

Saskatoon Strategic Trends 2023

**AN OVERVIEW OF
DEMOGRAPHIC,
DEVELOPMENT, ECONOMIC,
ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL
ISSUES & TRENDS**

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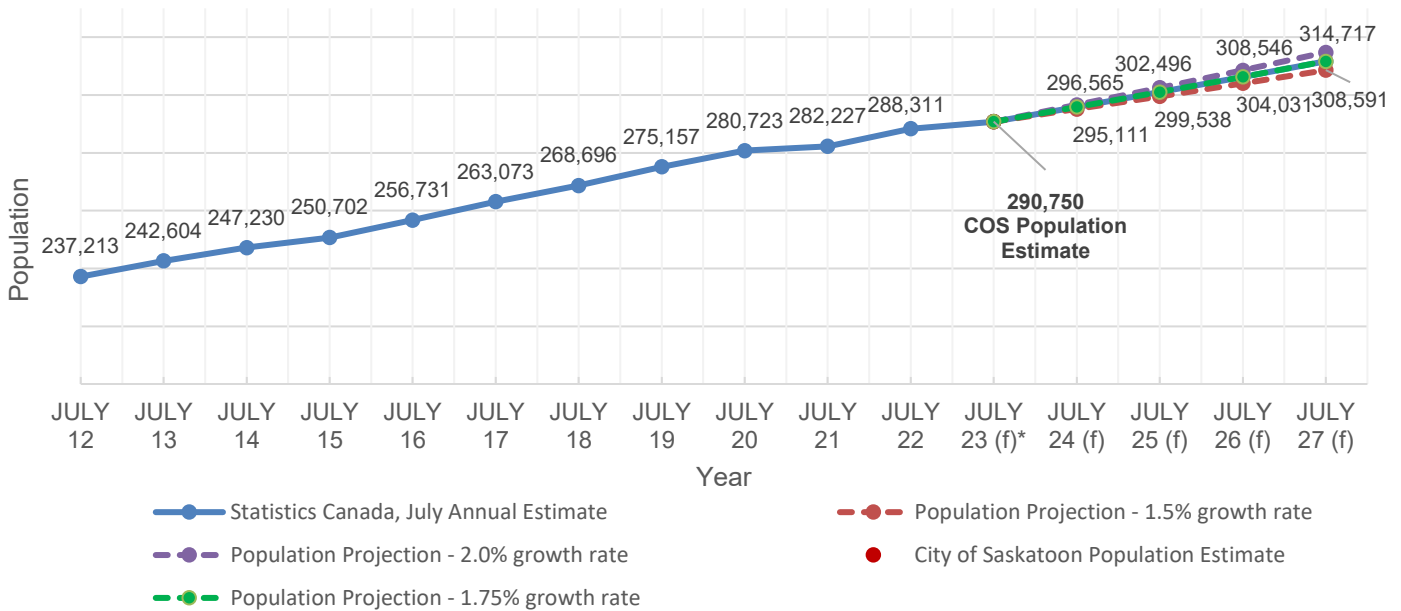
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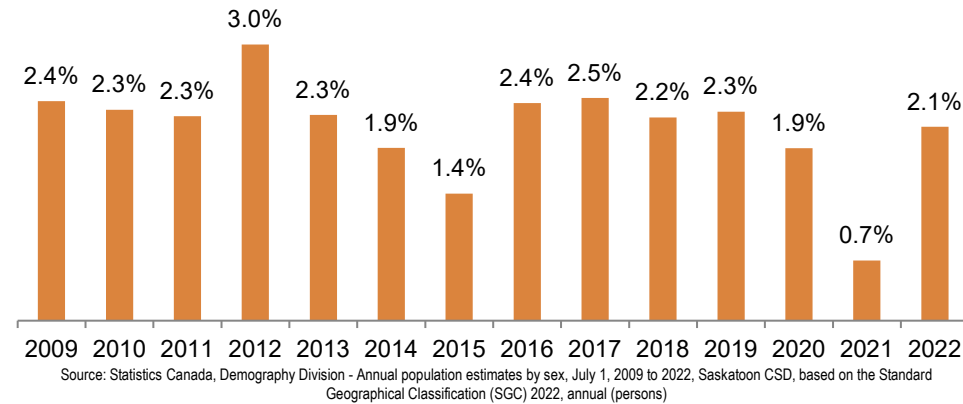
Demographic

Statistics Canada estimated that the population of Saskatoon Census Subdivision (CSD) was 288,311 as of July 1, 2022. Based on Statistics Canada's population estimate and other sources, the City of Saskatoon estimated that the population was 290,750 as of July 2023.

City of Saskatoon Population Projections, 2012 - 2027 (f)

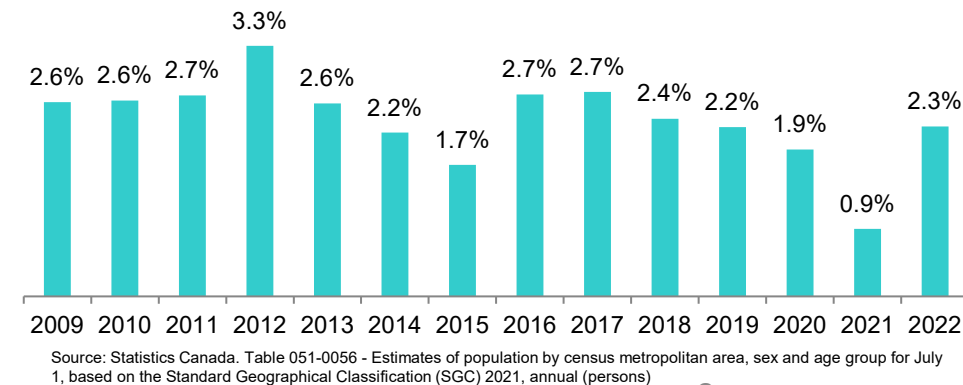


Saskatoon CSD Growth rate, July 2022



The growth rate and population estimates for the Saskatoon Census Subdivision (CSD) reflect Statistics Canada's new information from the 2021 Census. The average growth rate over the past ten years has been 2.1%. The 2022 growth rate was above this average, and 2023's growth rate is anticipated to increase gradually.

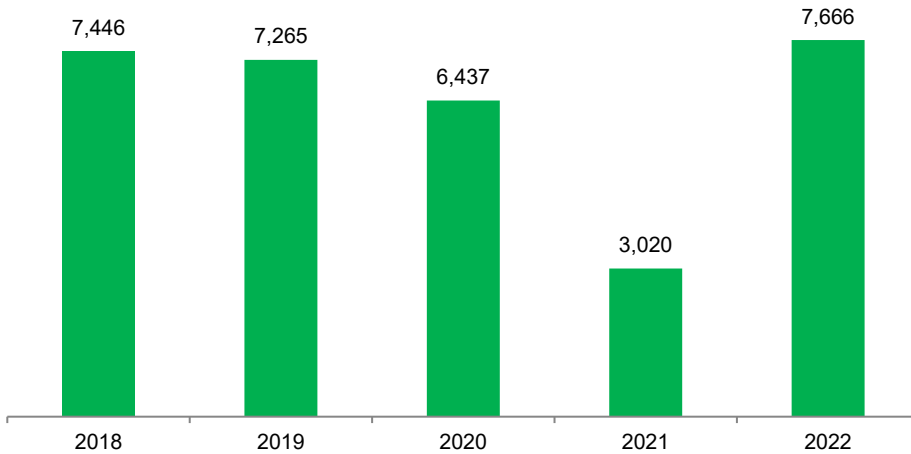
Saskatoon CMA Growth Rate, July 2022



The Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has experienced a similar moderation in growth rate as the city of Saskatoon. The average growth rate over the past ten years has been 2.3%.

Demographic

Annual Population Growth Saskatoon CMA, 2018-2022



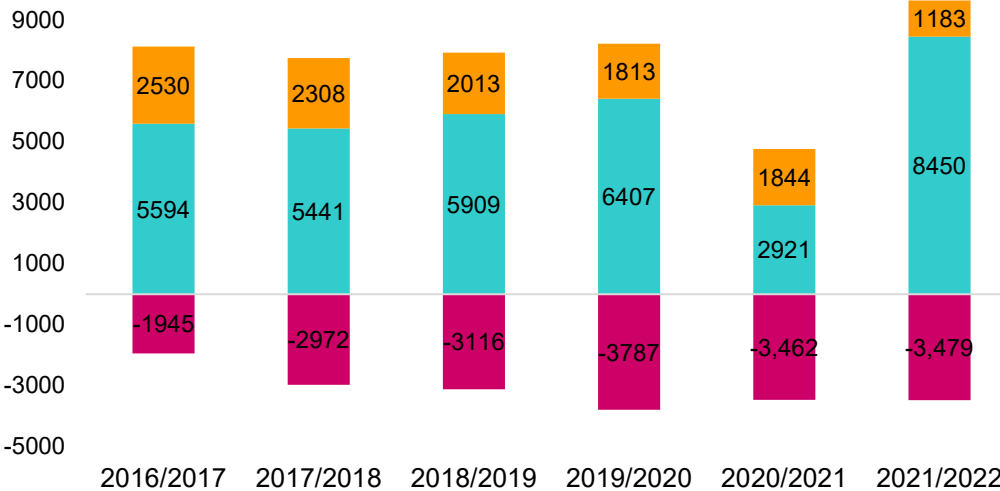
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0135-0 - Estimates of population by census metropolitan area, sex and age group for July 1st

Statistics Canada estimates reveal that the Saskatoon CMA population was 347,536 on July 1, 2022.

There was an increase of 7,666 in 2022, above the five-year average of 6,367 since 2018. Despite a growth rate drop in recent years, CMA population growth has exceeded 6,000 in the past five years, except for 2021.

Net Migration to the Saskatoon CMA, 2016-2026

■ International ■ Interprovincial ■ Intraprovincial

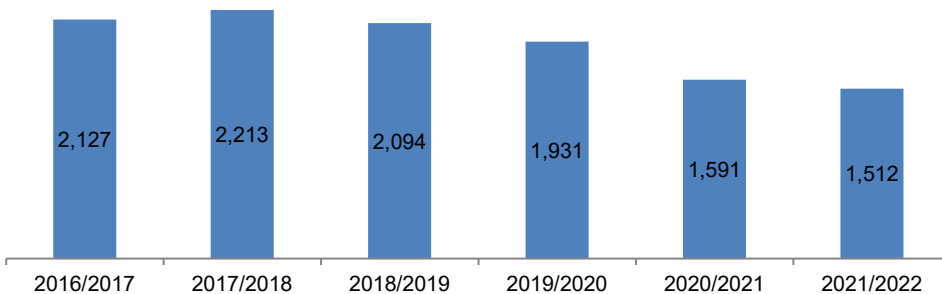


Source: Table 17-10-0136-01 - Components of population change by census metropolitan area and census agglomeration, 2016 boundaries

Over the past five years, the largest component of annual population growth is net international migration in the Saskatoon CMA. A significant increase in this component was noted for the 2021/2022 year, due to the recent increment in international migration after the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2022, the Saskatoon CMA saw a growth in intraprovincial migration and a net negative growth in interprovincial migration.

Natural Increase in the Saskatoon CMA Population, 2016-2022

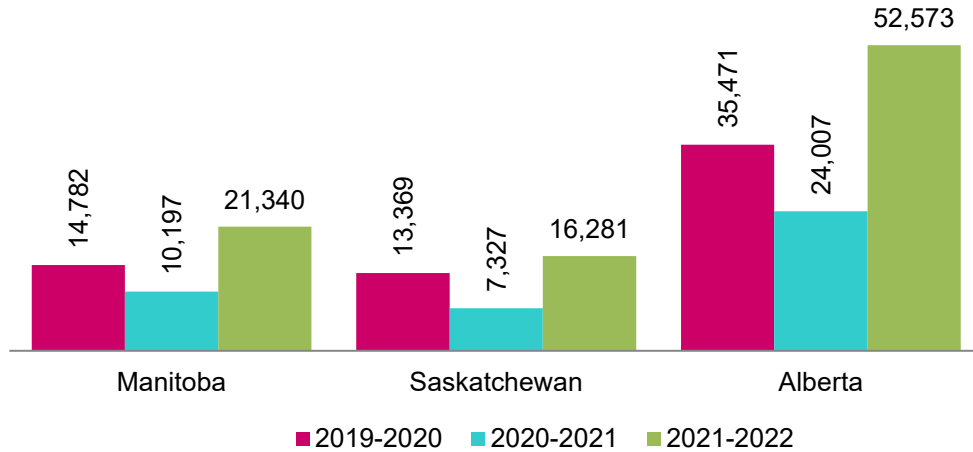


Source: Table 17-10-0136-01 - Components of population change by census metropolitan area and census agglomeration, 2016 boundaries

Natural increase (births minus deaths) in the Saskatoon CMA has been trending up over the past ten years, however, there has been a gradual decrease noted since the 2019/2020 year. Since 2016/2017, the average annual natural increase has been 1,911. The 2021/2022 total of 1,512 fell below the five-year average.

Demographic

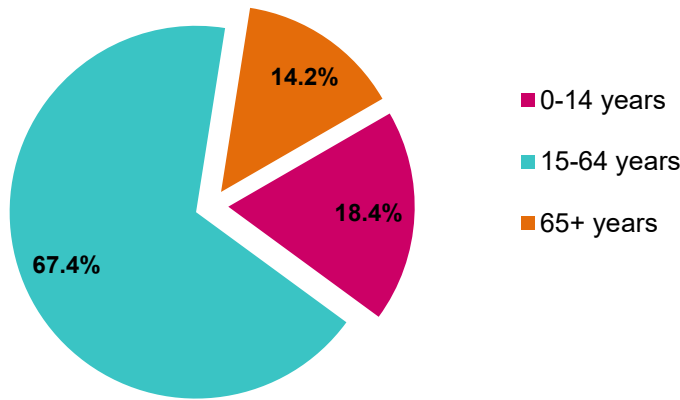
Net International Migration Western Canada 2019-2022



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0014-01 Estimates of the components of demographic growth, annual

The three Prairie provinces each saw an increase in international migration between 2021 and 2022, as was the trend observed nationally. All three Prairie provinces have experienced significantly higher net international migration in recent years compared to earlier in the decade. Alberta had a significantly higher increase, comparatively. Net international migration is the main source of population growth in Saskatchewan and Canada.

Saskatoon CMA Distribution of Population by Age Group, 2022

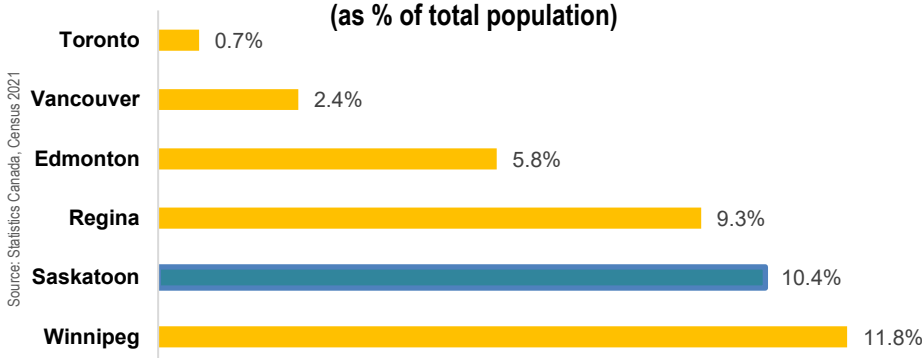


Source: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-135-01 - Estimates of population by census metropolitan area and census agglomeration, 2021 boundaries

The Saskatoon CMA has maintained a working-age (15–64) population of between 67.4% and 71.3% over the past 15 years. This is a feature of maintaining one of the lowest median ages of all CMAs in Canada.

Canada continues to become more urbanized, with approximately 28 million people living in CMAs as of 2023. Permanent and temporary immigration are the key drivers of population growth in urban Canada.

Indigenous Identity by Geography, 2021 (as % of total population)



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2021

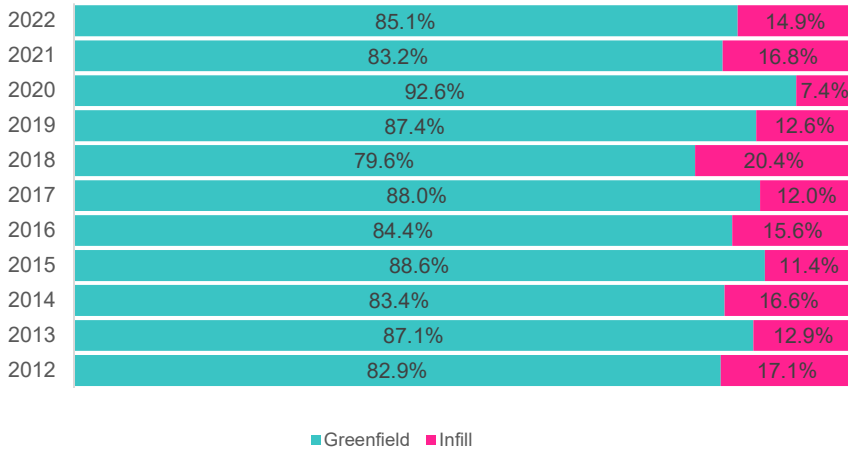
In the 2021 Census, approximately 10% of the total population in Saskatoon and Regina identified as Indigenous, and 5.0% of the total population in Canada identified as Indigenous.

At 11.8%, Winnipeg had the highest percentage compared to other Prairie cities.

Development

Annual Increase of Greenfield & Infill Residential Units, 2012-22

Source: City of Saskatoon, Planning & Development

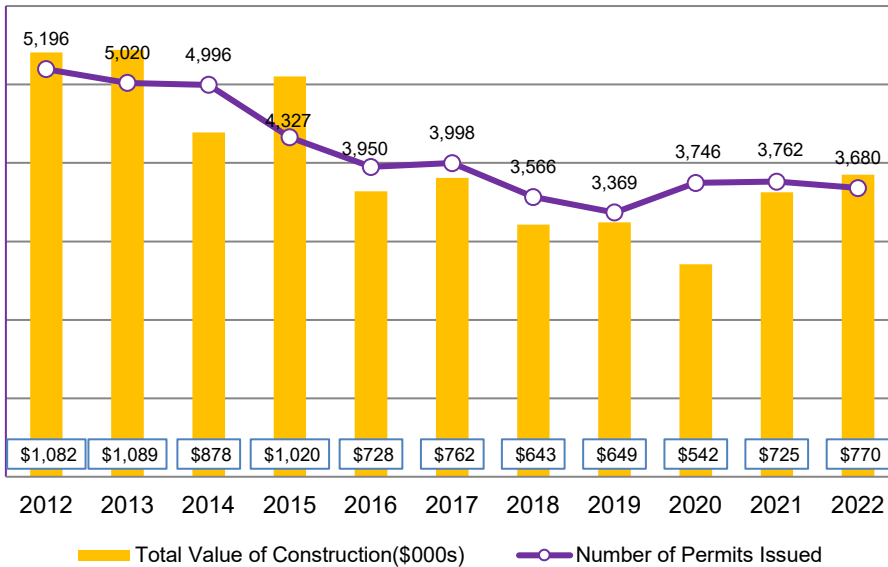


The number of new residential units built in 2022 was higher than was recorded in 2021. The proportion of infill development, on the other hand, was lower. The total number of infill units decreased by 1.9% from 2021 to 2022, while greenfield units increased by the same percentage.

The five-year rolling average for infill development was 14.4% in 2022. The City of Saskatoon has set a target of 25% residential infill development by the end of 2023.

City of Saskatoon Building Permits 2012-2022

Source: City of Saskatoon Building Standards

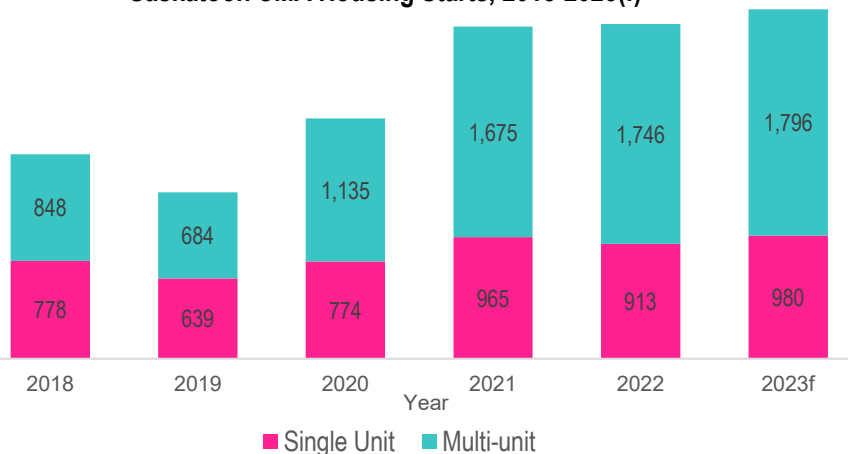


The number of building permits issued in 2022 was higher than the previous year, as well as the total value of construction increased from 2021. This was due to a large amount of activity in the residential sector.

Both measures are below the ten-year average of 4,146 permits issued per year and \$807,948,000 of construction value per year from 2012-2022.

Saskatoon CMA Housing Starts, 2018-2023(f)

Source: Conference Board of Canada, July 2023



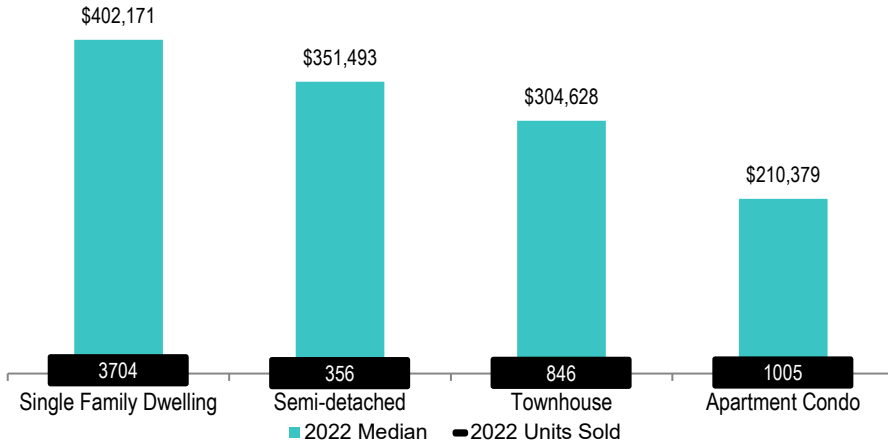
The CBOC estimated an uptick in housing starts in 2022. Their forecasts for 2023 show a generally increasing pattern.

The 2022 estimate indicates single-unit homes higher than the five-year average of 814 units from 2018–2022. The forecasts for 2023, however, indicate single-unit homes above the five-year average. Conversely, the 2022 and 2023 estimates are above the five-year average of 1218 multi-unit housing starts.

Development

Median Residential Sale Price and Units Sold by Type in Saskatoon, 2022

Source: City of Saskatoon Assessors, 2022

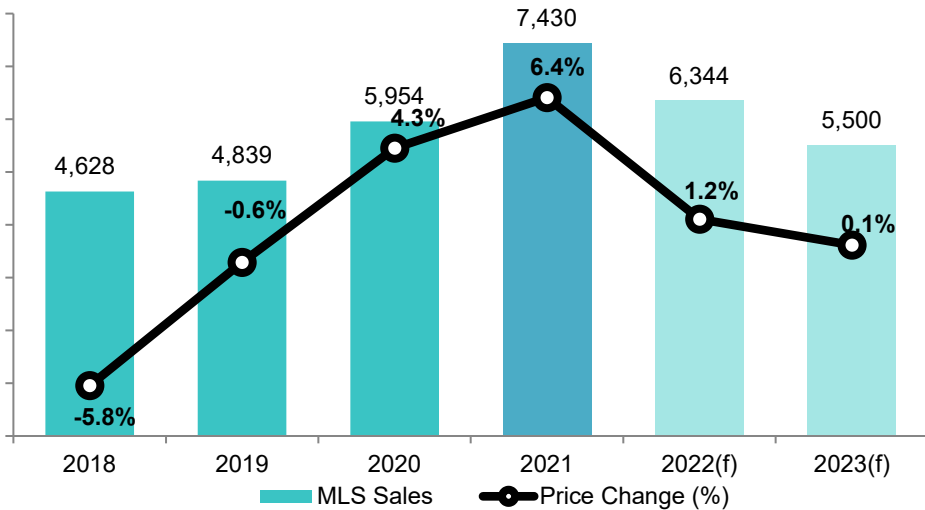


The total number of residential sales in Saskatoon decreased by approximately 12% from 2021 to 2022. The number of single-family dwelling sales decreased by 18%, semi-detached sales decreased by 8.7% from the previous year, and townhouse sales decreased by 0.8%. Apartment condo sales increased by 0.2% in 2021.

The median sale price of all residential units in Saskatoon decreased by 1.6% from 2021 to 2022. Each dwelling type saw a decrease except for condo sales in 2022.

Saskatoon CMA Housing Sales vs Price Change 2018-2023(f)

Source: CHMC Market Outlook - CMAs, SPRING 2022



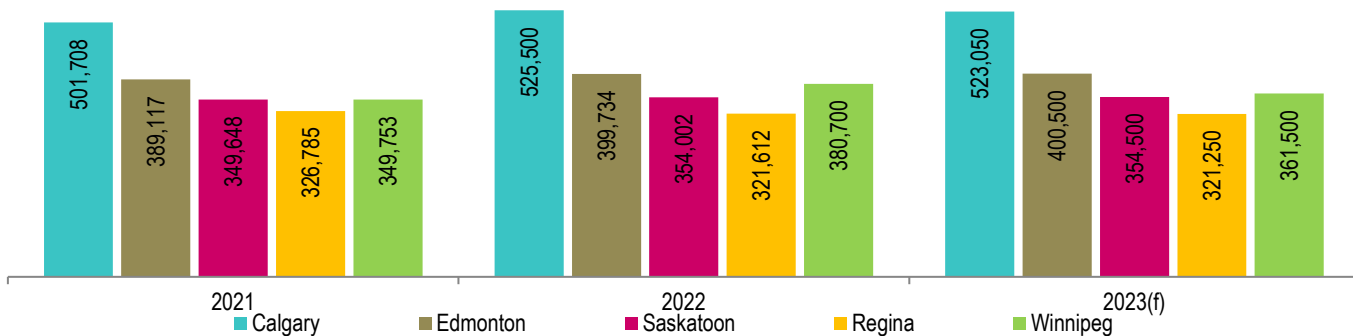
According to CMHC's projections, there will be a further decline in sales until the end of 2023.

The average resale price in the Saskatoon CMA trended upward in 2022, except for apartment condo sales, perhaps signaling an end to the "buyers market" that has existed over the past few years.

Average house prices rose from 2021 to 2022 in each of the prairie CMAs. Calgary remains the highest, and Regina has the lowest recorded average house price.

Average House Price by CMA, 2021-2023(f)

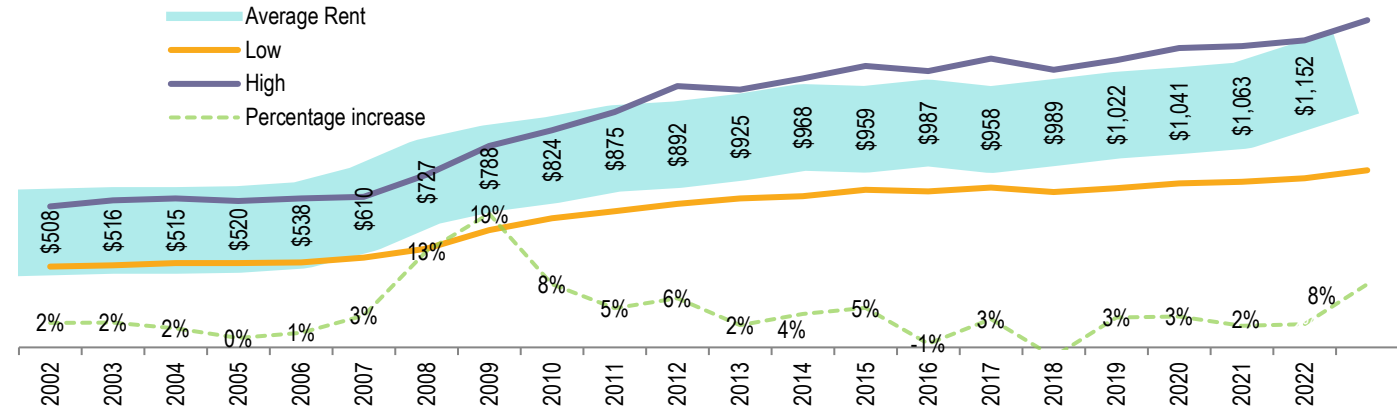
Source: CMHC: Housing Market Outlook - CMAs, Spring 2023



Development

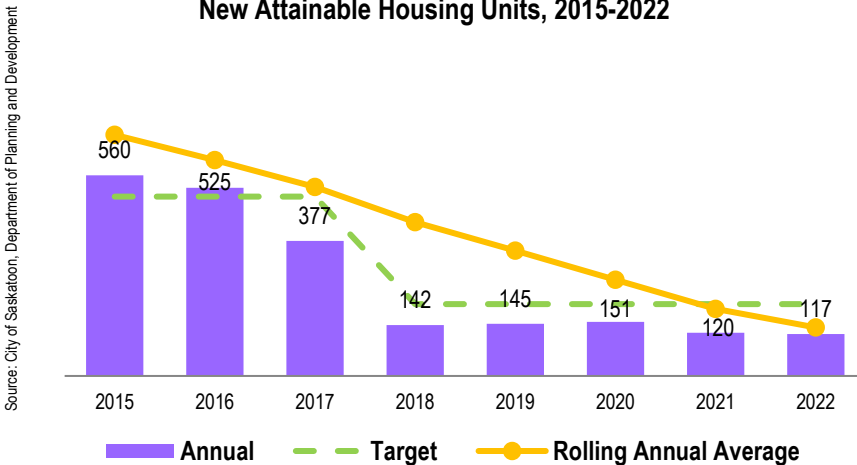
The average rent in the Saskatoon CMA increased by 8.3% from 2021 to 2022. The average rent has been 4.2% over the last 20 years, but CMHC predicts continued downward pressure on the average rental price due to consistent vacancy rates.

Saskatoon CMA Average Rent & Annual Increase (%) 2002-2022



Source: Table 34-10-0133-01 - Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, average rents for areas with a population of 10,000 and over, annual (dollars), CANSIM (database).

New Attainable Housing Units, 2015-2022



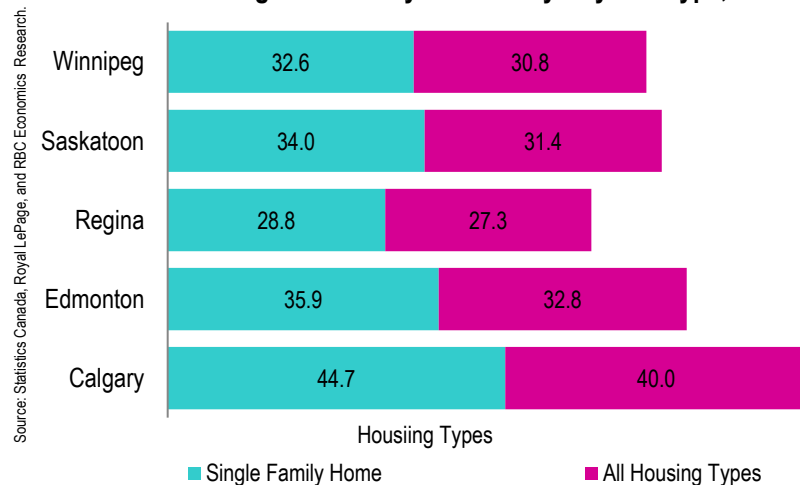
The City of Saskatoon has made great efforts to provide attainable housing through a wide range of programs that target home ownership and rental opportunities.

The City of Saskatoon did not reach the lower target number of 200 units in 2022 due to lower demand for affordable and entry-level ownership housing.

Royal Bank of Canada describes the Affordability Measure as the percentage of a typical household's pre-tax income used towards mortgage expenses (mortgage, taxes, and utilities). The higher the percentage, the less affordable the home becomes. CMHC indicates that no more than 32% of gross income should go toward mortgage expenses.

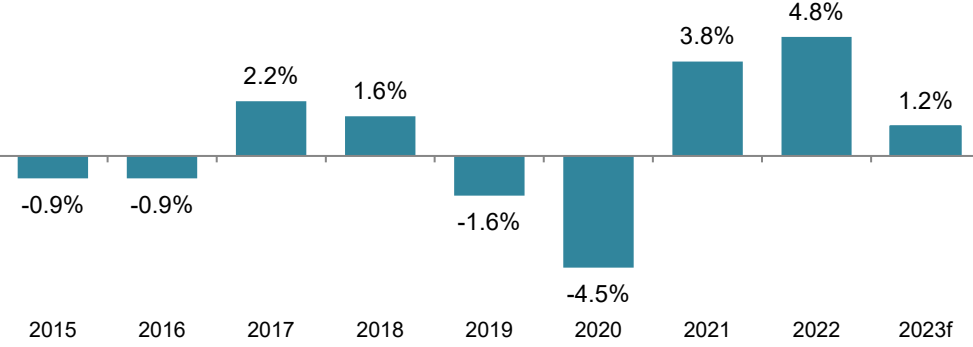
In 2022, this measure characterized the Saskatoon market as more affordable than Calgary and Edmonton, but less affordable than Regina and Winnipeg for both single-family homes and a composite of all housing types. Calgary remains rated as the least affordable.

Housing Affordability Measure by City and Type, 2022



Economy

Saskatoon CMA Real GDP Growth, 2015-2023f (% change)



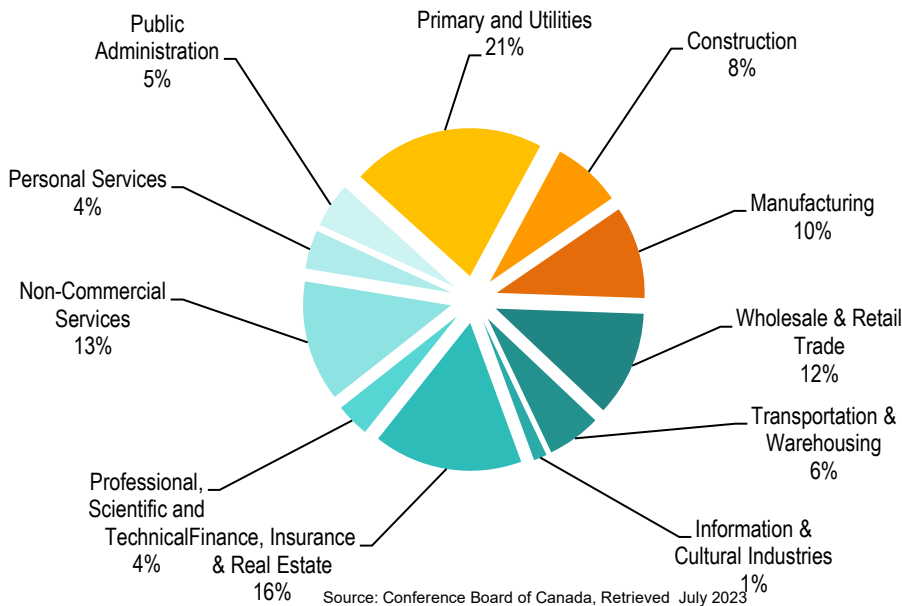
Source: Conference Board of Canada, July 2023

The Saskatoon CMA had a positive GDP growth of 4.8% in 2022. The Saskatoon CMA has a diverse economy that spans a variety of industries.

In 2022, 62% of the GDP was produced in the services-producing sector and 40% was produced in the goods-producing sector.

The total unemployment rate increased by 1% in the Saskatoon CMA in 2022, an increase from the previous year, and the CMA predicts a positive outlook in the coming years.

Percentage of GDP by Industry, 2022



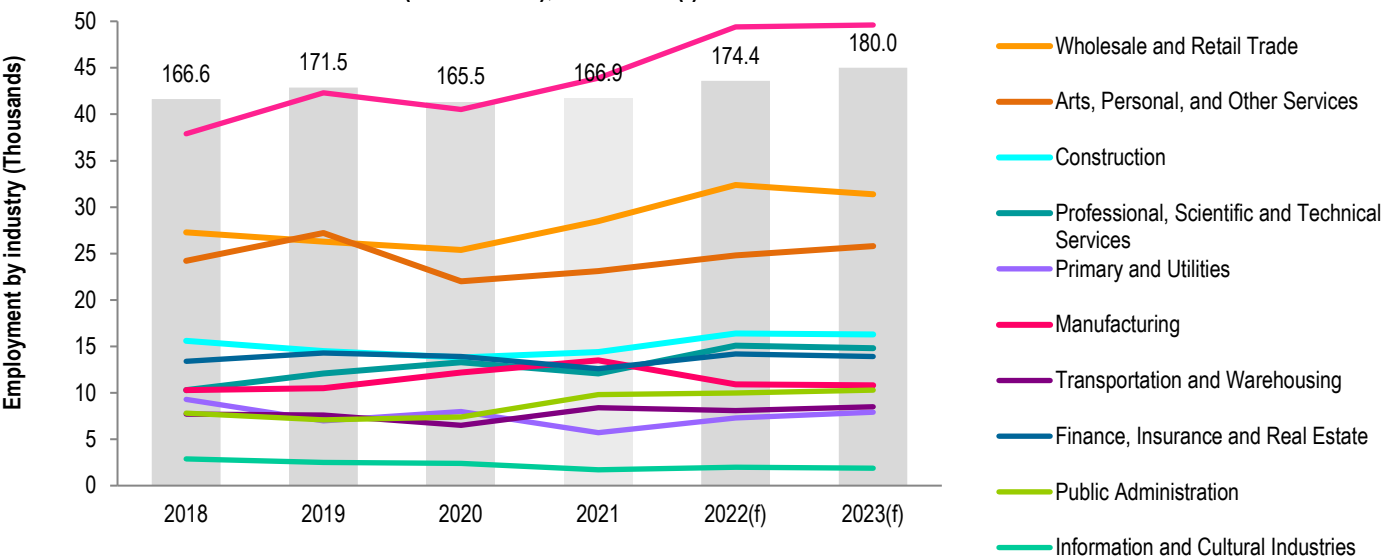
Source: Conference Board of Canada, Retrieved July 2023

Primary and Utilities and Construction, has seen employment growth since 2022.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, and Non-Commercial Services have all experienced a decrease in employment since 2022.

Manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, transportation and warehousing, professional, scientific, and technical services, information and cultural industries, and personal, and other services, have remained stable.

Saskatoon CMA Total Employment & Employment by Industry (Thousands), 2018-2023(f)

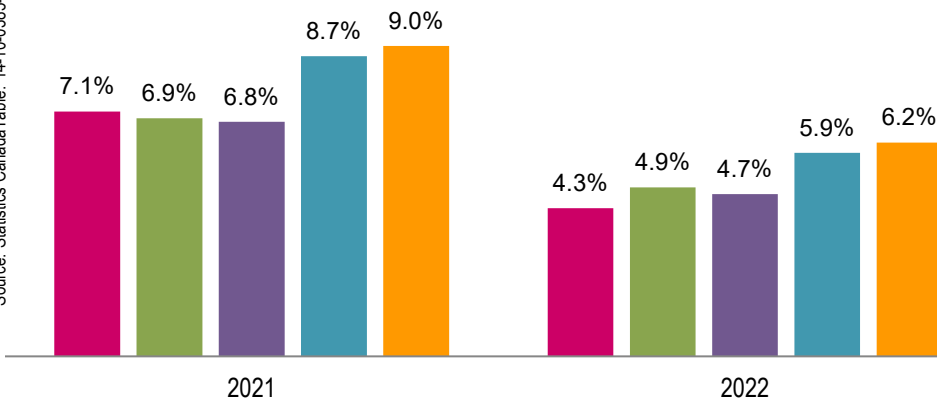


Source: Conference Board of Canada, June 2023

Unemployment rate by Census Metropolitan Area, 2021-2022

■ Saskatoon ■ Regina ■ Winnipeg ■ Edmonton ■ Calgary

Source: Statistics Canada Table: 14-10-0385-01

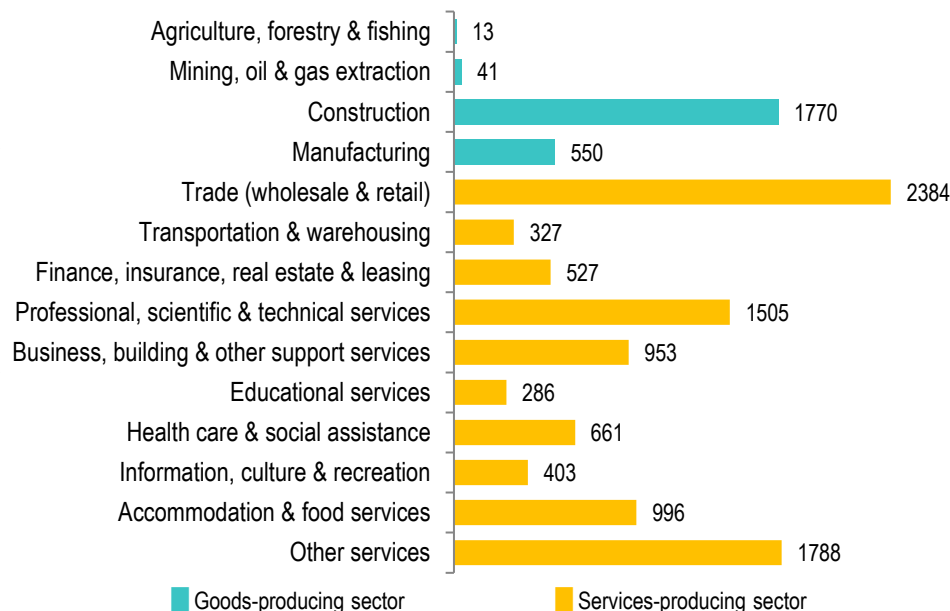


Despite the significant increase in unemployment in the majority of Canadian CMA's, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, and Regina still has better unemployment statistics in 2022. Perhaps the other Canadian CMA's will improve as the economy recovers from the impact of COVID-19.

Saskatoon CMA continues to have a higher unemployment rate than Regina CMA.

City of Saskatoon Business Licenses Issued, 2022

Source: City of Saskatoon, Business License Program



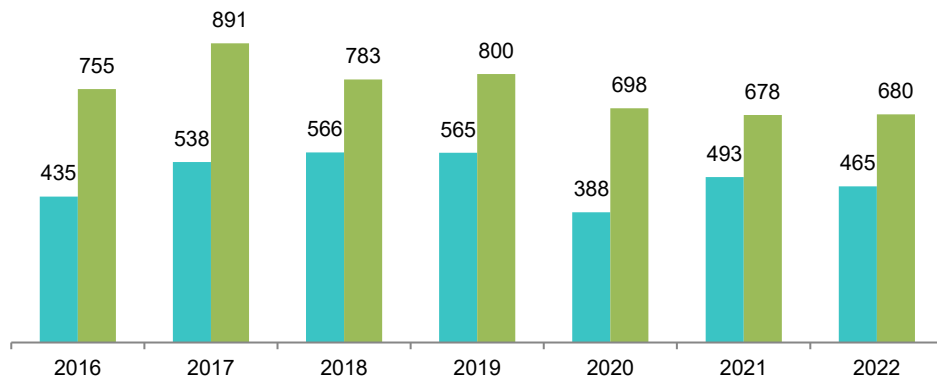
Increasing the number of businesses in Saskatoon is essential. Most business licenses are issued to the service-producing sector, with trade (wholesale and retail) accounting for the greatest number of licenses.

The City of Saskatoon Business License Program issued 1,145 new business licenses in 2022. This represents a 2.2% decrease in new businesses compared to 2021. Home-based businesses represented 59% of new business licenses in 2022.

The most frequent new commercial business was trade (wholesale and retail), and the top new home-based business was for professional, scientific, and technical services.

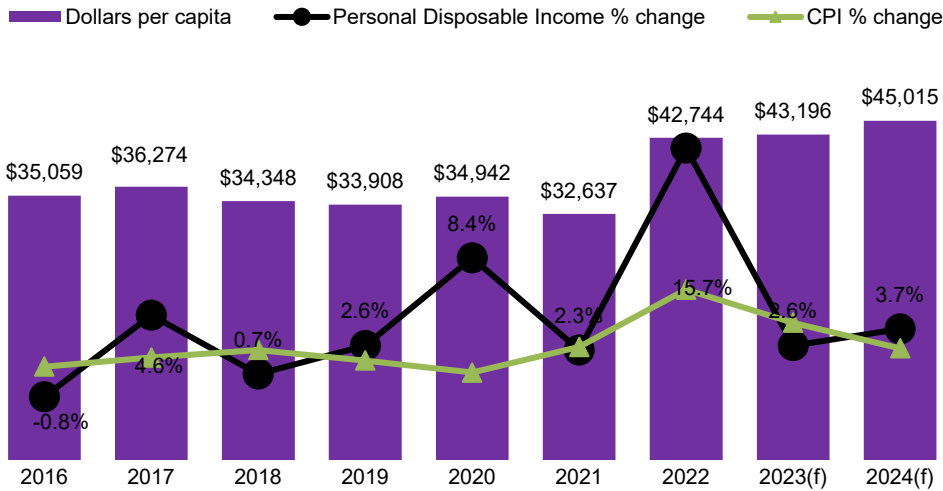
New Business Licenses Issued 2016-2022

■ New Commercial/Industrial Businesses ■ New Home-Based Businesses



Source: City of Saskatoon, Business License Program

Saskatoon Disposable Income per Capita, 2016-2024(f)

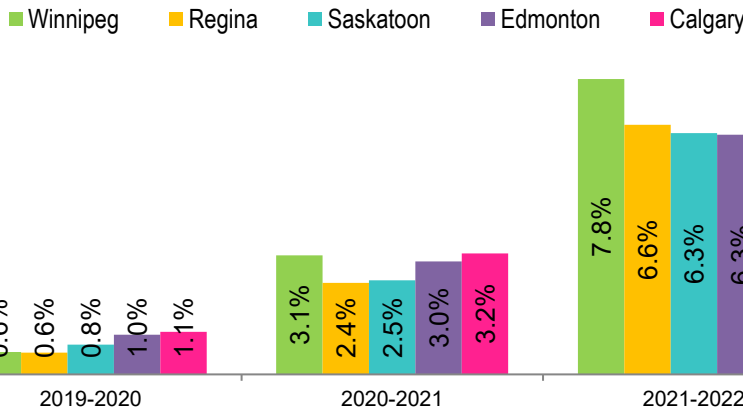


Source: Conference Board of Canada - July 2023

Disposable income per capita increased to 15.7% in 2022 from the recorded 2.3% in 2021, while the consumer price index (CPI) increased by 6.3%. This means that after-tax income increased compared with inflation over this period.

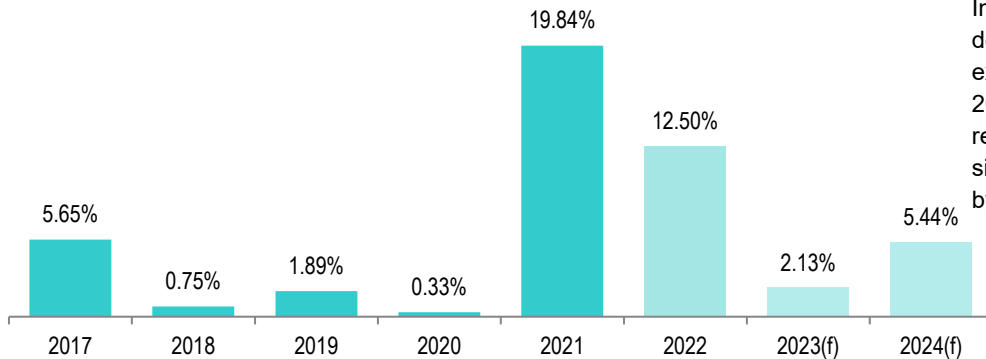
CBOC is forecasting that disposable income per capita and CPI will increase in 2023 and 2024.

Consumer Price Index, 2019-2022 (base year 2002)



The prairie CMAs experienced a significant increase in CPI between 2021 and 2022. For this period, the CPI for the Saskatoon CMA increased by 6.3%. Over the past five years, the average annual increase in CPI was 2.7% in the Saskatoon CMA.

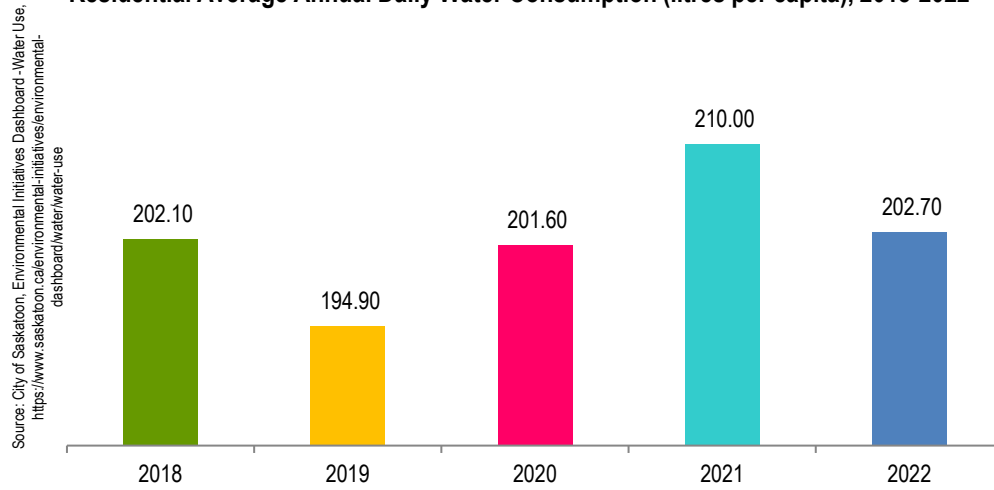
Retail Sales Growth (%) in Saskatoon 2017-2024(f)



Source: Conference Board of Canada, July 2023

In 2022, retail sales growth decreased to 12.5% after experiencing a 19.84% increment in 2021. According to the CBOC, the retail sector will experience a significant decline in 2023, followed by a slight gain in 2024 and 2025.

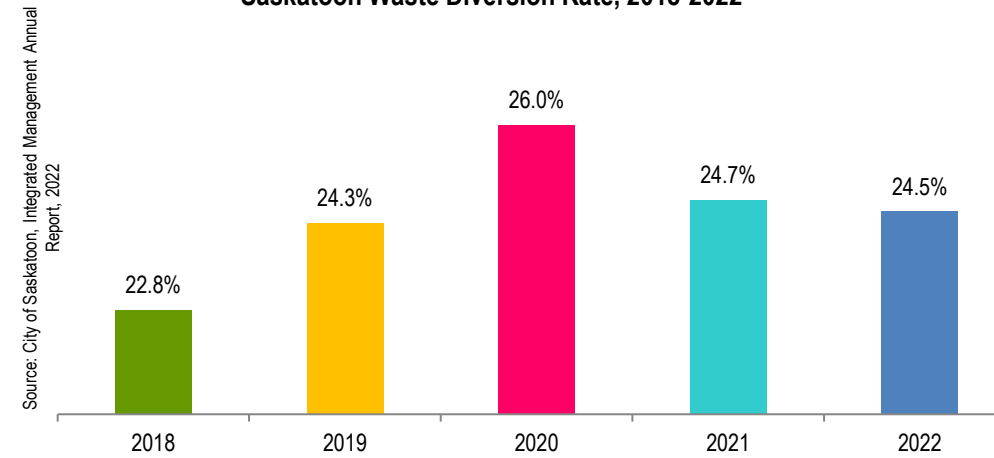
Residential Average Annual Daily Water Consumption (litres per capita), 2018-2022



Since 2019, the daily water consumption per capita in Saskatoon has been increasing. A decline was noted in 2022.

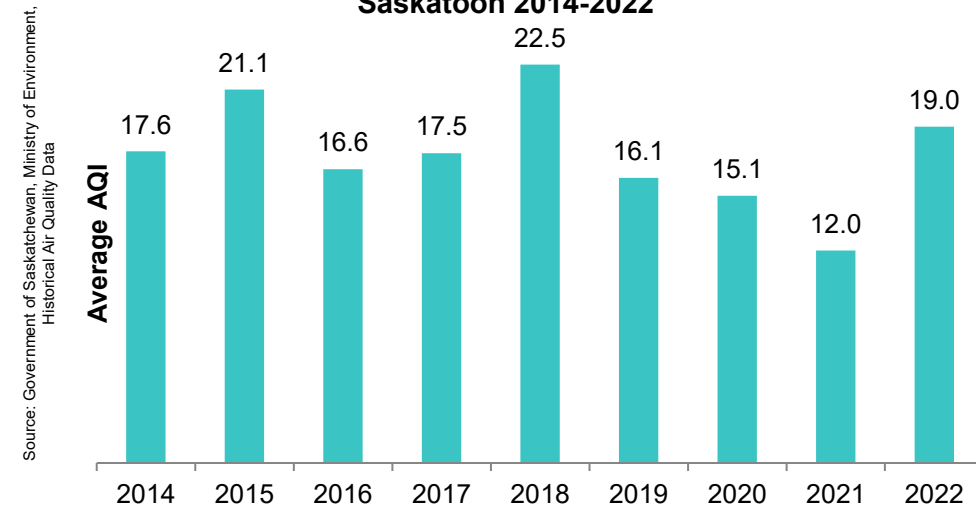
Saskatoon Water rates are designed to encourage water conservation in order to defer the need for high capital-intensive capacity projects. Due to fluctuating seasonal irrigation demands, Saskatoon's total average annual daily consumption varies significantly from year to year.

Saskatoon Waste Diversion Rate, 2018-2022



Saskatoon's waste diversion rate in 2022 was 24.5%, a slight decrease from 24.7% in 2021. Significant changes will be required to meet the City of Saskatoon's goal of 70% waste diversion by 2023. Changes recommended include the development of a city-wide organics program for food and yard waste, as well as increased recycling of ICI (Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional) materials. The City calculates waste diversion rates based on diversion and disposal programs run by the City but does not include reduction, reuse, recycling, or disposal through non-city programs.

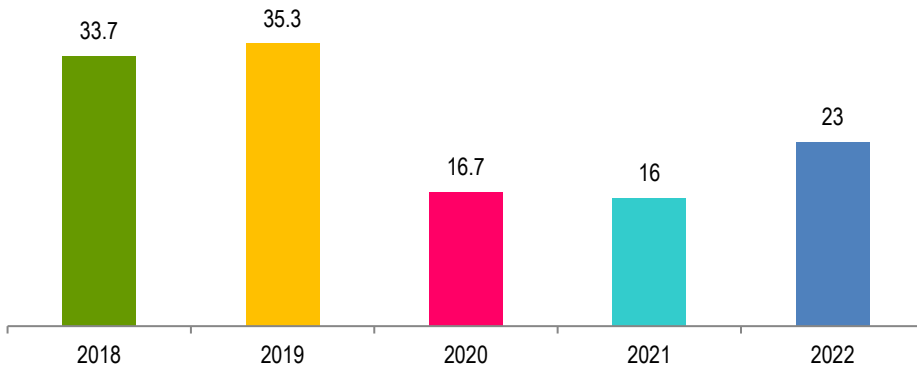
Historical Air Quality Index (AQI) Measures in Saskatoon 2014-2022



The Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment collects and monitors air quality hourly using the Air Quality Index (AQI). The higher the number, the greater the risk of poor air quality for one's health. In Saskatoon, the overall AQI has increased last year. In 2022, 96.4% of the time, the air quality received the "good" rating and 3.5% received the "fair" rating. There were less than 0.1% occurrences where the air quality was considered "poor". Saskatoon's air quality occasionally fell into the "poor" category however, these situations were quickly resolved, and there were no further concerns.

Saskatoon Transit Ridership (rides per capita), 2018-2022

Source: Saskatoon Transit Annual Report, 2022

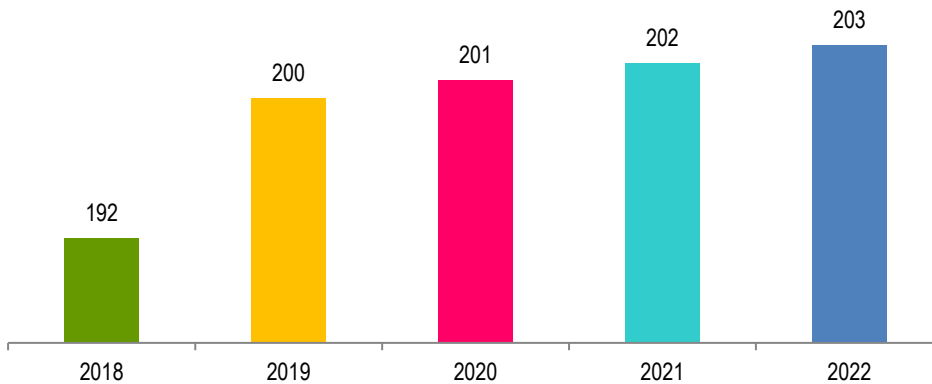


As a result of the pandemic, the number of transit rides per capita in Saskatoon decreased further in 2021. An increase was noted in 2022.

A noteworthy aspect of the City's Growth Plan is the development of the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT), which will include some bus-only traffic lanes and transit signal priority lights. With improvements to the reliability and efficiency of public transit, the number of realistic transportation options for moving around the city will be expanded for more citizens.

Kilometers of Cycling-Specific Infrastructure (Paths and Bike Lanes), 2018-2022

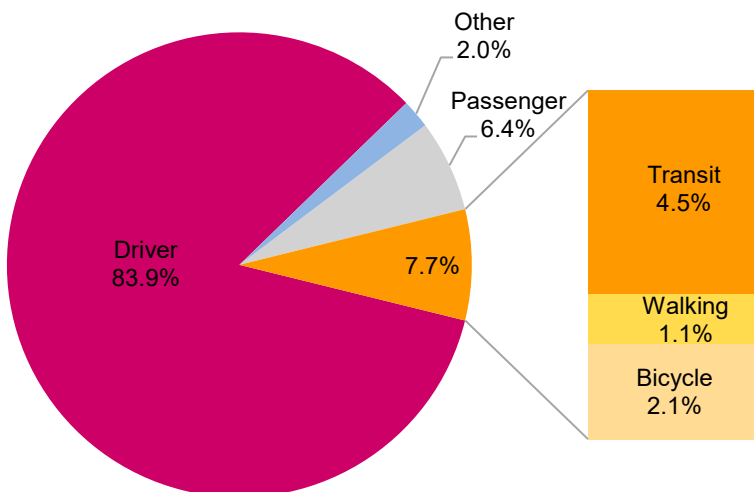
Source: City of Saskatoon, Planning & Development



By the end of 2022, 203 Km of cycling-specific infrastructure had been built, exceeding the 2022 target of 188 Km. Downtown cycling infrastructure for all ages and abilities (AAA) is expected to continue in the coming years.

Mode of Transportation to Work, 2021

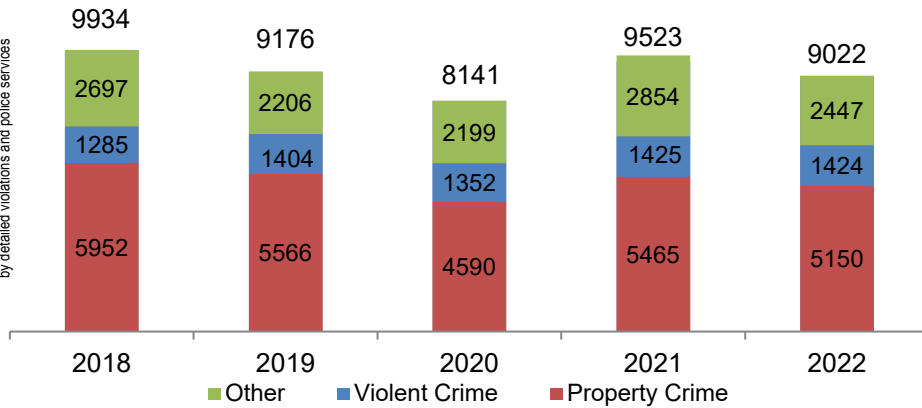
Source: Statistics Canada: Census, 2021



According to the 2021 Census, 83.9% of the labour force drive to work and 7.7% take an alternative mode of transportation including transit, walking, or cycling. Of those, transit is the most common mode. As indicated above, the main pillars of the Growth Plan will include investment in cycling and public transit-specific infrastructure. The intent would be to provide less carbon-intensive options for moving around.

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 252-0079 - Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations and police services

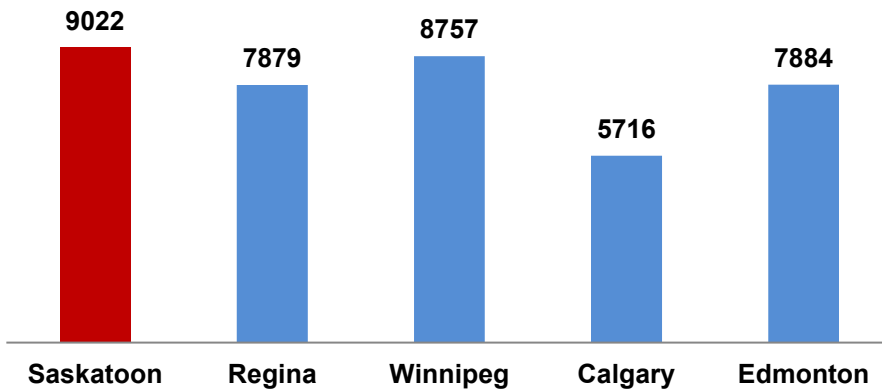
Total Saskatoon Criminal Code Violations (excluding traffic) per 100,000 population, 2018-2022



In 2022, the number of crime incidents per 100,000 population (excluding traffic) fell compared to what was previously recorded in 2021. Other crimes decreased slightly compared to the previous year.

Source: Statistics Canada. Table 252-0078, 252-0079, 252-0080 - Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations and police services

Incidents of Crime (excluding traffic) per 100,000 Population by City, 2022

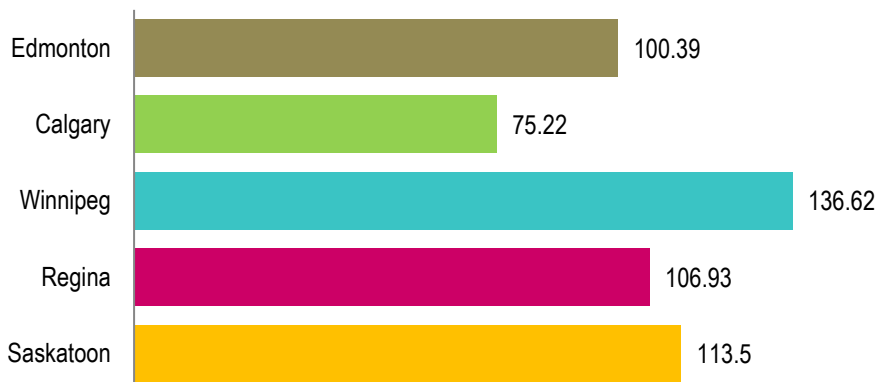


Saskatoon had the highest crime rate per 100,000 population (excluding traffic) among these five prairie cities, in 2022.

All the prairie cities except Winnipeg and Saskatoon saw a decrease in crime since 2022. Saskatoon experienced an increase of 522 incidents compared to the previous year.

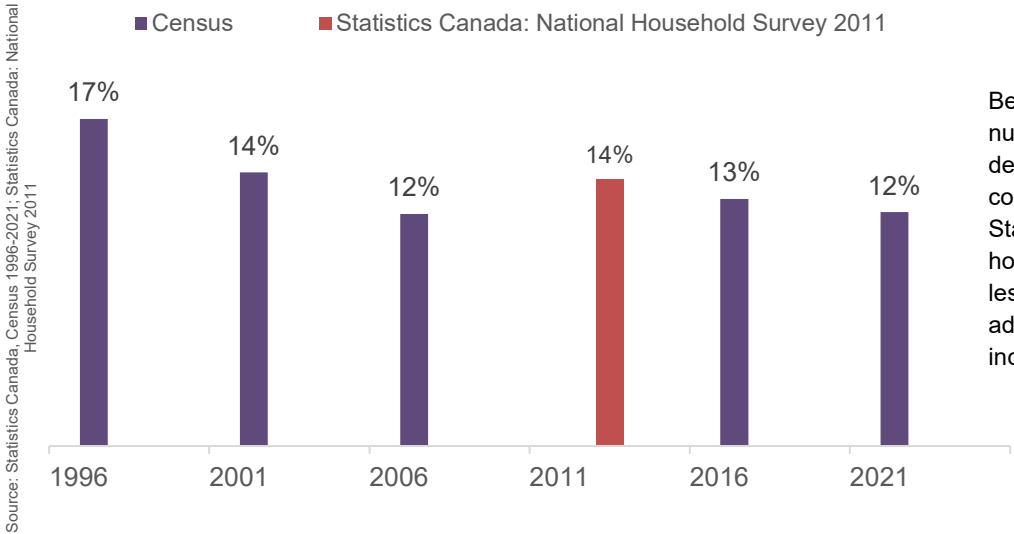
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 252-0062

Crime Severity Index (weighted) for Prairie CMAs, 2022



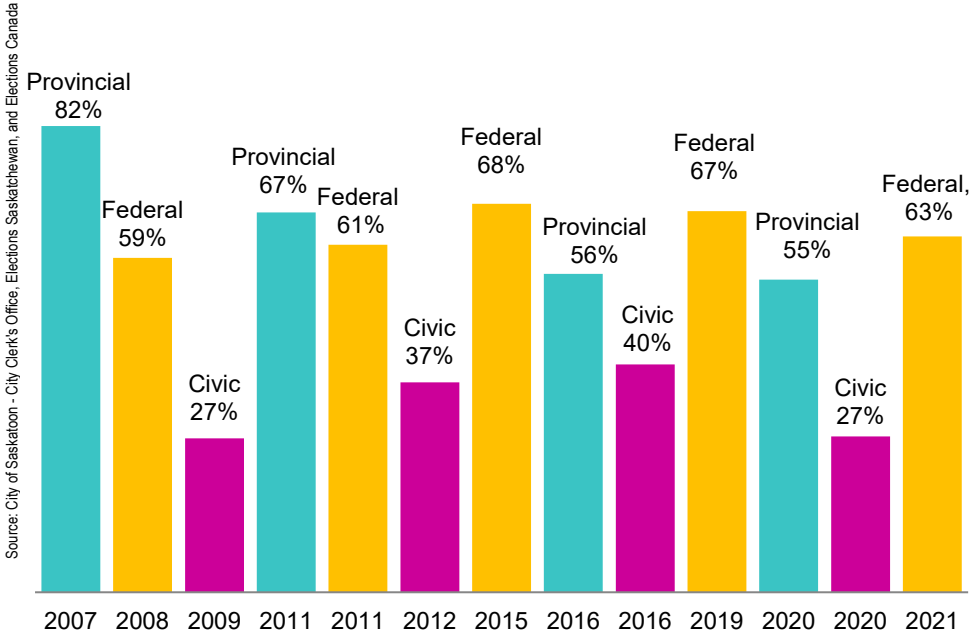
The Crime Severity Index (CSI) measures the volume and severity of police-reported crime in the CMAs. As with incidents of crime, all the prairie CMAs except Regina experienced an increase in CSI. In 2022, Saskatoon was rated as the second-highest value, an increase from the third-highest value in 2021.

Incidence of Low-Income Among Saskatoon Families, (1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016, 2021)



Between 2016 and 2021, the number of low-income families decreased by 1%. Individuals are considered low-income by Statistics Canada if their household's after-tax income is less than 50% of the median adjusted household after-tax income.

Saskatoon Voter Turn-out by Level of Government and Year



The average voter turnout in municipal elections has been 33% since 2008. During the same period, the average voter turnout for federal elections was 64%, while provincial elections had a turnout of 59%. Civic elections typically have lower voter turnout than Provincial and Federal elections.

Voter turnout decreased by 4% in the 2021 federal election compared to 2015 and 2019. This could be due, in part, to residents' lack of interest in politics, as reported by Statistics Canada on February 16, 2022.

Glossary

Attainable Housing is defined as housing that adequately meets the needs of a household and costs less than 30% of the household's gross monthly income.

Census: Every five years, Statistics Canada conducts a census. The last census for which data is available was taken in 2016. The census provides a statistical portrait of our country and its people. The census includes everyone living in Canada on Census day, as well as Canadians who are abroad.

Components of population growth are factors underlying population growth and changes in its age structure. They include: births, deaths, immigration, emigration, net non-permanent residents and, for regions in a given territory, internal migration.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures price movements in a basket of goods and services that a typical family buys. An arbitrary base year is chosen for which the index is assigned a value of 100 (presently 2002). Changes in the cost of the basket are tracked over time by comparing the index value to the base year. For example, an index number of 105 for a particular year indicates that prices have risen by 5% since the base year.

Crimes against the person involve the use or threatened use of violence against a person, including homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault, and robbery. Robbery is considered a crime against the person because unlike other theft offences it involves the use, or threat of, violence.

Crimes against property involve unlawful acts to gain property but do not involve the use or threat of violence against the person. They include offenses such as break and enter, theft, and fraud.

Crime rates are based on the number of incidents reported to police per 100,000 population. Rates are used to make comparisons over time and among geographic areas with different populations. The "crime rate" represents total *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic incidents. It does not include other federal statutes such as drug offences.

Crime Severity Index (weighted) measures both the volume and severity of crimes reported to the police. To calculate the CSI, each violation is assigned a weight. CSI weights are based on the violation's incarceration rate, as well as the average length of prison sentence handed down by criminal courts. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the

weight for that offence. To calculate the CSI, the weighted offences are summed and then divided by the population. As with the other indexes, to simplify comparison, the CSI is then standardized to a base of "100" (for the CSI, the base year is 2006).

Cycling-Specific Infrastructure includes cycling suitable for novices including bike boulevards, paved off-road multi-use trails, walkways or park paths, and gravel or crusher dust off-road multi-use trails and intermediate on-road bike lanes.

Disposable Income is personal income minus personal income tax payments.

Economic growth is the change in real gross domestic product (GDP).

Employment Rate: The employment rate (formerly the employment/population ratio) is the number of persons employed expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

Good-producing industries: Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and oil and gas extraction; utilities (electric power, gas and water); construction; and manufacturing.

Greenfield neighbourhoods used in the calculations include: Airport Business Area, Arbor Creek, Aspen Ridge, Blairmore DA, Blairmore SC, Briarwood, Brighton, Confederation Park, Dundonald, Evergreen, Hampton Village, Kensington, Lakeridge, Lakewood SC, North Industrial, Parkridge, Rosewood, Silverspring, South West Industrial, Stonebridge, The Willows, University Heights SC, Willowgrove.

Housing Affordability Measure The RBC Housing Affordability Measures show the proportion of median pre-tax household income that would be required to service the cost of mortgage payments (principal and interest), property taxes, and utilities on a single-family detached home, as well as for an overall aggregate of all housing types in a given market. The affordability measures are based on a 25% down payment, a 25-year mortgage loan at a five-year fixed rate.

The higher the measure, the more difficult it is to afford a home. For example, an affordability measure of 50% means that home ownership costs, including mortgage payments, utilities, and property taxes take up 50% of a typical household's pre-tax income. (RBC Royal Bank)

Glossary

Industry Classification Categories used by the Conference Board of Canada:

Business Services Sector

- **Professional, Scientific and Technical Services** includes activities in which human capital is the major input. The main components of this sector are legal services; accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services; architectural, engineering and related services; specialized design services; computer systems design and related services; management, scientific and technical consulting services; scientific research and development services; and advertising, public relations, and related services.
- **Management of Companies and Enterprises** includes managing companies and enterprises and/or holding the securities or financial assets of companies and enterprises, for the purpose of owning a controlling interest in them and/or influencing their management decisions. They may undertake the function of management, or they may entrust the function of financial management to portfolio managers.
- **Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services** comprises establishments of two different types: those primarily engaged in activities that support the day-to-day operations of other organizations; and those primarily engaged in waste management activities.

Construction Sector includes constructing, repairing and renovating buildings and engineering works, and in subdividing and developing land.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Sector

- **Finance and Insurance** includes financial transactions (that is, transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets) or in facilitating financial transactions.
- **Real Estate and Rental and Leasing** includes renting, leasing or otherwise allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets. Establishments primarily engaged in managing real estate for others; selling, renting and/or buying of real estate for others; and appraising real estate, are also included.

Information and Cultural Industries Sector includes producing and distributing (except by wholesale and retail methods) information and cultural products. Establishments providing the means to transmit or distribute these products or providing access to equipment and expertise for processing data are also included.

Manufacturing Sector includes the chemical, mechanical or physical transformation of materials or substances into new products.

Non-Commercial Services Sector

- **Educational Services** includes providing instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. This instruction and training is provided by specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities and training centres.
- **Health Care and Social Assistance** includes providing health care by diagnosis and treatment, providing residential care for medical and social reasons, and providing social assistance, such as counselling, welfare, child protection, community housing and food services, vocational rehabilitation and child care, to those requiring such assistance.

Personal Services Sector

- **Arts, Entertainment and Recreation** includes operating facilities or providing services to meet the cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of their patrons.
- **Accommodation and Food Services** includes providing short-term lodging and complementary services to travellers, vacationers and others. Also, this sector includes preparing meals, snacks and beverages, to customer orders, for immediate consumption on and off the premises.
- **Other Services** (except public administration) comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members.

Primary & Utilities Sector

- **Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting** includes growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, harvesting fish and other animals from their natural habitats and providing related support activities.
- **Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction** includes extracting and or exploration of naturally occurring minerals.
- **Utilities** includes operating electric, gas and water utilities.

Glossary

Public Administration Sector includes activities of a governmental nature, that is, the enactment and judicial interpretation of laws and their pursuant regulations, and the administration of programs based on them.

Transportation and Warehousing Sector includes transporting passengers and goods, warehousing, and storing goods. The modes of transportation are road (trucking, transit, and ground passenger), rail, water, air, and pipeline.

Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector

- **Wholesale Trade** includes wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The wholesaling process is an intermediate step in the distribution of goods. Many wholesalers are organized to sell merchandise in large quantities to retailers, and business and institutional clients.
- **Retail trade** includes retailing merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The retailing process is the final step in the distribution of merchandise; retailers are therefore organized to sell merchandise in small quantities to the general public. This sector comprises two main types of retailers, store and non-store retailers.

Infill neighbourhoods used in the calculations include: Adelaide/Churchill, Avalon, Brevoort Park, Buena Vista, Caswell Hill, Central Business District, Central Industrial, City Park, College Park, College Park East, Confederation SC, Eastview, Erindale, Exhibition, Fairhaven, Forest Grove, Greystone Heights, Grosvenor Park, Haultain, Holiday Park, Holliston, Hudson Bay Park, Kelsey - Woodlawn, King George, Lakeview, Lawson Heights, Lawson Heights SC, Massey Place, Mayfair, Meadowgreen, Montgomery Place, Mount Royal, North Park, Nutana, Nutana Park, Nutana SC, Pacific Heights, Pleasant Hill, Queen Elizabeth, Richmond Heights, River Heights, Riversdale, Silverwood Heights, Sutherland, U of S Lands South MA, University Heights DA, Varsity View, West Industrial, Westmount, Westview, Wildwood

Inflation is the percentage change in prices from one period to the next.

Labour Force is the sum of employed and unemployed persons aged 15 and up. Excludes those who are not employed and who are not looking for work.

National Household Survey (NHS): Information previously collected by the mandatory long-form census questionnaire was collected in 2011 as part of the voluntary NHS. The information collected in the NHS provides data to support government programs directed at target populations.

Information from the NHS will also support provincial/territorial and local government planning and program delivery.

Natural Increase is the variation in the population counts over a given period resulting from the difference between births and deaths.

Net international migration is the variation obtained according to the following formula: (Immigrants + returning emigrants + net non-permanent residents) – (emigrants + net temporary emigration).

Net Migration is the difference between immigration and emigration or difference between in and out-migrants.

Real Gross Domestic Product (Real GDP) is value of all final goods and services produced in a geographical region, adjusted for inflation.

Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is a geographic area formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (known as the core). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more must live in the core. The Saskatoon CMA includes the following census subdivisions: Allan, Asquith, Blucher No. 343, Bradwell, Clavet, Colonsay, Colonsay No. 342, Corman Park No. 344, Dalmeny, Delisle, Dundurn, Dundurn No. 314, Elstow, Langham, Martensville, Meacham, Osler, Saskatoon, Shields, Thode, Vanscoy, Vanscoy No. 345, Warman, Whitecap.

Saskatoon Census Subdivision is the area comprised of the municipality of Saskatoon.

Services-producing industries includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; business, building and other support services, educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

Statistics Canada is Canada's central statistical agency. Statistics Canada is legislated to serve this function for the whole of Canada and each of the provinces.

Unemployment Rate Is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Unemployment Is the number of people who are available for work and are actively looking for jobs, or have looked for work in the previous four weeks.



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