

Data and Trends in Wellbeing in SASKATCHEWAN and CANADA from 1994 to 2022

A Technical Report

Prepared for
Heritage Saskatchewan
and
Community Initiatives Fund

Prepared by
Bryan Smale, Ph.D.
Director, *Canadian Index of Wellbeing*

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Canadian Index of Wellbeing
Faculty of Health
University of Waterloo
Waterloo, Ontario
Canada N2L 3G1

For more information: www.ciw.ca



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What is wellbeing?

There are many definitions of wellbeing. *The Canadian Index of Wellbeing* has adopted the following as its working definition:

The presence of the highest possible quality of life in its full breadth of expression focused on but not necessarily exclusive to:

good living standards, robust health, a sustainable environment, vital communities, an educated populace, balanced time use, high levels of democratic participation, and access to and participation in leisure and culture.



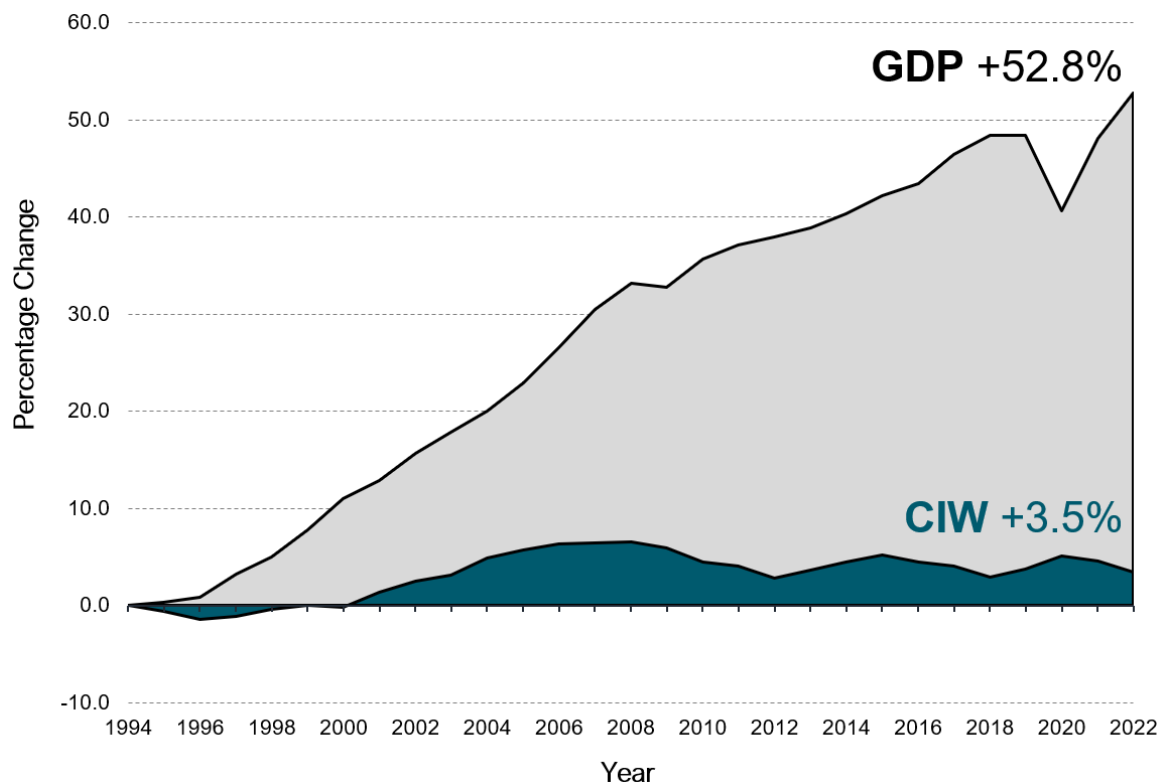
Why Canada needs the Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW)

In 1930, in an essay entitled *Economic possibilities for our grandchildren*, economist John Maynard Keynes predicted that in a century's time, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) would be four to eight times greater and by 2010 the average work-week would be 15 hours.¹ The great challenge would be to fill up people's leisure time with meaningful activities.

While the first half of Keynes's prediction has come true, the corresponding improvement in quality of life has never come close. As the figure below clearly indicates, GDP per capita in Canada has been rising much faster than wellbeing as measured by the Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW). In the 29-year period from 1994 to 2022, GDP grew by 52.8% while the CIW rose by only 3.5% – barely one-twentieth the growth of GDP (see Figure 1). Despite the impact of the pandemic beginning in 2020, GDP has rebounded beyond pre-pandemic levels while our wellbeing continues to lag behind.

The gap between these measures reveals a deeper issue: GDP, alone, fails to measure how well our population is faring as a whole, especially during times of upheaval.

Figure 1. Trends in the Canadian Index of Wellbeing and GDP (per capita) in Canada from 1994 to 2022



¹ Keynes, J.M. (1930/1963). *Economic possibilities for our grandchildren*. In J.M. Keynes, *Essays in persuasion* (pp. 358-374) London: Macmillan.

Increasingly, citizens and their governments are thinking “beyond GDP” as a measure of our progress and quality of life. The release in 2021 by the federal government of its strategy for moving towards a better quality of life for all Canadians reflects a growing awareness that focusing just on *economic* performance does not capture areas of our lives that we care about like education, health, the environment, and the relationships we have with others. Also, GDP also is not sensitive to the *costs* of economic growth such as environmental degradation, loss of farmland, or growing income inequality.

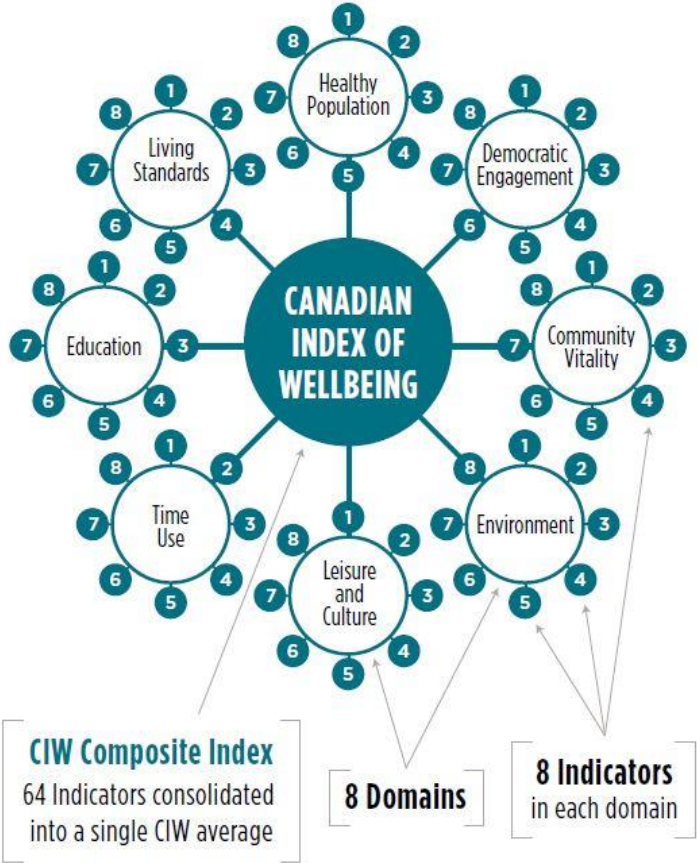
The CIW framework and methodology

Throughout its development, the CIW has been designed to ensure everyday Canadians hear their own voices and see themselves reflected in the framework of wellbeing.

The CIW was created through the combined efforts of national leaders and organisations, community groups, research experts, indicator users, and importantly, the Canadian public. Through three rounds of public consultations, everyday Canadians across the country candidly expressed what really matters to their wellbeing. The process culminated in the identification of core Canadian values and eight domains of life, all of which contribute to and affect the wellbeing of Canadians – *Community Vitality, Democratic Engagement, Education, Environment, Healthy Populations, Leisure and Culture, Living Standards, and Time Use* (see Figure 2) The CIW framework shifts the focus solely from the economy to include other critical domains of people’s lives identified by Canadians.

- ✓ **Community Vitality** means vital communities that have strong, active, and inclusive relationships among people, private, public, and non-governmental organisations that foster individual and collective wellbeing.
- ✓ **Democratic Engagement** means being involved in advancing democracy through political institutions, organisations, and activities.
- ✓ **Education** is the systematic instruction, schooling, or training given to the young in preparation for the work of life, and by extension, similar instruction or training obtained in adulthood.
- ✓ **Environment** is the foundation upon which human societies are built and the source of our sustained wellbeing. On a broader level, environmental protection involves the prevention of waste and damage while revitalizing our ecosystems and working towards the sustainability of all of our resources.

Figure 2. The Canadian Index of Wellbeing Framework



- ✓ **Healthy Populations** considers the physical, mental, and social wellbeing of the population. It examines life expectancy, lifestyle and behaviours, and the circumstances that influence health such as access to health care.
- ✓ **Leisure and Culture** considers how participating in leisure and cultural activities, whether arts, culture, or recreation, contributes to our wellbeing as individuals, to our communities, and to society as a whole. The myriad of activities and opportunities we pursue and enjoy benefit our overall life satisfaction and quality of life.
- ✓ **Living Standards** examines Canadians' average and median income and wealth, distribution of income and wealth including poverty rates, income fluctuations and volatility, and economic security, including labour market security, and housing and food security.
- ✓ **Time Use** considers how people experience and spend their time. It means how the use of our time affects physical and mental wellbeing, individual and family wellbeing, and present and future wellbeing.

Together, these eight domains provide a more complete picture of wellbeing, incorporating a comprehensive set of the key social, health, economic, and environmental factors contributing to overall quality of life. The CIW composite index tracks all indicators and domains of wellbeing to measure our progress over time, highlighting how we are doing – where we are doing well and where we could be doing better. In this way, the CIW framework goes beyond purely economic measures like GDP and provides a conceptual foundation that captures the essence of wellbeing across a wide spectrum of domains.

How the CIW works

Many of our indicators were originally drawn from various cycles of the National Population Health Survey, which began in 1994, so this was selected as our base year. At this writing, we report on trends up to 2022, because it represented the most recent year for which the latest full set of data across all eight domains was available. To create comparable index values from the many sources of raw data, the baseline values of each of the 64 headline indicators has been set at zero. Positive percentage changes indicate some improvement in wellbeing while negative percentage changes indicate some deterioration. This approach applies to all 64 indicators as well as the eight domains, and ultimately, the CIW composite index.

There are many reasons for regarding one or another indicator as more important in some way or other, but what is missing is a universally accepted reason for assigning any particular indicator a weighting greater or less than that of some or all other indicators. The absence of such a reason justifies the equal treatment of all indicators at the current time.

Selecting indicators of wellbeing

The selection of indicators for the CIW index is based on a number of criteria to ensure the best representation of the essence of the eight domains making up the framework. Guided by the conceptual definitions of each domain, our indicators must satisfy selected *essential* criteria as well as optimally satisfy severable *desirable* criteria. Among the essential criteria, indicators must:

- ✓ have a strong *conceptual fit* to the definition of the domain of wellbeing;
- ✓ provide complete *coverage* of the country as a whole, and ideally provide directly comparable information at the provincial and territorial level;
- ✓ be *valid* measures of the idea being presented;
- ✓ be *reliable* measures, gathered consistently over time;
- ✓ be a clear *contributor* to or *detractor* from wellbeing, as consistently substantiated in the research literature; and
- ✓ be *timely*, relatively easy to obtain, and periodically updated.

Indicators used by the CIW are desirable if they also:

- ✓ are comparable across different jurisdictions and for different groups within the population to allow for more detailed comparisons among groups of interest;
- ✓ include a mix of *objective* measures (i.e., measures based on official monitoring records maintained, such as greenhouse gas emissions and crime rates) and *subjective* measures (i.e., measures based on self-reports in surveys of behaviour and perceptions); and
- ✓ include a mix of *positive* and *negative* indicators; that is, indicators that are contributors to and detractors from wellbeing.

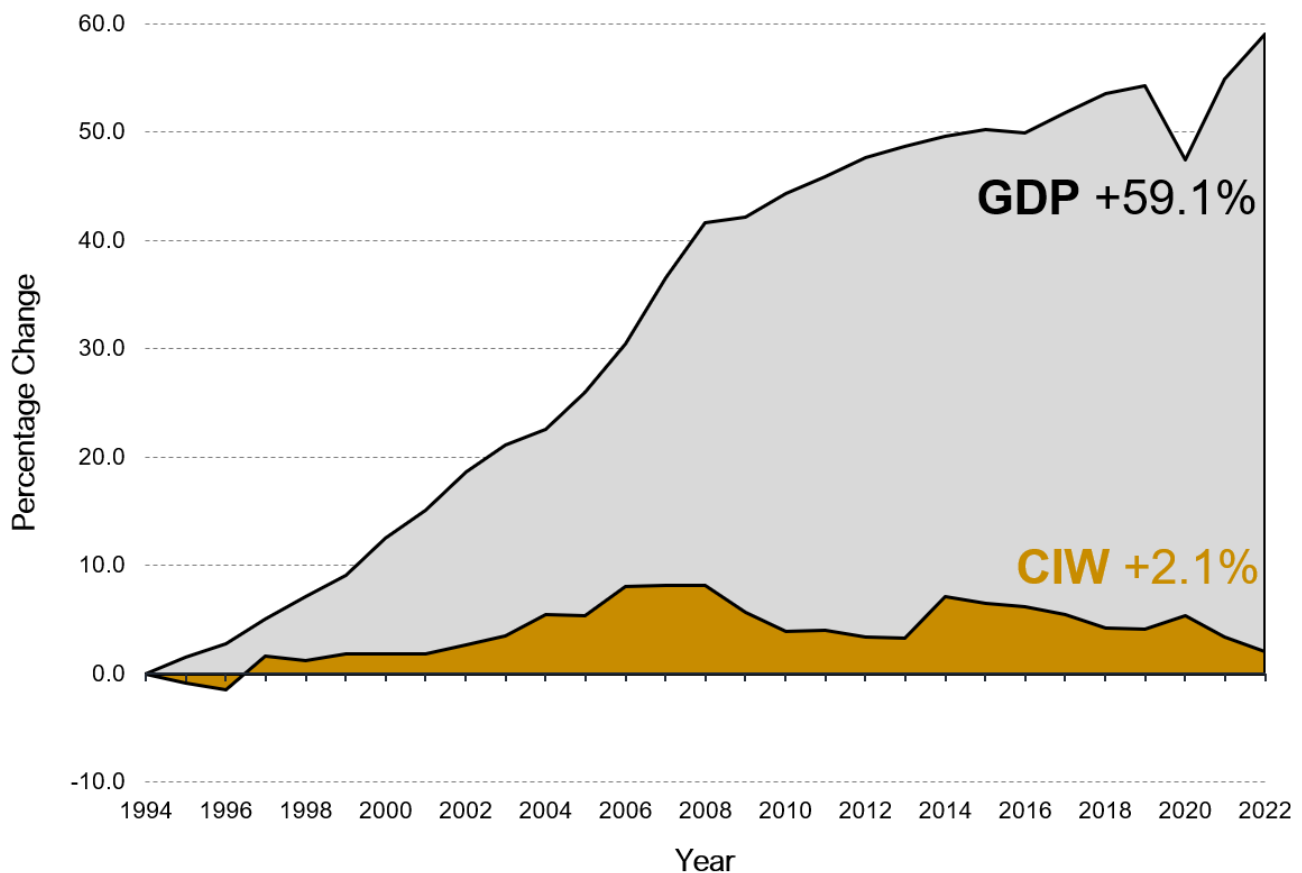
Wellbeing in Saskatchewan:

An application of the Canadian Index of Wellbeing

Consistent with trends in Canada overall, quality of life in Saskatchewan has lagged far behind growth in its GDP. Since 1994, wellbeing in Saskatchewan increased by only 2.1% compared to an increase in provincial GDP (per capita) of 59.1%. And the gap has been growing.

Economic productivity in Saskatchewan continued to grow from 1994 to 2022 despite minor setbacks due to the 2008 recession and the recent COVID-19 pandemic. However, by 2021 GDP had recovered to pre-pandemic levels (55.0%) and has continued to grow. In contrast, quality of life in Saskatchewan, as measured by the CIW, continued to lag behind GDP and has been slow to recover since the recession of 2008 and continued to deteriorate following the pandemic. Indeed, the gap between it and GDP is greater than at any other point since 1994 with wellbeing in Saskatchewan having grown by only 2.1% (see Figure 3).

Figure 3. Trends in the Canadian Index of Wellbeing and GDP (per capita) for Saskatchewan from 1994 to 2022

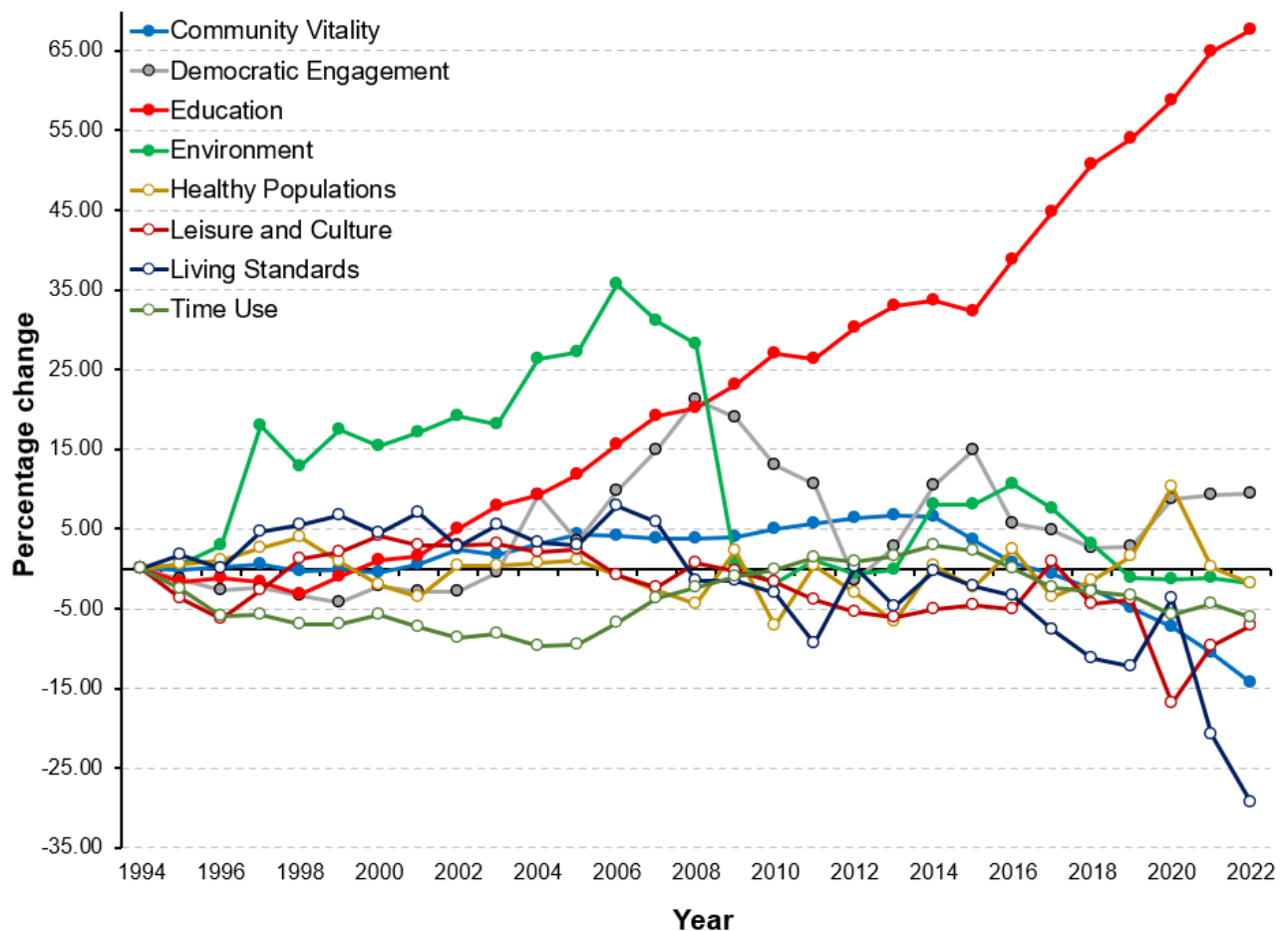


Trends in wellbeing in Saskatchewan and Canada

In keeping with the CIW's mission, the Saskatchewan technical report focuses on the question: "how is Saskatchewan doing and how has wellbeing changed over time?" both overall and within each domain of wellbeing. It further draws comparisons to trends in wellbeing for Canada overall. As a first step to answer these questions, the report draws on data collected from 1994 to 2022 for the CIW's national report, and describes how the wellbeing for residents of Saskatchewan has shifted over that time.

Saskatchewan and Canada have shown very similar small increases in overall wellbeing since 1994 with 2.1% and 3.5% progress respectively. These very small increases in wellbeing over almost 30 years came about due to quite different trends over time provincially and nationally across some, but not all, of the eight domains. For example, both Saskatchewan and Canada overall showed similar trends and progress in Education and Time Use, and similar declines in Community Vitality, Leisure and Culture, and Living Standards, although the magnitude of those declines were greater in Saskatchewan. However, Education in Saskatchewan (+67.6%) has improved almost two times more than in Canada overall (34.8%) since 1994 compared to 14% for Canada overall. Also, while the Healthy Populations domain declined both provincially and nationally, the decline was considerably greater nationally (see Figure 4).

Figure 4. Trends in the CIW Domains for Saskatchewan from 1994 to 2022



More so than the recession of 2008, the pandemic appears to have had a dramatic effect on the wellbeing of Canadians and residents of Saskatchewan. We see dramatic declines in Living Standards, Leisure and Culture, and Healthy Populations immediately at the outset of and following the pandemic – trends that have largely not reversed despite the immediate recovery of the economy reflected in GDP. Despite the warning signs resulting from the impact of 2008 economic crisis on people’s wellbeing, we do not appear to have responded in such a way to blunt the even greater impact of the pandemic in 2020. The question now becomes, when or even if will our overall quality of life recover?

While positive changes in the economy as reflected in GDP were much more consistent, the more volatile trends in the domains of the CIW show that quality of life in Saskatchewan has been subject to other forces. Of course, each of the domains also tells its own complex story. Even modest improvements in overall quality of life do not necessarily mean positive trends in all domains or their indicators. The impacts of the 2008 recession and now the pandemic are still now being felt differently in people’s lives and have taken Saskatchewan on a volatile ride from which it is still recovering.

How to read the tables and charts

Within the sections describing trends in the indicators for each domain, the data are reported in the original units of measure (e.g., percentage of the population, expenditures in constant dollars from a base year, average time in minutes, and so on). Data for many of the indicators concerning economic, health, and the environment are gathered annually, but for indicators concerning social, community, leisure, or time-related issues, data are gathered periodically (e.g., once every five years in Statistics Canada’s regular cycles of the General Social Survey). Consequently, values for indicators for intervening years have been estimated.

Some indicators were not available until some time after the base year of 1994. For example, self-reports of mental health in Healthy Populations were not gathered until 2003 and data on food insecurity in Living Standards was not available until 2007. Nevertheless, despite the absence of data for earlier years, these indicators were regarded as essential components of their domains. In these instances, cells in the tables are left blank.

Due to the unavailability of more recent data, 2022 was selected to the end year to ensure that the most recent data were available for almost all 64 indicators. In a couple of instances, data were not available for the most recent year(s). In these instances, estimates have been made for the most recent years based on prevailing trends up to the last year when data are available. Several scenarios were considered and trends reflecting the least amount of projected error for recent years were adopted. Also, data gathered for certain indicators (e.g., sense of belonging to community in Community Vitality) in surveys conducted by Statistics Canada during the pandemic were used to guide the direction of trends based on these scenarios.

Some indicators are *positive* in nature, so if the trend is upwards, the indicator is contributing to quality of life. For example, life expectancy in Healthy Populations, participation in physical activity in Leisure and Culture, and after-tax median income in Living Standards are all positive indicators so upward trends reflect contributions to wellbeing over the years. Similarly, if a positive indicator – such as the percentage of population with a strong sense of belonging in Community Vitality – is showing a downward trend, then it is having a diminishing effect on our wellbeing.

Other indicators are *negative* in nature, so if the trend is upwards, the indicator is lessening quality of life. For example, increases in the incidence of diabetes in Healthy Populations, greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) in the Environment, and the percentage of people reporting high levels of time pressure in Time Use are all detracting from our wellbeing. Conversely, declines in negative indicators such as the Crime Severity Index in Community Vitality, the percentage of the population that occasionally or daily smokes in Health Populations, and residential energy use in the Environment reflect contributions to our wellbeing within those domains.

Several changes have been made since the previous report on wellbeing in Saskatchewan. In some instances, the indicators have not changed, but the source of data for those indicators is different and judged to be a more timely, valid, and reliable measure of the indicators (e.g., percentage of the population making a charitable donation in the past year is now taken from the tax filer data). In other cases, new indicators have been introduced that were deemed to be stronger conceptual fits to a domain and also had more timely, valid, and reliable data sources. For example, the Environment domain now has four new indicators that are not only strong conceptual fits to the essence of the domain, but are also more accessible conceptually; that is, each one tells a clearer and meaningful story about the impact they have on our wellbeing.

In the following sections focused on each of the eight domains and their respective indicators, footnotes are provided below each data table for Saskatchewan and for Canada with the full description of the indicators and marked as either positive (+) or negative (-).

Trends in wellbeing in Saskatchewan from 1994 to 2022

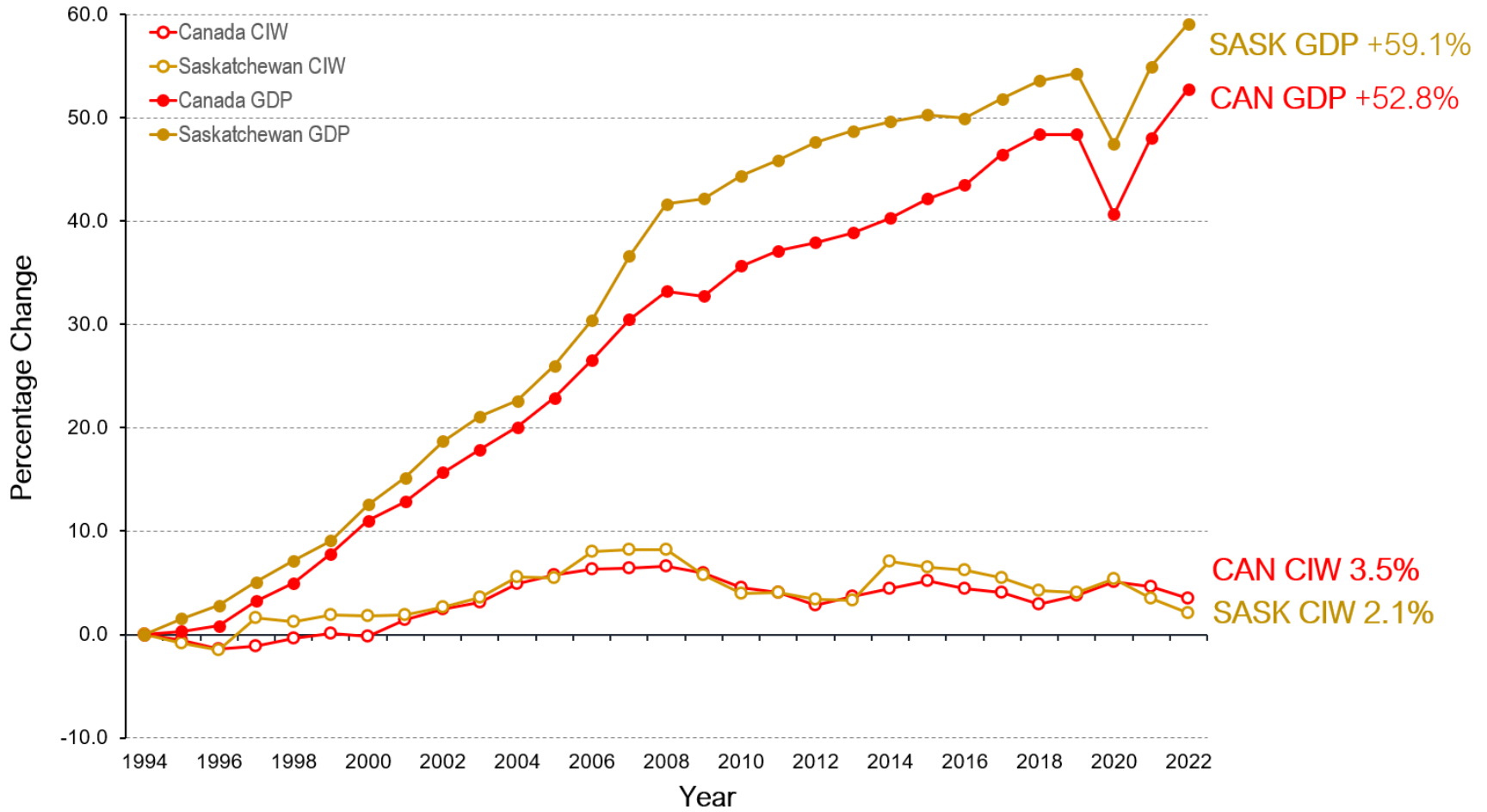


GDP per capita and the *Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW)* in Saskatchewan and Canada from 1994 to 2022

Changes in GDP per capita and the Canadian Index of Wellbeing
in Saskatchewan and Canada from 1994 to 2022

Year	GDP per capita		Percentage change in GDP per capita		Percentage change in CIW	
	Saskatchewan	Canada	Saskatchewan	Canada	Saskatchewan	Canada
1994	31,020.97	31,471.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1995	31,504.05	31,573.89	1.56	0.33	-0.80	-0.57
1996	31,887.88	31,736.38	2.79	0.84	-1.47	-1.44
1997	32,590.56	32,483.57	5.06	3.22	1.62	-1.13
1998	33,232.02	33,036.89	7.13	4.97	1.23	-0.37
1999	33,835.57	33,922.68	9.07	7.79	1.87	0.08
2000	34,923.80	34,935.88	12.58	11.01	1.83	-0.21
2001	35,718.03	35,511.08	15.14	12.84	1.91	1.41
2002	36,818.83	36,411.48	18.69	15.70	2.65	2.48
2003	37,568.42	37,097.18	21.11	17.88	3.55	3.13
2004	38,034.50	37,792.05	22.61	20.08	5.52	4.90
2005	39,088.69	38,674.20	26.01	22.89	5.43	5.76
2006	40,464.05	39,829.31	30.44	26.56	8.06	6.31
2007	42,379.11	41,068.46	36.61	30.49	8.23	6.45
2008	43,938.87	41,930.14	41.64	33.23	8.23	6.56
2009	44,099.73	41,778.83	42.16	32.75	5.73	5.94
2010	44,787.75	42,691.91	44.38	35.65	3.92	4.53
2011	45,264.86	43,160.15	45.92	37.14	4.01	4.05
2012	45,800.34	43,404.51	47.64	37.92	3.38	2.81
2013	46,130.20	43,699.11	48.71	38.85	3.31	3.64
2014	46,410.53	44,155.36	49.61	40.30	7.12	4.46
2015	46,615.16	44,741.11	50.27	42.16	6.52	5.18
2016	46,519.76	45,157.15	49.96	43.49	6.21	4.47
2017	47,106.51	46,086.84	51.85	46.44	5.50	4.07
2018	47,649.65	46,698.67	53.60	48.38	4.23	2.97
2019	47,857.67	46,698.44	54.28	48.38	4.10	3.75
2020	45,736.37	44,276.16	47.44	40.69	5.37	5.11
2021	48,070.97	46,603.88	54.96	48.08	3.45	4.58
2022	49,357.85	48,078.26	59.11	52.77	2.06	3.51

Figure 5. Trends in GDP per capita and the Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW) in Saskatchewan and Canada from 1994 to 2022



COMMUNITY VITALITY



Vital communities are those that have strong, active, and inclusive relationships among people, private, public, and non-governmental organisations that foster individual and collective wellbeing.

Vital communities are able to cultivate and marshal these relationships in order to create, adapt, and thrive in a changing world. They do so by focusing on social relationships and support, including community safety and social engagement, and on social norms and values, including feelings towards others and residents’ sense of belonging to their communities.

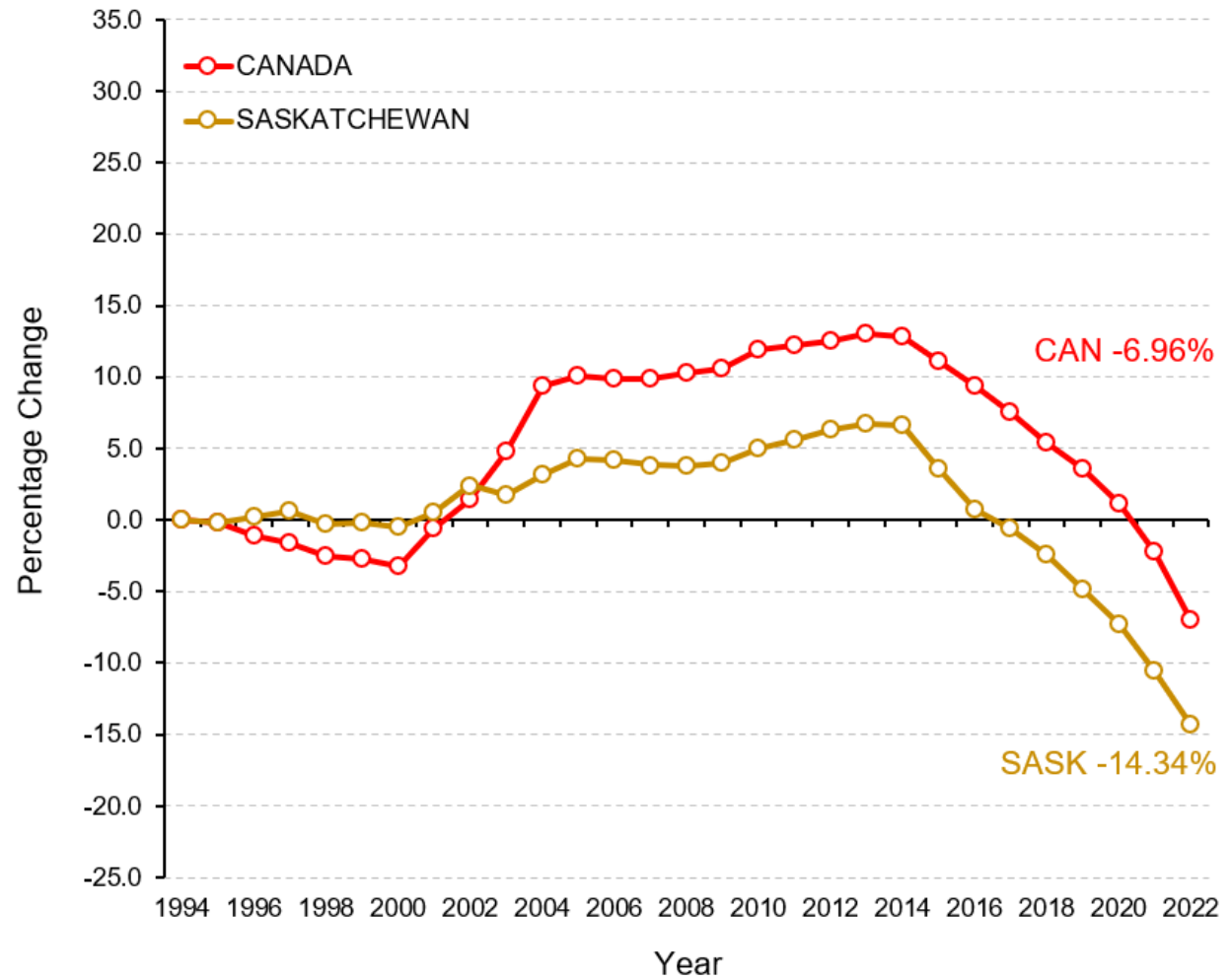
Indicators tracked 1994 to 2022

Dimension	Indicator
Social engagement	Percentage of population that reports somewhat or very strong sense of belonging to community (+)
Social engagement	Percentage of population volunteering without pay for a charitable or non-profit organisation (i.e., volunteer rate) (+)
Social support	Percentage of population that reports having no close friends (-)
Social support	Percentage of population that made a donation in the past year to a charitable or non-profit organisation (+)
Community safety	Percentage of population that feels safe from crime walking alone in their area after dark (+)
Community safety	Crime Severity Index (-)
Attitudes	Percentage of population experiencing discrimination in past 5 years based on ethno-cultural characteristics (-)
Attitudes	Percentage of population that believes most or many people can be trusted (+)

Percentage Change in
Community Vitality

Year	SASK.	Canada
1994	0.00	0.00
1995	-0.21	-0.17
1996	0.22	-1.06
1997	0.61	-1.60
1998	-0.32	-2.48
1999	-0.17	-2.75
2000	-0.47	-3.23
2001	0.54	-0.55
2002	2.40	1.46
2003	1.71	4.81
2004	3.17	9.34
2005	4.31	10.12
2006	4.19	9.90
2007	3.83	9.91
2008	3.81	10.33
2009	3.93	10.63
2010	4.99	11.94
2011	5.61	12.23
2012	6.31	12.52
2013	6.75	13.00
2014	6.58	12.84
2015	3.59	11.11
2016	0.76	9.36
2017	-0.62	7.55
2018	-2.46	5.36
2019	-4.90	3.52
2020	-7.35	1.10
2021	-10.60	-2.22
2022	-14.34	-6.96

Trends in *Community Vitality* in Saskatchewan and Canada from 1994 to 2022



	Saskatchewan	Canada
Overall change in Community Vitality from 1994 to 2022:	-14.34%	-6.96%

Trends in Indicators of *Community Vitality* from 1994 to 2022

SASKATCHEWAN

Year	INDICATORS ^a							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994		45.7	5.9		88.3			
1995		46.2	5.9		86.8			
1996		46.8	5.8		85.3			
1997		47.3	5.7	27.9	83.8			
1998		45.6	5.5	27.6	82.3	176.20		
1999		44.0	5.4	27.2	80.8	167.26		
2000		42.3	5.2	27.3	79.3	169.43		
2001	68.1	45.3	5.1	27.3	79.9	176.37		
2002	69.7	48.3	4.9	27.0	80.5	175.74		
2003	72.6	50.4	4.8	26.7	81.1	199.53		67.3
2004	72.4	54.2	4.9	26.7	81.7	192.29	10.6	68.2
2005	72.2	55.7	4.9	26.3	82.3	181.35	10.4	69.1
2006	71.3	57.1	5.0	25.8	82.1	170.51	10.3	64.0
2007	70.4	58.6	5.0	25.6	81.9	164.70	10.1	58.8
2008	70.6	58.5	5.1	25.7	81.8	152.54	10.0	53.7
2009	71.0	58.3	5.1	24.8	81.6	149.50	9.8	54.9
2010	72.0	58.2	5.2	25.3	81.4	148.15	9.4	56.0
2011	72.4	57.5	5.2	25.0	81.2	143.62	9.0	57.2
2012	73.8	56.9	5.3	24.3	80.9	138.80	8.6	58.3
2013	71.5	56.2	5.3	23.4	80.7	126.54	8.2	59.5
2014	74.7	55.9	5.7	22.9	80.4	125.04	7.8	59.3
2015	73.4	55.6	6.2	22.4	80.2	138.33	8.2	59.2
2016	74.0	55.2	6.6	21.5	79.7	151.37	8.6	59.0
2017	74.4	54.9	7.1	20.6	79.2	143.17	9.0	58.8
2018	74.6	54.6	7.5	19.6	78.6	140.74	9.4	58.6
2019	75.0	54.1	8.0	19.0	78.1	149.62	9.8	58.5
2020	75.3	52.5	8.4	17.6	77.6	142.70	10.5	58.3
2021	76.1	52.0	8.9	17.3	76.7	149.99	10.7	52.1
2022	70.2	51.8	9.2	16.8	75.7	156.58	10.7	45.9

^a Indicator:

- A = Percentage of population that reports somewhat or very strong sense of belonging to community (+)
- B = Percentage of population volunteering without pay for a charitable or non-profit organisation (i.e., volunteer rate) (+)
- C = Percentage of population that reports having no close friends (-)
- D = Percentage of population (tax-filers) that made a donation in the past year to a charitable or non-profit organisation (+)
- E = Percentage of population that feels safe from crime walking alone in their area after dark (+)
- F = Crime Severity Index (-)
- G = Percentage of population experiencing discrimination in past 5 years based on ethno-cultural characteristics (-)
- H = Percentage of population that believes most or many people can be trusted (+)

Trends in Indicators of *Community Vitality* from 1994 to 2022

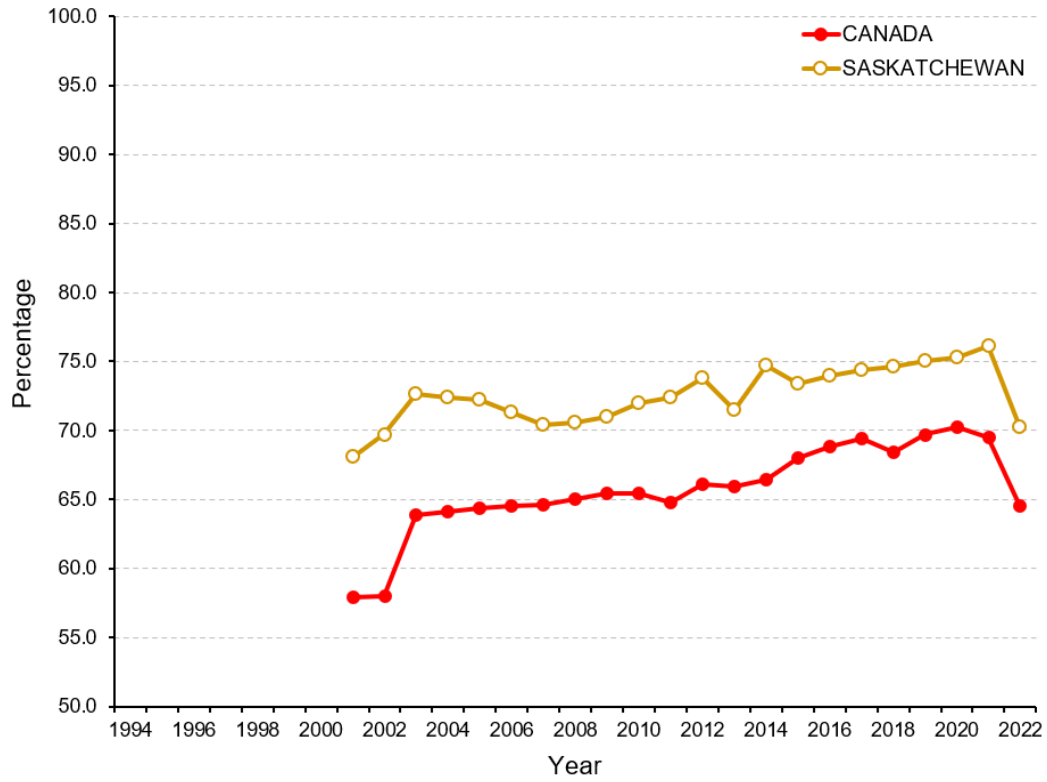
CANADA

Year	INDICATORS ^a							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994		32.6	5.4		72.5			
1995		32.3	5.4		72.8			
1996		31.9	5.5		73.1			
1997		31.4	5.6	25.7	73.4			
1998		29.8	5.7	25.8	73.7	118.84		
1999		28.3	5.8	25.5	74.0	111.24		
2000		26.7	6.0	25.5	74.5	106.73		
2001	57.9	31.3	6.1	25.2	75.0	105.30		
2002	58.0	36.0	6.2	25.1	75.6	104.14	8.7	
2003	63.9	39.8	6.3	24.9	76.1	106.84	7.8	55.3
2004	64.2	45.2	6.2	25.4	76.6	104.11	6.8	56.0
2005	64.4	45.5	6.1	25.0	77.2	101.33	6.8	56.7
2006	64.5	45.8	6.0	24.6	77.8	100.00	6.8	53.7
2007	64.6	46.1	5.9	24.0	78.3	95.28	6.7	50.7
2008	65.0	46.4	5.8	24.1	78.9	90.57	6.7	47.7
2009	65.4	46.7	5.8	23.1	79.5	87.77	6.7	48.9
2010	65.4	47.0	5.9	23.4	79.3	82.94	6.4	50.0
2011	64.8	45.9	5.9	23.0	79.2	77.61	6.2	51.2
2012	66.1	44.7	6.0	22.4	79.0	75.51	5.9	52.3
2013	65.9	43.6	6.0	21.9	78.9	68.92	5.7	53.5
2014	66.4	43.1	6.2	21.4	78.7	66.90	5.4	53.8
2015	68.0	42.6	6.4	21.0	79.0	70.39	6.1	54.1
2016	68.8	42.1	6.6	20.5	79.3	72.01	6.8	54.4
2017	69.4	41.6	6.8	20.0	79.6	73.60	7.4	54.7
2018	68.4	41.1	7.0	19.4	79.9	75.61	8.1	55.0
2019	69.7	40.7	7.2	19.0	80.2	79.75	8.8	55.3
2020	70.2	38.2	7.4	18.4	79.0	73.96	9.7	55.6
2021	69.5	37.9	7.6	17.7	77.7	74.87	10.3	51.0
2022	64.5	37.3	7.9	17.1	76.9	78.76	10.9	46.3

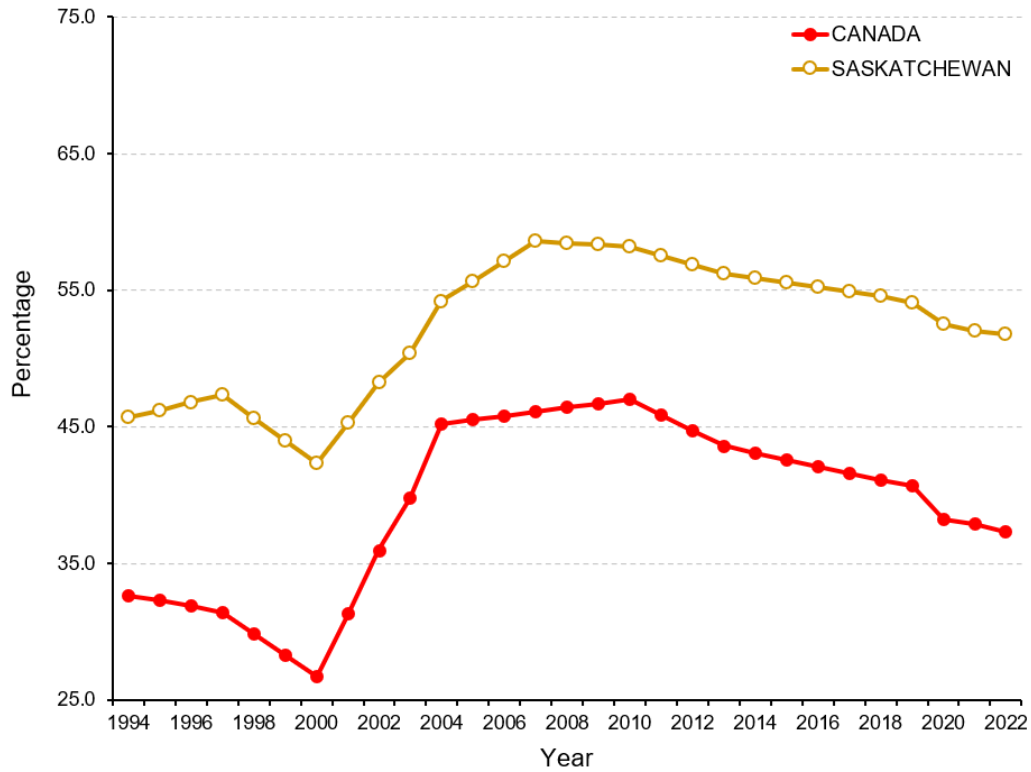
^a Indicator:

- A = Percentage of population that reports somewhat or very strong sense of belonging to community (+)
- B = Percentage of population volunteering without pay for a charitable or non-profit organisation (i.e., volunteer rate) (+)
- C = Percentage of population that reports having no close friends (-)
- D = Percentage of population (tax-filers) that made a donation in the past year to a charitable or non-profit organisation (+)
- E = Percentage of population that feels safe from crime walking alone in their area after dark (+)
- F = Crime Severity Index (-)
- G = Percentage of population experiencing discrimination in past 5 years based on ethno-cultural characteristics (-)
- H = Percentage of population that believes most or many people can be trusted (+)

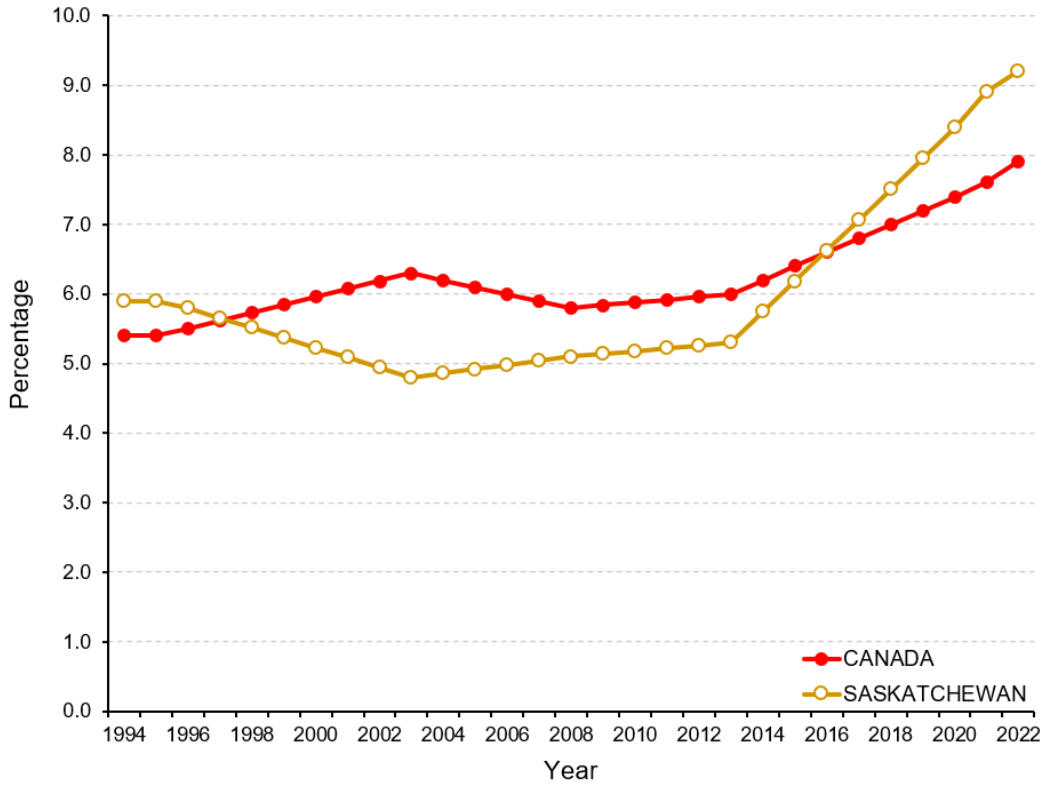
Percentage of population that reports somewhat or very strong sense of belonging to community



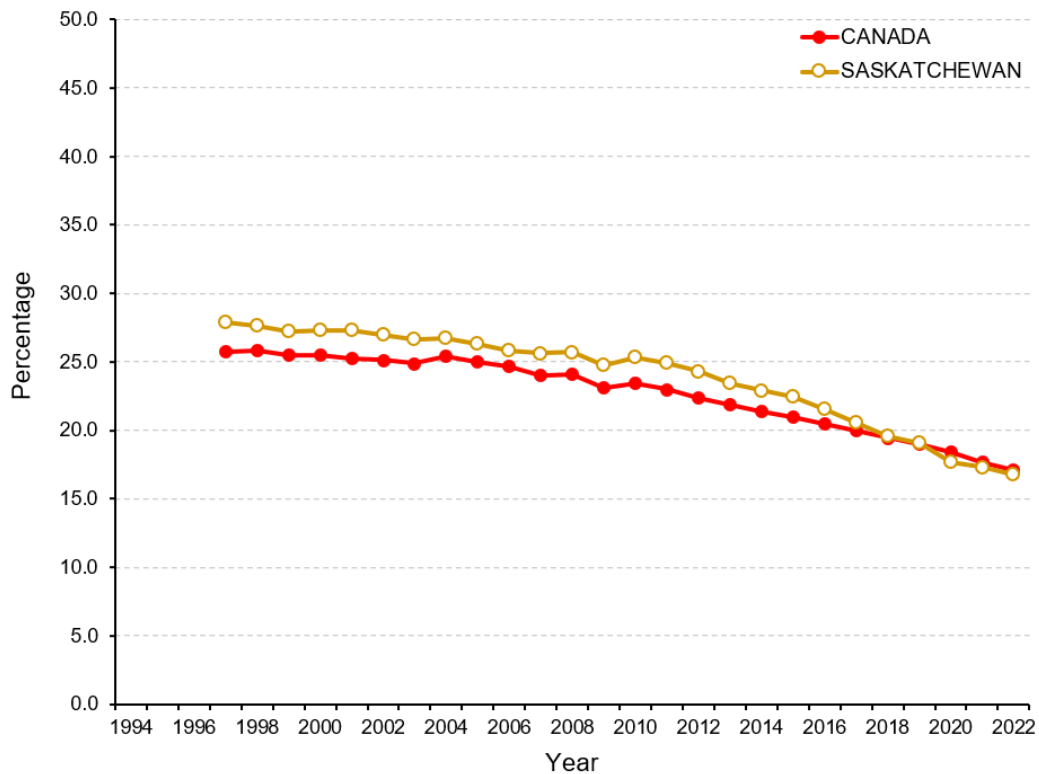
Percentage of population volunteering without pay for a charitable or non-profit organisation (i.e., volunteer rate)



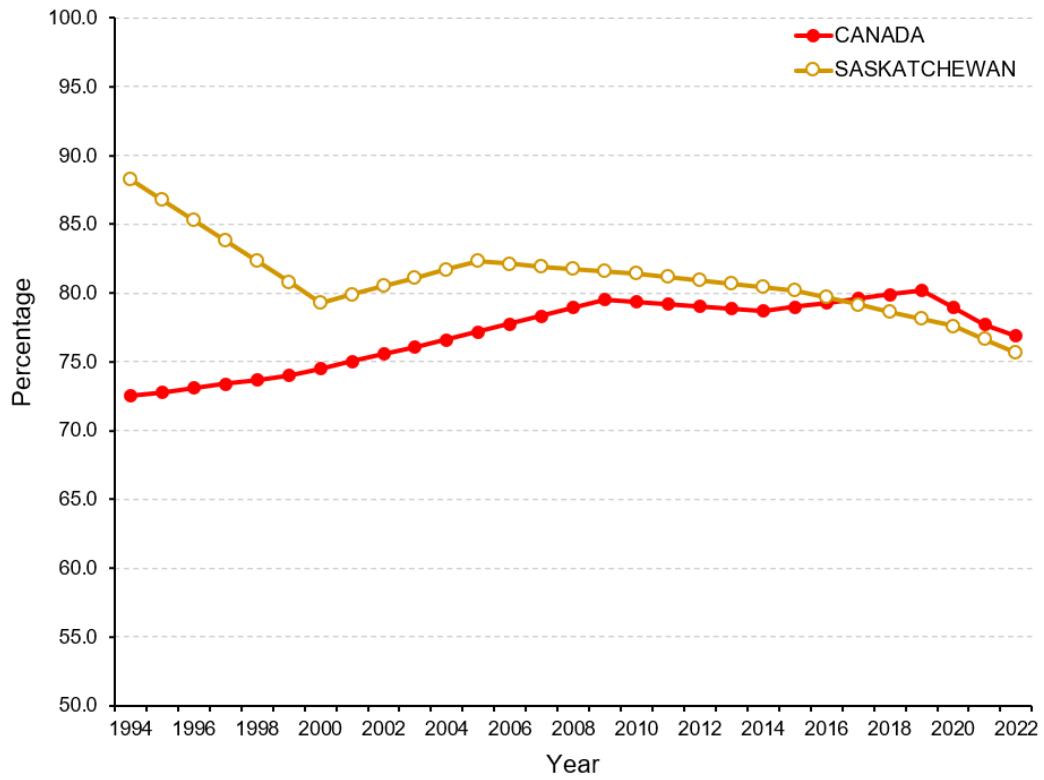
Percentage of population that reports having no close friends



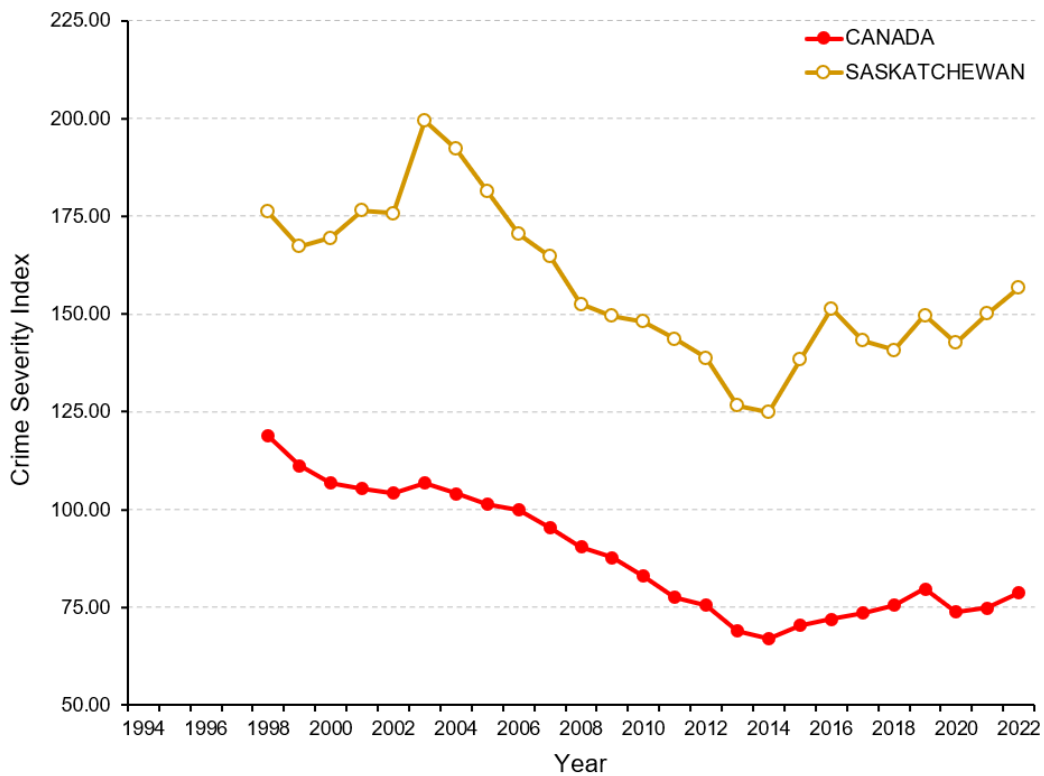
Percentage of population (tax-filers) that made a donation in the past year to a charitable or non-profit organisation



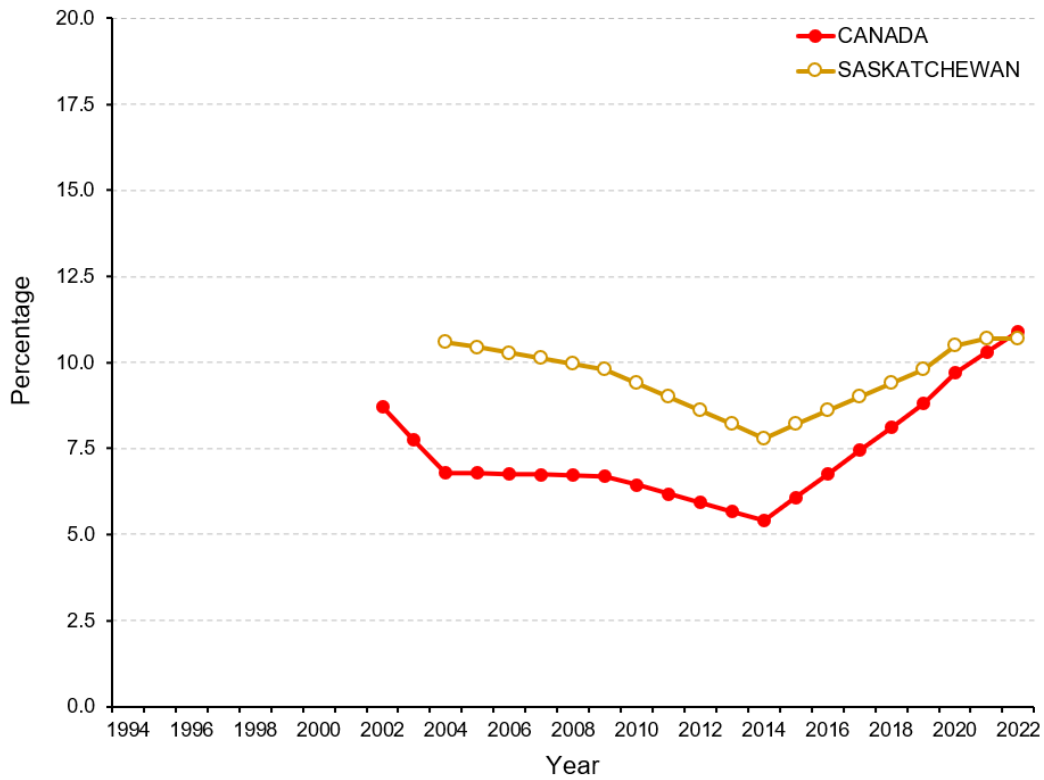
Percentage of population that feels safe from crime walking alone in their area after dark



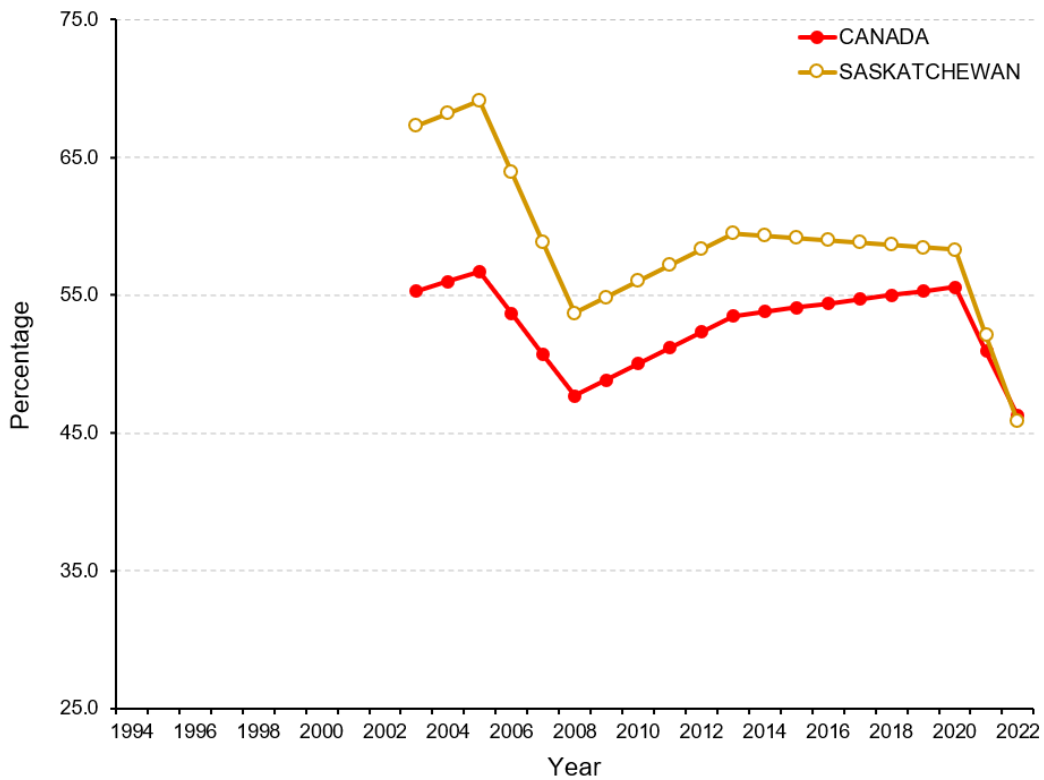
Crime Severity Index



Percentage of population experiencing discrimination in past 5 years based on ethno-cultural characteristics



Percentage of population that believes most or many people can be trusted



DEMOCRATIC ENGAGEMENT



Democratic Engagement means being involved in advancing democracy through political institutions, organisations, and activities.

A society that enjoys a high degree of democratic engagement is one where citizens participate in political activities, express political views, and foster political knowledge; where governments build relationships, trust, shared responsibility, and participation opportunities with citizens; and where citizens, governments, and civil society uphold democratic values at local, provincial, and national levels. A healthy democracy needs citizens who feel their votes count, are informed, participate, debate, and advocate. It needs governments at all levels to be transparent, inclusive, consultative, and trustworthy. In essence, political leadership, citizen participation, and communication demonstrate the level of democratic engagement.

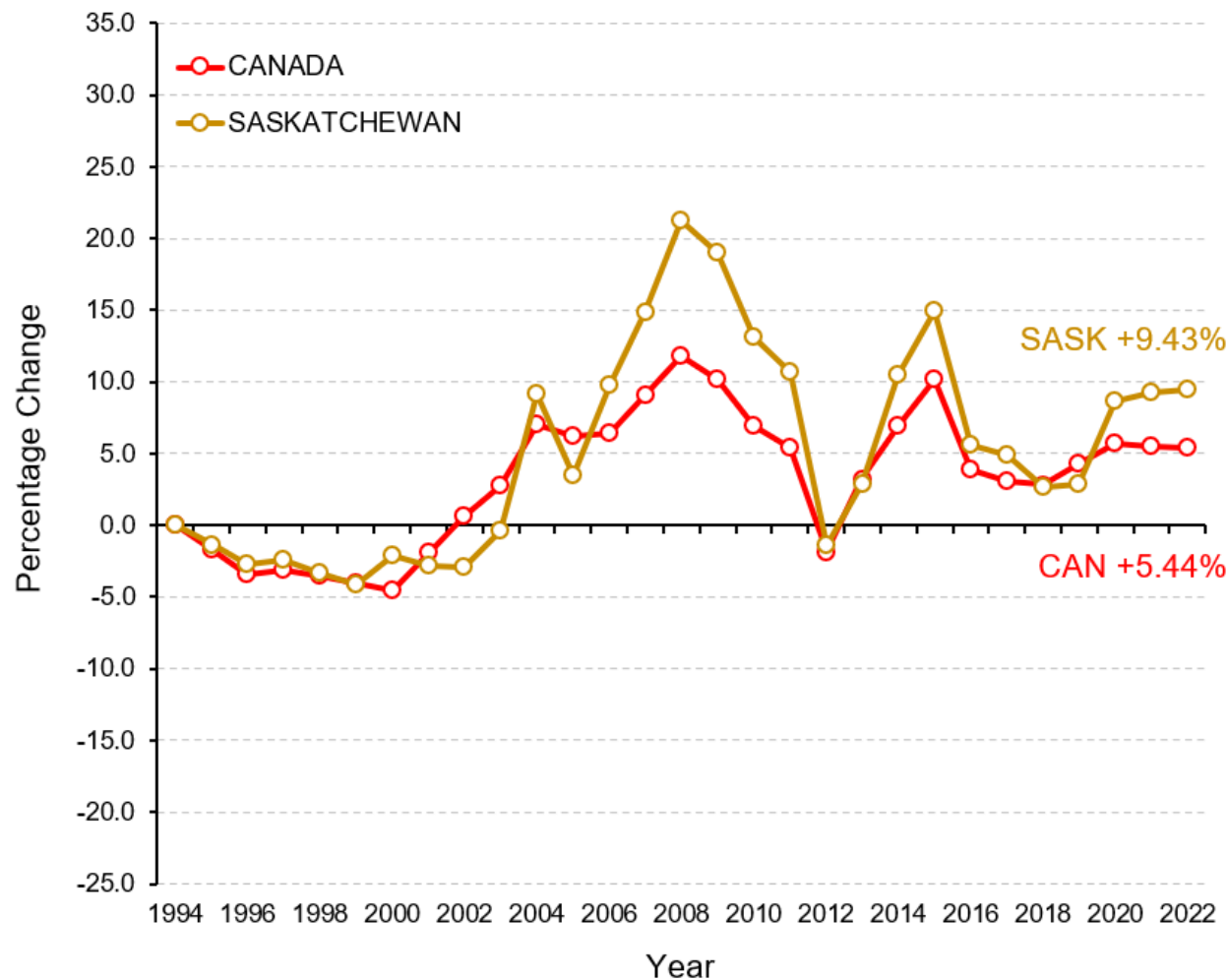
Indicators tracked 1994 to 2022

Dimension	Indicator
Participation	Percentage of voter turnout at federal elections (+)
Participation	Percentage of population that volunteers for a law, advocacy, or political group (+)
Participation	Older and younger voters' age gap (-)
Participation	Ratio of registered to eligible voters (+)
Leadership	Percentage of women in federal Parliament (+)
Leadership	Percentage of population with quite a lot or a great deal of confidence in federal Parliament (+)
Leadership	Percentage of population that reports being fairly or very satisfied with way democracy works in Canada (+)
Communication	Percentage of MP's budget dedicated to communications with constituents (+)

Percentage Change in Democratic Engagement

Year	SASK.	Canada
1994	0.00	0.00
1995	-1.35	-1.72
1996	-2.70	-3.44
1997	-2.43	-3.10
1998	-3.29	-3.58
1999	-4.15	-4.05
2000	-2.15	-4.53
2001	-2.84	-1.88
2002	-2.93	0.65
2003	-0.41	2.73
2004	9.18	7.00
2005	3.44	6.24
2006	9.73	6.40
2007	14.84	9.09
2008	21.22	11.80
2009	18.98	10.20
2010	13.09	6.93
2011	10.65	5.40
2012	-1.44	-1.85
2013	2.82	3.22
2014	10.44	6.96
2015	14.90	10.20
2016	5.59	3.85
2017	4.89	3.04
2018	2.64	2.81
2019	2.83	4.31
2020	8.69	5.70
2021	9.26	5.48
2022	9.43	5.44

Trends in *Democratic Engagement* in Saskatchewan and Canada from 1994 to 2022



Overall change in Democratic Engagement from 1994 to 2022:	Saskatchewan	Canada
	<u>+9.43%</u>	<u>+5.44%</u>

Trends in Indicators of *Democratic Engagement* from 1994 to 2022

SASKATCHEWAN

Year	INDICATORS ^a							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	68.4			0.98			66.7	
1995	67.4			1.00			64.1	
1996	66.3			1.01			61.6	
1997	65.3	1.76		1.02	0.00		59.0	
1998	64.3	1.67		0.99	0.00		62.2	
1999	63.3	1.59		0.97	0.00		65.4	
2000	62.3	1.50		0.94	14.29		68.6	
2001	61.5	1.56		0.95	14.29		64.7	
2002	60.7	1.61		0.95	14.29		60.7	3.47
2003	59.9	1.67		0.96	14.29	37.7	56.8	4.10
2004	59.1	1.72	59.9	0.96	14.29	39.3	52.8	6.72
2005	62.1	2.06	63.6	0.95	14.29	40.9	57.0	4.19
2006	65.1	2.40	67.2	0.94	14.29	42.5	61.1	5.00
2007	61.9	2.74	59.3	0.93	14.29	44.5	70.2	4.83
2008	58.7	2.34	51.3	0.92	14.29	45.7	79.3	6.55
2009	60.2	1.93	55.5	0.91	14.29	43.3	77.2	7.26
2010	61.6	1.53	59.6	0.89	14.29	41.0	75.1	6.96
2011	63.1	1.61	63.8	0.88	14.29	38.6	73.0	6.66
2012	65.1	1.69	53.2	0.89	14.29	36.3	74.1	2.57
2013	67.1	1.78	42.6	0.89	14.29	33.9	75.1	3.02
2014	69.1	1.73	31.9	0.90	14.29	34.6	76.2	4.36
2015	71.1	1.69	21.3	0.90	28.57	35.4	77.2	4.33
2016	71.5	1.65	23.5	0.90	28.57	36.1	68.4	2.33
2017	71.9	1.61	25.7	0.90	35.71	36.9	59.5	2.47
2018	72.2	1.56	27.8	0.90	35.71	37.6	50.7	2.43
2019	72.6	2.27	30.0	0.90	21.43	38.4	41.8	2.09
2020	68.4	2.97	32.9	0.90	21.43	39.1	51.5	2.16
2021	64.2	3.21	35.9	0.89	21.43	35.1	61.1	2.11
2022	65.1	3.34	38.6	0.88	21.43	31.1	67.4	2.09

^a Indicator:

- A = Percentage of voter turnout at federal elections (+)
- B = Percentage of population that volunteers for a law, advocacy, or political group (+)
- C = Older and younger voters' age gap (-)
- D = Ratio of registered to eligible voters (+)
- E = Percentage of women in federal Parliament (+)
- F = Percentage of population with quite a lot or a great deal of confidence in federal Parliament (+)
- G = Percentage of population that reports being fairly or very satisfied with way democracy works in Canada (+)
- H = Percentage of MP's budget dedicated to communications with constituents (+)

Trends in Indicators of *Democratic Engagement* from 1994 to 2022

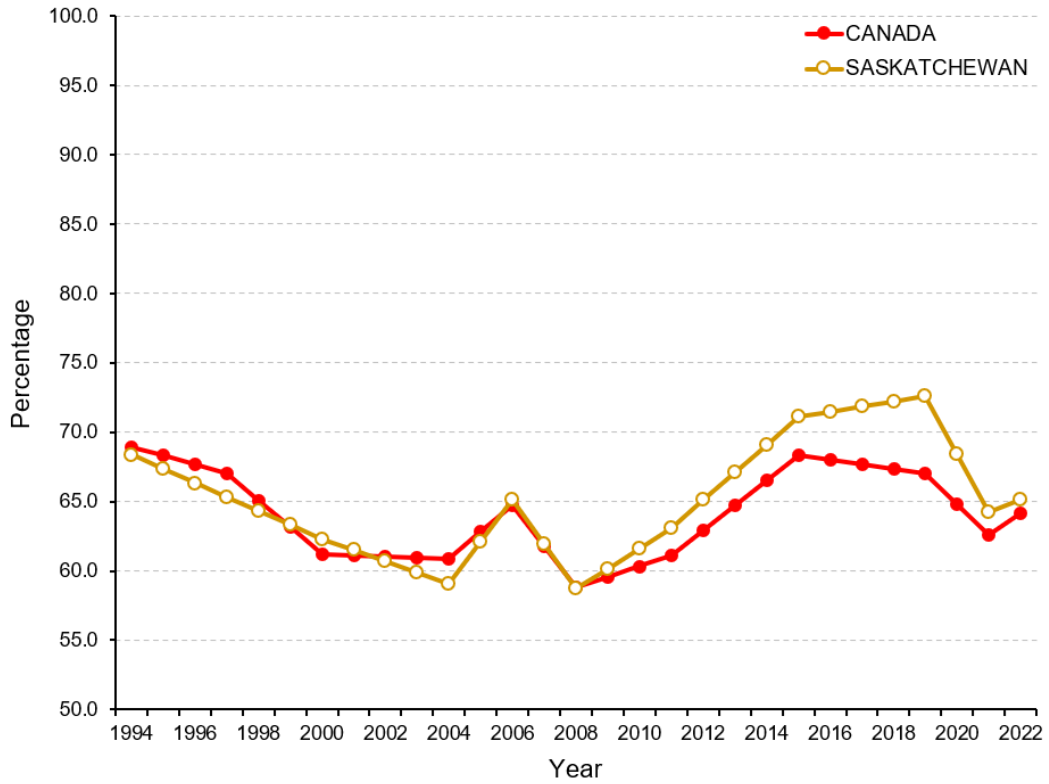
CANADA

Year	INDICATORS ^a							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	69.0			0.91			65.1	
1995	68.3			0.90			63.2	
1996	67.7			0.88			61.4	
1997	67.0	1.50		0.87	20.60		59.5	
1998	65.1	1.43		0.88	20.60		62.1	
1999	63.1	1.36		0.89	20.60		64.6	
2000	61.2	1.29		0.90	20.60		67.2	
2001	61.1	1.55		0.90	20.60		64.6	
2002	61.1	1.81		0.90	20.60		61.9	4.76
2003	61.0	2.07		0.90	20.60	49.2	59.3	4.85
2004	60.9	2.34	38.7	0.90	21.10	48.9	56.6	5.98
2005	62.8	2.22	36.2	0.90	21.10	48.7	59.9	5.40
2006	64.7	2.10	33.7	0.90	20.78	48.4	63.1	5.19
2007	61.8	1.99	32.4	0.90	20.78	48.1	67.6	6.33
2008	58.8	1.88	31.0	0.90	22.40	47.9	72.0	7.36
2009	59.6	1.77	32.8	0.90	22.40	45.8	70.4	7.59
2010	60.3	1.67	34.5	0.89	22.40	43.8	68.7	7.19
2011	61.1	1.73	36.3	0.89	24.68	41.7	67.1	6.79
2012	62.9	1.80	32.7	0.89	24.68	39.7	68.1	3.35
2013	64.7	1.87	29.0	0.90	24.68	37.6	69.1	4.61
2014	66.5	1.83	25.4	0.90	24.68	38.8	70.1	5.37
2015	68.3	1.80	21.7	0.90	26.04	40.1	71.1	5.87
2016	68.0	1.76	22.6	0.90	26.04	41.3	70.1	3.65
2017	67.7	1.72	23.5	0.90	26.04	42.6	69.1	3.54
2018	67.3	1.69	24.3	0.90	26.04	43.8	68.0	3.65
2019	67.0	2.00	25.2	0.90	28.99	45.1	67.0	3.18
2020	64.8	2.31	26.3	0.89	28.99	46.3	68.8	2.80
2021	62.6	2.58	27.5	0.89	29.88	39.4	70.5	2.68
2022	64.1	2.81	28.3	0.89	29.88	32.4	71.2	2.54

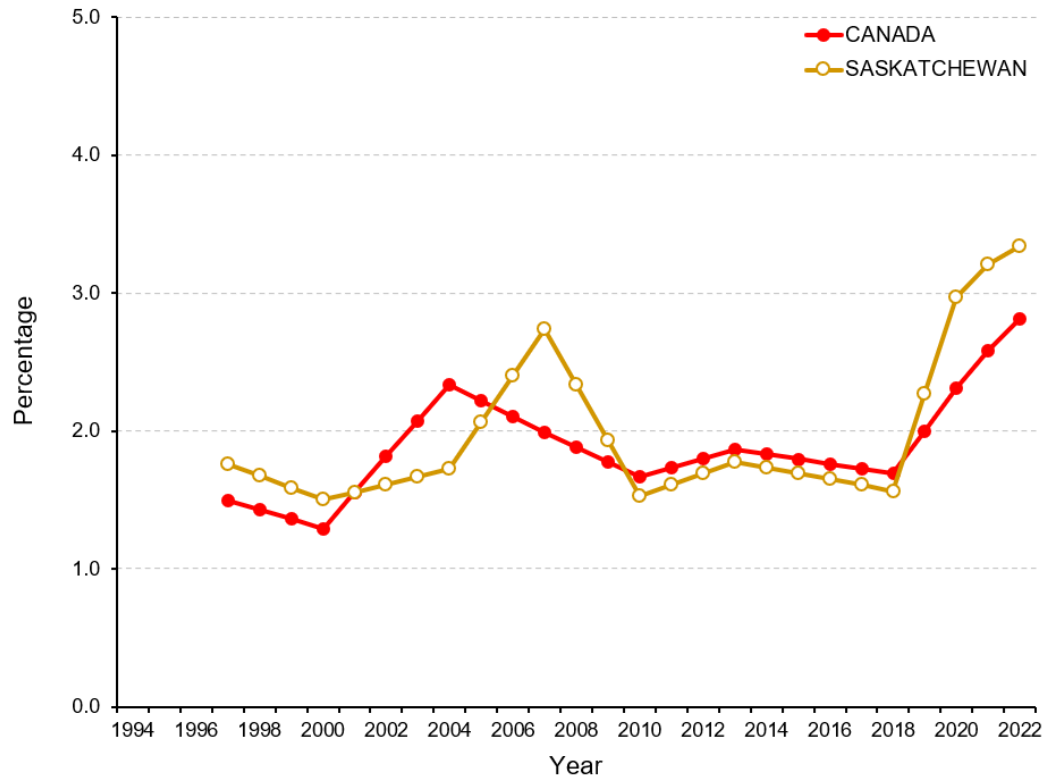
^a Indicator:

- A = Percentage of voter turnout at federal elections (+)
- B = Percentage of population that volunteers for a law, advocacy, or political group (+)
- C = Older and younger voters' age gap (-)
- D = Ratio of registered to eligible voters (+)
- E = Percentage of women in federal Parliament (+)
- F = Percentage of population with quite a lot or a great deal of confidence in federal Parliament (+)
- G = Percentage of population that reports being fairly or very satisfied with way democracy works in Canada (+)
- H = Percentage of MP's budget dedicated to communications with constituents (+)

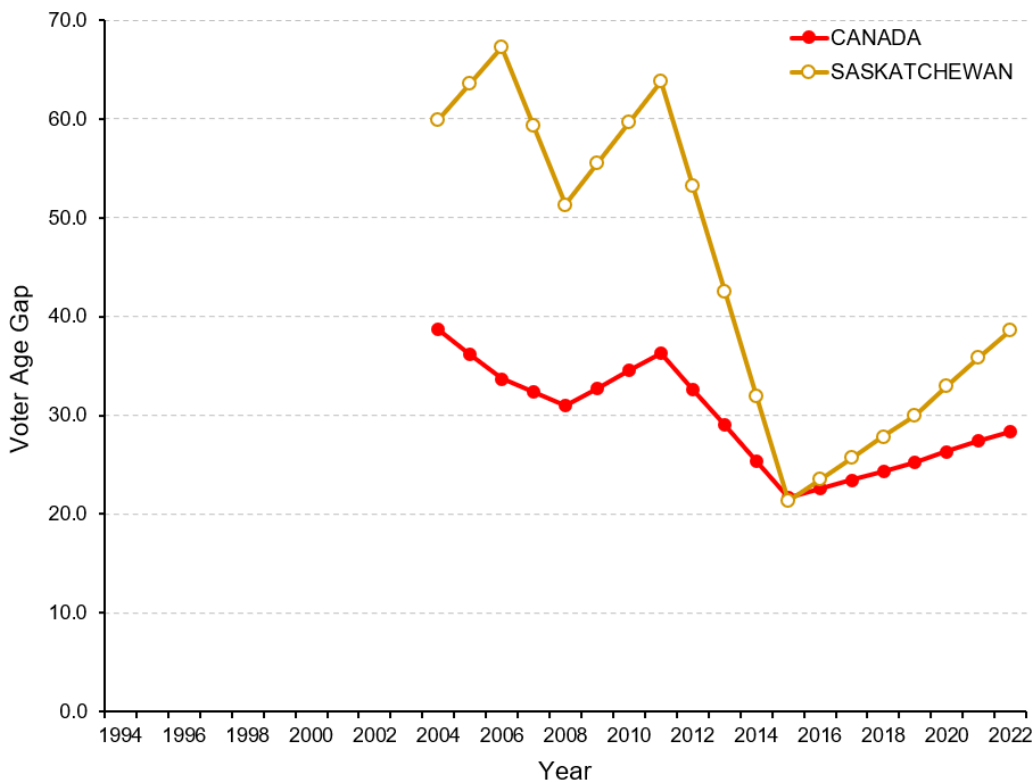
Percentage of voter turnout at federal elections



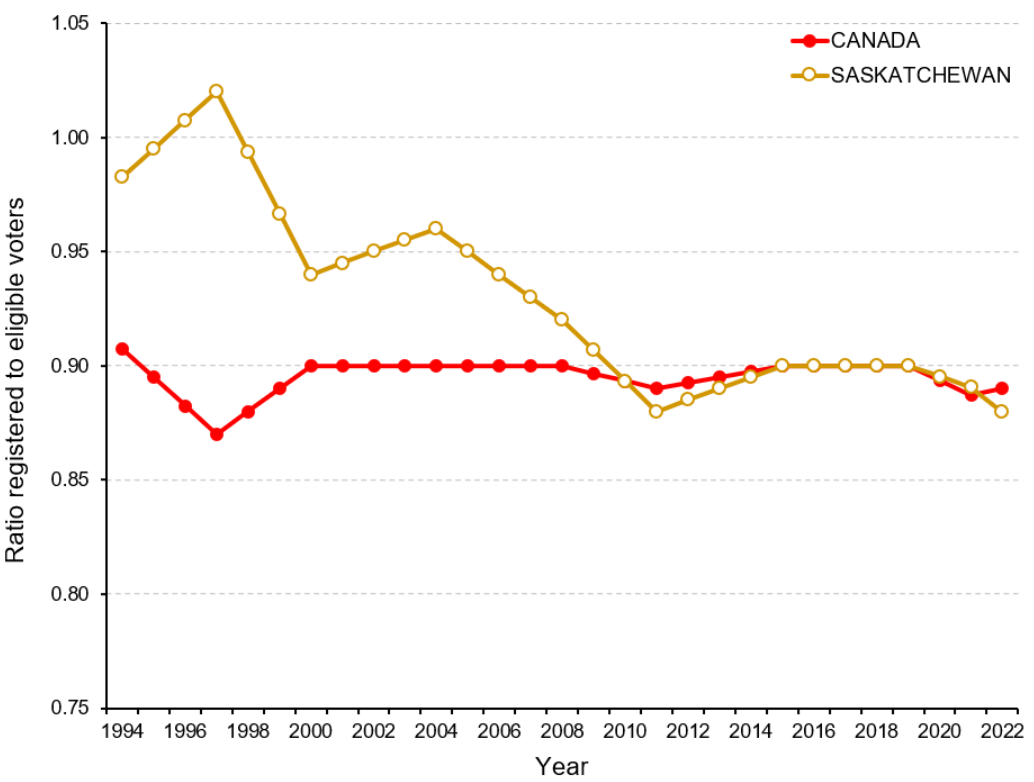
Percentage of population that volunteers for a law, advocacy, or political group



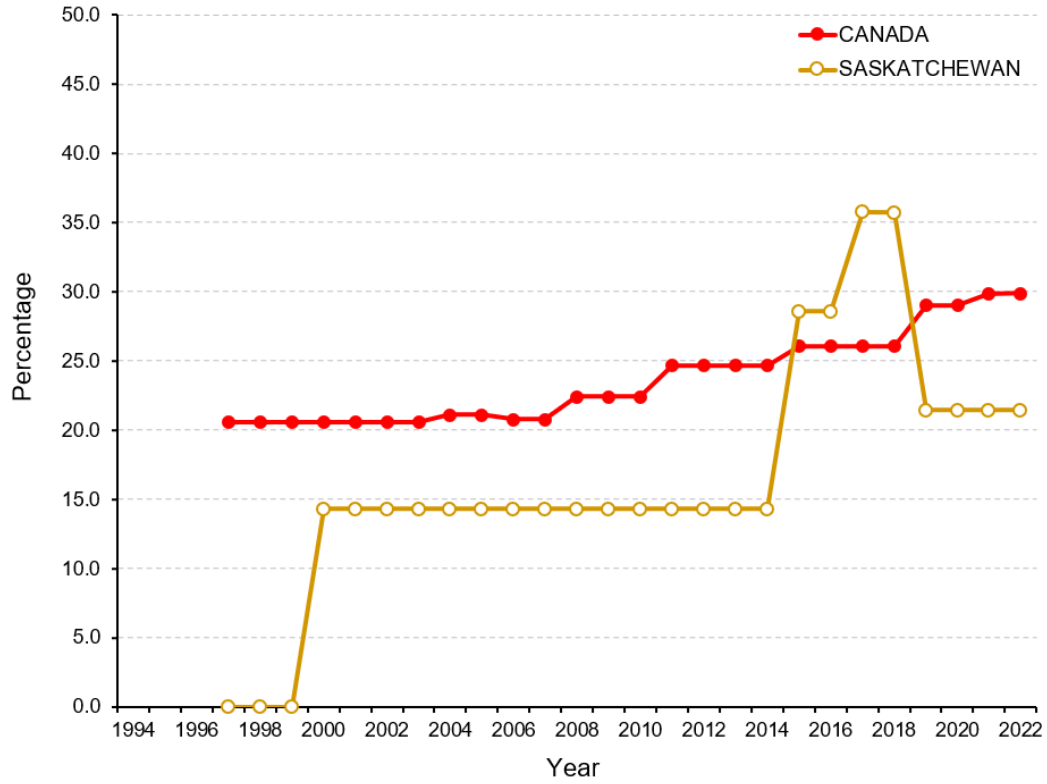
Older and younger voters' age gap



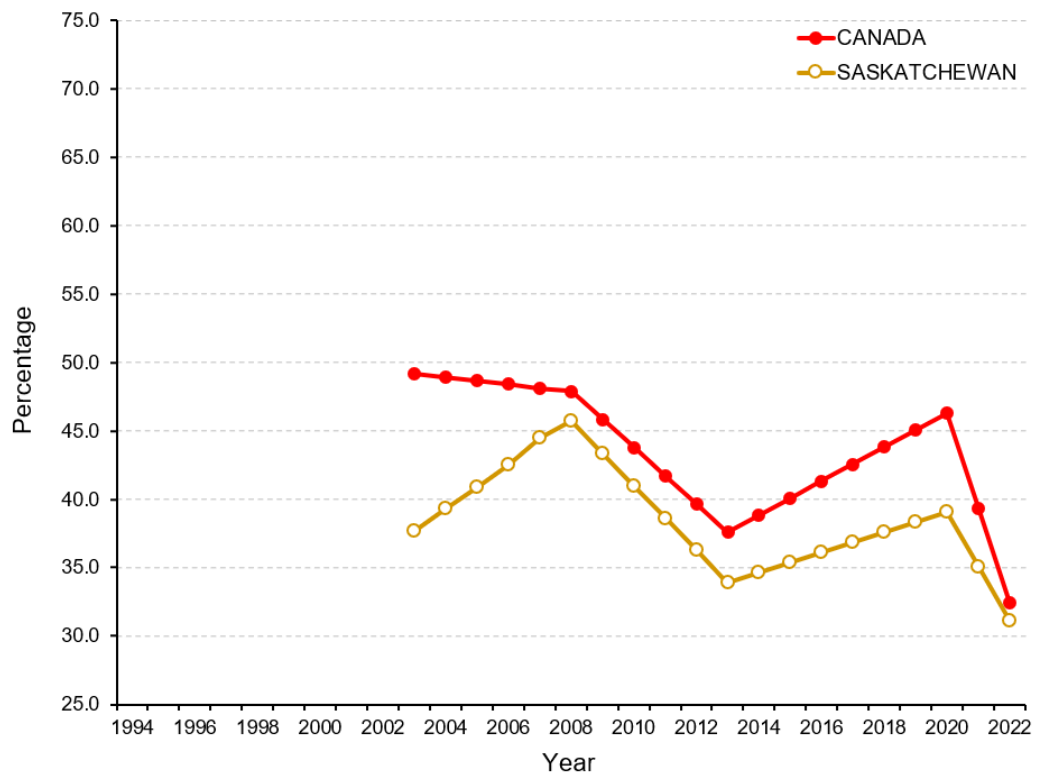
Ratio of registered to eligible voters



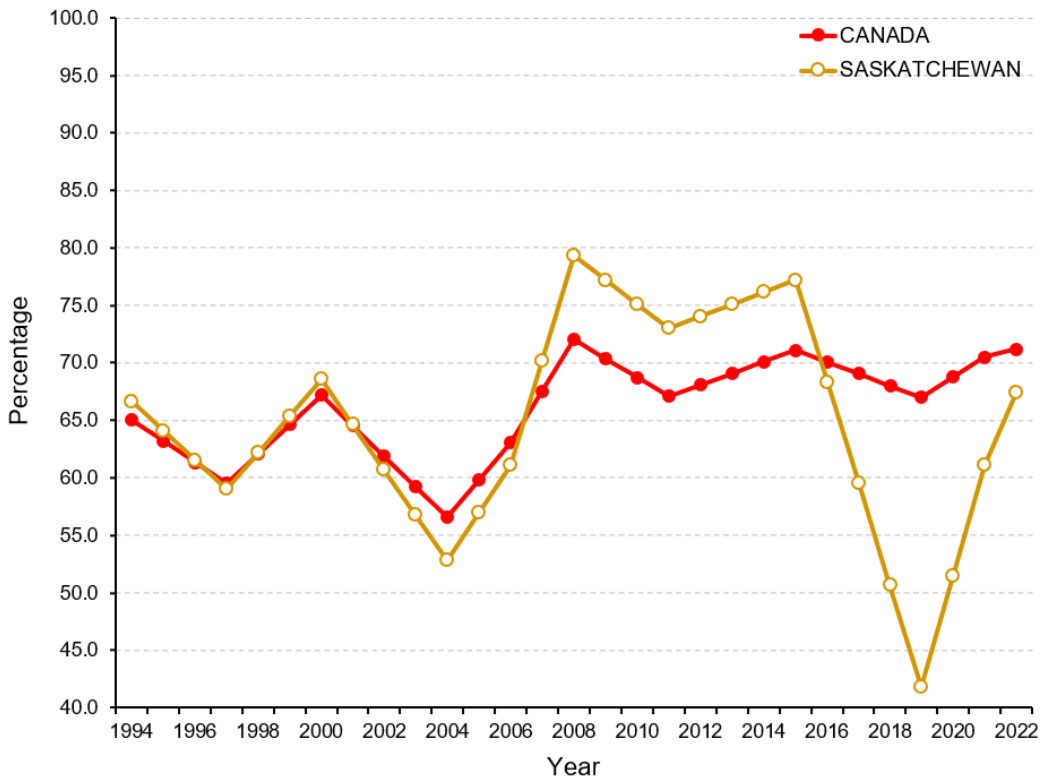
Percentage of women in federal Parliament



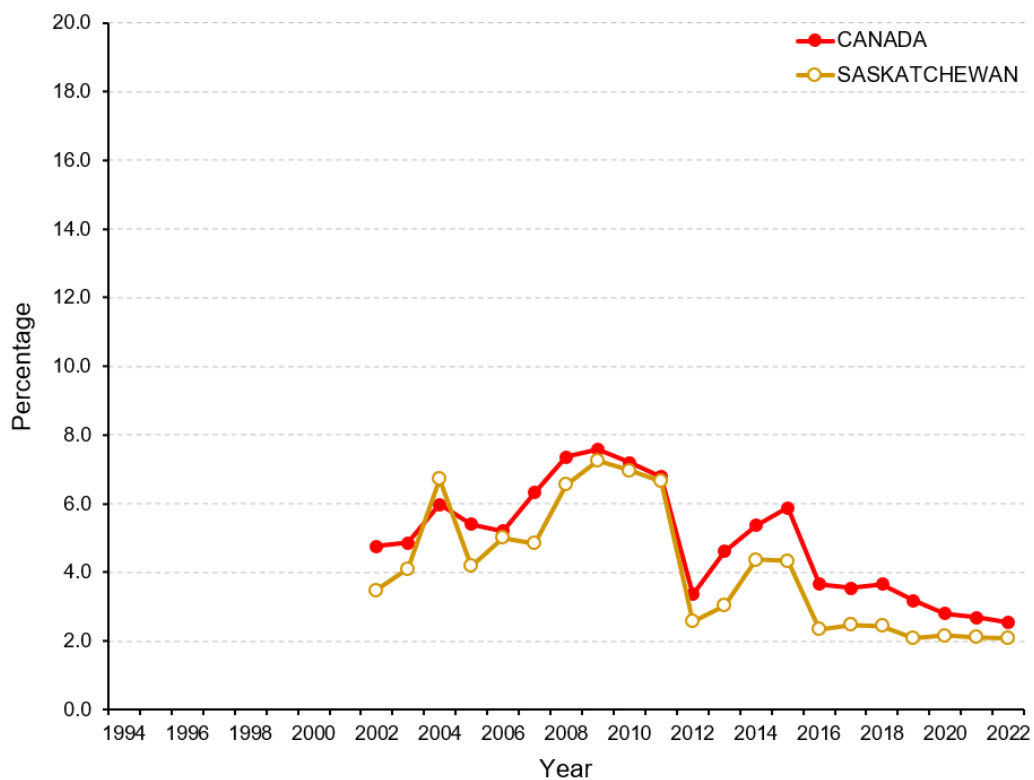
Percentage of population with quite a lot or a great deal of confidence in federal Parliament



Percentage of population that reports being fairly or very satisfied with way democracy works in Canada



Percentage of MP's budget dedicated to communications with constituents



EDUCATION



Education is the systematic instruction, schooling, or training given to the young in preparation for the work of life, and by extension, similar instruction or training obtained in adulthood.

Societies that thrive encourage a thirst for knowledge — at every age and stage of life. Education is a process that begins before school age and is reflected in pre-school arrangements such as childcare and early childhood education. It also continues beyond elementary and high school, to college, university, and professional training through apprenticeships. Education continues as lifelong learning.

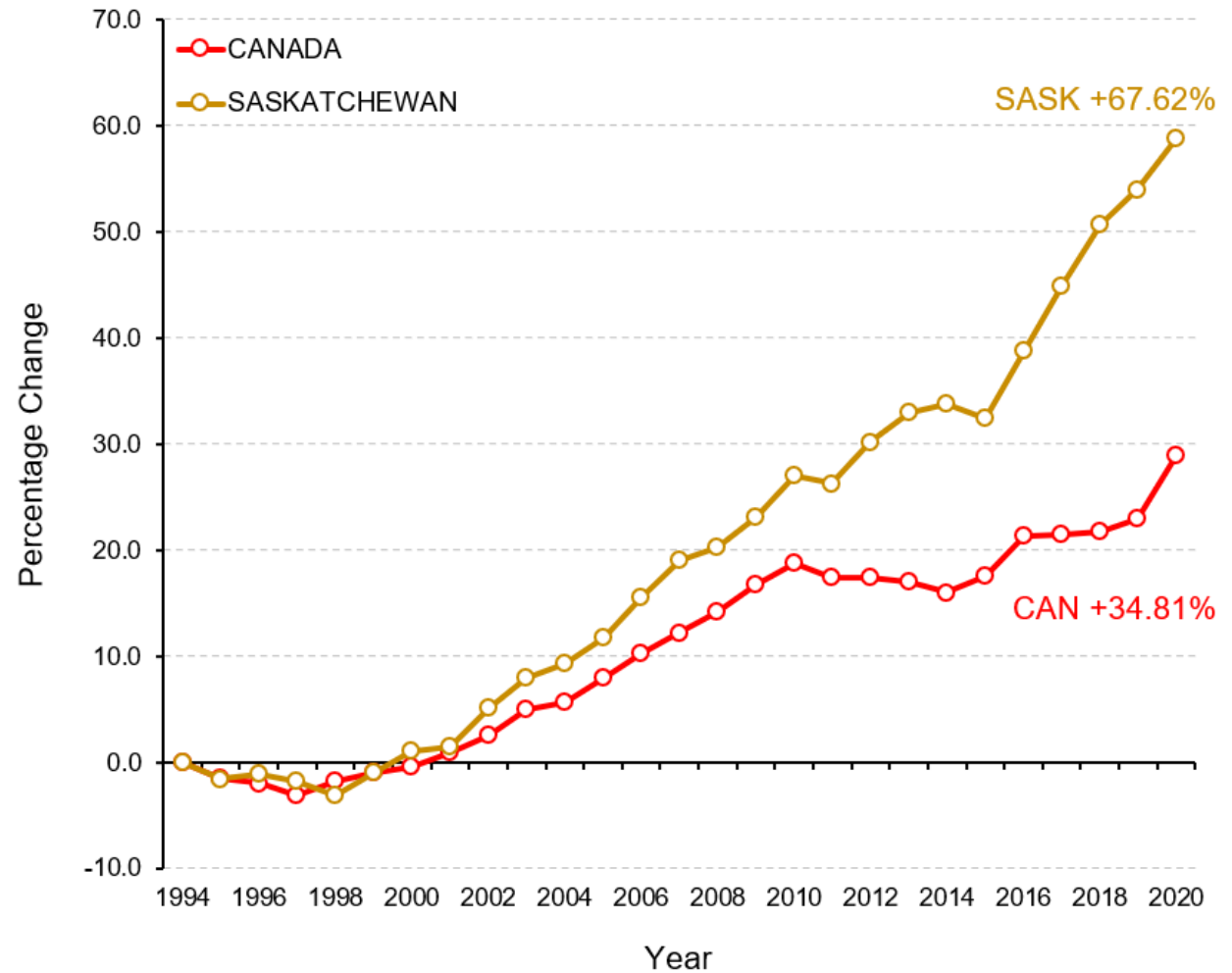
Indicators tracked 1994 to 2022

Dimension	Indicator
Overall academic achievement	Public high school graduation rate (+)
Overall academic achievement	Percentage of 25 to 64 year olds in population with a university degree (+)
Investing in education	Average expenditure per public school student (\$2022) (+)
Investing in education	Ratio of students to educators in public schools (-)
Accessibility	Average annual Canadian undergraduate tuition fees (current dollars) (-)
Accessibility	Percentage of bachelor’s degree students with debt after graduation (-)
Life-long participation	Percentage of children 0 to 5 years of age for whom there is regulated, centre-based childcare (+)
Life-long participation	Percentage of adults 25 years of age or older who participate in education-related activities (+)

Percentage Change in Education

Year	SASK.	Canada
1994	0.00	0.00
1995	-1.58	-1.51
1996	-1.17	-2.00
1997	-1.75	-3.11
1998	-3.17	-1.73
1999	-1.01	-0.93
2000	1.03	-0.43
2001	1.51	0.89
2002	5.07	2.48
2003	7.94	4.94
2004	9.29	5.63
2005	11.78	7.96
2006	15.53	10.30
2007	19.08	12.21
2008	20.23	14.14
2009	23.04	16.71
2010	27.02	18.81
2011	26.26	17.44
2012	30.18	17.41
2013	32.96	16.96
2014	33.71	16.00
2015	32.35	17.57
2016	38.80	21.34
2017	44.80	21.51
2018	50.65	21.68
2019	53.97	22.89
2020	58.80	28.87
2021	64.82	33.56
2022	67.62	34.81

Trends in *Education* in Saskatchewan and Canada from 1994 to 2022



Overall change in Education from 1994 to 2022:

Saskatchewan	Canada
+67.62%	+34.81%

Trends in Indicators of *Education* from 1994 to 2022

SASKATCHEWAN

Year	INDICATORS ^a							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	60.9	12.4	10.94		2,341		4.1	2.33
1995	61.1	12.7	11.03		2,544		4.4	2.07
1996	61.4	14.0	11.27		2,680		4.7	1.81
1997	62.3	13.9	11.58		2,726		4.9	1.55
1998	63.2	14.5	11.72	17.0	3,074		5.2	1.29
1999	64.1	15.3	11.94	16.6	3,279		5.3	1.52
2000	65.0	15.8	11.87	16.3	3,367		5.3	1.76
2001	65.9	15.4	12.47	16.2	3,668		5.4	1.99
2002	68.6	16.6	12.69	15.7	3,879	59.0	5.8	2.22
2003	71.3	17.1	13.46	14.8	4,287	59.8	6.3	2.46
2004	70.8	17.5	13.80	14.5	4,645	60.6	6.7	2.69
2005	71.4	18.1	14.35	14.4	5,063	61.4	7.4	2.92
2006	74.4	19.0	14.58	14.2	5,063	62.2	8.1	2.92
2007	76.1	18.0	15.07	13.1	4,774	63.0	8.6	2.91
2008	74.6	19.1	15.06	13.4	5,015	61.5	9.1	2.91
2009	74.1	19.4	15.81	13.8	5,064	60.0	9.8	2.90
2010	71.7	19.8	17.61	13.7	5,173	58.5	10.5	2.89
2011	67.4	20.1	17.02	13.6	5,431	57.0	11.0	2.90
2012	68.2	21.8	18.42	13.3	5,734	55.5	11.5	2.90
2013	67.8	23.0	19.88	13.4	6,106	54.0	12.1	2.91
2014	68.6	24.3	19.71	14.3	6,402	54.0	12.6	2.92
2015	66.8	23.4	19.44	14.2	6,693	54.0	13.2	2.92
2016	69.3	24.2	20.72	14.6	6,978	54.0	13.7	3.64
2017	69.1	24.8	19.92	14.8	7,042	54.0	14.7	4.36
2018	68.0	24.9	20.37	15.0	7,257	54.0	15.6	5.08
2019	67.3	25.9	17.91	15.0	7,511	54.2	16.6	5.80
2020	68.3	26.7	17.72	15.2	7,798	54.4	17.2	6.52
2021	68.0	27.7	18.87	14.6	8,235	54.6	17.8	7.24
2022	66.4	28.9	18.30	15.0	8,455	54.8	17.9	7.96

^a Indicator:

- A = Public high school graduation rate (+)
- B = Percentage of 25 to 64 year olds in population with a university degree (+)
- C = Average expenditure per public school student (\$2022) (+)
- D = Ratio of students to educators in public schools (-)
- E = Average annual Canadian undergraduate tuition fees (current dollars) (-)
- F = Percentage of Bachelor's degree students with debt after graduation (-)
- G = Percentage of children 0 to 5 years of age for whom there is regulated, centre-based childcare (+)
- H = Percentage of adults 25 years of age or older who participate in education-related activities (+)

Trends in Indicators of *Education* from 1994 to 2022

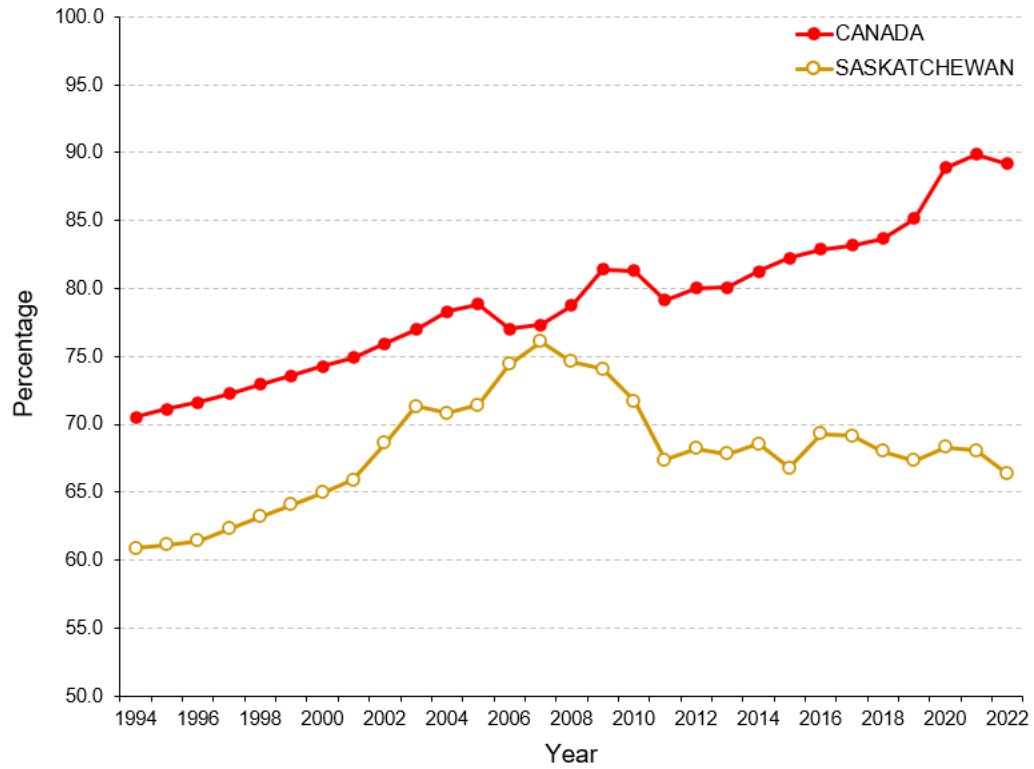
CANADA

Year	INDICATORS ^a							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	70.5	16.7	10.07		2,023		11.5	3.60
1995	71.1	17.0	10.22		2,221		11.5	3.49
1996	71.6	17.3	10.47		2,384		11.9	3.38
1997	72.3	17.9	10.65		2,648		12.2	3.26
1998	72.9	18.3	12.05	15.9	2,869		12.6	3.15
1999	73.6	19.1	12.33	16.5	3,064		13.4	3.28
2000	74.3	20.0	12.18	16.2	3,328		14.1	3.41
2001	74.9	20.6	12.20	16.2	3,447		14.9	3.54
2002	75.9	21.1	12.54	15.9	3,577	53.0	15.6	3.67
2003	77.0	22.0	12.65	14.5	3,711	53.2	16.4	3.80
2004	78.3	22.2	13.11	14.2	3,975	53.4	17.1	3.94
2005	78.8	23.2	13.75	14.0	4,141	53.6	18.1	4.07
2006	77.0	23.9	14.20	13.6	4,211	53.8	19.1	4.26
2007	77.3	24.5	14.84	12.9	4,400	54.0	19.7	4.45
2008	78.7	24.9	15.29	12.6	4,558	53.3	20.3	4.64
2009	81.4	25.2	16.27	12.3	4,747	52.7	21.1	4.83
2010	81.3	26.2	16.91	12.1	4,939	52.0	21.8	5.03
2011	79.2	26.5	16.96	12.1	5,146	51.3	22.2	4.86
2012	80.0	27.4	17.10	12.0	5,313	50.7	22.5	4.69
2013	80.1	28.0	17.30	11.9	5,586	50.0	23.3	4.53
2014	81.3	28.3	17.32	12.5	5,767	50.8	24.1	4.36
2015	82.2	29.4	17.55	12.4	5,998	51.6	26.4	4.20
2016	82.9	30.3	17.77	12.5	6,201	52.4	28.7	4.67
2017	83.2	30.8	17.78	12.5	6,375	53.2	28.1	5.14
2018	83.7	31.5	17.98	12.4	6,618	54.0	27.5	5.62
2019	85.1	32.8	17.92	12.3	6,822	53.4	26.9	6.09
2020	88.9	34.4	17.50	12.4	6,468	52.8	27.7	6.56
2021	89.9	35.6	18.62	12.0	6,580	52.2	28.4	7.04
2022	89.2	36.3	18.07	12.1	6,660	51.6	28.7	7.51

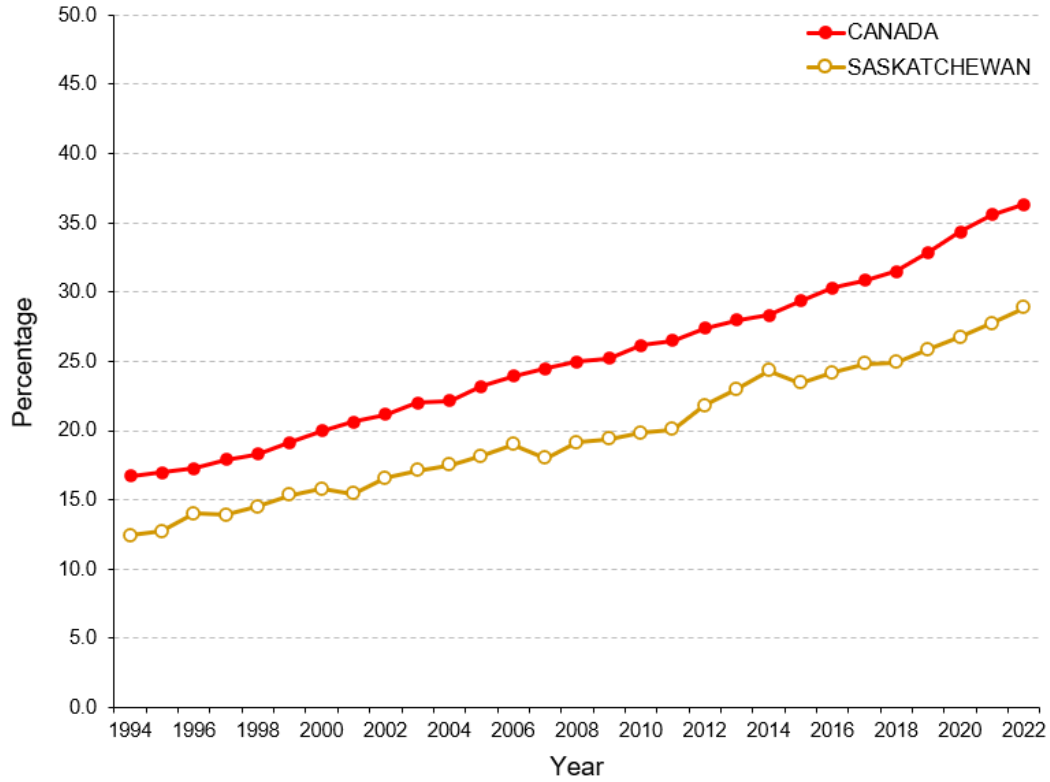
^a Indicator:

- A = Public high school graduation rate (+)
- B = Percentage of 25 to 64 year olds in population with a university degree (+)
- C = Average expenditure per public school student (\$2022) (+)
- D = Ratio of students to educators in public schools (-)
- E = Average annual Canadian undergraduate tuition fees (current dollars) (-)
- F = Percentage of Bachelor's degree students with debt after graduation (-)
- G = Percentage of children 0 to 5 years of age for whom there is regulated, centre-based childcare (+)
- H = Percentage of adults 25 years of age or older who participate in education-related activities (+)

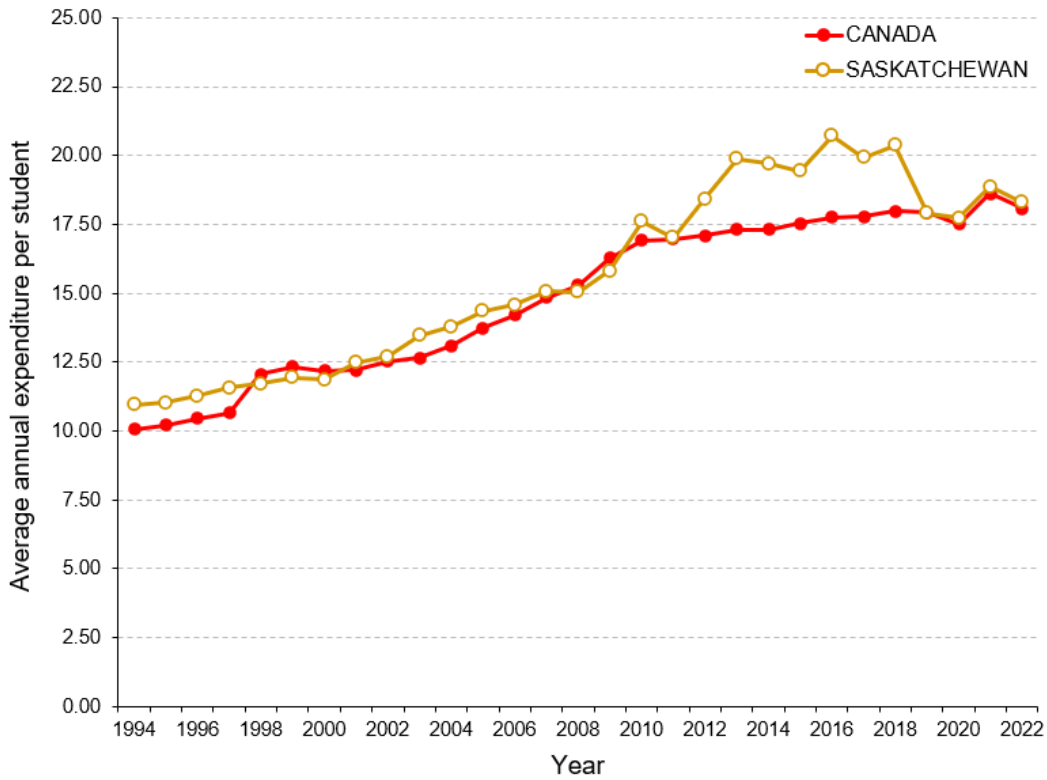
Public high school graduation rate



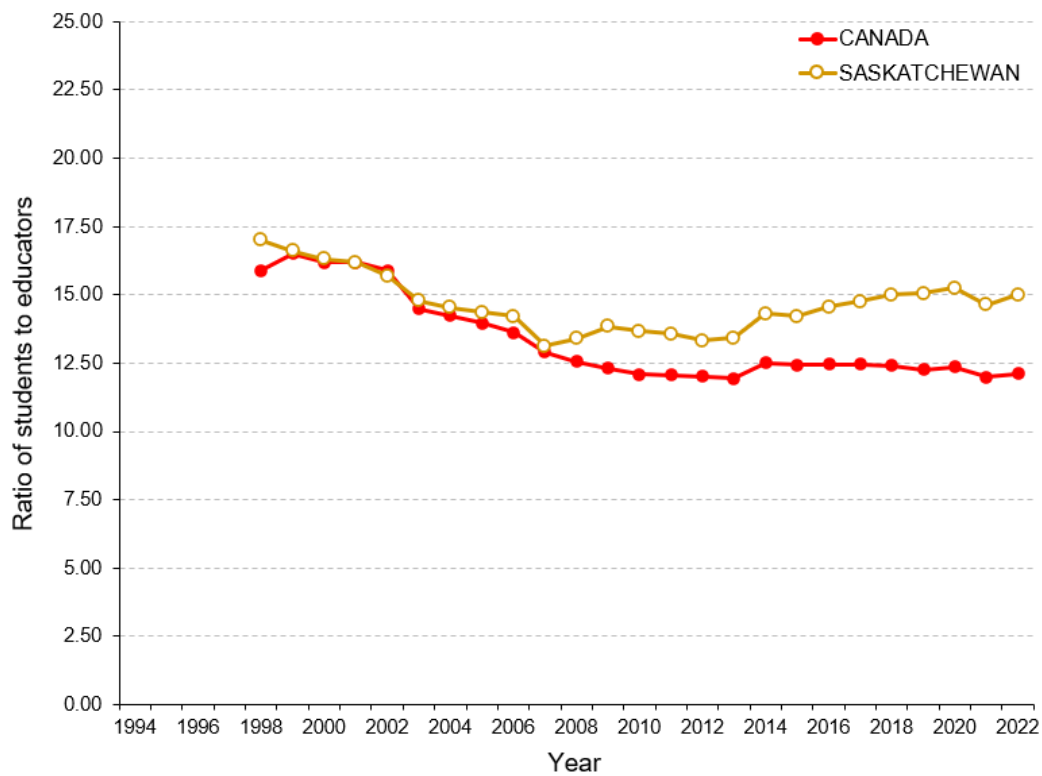
Percentage of 25 to 64 year olds in population with a university degree



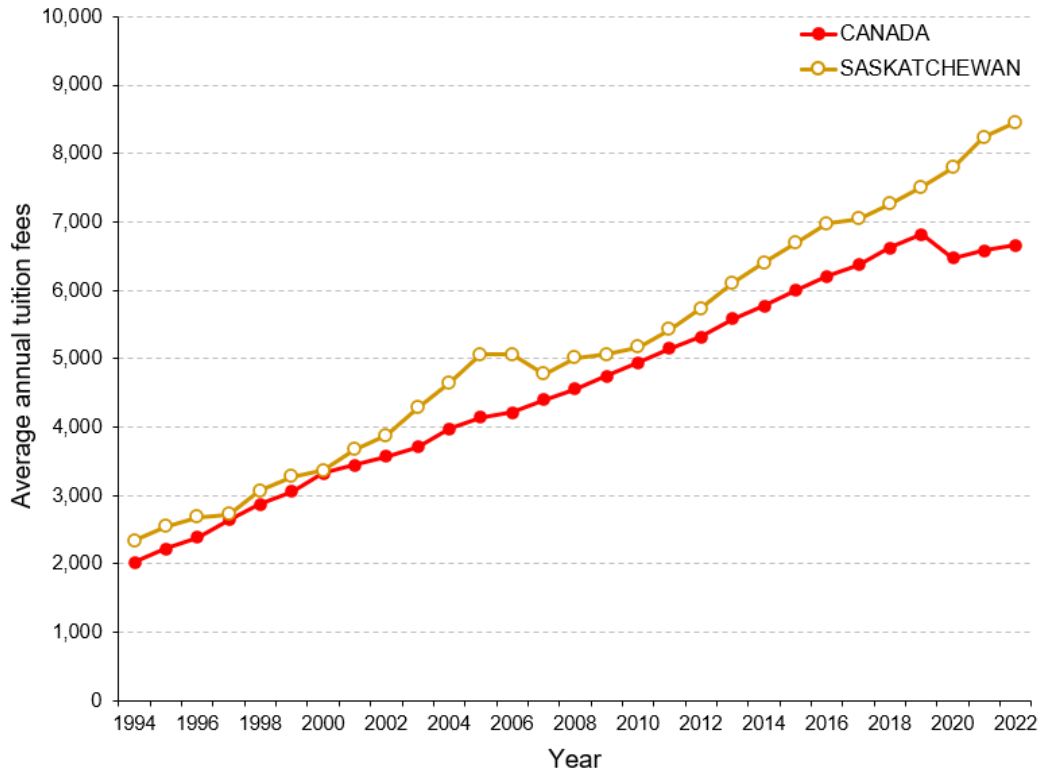
Average expenditure per public school student (\$2022)



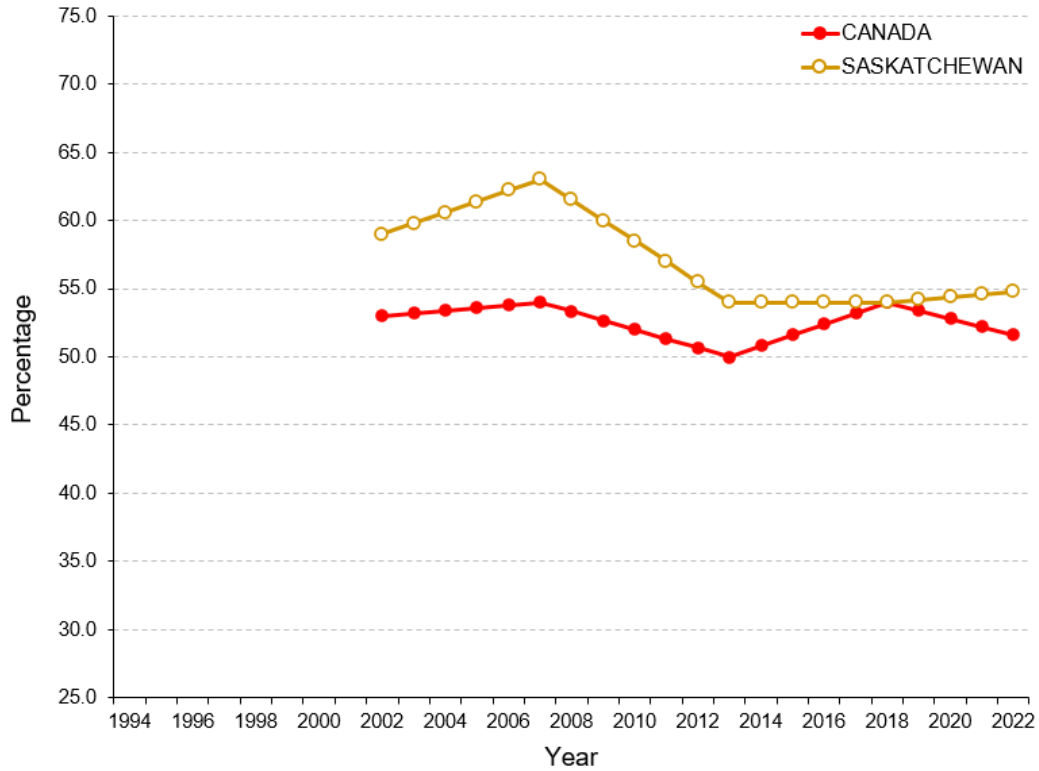
Ratio of students to educators in public schools



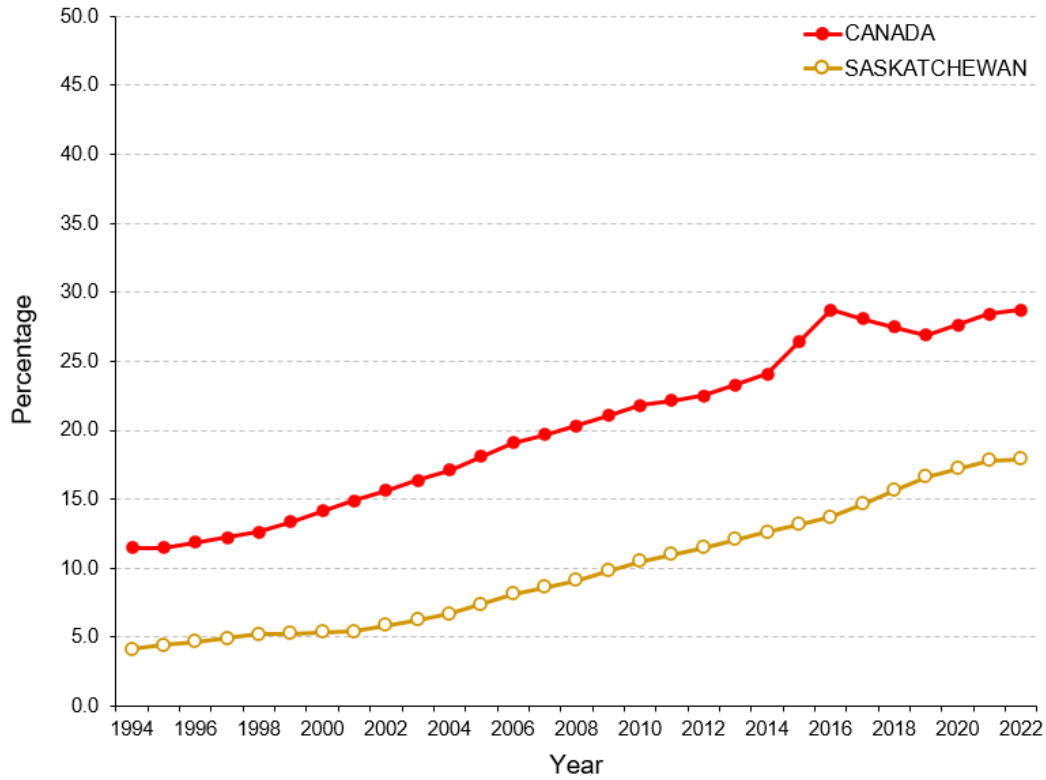
Average annual Canadian undergraduate tuition fees (current dollars)



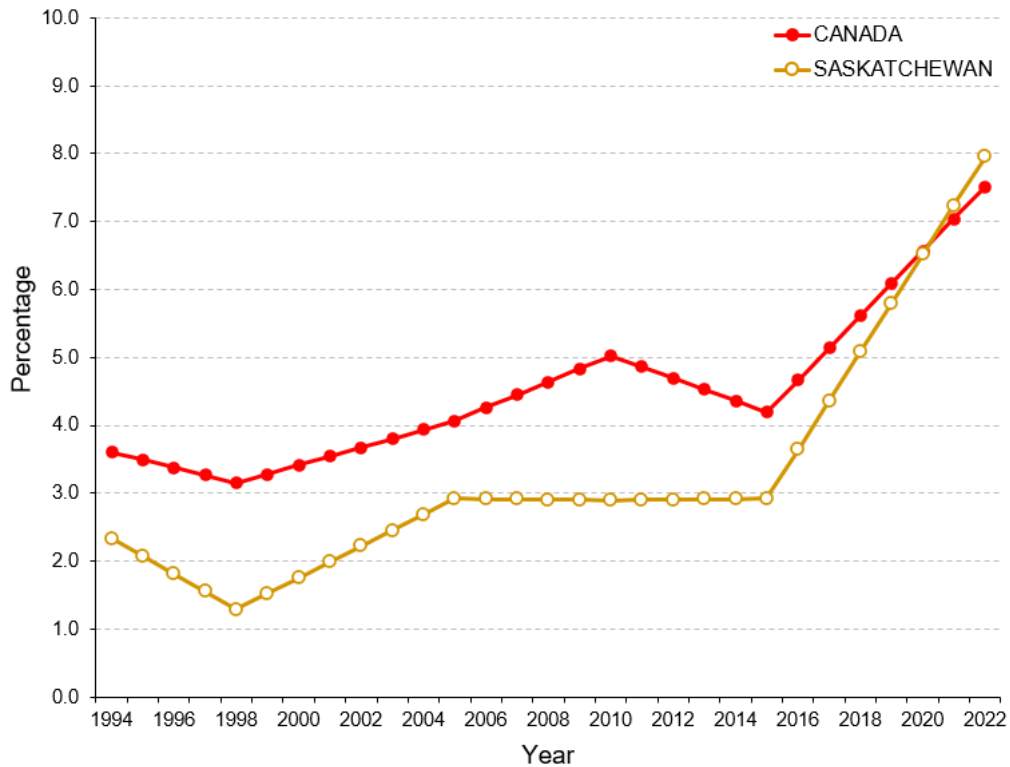
Percentage of Bachelor's degree students with debt after graduation



Percentage of children 0 to 5 years of age for whom there is regulated, centre-based childcare



Percentage of adults 25 years of age or older who participate in education-related activities



ENVIRONMENT



The environment is the foundation upon which human societies are built and the source of our sustained wellbeing. On a broader level, environmental protection involves the prevention of waste and damage while revitalizing our ecosystems and working towards the sustainability of all our resources.

The environment is the basis for our health, our communities, and our economy. Despite its fundamental importance to human existence and the natural resource wealth it provides to Canada, we often fail to appreciate the various ecosystem services provided by nature that sustain human wellbeing. Indeed, how great is our wellbeing if we cannot breathe the air or drink the water?

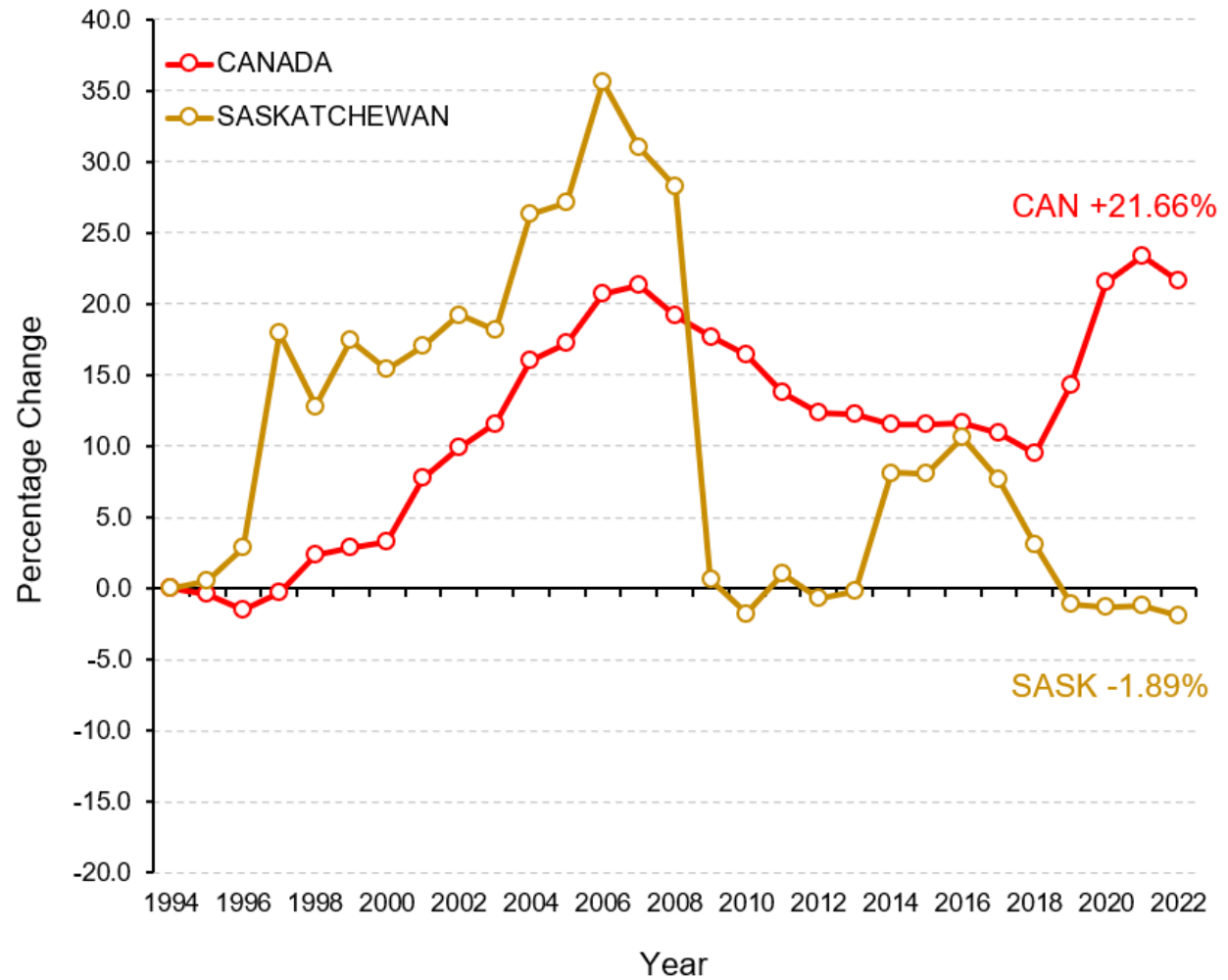
Indicators tracked 1994 to 2022

Dimension	Indicator
Air	Air pollution in fine particulate matter emissions (megatonnes) (-)
Air	Absolute greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (megatonnes of CO ₂ per year) (-)
Freshwater	Drinking water from water plants per capita served (cubic metres) (+)
Biotic resources	Total farm land (hectares) (+)
Biotic resources	Forest regeneration: Area planted (hectares) (+)
Energy	Primary energy production (terajoules) (-)
Energy	Residential energy use (terajoules per 1,000 dwellings) (-)
Stewardship	Percentage of people who volunteered in conservation or protection of environment/wildlife activities (+)

Percentage Change in Environment

Year	SASK.	Canada
1994	0.00	0.00
1995	0.56	-0.39
1996	2.87	-1.46
1997	17.92	-0.25
1998	12.81	2.33
1999	17.47	2.89
2000	15.42	3.25
2001	17.04	7.73
2002	19.23	9.90
2003	18.17	11.58
2004	26.30	16.03
2005	27.11	17.27
2006	35.63	20.70
2007	31.02	21.29
2008	28.23	19.17
2009	0.63	17.71
2010	-1.77	16.42
2011	1.07	13.82
2012	-0.66	12.38
2013	-0.15	12.27
2014	8.12	11.53
2015	8.08	11.56
2016	10.60	11.61
2017	7.63	10.96
2018	3.04	9.54
2019	-1.11	14.34
2020	-1.33	21.52
2021	-1.18	23.32
2022	-1.89	21.66

Trends in *Environment* in Saskatchewan and Canada from 1994 to 2022



Overall change in Environment from 1994 to 2022:

Saskatchewan	Canada
-1.89%	+21.66%

Trends in Indicators of *Environment* from 1994 to 2022

SASKATCHEWAN

Year	INDICATORS ^a							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	484.03	67.09		26.69	7.08			
1995	474.15	70.47		26.63	7.55	1,246.5	123.932	
1996	472.68	72.47		26.57	9.15	1,300.6	136.668	
1997	477.90	75.03		26.51	15.66	1,406.6	120.682	5.7
1998	464.38	74.14		26.45	11.86	1,393.8	111.434	6.1
1999	456.84	74.14		26.39	14.04	1,334.7	114.270	6.6
2000	451.22	76.44		26.33	12.35	1,422.5	117.662	7.0
2001	449.53	76.35		26.27	12.61	1,447.9	116.937	7.3
2002	426.53	77.66		26.21	13.60	1,438.3	123.483	7.6
2003	414.04	79.73		26.16	12.14	1,439.3	112.432	7.8
2004	397.65	81.80		26.11	15.26	1,509.4	109.402	8.1
2005	384.38	80.46	168.88	26.06	15.84	1,481.7	105.145	9.2
2006	367.38	79.91	177.83	26.00	18.92	1,491.8	110.384	10.2
2007	363.75	81.13	175.21	25.79	15.29	1,449.6	107.415	11.3
2008	365.87	80.64	169.13	25.58	15.29	1,478.1	110.380	10.3
2009	365.75	77.83	163.06	25.37	1.39	1,429.7	113.115	9.2
2010	354.75	77.16	156.98	25.15	1.92	1,394.3	118.760	8.2
2011	349.07	77.51	150.91	24.94	3.12	1,390.2	113.115	8.5
2012	358.86	81.51	150.16	24.94	1.67	1,466.8	108.619	8.8
2013	371.91	83.19	149.41	24.93	2.25	1,490.7	115.612	9.1
2014	375.76	86.27	148.52	24.93	7.00	1,565.8	115.655	9.0
2015	371.96	87.39	147.63	24.93	7.05	1,505.7	107.727	9.0
2016	368.39	82.25	145.13	24.92	8.18	1,437.5	103.039	8.9
2017	373.38	87.15	142.62	24.82	7.29	1,500.5	109.286	8.9
2018	381.11	88.61	136.94	24.71	5.73	1,504.1	117.204	8.8
2019	375.21	86.17	131.26	24.60	5.51	1,481.2	119.767	7.3
2020	342.34	74.59	131.67	24.50	5.95	1,334.1	110.942	5.7
2021	352.61	76.41	132.07	24.39	6.76	1,342.7	109.689	5.3
2022	349.09	75.23	132.22	24.28	6.76	1,358.5	116.578	5.1

^a Indicator:

- A = Air pollution in fine particulate matter emissions (megatonnes) (-)
- B = Absolute greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (megatonnes of CO₂ per year) (-)
- C = Drinking water from water plants per capita served (cubic metres) (+)
- D = Total farm land (000,000s of hectares) (+)
- E = Forest regeneration: Area planted (000s of hectares) (+)
- F = Primary energy production (000s of terajoules) (-)
- G = Residential energy use (terajoules per 1,000 dwellings) (-)
- H = Percentage of people who volunteered in conservation or protection of environment/wildlife activities (+)

Trends in Indicators of *Environment* from 1994 to 2022

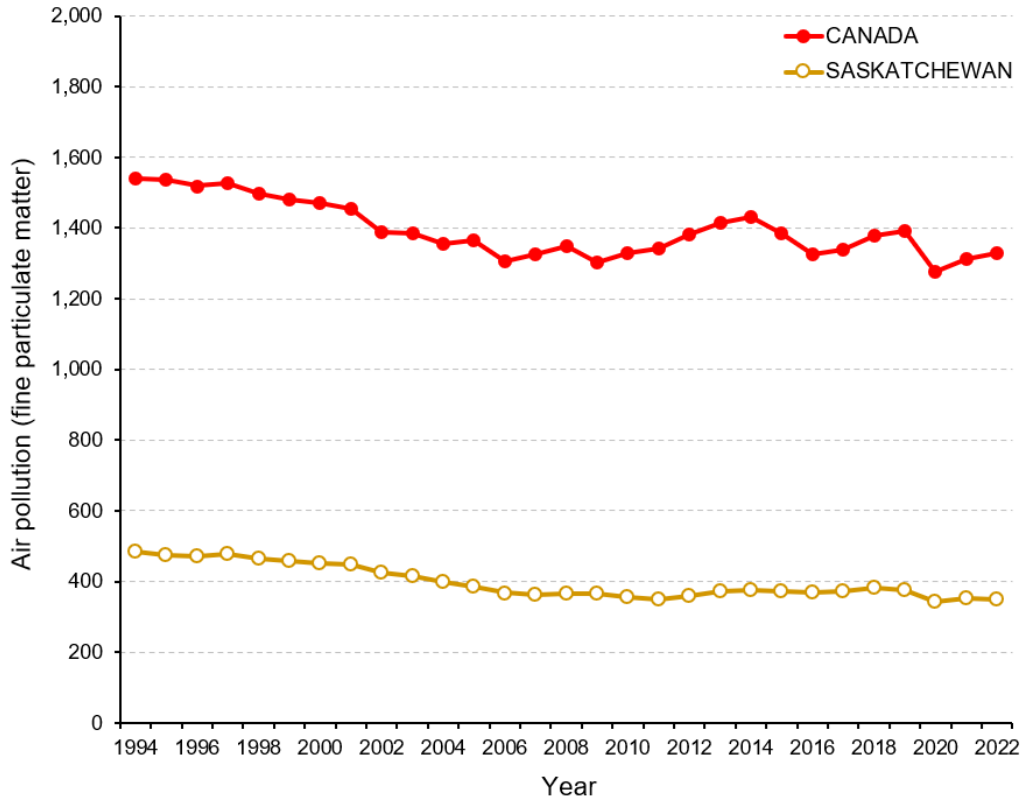
CANADA

Year	INDICATORS ^a							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	1,541.8	646.09		67.93	442.20			
1995	1,536.8	664.74		67.99	442.78	14,505.7	102.895	
1996	1,518.7	685.81		68.05	439.35	14,742.5	108.308	
1997	1,527.6	701.48		67.94	449.88	15,213.8	103.674	3.5
1998	1,496.0	708.03		67.83	449.18	15,378.5	93.835	3.7
1999	1,482.4	718.31		67.72	456.15	15,326.1	97.030	4.0
2000	1,470.7	746.12		67.61	459.87	15,698.0	100.952	4.2
2001	1,454.9	738.77		67.50	476.45	15,762.0	96.389	4.9
2002	1,389.4	745.74		67.52	448.57	15,858.0	99.565	5.7
2003	1,383.5	763.67		67.54	436.87	15,781.8	103.029	6.4
2004	1,353.9	763.55		67.55	441.37	16,547.5	100.817	7.1
2005	1,364.3	758.72	208.95	67.57	473.71	16,636.4	99.024	7.7
2006	1,307.1	754.85	201.75	67.59	492.06	16,886.3	94.409	8.2
2007	1,326.5	774.34	200.83	67.03	492.83	16,969.0	101.274	8.8
2008	1,349.2	757.77	194.84	66.48	454.74	16,688.0	100.277	8.6
2009	1,304.2	714.22	188.84	65.92	405.18	16,042.3	97.472	8.5
2010	1,328.1	728.03	182.85	65.37	392.42	16,197.2	93.745	8.3
2011	1,340.9	737.73	176.86	64.81	379.17	16,764.7	97.171	7.9
2012	1,381.9	741.16	172.35	64.70	366.63	17,339.4	91.763	7.4
2013	1,414.2	750.04	167.84	64.58	435.39	18,034.9	94.881	7.0
2014	1,431.4	747.50	165.40	64.46	428.25	18,925.2	94.125	6.7
2015	1,384.5	742.04	162.96	64.35	444.24	19,152.1	92.378	6.4
2016	1,325.5	724.91	159.39	64.23	432.29	19,474.0	86.781	6.0
2017	1,339.4	737.61	155.81	63.83	440.88	20,531.4	86.909	5.7
2018	1,378.0	747.05	152.85	63.42	434.18	21,562.9	88.811	5.4
2019	1,392.9	747.31	149.88	63.01	448.38	21,509.8	88.812	6.8
2020	1,276.5	682.28	148.11	62.60	468.47	20,818.0	85.796	8.1
2021	1,311.9	693.57	146.33	62.20	494.93	21,759.6	83.988	8.3
2022	1,329.9	699.90	145.12	62.19	413.08	22,646.4	85.023	8.4

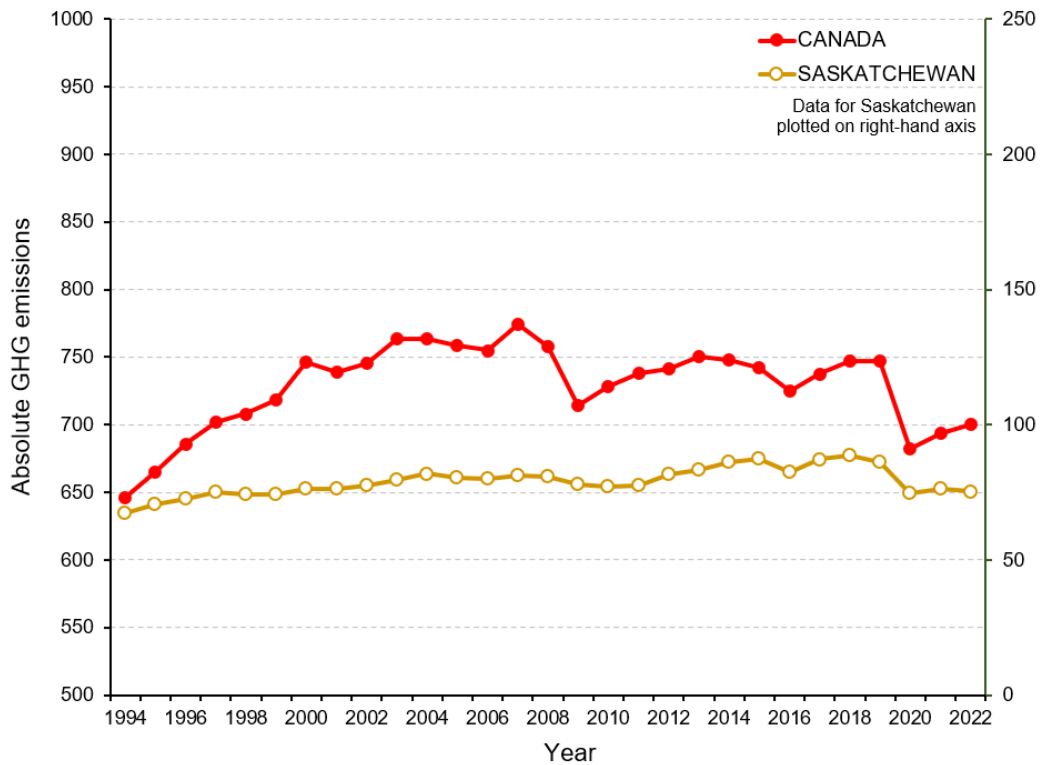
^a Indicator:

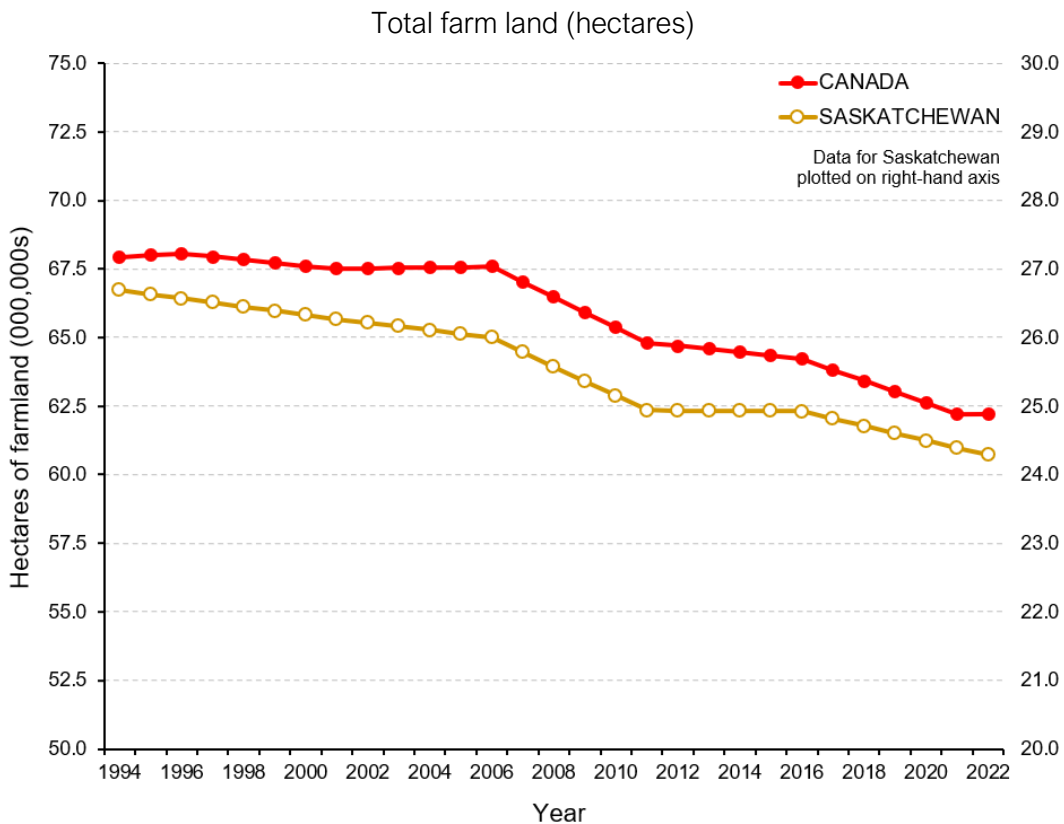
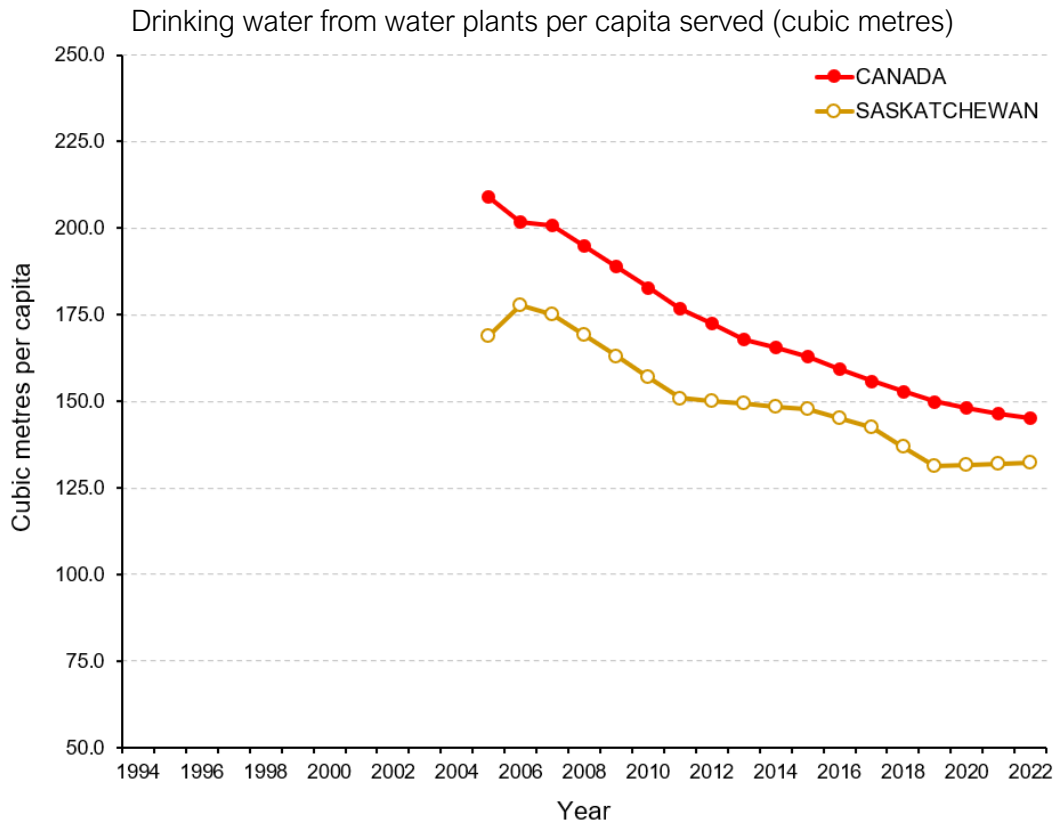
- A = Air pollution in fine particulate matter emissions (megatonnes) (-)
- B = Absolute greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (megatonnes of CO₂ per year) (-)
- C = Drinking water from water plants per capita served (cubic metres) (+)
- D = Total farm land (000,000s of hectares) (+)
- E = Forest regeneration: Area planted (000s of hectares) (+)
- F = Primary energy production (000s of terajoules) (-)
- G = Residential energy use (terajoules per 1,000 dwellings) (-)
- H = Percentage of people who volunteered in conservation or protection of environment/wildlife activities (+)

Air pollution in fine particulate matter emissions (megatonnes)

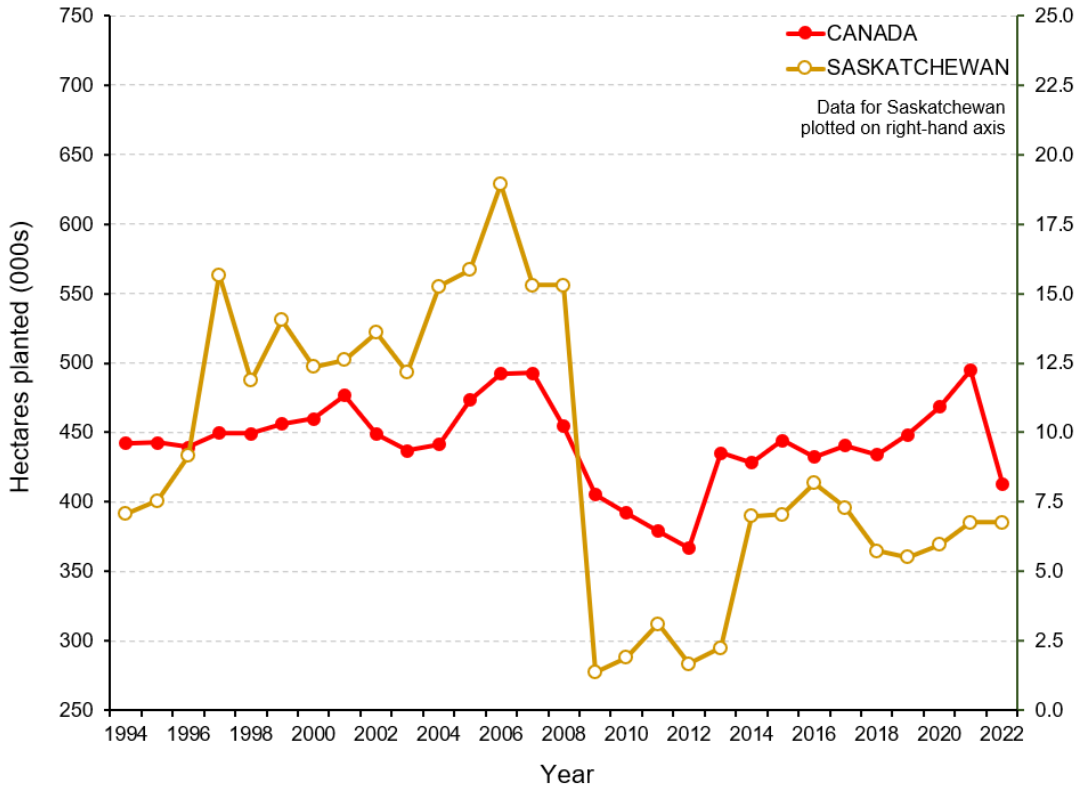


Absolute greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs)
(megatonnes of CO₂ per year)

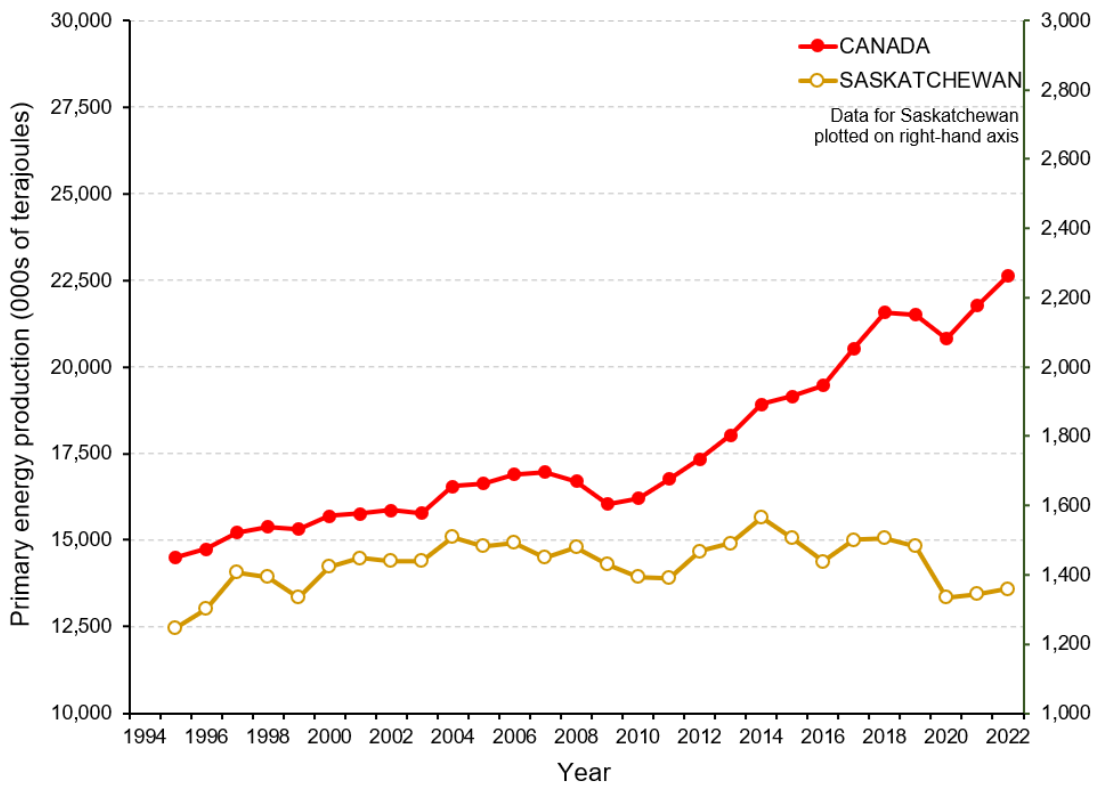




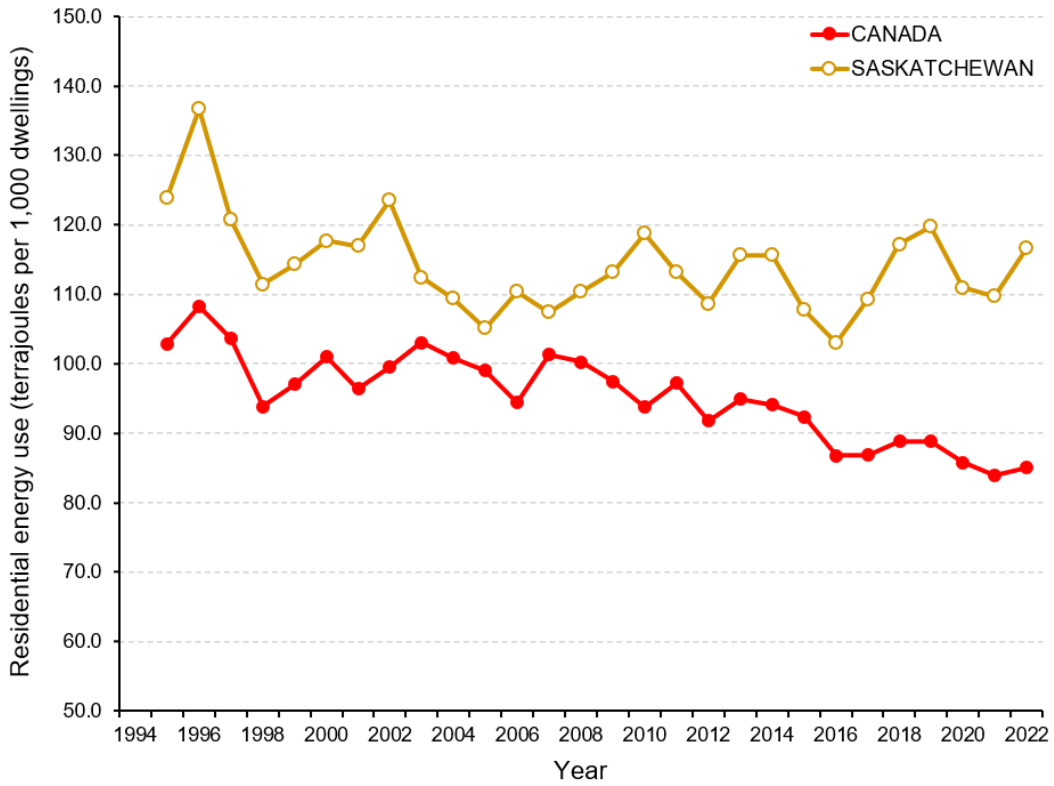
Forest regeneration: Area planted (hectares)



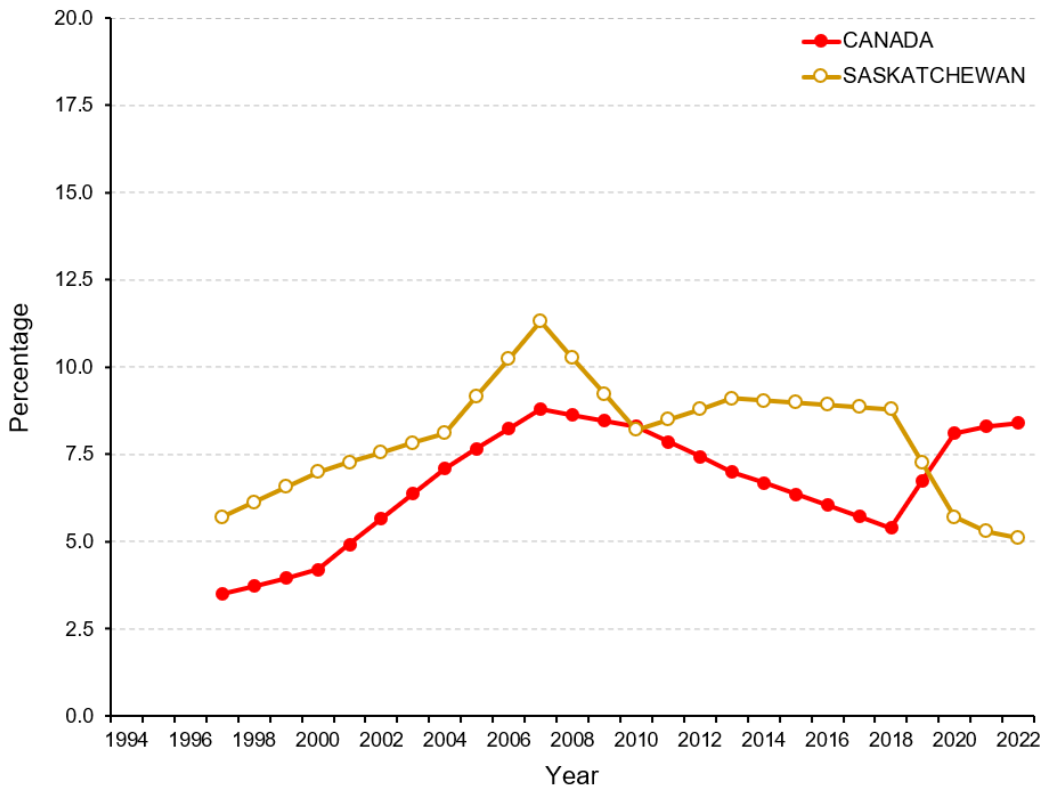
Primary energy production (terajoules)



Residential energy use (terajoules per 1,000 dwellings)



Percentage of people who volunteered in conservation or protection of environment/wildlife activities



HEALTHY POPULATIONS



The Healthy Populations domain considers the physical, mental, and social wellbeing of the population. It examines life expectancy, lifestyle and behaviours, and the circumstances that influence health such as access to health care.

Healthy Populations captures both the overall health of the population (“health status”) as well as factors that influence health (“health determinants”). This broad perspective is used because individuals’ lifestyles and behaviours are constrained and shaped by broader social factors such as how food is distributed and priced, how houses are constructed and located, how urban transportation is designed, how accessible health care and recreational services are, and how we interact with the natural environment.

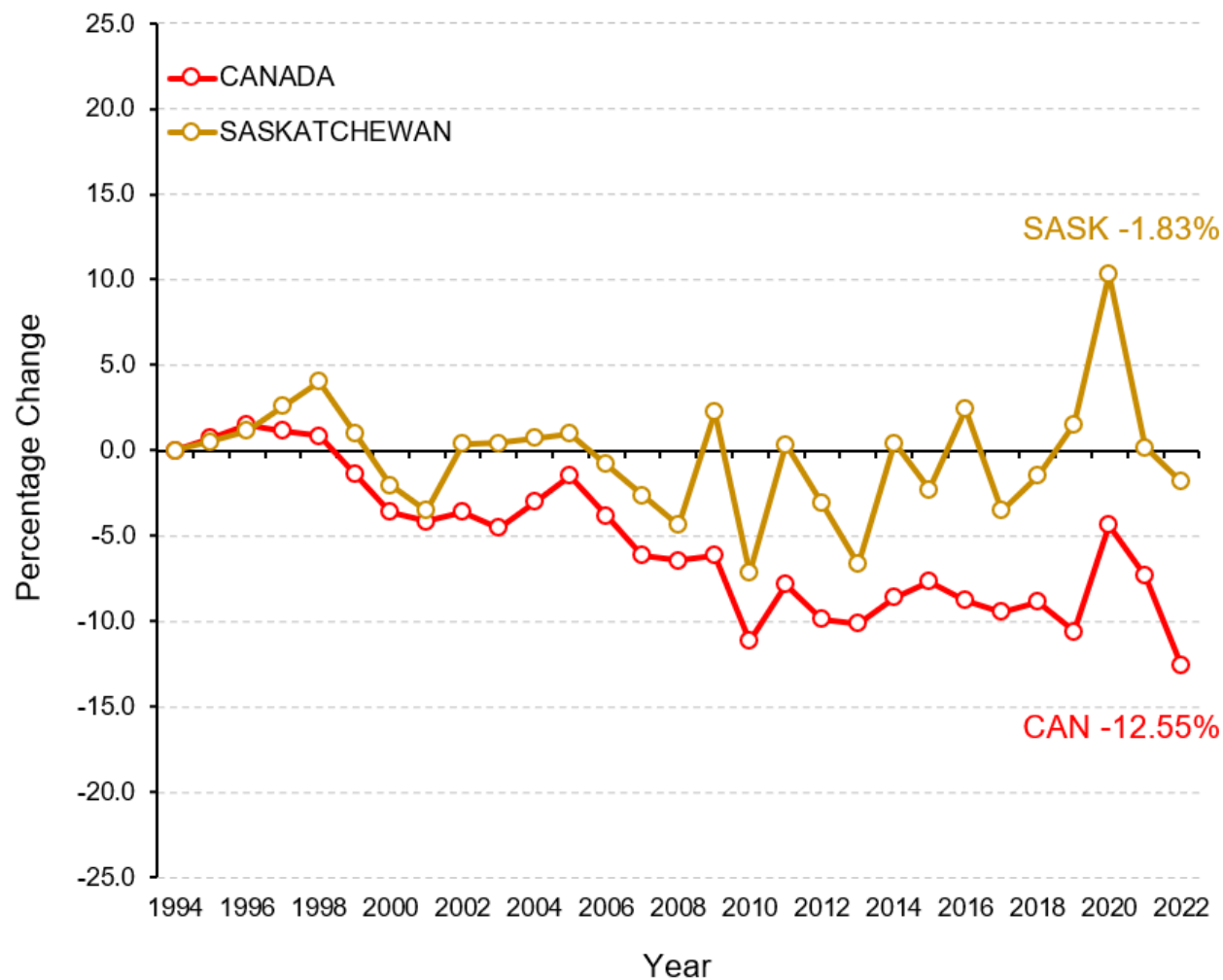
Indicators tracked 1994 to 2022

Dimension	Indicator
Health care	Percentage of population with a regular medical doctor (+)
Public health	Percentage of population that received influenza immunization in past year (+)
Life expectancy/ mortality	Life expectancy at birth in years (+)
Health conditions	Percentage of population reporting a diagnosis of diabetes (-)
Lifestyle and behaviour	Percentage of population 12 years of age and older reporting occasional or daily smoking (-)
Personal wellbeing	Percentage of population that rates their <i>overall health</i> as very good or excellent (+)
Mental health	Percentage of population that rates their <i>mental health</i> as very good or excellent (+)
Mental health	Percentage of population who perceive most days to be quite a bit or extremely stressful (-)

Percentage Change in Healthy Populations

Year	SASK.	Canada
1994	0.00	0.00
1995	0.52	0.72
1996	1.14	1.48
1997	2.60	1.16
1998	4.00	0.84
1999	0.95	-1.39
2000	-2.05	-3.59
2001	-3.54	-4.16
2002	0.35	-3.58
2003	0.43	-4.53
2004	0.74	-3.01
2005	1.00	-1.52
2006	-0.81	-3.81
2007	-2.63	-6.17
2008	-4.35	-6.45
2009	2.23	-6.17
2010	-7.14	-11.18
2011	0.34	-7.85
2012	-3.08	-9.87
2013	-6.64	-10.11
2014	0.42	-8.64
2015	-2.28	-7.67
2016	2.40	-8.77
2017	-3.51	-9.46
2018	-1.50	-8.85
2019	1.52	-10.62
2020	10.35	-4.37
2021	0.17	-7.36
2022	-1.83	-12.55

Trends in *Healthy Populations* in Saskatchewan and Canada from 1994 to 2022



Overall change in Healthy Populations from 1994 to 2022:	Saskatchewan	Canada
	-1.83%	-12.55%

Trends in Indicators of *Healthy Populations* from 1994 to 2022

SASKATCHEWAN

Year	INDICATORS ^a							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	86.0		78.2	3.1	29.4	56.6		
1995	86.0		78.0	3.2	29.3	59.0		
1996	85.9		78.3	3.2	29.2	61.3		
1997	85.3		78.5	3.2	28.6	63.7		
1998	84.6		78.4	3.1	28.0	66.0		
1999	84.1		78.4	3.4	27.9	62.9		
2000	83.6		78.6	3.7	27.7	59.9		
2001	83.1	20.9	79.1	4.0	27.6	56.8		25.1
2002	84.4	22.2	79.1	4.4	25.8	58.0		19.4
2003	85.6	23.5	79.0	4.7	24.0	59.2	73.0	20.3
2004	85.1	26.0	79.2	4.9	24.0	58.7	72.6	20.6
2005	84.5	28.4	79.2	5.1	23.9	58.2	72.2	20.9
2006	84.6	27.4	79.4	5.4	25.0	57.3	72.4	19.8
2007	84.7	26.4	79.6	5.7	26.0	56.3	72.5	18.6
2008	82.3	30.2	79.3	6.4	25.1	54.1	71.5	19.6
2009	83.4	30.7	79.7	5.6	21.6	58.7	71.7	19.0
2010	84.5	27.3	79.6	7.2	22.8	57.3	71.3	19.3
2011	80.5	31.7	79.7	5.7	23.8	56.8	68.4	18.5
2012	82.2	30.6	80.3	6.7	20.0	56.9	67.2	19.5
2013	80.3	25.6	80.0	6.7	22.8	58.8	70.5	19.6
2014	79.9	34.8	80.1	6.5	20.5	60.9	68.8	20.3
2015	80.9	38.6	80.1	7.8	21.8	59.6	69.7	18.7
2016	81.3	34.9	80.4	6.8	18.1	59.9	70.8	16.8
2017	80.6	35.1	80.3	7.6	20.1	58.1	67.6	18.6
2018	82.1	35.0	80.2	7.1	20.1	58.4	68.7	19.4
2019	82.8	39.4	80.5	7.2	16.7	57.5	62.8	18.6
2020	82.9	48.8	79.4	6.9	16.0	60.4	60.9	15.5
2021	84.1	44.8	78.5	8.4	12.6	56.9	55.5	18.5
2022	84.9	40.7	78.6	7.4	14.9	52.9	49.8	20.3

^a Indicator:

- A = Percentage of population with a regular medical doctor (+)
- B = Percentage of population that received influenza immunization in past year (+)
- C = Life expectancy at birth in years (+)
- D = Percentage of population reporting diagnosis of diabetes (-)
- E = Percentage of population 12 years of age and older reporting occasional or daily smoking (-)
- F = Percentage of population self-rating their *overall health* as very good or excellent (+)
- G = Percentage of population self-rating their *mental health* as very good or excellent (+)
- H = Percentage of population who perceive most days to be quite a bit or extremely stressful (-)

Trends in Indicators of *Healthy Populations* from 1994 to 2022

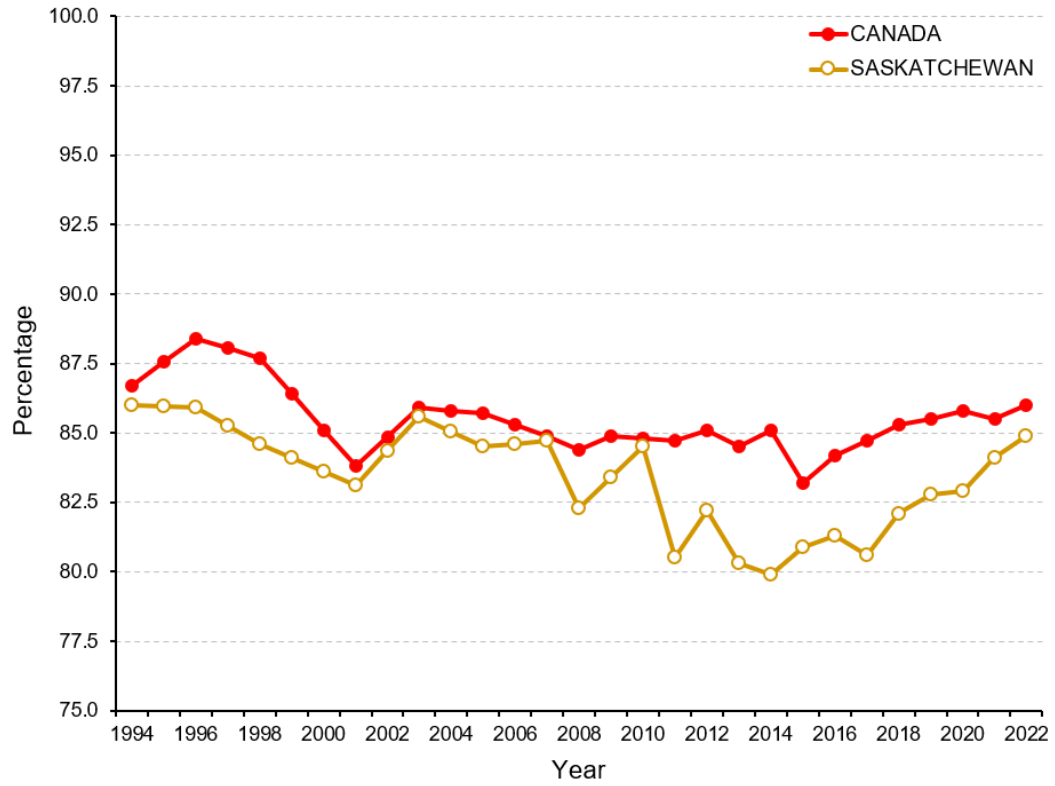
CANADA

Year	INDICATORS ^a							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	86.7		78.0	3.0	29.3	63.1		
1995	87.6		78.1	3.1	28.5	65.1		
1996	88.4		78.3	3.2	27.7	67.0		
1997	88.1		78.5	3.4	27.2	68.1		
1998	87.7		78.7	3.5	26.6	69.1		
1999	86.4		78.9	3.7	26.4	66.5		
2000	85.1		79.3	3.9	26.1	64.0		
2001	83.8	29.4	79.5	4.1	25.9	61.4		26.1
2002	84.9	28.5	79.6	4.4	24.5	59.9		23.1
2003	85.9	27.6	79.8	4.6	23.0	58.4	73.4	24.1
2004	85.8	30.7	80.1	4.8	22.4	59.3	73.9	23.5
2005	85.7	33.8	80.2	4.9	21.8	60.1	74.4	22.9
2006	85.3	32.7	80.7	5.4	21.9	59.9	74.6	22.7
2007	84.9	31.6	80.7	5.8	22.0	59.6	74.8	22.5
2008	84.4	31.7	80.8	5.9	21.4	58.9	74.4	22.3
2009	84.9	32.2	81.2	6.0	20.1	60.5	73.9	23.2
2010	84.8	25.5	81.4	6.4	20.8	60.1	73.9	23.5
2011	84.7	30.2	81.6	6.1	19.9	59.9	72.6	23.6
2012	85.1	28.9	81.8	6.5	20.3	59.9	71.7	22.7
2013	84.5	29.3	81.8	6.6	19.3	59.4	71.1	23.0
2014	85.1	32.5	81.9	6.7	18.1	59.0	71.1	23.0
2015	83.2	33.3	81.9	6.9	17.7	61.9	72.4	21.4
2016	84.2	31.6	82.0	7.0	16.9	61.1	70.9	21.5
2017	84.7	32.6	81.9	7.3	16.2	61.0	70.3	21.7
2018	85.3	31.5	81.9	7.1	15.8	60.7	68.6	21.0
2019	85.5	33.6	82.2	7.8	14.8	61.2	67.1	21.2
2020	85.8	39.0	81.6	7.1	12.9	62.5	65.0	20.4
2021	85.5	36.7	81.6	7.3	11.8	59.7	59.0	20.4
2022	86.0	34.3	81.3	7.8	11.6	55.3	55.0	21.8

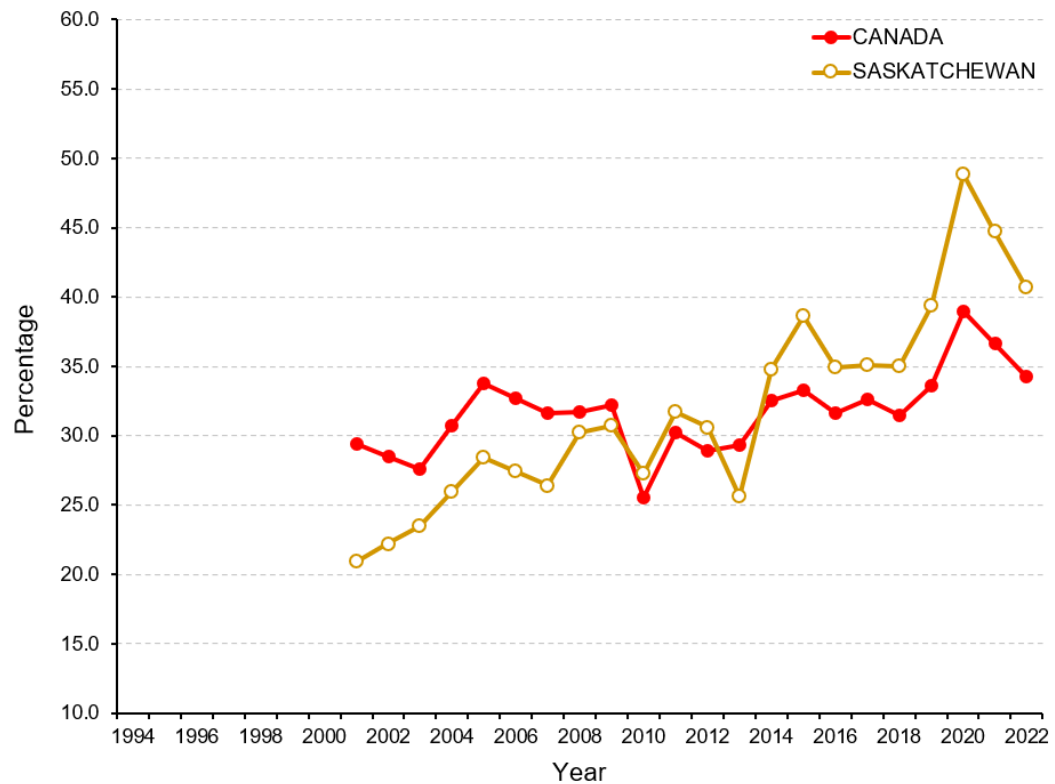
^a Indicator:

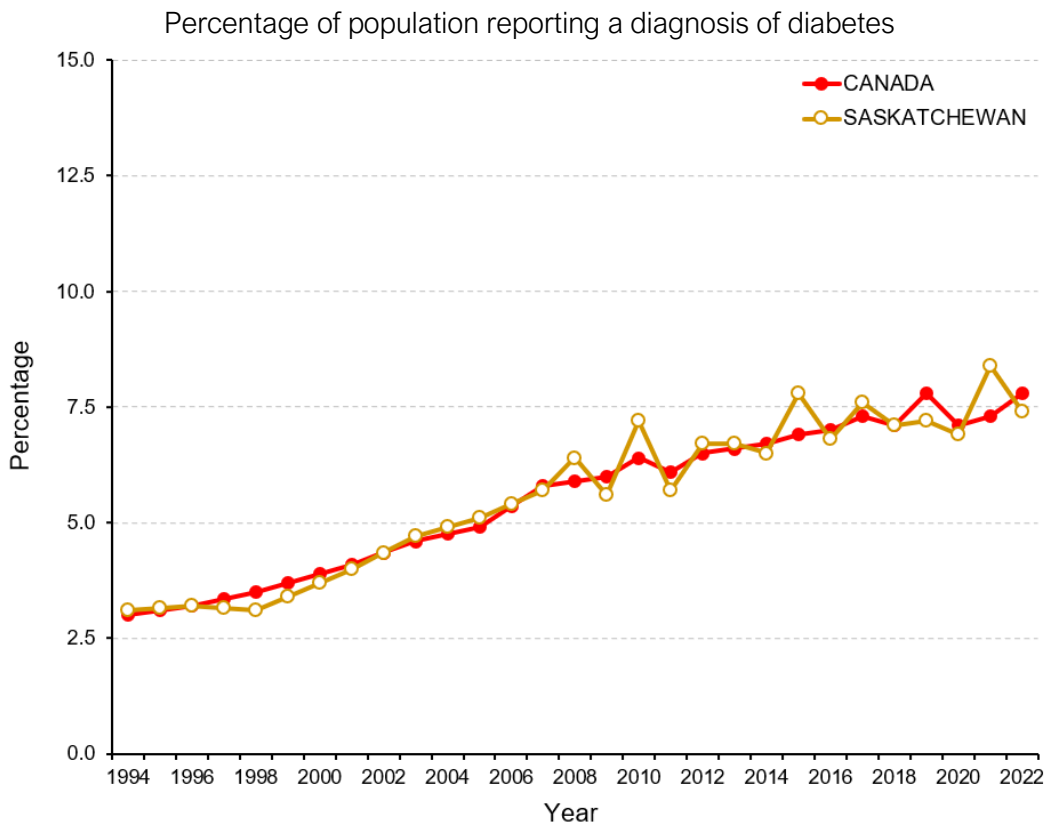
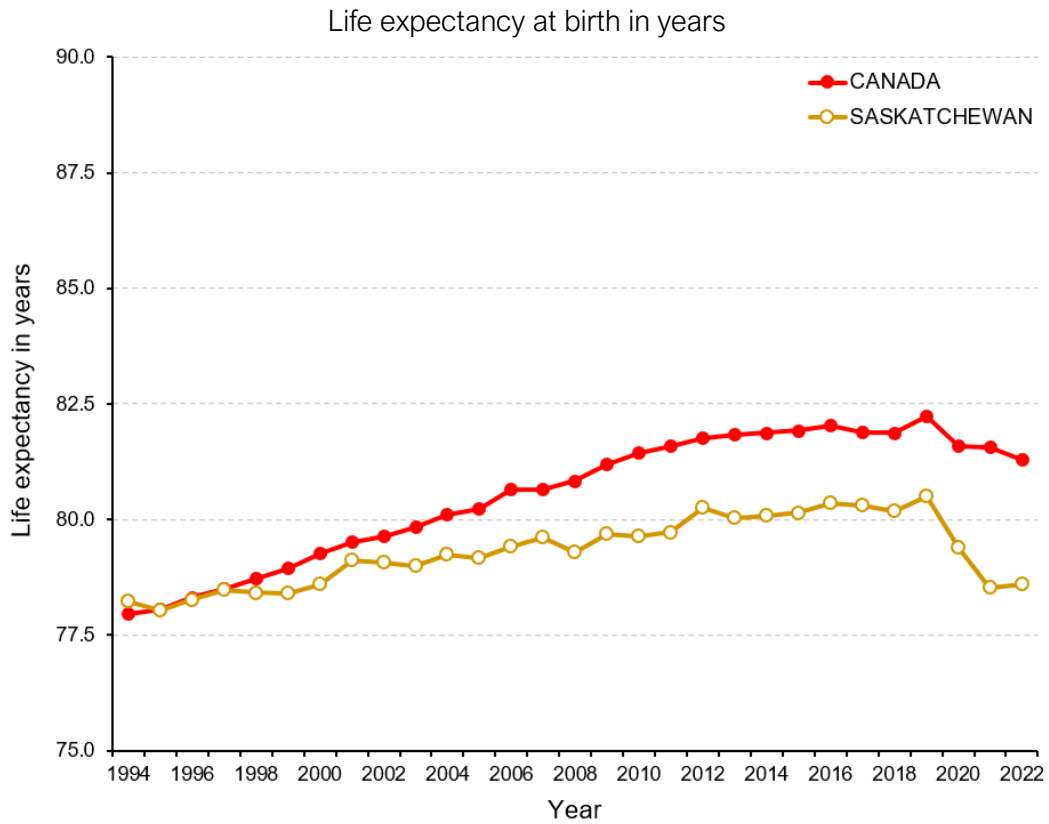
- A = Percentage of population with a regular medical doctor (+)
- B = Percentage of population that received influenza immunization in past year (+)
- C = Life expectancy at birth in years (+)
- D = Percentage of population reporting diagnosis of diabetes (-)
- E = Percentage of population 12 years of age and older reporting occasional or daily smoking (-)
- F = Percentage of population self-rating their *overall health* as very good or excellent (+)
- G = Percentage of population self-rating their *mental health* as very good or excellent (+)
- H = Percentage of population who perceive most days to be quite a bit or extremely stressful (-)

Percentage of population with a regular medical doctor

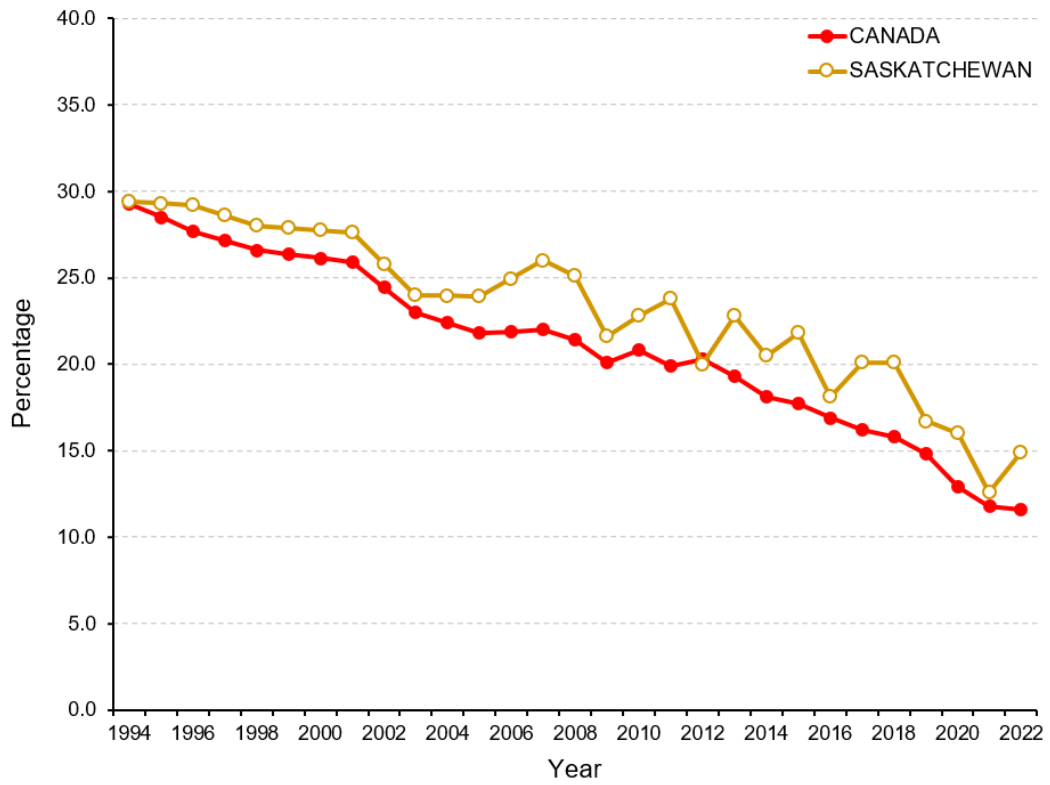


Percentage of population that received influenza immunization in past year

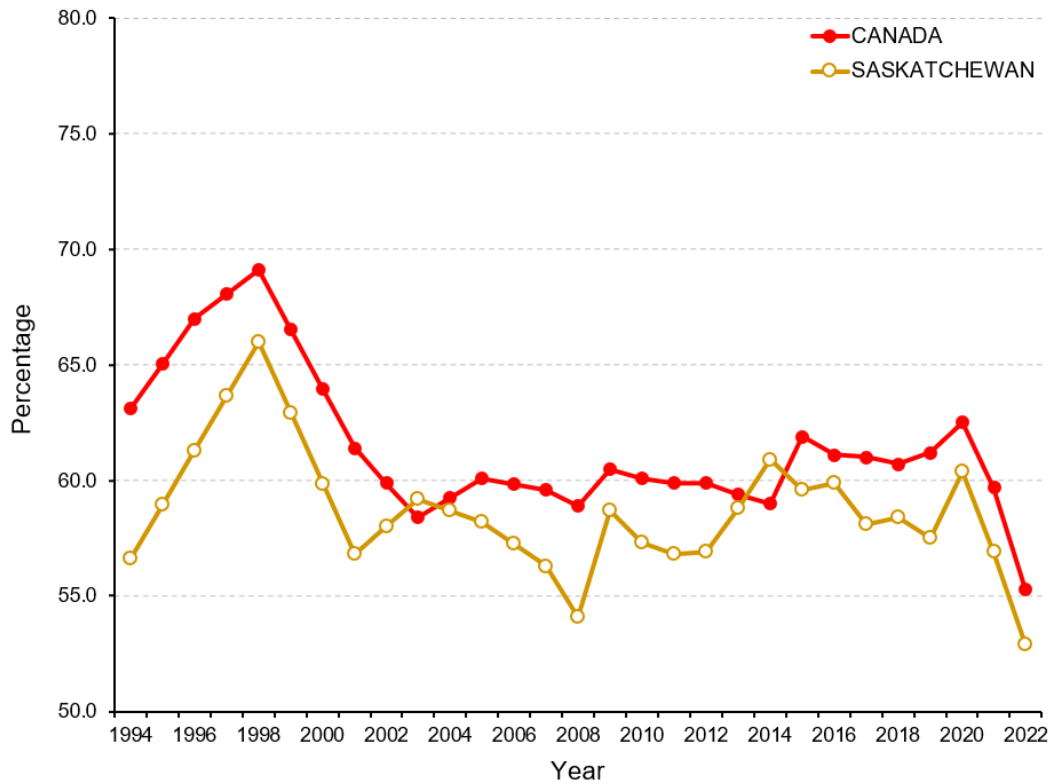




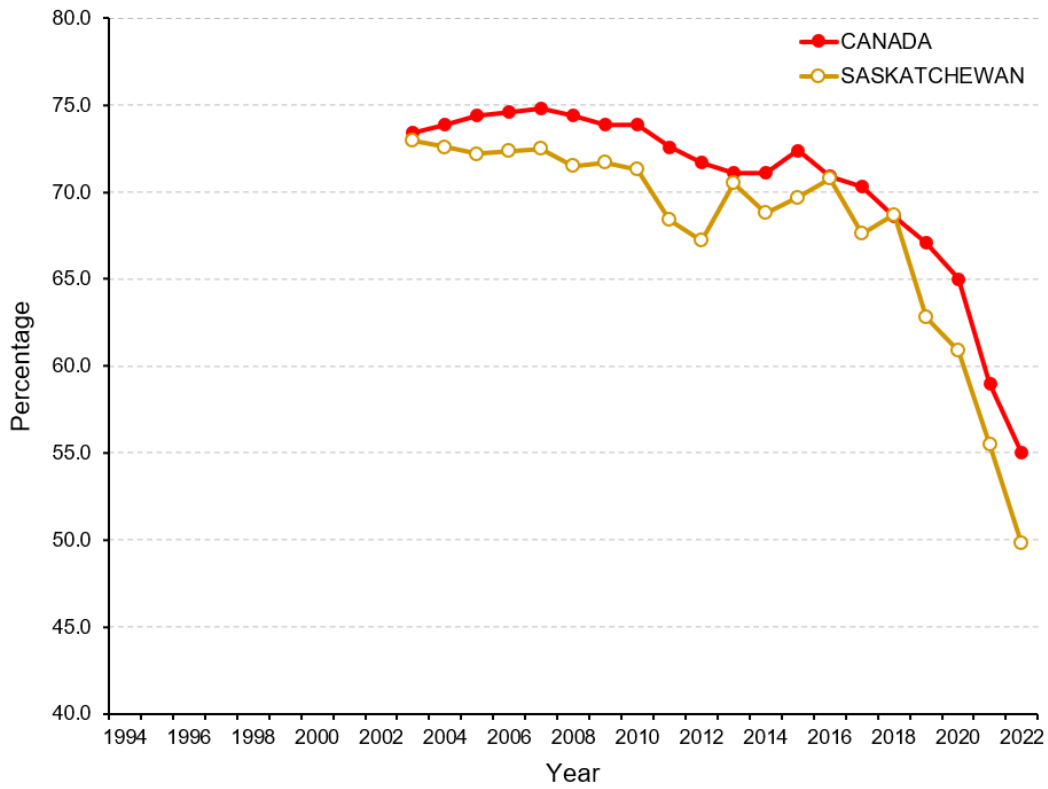
Percentage of population 12 years of age and older reporting occasional or daily smoking



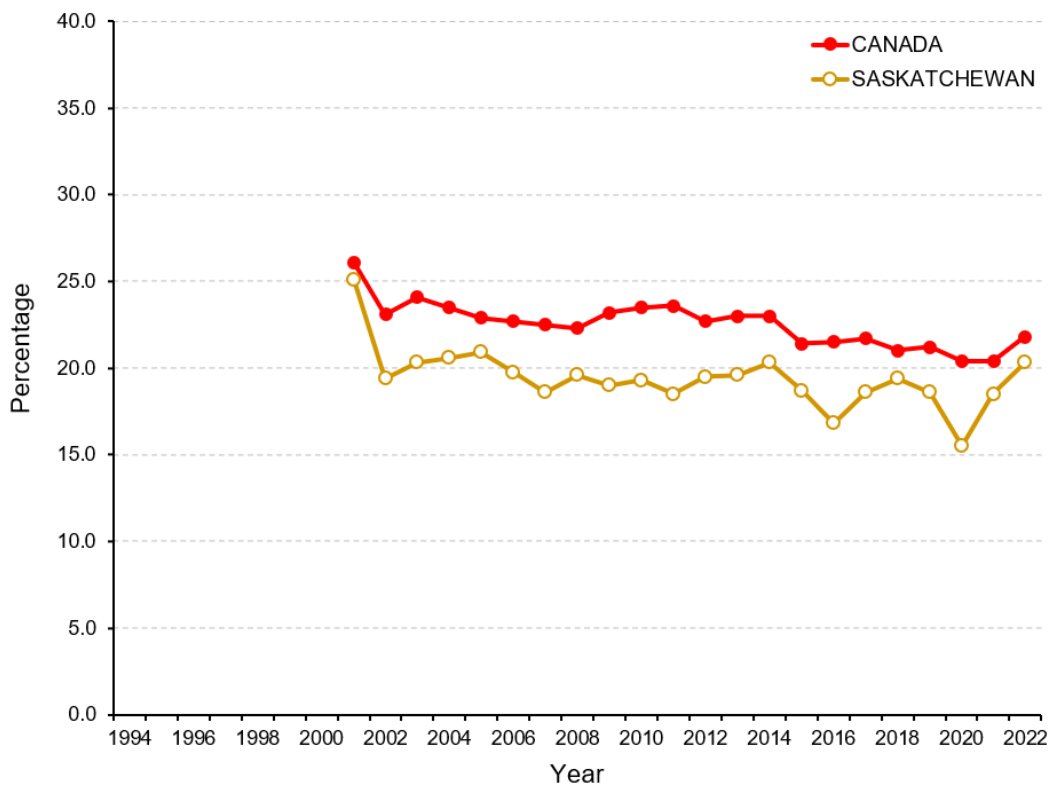
Percentage of population that rates their overall health as very good or excellent



Percentage of population that rates their *mental health* as very good or excellent



Percentage of population who perceive most days to be quite a bit or extremely stressful



LEISURE and CULTURE



By participating in leisure and cultural activities, whether arts, culture, or recreation, we contribute to our wellbeing as individuals, to our communities, and to society as a whole. The myriad of activities and opportunities we pursue and enjoy benefit our overall life satisfaction and quality of life.

As forms of human expression, leisure and cultural activities help to more fully define our lives, the meaning we derive from them, and ultimately, our wellbeing. This remains true throughout our lives regardless of age, gender, or social group. The impact of participation in leisure and cultural activities is even greater for people in marginalized groups, such as those living with disabilities, living in poverty, and as members of a minority population.

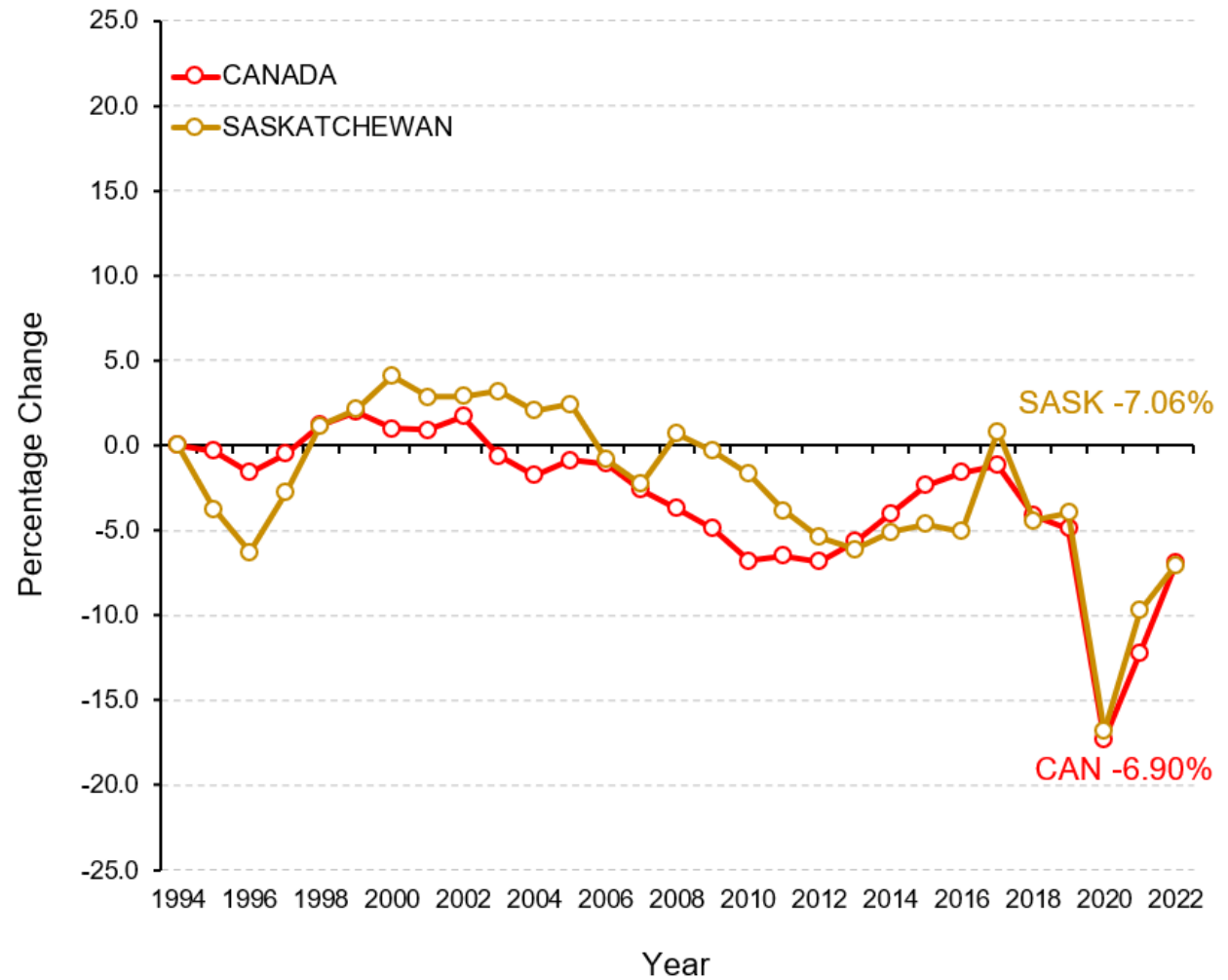
Indicators tracked 1994 to 2022

Dimension	Indicator
Participation	Percentage of population engaged in moderate to active daily physical activity (+)
Participation	Average time spent on previous day (in minutes) in <i>social leisure</i> activities (+)
Participation	Average time spent on previous day (in minutes) in <i>arts and culture</i> activities (+)
Participation	Average number of hours in past year volunteering for culture/recreation organisations (+)
Participation	Total expenditures in past year on all culture/recreation as a percentage of total household expenditures (+)
Opportunities	Average attendance per performance in past year at all performing arts (+)
Opportunities	Average visitation per site in past year to all National Parks/National Historic Sites (+)
Opportunities	Average nights away per trip in past year on vacation trips to destinations within Canada over 80km from home (+)

Percentage Change in
Leisure and Culture

Year	SASK.	Canada
1994	0.00	0.00
1995	-3.76	-0.30
1996	-6.29	-1.58
1997	-2.77	-0.49
1998	1.16	1.22
1999	2.16	2.01
2000	4.07	0.99
2001	2.86	0.91
2002	2.88	1.71
2003	3.18	-0.61
2004	2.05	-1.76
2005	2.42	-0.88
2006	-0.80	-1.11
2007	-2.30	-2.63
2008	0.67	-3.73
2009	-0.34	-4.88
2010	-1.66	-6.79
2011	-3.83	-6.51
2012	-5.42	-6.82
2013	-6.12	-5.63
2014	-5.10	-4.01
2015	-4.63	-2.33
2016	-5.08	-1.57
2017	0.83	-1.17
2018	-4.42	-4.14
2019	-3.94	-4.87
2020	-16.79	-17.35
2021	-9.70	-12.20
2022	-7.06	-6.90

Trends in *Leisure and Culture* in Saskatchewan and Canada from 1994 to 2022



Overall change in Leisure and Culture from 1994 to 2022:	Saskatchewan	Canada
	-7.06%	-6.90%

Trends in Indicators of *Leisure and Culture* from 1994 to 2022

SASKATCHEWAN

Year	INDICATORS ^a							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	42.2	77.3	33.1				43.1	2.16
1995	40.9	77.5	31.6				39.7	2.10
1996	39.5	77.7	30.1				38.8	2.03
1997	41.7	77.8	28.5	102.8	5.98		40.9	2.17
1998	43.9	78.0	27.0	112.1	5.96	311.6	49.4	2.16
1999	45.1	76.0	26.4	121.3	6.33	323.0	47.3	2.06
2000	46.3	74.1	25.8	130.6	6.36	334.3	47.4	2.13
2001	47.5	72.2	25.2	131.3	6.20	312.6	48.8	2.08
2002	56.1	70.3	24.6	132.0	6.21	291.0	47.5	1.93
2003	50.9	68.4	24.0	132.7	6.31	317.1	50.1	1.98
2004	50.7	66.5	23.4	133.4	6.56	343.3	46.1	1.80
2005	50.4	64.6	22.8	118.9	6.92	368.7	47.7	1.89
2006	48.9	64.2	23.2	104.4	6.03	394.0	45.1	1.98
2007	47.3	63.9	23.7	89.9	6.86	374.9	45.9	1.87
2008	48.7	63.6	24.1	98.2	6.91	355.7	46.7	2.19
2009	51.9	63.2	24.6	106.5	6.17	313.9	52.5	1.93
2010	50.5	62.9	25.0	114.8	6.22	272.0	50.9	1.93
2011	53.6	60.6	26.4	106.6	5.73	289.4	49.0	1.69
2012	52.7	58.3	27.8	98.5	5.20	306.8	48.1	1.72
2013	54.5	56.0	29.2	90.4	5.40	296.9	46.9	1.71
2014	51.8	53.6	30.7	95.7	5.64	287.0	48.6	1.78
2015	53.8	51.3	32.1	100.9	5.33	272.5	51.6	1.68
2016	56.2	50.4	31.6	106.1	5.00	258.0	49.7	1.75
2017	59.1	49.5	31.1	111.3	5.46	266.0	61.3	1.76
2018	52.7	48.6	30.7	116.6	5.58	274.0	53.5	1.42
2019	54.8	47.7	30.2	115.3	5.71	252.5	56.4	1.44
2020	52.0	46.8	29.8	57.3	5.81	231.0	46.6	1.24
2021	52.2	57.1	29.3	80.8	5.90	209.5	58.3	1.23
2022	51.9	67.4	28.9	104.2	5.33	188.0	56.0	1.42

^a Indicator:

- A = Percentage of population engaged in moderate to active daily physical activity (+)
- B = Average time spent on previous day (in minutes) in *social leisure* activities (+)
- C = Average time spent on previous day (in minutes) in *arts and culture* activities (+)
- D = Average number of hours in past year volunteering for culture/recreation organisations (+)
- E = Total expenditures in past year on all culture/recreation as a percentage of total household expenditures (+)
- F = Average attendance per performance in past year at all performing arts (+)
- G = Average visitation per site in past year to all National Parks/National Historic Sites (000's) (+)
- H = Average nights away per trip in past year on vacation trips to destinations within Canada over 80km from home (+)

Trends in Indicators of *Leisure and Culture* from 1994 to 2022

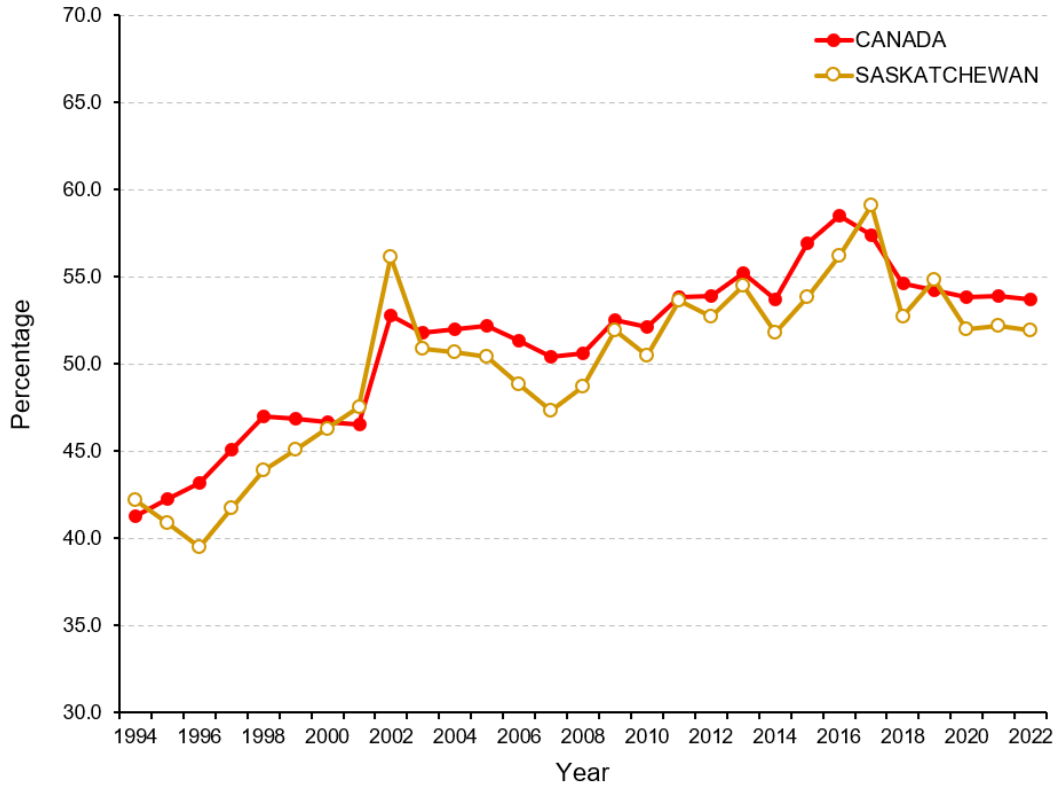
CANADA

Year	INDICATORS ^a							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	41.3	67.4	34.9				217.9	1.70
1995	42.3	67.7	33.9				214.3	1.70
1996	43.2	68.0	33.0				200.0	1.70
1997	45.1	68.3	32.0	118.3	5.61		200.1	1.74
1998	47.0	68.6	31.0	124.8	5.78	319.0	204.3	1.75
1999	46.8	67.9	30.6	131.4	5.57	328.7	216.1	1.72
2000	46.7	67.3	30.2	137.9	5.74	338.3	181.6	1.70
2001	46.5	66.7	29.7	134.8	6.05	331.4	184.2	1.71
2002	52.8	66.1	29.3	131.7	5.92	324.4	190.2	1.66
2003	51.8	65.5	28.8	128.6	5.88	320.5	175.2	1.62
2004	52.0	64.8	28.4	125.5	5.79	316.7	167.5	1.65
2005	52.2	64.2	28.0	123.3	5.87	328.4	175.7	1.67
2006	51.3	64.1	27.4	121.2	5.87	340.2	172.9	1.70
2007	50.4	63.9	26.9	119.0	5.68	329.3	175.4	1.69
2008	50.6	63.7	26.3	120.7	5.70	318.4	163.6	1.69
2009	52.5	63.6	25.7	122.3	5.40	309.5	160.2	1.62
2010	52.1	63.4	25.2	124.0	5.00	300.6	156.7	1.58
2011	53.8	61.5	27.2	120.6	5.06	284.0	159.5	1.60
2012	53.9	59.6	29.3	117.2	5.03	267.4	167.8	1.58
2013	55.2	57.7	31.3	113.8	4.97	295.2	169.7	1.54
2014	53.7	55.8	33.4	112.7	4.76	323.0	181.5	1.61
2015	56.9	53.9	35.5	111.5	4.81	317.5	196.0	1.57
2016	58.5	53.1	35.1	110.3	4.66	312.0	204.4	1.67
2017	57.4	52.4	34.7	109.1	4.60	302.0	225.2	1.73
2018	54.6	51.6	34.4	107.9	4.77	292.0	210.9	1.61
2019	54.2	50.9	34.0	103.8	4.93	282.5	204.0	1.68
2020	53.8	50.2	33.6	51.4	4.75	273.0	139.7	1.40
2021	53.9	57.3	33.3	76.0	4.57	255.5	176.7	1.44
2022	53.7	64.4	32.9	100.5	4.70	238.0	187.2	1.63

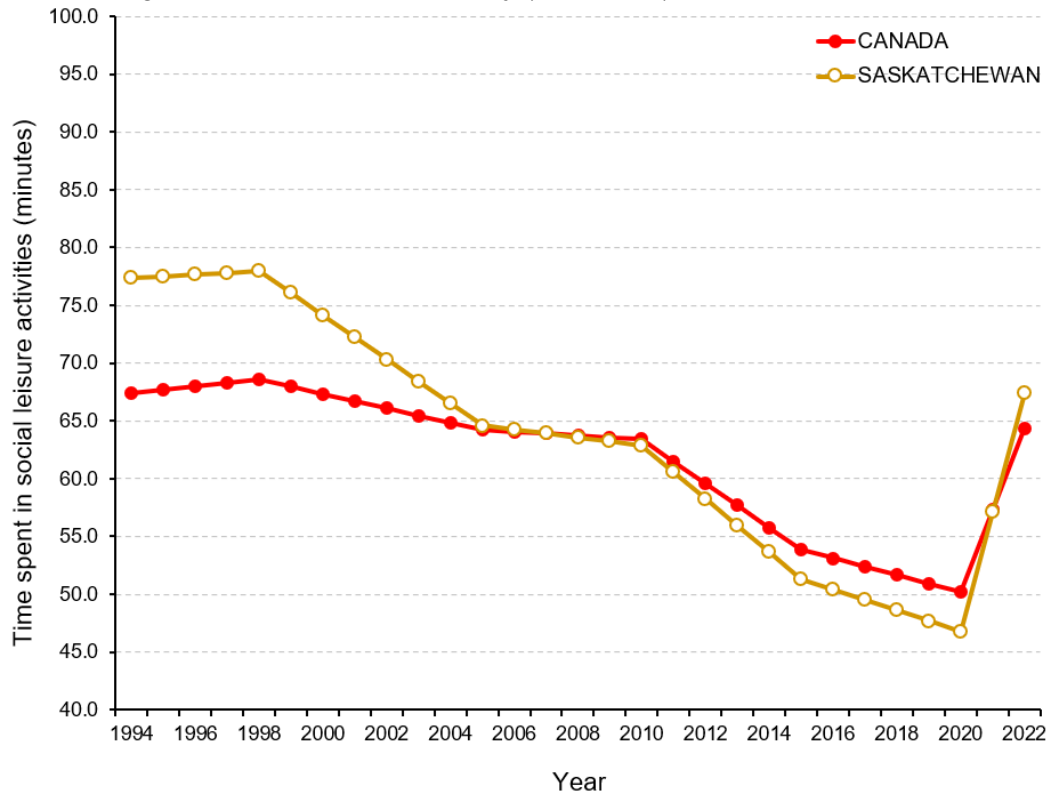
^a Indicator:

- A = Percentage of population engaged in moderate to active daily physical activity (+)
- B = Average time spent on previous day (in minutes) in *social leisure* activities (+)
- C = Average time spent on previous day (in minutes) in *arts and culture* activities (+)
- D = Average number of hours in past year volunteering for culture/recreation organisations (+)
- E = Total expenditures in past year on all culture/recreation as a percentage of total household expenditures (+)
- F = Average attendance per performance in past year at all performing arts (+)
- G = Average visitation per site in past year to all National Parks/National Historic Sites (000's) (+)
- H = Average nights away per trip in past year on vacation trips to destinations within Canada over 80km from home (+)

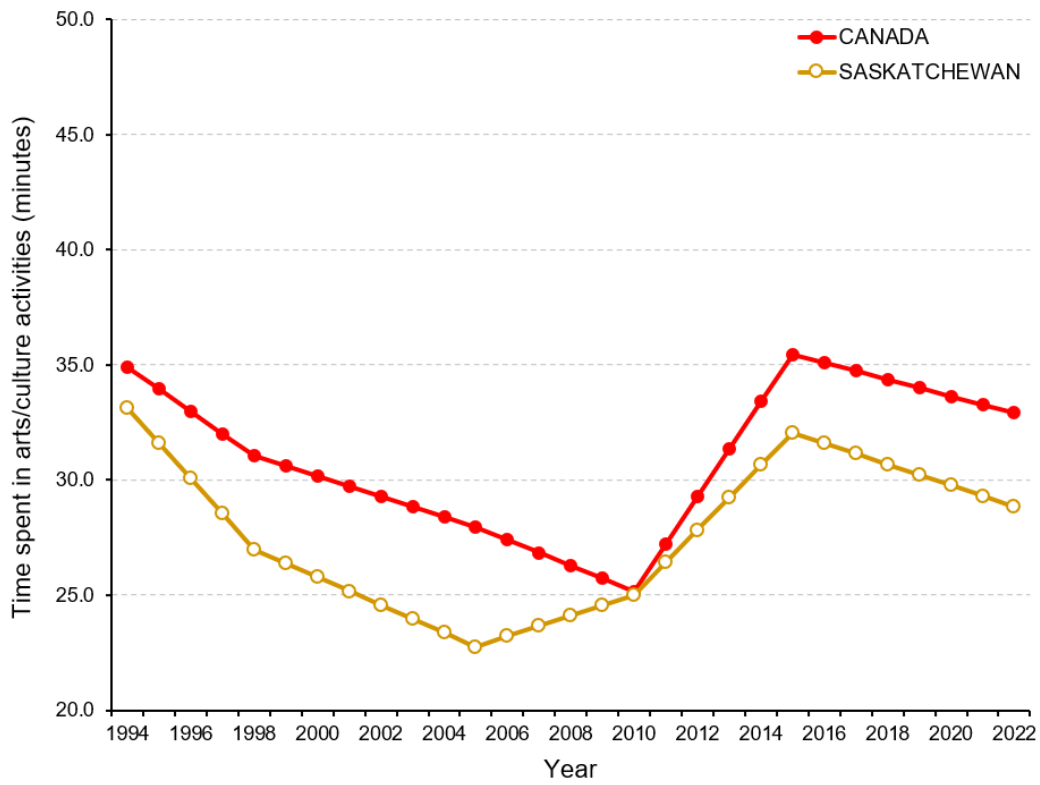
Percentage of population engaged in moderate to active daily physical activity



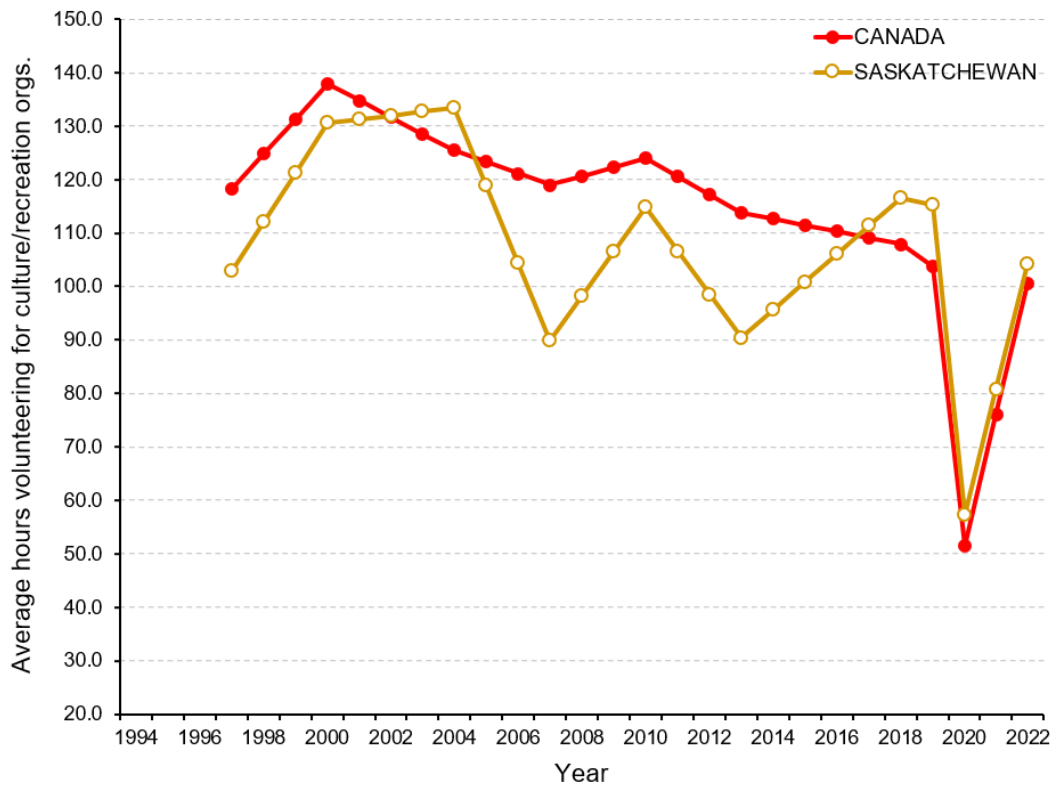
Average time spent on previous day (in minutes) in *social leisure* activities



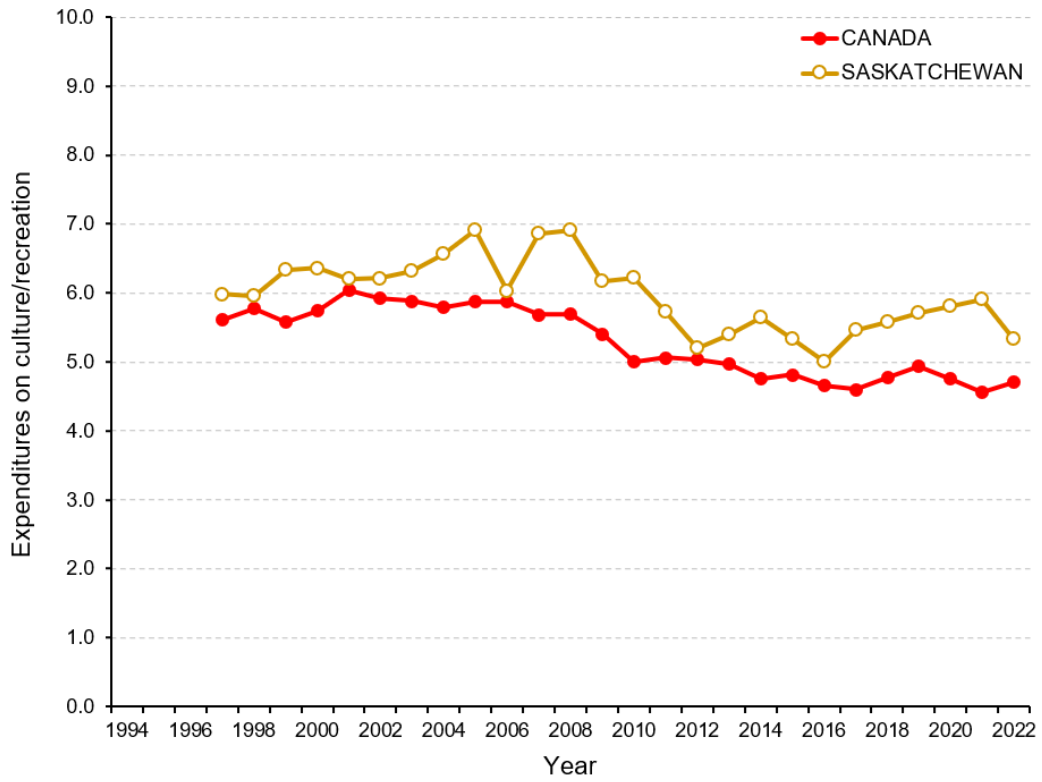
Average time spent on previous day (in minutes) in arts and culture activities



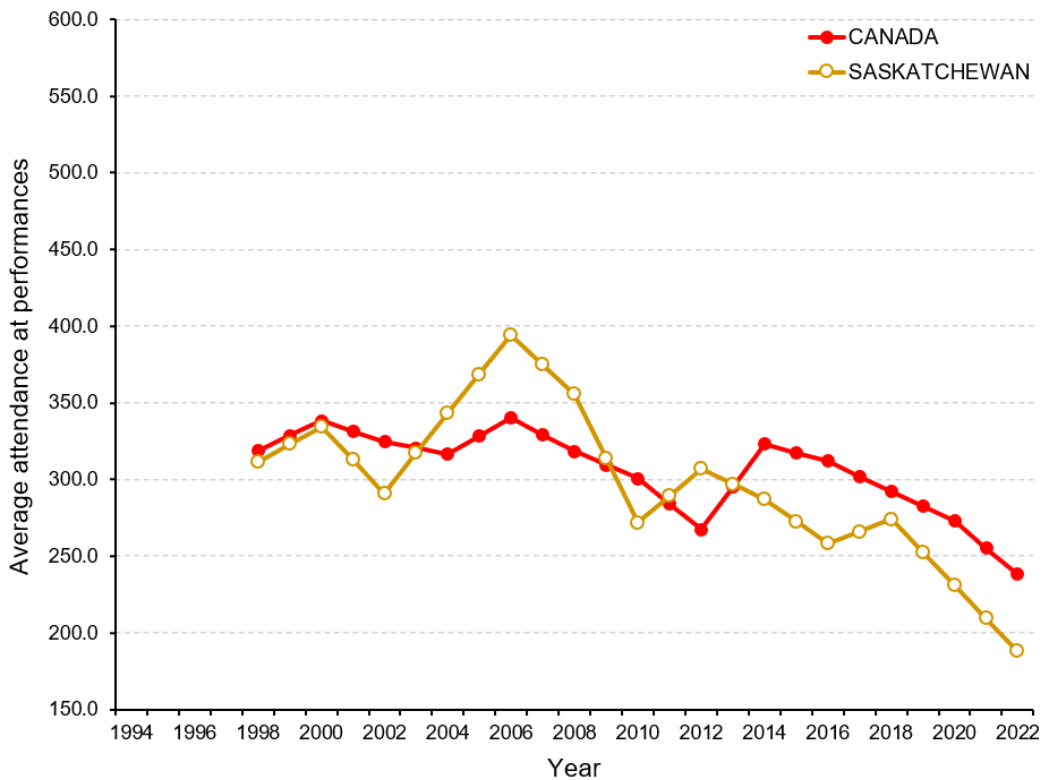
Average number of hours in past year volunteering for culture/recreation organisations



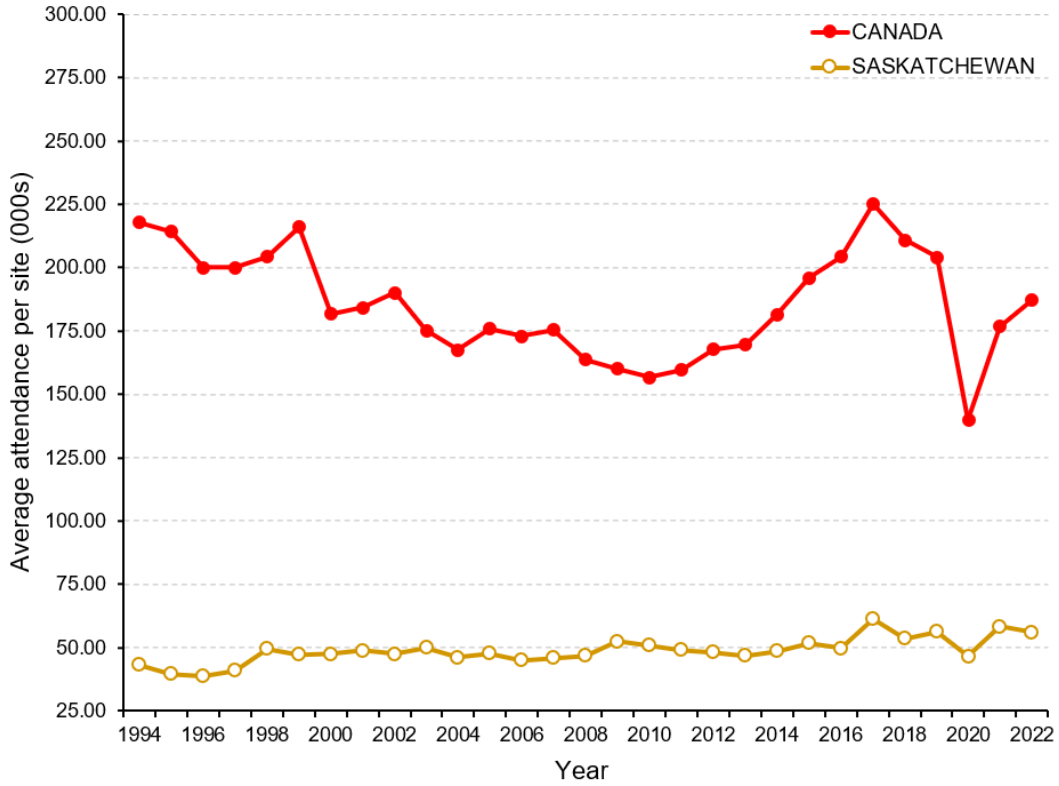
Total expenditures in past year on all culture/recreation as a percentage of total household expenditures



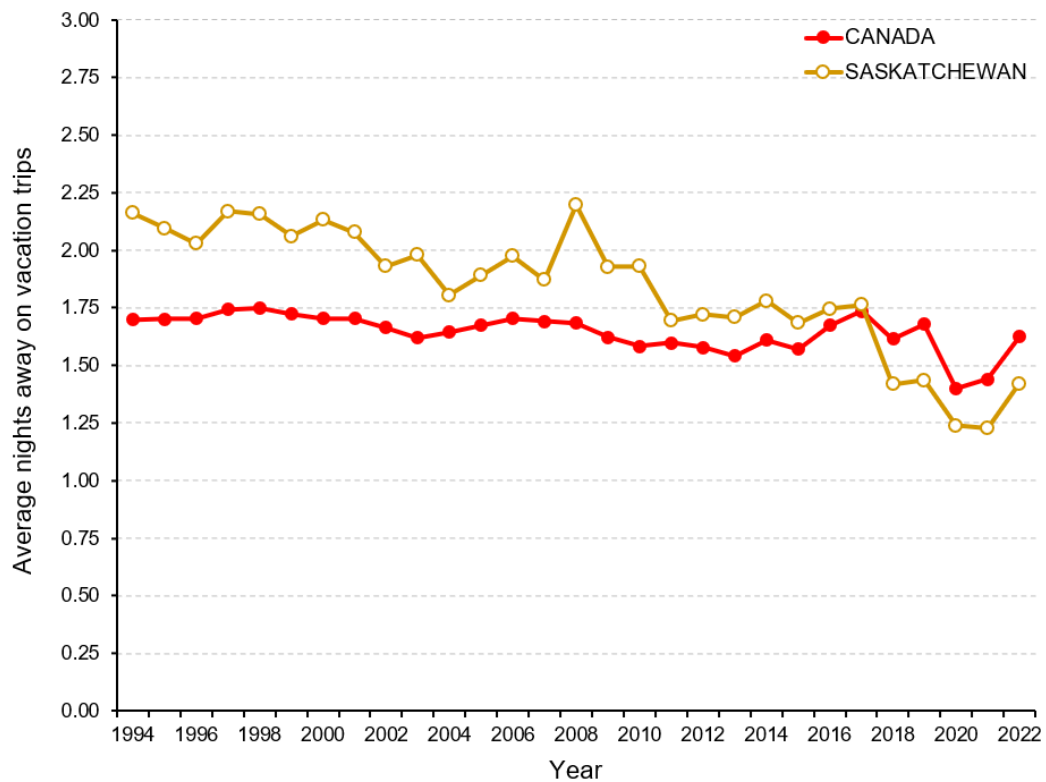
Average attendance per performance in past year at all performing arts



Average visitation per site in past year to all National Parks/National Historic Sites (000's)



Average nights away per trip in past year on vacation trips to destinations within Canada over 80km from home



LIVING STANDARDS



Living Standards examines Canadians' average and median income and wealth, distribution of income and wealth including poverty rates, income fluctuations and volatility, and economic security, including labour market security, and housing and food security.

Our living standards should reflect our capacity to transform economic growth into stable current and future income streams for everyone. Economic growth does not automatically translate into better living standards. A higher average income, for example, may be achieved at the cost of increased social inequality or greater economic insecurity. In contrast, achieving greater job quality, reducing poverty, and providing basic affordable housing and food security to individuals and families will raise wellbeing for everyone.

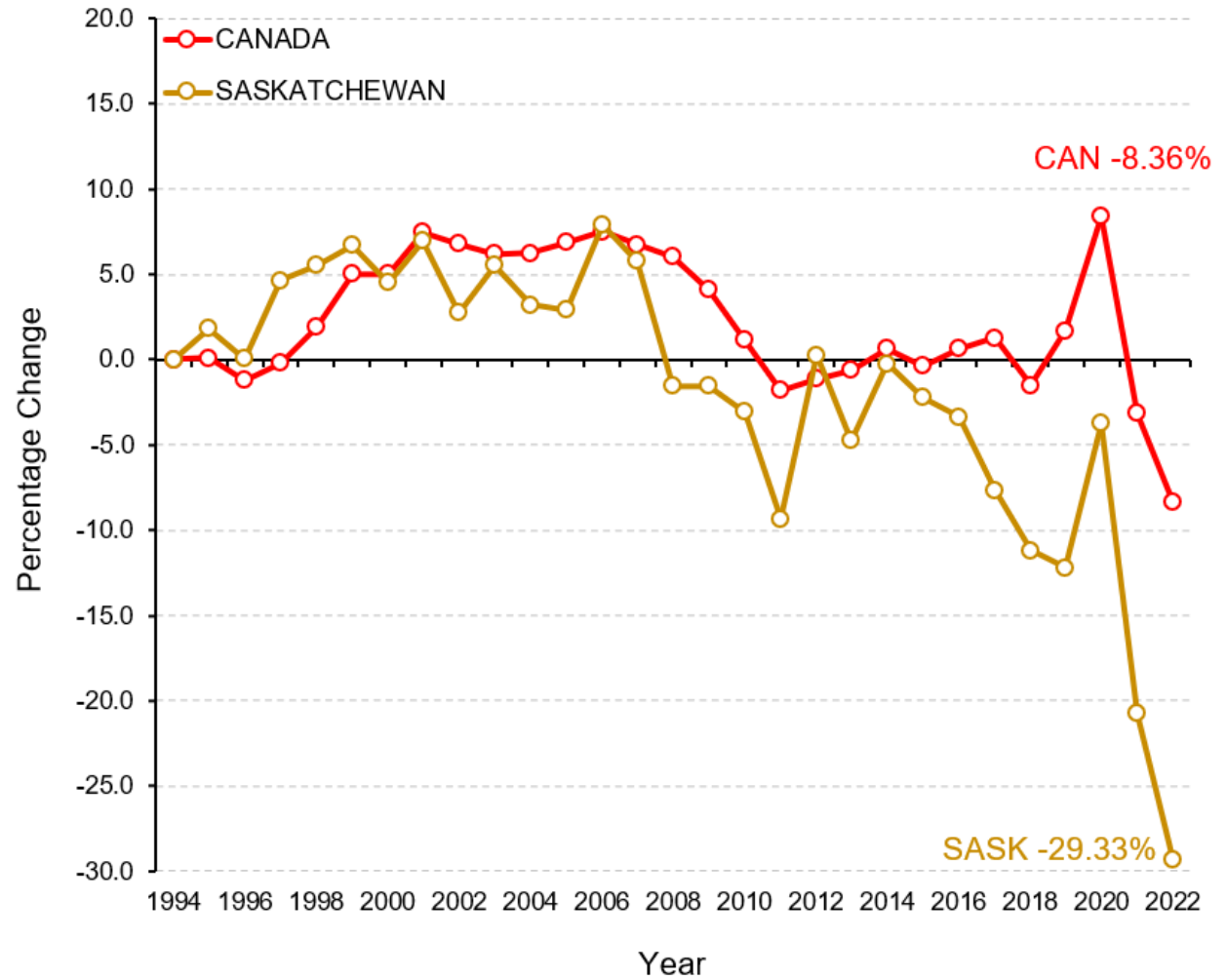
Indicators tracked 1994 to 2022

Dimension	Indicator
Income and wealth	After tax median income of economic families and persons not in an economic family (\$2023 constant dollars) (+)
Income and wealth	Gini coefficient (a measure of income gap) (-)
Economic security	Employment rate (+)
Economic security	Incidence of long-term unemployment (52 weeks or more) (-)
Economic security	Job tenure: Average number of consecutive months person has worked for current employer (+)
Economic security	Percentage of population living in poverty (based on Low Income Measure After Tax – LIM-AT) (-)
Housing security	Percentage of households paying 30% or more of average monthly household income on housing (-)
Food security	Percentage of population that is moderately or severely food insecure (-)

Percentage Change in Living Standards

Year	SASK.	Canada
1994	0.00	0.00
1995	1.83	0.10
1996	0.04	-1.18
1997	4.63	-0.20
1998	5.53	1.92
1999	6.70	5.01
2000	4.55	5.05
2001	6.97	7.47
2002	2.77	6.78
2003	5.53	6.23
2004	3.22	6.25
2005	2.91	6.89
2006	7.90	7.50
2007	5.76	6.74
2008	-1.56	6.06
2009	-1.57	4.13
2010	-3.07	1.17
2011	-9.33	-1.82
2012	0.27	-1.13
2013	-4.73	-0.61
2014	-0.23	0.63
2015	-2.22	-0.39
2016	-3.37	0.64
2017	-7.65	1.29
2018	-11.19	-1.52
2019	-12.21	1.68
2020	-3.75	8.43
2021	-20.74	-3.13
2022	-29.33	-8.36

Trends in *Living Standards* in Saskatchewan and Canada from 1994 to 2022



Overall change in Living Standards from 1994 to 2022:

Saskatchewan	Canada
-29.33%	-8.36%

Trends in Indicators of *Living Standards* from 1994 to 2022

SASKATCHEWAN

Year	INDICATORS ^a							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	62,900	0.285	62.6	11.7	119.0	15.6	10.5	
1995	63,900	0.293	62.7	10.9	120.1	15.2	10.2	
1996	64,100	0.285	62.0	12.8	117.4	15.1	9.8	
1997	64,200	0.280	62.9	10.3	118.0	13.5	10.1	
1998	65,400	0.295	63.8	8.0	120.3	15.1	10.5	
1999	68,400	0.283	64.1	7.9	119.5	14.7	10.8	
2000	69,200	0.295	64.4	7.5	119.4	16.8	11.2	
2001	73,000	0.296	62.9	6.4	118.3	15.4	11.5	
2002	72,900	0.296	64.0	8.5	116.6	16.7	11.8	
2003	73,500	0.304	64.8	6.4	117.8	16.2	12.2	
2004	74,000	0.307	65.0	7.4	121.1	17.3	12.5	
2005	75,700	0.325	65.2	6.6	121.8	17.8	12.8	
2006	80,800	0.324	65.8	4.5	119.6	15.9	13.1	
2007	84,600	0.328	66.7	5.0	116.4	15.0	14.5	5.8
2008	90,300	0.308	67.1	5.6	114.6	15.1	16.0	9.0
2009	97,200	0.316	67.5	6.1	115.8	13.0	17.4	9.3
2010	95,000	0.311	67.7	6.7	115.8	13.0	18.9	8.8
2011	99,200	0.306	67.3	8.5	114.8	12.0	20.3	10.8
2012	100,700	0.298	67.2	6.3	111.5	12.4	20.3	7.4
2013	100,100	0.306	68.0	6.5	112.1	12.5	20.3	9.5
2014	105,800	0.305	68.0	5.6	113.0	12.0	20.3	8.6
2015	104,300	0.302	67.2	6.1	111.9	12.4	20.2	9.0
2016	101,400	0.289	66.1	7.0	111.2	11.4	20.2	9.3
2017	104,700	0.302	65.9	10.9	113.4	12.8	19.6	9.3
2018	101,700	0.289	65.8	10.0	114.3	12.9	19.0	11.7
2019	100,100	0.291	66.3	10.4	114.5	13.1	18.4	12.1
2020	104,000	0.266	63.3	5.9	119.3	9.6	17.8	12.9
2021	102,400	0.274	64.0	16.8	115.0	12.2	17.2	14.3
2022	102,800	0.287	65.5	12.1	113.3	13.7	16.6	20.2

^a Indicator:

- A = After tax median income of economic families (\$2023 constant dollars) (+)
- B = Gini coefficient (a measure of income gap) (-)
- C = Employment rate (+)
- D = Incidence of long-term unemployment (52 weeks or more) (-)
- E = Job tenure: Average number of consecutive months person has worked for current employer (+)
- F = Percentage of population living in poverty (based on Low Income Measure After Tax -- LIM-AT) (-)
- G = Percentage of households paying 30% or more of average monthly household income on housing (-)
- H = Percentage of population that is moderately or severely food insecure (-)

Trends in Indicators of *Living Standards* from 1994 to 2022

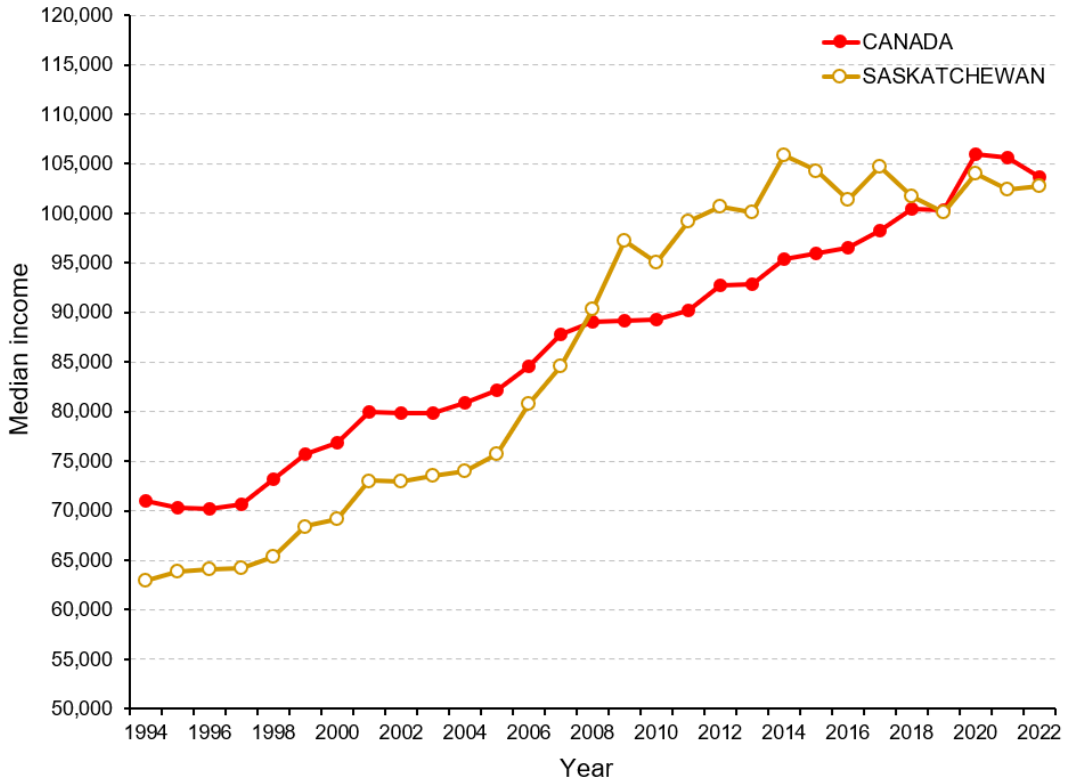
CANADA

Year	INDICATORS ^a							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	71,000	0.290	59.4	17.4	94.9	11.8	16.3	
1995	70,300	0.293	59.7	16.3	95.1	12.1	16.6	
1996	70,200	0.301	59.6	16.3	96.2	12.7	16.9	
1997	70,600	0.304	60.5	15.6	96.9	12.7	16.8	
1998	73,200	0.311	61.2	13.3	96.7	12.9	16.6	
1999	75,700	0.310	61.8	11.3	96.2	12.4	16.4	
2000	76,900	0.317	62.3	10.8	95.8	12.8	16.2	
2001	80,000	0.318	62.1	9.0	95.6	12.5	16.0	
2002	79,900	0.318	62.6	9.2	96.6	12.9	16.4	
2003	79,800	0.316	63.3	9.6	97.8	13.2	16.7	
2004	80,900	0.322	63.6	9.1	98.8	13.4	17.1	
2005	82,200	0.317	63.6	9.2	99.0	13.0	17.5	
2006	84,600	0.316	63.5	8.0	98.5	13.4	17.8	
2007	87,800	0.316	63.9	7.0	97.6	13.3	19.3	7.1
2008	89,100	0.314	63.9	6.7	98.2	13.4	20.7	7.1
2009	89,200	0.315	62.6	7.3	100.0	13.7	22.2	7.1
2010	89,300	0.315	62.6	11.2	102.0	13.5	23.7	6.9
2011	90,200	0.311	62.7	12.5	102.2	13.3	25.1	7.8
2012	92,700	0.315	62.9	11.6	102.2	13.6	24.9	7.8
2013	92,900	0.317	62.9	12.0	103.3	13.4	24.7	7.6
2014	95,400	0.310	62.4	11.8	103.2	13.0	24.5	7.7
2015	96,000	0.314	62.2	10.7	103.9	14.3	24.3	8.0
2016	96,500	0.306	61.9	10.9	103.3	13.0	24.1	8.4
2017	98,300	0.309	62.4	10.9	103.2	12.6	23.5	8.7
2018	100,500	0.304	62.6	9.3	101.7	12.4	22.8	11.6
2019	100,300	0.299	62.8	8.2	101.4	12.1	22.2	10.8
2020	106,000	0.281	59.6	5.1	106.4	9.3	21.5	11.2
2021	105,600	0.288	61.3	15.4	104.3	10.6	20.9	12.9
2022	103,700	0.300	62.6	10.3	101.1	11.9	20.2	16.9

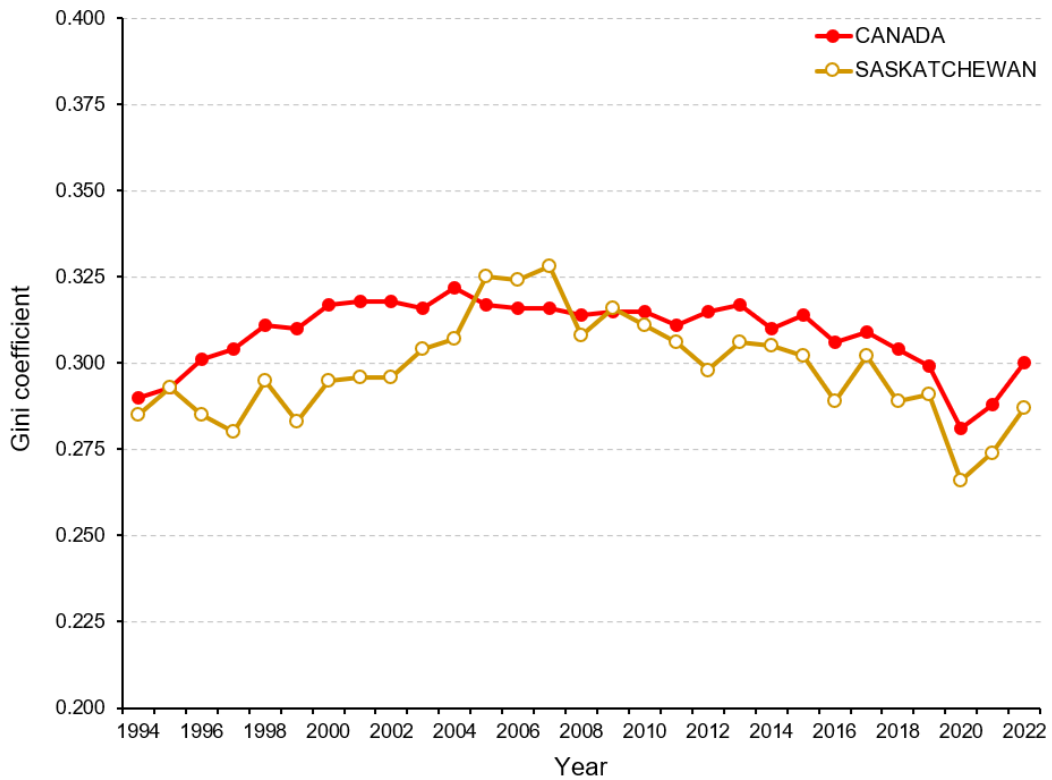
^a Indicator:

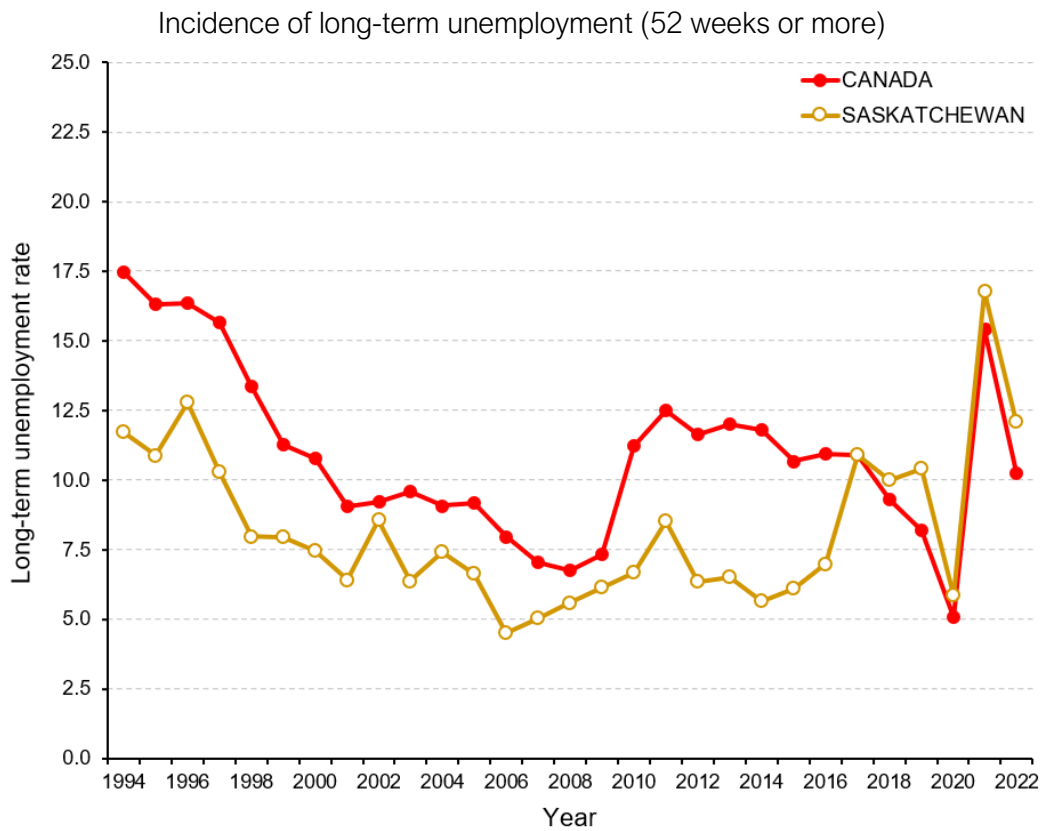
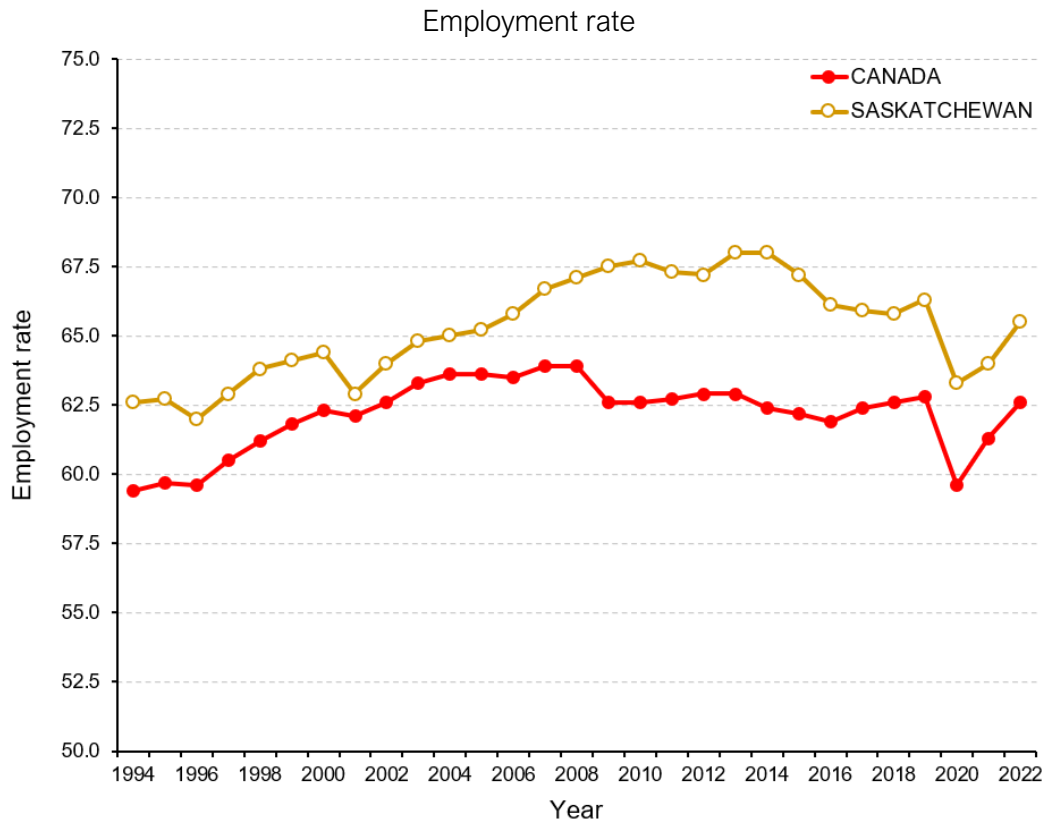
- A = After tax median income of economic families (\$2023 constant dollars) (+)
- B = Gini coefficient (a measure of income gap) (-)
- C = Employment rate (+)
- D = Incidence of long-term unemployment (52 weeks or more) (-)
- E = Job tenure: Average number of consecutive months person has worked for current employer (+)
- F = Percentage of population living in poverty (based on Low Income Measure After Tax -- LIM-AT) (-)
- G = Percentage of households paying 30% or more of average monthly household income on housing (-)
- H = Percentage of population that is moderately or severely food insecure (-)

After tax median income of economic families (\$2023 constant dollars)

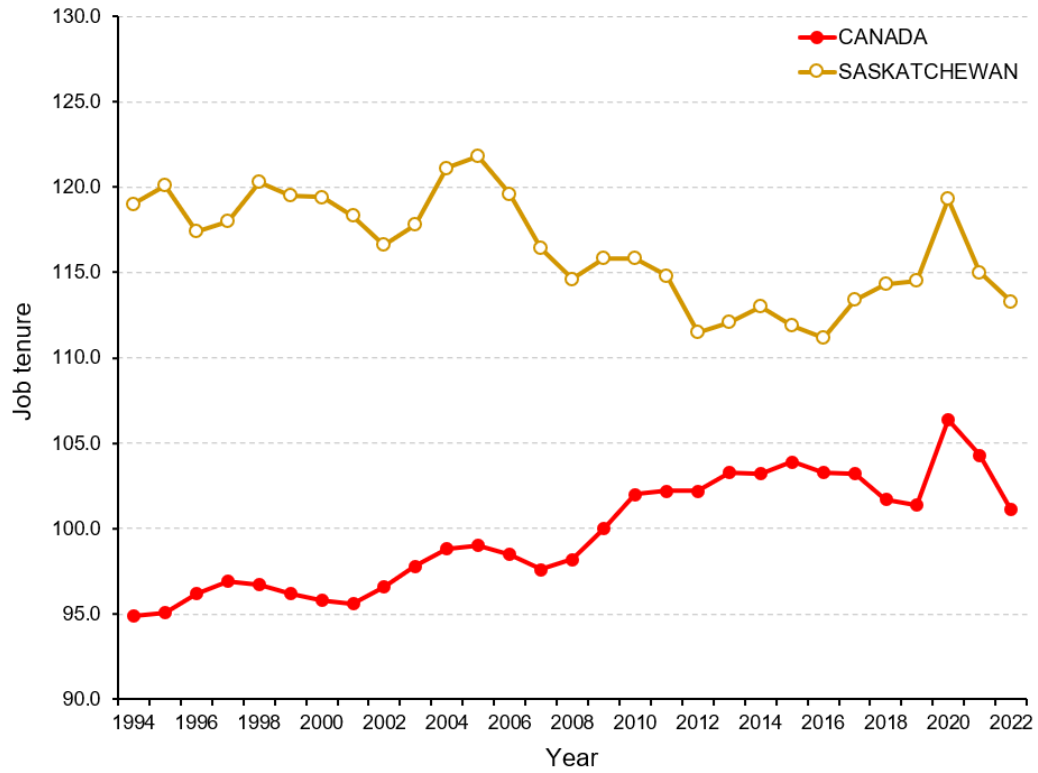


Gini coefficient (a measure of income gap)

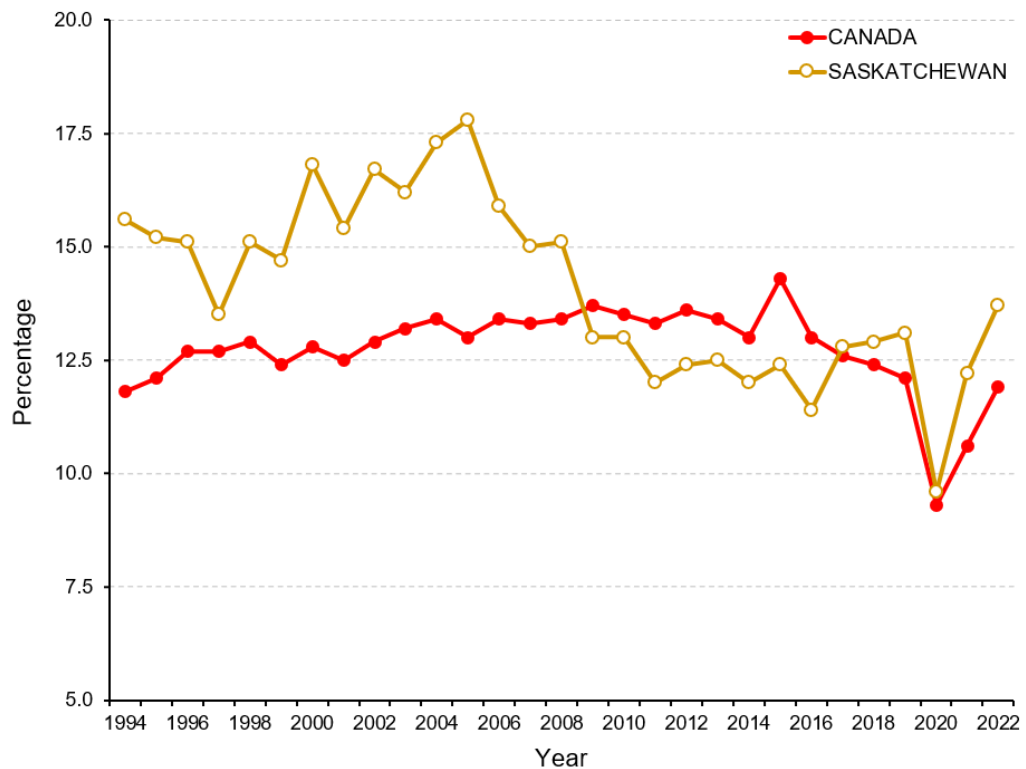




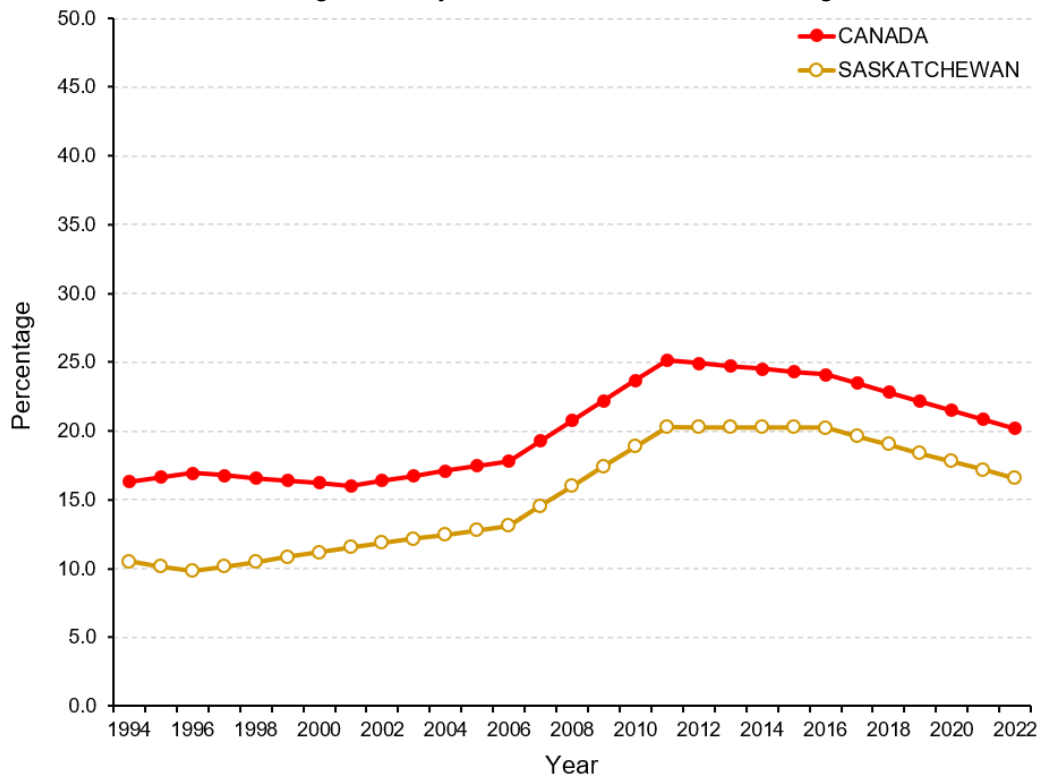
Job tenure:
Average number of consecutive months person has worked for current employer



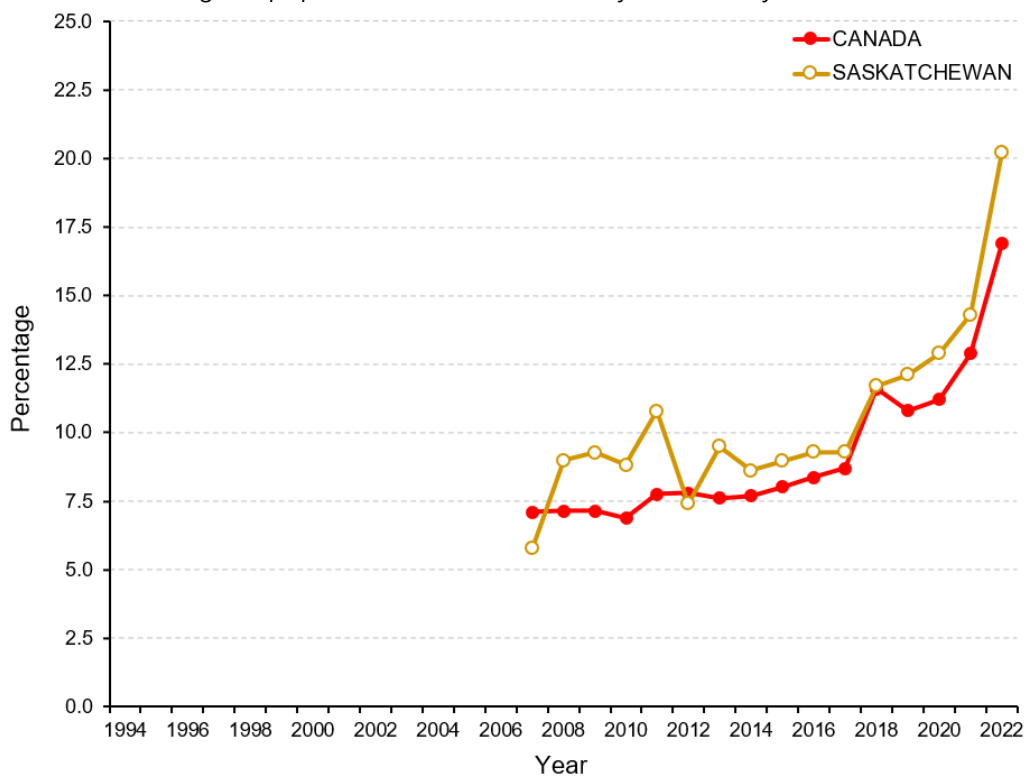
Percentage of population living in poverty
based on Low Income Measure After Tax LIM-AT)



Percentage of households paying 30% or more of average monthly household income on housing



Food insecurity:
Percentage of population that is moderately or severely food insecure



TIME USE



Time use considers how people experience and spend their time. It means how the use of our time affects physical and mental wellbeing, individual and family wellbeing, and present and future wellbeing. It examines the length of our workweek, our work arrangements, our levels of time pressure, and the time we spend with friends and in other free-time activities.

The implicit assumption with Time Use is the notion of balance. Most activities are beneficial to wellbeing when done in moderation, but are detrimental when done excessively or not at all. There are only 24-hours in a day, so too much time directed towards one activity can mean not enough or no time at all allocated for other activities that are also critical for our wellbeing. Not only does the amount of time matter, but the pace of and relative control over timing of activities throughout the day can affect overall quality of life.

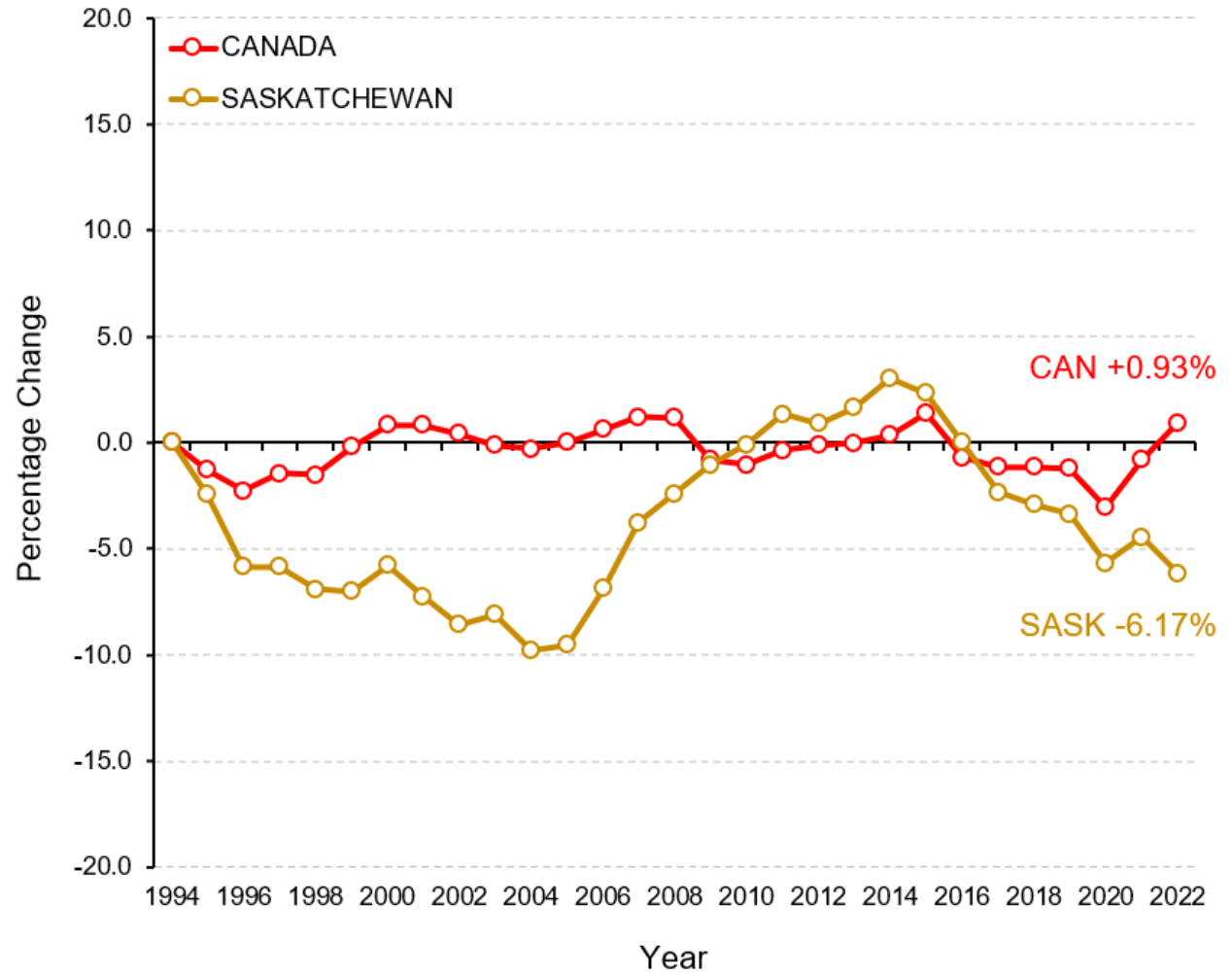
Indicators tracked 1994 to 2022

Dimension	Indicator
Time	Percentage of labour force participants 25 years of age and older working more than 50 hours per week (-)
Time	Percentage of labour force working less than 30 hours per week, not by choice (-)
Time	Percentage of population 15 years and older with long commutes to work (over 45 minutes) (-)
Time	Average daily amount of time spent with friends (minutes per day) (+)
Timing	Percentage of labour force with regular, weekday work hours (+)
Timing	Percentage of individuals in population working for pay with flexible work hours (+)
Temporality	Percentage of Canadians who report 7 to 9 hours of good quality essential sleep (+)
Tempo	Percentage of population 15 years and older working full-time reporting high levels of time pressure (-)

Percentage Change in Time Use

Year	SASK.	Canada
1994	0.00	0.00
1995	-2.44	-1.30
1996	-5.87	-2.26
1997	-5.85	-1.44
1998	-6.90	-1.51
1999	-6.99	-0.18
2000	-5.79	0.82
2001	-7.25	0.83
2002	-8.58	0.43
2003	-8.10	-0.11
2004	-9.76	-0.28
2005	-9.54	0.03
2006	-6.86	0.62
2007	-3.76	1.19
2008	-2.40	1.16
2009	-1.04	-0.81
2010	-0.08	-1.04
2011	1.33	-0.36
2012	0.89	-0.12
2013	1.63	-0.02
2014	3.00	0.35
2015	2.34	1.38
2016	-0.01	-0.71
2017	-2.34	-1.15
2018	-2.94	-1.14
2019	-3.36	-1.23
2020	-5.68	-3.04
2021	-4.45	-0.79
2022	-6.17	0.93

Trends in *Time Use* in Saskatchewan and Canada from 1994 to 2022



Overall change in Time Use from 1994 to 2022:	Saskatchewan	Canada
	-6.17%	+0.93%

Trends in Indicators of *Time Use* from 1994 to 2022

SASKATCHEWAN

Year	INDICATORS ^a							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	20.5		5.7	70.8	69.0	40.9	50.6	20.6
1995	20.0		6.6	71.9	67.1	40.0	50.5	20.8
1996	21.0		7.4	73.0	65.2	39.2	50.5	21.0
1997	18.3	5.4	8.2	74.1	63.3	38.3	50.4	21.2
1998	18.0	4.9	9.1	75.2	61.4	37.4	50.3	21.4
1999	17.7	4.8	9.3	73.3	61.9	38.0	50.4	21.4
2000	16.9	4.2	9.6	71.4	62.4	38.6	50.4	21.3
2001	15.9	4.9	9.9	69.4	62.9	39.2	50.5	21.3
2002	15.1	5.4	10.1	67.5	63.4	39.8	50.6	21.3
2003	14.6	5.0	10.4	65.6	64.0	40.4	50.6	21.2
2004	14.8	5.4	10.7	63.6	64.5	40.9	50.7	21.2
2005	15.9	4.8	10.9	61.7	65.0	41.5	50.8	21.2
2006	15.7	4.2	10.4	59.2	65.4	41.9	50.6	20.4
2007	15.4	3.5	9.9	56.7	65.8	42.3	50.4	19.6
2008	15.0	3.6	9.4	54.2	66.1	42.7	50.2	18.9
2009	13.7	3.9	8.9	51.7	66.5	43.1	50.1	18.1
2010	13.6	4.1	8.4	49.2	66.9	43.5	49.9	17.3
2011	13.1	3.6	8.1	47.2	66.8	43.7	49.0	17.2
2012	13.8	3.7	7.9	45.3	66.6	44.0	48.1	17.0
2013	13.4	3.5	7.7	43.3	66.5	44.3	47.2	16.8
2014	12.7	3.2	7.4	41.4	66.4	44.6	46.3	16.7
2015	12.5	3.5	7.2	39.5	66.2	44.9	45.4	16.5
2016	12.1	3.8	7.0	37.6	65.5	40.9	46.1	18.3
2017	11.4	4.3	6.8	35.8	63.5	39.9	46.7	20.2
2018	10.7	4.3	6.6	33.9	63.6	39.0	47.4	22.0
2019	10.8	4.0	6.3	32.1	63.6	38.0	48.1	23.9
2020	10.8	4.5	6.1	30.2	63.6	37.0	48.8	25.7
2021	9.4	3.8	5.9	32.4	63.7	36.0	49.4	28.6
2022	10.3	3.1	6.6	34.6	63.7	35.0	50.1	31.5

^a Indicator:

- A = Percentage of labour force participants 25 years of age and older working more than 50 hours per week (-)
- B = Percentage of labour force working less than 30 hours per week, *not by choice* (-)
- C = Percentage of population 15 years and older with long commutes to work (over 45 minutes) (-)
- D = Average daily amount of time socialising or communicating in person with others (minutes per day) (+)
- E = Percentage of labour force with regular, weekday work hours (+)
- F = Percentage of individuals in population working for pay with flexible work hours (+)
- G = Percentage of Canadians who report 7 to 9 hours of good quality essential sleep (+)
- H = Percentage of population 15 years and older working full-time reporting high levels of time pressure (-)

Trends in Indicators of *Time Use* from 1994 to 2022

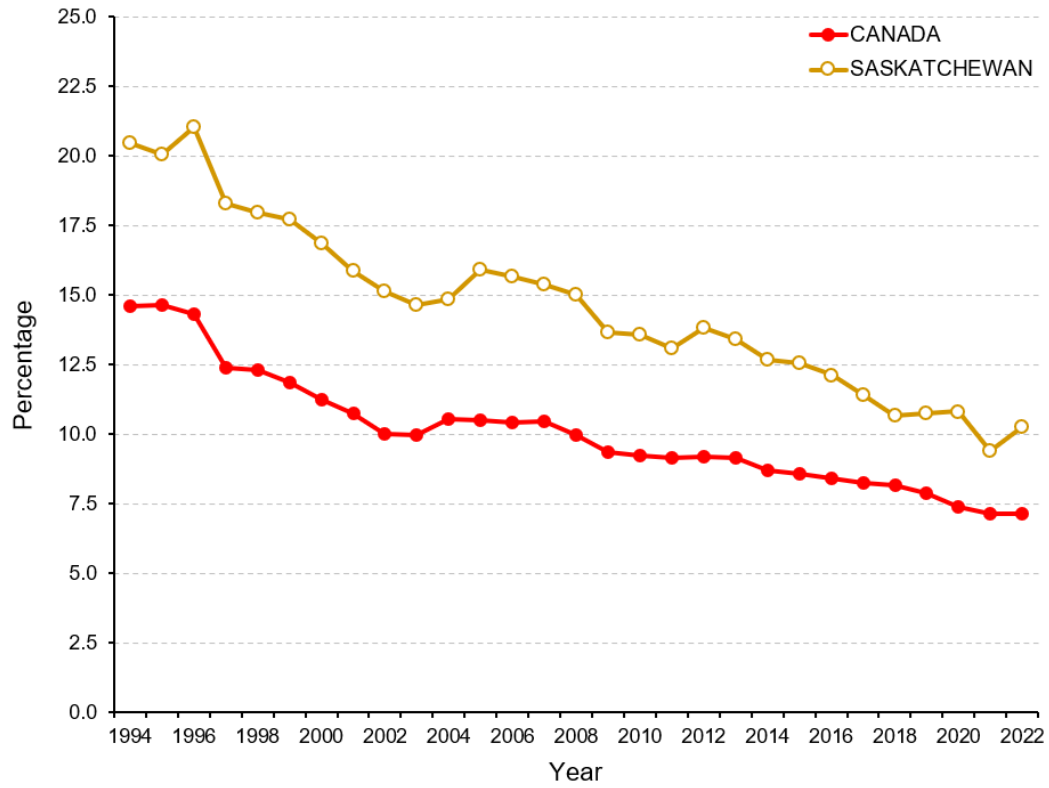
CANADA

Year	INDICATORS ^a							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	14.6		13.0	71.6	72.0	36.1	49.4	20.4
1995	14.6		13.6	72.1	70.8	36.2	49.8	21.2
1996	14.3		14.2	72.6	69.5	36.4	50.2	22.1
1997	12.4	5.9	14.8	73.1	68.3	36.6	50.6	23.0
1998	12.3	5.5	15.4	73.5	67.1	36.7	51.0	23.9
1999	11.8	4.9	15.8	71.6	67.3	37.3	51.0	23.6
2000	11.2	4.6	16.2	69.7	67.5	37.9	51.1	23.2
2001	10.7	4.7	16.6	67.7	67.7	38.4	51.1	22.9
2002	10.0	5.0	16.9	65.8	67.9	39.0	51.2	22.5
2003	9.9	5.2	17.3	63.9	68.1	39.6	51.2	22.1
2004	10.5	4.9	17.7	61.9	68.3	40.1	51.3	21.8
2005	10.5	4.7	18.1	60.0	68.5	40.7	51.3	21.4
2006	10.4	4.4	18.4	59.5	68.2	41.2	51.2	21.0
2007	10.4	4.1	18.8	58.9	68.0	41.7	51.1	20.6
2008	10.0	4.2	19.2	58.4	67.7	42.2	51.0	20.2
2009	9.4	5.4	19.5	57.8	67.5	42.7	51.0	19.8
2010	9.2	5.5	19.9	57.3	67.3	43.2	50.9	19.4
2011	9.1	5.3	19.2	54.0	67.3	43.3	50.7	19.2
2012	9.2	5.2	18.6	50.8	67.3	43.4	50.5	19.0
2013	9.1	5.3	18.0	47.6	67.3	43.6	50.3	18.8
2014	8.7	5.4	17.4	44.3	67.4	43.7	50.1	18.6
2015	8.6	5.0	16.7	41.1	67.4	43.8	49.9	18.4
2016	8.4	4.9	16.1	37.4	66.1	41.8	49.3	20.7
2017	8.2	4.7	15.3	33.7	67.7	42.2	48.7	22.9
2018	8.2	4.1	14.5	30.0	67.9	42.7	48.1	25.2
2019	7.9	3.7	13.7	26.4	68.0	43.1	47.6	27.4
2020	7.4	4.2	12.9	22.7	68.2	43.6	47.0	29.7
2021	7.1	3.9	12.1	28.1	68.3	44.0	46.4	30.3
2022	7.1	2.8	13.4	33.6	68.5	44.5	45.8	30.8

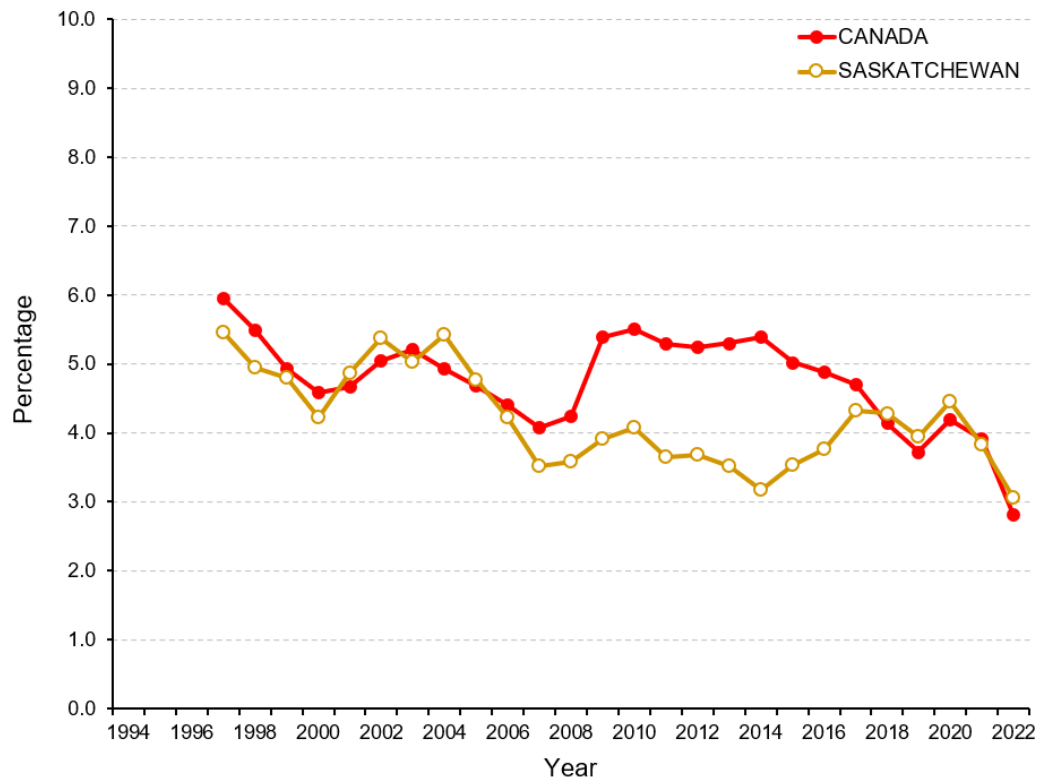
^a Indicator:

- A = Percentage of labour force participants 25 years of age and older working more than 50 hours per week (-)
- B = Percentage of labour force working less than 30 hours per week, *not by choice* (-)
- C = Percentage of population 15 years and older with long commutes to work (over 45 minutes) (-)
- D = Average daily amount of time socialising or communicating in person with others (minutes per day) (+)
- E = Percentage of labour force with regular, weekday work hours (+)
- F = Percentage of individuals in population working for pay with flexible work hours (+)
- G = Percentage of Canadians who report 7 to 9 hours of good quality essential sleep (+)
- H = Percentage of population 15 years and older working full-time reporting high levels of time pressure (-)

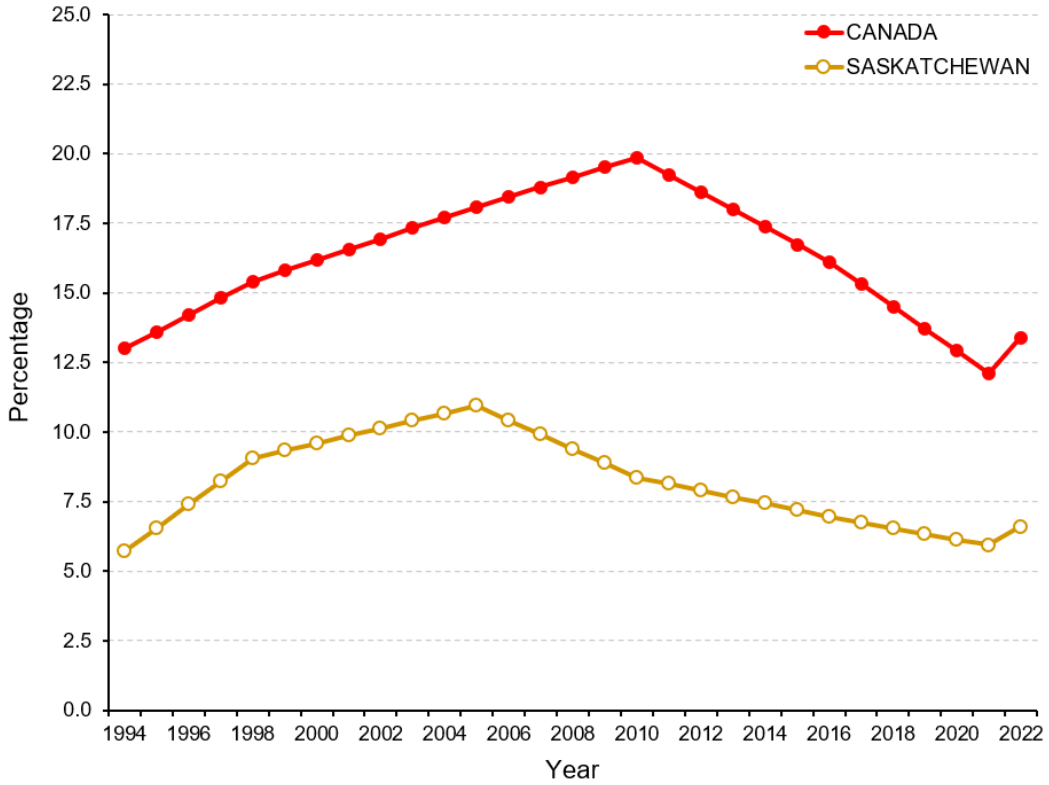
Percentage of labour force participants 25 years of age and older working more than 50 hours per week



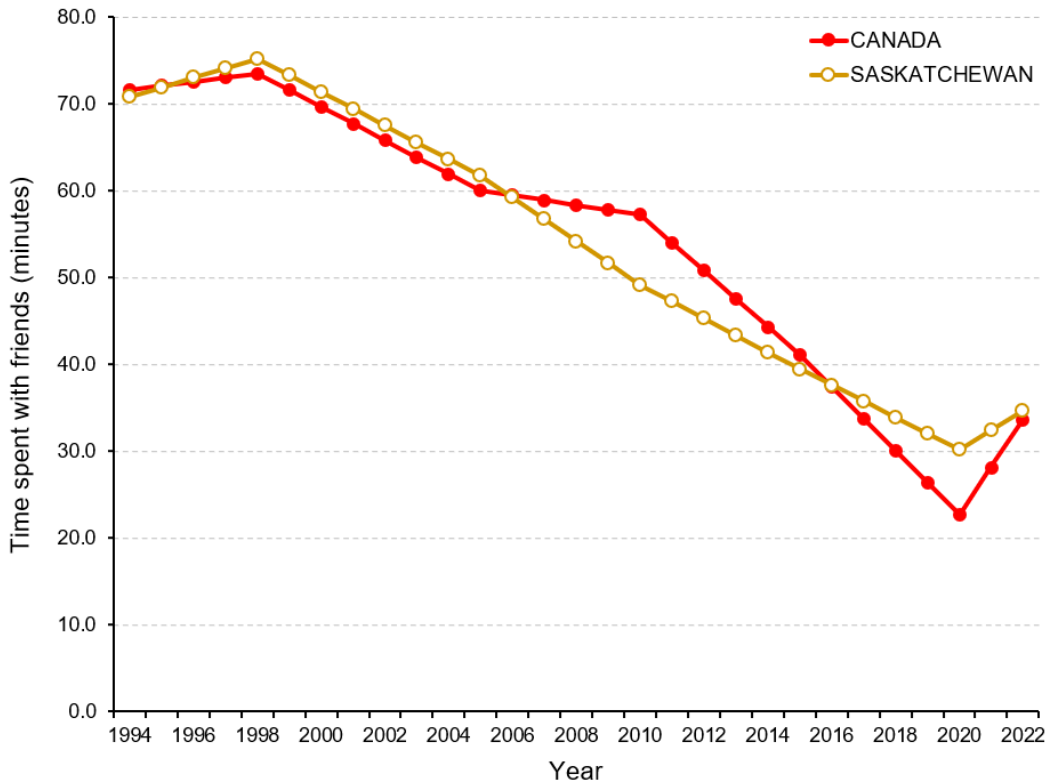
Percentage of labour force working less than 30 hours per week, not by choice



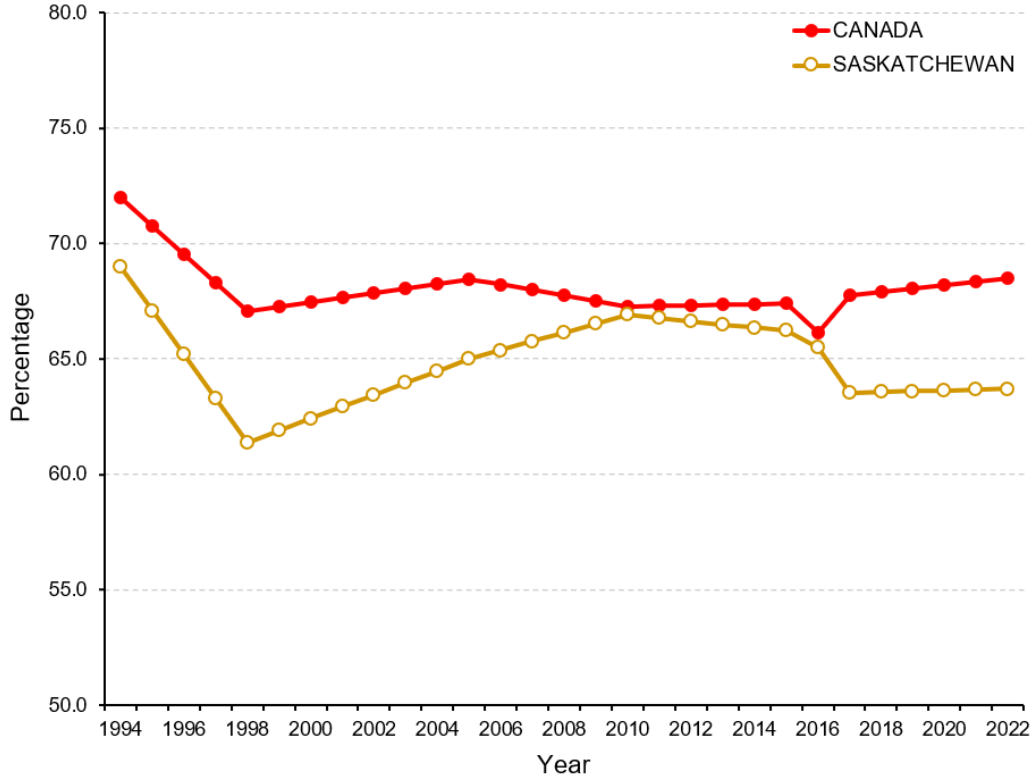
Percentage of population 15 years and older with long commutes to work (over 45 minutes)



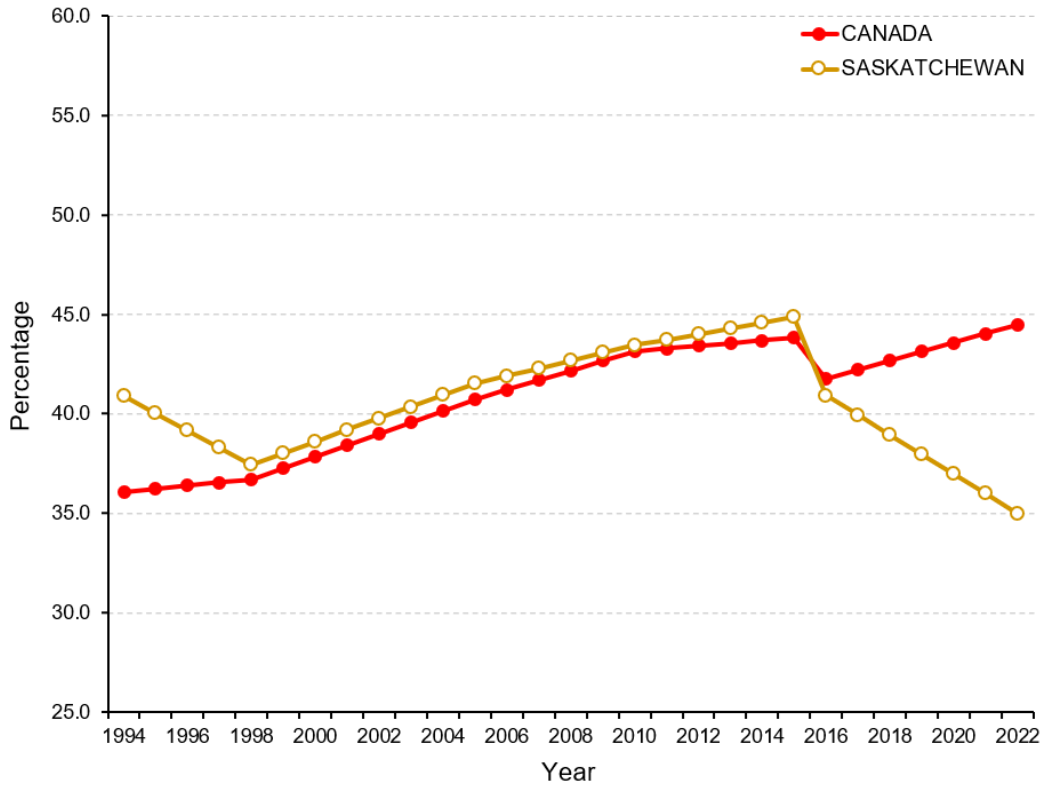
Average daily amount of time socialising or communicating in person with others (minutes per day)



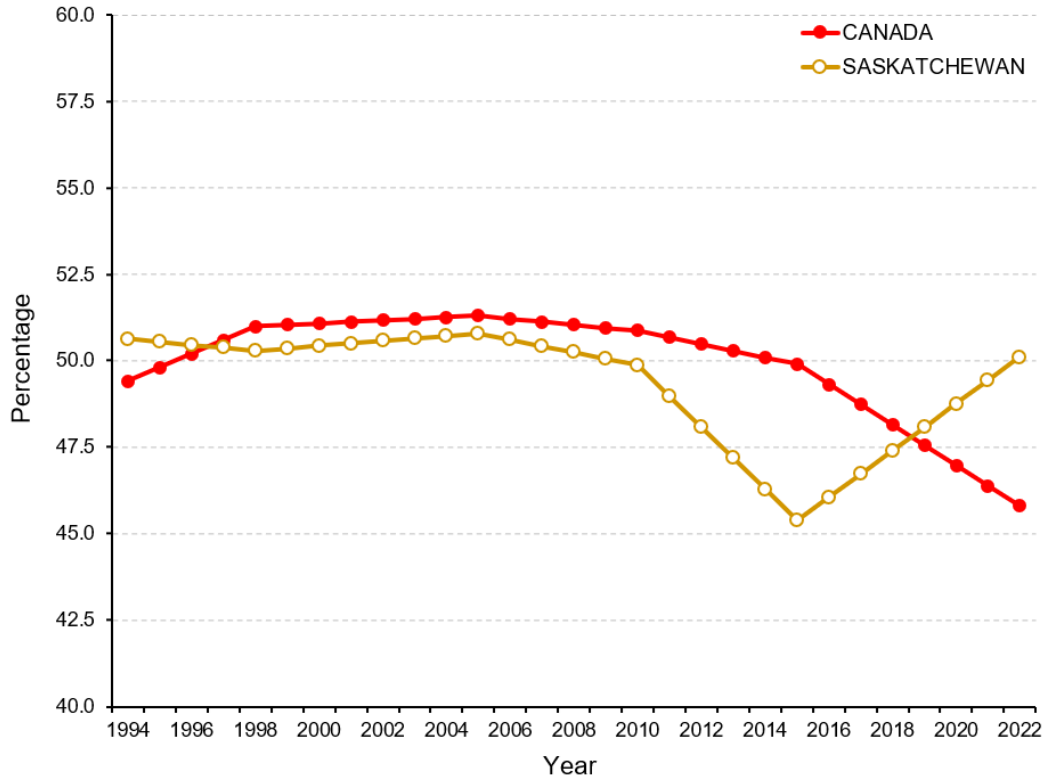
Percentage of labour force with regular, weekday work hours



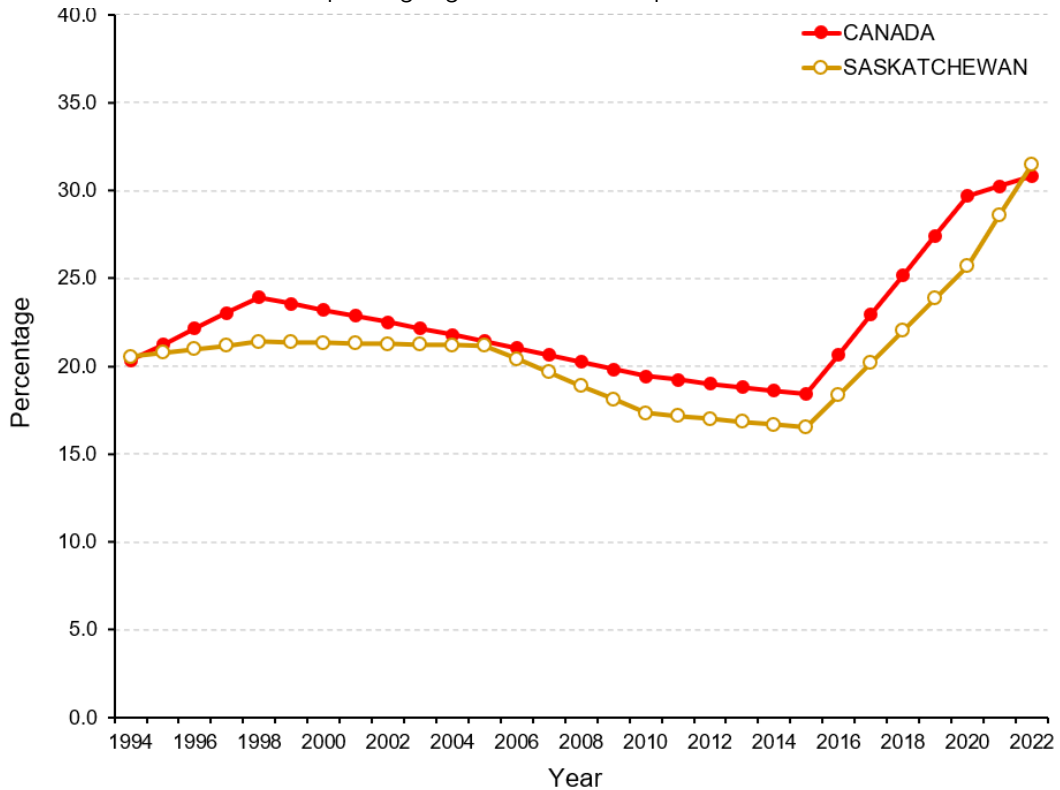
Percentage of individuals in population working for pay with flexible work hours



Percentage of Canadians who report 7 to 9 hours of good quality essential sleep



Percentage of population 15 years and older working full-time reporting high levels of time pressure



Life Satisfaction in Saskatchewan and Canada 2003 to 2023

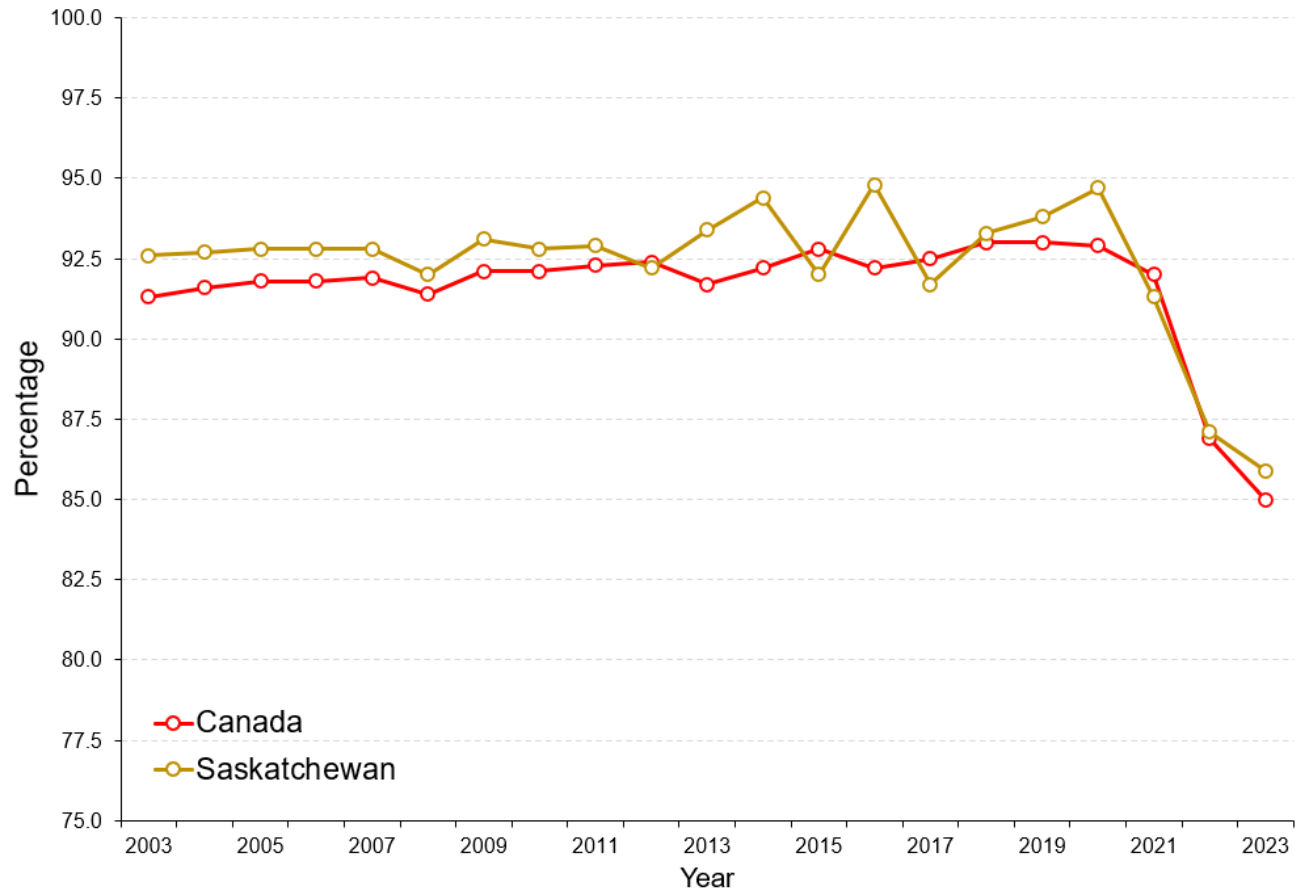
Life Satisfaction in Canada and Saskatchewan

Year	SASK.	Canada
2003	92.6	91.3
2004	92.7	91.6
2005	92.8	91.8
2006	92.8	91.8
2007	92.8	91.9
2008	92.0	91.4
2009	93.1	92.1
2010	92.8	92.1
2011	92.9	92.3
2012	92.2	92.4
2013	93.4	91.7
2014	94.4	92.2
2015	92.0	92.8
2016	94.8	92.2
2017	91.7	92.5
2018	93.3	93.0
2019	93.8	93.0
2020	94.7	92.9
2021	91.3	92.0
2022	87.1	86.9
2023	85.9	85.0

Note:
Percentage of people reporting 6 or higher on a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 = "Very dissatisfied" and 10 = "Very satisfied".

Source:
Statistics Canada
Canadian Community Health Survey

Trend in *Life Satisfaction* in Saskatchewan and Canada from 2003 to 2023



	Saskatchewan	Canada
Overall change in Life Satisfaction from 2003 to 2022:	-6.7%	-6.3%

Appendix A:

Sources of data

Community Vitality

Indicator	Agency	Sources
Percentage of population that reports somewhat or very strong sense of belonging to community	Statistics Canada	Canadian Community Health Survey
Percentage of population volunteering without pay for a charitable or non-profit organisation (i.e., volunteer rate)	Statistics Canada	National / Canadian Survey of Giving, Volunteering, and Participating / General Social Survey
Percentage of population that reports having no close friends	Statistics Canada	General Social Survey on Social Engagement / Social Identity
Percentage of population that made a donation in the past year to a charitable or non-profit organisation	Statistics Canada	Tax Filer Data, T1 Family File
Percentage of population that feels safe from crime walking alone in their area after dark	Statistics Canada	General Social Survey on Victimization / Safety
Crime Severity Index	Justice Canada / Statistics Canada	Uniform Crime Reporting Survey
Percentage of population experiencing discrimination in past 5 years based on ethno-cultural characteristics	Statistics Canada	Ethnic Diversity Survey / General Social Survey on Victimization / Safety
Percentage of population that believes most or many people can be trusted	Statistics Canada	General Social Survey on Social Engagement / Social Identity

Democratic Engagement

Indicator	Agency	Sources
Percentage of voter turnout at federal elections	Elections Canada	Official Voting Results
Percentage of population that volunteers for a law, advocacy, or political group	Statistics Canada	National / Canadian Survey of Giving, Volunteering, and Participating / General Social Survey
Older and younger voters' age gap	Elections Canada	Post-Election Evaluations
Ratio of registered to eligible voters	Elections Canada	Post-Election Evaluations
Percentage of women in federal Parliament	Elections Canada	Elections Canada Official Reports
Percentage of population with quite a lot or a great deal of confidence in federal Parliament	Statistics Canada	General Social Survey on Social Engagement / Social Identity
Percentage of population that reports being fairly or very satisfied with way democracy works in Canada	Consortium on Electoral Democracy	Canada Election Survey
Percentage of MP's budget dedicated to communications with constituents	Parliament of Canada	Proactive Publication of Financial Information

Education

Indicator	Agency	Sources
Percentage of 25 to 29 year olds in labour force completing high school	Statistics Canada	Elementary-Secondary Education Survey
Percentage of 25 to 64 year olds in population with a university degree	Statistics Canada	Labour Force Survey
Average expenditure per public school student (\$2022)	Statistics Canada	Survey of Financial Statistics of Private Elementary and Secondary Schools Provincial Expenditures on Education Survey of Uniform Financial System Survey of Federal Government Expenditures in Support of Education
Ratio of students to educators in public schools	Statistics Canada	Elementary-Secondary Education Survey
Average annual Canadian undergraduate tuition fees (current dollars)	Statistics Canada	Canadian and International Tuition Fees by Level of Study / Tuition and Accommodation Costs
Percentage of Bachelor's degree students with debt after graduation	Statistics Canada	National Graduates Survey
Percentage of children 0 to 5 years of age for whom there is regulated, centre-based childcare	Childcare Resources and Research Unit	Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada
Percentage of adults 25 years of age or older who participate in education-related activities	Statistics Canada	General Social Survey on Time Use

Environment

Indicator	Agency	Sources
Air pollution in fine particulate matter emissions (megatonnes)	Environment and Natural Resources	Air Pollutant and Black Carbon Emissions Inventories
Absolute greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) (megatonnes of CO ₂ per year)	Statistics Canada	SDG indicator data portal for greenhouse gas emissions
Drinking water from water plants per capita served (cubic metres)	Statistics Canada	Biennial Drinking Water Plants Survey
Total farm land (hectares)	Statistics Canada	Census of Agriculture
Forest regeneration: Area planted (hectares)	Natural Resources Canada	National Forestry Database
Primary energy production (terajoules)	Statistics Canada	Supply and demand of primary and secondary energy (multiple industry survey sources)
Residential energy use (terajoules per 1,000 dwellings)	Statistics Canada	Supply and demand of primary and secondary energy
Percentage of people who volunteered in conservation or protection of environment/wildlife activities	Statistics Canada	National / Canadian Survey of Giving, Volunteering, and Participating / General Social Survey

Healthy Populations

Indicator	Agency	Sources
Percentage of population with a regular medical doctor	Statistics Canada	Canadian Community Health Survey
Percentage of population that received influenza immunization in past year	Statistics Canada	Canadian Community Health Survey
Life expectancy at birth in years	Statistics Canada	Canadian Vital Statistics – Death database (CVSD)
Percentage of population reporting diagnosis of diabetes	Statistics Canada	Canadian Community Health Survey
Percentage of population 12 years of age and older reporting occasional or daily smoking	Statistics Canada	Canadian Community Health Survey
Percentage of population self-rating their overall health as very good or excellent	Statistics Canada	Canadian Community Health Survey
Percentage of population self-rating their mental health as very good or excellent	Statistics Canada	Canadian Community Health Survey
Percentage of population who perceive most days to be quite a bit or extremely stressful	Statistics Canada	Canadian Community Health Survey

Leisure and Culture

Indicator	Agency	Sources
Percentage of population engaged in moderate to active daily physical activity	Statistics Canada	National Population Health Survey / Canadian Community Health Survey
Average time in minutes spent on previous day in <i>social leisure</i> activities	Statistics Canada	General Social Survey on Time Use
Average time in minutes spent on previous day in <i>arts and culture</i> activities	Statistics Canada	General Social Survey on Time Use
Average number of hours in past year volunteering for culture/recreation organisations	Statistics Canada	National / Canadian Survey of Giving, Volunteering, and Participating / General Social Survey
Total expenditures in past year on all culture/recreation as a percentage of total household expenditures	Statistics Canada	Survey of Household Spending / National Accounts
Average attendance per performance in past year at all performing arts	Statistics Canada	Survey of Service Industries: Performing Arts
Average visitation per site in past year to all National Parks/National Historic Sites	Parks Canada	National Park and National Historic Site Annual Attendance Records
Average nights away per trip in past year on vacation trips to destinations within Canada over 80km from home	Statistics Canada / Canadian Tourism Commission	Canadian Travel Survey / Travel Survey of Residents of Canada

Living Standards

Indicator	Agency	Sources
After tax median income of economic families and persons not in an economic family (\$2023 constant dollars)	Statistics Canada	Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics / Canadian Income Survey
Gini coefficient (a measure of income gap)	Statistics Canada	Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics / Canadian Income Survey
Employment rate	Statistics Canada	Labour Force Survey
Incidence of long-term unemployment (52 weeks or more)	Statistics Canada	Labour Force Survey
Job tenure: Average number of consecutive months person has worked for current employer	Statistics Canada	Labour Force Survey
Percentage of population living in poverty (based on Low Income Measure After Tax -- LIM-AT)	Statistics Canada	Survey of Consumer Finances / Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics / Canadian Income Survey
Percentage of households paying 30% or more of average monthly household income on housing	Statistics Canada	Census of Canada
Food insecurity: Percentage of population that is moderately or severely food insecure	Statistics Canada	Canadian Community Health Survey

Time Use

Indicator	Agency	Sources
Percentage of labour force participants 25 years of age and older working more than 50 hours per week	Statistics Canada	Labour Force Survey
Percentage of labour force working less than 30 hours per week, not by choice	Statistics Canada	Labour Force Survey
Percentage of population 15 years and older with long commutes to work (over 45 minutes)	Statistics Canada	General Social Survey on Time Use / Census of Canada
Average daily amount of time socialising or communicating in person with others (minutes per day)	Statistics Canada	General Social Survey on Time Use
Percentage of labour force with regular, weekday work hours	Statistics Canada	General Social Survey on Time Use
Percentage of individuals in population working for pay with flexible work hours	Statistics Canada	General Social Survey on Time Use
Percentage of Canadians who report 7 to 9 hours of good quality essential sleep	Statistics Canada	General Social Survey on Time Use
Percentage of population 15 years and older working full-time reporting high levels of time pressure	Statistics Canada	General Social Survey on Time Use

The *Canadian Index of Wellbeing* conducts rigorous research related to, and regularly and publicly reports on, the quality of life of Canadians; encourages policy shapers and government leaders to make decisions based on solid evidence; and empowers Canadians to advocate for change that responds to their needs and values.



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