704021	Consul	107	4707023	Rush Lake	71
4715045	Pilger	106	4705069	Goodeve	71
4712074	Cando	106	4713053	Primate	69
4709002	Calder	106	4711029	Glenside	69
4717057	Makwa	104	4713022	Smiley	68
4714058	Ridgedale	104	4707008	Coderre	64
4707043	Tuxford	102	4703031	Viceroy	64
4711009	Liberty	101	4701048	Antler	64
4708039	Stewart Valley	101	4716002	Denholm	63
4702016	Minton	101	4715091	Weirdale	63
4709069	Stenen	100	4701064	Forget	62
4709056	Rama	99	4713014	Marengo	61
4708049	Lancer	99	4707093	Aylesbury	59
4706073	Bulyea	99	4712009	Sovereign	58
4711002	Duval	98	4707069	Birsay	58
4707044	Marquis	98	4705071	Fenwood	58
4706003	Kendal	98	4706062	Findlater	57



---

**Appendix A -- Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996**

---

**Medium (750 to 1,499) Village/Town**

<u>CSD #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Population in 1996</u>
4710068	Wadena	1,477
4711049	Lanigan	1,368
4713069	Wilkie	1,364
4710038	Foam Lake	1,303
4713051	Macklin	1,281
4701056	Carlyle	1,252
4716047	Shellbrook	1,234
4703071	Gravelbourg	1,211
4701014	Oxbow	1,163
4709064	Preeceville	1,148
4707037	Caronport	1,147
4705048	Langenburg	1,119
4708076	Eston	1,119
4713042	Kerrobert	1,109
4705029	Grenfell	1,106
4711014	Davidson	1,105
4708011	Gull Lake	1,078
4701008	Carnduff	1,069
4714022	Kelvington	1,046
4714069	Carrot River	1,032
4705016	Kipling	1,004
4705034	Whitewood	985
4708058	Leader	983
4701049	Redvers	965
4717018	Maidstone	962
4703004	Coronach	949
4715068	Birch Hills	945
4716058	Spiritwood	924
4705038	Rocanville	875
4715042	Wakaw	869
4714007	Porcupine Plain	866
4707026	Herbert	855
4715028	Waldheim	841
4710062	Watson	837
4701021	Bienfait	826
4716072	Big River	826
4702031	Radville	823
4705024	Wolseley	821
4705094	Churchbridge	815
4714032	Naicam	789
4706074	Strasbourg	760
4715041	Cudworth	752
4705031	Broadview	751
<b>Total Population</b>		<b>43,754</b>

## Appendix A -- Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996

Large (1500 to 2999) Village/Town			Urban Influence		
CSD #	Name	Population in 1996	CSD #	Name	Population in 1996
4714044	Tisdale	2,966	4715094	Buckland RM#491	3,444
4703036	Assiniboia	2,653	4715064	Prince Albert RM#461	3,322
4705052	Esterhazy	2,602	4707038	Moose Jaw RM#161	1,856
4712006	Rosetown	2,496	4709011	Orkney RM#244	1,810
4705004	Moosomin	2,420	4717022	Wilton RM#472	1,564
4712046	Biggar	2,351	4708001	Swift Current RM#137	1,547
4704048	Maple Creek	2,307	4717028	Britannia RM#502	1,358
4709039	Kamsack	2,264	4701022	Estevan RM#5	1,078
4709032	Canora	2,208	4709006	Wallace RM#243	1,044
4713074	Unity	2,200	4716028	North Battleford RM#437	984
4711027	Outlook	2,116	4702044	Weyburn RM#67	867
4706051	Fort Qu'Appelle	1,997	4715070	Candle Lake	463
4710047	Wynyard	1,954	4706045	Fort San	265
4714004	Hudson Bay	1,883	4716077	Chitek Lake	214
4711053	Watrous	1,860	4701079	Kenosee Lake	202
4704036	Shaunavon	1,857	4706052	B-Say-Tah	159
4706039	Indian Head	1,833	4716053	Prince Albert National Park	151
4715032	Rosthern	1,564	4717002	Cochin	150
<b>Total Population</b>		<b>39,531</b>	4711054	Manitou Beach	147
<b>Small city (3000 to 5999)</b>			4706043	Katepwa Beach	103
CSD #	Name	Population in 1996	4706072	Saskatchewan Beach	101
4714051	Melfort	5,759	4707045	Sun Valley	95
4715008	Humboldt	5,074	4706044	Sandy Beach	88
4717052	Meadow Lake	4,813	4706075	Kannata Valley	83
4713008	Kindersley	4,679	4717005	Aquadeo	53
4705074	Melville	4,646	4705055	Bird's Point	45
4714076	Nipawin	4,318	4707051	South Lake	41
4712079	Battleford	3,936	4706080	Glen Harbour	40
<b>Total Population</b>		<b>33,225</b>	4706065	Alice Beach	34
<b>City (6000 plus)</b>			4706085	Island View	33
CSD #	Name	Population in 1996	4717004	Metinota	32
4715066	Prince Albert	34,777	4717050	Sunset View Beach	32
4707039	Moose Jaw	32,973	4706040	Katepwa South	30
4709012	Yorkton	15,154	4717042	Kivimaa-Moonlight Bay	28
4708004	Swift Current	14,890	4707020	Beaver Flat	27
4716029	North Battleford	14,051	4714068	Tobin Lake	26
4701024	Estevan	10,752	4706082	Pelican Pointe	19
4702047	Weyburn	9,723	4707068	Coteau Beach	19
4717029	Lloydminster (Sask)	7,636	4707074	Mistusinne	18
<b>Total Population</b>		<b>139,956</b>	4705050	West End	16
			4716043	Pebble Baye	16
			4706076	Sunset Cove	15
			4706081	North Grove	15
			4706069	Grandview Beach	14
			4715043	Wakaw Lake	12
			4710034	Chorney Beach	11
			4717053	Greig Lake	11
			4706060	Wee Too Beach	10
			4716060	Echo Bay	9
			4716059	Big Shell	7
			4705060	Melville Beach	4
			4711007	Etter's Beach	4
			<b>Total Population</b>		<b>21,716</b>

---

**Appendix A -- Community Listing by Category showing Census Population in 1996**

---

**Regina/Saskatoon CMAs**

CSD #	Name	Population in 1996
4711066	Saskatoon	193,647
4706027	Regina	180,400
4711065	Corman Park RM#344	7,152
4711070	Martensville	3,477
4711068	Warman	2,839
4706029	Edenwold RM#158	2,738
4712054	Vanscoy RM#345	2,423
4706056	Lumsden	1,530
4711073	Dalmeny	1,470
4706031	Pilot Butte	1,469
4706053	Lumsden RM#189	1,376
4711069	Blucher RM#343	1,155
4706032	Balgonie	1,132
4711067	Langham	1,104
4706026	Sherwood RM#159	1,056
4706058	Regina Beach	984
4706030	White City	905
4712056	Delisle	840
4711072	Allan	702
4711075	Osler	618
4711061	Dundurn RM#314	555
4706021	Pense RM#160	536
4706023	Pense	534
4712059	Asquith	533
4711063	Dundurn	476
4706055	Buena Vista	343
4711077	Clavet	339
4706028	Grand Coulee	336
4712058	Vanscoy	316
4706033	Edenwold	198
4711828	White Cap 94	175
4711071	Bradwell	145
4711074	Elstow	93
4711060	Thode	90
4711064	Shields	78
4706022	Belle Plaine	64
4706054	Disley	51
<b>Total Population</b>		<b>411,879</b>

**Far North**

CSD #	Name	Population in 1996
4718041	La Ronge	2,964
4718074	La Loche	1,966
4718051	Creighton	1,713
4718090	Div No. 18, Unorganized	1,405
4718820	Pelican Narrows 184B	1,404
4718067	Ile-a-la-Crosse	1,403
4718070	Buffalo Narrows	1,053
4718828	Chicken 224	997
4718803	Stanley 157	992
4718058	Sandy Bay	959
4718042	Air Ronge	957
4718065	Pinehouse	922
4718809	Lac La Ronge 156	915
4718832	Lac La Hache 220	843
4718005	Cumberland House	836
4718033	Beauval	785
4718049	Denare Beach	776
4718824	Fond du Lac 227	751
4718045	Deschambault Lake	695
4718802	Montreal Lake 106	659
4718822	Southend 200	647
4718817	Canoe Lake 165	635
4718812	Kitsakie 156B	559
4718839	Clearwater River Dene Band	548
4718818	Peter Pond Lake 193	539
4718021	Green Lake	536
4718055	Pelican Narrows	445
4718814	Wapachewunak 192D	436
4718801	Cumberland 20	395
4718808	Morin Lake 217	336
4718819	Turnor Lake 193B	302
4718052	Flin Flon (Part)	289
4718100	Stony Rapids	233
4718811	Nemebien River 156C	216
4718030	Jans Bay	199
4718075	Turnor Lake	198
4718831	Grandmother's Bay 219	197
4718061	Stanley Mission	190
4718015	Weyakwin	171
4718081	Southend	168
4718028	Cole Bay	153
4718807	La Plonge 192	123
4718012	Timber Bay	101
4718069	Patuanak	89
4718825	Brabant Lake	86
4718071	St. George's Hill	85
4718072	Michel Village	75
4718023	Dore Lake	40
4718062	Missinipe	40
4718821	Sturgeon Weir 184F	40
4718823	Chicken 225	28
4718829	Clearwater River Dene Band	10
<b>Total Population</b>		<b>31,104</b>

---

## **Appendix B**

---

Detailed Listing of Industry and Occupation Groups

---

## Appendix B -- Detailed Listing of Industry and Occupation Groups

---

<u>Industry Group</u>	<u>Includes</u>
<b>Agriculture</b>	Agriculture and services incidental to agriculture Livestock, honey, horse, furs, and other animal Horticultural Specialties Field crop, fruit, and vegetable farms Poultry farms Veterinary Services Farm Animal Breeding Services Soil Preparation, Planting and Cultivating Services Crop Dusting and Spraying Services Harvesting, Baling and Threshing Services
<b>Other primary</b>	Fishing & trapping, logging, forestry, mining, petroleum and natural gas, quarrying Fishing and Trapping Industries                      Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industries Logging Industry    Quarry and Sand Pit Industries Forestry Services Industry                              Services Incidental to Mineral Extraction Mining Industries    Services Incidental to Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
<b>Manufacturing</b>	Food, beverage, rubber, plastic, chemical, textile products manufacturing Wood, furniture, paper, primary metal, fabricated metal products, machinery manufacturing Printing and publishing, oil refineries, electrical and electronic manufacturing
<b>Construction</b>	Building and industrial construction and trade contracting
<b>Transportation, Communication, Utilities</b>	Trucking, taxicabs, couriers, pipelines, grain storage and transportation Railways and airlines, ferries, limousines Radio and television, newspaper publishing, cable television, telecommunications Electricity, natural gas, and water utilities
<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	The wholesaling and retailing of farm products, petroleum products, food and beverage products, tobacco, drugs, apparel and dry goods, electronic and electrical equipment and appliances, lumber and building materials, amusement and recreational equipment, books and periodicals. Also includes automotive repair shops.
<b>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</b>	Banks, trust companies, and credit unions, loan and finance companies Investment advisors, pension fund management Real estate agents and insurance agents and brokers
<b>Commercial Services</b>	Accommodation and food services such as hotels, motels, restaurants, bars, and vacation resorts Business services such as consultants, lawyers, architects, advertising agencies, and computer services Amusement and recreation services such as casinos, movie theatres, sports facilities Personal service such as funeral homes, barbers and hair stylists, home care services, shoe repair Membership organizations such as religious, labour, political, and business organizations Machinery and equipment rental Travel services and janitorial services
<b>Non-Commercial Services</b>	Health care such as hospitals, psychiatric facilities, physicians and health practitioner offices, home care Social services such as personal care homes, homes for the disabled, sheltered workshops, day care centres Education services including libraries and museums, schools, colleges and universities
<b>Government</b>	Federal, provincial, local and First Nation governments including members of the RCMP and Armed Forces



---

## Appendix B -- Detailed Listing of Industry and Occupation Groups

---

<u>Occupation Group</u>	<u>Includes</u>
<b>Management Occupations</b>	<b>Senior management occupations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Legislators &amp; senior management</li><li>Legislators</li><li>Senior government managers &amp; officials</li><li>Senior managers, financial, communications carriers, other business services</li><li>Senior managers, health, education, social/community services, membership orgs.</li><li>Senior managers, trade, broadcasting, &amp; other services</li><li>Senior managers, goods production, utilities, transportation, &amp; construction</li></ul> <b>Middle &amp; other management occupations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Administrative services managers</li><li>Managers in financial &amp; business services</li><li>Managers in communication (except broadcasting)</li><li>Managers in engineering/architecture/science/info. systems</li><li>Managers in health, education, social &amp; community services</li><li>Managers in public administration</li><li>Managers in art, culture, recreation &amp; sport</li><li>Sales, marketing, &amp; advertising managers</li><li>Managers in retail trade</li><li>Managers in food service &amp; accommodation</li><li>Managers in protective service</li><li>Managers in other services</li><li>Managers in construction &amp; transportation</li><li>Facility operation &amp; maintenance managers</li><li>Managers in primary production (except agriculture)</li><li>Managers in manufacturing &amp; utilities</li></ul>
<b>Business, Finance, and Administration</b>	<b>Professional occupations in business &amp; finance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Auditors, accountants, &amp; investment professionals</li><li>Human resources &amp; business service professionals</li></ul> <b>Skilled administrative &amp; business occupations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Clerical supervisors</li><li>Administrative &amp; regulatory occupations</li><li>Finance &amp; insurance administrative occ</li><li>Secretaries, recorders, &amp; transcriptionists</li></ul> <b>Clerical occupations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Clerical occ, general office skills</li><li>Office equipment operators</li><li>Finance &amp; insurance clerks</li><li>Administrative support clerks</li><li>Library, correspondence &amp; related information clerks</li><li>Mail &amp; message distribution occ</li><li>Recording, scheduling &amp; distributing occ</li></ul>

---

## Appendix B -- Detailed Listing of Industry and Occupation Groups

---

<b>Natural and Applied Sciences</b>	<b>Professional occupations in natural &amp; applied sciences</b> Physical science professionals Life science professionals Civil, mechanical, electrical & chemical engineers Other engineers Architects, urban planners, & land surveyors Mathematicians, systems analysts & computer programmers <b>Technical occ related to natural &amp; applied sciences</b> Technical occupations in physical sciences Technical occupations in life sciences Technical occs in civil/mechanical/industrial engineering Technical occs in electronics & electrical engineering Technical occs in architecture/drafting/surveying/mapping Other technical inspectors & regulatory officers Transportation officers & controllers
<b>Health Occupations</b>	<b>Professional occ in health</b> Physicians, dentists, & veterinarians Optometrists/chiropractors/other diagnosing/treating professionals Pharmacists, dieticians, & nutritionists Therapy & assessment professionals Nurse supervisors & registered nurses <b>Technical &amp; skilled occ in health</b> Medical technologists & technicians (except dental health) Technical occ in dental health care Other technical occ in health care (except dental) <b>Assisting occ in support of health services</b>
<b>Occupations in Social Science, Education, Government Service and Religion</b>	<b>Professional occ in social science, education, govt services &amp; religion</b> Judges, lawyers, & Quebec notaries University professors & assistants College & other vocational instructors Secondary & elementary school teachers & counsellors Psychologists/social workers/counsellors/clergy/probation officers Policy & program officers, researchers, & consultants <b>Paralegals, social services workers &amp; occ in education, religion, NEC</b>
<b>Occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation, and Sport</b>	<b>Librarians, archivists, conservators, &amp; curators</b> Librarians, archivists, conservators, & curators Writing, translating, & public relations professionals Creative & performing artists <b>Technical &amp; skilled occ in art, culture, recreation, &amp; sport</b> Technical occ in libraries, archives, museums, & galleries Photographers, graphic arts technicians, in motion pictures, broadcasting, & the performing arts Announcers & other performers Creative designers & craftspersons Athletes, coaches, referees, & related occ

---

## Appendix B -- Detailed Listing of Industry and Occupation Groups

---

<b>Sales and Service Occupations</b>	<b>Skilled sales &amp; service occ</b>
	Sales & service supervisors
	Technical sales specialists, wholesale trade
	Insurance & real estate sales occ & buyers
	Chefs & cooks
	Butchers & bakers
	Police officers & firefighters
	Technical occ in personal service
	<b>Intermediate sales &amp; service occ</b>
	Sales representatives, wholesale trade
	Retail salespersons & sales clerks
	Occ in travel & accommodation
	Tour & recreational guides & amusement operations
	Occ in food and beverage service
Other occ in protective service	
Child care & home support workers	
Other occ in personal service	
<b>Elemental sales &amp; service occ</b>	
Cashiers	
Other sales & related occ	
Elemental medical & hospital assistants	
Food counter attendants & kitchen helpers	
Security guards & related occupations	
Cleaners	
Other attendants in travel, accommodation, & recreation	
Other elemental service occ	
<b>Trades, Transport, and Equipment Operators</b>	<b>Trades &amp; skilled transport &amp; equipment operators</b>
	Contractors & supervisors, trades & related workers
	Supervisors, railway & motor transportation occ
	Machinists & related occ
	Electrical trades & telecommunications occ
	Plumbers, pipefitters, & gas fitters
	Metal forming, shaping & erecting occ
	Carpenters & cabinetmakers
	Masonry & plastering trades
	Other construction trades
	Machinery & transportation equipment mechanics
	Motor vehicle mechanics
	Other mechanics
	Upholsterers, tailors, , jewellers, & related occ
	Stationery engineers & power station & system operators
	Train crew operating occ
	Crane operators, drillers, & blasters
	Printing press operators, commercial drivers, & other trades & related occ, NEC
	<b>Intermediate occ in transport, equipment operation, installation, &amp; maintenance</b>
	Motor vehicle & transit drivers
	Heavy equipment operators
	Other transport equipment operators & related workers
	Other installers, repairers & servicers
	Longshore workers & material handlers
<b>Trades helpers, construction labourers &amp; related occupations</b>	
Trades helpers & labourers	
Public works & other labourers, NEC	

---

## Appendix B -- Detailed Listing of Industry and Occupation Groups

---

### Occupations unique to Primary Industries

#### **Skilled occ in primary industry**

Supervisors, logging & forestry  
Supervisors, mining, oil, & gas  
Underground miners, oil & gas drillers & related workers  
Logging machinery operators  
Contractors, operators, & supervisors in agriculture, horticulture, & aquaculture  
Fishing vessel masters & skippers & fishermen/women

#### **Intermediate occ in primary industry**

Mine service workers & operators in oil & gas drilling  
Logging & forestry workers  
Agriculture & horticulture workers  
Other fishing & trapping occ

#### **Labourers in primary industry**

### Occupations unique to Process, Manufacturing, and Utilities

#### **Processing, manufacturing & utilities supervisors & skilled operators**

Supervisors, processing applications  
Supervisors, assembly & fabrication  
Central control & process operators in manufacturing & processing

#### **Processing & manufacturing machine operators & assemblers**

Machine operators & related in metal & mineral products processing  
Machine operators & related in chemical, plastic & rubber processing  
Machine operators & related in pulp & paper production & wood processing  
Machine operators & related in textile processing  
Machine operators & related in fabric, fur, & leather products manufacturing  
Machine operators & related in food, beverage, & tobacco processing  
Printing machine operators & related occ  
Mechanical, electrical, & electronics assemblers  
Other assembly & related occ  
Machining, metalworking, woodworking, & related machine operators

#### **Labourers in processing, manufacturing & utilities.**

**APPENDIX C**  
**POPULATION DATA FOR ABORIGINAL PEOPLE**

## ABORIGINAL POPULATION DATA SOURCES

Reliable, accurate population data on the Aboriginal population is difficult to find. To understand these data, a general distinction must be made about the "Aboriginal" population which is a general term and the specific Aboriginal populations of Indian, Métis, and Inuit.

### **Three Data Sources**

There are a variety of data sources for Aboriginal population and they provide different counts because they measure different populations in different ways using different methodologies. This paper describes the only three data sources for the Aboriginal population that are both publicly-available and comprehensive .

- The Department of Indian Affairs (INAC) via the Indian registry, measures the Registered, Treaty, or Status Indian population.
- The "covered population" data available from Saskatchewan Health have counts for the Registered Indian population with a health card.
- The Statistics Canada Census measures the Aboriginal population according to a number of subcategories, as well as the members of a First Nation and the Registered Indian population.

### **Indian Registry**

The INAC data provide counts of all members on the Indian Registry. Breakdowns are available by age and sex and by residence categories of:

- on own Reserve;
- on other Reserve;
- on Crown land; and
- off Reserve.

The registry data are based on information supplied by the First Nations to INAC and verified periodically by actual counts.

The counts on the Indian registry are generally thought to be somewhat overstated because the First Nations do not have up-to-date information about persons living off the Reserve and because there may be a financial incentive to have the population as high as possible. On the other hand, there is often a delay in getting newborns added to the registry so counts of newborns tend to be low. Some additions to the Registry can come later in life, the Bill C31 registrants, for example.

Publicly available data from the Registry cannot be used to count the actual number of Registered Indians living in Saskatchewan; the data include only counts for members of First Nations in Saskatchewan.

## **Saskatchewan Health Covered Population**

Saskatchewan Health compiles statistics about the population that is "covered" for the purposes of the health care system, that is, has a registration card. These statistics are generally quite reliable although the population included is quite restrictive — Registered or "Status" Indians living in Saskatchewan for at least three months or in another province for the first three months after they move. Registered Indians in the RCMP or in federal penitentiaries are not included because their health coverage is provided by Canada rather than Saskatchewan. Registered Indians in provincial correctional facilities are, however, included.

Historically, First Nations members were recorded in the Saskatchewan Health database according to their membership rather than their actual residence. Since 1991, Saskatchewan Health has attempted to provide an actual residence for First Nations members living in Saskatchewan. The residence information is obtained from the mailing address on the Health Insurance card supplemented with information about where health services are accessed. The precise location of the residence is not possible using this method because it is difficult to distinguish between persons living in a particular community and those who live near the community and pick up their mail in the community.

The main difficulty with this population data is the unreliability of the address information. Card holders are unlikely to update their address unless they use a health service. Saskatchewan Health mails out update forms every three years which tends to produce a correction in population counts.

## **Statistics Canada Census**

Statistics Canada data from the Census measures a different kind of population. Using survey techniques (the previous data are derived from administrative sources), the census counts persons whose "normal residence" is in a geographic area. Census counts for Reserve residents include, therefore, any persons who are not Registered Indians. In spite of a good deal of criticism, and an acknowledgement that there is some undercounting (typically 1% to 2% provincially), Census data are generally very reliable.

Census data are more useful than data from INAC or Saskatchewan Health because other census questions cover information about the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the persons surveyed. The most recent census data available are for June of 1996; all but one of the Saskatchewan First Nations participated fully in the Census. Basic population counts from the June 2001 Census should be released in the first quarter of 2002; population by age and sex will not be available until the summer of 2002.

The Census also included three questions about Aboriginal identity and status.

- Identity: Are you "an Aboriginal person, that is, North American Indian, Métis, or Inuit (Eskimo)?"
- Status: Are you "a Treaty Indian or Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada?"
- Membership: Are you "a member of an Indian Band/First Nation?"

For the final question, respondents were asked to write in the name of the First Nation. These write-in responses were captured but not used by Statistics Canada.

## Summary

The different data sources all provide useful information but the particular source used will depend on the application.

1. The INAC population counts are best used to measure total Saskatchewan First Nation Registered population, regardless of residence. The provincial health population is best used to measure the Registered Indian population living in Saskatchewan, and the Census data is best used to measure the on-Reserve population and the population of Aboriginal people generally.
2. In spite of the drawbacks, the covered population data are currently the most useful in determining where off-Reserve members live. This will change when the 2001 Census data are released and more current information is available.
3. Although somewhat out of date, the most reliable information about the population on Reserve is the Census.

## Comparison of Population Counts

As an illustration of the different population measures, the three population sources are compared at a specific year, namely 1996. In fact, these counts measure the population at slightly different times. The Census counts were conducted in May, Saskatchewan Health counts are as of July, and the INAC registry counts are as of December.

As Table 1 shows, the Saskatchewan First Nation membership from the Registry is 94,953. Approximately one-half of the persons on the Registry are living on a Reserve and a small number on crown land. Saskatchewan Health estimates that 47,340 out of the 81,400 Registered Indians in Saskatchewan live on or near a Reserve. The 1996 Census estimates the total Registered Indian population at 74,095 of which 37,075 are living on-Reserve. The Aboriginal population in Saskatchewan is estimated at 109,545.



Taken at face value, then, we can conclude that, in 1996,

- there were 109,545 Aboriginal people in Saskatchewan, excluding those in institutions;
- there were 94,953 members of Saskatchewan First Nations, not all of whom live in Saskatchewan;
- there were 81,400 Registered Indians living in Saskatchewan excluding those in the RCMP and federal corrections facilities; and
- the on Reserve population was 37,075 Registered Indians.

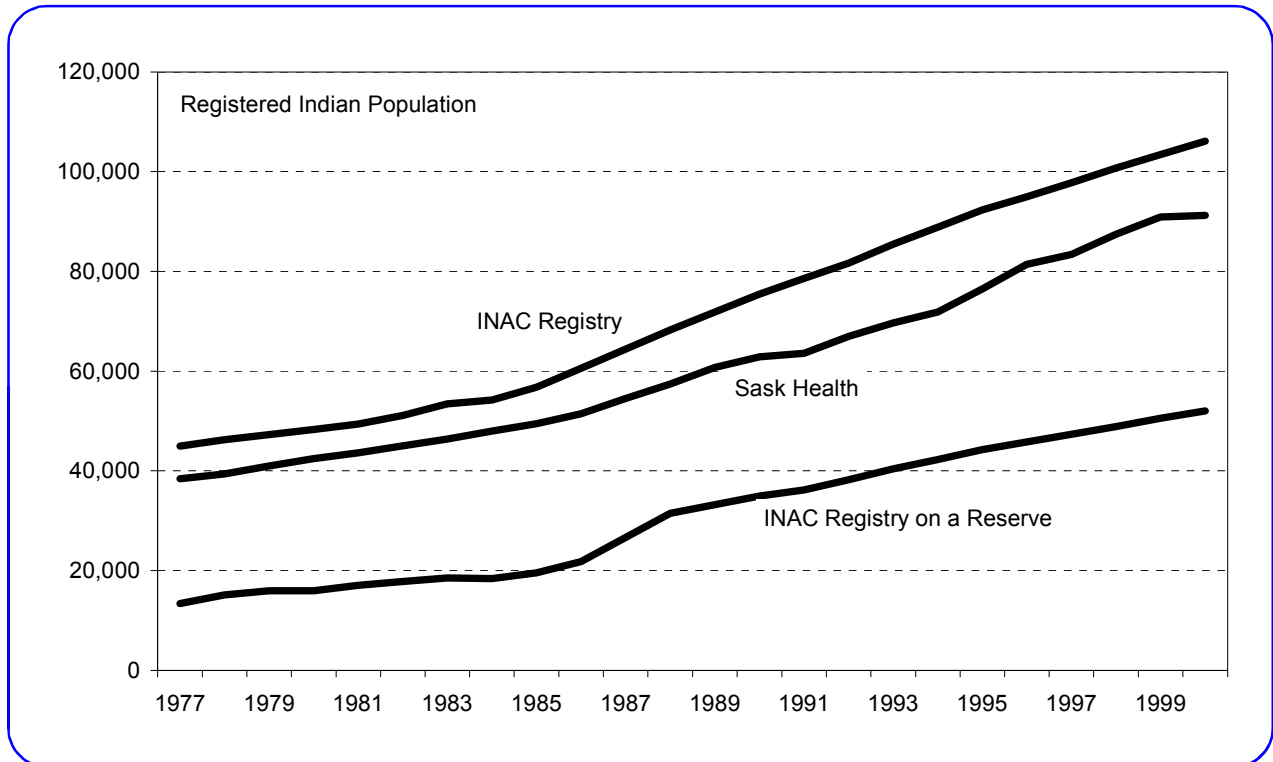
The figure below shows how several of these figures have changed over time. Until 1990, the Registry counts and the covered population counts tracked one another quite closely. Since then they have diverged, suggesting that an

Table 1 Saskatchewan Aboriginal Counts in 1996

		Population in 1996
INAC Registry for Sask First Nations	On Reserve	47,536
	On crown land	1,640
	Off Reserve	45,777
	Total	94,953
Sask Health	Total Saskatchewan	81,400
	On or Near Reserve	47,340
Census - Aboriginal Identity	Indian (single response)	72,830
	Métis (single response)	35,855
	Other or multiple	860
	Total Aboriginal identity	109,545
Census - Registered Indian Status		74,095
Census - Member of a First Nation		73,860
Census - On Reserve Registered Indian		37,075

Note: all of the Census counts exclude the Joseph Bighead First Nation – population approximately 400 in Saskatchewan

Comparison of Population Counts for Registered Indians



increasing number of Registered Indians from Saskatchewan First Nations are living in other provinces.

The figure used in this report for the population living on Reserves in the rural area is 26,611. The equivalent figure "on or near Reserve" from Saskatchewan Health's covered population is 29,777. The equivalent "on own Reserve" figure from the INAC registry would be approximately 31,000 although a precise estimate is not possible because the Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation has Reserves both in the far North and in the "South".

---

---

## **Appendix D**

---

Farm Data by Rural Municipality

**Appendix D**  
**Farm Data by Rural Municipality**

Statistics Canada <u>Number</u>	Rural Municipality		No. of <u>Farms</u>	Aggregate Acres <u>Farmed</u>	Aggregate values in 1995 (\$ millions)				Average Farm size (acres)
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>			<u>Farm capital</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Net income</u>	
4701001	1	Argyle	126	128,904	\$56	\$12.3	\$9.6	\$2.7	1,023
4701006	2	Mount Pleasant	158	199,322	\$95	\$22.8	\$17.6	\$5.3	1,262
4701011	3	Enniskillen	170	214,017	\$106	\$18.8	\$13.7	\$5.1	1,259
4701016	4	Coalfields	129	176,917	\$67	\$10.3	\$8.0	\$2.3	1,371
4701022	5	Estevan	187	194,127	\$103	\$13.4	\$9.7	\$3.7	1,038
4702001	6	Cambria	121	203,008	\$105	\$17.0	\$11.9	\$5.1	1,678
4702006	7	Souris Valley	154	201,211	\$90	\$18.2	\$13.0	\$5.3	1,307
4702011	8	Lake Alma	123	181,785	\$63	\$9.6	\$6.9	\$2.8	1,478
4702014	9	Surprise Valley	105	218,520	\$58	\$10.9	\$7.8	\$3.1	2,081
4702018	10	Happy Valley	69	156,558	\$35	\$7.4	\$5.8	\$1.6	2,269
4703001	11	Hart Butte	120	184,563	\$63	\$12.3	\$8.2	\$4.1	1,538
4703006	12	Poplar Valley	113	178,422	\$62	\$11.8	\$8.8	\$3.0	1,579
4704003	17	Val Marie	166	646,714	\$142	\$24.0	\$15.9	\$8.1	3,896
4704006	18	Lone Tree	92	221,907	\$66	\$11.1	\$7.4	\$3.7	2,412
4704011	19	Frontier	131	434,042	\$107	\$17.7	\$12.2	\$5.4	3,313
4701043	31	Storthoaks	116	166,595	\$77	\$18.0	\$14.7	\$3.3	1,436
4701039	32	Reciprocity	159	152,587	\$83	\$17.0	\$13.0	\$4.0	960
4701036	33	Moose Creek	151	184,070	\$89	\$15.8	\$11.8	\$4.0	1,219
4701031	34	Browning	187	221,170	\$113	\$21.3	\$15.8	\$5.5	1,183
4701027	35	Benson	164	197,382	\$102	\$15.9	\$11.4	\$4.5	1,204
4702037	36	Cymri	173	228,287	\$99	\$15.5	\$11.5	\$4.0	1,320
4702033	37	Lomond	129	202,711	\$76	\$14.4	\$10.7	\$3.7	1,571
4702029	38	Laurier	150	222,072	\$83	\$17.1	\$12.1	\$5.0	1,480
4702026	39	The Gap	130	194,687	\$69	\$12.2	\$8.4	\$3.8	1,498
4702024	40	Bengough	160	247,179	\$73	\$12.2	\$8.5	\$3.7	1,545
4703026	42	Willow Bunch	192	249,986	\$97	\$18.2	\$13.2	\$4.9	1,302
4703011	...	Old Post/Waverley	351	668,808	\$196	\$32.5	\$25.5	\$7.0	1,905
4703022	44	Waverley	146	265,137	\$83	\$12.5	\$10.1	\$2.4	1,816
4703018	45	Mankota	168	402,042	\$124	\$19.1	\$14.3	\$4.8	2,393
4703016	46	Glen McPherson	65	155,162	\$44	\$7.4	\$5.5	\$1.9	2,387
4704024	49	White Valley	224	493,446	\$163	\$26.8	\$19.4	\$7.4	2,203
4704019	51	Reno	191	881,150	\$168	\$24.8	\$18.2	\$6.6	4,613
4701047	61	Antler	183	192,711	\$95	\$20.0	\$15.3	\$4.6	1,053
4701053	63	Moose Mountain	192	187,806	\$94	\$17.5	\$13.8	\$3.7	978
4701058	64	Brock	130	154,452	\$65	\$11.6	\$9.6	\$2.0	1,188
4701063	65	Tecumseh	163	203,540	\$85	\$14.9	\$11.7	\$3.3	1,249
4702042	66	Griffin	155	183,759	\$85	\$16.4	\$11.5	\$4.9	1,186
4702044	67	Weyburn	219	242,239	\$132	\$22.1	\$16.6	\$5.5	1,106
4702051	68	Brokenshell	129	197,037	\$84	\$15.5	\$11.1	\$4.4	1,527
4702052	69	Norton	147	188,364	\$71	\$12.4	\$9.2	\$3.2	1,281
4702057	70	Key West	185	221,819	\$79	\$14.3	\$10.2	\$4.1	1,199
4703029	71	Excel	187	250,823	\$93	\$19.1	\$13.7	\$5.5	1,341
4703034	72	Lake of the Rivers	158	192,835	\$92	\$15.5	\$10.7	\$4.8	1,220
4703038	73	Stonehenge	246	254,434	\$131	\$21.8	\$16.2	\$5.6	1,034
4703042	74	Wood River	153	203,103	\$89	\$15.7	\$11.3	\$4.4	1,327
4703048	75	Pinto Creek	130	219,382	\$90	\$15.7	\$11.2	\$4.5	1,688
4703054	76	Auvergne	146	203,963	\$76	\$16.0	\$11.2	\$4.8	1,397
4704028	77	Wise Creek	123	205,192	\$75	\$12.5	\$9.0	\$3.5	1,668
4704034	78	Grassy Creek	115	232,701	\$70	\$11.7	\$8.7	\$3.0	2,023
4704038	79	Arlington	114	187,035	\$59	\$11.5	\$9.0	\$2.6	1,641
4701094	91	Maryfield	151	175,637	\$78	\$17.7	\$13.5	\$4.1	1,163
4701091	92	Walpole	160	191,389	\$89	\$21.7	\$16.5	\$5.2	1,196
4701076	93	Wawken	166	156,606	\$76	\$15.0	\$12.2	\$2.8	943
4701072	94	Hazelwood	128	134,830	\$58	\$10.3	\$8.3	\$1.9	1,053
4701069	95	Golden West	141	164,954	\$62	\$13.3	\$10.1	\$3.2	1,170

**Appendix D**  
**Farm Data by Rural Municipality**

Statistics			Aggregate					Average	
Canada	Rural Municipality		No. of	Acres	Aggregate values in 1995 (\$ millions)				Farm size
<u>Number</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Farms</u>	<u>Farmed</u>	<u>Farm capital</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Net income</u>	<u>(acres)</u>
4702076	96	Fillmore	192	213,768	\$88	\$17.0	\$13.0	\$4.1	1,113
4702073	97	Wellington	180	202,311	\$86	\$13.5	\$10.1	\$3.5	1,124
4702069	98	Scott	170	200,089	\$125	\$20.6	\$14.8	\$5.8	1,177
4702066	99	Caledonia	148	206,382	\$91	\$15.9	\$12.0	\$3.8	1,394
4702061	100	Elmsthorpe	146	199,235	\$78	\$15.4	\$11.2	\$4.1	1,365
4703096	101	Terrell	143	187,449	\$56	\$10.6	\$7.9	\$2.7	1,311
4703093	102	Lake Johnston	115	152,677	\$74	\$11.8	\$9.4	\$2.5	1,328
4703074	103	Sutton	152	171,116	\$77	\$13.1	\$9.2	\$3.9	1,126
4703068	104	Gravelbourg	187	230,369	\$117	\$18.7	\$12.7	\$6.0	1,232
4703064	105	Glen Bain	169	199,011	\$91	\$17.0	\$11.8	\$5.2	1,178
4703059	106	Whiska Creek	159	202,707	\$101	\$16.5	\$12.2	\$4.3	1,275
4704061	107	Lac Pelletier	150	199,949	\$88	\$14.1	\$10.6	\$3.5	1,333
4704058	108	Bone Creek	144	187,986	\$87	\$16.1	\$11.2	\$4.9	1,305
4704054	109	Carmichael	130	208,110	\$85	\$14.9	\$11.5	\$3.4	1,601
4704050	110	Piapot	161	402,635	\$99	\$17.3	\$13.0	\$4.3	2,501
4704045	111	Maple Creek	276	702,071	\$235	\$38.8	\$29.5	\$9.3	2,544
4705001	121	Moosomin	145	132,516	\$75	\$15.1	\$11.6	\$3.5	914
4705007	122	Martin	123	117,209	\$47	\$11.3	\$9.1	\$2.1	953
4705011	123	Silverwood	163	198,650	\$87	\$17.9	\$14.3	\$3.6	1,219
4705014	124	Kingsley	171	186,082	\$80	\$17.3	\$14.2	\$3.0	1,088
4705018	125	Chester	187	201,185	\$82	\$17.7	\$14.3	\$3.5	1,076
4705037	...	Rocanville/Spy Hill	303	353,653	\$156	\$35.2	\$28.5	\$6.7	1,167
4706001	126	Montmartre	248	234,192	\$110	\$20.6	\$16.1	\$4.6	944
4706004	127	Francis	297	272,115	\$152	\$33.8	\$26.7	\$7.2	916
4706011	128	Lajord	220	233,281	\$168	\$27.5	\$20.1	\$7.4	1,060
4706013	129	Bratt's Lake	189	199,691	\$144	\$22.6	\$16.0	\$6.6	1,057
4706016	130	Redburn	166	199,095	\$125	\$22.9	\$16.7	\$6.2	1,199
4707001	131	Baildon	181	213,618	\$100	\$18.3	\$13.8	\$4.5	1,180
4707004	132	Hillsborough	45	73,228	\$19	\$3.0	\$2.4	\$0.6	1,627
4707006	133	Rodgers	100	185,195	\$60	\$12.2	\$8.9	\$3.3	1,852
4707011	134	Shamrock	129	197,660	\$73	\$14.0	\$10.4	\$3.6	1,532
4707014	135	Lawtonia	162	211,575	\$87	\$16.0	\$11.9	\$4.1	1,306
4707018	136	Coulee	203	217,782	\$103	\$14.8	\$11.6	\$3.2	1,073
4708001	137	Swift Current	339	318,614	\$172	\$29.2	\$23.4	\$5.8	940
4708006	138	Webb	160	249,443	\$100	\$19.9	\$14.7	\$5.1	1,559
4708009	139	Gull Lake	111	204,133	\$64	\$12.0	\$8.4	\$3.6	1,839
4708016	141	Big Stick	99	239,825	\$71	\$11.2	\$8.1	\$3.1	2,422
4708021	142	Enterprise	122	236,502	\$110	\$15.8	\$10.8	\$5.0	1,939
4705033	153	Willowdale	149	150,656	\$58	\$11.8	\$9.6	\$2.2	1,011
4705028	154	Elcapo	210	222,908	\$104	\$20.6	\$16.1	\$4.5	1,061
4705027	155	Wolseley	188	196,254	\$91	\$18.3	\$14.4	\$4.0	1,044
4706038	156	Indian Head	166	161,797	\$83	\$17.7	\$14.5	\$3.2	975
4706034	157	South Qu'Appelle	314	225,472	\$146	\$25.0	\$19.1	\$5.9	718
4706029	158	Edenwold	406	247,271	\$175	\$25.7	\$21.9	\$3.8	609
4706026	159	Sherwood	244	192,229	\$183	\$25.7	\$19.8	\$5.8	788
4706021	160	Pense	205	208,817	\$140	\$26.7	\$21.5	\$5.2	1,019
4707038	161	Moose Jaw	256	218,717	\$137	\$38.0	\$32.3	\$5.7	854
4707036	162	Caron	135	148,176	\$74	\$12.9	\$10.0	\$2.9	1,098
4707032	163	Wheatlands	101	159,420	\$45	\$7.6	\$5.8	\$1.8	1,578
4707029	164	Chaplin	88	196,300	\$54	\$6.9	\$5.2	\$1.6	2,231
4707024	165	Morse	231	327,768	\$103	\$17.3	\$12.8	\$4.5	1,419
4707021	166	Excelsior	278	303,584	\$143	\$27.6	\$19.8	\$7.8	1,092
4708038	167	Saskatchewan Lan	154	184,962	\$96	\$16.1	\$11.6	\$4.6	1,201
4708031	168	Riverside	214	325,967	\$138	\$23.0	\$16.7	\$6.4	1,523
4708028	169	Pittville	129	279,005	\$75	\$13.4	\$8.6	\$4.8	2,163

**Appendix D**  
**Farm Data by Rural Municipality**

Statistics Canada	Rural Municipality		No. of Farms	Aggregate Acres Farmed	Aggregate values in 1995 (\$ millions)				Average Farm size (acres)
	No.	Name			Farm capital	Receipts	Expenses	Net income	
4708024	171	Fox Valley	162	243,789	\$104	\$16.7	\$12.2	\$4.5	1,505
4705047	181	Langenburg	199	159,222	\$93	\$18.5	\$14.5	\$4.0	800
4705051	183	Fertile Belt	268	246,388	\$109	\$22.2	\$19.0	\$3.1	919
4705057	184	Grayson	200	202,136	\$81	\$15.2	\$12.4	\$2.8	1,011
4705063	185	McLeod	268	225,235	\$110	\$20.2	\$16.5	\$3.7	840
4706042	186	Abernethy	193	189,181	\$108	\$22.0	\$17.9	\$4.1	980
4706048	187	North Qu'Appelle	142	121,289	\$71	\$11.1	\$9.3	\$1.9	854
4706053	189	Lumsden	272	203,740	\$143	\$27.3	\$23.4	\$3.9	749
4706059	190	Dufferin	184	242,010	\$97	\$16.5	\$12.7	\$3.8	1,315
4707042	191	Marquis	165	187,795	\$94	\$16.8	\$12.4	\$4.4	1,138
4707047	193	Eyebrow	148	212,231	\$81	\$15.3	\$10.9	\$4.5	1,434
4707053	194	Enfield	158	224,447	\$87	\$14.7	\$10.8	\$4.0	1,421
4705093	211	Churchbridge	266	239,003	\$119	\$24.6	\$19.9	\$4.7	899
4705077	213	Saltcoats	226	189,837	\$90	\$19.3	\$15.8	\$3.5	840
4705073	214	Cana	263	188,154	\$90	\$18.4	\$15.6	\$2.8	715
4705067	215	Stanley	252	198,059	\$96	\$17.7	\$14.9	\$2.9	786
4706099	216	Tullymet	147	140,728	\$76	\$13.9	\$11.4	\$2.6	957
4706096	217	Lipton	217	197,626	\$92	\$15.8	\$12.9	\$2.9	911
4706091	218	Cupar	246	230,199	\$101	\$19.0	\$14.4	\$4.6	936
4706070	219	Longlaketon	306	272,119	\$132	\$23.3	\$18.5	\$4.8	889
4706071	220	Mckillop	162	156,603	\$64	\$13.6	\$10.0	\$3.5	967
4706063	221	Sarnia	186	225,640	\$91	\$17.1	\$12.1	\$5.0	1,213
4707091	222	Craik	137	214,578	\$87	\$16.6	\$11.9	\$4.7	1,566
4707076	223	Huron	82	193,955	\$65	\$12.7	\$8.3	\$4.4	2,365
4707071	224	Maple Bush	79	150,989	\$49	\$10.0	\$7.0	\$3.0	1,911
4707058	225	Canaan	90	121,126	\$51	\$10.8	\$8.1	\$2.7	1,346
4707063	226	Victory	136	350,546	\$104	\$19.3	\$13.3	\$6.0	2,578
4708042	228	Lacadena	325	457,464	\$211	\$35.9	\$23.9	\$12.0	1,408
4708046	229	Miry Creek	180	317,748	\$142	\$28.9	\$21.0	\$7.8	1,765
4708053	230	Clinworth	153	353,430	\$113	\$19.7	\$14.8	\$4.9	2,310
4708056	231	Happyland	269	317,081	\$154	\$23.2	\$15.3	\$7.9	1,179
4708061	232	Deer Forks	92	163,711	\$57	\$11.2	\$8.0	\$3.2	1,779
4709001	241	Calder	191	169,836	\$74	\$13.4	\$11.6	\$1.7	889
4709006	243	Wallace	263	212,711	\$118	\$22.7	\$19.4	\$3.3	809
4709011	244	Orkney	299	202,810	\$107	\$20.0	\$17.3	\$2.6	678
4709019	245	Garry	204	176,419	\$73	\$12.8	\$10.4	\$2.4	865
4710003	246	Ituna Bon Accord	223	199,280	\$78	\$13.6	\$10.9	\$2.7	894
4710008	247	Kellross	227	184,499	\$80	\$19.1	\$16.8	\$2.3	813
4710014	248	Touchwood	169	154,860	\$67	\$12.8	\$10.5	\$2.4	916
4711003	250	Last Mountain Valle	195	223,028	\$96	\$20.4	\$14.6	\$5.7	1,144
4711006	251	Big Arm	123	185,868	\$78	\$18.6	\$14.2	\$4.4	1,511
4711011	252	Arm River	115	142,716	\$62	\$12.3	\$8.7	\$3.5	1,241
4711016	253	Willner	133	179,440	\$75	\$15.8	\$11.6	\$4.3	1,349
4711018	254	Loreburn	227	250,134	\$110	\$22.2	\$15.2	\$7.0	1,102
4707067	255	Coteau	151	199,739	\$86	\$17.0	\$13.4	\$3.7	1,323
4707066	256	King George	105	168,688	\$64	\$10.5	\$7.6	\$2.9	1,607
4708092	257	Monet	227	385,964	\$191	\$31.2	\$21.7	\$9.4	1,700
4708074	259	Snipe Lake	290	400,662	\$231	\$37.9	\$26.7	\$11.2	1,382
4708071	260	Newcombe	144	225,859	\$95	\$16.9	\$11.0	\$5.9	1,568
4708065	261	Chesterfield	224	432,294	\$170	\$33.3	\$22.9	\$10.4	1,930
4709037	271	Cote	187	177,637	\$81	\$16.5	\$13.9	\$2.6	950
4709033	273	Sliding Hills	223	185,576	\$103	\$19.0	\$15.4	\$3.7	832
4709029	274	Good Lake	224	182,368	\$74	\$13.3	\$11.4	\$1.9	814
4709023	275	Insinger	217	195,522	\$76	\$14.2	\$11.8	\$2.4	901
4710036	276	Foam Lake	337	313,381	\$143	\$27.3	\$22.7	\$4.6	930

**Appendix D**  
**Farm Data by Rural Municipality**

Statistics			Aggregate					Average	
Canada	Rural Municipality		No. of	Acres	Aggregate values in 1995 (\$ millions)				Farm size
<u>Number</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Farms</u>	<u>Farmed</u>	<u>Farm capital</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Net income</u>	<u>(acres)</u>
4710031	277	Emerald	229	189,559	\$90	\$15.0	\$12.7	\$2.2	828
4710026	278	Kutawa	112	92,679	\$43	\$7.1	\$5.9	\$1.2	827
4710021	279	Mount Hope	232	314,645	\$139	\$28.6	\$21.7	\$6.9	1,356
4711042	280	Wreford	114	172,968	\$70	\$13.9	\$10.9	\$3.0	1,517
4711039	281	Wood Creek	137	206,636	\$84	\$18.8	\$13.7	\$5.1	1,508
4711034	282	McCraney	185	239,000	\$95	\$19.4	\$15.3	\$4.1	1,292
4711031	283	Rosedale	180	211,675	\$103	\$19.9	\$13.2	\$6.7	1,176
4711026	284	Rudy	192	196,434	\$100	\$23.1	\$17.0	\$6.2	1,023
4712020	285	Fertile Valley	224	272,114	\$132	\$27.7	\$19.8	\$7.9	1,215
4712011	286	Milden	158	185,367	\$112	\$19.2	\$13.3	\$5.9	1,173
4712004	287	St. Andrews	213	234,922	\$166	\$29.2	\$19.7	\$9.4	1,103
4712001	288	Pleasant Valley	133	187,232	\$88	\$18.1	\$13.0	\$5.1	1,408
4713006	290	Kindersley	371	540,131	\$251	\$43.0	\$30.4	\$12.7	1,456
4713011	292	Milton	99	166,413	\$70	\$11.7	\$8.3	\$3.3	1,681
4709042	301	St. Philips	139	111,073	\$47	\$8.6	\$7.8	\$0.9	799
4709046	303	Keys	162	121,469	\$56	\$10.1	\$8.8	\$1.2	750
4709049	304	Buchanan	194	154,390	\$72	\$13.9	\$11.9	\$2.0	796
4709054	305	Invermay	192	156,471	\$63	\$10.8	\$9.1	\$1.7	815
4710041	307	Elfros	188	164,132	\$82	\$15.9	\$12.6	\$3.2	873
4710046	308	Big Quill	218	191,083	\$106	\$27.2	\$22.8	\$4.4	877
4710052	309	Prairie Rose	142	168,212	\$114	\$57.6	\$53.6	\$3.9	1,185
4711046	310	Usborne	168	215,831	\$90	\$22.1	\$17.1	\$5.0	1,285
4711052	312	Morris	169	199,727	\$97	\$19.2	\$14.9	\$4.3	1,182
4711059	313	Lost River	111	116,726	\$52	\$9.4	\$6.8	\$2.6	1,052
4711061	314	Dundurn	106	242,261	\$76	\$13.1	\$9.5	\$3.6	2,285
4712026	315	Montrose	153	189,523	\$72	\$15.3	\$12.5	\$2.8	1,239
4712029	316	Harris	132	188,657	\$76	\$24.4	\$20.1	\$4.3	1,429
4712034	317	Marriott	152	205,415	\$97	\$18.9	\$12.8	\$6.0	1,351
4712038	318	Mountain View	161	195,716	\$109	\$18.0	\$12.9	\$5.2	1,216
4713028	319	Winslow	164	205,817	\$109	\$17.5	\$13.0	\$4.6	1,255
4713024	320	Oakdale	141	197,423	\$88	\$15.2	\$10.4	\$4.7	1,400
4713019	321	Prairiedale	79	115,210	\$55	\$10.7	\$7.8	\$2.9	1,458
4713016	322	Antelope Park	68	136,654	\$39	\$5.8	\$4.4	\$1.4	2,010
4709075	331	Livingston	160	139,429	\$51	\$10.1	\$8.7	\$1.4	871
4709067	333	Clayton	315	252,455	\$108	\$21.4	\$18.5	\$2.9	801
4709062	334	Preeceville	372	252,861	\$103	\$16.7	\$14.8	\$2.0	680
4709060	335	Hazel Dell	235	213,898	\$68	\$11.4	\$9.9	\$1.6	910
4710071	336	Sasman	273	273,188	\$139	\$26.9	\$21.2	\$5.7	1,001
4710066	337	Lakeview	170	161,077	\$78	\$14.9	\$11.9	\$3.0	948
4710061	338	Lakeside	138	145,418	\$87	\$18.0	\$14.1	\$3.9	1,054
4710056	339	Leroy	217	219,552	\$134	\$25.8	\$20.4	\$5.3	1,012
4711096	340	Wolverine	182	193,773	\$92	\$23.0	\$17.9	\$5.1	1,065
4711091	341	Viscount	166	203,489	\$88	\$24.7	\$20.0	\$4.7	1,226
4711076	342	Colonsay	147	139,326	\$68	\$12.8	\$10.0	\$2.7	948
4711069	343	Blucher	226	200,940	\$110	\$20.2	\$16.5	\$3.7	889
4711065	344	Corman Park	1,071	499,252	\$483	\$82.0	\$66.9	\$15.1	466
4712054	345	Vanscoy	320	230,049	\$142	\$29.7	\$23.3	\$6.4	719
4712050	346	Perdue	154	184,143	\$89	\$18.9	\$14.4	\$4.6	1,196
4712042	347	Biggar	274	410,395	\$169	\$50.0	\$40.7	\$9.3	1,498
4713032	349	Grandview	148	181,585	\$89	\$17.1	\$13.4	\$3.7	1,227
4713038	350	Mariposa	113	165,461	\$74	\$13.6	\$10.2	\$3.4	1,464
4713041	351	Progress	162	207,490	\$97	\$17.1	\$12.7	\$4.4	1,281
4713046	352	Heart's Hill	130	213,877	\$94	\$16.5	\$12.1	\$4.4	1,645
4714021	366	Kelvington	208	191,712	\$81	\$15.8	\$13.7	\$2.1	922
4714023	367	Ponass Lake	245	192,637	\$99	\$18.3	\$15.2	\$3.1	786

**Appendix D**  
**Farm Data by Rural Municipality**

Statistics			Aggregate					Average	
Canada	Rural Municipality		No. of	Acres	Aggregate values in 1995 (\$ millions)				Farm size
<u>Number</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Farms</u>	<u>Farmed</u>	<u>Farm capital</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Net income</u>	<u>(acres)</u>
4714026	368	Spalding	205	180,183	\$104	\$21.9	\$18.8	\$3.1	879
4715001	369	St. Peter	267	235,008	\$158	\$32.7	\$25.2	\$7.4	880
4715007	370	Humboldt	253	225,998	\$145	\$27.5	\$22.1	\$5.4	893
4715011	371	Bayne	247	212,341	\$116	\$26.2	\$22.0	\$4.3	860
4715014	372	Grant	198	169,250	\$83	\$16.2	\$13.2	\$3.0	855
4715018	373	Aberdeen	204	161,248	\$102	\$17.7	\$14.5	\$3.2	790
4712064	376	Eagle Creek	147	203,576	\$104	\$20.1	\$14.7	\$5.4	1,385
4712069	377	Glenside	119	189,842	\$67	\$12.2	\$9.7	\$2.4	1,595
4712072	378	Rosemount	80	125,175	\$50	\$8.0	\$5.8	\$2.2	1,565
4713064	379	Reford	162	173,969	\$90	\$16.6	\$11.2	\$5.4	1,074
4713059	380	Tramping Lake	126	155,869	\$98	\$17.1	\$11.8	\$5.4	1,237
4713056	381	Grass Lake	198	219,940	\$120	\$22.3	\$16.5	\$5.8	1,111
4713049	382	Eye Hill	197	212,362	\$125	\$22.7	\$17.1	\$5.6	1,078
4714001	394	Hudson Bay	291	195,648	\$93	\$13.8	\$12.7	\$1.1	672
4714006	395	Porcupine	348	304,474	\$148	\$26.8	\$21.9	\$5.0	875
4714034	397	Barrier Valley	174	159,185	\$58	\$10.1	\$8.4	\$1.7	915
4714035	398	Pleasantdale	197	169,100	\$75	\$16.2	\$13.5	\$2.6	858
4715048	399	Lake Lenore	147	150,330	\$73	\$14.9	\$12.1	\$2.8	1,023
4715044	400	Three Lakes	223	170,224	\$90	\$17.4	\$14.6	\$2.7	763
4715039	401	Hoodoo	259	191,499	\$128	\$23.8	\$19.8	\$4.1	739
4715036	402	Fish Creek	169	122,059	\$67	\$10.8	\$8.6	\$2.1	722
4715031	403	Rosthern	352	234,556	\$181	\$39.2	\$30.6	\$8.7	666
4715026	404	Laird	292	190,635	\$161	\$33.8	\$26.2	\$7.7	653
4716008	405	Great Bend	182	211,318	\$95	\$18.7	\$15.1	\$3.7	1,161
4716005	406	Mayfield	145	188,510	\$92	\$18.1	\$13.7	\$4.5	1,300
4712076	408	Prairie	190	193,190	\$87	\$16.0	\$11.6	\$4.4	1,017
4713068	409	Buffalo	170	212,205	\$117	\$24.2	\$17.3	\$6.9	1,248
4713072	410	Round Valley	148	187,223	\$91	\$17.7	\$13.6	\$4.1	1,265
4713076	411	Senlac	110	222,252	\$73	\$10.7	\$8.9	\$1.9	2,020
4714038	426	Bjorkdale	311	278,199	\$105	\$20.7	\$17.7	\$3.0	895
4714043	427	Tisdale	227	226,119	\$129	\$28.0	\$21.6	\$6.4	996
4714047	428	Star City	239	197,253	\$131	\$26.0	\$21.4	\$4.6	825
4715051	429	Flett's springs	235	237,321	\$162	\$35.4	\$27.3	\$8.1	1,010
4715054	430	Invergordon	231	195,372	\$100	\$19.3	\$16.3	\$3.0	846
4715057	431	St. Louis	273	191,159	\$129	\$26.9	\$21.4	\$5.5	700
4716013	434	Blaine Lake	165	184,469	\$102	\$19.4	\$15.7	\$3.7	1,118
4716018	435	Redberry	219	199,305	\$80	\$14.6	\$12.5	\$2.1	910
4716023	436	Douglas	181	191,290	\$97	\$17.5	\$14.7	\$2.8	1,057
4716028	437	North Battleford	225	221,140	\$149	\$24.8	\$18.7	\$6.1	983
4712078	438	Battle River	164	170,739	\$98	\$18.8	\$13.9	\$4.9	1,041
4713096	439	Cut Knife	127	211,442	\$111	\$21.3	\$16.0	\$5.3	1,665
4713092	440	Hillsdale	163	229,332	\$105	\$22.1	\$15.9	\$6.2	1,407
4713079	442	Manitou Lake	150	214,031	\$114	\$22.1	\$16.4	\$5.6	1,427
4714059	456	Arborfield	187	166,909	\$87	\$18.3	\$14.4	\$3.9	893
4714056	457	Connaught	227	214,589	\$128	\$28.7	\$22.3	\$6.4	945
4714053	458	Willow Creek	268	197,569	\$121	\$23.2	\$18.4	\$4.8	737
4715071	459	Kinistino	250	189,946	\$111	\$21.3	\$17.6	\$3.7	760
4715067	460	Birch Hills	198	145,099	\$98	\$19.0	\$14.8	\$4.3	733
4715064	461	Prince Albert	405	266,342	\$159	\$27.0	\$23.0	\$4.0	658
4715061	463	Duck Lake	188	168,326	\$73	\$14.2	\$12.0	\$2.2	895
4716041	464	Leask	263	314,892	\$122	\$22.5	\$19.2	\$3.3	1,197
4716038	466	Meeting Lake	147	217,087	\$69	\$11.5	\$9.4	\$2.0	1,477
4716033	467	Round Hill	153	190,373	\$67	\$13.7	\$10.7	\$2.9	1,244
4717001	468	Meota	163	178,345	\$92	\$18.3	\$14.2	\$4.2	1,094
4717008	469	Turtle River	126	138,492	\$56	\$11.3	\$8.7	\$2.6	1,099



**Appendix D**  
**Farm Data by Rural Municipality**

Statistics Canada	Rural Municipality		No. of Farms	Aggregate	Aggregate values in 1995 (\$ millions)				Average Farm size (acres)
	No.	Name		Acres Farmed	Farm capital	Receipts	Expenses	Net income	
4717013	470	Paynton	86	121,594	\$48	\$8.1	\$7.1	\$0.9	1,414
4717017	471	Eldon	185	236,741	\$130	\$22.8	\$17.4	\$5.4	1,280
4717022	472	Wilton	257	263,904	\$178	\$30.5	\$23.2	\$7.3	1,027
4714067	486	Moose Range	363	289,547	\$138	\$32.9	\$26.9	\$6.0	798
4714072	487	Nipawin	283	203,949	\$115	\$22.9	\$18.7	\$4.2	721
4714077	488	Torch River	530	423,140	\$194	\$40.8	\$33.6	\$7.2	798
4715079	490	Garden River	198	154,529	\$82	\$13.6	\$11.1	\$2.6	780
4715094	491	Buckland	261	152,011	\$100	\$15.3	\$12.6	\$2.7	582
4716046	493	Shellbrook	307	281,077	\$149	\$26.9	\$21.8	\$5.1	916
4716051	494	Canwood	441	411,441	\$159	\$29.1	\$24.3	\$4.8	933
4716056	496	Spiritwood	415	524,209	\$173	\$32.8	\$27.8	\$5.0	1,263
4716062	497	Medstead	177	174,458	\$71	\$15.9	\$13.5	\$2.4	986
4717047	498	Parkdale	169	251,288	\$86	\$17.4	\$14.0	\$3.4	1,487
4717045	499	Mervin	292	329,012	\$138	\$26.0	\$21.8	\$4.2	1,127
4717032	501	Frenchman Butte	275	403,952	\$161	\$29.1	\$24.2	\$4.8	1,469
4717028	502	Britannia	260	271,477	\$174	\$27.2	\$22.2	\$5.0	1,044
4715099	520	Paddockwood	203	157,562	\$66	\$11.7	\$9.7	\$2.1	776
4716075	555	Big River	203	138,068	\$48	\$6.5	\$6.3	\$0.2	680
4717056	561	Loon Lake	214	294,561	\$86	\$13.8	\$11.1	\$2.7	1,376
4717054	588	Meadow Lake	422	434,322	\$169	\$24.7	\$21.0	\$3.8	1,029
4717062	622	Beaver River	206	349,141	\$92	\$13.9	\$11.9	\$1.9	1,695
Provincial total			114,136	131,572,313	\$29,865,071	\$5,629,500	\$4,361,078	\$1,268,423	1,153
Average per farm				1,153	\$262,000	\$49,300	\$38,200	\$11,100	1,153

*Note: to be considered a farm operation, aggregate receipts from farm products must exceed \$2,500 per year*