

MINNEDOSA AND REGION

Economic Profile

This report contains demographic, job and business data within the geographic boundaries of the area known as Minnedosa Self-contained Labour Area (SLA). It includes the:

- *Municipality of Clanwilliam Erickson*
- *Municipality of Harrison Park*
- *Town of Minnedosa*
- *Municipality of Minto Odanah*
- *Rolling River First Nation (Rolling River 67, Rolling River 67B)*
- *Division 17 Unorganized*

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

The data for population in this report comes from Manitoba Health's annual reports. The data for Income and Education comes from the 2016 Statistics Canada Census and the 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

The data for jobs and business comes from Emsi, which uses the following sources: Canadian Business Patterns (CBP); Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), Labour Force Survey (LFS) and CANSIM. This data is collected from businesses, according to where the jobs are located. Emsi data states the number of businesses and jobs in a community. Jobs data is reported according to the type of work that is done (i.e. occupation) and by the industry that the job is associated with. The data does not specify where the job holders live. Business data is reported according to the type of industry that it is in (ex. retail, construction, health care, etc.). The data does not provide any information on the quality of the businesses in the region.



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1.0 POPULATION

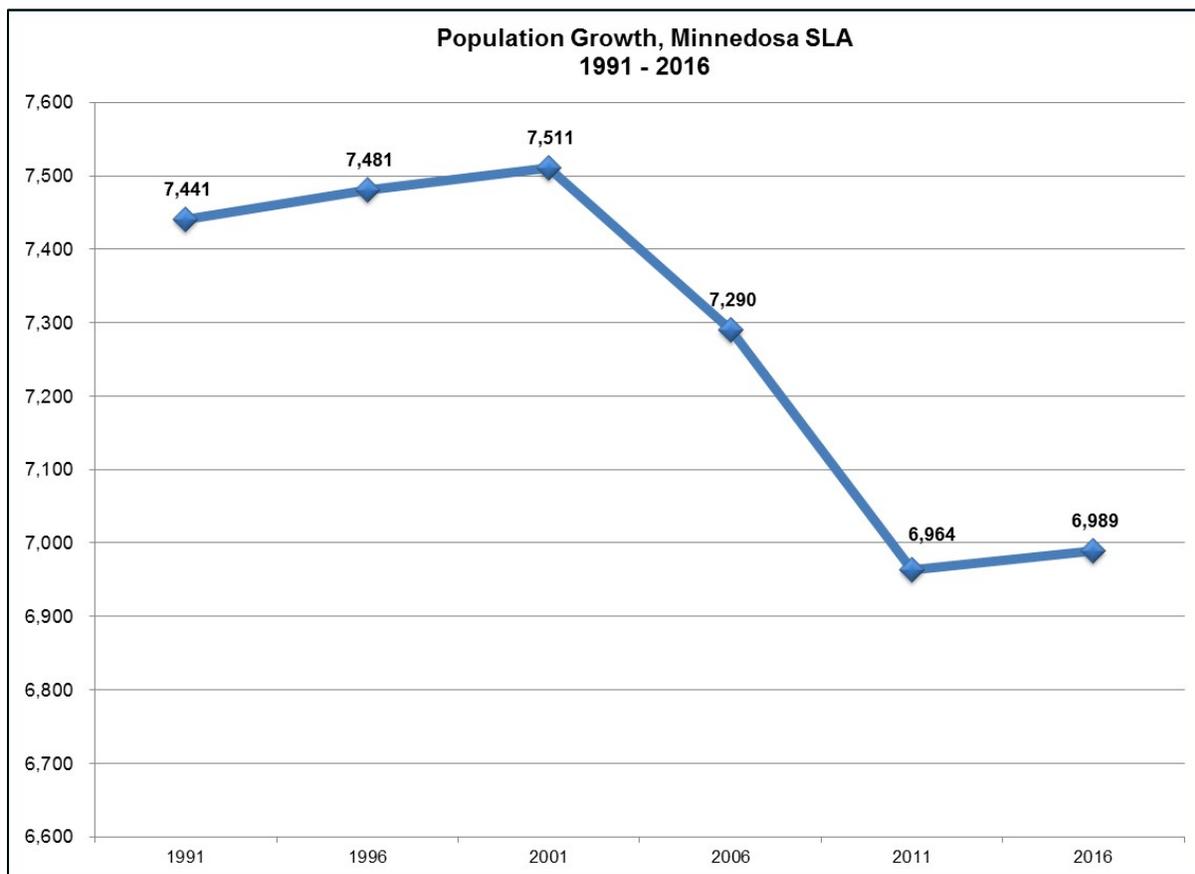
Population growth or decline over a period of time illustrates the historical trends of a region. It is often used to indicate the region’s ability to grow over time.

Figure 1 shows that:

- According to the Manitoba Health Population Report (June 2016), there were 6,989 people living in this area in 2016.
- The population of the region decreased by 452 (-6.1%) from 1996 to 2016.
- The population of the region increased by 25 (+0.4%) from 2011 to 2016.

For reference, in Manitoba, the overall population increase from 2011 to 2016 was 7.1%.

Figure 1: Population Growth 1991 - 2016

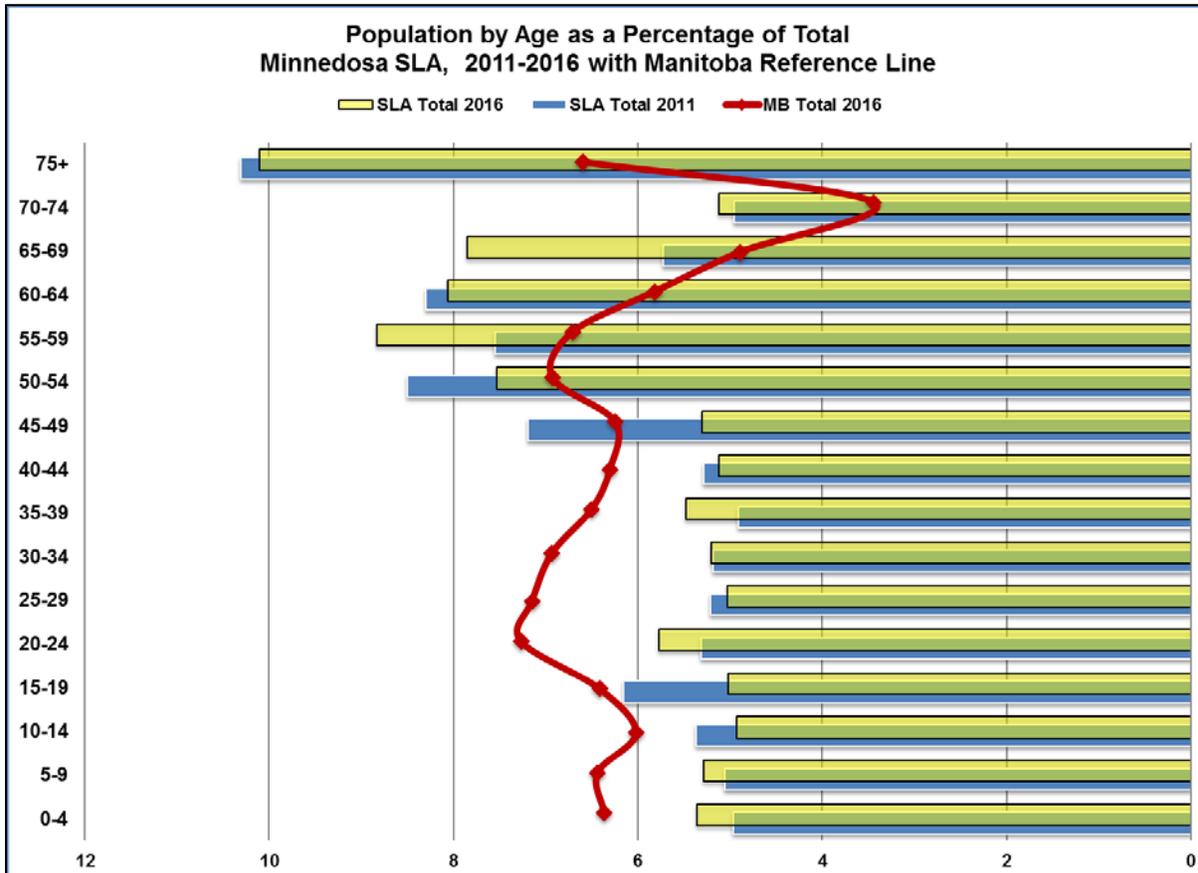


Data sources: Manitoba Health Population Reports: June 1 2016; June 1, 2011; June 1, 2006; June 1, 2001; June 1, 1996; and June 1, 1991.



Figure 2 shows that the population by proportion in this region has increased in the 0 to 9; 20 to 24; 35 to 39; 55 to 59 and 65 to 74 age categories. The region has more people by proportion than the Manitoba average in the 50 to 75+ age categories. The proportion of population by age is less than the Manitoba average in every other age category.

Figure 2: Population Growth in Region by Age 2011 and 2016; in Manitoba 2016



Data sources: Manitoba Health Population Reports: June 1 2016; June 1, 2011



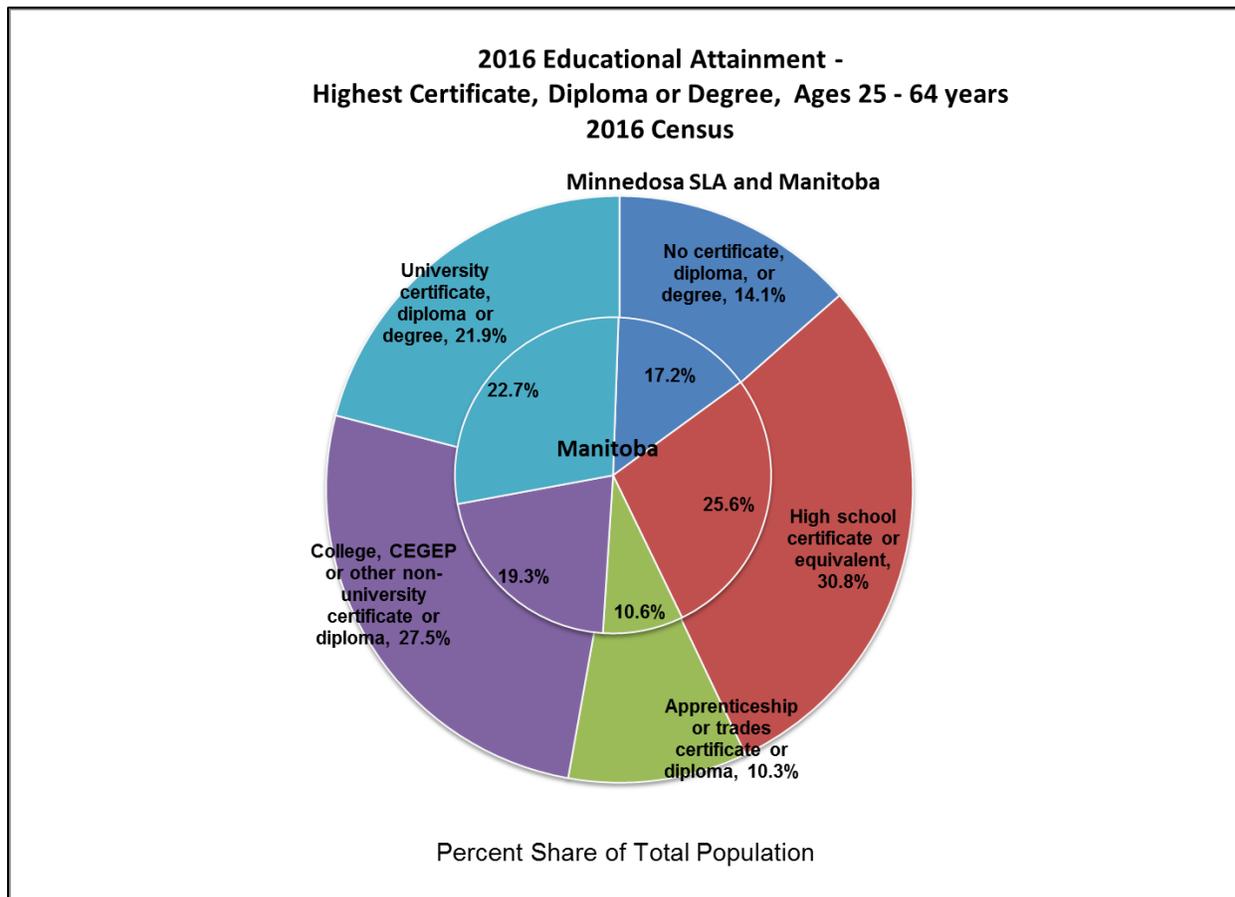
2.0 EDUCATION

The education level of a region is linked to the growth of the local economy. It also determines whether the labour force will be attractive to business and industry; and may predict innovation and entrepreneurial activities.

Figure 3 shows that the Minnedosa SLA has a higher proportion than Manitoba of people with **High school certificate or equivalent** (30.8%); and **College, CEGEP or other non university certificate or diploma** (27.5%).

It has a lower proportion than Manitoba of people with **No certificate, diploma or degree** (14.1%); **Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma** (10.3%); and **University certificate, diploma or degree** (21.9%).

Figure 3: Educational Attainment Minnedosa SLA and Manitoba 2016



Source: Statistics Canada: 2016 Census

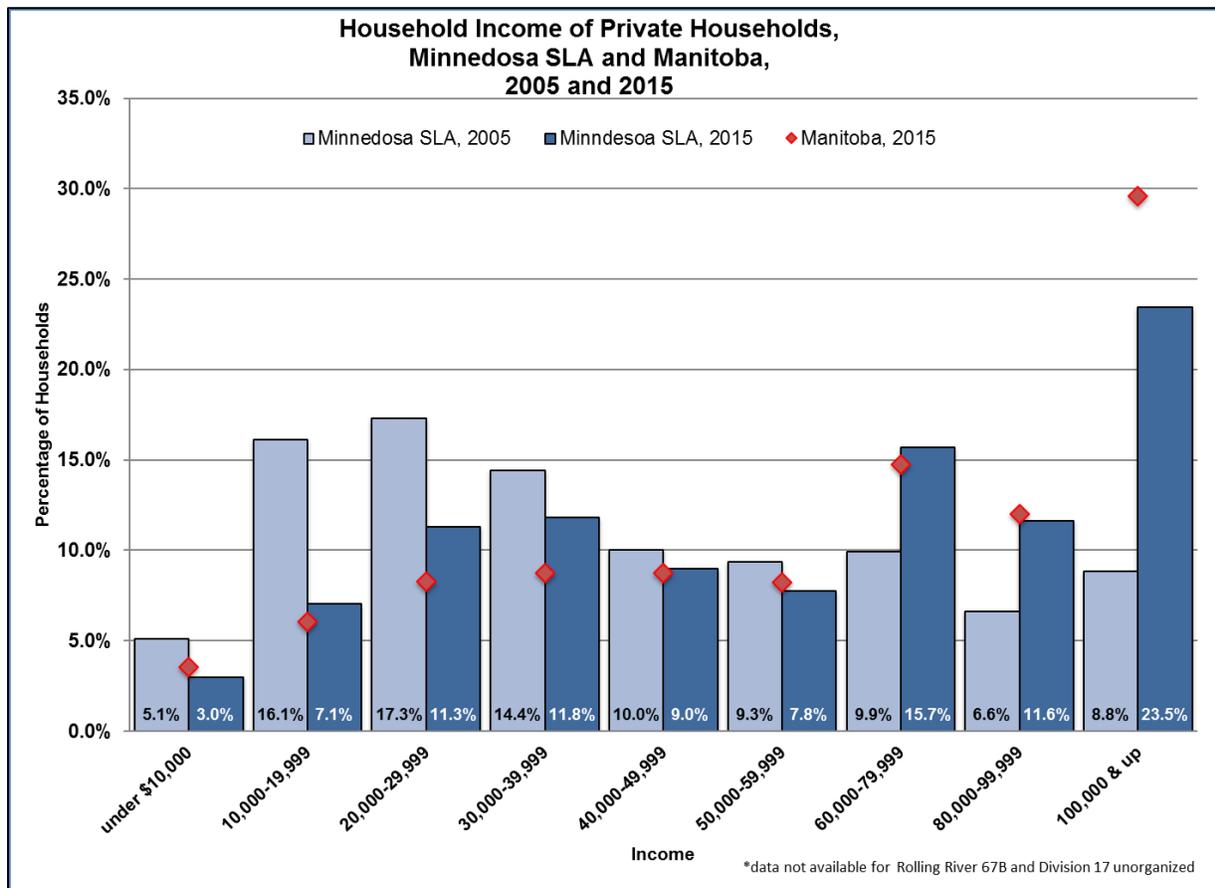


3.0 INCOME

Average income is the total income from all sources of all members of a household over 15 years of age. This is often used to assess the standard of living. Household income is often linked with educational attainment, so as education attainment rises, household income also rises.

Figure 4 shows that the percentage of households in the lower income brackets has decreased. The percentage of households in the three higher income brackets has increased. The percentage of households in the \$10,000 to \$39,999 income brackets is higher than the provincial average.

Figure 4: Household income Minnedosa SLA and Manitoba 2005 and 2015



Data source: Statistics Canada: 2006 Census; National Household Survey 2016

Note: The data for 2010 is not available.



4.0 JOBS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

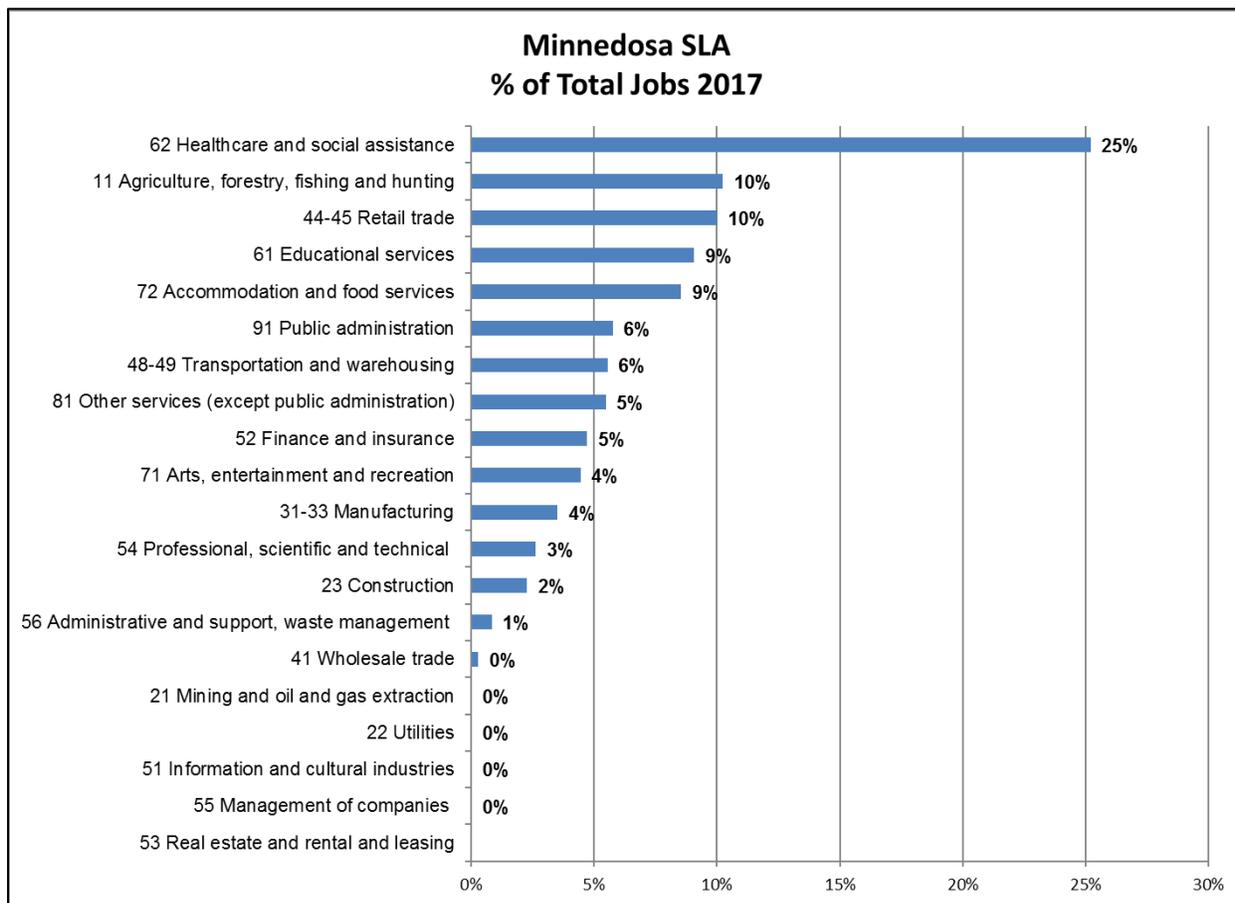
The strength and diversity of the labour force can be analyzed by dividing industries into three types:

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

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

In 2017 there were 3,707 jobs in the Minnedosa SLA region. (Emsi 2017.3)

Figure 5: Jobs by Industry Sector



Data source: Emsi 2017.3



Figure 5 shows that:

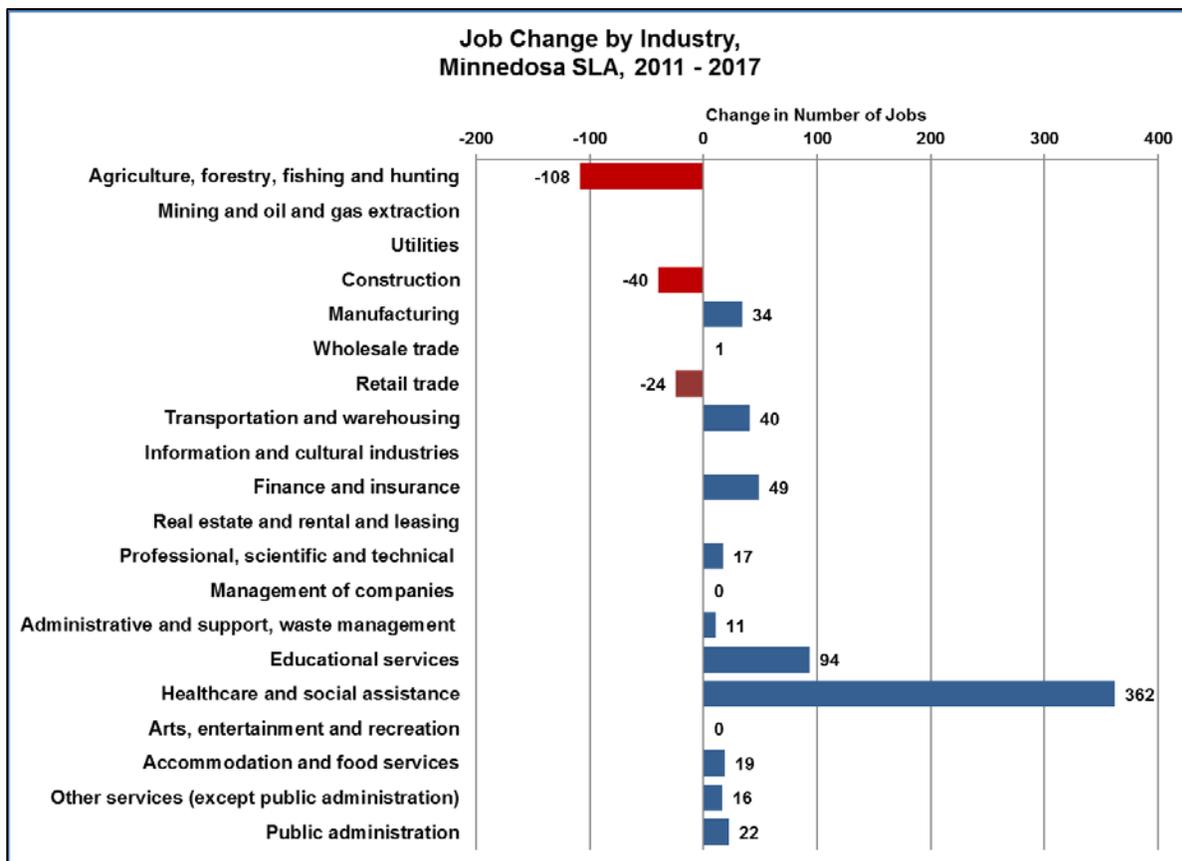
- 10% of the jobs in the region are in the primary sector of **Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting**.
- 6% of the jobs are in the secondary sectors of **Construction** and **Manufacturing**.
- 84% of the jobs are in the tertiary sector.
- 40% of the jobs are in sectors traditionally funded by government (**Education, Healthcare, and Public administration**).

5.0 JOB CHANGE BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

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

Figure 6 shows that the greatest job change was in the **Healthcare and social assistance** sector with a gain of 362 jobs between 2011 and 2017. The sector with the greatest job loss was the **Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting** sector with a loss of 108 jobs between 2011 and 2017.

Figure 6: Job Change by Industry Sector, 2017



Data source: Emsi 2017.3



Figure 7 shows that:

- In 2017, there were 3,707 jobs in the region, an increase of 494 jobs (+15.4%) between 2011 and 2017. This compares to an increase of 5.3% for Manitoba.
- In the goods producing sectors, there were 594 jobs, a decrease of 113 jobs (- 16.0%) from 2011. There was a decrease in jobs in the **Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting** sector of 108 jobs (-22.2%); no change the **Mining and oil and gas extraction** and the **Utilities** sector with less than 10; a decrease in the **Construction** sector of 40 jobs (-32.0%) and an increase in the **Manufacturing** sector of 34 jobs (+35.7%).
- For comparison, from 2011 to 2017, Manitoba gained 2.8% (3,800 jobs) in the goods producing sectors.
- In 2017, there were 3,060 jobs in the service sector, an increase of 607 jobs (+24.8%) This compares to an increase of 6.1% in Manitoba.

Figure 7: Real and Percentage Job Change by Industry Sector, 2017

	Minnedosa SLA			
	Number of Jobs 2011	Number of Jobs 2017	Real Change 2011 - 2017	% Change 2011 - 2017
ALL INDUSTRIES	3,206	3,707	494	15.4%
Goods Producing Industries	708	594	-113	-16.0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	488	380	-108	-22.2%
Mining and oil and gas extraction	<10	<10		
Utilities	<10	<10		
Construction	124	84	-40	-32.0%
Manufacturing	96	130	34	35.7%
Service Industries	2,453	3,060	607	24.8%
Wholesale trade	10	11	1	8.4%
Retail trade	395	371	-24	-6.1%
Transportation and warehousing	165	206	40	24.5%
Information and cultural industries	<10	<10		
Finance and insurance	126	175	49	38.5%
Real estate and rental and leasing	<10	<10		
Professional, scientific and technical	80	98	17	21.7%
Management of companies	0	0	0	
Administrative and support, waste management	20	31	11	51.8%
Educational services	242	336	94	38.6%
Healthcare and social assistance	572	934	362	63.2%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	165	165	0	0.2%
Accommodation and food services	297	316	19	6.4%
Other services (except public administration)	187	203	16	8.8%
Public administration	191	214	22	11.6%
Unclassified	34	30	0	0.0%

Data source: Emsi 2017.3 Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.



6.0 LABOUR BY OCCUPATION

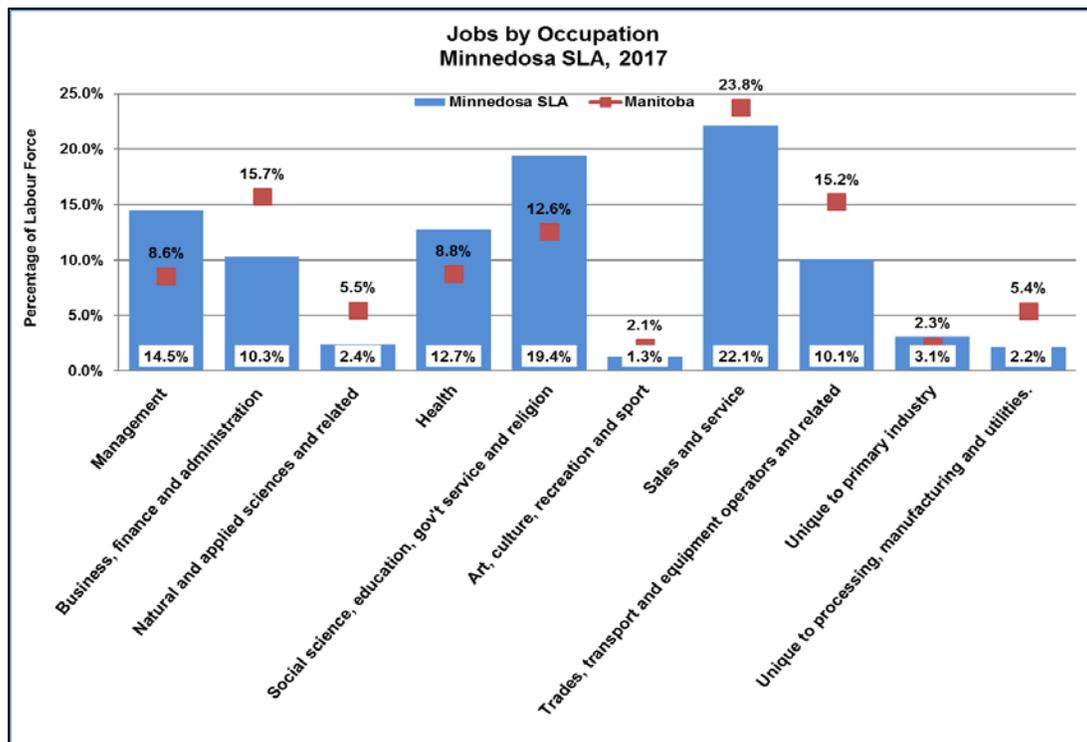
The term “jobs” refer to positions located within the region. “Labour” refers to the people who work. For example, a teacher lives in one community yet works in another. The job would be counted in the community where the school is located. The occupation would be counted in the community where the teacher lives.

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

Figure 8 shows that:

- The largest percentage of workers are in the field of **Sales and service occupations** (22.1%), followed by **Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion** (19.4%).
- In Manitoba, the largest percentage of workers are in the field of **Sales and service occupations** (23.8%), followed by **Business, finance and administration occupations** (15.7%).
- The region has a higher percentage than the average of Manitoba in the fields of **Management occupations; Health occupations; Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion; and Occupations unique to primary industry.**

Figure 8: Labour by Occupation 2017 SLA and Manitoba



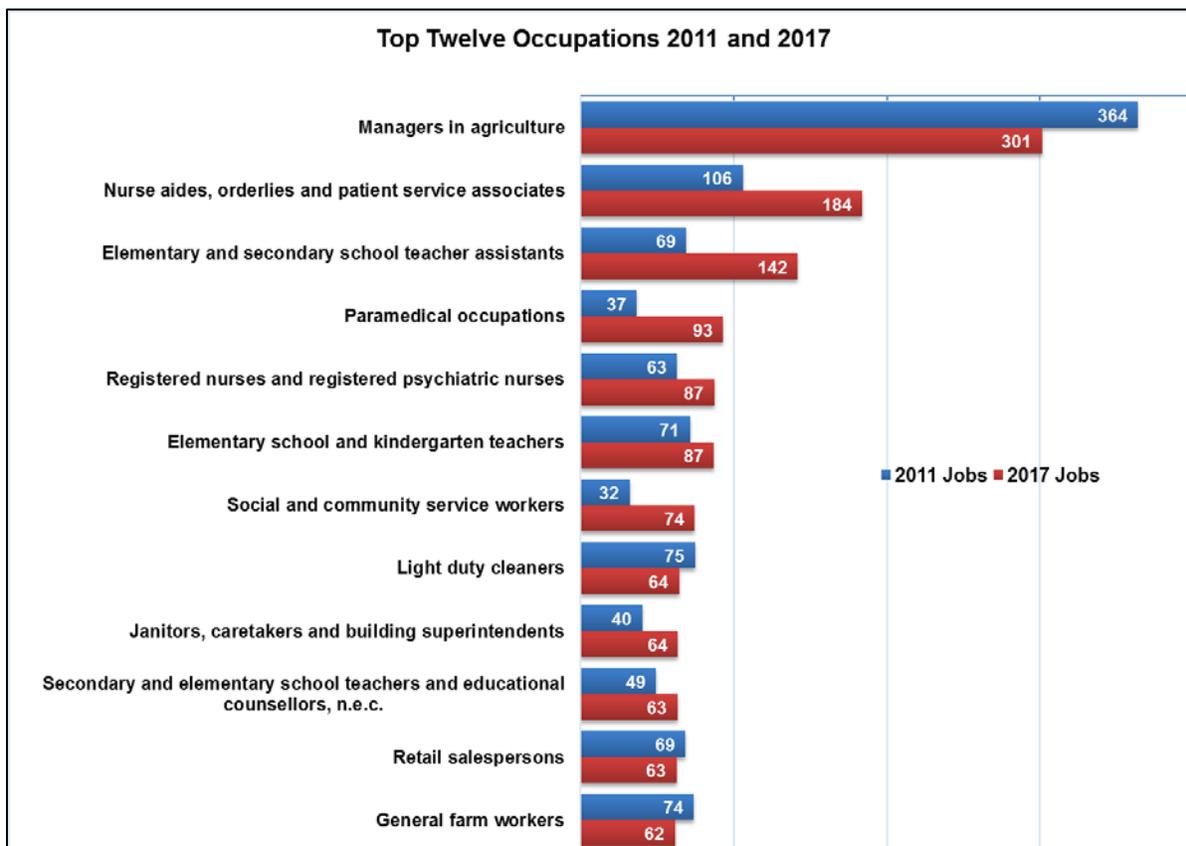
Data source: Emsi 2017.3



When looking at more specific occupations in the region, Figure 9 shows that:

- The most common occupation is **Managers in agriculture** with 301 people employed, followed by **Nurses aides, orderlies and patient service associates** with 184 people employed.
- Ten of the top twelve occupations are usually associated with the tertiary or service sector.

Figure 9: Top Twelve Jobs by Occupations in 2011 and 2017



Data source: Emsi 2017.3



7.0 BUSINESS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

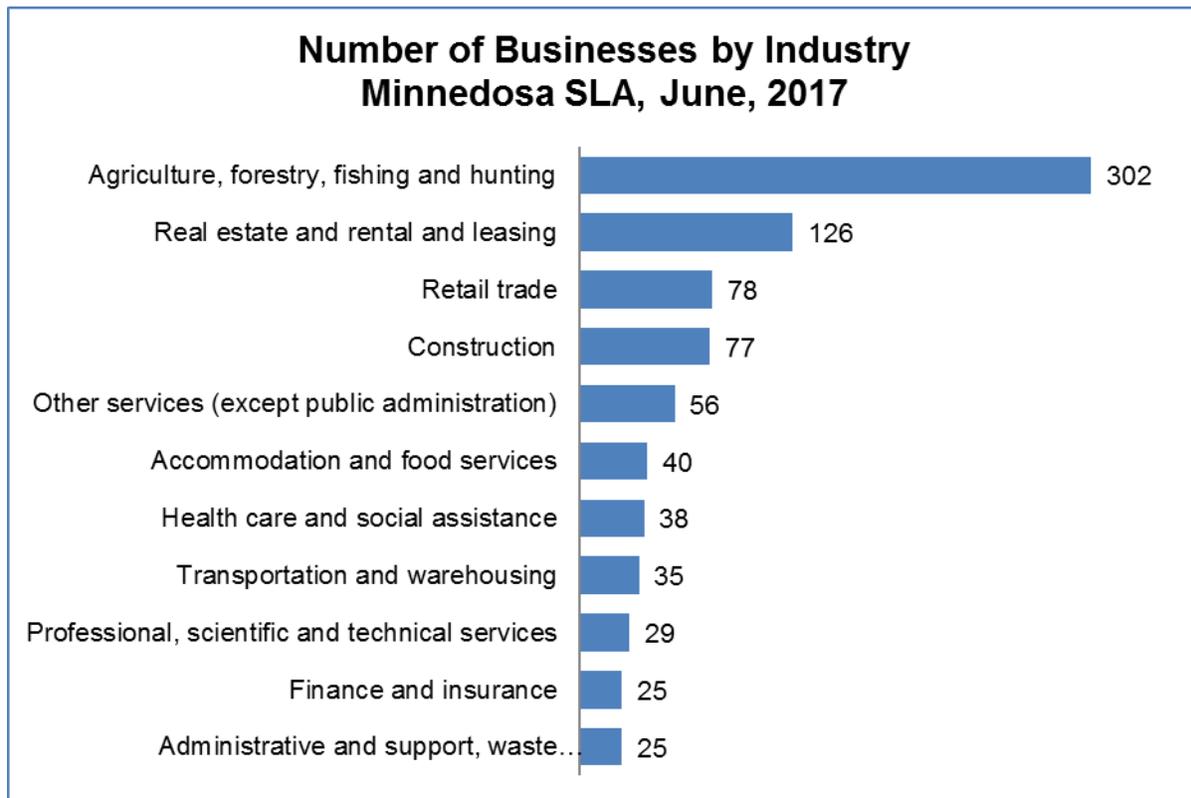
Another perspective in reviewing a regional economy is to determine the number of businesses in the region and the number of people they employ. It is important to note that some businesses are self-employed sole proprietors who do not have employees.

In June, 2017, there were 976 businesses in the region. (Emsi 2017.3)

Figure 10 shows that:

- Most businesses were in the primary sector of **Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting** with 302 businesses and the tertiary sector of **Real estate and rental and leasing** with 126 businesses. There were 77 businesses in the secondary sector of **Construction**.

Figure 10: Number of Business by Industry, June, 2017



Data source: Emsi 2017.3 Note: this chart does not include all businesses.



Figure 11 shows that most businesses in the area are operated by self employed individuals. The next common are businesses that employ 1 to 4 individuals.

Figure 11: Business by Size of Employment, June, 2017

Number of employees	Number of businesses
Indeterminate (self-employed)	698
1 - 4	151
5 - 9	60
10 - 19	31
20 - 49	25
50 - 99	8
100 - 199	2
200 - 499	1
500+	0
Total	976

Data source: Emsi 2017.3

8.0 CONCLUSION

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