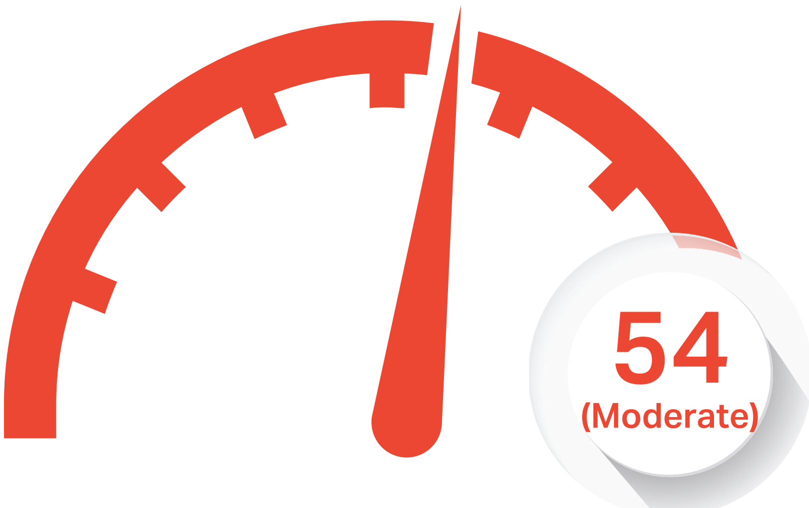
Regina Prosperity Matrix (RPM)

November 2025

The composite indicator is a statistical measure of the overall health of the regional economy. It is calculated by combining five equally weighted indicators to create a composite indicator. As each individual indicator approaches its maximum value, the composite indicator trends toward a maximum score of 100.

Q4 2025



Employment
69 Up 11 from Q3

Manufacturing
25 Up 2 from Q3

Housing
55 Unchanged

Consumption
60 Down 33 from Q3

Household Affordability
63 Up 3 from Q3

Insight:

Regina's economy showed steady resilience in Q3, even as the overall index slipped to 54 from 58. The labour market was the standout, with the Employment Index jumping to 69 as more residents entered the workforce, hiring increased, and wages continued rising. Manufacturing saw modest improvement, though firms remained cautious amid tariff-related uncertainty and higher input costs.

Housing held steady at 55, with slightly higher home prices, flat rents, and increased building permits signaling future construction, despite rising costs. Consumer spending softened noticeably, with the Consumption Index dropping to 60 as households became more selective and retail activity slowed. Expected Bank of Canada rate cuts may help bolster confidence.

Household affordability improved to 63, reflecting stable debt management and cautious borrowing. Overall, Regina is adapting steadily despite global pressures.

*See back page for full calibration details

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REGINA

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69

EMPLOYMENT INDEX: UP FROM 58 LAST QUARTER

Regina's Employment Index rose to 69 in Q3 (Q2 2025: 58), reflecting a stronger labour market. Participation and employment rates increased as more residents joined the workforce and businesses expanded hiring. Wages also continued to rise, suggesting employers are competing for skilled workers as job vacancy rates remain steady – indicating a better balance between demand and supply. However, uncertainty around U.S. and Chinese tariffs could impact export-oriented industries in the months ahead, potentially slowing job growth if global trade tensions persist and, as a result, dampen business investment confidence. Overall, steady population growth, seasonal hiring, and stronger business confidence helped drive employment gains ahead of last quarter of 2025.

25

MANUFACTURING INDEX: UP FROM 23 LAST QUARTER

The manufacturing index for Regina edged up to 25 in Q3 (Q2 2025: 23), showing a slight improvement in the sector's overall activity. Manufacturing sales strengthened modestly, driven by steady domestic demand and gradually recovering supply chains. However, sector employment remained flat, and average earnings showed little change. Rising costs and uncertainty from U.S. tariff tensions could weigh on exports and investment confidence, especially for manufacturers reliant on cross-border inputs and markets. Sustained recovery will depend on trade stability and business adaptation to evolving global conditions.

55

HOUSING INDEX: UNCHANGED FROM LAST QUARTER

Between Q2 and Q3, Regina's Housing Index remained flat at 55 with steady but uneven movement. Home purchase prices edged up, rental prices were flat, and unabsorbed inventory[1] eased slightly. Building permit values increased, pointing to more construction. Overall, these changes reflect local demand, tighter supply, and builders preparing for future growth. However, and again, Chinese and U.S. tariffs bring complications as higher costs and supply chain disruptions hurt builders and buyers, and trade uncertainty means fewer exports and slower economic growth. Until tariffs ease, pressure on prices is expected alongside caution in housing and investment.

[1]Unabsorbed inventory is the number of homes that have been built but not yet sold.

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60

CONSUMPTION INDEX: DOWN FROM 93 LAST QUARTER

Local consumer spending in Regina slowed down in Q3 to 60 (Q2 2025: 93) with weaker retail sales and a dip in retail employment. Households spent more overall, but were cautious in how they allocated their money, likely in response to uncertainty in the job market. As elsewhere, Chinese and U.S. tariffs played a part in this story. Higher tariffs lead to fewer exports and more expensive imported goods, which can impact both consumers and retailers. If trade tensions continue, spending may be muted with local shops feeling the pinch as costs rise and confidence wavers. Further interest rate cuts by the Bank of Canada are anticipated and could help support growth amid tariffs and slowing demand by reducing borrowing costs and encouraging spending and investment.

63

HOUSEHOLD AFFORDABILITY INDEX: UP FROM 60 LAST QUARTER

Household affordability in Regina showed a slight and encouraging improvement, rising to 63 (Q2 2025: 60). Mortgage delinquency rates[2] were steady (between 0.44 and 0.57), indicating that households are managing debt despite tight budgets. The debt service ratio decreased slightly, suggesting some breathing room as borrowing costs stabilized with further Bank of Canada interest rate cuts. Average mortgage loan values stayed consistent, reflecting cautious lending and borrowing behaviour. Together, these trends nudged the overall Affordability Index upwards, illustrating that while cost pressures like high interest rates and inflation remain challenging, households are also adapting. This gradual, but positive change suggests increasing financial stability, even if gains are uneven and fragile. These results paint a good picture: recovery may be slow, but in the right direction.

54

OVERALL ECONOMIC INDEX: DOWN FROM 58 LAST QUARTER

The latest RPM tells a story of quiet resilience and cautious optimism. Jobs are returning, and more people are joining the workforce – clear signs that the labour market is gaining ground. Still, some employers are struggling to match open positions with the right skills, keeping a few "hiring" signs up longer than preferred.

Wages continue to climb, reflecting a mix of tight labour conditions and the lingering effects of global inflation. In manufacturing, progress feels uneven as sales fluctuate, businesses juggle tariffs, borrowing costs rise, and export demand slows. Yet rising weekly earnings hint at improvements in productivity as firms make their operations smarter and more efficient.

The housing market is holding its own with prices and building permits inching upward, even as high interest rates cools buying enthusiasm. Rents remain high, reminding us that supply is still playing catch-up. Meanwhile, retail activity slowed as household spending remained steady, suggesting consumers are confident, even with tighter credit conditions.

Overall, Regina's economy is moving forward steadily and finding its footing in shifting winds. Interest rate pressures and trade tensions continue to challenge businesses, but job growth, solid wages, and steady spending suggest Regina is adapting, albeit quietly, as it writes its own comeback story.

[2]Mortgage Delinquency Rate (MDR) is the percentage of homeowners who are late on their mortgage payments. MDR= (number of delinquent mortgages/ total number of mortgages) *100.

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Interpretation

Interpretation of the index will be based on the calibrations in the table. This index can be tracked over time to understand trends in GRA's economy.

	Index Range	Category	Interpretation
	85 - 100	Outstanding	This range indicates that the economy is performing exceptionally well, showing high levels of investment, strong growth (GDP), high employment, and a booming housing market. An economy in this category is resilient to economic shocks and has very low risk levels.
	70 - 84	Very Strong	An economy in this category has strong growth and sound fundamentals, with a high degree of stability and resilience. This economy is still attractive for investment and has a positive outlook, though it might have slightly higher risks compared to the "Outstanding" category.
	55 - 69	Strong	Good economic performance with stable growth and manageable risks. While the fundamentals are sound, there may be some vulnerability to external shocks. Growth is solid but not as robust as in higher categories.
Q4 2025 54	40 - 54	Moderate	This range reflects an economy with mixed indicators – some strengths, but also significant challenges. There is stability, but growth is average, and the economy is more exposed to external risks.
	25 - 39	Weak	Below-average economic performance with considerable vulnerabilities and limited growth potential. The economy is struggling and highly susceptible to downturns, making it less attractive for investment.
	10 - 24	Very Weak	Severe economic problems are present, with low or negative growth, high unemployment, and potential for fiscal crises. There is a high risk of further deterioration, and recovery prospects are uncertain.
	0 - 9	Poor	The economy is in deep distress, showing very poor performance across key indicators, and may be on the brink of economic collapse or recession (inability to sustain basic economic functions).

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