

Overview of the Manufacturing Sector in Saskatchewan 2024



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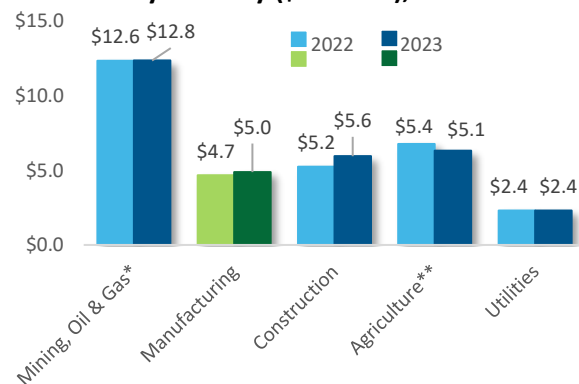
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Key Facts

Saskatchewan's *2024 Overview of the Manufacturing Sector* provides an update on Saskatchewan's manufacturing industry, reporting on indicators such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), capital investment, sales, employment, business counts, exports, and earnings.

Manufacturing continues to be an important sector for economic growth and diversification in Saskatchewan. The sector contributed \$5 billion to Saskatchewan's total 2023 real GDP of \$77.9 billion. This represents a 6.1 per cent increase from \$4.7 billion in 2022, the highest percentage change among the provinces.

Real GDP by Industry (\$ Billions), 2022-2023



Source: Statistics Canada

Saskatchewan's capital investment in the sector was a record \$970.9 million in 2023, an increase of 27.6 per cent from 2022.

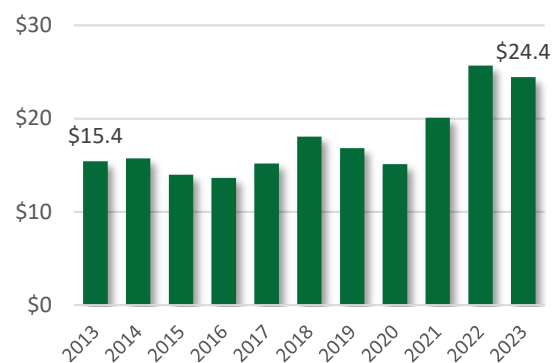
Employment in the manufacturing sector increased by 3.4 per cent from 2022 to 2023. At \$80.5 per hour worked, Saskatchewan ranked second highest in manufacturing productivity among the provinces in 2023.

Saskatchewan had 1,984 manufacturing establishments in 2023 and 93.7 per cent of them were small businesses (0-49 employees). The fabricated metal products subsector had the highest number of manufacturing establishments (364), followed by food

manufacturing (339) and machinery manufacturing (222).

Saskatchewan's manufacturing sales were \$24.4 billion in 2023, the second-highest year on record. Manufacturing sales grew at an average annual rate of 4.7 per cent between 2013 and 2023, the third-highest growth rate among the provinces.

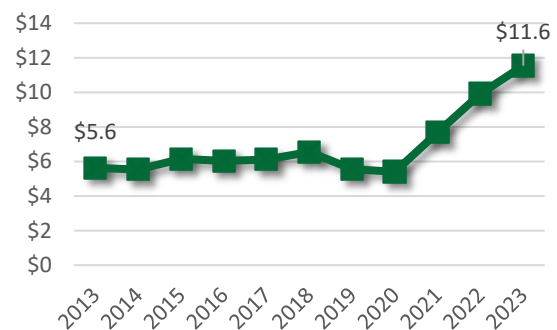
Total Manufacturing Sales (\$ Billions), 2013-2023



Source: Statistics Canada

Saskatchewan's international exports of manufactured goods were a record \$11.6 billion in 2023.

International Manufacturing Exports (\$ Billions), 2013-2023



Source: Statistics Canada

Introduction

This report provides updated statistical information on Saskatchewan’s manufacturing sector using the most current available data – 2023. The report provides an update on the sector and its performance from 2013 to 2023. It reviews the size of the province’s manufacturing sector, examines growth trends in several indicators for the sector and its main subsectors. It also compares Saskatchewan’s size and performance with that of other provinces and the national average. The major indicators covered in this report are manufacturing GDP, establishments, employment, sales, earnings, exports, and capital investment.

Manufacturing is one of the key goods-producing sectors in Saskatchewan’s economy. The manufacturing sector employs a significant percentage of the province’s labour force and accounts for a large share of total provincial output. The expanding manufacturing sector is one of several indicators that show economic diversification is occurring within Saskatchewan.

How are we defining manufacturing?

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2022 defines the manufacturing sector as all establishments that are primarily engaged in the chemical, mechanical or physical transformation of raw materials or substances into new products. This includes activities such as assembly, blending, or finishing. These products may be ready for final consumption or used for further processing.

Manufacturing processes vary considerably among industries. Some processes are labour intensive, involving limited changes to materials used in production. Other processes are highly complex, requiring extensive research and development to bring the product from conception to its final form. The sector supports the creation of high-paying jobs, not just in production plants themselves, but also in areas such as engineering and consulting, software, and specialized skilled trades.

A more detailed definition of the manufacturing sector and its many component industries is available in Appendices B and C.

Annual data, up to December 2023, was used in the report, obtained from Statistics Canada. Further details can be found in Appendix A. Except for GDP numbers, the data are in current dollars and have not been adjusted to remove the effects of inflation.

Other data, updated up to December 2023, were obtained from Statistics Canada’s Business Register¹¹ and Trade Data Online.

¹ The Business Register provides data on the number of business establishments for all industries.

1. Manufacturing Real GDP

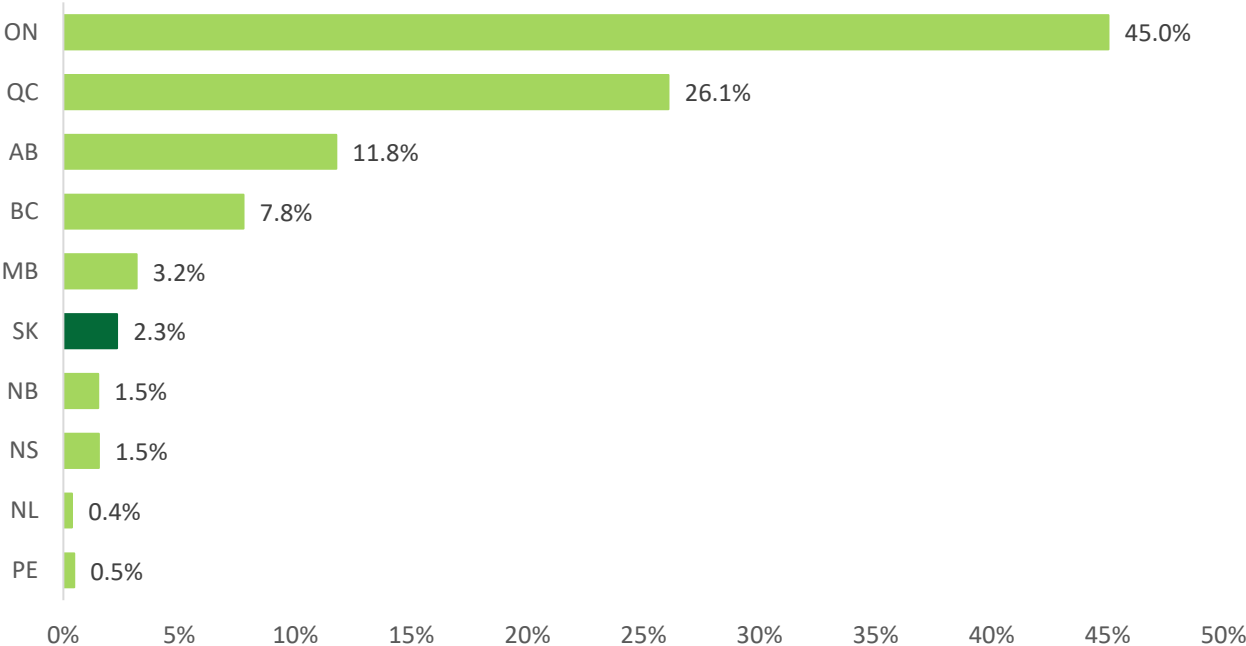
GDP Contribution

Real GDP is an inflation-adjusted measure of the value of goods and services produced in an economy. Manufacturing GDP measures the net output of the sector, which is the total output less the purchased inputs included in the value of the manufactured products. It provides an indication of the degree of transformation of goods that occurs within the manufacturing industry.

The national real manufacturing GDP was \$215.3 billion in 2023². Overall, 71.1 per cent of Canada’s manufacturing GDP was contributed by Ontario and Quebec, and 25 per cent was contributed by the western provinces.

Saskatchewan’s real manufacturing GDP was \$5 billion in 2023, accounting for 2.3 per cent of Canada’s total. The manufacturing sector accounted for 6.9³ per cent of the province’s total GDP.

Figure 1: Provincial Share of National Manufacturing Real GDP, 2023



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 36-10-0402-01

Saskatchewan’s 2023 manufacturing real GDP was 7 per cent higher than the 2013 value of \$4.7 billion, resulting in an average growth rate of 0.7 per cent per year from 2013 to 2023. In comparison, the

² The combined total manufacturing GDP for all provinces and territories from Statistics Canada Table 36-10-0402-01 GDP at basic prices, by industry, provinces and territories.

³ Statistics Canada. Table 36-10-0440-01 GDP at basic prices by industry, provinces and territories, percentage share

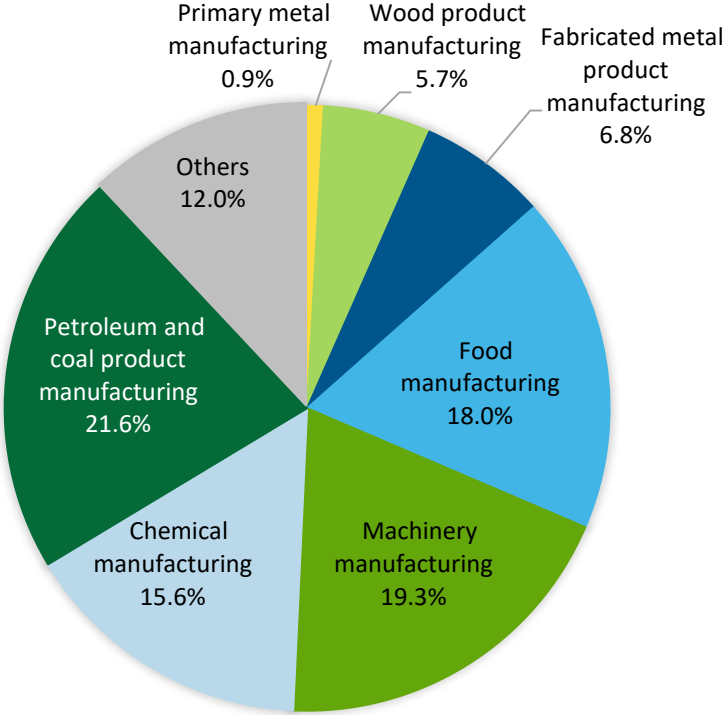
province’s total real GDP grew an average of 0.6 per cent per year in the same period. The national average annual growth rate for manufacturing GDP from 2013 to 2023 was 0.9 per cent.

GDP by manufacturing subsector and other industries

Saskatchewan’s manufacturing sector’s real GDP increased 6.1 per cent from \$4.7 billion in 2022 to \$5 billion in 2023, ranking first in percentage change among the provinces.

Most Saskatchewan manufacturing subsectors grew from 2022 to 2023. Subsectors with GDP greater than \$200 million included chemical manufacturing (+21.3 per cent compared to 2022), petroleum and coal product manufacturing (+12.1 per cent), machinery manufacturing (+8.6 per cent) and food manufacturing (+0.4 per cent). Wood product manufacturing (-20.4 per cent) and fabricated metal manufacturing (-0.5 per cent) were the subsectors with GDP over \$200 million to experience a decrease in this period.

Figure 2: Subsector Share of Saskatchewan Manufacturing GDP, 2023 (% of Total)



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 36-10-0402-01

In 2023, manufacturing was the seventh highest contributor to GDP in Saskatchewan. Provincial sectors with higher GDP than manufacturing were mining, quarrying, and oil and gas (\$12.8 billion), real estate, and rental and leasing (\$8.7 billion), healthcare and social assistance (\$6.1 billion), construction (\$5.6 billion), public administration (\$5.2 billion), and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (\$5.1 billion).

Table 1: Saskatchewan Real GDP by Industry (\$ billions), 2022-2023

	2022	2023	% change 2022-23
All Industries	\$76.1 billion	\$77.9 billion	2.3%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas	\$12.6 billion	\$12.8 billion	1.5%
Real estate, and rental and leasing	\$8.6 billion	\$8.7 billion	0.9%
Health care and social assistance	\$5.9 billion	\$6.1 billion	3.3%
Construction	\$5.2 billion	\$5.6 billion	8.4%
Public administration	\$5.1 billion	\$5.2 billion	1.3%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	\$5.4 billion	\$5.1 billion	-3.9%
Manufacturing	\$4.7 billion	\$5.0 billion	6.1%
Wholesale trade	\$4.4 billion	\$4.6 billion	5.7%
Transportation and warehousing	\$3.5 billion	\$3.8 billion	7.7%
Educational services	\$3.7 billion	\$3.8 billion	2.5%
Retail trade	\$3.7 billion	\$3.7 billion	0.4%
Finance and insurance	\$3.7 billion	\$3.7 billion	3.2%
Utilities	\$3.7 billion	\$3.7 billion	1.1%
Professional, scientific and technical services	\$3.3 billion	\$3.4 billion	3.1%
Information and cultural industries	\$2.4 billion	\$2.4 billion	3.6%
Other services (except public administration)	\$2.1 billion	\$2.1 billion	-0.1%
Accommodation and food services	\$1.5 billion	\$1.5 billion	5.3%
Admin and support, waste mgmt. and remediation	\$1.3 billion	\$1.3 billion	1.1%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	\$1.2 billion	\$1.3 billion	6.2%
Management of companies and enterprises	\$933 million	\$943 million	-35.0%

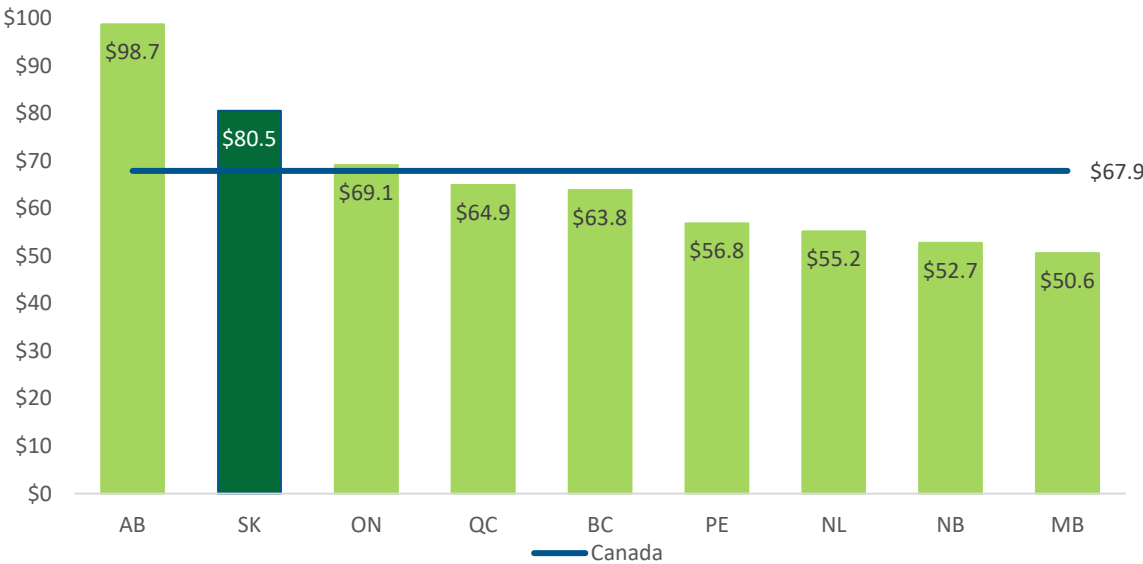
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 36-10-0402-01

2. Labour Productivity

Manufacturing Productivity

GDP per hour worked is one measure of labour productivity in the manufacturing sector. It measures the extent to which labour is efficiently used. In 2023, Saskatchewan’s manufacturing GDP per hour worked was \$80.5. This is \$12.6 above the national average of \$67.9 and ranks second among the provinces behind Alberta (\$98.7).

Figure 3: Productivity in the Manufacturing Sector by Province (GDP per hour worked),2023



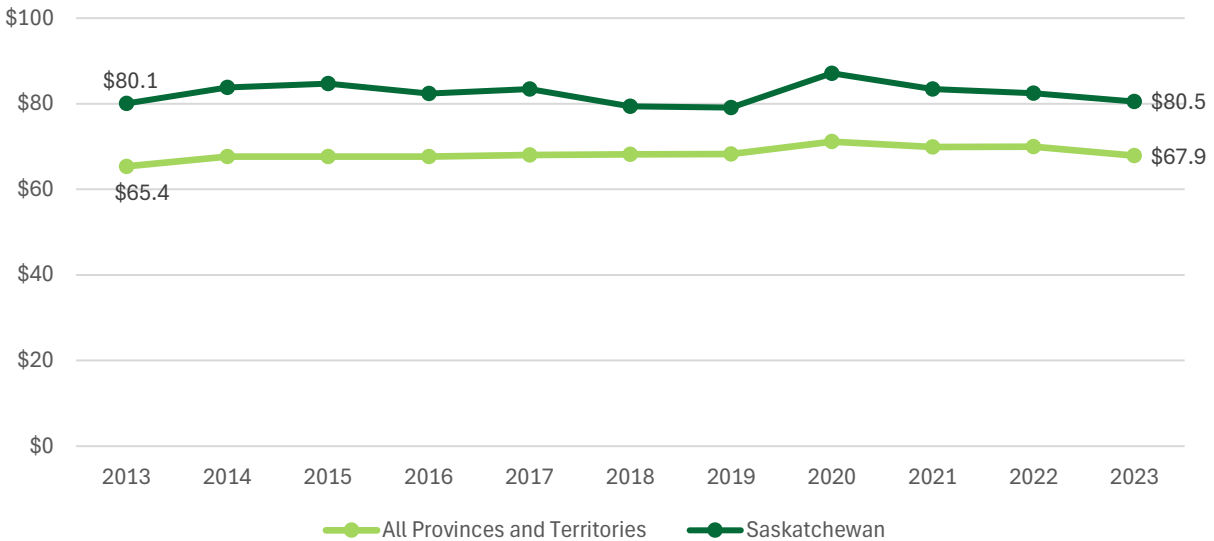
Source: Statistics Canada. Tables 36-10-0402-01, 36-10-0434-01 and 36-10-0489-01

Saskatchewan’s manufacturing productivity decreased by 2.3 per cent from \$82.4 per hour worked in 2022 to \$80.5 in 2023. The national manufacturing productivity decreased by 3 per cent. Newfoundland and Labrador was the only province to see growth in manufacturing productivity from 2022 to 2023 (4.1 per cent).

From 2013 to 2023, Saskatchewan’s manufacturing GDP per hour worked increased at an average rate of 0.1 per cent each year, ranking sixth among the provinces. National manufacturing GDP per hour worked grew at an average rate of 0.4 per cent.

Saskatchewan’s manufacturing GDP per hour worked has consistently been above the national level since 2013.

Figure 4: Saskatchewan and Canada’s Manufacturing Productivity (GDP per hour worked), 2013-2023

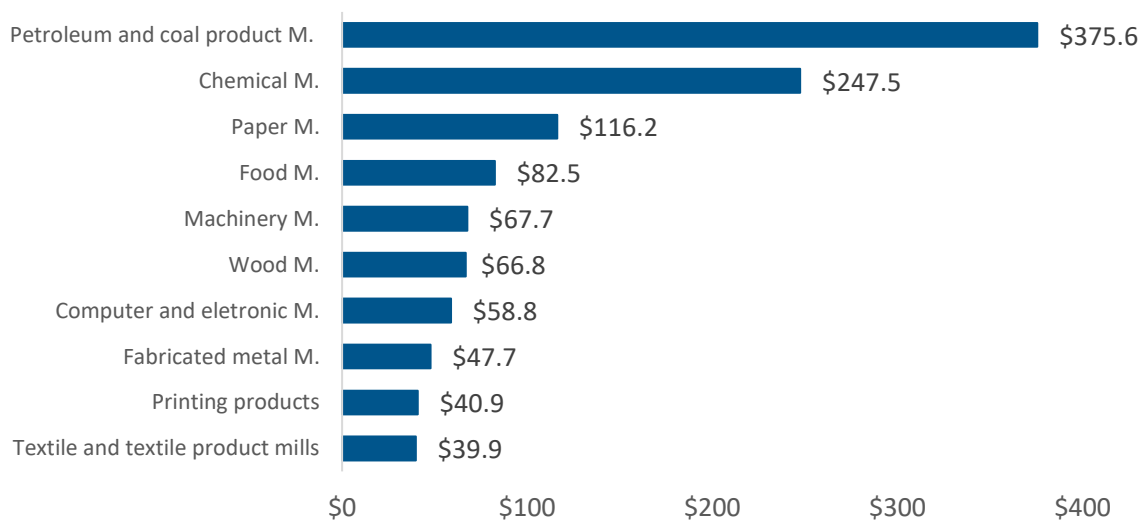


Source: Statistics Canada. Tables 36-10-0402-01, 36-10-0434-01 and 36-10-0489-01

Productivity by manufacturing subsectors and other industries

In 2023, four manufacturing subsectors had higher labour productivity than the provincial sector. These subsectors are petroleum and coal product manufacturing (\$375.6), chemical manufacturing (\$247.5), paper manufacturing (\$116.2), and food manufacturing (\$82.5).

Figure 5: Saskatchewan Manufacturing Productivity by Subsector (GDP per hour worked), 2023

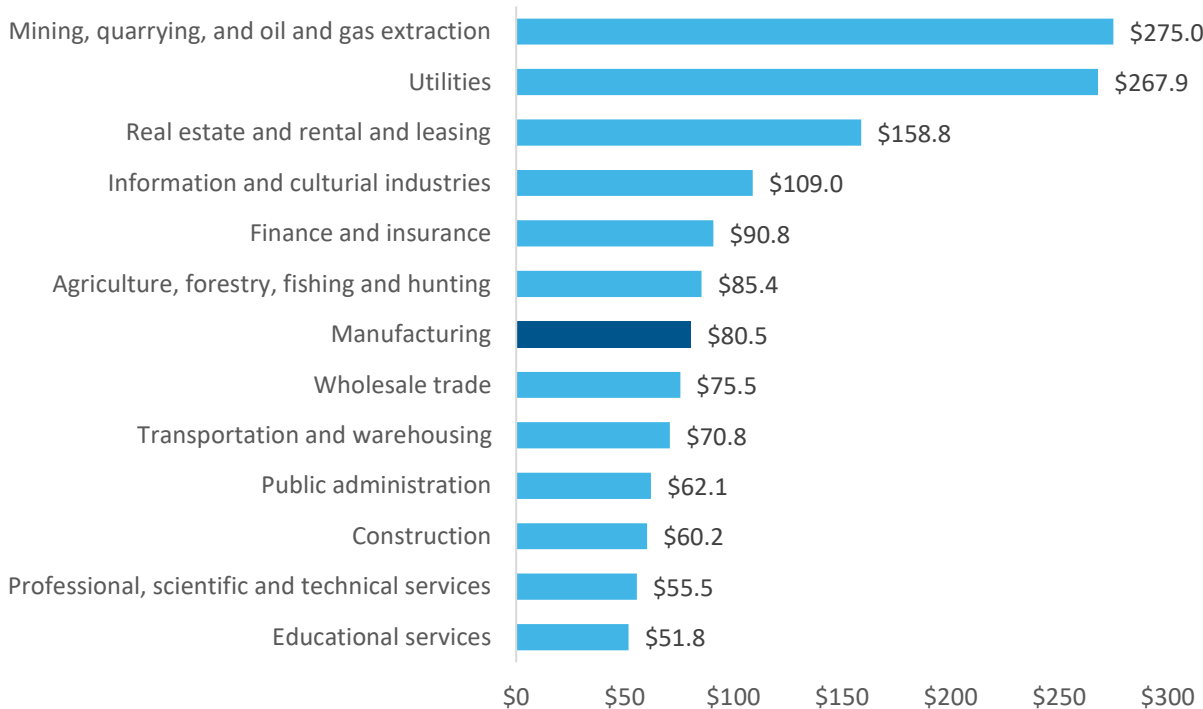


Source: Statistics Canada. Tables 36-10-0402-01 and 36-10-0489-01

Between 2013 and 2023, the subsectors with the highest average annual growth rate in productivity were petroleum and coal manufacturing (+4.5 per cent), wood product manufacturing (+1.8 per cent), printing product manufacturing (+1.7 per cent), miscellaneous manufacturing (+1.7 per cent), and plastics and rubber products manufacturing (+0.9 per cent).

In 2023, manufacturing had the seventh highest labour productivity among sectors in the province. In 2023, sectors with higher included mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (\$275), utilities (\$267.9), real estate and rental and leasing⁴ (\$158.8), information and cultural industries (\$109), finance and insurance (\$90.8), and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (\$85.4). Between 2013 and 2023, manufacturing productivity reached a peak of \$87.1 in 2020.

Figure 6: Saskatchewan Productivity by Sector, 2023 (GDP per hour worked)



Source: Statistics Canada. Tables 36-10-0402-01 and 36-10-0489-01

⁴ Productivity in this sector is calculated by excluding owner occupied dwellings from GDP.

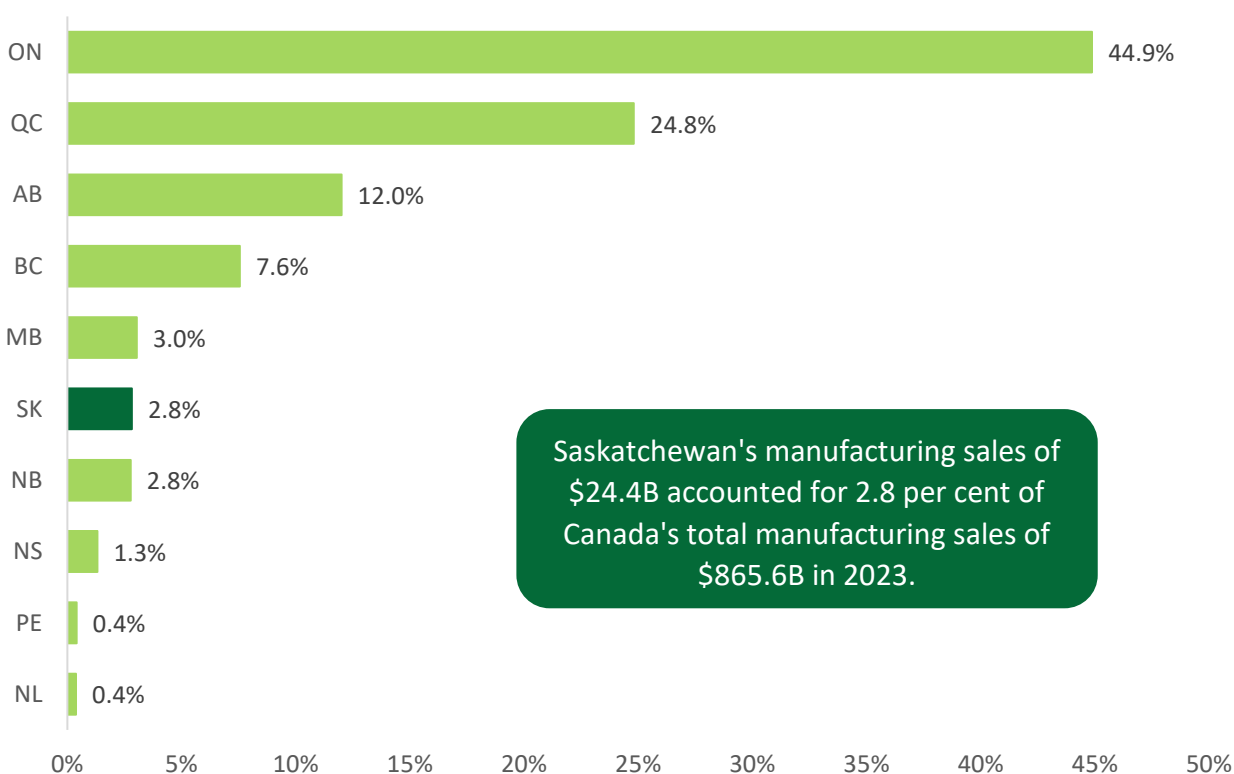
3. Sales

Manufacturing Sales

Canada's manufacturing sales⁵ were worth \$865.6 billion in 2023. Saskatchewan's sales reached \$24.4 billion in 2023, the second highest year on record, and accounted for 2.8 per cent of the Canadian total. The province had the sixth highest share of Canada's overall manufacturing sales in 2023. Ontario had the highest share of sales in 2023 at 44.9 per cent (\$388.5 billion).

In Western Canada, Alberta had the largest share of Canada's 2023 manufacturing sales at 12 per cent (\$104 billion), compared to British Columbia's share of 7.6 per cent (\$65.4 billion) and Manitoba's share of 3 per cent (\$26.4 billion).

Figure 7: Provincial Share of National Manufacturing Sales, 2023



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 16-10-0048-01

Saskatchewan's manufacturing sales decreased by 4.9 per cent from a record high of \$25.7 billion in 2022 to \$24.4 billion in 2023. Alberta and British Columbia's sales decreased 5.4 per cent each, while Manitoba increased by 4.5 per cent. Canada's total manufacturing sales increased 0.6 per cent from 2022 to 2023.

⁵ Manufacturing sales refer to the value of manufactured goods produced and destined for 1) retail and wholesale markets in Saskatchewan and other parts of Canada, 2) exports to international markets, or 3) used as inputs by other industries.

In 2023, food manufacturing was the province’s largest subsector for manufacturing sales in 2023, with sales of \$7.2 billion (29.3 per cent of total sales). Machinery manufacturing recorded sales of \$2.7 billion (10.9 per cent), fabricated metal manufacturing records sales of \$1.1 billion, and the wood manufacturing subsector recorded sales of \$0.7 billion (3.1 per cent). Data for other subsectors was at least partially suppressed for 2023 to meet with the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*.

Figure 8: Total Saskatchewan Manufacturing Sales (\$ Billions), 2013-2023



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 16-10-0048-01

The value of Saskatchewan’s manufacturing sales increased from \$15.4 billion in 2013 to \$24.4 billion in 2023, at an average annual growth rate of 4.7 per cent, third highest among the provinces. This growth rate is above the national average of 3.9 per cent, Alberta’s rate of 3.4 per cent, and Manitoba’s rate of 4.5 per cent, but below British Columbia’s rate of 5 per cent.

4. Employment

Manufacturing employment

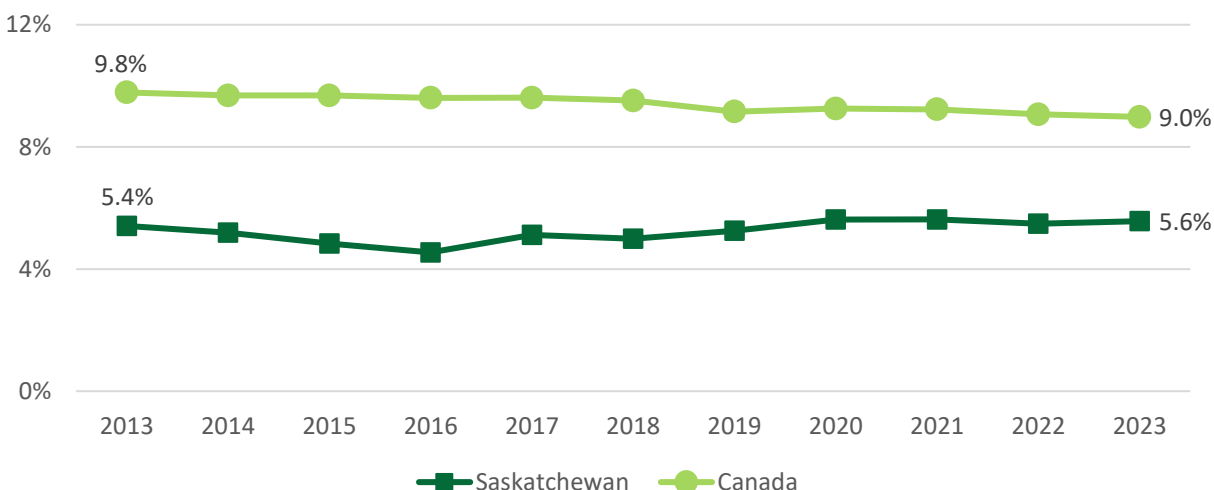
Saskatchewan's manufacturing sector employed 33,000⁶ people in 2023, accounting for 1.82 per cent of Canada's total manufacturing employment. In Western Canada, British Columbia employed 171,800 people (9.5 per cent of total Canadian manufacturing employment), Alberta employed 144,700 people (8 per cent), and Manitoba employed 69,200 people (3.8 per cent). Together, the four western provinces employed 418,700 people in the industry in 2023, accounting for 23.1 per cent of national manufacturing employment. In 2023, Saskatchewan's manufacturing sector had 26,593⁷ payroll employees, representing 1.7 per cent of total Canadian manufacturing payroll employees (1,565,737).

The province's manufacturing employment increased by 3.4 per cent from 31,900 in 2022 to 33,000 in 2023, the second highest growth rate among the provinces. During the same period, Alberta had the highest growth rate among the provinces for manufacturing employment (10.9 per cent).

Employment in Canada's manufacturing sector increased 4.6 per cent from 1.73 million people in 2013 to 1.82 million people in 2023. In comparison, Saskatchewan manufacturing employment increased by 8.2 per cent between 2013 and 2023 (from 30,500 to 33,000) at an average growth rate of 0.95 per cent per year, ranking second among the provinces.

In 2023, the manufacturing sector's share of total employment in Saskatchewan was 5.6 per cent, slightly above the 2013-2023 average of 5.2 per cent. For 2013-2023, Quebec had the highest average share of manufacturing employment (11.7 per cent), followed by Ontario (10.8 per cent). In the west, Manitoba had the highest share (9.9 per cent), followed by British Columbia (6.9 per cent) and Alberta (5.8 per cent). The national average was 9.4 per cent.

Figure 9: Manufacturing Sector Share of Total Employment, 2013-2023



Source: Statistics Canada. Labor Force Survey.

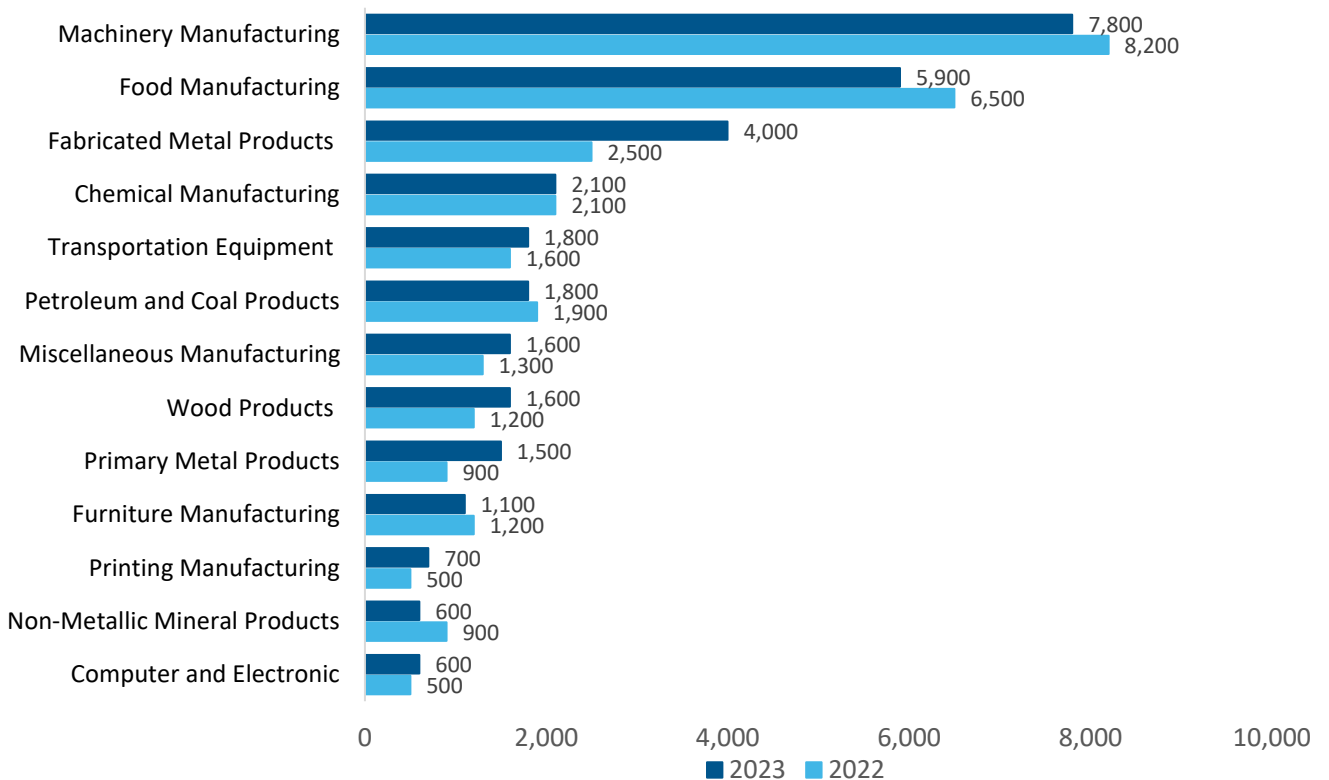
⁶ Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0023-01 Labour force characteristics by industry, annual (x 1,000)

⁷ Data is from Statistics Canada's Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours.

Employment by Manufacturing subsectors

In 2023, machinery manufacturing and food manufacturing were the largest employers among the subsectors, with 7,800 and 5,900 employees, respectively. From 2022 to 2023, employment in machinery manufacturing decreased by 4.9 per cent (400 employees) and accounted for 23.2 per cent of total manufacturing employment. Employment in food manufacturing decreased by 9.2 per cent (600 employees) and accounted for 17.6 per cent of total manufacturing employment. Together, these subsectors accounted for 40.8 per cent of manufacturing employment in 2022, a decrease of 3.2 percentage points from 2022 (45 per cent).

Figure 10: Saskatchewan Manufacturing Employment by Subsector, 2022-2023



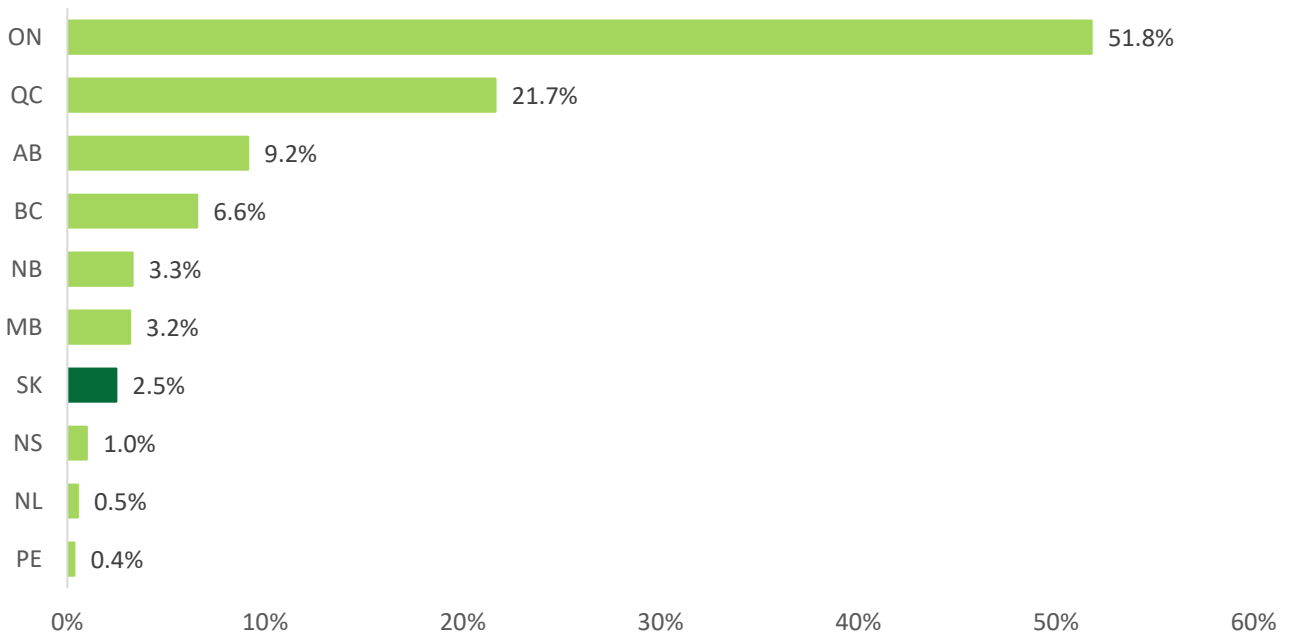
Source: Statistics Canada, Labor Force Survey.

5. International Exports

Merchandise exports

Manufacturing exports reached a record high of \$11.6 billion in 2023 and account for 23.5 per cent of the province's total exports of goods in 2023. Saskatchewan accounted for 2.5 per cent of Canada's total manufacturing exports in 2023.

Figure 11: Share of National Manufacturing Exports (International) by Province, 2023

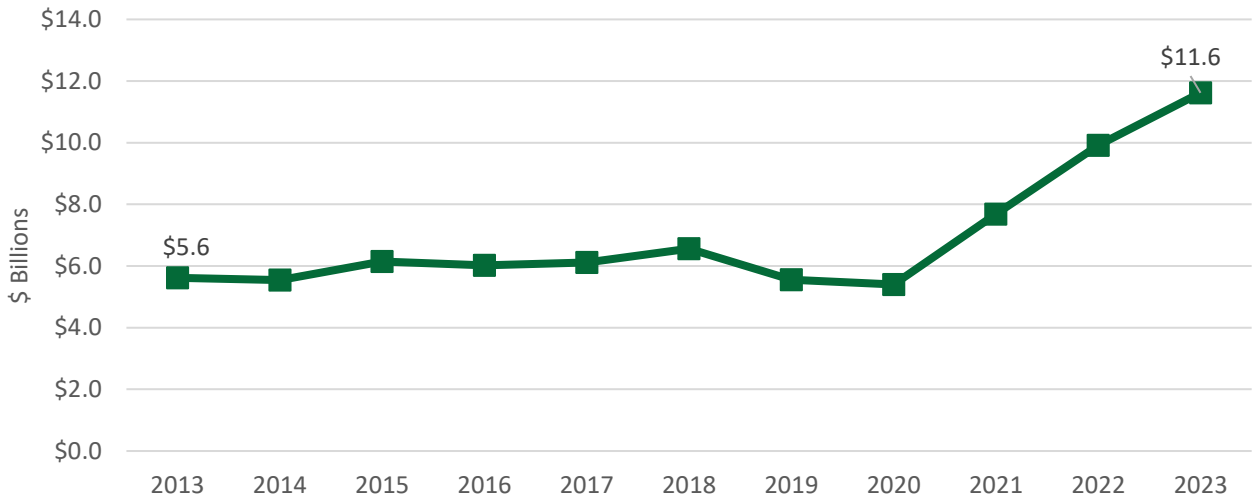


Source: Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada. Trade Data Online

Saskatchewan's manufacturing exports increased 17.1 per cent in 2023 compared to 2022, ranking first among the provinces for growth. From 2022 to 2023, mining and oil and gas extraction exports decreased by 21.2 per cent, while agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting exports increased 11.6 per cent within the period.

Between 2013 and 2023, Saskatchewan's manufacturing exports grew by 106.7 per cent, from \$5.6 billion to \$11.6 billion, at an average growth rate of 7.5 per cent per year. This growth was above the national average of 4.7 per cent. Saskatchewan's average annual growth in manufacturing exports was the second highest among the provinces behind Prince Edward Island (10.1 per cent).

Figure 12: Saskatchewan Manufacturing Exports (International) (\$ Billions), 2013-2023



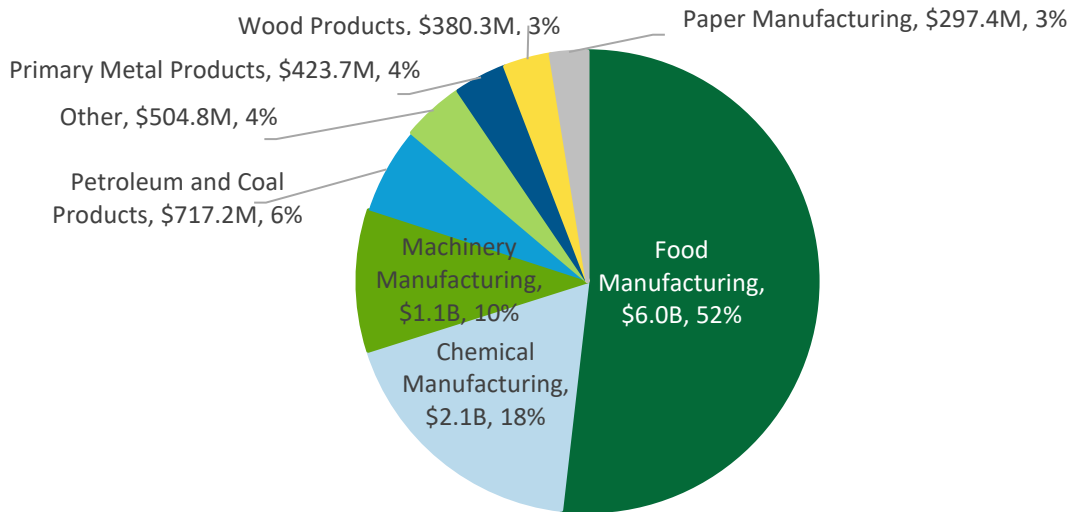
Source: Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada. Trade Data Online

Manufacturing exports by subsector

Subsectors with exports over \$200 million that contributed to growth in manufacturing exports from 2022 to 2023 included chemical manufacturing (+187.2 per cent), primary metal manufacturing (+43.7 per cent), petroleum and coal product manufacturing (+22.1 per cent), food manufacturing (+5.4 per cent), and machinery manufacturing (+2.8 per cent). Wood product manufacturing (-41.3 per cent) and paper manufacturing (-10.4 per cent) had exports greater than \$200 million and experienced declines from 2022 to 2023.

In 2023, food manufacturing made up the largest share of Saskatchewan’s manufacturing exports, with exports of \$6 billion (52 per cent of total manufacturing exports), followed by chemical manufacturing of \$2.1 billion (18 per cent), and machinery manufacturing of \$1.1 billion (10 per cent).

Figure 13: Share of Saskatchewan Manufacturing Exports (International) by Subsector, 2023



Source: Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada. Trade Data Online

International Destinations for Saskatchewan's Manufacturing Exports

The United States was the leading international market for Saskatchewan's manufactured products, accounting for 71.5 per cent of all manufacturing exports in 2023. The province's manufacturers exported about \$8.3 billion worth of goods to the United States in 2023, compared to \$4 billion in 2013, an increase of \$4.3 billion (106.3 per cent). China received the second highest amount of Saskatchewan's international manufacturing exports in 2023. These grew from \$719.5 million in 2013 to \$983.4 million in 2023, an increase of \$263.9 million (36.7 per cent). Germany was the third largest destination for the province's international manufacturing exports in 2023, at \$587.3 million, a 2,838 per cent increase from \$20 million in 2013.

Export markets for Saskatchewan's manufactured goods have changed since 2013, with South Korea and the Netherlands replacing Lithuania and Indonesia in the province's top ten manufacturing export destinations.

The top ten destination countries accounted for 97.5 per cent of Saskatchewan's total international manufacturing exports in 2023.

Table 2: Top 10 International Destinations for Saskatchewan's Manufacturing Exports (\$ millions)

2013				2023			
#	Country	\$M	Share	#	Country	\$M	Share
1	United States	\$4,025.1	71.6%	1	United States	\$8,303.9	71.5%
2	China	\$719.5	12.8%	2	China	\$983.4	8.5%
3	United Kingdom	\$359.6	6.4%	3	Germany	\$587.3	5.1%
4	France	\$169.4	3.0%	4	United Kingdom	\$402.6	3.5%
5	Indonesia	\$64.0	1.1%	5	Netherlands	\$368.2	3.2%
6	Australia	\$49.8	0.9%	6	Mexico	\$274.3	2.4%
7	Japan	\$38.8	0.7%	7	Australia	\$146.6	1.3%
8	Lithuania	\$27.1	0.5%	8	France	\$108.5	0.9%
9	Mexico	\$24.9	0.4%	9	Japan	\$77.8	0.7%
10	Germany	\$20.0	0.4%	10	Korea, South	\$73.0	0.6%

Source: Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada. Trade Data Online

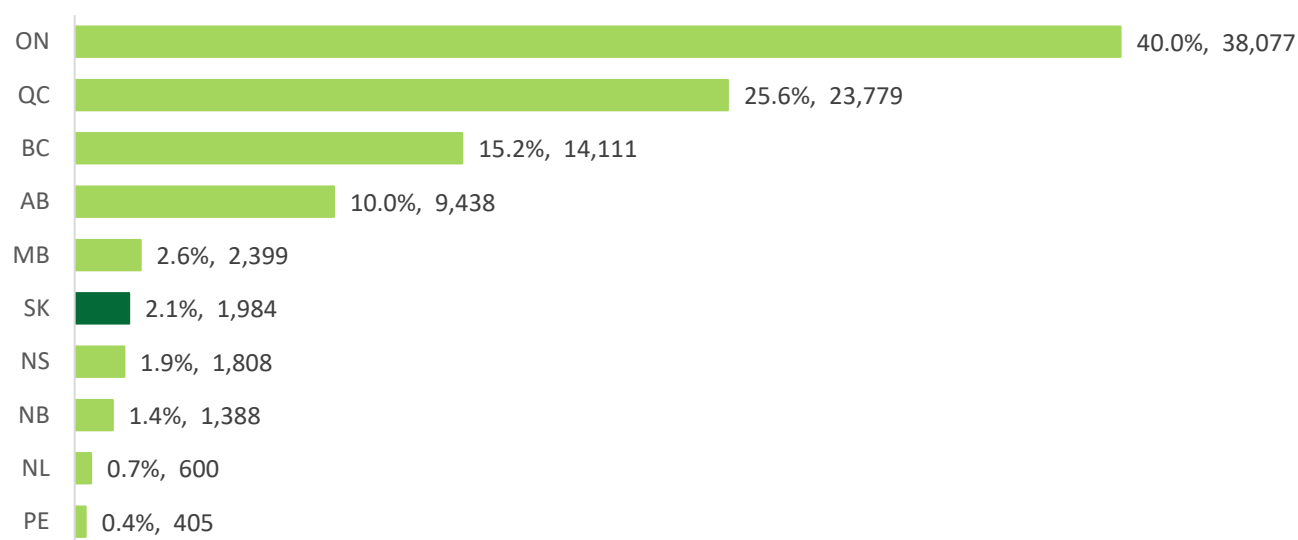
6. Business Counts

Manufacturing business counts by number of employees

Canada had more than 94,100 manufacturing businesses in 2023. Nearly two-thirds of these businesses (65.7 per cent) were in Ontario and Quebec, and 29.7 per cent were in the western provinces.

Saskatchewan's 1,984 manufacturing businesses represent 2.1 per cent of all Canadian manufacturing businesses. In 2023, 92.3 per cent of Canada's manufacturing businesses were small (0-49 employees), accounting for over 86,900 businesses.

Figure 14: Manufacturing Business Counts by Province, 2023



Source: Statistics Canada. Tables 33-10-0806-01 and 33-10-0807-01.

Table 3: Manufacturing Business Counts by Province and Size, 2023

	Total	Non-Employers	Employers	Small (1-49)	Small (0-49)	Medium (50-499)	Large (500+)
Canada	94,107	42,173	51,934	44,729	86,902	6,880	325
Newfoundland and Labrador	600	215	385	320	535	58	7
Prince Edward Island	405	138	267	234	372	32	1
Nova Scotia	1,808	723	1,085	931	1,654	147	7
New Brunswick	1,388	484	904	761	1,245	137	6
Quebec	23,779	10,032	13,747	11,636	21,668	2,033	78
Ontario	38,077	17,581	20,496	17,465	35,046	2,871	160
Manitoba	2,399	1,005	1,394	1,156	2,161	216	22
Saskatchewan	1,984	921	1,063	937	1,858	122	4
Alberta	9,438	4,435	5,003	4,412	8,847	576	15
British Columbia	14,111	6,580	7,531	6,820	13,400	686	25

Source: Statistics Canada. Tables 33-10-0806-01 and 33-10-0807-01.

Of Saskatchewan's 1,984 manufacturing businesses in 2023, 1,858 (93.7 per cent) were small (0-49 employees), 122 (6.1 per cent) were medium (50-499 employees), and 4 (0.2 per cent) were large (500 or more employees). In 2023, Saskatchewan had 1,063 manufacturing businesses with payroll employees, representing 2 per cent of Canada's total 51,934 manufacturing businesses with payroll employees and 7.1 per cent of those in Western Canada (14,991). In comparison, British Columbia had 7,531 (14.5 per cent) of the total Canadian manufacturing businesses with payroll employees, Alberta had 5,003 (9.6 per cent) and Manitoba had 1,394 (2.7 per cent). In 2023, 921 (46.4 per cent) of Saskatchewan's manufacturing establishments were classified as non-employers⁸.

Saskatchewan's manufacturing business counts by subsector

In 2023, of Saskatchewan's 1,858 manufacturing businesses with 0-49 employees, there were 341 in fabricated metal products, 317 in food manufacturing, 214 in miscellaneous manufacturing, 196 in machinery manufacturing, 117 in furniture manufacturing, and 102 in printing and related support.

Of the province's 122 manufacturing businesses with 50-499 employees, 24 were engaged in machinery production, 23 in fabricated metal products, 21 in food manufacturing, and 12 in wood products. Saskatchewan had four large manufacturing businesses with 500 or more employees in 2023, including two in machinery manufacturing, one in petroleum and coal products, and one in food manufacturing.

Table 4: Saskatchewan Manufacturing Business Counts by Subsector, 2023

	Total	Small (0-49)	Medium (50-499)	Large (500+)
Fabricated metal products	364	341	23	0
Food manufacturing	339	317	21	1
Machinery manufacturing	222	196	24	2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	216	214	2	0
Furniture manufacturing	120	117	3	0
Printing and related support	103	102	1	0
Wood products	99	87	12	0
Non-metallic mineral products	97	95	2	0
Beverage and tobacco	77	74	3	0
Chemical manufacturing	71	64	7	0
Plastics and rubber products	49	45	4	0
Clothing manufacturing	43	43	0	0
Transportation equipment	42	34	8	0
Computer and electronic	27	24	3	0
Petroleum and coal products	23	20	2	1
Textile product mills	21	19	2	0
Electrical equipment	20	17	3	0
Other ⁹	51	49	2	0

Source: Statistics Canada. Tables 33-10-0806-01 and 33-10-0807-01.

⁸ Establishments with no payroll employees are classified as "non-employers". These establishments may have a workforce consisting of contracted workers, family members or business owners.

⁹ Other includes subsectors with fewer than 20 total establishments: textile mills, paper manufacturing and primary metal products.

7. Earnings

Average weekly earnings

The average earnings in Saskatchewan's manufacturing sector were approximately \$1,335 per week in 2023, which equates to \$69,443 annually. This is the third-highest amount among the provinces. Alberta's manufacturing employees had the highest weekly earnings (\$1,396), followed by Newfoundland and Labrador (\$1,380) and Ontario (\$1,332). The national average was \$1,311 per week.

In 2023, average weekly earnings for Saskatchewan's manufacturing sector were 1.9 per cent above the national average. Alberta's were 6.5 per cent above, while British Columbia and Manitoba were below by 2.2 per cent and 6.2 per cent, respectively.

Figure 16: Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings by Province, 2022-2023

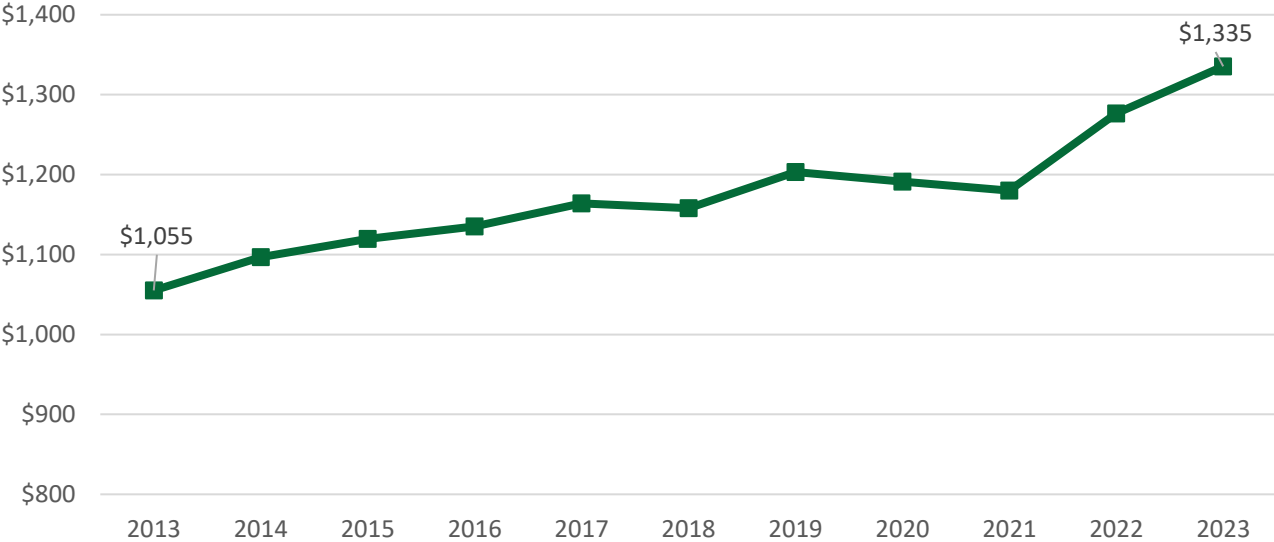


Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0204-01.

Manufacturing workers in Saskatchewan earned 4.6 per cent more in 2023 compared to 2022. From 2022 to 2023, average weekly earnings for manufacturing workers increased in all provinces. Nationally, average weekly earnings in the manufacturing sector increased by 4.2 per cent.

Average weekly earnings for Saskatchewan’s manufacturing workers have increased by 26.6 per cent from \$1,055 per week (\$54,865 annually) in 2013 to \$1,335 per week (\$69,443 annually) in 2023. This is an average annual growth rate of 2.4 per cent, which is lower than the national average weekly earnings growth rate of 2.5 per cent.

Figure 17: Saskatchewan Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings, 2013-2023



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0204-01

Average weekly earnings by manufacturing subsectors¹⁰ and other industries

In 2023, four manufacturing subsectors had average weekly earnings above the province’s manufacturing average of \$1,335: chemical manufacturing (\$1,792), computer and electronic product manufacturing (\$1,563), fabricated metal product manufacturing (\$1,381) and wood product manufacturing (\$1,380). Food manufacturing (\$1,129) and furniture and related product manufacturing (\$997) were below the province’s average earnings for the sector.

Between 2022 and 2023, average weekly earnings increased for wood product manufacturing (+17.9 per cent), fabricated metal product manufacturing (+8 per cent) and food manufacturing (+6.9 per cent). During the same time, average weekly earnings decreased for chemical manufacturing (-1.4 per cent).

In 2023, Saskatchewan’s manufacturing sector had the third highest average weekly earnings among the goods producing industries, below mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (\$2,184) and construction (\$1,429).

¹⁰ Data for some subsectors was suppressed for 2023 to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.

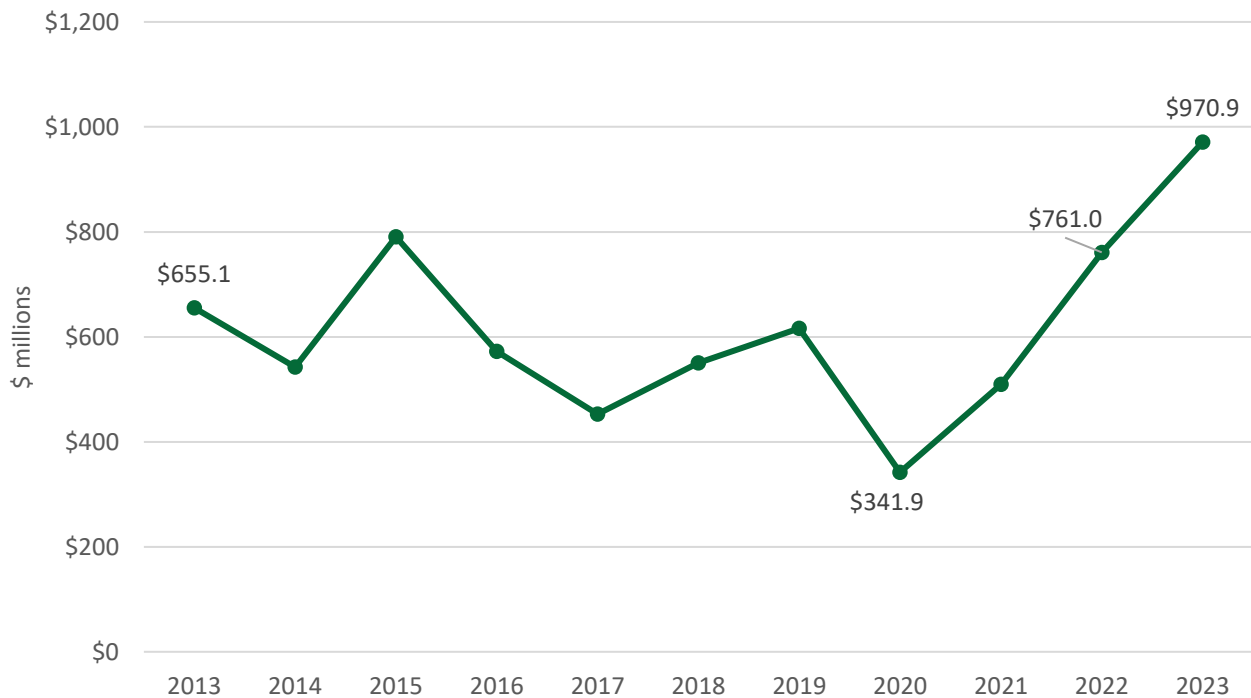
8. Capital Investment

Capital investment

In 2023, capital investment in Canada’s manufacturing sector was \$27.7 billion. Saskatchewan’s manufacturing sector accounted for 3.5 per cent of the Canadian total, with capital investment of \$970.9 million. In Western Canada, Alberta’s manufacturing sector had \$3.2 billion of capital investment (11.4 per cent of the Canadian total), British Columbia had \$2.1 billion (7.6 per cent of the Canadian total), and Manitoba had \$683.2 million (2.5 per cent of the Canadian total).

Capital investment in Saskatchewan’s manufacturing sector increased by 27.6 per cent from \$761 million in 2022 to \$970.9 million in 2023, the highest percentage increase among the provinces. Nationally, manufacturing investment increased by 5.4 per cent in the same period. The other western provinces saw declines during this period. Alberta had the biggest percentage decrease (-18.5 per cent), followed by British Columbia (-1.5 per cent), and Manitoba (-0.5 per cent). Capital investment in Saskatchewan’s manufacturing sector is expected to increase to nearly \$1.1 billion in 2024.

Figure 18: Saskatchewan Manufacturing Capital Investment, 2013-2023 (\$ millions)



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 34-10-0035-01.

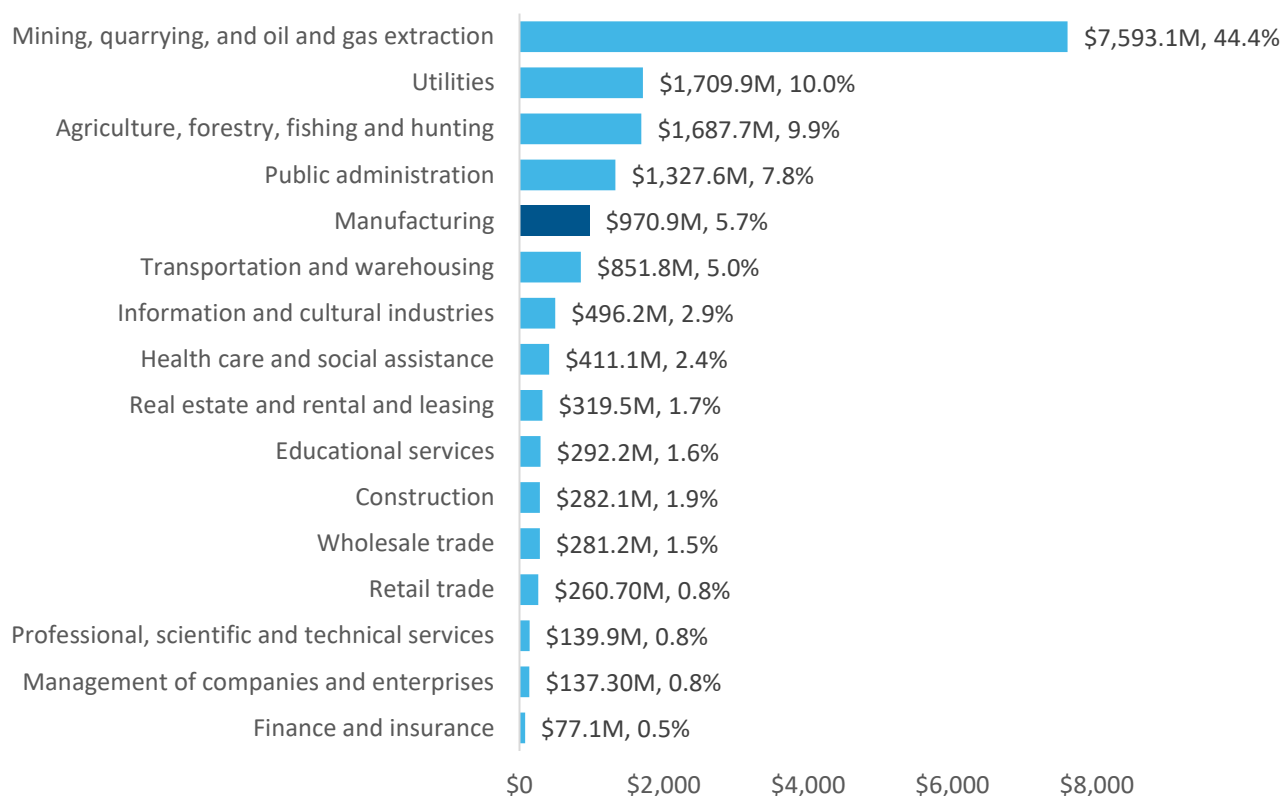
From 2013 to 2023, Saskatchewan’s capital investment in the manufacturing sector increased an average of 4 per cent per year, below the national average of 5.8 per cent.

Capital Investment by manufacturing subsectors¹¹ and other industries

Several Saskatchewan manufacturing subsectors saw increased capital investment from 2022 to 2023, including transportation equipment manufacturing (+90 per cent), food manufacturing (+62.1 per cent), fabricated metal product manufacturing (+18.1 per cent), electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing (+10.2 per cent) and wood product manufacturing (+9.6 per cent). The province’s manufacturing subsectors with the largest declines in capital investment during this time were chemical manufacturing (-49.1 per cent), non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (-42.5 per cent), machinery manufacturing (-16.6 per cent), and computer and electronic product manufacturing (-2 per cent).

In 2023, the manufacturing sector had the fifth highest capital investment in the province. Sectors with higher capital investment included mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction (\$7.6 billion,) accounting for 44.4 per cent of total capital investment in Saskatchewan), utilities (\$1.7 billion, 10 per cent), agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (\$1.7 billion, 9.9 per cent), and public administration (\$1.3 billion, 7.8 per cent).

Figure 19: Saskatchewan Capital Investment by Sector, 2023 (\$ millions)



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 34-10-0035-01.

¹¹ Data for some subsectors was suppressed for 2023 to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.

Appendix A: Data Tables

Real GDP for Goods Producing Industries, Saskatchewan (\$ millions)

	\$M			% chg	AAGR ¹²
	2013	2022	2023	2022-23	2013-23
All Industries	\$73,063	\$76,121	\$77,896	2.3%	0.6%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	\$7,192	\$5,358	\$5,147	-3.9%	-3.3%
Crop and animal production	\$6,970	\$4,972	\$4,778	-3.9%	-3.7%
Forestry and logging	\$34	\$57	\$44	-22.5%	2.5%
Fishing, hunting and trapping	\$3	\$1	\$1	0.0%	-7.4%
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	\$195	\$286	\$283	-0.8%	3.8%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	\$11,588	\$12,595	\$12,782	1.5%	1.0%
Oil and gas	\$7,014	\$6,744	\$6,828	1.2%	-0.3%
Mining and quarrying (except oil and gas)	\$3,523	\$4,949	\$4,998	1.0%	3.6%
Support activities for mining, and oil and gas	\$1,240	\$842	\$947	12.5%	-2.7%
Manufacturing	\$4,653	\$4,695	\$4,980	6.1%	0.7%
Construction	\$7,552	\$5,202	\$5,639	8.4%	8.4%
Utilities	\$1,904	\$2,350	\$2,375	1.1%	2.2%

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 36-10-0402-01

Real GDP by Manufacturing Subsector, Saskatchewan (\$ millions)

	\$M			% chg	AAGR	Share
	2013	2022	2023	2022-23	2013-23	2023
Manufacturing	\$4,653	\$4,695	\$4,980	6.1%	0.7%	100.0%
Food manufacturing	\$726	\$892	\$896	0.4%	2.1%	18.0%
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	\$16	\$47	\$51	8.8%	12.0%	1.0%
Textile and textile product mills	\$31	\$25	\$28	13.9%	-1.0%	0.6%
Clothing and leather and allied product mftg.	\$15	\$5	\$3	-40.8%	-15.3%	0.1%
Wood product manufacturing	\$171	\$359	\$286	-20.4%	5.3%	5.7%
Paper manufacturing	\$51	\$68	\$58	-15.1%	1.3%	1.2%
Printing and related support activities	\$49	\$32	\$37	15.9%	-2.8%	0.7%
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	\$744	\$962	\$1,078	12.1%	3.8%	21.7%
Chemical manufacturing	\$836	\$642	\$779	21.3%	-0.7%	15.6%
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	\$32	\$52	\$51	-1.9%	4.6%	1.0%
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	\$134	\$76	\$74	-2.4%	-5.8%	1.5%
Primary metal manufacturing	\$230	\$52	\$44	-15.7%	-15.2%	0.9%
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	\$465	\$342	\$341	-0.5%	-3.1%	6.8%
Machinery manufacturing	\$771	\$886	\$962	8.6%	2.2%	19.3%
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	\$102	\$80	\$86	7.4%	-1.7%	1.7%
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	\$73	\$37	\$39	6.5%	-6.0%	0.8%
Transportation equipment manufacturing	\$122	\$60	\$66	10.1%	-6.0%	1.3%
Furniture and related product manufacturing	\$62	\$25	\$27	10.6%	-8.0%	0.5%
Miscellaneous manufacturing	\$41	\$49	\$52	5.7%	2.3%	1.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 36-10-0402-01

¹² Average annual growth rate

Real Manufacturing GDP Province (\$ millions)

	\$M			% chg	AAGR	Share
	2013	2022	2023	2022-23	2013-23	2023
All Provinces	\$196,241	\$215,835	\$215,348	-0.2%	0.9%	100.0%
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$1,478	\$1,067	\$999	-6.3%	-3.8%	0.5%
Prince Edward Island	\$498	\$762	\$807	5.9%	4.9%	0.4%
Nova Scotia	\$2,809	\$3,268	\$3,290	0.7%	1.6%	1.5%
New Brunswick	\$3,073	\$3,268	\$3,243	-0.8%	0.5%	1.5%
Quebec	\$49,919	\$56,759	\$56,152	-1.1%	1.2%	26.1%
Ontario	\$86,159	\$96,871	\$96,987	0.1%	1.2%	45.0%
Manitoba	\$6,596	\$6,631	\$6,789	2.4%	0.3%	3.2%
Saskatchewan	\$4,653	\$4,695	\$4,980	6.1%	0.7%	2.3%
Alberta	\$25,990	\$24,992	\$25,317	1.3%	0.0%	11.8%
British Columbia	\$15,747	\$17,462	\$16,726	-4.2%	0.6%	7.8%

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 36-10-0402-01

Productivity (GDP per hour worked) by Sector, Saskatchewan (\$)

	\$			chg	% chg	AAGR
	2013	2022	2023	2022-23	2022-23	2013-23
All industries	\$80.1	\$82.4	\$80.5	-\$1.9	-2.3%	0.1%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	\$76.2	\$77.0	\$85.4	\$8.4	11.0%	1.1%
Mining and oil and gas extraction	\$218.3	\$291.7	\$275.0	-\$16.7	-5.7%	2.3%
Utilities	\$278.9	\$284.2	\$267.9	-\$16.3	-5.7%	-0.4%
Construction	\$57.8	\$58.0	\$60.2	\$2.3	3.9%	0.4%
Manufacturing	\$80.1	\$82.4	\$80.5	-\$1.9	-2.3%	0.1%
Wholesale trade	\$87.1	\$77.6	\$75.5	-\$2.0	-2.6%	-1.4%
Retail trade	\$34.5	\$37.4	\$37.4	\$0.0	-0.1%	0.8%
Transportation and warehousing	\$50.5	\$70.3	\$70.8	\$0.5	0.7%	3.5%
Information and cultural industries	\$74.6	\$110.9	\$109.0	-\$2.0	-1.8%	3.9%
Finance and insurance	\$72.7	\$92.0	\$90.8	-\$1.1	-1.2%	2.2%
Real estate, rental and leasing	\$150.8	\$163.8	\$158.8	-\$5.0	-3.1%	0.5%
Professional, scientific and technical services	\$70.8	\$56.9	\$55.5	-\$1.4	-2.5%	-2.4%
Admin. and support, waste mgt. and remediation	\$33.3	\$30.4	\$28.8	-\$1.6	-5.3%	-1.4%
Educational services	\$48.6	\$50.8	\$51.8	\$1.0	1.9%	0.6%
Health care and social assistance	\$43.4	\$41.5	\$42.5	\$1.0	2.3%	-0.2%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	\$40.8	\$40.9	\$42.2	\$1.3	3.3%	0.3%
Accommodation and food services	\$23.4	\$20.8	\$21.9	\$1.1	5.5%	-0.6%
Other services (except public administration)	\$26.4	\$30.0	\$28.6	-\$1.4	-4.8%	0.8%

Source: Statistics Canada. Tables 36-10-0402-01 and 36-10-0489-01

Labour Productivity (GDP per hour worked) by Manufacturing Subsector, Saskatchewan (\$)

	\$			chg	% chg	AAGR
	2013	2022	2023	2022-23	2022-23	2013-23
Manufacturing	\$80.1	\$82.4	\$80.5	-\$1.9	-2.3%	0.1%
Food manufacturing	\$76.4	\$87.0	\$82.5	-\$4.6	-5.2%	0.8%
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	\$43.0	\$36.2	\$35.8	-\$0.4	-1.0%	-1.8%
Textile and textile product mills	\$41.5	\$41.6	\$39.9	-\$1.7	-4.2%	-0.4%
Clothing and leather and allied product mftg.	\$32.8	\$25.3	\$17.9	-\$7.3	-29.1%	-5.9%
Wood product manufacturing	\$55.7	\$85.3	\$66.8	-\$18.6	-21.8%	1.8%
Paper manufacturing	\$116.7	\$141.2	\$116.2	-\$25.1	-17.8%	0.0%
Printing and related support activities	\$34.6	\$36.3	\$40.9	\$4.7	12.9%	1.7%
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	\$242.8	\$386.2	\$375.6	-\$10.6	-2.7%	4.5%
Chemical manufacturing	\$294.5	\$217.2	\$247.5	\$30.3	13.9%	-1.7%
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	\$30.3	\$35.9	\$33.2	-\$2.6	-7.3%	0.9%
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	\$56.9	\$41.8	\$37.6	-\$4.2	-10.1%	-4.1%
Primary metal manufacturing	\$82.8	\$14.9	\$10.5	-\$4.4	-29.8%	-18.7%
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	\$55.4	\$52.8	\$47.7	-\$5.0	-9.5%	-1.5%
Machinery manufacturing	\$62.3	\$68.2	\$67.7	-\$0.5	-0.8%	0.8%
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	\$60.8	\$62.4	\$58.8	-\$3.6	-5.8%	-0.3%
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	\$77.4	\$30.9	\$31.3	\$0.4	1.2%	-8.7%
Transportation equipment manufacturing	\$38.7	\$31.1	\$29.3	-\$1.8	-5.7%	-2.8%
Furniture and related product manufacturing	\$31.8	\$18.1	\$19.3	\$1.2	6.7%	-4.8%
Miscellaneous manufacturing	\$27.1	\$29.9	\$32.2	\$2.3	7.7%	1.7%

Source: Statistics Canada. Tables 36-10-0402-01 and 36-10-0489-01

Productivity (GDP per hour worked) in the Manufacturing Sector by Province (\$)

	\$			chg	% chg	AAGR
	2013	2022	2023	2022-23	2022-23	2013-23
Canada	\$65.4	\$70.0	\$67.9	-\$2.1	-3.0%	0.4%
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$79.7	\$61.3	\$63.8	\$2.5	4.1%	-2.2%
Prince Edward Island	\$51.0	\$56.3	\$55.2	-\$1.1	-2.0%	0.8%
Nova Scotia	\$46.5	\$51.9	\$50.6	-\$1.3	-2.5%	0.9%
New Brunswick	\$50.7	\$50.1	\$48.7	-\$1.5	-2.9%	-0.4%
Quebec	\$61.2	\$67.3	\$64.9	-\$2.4	-3.6%	0.6%
Ontario	\$64.3	\$71.7	\$69.1	-\$2.6	-3.6%	0.7%
Manitoba	\$56.6	\$54.2	\$52.7	-\$1.5	-2.8%	-0.7%
Saskatchewan	\$80.1	\$82.4	\$80.5	-\$1.9	-2.3%	0.1%
Alberta	\$105.1	\$101.1	\$98.7	-\$2.4	-2.4%	-0.6%
British Columbia	\$56.1	\$57.7	\$56.8	-\$0.8	-1.5%	0.1%

Source: Statistics Canada. Tables 36-10-0402-01 and 36-10-0489-01

Manufacturing Sales by Subsector, Saskatchewan (\$ millions)

	\$M			% chg	AAGR	Share
	2013	2022	2023	2022-23	2013-23	2023
Manufacturing	\$15,418.5	\$25,690.6	\$24,440.0	-4.9%	4.7%	100.0%
Food manufacturing	\$3,284.8	\$7,248.3	\$7,163.2	-1.2%	8.1%	29.3%
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	x	x	x	-	-	-
Textile mills	x	x	x	-	-	-
Textile product mills	x	x	x	-	-	-
Apparel manufacturing	x	x	x	-	-	-
Leather and allied product manufacturing	\$2.6	x	x	-	-	-
Paper manufacturing	x	x	x	-	-	-
Printing and related support activities	x	x	x	-	-	-
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	x	x	x	-	-	-
Chemical manufacturing	\$2,072.1	x	x	-	-	-
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	x	x	x	-	-	-
Wood product manufacturing	\$459.7	\$1,196.0	\$747.6	-37.5%	5.0%	3.1%
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	x	x	x	-	-	-
Primary metal manufacturing	x	x	x	-	-	-
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	\$749.7	\$1,073.8	\$1,068.2	-0.5%	3.6%	4.4%
Machinery manufacturing	\$1,547.9	\$2,346.0	\$2,662.4	13.5%	5.6%	10.9%
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	x	x	x	-	-	-
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	x	x	x	-	-	-
Transportation equipment manufacturing	x	x	x	-	-	-
Furniture and related product manufacturing	x	x	x	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing	x	x	x	-	-	-

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 16-10-0048-01

x - Data was suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.

Growth Rates and Shares of Manufacturing Sales by Province (\$ millions)

	\$M			% chg	AAGR	Share
	2013	2022	2023	2022-23	2013-23	2023
Canada	\$588,096	\$860,574	\$865,595	0.6%	3.9%	100.0%
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$6,089	\$4,162	\$3,503	-15.8%	-5.4%	0.4%
Prince Edward Island	\$1,353	\$3,013	\$3,256	8.1%	9.2%	0.4%
Nova Scotia	\$9,450	\$11,216	\$11,383	1.5%	1.9%	1.3%
New Brunswick	\$20,097	\$26,911	\$23,979	-10.9%	1.8%	2.8%
Quebec	\$136,183	\$216,832	\$214,771	-1.0%	4.7%	24.8%
Ontario	\$267,891	\$368,471	\$388,465	5.4%	3.8%	44.9%
Manitoba	\$17,016	\$25,208	\$26,352	4.5%	4.5%	3.0%
Saskatchewan	\$15,418	\$25,691	\$24,440	-4.9%	4.7%	2.8%
Alberta	\$74,329	\$109,877	\$103,984	-5.4%	3.4%	12.0%
British Columbia	\$40,199	\$69,106	\$65,383	-5.4%	5.0%	7.6%

Source: Statistics Canada. Tables 16-10-0047-01 and 16-10-0048-01

Manufacturing Employment by Subsector, Saskatchewan (thousands)

	Thousands			% chg	AAGR	Share
	2013	2022	2023	2022-23	2022-23	2023
Manufacturing	31.4	32.7	33.6	2.8%	0.7%	100.0%
Food manufacturing	5.9	6.5	5.9	-9.2%	0.0%	17.6%
Beverage and tobacco product manuf.	0.0	1.4	0.0	-100.0%	-	0.0%
Textile mills	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0%
Textile product mills	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0%
Clothing manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0%
Leather & Allied product manuf.	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0%
Wood product manufacturing	2.2	1.2	1.6	33.3%	-3.1%	4.8%
Paper manufacturing	0.6	0.0	0.0	-	-100.0%	0.0%
Printing and related support activities	1.0	0.5	0.7	40.0%	-3.5%	2.1%
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	1.3	1.9	1.8	-5.3%	3.3%	5.4%
Chemical manufacturing	1.8	2.1	2.1	0.0%	1.6%	6.3%
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	0.6	0.0	0.8	-	2.9%	2.4%
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	1.2	0.9	0.6	-33.3%	-6.7%	1.8%
Primary metal manufacturing	1.9	0.9	1.5	66.7%	-2.3%	4.5%
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	3.7	2.5	4.0	60.0%	0.8%	11.9%
Machinery manufacturing	6.4	8.2	7.8	-4.9%	2.0%	23.2%
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	0.9	0.5	0.6	20.0%	-4.0%	1.8%
Electrical equipment, appliance and component mftg.	0.0	1.0	0.0	-100.0%	-	0.0%
Transportation equipment manufacturing	1.3	1.6	1.8	12.5%	3.3%	5.4%
Furniture and related product manufacturing	0.7	1.2	1.1	-8.3%	4.6%	3.3%
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.9	1.3	1.6	23.1%	5.9%	4.8%

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, custom tabulations

Note: Where data are less than 500, Statistics Canada reports the numbers as zero.

Manufacturing Employment by Province (thousands)

	Thousands			% chg	AAGR	Share
	2013	2022	2023	2022-23	2013-23	2023
Canada	1,732.6	1,785.1	1,811.9	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Newfoundland and Labrador	11.9	10.1	9.5	-5.9%	0.2%	0.5%
Prince Edward Island	5.1	8.5	8.1	-4.7%	-2.5%	0.4%
Nova Scotia	31.4	34.7	35.7	2.9%	3.8%	2.0%
New Brunswick	28.8	27.7	28.2	1.8%	0.9%	1.6%
Quebec	491.1	502.3	503.6	0.3%	-0.9%	27.8%
Ontario	769.6	787.1	808.0	2.7%	0.0%	44.6%
Manitoba	62.4	68.1	69.2	1.6%	0.3%	3.8%
Saskatchewan	30.5	31.9	33.0	3.4%	1.0%	1.8%
Alberta	142.8	130.5	144.7	10.9%	0.7%	8.0%
British Columbia	158.8	184.1	171.8	-6.7%	0.0%	9.5%

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0023-01

Manufacturing Establishments by Subsector, Saskatchewan, 2023

	Total	Non- Employers	Employers	Small (0-49)	Medium (50-499)	Large (500+)	Small	Medium	Large
Manufacturing	1,984	921	1,063	1,858	122	4	93.6%	6.1%	0.2%
Food manufacturing	339	149	190	317	21	1	93.5%	6.2%	0.3%
Beverage and tobacco	77	26	51	74	3	0	96.1%	3.9%	0.0%
Textile mills	12	7	5	12	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Textile product mills	21	4	17	19	2	0	90.5%	9.5%	0.0%
Clothing manufacturing	43	31	12	43	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Leather and allied products	14	11	3	14	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wood products	99	50	49	87	12	0	87.9%	12.1%	0.0%
Paper manufacturing	6	3	3	5	1	0	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%
Printing and related support	103	45	58	102	1	0	99.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Petroleum and coal products	23	9	14	20	2	1	87.0%	8.7%	4.3%
Chemical manufacturing	71	25	46	64	7	0	90.1%	9.9%	0.0%
Plastics and rubber products	49	13	36	45	4	0	91.8%	8.2%	0.0%
Non-metallic mineral products	97	30	67	95	2	0	97.9%	2.1%	0.0%
Primary metal products	19	8	11	18	1	0	94.7%	5.3%	0.0%
Fabricated metal products	364	177	187	341	23	0	93.7%	6.3%	0.0%
Machinery manufacturing	222	107	115	196	24	2	88.3%	10.8%	0.9%
Computer and electronic	27	16	11	24	3	0	88.9%	11.1%	0.0%
Electrical equipment	20	7	13	17	3	0	85.0%	15.0%	0.0%
Transportation equipment	42	14	28	34	8	0	81.0%	19.0%	0.0%
Furniture manufacturing	120	58	62	117	3	0	97.5%	2.5%	0.0%
Miscellaneous manufacturing	216	131	85	214	2	0	99.1%	0.9%	0.0%

Source: Statistics Canada. Tables 33-10-0806-01 and 33-10-0807-01

Manufacturing Exports (International) by Subsector, Saskatchewan (\$ millions)

				%chg	AAGR	Share
	2013	2022	2023	2022-23	2013-23	2023
Manufacturing	\$5,621.8	\$9,918.6	\$11,618.2	17.1%	7.5%	100.0%
Food manufacturing	\$2,470.5	\$5,711.9	\$6,021.1	5.4%	9.3%	51.8%
Beverage and tobacco	\$36.2	\$3.1	\$8.6	181.6%	-13.4%	0.1%
Textile mills	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.1	-61.1%	20.2%	0.0%
Textile product mills	\$0.2	\$0.8	\$1.0	38.0%	19.2%	0.0%
Clothing manufacturing	\$3.6	\$1.7	\$2.0	21.3%	-5.6%	0.0%
Leather and allied products	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1	-36.9%	4.3%	0.0%
Wood products	\$236.1	\$648.2	\$380.3	-41.3%	4.9%	3.3%
Paper manufacturing	\$205.4	\$331.9	\$297.4	-10.4%	3.8%	2.6%
Printing and related support	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$0.7	62.7%	9.2%	0.0%
Petroleum and coal products	\$408.3	\$587.5	\$717.2	22.1%	5.8%	6.2%
Chemical manufacturing	\$976.6	\$739.9	\$2,125.4	187.2%	8.1%	18.3%
Plastics and rubber products	\$21.5	\$79.3	\$72.6	-8.4%	12.9%	0.6%
Non-metallic mineral products	\$5.1	\$12.8	\$12.8	-0.2%	9.6%	0.1%
Primary metal products	\$402.1	\$294.8	\$423.7	43.7%	0.5%	3.6%
Fabricated metal products	\$27.2	\$71.1	\$53.5	-24.7%	7.0%	0.5%
Machinery manufacturing	\$650.3	\$1,116.6	\$1,148.4	2.8%	5.9%	9.9%
Computer and electronic	\$85.8	\$126.7	\$114.7	-9.5%	3.0%	1.0%
Electrical equipment	\$17.1	\$15.6	\$22.9	46.6%	3.0%	0.2%
Transportation equipment	\$65.8	\$151.8	\$189.3	24.7%	11.1%	1.6%
Furniture manufacturing	\$3.7	\$15.1	\$16.4	8.6%	16.0%	0.1%
Miscellaneous manufacturing	\$5.8	\$8.9	\$9.9	10.9%	5.6%	0.1%

Source: Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada. Trade Data Online. Trade Data Online

Growth Rates and Shares of Manufacturing Exports (International) by Province (\$ millions)

	\$M			%chg	AAGR	Share
	2013	2022	2023	2022-23	2013-23	2023
Canada	\$293,361	\$446,954	\$465,858	4.2%	4.7%	100.0%
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$4,287	\$2,899	\$2,462	-15.1%	-5.4%	0.5%
Prince Edward Island	\$640	\$1,531	\$1,681	9.7%	10.1%	0.4%
Nova Scotia	\$3,470	\$4,782	\$4,640	-3.0%	2.9%	1.0%
New Brunswick	\$13,212	\$17,303	\$15,336	-11.4%	1.5%	3.3%
Quebec	\$59,347	\$98,409	\$100,878	2.5%	5.4%	21.7%
Ontario	\$154,353	\$217,887	\$241,295	10.7%	4.6%	51.8%
Manitoba	\$7,642	\$14,024	\$14,729	5.0%	6.8%	3.2%
Saskatchewan	\$5,622	\$9,919	\$11,618	17.1%	7.5%	2.5%
Alberta	\$23,718	\$46,437	\$42,626	-8.2%	6.0%	9.1%
British Columbia	\$21,070	\$33,761	\$30,592	-9.4%	3.8%	6.6%

Source: Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada. Trade Data Online. Trade Data Online

Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings by Province (\$)

	\$			%chg	AAGR
	2013	2022	2023	2022-23	2013-23
Canada	\$1,023	\$1,258	\$1,311	4.2%	2.5%
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$951	\$1,284	\$1,380	7.4%	3.8%
Prince Edward Island	\$797	\$1,085	\$1,160	6.8%	3.8%
Nova Scotia	\$911	\$1,080	\$1,192	10.3%	2.7%
New Brunswick	\$879	\$1,092	\$1,174	7.5%	2.9%
Quebec	\$962	\$1,235	\$1,292	4.7%	3.0%
Ontario	\$1,050	\$1,286	\$1,332	3.6%	2.4%
Manitoba	\$945	\$1,168	\$1,230	5.3%	2.7%
Saskatchewan	\$1,055	\$1,276	\$1,335	4.6%	2.4%
Alberta	\$1,189	\$1,367	\$1,396	2.1%	1.6%
British Columbia	\$1,003	\$1,228	\$1,282	4.4%	2.5%

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0204-01

Manufacturing Capital Investment by Province (\$ millions)

	\$M			%chg	AAGR	Share
	2013	2022	2023	2022-23	2013-23	2023
Canada	\$15,779	\$26,251	\$27,657	5.4%	5.8%	100.0%
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$1,321	x	\$461	--	-10.0%	1.7%
Prince Edward Island	\$47	x	\$107	--	8.5%	0.4%
Nova Scotia	\$335	\$398	\$367	-7.9%	0.9%	1.3%
New Brunswick	\$391	\$749	\$847	13.2%	8.0%	3.1%
Quebec	\$3,449	\$6,526	\$7,655	17.3%	8.3%	27.7%
Ontario	\$4,790	\$10,952	\$11,304	--	9.0%	40.9%
Manitoba	\$432	\$687	\$683	-0.5%	4.7%	2.5%
Saskatchewan	\$655	\$761	\$971	27.6%	4.0%	3.5%
Alberta	\$2,092	\$3,885	\$3,165	-18.5%	4.2%	11.4%
British Columbia	\$2,262	\$2,125	\$2,093	-1.5%	-0.8%	7.6%

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 34-10-0035-01

Appendix B: Defining the Manufacturing Sector

The manufacturing sector includes establishments primarily engaged in the chemical, mechanical or physical transformation of materials or substances into new products. Related activities, such as the assembly of the component parts of manufactured goods; the blending of materials; and the finishing of manufactured products by dyeing, heat-treating, plating, and similar operations are also treated as manufacturing activities.

Manufacturing businesses are known for a variety of trade designations, such as plants, factories, or mills. Manufacturing businesses may own the materials which they transform, or they may transform materials owned by other establishments. Manufacturing may take place in factories or in workers' homes, using either machinery or hand tools. Certain activities involving the transformation of goods are classified in other sectors. Examples of such activities include post-harvest activities of agricultural establishments such as crop drying; logging; the beneficiating of mineral ores; the production of structures by construction establishments; and various activities conducted by retailers, such as meat cutting and the assembly of products such as bicycles and computers.

The 2022 NAICS industry classification used in this document identifies 21 industries within the manufacturing sector. More details on specific NAICS definitions and information on sub-industries within the more broadly defined manufacturing industrial categories are available on the Statistics Canada's website.

Appendix C: Manufacturing Subsectors

The following table lists the 21 broadly defined industrial groups within the manufacturing sector as identified by NAICS 2022.

NAICS	Industry Description
311	Food manufacturing
312	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing
313	Textile mills
314	Textile product mills
315	Apparel manufacturing
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing
321	Wood product manufacturing
322	Paper manufacturing
323	Printing and related support activities
324	Petroleum and coal product manufacturing
325	Chemical manufacturing
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing
327	Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing
331	Primary metal manufacturing
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing
333	Machinery manufacturing
334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing
335	Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing

Appendix D: Glossary of Terms

Here are the definitions of some of the special industry groupings used in this document:

Goods sector

The goods sector includes the following industries, which produce goods that are either consumed by individuals or used as inputs by other industries:

Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting
 Crop and animal production
 Forestry
 Fishing, hunting, and trapping
 Support activities for agriculture and forestry
Mining and oil and gas extraction
 Mining
 Oil and gas extraction
 Support activities
Construction
Utilities (gas and electricity distribution)
Manufacturing

Service sector

The service sector includes the following industries:

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Transportation and warehousing
Information and cultural services
Finance, insurance, real estate & leasing
Professional, scientific and technical services
Administration and support
Education
Healthcare and social assistance
Arts, entertainment and recreation
Accommodation and food services
Other services
Public administration

Sources of Data

The data used in the report was obtained from the following sources:

Statistics Canada. Table 36-10-0400-01 Gross domestic product (GDP) at basic prices, by industry, provinces and territories, percentage share

Statistics Canada. Table 36-10-0434-01 Gross domestic product (GDP) at basic prices, by industry, monthly (x 1,000,000)

Statistics Canada. Table 36-10-0489-01 Labour statistics consistent with the System of National Accounts (SNA), by job category and industry

Statistics Canada. Table 16-10-0047-01 Manufacturers' sales, inventories, orders and inventory to sales ratios, by industry (dollars unless otherwise noted)

Statistics Canada. Table 16-10-0048-01 Manufacturing sales by industry and province, monthly (dollars unless otherwise noted) (x 1,000)

Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0023-01 Labour force characteristics by industry, annual (x 1,000)

Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, custom tabulations

Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0202-01 Employment by industry, annual

Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada. Trade Data Online

Statistics Canada. Table 33-10-0806-01 Canadian Business Counts, with employees, December 2023

Statistics Canada. Table 33-10-0807-01 Canadian Business Counts, without employees, December 2023

Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0204-01 Average weekly earnings by industry, annual

Statistics Canada. Table 34-10-0035-01 Capital and repair expenditures, non-residential tangible assets, by industry and geography (x 1,000,000)

Ministry of Trade and Export Development

The Ministry of Trade and Export Development advances a strong and sustainable economy to build a better quality of life for Saskatchewan people. The Strategy, Analysis and Metrics Unit operates within the Strategic Policy and Competitiveness Division to provide the government with statistical information and analytical services to support informed decision-making and policy development.
