

Saskatchewan Labour and Education

2016 Census of Canada

LABOUR FORCE OVERVIEW

According to the 2016 Census, Saskatchewan's labour force was 585,535 persons, an increase of 61,230 or 11.7 percent from the 2006 Census labour force of 524,305. Employment increased by 49,190 or 9.9 percent over the same 10 year time period.

In addition, a lower proportion of Saskatchewan persons both worked and participated in the labour force in 2016 over 2006. The employment rate (the number of persons employed as a percentage of the total labour force age population) declined 1.1 percentage points to 63.5 percent in 2016 from 64.6 in 2006. The participation rate (the number of persons employed or unemployed as a percentage of the total labour force age population) declined 0.1 percentage points during the same time period.

Table 1 provides the 2016 and 2006 Census data for Saskatchewan by Labour force characteristics.

Table 1: Labour Force Characteristics, 2011 and 2006

	2016	2006	Change
Labour Force	585,535	524,305	61,230
Employment	544,090	494,900	49,190
Employment Rate	63.5	64.6	-1.1
Unemployment Rate	7.1	5.6	1.5
Participation Rate	68.3	68.4	-0.1

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 and 2016 Census of Canada

LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY

According to the 2016 Census, health care and social assistance is the largest industry in the provincial economy with 70,460 workers, followed by retail trade with 60,050 workers and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting with 49,480 workers.

EDUCATION OVERVIEW

According to the 2016 Census, Saskatchewan had 418,880 individuals aged 15 and over who earned a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. The three most common broad fields of study were: architecture, engineering, and related technologies (93,145); business, management and public administration (85,800); and health and related fields (74,750). Another 261,210 individuals aged 15 and over have not completed postsecondary training but have completed high school or an equivalent course of study.

Table 2 provides a breakdown by gender of the types of postsecondary credentials earned.

Table 2: Population by Postsecondary Educational Attainment and Gender 2016

	Men	Women	Total
Trades/Apprenticeships	64,100	25,345	89,440
Non-university certificate	51,240	95,525	146,770
University below bachelor	10,790	17,405	28,200
University at/above bachelor	67,725	86,745	154,475
Bachelor's degree	47,495	65,270	112,760
Above bachelor's	20,240	21,480	41,720
Total Postsecondary	193,865	225,025	418,880

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Canada

LABOUR FORCE BY EDUCATION

In the 2016 Census, the unemployment rate for individuals living in Saskatchewan with less than a high school education was 13.9 per cent, compared with 7.9 percent for those with only a high school diploma, and only 5.1 per cent for individuals with a postsecondary qualification. The participation rate for individuals without a high school diploma was only 41.7 percent, while figures for individuals with a high school diploma or postsecondary training were 71.8 percent and 77.4 percent, respectively.

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ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

Saskatchewan Aboriginals continued to have higher rates of unemployment than non-Aboriginal populations, according to the 2016 Census.

The unemployment rate for self-identified aboriginals was 18.6 percent in 2016 (up from 18.2 percent in the 2006 Census) compared to the non-Aboriginal unemployment rate of 5.6 percent (up from 4.2 percent in 2006). The First Nations unemployment rate was 24.7 percent in 2016 while Métis had an unemployment rate of 11.5 percent. In 2006 these groups had unemployment rates of 24.9 and 10.6 percent, respectively.

Table 3 highlights selected labour force rates by Aboriginal identity.

**Table 3: 2016 Census Labour Force Characteristics
Aboriginal Identity**

	Participation Rate (%)	Employment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
Total Sask.	68.3	63.5	7.1
Total Aboriginal	56.9	46.3	18.6
First Nations	49	36.9	24.7
Metis	70.5	62.4	11.5
Non-Aboriginal	70.1	66.2	5.6

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census

In 2016, 608,415 individuals or 82.2 percent of the non-Aboriginal population of Saskatchewan aged 15 years and over had some kind of educational qualification including graduating from high school. The similar number for self-identified Aboriginals is 71,670 individuals or 61.1 percent. There were 38,610 Aboriginals with a completed postsecondary qualification, or 32.9 percent of that population. The comparable number for non-Aboriginals was 380,270; or 51.4 per cent.

IMMIGRANTS FROM OUTSIDE CANADA

In the 2016 Census, immigrants from outside Canada residing in Saskatchewan had a participation rate of 68.3 percent, an employment rate of 63.5 percent and an unemployment rate of 6.8 percent.

Table 4 highlights selected labour force rates by immigrant status and period of immigration.

**Table 4: Census Labour Force Characteristics
Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration**

	Participation Rate (%)	Employment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
Total Sask.	68.3	63.5	7.1
Total Immigrants	78.3	73.0	6.8
1980-1990	73.9	71.2	3.7
1991-2000	80.1	74.2	7.4
2001-2010	79.4	74.2	6.5
2001-2005	76.2	70.4	7.6
2006-2010	80.6	75.7	6.1
2011-2016	77.8	72.1	7.3

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census

The proportion of immigrants from outside of Canada living in Saskatchewan with a completed postsecondary credential is 61.2 per cent. 14.6 per cent of immigrants have not completed high school or its equivalent.

Data in this report are based on the 2006 and 2016 Census of Canada, which may not be directly comparable due to methodological changes. For more details, contact the Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics at (306) 787-6327 or visit www.stats.gov.sk.ca.