

# Saskatchewan Small Business Profile 2024



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## Introduction

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Small businesses – those with fewer than 50 employees – account for 98.7 per cent of Saskatchewan’s nearly 152,000 business enterprises. They are active in virtually every sector of the economy, providing vital products and services.

The 2024 Saskatchewan Small Business Profile looks at the contributions and characteristics of small businesses and the self-employed within the province. It includes several key indicators – the number of small businesses operating in Saskatchewan, a breakdown by industry, the number of people employed by small businesses, and analysis of business revenue.

This report compares the small business sector to medium and large-sized enterprises. It looks at data over time and how Saskatchewan small business numbers compare to other provinces and the national average.

This report shows that small businesses are expanding and provide significant benefits to the provincial economy. The number of small businesses grew from 107,414 establishments in 2013 to 149,717 establishments in 2023, a 39.4 per cent increase.

Employees share in the benefits of a prosperous small business sector. In 2023, small businesses employed 30.3 per cent of Saskatchewan’s workers and paid out nearly \$7.6 billion in wages and salaries, which was 24.9 per cent of the province’s total payroll. From 2013 to 2023, nominal wages paid by small businesses in the province grew by 21.6 per cent.

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## Technical Note

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In this report, businesses are classified according to number of employees. Small businesses are classified as those with fewer than 50 employees (including business establishments that do not keep payroll employment, known as “non-employer”, or “indeterminate”). Medium businesses are those with 50 to 499 employees, while large businesses are those with 500 or more employees.

Most data for this report is obtained from Statistics Canada’s Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada’s Business Register<sup>1</sup> and the Survey of Employment, Payroll, and Hours (SEPH<sup>2</sup>) from 2013 to 2023.

Other data is obtained from the Canadian Employer Employee Dynamics Database (CEEDD). The most recent data available from the CEEDD is for 2021. This data is used to highlight gender-based characteristics of self-employment.

It is important to note a methodological change by Statistics Canada in 2014: the status of “Indeterminate” was revised to “Without employees.” This caused a shift in the categorization of approximately 70,000 businesses across Canada to the “Without Employees” category.

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<sup>1</sup> The Business Register contains stratification, collection and response information for Canadian businesses. The Business Register maintains a complete, up to date and unduplicated list of all active businesses in Canada that have a corporate income tax (T2) account, are an employer or have a GST account. Industry breakdowns are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

<sup>2</sup> The SEPH covers employer businesses and reports on number of payroll employees and average weekly earnings. Self-employed persons who are not on payroll are not included in the SEPH data. Also not included are employees in agriculture, fishing and trapping industries, private household services, religious organizations, and military personnel of defense services.

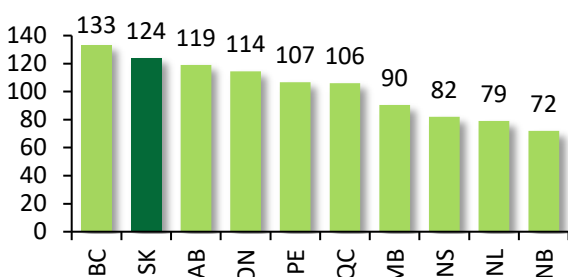
## 1. Saskatchewan Small Business Counts

### Businesses by Number of Employees

Of the nearly 4.59 million businesses in Canada in 2023, 98.5 per cent (4.52 million) were classified as small, having 0-49 employees. In Saskatchewan, 98.7 per cent of businesses were small in 2023, the highest rate among the provinces. New Brunswick had the lowest percentage of small businesses (97.9 per cent).

Overall, 60.3 per cent of Canada’s small businesses were in Ontario and Québec, and 34.9 per cent were in the four western provinces. Saskatchewan accounted for 3.3 per cent of all small businesses in Canada (149,717 establishments). Saskatchewan had the second-highest number of small businesses per capita, with a rate of 124 small businesses per 1,000 people. The national average was 113 small businesses per 1,000 people.

**Figure 1: Small Businesses Per 1,000 People by Province, 2023**



Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

**Table 1: Saskatchewan Businesses by Size, 2023**

| Business Class (Number of Employees) | Business Count | % of Total    |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| <b>Small (0-49)</b>                  | <b>149,717</b> | <b>98.7%</b>  |
| • Non-employer                       | 108,639        | 71.6%         |
| • Micro-business (1-4)               | 23,304         | 15.4%         |
| • Other (5-49)                       | 17,774         | 11.7%         |
| <b>Medium (50-499)</b>               | <b>1,837</b>   | <b>1.2%</b>   |
| <b>Large (500+)</b>                  | <b>92</b>      | <b>0.06%</b>  |
| <b>Total Businesses</b>              | <b>151,646</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

In 2023, 71.6 per cent of businesses in Saskatchewan were non-employers and 15.4 per cent were micro-businesses with 1-4 employees (Table 1). The total number of small businesses increased by 1.8 per cent (2,601 establishments) compared to 2022.

From 2013 to 2023, small businesses in Saskatchewan grew by 42,303 establishments (39.4 per cent). Growth was seen across Canada during this time, with a national increase of 71.9 per cent over the period. This growth was led by a 62.3 per cent increase in non-employers (41,700 establishments). Small businesses with employees increased by 1.5 per cent (603 establishments).

**Table 2: Changes in Total Business Count, Saskatchewan**

|                                    | % Increase 2022-2023 | % Increase 2013-2023 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Small business (0-49 employees)    | 1.8%                 | 39.4%                |
| Non-Employer (0 employees)         | 2.3%                 | 62.3%                |
| Small Employer (1-49 employees)    | 0.4%                 | 1.5%                 |
| Medium business (50-499 employees) | 11.2%                | 16.3%                |
| Large business (500+ employees)    | 22.7%                | 7.0%                 |

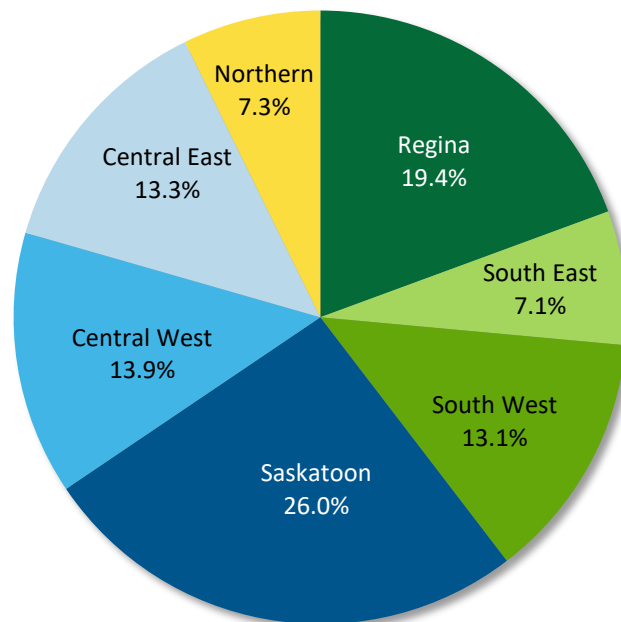
Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

*Businesses by Region*

Overall, 41.3 per cent of the province’s total 149,717 small businesses were in the Saskatoon and Regina census metropolitan areas (CMAs). In 2023, 36,585 establishments or 24.4 per cent were in the Saskatoon CMA and 25,249 or 16.9 per cent were in the Regina CMA. The Moose Jaw and Prince Albert census agglomerations accounted for 2.4 per cent and 2.6 per cent of total small businesses, respectively.

Over broader geographic areas, 26 per cent (38,854) of Saskatchewan’s total small businesses were in the Saskatoon region, while 19.4 per cent (29,032) were in the Regina region. Small businesses were relatively evenly distributed across the South West region (13.1 per cent), Central East region (13.3 per cent), and Central West region (13.9 per cent). The Northern region was home to 7.3 per cent of the province's small businesses.

**Figure 2: Distribution of Small Businesses by Region, Saskatchewan, 2023**



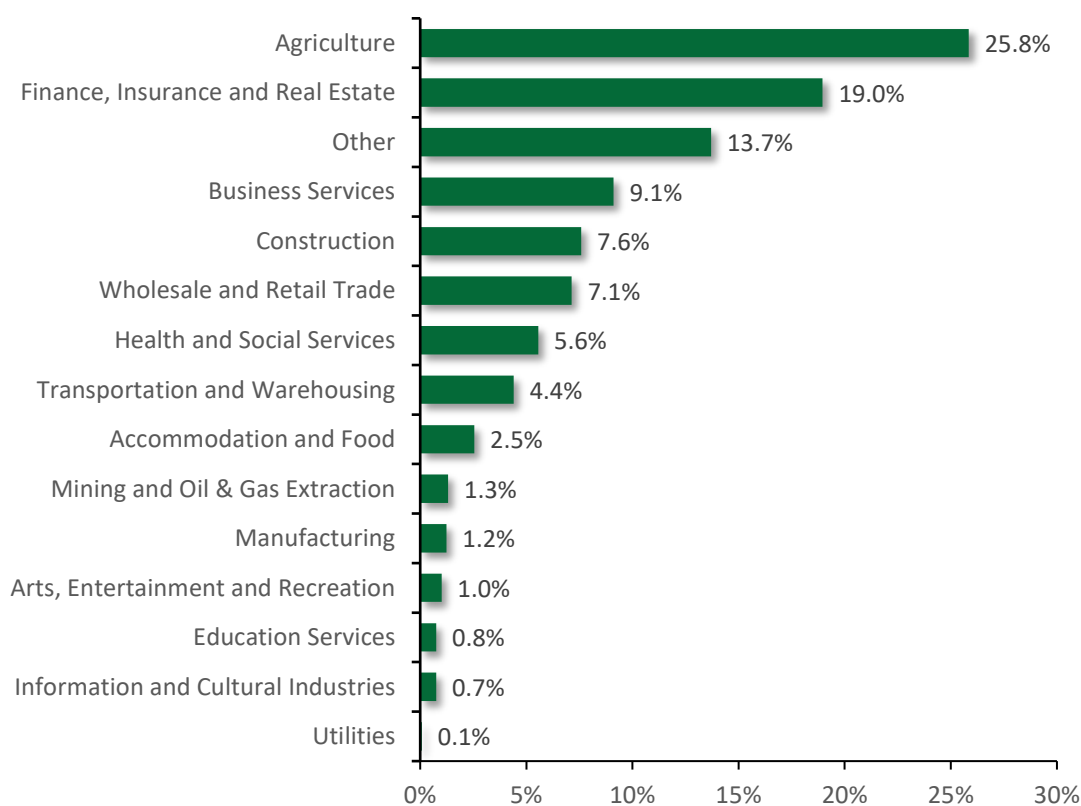
Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

The number of small businesses, including those without payroll employees, grew in all regions between 2013 and 2023. This includes growth of 64.2 per cent in the Saskatoon region and 52.8 per cent in the Regina region. During this period, the number of small businesses with payroll employees increased in the Saskatoon region (14.6 per cent) and the Regina region (11 per cent). The Northern region (-5.3 per cent), Central East region (-7.7 per cent), Central West region (-8.8 per cent), South East region (-10.8 per cent), and the South West region (-4.1 per cent) each experienced a decline in small businesses with payroll employees.

*Sector Analysis*

In 2023, Saskatchewan’s agriculture sector<sup>3</sup> included 38,694 small businesses, more than any other sector of the economy and accounting for 25.8 per cent of all small businesses in the province. Finance, insurance and real estate (19 per cent) represented the highest percentage of small businesses in the service sector.

**Figure 3: Industry Distribution of Saskatchewan Small Businesses (0-49 Employees), 2023<sup>4</sup>**



Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

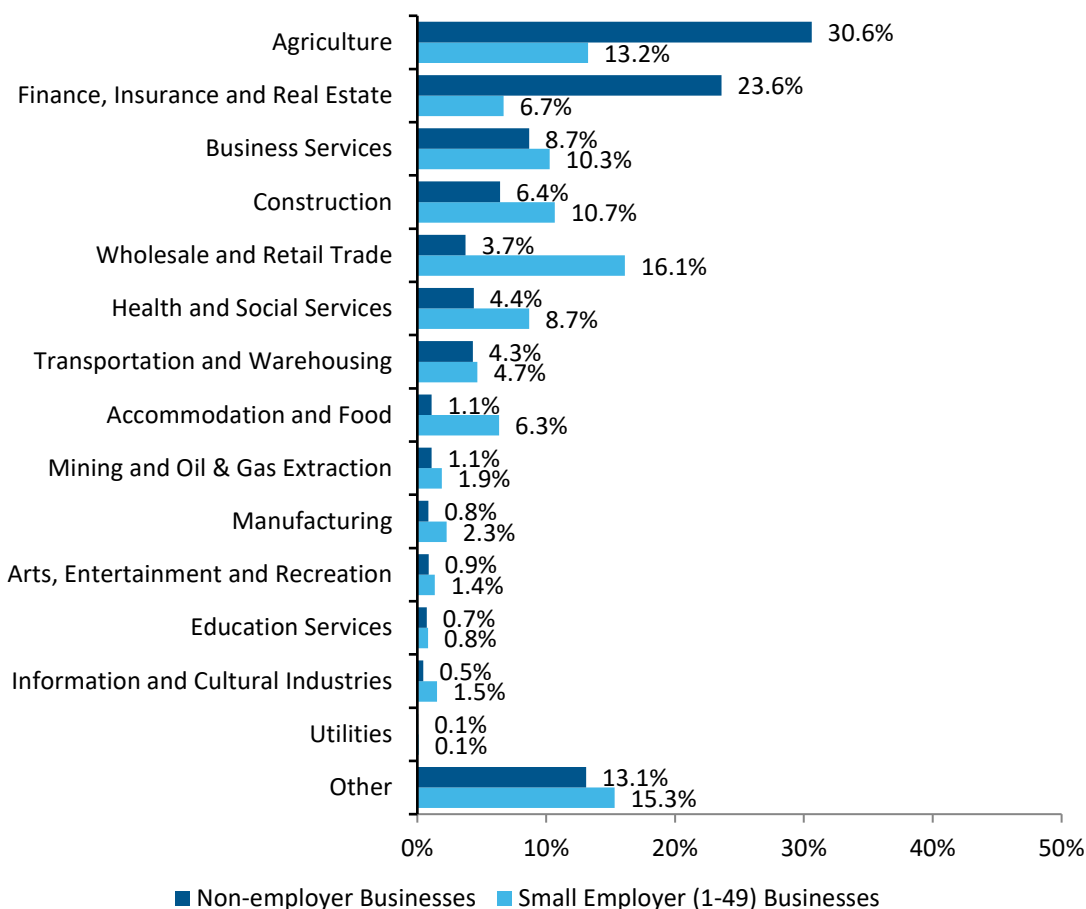
<sup>3</sup> The agriculture sector includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, as well as related support activities.

<sup>4</sup> “Other” includes public administration, unclassified and other services. The other services sector “ includes 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 various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

The total number of small business establishments increased in most sectors from 2013 to 2023. During this period, real estate and rental and leasing sector saw the highest growth of 176 per cent (13,966 establishments).

Most non-employer small businesses were in agriculture (30.6 per cent) and finance, insurance and real estate (23.6 per cent). The wholesale and retail trade sector had the most small businesses with payroll employees (16.1 per cent). The agriculture sector accounted for 13.2 per cent of the province's small businesses with payroll employees.

**Figure 4: Comparison of Non-employer and Employer Small Businesses, 2023<sup>5</sup>**



Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

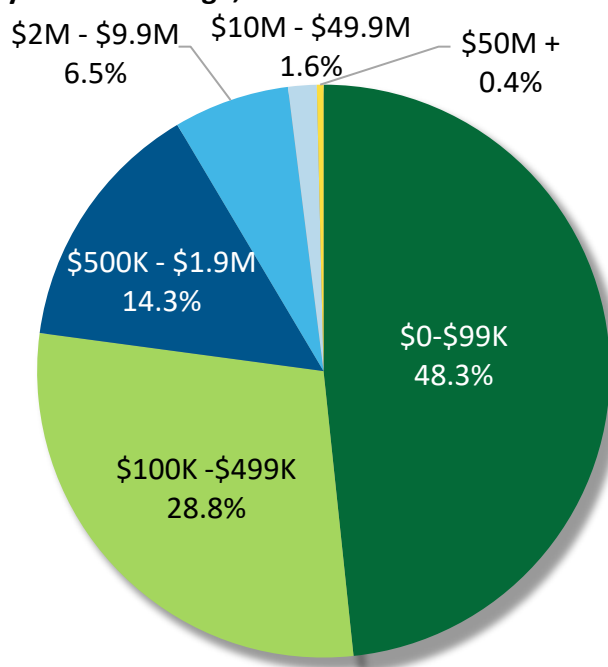
<sup>5</sup> "Other" includes public administration, unclassified and other services. The other services sector " includes establishments not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment and other 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 various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

## 2. Small Business Economic Contribution

### Revenue Analysis

In 2023, 72,615 Saskatchewan businesses had annual revenue below \$100,000, accounting for 48.3 per cent of the total businesses<sup>6</sup> in the province. A further 43,265 businesses (28.8 per cent) had revenue between \$100,000 and \$500,000, and 34,370 businesses (22.9 per cent) had revenue over \$500,000, including 565 (0.4 per cent) with revenue over \$50 million.

**Figure 5: Businesses by Revenue Range, 2023**



Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

The number of businesses in all revenue ranges increased from 2022 to 2023. The lowest revenue range (\$0 to \$99,000) increased by 1.2 per cent, while the highest revenue range (\$50 million and above) had the largest increase (22.8 per cent). The number of businesses with revenue from \$500,000 to \$1.9 million had the smallest increase (0.8 per cent), businesses with revenue between \$2 million and \$9.9 million grew by 11.1 per cent, which was the second largest increase in 2023.

In 2023, the agriculture sector had the most businesses with annual revenue below \$10 million (38,440), followed by real estate, rental and leasing (21,815) and construction (11,175). Wholesale trade had the most businesses with annual revenue of \$10 million and above (650), followed by retail trade (585).

<sup>6</sup> The total number of businesses in the province is 148,843. In this business revenue section, the business numbers add up to 147,395. This is due some unclassified businesses in the total number.

### Regional Analysis of Business Revenue Range

Overall, 43.8 per cent of businesses with less than \$100,000 in revenue were in the Saskatoon CMA (26.1 per cent or 18,955) and Regina CMA (17.7 per cent or 12,885). The Moose Jaw and Prince Albert census agglomerations accounted for 2.6 per cent and 2.5 per cent of businesses with less than \$100,000 in revenue, respectively.

Businesses in each revenue range can be found in urban and rural areas across the province. Overall, 58.8 per cent of businesses with less than \$10 million in annual revenue were located outside of Saskatoon and Regina in 2023. Saskatoon and Regina accounted for 49 per cent of businesses with \$10 - \$49.9 million in revenue, and 60.2 per cent of businesses with more than \$50 million in revenue in 2023.

**Table 3: Number of Businesses in Selected Cities by Revenue Range, 2023**

|                  | \$0-<br>\$99K | \$100K -<br>\$499K | \$500K -<br>\$1.9M | \$2M -<br>\$9.9M | \$10M -<br>\$49.9M | \$50M +    | Total          |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|
| Estevan          | 1,010         | 605                | 290                | 165              | 55                 | 10         | <b>2,135</b>   |
| North Battleford | 1,145         | 690                | 370                | 185              | 35                 | 5          | <b>2,430</b>   |
| Yorkton          | 1,180         | 760                | 370                | 160              | 55                 | 10         | <b>2,535</b>   |
| Swift Current    | 1,640         | 1,050              | 450                | 205              | 45                 | 10         | <b>3,400</b>   |
| Prince Albert    | 1,790         | 1,120              | 580                | 260              | 75                 | 5          | <b>3,830</b>   |
| Moose Jaw        | 1,910         | 945                | 460                | 225              | 65                 | 15         | <b>3,620</b>   |
| Regina           | 12,885        | 6,825              | 3,400              | 1,650            | 500                | 195        | <b>25,455</b>  |
| Saskatoon        | 18,955        | 10,060             | 4,770              | 2,190            | 685                | 145        | <b>36,805</b>  |
| Other areas      | 32,100        | 21,210             | 10,860             | 4,795            | 905                | 170        | <b>70,040</b>  |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>72,615</b> | <b>43,265</b>      | <b>21,550</b>      | <b>9,835</b>     | <b>2,420</b>       | <b>565</b> | <b>150,250</b> |

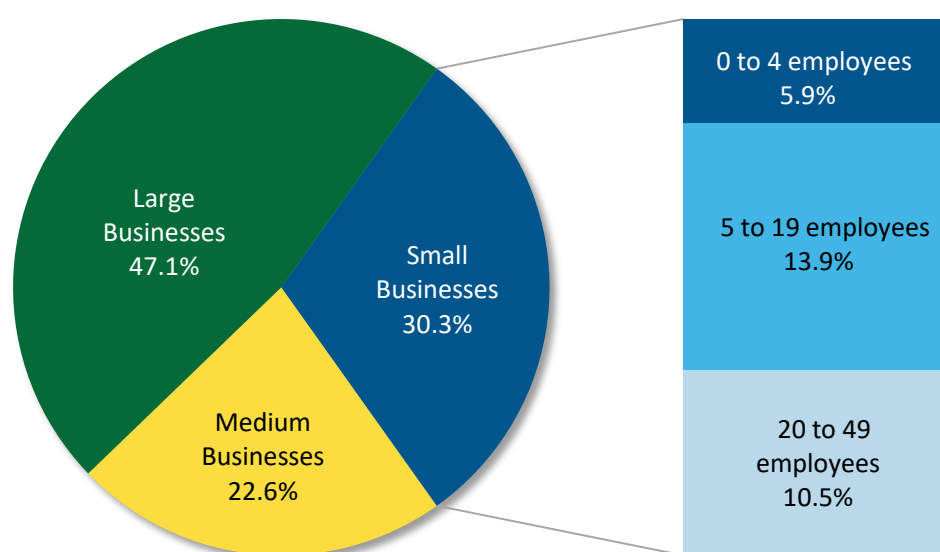
Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

### 3. Small Business Employment and Payroll

#### *Employment by Size of Business*

According to the SEPH data, there were 501,044 employees on payroll in Saskatchewan in 2023. Although large businesses represent less than 0.1 per cent of the province's businesses, they accounted for 47.1 per cent of all employees (235,764). Small businesses employed 30.3 per cent of employees (151,864), and medium businesses employed 22.6 per cent (113,416).

**Figure 6: Saskatchewan Employment by Size of Business, 2023**



Source: Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours (SEPH).

From 2013 to 2023, small businesses added 2,177 jobs, an increase of 1.5 per cent. During the same period, medium businesses added 11,736 jobs (11.5 per cent) and large businesses added 13,911 jobs (6.3 per cent).

**Table 4: Share of Payroll Employees, 2023**

|                                | % change<br>2022-23 | % change<br>2013-23 | Share<br>2023 | Share<br>2013 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Small (less than 50 employees) | 1.6%                | 1.5%                | 30.3%         | 31.6%         |
| Micro (less than 5 employees)  | -2.4%               | -2.3%               | 5.9%          | 6.4%          |
| Medium (50-499 employees)      | 5.3%                | 11.5%               | 22.6%         | 21.5%         |
| Large (500+ employees)         | 2.1%                | 6.3%                | 47.1%         | 46.9%         |

Source: Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH).

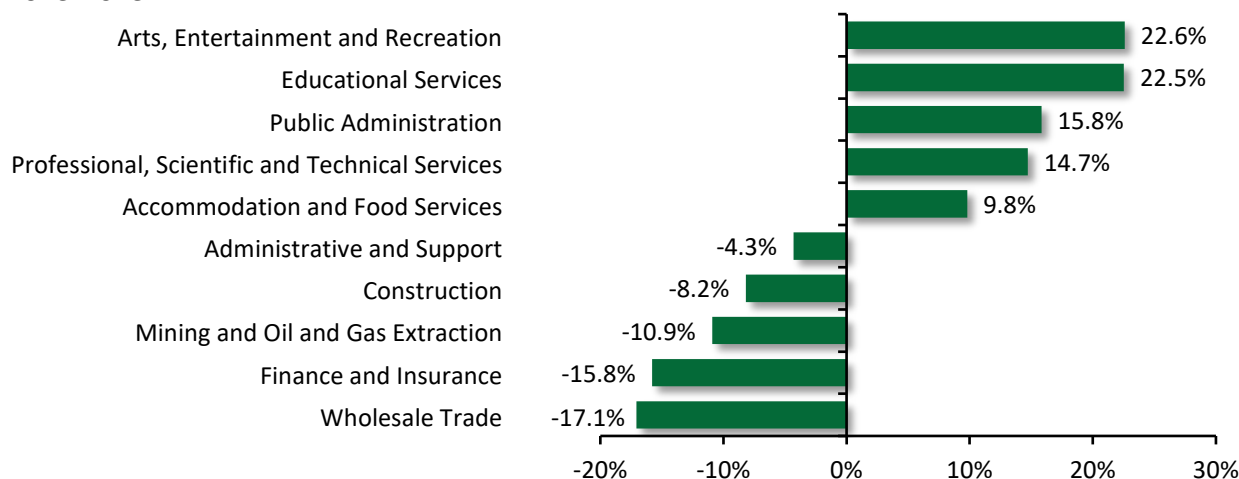
### Small Business Employment by Sector

Small businesses accounted for more than half of the total employment in four sectors in 2023: construction (61.6 per cent), real estate and rental and leasing (59.8 per cent), accommodation and food services (57.2 per cent) and other services<sup>7</sup> (71.3 per cent).

In another seven sectors, small enterprises employed at least a quarter of their workforce: professional, scientific and technical services (48.8 per cent), management of companies and enterprises (43.2 per cent), administrative and support (41.4 per cent), arts, entertainment and recreation (37.9 per cent), transportation and warehousing (36.4 per cent), retail trade (35.0 per cent), and manufacturing (26.7 per cent).

From 2013 to 2023, the sectors with the highest levels of small business employment growth were arts, entertainment and recreation (22.6 per cent), educational services (22.5 per cent), public administration (15.8 per cent), professional, scientific and technical services (14.7 per cent), and accommodation and food services (9.8 per cent). Sectors with the largest declines in small business employment in the same period were wholesale trade (-17.1 per cent), finance and insurance (-15.8 per cent), mining and oil and gas extraction (-10.9 per cent), construction (-8.2 per cent), and administrative and support (-4.3 per cent). The decline in small business employment in these sectors does not translate to a decline in overall employment for the sectors. For example, total wholesale trade employment increased by 9.9 per cent from 2013 to 2023. Larger businesses contributed more to overall employment.

**Figure 7: Saskatchewan Small Business Employment Change, Top and Bottom Five Sectors, 2013-2023**



Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0215-01.

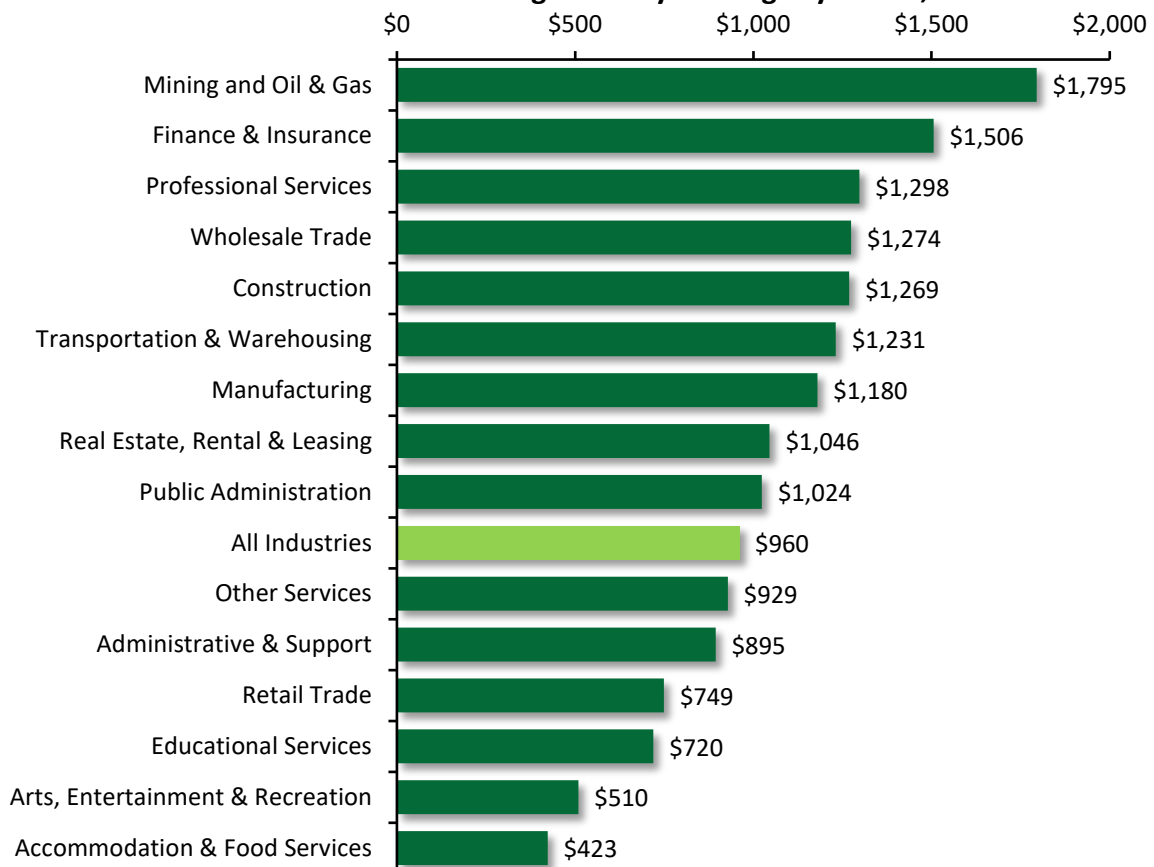
<sup>7</sup> This sector includes establishments not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral 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. Private households are also included.

### Average Weekly Earnings

In 2023, average weekly earnings for Saskatchewan's small business employees were \$960, fifth highest among the provinces. Small business employees working in Alberta earned the most in 2023, at \$1,117 per week, followed by Ontario at \$1,086, British Columbia at \$1,076, and Quebec at \$1,000. Small business employees in Prince Edward Island received the lowest weekly earnings in 2023, at \$879 on average.

In 2023, average weekly earnings for Saskatchewan small business employees ranged from \$423 in accommodation and food services to \$1,795 in the mining and oil and gas sector.

**Figure 8: Saskatchewan Small Business Average Weekly Earnings by Sector, 2023**



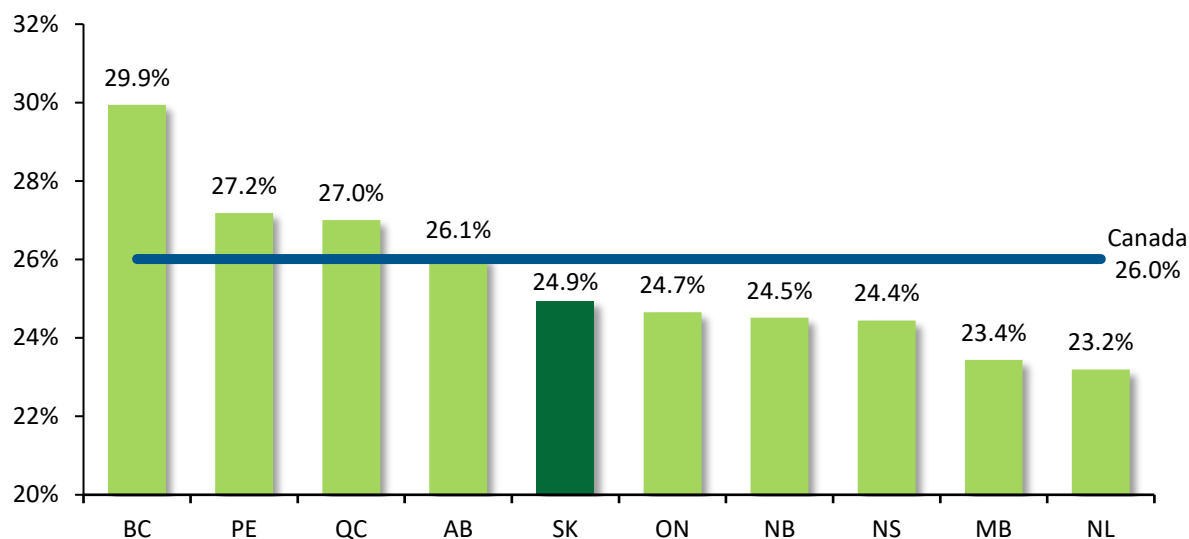
Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0217-01.

Saskatchewan's small business employee earnings grew by an average of 2 per cent per year between 2013 and 2023. The national average for the same period was 3.2 per cent per year.

### Payroll by Business Size

In 2023, Saskatchewan's small businesses had total payrolls of approximately \$7.6 billion. Saskatchewan's proportion of payroll from small business (24.9 per cent) was the fifth highest among the provinces. At 29.9 per cent, British Columbia had the highest proportion of payroll attributed to small businesses, followed by Prince Edward Island (27.2 per cent), Quebec (27.0 per cent), and Alberta (26.1 per cent). The national average was 26 per cent.

**Figure 9: Small Business Share of Total Provincial Payroll, 2023**



Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0217-01.

Micro-businesses (fewer than five employees), accounted for 5.2 per cent of Saskatchewan's total payroll in 2023 (\$1.6 billion) and businesses with 5-19 employees accounted for 11 per cent (\$3.3 billion). Businesses with 20-49 employees accounted for 8.8 per cent of the province's total payroll (\$2.7 billion).

In 2023, large businesses (500 or more employees) accounted for 53.3 per cent (\$16.2 billion) of total payroll in the province, while medium businesses (50-499 employees) accounted for 21.7 per cent (\$6.6 billion).

## 4. Self-employment

Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey identifies self-employed workers as working owners of a business, persons who work on their own account but do not have a business, such as freelance work, and persons working without pay in a family business<sup>8</sup>.

In 2023, Saskatchewan had 78,500 self-employed workers, accounting for 13.3 per cent of total employment in the province, the fourth highest percentage among the provinces. Saskatchewan's level of self-employment exceeded the 2023 national average of 13.2 per cent but was down from 18.7 per cent in 2013.

**Figure 10: Saskatchewan Self-Employment, 2013-2023**

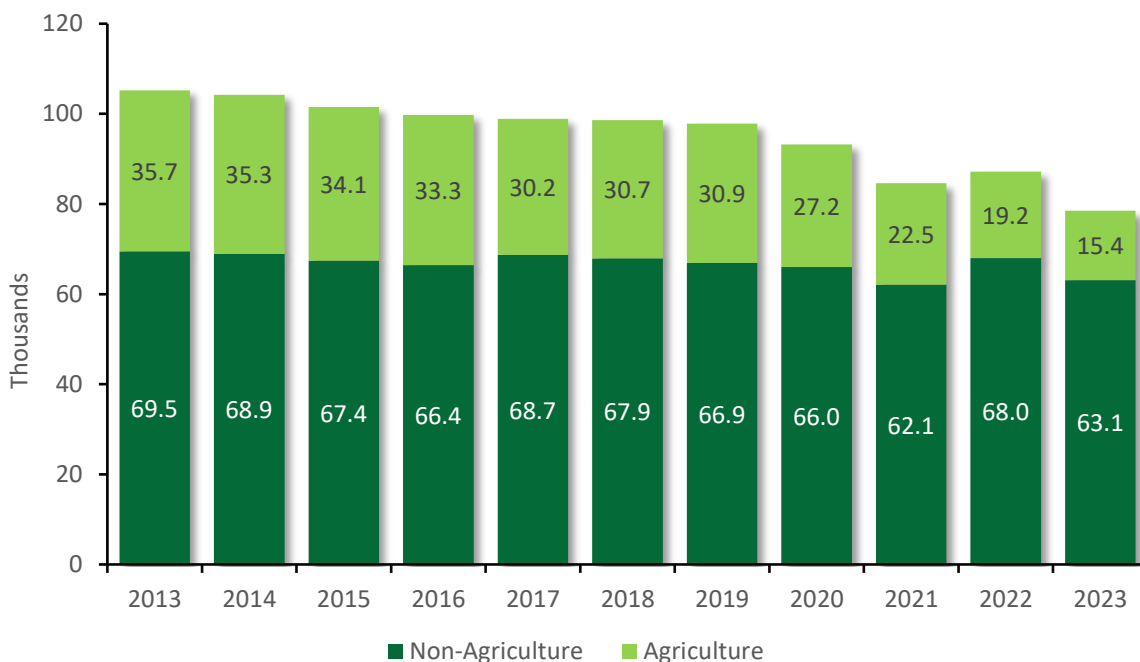


Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

The number of self-employed workers decreased by 26,700 (25.4 per cent), from 105,200 in 2013 to 78,500 in 2023. Agriculture is the largest sector for self-employment in Saskatchewan. There were 20,300 fewer self-employed workers in the agriculture sector in 2023 compared to 2013; all other sectors combined saw 6,400 fewer self-employed workers in 2023 compared to 2013.

<sup>8</sup> Self-employed businesses can be operated as an unincorporated or incorporated entity. Each of these categories can be further classified as operating with paid help or without paid help. Another category of self-employed workers is unpaid members of family businesses. This produces five categories of self-employed workers in the province.

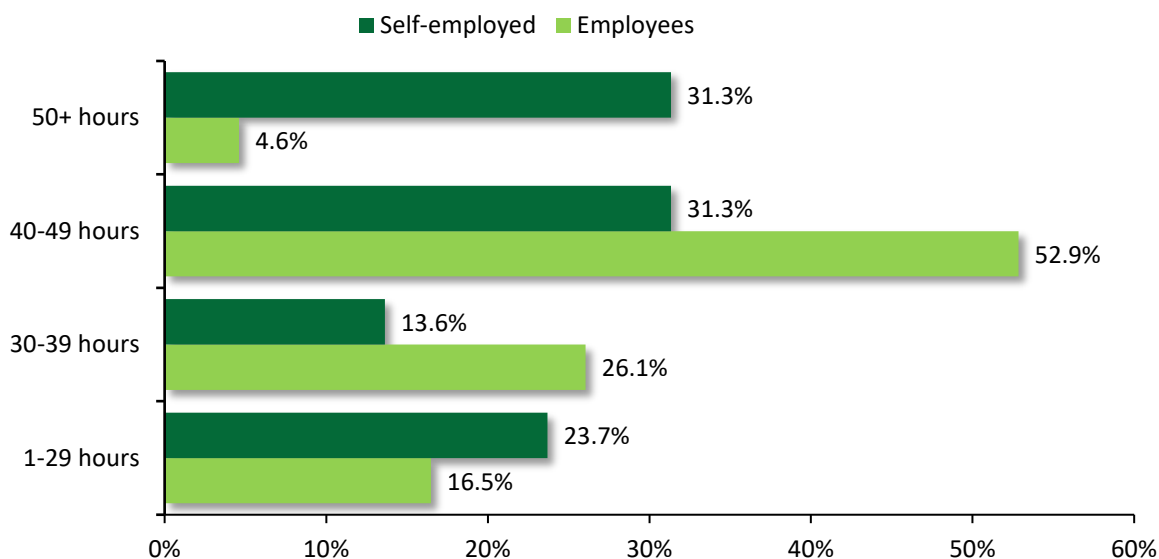
**Figure 11: Saskatchewan Self-Employment, Agriculture versus Non-Agriculture, 2013-2023**



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Self-employed workers tend to work more hours per week than those employed by other people. In 2023, 31.3 per cent of self-employed workers worked more than 50 hours per week, compared to 4.6 per cent of employees.

**Figure 12: Hours Worked (per week), Self-employed vs. Employees, Saskatchewan, 2023**

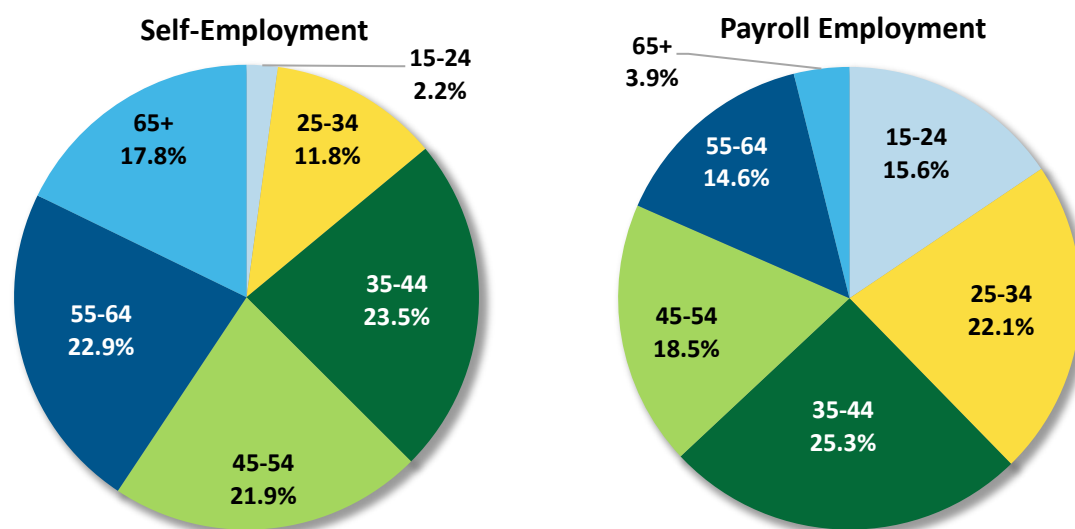


Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

### Age Distribution of the Self-employed

Older age groups represent the largest percentage of self-employment in Saskatchewan. In 2023, self-employed workers over 45 years of age made up 62.7 per cent of total self-employed workers, and 37 per cent of total payroll employees. By comparison, people between the ages of 15 and 34 years accounted for 14 per cent of all self-employed people, while accounting for 37.7 per cent of total payroll employees.

**Figure 13: Age Distribution of Saskatchewan Self-employed versus Employees, 2023**



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Decreased self-employment among younger workers is a long-term trend. Between 2013 and 2023, self-employment among 15–24-year-olds decreased by 63.8 per cent. Self-employment among the 65 plus age group increased by 12 per cent during the same period.

**Table 5: Self-employment by Age Group in Saskatchewan**

| Age Group | Self-Employment (% chg) |         | Total Employment (% chg) |         |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
|           | 2022-23                 | 2013-23 | 2022-23                  | 2013-23 |
| 15+       | -10.0%                  | -25.4%  | 1.8%                     | 5.1%    |
| 15-24     | -19.0%                  | -63.8%  | 1.0%                     | -9.2%   |
| 25-34     | -2.1%                   | -28.5%  | 1.1%                     | 0.0%    |
| 35-44     | -14.4%                  | -8.0%   | 4.6%                     | 37.6%   |
| 45-54     | -6.0%                   | -40.1%  | 2.1%                     | -9.6%   |
| 55-64     | -16.3%                  | -30.8%  | -0.7%                    | 1.1%    |
| 65+       | -0.7%                   | 12.0%   | 1.8%                     | 28.9%   |

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

## 5. Gender Distribution of Self-employment

In 2023, there were 27,800 self-employed female workers in Saskatchewan, representing 35.4 per cent of total self-employed workers.

In 2023, 21.6 per cent of self-employed females worked in the health care and social assistance sector, and 12.9 per cent worked in the professional, scientific and technical services sector. Of the 50,700 self-employed males, 23.5 per cent worked in agriculture and 17.6 per cent worked in the construction sector.

**Table 6: Self-employment by Gender and Sector in Saskatchewan**

| Female Self-employment                              |               | Male Self-employment                                |               |
|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| Sector  | Share         | Sector  | Share         |
| Health care and social assistance                   | 21.6%         | Agriculture   | 23.5%         |
| Professional, scientific and technical services     | 12.9%         | Construction  | 17.6%         |
| Agriculture   | 12.6%         | Professional, scientific and technical services     | 10.7%         |
| Wholesale and retail trade                          | 8.6%          | Transportation and warehousing                      | 7.7%          |
| Business, building and other support services       | 7.9%          | Wholesale and retail trade                          | 6.5%          |
| Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing | 5.4%          | Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing | 5.7%          |
| Educational services                                | 4.7%          | Health care and social assistance                   | 5.3%          |
| Accommodation and food services                     | 3.6%          | Business, building and other support services       | 4.5%          |
| Information, culture and recreation                 | 2.9%          | Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas   | 2.8%          |
| Construction  | 2.5%          | Information, culture and recreation                 | 2.6%          |
| Manufacturing                                       | 2.5%          | Manufacturing                                       | 2.4%          |
| Transportation and warehousing                      | 1.4%          | Accommodation and food services                     | 2.0%          |
| Other services (except public administration)       | 13.3%         | Educational services                                | 1.2%          |
|   |               | Other services (except public administration)       | 7.7%          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>100.0%</b> | <b>Total</b>  | <b>100.0%</b> |

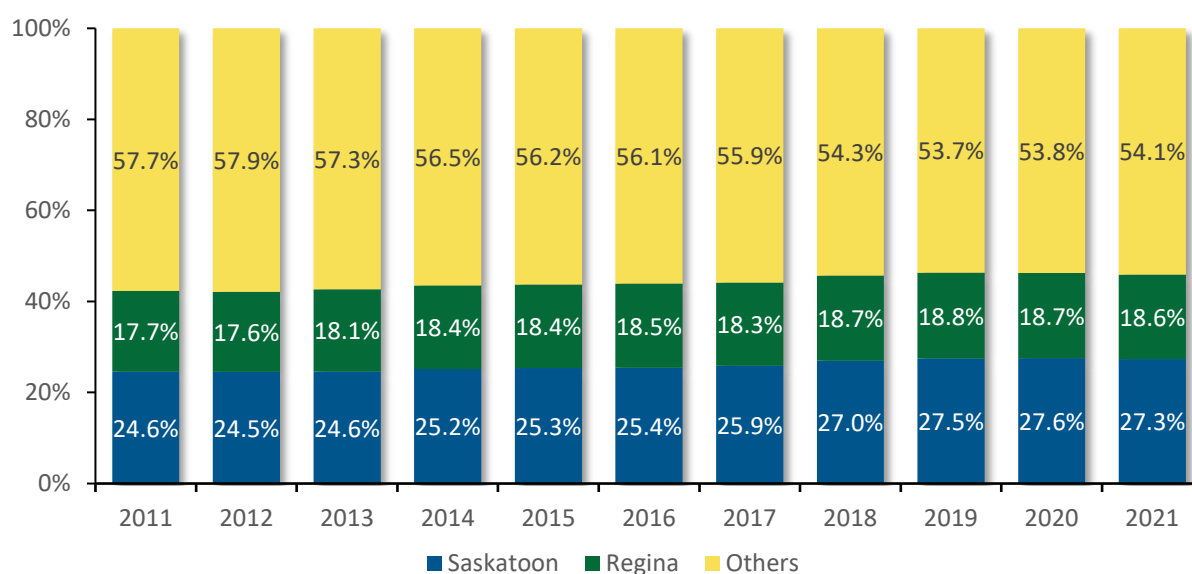
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

## Women-Owned Businesses

In Saskatchewan, women-owned businesses (where 51 per cent or more ownership shares are held by women) have consistently made-up approximately one-fifth of total businesses<sup>9</sup>. In 2021, 18.5 per cent of businesses were owned by women. The number of women-owned businesses in Saskatchewan has grown by 40.3 per cent from 2011 to 2021.

Data about women-owned businesses is available with a two-year lag. Based on the most recent data available (2021), 27.3 per cent of women-owned businesses were in Saskatoon, 18.6 per cent in Regina and the remaining 54.1 per cent in other areas of Saskatchewan.

**Figure 14: Women-owned Businesses by Region**



Source: Statistics Canada, CEEDD.

From 2011 to 2021, women-owned businesses increased by 56.0 per cent in Saskatoon, 46.7 per cent in Regina and 31.6 per cent across the rest of the province.

**Table 7: Growth Rate of Women-owned Businesses**

| Region             | % Change<br>2011-21 |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Saskatoon          | 56.0%               |
| Regina             | 46.7%               |
| Other Saskatchewan | 31.6%               |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>40.3%</b>        |

Source: Statistics Canada, CEEDD.

<sup>9</sup> The most recent publicly collected information on the distribution of women-owned business in Saskatchewan comes from the CEEDD and its Business Owner Module. This data is lagged by two years. This database is a matched data set between a series of different Canadian firms and individual worker files such as tax documents, in which 51.0% of gender-ownership of the business can be clearly defined.

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## Sources of Data

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Statistics Canada defines “businesses” as different types of organizations from both the public and private sectors, such as a corporation, a self-employed individual, a government entity, a non-profit organization, a partnership, or financial fund. A business is viewed as an integrated structure composed of legal and non-legal operating units and is assigned a North America Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.

Statistics Canada, Business Register, Business Establishment Counts, Canada and Provinces, NAICS, End-of-Year Business Count.

Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0215-01 - Employment by Enterprise Survey of Employment, Payroll, and Hours (SEPH) for all Employees, for selected industries classified using the NAICS, Annual (Persons).

Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0217-01 - Average Weekly Earnings by Enterprise SEPH for all Employees, for selected industries classified using the NAICS, Annual (Dollars).

Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey (LFS), Employment by Class of Worker, Public and Private Sector, Employees and self-employed, Sex, Industry, Canada, Provinces, Annual Average. Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0027-01 & Table 14-10-0327-01.

Statistics Canada, Survey of Suppliers of Business Financing.

Custom Tabulations: Canadian Employer Employee Dynamics Database (CEEDD).

Statistics Canada, Business Register, Business Establishment Counts by Revenue Range, Canada and Provinces, NAICS, End-of-Year Business Count.

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## Ministry of Trade and Export Development

The Ministry of Trade and Export Development advances a strong and sustainable economy to build a better quality of life for Saskatchewan people. The Strategy, Analysis and Metrics Unit operates within the Strategic Policy and Competitiveness Division to provide the government with statistical information and analytical services to support informed decision-making and policy development.