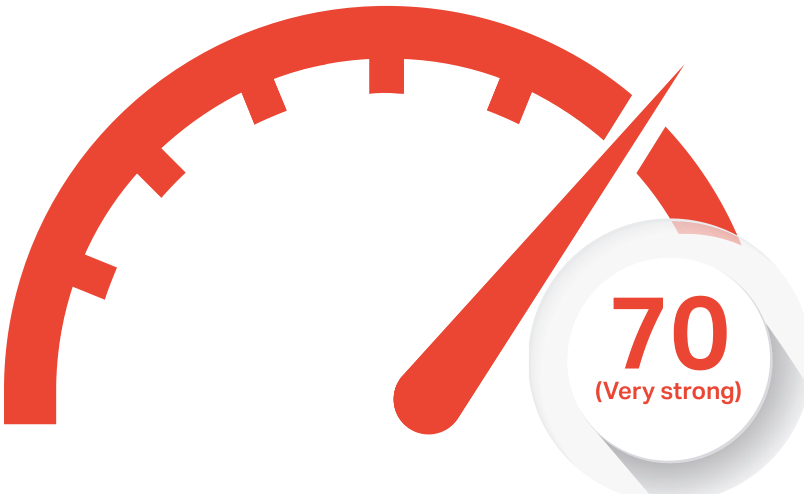
Regina Prosperity Matrix (RPM)

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.

Q2 2026



Employment

96 Up 12 from Q1

Manufacturing

74 Up 37 from Q1

Housing

50 Down 5 from Q1

Consumption

67 Up 13 from Q1

Household Affordability

61 Down 5 from Q1

Insight:

Regina's economic index rose to 70 in Q2 2026 from 59 in Q1, signalling strong momentum heading into the second half of the year. A resilient labour market, rebounding manufacturing sector, and major projects like the Cargill canola plant and Bell data centre are expected to support job creation, construction activity and investment through 2027.

Housing and affordability have softened modestly and bear watching as growth accelerates and financial conditions remain tight. Still, Regina's affordability advantage should help attract workers and investment despite ongoing trade and inflation pressures. Looking ahead, sustaining this momentum will depend on continued investment attraction, workforce development and export diversification. If these priorities hold, Regina is well positioned to turn current gains into long-term economic strength.

*See back page for full calibration details

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REGINA

Q2 2026 RPM DEEP DIVE

96

EMPLOYMENT INDEX: UP FROM 84 LAST QUARTER

Regina's employment index reached 96 in Q2 2026, signalling a strong labour market. Participation, employment, wages, and job vacancies are all moving in a positive direction, reflecting healthy job creation and sustained demand for workers. Major projects such as the Cargill Canola plant and Bell's data centre are supporting employment through construction and supply chain activity, while reinforcing Regina's appeal as an investment destination.

To maintain this momentum, the city should continue prioritising investment attraction, workforce attraction, and upskilling. These investments can help bridge the gap between job vacancies and the available talent pool, ensuring businesses have access to the specialised skills needed to innovate while workers benefit from greater career opportunities and wage growth.

74

MANUFACTURING INDEX: UP FROM 37 LAST QUARTER

Regina's manufacturing sector staged a strong rebound in Q2 2026, with the index climbing to 74 from 37 in Q1. The increase reflects broader national trends, where manufacturing sales have been supported by higher energy prices, stronger petroleum and coal product sales, and a recovery in transportation equipment output. Refineries returning from maintenance, firmer global energy markets, and renewed auto production have helped lift the sector, and Regina is benefiting from that momentum. The improvement points to stronger sales and more stable earnings, suggesting local manufacturers are adapting well despite ongoing trade uncertainty.

To build on these gains, policy leaders could explore targeted support for export market diversification. Helping manufacturers expand into new international markets would reduce reliance on any single trading relationship and lessen exposure to tariff-related shocks. This would support sustainable job creation, protect the manufacturing workforce, and help turn the current rebound into lasting economic strength.

Q2 2026 RPM DEEP DIVE

50

HOUSING INDEX: DOWN FROM 55 LAST QUARTER

Regina's housing market index eased to 50 in Q2 2026 from 55 in Q1, pointing to a more balanced but slightly softer market. Benchmark prices remain firm and rental demand is strong, reflecting continued confidence in the city, while higher unabsorbed inventory and lower permit values suggest some moderation in activity. This mirrors broader national trends, where rising listings and cautious buyers have tempered price growth in many markets. Regina's housing sector remains supported by positive long-term growth prospects and major projects such as the Bell data centre, which are attracting workers and supporting demand for both rental and ownership housing.

To sustain this strength, the city should continue prioritising the affordability advantage that makes Regina attractive to new residents and investors compared to larger, more expensive urban centres. Preserving this competitive edge will help support housing demand, attract talent, and reinforce Regina's long-term economic growth.

67

CONSUMPTION INDEX: UP FROM 54 LAST QUARTER

Regina's consumption index climbed to 67 in Q2 2026, reflecting a more confident and active consumer environment. Retail sales and household spending have remained resilient, supported by strong employment, wage growth, and easing interest rate pressures. While consumer confidence remains mixed nationally, spending has held up on both essentials and larger purchases such as vehicles. Major investments tied to the Cargill Canola plant and Bell data centre are also helping boost consumer spending by supporting jobs, incomes, and confidence across the local economy.

This stronger spending base supports local retailers, sustains employment in consumer-facing sectors, and contributes to the broader health of Regina's economy. Continued investment and job growth will be important to maintaining consumer confidence and supporting long-term economic momentum.

Q1 2026 RPM DEEP DIVE

61

HOUSEHOLD AFFORDABILITY INDEX: DOWN FROM 66 LAST QUARTER

Affordability remains one of Regina's key advantages, although the index eased to 61 in Q2 2026 from 66 in Q1, reflecting pressure from higher housing and borrowing costs. Even so, Regina remains more affordable than many larger Canadian markets, continuing to support in-migration, household stability, and investment appeal. This reflects broader national trends, where mortgage renewals, elevated energy prices, and persistent inflation have strained household budgets despite a stabilizing labour market. Regina's affordability index still points to a fundamentally stable environment, with manageable debt burdens and households generally able to meet their financial commitments.

Maintaining this affordability advantage will be critical to the city's long-term success. As one of Canada's most affordable major markets, Regina is well positioned to attract residents, workers, and investment while providing a valuable buffer against broader economic uncertainty.

70

OVERALL ECONOMIC INDEX: UP FROM 59 LAST QUARTER

Regina's economic index rose to 70 in Q2 2026 from 59 in Q1, signalling strong momentum heading into the second half of the year. A resilient labour market and rebounding manufacturing sector remain key growth drivers, with job creation, rising wages, and stronger industrial sales supporting continued expansion. Major projects such as the Cargill Canola plant and Bell data centre are also helping fuel construction activity, consumer spending, and investor confidence.

Housing and affordability have softened somewhat and will be important to monitor as growth accelerates and financial conditions remain tight. Even so, Regina's affordability advantage continues to position the city well to attract workers and investment, providing a valuable edge as trade uncertainty and inflation pressures persist across Canada.

Regina Prosperity Matrix (RPM)

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.

Q2 2026
70

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.
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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