

# 2022 Year-End REVIEW

An Analysis of Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey Data

Saskatoon is the 19<sup>th</sup> largest city in Canada with the 9<sup>th</sup> highest population growth rate among the country's 25 largest cities. Located on Treaty 6 Territory and the Traditional Homeland of the Métis, Saskatoon is home to over 266,000 people and 12,000 licensed businesses. Saskatoon has positioned itself as an attractive and vibrant city that is a primary engine of the Saskatchewan economy. Recognized globally as a centre for mining, agriculture, life sciences, education and innovation, Saskatoon is a lucrative place to invest and do business in.

We are a resilient welcoming community made stronger through our diversity. We are committed to progress by addressing challenges and capitalizing on opportunities. Saskatoon is a great place to live with a high quality of life and opportunities for all citizens.



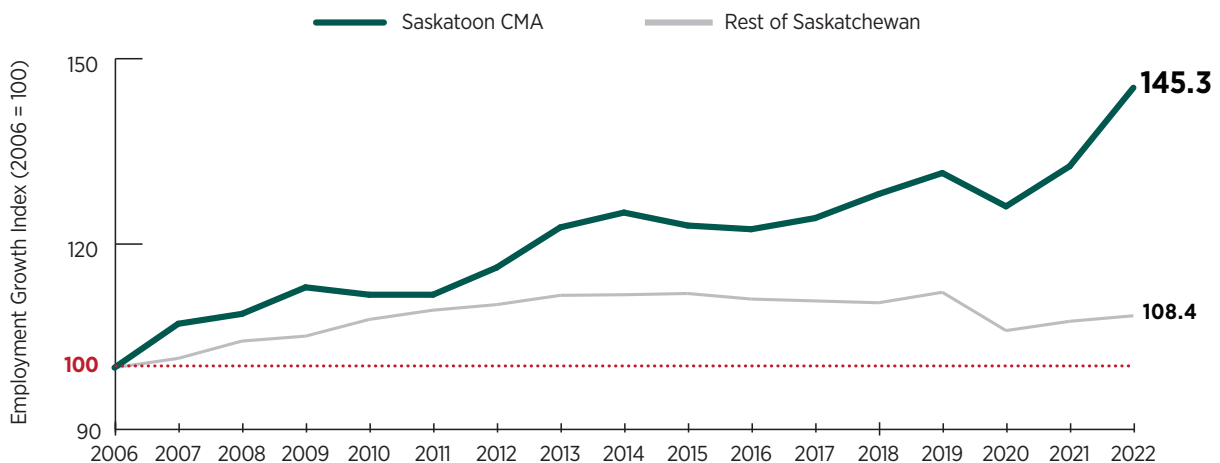
## Record Year for Employment Growth had Saskatoon leading the country in several indicators



**Year-Over-Year Employment Growth:** In 2022, the Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) had **16,700 more persons employed** than it did one year ago. This is the highest year-over-year change on record since the end of 2006, and four times above the long run annual average of 3,700. Employment growth was concentrated primarily in the Service providing sector, and dispersed among several industries in that sector. Professional occupations accounted for over half of the employment growth. Using the same data, Saskatchewan had **19,800 more persons working than it did one year ago**. Saskatoon's CMA accounted for 84% of all net new employment growth in Saskatchewan in 2022. (see tables on the next page for more details).



**Saskatoon's Long Run Employment Trend:** Since 2006, the number of persons employed in the Saskatoon CMA **grew by 59,700 persons, or 45.3%**. In 2022, the Saskatoon CMA had 191,400 persons employed, versus 131,700 at the end of 2006. To put Saskatoon in provincial perspective, over the same period, persons employed in the rest of Saskatchewan grew by 30,200 persons or by 8.4%. Employment growth in Saskatoon has outpaced the rest of the province by more than a 5:1 margin.



This chart shows indexed values to a base of 100, which would be equivalent to zero. Any trendline above 100 shows a cumulative increase while any trendline below 100 shows a cumulative decrease. For example, the number 145.3 represents the cumulative change of 45.3% from the base year (December 31, 2006).

Source: Calculations via Statistics Canada Table: 14-10-0380-01

# Labour Force Characteristics

Labour Market Statistics - Annual

## SASKATCHEWAN

Indicator *	2021	2022	Year-over-Year Change
Working Age Population (x 1,000)	889.6	900.2	10.6
Labour Force (x 1,000)	601.1	610	8.9
Labour Force Participation rate (%)	67.6	67.8	0.2
Persons Employed (x 1,000)	561.7	581.5	19.8
Employment rate (%)	63.1	64.6	1.5
Persons Unemployed (x 1,000)	39.4	28.5	-10.9
Unemployment rate (%)	6.6	4.7	-1.9

## SASKATOON

Indicator*	Oct-21	Oct-22	Year-over-Year Change
Working Age Population (x 1,000)	273.6	280.4	6.8
Labour Force (x 1,000)	188.1	199.9	11.8
Labour Force Participation rate (%)	68.7	71.3	2.6
Persons Employed (x 1,000)	174.7	191.4	16.7
Employment rate (%)	63.9	68.3	4.4
Persons Unemployed (x 1,000)	13.4	8.5	-4.9
Unemployment rate (%)	7.1	4.3	-2.8

\*For the rates, year-over-year change represents percentage point changes. Source: Table: 14-10-0385-01

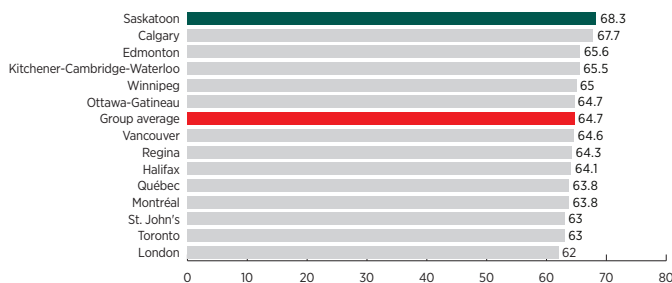
## Comparing Saskatoon's Employment Picture with Other Canadian Cities in 2022: Saskatoon Led the Way!

The Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a study of employment circumstances - it provides the official measures of employment and unemployment. When we compare across other jurisdictions, we compare four standard measures: (a) percent change in employment, (b) the Employment rate, (c) the Labour Force Participation rate and (d) the Unemployment rate. For definitions of these measures, please refer to the glossary at the back of this document.

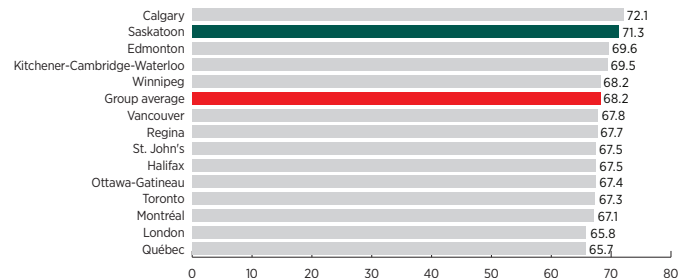
**Great news!** Saskatoon led or was at the top of all these measures in 2022 ending the year with the:

- highest year-over-year employment growth rate
- highest employment rate
- second highest participation rate
- third lowest unemployment rate

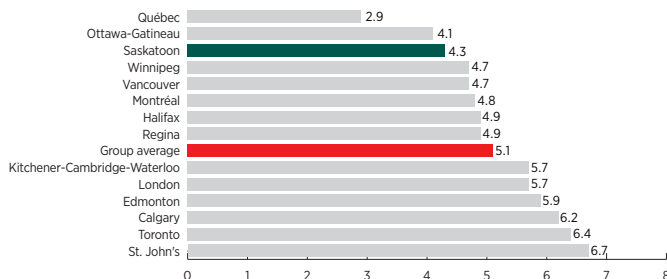
### 2022 Employment Rates (%) by CMA



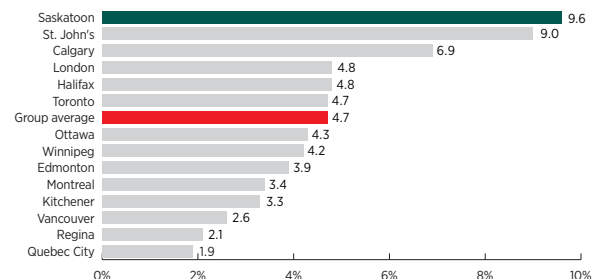
### 2022 Labour Force Participation Rate (%) by CMA



### 2022 Year-End Unemployment Rate (%) by CMA



### Year-over-Year (2022 over 2021) Percent Change, Number of Persons Employed by CMA



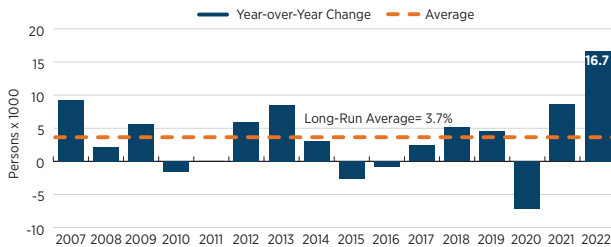
Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0385-01, Labour Force Characteristics Annual

# Long-Run Trends in Employment Growth and Rates

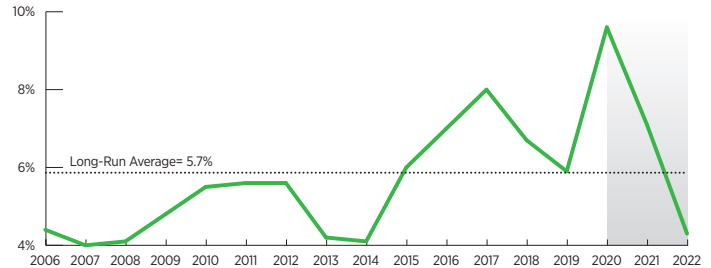
2022 had the largest year-over-year employment change in the Statistics Canada LFS time series ever recorded for Saskatoon. In the last two years alone, Saskatoon had over 25,000 net new persons employed. The next highest year on record was in 2007 when employment increased by 9,300 persons.

**More great news!** Saskatoon's unemployment rate is well below its long-run average of 5.7% sitting at 4.3%.

## Saskatoon CMA Year-over-Year Employment Change



## Saskatoon CMA Long-Run Unemployment Rate



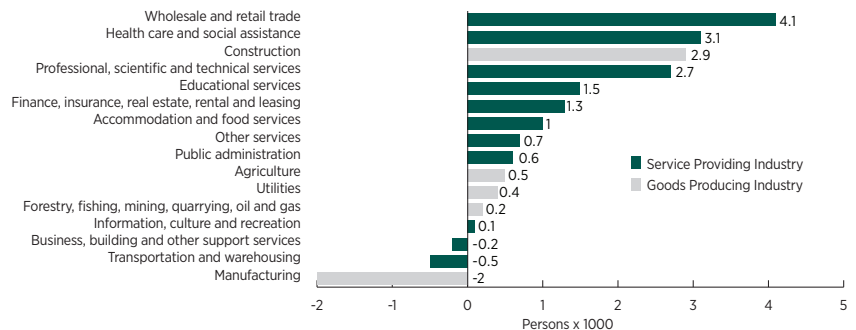
## Where is the Employment Growth Occurring? Employment by Industry and Occupation

### Employment Growth by Industry Type

- Over 14,800 of the new persons employed in 2022 were in the **Services** sector, accounting for 89% of employment growth in Saskatoon
- Within that sector, year-over-year employment gains were led by the **Wholesale and Retail Trade** industry (+4,100), partly reflecting the reopening of retail outlets and the increased demand for wholesale goods, followed by **Health Care** (+3,100)
- Within the **Goods-Producing** sector, the bulk of the employment growth was in the **Construction** industry (+2,900)
- The **Manufacturing** industry suffered the largest losses as it shed 2,000 persons in the last 12 months

### Saskatoon CMA Employment by Industry 2022

Year-over-Year Change Persons x 1000



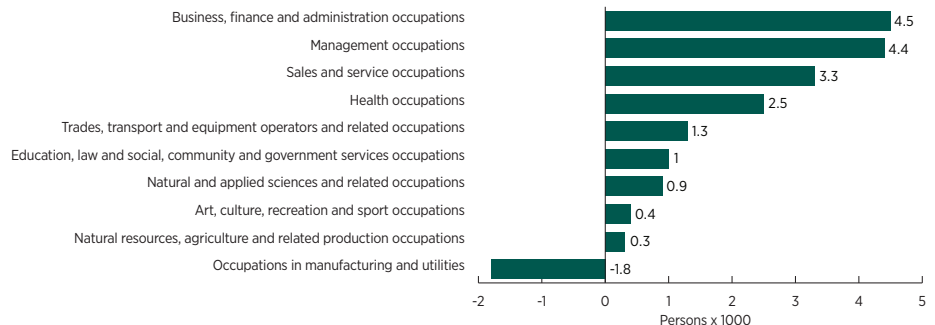
Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0384-01

### Employment Change by Occupation

- Using the National Occupational Classification (NOC) 2021 structure, **Business, Finance and Management** occupations accounted for half of the year-over-year employment increases
- **Manufacturing** and **Utilities** occupations were the only groups to see a year-over-year decline with 1,800 fewer persons employed in 2022 relative to 2021

### Saskatoon CMA Year-Over-Year Employment Change by Occupation 2022

Year-over-Year Change Persons x 1000



Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0419-01



# In the SPOTLIGHT

Given that Saskatoon had almost 60,000 more persons employed in 2022 than in 2006, the question becomes what types of occupations were these persons employed in? For analysis, we can group occupations into three main categories: (1) Professional, (2) Skilled Trades and Technical; and (3) Sales, Service, and Other occupations.

This chart shows the cumulative employment growth by each occupational category using 2006 as the base year (indexed to 100). All categories have grown by at least 32% but since 2018, the pace of growth for professional occupations has been rapid.

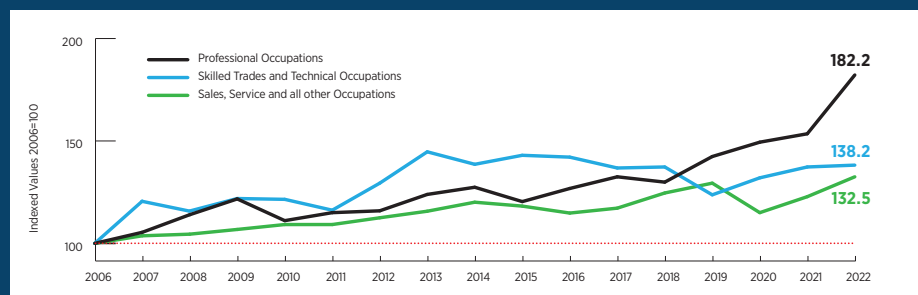
Since 2006, employment in professional occupations has grown by over 82% or 25,800 occupations, with 30% of that growth coming in the last year alone. The chart trendline shows this category was largely unaffected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Trades and Technical occupations have grown by 38% or 8,700 occupations but in recent years, the pace of growth has been flat. This is partly due to

## Saskatoon CMA Employment by Occupational Category (2006 - 2022)

Occupational Category	2006 (x 1000)	2022 (x 1000)	Change (x 1000)	Percent Share of Total Employment Growth
Professional Occupations	31.4	57.2	25.8	43%
Skilled Trades and Technical Occupations	22.8	31.5	8.7	15%
Sales, Service and all other Occupations	77.5	102.7	25.2	42%
Total Occupations	131.7	191.4	59.7	100%

## Saskatoon CMA Year-over-Year Employment Growth



depressed commodity prices especially since 2014, and increased automation in some occupations within this category.

Sales, Service, and related occupations, which is the largest category with

over 100,000 occupations, grew by 33% or 25,200 occupations. This category was greatly affected by the pandemic, but has since recovered its employment losses.

Source: Calculations from Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0491-01

## Definitions

**Working Age Population:** Number of persons of working age, 15 years and over. Estimates in thousands, rounded to the nearest hundred.

**Labour Force:** Number of civilian, non-institutionalized persons 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed. Estimates in thousands, rounded to the nearest hundred.

**Persons Employed:** Number of persons who, during the reference week, worked for pay or profit, or performed unpaid family work or had a job but were not at work due to own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, labour dispute, vacation, or other reason. Estimates in thousands, rounded to the nearest hundred.

**Persons Unemployed:** Number of persons who, during the reference week, were without work,

had looked for work in the past four weeks, and were available for work. Those persons on layoff or who had a new job to start in four weeks or less are considered unemployed. Estimates in thousands, rounded to the nearest hundred.

**The unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group. Estimates are percentages, rounded to the nearest tenth.

**The participation rate** is the number of labour force participants expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number of labour

force participants in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group. Estimates are percentages, rounded to the nearest tenth.

**The employment rate** is the number of persons employed expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group. Estimates are percentages, rounded to the nearest tenth.

**How to cite:** Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0380-01 Labour force characteristics, three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1410038001>

