

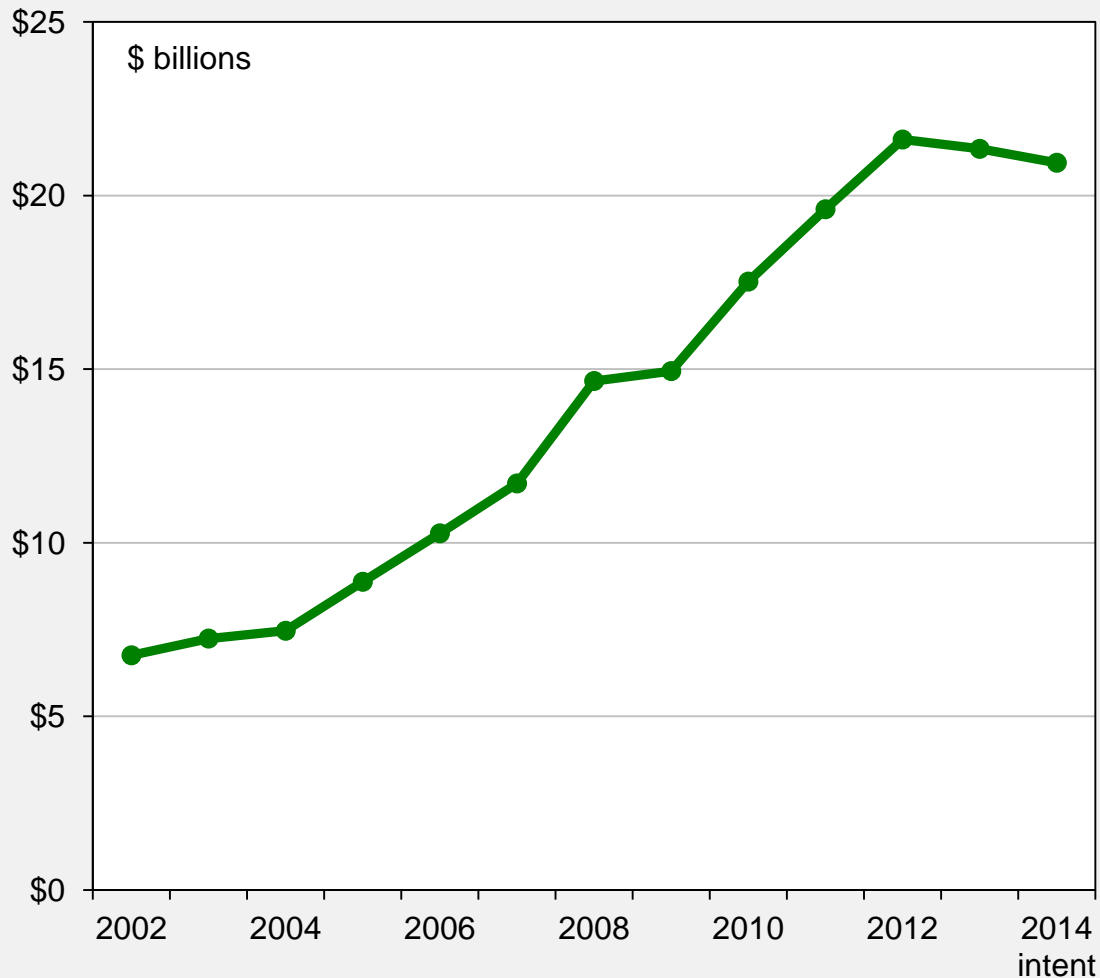
Where We've Been Where We're Going



March 2015

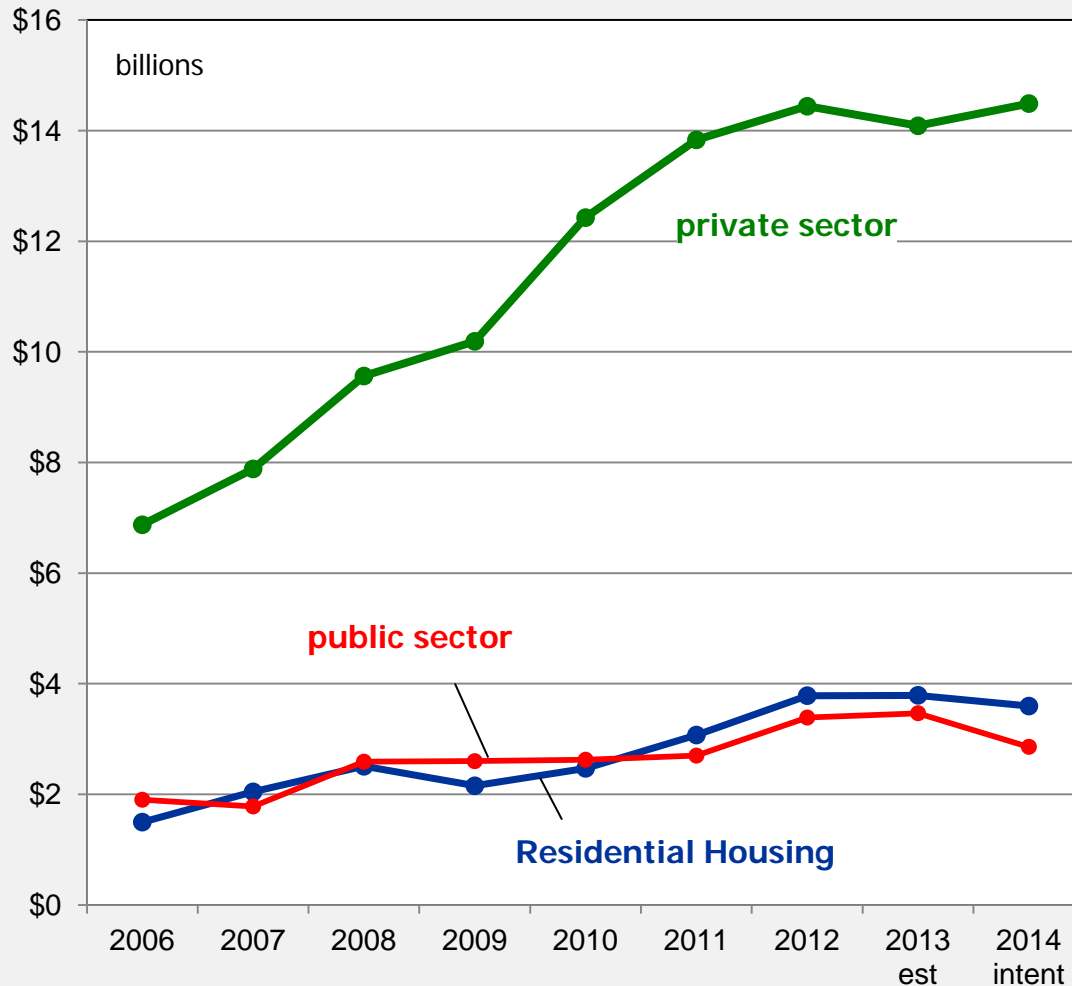
CAPITAL INVESTMENT – PLANT, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Capital Investment in New Construction, Machinery, and Equipment, Saskatchewan



CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Capital Investment in Saskatchewan, By Sector



- n Capital investment in new facilities, machinery, and equipment is one of the main drivers for our resource-based sector.
- n Annual capital investment by the private sector has doubled from the \$74 billion in the mid 2000s.

KEY ECONOMIC DRIVERS IN SASKATCHEWAN

n The Three F's

- Food
- Fuel
- Fertilizer



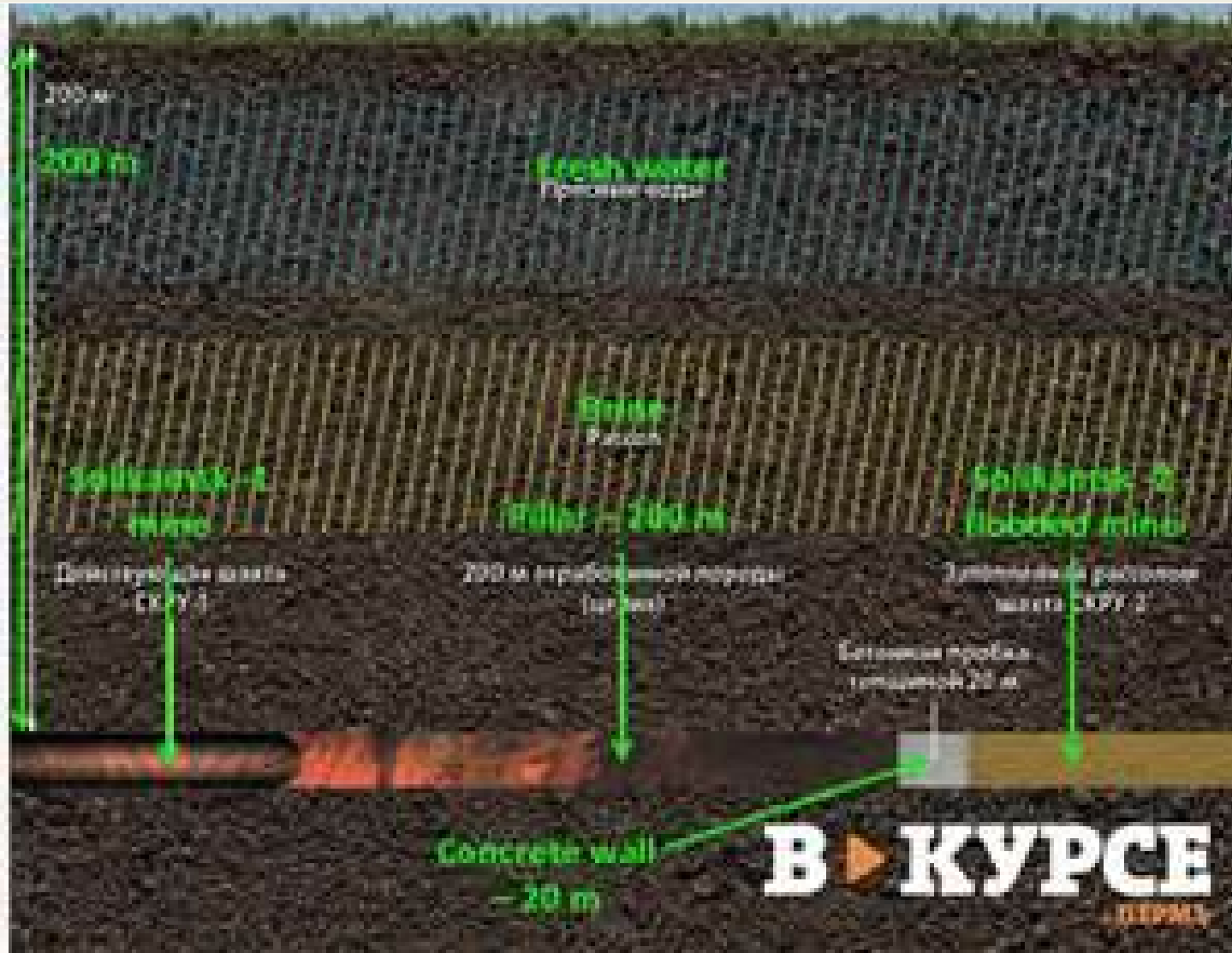
QUICK LOOK AT FERTILIZER



AND HERE'S PART OF THE ANSWER

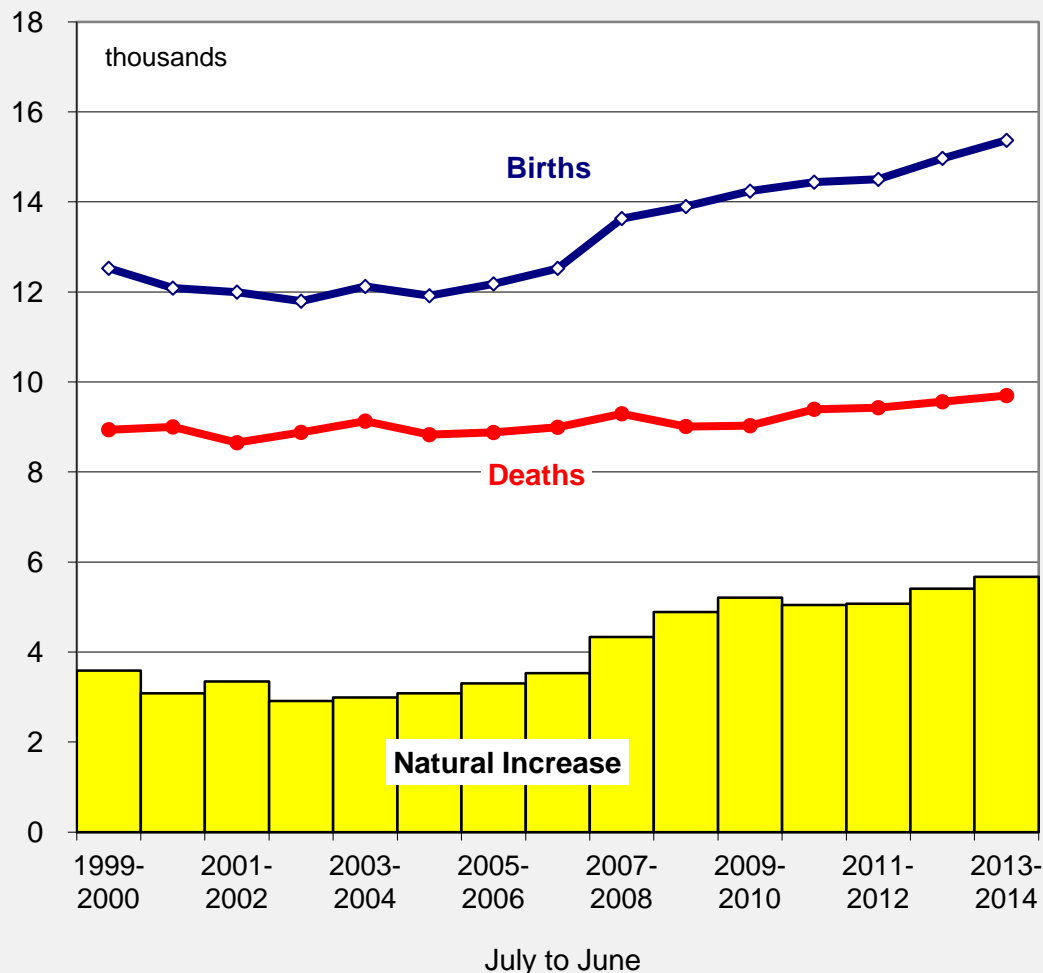


A LITTLE CLEARER PICTURE



BIRTHS AND DEATHS (NATURAL GROWTH)

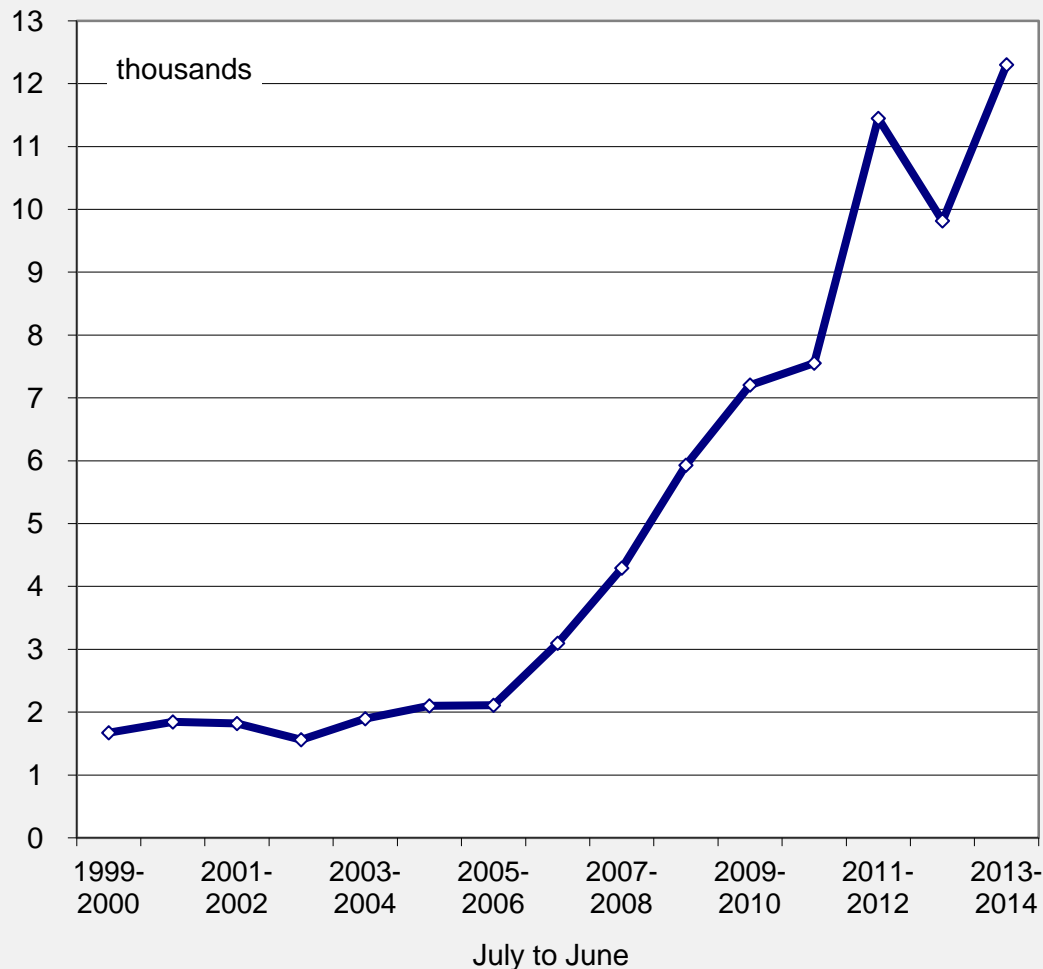
Natural Growth (Births less Deaths) in Saskatchewan, 1999-2000 to 2013-2014 estimate



- n In this figure, the number of births is in blue and the number of deaths in red. The difference between them (i.e. natural growth) is represented by the yellow bars.
- n The decline in the number of births during the late 1990s was caused by lower fertility rates compounded by a drop in the number of women in the child-bearing age group. Recent increases are the result of a) more young women in the province and b) a slight increase in fertility rates.
- n The slow but steady increase in the number of deaths is occurring because lower mortality rates are offset by an increasing number of people in older age groups. Out-migration of seniors is also a factor.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

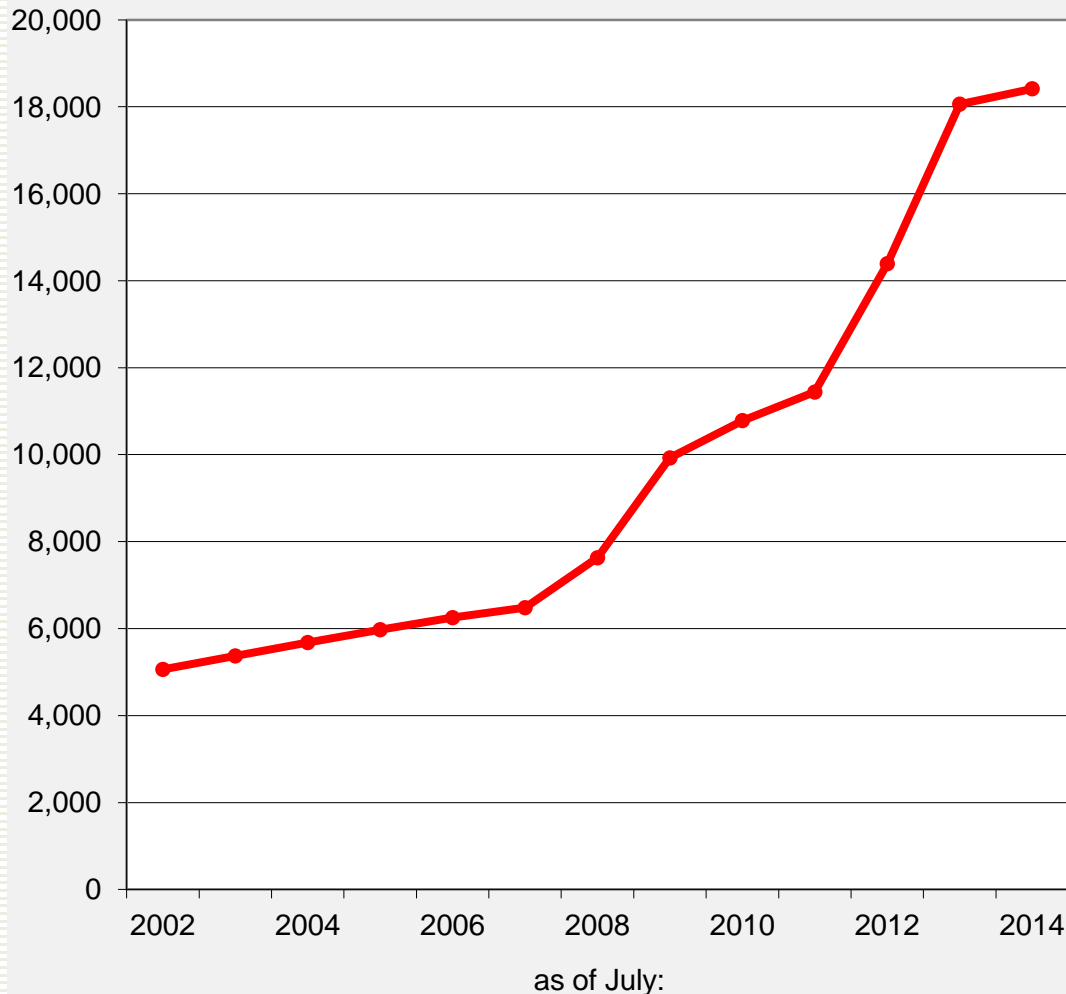
**International Immigration to Saskatchewan, 1999-2000
to 2013-2014 estimate**



- n These counts cover only “landed immigrants” – those who are entitled to live in Canada as long as they wish. Temporary foreign residents are not included.
- n Immigration has increased exponentially because of the Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program (SINP). The number of immigrants is still small, however, compared with other provinces.
- n Retention of international immigrants has been a problem in the past. How many of these newer immigrants will stay in Saskatchewan is an open question.

POPULATION OF NON-PERMANENT RESIDENTS

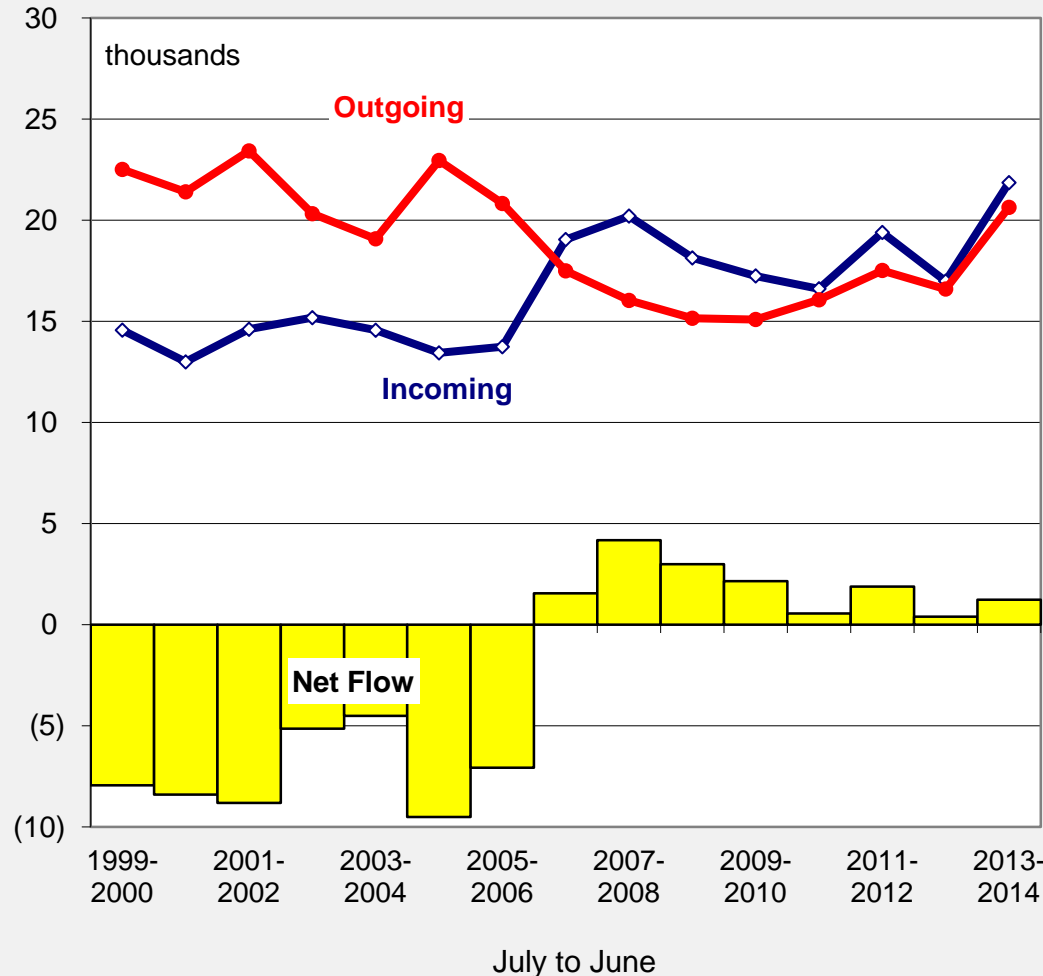
Non-Permanent Residents in Saskatchewan



- n Non-permanent residents are those who are temporarily living in Canada including:
 - foreign students; and
 - temporary foreign workers.
- n These 18,000 persons are not included in the flows of landed immigrants shown on the previous page.
- n Non-permanent residents used to be almost exclusively persons with student visas but the number has increased dramatically because of the number of temporary foreign workers.

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION

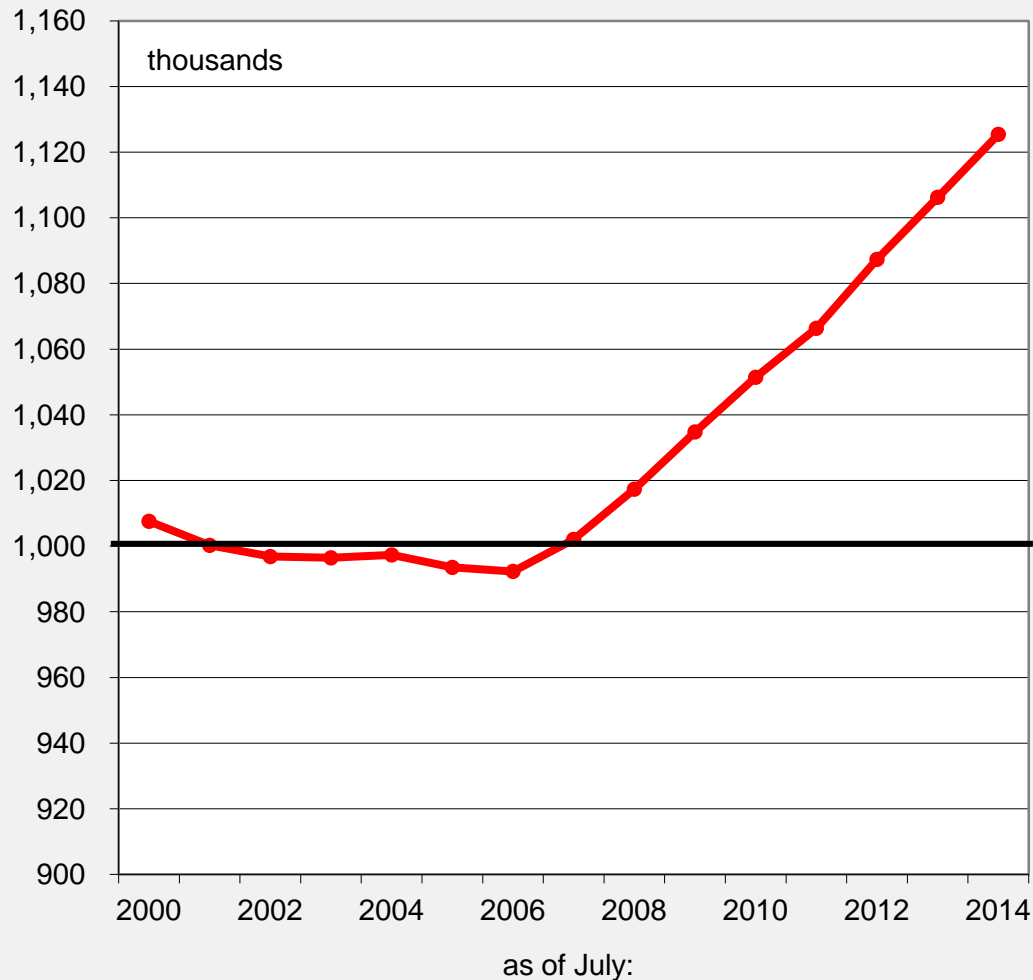
**Interprovincial Migration to/from Saskatchewan
1999-2000 to 2013-2014 (estimate)**



- n Interprovincial in-migration is the blue line and interprovincial out-migration the red line in this figure. The difference between the two (that is, net interprovincial migration) is represented by the yellow bars.
- n Interprovincial migration has been and probably will continue to be the main determining factor for the overall size of Saskatchewan population.
- n The majority of both in-migration and out-migration is from/to Alberta.
- n The number of persons leaving Saskatchewan is increasing again after the drop in the mid 2000s. Out-migration of recent immigrants may be the reason.

TOTAL POPULATION

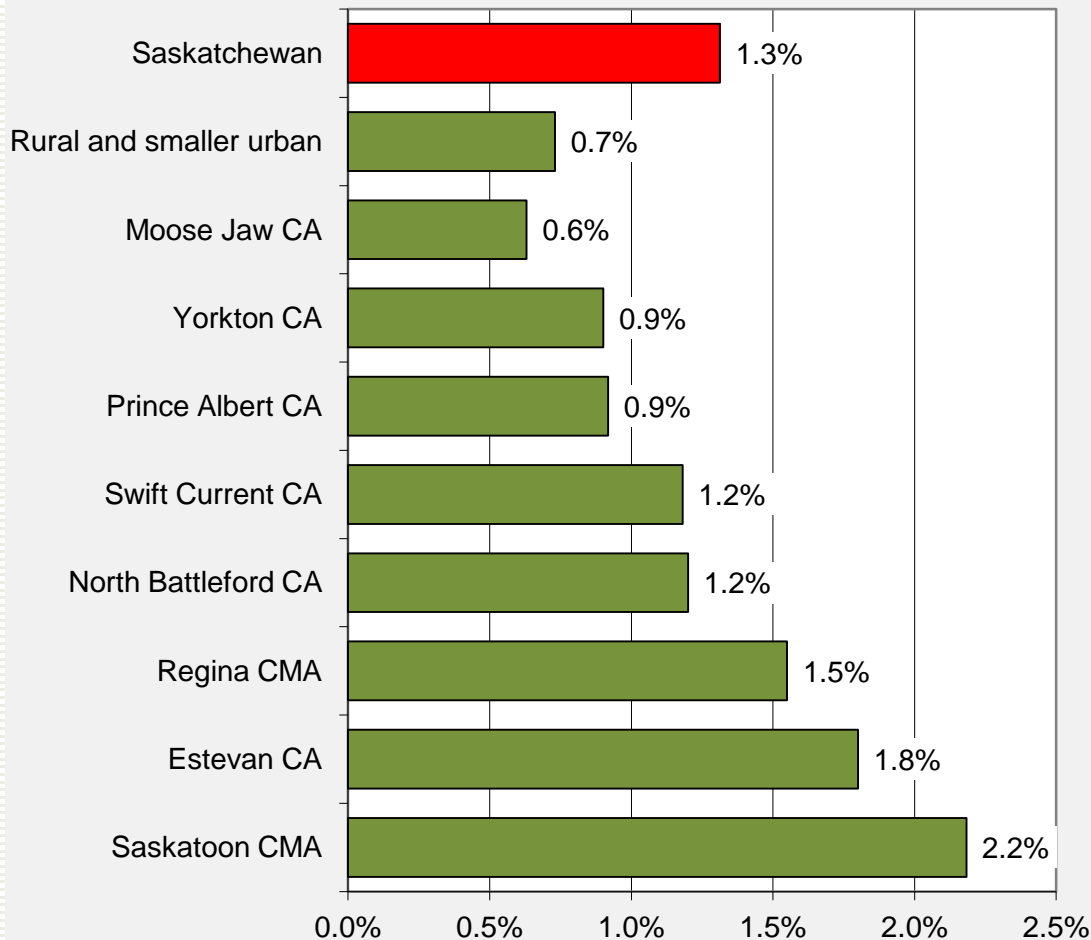
Total Provincial Population



- n The net effect of all the population flows was, until the mid 2000s, a downward trend in the provincial population.
- n The reversal in interprovincial migration together with the increase in immigration has added more than 100,000 persons to the province since 2006.
- n The annual growth rate of 1.5% in the past few years is the highest it has been since the 1970s.

POPULATION TRENDS IN URBAN AREAS

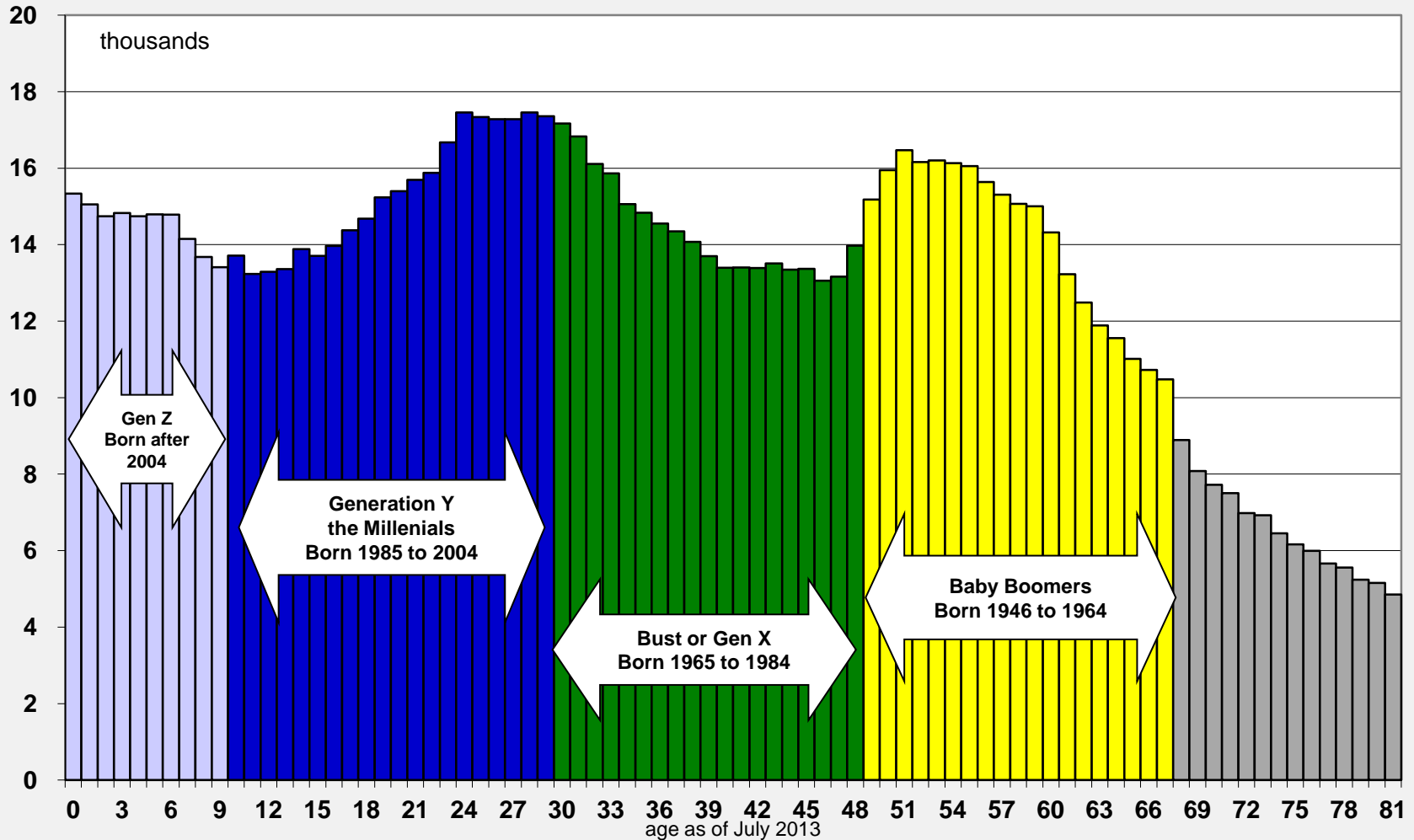
Average Annual Population Growth, 2006 to 2011, Saskatchewan



- n These figures cover the population in both the cities and in the surrounding bedroom communities (e.g. Lumsden, Martensville).
- n The bulk of the population growth from 2006 to 2011 has happened in these nine major urban centres.
- n In spite of the higher growth rates in larger urban centres, the population in rural areas and smaller centres (excluding the North) still represents 35% of the provincial population.
- n The maps on the next two pages show population growth by rural municipality (RM). The figures include the population living in the towns, villages, and reserves in the RMs. For reference, the Regional Health Authority boundaries are shown as well.

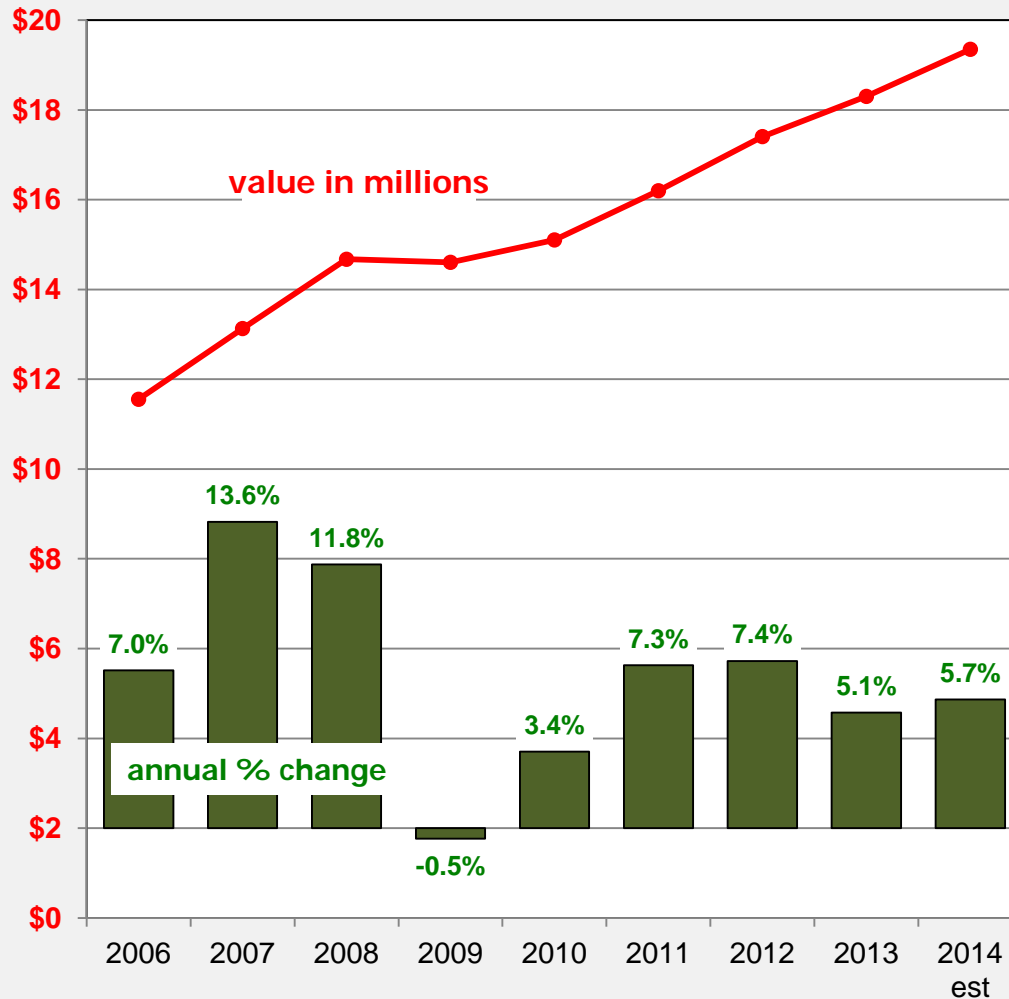
AGE STRUCTURE OF THE SASKATCHEWAN POPULATION

Saskatchewan Population by Individual Years of Age, as of July 2014



RETAIL SALES

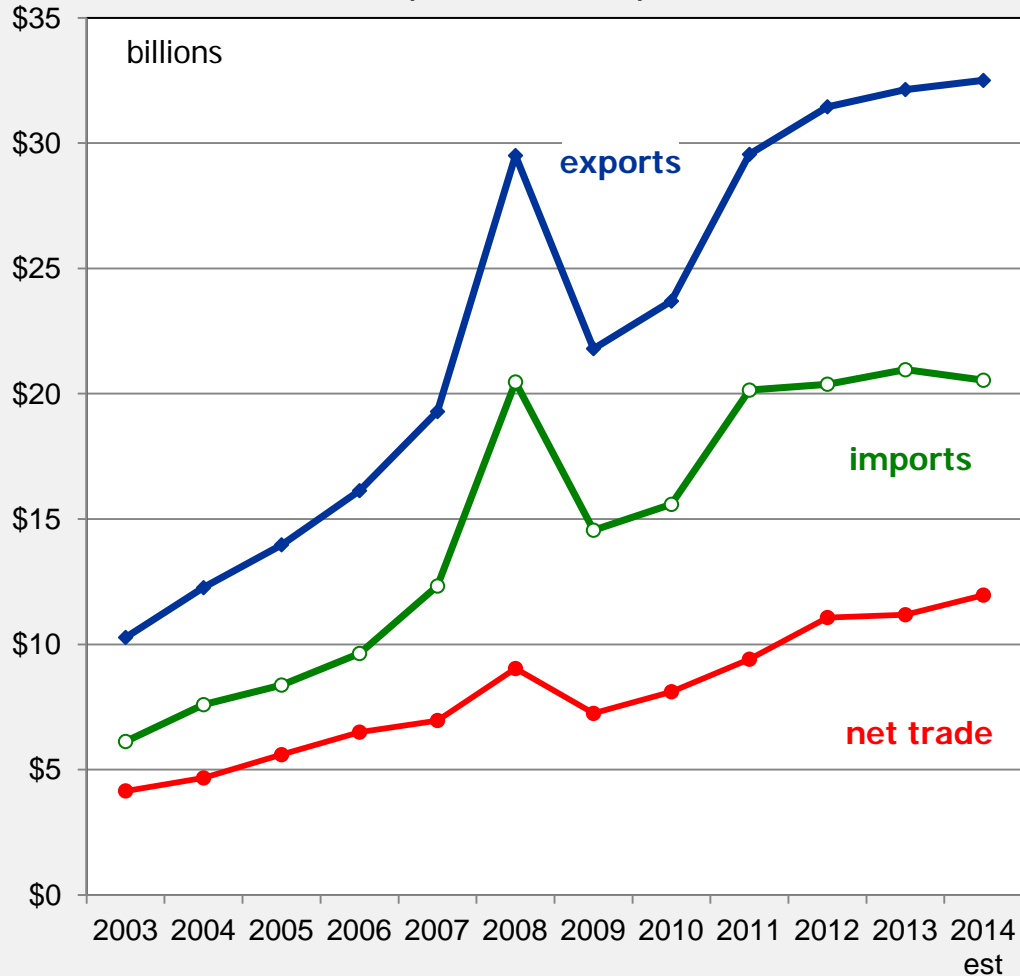
Retail Sales in Saskatchewan



n Higher incomes and increasing consumer confidence leads to increases in consumer spending.

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

International Merchandise Trade to/from Saskatchewan
(customs basis)



- n Dramatic increases in the value of our exports (crude oil/natural gas/grains/minerals) is the main reason for the positive economic growth.