

Saskatchewan Small Business Profile 2026



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Introduction

Small businesses drive Saskatchewan's economy, accounting for 98.8 per cent of all provincial businesses. With 124 small businesses for every 1,000 people, Saskatchewan has the second highest per capita rate in the country.

The *Saskatchewan Small Business Profile* is a statistical report of how small businesses contribute to the provincial economy, based on 2025 data. It reports on several key economic indicators such as business counts, employment, payroll and revenues. The report compares Saskatchewan's small business sector to medium and large-sized enterprises, provincially and over time.

Data shows that the number of small businesses in the province has grown from 149,764 in 2015 to 156,850 in 2025, representing a 4.7 per cent increase.

These businesses employed about 30 per cent of Saskatchewan's workers and paid out over \$8.3 billion in wages and salaries. They are active in virtually every sector of the economy, providing the vital products and services citizens need. This shows just how important small businesses are as employers and to communities across the province.

Technical Note

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

Data for this report was obtained from Statistics Canada’s Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada’s Business Register¹ and the Survey of Employment, Payroll, and Hours (SEPH²).

Business counts classified by employment size ranges are derived from location-based counts³, while business counts classified by revenue ranges are derived from establishment-based counts⁴.

Other data was obtained from the Canadian Employer Employee Dynamics Database (CEEDD). The most recent data available from the CEEDD is for 2023. This data is used to highlight gender-based characteristics of self-employment.

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

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

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

³ The location is an operating entity, specifically a production entity that conducts economic activity at, or from, a single physical location or group of locations.

⁴ A statistical establishment is the production entity or the smallest grouping of production entities that produces a homogeneous set of goods or services.

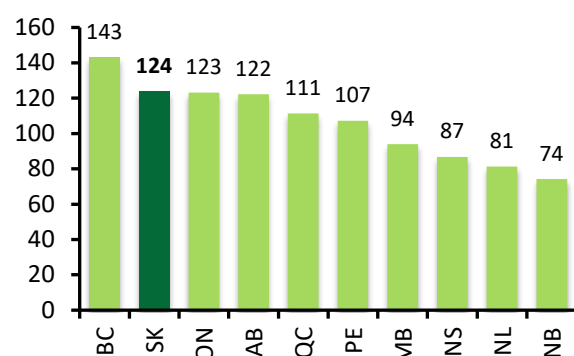
1. Saskatchewan Small Business Counts

Businesses by number of employees

Of the more than five million businesses in Canada in 2025, 98.7 per cent were classified as small. In Saskatchewan, of the 158,722 businesses, 98.8 per cent were small in 2025. This is the second highest rate among the provinces. British Columbia had the highest percentage of small businesses at 98.9 per cent whereas New Brunswick had the lowest at 98 per cent.

Overall, 60.5 per cent of Canada's small businesses were in Ontario and Québec, and 34.8 per cent were in the western provinces. Saskatchewan accounted for 3.2 per cent of all small businesses in Canada, totalling 156,850 establishments. This ranks the province second in Canada for the number of small businesses per capita. That's a rate of 124 businesses per 1,000 people. The national average was 119 per 1,000 people.

Chart 1: small businesses per 1,000 people by province, 2025



Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register

Table 1: Saskatchewan businesses by size, 2025

Business class (number of employees)	Business count	% of Total
Small (0-49)	156,850	98.8%
• Non-employer	115,337	72.7%
• Micro-business (1-4)	23,182	14.6%
• Other (5-49)	18,331	11.5%
Medium (50-499)	1,779	1.1%
Large (500+)	93	0.06%
Total Businesses	158,722	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register

In 2025, 72.7 per cent of businesses in Saskatchewan were non-employers and 14.6 per cent were micro-businesses with one to four employees (Table 1). The total number of small businesses increased by 1.7 per cent (2,572 establishments) compared to 2024.

From 2015 to 2025, small businesses in the province grew by 4.7 per cent (7,086 establishments). Growth was seen across Canada during this time, with a national increase of 30.5 per cent over the period. About 6.7 per cent of Saskatchewan's small business growth since 2015 occurred in non-employers (7,241 establishments). However, small businesses with payroll employees decreased by 0.4 per cent (155 establishments).

Table 2: changes in total business count, Saskatchewan

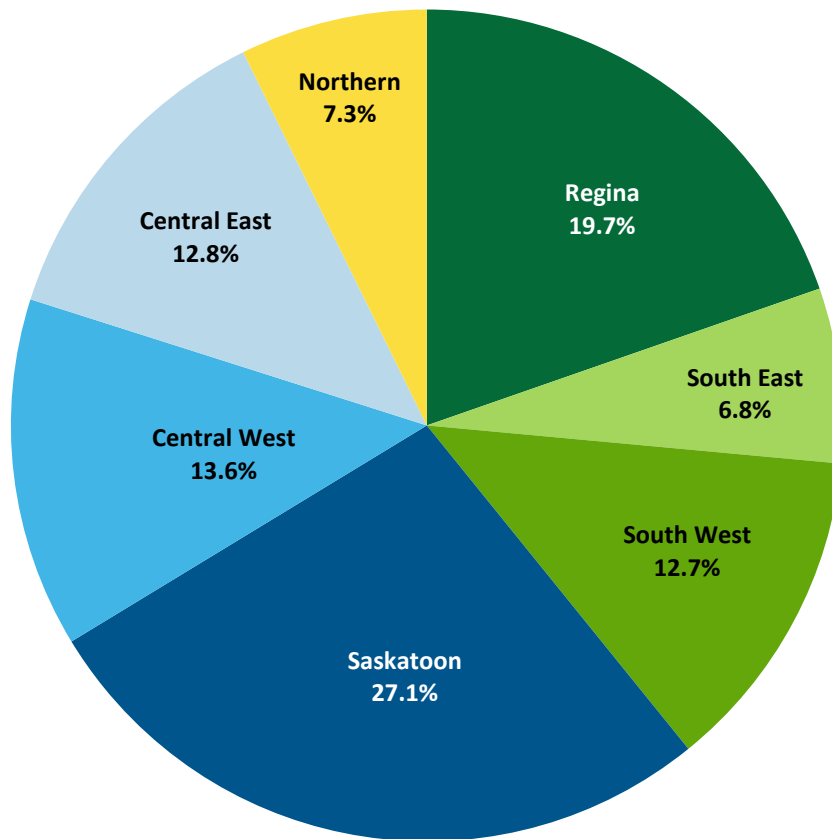
	% Change 2024-2025	% Change 2015-2025
Non-employer	2.0%	6.7%
Small (1-49)	0.8%	-0.4%
Medium (50-499)	-0.3%	1.3%
Large (500+)	2.2%	5.7%
Total all small business (0-49)	1.7%	4.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register

Businesses by region

About 43 per cent of the province's 156,850 small businesses were in the Saskatoon and Regina census metropolitan areas (CMAs). In 2025, 40,259 establishments, or 25.7 per cent, were in the Saskatoon CMA and 27,070, or 17.3 per cent, were in the Regina CMA. The Moose Jaw and Prince Albert census agglomerations accounted for 2.4 per cent and 2.6 per cent of total small businesses, respectively.

Over broader geographic areas, 27.1 per cent (42,552 establishments) of Saskatchewan's total small businesses were in the Saskatoon region, while 19.7 per cent (30,844 establishments) were in the Regina region. Small businesses were relatively evenly distributed across the southwest region (12.7 per cent), central east region (12.8 per cent) and central west region (13.6 per cent). The northern region was home to 7.3 per cent of the province's total small businesses.

Chart 2: distribution of small businesses by region, Saskatchewan, 2025

Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register

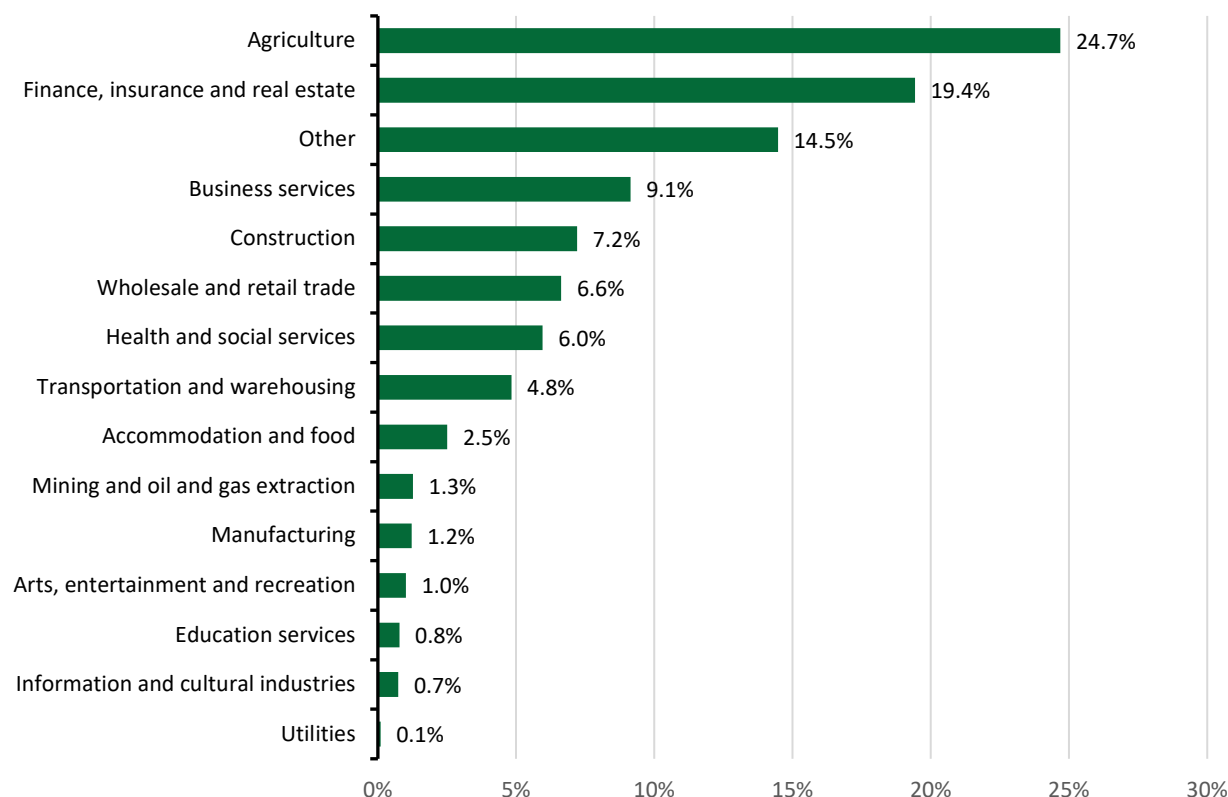
Between 2015 and 2025, the number of small businesses, including those without payroll employees, grew by 23.3 per cent in the Saskatoon region, 12.6 per cent in the Regina region and 6.7 per cent in the northern region. The southeast region (-9.6 per cent), central west region (-4.5 per cent), central east region (-4.5 per cent) and the southwest region (-3.8 per cent) each experienced a decline.

During this period, the number of small businesses with payroll employees increased in the Saskatoon region (13.7 per cent), Regina region (9.4 per cent) and the northern region (0.3 per cent). The central west region (-11.3 per cent), the southeast region (-10.3 per cent), the central east region (-5.7 per cent) and the southwest region (-3.6 per cent) each experienced a decline.

Sector analysis

In 2025, Saskatchewan's agriculture sector⁵ included 38,722 small businesses. This is more than any other sector of the economy and accounts for 24.7 per cent of all small businesses in the province. Finance, insurance and real estate (19.4 per cent) represented the highest percentage of small businesses in the service sector.

Chart 3: industry distribution of Saskatchewan small businesses (0-49 employees), 2025⁶



Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register

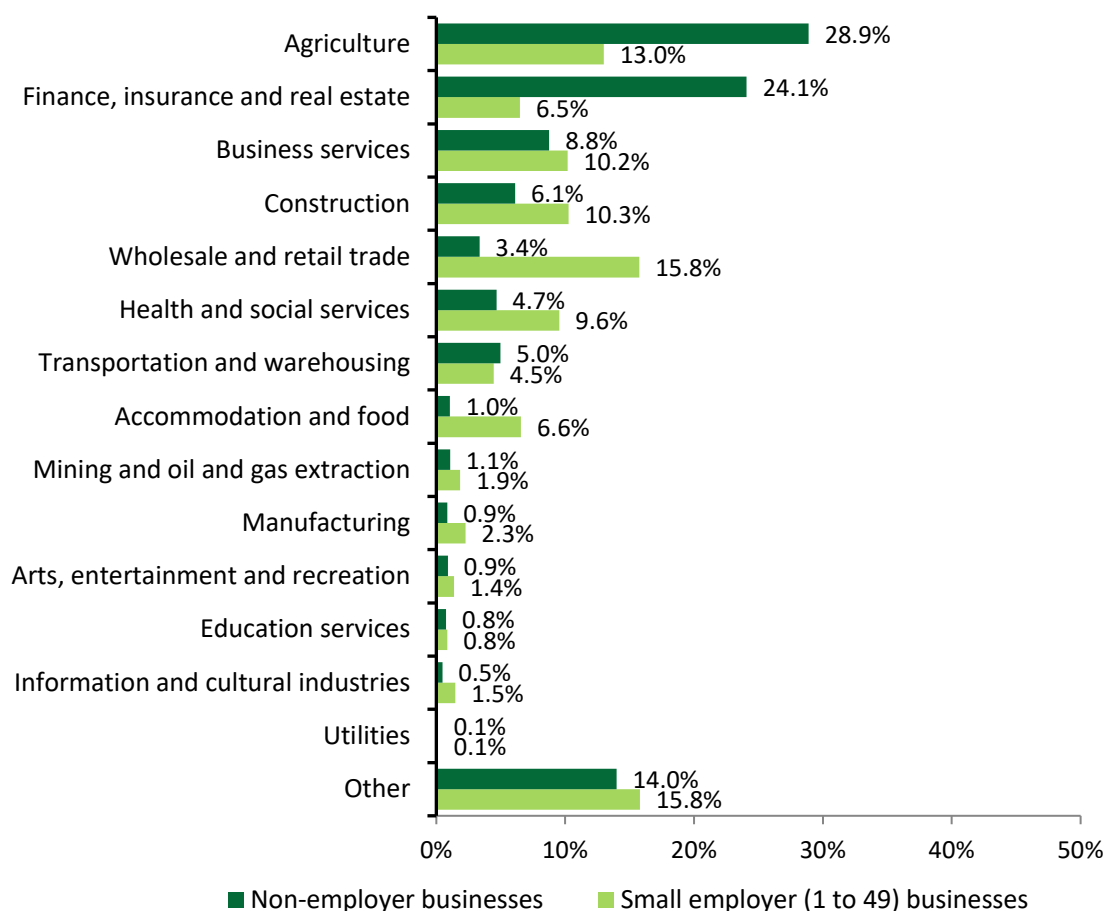
Some small business sectors have more payroll employers than others. The wholesale and retail trade sector accounted for the largest share of small businesses with payroll employees, representing 15.8 per cent of the total.

⁵ The agriculture sector includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, as well as related support activities.

⁶ "Other" includes public administration, unclassified and other services. The "other services" sector includes establishments not classified within any other sector. They are primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating various social and political causes and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

The agriculture sector accounted for 13 per cent of the province's small businesses with payroll employees. Most non-employer small businesses were in agriculture (28.9 per cent) and finance, insurance and real estate (24.1 per cent).

Chart 4: comparison of non-employer and employer small businesses, 2025⁷



Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register

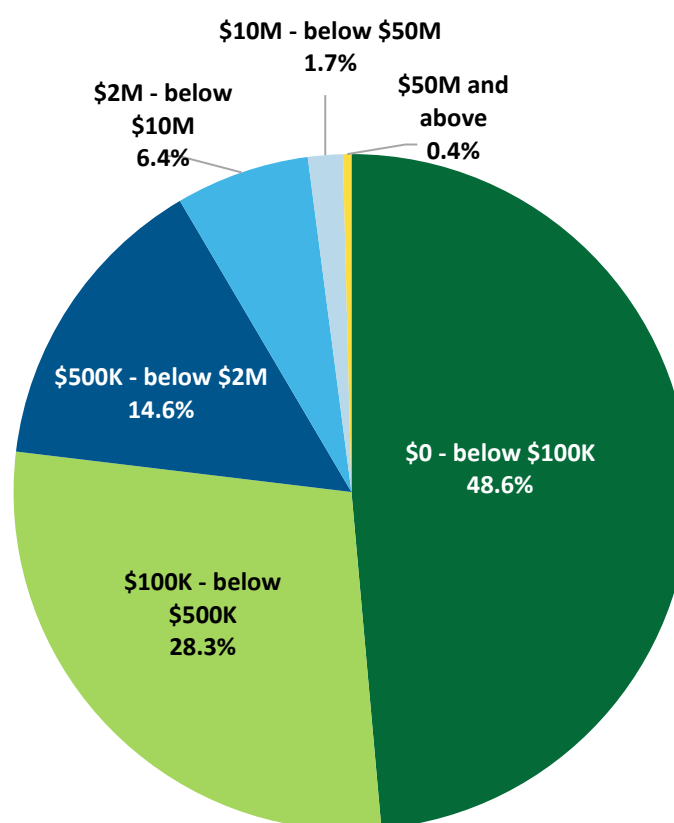
⁷ "Other" includes public administration, unclassified and other services. The "other services" sector includes establishments not classified within any other sector. They are primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

2. Small Business Economic Contribution

Revenue analysis

In 2025, 76,480 Saskatchewan businesses had annual revenue below \$100,000, accounting for 48.6 per cent of the total businesses⁸ in the province. A further 44,590 businesses (28.3 per cent) had revenue between \$100,000 and below \$500,000, and 36,345 businesses (23.1 per cent) had revenue with \$500,000 and above. This includes 635 (0.4 per cent) with revenue over \$50 million and above.

Chart 6: businesses by revenue range, 2025



Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register

⁸ The total number of businesses, by employment size, in the province is 158,722. In this business revenue section, the business numbers add up to 157,415. This difference reflects the different methodologies used to measure business counts.

Compared to 2024, the number of businesses in the following revenue categories increased in 2025:

- Below \$100,000;
- \$100,000 to below \$500,000;
- \$500,000 to below \$2 million; and
- \$10 million to below \$50 million.

The number of businesses in the following revenue categories decreased in 2025:

- \$2 million to below \$10 million; and
- \$50 million and above.

The number of businesses in the lowest revenue range (below \$100,000) increased by 2.2 per cent. Businesses with revenues between \$500,000 to below \$2 million increased by 1.7 per cent, while businesses within the \$100,000 to below \$500,000 range grew by 1.1 per cent. The number of businesses with revenues between \$10 million to below \$50 million increased by 1.0 per cent. Businesses within the highest revenue range (\$50 million and above) decreased by 0.8 per cent and businesses within the revenue range \$2 million to below \$10 million declined by 0.1 per cent.

In 2025, the agriculture sector had the most businesses with annual revenue below \$10 million (38,485 businesses), followed by real estate, rental and leasing (24,060 businesses). Wholesale trade had the most businesses with annual revenue of \$10 million and above (665 businesses), followed by retail trade (590 businesses).

Regional analysis of business revenue range

Overall, 46.2 per cent of businesses with less than \$100,000 in revenue were in the Saskatoon and Regina CMA. Saskatoon accounted for 27.9 per cent, or 21,335 businesses, whereas Regina accounted for 18.3 per cent, or 14,030 businesses. Both Moose Jaw and Prince Albert census areas accounted for 2.5 per cent of businesses with less than \$100,000 in revenue.

Businesses in each revenue range can be found in urban and rural areas across the province. More than 57 per cent of businesses with less than \$10 million in annual revenue were located outside of Saskatoon and Regina in 2025. Saskatoon and Regina accounted for over 51 per cent of businesses with \$10 million to below \$50 million in revenue and about 56 per cent of businesses with \$50 million and above in revenue in 2025.

Table 3: number of businesses in selected cities by revenue range, 2025

	\$0 - below \$100K	\$100K - below \$500K	\$500K - below \$2M	\$2M - below \$10M	\$10M - below \$50M	\$50M and above	Total
Estevan	1000	645	310	150	55	5	2165
North Battleford	1200	795	395	185	50	5	2630
Yorkton	1215	760	430	185	50	15	2655
Swift Current	1725	1020	495	195	40	10	3485
Moose Jaw	1920	1020	520	220	70	20	3770
Prince Albert	1885	1145	620	295	75	15	4035
Regina	14030	7080	3685	1740	550	190	27275
Saskatoon	21335	10570	5290	2425	790	165	40575
Other areas	32170	21555	11260	4690	940	210	70825
Total	76480	44590	23005	10085	2620	635	157415

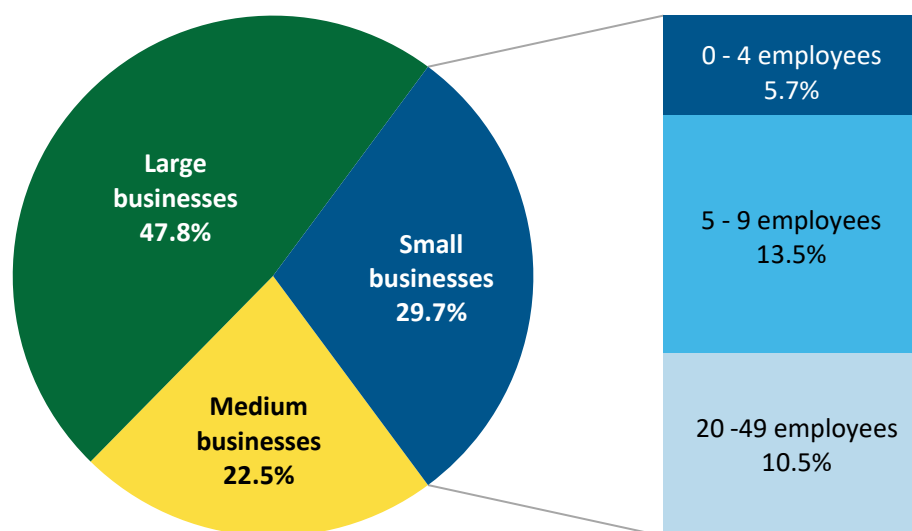
Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register

3. Small Business Employment and Payroll

Employment by size of business

According to the SEPH data, there were 518,924 employees on payroll in Saskatchewan in 2025. Although large businesses represented less than 0.1 per cent of the province's businesses, they accounted for 47.8 per cent of all employees. That's a total of 247,978 people. Small businesses employed 29.7 per cent of employees, or 154,130 people. Medium-sized businesses employed 22.5 per cent, or 116,816 people.

Chart 7: Saskatchewan employment by size of business, 2025



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

From 2015 to 2025, small businesses added 4,586 jobs, an increase of 3.1 per cent. During the same period, medium-sized businesses added 13,305 jobs (12.9 per cent) and large businesses added 24,197 jobs (10.8 per cent).

Table 4: share of payroll employees, 2025

	% change	% change	Share	Share
	2024-25	2015-25	2025	2015
Small (less than 50 employees)	0.8%	3.1%	29.7%	31.4%
• Micro (less than 5 employees)	-1.9%	-1.1%	5.7%	6.3%
Medium (50-499 employees)	0.6%	12.9%	22.5%	21.7%
Large (500+ employees)	3.5%	10.8%	47.8%	46.9%

Source: Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours

Small business employment by sector

Small businesses accounted for more than half of the total employment in five sectors in 2025. These included:

- Other services⁹ (68.2 per cent);
- Construction (62.3 per cent);
- Real estate and rental and leasing (60.3 per cent);
- Accommodation and food services (57.1 per cent); and
- Professional, scientific and technical services (51.2 per cent).

In another five sectors, small enterprises employed at least a quarter of their workforce. These included:

- Administrative and support (43.1 per cent);
- Arts, entertainment and recreation (36.7 per cent);
- Retail trade (35.3 per cent);
- Transportation and warehousing (33.6 per cent); and
- Manufacturing (27 per cent).

From 2015 to 2025, the sectors with the highest levels of small business employment growth were:

- Educational services (29.6 per cent);
- Arts, entertainment and recreation (23.1 per cent);
- Professional, scientific and technical services (16.9 per cent);
- Public administration (16.8 per cent); and
- Accommodation and food services (7.1 per cent).

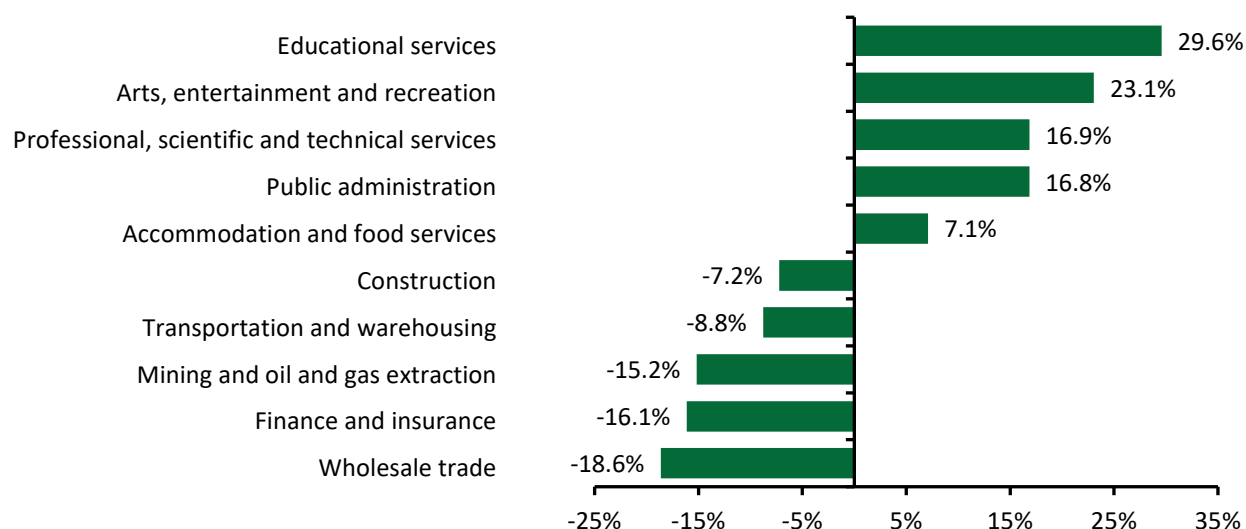
Sectors with the largest declines in small business employment in the same period were:

- Wholesale trade (-18.6 per cent);
- Finance and insurance (-16.1 per cent);
- Mining and oil and gas extraction (-15.2 per cent);
- Transportation and warehousing (-8.8 per cent); and
- Construction (-7.2 per cent).

The decline in small business employment in these sectors does not translate to a decline in overall employment for the sectors. For example, total wholesale trade employment increased by 6.5 per cent from 2015 to 2025. Larger businesses contributed more to overall employment.

⁹ This sector includes establishments not classified within any other sector. They are primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Chart 8: Saskatchewan small business employment change, top and bottom five sectors, 2015-2025

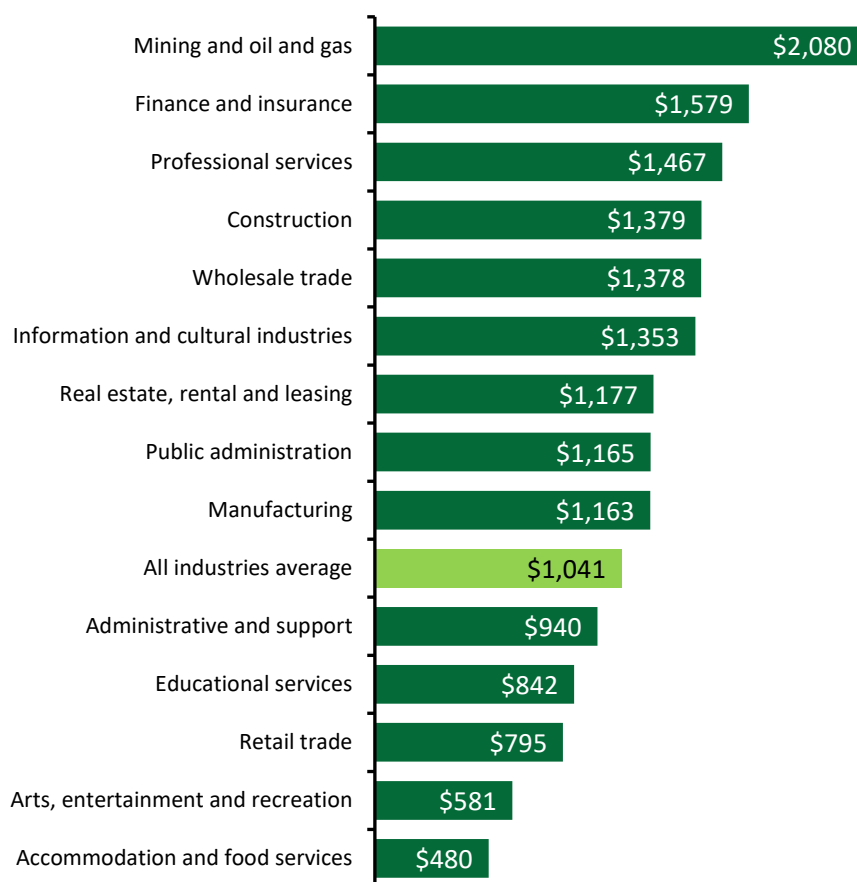


Source: Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0215-01

Average weekly earnings

In 2025, average weekly earnings for Saskatchewan's small business employees were \$1,041. This is the sixth highest among the provinces. Small business employees working in Ontario earned the most, at \$1,174 per week, followed by Alberta at \$1,173 and British Columbia at \$1,151. Small business employees in New Brunswick received the lowest weekly earnings, at \$983 on average.

In 2025, average weekly earnings for Saskatchewan small business employees ranged from \$480 in accommodation and food services to \$2,080 in the mining and oil and gas sector.

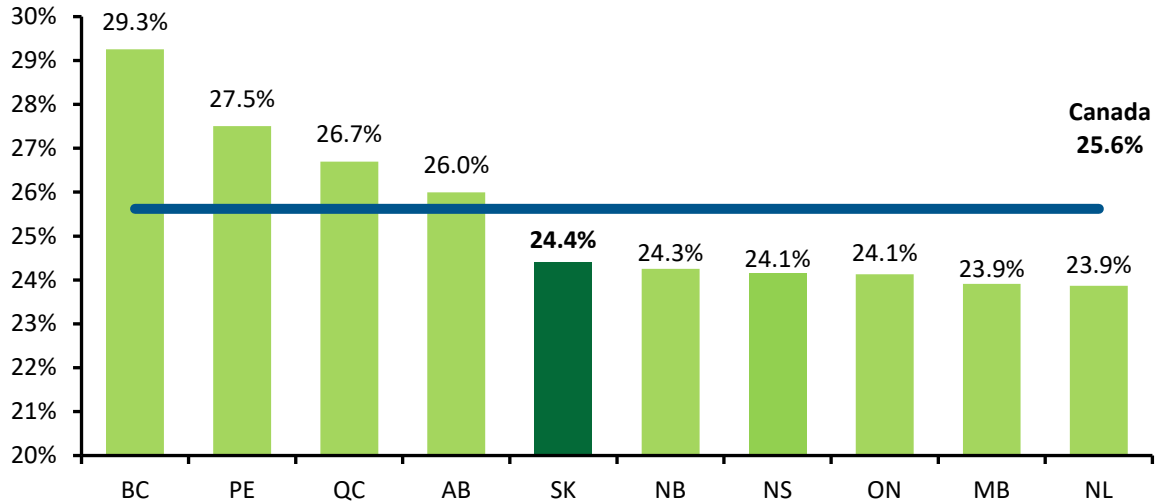
Chart 9: Saskatchewan small business average weekly earnings by sector, 2025

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

Saskatchewan's small business employee earnings grew by an average of 2.5 per cent per year between 2015 and 2025. The national average for the same period was 3.5 per cent per year.

Payroll by business size

In 2025, Saskatchewan's small businesses had total payrolls of over \$8.3 billion. The province's proportion of payroll from small businesses (24.4 per cent) was the fifth highest among all Canadian provinces. At 29.3 per cent, British Columbia had the highest, followed by Prince Edward Island (27.5 per cent) and Québec (26.7 per cent). The national average was 25.6 per cent.

Chart 10: small business sector's share of total provincial payroll, 2025

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

Micro-businesses with fewer than five employees accounted for five per cent of Saskatchewan's total payroll in 2025 (\$1.7 billion) and businesses with five to 19 employees accounted for 10.6 per cent (\$3.6 billion). Businesses with 20 to 49 employees accounted for 8.8 per cent of the province's total payroll (\$3 billion).

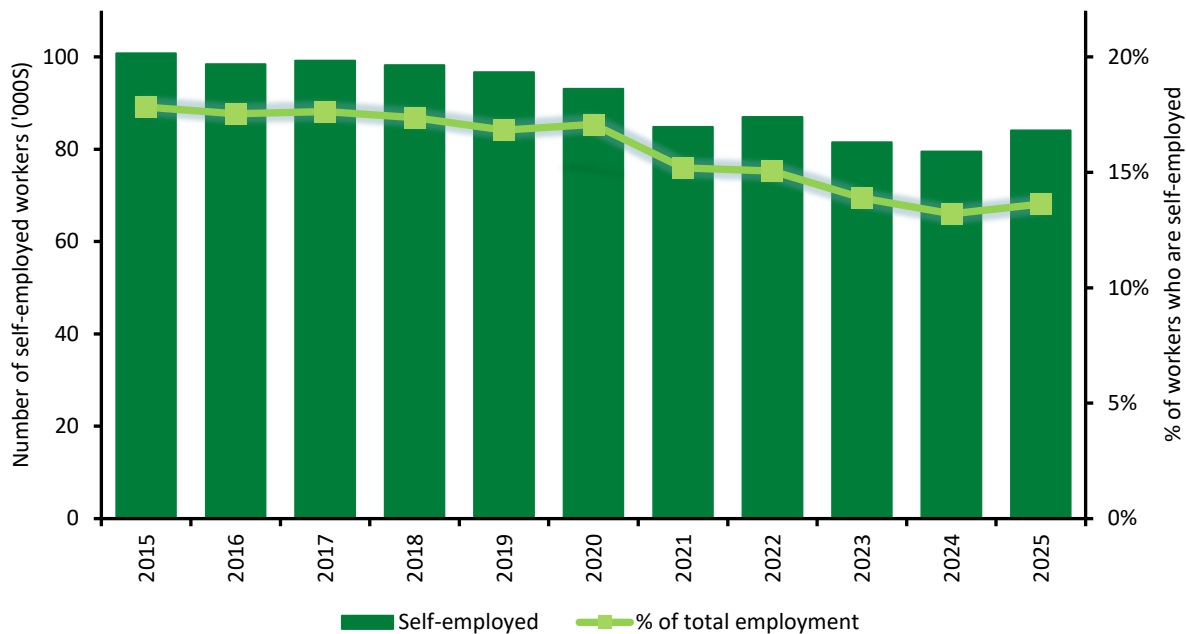
In 2025, large businesses of over 500 employees accounted for 54.3 per cent (\$18.6 billion) of total payroll in the province, while medium businesses of 50 to 499 employees accounted for 21.3 per cent (\$7.3 billion).

4. Self-employment

Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey identifies self-employed workers as persons who work on their own account but do not have a business such as freelance work, and persons working without pay in a family business¹⁰.

In 2025, Saskatchewan had 84,100 self-employed workers, accounting for 13.6 per cent of total employment in the province, the second highest among the provinces. Saskatchewan's level of self-employment exceeded the 2025 national average of 12.9 per cent but was down from 17.8 per cent in 2015.

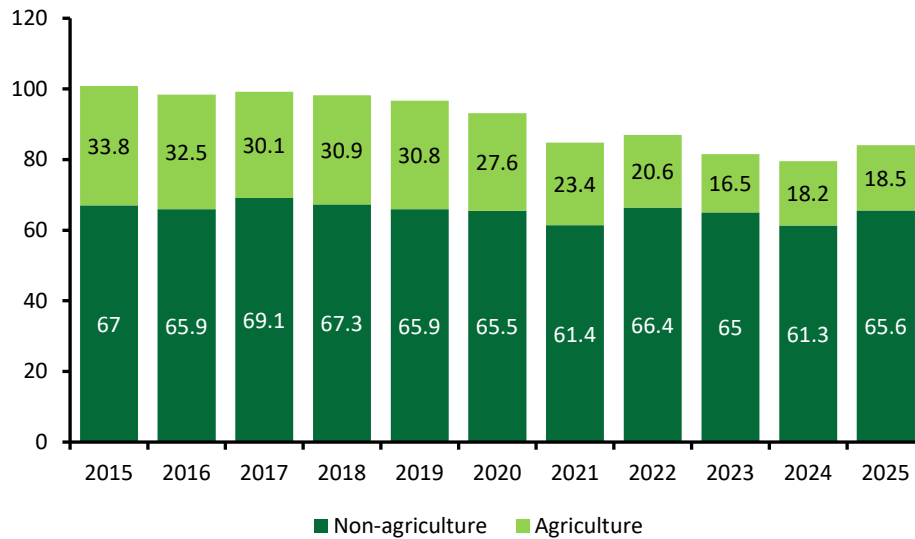
Chart 11: Saskatchewan self-employment, 2015-2025



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

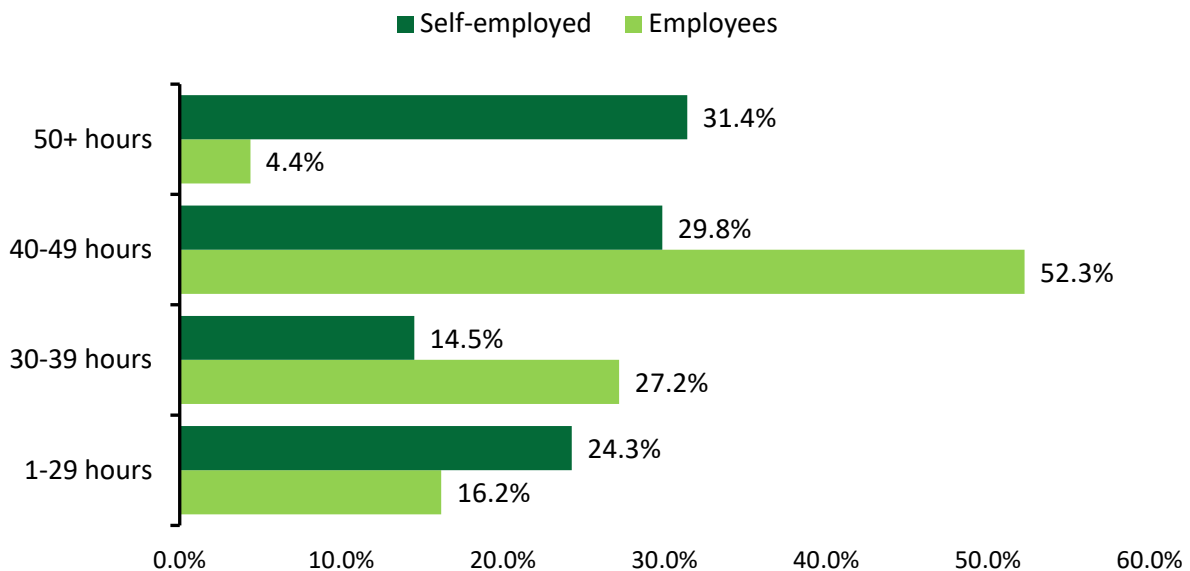
The number of self-employed workers decreased by 16,700 (16.6 per cent), from 100,800 in 2015 to 84,100 in 2025. Agriculture is the single largest sector for self-employed workers in Saskatchewan. There were 15,300 fewer self-employed workers in the agriculture sector in 2025 compared to 2015. All other sectors combined saw 1,400 fewer self-employed workers in 2025 compared to 2015.

¹⁰ Self-employed businesses can be operated as an unincorporated or incorporated entity. Each of these categories can be further classified as operating with paid help or without paid help. Another category of self-employed workers is unpaid members of family businesses. This produces five categories of self-employed workers in the province.

Chart 12: Saskatchewan self-employment, agriculture vs. non-agriculture, 2015-2025

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Self-employed workers tend to work more hours per week than those employed by other people. In 2025, 31.4 per cent of self-employed people worked more than 50 hours per week, compared to 4.4 per cent of those employed by other people.

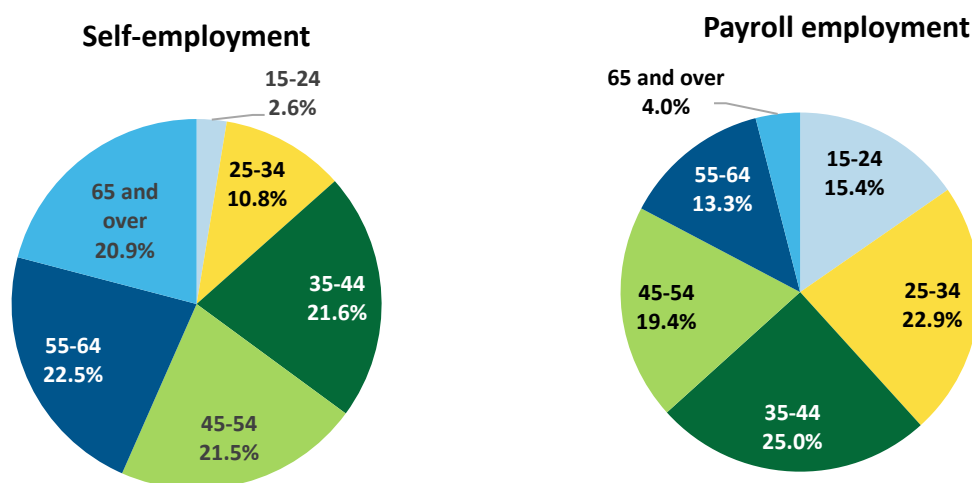
Chart 13: hours worked (per week), self-employed vs. employees, Saskatchewan, 2025

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Age distribution of the self-employed

Older age groups represent the largest percentage of self-employment in Saskatchewan. In 2025, self-employed workers aged 45 and over made up 64.9 per cent of total self-employed people. In comparison, payroll employees aged 45 and over accounted for 36.7 per cent of all payroll employees. People between the ages of 15 and 34 years accounted for 13.4 per cent of all self-employed people, while accounting for 38.3 per cent of total payroll employees.

Chart 14: age distribution of Saskatchewan self-employed vs. employees, 2025



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Decreased self-employment among younger workers has been a long-term trend. Between 2015 and 2025, self-employment among 15 to 24 year-olds decreased by 33.3 per cent. However, from 2024 to 2025, this age group saw an increase in self-employment of 22.2 per cent. Self-employment among the 65 and above age group increased by 32.3 per cent between 2015 and 2025 and by 13.5 per cent from 2024 to 2025.

Table 5: self-employment by age group in Saskatchewan

Age group	Self-employment (% chg)		Total employment (% chg)	
	2024-25	2015-25	2024-25	2015-25
15+	5.8%	-16.6%	2.5%	9.2%
15-24	22.2%	-33.3%	2.9%	1.1%
25-34	-7.1%	-38.1%	2.3%	2.5%
35-44	3.4%	-5.2%	2.2%	31.7%
45-54	4.0%	-20.3%	4.7%	2.9%
55-64	7.4%	-31.5%	-2.2%	-3.5%
65 and above	13.5%	32.3%	8.7%	40.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

5. Gender Distribution of Self-employment

In 2025, there were 29,700 self-employed female workers in Saskatchewan, representing 35.3 per cent of total self-employed people.

Primarily, self-employed females worked in the health care and social assistance sector (22.9 per cent) and the agriculture sector (13.1 per cent). Of the 54,400 self-employed males, 26.7 per cent worked in agriculture and 19.3 per cent in construction.

Table 6: self-employment by gender and sector in Saskatchewan

Female self-employment		Male self-employment	
Sector	Share by sector	Sector	Share by sector
Health care and social assistance	22.9%	Agriculture	26.7%
Agriculture	13.1%	Construction	19.3%
Professional, scientific and technical services	12.8%	Professional, scientific and technical services	10.5%
Wholesale and retail trade	8.1%	Transportation and warehousing	7.9%
Business, building and other support services	5.7%	Wholesale and retail trade	5.5%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	5.7%	Health care and social assistance	5.0%
Construction	4.0%	Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	4.2%
Accommodation and food services	3.7%	Business, building and other support services	4.0%
Educational services	3.4%	Information, culture and recreation	2.6%
Information, culture and recreation	3.4%	Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	2.2%
Transportation and warehousing	2.7%	Accommodation and food services	1.5%
Manufacturing	1.7%	Manufacturing	1.3%
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	0.7%	Educational services	0.6%
Other services (except public administration)	12.1%	Other services (except public administration)	8.8%
Total	100%	Total	100%

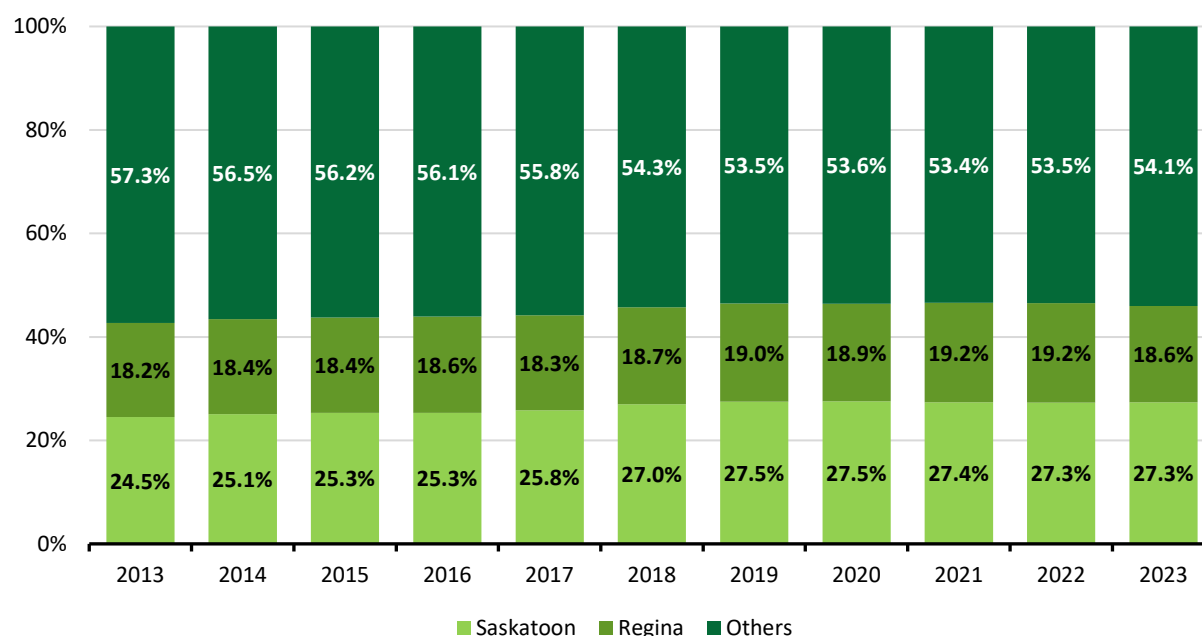
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Women-owned businesses

Businesses are considered women-owned when 51 per cent or more ownership shares are held by women. These businesses have consistently made up approximately one-fifth of total businesses in the province¹¹. In 2023, 19.3 per cent of businesses were owned by women, up from 16.5 per cent in 2013. The number of women-owned businesses has grown by 29.8 per cent from 2013 to 2023.

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

Chart 15: women-owned businesses by region



Source: Statistics Canada, CEEDD

From 2013 to 2023, women-owned businesses increased by 44.7 per cent in Saskatoon, 32.8 per cent in Regina and 22.5 per cent across the rest of the province.

¹¹ The most recent publicly collected information on the distribution of women-owned business in Saskatchewan comes from the CEEDD and its Business Owner Module. This data is lagged by two years. This database is a matched data set between a series of different Canadian firms and individual worker files such as tax documents, in which 51 per cent of gender-ownership of the business can be clearly defined.

Table 7: growth rate of women-owned businesses

Region	% Change 2013-23
Saskatoon	44.7%
Regina	32.8%
Other Saskatchewan	22.5%
Total	29.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, CEEDD

Sources of Data

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

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

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

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

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

Statistics Canada, Survey of Suppliers of Business Financing.

Custom Tabulations: CEEDD

For more information, contact:

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