



# Saskatoon Strategic Trends 2016

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

# Table of Contents

---

## Demographic

Saskatoon CSD Population, 2002-2019(f)	2
Saskatoon CSD Population Growth Rate, July 2015	2
Saskatoon CMA Population Growth Rate, July 2015	2
Annual Population Growth Saskatoon CMA, 2010-2015	3
Net Migration to the Saskatoon CMA, 2010-2015	3
Natural Increase in the Saskatoon CMA Population, 2010-2015	3
Net International Migration Western Canada, 2012-2015	4
Saskatoon CMA Distribution of Population by age group, 2015	4
Aboriginal Identity by Geography, 2011 (as % of total population)	4

## Development

Annual Increase of Greenfield & Infill Residential Units, 2006-15	5
City of Saskatoon Building Permits, 2006-2015	5
Saskatoon CMA Housing Starts, 2011-2017(f)	5
Median Residential Sale Price and Units Sold by type in Saskatoon, 2015	6
Saskatoon CMA Residential Units Sold vs Price Increases 2012-2017(f)	6
Average House Price by CMA (dollars), 2014-2016(f)	6
Saskatoon CMA Average Rent & Annual Increase (%) 1996-2015	7
New Attainable Housing Units, 2009-2015	7
Housing Affordability Measure by City and Dwelling Type, 2013-2015	7

## Economy

Saskatoon CMA Real GDP Growth (% change), 2009-2017(f)	8
Percentage of GDP by Industry, 2015	8
Saskatoon CMA Total Employment & Employment by Industry (Thousands), 2012-2017(f)	8
Unemployment Rate by Census Metropolitan Area, 2014-2015	9
City of Saskatoon Business Licenses Issued, 2015	9
New Business Licenses Issued, 2011-2015	9
Saskatoon CMA Disposable Income per Capita, 2009-2017(f)	10
Consumer Price Index (base year 2002), 2012-2015	10
Retail Sales Growth (%) in Saskatoon, 2010-2017(f)	10

## Environment

Residential Average Annual Daily Water Consumption (Litres per Capita), 2011-2015	11
Saskatoon Waste Diversion Rate, 2011-2015	11
Historical Air Quality Index (AQI) Measures in Saskatoon, 2006-2015	11
Saskatoon Transit Ridership (Rides per Capita), 2012-2015	12
Kilometres of Cycling-Specific Infrastructure (Paths and Bike Lanes), 2011-2014	12
Mode of Transportation to Work, 2011	12

## Social

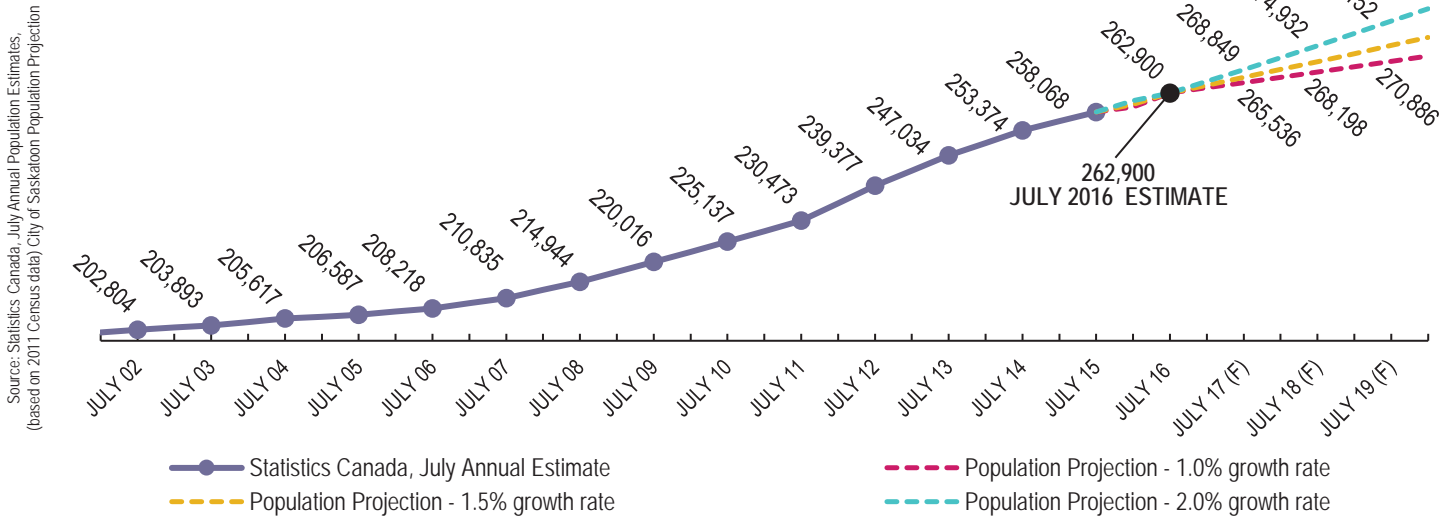
Incidents of Crime (excluding traffic) per 100,000 population for Saskatoon, 2011-2015	13
Incidents of Crime (excluding traffic) per 100,000 population by City, 2015	13
Crime Severity Index (weighted) for Prairie CMAs, 2015	14
Incidence of Low-Income Among Saskatoon Families, (1996, 2001, 2006, 2011)	14
Saskatoon Voter Turn-out by Level of Government and Year	14

Glossary	15-17
----------	-------

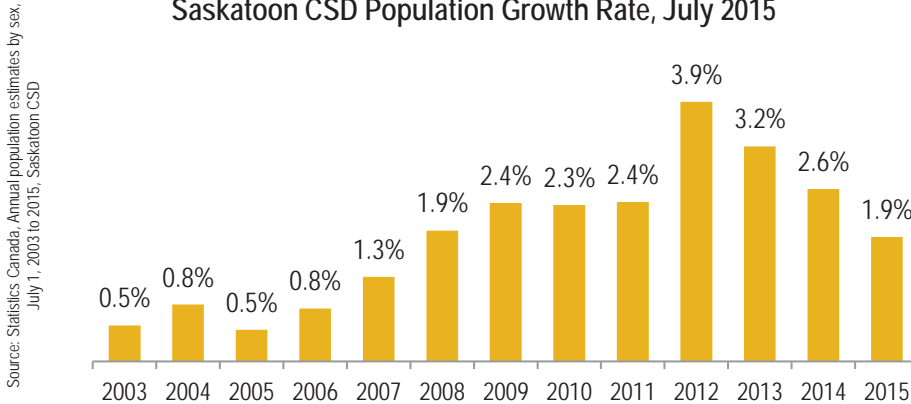
# Demographic

Statistics Canada estimated that the population of Saskatoon Census Subdivision (CSD) was 258,068 as of July 1, 2015. Based on Statistics Canada population estimate and other sources, the City of Saskatoon estimated that the population was 262,900 as of July 2016.

Saskatoon CSD Population, 2002-2019(f)

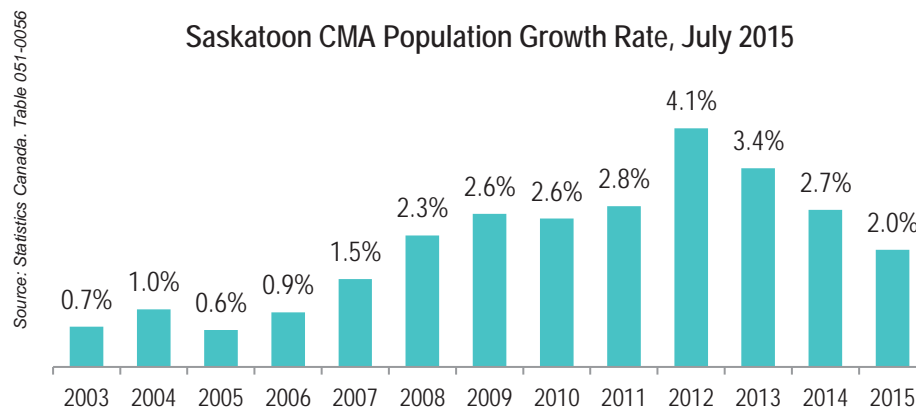


Saskatoon CSD Population Growth Rate, July 2015



Even though the growth rate for the Saskatoon CSD peaked in 2012 and has declined since, it still remains higher than historic averages. Based on provincial migration estimates released at the beginning of 2016 it is likely that the growth rate will be similar to that experienced in 2015.

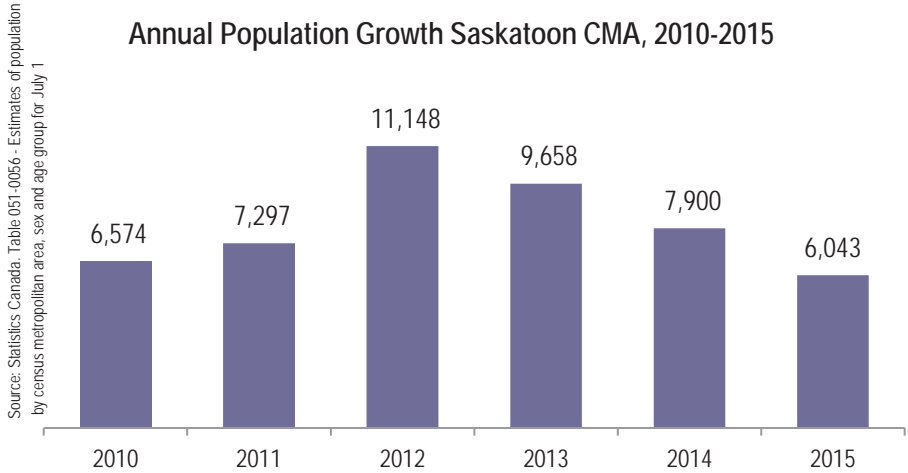
Saskatoon CMA Population Growth Rate, July 2015



The Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) has experienced a similar decline in growth as in the city of Saskatoon. Even though the growth rate has been decreasing the Saskatoon CMA experienced the 4th highest CMA growth rate in 2015 (Statistics Canada).

# Demographic

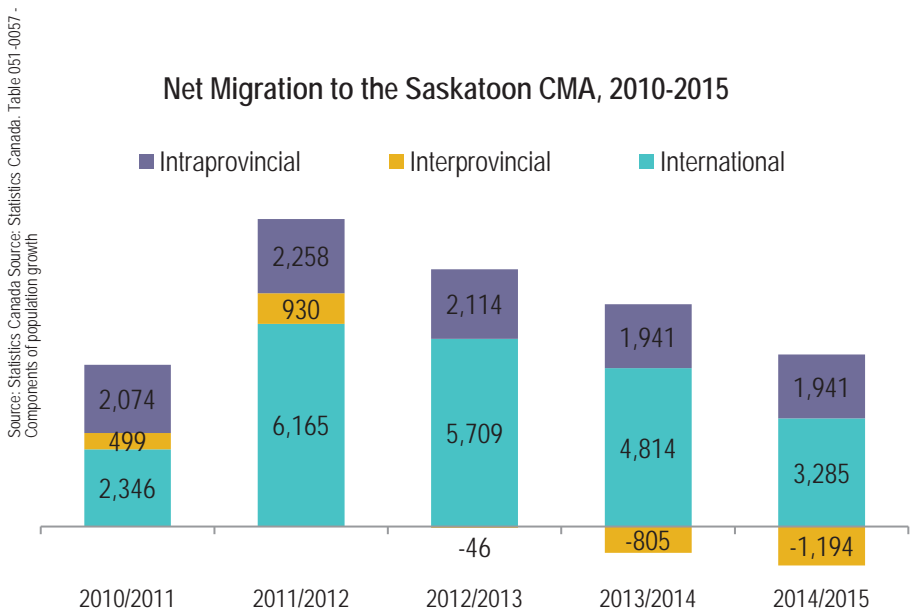
Annual Population Growth Saskatoon CMA, 2010-2015



Statistics Canada estimated that the Saskatoon CMA reached a population of 304,975 as of July 1, 2015.

Over the past five years, the largest component of annual growth is net international migration in the Saskatoon CMA.

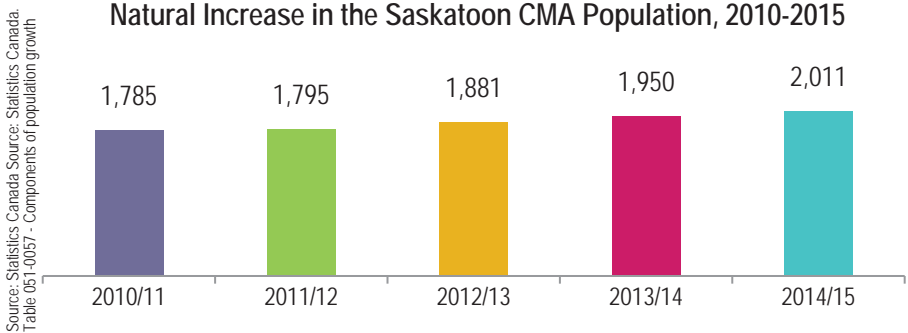
Net Migration to the Saskatoon CMA, 2010-2015



From 2014 to 2015 there was a drop in net international migration. It is likely that there will be an increase from 2015 to 2016 based on Statistics Canada 2016 quarterly provincial estimates, which indicate an increase at the provincial level. In the past ten years, the Saskatoon CMA has absorbed on average 41% of the net international migration to Saskatchewan, which is about 9% higher than Regina CMA.

Negative net interprovincial migration continued in 2015, reaching a nine year low of -1,194. From 2013 to 2014 the majority of the loss was to Alberta (2014-2015 data is not available until 2016).

Natural Increase in the Saskatoon CMA Population, 2010-2015

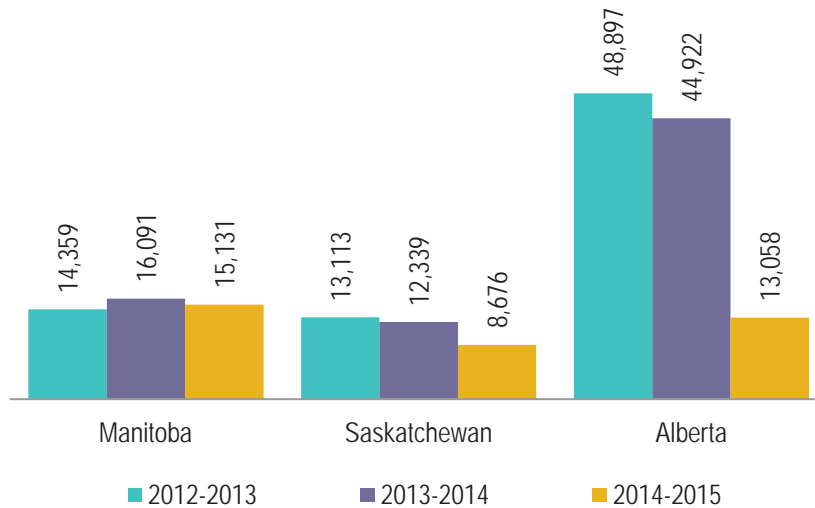


Natural increase (births minus deaths) in the Saskatoon CMA has been rising over the past ten years. Over the past 20 years, the annual average natural increase is 1,426. Over the past five years, the average annual natural increase has risen to 1,884. The Conference Board of Canada (CBOC) is forecasting natural increase to surpass 2200 annually over the next three years.

# Demographic

Net International Migration Western Canada, 2012-2015

Source: Statistics Canada Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2015



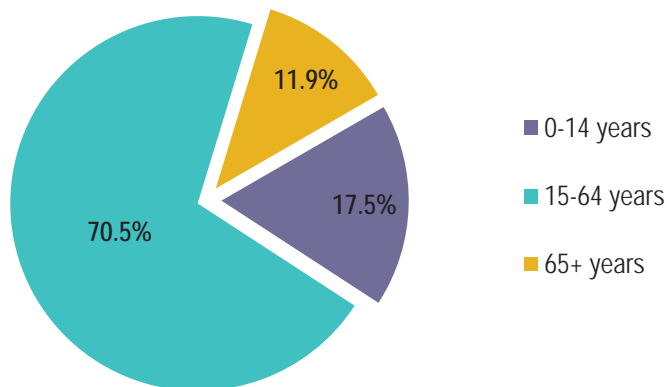
Similar to other provinces, Saskatchewan experienced a decrease in net international migration growth; however, numbers still remain well above historic averages: between 1994 and 2010 the average annual net international migration was approximately 2,600.

Net international migration is the main source of population growth in Saskatchewan and in Canada.

The slow net international growth was especially evident in Alberta.

Saskatoon CMA Distribution of Population by age group, 2015

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 051-00056 - Estimates of population by census metropolitan area, sex and age group for July 1



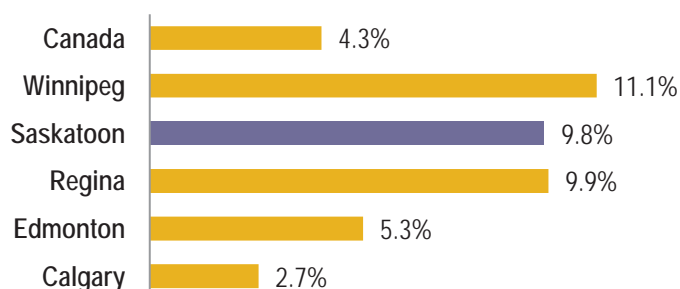
The Saskatoon CMA has the lowest median age in the country at 34.8 years of age, which is almost six years less than the median age for Canada (40.5).

As of July 2015, Statistics Canada estimated that the median age of the rural population in Canada was 43.9, whereas the median age of those individuals residing in a CMA was 39.3.

There has been a gradual increase in the proportion of the population between the ages of 15 and 64 in the Saskatoon CMA. It is projected that the 65+ age group will increase gradually over the next 20 years.

Aboriginal Identity by Geography, 2011  
(as % of total population)

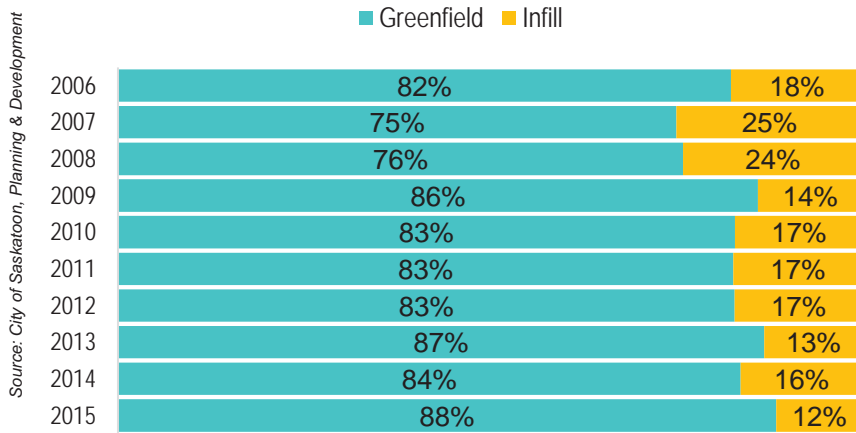
Source: Statistics Canada: National Household Survey 2011



In the 2011 National Household Survey, approximately 10% of the total population in Saskatoon and Regina identified as Aboriginal and 4.3% of the total population in Canada. Winnipeg had the highest percentage out of the prairie provinces at 11.1%.

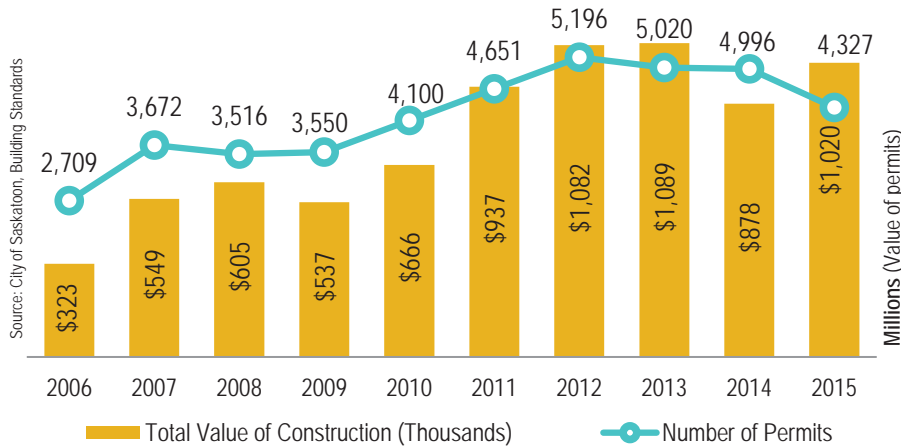
# Development

Annual Increase of Greenfield & Infill Residential Units, 2006-15



The total number of new residential units built has been decreasing annually since 2013 in Saskatoon. In 2015, the number of new residential units built in the established neighbourhoods decreased significantly more than the number of new residential units built in new neighbourhoods, thus creating a decrease in the annual portion of residential infill.

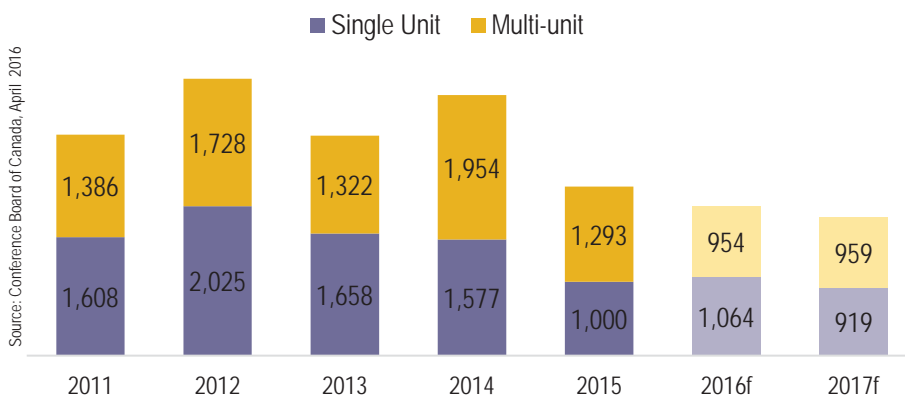
City of Saskatoon Building Permits, 2006-2015



The average annual number of building permits issued between 1996 and 2005 in Saskatoon was 2,387; between 2006 and 2015 it was 4,174. This type of growth is expected considering the population of Saskatoon grew about 10% between 1996 and 2005 and 23% between 2006 and 2015.

The number of building permits issued in 2015 decreased from 2014, however the construction value increased. This is largely due to an increase in non-residential construction value for industrial and institutional development. The construction value of residential development made up 44% of the total constructional value in 2015. This is a decrease from 68% in 2014.

Saskatoon CMA Housing Starts, 2011-2017(f)

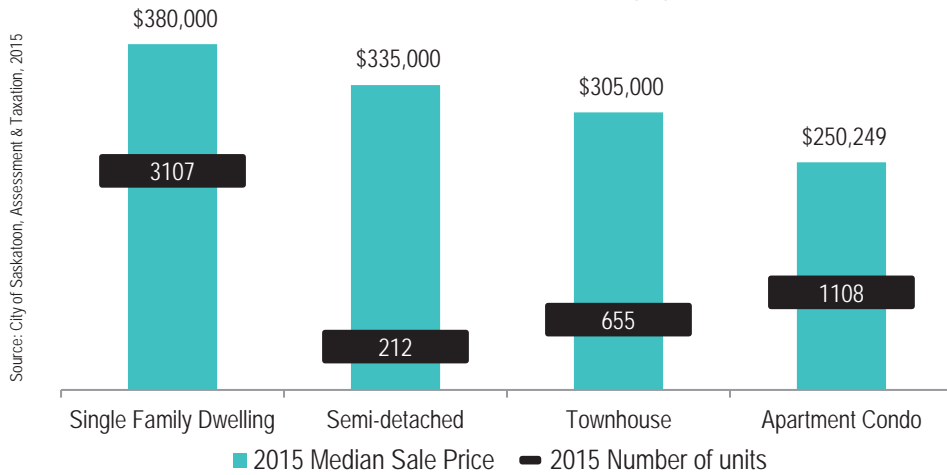


Single unit family housing starts dropped to 1,000 in 2015, a nine year low. Demand for new housing units has decreased over the past year due to reduced employment growth and a reduction in net migration.

The CMHC Spring 2016 Housing Market Outlook indicated that housing starts will continue to decrease in the Saskatoon CMA in 2016, but are likely to rise the following year.

# Development

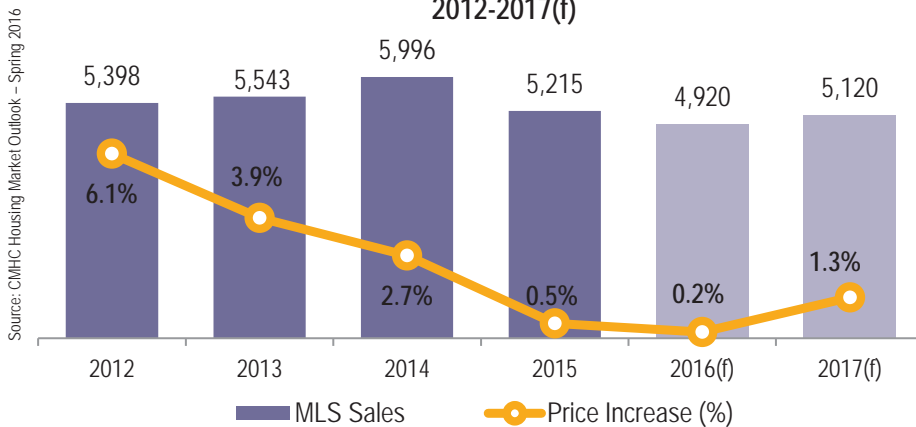
Median Residential Sale Price and Units Sold by type in Saskatoon, 2015



The total number of residential sales decreased 18% from 2014 to 2015 in Saskatoon. The number of single family dwelling sales decreased by 20% from 2014 to 2015 in Saskatoon. Townhouse sales decreased by 27%. Semi-detached and condo sales remained similar to the previous year.

The median sale price did not decrease with the number of sales. From 2014 to 2015 the median sale price increased by 1.2%. The only two dwelling types to increase median sale price were townhouses and condos (3.4% and 6.3%). It remained the same for single family homes and decreased by 4.3% for semi-detached homes.

Saskatoon CMA Residential Units Sold vs Price Increases 2012-2017(f)

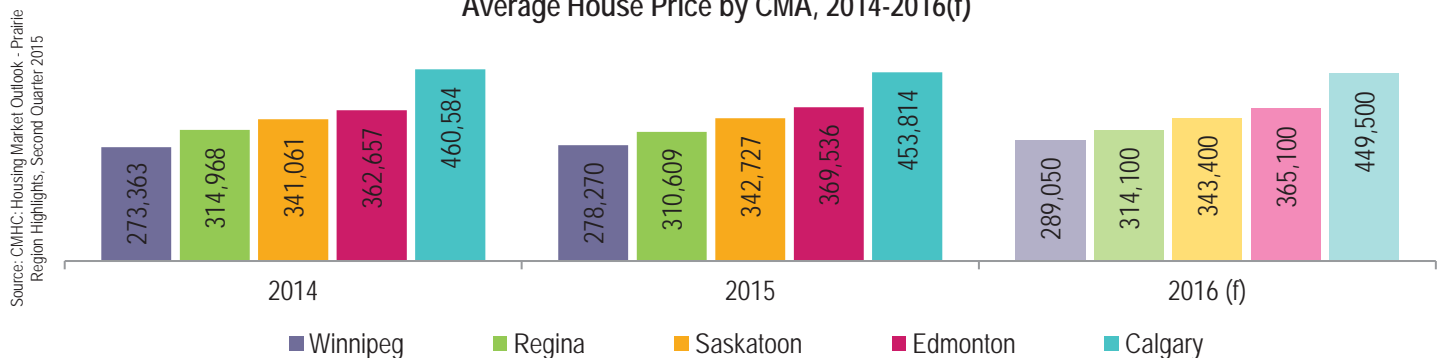


According to CMHC, MLS sales in the Saskatoon CMA dropped by 13% in 2015; this is the first decline since 2010. Sales are forecasted to continue to decrease in 2016. The average resale price in the Saskatoon CMA marginally increased by less than 1% in 2015.

Housing supply has been rising higher than demand creating buyer market conditions, these conditions are forecasted to continue into 2016 and 2017.

Average house prices in the prairie CMAs are consistently highest in Calgary and lowest in Winnipeg, with Saskatoon in the middle. Edmonton had the highest increase at 1.9% in 2015 and Calgary had the largest decrease at 1.5%.

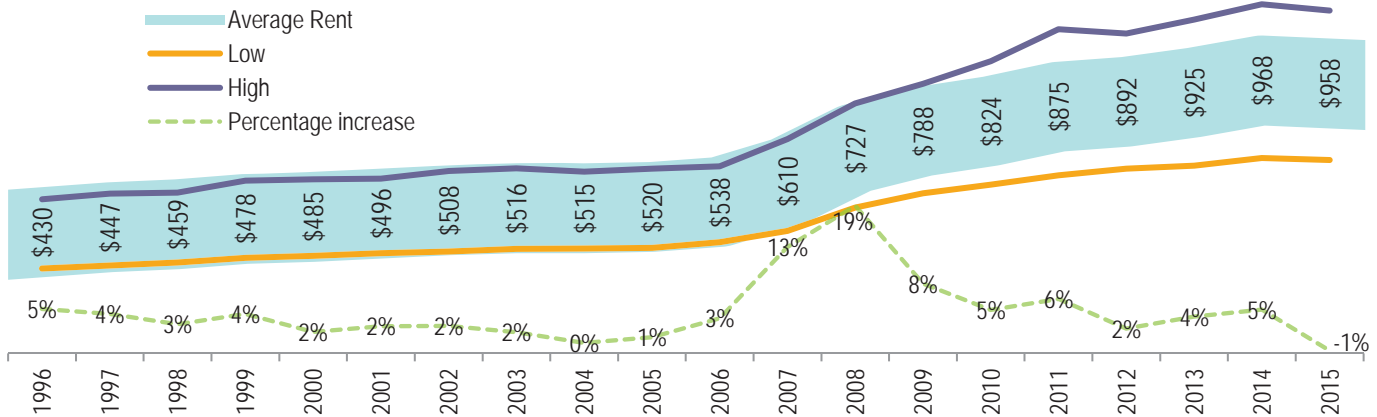
Average House Price by CMA, 2014-2016(f)



# Development

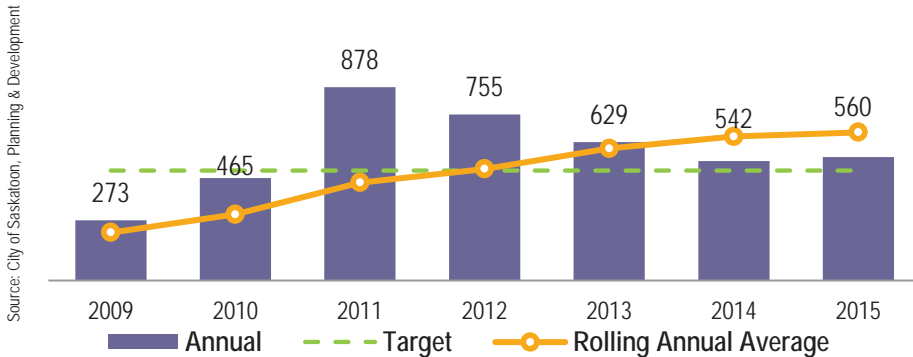
The average rent in the Saskatoon CMA decreased slightly in 2015, which has not occurred in at least 20 years. According to CMHC, vacancy rates have been increasing in Saskatoon over the past year and are forecasted to continue to increase in 2016 as more new rental properties become available. This has the potential to further decrease the average rental price.

Saskatoon CMA Average Rent & Annual Increase (%) 1996-2015



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, 2009-2015

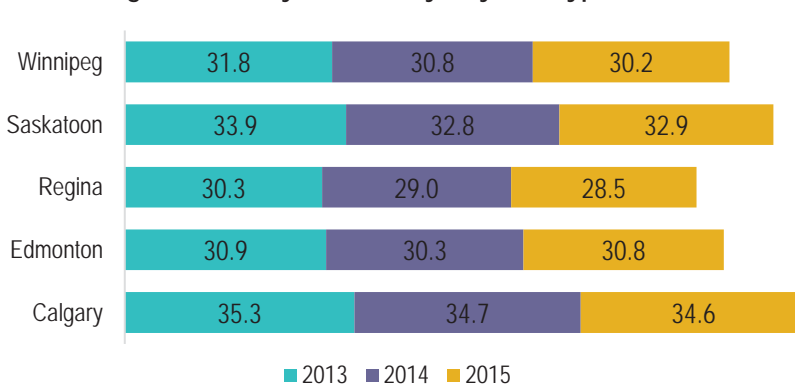


Source: City of Saskatoon, Planning & Development

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

The City of Saskatoon has achieved a rolling annual average target of adding 500 new attainable housing units.

Housing Affordability Measure by City and Type, 2013-2015



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

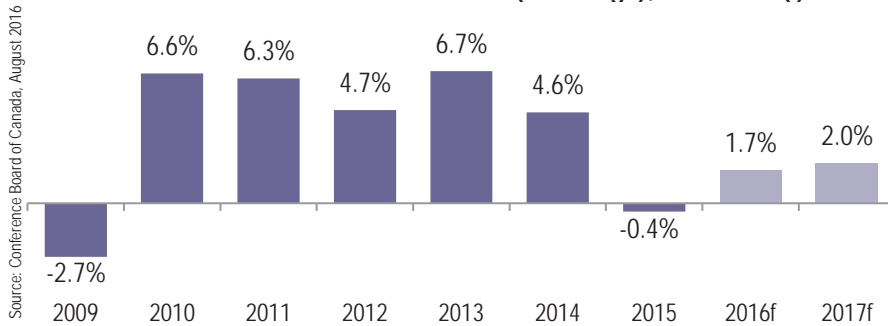
Royal Bank of Canada describes the Affordability Measure as the percentage of a typical household's pre-tax income used towards mortgage expenses (mortgage, taxes, and utilities). The higher the percentage, the less affordable the home becomes. CMHC indicates that no more than 32% of gross income should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

Housing affordability in Saskatoon decreased marginally between 2014 to 2015. Saskatoon continues to be the second least affordable city out of the major prairie cities.



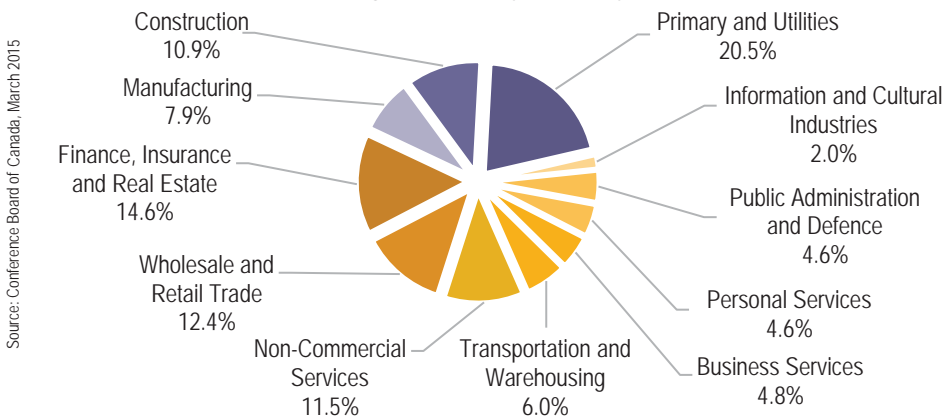
# Economy

Saskatoon CMA Real GDP Growth (% change), 2009-2017(f)



The robust economic growth that has occurred in the Saskatoon CMA since 2010, did not extend into 2015. There was a 0.4% decrease in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The CBOC is forecasting that GDP growth will increase to 1.7% in 2016 and 2.0% in 2017.

Percentage of GDP by Industry, 2015

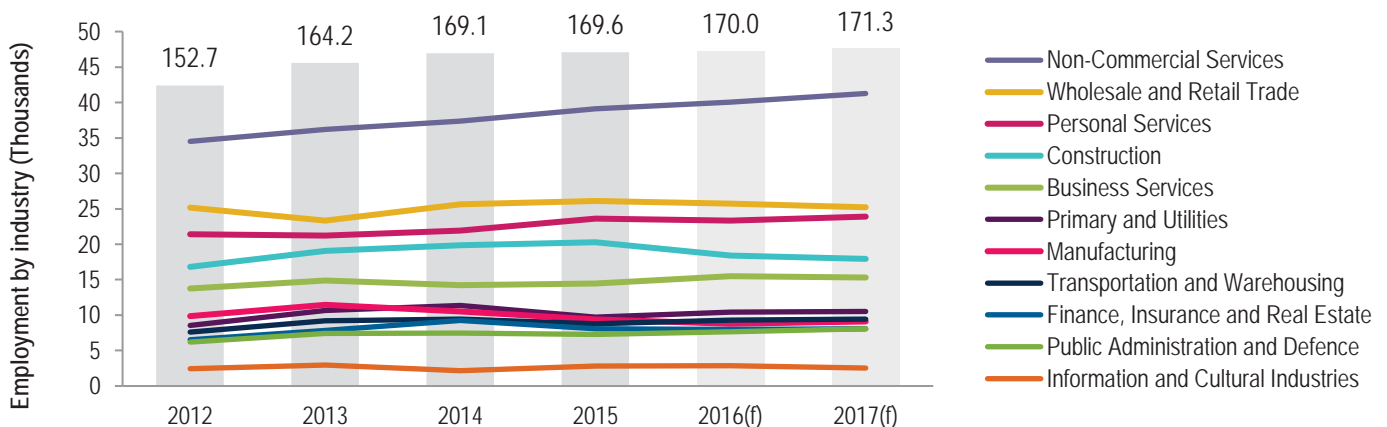


The Saskatoon CMA has a diverse economy that spans a variety of industries.

In 2015, 60% of the GDP was produced in the services-producing sector and 40% was produced in the goods-producing sector; this ratio has fluctuated marginally over the past 20 years.

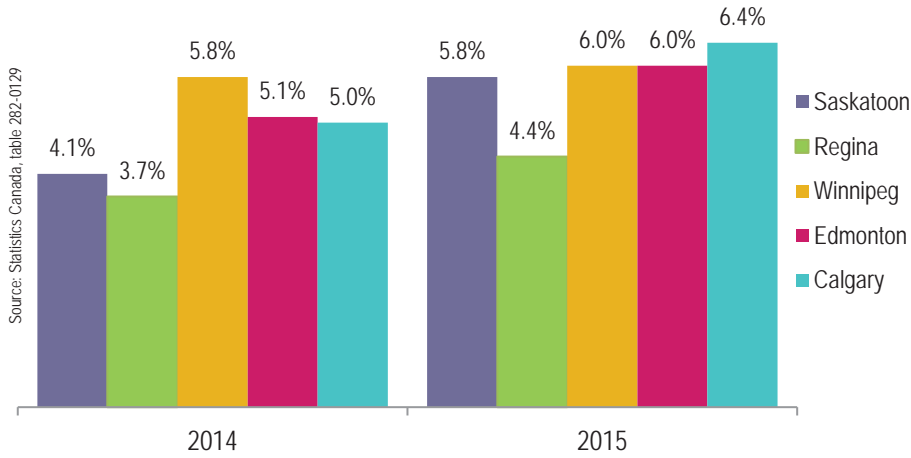
Total employment grew by 0.31% in the Saskatoon CMA in 2015 and is likely to continue to grow marginally over the next three years. The majority of employment occurred in the non-commercial services sector (education services and health care and social assistance) followed by wholesale and retail trade, and personal services. A decrease in employment occurred in the primary and utilities, manufacturing, finance, insurance and real estate, and public administration and defense industries between 2014 and 2015.

Saskatoon CMA Total Employment & Employment by Industry (Thousands), 2012-2017(f)



# Economy

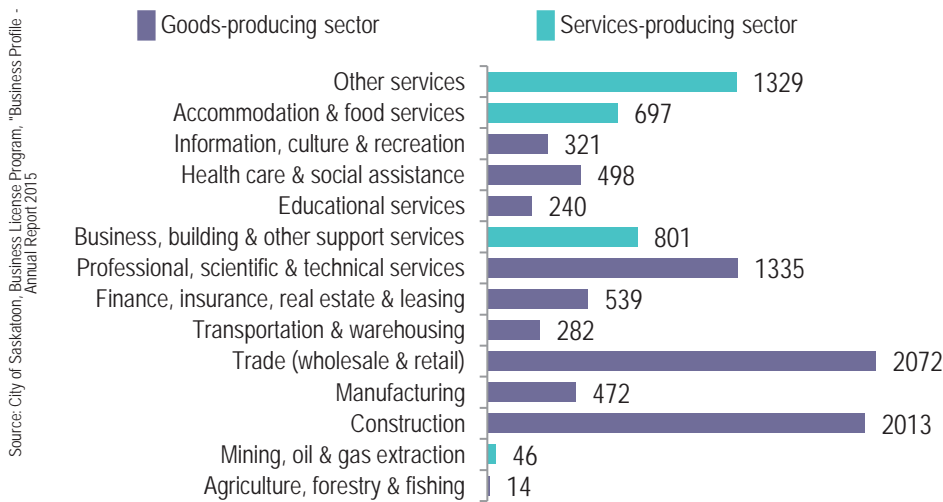
## Unemployment rate by Census Metropolitan Area, 2014-2015



The unemployment rate in the Saskatoon CMA increased 1.7% from 2014 to 2015. The Saskatoon CMA continues to have a higher unemployment rate than the Regina CMA.

The national unemployment rate was 6.9% in 2014 and 2015. The Saskatchewan unemployment rate increased 1.2% between 2014 and 2015 to 5.0%; which is lower than the Saskatoon CMA at 5.8%.

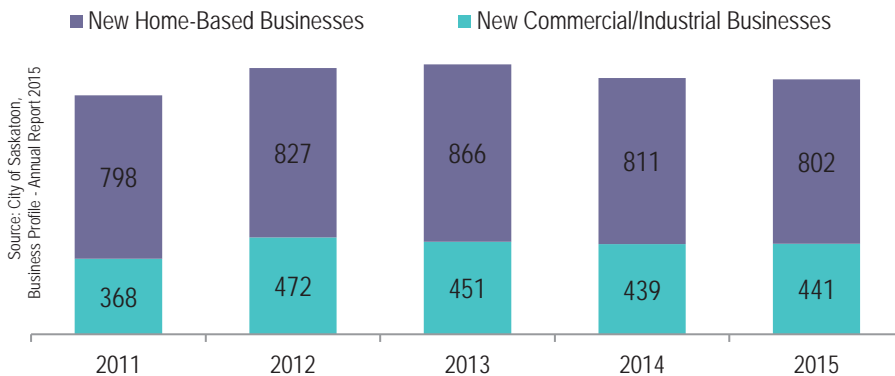
## City of Saskatoon Business Licenses Issued, 2015



According to the 2015 City of Saskatoon Business Profile there has been a 46% increase in business licenses since 2005.

The majority of business licenses are issued for the goods-producing sector and within the sector, trade (wholesale and retail) makes up the largest number of licenses.

## New Business Licenses Issued, 2011-2015

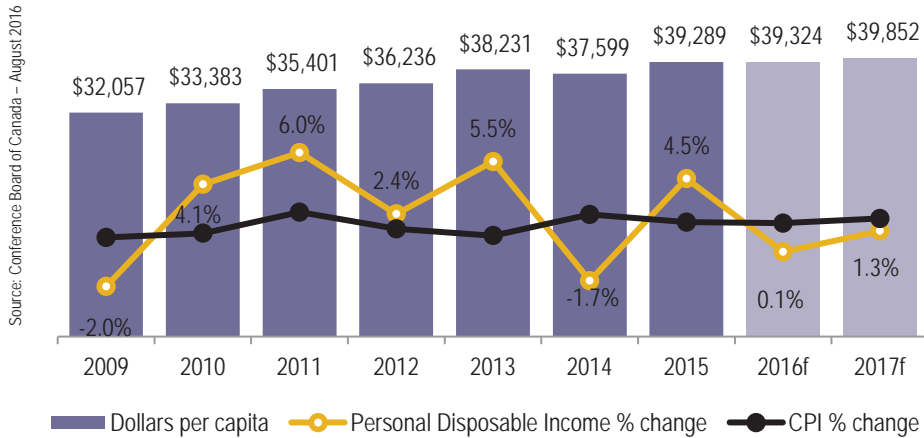


Annually, the majority of new businesses in Saskatoon are home-based businesses. In 2015, the construction sector made up the largest percentage of new home based business licenses.

Employment in the construction sector increased by 2.2% between 2014 and 2015.

# Economy

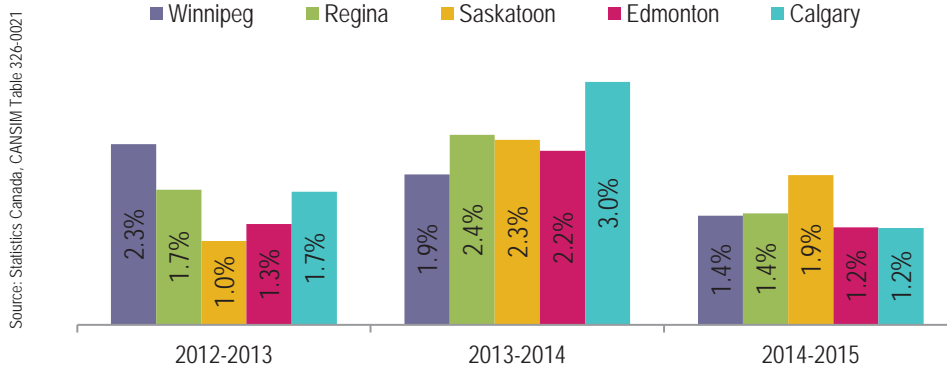
Saskatoon CMA Disposable Income per Capita, 2009-2017(f)



Disposable income increased by 4.5% from 2014 to 2015, whereas the consumer price index (CPI) increased by 1.9%.

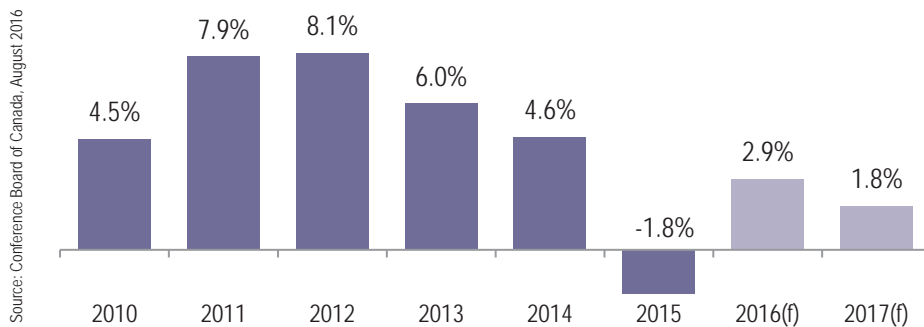
CBOC is forecasting that both CPI and disposable income per capita remain relatively constant in 2016 and 2017.

Consumer Price Index (base year 2002), 2012-2015



The prairie CMAs experienced marginal increases in CPI between 2014 and 2015. For this period, the CPI for the Saskatoon CMA increased the most at 1.9%. Over the past 20 years the average annual increase in CPI was 2.1% in the Saskatoon CMA.

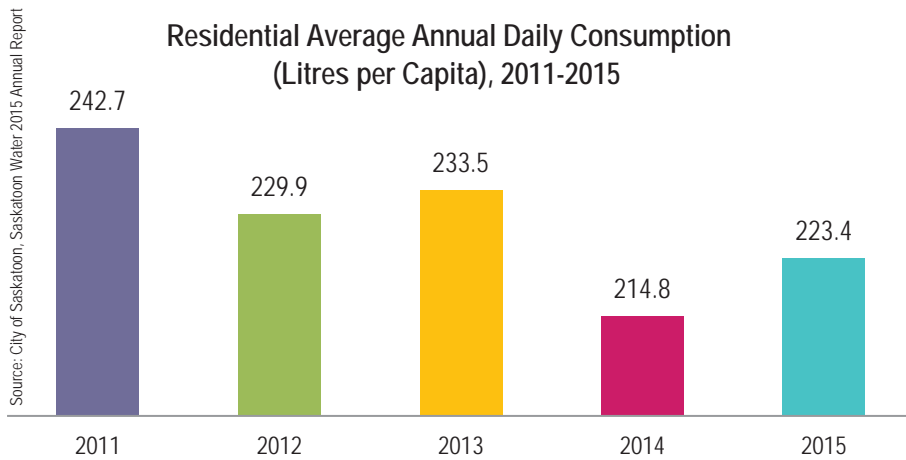
Retail Sales Growth (%) in Saskatoon 2010-2017(f)



Retail sales growth experienced a 1.8% decrease from 2014. This is a significant drop in retail sales growth compared to the average over the last five years (6.2%).

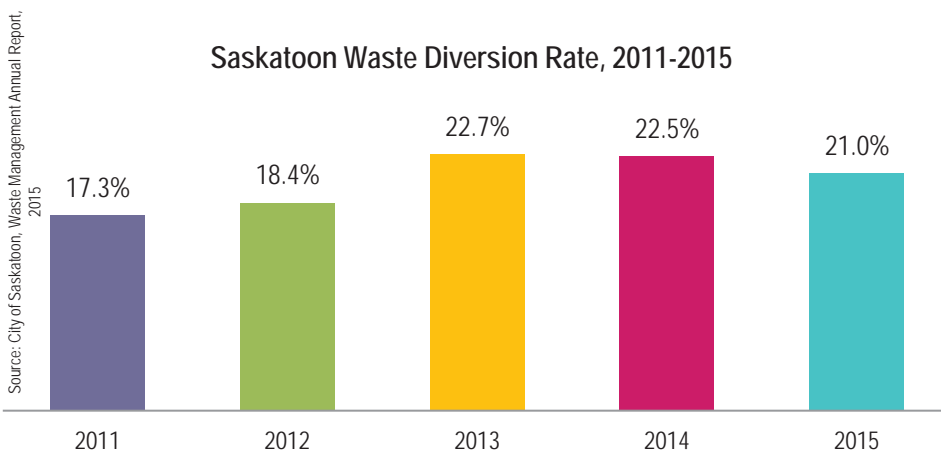
The CBOC has projected that the retail sector will see growth in 2016 and decrease again in 2017.

# Environment



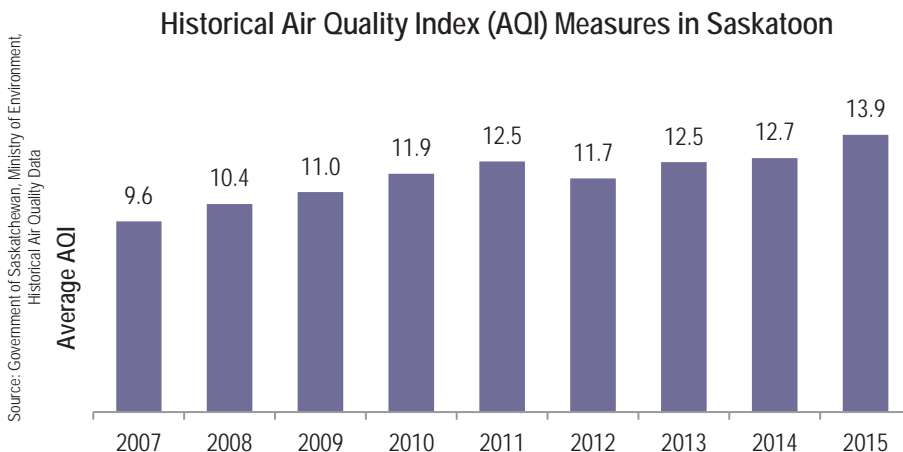
Daily water consumption per capita in the city of Saskatoon increased between 2014 and 2015.

Water consumption is greatly dependent on weather conditions. Saskatoon experienced a dry summer in 2015 which probably contributed to the increase in water.



Saskatoon's 2015 waste diversion rate slightly decreased from 2014. According to the 2015 Integrated Waste Management Annual report, about half of the waste diverted from the landfill was compost and about 20% was through curbside residential recycling.

The City calculates the waste diversion rate based on City run diversion and disposal programs. It does not include reduction, reuse, recycling or disposal through non-City programs, such as beverage containers, e-waste or nearby landfills.

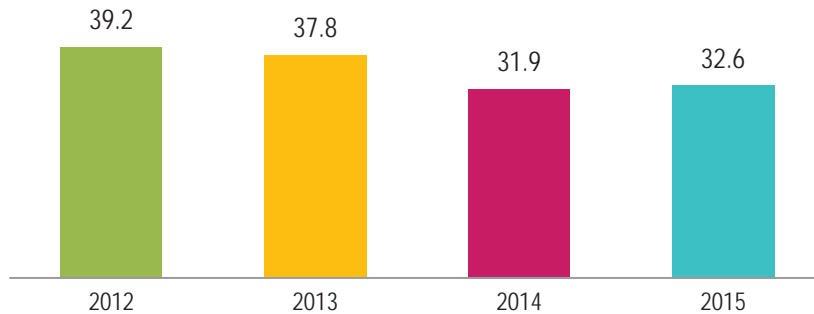


Air quality is collected hourly and monitored by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment using the Air Quality Index (AQI). The higher the number, the greater the health risk associated with air quality. A measure of less than 25 is good air quality and anything over 100 is considered poor. The average annual AQI rates Saskatoon as having good air quality. It is likely that Northern Saskatchewan forest fires in the summer of 2015 contributed to the annual increase.

# Environment

Source: City of Saskatoon, Saskatoon Transit

**Saskatoon Transit Ridership (Rides per Capita), 2012-2015**

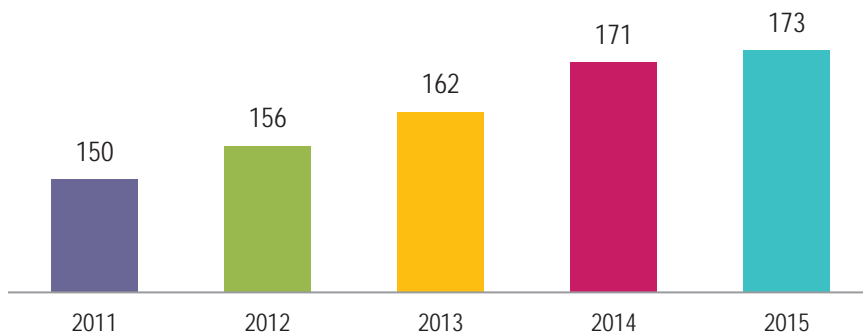


The number of transit rides per capita in Saskatoon increased slightly from 2014, which is to be expected since 2014 consisted of an 11 month operating period.

The City of Saskatoon anticipates 2016 ridership values will remain relevantly consistent with 2015. New route changes were introduced in July 2016. With these changes, there is typically a small dip in numbers, followed by a recovery period and then a continued increase in ridership numbers in the months to follow.

Source: City of Saskatoon, Planning & Development

**Kilometres of Cycling-Specific Infrastructure (Paths and Bike Lanes), 2011-2015**

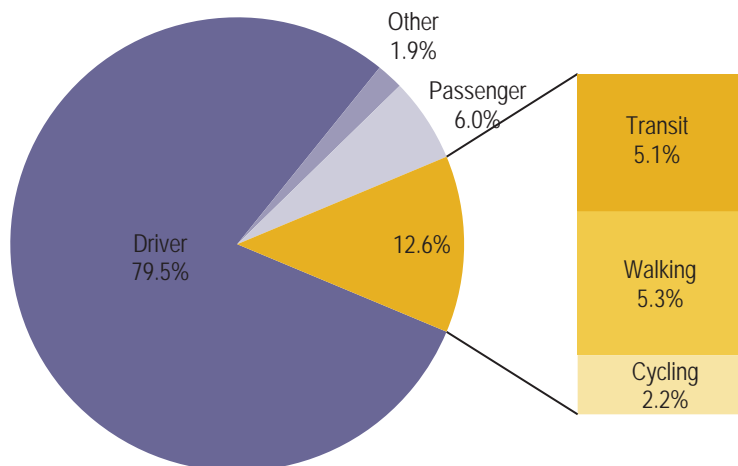


Since 2011, the City of Saskatoon has increased cycling specific infrastructure by 21.9 km. There is an average of 5.5 km constructed annually.

In 2015, the City of Saskatoon implemented phase one of a protected bike lane demonstration project (1.8 km). Phase two was completed in the summer of 2016.

Source: National Household Survey, 2011

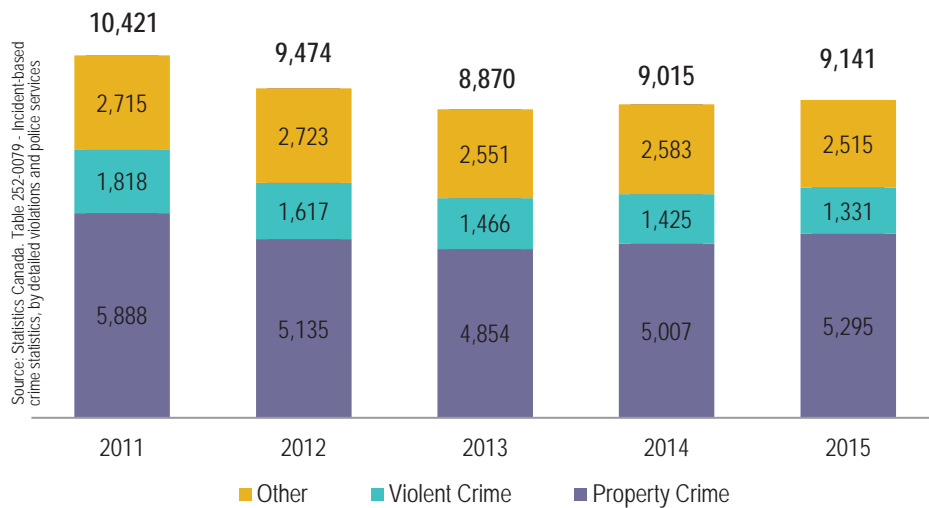
**Mode of Transportation to Work, 2011**



According to the 2011 NHS Survey, 79.5% of the labour force drive to work and 12.6% take an alternative mode of transportation including transit, walking, or cycling. Of these walking is the most common mode.

As indicated above, since 2011, there has been an increase in the amount of cycling-specific infrastructure; which is intended to increase cycling as a form of alternative transportation.

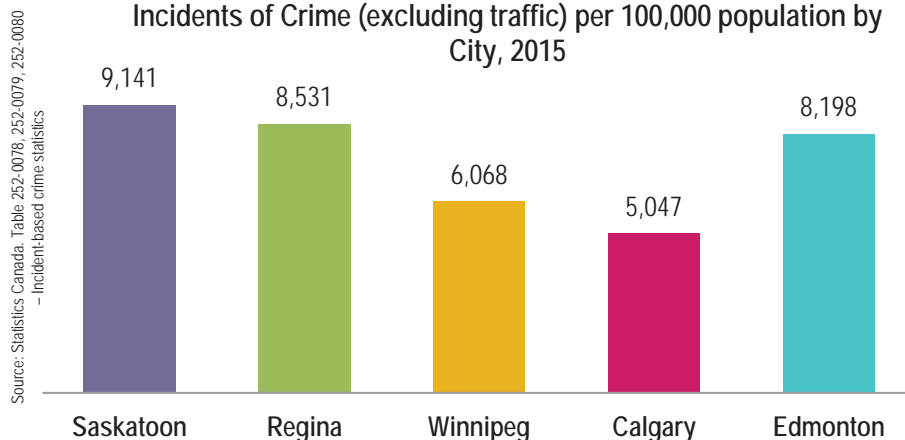
Incidents of Crime (excluding traffic) per 100,000 population for Saskatoon, 2011-2015



The number of incidents of crime per 100,000 population (excluding traffic) increased 3% since 2013 in Saskatoon; however, there has been a 12% decrease in overall crime since 2011.

Violent crime has been decreasing annually since 2007 and property crime has increased over the past two years, but still remains below the number of incidents experienced in 2011.

Incidents of Crime (excluding traffic) per 100,000 population by City, 2015



Saskatoon continues to have a higher rate of crime per 100,000 population (excluding traffic) than Regina, Edmonton, Winnipeg, and Calgary.

Crime Severity Index (weighted) for Prairie CMAs, 2015



Crime Severity Index (CSI) measures the volume and severity of police-reported crime in the CMAs. Statistics Canada reported that out of 33 CMAs, Saskatoon had the highest CSI in 2014 and 2015.

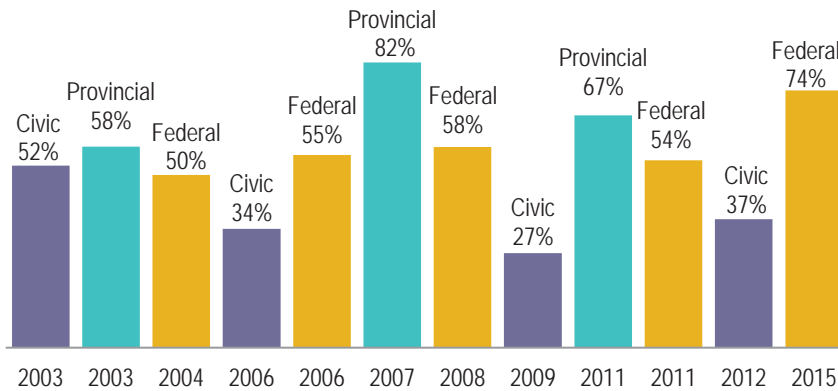
Source: Statistics Canada, Census 1996-2006;  
 Statistics Canada: National Household Survey 2011

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



The number of low-income families increased by 1.8% between 2006 and 2011. Statistics Canada considers individual as having low income if the after-tax income of their household falls below 50% of the median adjusted household after-tax income.

**Saskatoon Voter Turn-out by Level of Government and Year**



Over the past four civic elections the average voter turn-out was 38%, this is the lowest turn-out for all levels of government.

Provincial elections tend to have a higher voter turn-out than civic and federal elections. Voter turn-out for the 2016 provincial election will be available in late 2016.

The 2015 federal election had a 20% increase in voter turn-out compared to the 2011 federal elections.

# 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 was taken in 2011. The census provides a statistical portrait of our country and its people. The census includes every man, woman and child 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 offences 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, Blairmore DA, Blairmore SC, Briarwood, 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 will be collected as part of the new voluntary NHS. The information collected in the NHS will provide 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.



[saskatoon.ca](http://saskatoon.ca)

AUGUST 2016