
**Saskatchewan Chamber of Commerce
Provincial Growth Strategy Targets**

as of: November 15, 2008

**Saskatchewan Chamber of Commerce
Proposed Targets for Provincial Growth Strategy**

update as of:
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	Starting	Actual/Estimate			Targets				see note
	2006	2007	2008	2015	2020	2025	2030		
Related to Population and Demographics									
Total population in July (000)	992	1,000	1,016	1,158	1,263	1,376	1,500	1	
Percent under 15 years	20.8%	20.5%	...	20.1%	19.7%	19.4%	19.0%	} 2	
Percent 15 to 34 years	27.5%	27.7%	...	27.3%	27.2%	27.1%	27.0%		
Percent 35 to 54	28.0%	27.7%	...	26.8%	26.2%	25.6%	25.0%		
Percent 55 and older	23.7%	24.0%	...	25.9%	27.2%	28.6%	30.0%		
Annual new housing starts	3,715	6,007	5,500	5,581	6,998	8,774	11,000	3	
Centres with population 2,500 or more	19	19	...	23	26	29	32	4	
Related to the Labour Market									
Employment (000)	492	502	511	657	772	907	1065	5	
Private sector employment (000)	371	378	384	507	603	717	852	} 6	
Public sector employment (000)	121	124	127	150	168	189	213		
Employment rate (15 to 64 years)	77.3%	78.4%	78.3%	78.3%	78.9%	79.4%	80.0%	7	
Employment rate, Aboriginal people 15 to 64 years (off Reserve only)	64.0%	66.0%	65.0%	67.6%	69.7%	71.8%	74.0%	8	
Post secondary graduates in the labour force (000)	248	254	...	350	423	512	620	9	
Full time and part-time post-secondary students as of October (000)	49	47	47	68	83	100	120	10	
Entrepreneurial activity [self employment persons (000)]	94	91	91	125	146	171	200	11	
Number of medium sized (50 to 199 employees) employers	1,377	1,211	...	1,844	2,169	2,551	3,000	12	
Related to Economic Activity and Real Gross Domestic Product (all figures in 2002 constant dollars)									
Gross Domestic Product (\$ millions)	\$38,860	\$39,834	...	\$56,414	\$69,394	\$85,360	\$105,000	} 13	
Private sector GDP (\$ millions)	\$31,593	\$32,425	...	\$45,791	\$56,276	\$69,163	\$85,000		
Public sector GDP (\$ millions)	\$7,267	\$7,409	...	\$10,622	\$13,117	\$16,197	\$20,000		
Gross Domestic Product per capita	\$39,351	\$39,959	...	\$48,838	\$55,065	\$62,085	\$70,000		
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) in \$ millions	\$8,538	\$8,273	...	\$16,811	\$24,494	\$35,689	\$52,000	} 14	
GFCF in the private sector	\$7,457	\$7,175	...	\$14,632	\$21,279	\$30,944	\$45,000		
GFCF in the public sector	\$1,081	\$1,098	...	\$2,178	\$3,214	\$4,743	\$7,000		
Personal disposable income per capita	\$23,497	\$25,346	...	\$29,980	\$34,326	\$39,303	\$45,000	15	

Notes

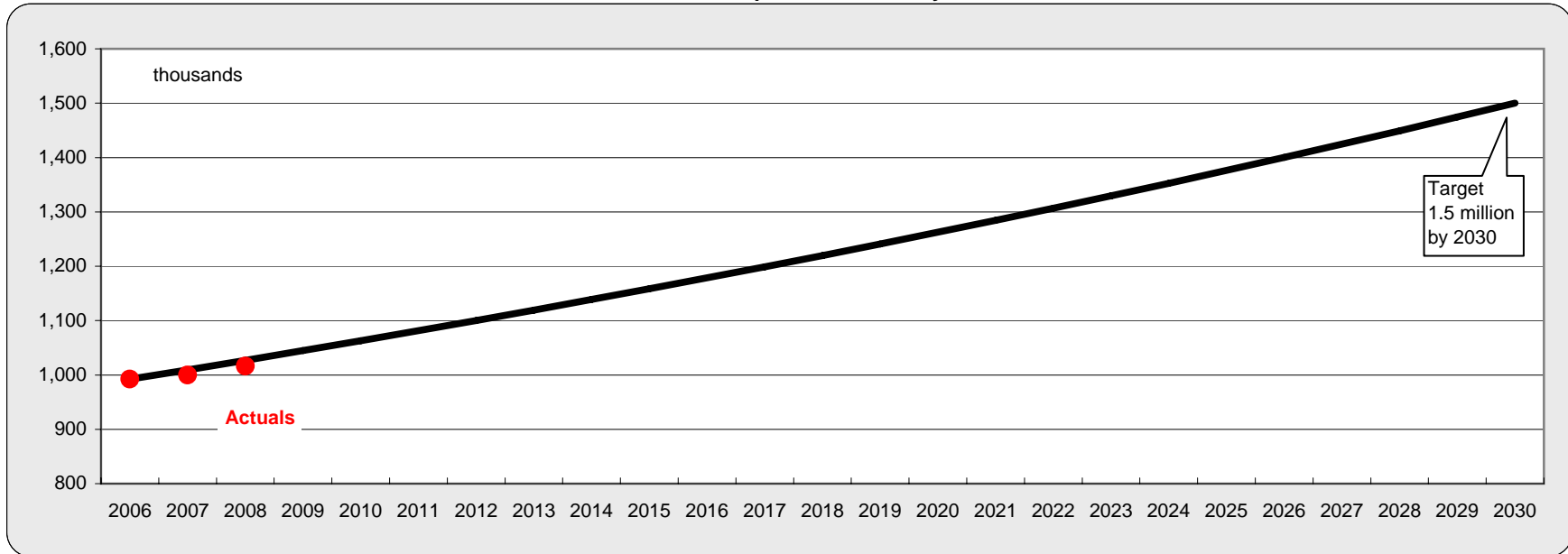
- 1 The Canadian population typically grows at approximately 1% per year. The Alberta population has grown, over the past 25 years, at an annual rate of 1.6% although more recently it has grown at an annual rate of 2.0%. The Saskatchewan population has been near one million since the 1930s. The target growth rate was chosen to be 1.75% per year from 2006 to 2030. For reference purposes, from July 2006 to July 2007:
 - The population grew by 7,600 persons, the equivalent of an annual growth rate of 0.75%
 - Net interprovincial migration was 1,500 persons.
 - Net international migration was 2,600 persons
 - The natural growth rate (births less deaths) was 3,200
- 2 Over time, the proportion of the population in older age groups will naturally increase as the population ages. This is expected to be offset by a higher proportion of young people among international and interprovincial migrants.
- 3 The estimate assumes houses are built at the same rate as in 2006 after adjusting for the population increase. With over three million population, Alberta has been building homes at a rate of 30,000 to 40,000 per year in recent years.
- 4 At least the twelve communities with a population of 1,800 or more could easily grow to more than 2,500 by 2030. These twelve communities currently range in size from 1,800 (Pilot Butte) to 2,350 (La Loche). If some of these do not, other smaller communities may do so. The counts exclude Battleford and Lloydminster. Communities with a population near 2,500 as of 2006 include:

La Loche (2,348)	Maple Creek (2,198)	Fort Qu'Appelle (1,919)
Esterhazy (2,336)	Unity (2,147)	Pilot Butte (1,867)
Assiniboia (2,305)	Biggar (2,033)	Onion Lake Reserve (1,752)
Rosetown (2,277)	Canora (2,013)	Wynyard (1,744)
Moosomin (2,257)	Outlook (1,938)	Watrous (1,743)
- 5 Assumes productivity growth (real GDP per employed person) of 1% per year (see note 13).
- 6 The public sector is broadly defined to include government proper, the crown corporations, non-governmental organizations, and the public parts of the health and education sectors. The target assumes the current mix of approximately 80% private:20% public remains the same.
- 7 The employment rate is affected by the age of the population (more older and younger people generally leads to lower rates), the availability of jobs, and the suitability of the labour force. The current rate of 78% is thought to be near the maximum achievable. The target is set at 80% which is just above the maximum ever reached in Canada (Alberta's rate of 79.6% in 2007).
- 8 Assumes that one half of the 13% Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal gap can be closed by 2030, the equivalent of a single generation. The figures exclude the population living on Reserve.
- 9 Assumes that the proportion increases from the level of 50% of the employed labour force in 2006 to the (current) national average of 58%.
- 10 The figures include full-time and part-time attendance, all ages. The number is assumed to grow at the same rate as the number of post-secondary graduates in the labour force. The figures exclude the population living on Reserve.

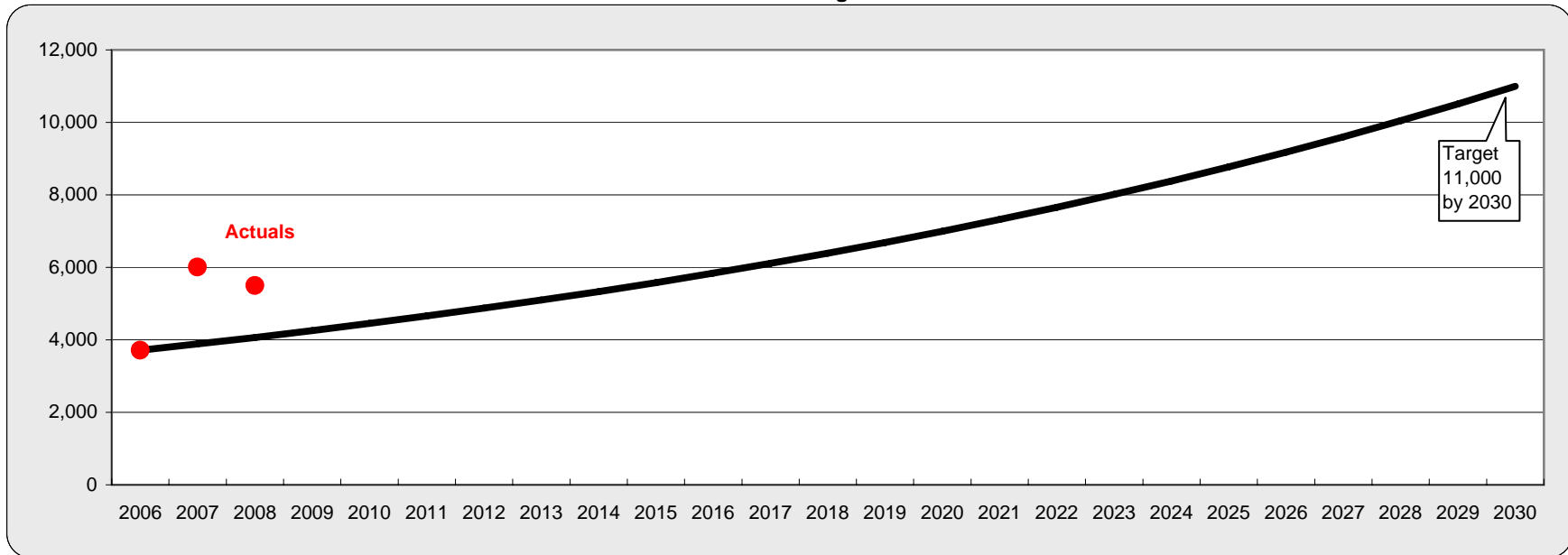
Noted (continued)

- 11 The number of self-employed persons is declining because of the drop in the number of family farms. The target assumes that the current proportion of the employed labour force (19%) can be maintained.
- 12 There are currently 7,000 medium sized businesses in Alberta.
- 13 Assumes annual growth rates of 2.4% in real GDP per capita which, together with the 1.75% increase in population, implies an overall rate of 4.25% per year in real GDP. Real GDP per capita in Saskatchewan has grown at an average of 2.4% per year in the last ten years. The mix of private sector and public sector GDP is assumed to remain near its current level of 80%:20%.
- 14 The figures exclude residential structures. Capital investment is currently at 28% of GDP in Saskatchewan and 58% of GDP in Alberta. The target is set at 50% of GDP. The mix of private sector and public sector investment is assumed to remain near its current level of 87%:13%.
- 15 Personal disposable income is gross income per person after income taxes and other payroll deductions. To reach the target, it is assumed to grow at an annual rate of 1.75% which reflects the 4.25% in GDP and the 1.0% increase in labour productivity.

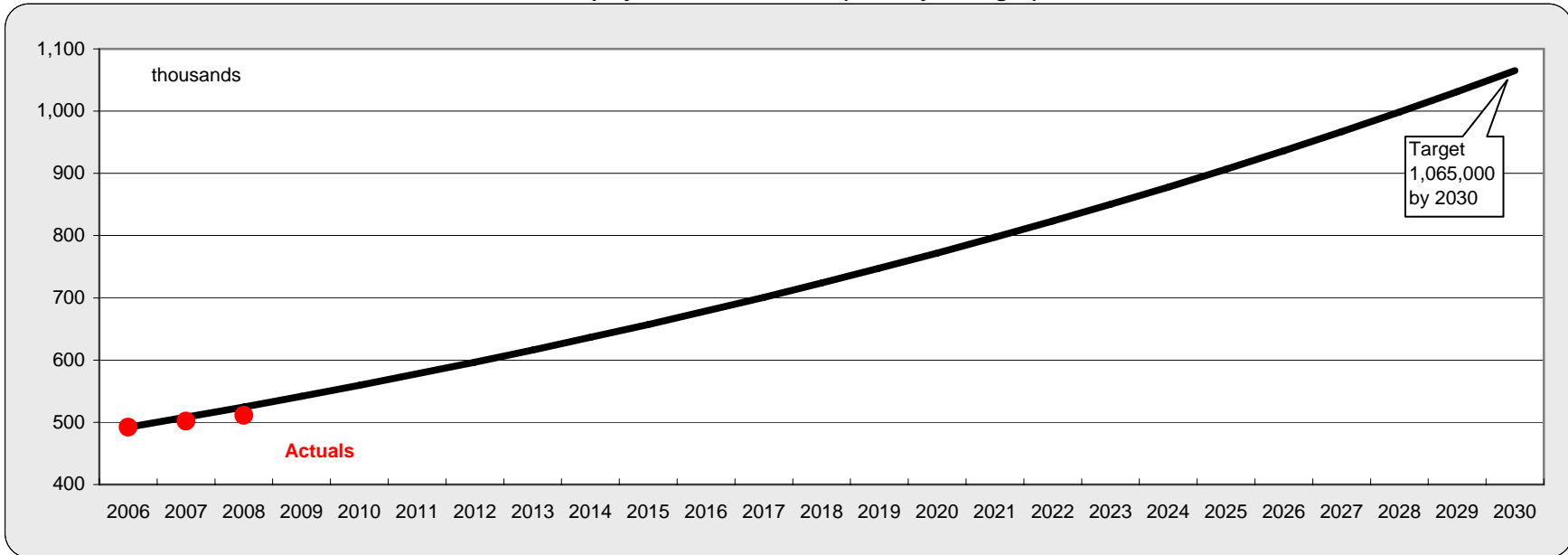
Provincial Population as of July 1st



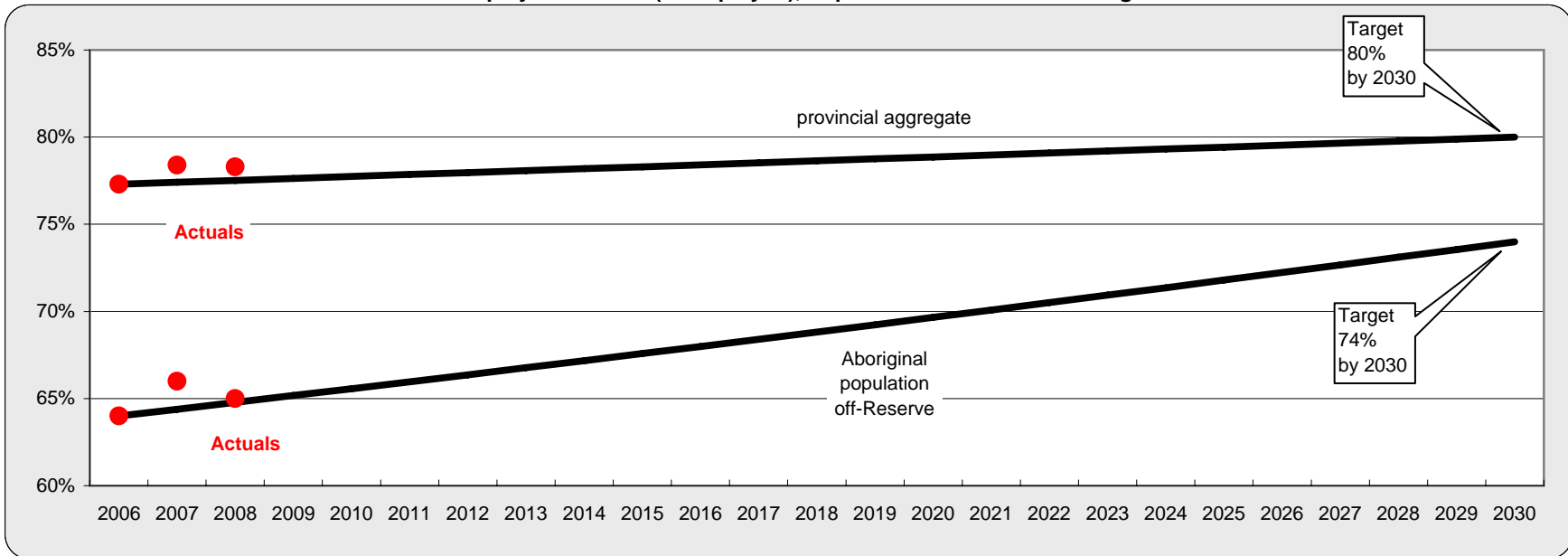
Annual Housing Starts



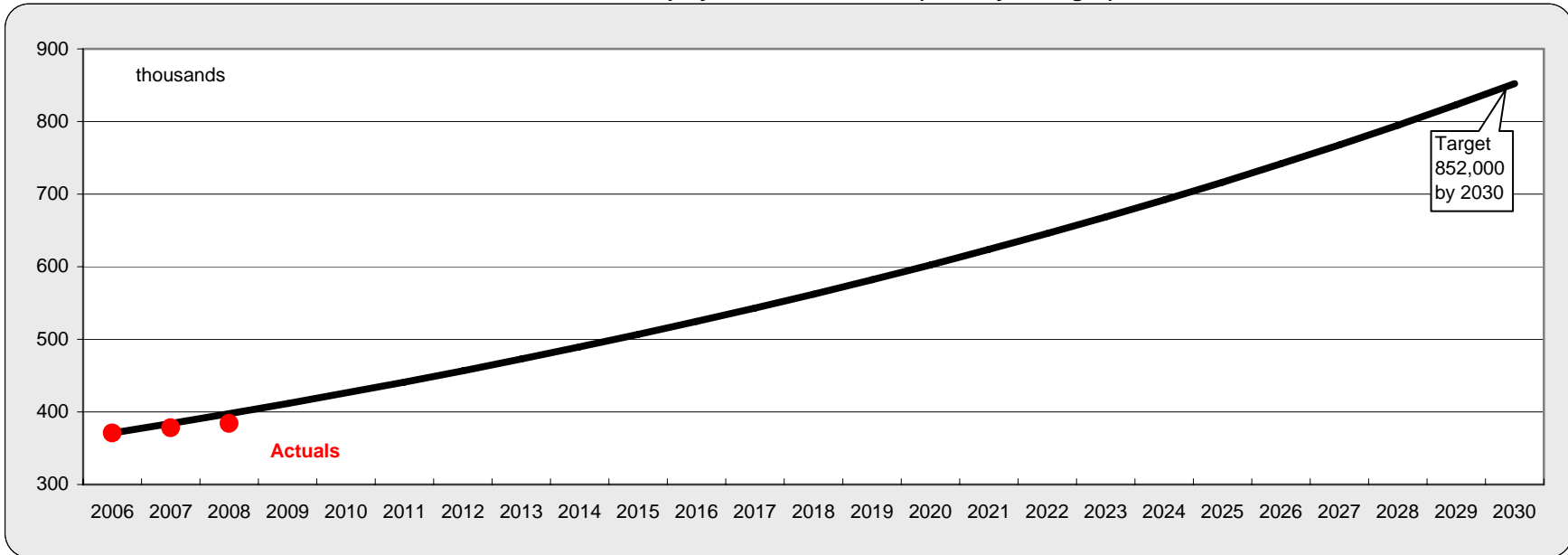
Employment in Thousands (monthly averages)



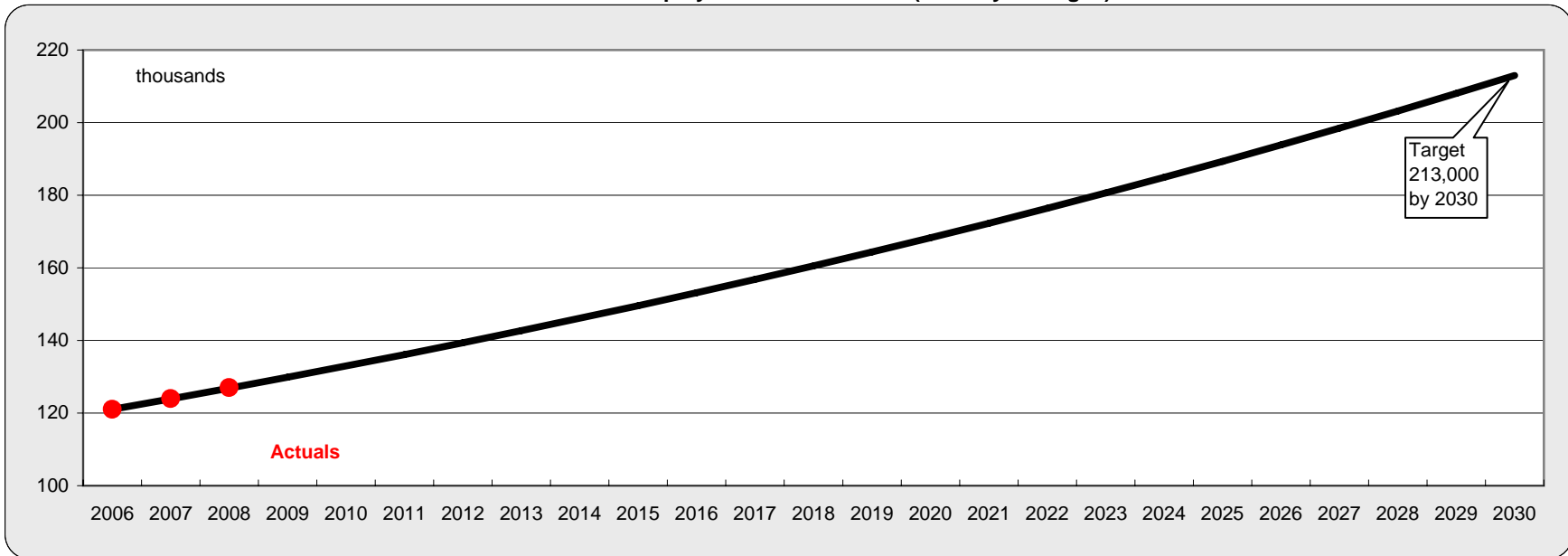
Employment Rates (% employed), Population 15 to 64 Years of Age



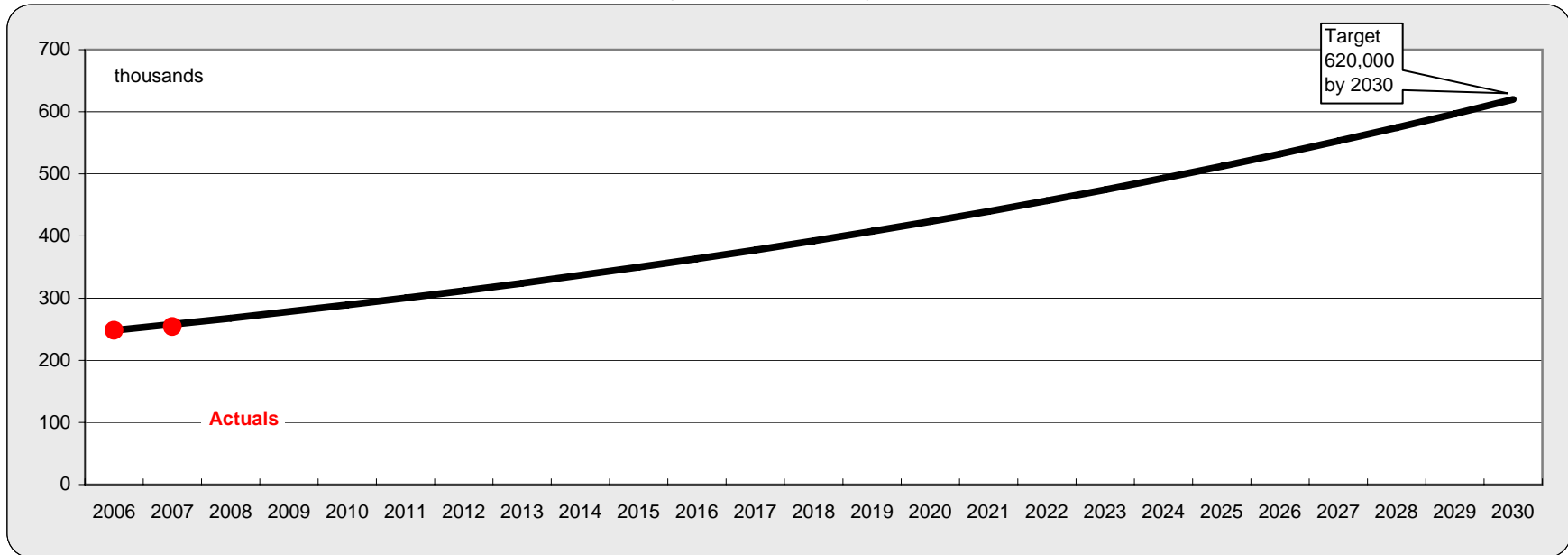
Private Sector Employment in Thousands (monthly averages)



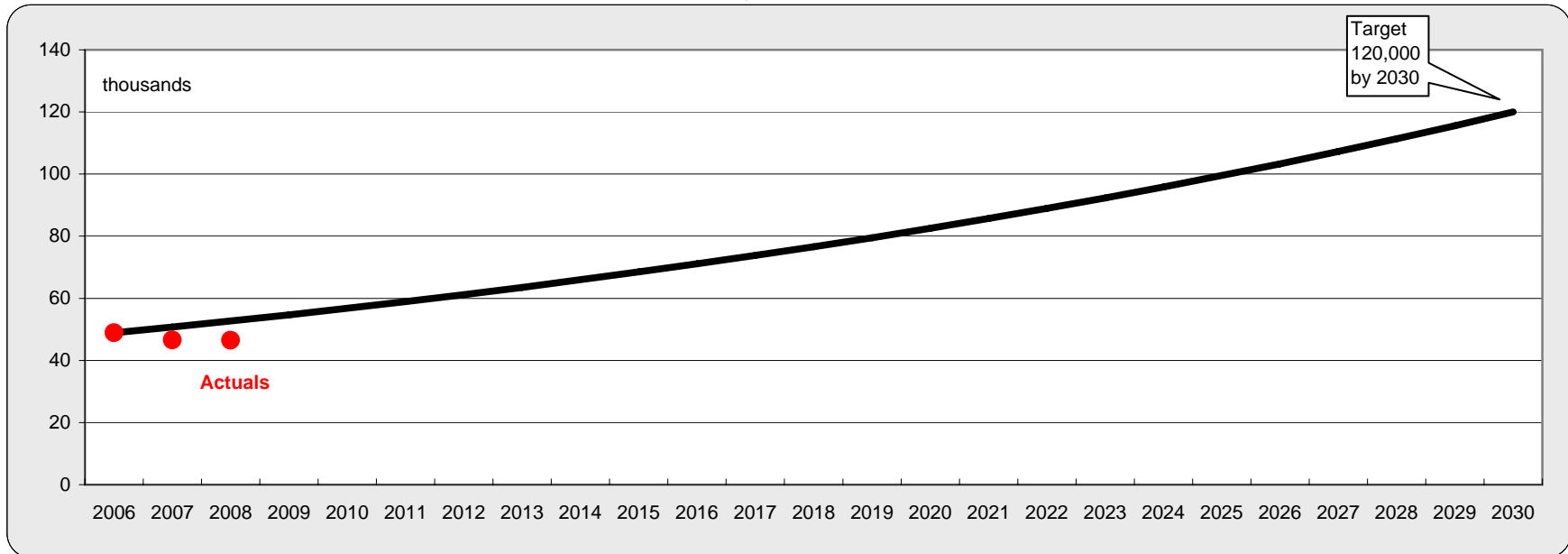
Public Sector Employment in Thousands (monthly averages)



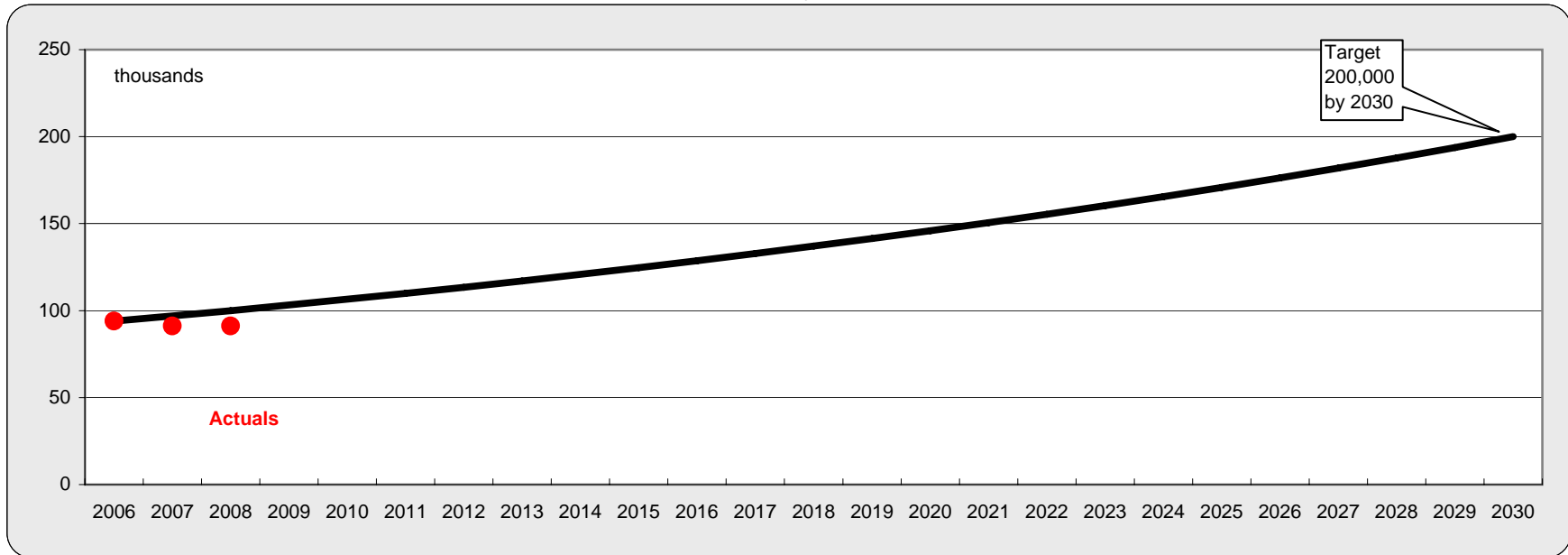
Employed Post Secondary Graduates



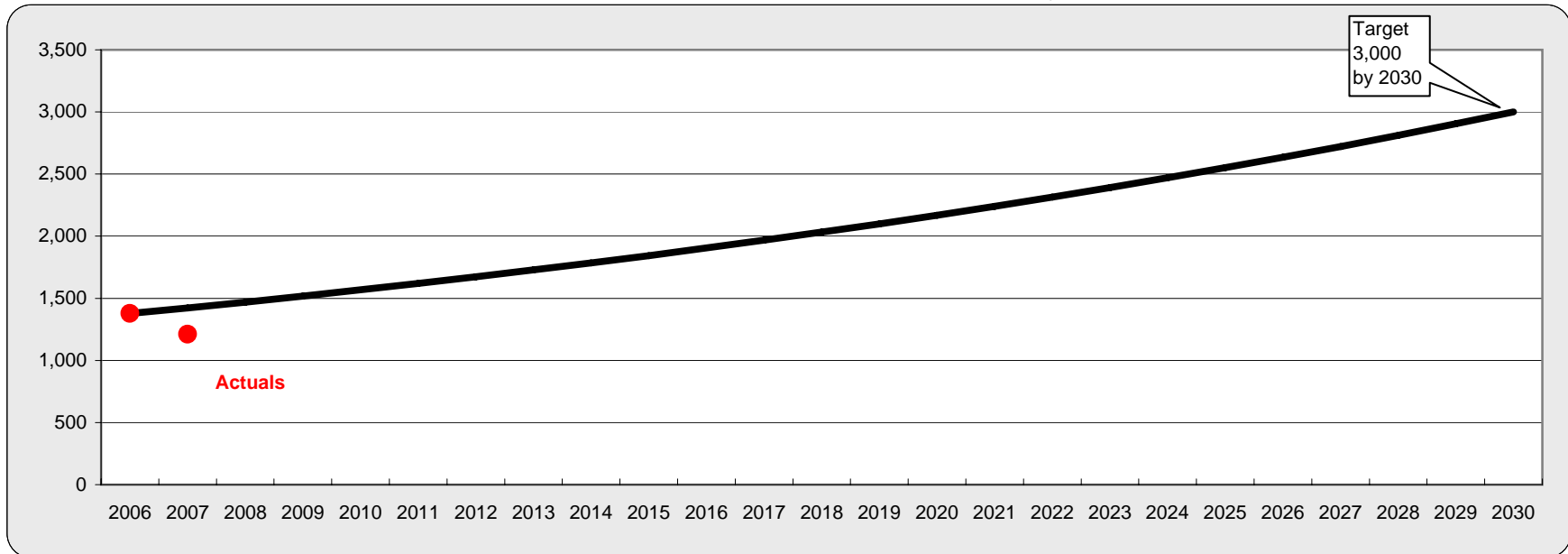
Post Secondary Students as of October



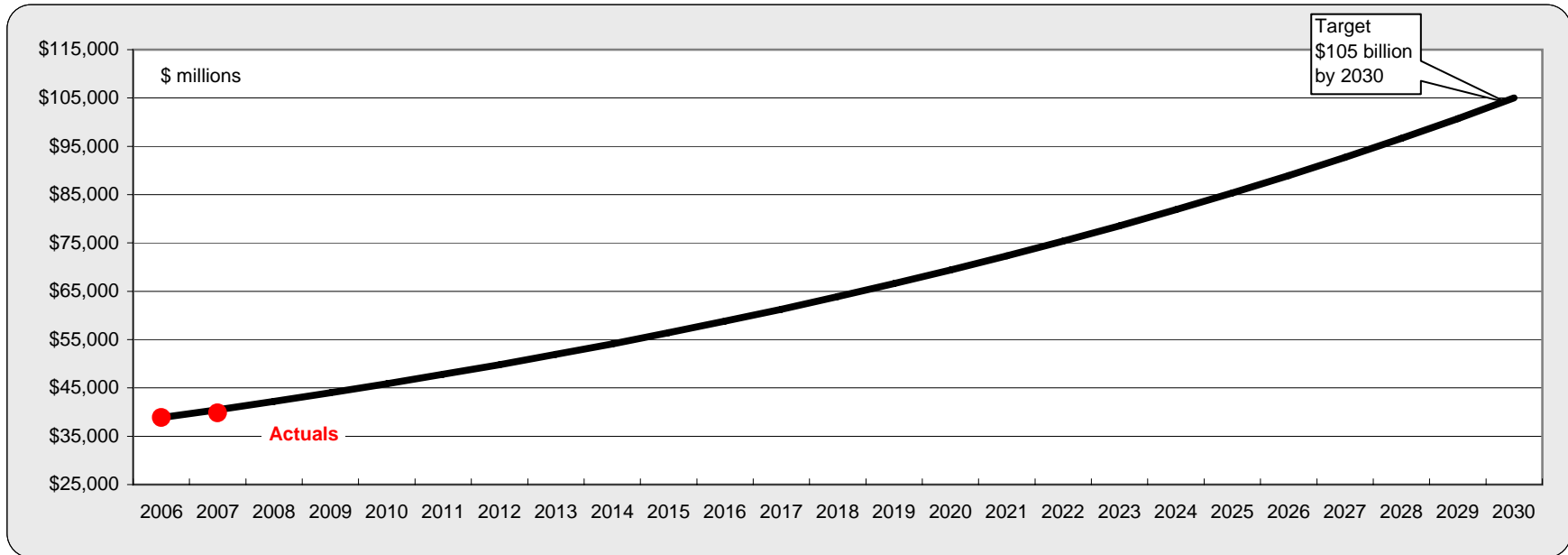
Number of Self-Employed Individuals (000)



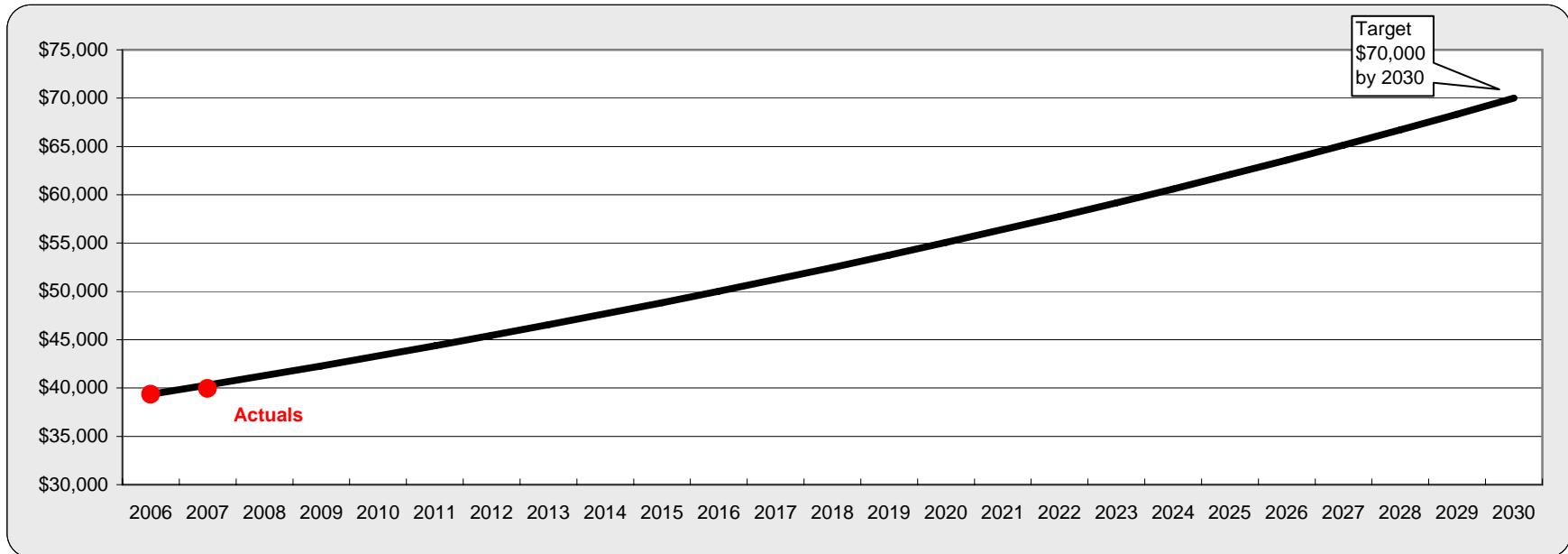
Number of Medium Sized Businesses (50 to 199 employees)



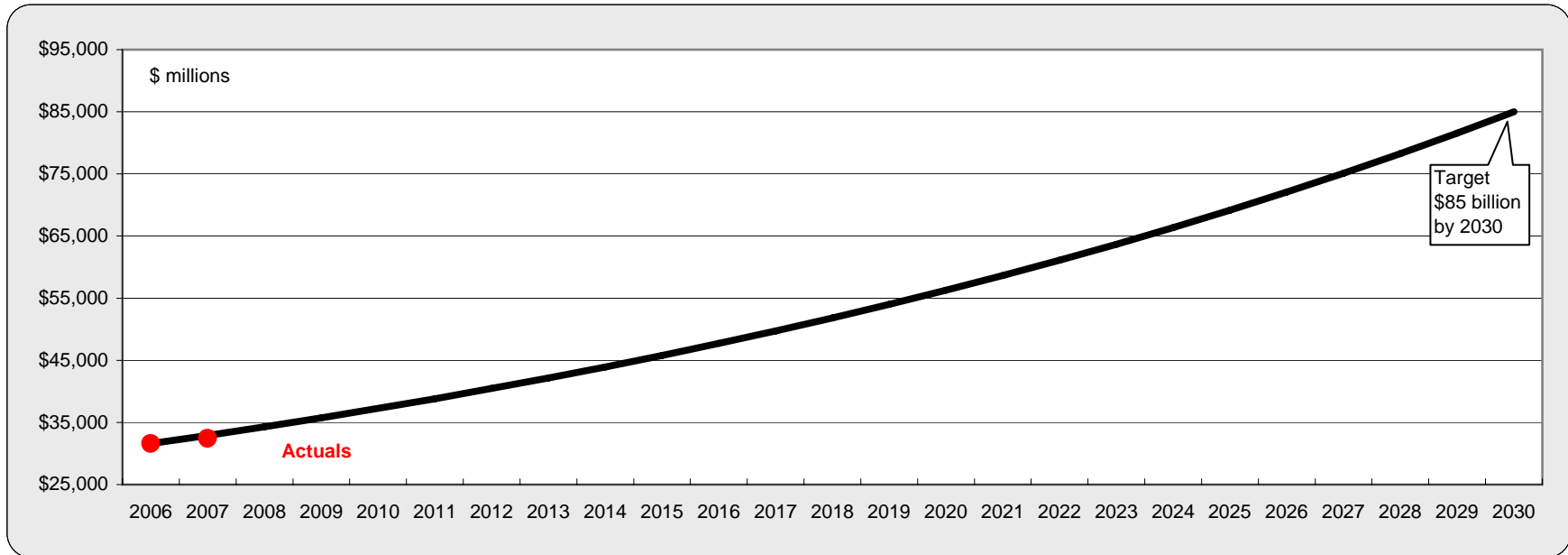
Real Gross Domestic Product (\$2002)



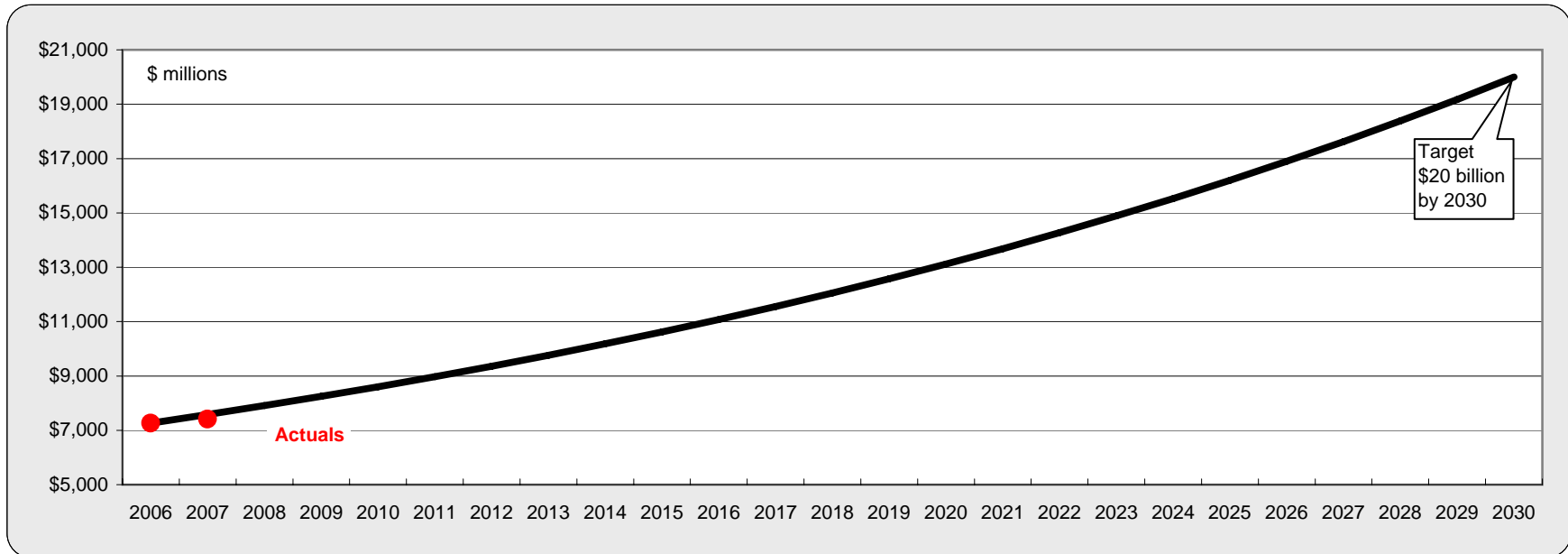
Real Gross Domestic Product per Capita (\$2002)



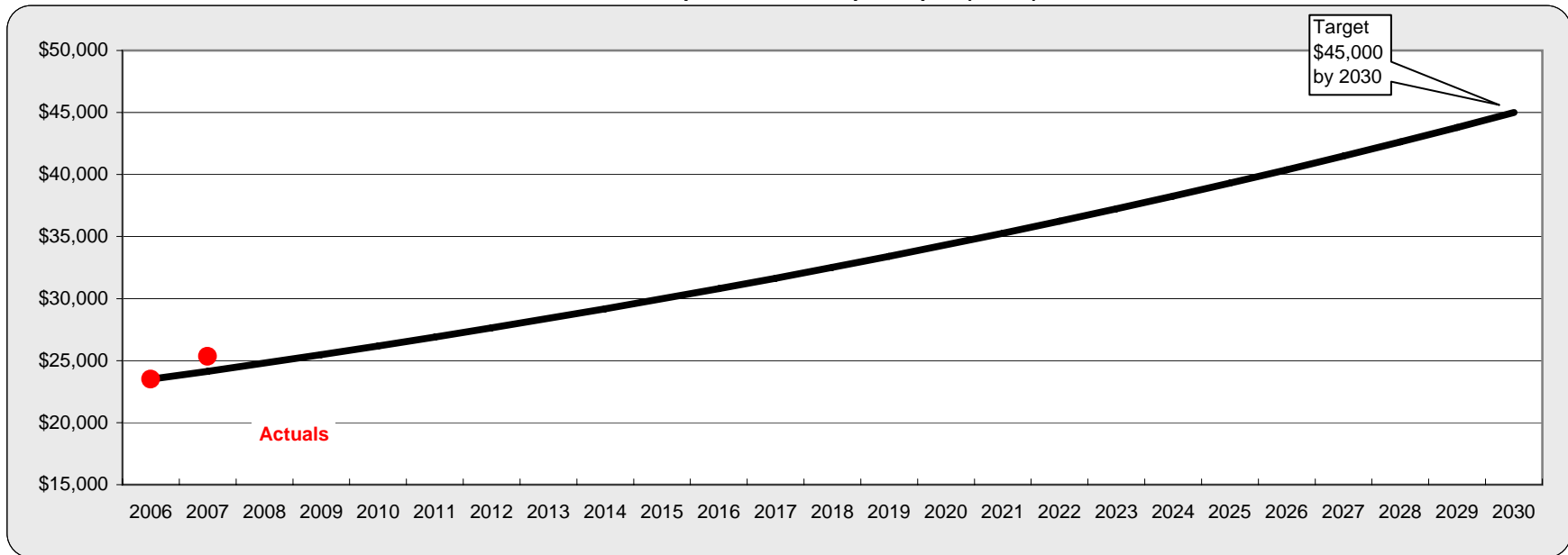
Real Gross Domestic Product, Private Sector (\$2002)



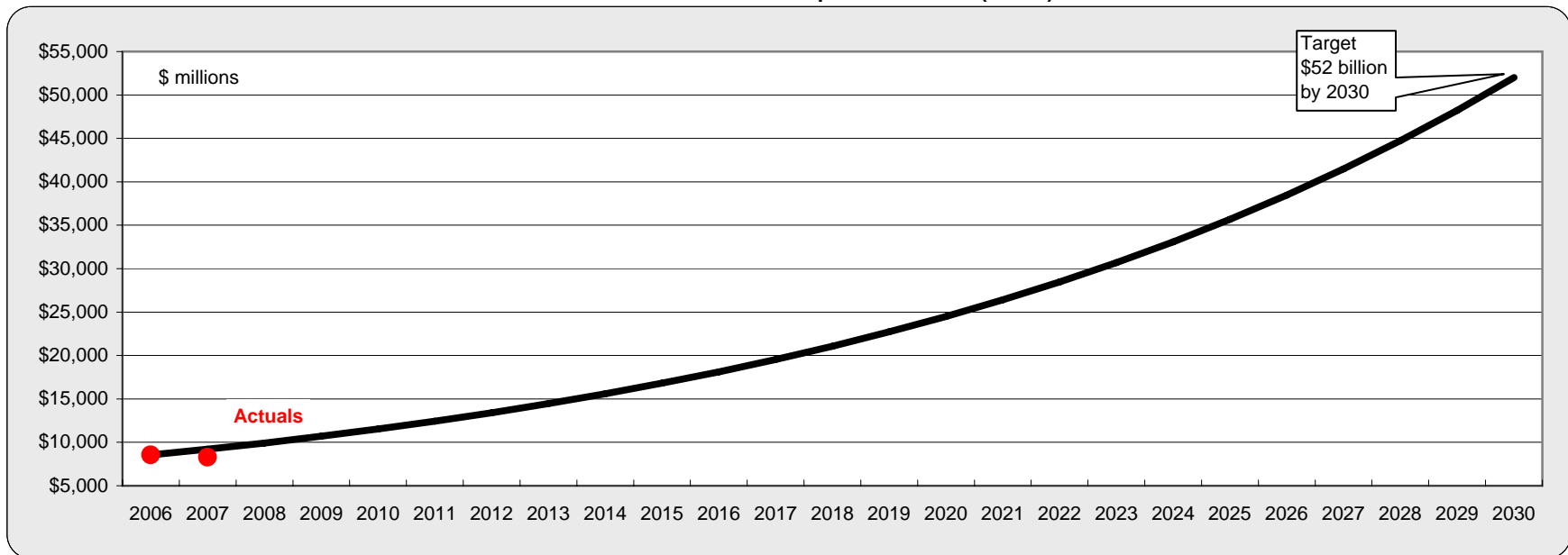
Real Gross Domestic Product, Public Sector (\$2002)



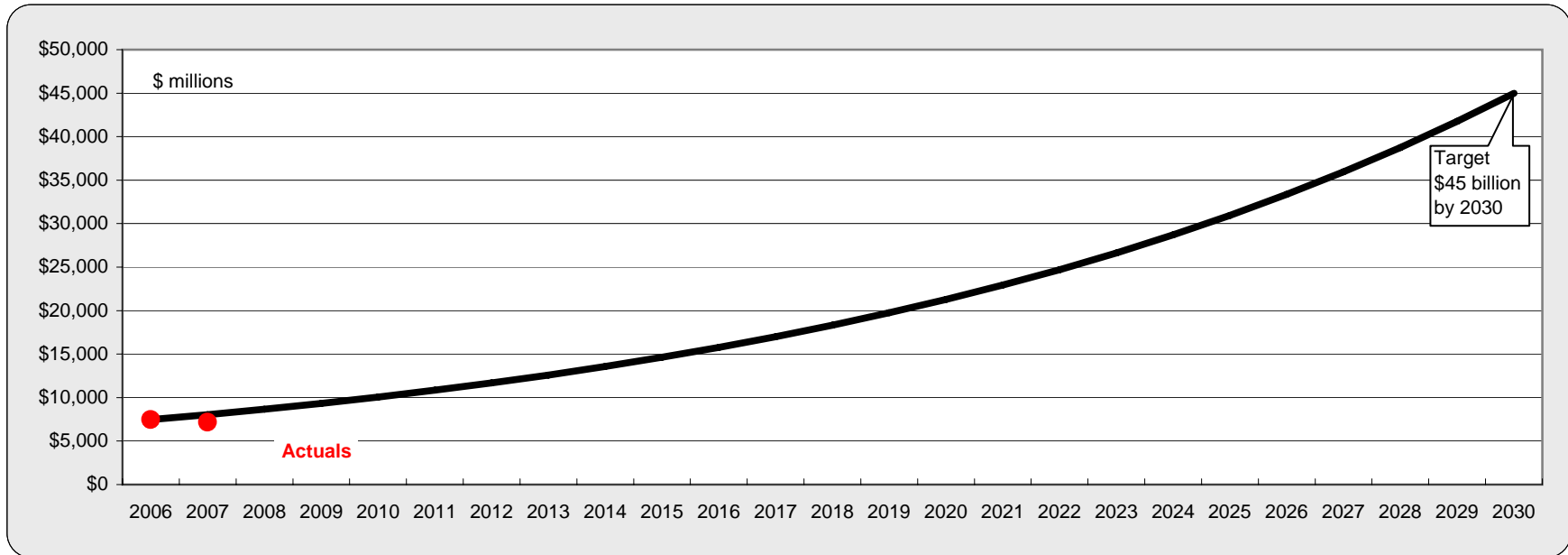
Personal Disposable Income per Capita (\$2002)



Gross Fixed Capital Formation (\$2002)



Gross Fixed Capital Formation (\$2002), Private Sector



Gross Fixed Capital Formation (\$2002), Public Sector

