

Saskatoon Strategic Trends 2025

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

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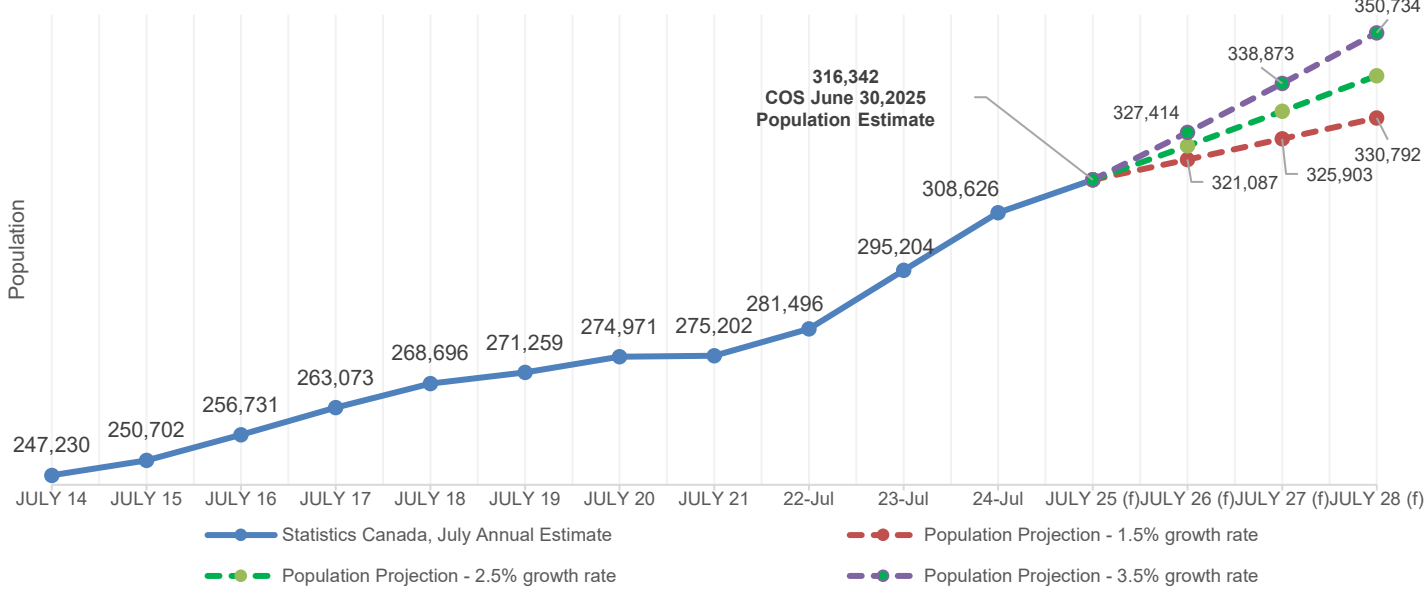
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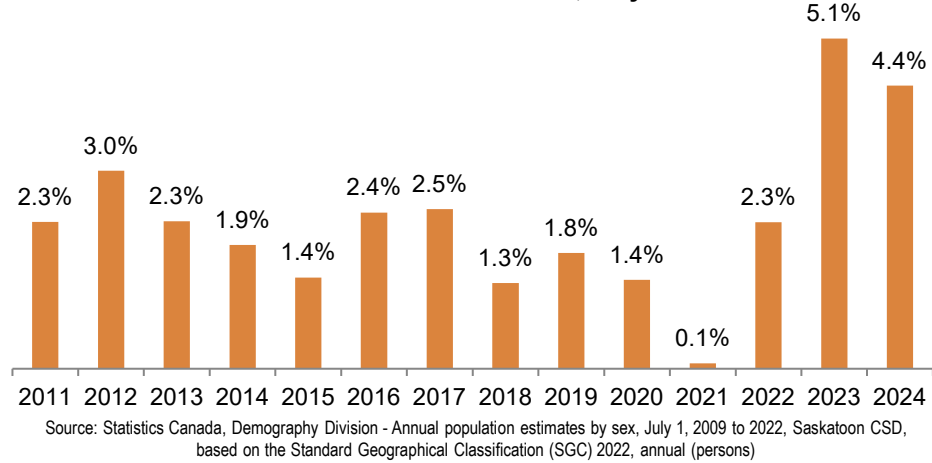
Demographic

As of July 1, 2025, Saskatoon's population is estimated at 313,255–319,428, with a midpoint of 316,342. In 2025, the City is projected to add 4,629 – 10,802 residents, reflecting 1.5 – 3.5% growth. Over the past decade, average annual growth was 2.03%, increasing to 3.9% in the last three years.

City of Saskatoon Population Projections, 2014 - 2029 (f)

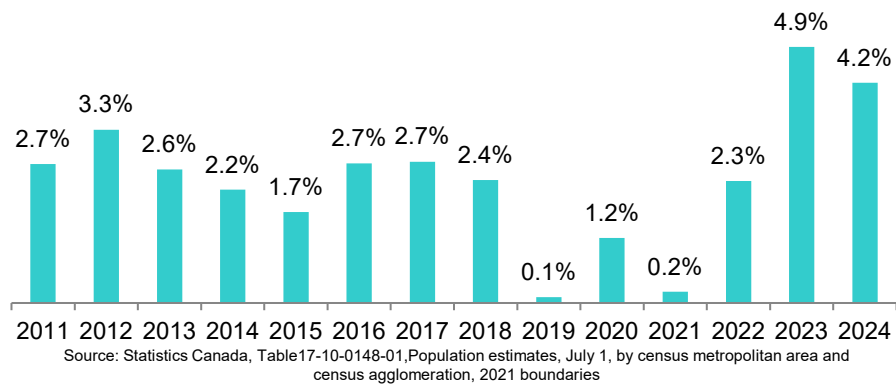


Saskatoon CSD Growth rate, July 2024



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 2.03%. The 2024 growth rate was above this average, and 2024's growth rate is anticipated to decrease gradually.

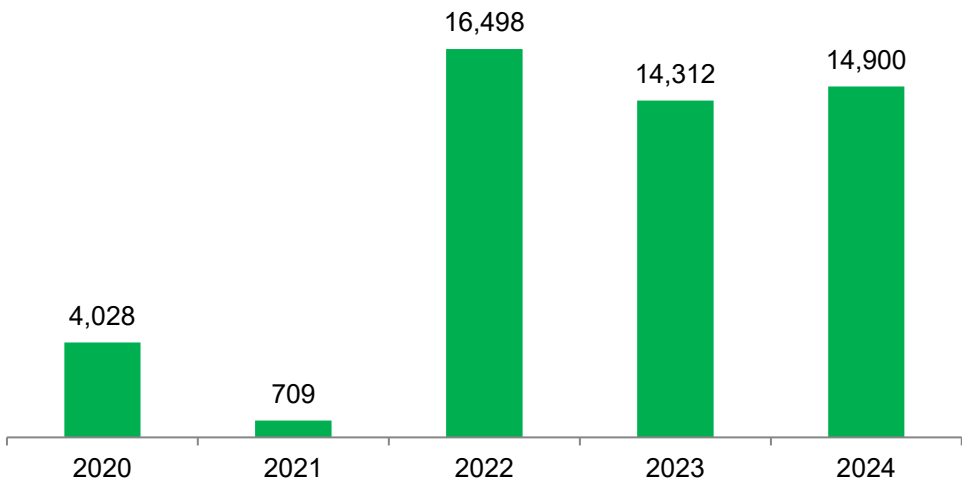
Saskatoon CMA Growth Rate, July 2024



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 2.10%.

Demographic

Annual Population Growth Saskatoon CMA, 2020-2024

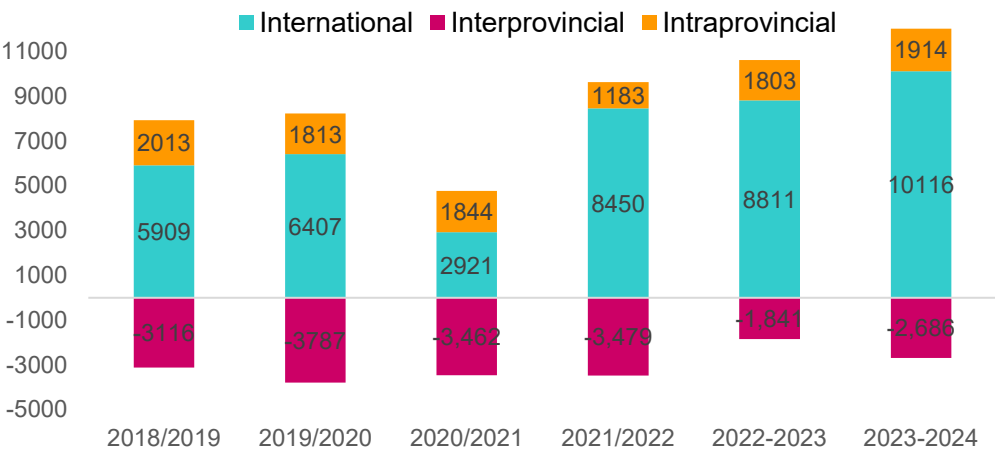


Source: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0155-01 Population estimates, July 1, by census

Statistics Canada estimates reveal that the Saskatoon CMA population was 367,336 on July 1, 2024.

There was an increase of 14,900 in 2024, above the five-year average of 10,089 since 2020. Despite a growth rate drop in recent years, the CMA population growth has exceeded 4,000 in the past five years, except for 2021.

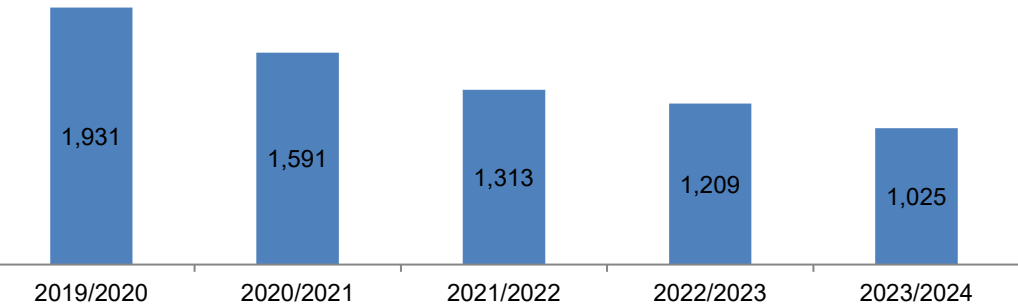
Net Migration to the Saskatoon CMA, 2018-2024



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0136-01

The primary driver of annual population growth in the Saskatoon CMA is net international migration. Notably, the 2023/2024 period experienced a substantial increase in this component, reflecting a recent surge in international migration. In 2024, the Saskatoon CMA also recorded an increase in intraprovincial migration, while experiencing a net decline in interprovincial migration.

Natural Increase in the Saskatoon CMA Population, 2019-2024

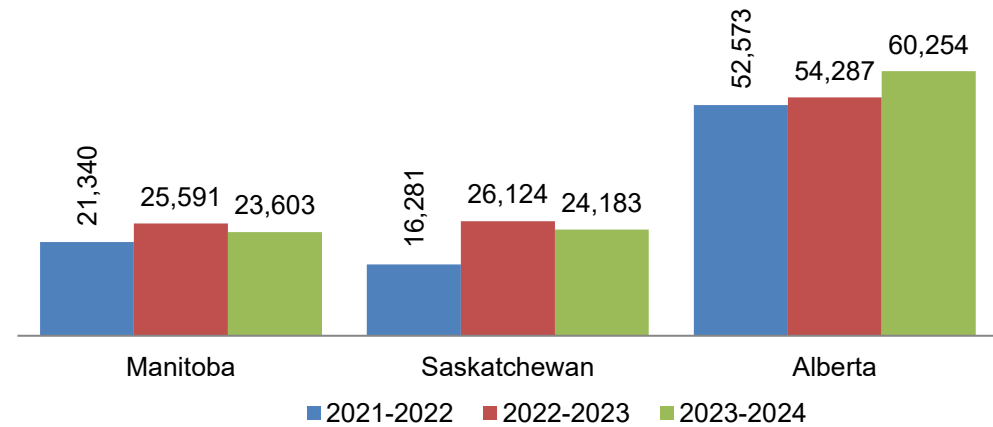


Source: Statistics Canada Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Area, 2021 -Table 17-10-0149-01

Natural increase (births minus deaths) in the Saskatoon CMA has been trending down over the past five years. There has been a gradual decrease noted since 2019/2020. Since 2019/2020, the average annual natural increase has been 1,414. The 2023/2024 total of 1,025 fell below the five-year average.

Demographic

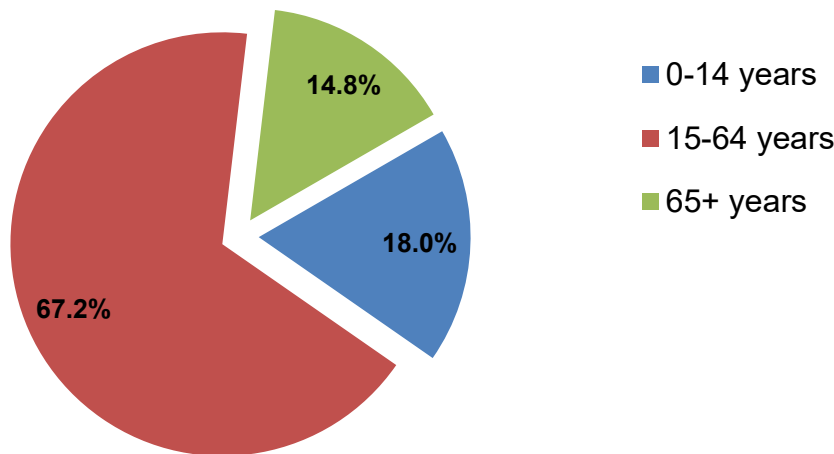
Net International Migration Western Canada, 2021-2024



Source: Statistics Canada. Estimates of the components of demographic growth,

Between 2023 and 2024, Alberta recorded an increase in international migration, while in contrast, Saskatchewan and Manitoba experienced declines, likely influenced by recent amendments to immigration regulations. Nevertheless, despite these variations, all three Prairie provinces have maintained substantially higher levels of net international migration in recent years compared to the early part of the decade. Notably, Alberta's increase has been greater in relative terms. Meanwhile, in both Saskatchewan and at the national level, net international migration remains the primary driver of population growth.

Saskatoon CMA Distribution of Population By Age Group, 2024

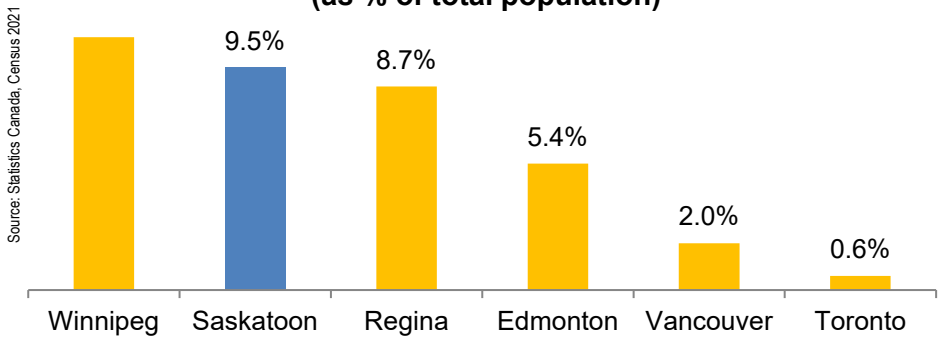


Source: Statistics Canada. Table: 17-10-0148-01 Population estimates, July 1, by census metropolitan area and census agglomeration, 2021 boundaries

The Saskatoon CMA has maintained a working-age (15–64) population of between 66.9% and 70.9% 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 30 million people living in CMAs as of 2024. Permanent and temporary immigration continues to be the key drivers of population growth in urban Canada.

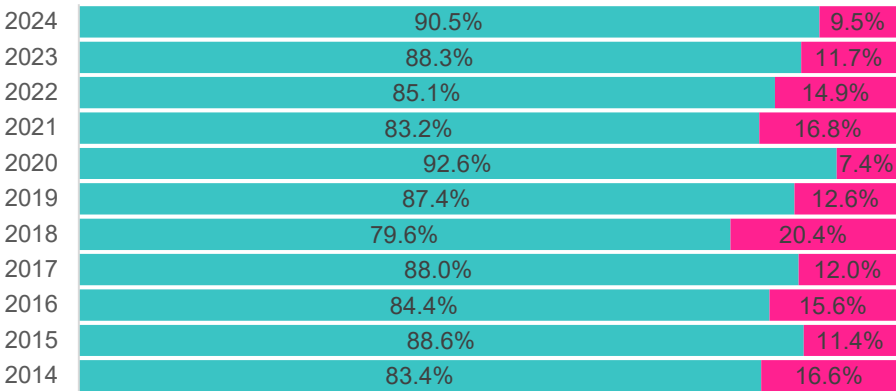
Indigenous Identity by Geography, 2021 (as % of total population)



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 10.8%, Winnipeg had the highest percentage compared to other Prairie cities.

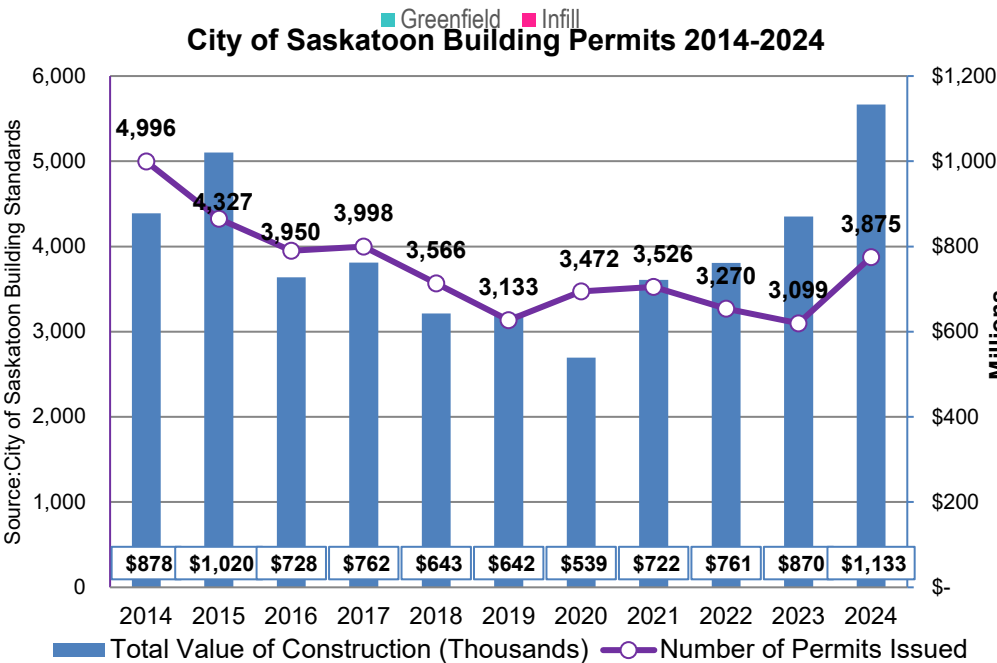
Annual Increase of Greenfield & Infill Residential Units, 2014-2024



The number of new residential units built in 2024 was higher than was recorded in 2023. The proportion of infill development, on the other hand, was lower. The total number of infill units decreased by 2.2% from 2023 to 2024, while greenfield units increased by 2.2%.

The five-year rolling average for infill development was 11.6% in 2024. The City of Saskatoon has set a target of 25% residential infill development by the end of 2025.

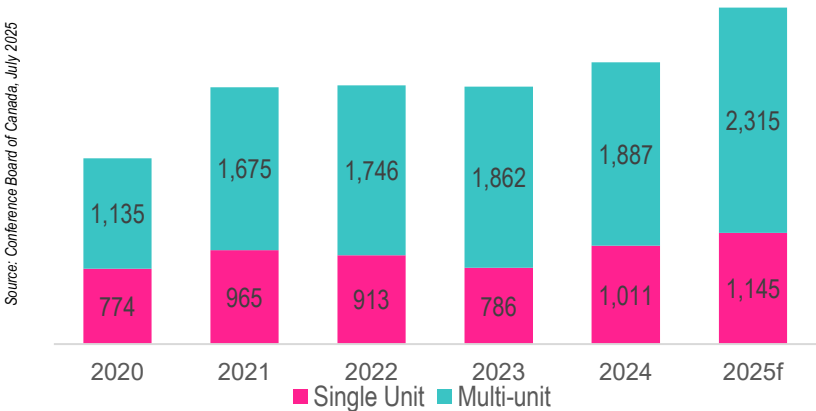
City of Saskatoon Building Permits 2014-2024



The number of building permits issued in 2024 was higher than in the previous year. In addition, the total value of construction increased in 2024. This was due to a large amount of activity in the residential sector.

The 2024 measures above the ten-year average of 3,747 permits issued per year and \$790,738 of construction value per year from 2014-2024.

Saskatoon CMA Housing Starts, 2020-2025(f)

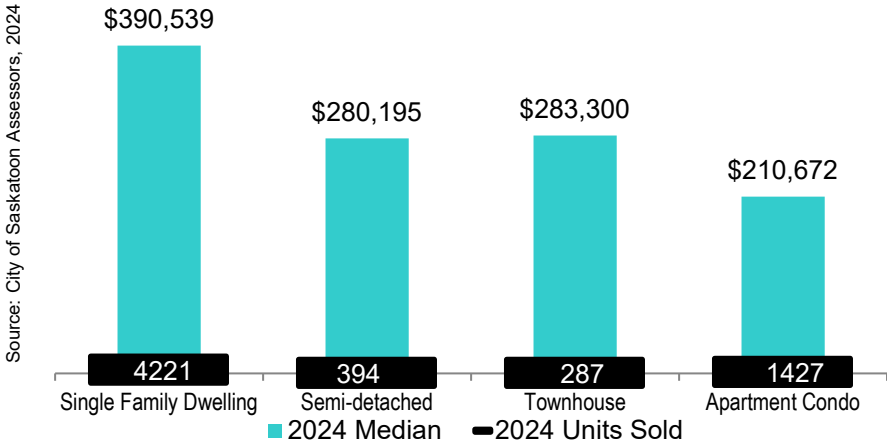


The CBOC estimated an uptick in housing starts in 2024. Their forecasts for 2025 show a generally increasing pattern.

The 2024 estimate indicates single-unit homes are lower than the five-year average of 890 units from 2020–2024. The forecasts for 2025, however, indicate single-unit homes above the five-year average. Conversely, the 2023 and 2024 estimates are below the five-year average of 1661 multi-unit housing starts.

Development

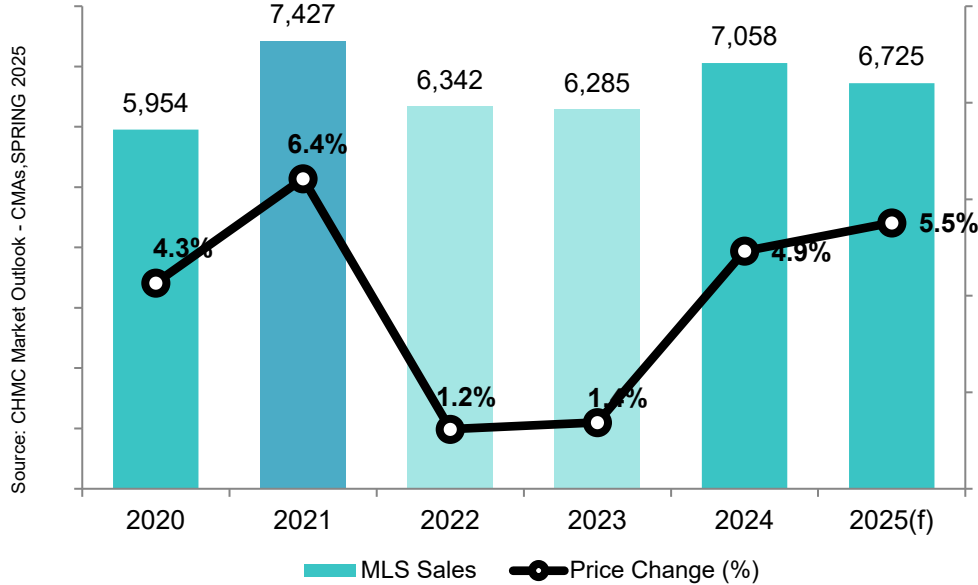
Median Residential Sale Price and Units Sold by Type in Saskatoon, 2024



The total number of residential sales in Saskatoon increased by approximately 12.9% from 2023 to 2024. The number of single-family dwelling sales increased by 14.9%, semi-detached sales increased by 36.3% from the previous year, and townhouse sales decreased by 60.4%. Apartment condo sales increased by 56.0% in 2024.

The median sale price of all residential units in Saskatoon remained at 13.3% in 2024, much higher than what was reported in the previous year.

Saskatoon CMA Housing Sales vs Price Change 2020-2025(f)

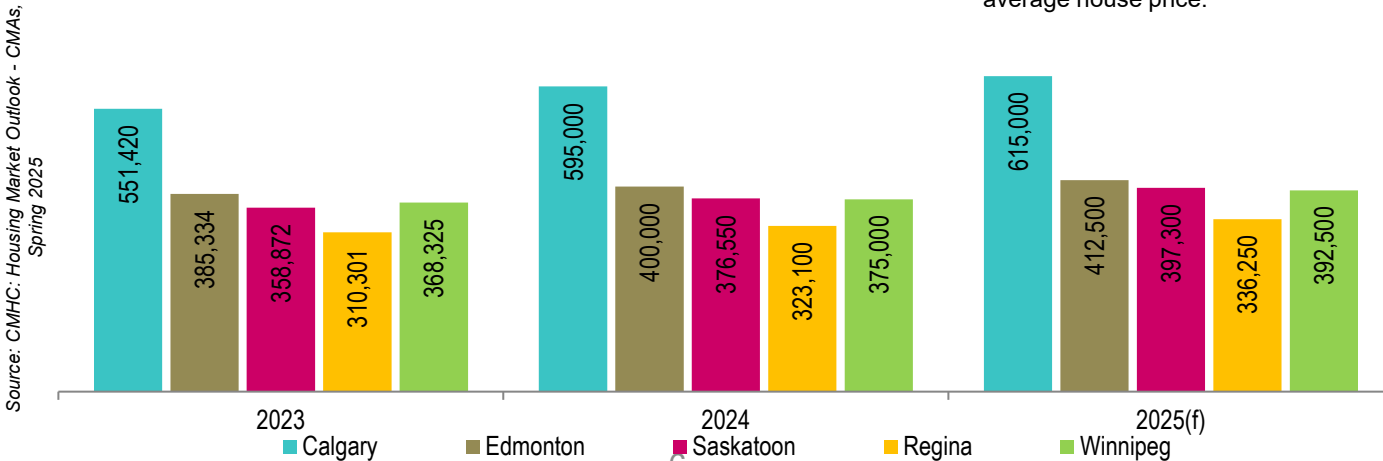


Each dwelling type saw an increase, except for Townhouses, which saw a significant decrease.

According to CMHC projections, Canada's housing market will cool in 2025 with prices falling about 2% amid economic pressures, followed by a gradual recovery in 2026.

The average resale price in the Saskatoon CMA trended upward in 2024, except for Townhouse and apartment condo sales.

Average House Price by CMA, 2023-2025(f)

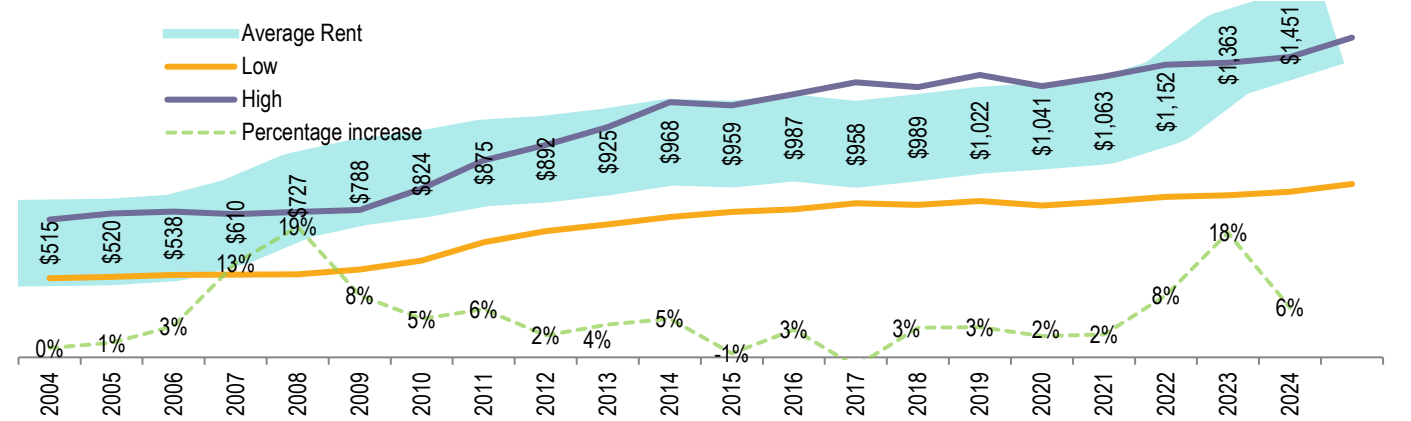


Average house prices rose from 2022 to 2023 in each of the prairie CMAs. Calgary remains the highest, and Regina has the lowest recorded average house price.

Development

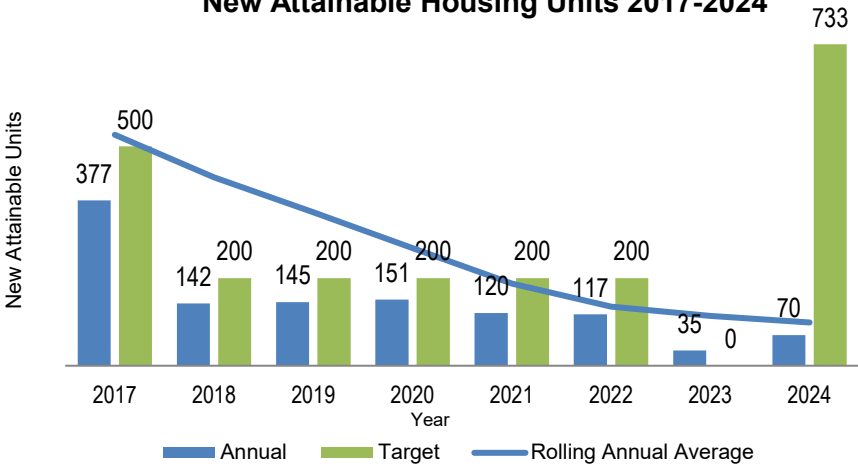
The average rent in the Saskatoon CMA decreased by 6.4% from 2023 to 2024. The average rent has been 5.5% over the last 20 years, but CMHC predicts continued downward pressure on the average rental price due to consistent vacancy rates.

Saskatoon CMA Average Rent & Annual Increase (%) 2004-2024



Source: Table 027-0040 - Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, average rents for areas with a population of 10,000 and over, annual (dollars), CANSIM (database).

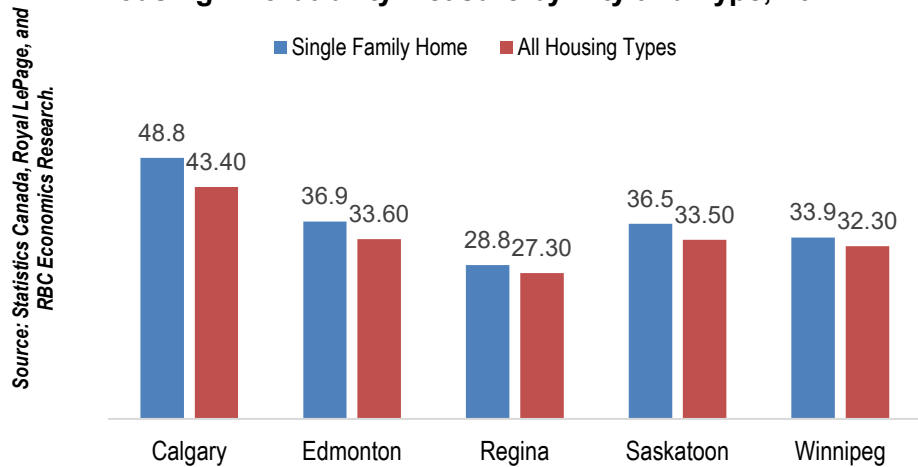
New Attainable Housing Units 2017-2024



Source: City of Saskatoon, Dept. of Planning & Development

The City of Saskatoon has advanced attainable housing through a range of strategic programs promoting home ownership and rental opportunities, with a strong focus on affordability. After a 2023 pause, Housing Accelerator Fund (HAF) activity resumed in 2024, delivering 70 units by year-end and reaching 164 units by June 2025. Additional 2024 funding from the Province of Saskatchewan supported further development. The City remains committed to expanding affordable housing through continued investment and program enhancements.

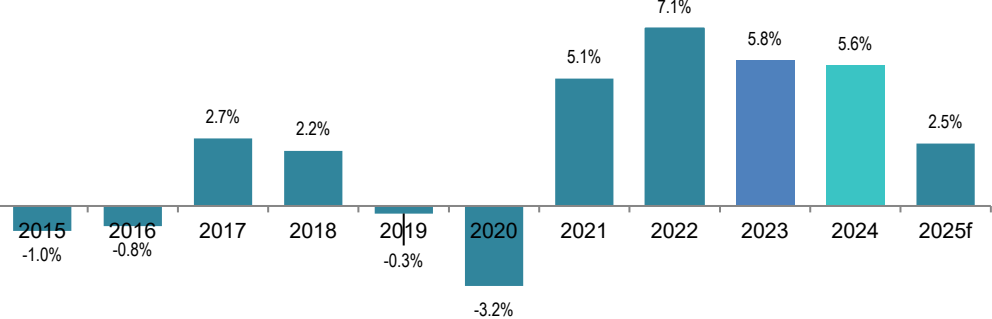
Housing Affordability Measure by City and Type, 2024



In 2024, this measure characterized the Saskatoon market as more affordable than Calgary and Edmonton, but less affordable than Regina and Winnipeg for single-family homes and a composite of all housing types. Calgary remains rated as the least affordable.

Source: Statistics Canada, Royal LePage, and RBC Economics Research.

Saskatoon CMA Real GDP Growth (% change), 2015 - 2025(f)

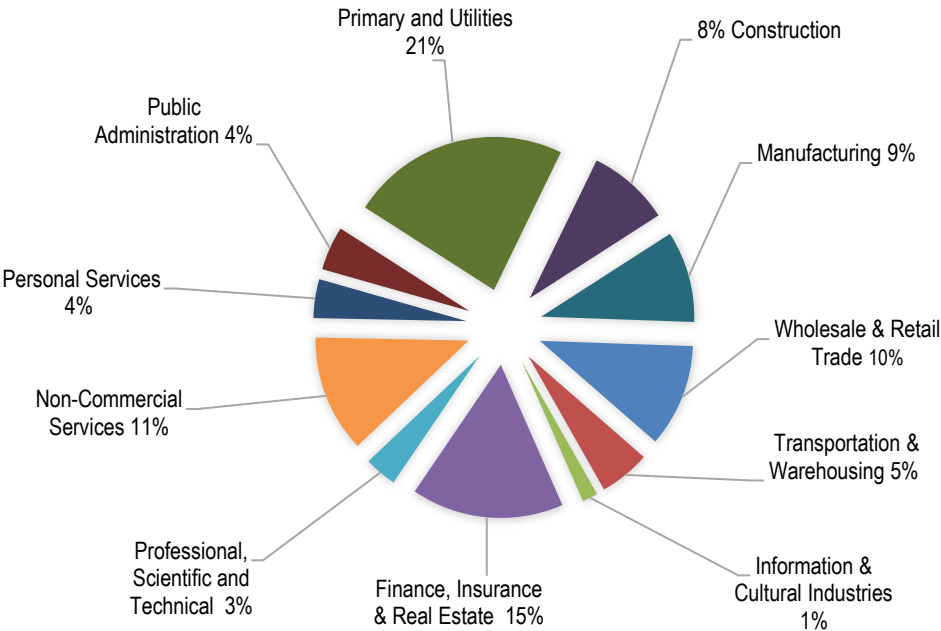


Source: Conference Board of Canada, July 2025

The Saskatoon CMA had a positive GDP growth of 5.6% in 2024. The Saskatoon CMA has a diverse economy that spans a variety of industries.

In 2024, 57.91% of the GDP was produced in the services-producing sector, and 33.39% was produced in the goods-producing sector.

Percentage Of GDP By Industry, 2024

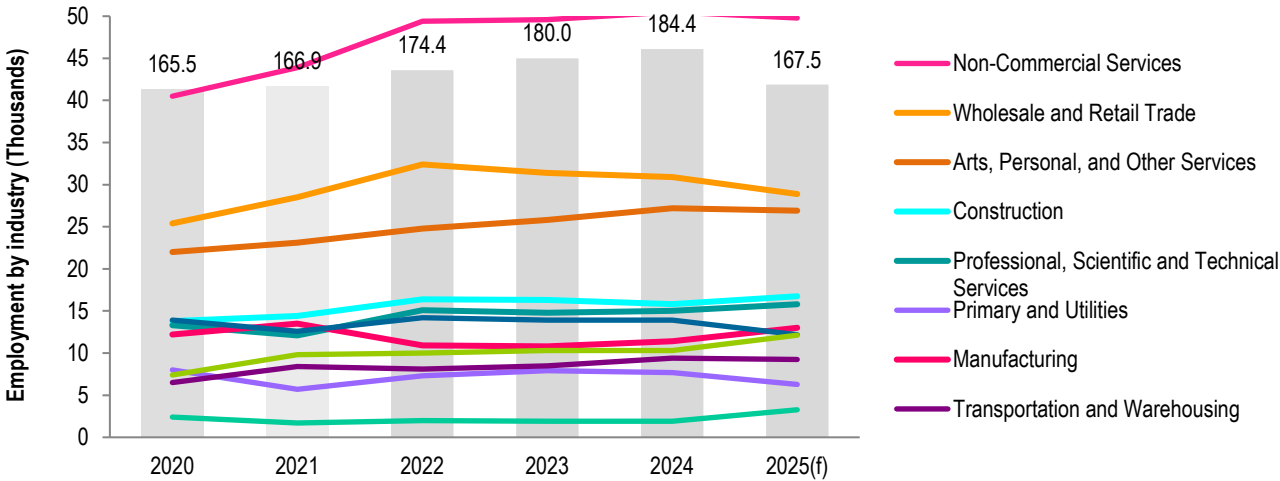


Since 2022, employment in Primary and Utilities, and Construction has grown, though both sectors experienced a slight decline in 2024. Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, and Non-Commercial Services have seen decreases in employment since 2024. Conversely,

Manufacturing, Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, and Information and Cultural Industries recorded growth in 2024, while Wholesale and Retail Trade, Transportation and Warehousing, and Personal and Other Services declined.

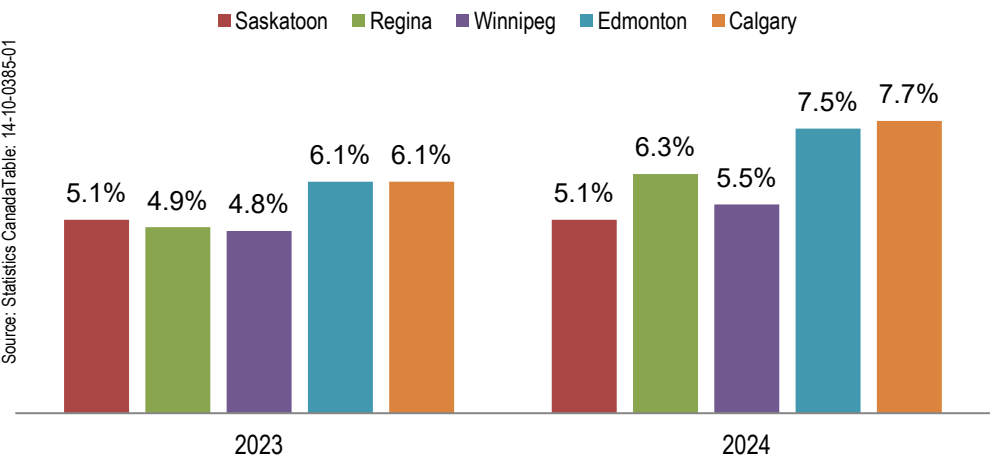
Overall, total employment by industry in the Saskatoon CMA rose by 184.4 thousand in 2024 compared to the previous year; however, the CMA anticipates a decline in the coming years

Saskatoon CMA Total Employment & Employment by Industry (Thousands), 2020-2025(f)



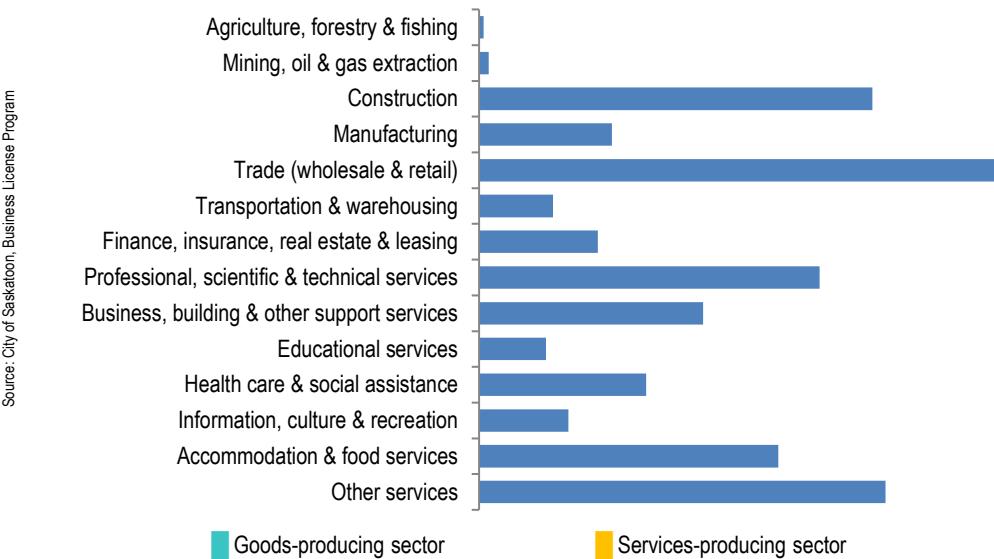
Source: Conference Board of Canada, July 2025

Unemployment rate by Census Metropolitan Area, 2023-2024



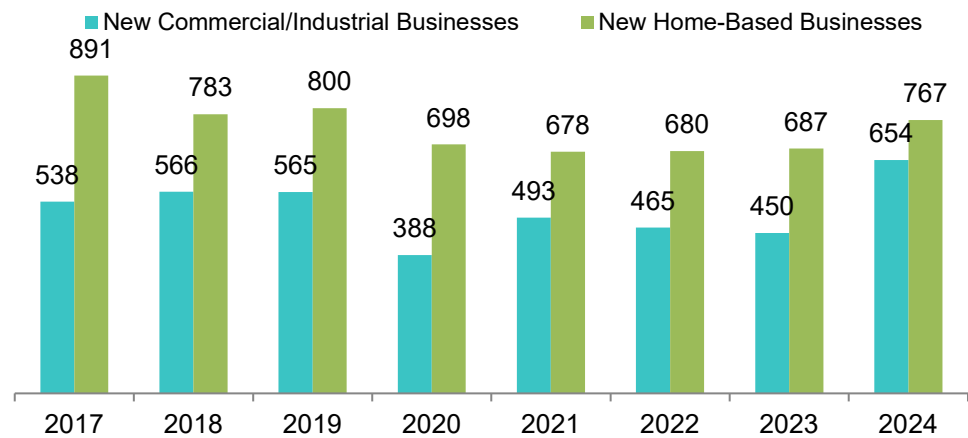
Despite significant increases in unemployment across most Canadian CMAs, Saskatoon's unemployment rate remained unchanged in 2024 from the previous year. In contrast, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, and Calgary all experienced higher rates in 2024, with Saskatoon maintaining stronger employment conditions. Notably, Regina's unemployment rate exceeded that of Saskatoon in 2024, and it is anticipated that other CMAs may see improvement as economic conditions strengthen.

City of Saskatoon Business Licenses Issued, 2024



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.

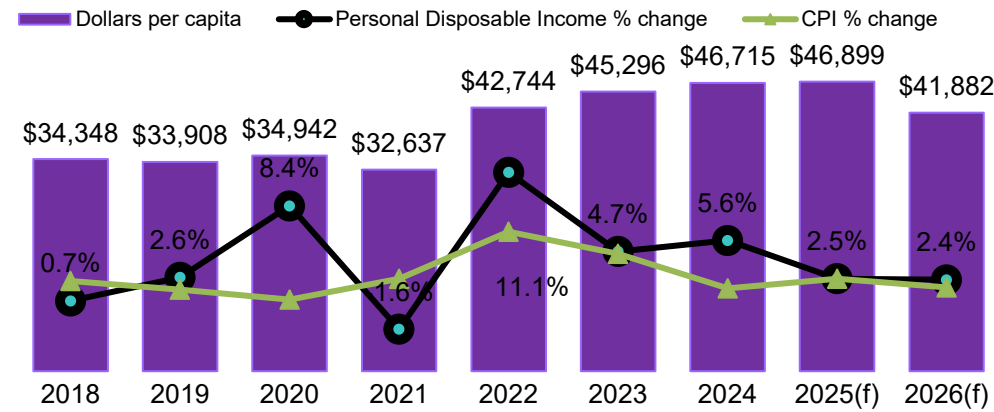
New Business Licenses Issued 2017-2024



The City of Saskatoon Business License Program issued 1,421 new business licenses in 2024. This represents a 25% increase in new businesses compared to 2023. Home-based businesses represented approximately 54% of new business licenses in 2024.

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.

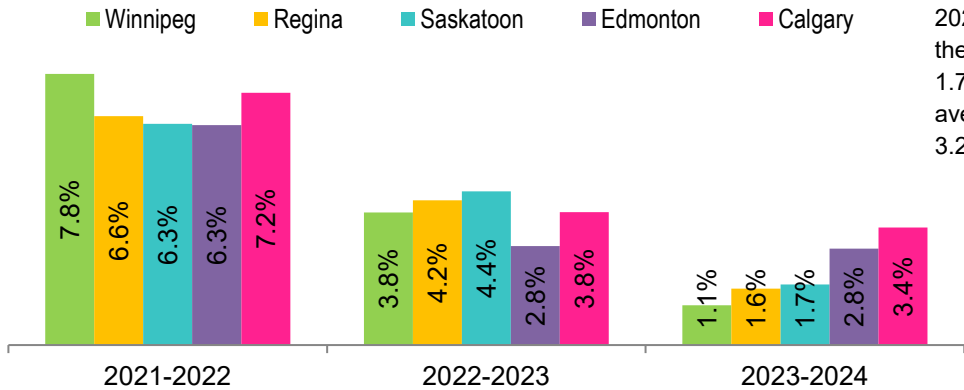
Saskatoon Disposable Income per Capita, 2018-2026(f)



Source: Conference Board of Canada - July 2025

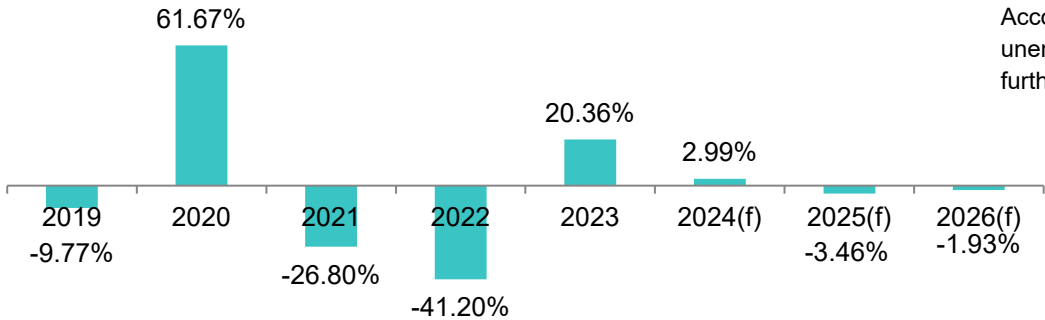
Disposable income per capita increased to 5.6% in 2024 from the recorded 4.7% in 2023, while the consumer price index (CPI) decreased by 1.7%. The CBOC forecasts that disposable income per capita will decrease in 2025 and 2026.

Consumer Price Index, 2021-2024 (base year 2002)



The prairie CMAs experienced a decrease in CPI between 2023 and 2024. For this period, the CPI for the Saskatoon CMA decreased by 1.7%. Over the past five years, the average annual increase in CPI was 3.2% in the Saskatoon CMA.

Saskatoon Unemployment Rate, 2019-2026(f)

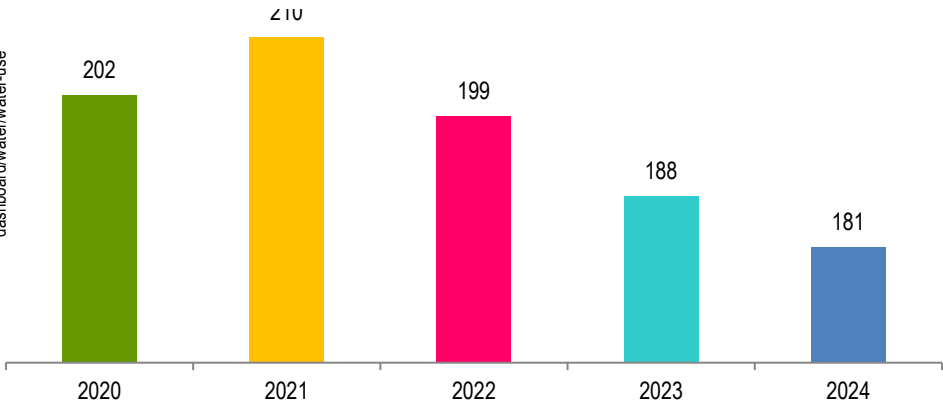


In 2024, the unemployment rate decreased to 2.99% after experiencing a 20.36% in 2023. According to the CBOC, the unemployment rate is expected to further decline by the end of 2025.

Source: Conference Board of Canada, July 2025

Source: City of Saskatoon, Environmental Initiatives Dashboard -Water Use, <https://www.saskatoon.ca/environmental-initiatives/environmental-dashboard/water/water-use>

Residential Average Annual Daily Water Consumption (litres per capita), 2020-2024

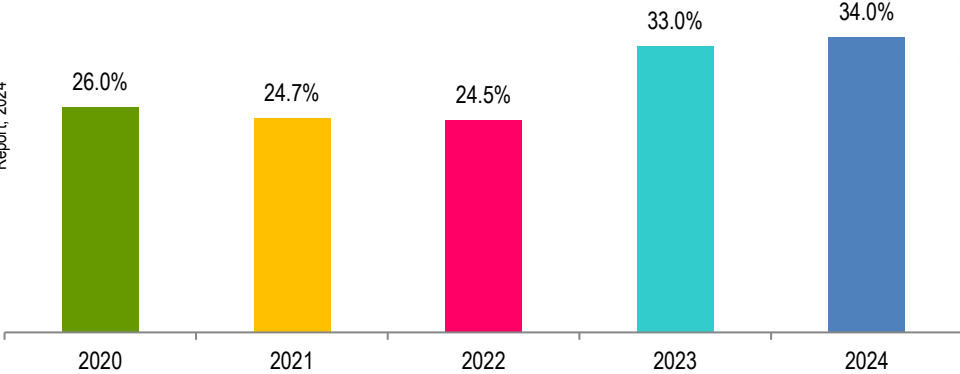


Since 2021, the daily water consumption per capita in Saskatoon has been decreasing. A further decline was noted in 2024.

Saskatoon Water rates are designed to encourage water conservation 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.

Source: City of Saskatoon, Integrated Management Annual Report, 2024

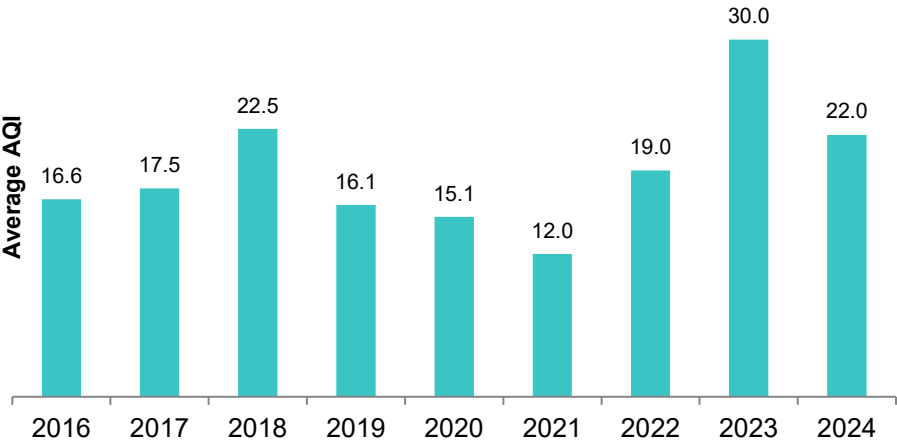
Saskatoon Waste Diversion Rate, 2020-2024



Saskatoon's waste diversion rate in 2024 was 34.0%, an increase from 33.0% in 2023. Significant changes will be required to meet the City of Saskatoon's goal of 70% waste diversion by 2025. 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.

Source: Government of Saskatchewan, Ministry of Environment, Historical Air Quality Data

Historical Air Quality Index (AQI) Measures in Saskatoon 2016-2024

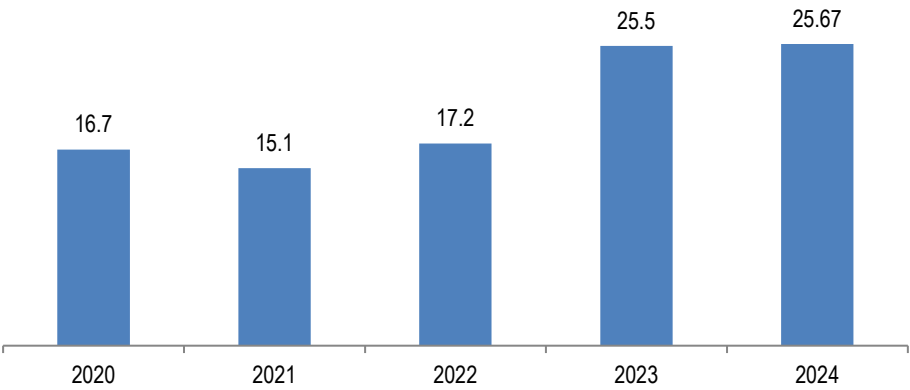


The Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment collects and monitors air quality. The Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment monitors air quality in Saskatoon hourly using the Air Quality Index (AQI), where higher values indicate greater health risks. In recent years, Saskatoon's overall AQI has improved significantly. In 2024, air quality was rated "good" approximately 94% of the time, "fair" about 5% of the time, and "poor" only 0.7% of the time. poor'.

Saskatoon's air quality fell into the "good" category mostly in 2024.

Saskatoon Transit Ridership (Rides per Capita), 2020-2024

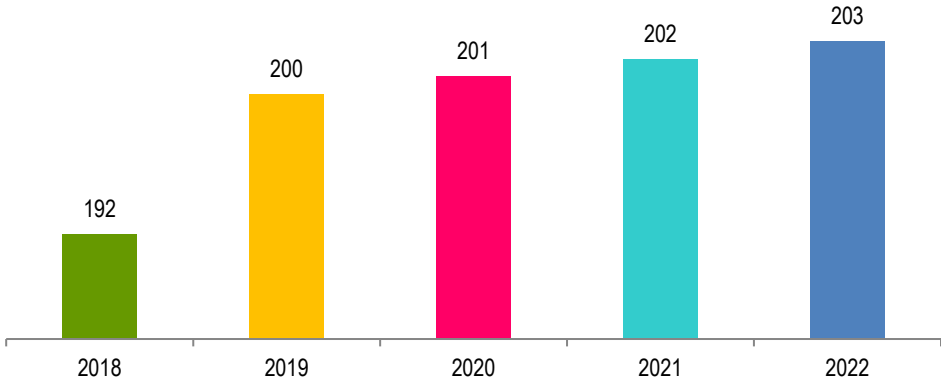
Source: Saskatoon Transit Annual Report, 2024



In 2024, the number of transit rides per capita in Saskatoon rose to 25.67, up from 25.5 in 2023. Ridership revenue is steadily returning to pre-pandemic levels, supported by an influx of new passengers from the city’s growing neighbourhoods. A key feature of the City’s Growth Plan is the introduction of a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system, featuring dedicated bus-only lanes and transit signal priority lights. These enhancements will improve the reliability and efficiency of public transit, providing more residents with practical and accessible transportation options across the city.

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

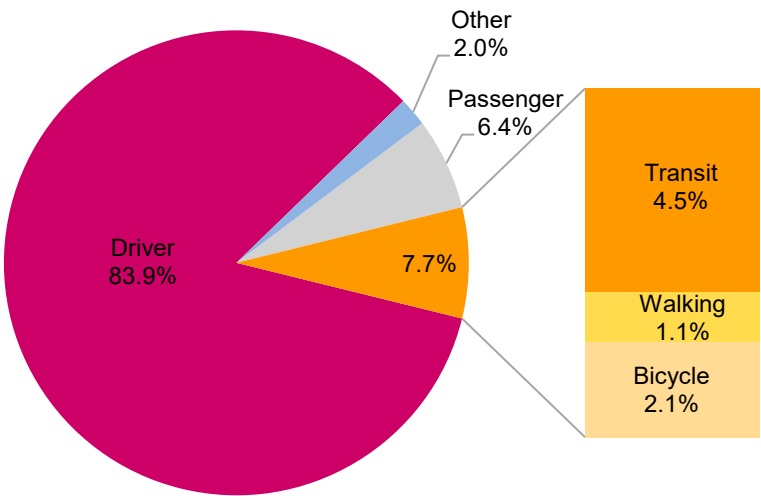
Source: City of Saskatoon, Planning & Development



In 2023, the City received \$200,000 from the Government of Canada’s Active Transportation Fund to support planning and education initiatives that promote safe walking and cycling. As part of this work, City Council approved Munroe Avenue as a neighbourhood bikeway on May 29, 2024. Effective August 31, 2025, Munroe Avenue (College Drive to 14th Street) will be designated as an All Ages and Abilities (AAA) bikeway with a 30 km/h speed limit. Neighbourhood bikeways use traffic calming and lower speeds to improve safety and comfort for people cycling in mixed traffic, while enhancing road safety for all users. Additional information will be reported in subsequent reports as more details are made available.

Mode of Transportation to Work, 2021

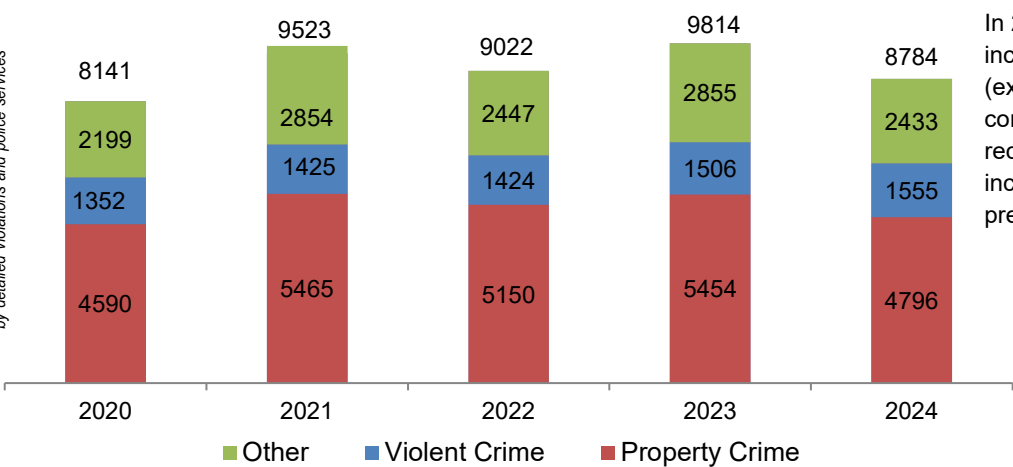
Source: Statistics Canada: Census, 2021



In 2021, 83.9% of Saskatoon’s labour force drove to work, while 7.7% used transit, walking, or cycling, with transit being most common. The Growth Plan prioritizes investments in transit and cycling infrastructure to expand low-carbon transportation options.

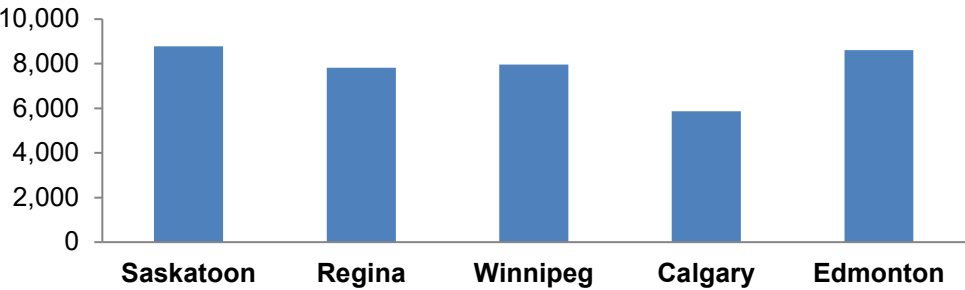
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 252-0079 – Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations and police services

Total Saskatoon Criminal Code Violations (excluding traffic) per 100,000 population, 2020-2024



In 2024, the number of crime incidents per 100,000 population (excluding traffic) decreased compared to what was previously recorded in 2023. Other crimes increased as well compared to the previous year.

Incidents of Crime (excluding traffic) per 100,000 Population by City, 2024



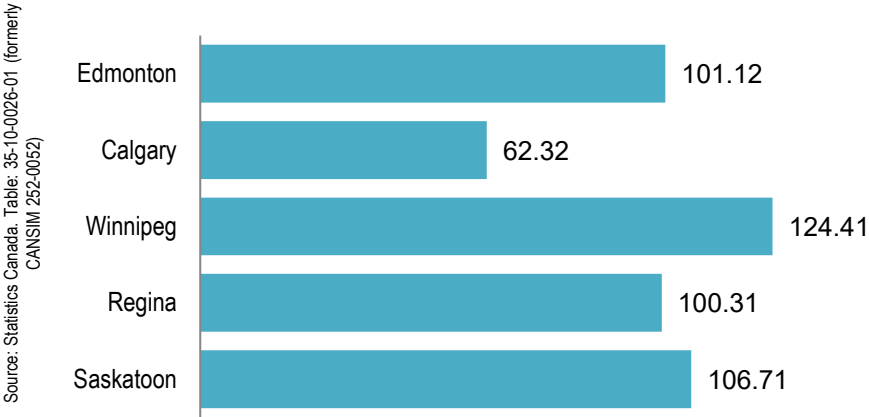
In 2024, Saskatoon recorded the highest crime rate per 100,000 population (excluding traffic offences) among the five major Prairie cities.

Crime rates declined in Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, and Calgary, while Edmonton and Calgary experienced increases.

In Saskatoon, the number of reported incidents fell by 1,296 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

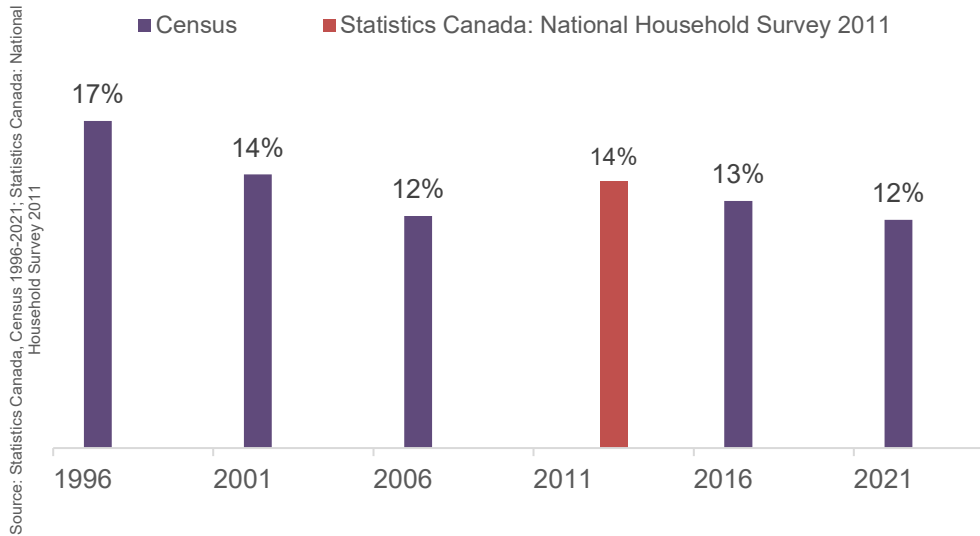
Crime Severity Index (weighted) for Prairie CMAs, 2024



The Crime Severity Index (CSI) measures the volume and severity of police-reported crime in the CMAs. As with crime incidents, all the prairie CMAs experienced a decrease in CSI. In 2024, Saskatoon was rated as the second-highest value in CSI.

Source: Statistics Canada. Table: 35-10-0026-01 (formerly CANSIM 252-0052)

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



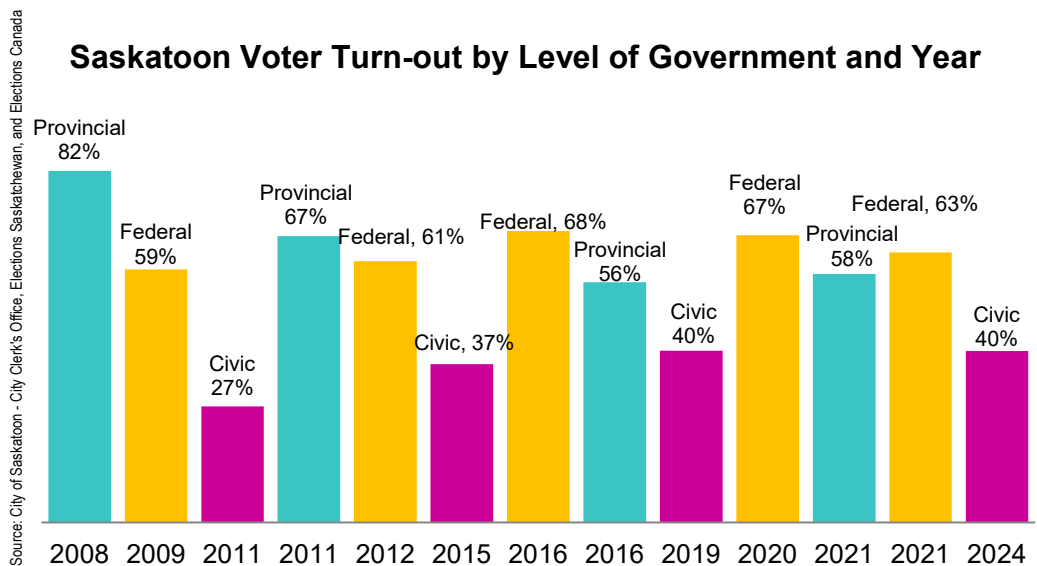
Statistics Canada defines low income as after-tax household income below 50% of the median, adjusted for household size.

Children in lone-parent families experience the highest poverty rates. Nearly half (49.1%) in Saskatchewan in 2019, with over 95% of these parents being women.

According to the Saskatchewan Child and Family Poverty Report 2021, the lack of dual-earner support makes single parents and adults living alone far more vulnerable to poverty than multi-earner households.

In Saskatoon, 18% of children lived in low-income households in 2021.

Saskatoon Voter Turn-out by Level of Government and Year



Voter turnout in Saskatchewan's municipal elections has long been low, particularly in Saskatoon, where it hasn't topped 50% since 2006.

Turnout fell to just 27% in 2009 and, despite reaching 40% more recently, remains well below the 52% recorded in 2003.

Experts say municipal elections typically draw less interest than provincial or federal contests, and when votes are held close together, voter fatigue can worsen the decline

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 2021. 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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October 2025