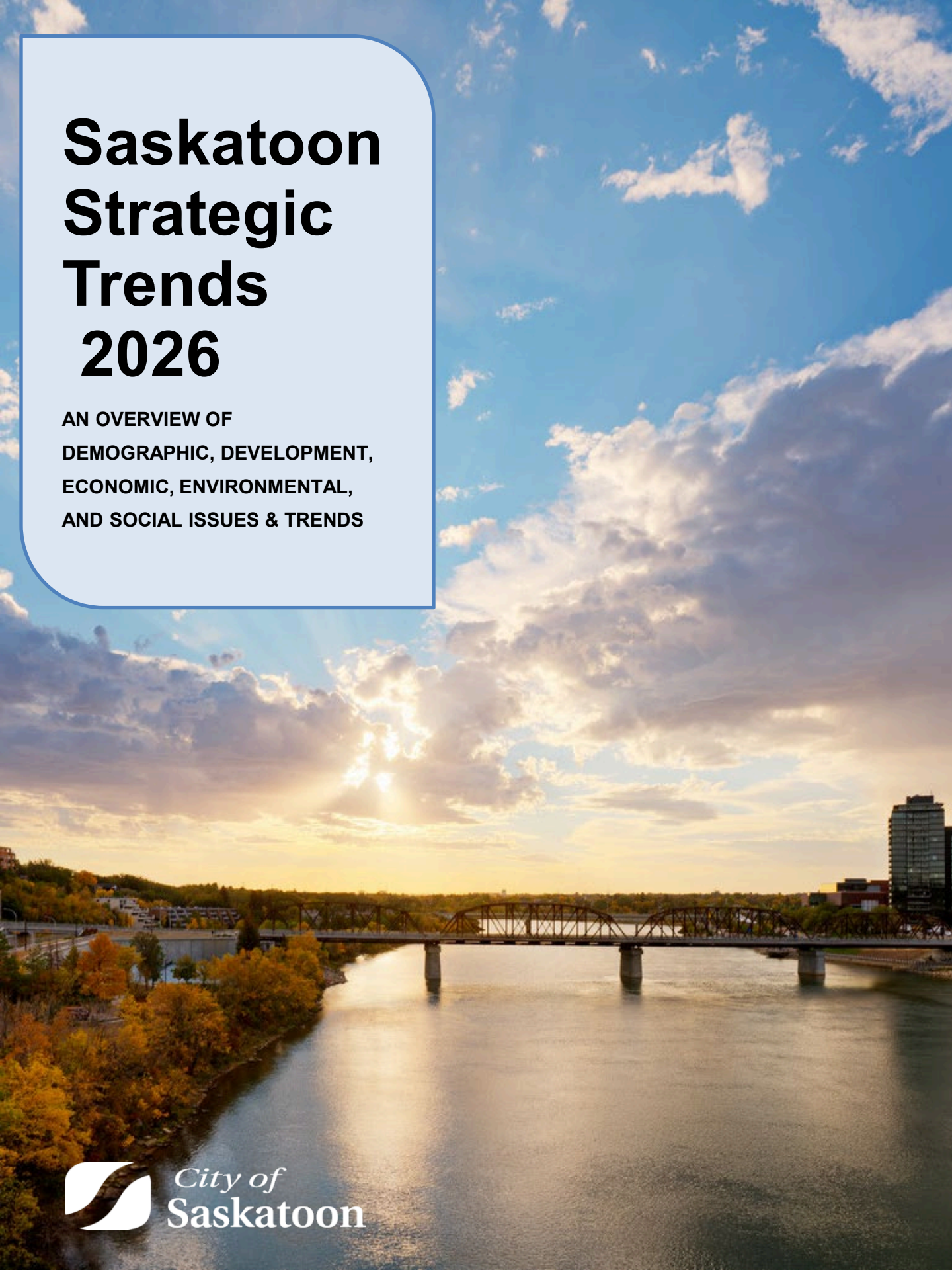
Saskatoon Strategic Trends 2026

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



City of Saskatoon

Table of Contents

Demographic

Saskatoon CSD Population, 2016-2030(f) 2
Saskatoon CSD Population Growth Rate, July 2025 2
Saskatoon CMA Population Growth Rate, July 2025 2
Annual Population Growth Saskatoon CMA, 2021-2025 3
Net Migration to the Saskatoon CMA, 2019-2025 3
Natural Increase in the Saskatoon CMA Population, 2020-2025 3
Net International Migration Western Canada, 2022-2025 4
Saskatoon CMA Distribution of Population by Age Group, 2025 4
Indigenous Identity by Geography (as % of total population), 2021 4

Development

Annual Increase of Greenfield & Infill Residential Units, 2015-2025 5
City of Saskatoon Building Permits, 2015-2025 5
Saskatoon CMA Housing Starts, 2021-2026(f) 5
Median Residential Sale Price and Units Sold by Type in Saskatoon, 2025 6
Saskatoon CMA Residential Units Sold vs Price Increases 2021-2026(f) 6
Average House Price by CMA (dollars), 2024-2024(f) 6
Saskatoon CMA Average Rent & Annual Increase (%) 2005-2025 7
New Attainable Housing Units, 2015-2025 7
Housing Affordability Measure by City and Dwelling Type, 2025 7

Economy

Saskatoon CMA Real GDP Growth (% change), 2016-2026(f) 8
Percentage of GDP by Industry, 2025 8
Saskatoon CMA Total Employment & Employment by Industry (Thousands), 2021-2026(f) 8
Unemployment Rate by Census Metropolitan Area, 2024-2025 9
City of Saskatoon Business Licenses Issued, 2025 9
New Business Licenses Issued, 2018-2025 9
Saskatoon CMA Disposable Income per Capita, 2019-2027(f) 10
Consumer Price Index, 2022-2025 (base year 2002) 10
Saskatoon Unemployment Rate, 2020-2027(f) 10

Environment

Residential Average Annual Daily Water Consumption (Litres per Capita), 2021-2025 11
Saskatoon Waste Diversion Rate, 2021-2025 11
Historical Air Quality Health Index (AQI) Measures in Saskatoon, 2017-2025 11
Saskatoon Transit Ridership (Rides per Capita), 2020-2024 12
Kilometres of Cycling-Specific Infrastructure (Paths and Bike Lanes), 2019-2023 12
Mode of Transportation to Work, 2021 12

Social

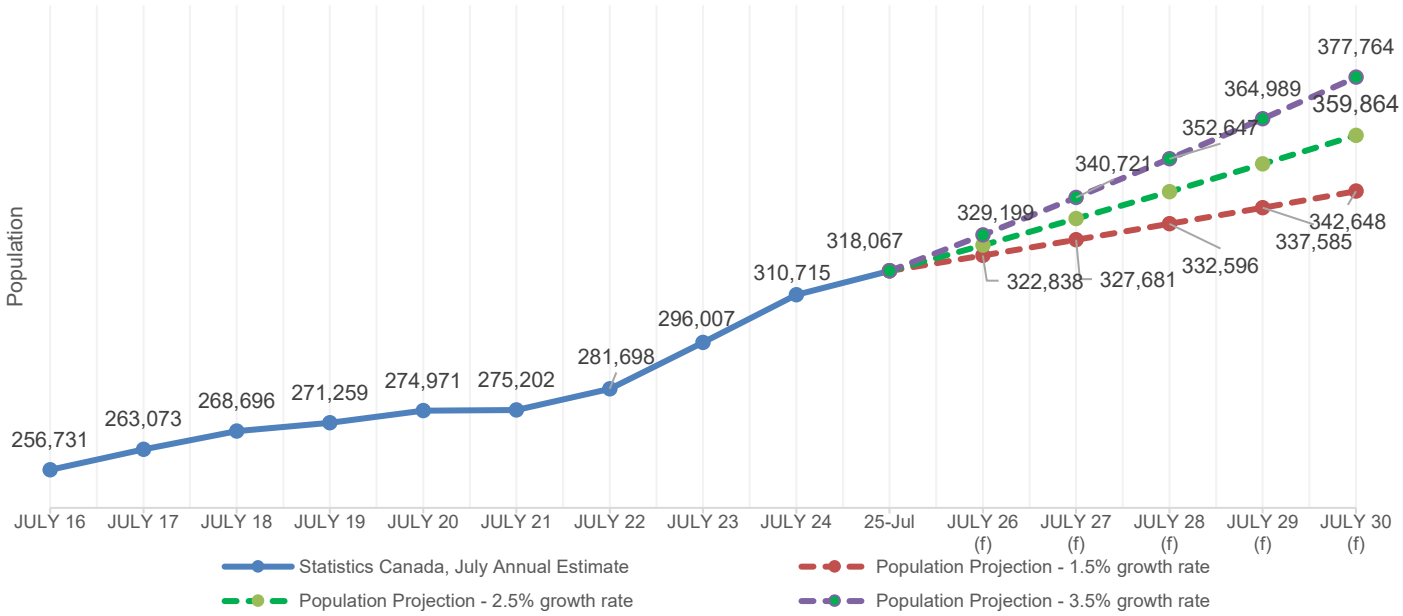
Criminal Code Violations (excluding traffic) per 100,000 Population for Saskatoon, 2021-2025 13
Incidents of Crime (excluding traffic) per 100,000 Population by City, 2025 13
Crime Severity Index (weighted) for Prairie CMAs, 2025 14
Incidence of Low-Income Among Saskatoon Families, (1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016, 2021) 14
Saskatoon Voter Turn-out by Level of Government and Year 14

Glossary 15-17

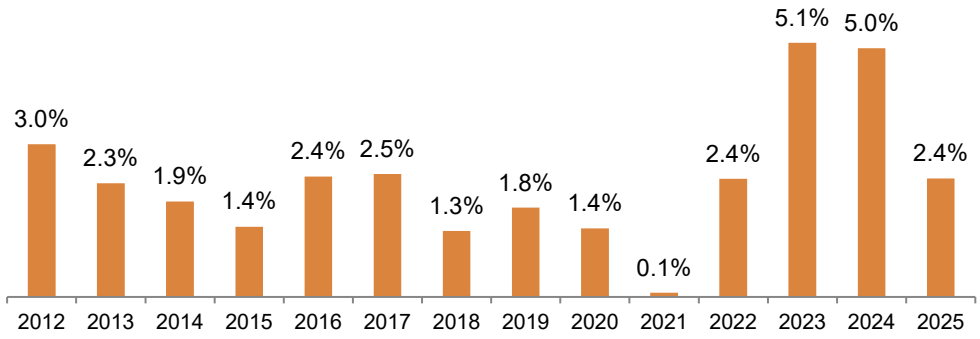
Demographic

As of July 1, 2025, Saskatoon's estimated population was 318,067. Under annual population growth scenarios ranging from 0.5% to 3.0%, the City's population is projected to increase by approximately 4,800 to 29,500 residents between July 2025 and July 2028. This translates to estimated dwelling demand of approximately 2,000 to 12,300 units over the three years, assuming an average of 2.40 persons per dwelling unit. Under the 2.0% annual growth scenario, the population is projected to increase by approximately 19,500 residents, generating estimated demand for approximately 8,100 dwelling units, or an average of 2,700 units annually.

City of Saskatoon Population Projections, 2016 - 2030 (f)



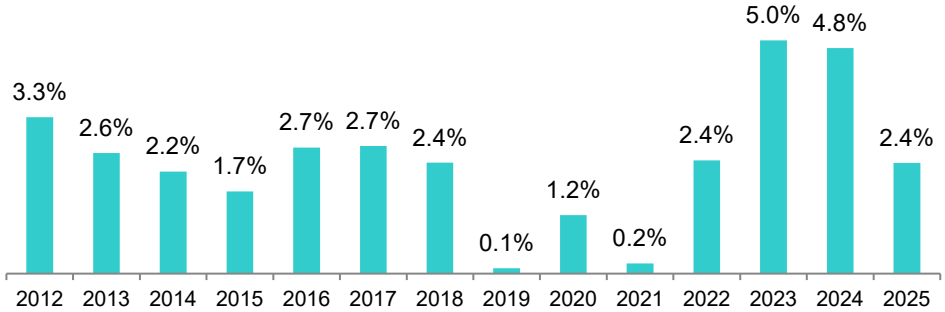
Saskatoon CSD Growth rate, July 2025



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division - Annual population estimates by sex, July 1, 2009 to 2022, Saskatoon CSD, based on the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) 2022, annual (persons)

The growth rate and population estimates for the Saskatoon Census Subdivision (CSD) reflect Statistics Canada's revised population estimates based on the 2021 Census. Over the past ten years (2016–2025), the average annual growth rate was 2.44%. Following the higher growth rates recorded in 2023 and 2024, the annual growth rate was 2.4% in 2025.

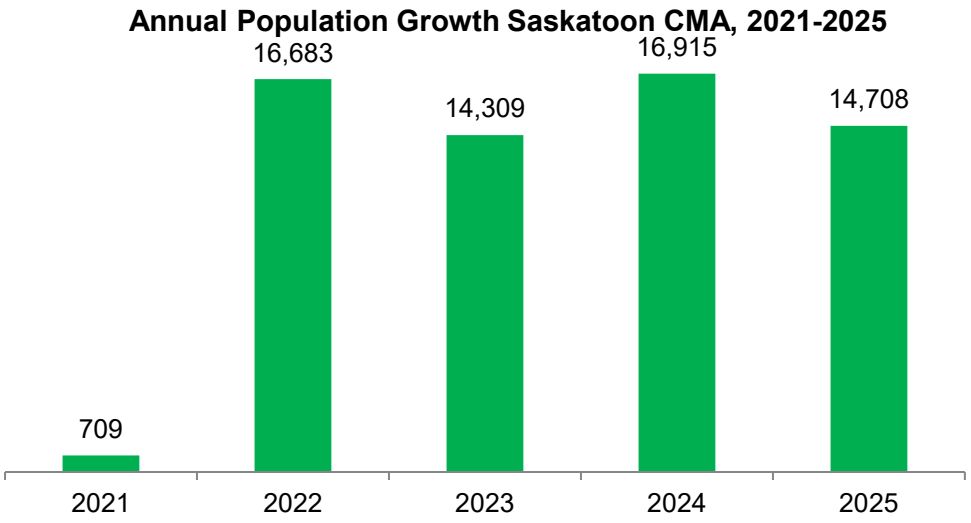
Saskatoon CMA Growth Rate, July 2025



Source: Statistics Canada, Table17-10-0148-01,Population estimates, July 1, by census metropolitan area and census agglomeration, 2021 boundaries

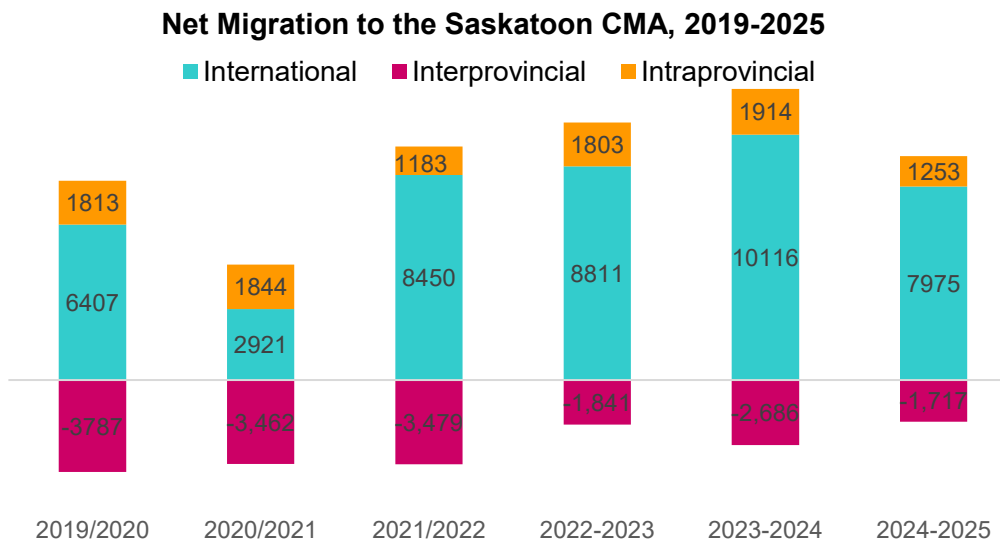
The Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) experienced a similar pattern of population growth as the City of Saskatoon. Over the past ten years (2016–2025), the average annual growth rate was 2.39%. Following the higher growth rates recorded in 2023 and 2024, the annual growth rate was 2.4% in 2025.

Demographic



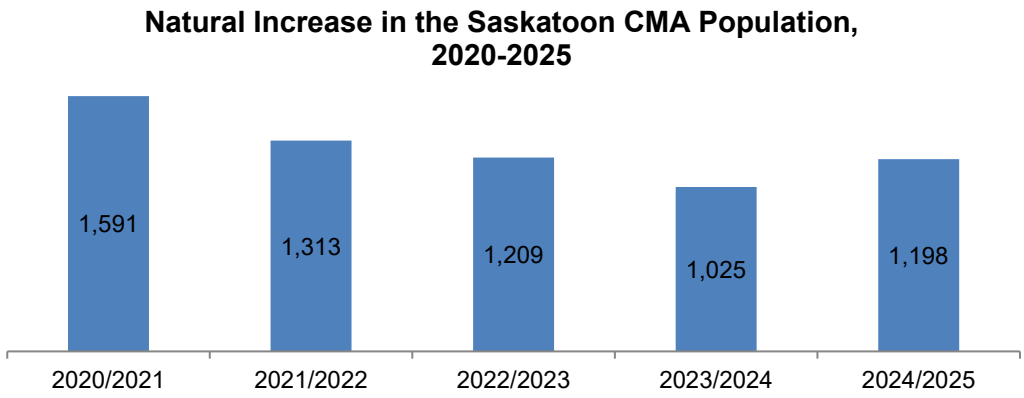
Source: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0155-01 Population estimates, July 1, by census

Statistics Canada estimates indicate that the Saskatoon CMA population reached 378,475 on July 1, 2025. The population increased by 14,708 people between 2024 and 2025, above the five-year (2021–2025) average annual increase of 12,665 people. Although the growth rate moderated to 2.4% in 2025, the CMA continued to experience strong population growth, with annual population increases exceeding 14,000 people for the fourth consecutive year (2022–2025).



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

The primary driver of annual population growth in the Saskatoon CMA continues to be net international migration. International migration remained the largest contributor to population growth in 2024/2025, with a net gain of 7,975 people, following the elevated level recorded in 2023/2024 (10,116 people). During the same period, the Saskatoon CMA continued to experience a net loss from interprovincial migration, although the decline moderated to 1,717 people. Intraprovincial migration remained positive, contributing a net gain of 1,253 people in 2024/2025.

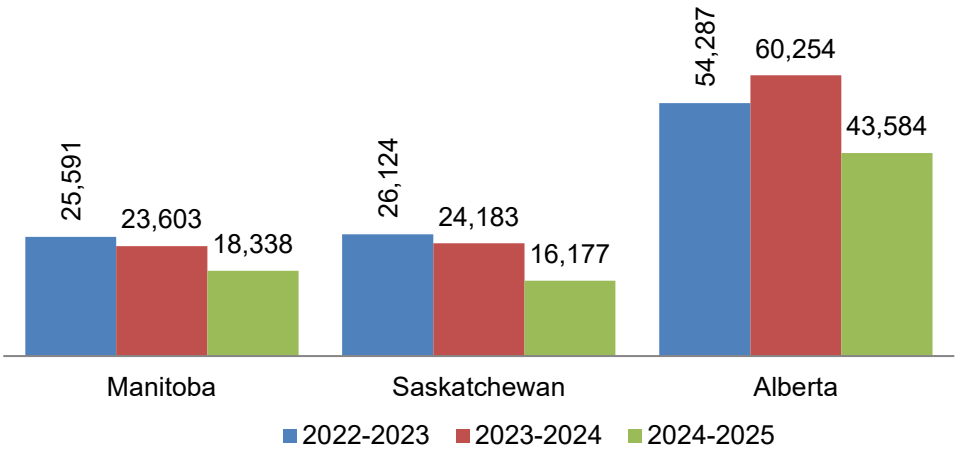


Source:Statistics Canada Annual Demographic Estimates: Subprovincial Area, 2021 -Table 17-10-0149-01

Natural increase (births minus deaths) in the Saskatoon CMA declined from 2019/2020 to 2023/2024, decreasing from 1,931 to 1,025. In 2024/2025, natural increase increased slightly to 1,198. Over the past five years (2020/2021–2024/2025), the average annual natural increase has been 1,267. The 2024/2025 total of 1,198 remained below the five-year average.

Demographic

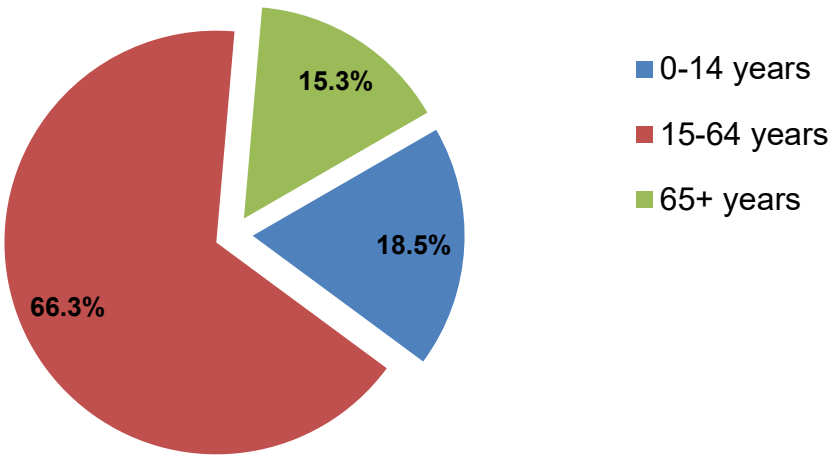
Net International Migration Western Canada, 2022-2025



Source: Statistics Canada. Estimates of the components of demographic growth, annual 17-10-0014-01 (formerly CANSIM 051-0011)

Between 2022/2023 and 2024/2025, all three Prairie provinces experienced declines in net international migration following elevated levels in 2022/2023 and 2023/2024. Alberta remained the highest, increasing from 54,287 in 2022/2023 to 60,254 in 2023/2024 before declining to 43,584 in 2024/2025. Saskatchewan and Manitoba also declined to 16,177 and 18,338, respectively, in 2024/2025. Despite recent declines, migration levels remained elevated compared with 2020/2021.

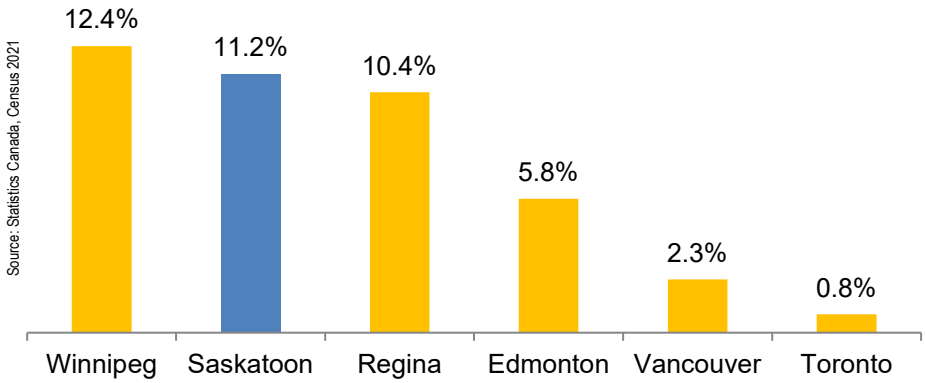
Saskatoon CMA distribution of population by age group, 2025



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

The Saskatoon CMA continues to maintain a large working-age population, with residents aged 15–64 accounting for 66.3% of the total population in 2025 (250,743 people). This represents a slight decline from 67.2% in 2024 and 66.9% in 2023. Over the same period, the share of the population aged 65 years and older increased from 14.7% in 2023 to 15.3% in 2025, while the proportion of children aged 0–14 years increased to 18.5% in 2025.

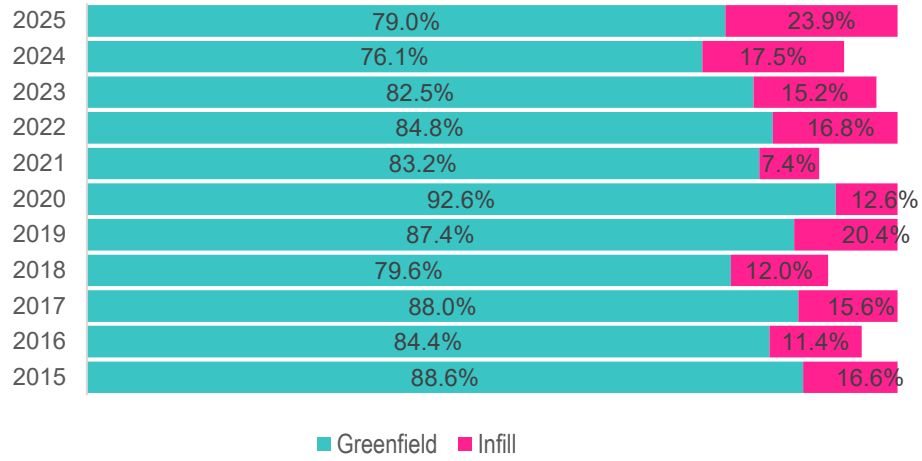
Indigenous Identity by Geography, 2021



According to updated Statistics Canada data released in June 2023, 12.4% of Winnipeg's population identified as Indigenous, compared with 11.2% in Saskatoon and 10.4% in Regina. The proportions were 5.8% in Edmonton, 2.3% in Vancouver, and 0.8% in Toronto. Winnipeg had the highest percentage of residents identifying as Indigenous among the cities listed, followed by Saskatoon and Regina.

Development

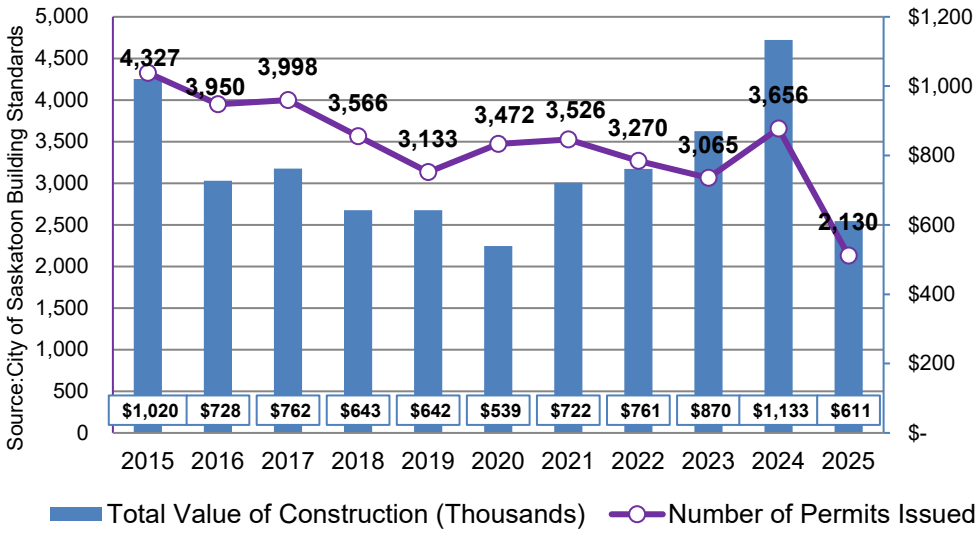
Annual Increase of Greenfield & Infill Residential Units, 2015-2025



The number of new residential units built in 2025 was higher than that recorded in 2024. The total number of infill units fell 2.9% from 2024 to 2025, while greenfield units rose 2.9%.

The five-year rolling average for residential infill development was 18.9% in 2025. In 2025, infill development accounted for 21.0% of total dwelling units constructed, which was below the City's 25% target but above the five-year rolling average

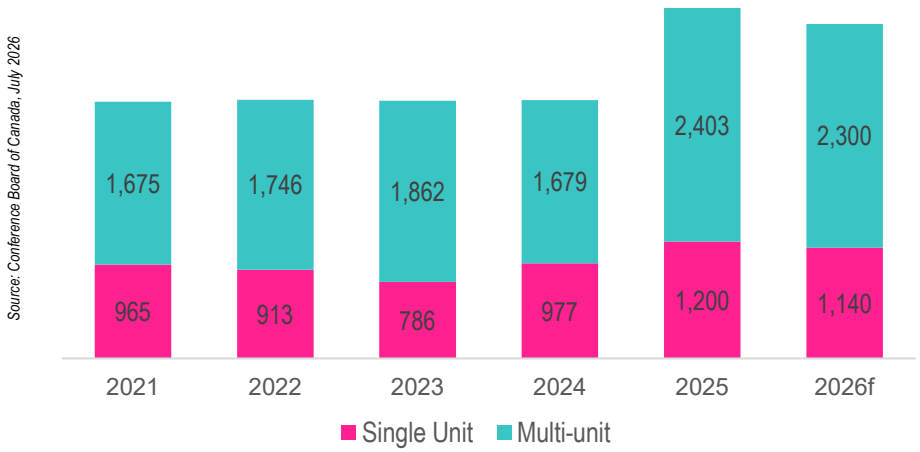
City of Saskatoon Building Permits 2015-2025



The number of building permits issued in 2025 was lower than in the previous year. In addition, the total value of construction decreased in 2025. This was due to a lower level of activity in the residential sector.

The 2025 measures were below the ten-year average of 3,463 permits issued per year and $766,445 of construction value per year from 2015-2025.

Saskatoon CMA Housing Starts, 2021-2026(f)

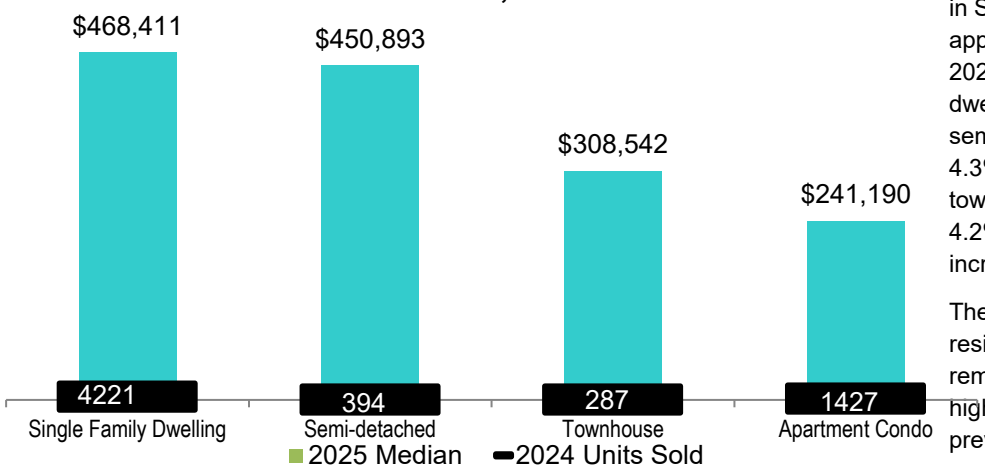


The Conference Board of Canada (CBoC) estimates Saskatoon housing starts at 3,603 units in 2025, compared with 2,656 units in 2024.

Single-unit starts increased from 977 units in 2024 to 1,200 units in 2025, while multi-unit starts increased from 1,679 units to 2,403 units. CBoC forecasts 3,440 housing starts in 2026 and 3,550 in 2027.

Development

Median Residential Sale Price and Units Sold by Type in Saskatoon, 2025



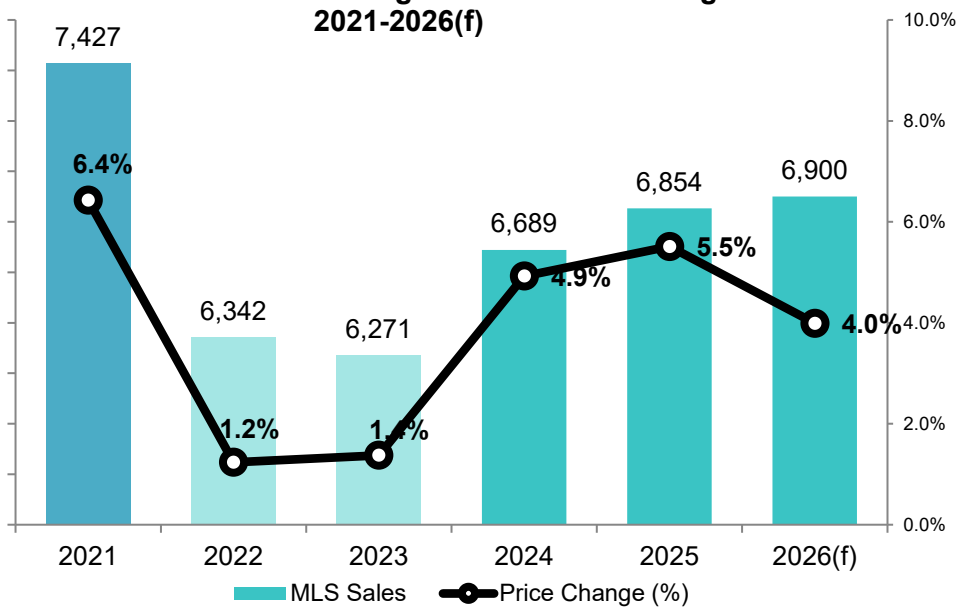
Source: City of Saskatoon Assessors, 2025

The total number of residential sales in Saskatoon increased by approximately 17.2% from 2024 to 2025. The number of single-family dwelling sales increased by 20.8%, semi-detached sales increased by 4.3% from the previous year, and townhouse sales decreased by 4.2%. Apartment condo sales increased by 12.5% in 2025.

The median sale price of all residential units in Saskatoon remained at 34.8% in 2025, much higher than what was reported in the previous year.

Each dwelling type saw an increase in 2025.

Saskatoon CMA Housing Sales vs Price Change 2021-2026(f)



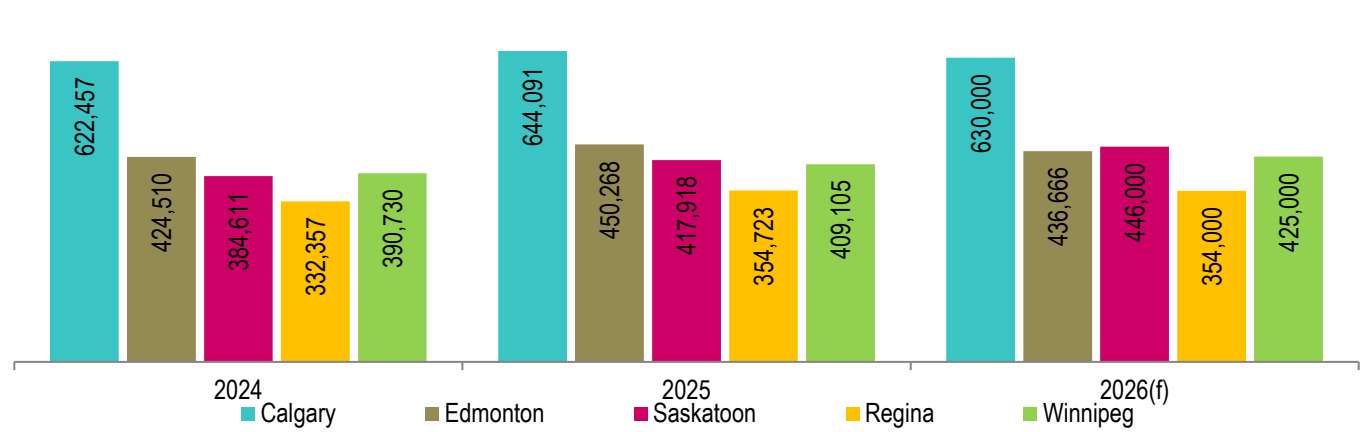
Source: CHMC Market Outlook - CMAs,SPRING 2026

According to CMHC's 2026 Housing Market Outlook, Saskatoon's housing market is expected to remain strong in 2026, with average resale prices projected to increase moderately.

The average resale price in the Saskatoon CMA trended upward in 2025 for all residential types.

Average house prices rose from 2024to 2025 in each of the prairie CMAs. Calgary remains the highest, and Regina has the lowest recorded average house price.

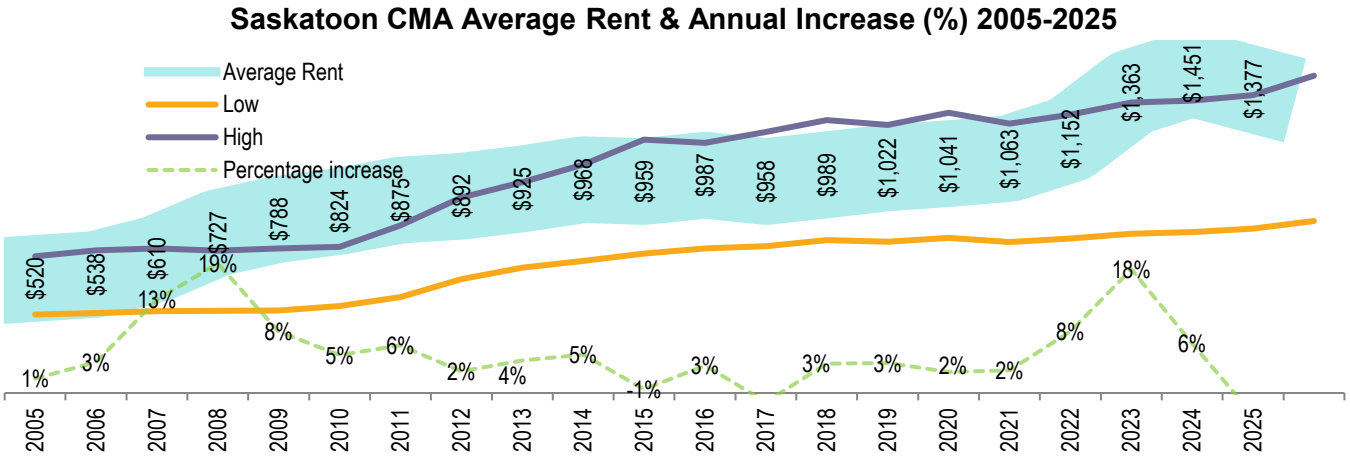
Average House Price by CMA, 2024-2026(f)



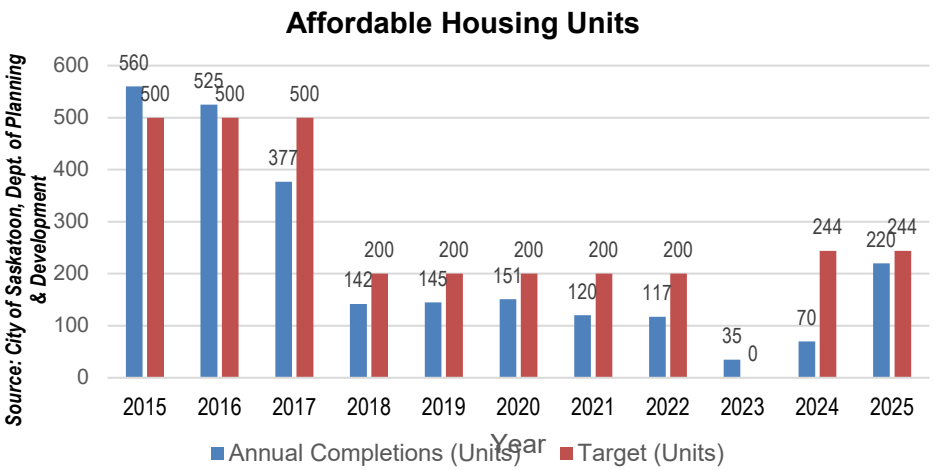
Source: CMHC: Housing Market Outlook - CMAs, Spring 2026

Development

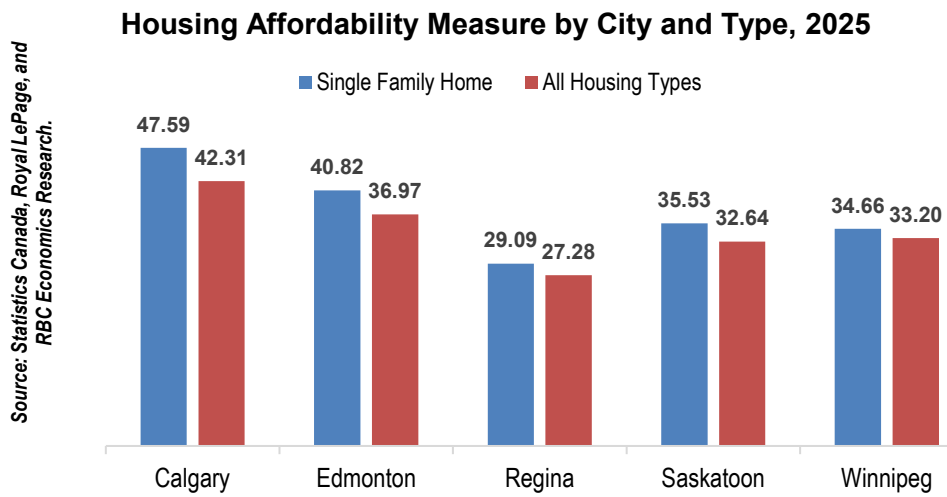
The average rent in the Saskatoon CMA decreased by -5% from 2024 to 2025. The average rent has been 5.2% over the last 20 years, but CMHC predicts continued downward pressure on the average rental price due to consistent vacancy rates.



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).



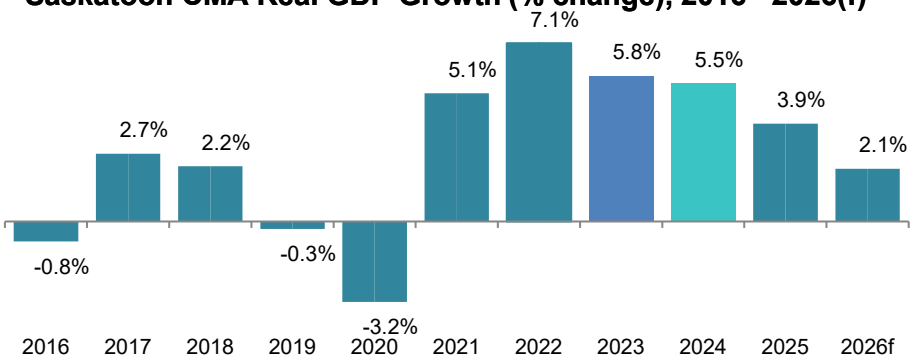
The City of Saskatoon continues to advance affordable housing through strategic programs and investments that support homeownership and rental opportunities. From 2015 to 2017, annual completions exceeded the 500-unit target, followed by lower completion levels relative to the 200-unit annual target from 2018 to 2022. Following a pause in 2023, Housing Accelerator Fund (HAF) activity resumed in 2024, with completions increasing from 70 units in 2024 to 220 units in 2025. The City's current 2024–2026 target is 733 affordable housing units, reflecting its continued commitment to expanding affordable housing through ongoing investment and program improvements.



In 2025, Saskatoon remained more affordable than Calgary and Edmonton for both single-family homes and all housing types, but less affordable than Regina. Saskatoon was slightly less affordable than Winnipeg for single-family homes but slightly more affordable for all housing types. Calgary remained the least affordable of the five markets for both measures.

Economy

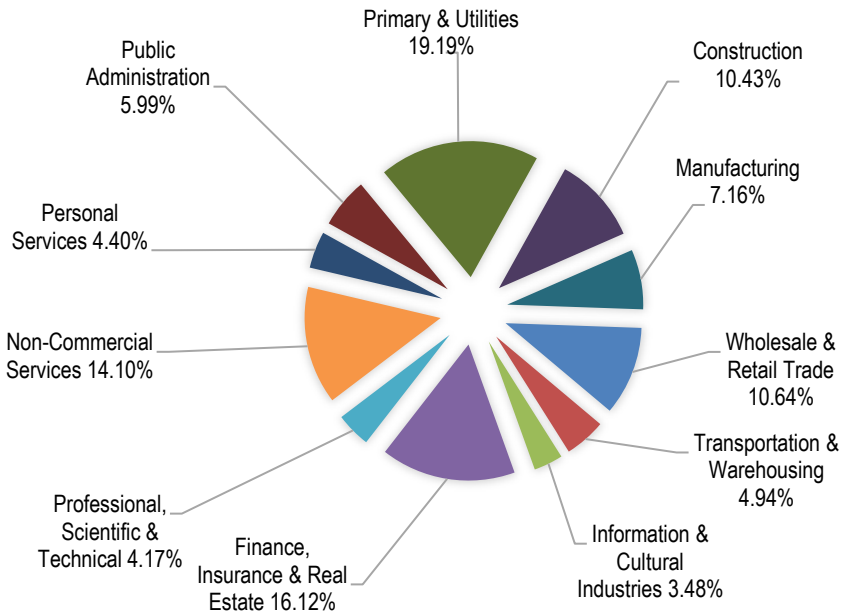
Saskatoon CMA Real GDP Growth (% change), 2016 - 2026(f)



Source: Conference Board of Canada, July 2026

The Saskatoon CMA had a positive GDP growth of 3.9% in 2025. The Saskatoon CMA has a diverse economy that spans a variety of industries.

Percentage of GDP by Industry, 2025



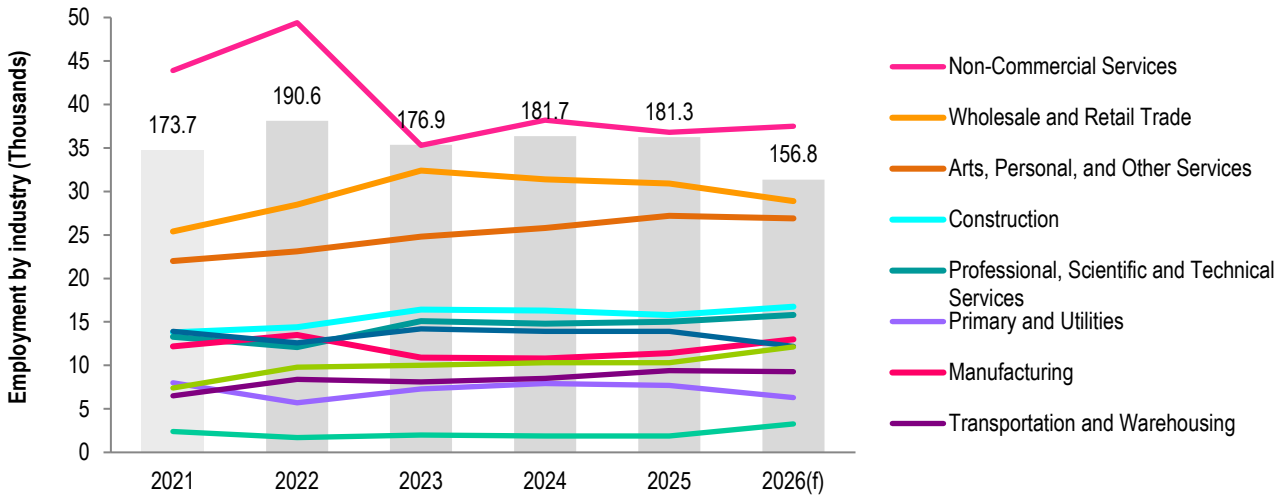
In 2025, 63.84% of the GDP was produced in the services-producing sector, and 36.16% was produced in the goods-producing sector.

Since 2022, employment in Goods-Producing Industries has fluctuated, declining in 2023 before increasing in 2024 and 2025. Service-Producing Industries increased in 2023 and 2024, followed by a slight decline in 2025.

In 2025, Primary and Utilities, Transportation and Warehousing, Non-Commercial Services, and Public Administration recorded increases in employment compared with 2024.

Wholesale and Retail Trade, Information and Cultural Industries, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, Personal Services, Construction, and Manufacturing experienced declines.

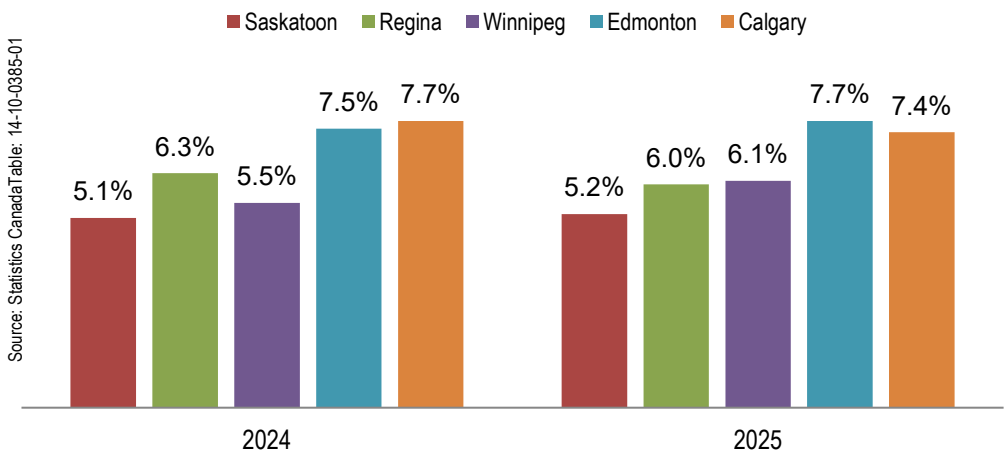
Saskatoon CMA Total Employment & Employment by Industry (Thousands), 2021-2026(f)



Source: Conference Board of Canada, July 2026

Economy

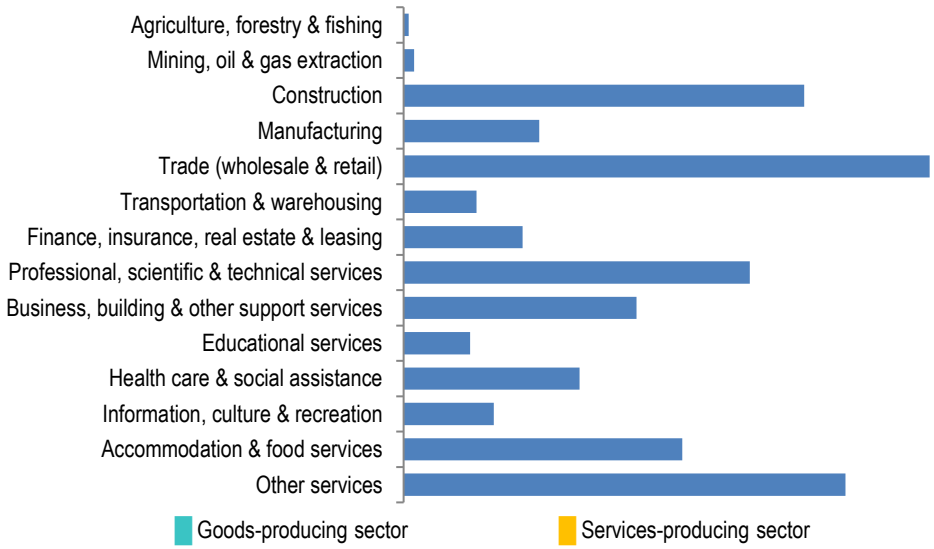
Unemployment rate by Census Metropolitan Area, 2024-2025



Source: Statistics CanadaTable: 14-10-0385-01

Despite increases in unemployment across several Canadian CMAs, Saskatoon continued to maintain relatively strong employment conditions in 2025. Saskatoon's unemployment rate increased only slightly from 5.1% in 2024 to 5.2% in 2025, remaining lower than Regina (6.0%), Winnipeg (6.1%), Edmonton (7.7%), and Calgary (7.4%). While Regina, Calgary, and Edmonton experienced modest improvements or relatively stable unemployment rates between 2024 and 2025, Winnipeg recorded a notable increase. Overall, Saskatoon continued to have one of the lowest unemployment rates among the selected western Canadian CMAs.

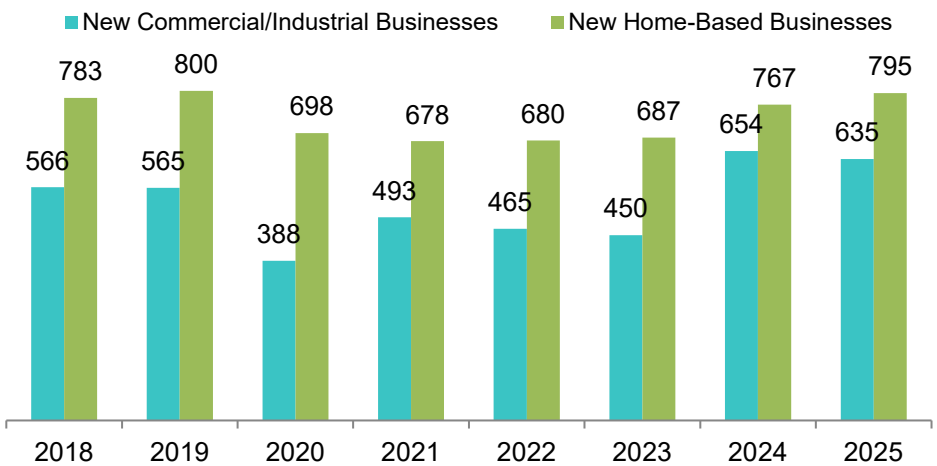
City of Saskatoon Business Licenses Issued, 2025



Source: City of Saskatoon, Business License Program

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

New Business Licenses Issued 2018-2025



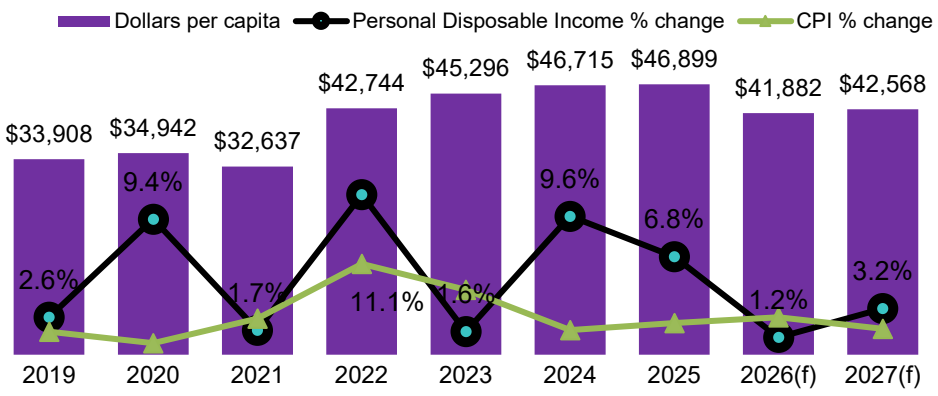
Source: City of Saskatoon, Business License Program

The City of Saskatoon Business License Program issued 1,430 new business licenses in 2025. This represents a 0.6% increase in new businesses compared to 2024. Home-based businesses represented approximately 56% of new business licenses in 2025.

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.

Economy

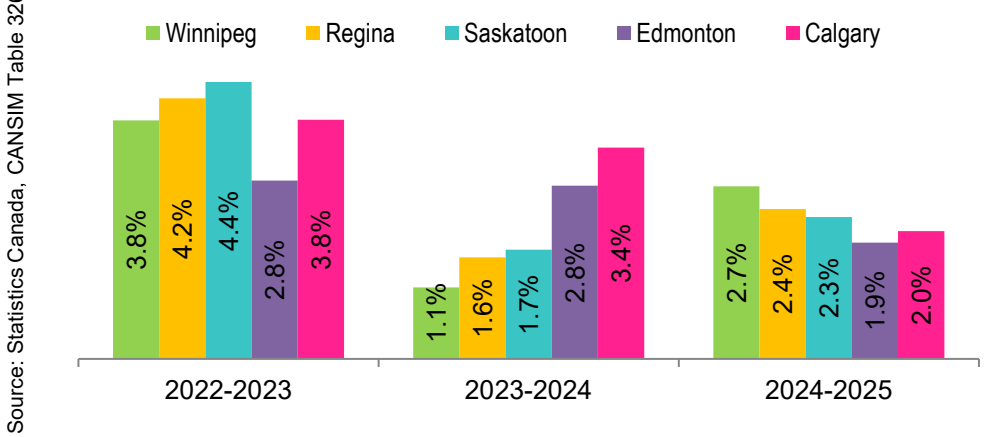
Saskatoon CMA Disposable Income per Capita, 2019-2027(f)



Source: Conference Board of Canada - July 2026

Personal disposable income per capita recorded strong growth in 2024, increasing by 9.6% compared with 1.6% in 2023. Growth moderated in 2025, with disposable income per capita increasing by 6.8%. Growth is expected to slow further in 2026, with disposable income per capita forecasted to increase by 1.2%, before improving to 3.2% in 2027. Over the same period, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is forecasted to increase by 2.6% in 2026 and 1.8% in 2027, following a recorded increase of 2.2% in 2025.

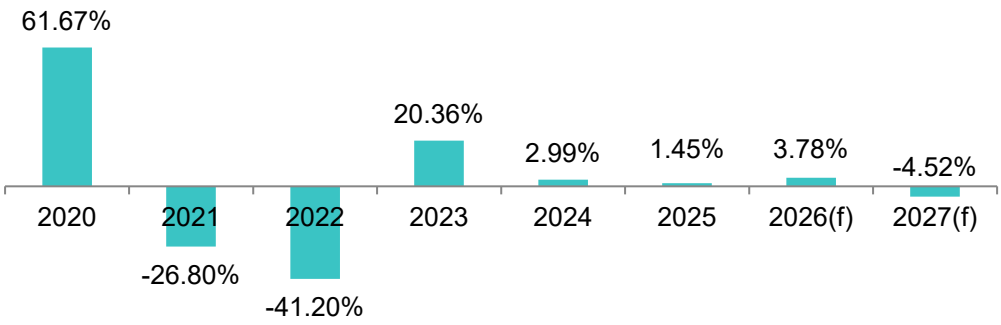
Consumer Price Index, 2022-2025 (base year 2002)



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 326-0021

The prairie CMAs experienced an increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) between 2024 and 2025. During this period, the CPI for the Saskatoon CMA increased by 2.3%. Over the past five years, the average annual increase in the CPI was 3.4% in the Saskatoon CMA.

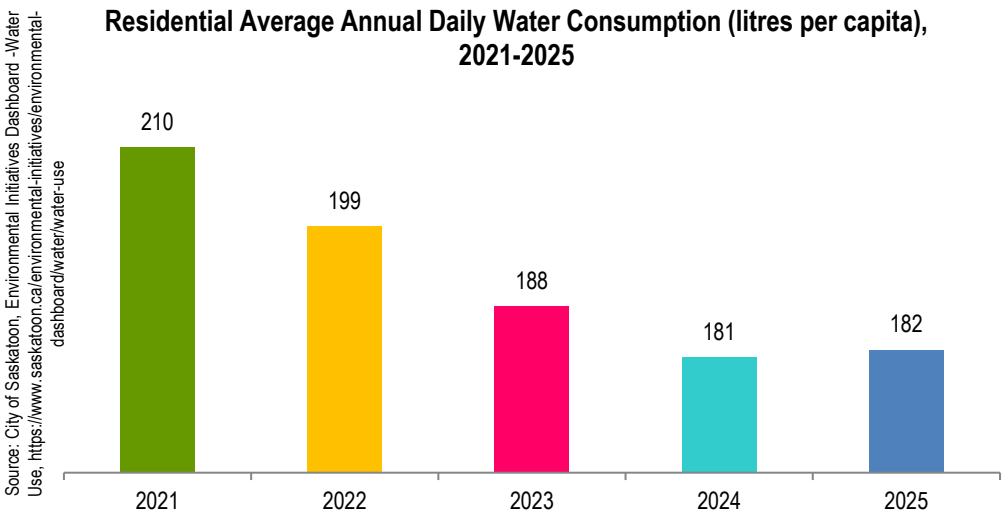
Saskatoon Unemployment Rate, 2020-2027(f)

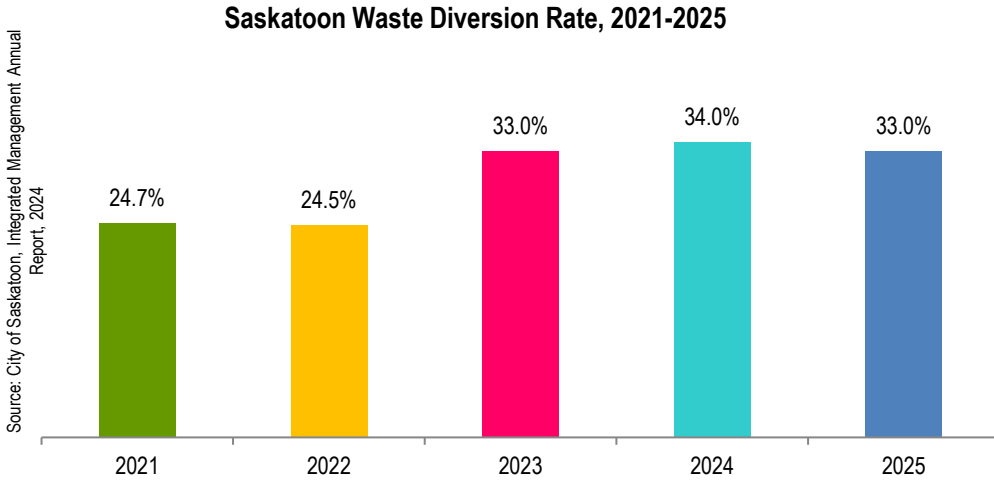


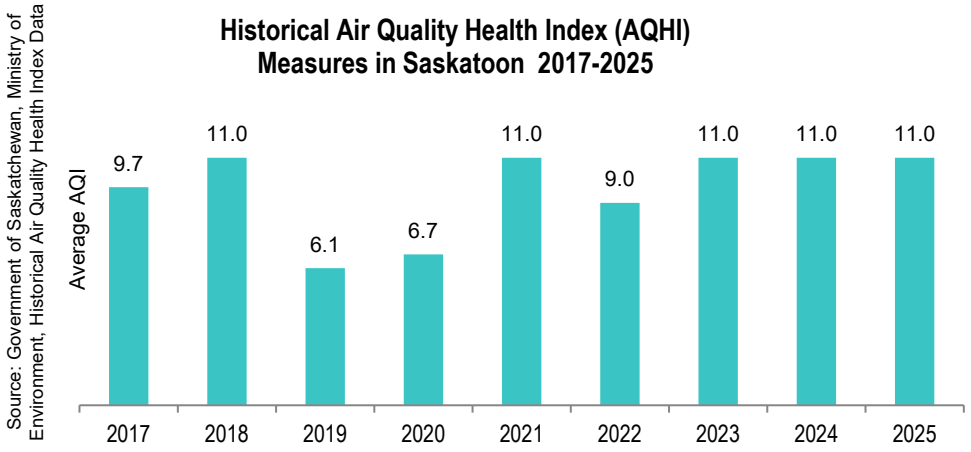
Source: Conference Board of Canada, July 2026

In 2025, the unemployment rate increased by 1.45%, following a 2.99% increase in 2024. According to the CBoC, the unemployment rate is forecast to increase by 3.78% in 2026.

Environment







Since 2021, daily water consumption per capita in Saskatoon has generally declined, reaching its lowest level in 2024 before increasing slightly in 2025. Despite this modest increase, consumption remains well below 2021 levels.

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.

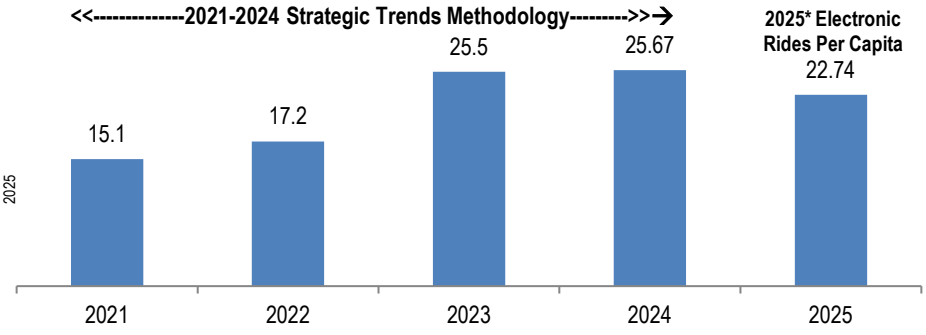
Saskatoon's waste diversion rate in 2025 was 33.0%, a slight decrease from 34.0% in 2024. Significant changes will be required to meet the City of Saskatoon's goal of 70% waste diversion target. Changes recommended include the development of a city-wide organics program for food and yard waste, as well 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.

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 Health Index (AQHI)(formerly the Air Quality Index(AQI), where higher values indicate greater health risks.

In recent years, Saskatoon's overall AQHI has improved significantly. In 2025, air quality was considered "low risk" for approximately 90% of the time and "moderate risk" for approximately 7% of the time in Saskatoon. There were 2% of occurrences in which the air quality was considered "high risk" or "very high risk".

Environment

Saskatoon Transit Ridership (Rides per Capita), 2021-2025



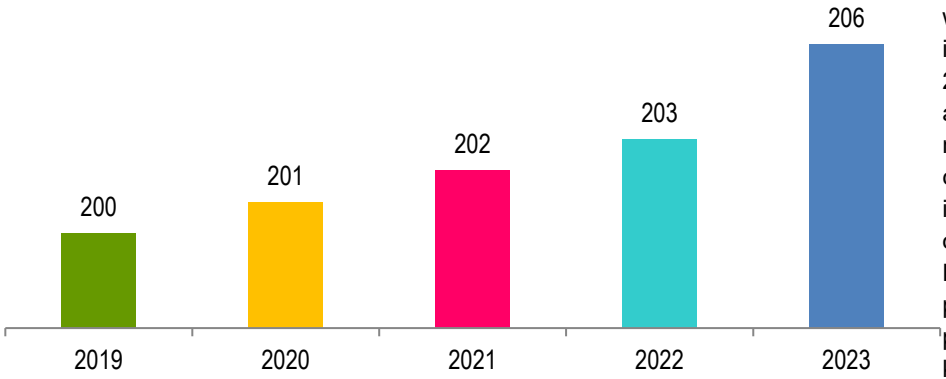
Source: City of Saskatoon, Strategic Trends Reports; Saskatoon Transit Annual Report 2025

Note: "The 2025 Transit performance measures report rides per capita using electronic ridership, which differs from the methodology used in previous Strategic Trends reports."

In 2025, Saskatoon recorded 12.29 million calculated transit rides, down from 13.17 million in 2024. Electronic ridership totalled 7.23 million rides, or 22.74 rides per capita. The City continued advancing Link, its Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system, planned to launch in 2028, to improve transit reliability and connectivity.

***Note**: The 2025 rides-per-capita measure uses electronic ridership and is not directly comparable with the 2024 Strategic Trends figure of 25.67.*

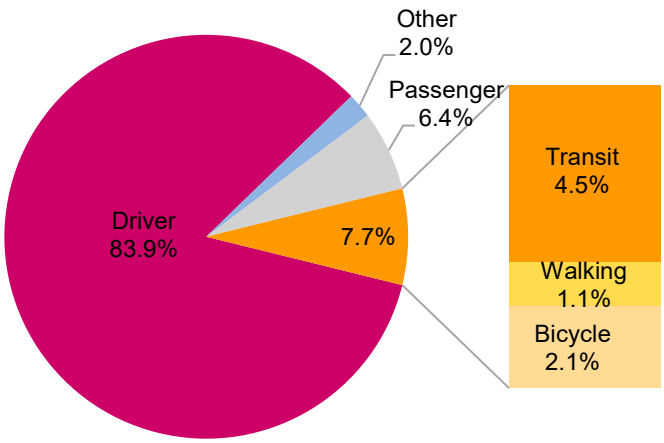
Kilometers of Cycling-Specific Infrastructure (Paths and Bike Lanes), 2019-2023



Source: City of Saskatoon, Planning & Development

Saskatoon continues to expand active transportation infrastructure, with cycling-specific infrastructure increasing from 150 km in 2011 to 214 km in 2024. In 2023, the City added 1.44 km of paved off-road multi-use trail and 1.5 km of raised cycle track. In 2024, the City implemented 30 km/h speed limits on 14th Street, 23rd Street, and Dudley Street. The Dudley Street project added 1 km of shared-use pathway, 800 m of bikeway and 1 km of sidewalk through a joint investment of more than $2.6 million with the Government of Canada. City Council also approved a rapid-deployment bikeway on Munroe Avenue for implementation in 2025.

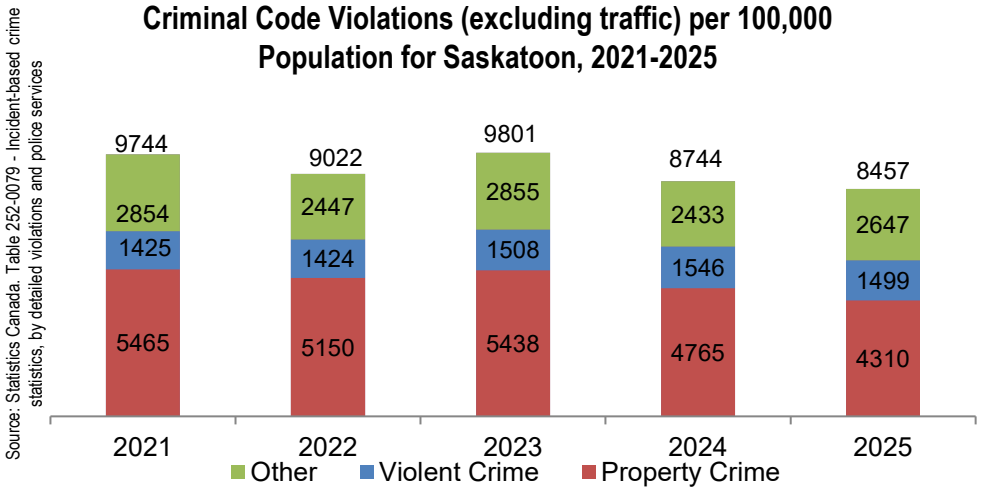
Mode of Transportation to Work, 2021



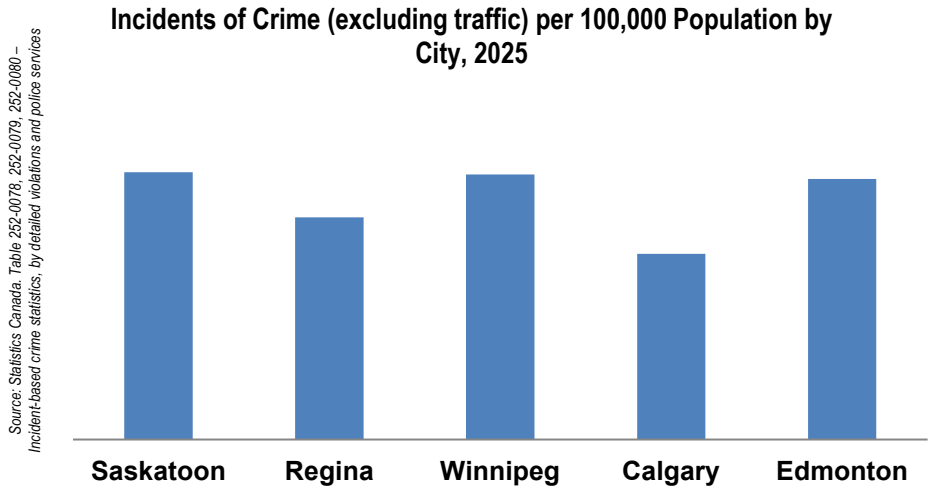
Source: Statistics Canada; Census, 2021

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.

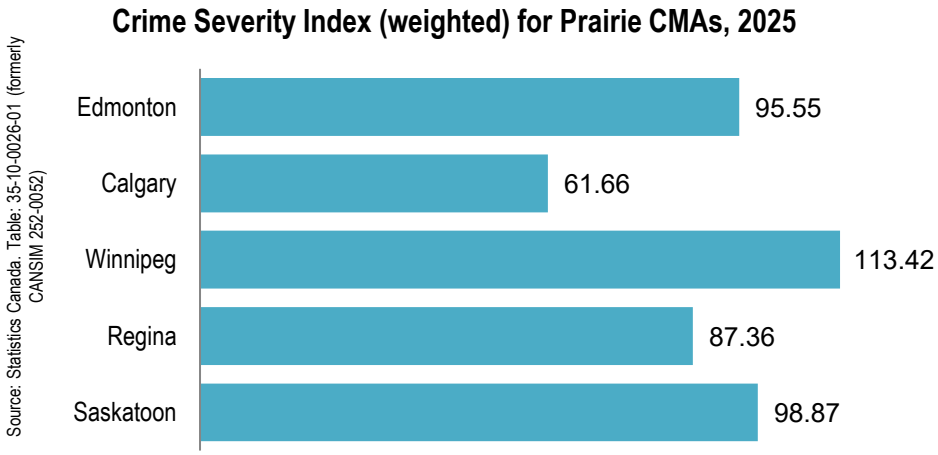
Social



In 2025, the number of Total Criminal Code violations (excluding traffic) per 100,000 population decreased to 8,457, from 8,744 in 2024 and 9,801 in 2023. Property crime also decreased, from 4,765 in 2024 to 4,310 in 2025, while violent crime decreased slightly from 1,546 to 1,499. Other crimes decreased from 2,855 in 2024 to 2,433 in 2025.

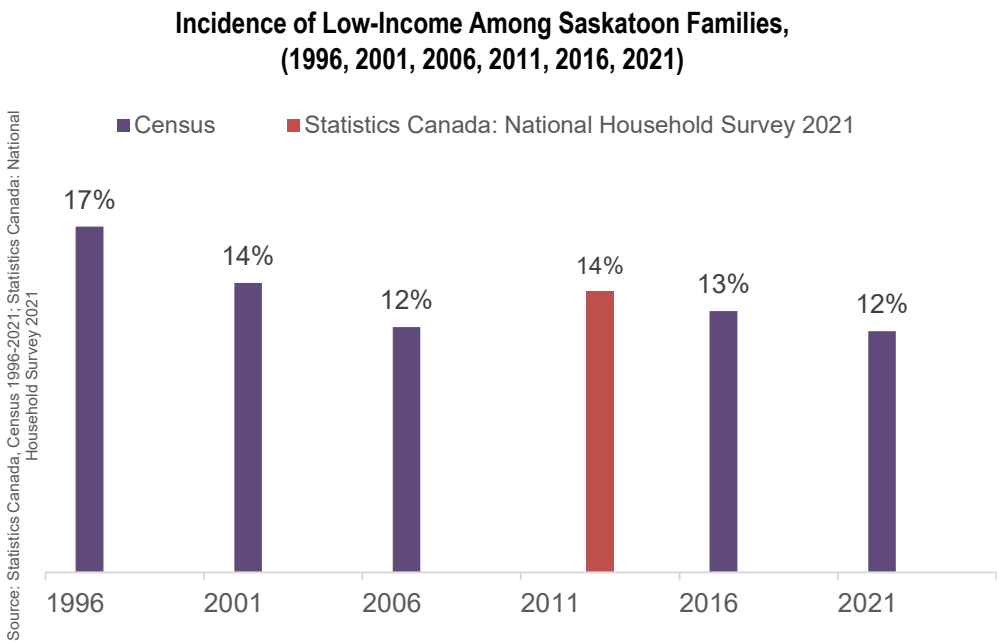


In 2025, Saskatoon recorded the highest rate of Total Criminal Code violations (excluding traffic) among the five major Prairie cities, at 8,226 per 100,000 population. Crime rates declined in Saskatoon, Regina, and Calgary, while Winnipeg and Edmonton experienced increases. In Saskatoon, the crime rate declined by 558 per 100,000 population compared to the previous year, from 8,784 in 2024 to 8,226 in 2025.



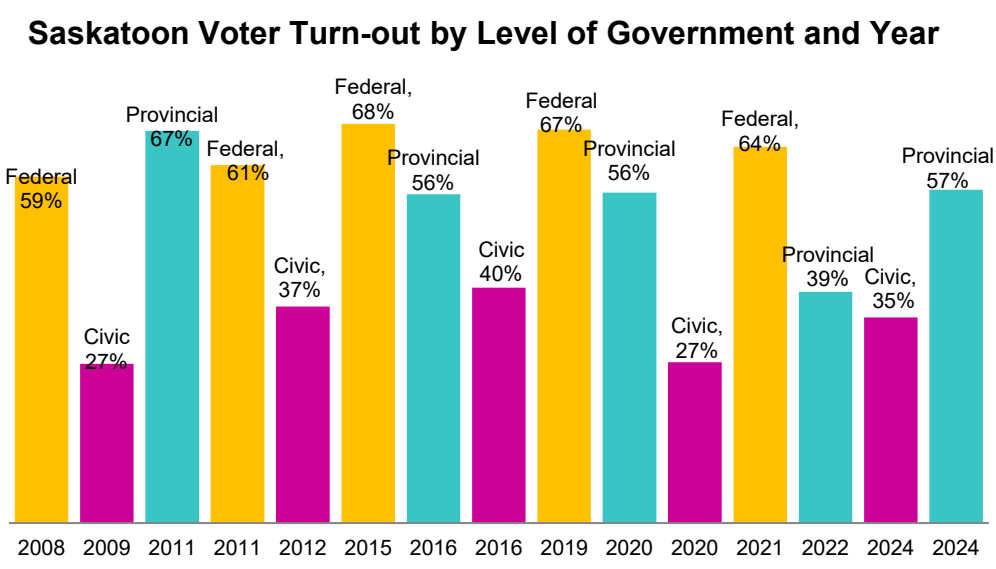
The Crime Severity Index (CSI) measures the volume and severity of police-reported crime in the CMAs. Overall, the prairie CMAs experienced a decrease in CSI in 2025. Saskatoon's CSI declined from 106.33 in 2024 to 98.87 in 2025, ranking it as the second-highest among the prairie CMAs, after Winnipeg (113.42). Regina recorded a CSI of 87.36, while Edmonton and Calgary recorded 95.55 and 61.66, respectively.

Social



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

Children living in one-parent families experience higher rates of low income than children living in couple families, with 45.2% of children aged 0 to 17 in one-parent families in low income in 2023, compared with 10.1% in couple families, based on Statistics Canada's CFLIM-AT; in Saskatoon, 15.7% of children aged 0 to 17 and 15.8% of children aged 0 to 5 were low-income based on LIM-AT using 2020 income data from the 2021 Census.
Nationally, 11.5% of children under age 18 were living below Canada's official poverty line in 2024, based on the 2023-base MBM, compared with 12.1% in 2023, providing the most recent Statistics Canada national measure, while the 2021 Census remains the applicable Saskatoon-specific measure.



Voter turnout in Saskatoon's civic elections remains lower than participation in provincial and federal elections. Civic turnout has remained below 50% since 2006, declining from 52% in 2003 to 27% in 2020 before increasing to 35.04% in 2024.

Provincial and federal elections generally have higher turnout, with Saskatchewan's 2024 provincial election reporting 56.8% province-wide. The 2024 civic election represented an improvement in municipal participation, but turnout remained well below that observed at other levels of government.

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.

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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 homeownership 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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