

Introduction

The *Neighbourhood Profiles*, produced by Planning and Development since 1976, provides information on demographic trends relevant to medium- and long-term planning initiatives, as well as key information that assists civic administration, elected officials, and service providers in making informed decisions related to the needs of citizens.

Data Sources

Multiple data sources are used in the *Neighbourhood Profiles*. This edition includes data from the 2016 Federal Census, Statistics Canada, eHealth Saskatchewan, RBC Economics Research, administrative data from a variety of agencies, and specific sources related to the Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area (CMA).

Census Program

The Census Program provides a statistical portrait of the country every five years. The last Census was conducted in May 2016. The mandatory long-form census was reinstated in time for the 2016 Census of Population. As such, a sample of approximately 25% of Canadian households received a long-form questionnaire. All other households received a short-form questionnaire. The Census sets out to count and gather information on the population and provides a portrait of Canadians by their demographic, social, and economic characteristics. The Census Program provides information used in the following *Profiles* categories: Mode of travel to work, education level, ethnic diversity, mother tongue, household structure, age of dwelling, housing costs, housing by tenure, and major occupation.

Statistics Canada

Statistics Canada 2016-2019 population estimates are used in the Saskatoon and Saskatoon CMA profiles. The 2020 Saskatoon population is a July estimate generated by the City of Saskatoon, Planning and Development Division; based on the Statistics Canada 2019 estimate. These estimates are considered the most accurate measure of population available between Census cycles.

The Income Statistics Division with Statistics Canada gathers labour force characteristics through tax filer data. The postal code used in the tax filing process is used to determine neighbourhood level characteristics. The accuracy of the labour force neighbourhood characteristics relies on the accuracy of the postal code submitted with a tax return. Statistics Canada makes no representation or warranty as to, or validation of, the accuracy of this postal code data.

eHealth Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan health card services registration data is used to determine neighbourhood population. eHealth Saskatchewan provides the City of Saskatoon with all records from its Covered Population (Saskatoon File). Covered Population refers to all residents registered for Saskatchewan health insurance. eHealth Saskatchewan determines neighbourhood residency by the postal code provided by the user. The accuracy of neighbourhood population depends on the accuracy of the postal code information given to eHealth Saskatchewan. Depending on users' promptness updating address changes with eHealth Saskatchewan, it is likely that neighbourhoods with a large increase of population, like newer neighbourhoods, will have a delay in reported population growth.

RBC Economics Research

The median household income, used to calculate the median multiple (under the Housing Affordability category), was produced by the RBC Economics Research department. An estimated household income is required between Census years because household income data is only available through the Census Program.

Administrative Data

Other sources of data used in the Neighbourhood Profiles include administrative data that is collected annually from the City of Saskatoon, the Saskatoon Public School Division, Greater Saskatoon Catholic Schools, the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan Polytechnic, and Saskatchewan Government Insurance. Examples of the data include: residential sales data, the number of home based businesses, school enrolment, and vehicle registration.

Saskatoon CMA Data Sources

Statistics Canada, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), and the Conference Board of Canada (CBOC) were used as additional data sources in the Saskatoon CMA profile. These data sources offer a variety of data at the regional level.

Glossary of Terms

Terms are listed alphabetically by category heading.

Age Group describes the age and sex characteristics of the population through the use of a population pyramid. This data is also provided in a table for each year in the past 10 years in the Saskatchewan Health Insurance Registration Population document available online at <https://www.saskatoon.ca/business-development/planning/planning-publications>.

Age of Dwelling refers to the period in which the building was originally built, not the time of any later remodelling, additions or conversions. Respondents were asked to indicate the period of construction, to the best of their knowledge.

Dwelling Unit Count includes the total number of dwellings per neighbourhood, the total number of dwelling units broken down by type (Two-Unit Dwellings include Secondary Suites), the gross area of the neighbourhood in acres and hectares, and the number of dwelling units per acre and hectare. Dwelling unit numbers may change year to year based on changes in classification of dwellings, and cancelled building and demolition permits. Units may be reclassified, for example, to reflect removal of illegal suites or the conversion of private apartments to assisted living beds.

Total Area (in the Saskatoon profile) is calculated as the sum of the gross area in the following neighbourhoods: Adelaide/Churchill, Airport Business Area, Arbor Creek, Avalon, Blairmore Urban Centre, Brevoort Park, Briarwood, Buena Vista, Caswell Hill, City Park, College Park, College Park East, Confederation Park, Confederation Urban Centre, Downtown, Dundonald, Eastview, Erindale, Evergreen, Exhibition, Fairhaven, Forest Grove, Greystone Heights, Grosvenor Park, Hampton Village, Haultain, Holiday Park, Holliston, Hudson Bay Park, Kelsey – Woodlawn, Kensington, King George, Lakeridge, Lakeview, Lakewood Urban Centre, Lawson Heights, Lawson Heights Urban Centre, Massey Place, Mayfair, Meadowgreen, Montgomery Place, Mount Royal, North Park, Nutana, Nutana Park, Nutana Urban Centre, Pacific Heights, Parkridge, Pleasant Hill, Queen Elizabeth, Richmond Heights, River Heights, Riversdale, Rosewood, Silverspring, Silverwood Heights, Stonebridge, Sutherland, The Willows, U of S Lands South Management Area, University Heights Urban Centre, Varsity View, Westmount, Westview, Wildwood, Willowgrove.

Neighbourhood Area includes the gross area within the neighbourhood boundary.

Dwelling Units per Area is calculated by dividing the total number of dwellings with the *Neighbourhood Area* or the *Total Area*.

Education Level describes the highest level of education attained for those aged 15 years and older.

Enrolment by School lists the name and division of each high school and elementary school located within a neighbourhood and the number of students enrolled at each

school. It should be noted that students enrolled in a school may not necessarily reside in that neighbourhood.

Ethnic Diversity is a measure of the diversity within a neighbourhood by calculating a diversity index. This number is calculated by summing the neighbourhood portion of the percentage of the total population that is a visible minority, of Indigenous identity, speaks a non-official language at home, and has a non-official language as their mother tongue. The diversity index for Saskatoon is calculated as the average of all neighbourhoods.

Household Structure describes several characteristics of households. A household is defined by Statistics Canada as a person or group of persons who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. A distinction is made in the table between a family and a non-family household. A family household or Census family is a married couple (with or without children), or a common-law couple (with or without children), or a lone parent family.

Housing Affordability is determined using the median multiple ratio, which is calculated by dividing the median selling price per a given area with the estimated median household income for Saskatoon. The resulting quotient indicates how many years of median household income would be required to equal the median selling price. The housing affordability ranks the resulting quotient as follows: severely unaffordable is 5.1 and over, seriously unaffordable is 4.1 to 5.0, moderately unaffordable is 3.1 to 4.0, and affordable is 3.0 and under. The median multiple is recommended by the United Nations and World Bank.

Housing by Tenure describes the type of housing tenure as a percentage: homeowner or renter.

Housing Costs describes the average gross rent and average owner's major payments.

Labour Force includes the following labour force characteristics:

Canadian Index of Median Income is a comparison of the median income for the given area with the median income of Canada (Canada = 100).

Economic Dependency Ratio is the sum of transfer payment dollars received as benefits in a given area, compared to every \$100 of employment income for that same area. For example, where a table shows an Employment Insurance (EI) dependency ratio of 4.69, it means that \$4.69 in EI benefits were received for every \$100 of employment income for the area.

Labour Force Participation Rate is the count of persons aged 15 years and over with labour income expressed as a percentage of the total taxfilers and dependants aged 15 years and over for the same area. Labour income includes employment income and Employment Insurance benefits.

Median Total Income is the amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having income above that amount, and half having income below that amount. Median incomes in the data tables are rounded to the nearest ten dollars. Zero values are not included in the calculation of medians for individuals.

Provincial Index of Median Income is a comparison of the median income for the given area with median income of Saskatchewan (Saskatchewan = 100).

Licensed Home-Based Businesses represents the number of home-based businesses registered with the City of Saskatoon based on paid business license fees.

Major Occupation describes the type of employment classification for population aged 15 years and older. These are the main categories derived by Statistics Canada to classify the Canadian labour force.

Mode of Travel to Work describes the primary mode of travel to work for population aged 15 years and older with a regular place of work or no fixed workplace address.

Mother Tongue describes neighbourhood population by the first language learned at home. The top languages are presented for each given area.

Park Space includes the total park area, the population per hectare and acres of park area, and a listing of park names and type within a given neighbourhood.

Park Space per Person is calculated using the most recent population divided by the total area of park space.

Park types categorize parks based on how they are classified in the City of Saskatoon Park Development Guidelines Policy. The policy classifies parks as a Neighbourhood Pocket Park, Neighbourhood Core Park, Linear Park, Village Square Park, District Park, Multi-District Park, or Industrial Park; based on the intended use and physical characteristics. Please refer to the policy for a full description of each classification.

Please note that parks classified as a Linear Park, Neighbourhood Park, and Neighbourhood Core Park are identified as Neighbourhood Park type in the *Neighbourhood Profiles*. In addition, the Special Use type includes Village Square and Special Use Parks.

Personal Income is the total income reported by tax filers from the following sources: employment income, investments, government transfers, private pensions, registered retirement savings plan income, and other income.

Population indicates total population. Neighbourhood population is based on the Covered Population data, provided by eHealth Saskatchewan. The Saskatoon CMA and Saskatoon populations (2016-2019) are provided by Statistics Canada annual estimates. The 2020 Saskatoon population is an estimate, produced by the City of Saskatoon, Planning and Development based on the 2019 Statistics Canada population estimate.

Postsecondary Enrolment is the number of students, within the given area, enrolled at Saskatchewan Polytechnic and the University of Saskatchewan.

Real Estate Sales is the number of annual residential sales transactions by housing type and the average price. This information does not include non-arm's length transactions - for example, sales between family members.

Registered Vehicles includes the total number of registered vehicles classified by SGI as a light vehicle (includes commercial & private vehicles) or private passenger vehicle, as well as the number of vehicles registered per person. The number of registered vehicles per person is calculated using the given area population divided by the number of registered vehicles, in that year. **Please note that population values in 2018 and 2019 in newer neighbourhoods are likely lower than actual population, which generates a higher number of registered vehicles per person (please see section Data Sources for more information on eHealth Saskatchewan Covered Population.)*

Voter Participation describes participation by level of government.

Municipal – includes voter participation in the 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2016 Civic Elections at the neighbourhood level. In most cases poll areas corresponded with neighbourhood boundaries, but not all.

Provincial – includes voter participation in the 2007, 2011 and 2015 Provincial Elections and is broken down to show neighbourhood results (where available). Where poll division boundaries did not correspond to neighbourhood boundaries, polling division results were split between neighbourhoods based on the relative estimated population in each area. Affected neighbourhoods vary from election to election, but most are affected by this in at least one election year.

Federal – includes voter participation in the 2006, 2008, 2011 and 2015 Federal Elections. Voter participation is broken down and combined to show neighbourhood by neighbourhood results (where available). Where poll division boundaries did not correspond to neighbourhood boundaries, polling division results were split between neighbourhoods based on the relative estimated population in each area. Affected neighbourhoods vary from election to election, but most are affected by this in at least one election year.

Advance voting allows for citizens to vote prior to the official Election Day. The number of citizens taking advantage of advanced voting has steadily increased as this service has become more available. However, the ability to track advance voters by neighbourhood is not currently possible. This is shown in the Neighbourhood Profiles as a reduction in voter participation rate at the neighbourhood level, as those registered voters who have voted in the advanced polls will be identified by constituency and not by polling station.

For more details on terms used in the Census Program, please refer to the Statistics Canada website, www.statcan.gc.ca

- Census Dictionary (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>)

Data Reporting

Confidentiality and random rounding

Statistics Canada subjects the Census Program data to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding to prevent the possibility of associating statistical data with any identifiable individual. Under this method, all figures, including totals and margins, are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of '5,' and in some cases '10.' While providing strong protection against disclosure, this technique does not add significant error to the Census data. The user should be aware that totals and margins are rounded independently of the cell data so that some differences between these and the sum of rounded cell data may exist. Also, minor differences can be expected in corresponding totals and cell values among various Census tabulations. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add up to 100%.

In addition to random rounding, area suppression has been adopted to further protect the confidentiality of individual responses. Area suppression is the deletion of all characteristic data from the Census for geographic areas with populations below 100 persons. In all cases, suppressed data is included in the appropriate higher aggregate subtotals and totals.

Representation Error

Data that is based on a calculation has been rounded; the larger the decimal point displayed the higher the accuracy.

Contact Us

If you have any questions about this publication, please e-mail mappingresearch@saskatoon.ca or call (306) 975-3470 or 986-3024.

For more information on community trends, please refer to the City of Saskatoon's report, Saskatoon Strategic Trends 2020: An Overview of the Demographic, Development, Economic, Environmental, and Social Issues and Trends. This report is available online at <https://www.saskatoon.ca/business-development/planning/planning-publications>.