

FAQs

1. What is the housing continuum?

For some people, changes to housing needs can occur in different directions along the continuum. Additionally, many families and individuals may not choose homeownership as their goal. Reasons could include length of stay in a city; preference of proximity to work; or a change in household composition.

2. Why didn't you include an analysis of demographic fundamentals, decomposition of home prices, interest rates, or affordability?

This report is the first step in a multi-step approach to analyzing the current gaps in Saskatchewan's housing continuum. There are plans to analyze new data and indicators while exploring policy options and opportunities that will impact housing supply and affordability in Saskatchewan.

3. Why did you use a scale to describe the housing continuum gap?

We wanted to be able to consider what the needs of the province are using both conservative and more ambitious population projections, while ensuring the quantity of housing units required aligned with the OECD benchmark, as well as Saskatchewan economic, demographic and market realities.

4. Why haven't you analyzed the affordability challenges posed by the current gaps in the housing continuum?

Supply is an important element in efforts to advance housing affordability. More homes and a diversity of housing options to meet current and future households needs (size, amenities, style, etc.) are key elements to reduce the upward pressures on prices and rents. We chose population as a starting point, to increase understanding on the state of housing supply before providing insights on supply trends and affordability.

5. Why don't you spend much time in the report looking at the current housing gaps?

The point of this report is to look ahead. It is important to recognize that there are immediate needs, but those pale in comparison to the medium-term construction and policymaking needed to meet provincial population growth projections.