



SIAST

SASKATCHEWAN INSTITUTE OF
APPLIED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Geographic Distribution of 2002-03 Applications to SIAST

***Prepared by:
SIAST Planning, Research and Development Division***

**November 2003
#03-10**

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**Saskatchewan Institute of Applied
Science and Technology**

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2002-03 Applicants to SIAST***

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Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology (SIAST)
Planning, Research and Development Division

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology (SIAST) is a nationally recognized, pre-eminent provider of skills and technical training. SIAST currently offers 163 applied certificate, certificate, advanced certificate and diploma programs, 27 apprenticeship programs, as well as the first two years of the Nursing Education Program of Saskatchewan (NEPS) in joint partnership with the University of Saskatchewan. There are four campuses across the province: Kelsey Campus in Saskatoon, Palliser Campus in Moose Jaw, Wascana Campus in Regina, and Woodland Campus in Prince Albert. SIAST programs are also offered at many locations in the province through brokering partnerships with the regional colleges and partnership arrangements with industry and other post-secondary institutions.

The major findings of the 2002-03 Geographic Distribution of Applications to SIAST are as follows - the terms appearing in *italics* are defined in Appendix A – Glossary of Terms:

General

- SIAST received 7,633 applications, an increase of 12.8% from the 6,769 received in 1997¹
- 39.9% (3,049) of all the applications to SIAST were directed to a program offered at Kelsey Campus
- 881 (13.4%) of the applicants applied for more than one SIAST program, some submitted as many as 7 applications
- 18.0% of the applications received originated from persons indicating that they belonged to one of the following groups: Inuit, Métis, Non-Status Indian, Status/Treaty Indian, or visible minority

Out-of-Province

- the out-of-province applications increased considerably to 4.9% (375) of all applications in 2002-03
- of the 375 applicants, 174 were for programs to Wascana Campus and 151 for programs to Kelsey Campus, a total of 87%
- applications received from British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario were 76, 137, 69 and 39 respectively, an increase from the same provinces of approximately 300% from five years ago. Newfoundland was the only province or territory without applicants
- 20 applications were received from outside Canada; none were recorded in 1997

Home Town Trends

- Kelsey and Wascana Campuses had the most applicants from their home cities. Palliser Campus had the lowest percentage of applicants from its home city
- 41.4% of the applications registered a home address in *rural Saskatchewan* in 2002, which were down from 44% in 1997
- 67.9% (69% in 1997) of the applications came from applicants that were *willing to relocate* to take their programs

¹Geographic Distribution of Applications for On-Campus SIAST Programs in 1997-98, Report #99-01

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INTRODUCTION

Preamble

The Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology (SIAST) is a nationally recognized, pre-eminent provider of skills and technical training. SIAST currently offers 163 applied certificate, certificate, advanced certificate and diploma programs, 27 apprenticeship programs, as well as the first two years of the Nursing Education Program of Saskatchewan (NEPS) in joint partnership with the University of Saskatchewan. There are four campuses across the province: Kelsey Campus in Saskatoon, Palliser Campus in Moose Jaw, Wascana Campus in Regina, and Woodland Campus in Prince Albert. SIAST programs are also offered at many locations in the province through brokering partnerships with the regional colleges and partnership arrangements with industry and other post-secondary institutions.

Through partnerships with business and industry, SIAST ensures that the program curriculum matches the opportunities and needs of the workplace – an approach that results in high employer satisfaction with SIAST graduates. This also contributes to a graduate employment rate consistently above 90 percent². To remain aligned with current technological advances in industry, programs are continuously created, deleted, and modified. In doing this, decisions may need to be made as to which campus(es) should offer a program, and as such, knowing the origin of those interested in studying at SIAST is very useful.

SIAST recently made some key changes to admission policies, such as the move to *First-Qualified First-Admitted (FQFA)* for all programs³. This means that admittance is no longer a competitive entry based on grades in previous education or specific qualifications, but based on a first-come, first-qualified basis for those applicants who meet the entrance and specific program requirements. The exception to the rule is the Nursing Education Program of Saskatchewan (NEPS) that is a degree program in partnership with the University of Saskatchewan. Another change being implemented with regard to admission policies is the removal of the in-province clause for applications, as part of an agreement to increase mobility for students within Canada. In analyzing the applications received based on regional or provincial origin, SIAST can determine if these modifications have had an effect on application trends.

Objective

The objective of this study was to determine the geographical distribution of the thousands of applications SIAST received during the 2002-03 *academic year* for admission in 2003-04. The analysis of the places of origin allows the assessment of program delivery across the four campuses. For example, certain programs may attract applications from predominantly younger people, who are generally more willing to relocate to any single centre. However, other programs may generate applications from people who tend to be older and may have families, and therefore have reduced mobility.

² See the annual Graduate Employment Surveys

³ SIAST Admission Policy #318

Analyzing from where students originate assists in the development of SIAST's marketing and program planning strategies and indicates which regions have been responsive to previous targeted marketing and which will need more attention.

The report provides a detailed geographical breakdown of all the applications received in the 2002-03 *academic year*, for the *first year of an on-campus SIAST program* starting in the fall of 2003. The 2002-03 academic year is defined as July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003. However, because of the timing of the report, the entire academic year could not be captured; the data included in this study was for the period July 1, 2002 to May 31, 2003.

Scope

The study looked at *new applicants to SIAST for on-campus programs* in the 2002-03 academic year. This included applications to certificate or first year of diploma programs, regardless if they were able to enrol in the 2002-03 academic year or were placed on waiting lists. Likewise, applicants from previous years who are still waiting to gain entrance into the programs of their choice were not included. On-campus programs include those taught at one of the four campus locations. Students applying for SIAST programs taught at any of the province's regional colleges were not included in this study. Reporting of the data in this report reflected the divisional focus, as well as a focus for the programs of study, and the campus locations.

The data included in this study was taken from July 1, 2002 to May 31, 2003 and therefore did not include applications for the entire 2002-03 academic year. This 11-month period captured most of the applications, and therefore meaningful review of the information still took place. For ease of reporting, this study referred to this 11-month period of data as the 2002-03 academic year. Other terms in need of a definition were explained throughout the study as necessary, and were also included in Appendix A - Glossary of Terms. Definitions appearing in the glossary were printed in *italics* the first time they are used in the report.

A similar research study⁴ analyzed applications to SIAST in 1997-1998. Throughout this report, comparisons of the results of the previous study were made with the findings of this study. In the 1997-1998 study, it was noted that the report was based on the 85% of applicants who indicated a postal code on their application form. The out-of-province results from 1997-1998 may also be subject to a slight error, as it is a possibility that not all applications received from outside Saskatchewan were recorded.

Research in this area was also performed in 1992-1993⁵ and in 1995-1996⁶, but these studies looked at the geographic breakdown of enrolled students, not of all applications received. Consequently, the two studies from 1992-1993 and 1995-1996 were not comparable to the attached study.

⁴ Geographic Distribution of Applications for On-Campus SIAST Programs in 1997-98, report #99-01

⁵ Geographical Distribution of On-Campus SIAST Certificate/Diploma Student Population 1992-93, report #94-06

⁶ Geographic Distribution of SIAST Certificate/Diploma Students Registered in 1995-96, report #95-20

Methodology

The province of Saskatchewan was divided into five regions: South West, South East, Centre West, Centre East, and North, as seen on the map included as Figure 1. A sixth region labelled "City" includes the four campus cities: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, and Saskatoon.

Every town and city in Saskatchewan was recorded into one of the six regions, along with its population and postal code. The listing of towns and cities and the populations were taken from a Saskatchewan highway map, as well as Statistics Canada's 2001 Census. The postal codes for each location were pulled from the 2003 Canadian Postal Code Look-Up CD-ROM.

Figure 1 – Map of Saskatchewan with Regions



This provided a comprehensive list of all the locations in each region, along with their associated postal code(s) and populations. A summary of the postal codes for locations in Saskatchewan with official city status is included as Table 1. The shortest abbreviation (first three digits) that covered all necessary postal codes was given. The communities located in Table 1 were selected as the *urban* areas, and the rest of the province was considered *rural* Saskatchewan.

Out-of-province applications were categorized simply by province, using the first letter of the postal code. As a result of having the same first letter in their postal code, applications from Northwest Territories and Nunavut were placed together into one region. Applications from outside Canada were labelled as International. A table of the out-of-province postal codes is provided as Table 2. Population information for locations outside Saskatchewan was not gathered.

Table 1 – Postal Codes for Saskatchewan’s Official Cities

City	Postal Code(s)
Estevan	S4A
Humboldt	S0K 2A0
Lloydminster	S9V
Melfort	S0E 1A0
Melville	S0A 2P0
Moose Jaw	S6H, S6J, S6K
North Battleford	S9A
Prince Albert	S6V, S6W, S6X
Regina	S4
Saskatoon	S7
Swift Current	S9H
Weyburn	S4H
Yorkton	S3N

Table 2 – Postal Codes for Out-of-Province Locations

Province/Territory	Postal Code(s)
Alberta	T
British Columbia	V
Manitoba	R
New Brunswick	E
Newfoundland	A
Northwest Territories	X0E, X0G, X1A
Nova Scotia	B
Nunavut	X0A, X0B, X0C
Prince Edward Island	C
Ontario	K, L, M, N, P
Quebec	G, H, J
Yukon	Y

The student application details, including campus, division, and program applied to, as well as home town/city, postal code, and specific group information was extracted from the SIAST BANNER student registration and reporting system. This was done for the applications received between July 1, 2002 and May 31, 2003.

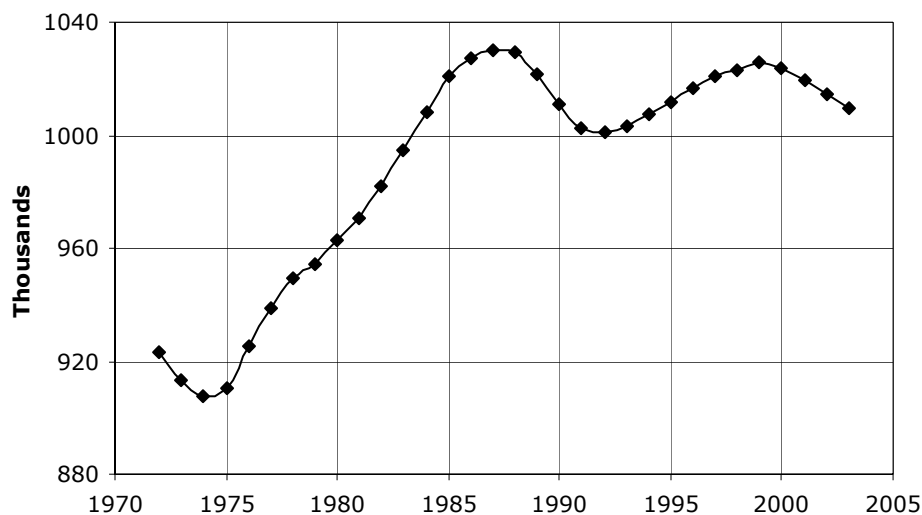
The postal codes from the student applications were then compared against the list of locations, postal codes, and populations, and each application was sorted into one of the regions described above. The information was analyzed using the following software, Microsoft Excel and the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The results of this analysis comprised the 2002-03 Geographic Distribution of Applications to SIAST.

Demographics of Saskatchewan

According to the Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics, in the 1991-98 period, the population of the province had been slowly increasing (see Appendix B – Table B2 Saskatchewan Demographic Information). However, this trend peaked in the fourth quarter of 1998, when it reached a total of 1,026,174. From that point forward, the population of Saskatchewan has continually dropped. During 2002 (January 1, 2002 to January 1, 2003), the province experienced a net loss of 5,178 people, with an inter-provincial loss of 7,931 people. Over the same time period, Manitoba and Alberta enjoyed a population increase of 2,383 and 48,252 respectively.

Comparing the first quarter populations from 1998 and 2003, there was a 1.4% decrease in the provincial population. This meant that in the five years between the two geographical distribution studies, Saskatchewan experienced a loss of 14,081 residents. Figure 2 details the population of Saskatchewan over a 31-year period.

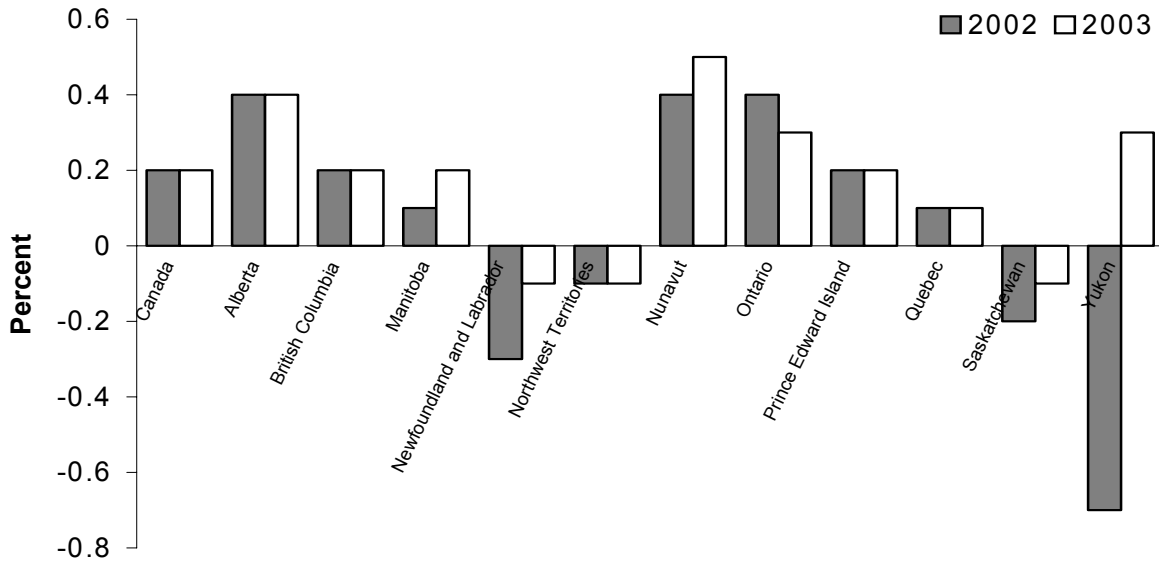
Figure 2 – Saskatchewan Population Last Three Decades



Source: Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics
<http://www.gov.sk.ca/bureau.stats/pop/pop2.pdf>
 Note: Population as of January 1 each year

The first quarter of 2003 marked a 9-year low for the Saskatchewan population, when it dipped to 1,009,225. The only other provinces/territories to show population decreases in both 2002 and 2003 were Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Northwest Territories. The population changes across Canada are seen in Figure 3 and Appendix B, Table B1.

Figure 3 – Canadian Annual Population Growth

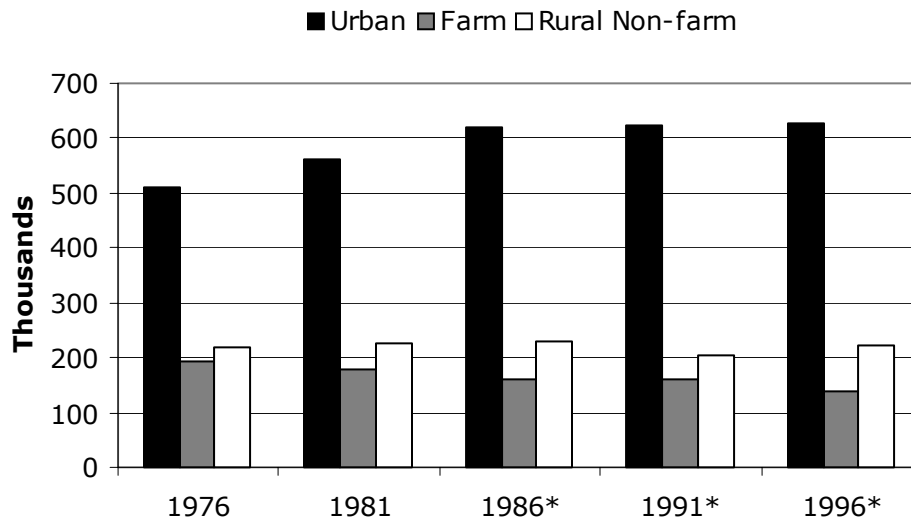


Source: Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/030625/d030625e.htm>)

Note: Data for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were removed, as they did not experience any change

The province's population is also becoming increasingly urban, as people either choose or are forced to leave their farms for a variety of different reasons. In a number of recent census results, a significant decrease in farm residences were recorded. This was matched by an increase in urban, town, and village populations (see Table B6 and Figure B1). Populations may be dropping across all regions, but the distribution is shifting to a more urban population base. Figure 4 records the trends for urban, rural farm, and rural non-farm residents in the 20 year period, 1976-1996.

Figure 4 – Saskatchewan's Urban, Rural, and Farm Population

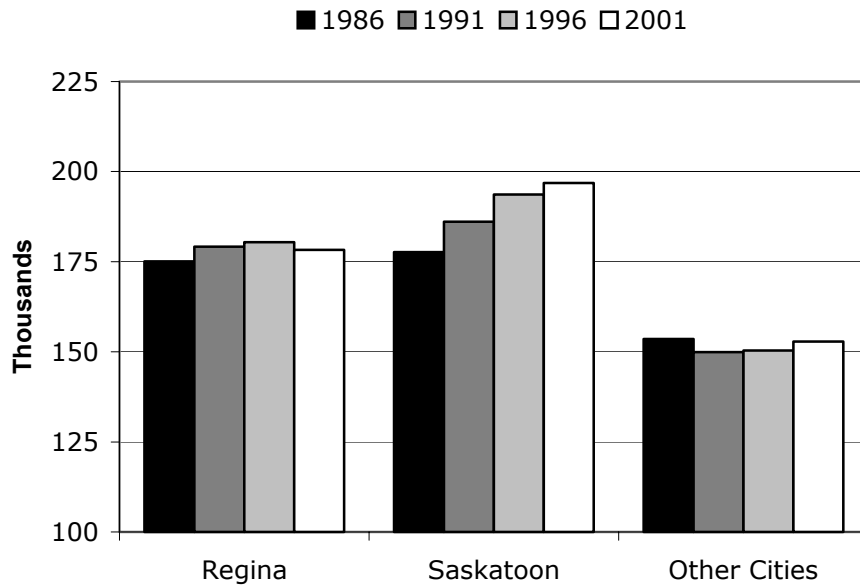


* Excludes unenumerated Indian reserves

Source: Statistics Canada, *Census of Canada*

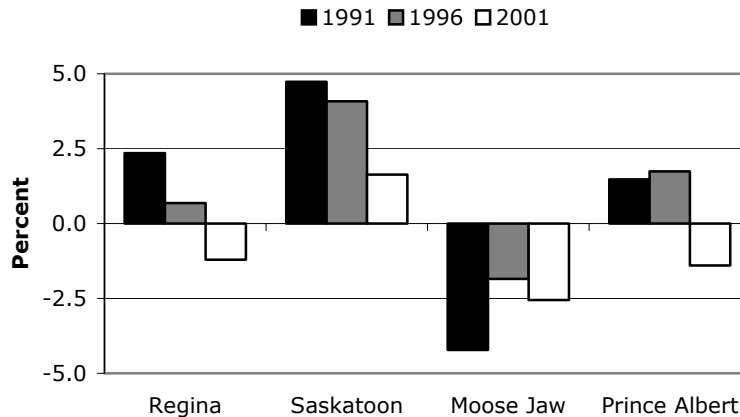
Saskatoon boasted especially strong population growth, at 4.7%, 4.1%, and 1.6% for each 5-year period ending 1991, 1996, and 2001 respectively (see Figure 6). Saskatoon was the only SIAST campus city not to post a population decrease in the five years between 1996 and 2001. Regina and Prince Albert overall 5-year growth rates were much lower than Saskatoon. Regina grew by 2.4% (1991), 3.4% (1996), and -2.8% (2001). Prince Albert grew by 3.2%, 2.4%, and 3% respectively. Moose Jaw was the only campus city to have three consecutive population declines. Figure 5 outlines the populations of Regina, Saskatoon, and the rest of the cities in the province. Figure 6 outlines the percentage increase or decrease of the populations of the four campus cities.

Figure 5 – Saskatchewan City Populations



Source: Statistics Canada, *Census of Canada*

Figure 6 – Percentage Change of Campus City Populations



Source: Statistics Canada, *Census of Canada*

STUDY FINDINGS

Applications to SIAST

Overall applications to SIAST increased by 12.8% over the last five years, rising from 6,769 for 1997-1998, to 7,633 for 2002-2003. The breakdown of the applications by their geographical region is seen in Table 3. A direct comparison of these results to the 1997-1998 study was not possible, as the regions were divided differently; however, Table C1 in Appendix C describes the data according to the regions used for the previous report. This permits the comparisons made against the study five years ago and the 2002-03 data. The applications originating from the campus cities were compared easily, and this comparison is included as Table 4.

Table 3 – 2002-03 Total Applications by Region

Region	Number	Percentage of Total
Centre East	805	10.5%
Centre West	825	10.8%
City*	3,670	48.1%
North	654	8.6%
South East	881	11.5%
South West	423	5.5%
Subtotal: In-Province	7,258	95.1%
Alberta	137	1.8%
British Columbia	76	1.0%
Manitoba	69	0.9%
New Brunswick	3	0.0%
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	7	0.1%
Nova Scotia	6	0.1%
Ontario	39	0.5%
Prince Edward Island	5	0.1%
Quebec	4	0.1%
Yukon	9	0.1%
International	20	0.3%
Subtotal: Out-of-Province	375	4.9%
TOTAL	7,633	100.0%

* The city region consists of the four campus cities; see Table 4

Table 3 above identifies that SIAST provides education primarily to the Saskatchewan population, over 95% of applications originated from within the province. The two eastern regions combine to produce 22.0% of the total applications, compared to the 16.3% from the two western regions. The South West region had the lowest representation (423 applications), followed by the North region with 654 applications. The number of out-of-province applications grew considerably to 4.9% (375 applications) of total applications in 2002-03, compared to 2% (120) of total applications in 1997-1998, which amounted to a growth of over 300% over the five-year period. Alberta, British Columbia, and Ontario were the three provinces that showed the sharpest increase, at 251.3%, 322.2%, and 387.5% respectively.

Applications from the four campus cities totalled almost half of all received, at 48.1%. This remained consistent with the 47.7% from 1997-1998, and the distribution of applications from the cities also held relatively stable.

Table 4 – Comparison of Applications from the Campus Cities

City	1997-1998		2002-2003	
	Number	Percentage of Total*	Number	Percentage of Total*
Moose Jaw	363	5.4%	353	4.6%
Prince Albert	481	7.1%	467	6.1%
Regina	1,240	18.3%	1,313	17.2%
Saskatoon	1,142	16.9%	1,537	20.1%
Total	3,226	47.7%	3,670	48.1%

* Total applications are 7,633 for 2002 academic year, 6,769 for 1997 academic year

In comparing totals of Saskatchewan regions from Tables C1 and C2, it was interesting to note that a majority of the cities experienced a drop in submissions, while a majority of the rural regions (listed by postal code) had an increase. The marginally lower numbers posted from Moose Jaw and Prince Albert, as shown in Table 4, supported this fact. This could be attributed to the population loss the cities had to deal with in the five years leading up to 2001 (Table B5). Saskatoon was an exception, being one of only two cities showing an increase in residents, and because of that experienced a 34.6% increase in applications for SIAST programs between the 1997-98 and 2002-03 academic years.

As already stated, the cities identified in Table 1 were considered to be the urban communities in the province, and was the factor when determining the urban and rural statistics for this study. The previous study analyzing 1997-98 applications used a slightly different method of classification, which excluded Humboldt, Melfort, and Melville from the list of urban centres, and added Meadow Lake. It was deemed important that a comparison be made between the two studies, so a second table was included. Table 5 below shows the number from rural and urban areas for the 2002-03 academic year, while Table 6 provides a number that can be accurately compared to the previous study.

Table 5 – 2002-03 Urban versus Rural Application Distribution

Population Category	Number	Percentage
Rural		
0 – 250	698	9.1%
250 – 1,000	1,351	17.7%
1,000 – 5,000	1,111	14.6%
Urban	4,098	53.7%
Out-of-Province	375	4.9%
Total	7,633	100.0%

Table 6 – Urban versus Rural 5-Year Comparison

Population Category	1997-1998		2002-2003	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Rural (1997 definition)*	2,976	44.0%	3,272	42.9%
Urban (1997 definition)*	3,673	54.3%	3,986	52.2%
Out-of-Province	120	1.8%	375	4.9%
Total	6,769	100.0%	7,633	100.0%

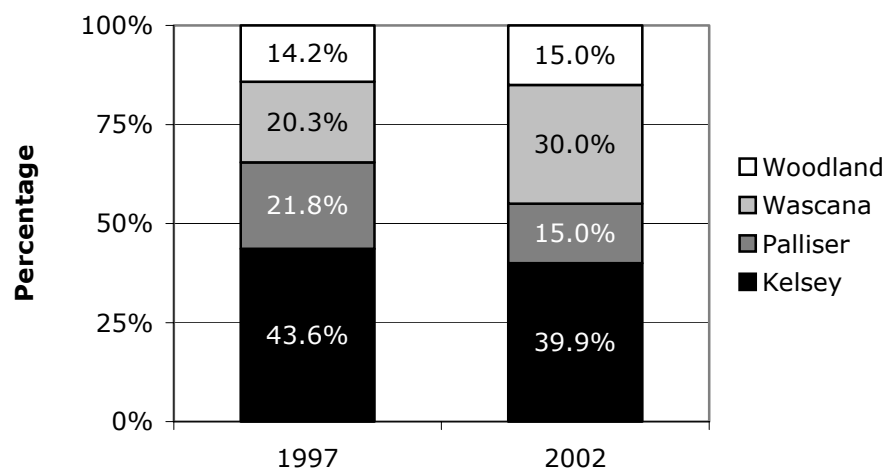
* The 1997-98 definition of urban is the cities from Table 1, excluding Humboldt, Melfort, and Melville, but including Meadow Lake as urban; rural is any other Saskatchewan community

The results in Table 5 show that the majority of applications came from urban centres at 53.7% of the total, while 3,160 applications were from a rural Saskatchewan postal code, accounting for 41.4% of the total. The remaining 4.9% were received from out-of-province. The percentages for both rural and urban applications went down slightly from 1997-98 to 2002-03, as the out-of-province applicants increased their share in 2002-03.

This study re-affirmed the finding from the 1997-98 report that the majority of SIAST applicants were *willing to relocate* to attend a program offering. Applicants were considered to be willing to relocate when the postal code on their application forms did not match the campus city they were applying to. Applications to each campus were analyzed separately and are reported in the next section.

The information in Table C1 is summarized in Figure 7, which shows the number of applications per campus. Kelsey Campus received 39.9% of the total applications during the 2002-03 academic year.

Figure 7 – Applications for each SIAST campus



As Figure 7 shows, Palliser Campus also suffered a significant drop, moving from 21.8% (1,477) to 15.0% (1,148) of the total application pool, while Wascana and Woodland increased their share of the applications. The number of applications directed to Wascana Campus increased by over 900 in the last five years. The increase experienced by Woodland Campus was from a 14.2% share in 1997-98 to 15.0% in 2002-03.

Applications to Kelsey Campus

3,049, or 39.9%, of total applications were directed to Kelsey Campus in Saskatoon. This represented a 3.3% increase from the 2,953 applications received in 1997-98 to the campus. While the actual number of applications to SIAST Kelsey Campus increased, Kelsey's share of the applications received SIAST-wide is down slightly, as seen in Figure 7. The campus cities are compared in Table 8.

Table 7 – 2002-03 Applications to Kelsey by Region

Region	Number	Percentage of Total
Centre East	376	12.3%
Centre West	475	15.6%
City*	1,339	43.9%
North	279	9.2%
South East	232	7.6%
South West	197	6.5%
Subtotal: In-Province	2,898	95.1%
Alberta	51	1.7%
British Columbia	26	0.9%
Manitoba	29	1.0%
New Brunswick	2	0.1%
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	4	0.1%
Nova Scotia	1	0.0%
Ontario	19	0.6%
Prince Edward Island	4	0.1%
Quebec	1	0.0%
Yukon	4	0.1%
International	10	0.3%
Subtotal: Out-of-Province	151	5.0%
TOTAL	3,049	100.0%

* The city region consists of the four campus cities; see Table 8

Table 8 – Applications to Kelsey from Campus Cities

City	1997-98		2002-03	
	Number	Percentage of Total*	Number	Percentage of Total*
Moose Jaw	70	2.4%	47	1.5%
Prince Albert	91	3.1%	78	2.6%
Regina	177	6.0%	150	4.9%
Saskatoon	909	30.8%	1,064	34.9%
Total	1,247	42.2%	1,339	43.9%

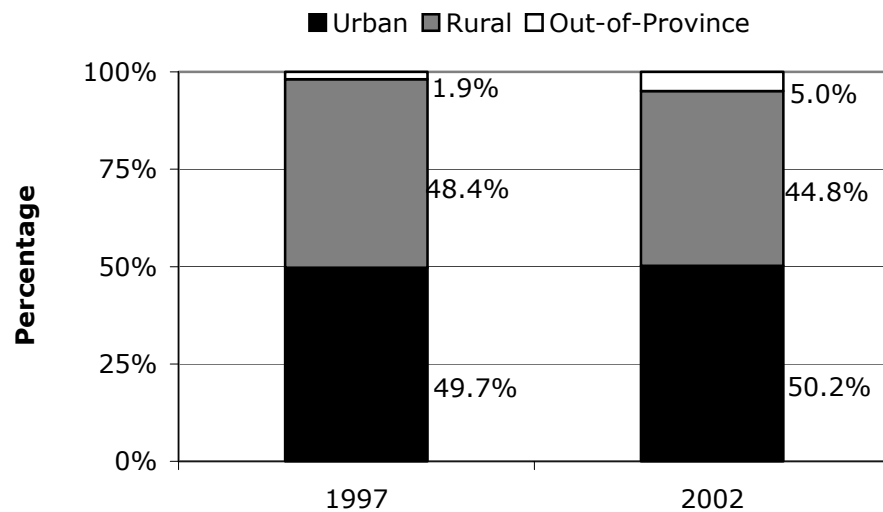
* Kelsey applications are 2,953 for 1997 academic year, and 3,049 for 2002 academic year

Table 7 records that the applications to Kelsey from the southern portion of the province (south east and south west regions) were rather low (7.6% and 6.5% respectively), as almost 75% of applications to SIAST Kelsey Campus originated from the central region. The north region provided 9.2% of the applications. The previous section of the report stated that the out-of-province applications had increased dramatically, particularly for Kelsey and Wascana Campuses. The portion

of out-of-province applications to Kelsey rose from 57 (1.9%) in 1997-98 to 151 (5.0%) in 2002-03. The recent removal of the in-province preference may have had an impact.

Figure 8 illustrates the applications to Kelsey Campus in 1997-98, categorized them as urban, rural, or out-of-province locations. As previously explained, the definitions of urban (and therefore rural as well) changed slightly, but it didn't affect the comparisons greatly (see Appendix A for the definitions). The number of applications received from rural areas decreased (48.4% in 1997-98 to 44.8% in 2002-03), which corresponded to the falling population of rural Saskatchewan. The urban areas produced only a minimal increase of 0.5%, and, as indicated, the out-of-province percentage increased significantly. When considering the in-province applications, Kelsey Campus experienced the rural/urban split closest to 50/50 among all SIAST campuses.

Figure 8 – Urban and Rural Applications to Kelsey



Applications to Palliser Campus

Fifteen percent (1,148) of all applications to SIAST in 2002-03 were to attend programs at Palliser Campus in Moose Jaw. This is a decrease from the 1,477 received in 1997-1998, which accounted for 21.8% of the total applications to SIAST at that time.

Table 9 – 2002-03 Applications to Palliser by Region

Region	Number	Percentage of Total
Centre East	124	10.8%
Centre West	63	5.5%
City*	596	51.9%
North	20	1.7%
South East	223	19.4%
South West	94	8.2%
Subtotal: In-Province	1,120	97.6%
Alberta	9	0.8%
British Columbia	2	0.2%
Manitoba	2	0.2%
Nova Scotia	1	0.1%
Ontario	5	0.4%
Quebec	1	0.1%
Yukon	1	0.1%
International	7	0.6%
Subtotal: Out-of-Province	28	2.4%
TOTAL	1,148	100.0%

* The city region consists of the four campus cities; see Table 10

Table 10 – Applications to Palliser from Campus Cities

City	1997-98		2002-03	
	Number	Percentage of Total*	Number	Percentage of Total*
Moose Jaw	242	16.4%	208	18.1%
Prince Albert	27	1.8%	12	1.0%
Regina	416	28.2%	289	25.2%
Saskatoon	75	5.1%	87	7.6%
Total	760	51.5%	596	51.9%

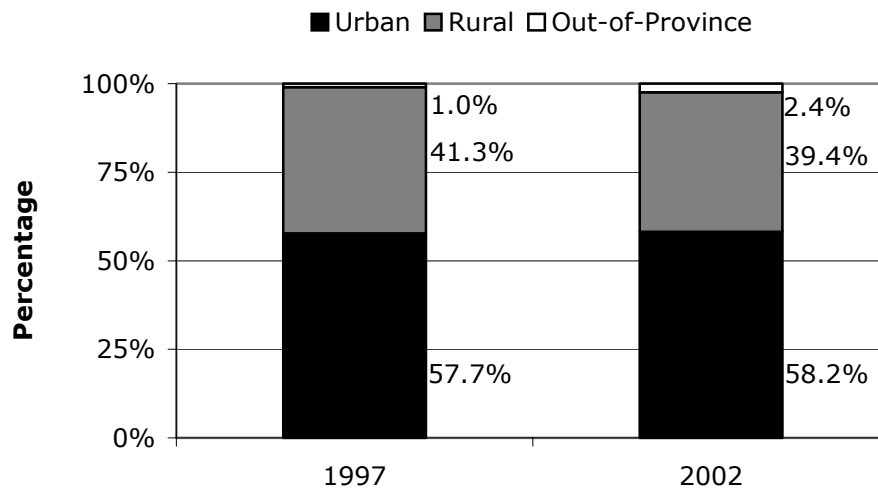
* Palliser applications are 1,477 for 1997 academic year, and 1,148 for 2002 academic year

Of the 1,148 applications to Palliser in 2002-03, 18.1% (208) were from within the campus city, Moose Jaw.

Palliser continued the trend of being the campus with the lowest rate of hometown applicants. At only 18.1%, more applications originated from Regina and even the South East region than originated from the campus city. This may be an effect of the declining population of the city of Moose Jaw (Figure 6). There is also an under-representation of the western regions, which together could not quite post applications totalling half of those from the eastern regions.

Figure 9 displays the applications from the urban, rural, and out-of-province locations. The campus experienced a small increase in the percentage of applications originating in both urban and out-of-province locations, which are now 58.2% and 2.4% respectively, while the portion coming from rural residents shrunk to 39.4% (41.3% in 1997). The largest move was the rural region, losing 1.9% of its share of the total applications.

Figure 9 – Urban and Rural Applications to Palliser



Applications to Wascana Campus

Applications to Wascana Campus in 2002-03 totalled 2,290 (30% of all applications). This is an increase over the 1,376 (20.3%) applications received in 1997-98. This increase of 914 applications equalled a growth rate of 66.4% over the 5-year period, which was by far the highest among all SIAST campuses. Table 11 includes a breakdown of the applications to Wascana Campus, according to their geographical regions, and Table 12 compares the applications received from the campus cities.

Table 11 – 2002-03 Applications to Wascana by Region

Region	Number	Percentage of Total
Centre East	197	8.6%
Centre West	150	6.6%
City*	1,212	52.9%
North	67	2.9%
South East	378	16.5%
South West	112	4.9%
Subtotal: In-Province	2,116	92.4%
Alberta	73	3.2%
British Columbia	40	1.7%
Manitoba	32	1.4%
New Brunswick	1	0.0%
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2	0.1%
Nova Scotia	4	0.2%
Ontario	13	0.6%
Prince Edward Island	1	0.0%
Quebec	2	0.1%
Yukon	3	0.1%
International	3	0.1%
Subtotal: Out-of-Province	174	7.6%
TOTAL	2,290	100.0%

* City region consists of the four campus cities; see Table 12

Table 12 – Applications to Wascana from Campus Cities

City	1997-98		2002-03	
	Number	Percentage of Total*	Number	Percentage of Total*
Moose Jaw	44	3.2%	89	3.9%
Prince Albert	19	1.4%	30	1.3%
Regina	614	44.7%	831	36.3%
Saskatoon	85	6.2%	262	11.4%
Total	762	55.4%	1,212	52.9%

* Wascana applications are 1,376 for 1997 and 2,290 for 2002.

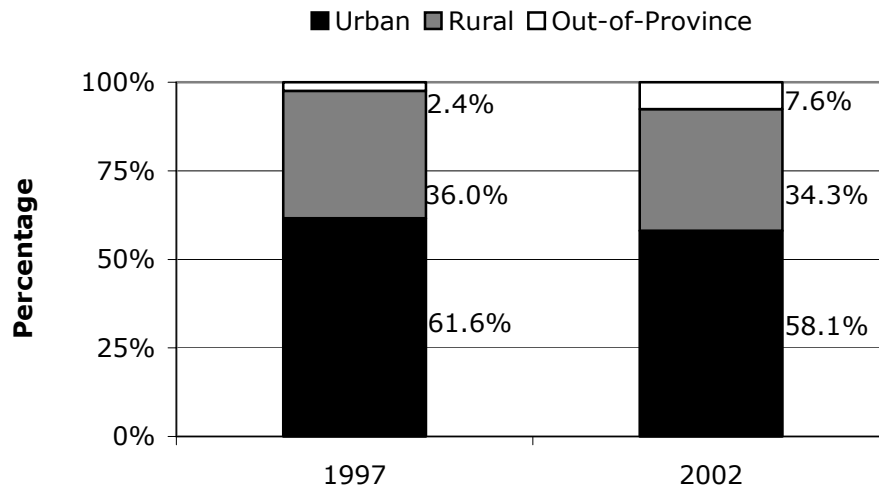
Table 12 indicates that the majority of applications (52.9%) for programs at Wascana Campus came from the campus cities, compared to 55.4% in 1997-98. Although Regina saw an increase of home-town number of applications from 614 in 1997-98 to 831 in 2002-03, the actual percentage of hometown applicants reduced from 44.7% to 36.3% in the past five years.

Other than the campus cities, the South East region of the province produced the most applications to Wascana, at 16.5%, and the North region had the least, at 2.9%. As was seen in applications for Palliser, students on the west side of the province were less likely to apply to Wascana than students on the east side. The two east regions claimed 25.1% of applications, compared to only 11.5% from the west regions to this campus.

174 applications were received for Wascana Campus from out-of-province students in 2002-03. This translated into an increase from 2.4% (33) of all Wascana applications in 1997-98, to 7.6% (174) in 2002-03. As Table 11 shows, applications from the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Ontario were significant.

The number of applications from both urban and rural settings decreased a few percent, while the out-of-province numbers jumped over 5% higher. Figure 10 illustrates this shift, showing the percentages of applications received from urban, rural, and out-of-province communities. Urban Saskatchewan fell from 61.6% (847) to 58.1% (1,330), and applications from rural areas fell from 36.0% (496) to 34.3% (786).

Figure 10 – Urban and Rural Applications to Wascana



Applications to Woodland Campus

15% (1,146) of all applications to SIAST in 2002-03 were directed to programs at Woodland Campus, compared to 14.2% (963) in 1997-98. Of the 1,146 applications to Woodland, 347 (30.3%) come from Prince Albert and were hometown applications, which was down from 35.8% in 1997. Table 13 displays the breakdown of the applications to Woodland Campus by the geographical origin, and Table 14 compares the applications coming from the campus cities.

Table 13 – 2002-03 Applications to Woodland by Region

Region	Number	Percentage of Total
Centre East	108	9.4%
Centre West	137	12.0%
City*	523	45.6%
North	288	25.1%
South East	48	4.2%
South West	20	1.7%
Subtotal: In-Province	1,124	98.1%
Alberta	4	0.3%
British Columbia	8	0.7%
Manitoba	6	0.5%
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1	0.1%
Ontario	2	0.2%
Yukon	1	0.1%
Subtotal: Out-of-Province	22	1.9%
TOTAL	1,146	100.0%

* City region consists of the four campus cities; see Table 14

Table 14 – Applications to Woodland from Campus Cities

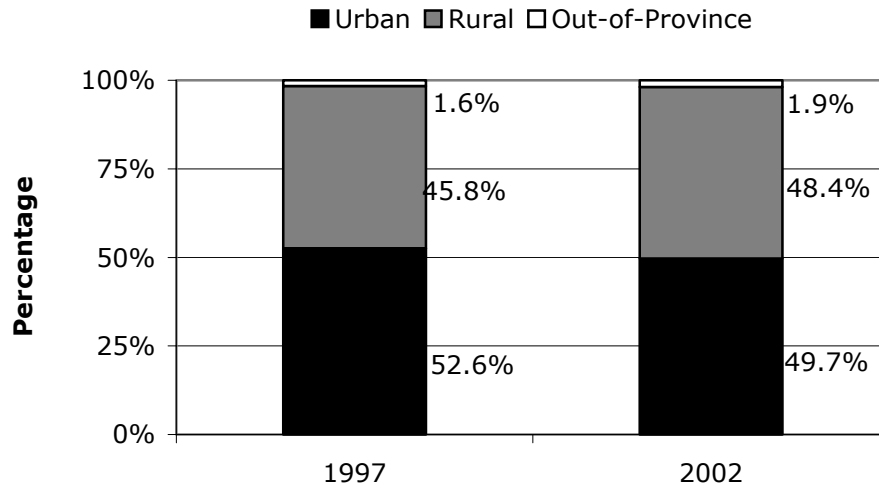
City	1997-98		2002-03	
	Number	Percentage of Total*	Number	Percentage of Total*
Moose Jaw	7	0.7%	9	0.8%
Prince Albert	344	35.8%	347	30.3%
Regina	33	3.4%	43	3.8%
Saskatoon	73	7.6%	124	10.8%
Total	457	47.5%	523	45.6%

* Woodland applications are 963 for 1997 and 1,146 for 2002

Very few applications were received at Woodland Campus that originated from the South East and South West regions (less than 6% from the total applicants). There was an increase of applications from Saskatoon. Woodland Campus also had the lowest out-of-province application rate, at 1.9% (22).

The distribution of applications coming from urban, rural, and out-of-province areas is illustrated in Figure 11. Woodland was the only campus to experience an increase in applications from rural areas. Rural applications increased from 45.8% (441) in 1997-98 to 48.4% (555) in 2002-03, while urban applications decreased from 52.6% to 49.7% respectively. This could be attributed to either or all of three things - the increasing numbers of applications from the Northern region of the province, where no urban communities exist; the campus location to the North; and the program mix.

Figure 11 – Urban and Rural Applications to Woodland



Applications to Divisions

The certificate and diploma programs that SIAST offers are organized into six different divisions: Business and Agriculture, Community Services, Industrial Training, Nursing, Science and Health, and Technology. Groups of programs are offered that fit under one of these divisions. Generally speaking, a program focus exists at each campus site. Certain programs may be offered only at a single delivery site. For example, Hotel and Restaurant Administration is a diploma program offered only at Kelsey Campus in Saskatoon. Other programs may be offered at more than one campus site, such as Welding, which is a certificate program offered at all four campuses.

Table 15 indicates the number and percentage figures for each program division. It also gives the data from the 1997-98 academic year for comparison purposes. However, it must be noted that the number of programs offered in each division is constantly changing, so comparisons should be performed carefully.

Table 15 – Comparison of Applications by Division

Division	1997-98		2002-03	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Business and Agriculture	884	13.1%	813	10.7%
Community Services	1,363	20.1%	1,395	18.3%
Industrial Training	1,358	20.1%	1,176	15.4%
Nursing	375	5.5%	1,396	18.3%
Science and Health	1,382	20.4%	1,511	19.8%
Technology	1,407	20.8%	1,342	17.6%
Total	6,769	100.0%	7,633	100.0%

Although some of the divisions shown in Table 15 experienced a decrease in application numbers between 1997-98 and 2002-03, other divisions, particularly Nursing and Science and Health, received more applications in 2002-03 than in 1997-98. Applications to the Nursing Division increased dramatically from 375 (5%) in 1997-98 to 1,396 (18.3%) in 2002-03. It should be noted that the diploma nursing program was suspended in 1997-98 and the NEPS program introduced a year later in 1998-99. The interest in nursing and other health-related programs led to increasing the intake capacity and hence the increased number of applicants. The Science and Health Division claimed the largest number of applications, at 19.8% (1,511) of the total application pool, while the Business and Agriculture Division brings up the rear at 10.7% (813).

Table 16 reports the divisional applications to each campus, giving the percentage breakdown for each division.

Table 16 – 2002-03 Division Breakdown by Campus

Division	Campus			
	Kelsey	Palliser	Wascana	Woodland
Business and Agriculture	--	47.4%	26.1%	26.6%
Community Services	45.3%	3.7%	19.1%	31.9%
Industrial Training	55.0%	15.7%	17.0%	12.2%
Nursing	47.3%	--	52.7%	--
Science and Health	42.8%	--	54.5%	2.8%
Technology	34.6%	39.2%	3.9%	22.3%

Of note is that Kelsey Campus does not offer business and agriculture programs. Similarly, Palliser Campus does not offer nursing nor science and health programs and Woodland Campus, prior to 2002-03 did not offer any nursing programs.

Tables providing the campus, urban/rural split, duplicate applications, and equity information on a program-by-program basis are located in Appendix C, Table C3 through Table C8.

The Business and Agriculture Division, although strongest at Palliser Campus (47.4%), also received significant applications for the program offerings at the Wascana and Woodland Campuses.

The Community Services Division received applications for all campuses. The very low percentage (3.7%) of applications to Palliser Campus was due to the fact that only two courses in this division are offered at that campus - professional cooking and short order cooking.

Kelsey Campus had the majority (55.0%) of the applications for industrial training programs, with the balance of applications evenly split among the other campuses.

Nursing programs are offered mainly at Kelsey and Wascana (practical nursing at Woodland Campus is the exception), and applications are reasonably close between the two campuses (47.3% at Kelsey and 52.7% at Wascana).

Programs in the Science and Health Division are concentrated at Kelsey and Wascana, except for home care/special care aide and radiation/environmental monitoring technician. These two programs, offered at Woodland Campus, recorded a small percentage (2.8%) of the applications for the division. Applications to Wascana Campus (54.5%) for the science and health programs outweighed Kelsey at 42.8%.

Programs in the Technology Division are spread throughout all campuses; however, there are four programs at Wascana Campus for this division (one of the four is a new program starting in February 2004) and consequently Wascana received a proportionally smaller number of applications (3.9%) for this division.

Applications from Urban and Rural Locations

For five out of the six divisions, a majority (ranging between 52.0% to 59.4%) of the applications originated from an urban address. The largest percentage was from the Business and Agriculture Division, as 483 of its 813 applicants originated from an urban location. The Business: Computer Information Systems diploma program was the most decisive example, at 87.8% urban. Similar examples existed in other divisions as well. For example, Institutional Cooking (82.4%), Library and Information Technology (82.4%), and Teacher Assistant (85.2%) also recorded a high urban application base.

The Industrial Training Division bucked this trend, with 53.8% of applications received from rural addresses. This indicated that programs such as Agricultural Machinery Technology (87.8%), Heavy Equipment Mechanic (80.0%), Heavy Equipment Operator (75.0%), and Heavy Equipment and Truck and Transport Technician (67.2%) were of interest primarily to rural residents. Note that the percentage of rural applications is included in parenthesis. Other programs such as Beef Management (87.5%), Basic Diabetes Education for Health Care Providers (81.8%), and Micro-Electronics Technician (80.0%) also received a high number of rural applicants. The Technology Division also posted a high number of rural applications, at 45.1%.

Table 6 (used so that comparisons can be made) recorded that the actual number of applications originating from urban and rural locations increased, even though their percentage decreased. Although Saskatchewan demographics suggest that the rural population in the province is sliding, rural areas still produced strong application numbers to SIAST, and showed no signs of weakening. This affirms efforts by SIAST to offer programs that are appealing to students from all areas of the province, and to make education and training accessible for all students.

Applications from Specific Groups

Considering all applications received by SIAST for 2002-2003, a total of 18.0% (1,371) originated from someone belonging to one of the following groups: Inuit, Métis, Non-Status Indian, Status/Treaty Indian, or Visible Minority. Tables 17 and 18 record a breakdown of these numbers by campus. Woodland had by far the most applicants from one of the designated groups (538), despite having the least number of applicants of the four SIAST campuses (1,146). This calculated to 46.9%, which was sizeably larger than the 15.3%, 8.2%, and 11.9% recorded for Kelsey, Palliser, and Wascana respectively.

Table 17 – 2002-03 Breakdown by Equity groups by campus (Number of Applications)

Equity Group	Campus			
	Kelsey	Palliser	Wascana	Woodland
Inuit	1	0	0	1
Métis	175	28	87	217
Non-Status Indian	20	4	5	25
Status/Treaty Indian	187	19	84	280
Visible Minority	84	43	96	15
Unknown	2,582	1,054	2,018	608
Total	3,049	1,148	2,290	1,146

Table 18 – 2002-03 Breakdown by Equity groups by campus (Percentages)

Category	Campus			
	Kelsey	Palliser	Wascana	Woodland
Equity Groups*	15.3%	8.2%	11.9%	46.9%
Unknown	84.7%	91.8%	88.1%	53.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Groups included those who self-declared to be Inuit, Métis, Non-Status Indian, Status/Treaty Indian, or a Visible Minority. Persons with a disability or female categories were not included in this study.

The Community Services Division recorded the largest percentage of applications from the groups identified, at 28.2% (393). Table C4 identified that programs offered in Prince Albert had a significantly higher number of applications from these groups than the Community Services programs offered at other campuses. For example, Institutional Cooking and Short Order Cooking recorded group percentages of 82.4% and 83.3% respectively. The Basic Diabetes Education for Health Care Providers program (at 90.9%), also recorded a large number of applicants with an Aboriginal ancestry, the percentages are much higher in the Community Services Division.

Duplicate Applications

Some SIAST programs experienced an extremely high level of demand, and received many more applications than the program capacity. In these cases, there are waiting lists, meaning the applicants may have to wait one, two, three, or more years before they can gain entry into their programs of choice. Examples of these are the Dental Hygiene and Medical Laboratory Technology programs. Since all SIAST programs are first-qualified, first-admitted (FQFA), with the exception of the NEPS program, qualified applicants are simply placed onto the program wait lists in the order that they qualified. As a result of this, some applicants submit applications to multiple programs, to ensure that they will be accepted into a program for the upcoming year.

Looking at the overall applications, 881 (13.4%) of the applicants applied for more than one program at SIAST, with some applicants having submitted as many as seven applications. This means that although SIAST received 7,633 applications in the 2002-03 academic year, there were actually only 6,555 unique applicants. The ratio of applications to applicants worked out to be 1:1.2.

When considering the numbers by division, the Nursing Division had the highest rate of duplicate applications, at 34.7%. In other words, 484 of 1,396 applicants to the division applied for more than one SIAST program. The NEPS program accounted for nearly all of these duplicate applications. The NEPS program is offered at two locations in SIAST and many of the duplicate applicants may have applied to both locations. The Science and Health Division followed closely behind, with 29.3% of its applicants having submitted multiple applications. The Combined Laboratory and X-ray Technician, Dental Assisting, Dental Hygiene, and Medical Laboratory Technology programs were all in high demand, and were demonstrated with duplicate application percentages of 55.6%, 45.3%, 49.1%, and 47.9% respectively. The Business and Agriculture Division had a much lower number of duplicate applications, with 14.3% (116) of its 813 applicants that applied to additional programs.

CONCLUSIONS

In comparing the findings of the 2002-03 study to the 1997-1998 findings, a couple of important trends emerged. Likely the most important was the growth of out-of-province applications, increasing from 120 overall in 1997-1998, to 375 in 2002-2003. Programs, such as Equine Studies, contributed to this increase, with 77.8% of its applications having come from outside Saskatchewan. The assumption could be that this was because SIAST now treats all Canadian applications with equal priority, so more out-of-province applicants may opt to apply. It could also be a result of marketing strategies implemented by SIAST to attract these students.

SIAST programs continue to increase in demand. The efforts made by SIAST to offer education that is not only practical and useful to employers, but interesting and enticing to students as well may be a factor. Strategies employed by SIAST to attract both rural and urban students have also been effective, as the rural representation of applications remained strong, despite the continual decrease of rural residents in Saskatchewan.

Since it has become increasingly difficult to meet this increased demand with the seat capacity, students are often placed on wait lists and hence many apply for more than one program.

For the most part, the representation from the various provincial regions and rural/urban regions remained stable. These trends, combined with a graduate employment rate consistently above 90%⁷, provide evidence that SIAST programs continue to be in demand for both employers and students.

⁷See the annual Graduate Employment Surveys

APPENDIX A – Glossary of Terms

- **academic year** – the time period defined as July 1 through to June 30 the following year; for example July 1, 2002 through to June 30, 2003 would be the 2002-03 academic year. Because of the timing of this report, the entire academic year could not be captured; the data included in this study was taken from July 1, 2002 to May 31, 2003. This 11-month period captured most of the applications, and for ease of reporting is referred to as the 2002-03 academic year.
- **first-qualified first-admitted (FQFA)** – the admission policy whereby admittance is granted on a first-come, first-qualified basis for those applicants who meet the entrance requirements.
- **first year of an on-campus SIAST program** – for the purposes of this report, it refers to the application for the first year of an on-campus SIAST credit certificate or diploma program, regardless of whether or not the applicant is able to enrol or not. Likewise, applicants that are still waiting from previous years are not included.
- **hometown applicants** – an applicant that applied for a program at a SIAST campus located in their own city was considered a hometown applicant.
- **rural** – any Saskatchewan community that was not included in the list of official Saskatchewan cities (Table 1).
- **urban** – generally considered to be a location with a population greater than 5,000. For the purposes of this study, the 13 official cities listed in Table 1 were considered to be urban, and Saskatchewan locations outside those cities were considered to be rural. The study completed in 1997 used a different definition of urban that excluded Humboldt, Melfort, and Melville from the list of urban centres, and added Meadow Lake as an urban centre.
- **willing to relocate** – an applicant is considered to be willing to relocate when they apply to a program that is offered at a campus outside of their home town. There were no provisions made for towns close to the campus cities within a certain radius.

APPENDIX B – Saskatchewan Demographic Information

Table B1 – Population of Canada and the Provinces/Territories

	January 1 2002 ^{pr}	April 1 2002 ^{pr}	January 1 2003 ^{pp}	April 1 2003 ^{pp}	2002 ^{pr}	2003 ^{pp}
					% change	
Canada	31,240,487	31,315,287	31,499,560	31,559,186	0.2	0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	533,305	531,703	531,145	530,667	-0.3	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	139,330	139,554	140,412	140,741	0.2	0.2
Nova Scotia	943,756	943,833	944,456	944,286	0.0	0.0
New Brunswick	755,391	755,590	756,368	756,256	0.0	0.0
Quebec	7,435,504	7,444,302	7,467,626	7,475,919	0.1	0.1
Ontario	11,964,104	12,009,211	12,109,514	12,141,863	0.4	0.3
Manitoba	1,148,181	1,149,054	1,150,564	1,152,722	0.1	0.2
Saskatchewan	1,014,403	1,012,732	1,009,225	1,007,758	-0.2	-0.1
Alberta	3,086,034	3,098,838	3,134,286	3,146,066	0.4	0.4
British Columbia	4,120,891	4,131,003	4,155,779	4,162,535	0.2	0.2
Yukon	30,102	29,899	29,841	29,928	-0.7	0.3
Northwest Territories	41,186	41,147	41,389	41,351	-0.1	-0.1
Nunavut	28,300	28,421	28,955	29,094	0.4	0.5
pr	Updated postcensal estimates.					
pp	Preliminary postcensal estimates.					
Note:	These estimates are adjusted for net census undercount.					

Source: Statistics Canada (<http://www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/030625/d030625e.htm>)

YEAR	Pop		Qtr	INTERPROV MIGRATION			IMMIG	EMIG	RET		NET	TEMP	NET	Births	Deaths	Natural	Pop	Error of	
	Date	Population		IN	OUT	NET			CAN	NPR									ABRD
1989	Jan 1	1,021,417	1	2,517	5,737	-3,220	496	188	93	167			-2,652	4,104	1,991	2,113	-539	-657	
1989	Apr 1	1,020,221	2	3,554	6,798	-3,244	634	229	113	28			-2,698	4,364	1,965	2,399	-299	-657	
1989	July 1	1,019,265	3	6,309	12,411	-6,102	594	353	169	393			-5,299	4,243	1,906	2,337	-2,962	-657	
1989	Oct 1	1,015,646	4	2,882	8,905	-6,023	418	210	100	-368			-6,083	3,940	2,058	1,882	-4,201	-657	
1990	Jan 1	1,010,788	1	2,828	6,558	-3,730	509	188	89	262			-3,058	4,093	2,052	2,041	-1,017	-657	
1990	Apr 1	1,009,114	2	3,729	7,802	-4,073	668	187	95	-25			-3,522	4,223	2,043	2,180	-1,342	-657	
1990	July 1	1,007,115	3	6,138	11,833	-5,695	593	341	197	372			-4,874	4,095	1,867	2,228	-2,646	-658	
1990	Oct 1	1,003,811	4	3,400	5,830	-2,430	591	156	88	-498			-2,405	3,679	2,082	1,597	-808	-657	
1991	Jan 1	1,002,346	1	3,093	4,365	-1,272	512	118	67	65			-746	3,881	2,054	1,827	1,081	-657	
1991	Apr 1	1,002,770	2	4,034	6,420	-2,386	572	203	120	70			-1,827	4,000	1,918	2,082	255	-357	
1991	July 1	1,002,668	3	6,524	10,941	-4,417	613	347	167	207			-3,777	3,812	1,979	1,833	-1,944	242	
1991	Oct 1	1,000,966	4	3,759	5,183	-1,424	754	197	100	-744			-1,511	3,611	2,147	1,464	-47	242	
1992	Jan 1	1,001,161	1	3,255	4,160	-905	548	201	88	97			-373	3,636	2,021	1,815	1,442	243	
1992	Apr 1	1,002,846	2	4,258	5,993	-1,735	603	161	106	82			-1,105	3,918	1,914	2,004	899	242	
1992	July 1	1,003,987	3	6,234	10,132	-3,898	777	367	175	175			-3,138	3,799	1,867	1,932	-1,206	242	
1992	Oct 1	1,003,023	4	3,596	4,785	-1,189	582	212	102	-492			-1,209	3,451	1,991	1,460	251	243	
1993	Jan 1	1,003,517	1	3,132	3,833	-701	623	197	86	-48			-237	3,661	2,077	1,584	1,347	242	
1993	Apr 1	1,005,106	2	4,296	4,856	-560	579	171	98	13			-41	3,720	2,078	1,642	1,601	242	
1993	July 1	1,006,949	3	5,577	7,966	-2,389	653	368	183	190			-1,731	3,627	1,964	1,663	-68	242	
1993	Oct 1	1,007,123	4	3,290	4,183	-893	548	218	105	-438			-896	3,261	2,045	1,216	320	243	
1994	Jan 1	1,007,686	1	3,075	4,107	-1,032	563	213	88	-44			-638	3,465	2,141	1,324	686	242	
1994	Apr 1	1,008,614	2	4,886	6,003	-1,117	517	181	100	-82			-763	3,715	2,123	1,592	829	242	
1994	July 1	1,009,685	3	5,580	6,771	-1,191	566	381	184	182			-640	3,613	1,967	1,646	1,006	243	
1994	Oct 1	1,010,934	4	3,339	3,957	-618	605	231	107	-294			-431	3,245	2,077	1,168	737	242	
1995	Jan 1	1,011,913	1	3,149	4,091	-942	494	221	90	4			-575	3,432	2,196	1,236	661	242	
1995	Apr 1	1,012,816	2	4,746	5,647	-901	517	191	102	185			-288	3,505	2,104	1,401	1,113	243	
1995	July 1	1,014,172	3	5,678	6,489	-811	421	393	187	247			-349	3,421	2,061	1,360	1,011	242	
1995	Oct 1	1,015,425	4	3,359	3,895	-536	495	221	109	-230			-383	3,141	2,134	1,007	624	242	
1996	Jan 1	1,016,291	1	3,718	3,821	-103	413	217	94	46			233	3,303	2,177	1,126	1,359	242	
1996	Apr 1	1,017,892	2	4,656	5,367	-711	481	187	108	281			-28	3,527	2,094	1,433	1,405	162	
1996	July 1	1,019,459	3	5,401	5,828	-427	561	280	115	220	126		63	3,353	2,067	1,286	1,349		
1996	Oct 1	1,020,808	4	3,007	3,637	-630	369	163	41	-423	92		-898	3,117	2,427	690	-208		
1997	Jan 1	1,020,600	1	3,484	4,497	-1,013	415	82	41	49	69		-659	3,204	2,264	940	281		
1997	Apr 1	1,020,881	2	4,879	5,603	-724	434	142	68	276	85		-173	3,440	2,128	1,312	1,139		
1997	July 1	1,022,020	3	5,459	6,538	-1,079	461	344	101	218	142		-785	3,181	2,034	1,147	362		
1997	Oct 1	1,022,382	4	2,868	2,721	147	442	193	50	-242	104		100	3,035	2,211	824	924		
1998	Jan 1	1,023,306	1	4,219	4,807	-588	339	116	49	134	83		-265	3,151	2,423	728	463		
1998	Apr 1	1,023,769	2	6,151	6,571	-420	372	137	90	136	88		-47	3,344	2,191	1,153	1,106		
1998	July 1	1,024,875	3	5,328	5,568	-240	488	344	106	197	160		47	3,323	2,071	1,252	1,299		
1998	Oct 1	1,026,174	4	3,038	3,576	-538	379	201	52	-332	117		-757	2,959	2,220	739	-18		
1999	Jan 1	1,026,156	1	2,899	4,288	-1,389	520	123	50	5	93		-1,030	3,122	2,423	699	-331		
1999	Apr 1	1,025,825	2	3,935	6,101	-2,166	369	141	91	549	99		-1,397	3,273	2,137	1,136	-261		
1999	July 1	1,025,564	3	4,715	7,137	-2,422	420	354	106	318	179		-2,111	3,257	2,202	1,055	-1,056		
1999	Oct 1	1,024,508	4	2,379	3,548	-1,169	417	204	52	-271	131		-1,306	2,952	2,282	670	-636		
2000	Jan 1	1,023,872	1	3,070	5,180	-2,110	391	123	50	10	104		-1,886	3,152	2,457	695	-1,191		
2000	Apr 1	1,022,681	2	4,392	6,638	-2,246	442	142	91	249	111		-1,717	3,163	2,164	999	-718		
2000	July 1	1,021,963	3	4,698	6,591	-1,893	549	359	106	169	202		-1,630	3,083	2,232	851	-779		
2000	Oct 1	1,021,184	4	2,394	4,446	-2,052	508	205	52	-301	146		-2,144	2,742	2,316	426	-1,718		
2001	Jan 1	1,019,466	1	2,594	4,644	-2,050	394	125	50	72	118		-1,777	3,115	2,495	620	-1,157		
2001	Apr 1	1,018,309	2	3,299	5,714	-2,415	391	144	91	53	124		-2,148	3,120	2,194	926	-1,222		
2001	July 1	1,017,087	3	6,356	8,839	-2,483	557	363	106	131	226		-2,278	3,027	2,255	772	-1,506		
2001	Oct 1	1,015,581	4	3,722	5,235	-1,513	361	207	52	-64	164		-1,535	2,707	2,350	357	-1,178		
2002	Jan 1	1,014,403	1	4,036	6,615	-2,579	452	125	50	133	132		-2,201	3,078	2,548	530	-1,671		
2002	Apr 1	1,012,732	2	4,854	6,914	-2,060	444	145	91	47	139		-1,762	3,084	2,246	838	-924		
2002	July 1	1,011,808	3	6,677	9,320	-2,643	372	368	106	250	254		-2,537	3,014	2,278	736	-1,801		
2002	Oct 1	1,010,007	4	3,690	4,680	-990	395	210	52	-161	185		-1,099	2,693	2,376	317	-782		
2003	Jan 1	1,009,225	1	4,056	6,294	-2,238	378	126	50	53	148		-2,031	3,064	2,500	564	-1,467		
2003	Apr 1	1,007,758	2																
RET CAN: Returning Canadians																			
NET NPR: Net Non-Permanent Residents																			
TEMP ABRD: Temporarily Abroad																			

Source: Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics (<http://www.gov.sk.ca/bureau.stats/pop/pop2.pdf>)

Table B3 – Saskatchewan's Urban, Rural and Farm Populations

Year (As at June 1)	Total	Urban	Rural		
			Total	Farm	Non-farm
1976	921,325	511,330	409,995	192,570	217,425
1981	968,313	563,166	405,147	180,255	224,892
1986*	1,009,615	620,195	389,420	161,500	227,920
1991*	988,928	623,397	365,531	159,725	205,806
1996*	990,237	627,178	363,059	140,345	222,714

* Excludes unenumerated Indian reserves

Source: Statistics Canada, *Census of Canada*

Table B4 – Saskatchewan City Populations

City	1986	1991	1996	2001
Regina	175,064	179,178	180,400	178,225
Saskatoon	177,659	186,058	193,647	196,811
Moose Jaw	35,073	33,593	32,973	32,131
Prince Albert	33,686	34,181	34,777	34,291
Swift Current	15,666	14,815	14,890	14,821
North Battleford	14,876	14,350	14,051	13,692
Yorkton	15,574	15,315	15,154	15,107
Estevan	10,161	10,240	10,752	10,242
Weyburn	10,153	9,673	9,723	9,534
Melville	5,123	4,905	4,646	4,453
Melfort	6,078	5,628	5,759	5,559
Lloydminster	7,155	7,241	7,636	7,840
Humboldt*				5,161
Total	511,357	520,166	529,482	527,867

* Humboldt is not included in totals for 1986, 1991, and 1996, as it became a city after this time

Source: Statistics Canada, *Census of Canada*

Table B5 – Five-Year Growth Rates for Saskatchewan Cities

City	Percentage Growth*		
	1991	1996	2001
Regina	2.3	0.7	-1.2
Saskatoon	4.7	4.1	1.6
Moose Jaw	-4.2	-1.8	-2.6
Prince Albert	1.5	1.7	-1.4
Swift Current	-5.4	0.5	-0.5
North Battleford	-3.5	-2.1	-2.6
Yorkton	-1.7	-1.1	-0.3
Estevan	0.8	5.0	-4.7
Weyburn	-4.7	0.5	-1.9
Melville	-4.3	-5.3	-4.2
Melfort	-7.4	2.3	-3.5
Lloydminster	1.2	5.5	2.7
All Cities	1.8	1.8	0.7

* Growth rates are for a 5-year period, ending on the year specified

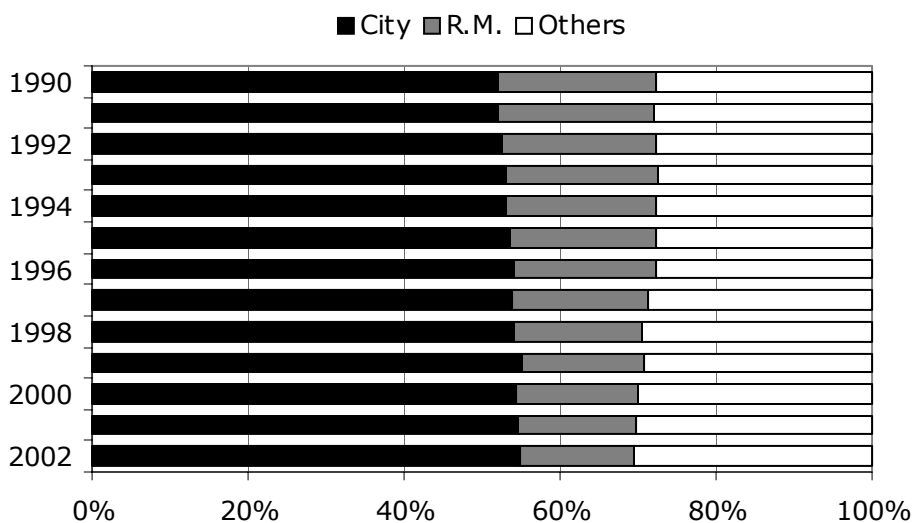
Source: Statistics Canada, *Census of Canada* Adapted from Table B4

Table B6 – Percentage Distribution of Population

Year	Place of Residence				
	City	Town	Village	R.M.	Indian Reserves
1990	52.0	16.4	7.2	20.4	4.0
1991	52.0	16.4	7.3	20.2	4.2
1992	52.5	16.2	7.1	19.9	4.3
1993	53.1	16.1	7.0	19.5	4.4
1994	53.0	16.2	7.0	19.3	4.5
1995	53.6	16.2	6.9	18.7	4.6
1996	54.1	16.2	6.9	18.1	4.6
1997	53.9	16.8	7.2	17.4	4.7
1998	54.0	17.5	8.1	16.5	3.9
1999	55.0	17.4	8.0	15.8	3.8
2000	54.4	17.6	8.2	15.5	4.3
2001	54.7	17.6	8.3	15.1	4.3
2002	54.8	17.7	8.4	14.8	4.3

Source: Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan, *Annual Covered Population*

Figure B1 – Percentage Distribution of Population



Source: Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan, *Annual Covered Population*

APPENDIX C – Supporting Information

Table C1 – Breakdown of 2002-2003 Applications in 1997-1998 Format

LOCATION	KELSEY		PALLISER		WASCANA		WOODLAND		SIAST TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Saskatoon	1064	34.9	87	7.6	262	11.4	124	10.8	1537	20.1
Regina	150	4.9	289	25.2	831	36.3	43	3.8	1313	17.2
Prince Albert	78	2.6	12	1.0	30	1.3	347	30.3	467	6.1
Moose Jaw	47	1.5	208	18.1	89	3.9	9	0.8	353	4.6
Yorkton	41	1.3	17	1.5	21	0.9	5	0.4	84	1.1
Swift Current	27	0.9	12	1.0	16	0.7	5	0.4	60	0.8
North Battleford	34	1.1	8	0.7	9	0.4	8	0.7	59	0.8
Weyburn	9	0.3	10	0.9	28	1.2	2	0.2	49	0.6
Meadow Lake	17	0.6	1	0.1	2	0.1	7	0.6	27	0.4
Lloydminster	11	0.4	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	13	0.2
Estevan	18	0.6	11	1.0	20	0.9	2	0.2	51	0.7
S0A Region	169	5.5	71	6.2	142	6.2	23	2.0	405	5.3
S0C Region	50	1.6	64	5.6	54	2.4	10	0.9	178	2.3
S0E Region	185	6.1	30	2.6	37	1.6	92	8.0	344	4.5
S0G Region	132	4.3	109	9.5	239	10.4	31	2.7	511	6.7
S0H Region	79	2.6	67	5.8	71	3.1	6	0.5	223	2.9
S0J Region	142	4.7	19	1.7	49	2.1	217	18.9	427	5.6
S0K Region	296	9.7	54	4.7	88	3.8	73	6.4	511	6.7
S0L Region	136	4.5	26	2.3	56	2.4	12	1.0	230	3.0
S0M Region	137	4.5	9	0.8	40	1.7	81	7.1	267	3.5
S0N Region	59	1.9	15	1.3	27	1.2	7	0.6	108	1.4
S0P Region	17	0.6	0	0.0	5	0.2	19	1.7	41	0.5
Manitoba	29	1.0	2	0.2	32	1.4	6	0.5	69	0.9
Alberta	51	1.7	9	0.8	73	3.2	4	0.3	137	1.8
Northwest Territories & Nunavut	4	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	1	0.1	7	0.1
Yukon	4	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.1	1	0.1	9	0.1
British Columbia	26	0.9	2	0.2	40	1.7	8	0.7	76	1.0
Ontario	19	0.6	5	0.4	13	0.6	2	0.2	39	0.5
Quebec	1	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1
New Brunswick	2	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
Nova Scotia	1	0.0	1	0.1	4	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.1
Prince Edward Island	4	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
International	10	0.3	7	0.6	3	0.1	0	0.0	20	0.3
TOTAL	3049	100.0	1148	100.0	2290	100.0	1146	100.0	7633	100.0

Note: The percentages are given out of the total number of applicants for each respective campus

Table C2 – Breakdown of 1997-1998 Applications

LOCATION	KELSEY		PALLISER		WASCANA		WOODLAND		SIAST TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Saskatoon	909	30.8	75	5.1	85	6.2	73	7.6	1142	16.9
Regina	177	6.0	416	28.2	614	44.7	33	3.4	1240	18.3
Prince Albert	91	3.1	27	1.8	19	1.4	344	35.8	481	7.1
Moose Jaw	70	2.4	242	16.4	44	3.2	7	0.7	363	5.4
Yorkton	51	1.7	28	1.9	18	1.3	5	0.5	102	1.5
Swift Current	31	1.0	16	1.1	11	0.8	2	0.2	60	0.9
North Battleford	70	2.4	8	0.5	15	1.1	16	1.7	109	1.6
Weyburn	12	0.4	16	1.1	10	0.7	5	0.5	43	0.6
Meadow Lake	15	0.5	4	0.3	4	0.3	17	1.8	40	0.6
Lloydminster	11	0.4	0	0.0	4	0.3	1	0.1	16	0.2
Estevan	30	1.0	20	1.4	22	1.6	3	0.3	75	1.1
S0A Region	215	7.3	92	6.2	99	7.2	24	2.5	430	6.4
S0C Region	61	2.1	67	4.5	34	2.5	1	0.1	163	2.4
S0E Region	114	3.9	36	2.4	33	2.4	63	6.5	246	3.6
S0G Region	166	5.6	136	9.2	169	12.3	22	2.3	493	7.3
S0H Region	92	3.1	116	7.9	38	2.8	6	0.6	252	3.7
S0J Region	130	4.4	19	1.3	20	1.5	188	19.5	357	5.3
S0K Region	296	10.0	71	4.8	38	2.8	49	5.1	454	6.7
S0L Region	138	4.7	33	2.2	33	2.4	6	0.6	210	3.1
S0M Region	139	4.7	14	0.9	14	1.0	59	6.1	226	3.3
S0N Region	71	2.4	25	1.7	18	1.3	1	0.1	115	1.7
S0P Region	7	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	22	2.3	30	0.4
Manitoba	20	0.7	8	0.5	9	0.7	7	0.7	44	0.7
Alberta	23	0.8	5	0.3	10	0.7	1	0.1	39	0.6
Northwest Territories & Nunavut*	1	0.0	1	0.1	4	0.3	2	0.2	8	0.1
Yukon	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
British Columbia	10	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.3	4	0.4	18	0.3
Ontario	2	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.3	1	0.1	8	0.1
Quebec	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Brunswick	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Newfoundland	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
Nova Scotia	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
Prince Edward Island	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
International	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Invalid Postal Codes	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.0
TOTAL	2953	100.0	1477	100.0	1376	100.0	963	100.0	6769	100.0

* Nunavut was not formed at the time of the 1997-1998 study, it was still within Northwest Territories
 Note: The percentages are given out of the total number of applicants for each respective campus

Table C3 – Business and Agriculture programs

Program of Study	Campus	Urban		Rural		Outside SK		Specific Status ¹		Duplicates		TOTAL
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Business: Accountancy	PA	63	62.4	36	35.6	2	2.0	5	5.0	15	14.9	101
Business: Administration	PA	39	54.9	29	40.8	3	4.2	4	5.6	16	22.5	71
Beef Management	WA	1	12.5	7	87.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	8
Business	WO	29	55.8	23	44.2	0	0.0	27	51.9	6	11.5	52
Business: Computer Information Systems	PA	43	87.8	3	6.1	3	6.1	5	10.2	2	4.1	49
Office Education: Computerized Office Assistant	WA(1), WO(2)	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	3
Entrepreneurship and Small Business	WO	21	43.8	25	52.1	2	4.2	18	37.5	13	27.1	48
Equine Studies	WA	3	11.1	3	11.1	21	77.8	0	0.0	4	14.8	27
Business: Financial Services	PA	19	51.4	16	43.2	2	5.4	2	5.4	4	10.8	37
Helpdesk/Network Operations	WO	11	64.7	6	35.3	0	0.0	8	47.1	6	35.3	17
Business: Human Resource Management	PA	23	74.2	8	25.8	0	0.0	3	9.7	4	12.9	31
Business: Marketing	PA	28	54.9	20	39.2	3	5.9	3	5.9	5	9.8	51
Office Education	PA(45), WA(176), WO(97)	202	63.5	111	34.9	5	1.6	110	34.6	38	11.9	318
TOTAL Business & Agriculture		483	59.4	289	35.5	41	5.0	186	22.9	116	14.3	813

¹Specific Status includes: Inuit, Métis, Non-Status Indian, Status/Treaty Indian, and Visible Minority. Persons with a disability or female categories were not included in this study

Table C4 – Community Services programs

Program of Study	Campus	Urban		Rural		Outside SK		Specific Status ¹		Duplicates		TOTAL
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Applied Photography	WA	25	62.5	13	32.5	2	5.0	3	7.5	10	25.0	40
Barber Stylist	WO	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	2
Chemical Dependency Worker	WO	36	59.0	22	36.1	3	4.9	25	41.0	6	9.8	61
Corrections Worker	WO	76	62.3	46	37.7	0	0.0	47	38.5	15	12.3	122
Cosmetologist	WO	22	43.1	29	56.9	0	0.0	33	64.7	5	9.8	51
Early Childhood Education	KE(90), WA(93), WO(62)	132	53.9	104	42.4	9	3.7	54	22.0	55	22.4	245
Ecotourism	WO	6	37.5	10	62.5	0	0.0	10	62.5	3	18.8	16
Esthetician	WO	8	57.1	6	42.9	0	0.0	5	35.7	4	28.6	14
Food and Nutrition Management	KE	19	59.4	12	37.5	1	3.1	11	34.4	6	18.8	32
Graphic Arts Production	WA	27	55.1	21	42.9	1	2.0	3	6.1	5	10.2	49
Hotel and Restaurant Administration	KE	34	53.1	28	43.8	2	3.1	13	20.3	9	14.1	64
Institutional Cooking	WO	14	82.4	3	17.6	0	0.0	14	82.4	3	17.6	17
Library and Information Technology	KE	14	82.4	3	17.6	0	0.0	2	11.8	2	11.8	17
Meat Processing	KE	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1
Media Arts Production	WO	9	37.5	13	54.2	2	8.3	10	41.7	6	25.0	24
New Media Communications	WA(84), WO(24)	73	67.6	32	29.6	3	2.8	18	16.7	16	14.8	108
Professional Cooking	KE(75), PA(52), WO(45)	101	58.7	68	39.5	3	1.7	67	39.0	21	12.2	172
Recreation and Leisure Management	KE	23	43.4	29	54.7	1	1.9	14	26.4	12	22.6	53
Rehabilitation Worker	KE	41	64.1	21	32.8	2	3.1	4	6.3	12	18.8	64
Retail Meat Cutting	KE	18	66.7	7	25.9	2	7.4	6	22.2	2	7.4	27
Short Order Cooking	WO	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0.0	5	83.3	0	0.0	6
Teacher Assistant	KE	52	85.2	9	14.8	0	0.0	13	21.3	11	18.0	61
Therapeutic Recreation	KE	13	65.0	6	30.0	1	5.0	5	25.0	1	5.0	20
Tourism Management	KE	11	42.3	13	50.0	2	7.7	6	23.1	10	38.5	26
Web Site Design and Development	WO	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Youth Care Worker	KE	45	44.1	50	49.0	7	6.9	23	22.5	22	21.6	102
TOTAL Community Services		807	57.8	547	39.2	41	2.9	393	28.2	238	17.1	1,395

¹Specific Status includes: Inuit, Métis, Non-Status Indian, Status/Treaty Indian, and Visible Minority. Persons with a disability or female categories were not included in this study

Table C5 – Industrial Training programs

Program of Study	Campus	Urban		Rural		Outside SK		Specific Status ¹		Duplicates		TOTAL
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Agricultural Machinery Technology	KE	5	12.2	36	87.8	0	0.0	1	2.4	11	26.8	41
Auto Body Technician	KE(64), PA(2), WA(55)	50	41.3	69	57.0	2	1.7	23	19.0	28	23.1	121
Automotive Service Technician	KE(103), PA(79), WA(1)	88	48.1	92	50.3	3	1.6	32	17.5	43	23.5	183
Carpentry	PA(56), WO(42)	57	58.2	39	39.8	2	2.0	24	24.5	22	22.4	98
Heavy Equipment and Truck and Transport Technician	KE	41	30.6	90	67.2	3	2.2	27	20.1	36	26.9	134
Heavy Equipment Mechanic	KE	1	20.0	4	80.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	5
Heavy Equipment Operator	WO	1	25.0	3	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
Industrial Mechanics	KE	30	40.0	42	56.0	3	4.0	14	18.7	28	37.3	75
Machine Shop	KE(49), WA(36)	47	55.3	35	41.2	3	3.5	3	3.5	28	32.9	85
Outdoor Power Equipment Technician	WA(37), WO(25)	21	33.9	39	62.9	2	3.2	18	29.0	12	19.4	62
Parts Management Technician	KE	18	54.5	15	45.5	0	0.0	3	9.1	4	12.1	33
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	KE	21	61.8	12	35.3	1	2.9	1	2.9	11	32.4	34
Truck and Transport Mechanical Repair	KE	3	42.9	4	57.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	42.9	7
Welding	KE(102), PA(48), WA(71), WO(73)	138	46.9	153	52.0	3	1.0	69	23.5	73	24.8	294
TOTAL Industrial Training		521	44.3	633	53.8	22	1.9	217	18.5	300	25.5	1,176

¹Specific Status includes: Inuit, Métis, Non-Status Indian, Status/Treaty Indian, and Visible Minority. Persons with a disability or female categories were not included in this study

Table C6 – Nursing programs

Program of Study	Campus	Urban		Rural		Outside SK		Specific Status ¹		Duplicates		TOTAL
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Advanced Diabetes Education for Health Care Providers	WA	6	31.6	11	57.9	2	10.5	2	10.5	0	0.0	19
Basic Critical Care Nursing	WA	24	68.6	11	31.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	11.4	35
Basic Diabetes Education for Health Care Providers	WA	2	18.2	9	81.8	0	0.0	10	90.9	0	0.0	11
Gerontological Nursing/LPN	WA	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	3
Gerontological Nursing/RN/RPN	WA	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
Nursing Education Program of Saskatchewan	KE(660), WA(406)	618	58.0	378	35.5	70	6.6	142	13.3	431	40.4	1066
Nursing Re-entry	WA	21	70.0	9	30.0	0	0.0	6	20.0	0	0.0	30
Operating Room Nursing and Techniques/LPN	WA	1	25.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
Operating Room Nursing and Techniques/RN	WA	6	30.0	3	15.0	11	55.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	20
Practical Nurse Re-entry	WA	11	57.9	7	36.8	1	5.3	1	5.3	0	0.0	19
Practical Nursing	WA	89	61.4	54	37.2	2	1.4	20	13.8	48	33.1	145
Primary Care Nurse Practitioner	WA	7	25.0	14	50.0	7	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28
Psychiatric Nursing Re-entry	WA	8	57.1	3	21.4	3	21.4	3	21.4	0	0.0	14
Advanced Diabetes Education for Health Care Providers	WA	6	31.6	11	57.9	2	10.5	2	10.5	0	0.0	19
TOTAL Nursing		794	56.9	502	36.0	100	7.2	185	13.3	484	34.7	1,396

¹Specific Status includes: Inuit, Métis, Non-Status Indian, Status/Treaty Indian, and Visible Minority. Persons with a disability or female categories were not included in this study

Table C7 – Science and Health programs

Program of Study	Campus	Urban		Rural		Outside SK		Specific Status ¹		Duplicates		TOTAL
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Advanced Care Paramedic	WA	5	35.7	7	50.0	2	14.3	2	14.3	0	0.0	14
Biotechnology	KE	36	70.6	13	25.5	2	3.9	2	3.9	15	29.4	51
Chemical Technology	KE	29	67.4	11	25.6	3	7.0	7	16.3	13	30.2	43
Combined Laboratory and X-ray Technician	KE	26	36.1	44	61.1	2	2.8	11	15.3	40	55.6	72
Cytotechnology	KE	5	62.5	2	25.0	1	12.5	1	12.5	3	37.5	8
Dental Assisting	WA	78	48.4	73	45.3	10	6.2	17	10.6	73	45.3	161
Dental Hygiene	WA	74	42.8	47	27.2	52	30.1	17	9.8	85	49.1	173
Emergency Medical Technician - Advanced	WA	5	55.6	2	22.2	2	22.2	2	22.2	0	0.0	9
Emergency Medical Technician - Paramedic	WA	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Health Information Services	WA	31	77.5	8	20.0	1	2.5	6	15.0	6	15.0	40
Home Care/Special Care Aide	KE(64), WO(42)	65	61.3	39	36.8	2	1.9	32	30.2	14	13.2	106
Intermediate Care Paramedic	WA	4	50.0	4	50.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	2	25.0	8
Medical Laboratory Technology	KE	27	38.0	33	46.5	11	15.5	6	8.5	34	47.9	71
Medical Radiologic Technology	KE	85	47.0	75	41.4	21	11.6	16	8.8	67	37.0	181
Occupational Therapist Assistant/Physical Therapist Assistant	WA	35	63.6	20	36.4	0	0.0	5	9.1	14	25.5	55
Pharmacy Technician	KE	39	44.8	46	52.9	2	2.3	10	11.5	23	26.4	87
Primary Care Paramedic	WA	213	58.8	130	35.9	19	5.2	41	11.3	42	11.6	362
Veterinary Technology	KE	28	40.6	30	43.5	11	15.9	2	2.9	12	17.4	69
TOTAL Science and Health		786	52.0	584	38.6	141	9.3	179	11.8	443	29.3	1,511

¹Specific Status includes: Inuit, Métis, Non-Status Indian, Status/Treaty Indian, and Visible Minority. Persons with a disability or female categories were not included in this study

Table C8 – Technology programs

Program of Study	Campus	Urban		Rural		Outside SK		Specific Status ¹		Duplicates		TOTAL
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Applied Electronics Technician	WA	20	76.9	6	23.1	0	0.0	3	11.5	8	30.8	26
Architectural Technology	PA	44	55.7	35	44.3	0	0.0	10	12.7	15	19.0	79
Building Systems Operator	WA	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1
Building Systems Technician	WA	15	71.4	5	23.8	1	4.8	5	23.8	1	4.8	21
CAD-CAM Engineering Technology	KE	36	76.6	11	23.4	0	0.0	2	4.3	15	31.9	47
Civil Engineering Technology	PA	17	54.8	13	41.9	1	3.2	2	6.5	12	38.7	31
Commercial Pilot	KE	11	57.9	8	42.1	0	0.0	2	10.5	0	0.0	19
Computer-Aided Design and Drafting Technology	PA	20	64.5	11	35.5	0	0.0	2	6.5	16	51.6	31
Computer Engineering Technology	PA	19	65.5	9	31.0	1	3.4	1	3.4	7	24.1	29
Computer Systems Technology	KE	47	51.1	44	47.8	1	1.1	11	12.0	22	23.9	92
Electrical Engineering Technology	PA	32	62.7	16	31.4	3	5.9	5	9.8	11	21.6	51
Electrician	PA(101), WO(93)	101	52.1	91	46.9	2	1.0	35	18.0	57	29.4	194
Electronics Systems Engineering Technology	KE	20	54.1	15	40.5	2	5.4	5	13.5	14	37.8	37
Electronics Engineering Technology	PA	15	57.7	11	42.3	0	0.0	2	7.7	8	30.8	26
Electronics Service Technician	PA	14	60.9	8	34.8	1	4.3	1	4.3	7	30.4	23
Electronics Technician	KE	33	61.1	20	37.0	1	1.9	9	16.7	13	24.1	54
Environmental Engineering Technology	PA	23	51.1	22	48.9	0	0.0	4	8.9	18	40.0	45
Forest Ecosystem Technology	WO	12	32.4	23	62.2	2	5.4	20	54.1	6	16.2	37
Geomatics Technology	PA	10	45.5	12	54.5	0	0.0	2	9.1	7	31.8	22
Geographic Information Science for Resource Management	WO	9	52.9	6	35.3	2	11.8	4	23.5	3	17.6	17
Instrumentation Engineering Technology	PA	17	40.5	23	54.8	2	4.8	3	7.1	16	38.1	42
Integrated Resource Management	WO	34	40.5	47	56.0	3	3.6	23	27.4	21	25.0	84
Mechanical Engineering Technology	KE	31	47.0	33	50.0	2	3.0	6	9.1	21	31.8	66
Micro-Electronics Technician	WO	1	20.0	4	80.0	0	0.0	3	60.0	0	0.0	5
Power Engineering	KE	44	47.3	46	49.5	3	3.2	20	21.5	30	32.3	93
Process Operator	KE	27	48.2	28	50.0	1	1.8	6	10.7	19	33.9	56
Resource and Environmental Law	WO	34	54.0	28	44.4	1	1.6	22	34.9	14	22.2	63
Telecommunications/Radio Systems Technician	WA	2	40.0	3	60.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	4	80.0	5
Water and Wastewater Technician	PA	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	3
Water Resources Engineering Technology	PA	17	42.5	22	55.0	1	2.5	0	0.0	13	32.5	40
Water Resources Technician	PA	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
TOTAL Technology		707	52.7	605	45.1	30	2.2	211	15.7	378	28.2	1,342

¹Specific Status includes: Inuit, Métis, Non-Status Indian, Status/Treaty Indian, and Visible Minority. Persons with a disability or female categories were not included in this study

APPENDIX D – Pre-Study Summary

Geographic Distribution of Applications

Pre-study Summary

This study will analyze all the applications received by SIAST for the first year of on-campus programs. Similar studies have been conducted in previous years, and a comparison will be made here to the study of 1997-1998 applications. Please note that the data for 2002-2003 includes the 11 month period from July 1, 2002 through to May 31, 2003.

Table D1 - Overall Applicants 02/03

Region	Number	Percentage of Total
Centre East	805	10.5%
Centre West	825	10.8%
City ¹	3670	48.1%
North	654	8.6%
South East	881	11.5%
South West	423	5.5%
Subtotal: In Province	7258	95.1%
Alberta	137	1.8%
British Columbia	76	1.0%
Manitoba	69	0.9%
New Brunswick	3	0.0%
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	7	0.1%
Nova Scotia	6	0.1%
Ontario	39	0.5%
Prince Edward Island	5	0.1%
Quebec	4	0.1%
Yukon	9	0.1%
International	20	0.3%
Subtotal: Out of Province	375	4.9%
Total	7633	100.0%

1 - The city region consists of the four campus cities.

The following is a further breakdown of the applications received from the cities, along with a comparison to 97/98:

Table D2 - Applications received from Campus Cities

City	2002-2003		1997-1998	
	Number	Percentage of Total ¹	Number	Percentage of Total ²
Moose Jaw	353	4.6%	363	5.4%
Prince Albert	467	6.1%	481	7.1%
Regina	1313	17.2%	1241	18.3%
Saskatoon	1537	20.1%	1142	16.9%
Total	3670	48.1%	3227	47.7%

1 - Total applications for 2002-2003 is 7633; source: Table 1.

2 - Total applications for 1997-1998 is 6769; source: *Geographic Distribution of Applications for On-Campus SIAST Programs in 1997-98*

The above table (Table D2) shows that in both 1997-1998 and 2002-2003, nearly half the applications received by SIAST originated in a campus city. Overall application numbers have also increased from 6769 in 1997-1998 to 7633 in 2002-2003.

Next, we will look at where the applications are going, giving a breakdown by campus in tables D3 and D4.

Table D3 - Applications to the Four Campuses (Summary)

Campus	2002		1997	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kelsey	3049	39.9%	2953	43.6%
Palliser	1148	15.0%	1477	21.8%
Wascana	2290	30.0%	1376	20.3%
Woodland	1146	15.0%	963	14.2%
Total	7633	100.0%	6769	100.0%

Table D4 - Applications to the Four Campuses (Detailed)

Region	Kelsey		Palliser		Wascana		Woodland	
	Number	Percentage of Total ²	Number	Percentage of Total ²	Number	Percentage of Total ²	Number	Percentage of Total ²
Centre East	376	12.3%	124	10.8%	197	8.6%	108	9.4%
Centre West	475	15.6%	63	5.5%	150	6.6%	137	12.0%
City ¹								
Moose Jaw	47	1.5%	208	18.1%	89	3.9%	9	0.8%
Prince Albert	78	2.6%	12	1.0%	30	1.3%	347	30.3%
Regina	150	4.9%	289	25.2%	831	36.3%	43	3.8%
Saskatoon	1064	34.9%	87	7.6%	262	11.4%	124	10.8%
North	279	9.2%	20	1.7%	67	2.9%	288	25.1%
South East	232	7.6%	223	19.4%	378	16.5%	48	4.2%
South West	197	6.5%	94	8.2%	112	4.9%	20	1.7%
Subtotal: In Province	2898	95.0%	1120	97.6%	2116	92.4%	1124	98.1%
Alberta	51	1.7%	9	0.8%	73	3.2%	4	0.3%
British Columbia	26	0.9%	2	0.2%	40	1.7%	8	0.7%
Manitoba	29	1.0%	2	0.2%	32	1.4%	6	0.5%
New Brunswick	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	1	0.1%
Nova Scotia	1	0.0%	1	0.1%	4	0.2%	0	0.0%
Ontario	19	0.6%	5	0.4%	13	0.6%	2	0.2%
Prince Edward Island	4	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Quebec	1	0.0%	1	0.1%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%
Yukon	4	0.1%	1	0.1%	3	0.1%	1	0.1%
International	10	0.3%	7	0.6%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%
Subtotal: Out of Province	151	5.0%	28	2.4%	174	7.6%	22	1.9%
Total	3049	100.0%	1148	100.0%	2290	100.0%	1146	100.0%

1 - The city region consists of the four campus cities.

2 - The percentage of total is of the total applications received for each respective campus.

Highlights

- Applications to Kelsey comprised 40% of all applications received to SIAST
- Regina and Saskatoon had large “home-grown” applicant pools, both over a third
- The numbers of out-of-province applications grew considerably to 4.9% (375 applicants) overall, 7.6% (174 applications) for Wascana. This was up from 2% (135 applicants) overall in 1997-98
- Kelsey and Wascana received the vast majority of the out-of-province applications (87% of them), primarily from the western provinces
- Palliser maintained the lowest rate of applications from the home city at only 18.1%, 16% in 1997-98
- Twenty applications were received from outside Canada; none were recorded in 1997-98
- Newfoundland was the only province that did not have a SIAST applicant

APPENDIX E – Bibliography

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