

Native Economic Conditions in Regina and Saskatoon

**by Stewart J. Clatworthy & Jeremy Hull
1983**

The Institute of Urban Studies





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NATIVE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN REGINA AND SASKATOON

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NATIVE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN
REGINA AND SASKATOON

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research in Winnipeg, and therefore provides the basis for a broader regional understanding of urban native conditions than has previously been possible.

It should be noted that this report is largely descriptive in nature. As the initial report on research undertaken in Saskatchewan, it documents economic and demographic conditions in the province's two major cities and compares these results to the findings of earlier research where possible. In addition, some effort has been made to obtain data concerning native peoples residing in Prince Albert from administrative records and other sources, and such material as is available is presented. It is anticipated that further analysis of the survey data will take place in the future as part of this on-going research program.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Since the late 1950's when the first Indian and Metis Friendship Centres were established, the conditions of Canada's urban native population have been recognized as an important public policy issue. Much of this concern has focused on the migration of Indians and Metis from reserves and rural communities to cities in western Canada, where native migration has been particularly pronounced. In addition, the relatively high proportion of the population in Saskatchewan and Manitoba which is of native ancestry, along with the typically harsh social and economic conditions among this population, make urban native migration a critical issue in these two provinces. On the one hand, urban migration represents a positive attempt for many native people to improve employment, educational or other opportunities for themselves and their children. On the other hand, such large scale movement is bound to be disruptive for those who must leave their families and communities to face a competitive and unfamiliar urban environment.

A growing body of research has attempted to document various aspects of the native migration process. A recent review of this research, however, (Clatworthy and Gunn, 1981) has indicated that major gaps in our understanding concerning the characteristics and circumstances of Indian and Metis residents of urban centres remain. The present study which reports the results of recent survey work in Saskatoon and Regina is an attempt to fill in some of these gaps in information. The study extends the principal author's previous

2.0 URBAN NATIVE RESEARCH IN WESTERN CANADA AND SASKATCHEWAN

A large volume of literature and research exists concerning Canada's native peoples. Much of this work, however, concentrates on describing native life conditions on reserves. Reflecting the increasing movement of native people off reserve, substantial research attention has recently been directed towards the process of native migration to Canadian urban centres and the resultant effects of that migration.

Previous urban native research has generally followed one of two methodological formats. Most work to date is best described as non-survey research. Studies of this type are based upon actual experiences, opinion surveys and other "impressionistic" research methods. Such studies have provided some useful and insightful information concerning the life experiences of urban native peoples, although in most instances they do not permit generalized statements to be made regarding the total urban native population.

The second category of research can best be described as quantitative. Research of this type generally involves the use of survey/questionnaire techniques to establish data bases capable of supporting statistical analysis. Survey based studies presently comprise a very small portion of the available literature on urban native populations. Moreover, much of the work currently available suffers from serious methodological and conceptual flaws.¹

¹ Recent reviews of survey based research on urban native populations in Canada have been provided by White (1980) and Taylor (1980).

Existing research can also be grouped into three broad subject areas. A large number of studies examine specific facets of the migration process itself including estimates of the size and demographic structure of off-reserve populations, analyses of spatial and temporal patterns of off-reserve movement, reasons for migration, etc. For the most part this research has been based on information and data contained in the band registries maintained by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND). A second strand of investigation addresses issues related to the demographic structure and socio-economic characteristics of urban native populations. Research of this type has been generally descriptive in nature and (at least implicitly) has intended to compare circumstances of urban natives to non-natives and/or rural natives. "Institutional" studies constitute a third research theme. Such studies attempt examination of the growth and development of native socio-political institutions in urban settings and the interaction between native peoples and the institutions of urban society (see Breton and Akian 1978; Reeves and Frideres, 1981).

2.1 Research Findings: The Western Canada Context

Clatworthy and Gunn (1981) have recently reviewed the research concerning urban natives in western Canada. The highlights of that review may be summarized here as a background to the specifics of the Saskatchewan situation. Research into migration patterns has found an increasing proportion of status Indians living off of reserves in all western provinces, although the rate of off-reserve migration

decreased somewhat towards the end of the 1970's. The off-reserve Indian population is characterized by high proportions of younger age groups, and a larger proportion of women than men. (Siggner and Locatelli, 1980). Reasons for native migration to urban areas appear to be focused on employment or economic opportunities; however, this is more true for men than for women. (Clatworthy, 1981; Stanbury, 1975).

Concerning demographic and socio-economic characteristics, in addition to the predominance of youth and large families, a high frequency of single parent families has been found. Unemployment rates have been found to be high, while high rates of dependency on transfer payments and high incidence of poverty have also been identified. (Stanbury, 1975; Ward, 1979; Clatworthy, 1980, 1981).

Difficulties in the urban labour market have been found to include a predominance of low skill and low wage jobs among native workers. This is related to educational levels, although it is not entirely accounted for by lack of education. Despite the existence of a small minority of more successful urban natives, the majority are experiencing extremely difficult socio-economic conditions.

Although government and other urban institutions have been a frequent subject of debate for native activists and writers, relatively little research has been done in this field. At present there seems to be a large void in the area of explicit government policy concerning urban natives, with the stalemate between federal and provincial governments over jurisdiction concerning status Indians comprising the major

obstacle here. (Svenson, 1978). In any case, government programming has been largely oriented towards urban adjustment for migrating natives, rather than towards the longer term native urban residents. In addition, the tenuous and ambiguous role of urban native institutions has recently been examined by Reeves and Frideres (1981) suggesting the need for further consideration of this subject.

A final issue which may be raised briefly from a western Canada standpoint, concerns future population growth, and its implications for the labour force. Western Canada has a relatively large, youthful and expanding native population which, as it ages, will contribute to a rapid growth in the labour force age group during the coming decade. Further, a substantial proportion of the expected growth in the native labour force is expected to accrue to major urban areas. While the percentage increase of the native workforce may not be as striking in Alberta and British Columbia cities, an estimated 25,000 new native individuals will enter the labour force in each Western province in the next 15 years. The integration of this high need group into the urban economy and labour market presents a considerable challenge to economic development and labour market planners.

2.2 Previous Research Findings: Saskatchewan

Most previous native research carried out in Saskatchewan has ultimately been based on the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) Band Registries which identify the on and off reserve status Indian populations. However, several other sources have been

used by researchers including some limited survey work. This work has most often been restricted to a specific native sub-group or to a particular issue rather than to general native demography.

The most useful of these surveys from the standpoint of providing a description of the urban native population are the Survey of Off-Reserve Band Members carried out for the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (FSI) (Ellis et al, 1978) and the Saskatoon socio-economic survey of non-status Indians and Metis carried out by The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), Local 126 (Mueller et al, 1979). The methodologies employed in these surveys are not described in the reports, and the results cannot be interpreted with great confidence. However, they do provide reference points for comparison with the conclusions contained in this report.

Both reports deal with migration issues, and indicate that employment is the primary motivation for the move to the city. However, the FSI study, which divides the results by sex, indicates that employment was much less important for women than for men. The FSI study reveals that education and "moved with parents" are the other important reasons for urban migration, while the AMNSIS study suggests that education and social reasons are also important. The AMNSIS study also deals with length of residence in Saskatoon, and indicates that two-thirds of the sample have lived in the city for more than five years, and 40 percent for more than 10 years.

The two studies arrive at different conclusions concerning future migration intentions. While AMNSIS found that more than three quarters of their sample

planned to remain in Saskatoon indefinitely or permanently, the FSI study found that only 44 percent of men and 59 percent of women plan to remain in the city. However, the FSI found that 52 percent of women and 62 percent of men would return to reserves if conditions improved there. AMNSIS also asked where their sample had migrated from, and found that the largest number came from northern Saskatchewan, and that 53 percent came from rural, non-reserve areas.

Neither of these studies, however, provides a clear demographic picture. The FSI study relies upon DIAND data for the off-reserve population estimates and distributions by age and sex. Siggner and Locatelli (1980) who have analyzed DIAND data in detail, found that over 50 percent of off-reserve Indians were under 15 years of age in 1976, and that the Saskatchewan Indian population has the highest growth rate in Canada. In addition, the proportion of Indians living off of reserves has increased from 12 percent in 1966 to 29 percent in 1976, and is projected to reach 35 percent in 1986.

The FSI study found that females comprised about 55 percent of the off-reserve population in 1976. Similarly, Siggner and Locatelli (1980) pointed to a higher population growth rate for off-reserve women than for off-reserve men. Svenson (1979) also undertook an analysis of DIAND data, particularly focusing on Regina. He reached similar conclusions concerning the off-reserve population and using data from the FSI study suggested that 79 percent of Regina's Indian households were family households, of

whom 62 percent were single parent families as of 1976. These figures may be compared to the AMNSIS finding that 37 percent of their sample of households were single parent families, with 63 percent of the population being female.

These studies also dealt with socio-economic characteristics to some degree. A high proportion of native workers were found to be employed in unskilled labour or in skilled trades by several researchers. High unemployment rates were found for men and women, and low participation rates could be inferred, particularly for native women. The FSI study, for instance, found that building trades and labour predominated among men, while chambermaid, clerical, and social service occupations were the largest female categories. A province-wide study of voters' lists by AMNSIS (1981) revealed a similar pattern, with general labour, primary industries, services, and professional categories being the largest. All of these sources suggest that a significant minority of the native work force have obtained more secure, higher paying employment, but that the vast majority have not.

Levels of income have been approached in various ways by researchers. The 1978 AMNSIS study estimated an average annual figure of \$9,883 per household, and while the FSI study did not directly examine income levels, Hull (1982) used FSI occupational data to estimate that three quarters of the urban native adult population were either dependent on transfer income, or earning

below the poverty line for a family of four. The AMNSIS and FSI studies also examined welfare or transfer payment dependency, with divergent results. AMNSIS indicated a 63 percent dependency rate, while the FSI showed 28 percent and 35 percent of adults dependent on public assistance in Regina and Saskatoon respectively. However, the definition of dependency is not clear from the FSI report, while a large group from the AMNSIS study (27 percent) fall into the "other sources of income" category.

3.0 METHODOLOGY AND DATA BASE

The majority of data reported in this study is contained in the Saskatchewan Urban Native Data Base compiled by the Institute of Urban Studies (I.U.S.) between June and October, 1982 in Saskatoon and Regina. This data base was conceived as an extension of the I.U.S. Winnipeg Native Housing Data Base, compiled during 1979 and 1980, and accordingly the study relies in part on the Winnipeg data for comparative purposes.¹ However, the impetus to undertake the Saskatchewan survey came from an assessment of available data and a judgement that there were certain conceptual and methodological weaknesses in previous work in Saskatoon and Regina. A more comprehensive and rigorous survey was thought to be needed as the basis for further development of urban native policy and programs by various levels of government.

3.1 Conceptual and Methodological Issues

Several important conceptual and methodological weaknesses are present in much of the existing research on urban native populations. First, there has been no attempt to date to systematically analyse the demographic structure of the urban native population according to household sub-groups. In that employment patterns, incomes, economic needs and levels of consumption are closely associated with life cycle stages or family development status (e.g. Rogers, 1962), the failure to include some notion of household type in previous research represents a serious deficiency.

¹ For discussion of the Winnipeg Native Data Base see Clatworthy 1981.

Second, few studies have attempted to compare directly the demographic composition and employment patterns of status Indians to Metis and non-status Indians or to compare directly the attributes of the native population to those of the non-native or "general" population residing in the same urban area. As such many of the findings of earlier research lack a well defined reference point for determining structural differences between the native and general populations.

Third, the majority of formal statistical analyses of the urban native population have employed unwarranted assumptions concerning the nature of structural relationships which purport to explain behaviour patterns.¹ The present theoretical bases of behavioural research rarely support the use of such rigid assumptions.

The present study attempts to some extent to overcome the deficiencies of earlier work outlined above. Whenever possible the analyses have been conducted in comparative fashion, providing similar statistical indicators for two major sub-groups of the urban native population (i.e. status Indians and Metis/non-status Indians) and for the total population of the study area. In addition, some segments of the analyses also distinguish between recent native migrants and the residual native population thus

¹ Stanbury's (1975) use of multiple regression procedure for example, presupposes the linearity and additivity of variable effects on migration behaviour and employment.

permitting more detailed examination of patterns of recent migration behaviour.

Secondly, demographic information in conjunction with recent work on life cycle and family development stages (e.g. Glick and Parke, 1965; Rogers, 1962; and Strazheim, 1975) has been used to construct a set of 25 household sub-groups. These sub-groups, which appear in Table 1, have been used where possible as control variables in the ensuing analyses. A note of caution is appropriate in this regard. The classification scheme used in this study relies heavily on notions of family development put forth to account for household patterns in general society. The conceptual relevance of this scheme to household composition within a native population is largely unexplored, although some preliminary work by Baril (1981) suggests that it is not inappropriate. A limited amount of experimentation with alternative typologies (e.g. the inclusion of concepts of extended and multi-generational families) has been undertaken in this study. However, the relatively small size of the data base places severe constraints on the level of detail which can be incorporated into any classification scheme. A substantial amount of additional work on this important issue is required.

The concepts of employment, unemployment and labour force participation used in this study are those used in the labour force survey. Analyses relating to native occupational structure make use of the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations (CCDO) major employment group (i.e. first 2 digits of the CCDO)

Table 1

Household Typology Employed in the Study

Household Type

<u>Numeric Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS</u>	
1	Single Males < 65 yr.
2	Single Females < 65 yr.
3	Single Persons ≥ 65 yr.
4	Other Non-Families
(1-4)	All Non-Families
<u>FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS</u>	
<u>(i) Childless Married Couples</u>	
5	Childless Married Couples
6	Childless Married Couples (extended)
7	Childless Married Couples (with lodgers)
(5-7)	All Childless Married Couples
<u>(ii) Two-Parent Families</u>	
8	Young (oldest child < 5 yr.)
9	Young (extended or multi-generational)
10	Young (with lodgers)
(8-10)	All Young Two-Parent Families
11	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)
12	Mature (extended or multi-generational)
13	Mature (with lodgers)
(11-13)	All Mature Two-Parent Families
14	Older (oldest child ≥ 17 yr.)
15	Older (extended or multi-generational)
16	Older (with lodgers)
(14-16)	All Older Two Parent Families
(8-16)	All Two Parent Families

(continued)

(Table 1 cont'd)

Household Type

<u>Numeric Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
(iii)	<u>Single Parent Families</u>
17	Young (oldest child < 5 yr.)
18	Young (extended or multi-generational)
19	Young (with lodgers)
(17-19)	All Young Single Parent Families
20	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)
21	Mature (extended or multi-generational)
22	Mature (with lodgers)
(20-22)	All Mature Single Parent Families
23	Older (oldest child \geq 17 yr.)
24	Older (extended or multi-generational)
25	Older (with lodgers)
(23-25)	All Older Single Parent Families
(17-25)	All Single Parent Families
(1-25)	All Households

concept and the Blishen-McRoberts index of socio-economic status (S.E.S.). Appendix A provides a brief discussion of these concepts as they relate to analysis in this study.

Statistical manipulation of the data is restricted for the most part to percentage distributions and ratios. When formal comparative analyses have been undertaken contingency table analysis (χ^2 statistics) have been employed.

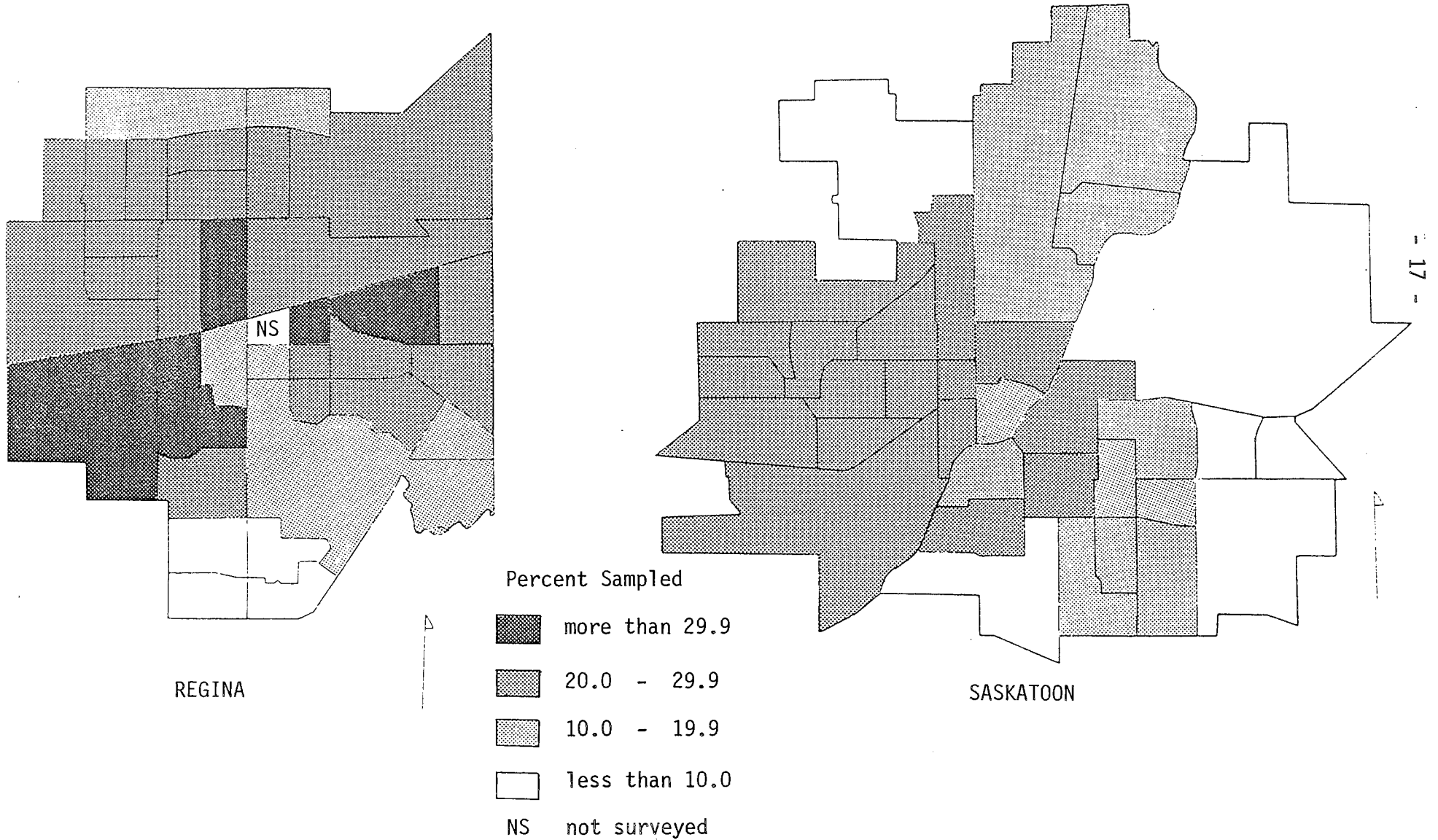
3.2 The Saskatchewan Urban Native Data Base

The Saskatchewan data base was constructed through interviewer contacts with more than 12,000 households in Regina, and more than 10,000 households in Saskatoon. Interviewers were instructed to contact households residing at every third inner city residential address and every eighth outer city address in each city (see Figure 1). The assessment of inner city census tracts was based largely on an analysis of 1976 Census data completed by the Saskatchewan Native Education Branch for its community schools program (1980). However, availability of resources, and practical experience with native response rates also influenced levels of coverage in various tracts.

With the exception of areas of the downtown business districts with very low residential populations, each city was covered in its entirety. A procedure involving the use of alternate addresses, and re-surveying addresses where there was no response was used to maximize

Figure 1

Sampling Levels Achieved by the Survey
Regina and Saskatoon, 1982



success in making contacts. Interviews were attempted only for those households indicating the presence of at least one household member of native ancestry. This resulted in 422 and 309 completed interviews in Regina and Saskatoon, respectively.

The interviewers obtained information concerning location, demography, socio-economic, housing, and related information. (See Appendix B for a copy of the survey instrument.) An effort was made to obtain specific employment and related information for each native adult (15 years of age or older) living at the address. Two data files were constructed from the survey data, one containing household characteristics, and the second containing characteristics of native individuals. A total of 2,707 native individuals are included in the individual file. (See Appendix B for a full description of the data files.)

Most of the statistics presented in this report are population estimates generated from the sample data. The sampling weights from which these estimates are derived are based on the 1981 Census household counts for each census tract, in combination with sampling levels achieved by the interviewers. The general procedure for estimation of population characteristics is outlined briefly in Appendix C.

As used in this report, the term "native" refers to any individual who was identified by our respondents as being of Metis, status Indian,

non-status Indian, or Inuit descent. Generally the statistics in this report are broken down into two major sub-groups: status Indians (SI) (including Inuit), and Metis/non-status Indians (MNSI). We have also used the term "native household" in this report, which refers to any household in which at least one of the primary adults (father or mother) is of native descent.

It should be noted that no attempt was made to survey hotels or motels: as a result our description and population estimates have omitted a number of transient native people. The number of such people is thought to be very small in relation to the remainder of the population. However, it should be kept in mind that the results reported in this study do not include this population group.

Other potential sources of error in the population estimates may be noted. Research concerning the U.S. Census coverage of low-income inner city neighborhoods has established that these populations tend to be systematically undercounted through conventional census methods. Although the present survey involved in-house interviews as opposed to mailed out questionnaires, and therefore has an advantage over the Census methodology, it is possible that this survey also suffers from some under-counting.

Table 2 provides a summary of contacts made, interviews obtained, and refusals. The term "contacts" refers to any household where an adult answered the door and responded to the initial question concerning the presence of native residents in the household. Approximately 20 percent

Table 2
Summary of Survey Response Characteristics

		SURVEY AREA	
		<u>REGINA</u>	<u>SASKATOON</u>
A.	ESTIMATED HOUSEHOLDS*	58742	57746
B.	HOUSEHOLDS CONTACTED	12669	10900
C.	SAMPLING LEVEL(B/A+B)	.216	.189
D.	HOUSEHOLDS INTERVIEWED (at least one native resident)	422	309
E.	REFUSALS	176	107
F.	RESPONSE RATE (D/D+E)	.706	.743

* Household estimates derived from the 1981 Census preliminary estimates.

of the households in each city were contacted in this sense. Of this number, 598 Regina and 416 Saskatoon households were identified as containing at least one native resident. Interview schedules were completed for 71 and 74 percent of these households, respectively.

Contacts made in different housing structure types were also monitored, and are summarized in Table 3. The table reveals that apartment dwellers were under-represented in both urban area samples. This was due to the difficulty encountered by survey interview personnel in obtaining access to apartment buildings. Although it is our belief that there are proportionately fewer native people renting in apartments compared to other dwelling types we have not as yet, analyzed the survey's housing data and cannot confirm this impression.

A final point concerning methodology is that an effort was made to employ as many suitable native interviewers as possible. Referrals were obtained through Canada Employment Centres, Native Outreach offices, Student Employment Centres, and a number of native organizations. This resulted in 10 of the 24 interviewers hired being of native ancestry. Our analysis of the response rates of different individuals showed no differences in the effectiveness of interviewers based on their ethnicity. Instead, we found that the qualities of individual interviewers which made them effective were personal skills and attitudes unrelated to ethnicity.

In conclusion, while a number of difficulties are experienced in conducting sample surveys of a low-income minority population, we feel that these difficulties have been minimized by the present survey. Given the

Table 3

Proportion of Contacts by Dwelling Type

REGINA

<u>Dwelling Type</u>	<u>Total Households</u>	<u>Survey Households Contacted</u>
Apartments	22.9 %	12.4 %
Single Detached	69.8 %	81.2 %
Other	7.3 %	6.7 %

SASKATOON

Apartments	25.2 %	14.0 %
Single Detached	66.6 %	80.6 %
Other	8.2 %	5.5 %

proviso that a small number of the most transient native people have been excluded in this survey, we are confident that the statistics contained in this report provide reliable and unbiased indicators of native demography and conditions.

4.0 RECENT ECONOMIC TRENDS IN SASKATCHEWAN CITIES

Over the past half decade, Saskatchewan has been in a relatively advantageous economic position in Canada. As international demand for raw materials and agricultural produce grew, Saskatchewan with its resources based economy was able to benefit with increased employment, and population growth, particularly in major urban areas.

Although unemployment in Saskatchewan was relatively high in 1971, since the mid 1970's the province's unemployment rate has been substantially lower than the Canadian average, even in the cities which have had higher unemployment than rural areas. (See Table 4.)

During the period from 1975 to 1982, the number of people employed in the province increased by 19 percent, ahead of the national growth rate of 14 percent. Saskatchewan was also ahead of the national growth rate for each major industrial sector, with the exception of agriculture. Particularly high growth rates occurred in the Trade, Finance, Service, and Public Administration sectors in the province. It is noteworthy that while Canada's employment in the Construction industry was shrinking during this period, Saskatchewan's grew by 26 percent. However, between 1978 and 1982, neither the Construction nor the Finance sectors experienced any increase in Saskatchewan. On the other hand, the 22 percent growth in Other Primary Economic Activities occurred entirely during this most recent four year period. (See Table 5 and Figure 2.)

Table 4
 Comparison of Unemployment Rates
 Canada and Saskatchewan
 (Annual Averages)

Year	Canada		Saskatchewan		Regina*		Saskatoon*	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
1971	6.0	6.6	4.7	7.0	7.1	8.4	8.1	9.8
1976	6.3	8.4	3.1	5.4	2.8	4.2	4.3	6.6
1977	7.3	9.4	3.8	5.6	5.2		4.9	
1978	7.6	9.6	4.2	6.1	5.8		6.0	
1979	6.6	8.8	3.4	5.4	4.9		5.4	
1980	6.9	8.4	3.7	5.6	5.5		6.6	
1981	7.1	8.3	4.0	5.7	4.7		6.7	

* Unemployment statistics are not available for individual cities, by sex, from 1977 on, due to the small sample size of the Labour Force Survey.

Table 5

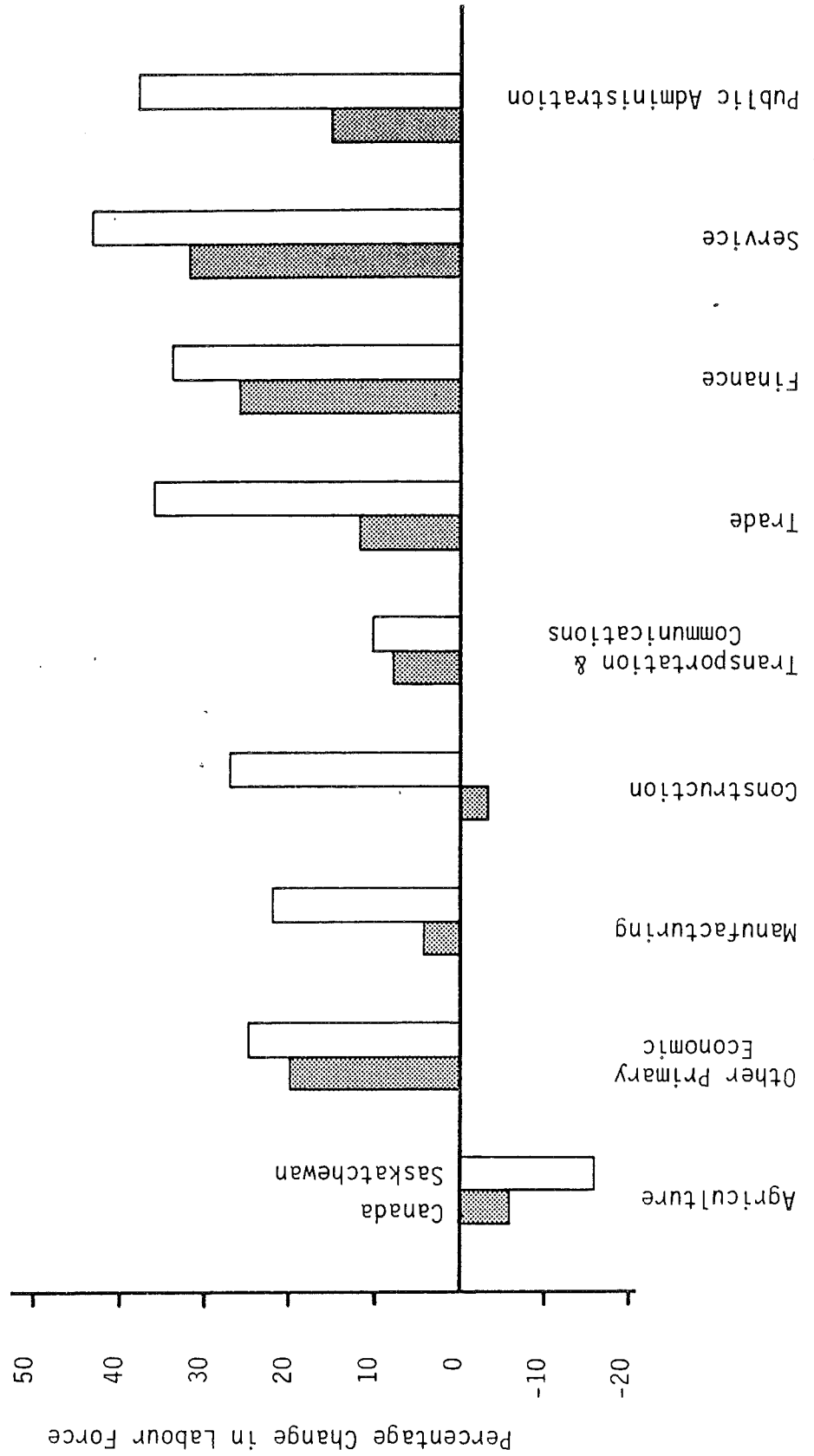
Employment Change by Industrial Sector, 1975 - 1982,

Canada and Saskatchewan

(Employment in 1,000's, column percentages in parenthesis)

Sector	1975		1978		1982	
	Can.	Sask.	Can.	Sask.	Can.	Sask.
Agriculture	483 (5.2)	106 (29.0)	473 (4.7)	101 (25.3)	465 (4.4)	88 (20.3)
Other Primary	220 (2.4)	9 (2.5)	258 (2.6)	9 (2.3)	261 (2.5)	11 (2.5)
Manufacturing	1,871 (20.2)	21 (5.8)	1,956 (19.6)	23 (5.8)	1,926 (18.2)	25 (5.8)
Construction	603 (6.5)	19 (5.2)	632 (6.3)	24 (6.0)	590 (5.6)	24 (5.5)
Transportation & Commun.	812 (8.7)	30 (8.2)	857 (8.6)	32 (8.0)	875 (8.3)	33 (7.6)
Trade	1,637 (17.6)	59 (16.2)	1,738 (17.4)	68 (17.0)	1,839 (17.4)	80 (18.5)
Finance	474 (5.1)	13 (3.6)	546 (5.5)	17 (4.3)	601 (5.7)	17 (3.9)
Service	2,520 (27.1)	85 (23.3)	2,808 (28.2)	100 (25.0)	3,255 (30.8)	122 (28.2)
Public Admin.	665 (7.2)	24 (6.6)	704 (7.1)	26 (6.5)	761 (7.2)	33 (7.6)
TOTAL	9,284	365	9,972	400	10,574	433

Figure 2
Comparison of Employment Trends by Industrial Sector
Saskatchewan and Canada, 1975 - 1982



Looking at employment growth by occupational groups we again see that Saskatchewan outstrips Canadian growth during the eight year period in all areas except for primary economic occupations (which includes farm workers) and materials handling. (See Table 6.) Service, and Transportation and Communications occupations have been the most rapidly growing employment sectors, followed by Managerial and Clerical occupations. Employment in Sales has also been growing rapidly with a 24 percent increase since 1978. (See Figure 3.)

In terms of percentage of workers employed in various industrial sectors, Saskatchewan is quite similar to Canada as a whole, with the exception that Saskatchewan has a higher proportion (20 percent) of Agricultural workers and a lower proportion (6 percent) of Manufacturing sector workers. (See Figure 4.) However, it should be noted that the Manufacturing sector in Saskatchewan grew quickly enough to keep up with the overall growth in employment between 1975 and 1982. During the same period, Canada's Manufacturing employment decreased as a proportion of total employment.

While data for the cities of Saskatoon and Regina are not available in as much detail, a breakdown of employment by some industrial sectors can be provided. (See Table 7.) An examination of the proportion of employees in these sectors leads to the following conclusions. Both cities have a higher proportion of employment in the Manufacturing, Trade, and Transportation sectors than does the province as a whole, and almost 45 percent of the province's Manufacturing jobs are located in these two cities. Regina also has a much higher proportion of jobs in

Table 6

Employment Change by Occupation, 1975 - 1982,

Canada and Saskatchewan

(Employment in 1,000's, column percentages in parenthesis)

Sector	1975		1978		1982	
	Can.	Sask.	Can.	Sask.	Can.	Sask.
Managerial & Professional	2,008 (21.6)	64 (17.5)	2,255 (22.6)	73 (18.3)	2,608 (24.7)	89 (20.6)
Clerical	1,628 (17.5)	46 (12.6)	1,728 (17.3)	51 (12.8)	1,877 (17.8)	60 (13.9)
Sales	1,031 (11.1)	38 (10.4)	1,045 (10.5)	38 (9.5)	1,114 (10.5)	47 (10.9)
Service	1,131 (12.2)	37 (10.1)	1,290 (12.9)	47 (11.8)	1,462 (13.8)	58 (13.4)
Primary Economic	621 (7.6)	108 (29.6)	639 (6.4)	106 (26.5)	622 (5.9)	94 (21.2)
Processing	1,470 (15.8)	28 (7.7)	1,543 (15.5)	31 (7.8)	1,509 (14.3)	34 (7.9)
Construction	645 (6.9)	23 (6.3)	661 (6.6)	28 (7.0)	587 (5.6)	27 (6.2)
Transportation & Commun.	385 (4.1)	10 (2.7)	418 (4.2)	14 (3.5)	399 (3.8)	15 (3.5)
Materials Handling	365 (3.9)	11 (3.0)	392 (3.9)	12 (3.0)	395 (3.7)	11 (2.5)
TOTAL	9,284	365	9,972	400	10,574	433

Figure 3

Comparison of Employment Trends by Occupation Group
Saskatchewan and Canada, 1975-1982

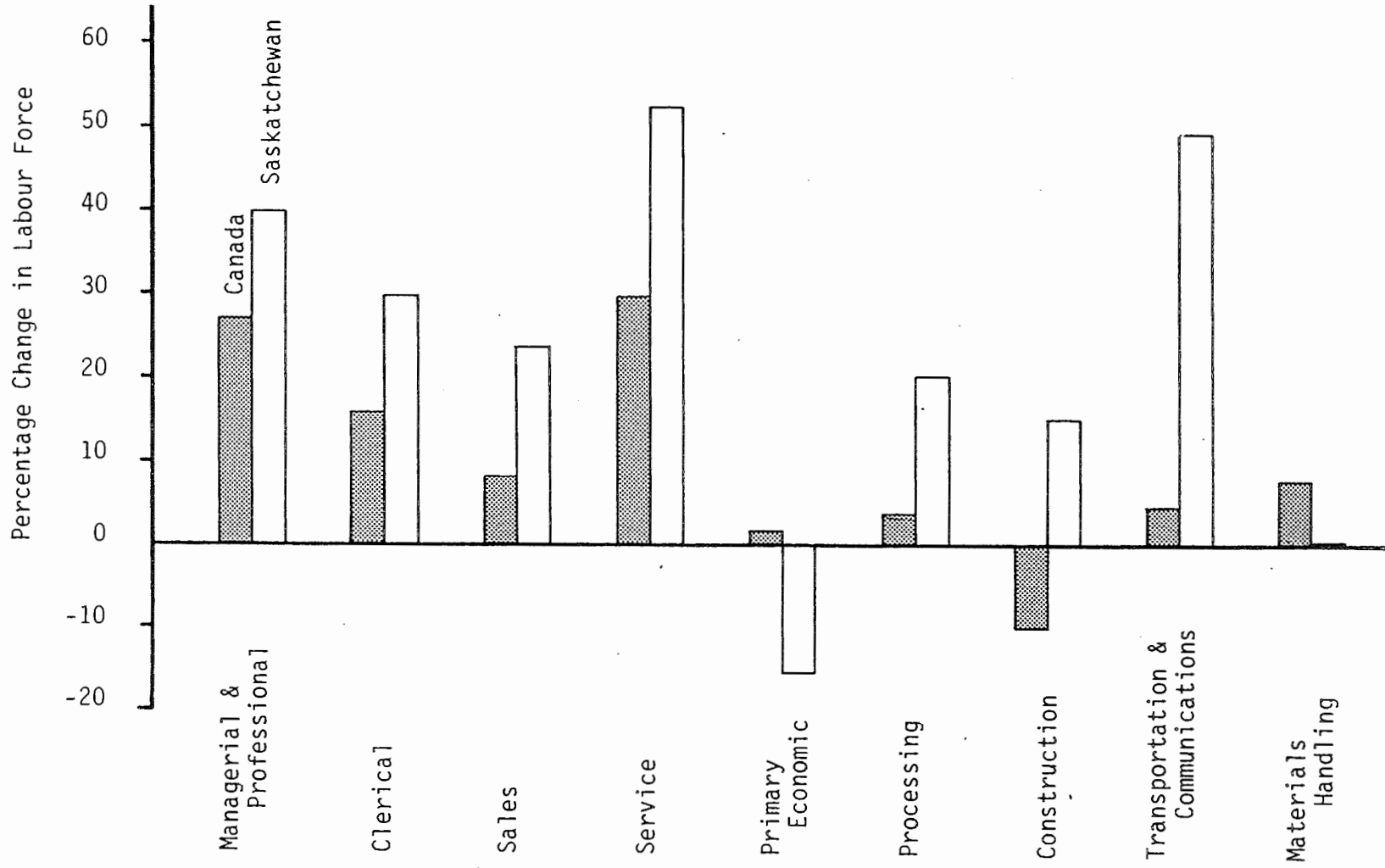


Figure 4

Proportion of Employment by Industrial Sector
Saskatchewan and Canada, 1982

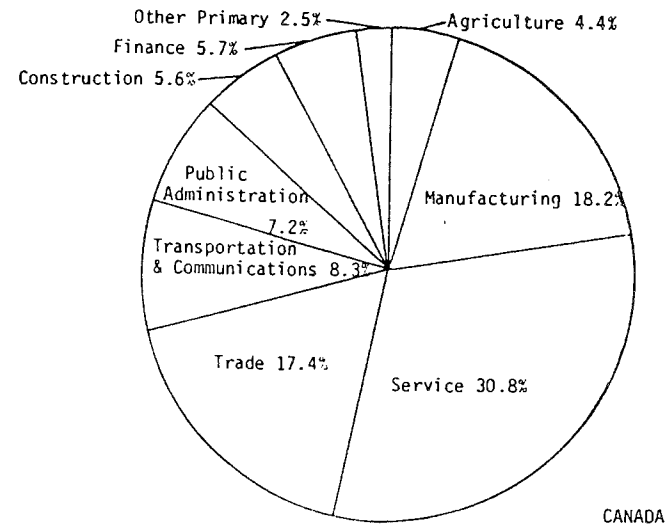
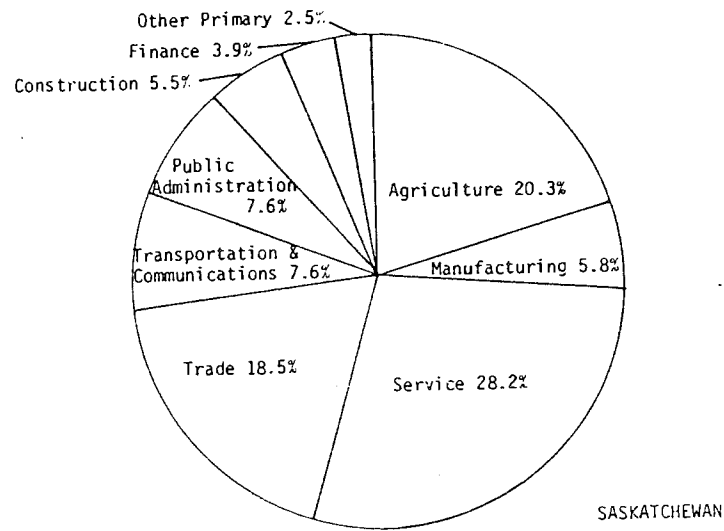


Table 7

Average Employment By Industrial Sector
Regina and Saskatoon, September, 1981 - August, 1982
(1,000's)

	Regina		Saskatoon	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Manufacturing	5.7	15.6	5.5	19.9
Construction	-	-	1.0	3.6
Transportation	8.1	22.1	4.0	14.5
Trade	10.2	27.9	8.6	31.2
Finance	4.4	12.0	-	-
Service	6.9	18.9	5.8	21.0
Composite	36.6	100.0	27.6	100.0

the Finance sector than does the province as a whole. The cities are under-represented in the Primary Economic sector, as well as in Construction and Service sector jobs.

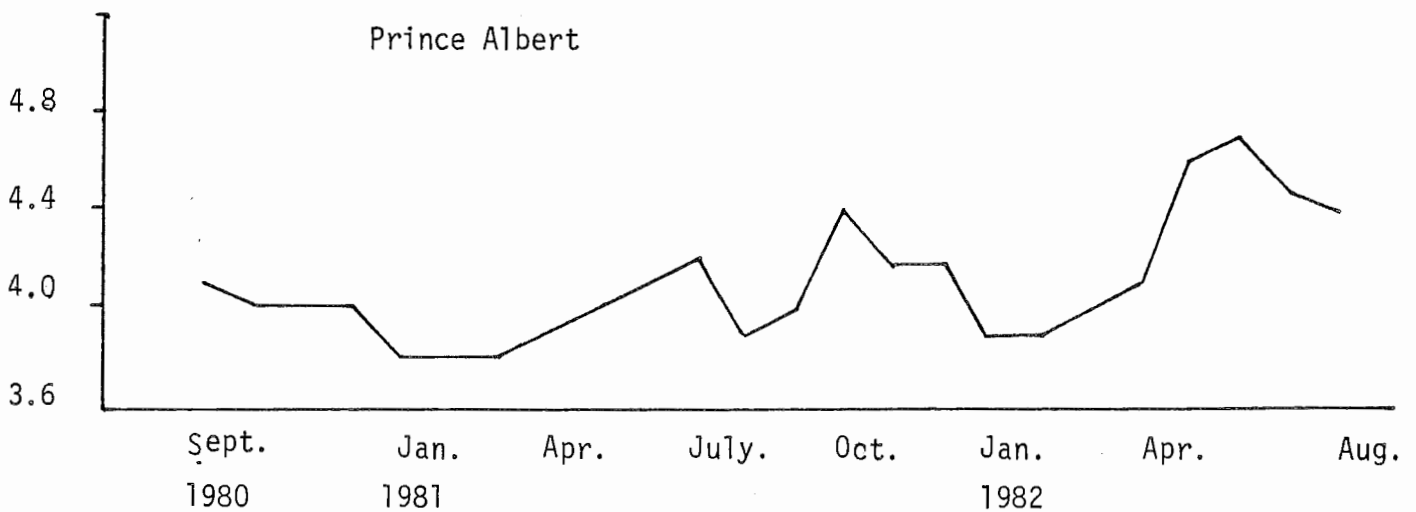
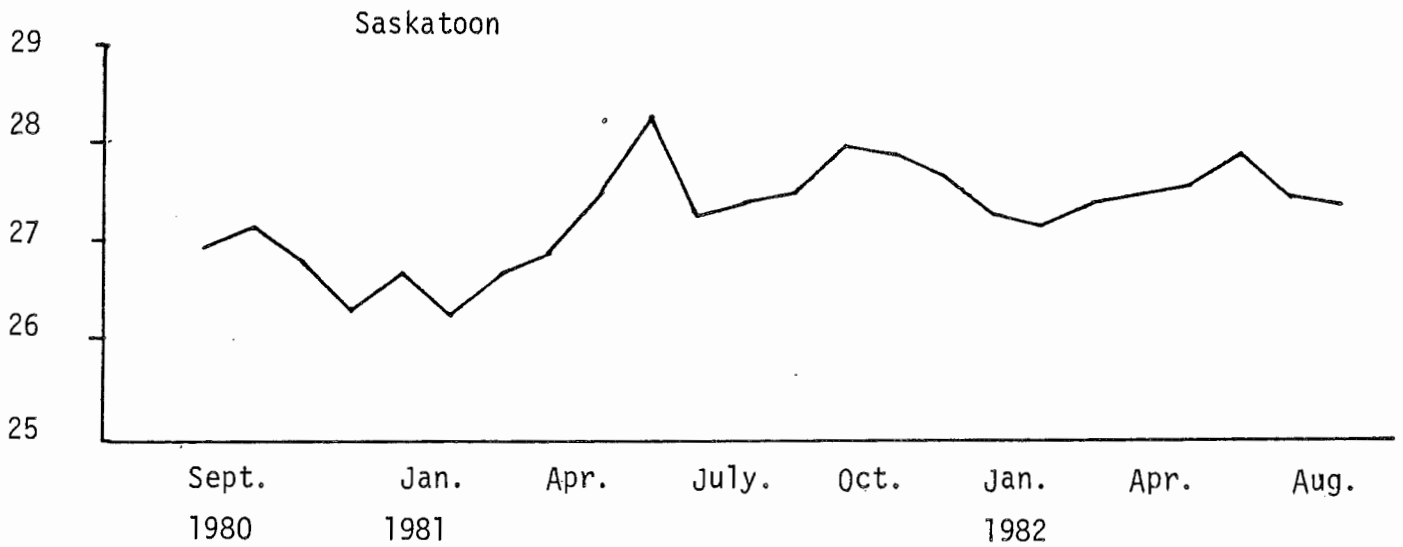
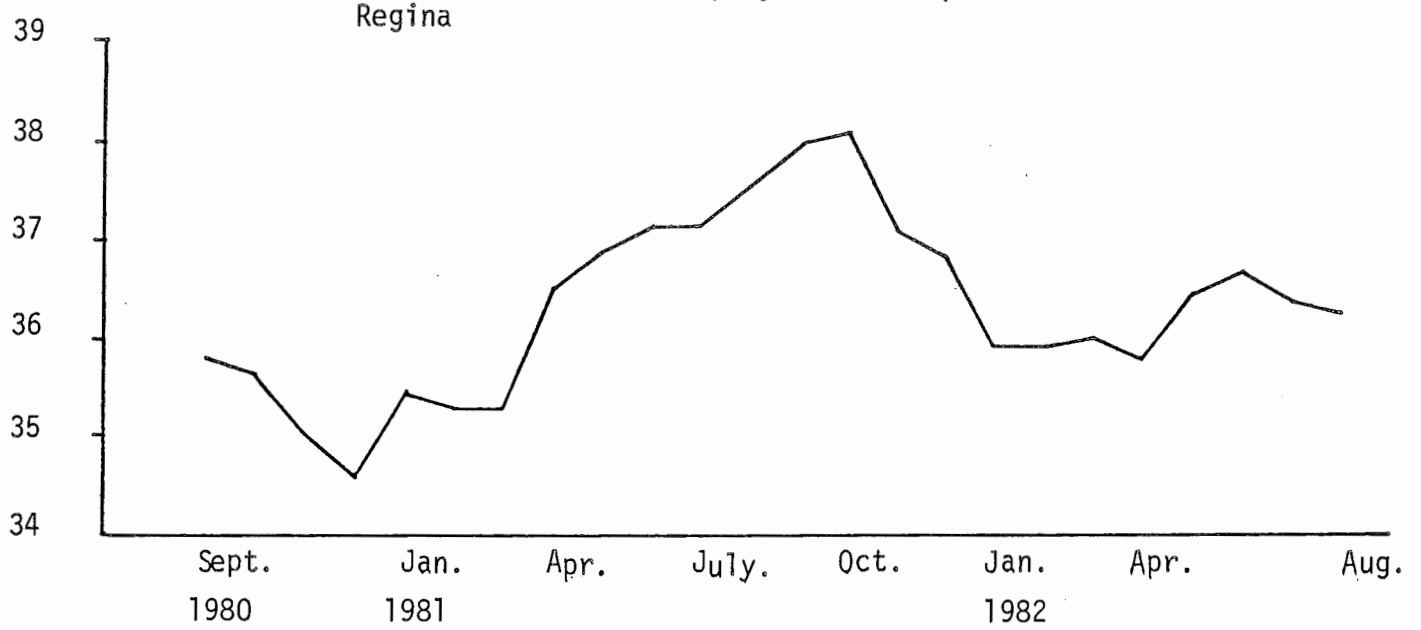
Comparing the two cities, there are some less dramatic differences in employment distribution. Saskatoon has a higher proportion of employment than Regina in Manufacturing and Construction, and a smaller proportion in Transportation and Finance. Over the past four years, Saskatoon's overall employment growth has been almost double that of Regina, and growth in Manufacturing and Service sector jobs has been especially dramatic in Saskatoon.

However, by 1982 the growth trend has been reversed as the recession began to take hold in Saskatchewan. During June, July and August of 1982 employment levels were slightly lower than they had been the year before in both Saskatoon and Regina. Thus, although the survey was carried out during the part of the annual cycle which normally experiences higher employment levels, the employment situation was worse than in previous years as a growing labour force faced a reduced job market. (See Figure 5.)

These employment trends reflect corresponding population growth trends. While Saskatchewan's population growth between 1976 and 1981 was slightly less than Canada's, the cities grew more quickly. Saskatoon's population increased by 15 percent while Regina and Prince Albert grew by between 8 and 9 percent. As with all of Canada, the number of households increased more rapidly than the population, reflecting demographic

Figure 5

Comparison of Monthly Employment Trends, Sept, 1980-Aug, 1982
For Regina, Saskatoon, and Prince Albert
(Thousands of Employed Workers)



trends such as the aging of the population and an increase in lone parent households. (See Table 8.)

In conclusion, it can be seen that in recent years Saskatchewan has been characterized by continued loss of agricultural workers, and relatively rapid employment and population growth in the cities, particularly in Saskatoon. These trends have had an impact on native migration and employment patterns as shown by our survey data reported in the following sections.

Table 8
Comparison of Population Growth,
Canada, Saskatchewan, and Cities,
1976-1981

	<u>Population Increase</u>	<u>Household Increase</u>	<u>Persons Per Household (1981)</u>
Canada	5.9%	15.6%	2.9
Saskatchewan	5.1%	14.3%	2.8
Regina	8.7%	19.1%	2.7
Saskatoon	15.3%	28.9%	2.6
Prince Albert	8.4%	21.3%	2.9

5.0 STUDY RESULTS: MIGRATION PATTERNS AND DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION

Since the mid 1970's several attempts have been made to estimate the size of native populations residing in Saskatchewan's major urban centres. Clatworthy and Gunn (1981), in a recent review of urban native research in western Canada, note the lack of precision surrounding existing estimates and question the methodological procedures employed in generating these estimates.¹

On the basis of the I.U.S. survey, Regina's current native population is estimated to be roughly 11,700 including approximately 7,200 Status Indians and 4,500 Metis/Non Status Indians. Saskatoon's native population is estimated to be considerably smaller at 7,600 individuals, comprising roughly 4,750 Status Indians and 2,850 Metis/Non Status Indians.

5.1 Recent Rates of Migration

The process of migration to urban areas has represented a major theme of native demographic research, however, very little is presently known about rates of migration to individual urban centres. Although it is not possible to calculate net migration rates directly from the I.U.S. survey data, estimates of these rates can be obtained by averaging population frequencies for migrant sub-groups that have

¹ Previous studies estimate Regina's native population to be 14,600 to 24,000 and Saskatoon's native population to be 5,000 to 10,000.

lived in the city for more than 12 but less than 61 months (see Appendix D for estimation procedures).

Tables 9 and 10, which present annual net migration rates for Regina and Saskatoon respectively, reconfirm several previously identified findings concerning patterns of native migration in Saskatchewan. The age and sex composition of migrant populations to both urban centres is remarkably similar and mirrors the population structures identified by Siggner and Locatelli (1981) for Saskatchewan's off-reserve status Indians. Both populations are dominated by younger age cohorts and females. Children and young adults (ie. individuals less than 25 years of age) account for approximately 70 - 75 percent of recent migrants. Females account for the majority of migrants to both cities. The age and sex composition of the MNSI migrant populations does not differ significantly from that identified for status Indians migrants.

Annual rates of migration (ie. 776 per year to Regina and 627 per year to Saskatoon) are substantial suggesting that migration continues to be a major factor contributing to native population growth in both urban centres. Although migration to Regina is larger in absolute terms, recent migrants form a larger segment of Saskatoon's native population. In both centres, status Indians account for the largest component (more than two thirds) of recent migrants.

5.2 Reasons For Migration

As noted in Section 2, several previous studies have investigated

Table 9
 Estimated Annual Rates of Migration to Regina
 by Sex, Age and Native Group, 1978-1982

<u>Sub-Group</u>	<u>Net Migrants Per Year</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Age Group (Years)</u>					
	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
<u>Status Indians</u>						
Males	137	57	24	10	1	229 (43.9)
Females	167	63	46	17	0	293 (56.1)
Total	304 (58.2)	120 (23.0)	70 (13.4)	27 (5.2)	1 (0.2)	522 (100.0) (100.0)
<u>Metis/Non-Status Indians</u>						
Males	80	15	18	10	0	123 (48.4)
Females	83	15	26	6	1	131 (51.6)
Total	163 (64.2)	30 (11.8)	44 (17.3)	16 (6.3)	1 (0.4)	254 (100.0) (100.0)

Numbers in parentheses refer to percentage of sub-group totals.

Table 10
 Estimated Annual Rates of Migration to Saskatoon
 by Sex, Age and Native Group, 1978-1982

<u>Sub-Group</u>	<u>Net Migrants Per Year</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Age Group (Years)</u>					
	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
<u>Status Indians</u>						
Males	109	38	29	8	2	186 (43.4)
Females	121	48	64	9	1	243 (56.6)
Total	230 (53.6)	86 (20.0)	93 (21.7)	17 (4.0)	3 (0.7)	429 (100.0) (100.0)
<u>Metis/Non-Status Indians</u>						
Males	63	10	12	5	0	90 (45.5)
Females	59	15	28	1	5	108 (54.5)
Total	122 (61.6)	25 (12.6)	40 (20.2)	6 (3.0)	5 (2.5)	198 (100.0) (99.9)

Numbers in parentheses refer to percentages of sub-group totals.

the reasons underlying native migration to the city. These studies, which have produced consistent findings, identify the importance of the desire for better employment (or educational) opportunities and the desire to escape problems experienced on the reserve, in motivating migrants to move to the city. Our analysis of reasons for migration which is summarized in Table 11, supports earlier findings. The desire for better employment opportunities was the most frequently cited reason for migration among both the Regina and Saskatoon samples. Although patterns of response did not differ significantly between status Indians and MNSI, significant differences were found to exist between sex groups. Females were more likely than males to cite family ties in the city or problems on the reserve (or at their previous home) as the primary reason for moving to the city. This finding is consistent with the results of previous studies of migrants to Winnipeg (Clatworthy 1981; 1982) and to urban areas in British Columbia (Stanbury 1971).

Reasons for migration also differed between Regina and Saskatoon. Native migrants were less likely to cite employment and more likely to identify educational or training opportunities as the major reason for moving to Saskatoon. Although statistically significant the differences are not pronounced and may reflect differences between the two cities with respect to the availability of educational institutions providing special services to native peoples.

5.3 Migrant Origin Areas

Table 12, which presents summary data concerning the residence

Table 11

Principal Reason for Moving to the City by Sex,
Regina and Saskatoon Natives, 1982

PERCENT OF TOTAL RESPONSES

<u>SUBGROUP</u>	<u>EMPLOYMENT</u>	<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>MEDICAL</u>	<u>HOUSING</u>	<u>FAMILY</u>	<u>PROBLEMS AT OLD HOME</u>	<u>WANTED A CHANGE</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL RESPONSES</u>
<u>Regina</u>									
Males	42.8	10.1	3.6	1.7	15.6	9.5	3.5	13.2	771
Females	<u>31.5</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>1704</u>
Total	35.0	9.5	4.5	3.1	18.6	12.5	4.0	12.8	2475
<u>Saskatoon</u>									
Males	37.2	19.4	2.5	5.1	13.7	4.9	6.3	10.8	489
Females	<u>19.3</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>15.1</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>1291</u>
Total	24.2	19.0	4.6	4.5	16.0	12.3	9.3	10.0	1780

Table 12

Location of Prior Residence by Native Group and Length of Residence in the City,
Native Respondents, Regina and Saskatoon, 1982

Sub-Group	Regina					Saskatoon				
	North of DNS Line	South of DNS Line Urban Centres with 5000+ Pop.	Rural Areas	Out of Province	Total	North of DNS Line	South of DNS Line Urban Centres with 5000+ Pop.	Rural Areas	Out of Province	Total
<u>Recent Migrants</u>										
Status Indians	7 (1.6)	78 (17.4)	246 (54.8)	118 (26.3)	449 (100.1)	7 (1.3)	108 (19.5)	299 (54.0)	140 (25.3)	554 (100.1)
Metis/Non-Status Indians	20 (7.7)	30 (11.5)	108 (41.5)	102 (39.2)	260 (99.9)	48 (14.4)	113 (33.9)	75 (22.5)	97 (29.1)	333 (99.9)
<u>Residual Population</u>										
Status Indians	* (0.0)	135 (13.0)	773 (74.7)	127 (12.3)	1035 (100.0)	43 (8.2)	149 (28.4)	288 (55.0)	44 (8.4)	524 (100.0)
Metis/Non-Status Indians	* (0.0)	141 (18.1)	434 (55.9)	202 (26.0)	777 (100.0)	50 (11.9)	116 (27.6)	119 (28.3)	136 (32.3)	421 (100.1)
<u>Total Population</u>										
Status Indians	7 (0.5)	213 (14.4)	1019 (68.7)	245 (16.5)	1484 (100.1)	50 (4.6)	257 (23.8)	587 (54.5)	184 (17.1)	1078 (100.0)
Metis/Non-Status Indians	20 (1.9)	171 (16.5)	542 (52.3)	304 (29.3)	1037 (100.0)	98 (13.0)	229 (30.4)	194 (25.7)	233 (30.9)	754 (100.0)

locations of Regina and Saskatoon natives prior to moving to the city reveals several interesting spatial aspects of recent native migration patterns in Saskatchewan. Although the majority of Regina's natives moved to the city from rural areas (or urban centres with less than 5,000 population) located south of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (D.N.S.) line (see Map 1), movement to the city from areas outside of the province and from larger urban centres is substantial, particularly among recent migrants.¹

Spatial patterns of migration to Saskatoon differ from those identified for Regina and also vary markedly over native groups. Saskatoon's natives are more likely than Regina's to have moved from areas north of the D.N.S. line or from a larger urban centre within the province. Migrants from southern rural areas, although substantial, form a smaller segment of Saskatoon's native population, especially among the MNSI component.

Differences in the spatial patterns of migration to Regina and Saskatoon are documented more fully in Tables 13 and 14 respectively, which present a more refined classification scheme for migrant origin areas. Most pronounced are differences among the origin areas of migrants from southern rural areas. In the case of Regina, the Yorkton and Qu'Appelle districts represent the origin areas of the vast majority of migrants. Migration flows to Saskatoon from southern rural areas are much less concentrated. The Saskatoon and North

¹ A fuller description of the origin area categories used in this segment of the analysis appears in Appendix D.

Map 1

Origin Area Boundaries Employed in the Study

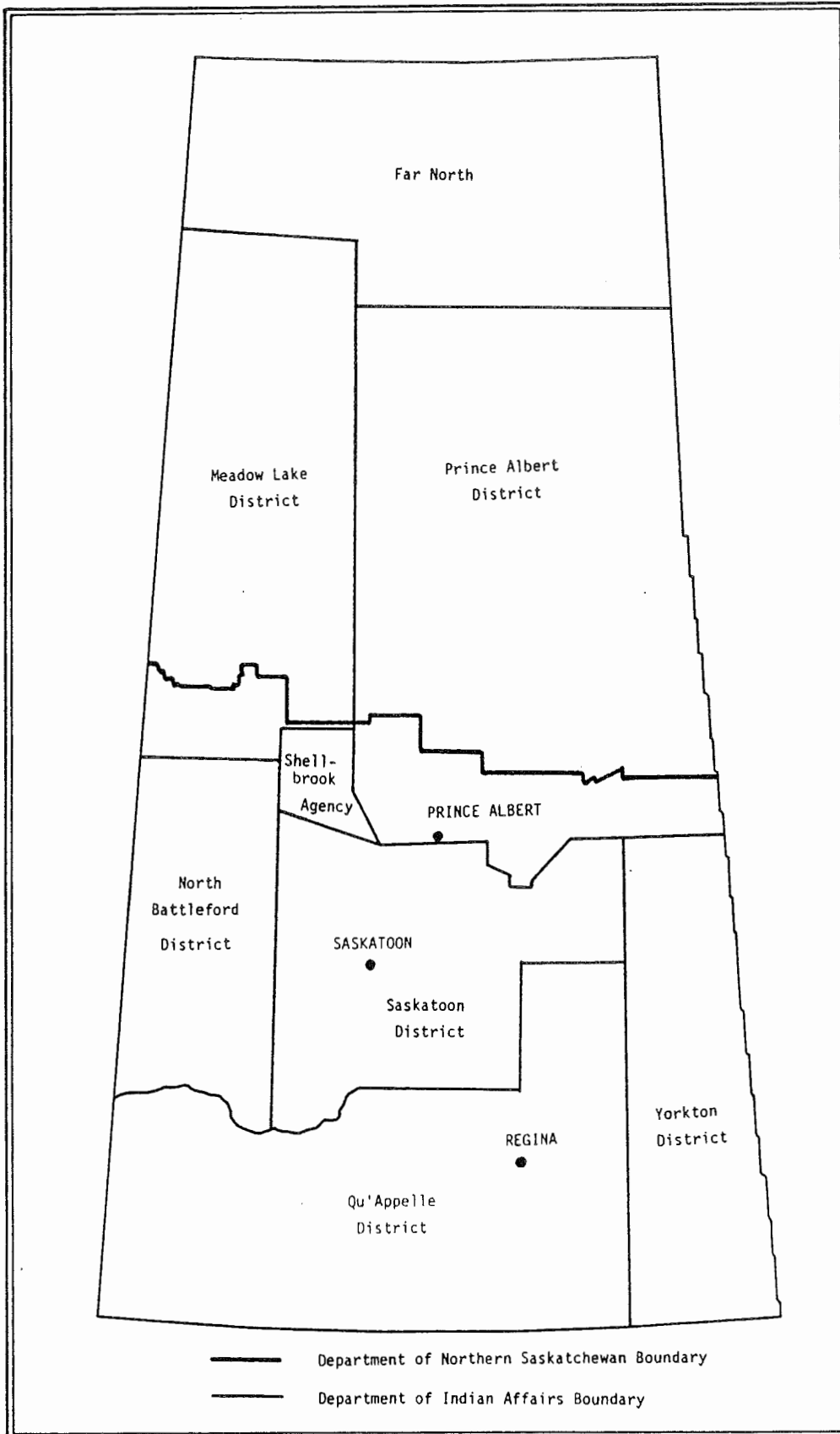


Table 13

Origin Areas of Native Respondents by Native Group and Length of Residence in the City
Regina, 1982

Subgroup	South of DNS Line												Out of Province				Total
	North of DNS Line	City Of Regina	City Of Saskatoon	Other Large Urban	Towns and Small Cities	Centres with Less than 5000 People						British Columbia	Alberta	Manitoba	Other		
						DISTRICT											
						Prince Albert	Meadow Lake	Shellbrook	North Battleford	Yorkton	Qu'Appelle	Saskatoon					
<u>Recent Migrants*</u>																	
Status Indian	7 (1.6)	*	15 (3.3)	57 (12.7)	6 (1.3)	12 (2.7)	*	*	*	62 (13.8)	152 (33.9)	20 (4.5)	18 (4.0)	47 (10.5)	38 (8.5)	15 (3.3)	449 (100.1)
MNSI	20 (7.7)	*	10 (3.8)	14 (5.4)	6 (2.3)	*	8 (3.1)	*	20 (7.7)	8 (3.1)	72 (27.7)	*	5 (1.9)	72 (27.7)	9 (3.5)	16 (6.2)	260 (100.1)
<u>Residual</u>																	
Status Indian	*	*	26 (2.5)	21 (2.0)	88 (8.5)	*	*	5 (0.5)	*	272 (26.3)	490 (47.3)	6 (0.6)	7 (0.7)	67 (6.5)	35 (3.4)	18 (1.7)	1035 (100.0)
MNSI	*	*	10 (1.3)	73 (9.4)	58 (7.5)	11 (1.4)	28 (3.6)	8 (1.0)	5 (0.6)	68 (8.8)	279 (35.9)	35 (4.5)	77 (9.9)	64 (8.2)	29 (3.7)	32 (4.1)	777 (99.9)
<u>Total Native</u>																	
Status Indian	7 (0.5)	*	41 (2.8)	78 (5.3)	94 (6.3)	12 (0.8)	*	5 (0.3)	*	334 (22.5)	642 (44.3)	26 (1.8)	25 (1.7)	114 (7.7)	73 (4.9)	33 (2.2)	1484 (100.1)
MNSI	20 (1.9)	*	20 (1.9)	87 (8.4)	64 (6.2)	11 (1.1)	36 (3.5)	8 (0.8)	25 (2.4)	76 (7.3)	351 (33.8)	35 (3.4)	82 (7.9)	136 (13.1)	38 (3.7)	48 (4.6)	1037 (100.0)

* Includes individuals residing in the city for less than 36 months

Table 14

Origin Areas of Native Respondents by Native Group and Length of Residence in the City
Saskatoon, 1982

Subgroup	South of DNS Line													Out of Province				Total
	North of DNS Line	City Of Regina	City of Saskatoon	Other Large Urban	Towns And Small Cities	Centres With Less Than 5000 People DISTRICT							British Columbia	Alberta	Manitoba	Other		
						Prince Albert	Meadow Lake	Shellbrook	North Battleford	Yorkton	Qu'Appelle	Saskatoon						
Recent Migrants*																		
Status Indian	7 (1.3)	74 (13.4)	* (0.0)	34 (6.1)	* (0.0)	47 (8.5)	13 (2.3)	7 (1.3)	75 (13.5)	48 (8.7)	18 (3.2)	91 (16.4)	23 (4.2)	60 (10.8)	51 (9.2)	6 (1.1)	554 (100.0)	
MNSI	48 (14.4)	24 (7.2)	* (0.0)	68 (20.4)	21 (6.3)	* (0.0)	30 (9.0)	8 (2.4)	* (0.0)	12 (3.6)	13 (3.9)	12 (3.6)	13 (3.9)	33 (9.9)	39 (11.7)	12 (3.6)	333 (99.9)	
Residual																		
Status Indian	43 (8.2)	66 (12.6)	* (0.0)	45 (8.6)	38 (7.3)	18 (3.4)	8 (1.5)	12 (2.3)	59 (11.3)	30 (5.7)	25 (4.8)	136 (26.0)	6 (1.1)	18 (3.4)	* (0.0)	20 (3.8)	524 (100.0)	
MNSI	50 (11.9)	25 (5.9)	* (0.0)	74 (17.6)	17 (4.0)	7 (1.7)	57 (13.5)	7 (1.7)	6 (1.4)	* (0.0)	25 (5.9)	17 (4.0)	40 (9.5)	57 (13.5)	25 (5.9)	14 (3.3)	421 (99.8)	
Total Native																		
Status Indian	50 (4.6)	140 (13.0)	* (0.0)	79 (7.3)	38 (3.5)	65 (6.0)	21 (1.9)	19 (1.8)	134 (12.4)	78 (7.2)	43 (4.0)	227 (21.1)	29 (2.7)	78 (7.2)	51 (4.7)	26 (2.4)	1078 (99.8)	
MNSI	98 (13.0)	49 (6.5)	* (0.0)	142 (18.8)	38 (5.0)	7 (0.9)	87 (11.5)	15 (2.0)	6 (0.8)	12 (1.6)	38 (5.0)	29 (3.8)	53 (7.0)	90 (11.9)	64 (8.5)	26 (3.5)	754 (99.8)	

* Includes individuals residing in the city for less than 36 months

Battleford districts represent the most common rural origin areas for Saskatoon's status Indian population. The largest segment of rural to urban MNSI migrants to Saskatoon moved from the Meadow Lake district.

The tables also identify patterns of movement between Regina and Saskatoon. The data reveals that the flow of migrants from Regina to Saskatoon is roughly 3 times larger than the reverse flow, a finding which confirms the perception of social service workers and government officials interviewed in 1981 by Clatworthy and Gunn (1981).

Substantial migration to Regina and Saskatoon from areas outside of the province also exists. Data summarized in Tables 13 and 14 indicate that most out-of-province migrants originate from Alberta and Manitoba. Table 15 which documents the prior residency status of recent migrants to Regina and Saskatoon reveals that the majority of these migrants have lived in the city on at least one prior occasion. The return of former residents of the city from out-of-province forms a significant component of recent migration flows into both urban centres.

5.4 Prior Residency and Migration Intentions

Table 16, which presents data on the full survey sample, reveals that prior residency in the city is common among the native populations of both Regina and Saskatoon. More than one third of the respondents from each centre indicated that they had lived in the city on at least one prior occasion and more than 16 percent on at least 2 prior occasions. Although these findings suggest the possibility that a large segment of the

Table 15

Prior Residency Status of Recent Migrants From
Out-Of-Province by Native Group
Regina and Saskatoon, 1982

Subgroup	Number Of Times A Resident Of The City					
	Regina			Saskatoon		
	1	2+	Total	1	2+	Total
Status Indians	42 (35.9)	75 (64.1)	117 (100.0)	51 (36.4)	89 (63.6)	140 (100.0)
Metis/ Non-Status Indians	35 (34.3)	67 (65.7)	102 (100.0)	51 (52.6)	46 (47.4)	97 (100.0)
Total Native	77 (35.1)	142 (64.9)	219 (100.0)	102 (43.0)	135 (52.0)	237 (100.0)

Table 16

Prior Residency In The City By Native Group

And Sex, Regina And Saskatoon, 1983

Number of Times a Resident of the City

<u>SUBGROUP</u>	<u>Regina</u>				<u>Saskatoon</u>			
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3+</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3+</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Status Indian</u>								
Males	205 (52.8)	68 (17.5)	115 (29.6)	388 (99.9)	169 (63.3)	92 (34.5)	6 (2.2)	267 (100.0)
Females	587 (54.5)	311 (28.9)	179 (16.6)	1077 (100.0)	438 (55.7)	217 (27.6)	132 (16.8)	787 (100.1)
Total	792 (54.1)	379 (25.9)	294 (20.0)	1465 (100.0)	607 (57.6)	309 (29.3)	138 (13.1)	1054 (100.0)
<u>Metis/Non Status Indian</u>								
Males	256 (66.8)	69 (18.0)	58 (15.1)	383 (99.9)	101 (45.7)	103 (46.6)	17 (7.7)	221 (100.0)
Females	391 (61.4)	160 (25.1)	86 (13.5)	637 (100.0)	363 (71.9)	103 (20.4)	39 (7.7)	505 (100.0)
Total	647 (63.4)	229 (22.5)	144 (14.1)	1020 (100.0)	464 (63.9)	206 (28.4)	156 (7.7)	726 (100.0)

population moves frequently in and out of the city, analysis of data concerning the migration intentions of our survey respondents reveals that only a small portion of the current population anticipated moving out of the city during the coming year (see Table 17). The results imply that the vast majority (i.e. greater than 90 percent) of the population regard themselves to be permanent residents of the city and suggest that if frequent back and forth movement between the city and reserve (or community of origin) does occur (as Siggner (1977) suggests), such moves are in most instances not anticipated or planned long in advance.

5.5 Demographic Composition of the Total Native Population

The age and sex structures of the total native populations of Regina and Saskatoon are nearly identical and similar to those identified earlier for recent migrant populations (see Section 5.1). Tables 18 and 19 reveal that although some small differences in age composition exist between urban centres and native groups, the native populations of both centres are characterized by large concentrations of children and young adults and very small numbers of elderly. Figure 6, which provides a comparison between the native and total city populations of each centre illustrates the extent of differences between native and non-native populations with respect to age structures. Several well documented demographic processes account for these differentials including higher native fertility rates, the shorter average life span of native peoples and the selective in-migration of native families with young children.

Table 17

Migration Intentions of Native Respondents by Sex and
Native Group, Regina and Saskatoon, 1982

<u>SUBGROUP</u>	MIGRATION INTENTIONS					
	REGINA			SASKATOON		
	<u>STAY</u>	<u>MOVE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>STAY</u>	<u>MOVE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Status Indians</u>						
Males	362 (89.8)	41 (10.2)	403	288 (96.3)	11 (3.7)	299
Females	1016 (92.4)	84 (7.6)	1100	698 (87.9)	96 (12.1)	794
Total	1378 (91.7)	125 (8.3)	1503	986 (90.2)	107 (9.8)	1093
<u>Metis/Non-Status Indians</u>						
Males	401 (90.9)	40 (9.1)	441	192 (84.2)	36 (15.8)	228
Females	678 (96.2)	27 (3.8)	705	533 (90.8)	54 (9.2)	587
Total	1079 (94.2)	67 (5.8)	1146	725 (90.0)	90 (10.0)	815

numbers in parentheses refer to percentages of subgroup totals

Table 18

Estimated Population By Age, Sex And Native Group, Regina, 1982

<u>SUB GROUP</u>	<u>Age Group (Years)</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
<u>Status Indians</u>						
Males	1630	778	471	198	21	3098 (43.3)
Females	<u>1875</u>	<u>954</u>	<u>887</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>4059</u> (56.7)
Total	3505 (49.0)	1732 (24.2)	1358 (19.0)	522 (7.3)	40 (0.6)	7157 (100.0) (100.1)
<u>Metis/Non Status Indians</u>						
Males	1083	455	389	155	27	2109 (46.8)
Females	<u>1069</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>574</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>2398</u> (53.2)
Total	2152 (47.7)	1016 (22.5)	963 (21.4)	321 (7.1)	55 (1.2)	4507 (100.0) (99.9)
<u>Total Native</u>						
Males	2713	1233	860	353	48	5207 (44.6)
Females	<u>2944</u>	<u>1515</u>	<u>1461</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>6407</u> (55.4)
Total	5657 (48.5)	2748 (23.6)	2321 (19.9)	843 (7.2)	95 (0.8)	11664 (100.0) (100.0)

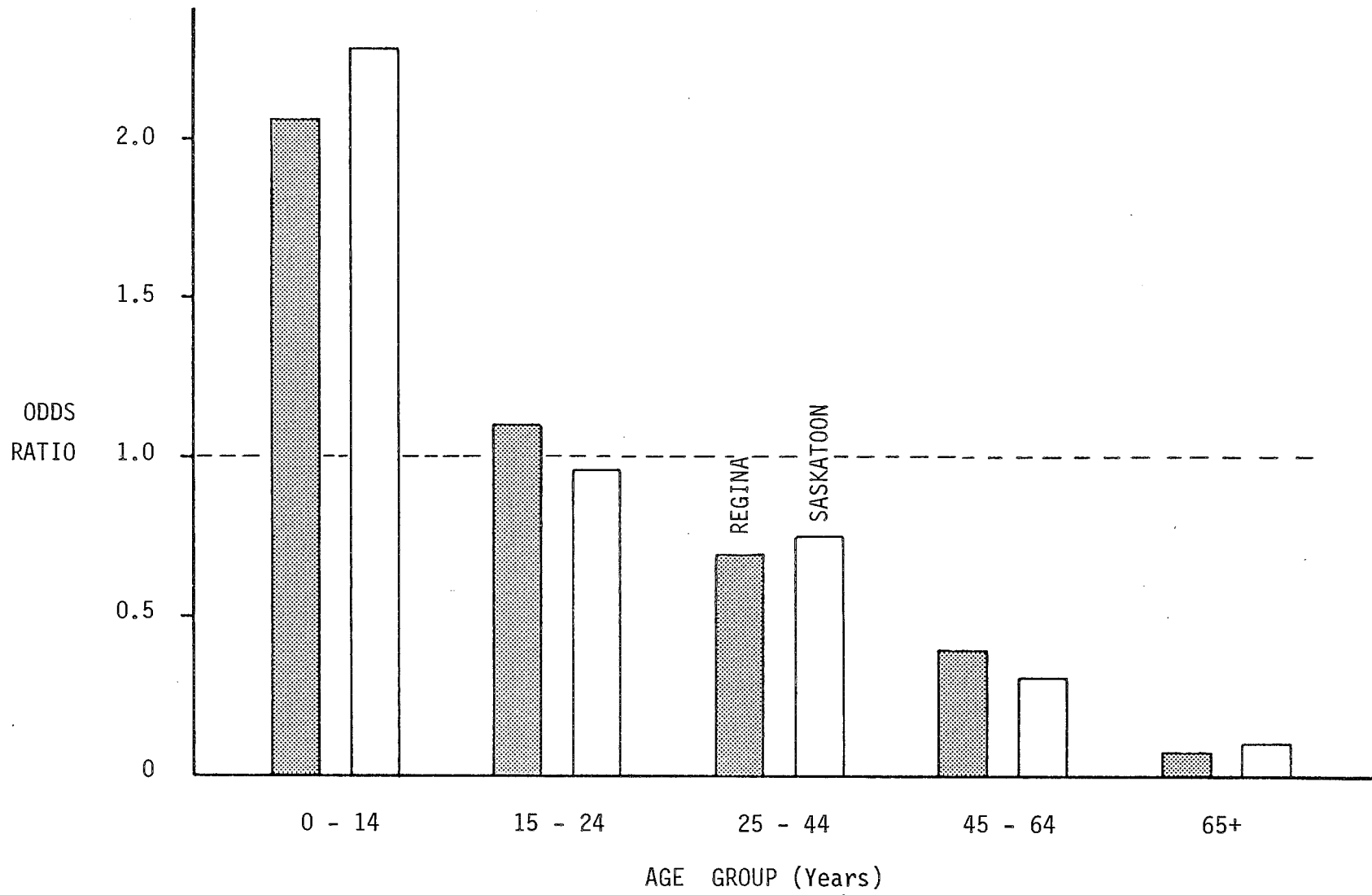
Table 19

Estimated Population By Age, Sex And Native Group, Saskatoon, 1982

<u>SUBGROUP</u>	<u>Age Group (Years)</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
<u>Status Indians</u>						
Males	1233	397	332	70	25	2057 (43.3)
Females	<u>1216</u>	<u>654</u>	<u>660</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>2697</u> (56.7)
Total	2449 (51.5)	1051 (22.1)	992 (20.9)	219 (4.6)	44 (0.9)	4754 (100.0) (100.0)
<u>Metis/Non Status Indians</u>						
Males	734	215	219	86	10	1264 (44.4)
Females	<u>655</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>464</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>1581</u> (55.6)
Total	1389 (48.8)	553 (19.4)	683 (24.0)	180 (6.3)	40 (1.4)	2845 (100.0) (99.9)
<u>Total Native</u>						
Males	1967	612	551	156	35	3321 (43.7)
Females	<u>1871</u>	<u>992</u>	<u>1124</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>4278</u> (56.3)
Total	3838 (50.5)	1604 (21.1)	1675 (22.0)	399 (5.3)	84 (1.1)	7599 (100.0) (100.0)

Figure 6

Structural Differences in Age Composition Between Native and Total City Populations,
Regina and Saskatoon, 1982



Tables 18 and 19 also reveal that with the exception of children, females are more common than males among all age cohorts of the native population. Females account for more than 58 percent of the working age segment (i.e. 15+ years) of the Regina and Saskatoon native populations.

5.6 Household Composition

Like age and sex composition, household structures do not differ between status Indians and MNSI or between urban centres. (see Table 20). Family households, particularly those in the early and mature stages of family development account for the majority of native households. Households headed by a single parent (i.e. type 17-25) are especially common in both urban centres. This household type accounts for in excess of 40 percent of all native households and more than 48 percent of all native families with children.

Extended families represent a common household form among the native populations of both cities. The majority of these extensions are multi-generational in nature and tend to occur more frequently among the status Indian populations and among single parent families.¹

Detailed information on household structures among the total populations of Regina and Saskatoon are not yet available from the 1981 Census. Preliminary census data, however, do permit a comparison

¹ The multi-generational family comprises the parent(s), the parent's children (or child), and offspring of the parent's children (or child)

Table 20
Households by Type, Native and Total City,
Regina and Saskatoon, 1982

HOUSEHOLD TYPE		REGINA						SASKATOON					
Numeric Code	Description	Status	(%)	Metis/ Non-Status	(%)	Total Native	(%)	Status	(%)	Metis/ Non-Status	(%)	Total Native	(%)
<u>NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS</u>													
1	Single Males < 65 yrs	26	(1.8)	37	(3.6)	63	(2.5)	5	(0.5)	25	(3.4)	30	(1.6)
2	Single Females < 65 yrs	25	(1.7)	36	(3.5)	61	(2.4)	18	(1.6)	44	(5.9)	62	(3.4)
3	Elderly Singles > 65 yrs	*	(-)	*	(-)	*	(-)	*	(-)	20	(2.7)	20	(1.1)
4	Other Non-Families	7	(0.5)	36	(3.5)	43	(1.7)	23	(2.1)	26	(3.5)	49	(2.7)
(1-4)	All Non-Families	58	(4.0)	109	(10.6)	167	(6.6)	46	(4.2)	115	(15.5)	161	(8.8)
<u>FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS</u>													
<u>(i) Childless Married Couples</u>													
5	Married Couples	66	(4.5)	70	(6.7)	136	(5.4)	61	(5.6)	64	(8.6)	125	(6.8)
6	Married Couples (extended)	24	(1.6)	15	(1.4)	39	(1.6)	*	(-)	*	(-)	*	(-)
7	Married Couples (with lodgers)	*	(-)	*	(-)	*	(-)	5	(0.5)	6	(0.8)	11	(0.6)
(5-7)	All Married Couples	90	(6.1)	85	(8.1)	175	(7.0)	66	(6.1)	70	(9.4)	136	(7.4)
<u>(ii) Two Parent Families</u>													
8	Young (oldest child < 5 yrs)	100	(6.8)	68	(6.5)	168	(6.7)	77	(7.0)	72	(9.7)	149	(8.1)
9	Young (extended or Multi-generation)	28	(1.9)	*	(-)	28	(1.1)	44	(4.0)	*	(-)	44	(2.4)
10	Young (with Lodgers)	10	(0.7)	*	(-)	10	(0.4)	*	(-)	*	(-)	*	(-)
(8-10)	All Young Two Parent Families	138	(9.4)	68	(6.5)	206	(8.2)	121	(11.0)	72	(9.7)	193	(10.5)
11	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yrs)	246	(16.8)	261	(25.1)	507	(20.2)	216	(19.7)	144	(19.4)	360	(19.6)
12	Mature (extended or multi-generation)	75	(5.1)	69	(6.6)	144	(5.7)	25	(2.3)	13	(1.7)	38	(2.1)
13	Mature (with Lodgers)	*	(-)	*	(-)	*	(-)	20	(1.8)	*	(-)	20	(1.1)
(11-13)	All Mature Two Parent Families	321	(21.9)	330	(31.7)	651	(25.9)	261	(23.8)	157	(21.1)	418	(22.8)
14	Older (oldest child > 17 yrs)	76	(5.2)	105	(10.1)	181	(7.2)	52	(4.8)	24	(3.2)	76	(4.1)
15	Older (extended or Multi-generation)	55	(3.8)	15	(1.4)	70	(2.8)	15	(1.4)	5	(0.7)	20	(1.1)
16	Older (with Lodgers)	9	(0.6)	*	(-)	9	(0.4)	7	(0.6)	8	(1.1)	15	(0.8)
(14-16)	All Two Parent Families	140	(9.6)	120	(11.5)	260	(10.4)	74	(6.8)	37	(5.0)	111	(6.0)
(8-16)	All Two Parent Families	599	(40.9)	518	(49.7)	1117	(44.5)	456	(41.6)	266	(35.8)	722	(39.3)
<u>(iii) Single Parent Families</u>													
17	Young (oldest child < 5 yrs)	70	(4.8)	55	(5.3)	125	(5.0)	93	(8.5)	73	(9.8)	166	(9.0)
18	Young (extended or multi-generation)	87	(5.9)	12	(1.2)	99	(4.0)	58	(5.3)	16	(2.2)	74	(4.0)
19	Young (with Lodgers)	15	(1.0)	*	(-)	15	(0.6)	*	(-)	*	(-)	*	(-)
(17-19)	All Young Single Parent Families	172	(11.7)	67	(6.5)	239	(9.6)	151	(13.8)	89	(12.0)	240	(13.0)
20	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yrs)	281	(19.2)	127	(12.2)	408	(16.3)	206	(18.8)	99	(13.3)	305	(16.6)
21	Mature (extended or multi-generation)	52	(3.5)	30	(2.9)	82	(3.3)	46	(4.2)	30	(4.0)	76	(4.1)
22	Mature (with Lodgers)	5	(0.3)	*	(-)	5	(0.2)	18	(1.6)	8	(1.1)	26	(1.4)
(20-22)	All Mature Single Parent Families	338	(23.0)	157	(15.1)	495	(19.8)	270	(24.6)	137	(18.4)	407	(22.1)
23	Older (oldest child > 17 yrs)	72	(4.9)	44	(4.2)	116	(4.6)	40	(3.7)	48	(6.5)	88	(4.8)
24	Older (extended or multi-generation)	102	(7.0)	36	(3.5)	138	(5.5)	65	(5.9)	19	(2.6)	84	(4.6)
25	Older (with Lodgers)	34	(2.3)	24	(2.3)	58	(2.3)	*	(-)	*	(-)	*	(-)
23-25	All Older Single Parent Families	208	(14.2)	104	(10.0)	312	(12.4)	105	(9.6)	67	(9.1)	172	(9.4)
17-25	All Single Parent Families	<u>718</u>	<u>(48.9)</u>	<u>328</u>	<u>(31.6)</u>	<u>1046</u>	<u>(41.8)</u>	<u>526</u>	<u>(48.0)</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>(39.5)</u>	<u>819</u>	<u>(44.5)</u>
(1-25)	All Households	1465	(99.9)	1040	(100.0)	2505	(99.9)	1094	(99.9)	744	(100.2)	1838	(100.0)

of native and total city household structures to be made at the level of major household groupings. (see Table 21). The native populations are characterized by larger relative concentrations of family households with children. Especially significant are differences between the native and total city populations with respect to the occurrence of single parent families. These households are approximately five (5) times more common among native, as opposed to total city populations.

5.7 Locational Patterns

Figure 7 presents data on the spatial distribution of the native populations of Regina and Saskatoon. In Regina the population is most heavily concentrated in neighbourhoods immediately west of the central business district. Natives also form a significant minority of the populations residing in the city's northeast sector. Elsewhere in the city and especially in the southern sector natives represent a small proportion of the population.

Saskatoon's native population tends to be much less concentrated spatially than Regina's. The largest concentration of native peoples (per capita) is located immediately west of the city's downtown area, although natives represent a large minority throughout the southwest sector. In the city's northern and eastern sectors natives account for less than five (5) percent of the total population.

Table 21

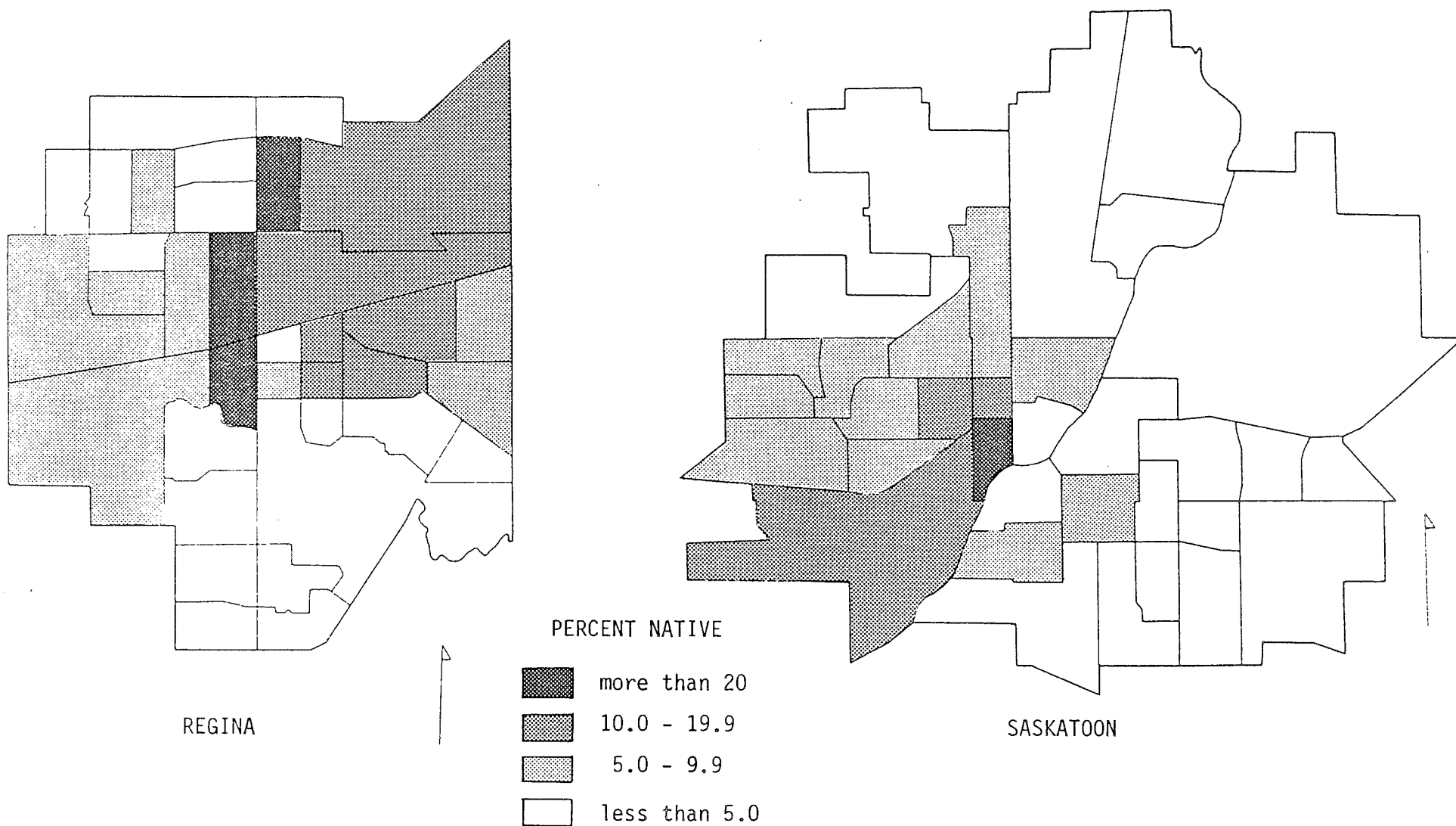
Comparison of Native and Total Population in Saskatchewan Cities
by Household Types

	Percent of All Households			
	<u>Saskatoon</u>		<u>Regina</u>	
	<u>Native</u>	<u>Total*</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>Total*</u>
Non-Families	8.8	32.9	6.6	29.7
Childless Married Couples	7.4	20.2	7.0	19.9
Other Husband-Wife Families	39.3	38.6	44.5	41.8
Single Parent Families	44.5	8.3	41.8	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0

* Based on 1981 Census

Figure 7

Spatial Concentrations of Native People
Regina and Saskatoon, 1982



5.8 Population Growth

The study's results concerning recent rates of migration and present age structures imply a strong likelihood of substantial growth in the native populations of Regina and Saskatoon. Population growth estimates have been made by projecting the age and sex structures of the present native populations of the two cities to 1987. The technique, which is outlined more fully in Appendix E, is a variant of the cohort survival model in which constant birth, death and net migration rates are assumed to prevail throughout the projection period.

The results of the projection are presented in Tables 22 and 23 for Regina and Saskatoon, respectively. The data suggest that native population growth during the 1982-87 period will exceed 41 percent in Regina. Growth in Saskatoon's native population is expected to occur more rapidly resulting in a 56 percent increase over the period. In both relative and absolute terms growth in both cities is expected to be most rapid among status Indians and among the 15 - 44 year age cohorts.

The policy implications of the growth scenario outlined above appear to be substantial especially with respect to the labour market. The projections reveal that in both cities most of the increase in the native population is expected to occur among working age cohorts (i.e. 15 - 64 years). In Regina the working age population is fore-

Table 22

Projected Population by Age, Sex and Native Group, Regina, 1987

<u>Sub-Group</u>	<u>Age Group (Years)</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
<u>Status Indians</u>						
Males	2155	1220	884	220	73	4552
Females	2428	1515	1367	519	37	5875
Total	4583 (44.0)	2735 (26.2)	2260 (21.7)	739 (7.1)	110 (1.1)	10427 (100.1)
<u>Metis/Non-Status Indians</u>						
Males	1340	631	651	164	66	2852
Females	1322	755	761	300	51	3189
Total	2662 (44.1)	1386 (22.9)	1412 (23.4)	464 (7.7)	117 (1.9)	6041 (100.0)
<u>Total Native</u>						
Males	3495	1851	1535	384	139	7404
Females	3750	2270	2137	819	88	9064
Total	7245 (44.0)	4121 (25.0)	3672 (22.3)	1203 (7.3)	227 (1.4)	16468 (100.0)

Table 23

Projected Population by Age, Sex and Native Group, Saskatoon, 1987

<u>Sub-Group</u>	<u>Age Group (Years)</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
<u>Status Indians</u>						
Males	1925	634	586	174	31	3350
Females	1933	801	1309	319	45	4407
Total	3858 (49.7)	1435 (18.5)	1895 (24.4)	493 (6.4)	76 (1.0)	7757 (100.0)
<u>Metis/Non-Status Indians</u>						
Males	1055	328	332	125	23	1863
Females	869	534	657	163	26	2249
Total	1924 (46.8)	862 (21.0)	989 (24.1)	288 (7.0)	49 (1.2)	4112 (100.1)
<u>Total Native</u>						
Males	2980	962	918	299	54	5213
Females	2802	1335	1966	482	71	6656
Total	5782 (48.7)	2297 (19.4)	2884 (24.3)	781 (6.6)	125 (1.1)	11869 (100.1)

cast to increase by 52 percent resulting in the addition of approximately 3100 native individuals to the potential labour force (see Table 24). Growth among Saskatoon's native labour force age group is expected to exceed 62 percent, an increment of roughly 2300 individuals to the present working age population.

Although net migration is expected to account for most of the forecast growth in the native working age population, aging of the present population will also contribute to this growth. In Regina, for example, 47 percent of the anticipated growth in the labour force age group will derive through aging of the current population. Moreover, given the youthful structure of the present population, aging will continue to represent an important source of labour force growth among the native populations of both cities until the mid-1990's. (See Table 25).

Although the accommodation of increasingly large numbers of native peoples into the urban labour market poses a considerable challenge (especially in the short term), growth in the size of the native labour force age group presents the opportunity to achieve marked improvements in the economic conditions experienced by urban natives. One of the expected consequences of the population aging process is the reduction of levels of dependency among the native population. Native dependency ratios, which are currently twice as large as those of the total city populations (see Table 26) are expected to decline substantially over the projection period. Although dependency levels will remain higher among urban native populations the economic burden facing the native working age populations will decrease over the decade.

Table 24

Estimated Population of Labour Force Age (15 - 64 yr.), by Age, Sex and Native Group,
Regina and Saskatoon, 1982 and 1987*

<u>Sub-Group</u>	<u>Regina</u>			<u>Saskatoon</u>		
	<u>1982</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>% Change</u>
<u>Status Indians</u>						
Males	1447	2324	60.6	799	1394	74.5
Females	2165	3410	57.5	1463	2429	66.0
	3612	5734	58.7	2252	3823	69.8
<u>Metis/Non-Status Indians</u>						
Males	999	1446	44.7	520	785	51.0
Females	1301	1816	39.6	896	1354	51.1
	2300	3262	41.8	1416	2139	51.1
<u>Total Native</u>						
Males	2446	3770	54.1	1319	2179	65.2
Females	3466	5226	50.8	2359	3783	60.4
	5912	8996	52.2	3678	5962	62.1

* The projection employs a cohort survival model, see Appendix E .

Table 25

Sources of Projected Growth in Labour Force Age Group, by Sex and Native Group,
Regina and Saskatoon, 1982-1987 (projected)

<u>Sub-Group</u>	<u>Source of Growth</u>					
	<u>Regina</u>			<u>Saskatoon</u>		
	<u>Natural Increase</u>	<u>Migration</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Natural Increase</u>	<u>Migration</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Status Indians</u>						
Males	387	490	877	194	401	595
Females	568	677	1245	224	742	966
Total	955 (45.0)	1167 (55.0)	2122 (100.0)	418 (26.8)	1143 (73.2)	1561 (100.0)
<u>Metis/Non-Status Indian</u>						
Males	230	217	447	124	141	265
Females	265	250	515	207	251	458
Total	495 (51.5)	467 (48.5)	962 (100.0)	331 (45.8)	392 (54.2)	723 (100.0)
<u>Total Native</u>						
Males	617	707	1324	318	542	860
Females	833	927	1760	431	993	1424
Total	1450 (47.0)	1634 (53.0)	3084 (100.0)	749 (32.8)	1535 (67.2)	2284 (100.0)

Table 26

Current (1982) and Projected (1987) Dependency Ratios
by Native Group, Regina and Saskatoon

<u>Sub-Group</u>	Dependency Ratio (x100)			
	<u>Regina</u>		<u>Saskatoon</u>	
	<u>1982</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1987</u>
Status Indians	98.1	81.8	112.0	102.9
Metis/Non-Status Indians	<u>96.0</u>	<u>85.2</u>	<u>100.9</u>	<u>92.2</u>
Total Native	97.3	83.1	107.7	99.1
Total City	48.8	-	46.4	-

6.0 EDUCATION, TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

The preceding section of this report identified several dimensions of native demography which have a bearing on the current and future economic needs of the native populations of Regina and Saskatoon. The degree to which economic needs are satisfied is greatly affected by the populations's ability to compete and succeed in the labour market. This section of the report provides an overview of the educational, training and employment characteristics of the Regina and Saskatoon native populations.

6.1 Education Levels and Training Experiences

Prior research by the authors and others has demonstrated clearly the importance of education and training levels to labour market behaviour patterns among urban native populations. Inadequate levels of education and vocational training have been linked directly to the employment problems experienced by the urban native labour force.

Tables 27 and 28 summarize survey data pertaining to levels of formal (institutional) education among the Regina and Saskatoon native populations of labour force age. The tables reveal that although a significant minority (about one quarter) of the native working age population has graduated from high school, more than 40 percent of the population has not received any formal high school education. Levels of education among the population do not differ between urban centres, however differences between native groups are significant. With the exception of older Saskatoon natives, the MNSI populations have achieved higher levels of education than the status Indian populations. Both

Table 27

Educational Attainment by Age, Sex and Native Group, Regina, 1982

Sub-Group	Age Group							
	15-24 Years				≥25 Years			
	Education Level				Education Level			
	<9	9-11	12+	Total*	<9	9-11	12+	Total*
<u>Status Indians</u>								
Males	419 (53.8)	267 (34.3)	93 (11.9)	779 (100.0)	386 (55.9)	158 (22.9)	146 (21.2)	690 (100.0)
Females	503 (52.7)	238 (24.9)	214 (21.5)	955 (100.1)	728 (59.2)	318 (25.9)	183 (14.9)	1229 (100.0)
Total	922 (53.2)	505 (29.1)	307 (17.8)	1734 (100.1)	1114 (58.1)	476 (24.8)	329 (17.1)	1919 (100.0)
<u>Metis/Non-Status Indians</u>								
Males	194 (42.5)	122 (27.8)	140 (30.7)	456 (100.0)	251 (43.9)	168 (29.4)	153 (26.7)	572 (100.0)
Females	173 (30.8)	251 (44.7)	137 (24.4)	561 (99.9)	332 (43.3)	241 (31.4)	194 (25.3)	767 (100.0)
Total	367 (36.1)	373 (36.7)	277 (37.2)	1017 (100.0)	583 (43.5)	409 (30.5)	347 (25.9)	1339 (99.9)

* exclude non-respondents.

Table 28

Educational Attainment by Age, Sex and Native Group, Saskatoon, 1982

Sub-Group	Age Group							
	15-24 Years				≥25 Years			
	Education Level				Education Level			
	<9	9-11	12+	Total	<9	9-11	12+	Total
<u>Status Indians</u>								
Males	192 (48.2)	160 (40.2)	46 (11.6)	398 (100.0)	142 (33.3)	146 (34.3)	138 (32.4)	426 (100.0)
Females	396 (60.6)	162 (24.8)	96 (14.7)	654 (100.1)	333 (40.2)	204 (24.6)	291 (35.1)	828 (99.9)
Total	588 (55.9)	322 (30.6)	142 (13.5)	1052 (100.0)	475 (37.9)	350 (27.9)	429 (34.2)	1254 (100.0)
<u>Metis/Non-Status Indians</u>								
Males	66 (30.7)	97 (45.1)	52 (24.2)	215 (100.0)	155 (49.2)	78 (24.8)	82 (26.0)	315 (100.0)
Females	159 (46.9)	115 (33.9)	65 (19.2)	339 (100.0)	265 (45.0)	151 (25.6)	173 (29.4)	589 (100.0)
Total	225 (40.6)	212 (38.3)	117 (21.1)	554 (100.0)	420 (46.5)	229 (25.3)	255 (28.2)	904 (100.0)

native groups, however, lag far behind the general urban populations with respect to formal education.(see Table 29).

6.2 Training Program Utilization

In both urban centres, a significant portion of the native population has undertaken training subsequent to leaving the regular school system. Table 30 which presents data on training program utilization reveals that approximately one third of the native working age population has participated in a training program since leaving school. The likelihood of undertaking training does not differ between native groups, however training program utilization is significantly higher among natives in Saskatoon. Tables 31 and 32, which document the types of training courses taken reveal that in both centres vocational training is most common. Employer sponsored (on the job) training is relatively uncommon among the native populations of both cities. Some differences in the types of training undertaken exist between native groups. The MNSI populations, for example, tend to use upgrading programs more often than status Indians. Job readiness or life skills programs are used more often by the status Indian populations.

6.3 Labour Force Participation and Unemployment Rates

Several previous studies have noted that labour force activity and employment are patterned over various demographic and socio-economic groups. Although the data available for this study do not permit analysis of all of the potentially important factors affecting employment behaviour patterns, employment and labour force indicators are estimated for several population groups defined according to age, sex and native

Table 29

Proportion Completing 12 or More Grades of Schooling by Age and Sex,
Native and Total City Population, Regina and Saskatoon, 1982

<u>Sub-Group</u>		Proportion Completing Grade 12					
		Regina			Saskatoon		
		<u>Status Indian</u>	<u>MNSI</u>	<u>Total City*</u>	<u>Status Indian</u>	<u>MNSI</u>	<u>Total City*</u>
Males	15-24 yr.	.119	.307	.429	.116	.242	.465
	25+ yr.	.212	.267	.451	.324	.260	.465
Females	15-24 yr.	.215	.244	.523	.147	.192	.558
	25+ yr.	.149	.253	.424	.351	.294	.455
Total	15-24 yr.	.178	.272	.478	.135	.211	.515
	25+ yr.	.171	.259	.437	.342	.282	.460

* Data derived from 1976 Census.

Table 30

Utilization of Training Courses by Sex and Native Group, Natives Aged 15+ Years,
Regina and Saskatoon, 1982

Subgroup	Regina				Saskatoon			
	0	1	2+	Total	0	1	2+	Total
<u>Status Indians</u>								
Males	712 (70.1)	237 (23.3)	67 (6.6)	1016 (100.0)	296 (55.1)	163 (30.4)	78 (14.5)	537 (100.0)
Females	1163 (67.1)	425 (24.5)	144 (8.3)	1732 (99.9)	773 (61.7)	313 (25.0)	166 (13.2)	1252 (99.9)
Total	1875 (68.2)	662 (24.1)	211 (7.7)	2748 (100.0)	1069 (59.8)	476 (26.6)	244 (13.7)	1789 (100.1)
<u>Metis/ Non-Status Indians</u>								
Males	669 (77.6)	153 (17.7)	40 (4.6)	862 (100.0)	233 (61.5)	74 (19.5)	72 (19.0)	379 (100.0)
Females	797 (68.8)	277 (23.9)	85 (7.3)	1159 (100.0)	425 (53.4)	304 (38.2)	67 (8.4)	796 (100.0)
Total	1466 (72.5)	430 (21.3)	125 (6.2)	2021 (100.0)	658 (56.0)	378 (32.2)	139 (11.8)	1175 (100.0)

Table 31

Utilization of Training Courses by Type, Sex and Native Group,
Natives Aged 15+ Years, Regina, 1982

<u>Subgroup</u>	<u>Upgrading</u>	<u>Vocational</u>	<u>Employer Sponsored</u>	<u>Job Readiness/ Life Skills</u>	<u>Total *</u>
<u>Status Indian</u>					
Males	14 (4.8)	229 (79.2)	16 (5.5)	30 (10.4)	289 (99.9)
Females	21 (4.0)	346 (65.3)	7 (1.3)	156 (29.4)	530 (100.0)
Total	35 (4.3)	575 (70.2)	23 (2.8)	186 (22.7)	819 (100.0)
<u>Metis/ Non-Status Indian</u>					
Males	22 (11.3)	148 (76.3)	5 (2.6)	19 (9.8)	194 (100.0)
Females	19 (5.5)	272 (78.2)	16 (4.6)	41 (11.8)	348 (100.1)
Total	41 (7.6)	420 (77.5)	21 (3.9)	59 (10.9)	542 (99.9)

* Excludes non-respondents

Numbers in parenthesis refer to percentages of subgroup totals

Table 32

Utilization of Training Courses by Type, Sex and Native Group,
Natives Aged 15+ Years, Saskatoon, 1982

<u>Subgroup</u>	<u>Upgrading</u>	<u>Vocational</u>	<u>Employer Sponsored</u>	<u>Job Readiness/ Life Skills</u>	<u>Total *</u>
<u>Status Indian</u>					
Males	8 (3.5)	163 (70.9)	25 (10.9)	34 (14.8)	230 (100.1)
Females	88 (20.2)	244 (56.1)	19 (4.4)	84 (19.3)	435 (100.0)
Total	96 (14.4)	407 (61.2)	44 (6.6)	118 (17.7)	665 (99.9)
<u>Metis/ Non-Status Indian</u>					
Males	37 (26.8)	96 (69.6)	5 (3.6)	- (0.0)	138 (100.0)
Females	116 (32.3)	190 (52.9)	20 (5.6)	33 (9.2)	359 (100.0)
Total	153 (30.8)	286 (57.5)	25 (5.0)	33 (6.6)	497 (99.9)

* Excludes non-respondents

Numbers in parenthesis refer to percentages of subgroup totals

group. Table 33 presents summary data on labour force participation and unemployment rates for the native populations of Regina and Saskatoon. Labour force participation rates vary widely among population sub-groups. In general, participation tends to be higher among males than females (as expected), MNSI than status Indians, and among Regina's as opposed to Saskatoon's native population. Unemployment rates are also quite variable but tend to be higher among Regina's population, status Indians and among younger working age cohorts, especially younger males.

The patterns identified in Table 33 are quite similar to the employment patterns identified earlier by the authors for Winnipeg's native population. Like the general urban population, employment difficulties are distributed unevenly among the native population. Younger natives especially males and status Indians experience the most severe hardships in the urban labour market.

Comparative data on participation and unemployment rates among age and sex groups of the total populations of Regina and Saskatoon are not available for the 1982 time period. Aggregate data from the labour force survey, however, suggests that unemployment among status Indians is approximately 4 times higher than the general population in Regina and roughly 3 times higher than the general population of Saskatoon.¹ The levels of disparity between the MNSI population and the general population are only slightly less pronounced in Regina. In Saskatoon, however, MNSI unemployment is only marginally higher than that experienced by the total city population.

¹ Estimates of unemployment rates in Regina and Saskatoon during the period of the I.U.S. survey were 6.9 percent and 8.9 percent, respectively.

Table 33

Labour Force Characteristics By Age, Sex and
Native Group, Regina and Saskatoon, 1982

<u>Subgroup</u>	Status Indians			Metis/Non-Status Indians			Total Native		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>LFPR</u>	<u>U.R.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>LFPR</u>	<u>U.R.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>LFPR</u>	<u>U.R.</u>
<u>REGINA</u>									
Males < 25 yr.	778	69.7	52.1	455	74.0	41.2	1233	71.3	48.1
Males ≥ 25 yr.	690	79.8	20.4	571	81.8	12.4	1261	80.7	16.8
Females < 25 yr.	954	37.0	44.2	561	42.1	35.7	1515	38.9	41.1
Females ≥ 25 yr.	1230	36.6	29.6	768	53.8	19.7	1998	43.4	25.8
<u>SASKATOON</u>									
Males < 25 yr.	397	63.1	46.4	215	68.0	20.7	612	64.8	37.4
Males ≥ 25 yr.	427	74.6	9.7	315	84.8	7.4	742	78.9	8.7
Females < 25 yr.	654	30.3	44.0	338	25.9	7.9	992	28.8	31.7
Females ≥ 25 yr.	809	28.5	14.8	588	35.6	12.0	1397	31.5	13.6

6.4 Occupational Distribution

The relatively low levels of educational attainment among the native population are reflected in the distribution of occupations held by native workers. Tables 34 and 35, which present the occupational structure of the native labour forces of Regina and Saskatoon respectively, reveal that native workers tend to be concentrated in lower skill/lower wage employment sectors. Although small differences exist between native groups and urban centres, males in both cities are concentrated in construction, manufacturing and processing and service occupations. Employment among native females is very heavily concentrated in service occupations. Additional analysis reveals clearly that native workers are generally employed in the lowest level occupations of the urban economy. Average scores on the Blishen/McRoberts rank index of occupations,¹ for example, range between 305 and 364 and do not differ by sex, native group or urban centre. In addition, more than one half of the native labour force of each city is employed in jobs which comprise the lowest wage/lowest skill quintile of the occupational rank index (see Tables 36 and 37).

6.5 Perceived Barriers to Employment

The need for additional training/skill development and work experience appears to be recognized widely among the native labour force. Tables 38 and 39, which document the survey respondents' perceptions of barriers to employment reveal that "lack of training" and "lack of work experience" are perceived most frequently to be employment barriers by natives in

¹ The Blishen/McRoberts rank index of occupations ranges from 1 to 500, highest to lowest. Scores on the index are highly correlated with educational/skill levels and with incomes or wage rates. Discussion of the Blishen/McRoberts construct is provided in Appendix A.

Table 34

Employment By Occupation Group, Sex and
Native Group, Regina, 1982*

	Status Indian		MNSI		Total Native	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1. Managerial/Administrative	37(5.9)	7(0.7)	11(2.0)	9(1.1)	48(4.1)	16(0.9)
2. Occupations in Natural/ Biological Science	- (0.0)	84(8.2)	7(1.3)	90(11.1)	7(0.6)	174(9.5)
3. Occupations in Social Science	55(8.8)	149(14.6)	40(7.4)	81(10.0)	95(8.2)	230(12.5)
4. Occupations in Sport, Arts or other Entertainment Fields	25(4.0)	17(1.7)	7(1.3)	5(0.6)	32(2.7)	22(1.2)
5. Sales, Service and Clerical Occupations	63(10.1)	661(64.7)	118(21.9)	545(67.0)	181(15.5)	1206(65.7)
6. Occupations in Primary Economic Activity	30(4.8)	14(1.4)	11(2.0)	7(0.9)	41(3.5)	21(1.1)
7. Occupations in Manufacturing or Processing	128(20.5)	74(7.2)	127(23.5)	42(5.2)	255(21.9)	116(6.3)
8. Construction Occupations	223(35.7)	11(1.1)	178(33.0)	28(3.4)	401(34.5)	39(2.1)
9. Transportation, Communications or Materials Handling Occupations	63(10.1)	5(0.5)	41(7.6)	7(0.9)	104(8.9)	12(0.7)
TOTAL CLASSIFIED (1-9)	624(99.9)	1022(100.1)	540(100.0)	814(100.2)	1164(99.9)	1836(100.0)
10. Not Classifiable	92	53	79	0	171	53

* Includes occupations of those presently employed and previous occupations of those presently unemployed.

Table 35

Employment By Occupation Group, Sex and
Native Group, Saskatoon, 1982*

<u>Employment Group</u>	<u>Status Indian</u>		<u>MNSI</u>		<u>Total Native</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1. Managerial/Administrative	33(9.5)	11(1.8)	14(4.7)	6(1.2)	47(7.3)	17(1.5)
2. Occupations in Natural/ Biological Science	14(4.0)	23(3.9)	13(4.4)	38(7.5)	27(4.2)	61(5.5)
3. Occupations in Social Science	27(7.8)	82(13.8)	6(2.0)	81(15.9)	33(5.1)	163(14.8)
4. Occupations in Sports, Arts or other Entertainment Fields	15(4.3)	12(2.0)	-(0.0)	-(0.0)	15(2.3)	12(1.1)
5. Sales, Service and Clerical Occupations	33(9.5)	364(61.2)	77(26.1)	345(67.8)	110(17.1)	709(64.2)
6. Occupations in Primary Economic Activity	40(11.5)	10(1.7)	37(12.5)	-(0.0)	77(12.0)	10(0.9)
7. Occupations in Manufacturing or Processing	31(8.9)	93(15.6)	49(16.6)	33(6.5)	80(12.5)	126(11.4)
8. Construction Occupations	105(30.3)	-(0.0)	81(27.5)	-(0.0)	186(29.0)	-(0.0)
9. Transportation, Communications or Materials Handling Occupations	49(14.1)	-(0.0)	18(6.1)	6(1.2)	67(10.4)	6(0.5)
TOTAL CLASSIFIED (1-9)	347(99.9)	595(100.0)	295(99.9)	509(100.1)	642(99.9)	1104(99.9)
10. Not Classifiable	50	18	26	0	76	18

* Includes occupations of those presently employed and previous occupations of those presently unemployed.

Table 36

Distribution of Labour Force by Occupational Rank, Sex and Native Group,
Regina, 1982

<u>Sub-Group</u>	Quintile of Occupational Rank (percent)					<u>Total</u>
	<u>1-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-299</u>	<u>300-399</u>	<u>400-500</u>	
<u>Status Indians</u>						
Males	4.7	10.6	7.5	23.3	53.9	716
Females	2.6	16.8	9.7	9.1	61.8	1075
Total	3.4	14.3	8.8	14.8	58.6	1791
<u>Metis/Non-Status Indians</u>						
Males	6.1	6.7	11.2	22.4	53.6	616
Females	4.5	21.0	16.2	11.9	46.3	814
Total	5.2	14.8	14.0	16.4	49.4	1430

Table 37

Distribution of Labour Force by Occupational Rank, Sex and Native Group,
Saskatoon, 1982

<u>Sub-Group</u>	Quintile of Occupational Rank (percent)					<u>Total</u>
	<u>1-99</u>	<u>100-199</u>	<u>200-299</u>	<u>300-399</u>	<u>400-500</u>	
<u>Status Indians</u>						
Males	6.8	10.3	11.3	23.6	48.0	398
Females	3.9	24.8	12.6	8.8	49.8	612
Total	5.0	19.1	12.1	14.6	49.1	1010
<u>Metis/Non-Status Indians</u>						
Males	4.4	10.9	15.3	20.9	48.6	321
Females	7.6	15.7	15.3	3.9	57.5	510
Total	6.4	13.8	15.3	10.5	54.1	831

Table 38

Perceived Barriers to Employment by Sex and Native Group, Natives Aged 15+ Years
Regina, 1982

<u>Subgroup</u>	<u>Lack Of Job Information</u>	<u>Employer Prejudice</u>	<u>Lack of Training</u>	<u>Lack Of Child Care</u>	<u>Lack of Work Experience</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total*</u>
<u>Status Indians</u>							
Males	102 (13.7)	147 (19.8)	204 (27.4)	- (0.0)	127 (17.1)	164 (22.0)	744 (100.0)
Females	135 (9.9)	245 (17.9)	417 (30.4)	168 (12.3)	235 (17.2)	170 (12.4)	1370 (100.1)
Total	237 (11.2)	392 (18.5)	621 (29.4)	168 (7.9)	362 (17.1)	334 (15.8)	2114 (99.9)
<u>Metis/ Non-Status Indians</u>							
Males	54 (9.0)	96 (16.1)	168 (28.1)	15 (2.5)	113 (18.9)	151 (25.3)	597 (99.9)
Females	117 (13.7)	102 (11.9)	244 (28.5)	88 (10.3)	119 (13.9)	186 (21.7)	856 (99.9)
Total	171 (11.8)	198 (13.6)	412 (28.4)	103 (7.1)	232 (16.0)	337 (23.2)	1453 (100.1)

* Excludes non-respondents

Numbers in parenthesis refer to percentages of subgroup totals

Table 39

Perceived Barriers to Employment by Sex and Native Group, Natives Aged 15+ Years,
Saskatoon, 1982

<u>Subgroup</u>	<u>Lack Of Job Information</u>	<u>Employer Prejudice</u>	<u>Lack Of Training</u>	<u>Lack Of Child Care</u>	<u>Lack of Work Experience</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total*</u>
<u>Status Indians</u>							
Males	65 (14.9)	81 (18.5)	118 (27.0)	8 (1.8)	101 (23.1)	64 (14.1)	437 (99.9)
Females	60 (6.0)	53 (5.3)	361 (35.9)	188 (18.7)	177 (17.6)	167 (16.6)	1006 (100.1)
Total	125 (8.7)	134 (9.3)	479 (33.2)	196 (13.6)	278 (19.3)	228 (15.8)	1443 (99.9)
<u>Metis/ Non-Status Indians</u>							
Males	48 (14.3)	36 (10.7)	85 (25.3)	11 (3.3)	69 (20.5)	87 (25.9)	336 (100.0)
Females	59 (8.6)	80 (11.7)	226 (33.0)	101 (14.8)	111 (16.2)	107 (15.6)	684 (99.9)
Total	107 (10.5)	116 (11.4)	311 (30.5)	112 (11.0)	180 (17.6)	194 (19.0)	1020 (100.0)

* Excludes non-respondents

Numbers in parenthesis refer to percentages of subgroup totals

both urban centres. A significant portion of respondents also believed "employer prejudice" to be a barrier to employment. This perception was held most widely among status Indians, especially males and among the Regina sample. Lack of access to child care was not widely perceived as an employment barrier even among native females. Access to child care and to better information on job opportunities were cited by a significant minority of respondents, however, both appear to be less widespread concerns than the need for training and employment experience and concerns relating to prejudice in the labour market.

6.6 Utilization and Experiences with Employment Services

Table 40 presents data on the extent of utilization of Canada Employment Centre (CEC) employment counselling and placement services and a measure of user satisfaction (i.e. perceived success in obtaining employment) with services provided. Similar data relating to utilization of employment services offered by agencies specializing in services to native peoples (e.g. Native Employment Centre, Native Women's Resource Centre) appear in Table 41.

The tables indicate that more than one half of the native working age population has used the services of a Canada Employment Centre since coming to the city. Use of Canada Employment Centres tends to be higher among males than females and higher among status Indians than MNSI. Levels of satisfaction with CEC services are not high; less than one third of the natives using CEC services believed that the service helped them to obtain a job.

A smaller percentage of the native labour force (about one third) indicated that they had used agencies specializing in employment services

Table 40

Utilization and Experience With Canada Employment Centre Services by Sex and
Native Group, Natives Aged 15+ Years, Regina and Saskatoon, 1982

Subgroup	REGINA				SASKATOON			
	Number*	Percent Using Services	Perceived Success (Percent) Helped	Did Not Help	Number*	Percent Using Services	Perceived Success (Percent) Helped	Did Not Help
<u>Status Indians</u>								
Males	816	72.5	38.3	61.7	489	69.5	30.3	69.8
Female	<u>1500</u>	<u>51.5</u>	<u>26.8</u>	<u>73.2</u>	<u>1087</u>	<u>46.5</u>	<u>39.8</u>	<u>60.2</u>
Total	2316	58.9	31.8	60.2	1576	53.6	36.0	64.0
<u>Metis/ Non-Status Indians</u>								
Males	722	59.3	22.7	77.3	368	56.8	20.6	79.4
Females	<u>965</u>	<u>43.4</u>	<u>27.7</u>	<u>72.3</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>49.0</u>	<u>38.2</u>	<u>61.8</u>
Total	1687	50.2	25.1	74.9	1095	51.6	31.7	68.3

* Excludes non-respondents

Table 41

Utilization and Experience With Other Employment Service Agencies by Sex and
Native Group, Natives Aged 15+ Years, Regina and Saskatoon, 1982

SubGroup	Number*	REGINA			SASKATOON			
		Present Using Services	Perceived Success (Percent) Helped	Did Not Help	Number*	Present Using Services	Perceived Success (Percent) Helped	Did Not Help
<u>Status Indians</u>								
Males	815	40.1	34.6	65.4	488	42.6	62.5	37.5
Females	<u>1500</u>	<u>33.1</u>	<u>38.2</u>	<u>61.8</u>	<u>1095</u>	<u>31.1</u>	<u>51.2</u>	<u>48.8</u>
Total	2315	35.6	36.8	63.2	1583	34.6	55.5	44.5
<u>Metis/ Non-Status Indians</u>								
Males	722	30.5	45.9	54.1	368	18.2	46.2	53.7
Females	<u>964</u>	<u>34.1</u>	<u>44.1</u>	<u>55.9</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>24.3</u>	<u>63.8</u>	<u>36.2</u>
Total	1686	32.6	44.8	55.2	1095	22.3	59.0	41.0

* Excludes non-respondents

to native peoples. Levels of satisfaction among this user group, however, were found to be significantly higher than among those of CEC users, especially in the city of Saskatoon.

7.0 INCOMES AND INCOME ADEQUACY

The analyses presented in the preceding section of the report lead to the conclusion that the native populations of both urban centres are experiencing great difficulties in the labour market. These difficulties are reflected in native income levels and levels of income adequacy.

7.1 Average Household Incomes

Tables 42 and 43 present estimates of average household incomes (from all sources) for various household types among the Regina and Saskatoon native populations, respectively. The tables reveal that incomes and per capita incomes are highly variable over household types and native groups. These differentials are for the most part attributable to variations in earned as opposed to transfer income. In Regina, for example, average incomes among MNSI households are approximately 17 percent higher than those of similar status Indian households. The income gap, which is most pronounced among native and older family households, would appear to be related to the variations between native groups in terms of labour force activity and unemployment rates identified in the previous section.

Although variations in average total household incomes are less pronounced between native groups in Saskatoon, earned and per capita incomes (in the case of Regina) tend to be higher among the MNSI population. In aggregate terms native household incomes in both urban centres lag far behind incomes of the total city population.¹

1. Income data are not yet available from the 1981 Census for the cities of Regina and Saskatoon. Estimated average household income for metropolitan centres in Canada was \$31642 in 1981.

Table 42

Incomes and Sources of Incomes by Household Type and Native Group,

Regina, 1981

Numeric Code	Description	Average Household Income (\$1981)							
		STATUS INDIANS				METIS/NON-STATUS INDIANS			
		Earned	Transfer	Total	Per Capita	Earned	Transfer	Total	Per Capita
(1-4)	All Non-Family Households	6576	2605	9181	4511	7323	2493	9816	6402
(5-7)	All Childless Married Couples	11472	4965	16437	6773	7760	5802	13562	6107
<u>Two Parent Families</u>									
(8-10)	Young (oldest child < 5 yrs)	11272	5845	17117	4307	10070	2768	12838	3806
(11-13)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yrs)	9635	6626	16261	3040	13794	4509	18303	3898
(14-16)	Older (oldest child ≥ 17 yrs)	<u>5555</u>	<u>7445</u>	<u>13000</u>	<u>1905</u>	<u>19726</u>	<u>3740</u>	<u>23466</u>	<u>5180</u>
(8-16)	All Two Parent Families	9059	6637	15696	3067	14679	4103	18782	4183
<u>Single Parent Families</u>									
(17-19)	Young (oldest child < 5 yrs)	1496	7242	8738	2278	3004	6724	9728	2817
(20-22)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yrs)	2730	8862	11592	2722	534	9762	10296	2492
(23-25)	Older (oldest child ≥ 17 yrs)	<u>2753</u>	<u>8419</u>	<u>11172</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>7240</u>	<u>8399</u>	<u>15639</u>	<u>2933</u>
(17-25)	All Single Parent Families	<u>2441</u>	<u>8346</u>	<u>10787</u>	<u>2394</u>	<u>3165</u>	<u>8709</u>	<u>11874</u>	<u>2698</u>
(1-25)	All Households	5865	7213	13078	3022	9711	5526	15237	4104

Table 43

Incomes And Sources Of Incomes By Household Type And Native Group,
Saskatoon, 1981

Numeric Code	Description	Average Household Income (\$1981)							
		STATUS INDIANS				METIS/NON-STATUS INDIANS			
		Earned	Transfer	Total	Per Capita	Earned	Transfer	Total	Per Capita
(1-4)	All Non Family Households	8661	2656	11317	7528	3404	3502	6906	4935
(5-7)	All Childless Married Couple	19618	2776	22394	7465	12262	5119	17381	8277
<u>Two Parent Families</u>									
(8-10)	Young (oldest child < 5 yrs)	9790	6008	15798	3598	19276	2164	21440	6366
(11-13)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yrs)	12396	5256	17652	3599	10715	6958	17673	3490
(14-16)	Older (oldest child ≥ 17 yrs)	<u>11730</u>	<u>6162</u>	<u>17892</u>	<u>2985</u>	<u>13954</u>	<u>7929</u>	<u>21883</u>	<u>3874</u>
(8-16)	All Two Parent Families	11596	5603	17199	3499	13483	5795	19278	4322
<u>Single Parent Families</u>									
(17-19)	Young (oldest child < 5 yrs)	463	8845	9308	2845	2819	5831	8650	3414
(20-22)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yrs)	3744	9256	13000	2821	6692	7254	13946	3562
(23-25)	Older (oldest child ≥ 17 yrs)	<u>3479</u>	<u>10901</u>	<u>14380</u>	<u>2703</u>	<u>2401</u>	<u>10551</u>	<u>12952</u>	<u>2574</u>
(17-25)	All Single Parent Families	<u>2749</u>	<u>9467</u>	<u>12216</u>	<u>2804</u>	<u>4534</u>	<u>7576</u>	<u>12110</u>	<u>3291</u>
(1-25)	All Households	7703	7166	14869	3574	8286	6078	14364	4383

7.2 Sources of Income

The effects of high levels of unemployment on native incomes is highlighted in Table 44. Employment income accounts for only slightly more than one half of the average incomes of native households. In both urban centres the MNSI populations derived a larger portion of income from employment.

The importance of transfer payments to native income security is identified more clearly in Tables 45 to 48. Among both native groups of both cities the majority of households are receiving some form of income transfer, most commonly social allowance payments. Although reliance upon transfer payments is common to all household types, transfer payment dependency is, as expected, particularly acute among single parent families.

Unemployment Insurance Commission (U.I.C.) benefits also represent an important source of income for many native households. U.I.C. benefit income is more common among Regina's population, a finding consistent with our earlier results concerning native unemployment rate differentials between the two cities.(see Table 33).

7.3 Income Adequacy

Although gaps between the native and general urban populations with respect to average incomes are substantial, levels of disparity with respect to income adequacy are even larger. Table 49 presents estimates of the incidence of poverty among various household types of the native populations of both cities. In this analysis, poverty is defined according to the Statistics Canada low income line, which is adjusted for household size

Table 44

Proportion Of Income Derived Through Employment By Household Type And Native Group,

Regina and Saskatoon, 1982

Numerical Code	Description	Percent of Total Income Derived Through Employment					
		Regina			Saskatoon		
		Status	MNSI	Total	Status	MNSI	Total
(1-4)	All Non Family Households	71.6	74.6	74.1	76.5	49.3	60.1
(5-7)	All Childless Married Couples	69.8	57.2	64.3	87.6	70.5	79.9
<u>Two Parent Families</u>							
(8-10)	Young (oldest child <5 yrs)	65.9	78.4	69.2	62.0	89.9	74.5
(11-13)	Mature (oldest child 5-17 yrs)	59.3	75.4	67.9	70.2	60.6	51.6
(14-16)	Older (oldest child ≥ 17 yrs)	<u>42.7</u>	<u>84.1</u>	<u>67.8</u>	<u>65.6</u>	<u>63.8</u>	<u>64.9</u>
(8-16)	All Two Parent Families	57.7	78.2	68.1	67.4	69.9	68.4
<u>Single Parent Families</u>							
(17-19)	Young (oldest child <5 yrs)	17.1	30.9	21.3	5.0	32.6	14.8
(20-22)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yrs)	23.6	5.2	18.2	28.8	48.0	35.6
(23-25)	Older (oldest child ≥ 17 yrs)	<u>24.6</u>	<u>46.3</u>	<u>33.6</u>	<u>24.2</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>22.1</u>
(17-25)	All Single Parent Families	<u>22.6</u>	<u>26.7</u>	<u>24.0</u>	<u>22.5</u>	<u>37.4</u>	<u>25.1</u>
(1-25)	All Households	44.8	63.7	53.4	51.8	57.7	54.1

Table 45

Sources Of Transfer Payments To Status Indian Households By Household Type, Regina, 1982

Numeric Code	Description	Total Households	Percent Receiving Transfer Payments*	Source Of Transfer Payments (Percent)				
				Social Allowance	U.I.C.	Pension	Other	Multi-Source
(1-4)	All Non Family Households	58	65.5	21.1	18.4	*	60.5	*
(5-7)	All Childless Married Couples	90	43.3	82.1	17.9	*	*	*
<u>Two Parent Families</u>								
(8-10)	Young (oldest child <5 yrs)	138	68.1	83.0	29.8	6.4	24.5	30.9
(11-13)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yrs)	321	77.3	80.6	36.7	10.5	9.7	34.7
(14-16)	Older (oldest child ≥17 yrs)	<u>140</u>	<u>89.3</u>	<u>84.0</u>	<u>33.6</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>10.4</u>	<u>39.2</u>
(8-16)	All Two Parent Families	599	78.0	82.0	34.5	9.9	12.8	35.1
<u>Single Parent Families</u>								
(17-19)	Young (oldest child <5 yrs)	172	100.0	83.1	7.0	*	14.5	19.2
(20-22)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yrs)	338	95.0	89.1	5.6	1.6	15.6	11.8
(23-25)	Older (oldest child ≥17 yrs)	<u>208</u>	<u>97.6</u>	<u>88.2</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>9.9</u>	<u>11.8</u>	<u>17.7</u>
(17-25)	All Single Parent Families	<u>718</u>	<u>96.9</u>	<u>87.4</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>15.4</u>
(1-25)	All Households	1465	84.6	83.1	31.5	10.2	26.1	38.9

*Transfers do not include Family Allowance Benefits

Table 46

Sources Of Transfer Payments To Metis And Non-Status Indian Households By Household Type, Regina, 1982

Numeric Code	Description	Total Households	Percent Receiving Transfer Payments*	Source Of Transfer Payments (Percent)					Multi-Source
				Social Allowance	U.I.C.	Pension	Other		
(1-4)	All Non Family Households	109	72.5	72.5	34.2	*	11.4	17.7	
(5-7)	All Childless Married Couples	85	72.9	56.5	27.4	25.8	8.1	17.7	
<u>Two Parent Families</u>									
(8-10)	Young (oldest child <5 yrs)	68	80.9	49.1	58.2	*	23.6	27.3	
(11-13)	Mature (oldest child 5-16yrs)	330	63.0	58.7	37.5	6.7	13.5	15.9	
(14-16)	Older (oldest child ≥17 yrs)	<u>120</u>	<u>48.3</u>	<u>63.8</u>	<u>46.6</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>19.0</u>	
(8-16)	All Two Parent Families	518	62.0	57.9	42.7	5.9	12.8	18.4	
<u>Single Parent Families</u>									
(17-19)	Young (oldest child <5 yrs)	67	86.6	86.2	22.4	*	24.1	34.5	
(20-22)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yrs)	157	100.0	93.0	4.5	4.5	17.2	14.0	
(23-25)	Older (oldest child ≥17 yrs)	<u>104</u>	<u>89.4</u>	<u>68.8</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>23.7</u>	
(17-25)	All Single Parent Families	<u>328</u>	<u>93.9</u>	<u>84.4</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>14.9</u>	<u>20.8</u>	
(1-25)	All Households	1040	73.2	70.7	28.5	7.2	13.3	19.4	

Transfers do not include Family Allowance Benefits

Table 47

Sources Of Transfer Payments To Status Indian Households By Household Type, Saskatoon, 1982

Numeric Code	Description	Total Households	Percent Receiving Transfer Payments*	Source Of Transfer Payments					Multi-Source
				Social Allowance	U.I.C.	Pension	Other	(Percent)	
(1-4)	All Non Family Households	46	52.2	100.0	*	*	*	*	
(5-7)	All Childless Married Couples	66	33.3	22.7	54.5	22.7	*	*	
<u>Two Parent Families</u>									
(8-10)	Young (oldest child < 5 yrs)	121	76.9	63.4	31.2	*	6.5	17.2	
(11-13)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yrs)	261	75.9	40.9	34.8	3.0	19.7	14.1	
(14-16)	Older (oldest child ≥ 17 yrs)	<u>74</u>	<u>87.8</u>	<u>72.3</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>	
(8-16)	All Two Parent Families	456	78.1	52.5	29.2	5.1	12.6	12.4	
<u>Single Parent Families</u>									
(17-19)	Young (oldest child < 5 yrs)	151	100.0	100.0	3.3	*	7.3	7.3	
(20-22)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yrs)	270	93.3	90.9	2.4	2.0	9.9	5.2	
(23-25)	Older (oldest child ≥ 17 yrs)	<u>105</u>	<u>95.2</u>	<u>80.0</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>31.0</u>	<u>40.0</u>	
(17-25)	All Single Parent Families	<u>526</u>	<u>95.6</u>	<u>91.5</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>12.7</u>	
(1-25)	All Households	1094	82.7	74.7	15.6	4.0	12.4	11.9	

*Transfers do not include Family Allowance Benefits

Table 48

Sources Of Transfer Payments To Metis/Non-Status Indian Households By Household Type, Saskatoon, 1982

Numeric Code	Description	Total Households	Percent Receiving Transfer Payments*	Source Of Transfer Payments (Percent)				
				Social Allowances	U.I.C.	Pension	Other	Multi-Source
(1-4)	All Non Family Households	115	90.4	62.5	16.3	*	21.2	16.3
(5-7)	All Childless Married Couples	70	82.9	17.2	20.7	37.9	41.4	8.6
<u>Two Parent Families</u>								
(8-10)	Young (oldest child <5 yrs)	72	56.9	*	85.4	*	14.6	*
(11-13)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yrs)	157	63.7	50.0	*	7.0	43.0	*
(14-16)	Older (oldest child ≥17 yrs)	<u>37</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>32.4</u>	<u>48.6</u>	<u>37.8</u>	*	<u>16.2</u>
(8-16)	All Two Parent Families	266	66.9	37.6	29.8	11.8	27.5	3.4
<u>Single Parent Families</u>								
(17-19)	Young (oldest child <5 yrs)	89	93.3	80.7	19.3	*	*	*
(20-22)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yrs)	137	90.5	74.2	14.5	4.0	12.9	10.5
(23-25)	Older (oldest child ≥17 yrs)	<u>67</u>	<u>92.5</u>	<u>90.3</u>	<u>17.7</u>	<u>8.1</u>	*	<u>8.1</u>
(17-25)	All Single Parent Families	<u>293</u>	<u>91.8</u>	<u>79.9</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>6.7</u>
(1-25)	All Households	744	81.9	58.6	20.9	8.7	18.2	7.6

*Transfers do not include Family Allowance Benefits

Table 49

Incidence Of Poverty By Household Type And Native Group,
Regina And Saskatoon, 1982

		Population Below Statistics Canada Poverty Line					
		Regina			Saskatoon		
<u>Numeric Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>MNSI</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>MNSI</u>	<u>Total</u>
(1-4)	All Non Family Households	37.9	76.1	62.9	52.2	71.3	65.8
(5-7)	All Childless Married Couples	45.6	45.9	45.7	16.7	35.7	26.5
<u>Two Parent Families</u>							
(8-10)	Young (< 5 yrs)	75.4	61.8	70.9	65.3	54.2	61.1
(11-13)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yrs)	72.3	66.7	69.4	60.5	63.7	61.7
(14-16)	Older (oldest child \geq 17 yrs)	<u>92.1</u>	<u>39.2</u>	<u>67.7</u>	<u>70.3</u>	<u>64.9</u>	<u>68.5</u>
(8-16)	All Two Parent Families	77.6	59.7	69.3	63.4	61.3	62.6
<u>Single Parent Families</u>							
(17-19)	Young (oldest child < 5 yrs)	85.5	98.5	89.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
(20-22)	Mature (oldest child 5-16 yrs)	93.8	95.5	94.3	91.5	75.9	86.2
(23-25)	Older (oldest child \geq 17 yrs)	<u>96.6</u>	<u>66.3</u>	<u>86.5</u>	<u>81.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>98.4</u>
(17-25)	All Single Parent Families	<u>92.6</u>	<u>86.9</u>	<u>90.8</u>	<u>91.8</u>	<u>88.7</u>	<u>90.7</u>
(1-25)	All Households	81.4	68.8	76.2	73.8	71.2	72.7

variations. The table reveals that more than 81 percent of Regina's native households received incomes below the poverty line. The incidence of poverty is only slightly lower among Saskatoon's native population. Although poverty affects a significant portion of households of all types, in both cities, single parent families in particular are most likely to experience problems of income adequacy. Less than 10 percent of these households received incomes above the poverty line.

8.0 NATIVE POPULATION OF PRINCE ALBERT

Although the focus of this study has been on Regina and Saskatoon an attempt has been made to clarify the situation in Prince Albert. Funding limitations permitted survey work to be carried out only in the two larger cities. Our approach to the Prince Albert situation was restricted therefore to telephone and mail contacts with knowledgeable individuals and organizations and use of existing government data.

Most of our efforts in connection with Prince Albert met with frustration. Letters soliciting information were sent to some 15 individuals and organizations in Prince Albert and followed up by telephone. However, no responses were received. Discussions with officials in the Department of Indian Affairs, the Department of Employment and Immigration, the Saskatchewan Social Services and Health Departments, and the Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres were unable to turn up any administrative statistics which might be relied upon as the basis of population, migration, or social conditions indicators for native people. A survey of native women in Prince Albert which it had been thought would be completed in time for review in this study, was not.

Therefore, we were reduced largely to two primary sources of information concerning natives in Prince Albert: the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians 1976 Survey of Off-Reserve Band Members, and the statistics compiled by the Community Education Branch of the Department of Education. These statistics and their implications will be summarized below.

Prince Albert is different from the two larger cities considered in this study in several important respects. It is a smaller city (approximately

one fifth as large as Saskatoon or Regina) which serves as a major point of access to the northern region of the province, and as an urban service centre for a region of the province with a high native population. Some 10 to 15 reserves use the city as their closest urban centre for major purchases and services not found in their local areas. In addition, Prince Albert is a relatively old Saskatchewan community and has had a significant Metis population living in or near the city since before the 1885 Rebellion.

Thus while the city does not have the range of services and employment opportunities which attract migrants to Saskatoon and Regina, we would expect it to have a substantial native population, and to be a destination for both temporary and permanent urban native migrants. This was recognized in an early report done by A.K. Davis (1965) based in part on field work carried out by Jim Brady in Prince Albert.

More recently the FSI study examined population, migration and economic conditions for status Indians in Prince Albert and other cities. This study provides the following data for Prince Albert:

1. About 43% of SI men and 25% of SI women first came to Prince Albert for employment. Education was a second important reason for both sexes (18% and 22%).
2. Approximately 50% of status Indians in Prince Albert make 3 or more visits to their home reserves per year. This is a higher proportion than in Saskatoon, but similar to that found in Regina.
3. Approximately 31% of the men in Prince Albert had reached the grade 11 or 12 level of schooling, as had about 23% of the women. These figures are higher than those found in Regina, but lower than those in Saskatoon.
4. University degrees had been obtained by 1.8% and 1.1% of Prince Albert SI men and women respectively, a lower figure than either of the larger cities.
5. About 12% of SI men and 8% of SI women had completed technical school, which is a higher rate than for Regina or Saskatoon, particularly for the women.

6. With 27% of adults dependent on public assistance, Prince Albert has a lower dependency rate among status Indians than do the other cities.
7. About 51% of SI men and 35% of SI women were employed in 1976 in Prince Albert, a higher employment rate than in Saskatoon, but slightly lower than in Regina.
8. Some 62% of employed men and 54% of employed women in Prince Albert had been in their present jobs for one year or longer. This was about 18-20% higher than in the other cities for men, and about 8-9% higher for women.
9. The SI population for Prince Albert was estimated to be in the 1500 to 1700 range based on the utilization of social service programs. This was about 200 lower than Saskatoon population estimates and 4,000 lower than Regina estimates.

These conclusions suggest that status Indians in Prince Albert have similar characteristics and face similar conditions to those in Saskatoon and Regina. However some possible differences do emerge. The most significant of these was the finding of greater job stability in Prince Albert, particularly for men. In addition a greater likelihood of vocational training in Prince Albert is combined with a lower likelihood of University training. Although the evidence is sketchy, one could suggest that Prince Albert's native population comprises an older, more stable community than would be found in the other cities. It must be kept in mind, however, that the methodology and sample size is not reported for the FSI study and it is unclear how much confidence may be placed in these results.

As a means of gaining some perspective on the size of the native population of Prince Albert, enrolment statistics have been obtained from the Community Education Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Education. These figures come largely from a special province-wide survey undertaken for the Branch during the 1980-81 school year. By analyzing the relationship between these enrolment statistics and other data for Saskatoon and Regina,

it is possible to make some rough estimates of the size of the Prince Albert native population.

These estimates are, however, based on the assumption that data has been collected in much the same way in each city and that the population structure is similar for each city. This assumption is open to question since the data was collected by the Department of Indian Affairs district offices in the first instance, and these offices are not always uniform in their record-keeping systems. Further, Prince Albert has a higher number of Indian students boarding in the city in order to go to school than do the other cities, due to its proximity to the north. Finally it may be noted that only about one half of the status Indian population which our survey has identified as being of school age is identified in the Community Education Branch survey. This may be partly due to children not attending school, but it is clear that many status Indian students are not included in the Indian Affairs Records.

Nonetheless, it may be useful to have at least a rough estimate of the magnitude of the native population in Prince Albert. Table 50 provides the data from which such an estimate can be made. Using the proportion of SI students to total SI Indian population in Regina and Saskatoon, we estimate that the Prince Albert enrolment is approximately 18 percent of the SI population. This suggests that the total status Indian population in Prince Albert is about 2,700.

A second way of using these figures is to compare the relationship between SI and total enrolment to the relationship between SI and total city populations. This analysis suggests a status Indian population of 2,165 for Prince Albert.

Table 50

Comparison of Enrolment and Population Data

	<u>A. SI Enrolment*</u>	<u>B. SI as Percentage* of Total Enrolment</u>	<u>C. SI Population**</u>	<u>D. City+ Population</u>	<u>A</u> <u>C</u>
Regina	1200	3.5%	7,157	164,313	.168
Saskatoon	910	3.0%	4,736	154,210	.192
Prince Albert	490	6.0%		31,380	

* Community Education Branch, 1980-81. Prince Albert enrolment figure excludes 345 students attending the P.A. Indian Residential School.

** Based on our 1982 survey

+ Based on the 1981 Census

In order to obtain an estimate for the entire native population of the city, data concerning the proportion of SI to MNSI students attending 3 community schools in Prince Albert was obtained from the Community Education Branch. These are the only data available comparing the two populations, and employ a combination of self-identification and teacher identification of ethnicity of students. Of 763 students in these elementary schools, 103 were identified as status Indian, and 213 as Metis or non-status Indian. If this ratio is representative of the city as a whole, it suggests that the MNSI population may be in the 4,475 to 5,600 range, for a total native population of 6,640 to 9,340. These figures seem high in relation to previous estimates, as well as in relation to the city's population size. Since the three elementary schools in question are all in one area of the city, which is thought to have a large Metis population, these estimates are probably unreliable. On the other hand, even if the Metis population is equal in size to the status Indian population, the city's total native population may be in the 4,000 to 6,000 range, or between 12 percent and 20 percent of Prince Albert's population.

It would appear then that Prince Albert's native population is substantial, and is higher in proportionate terms than that of Regina or Saskatoon. Prince Albert is also a city with an active native political climate. It is the headquarters of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, and has a Metis/non-status local, a Native Women's Association local, and other native-run programs and services. In addition, the Indian student residence has recently gained reserve status, in a land claims action that generated intense local debate. In the educational field, a group of native parents is currently attempting to establish a native

survival school in the city. Finally, it may be noted that an urban-oriented status Indian organization has been formed, called "Services to Off-Reserve Treaty Indians".

Prince Albert, it may be concluded does not deviate very much from Regina and Saskatoon in the range of economic and social conditions found among the native population. However certain aspects of the social and political climate are different. The native population appears to be a larger, more established segment of the city. Where consciousness of a native presence has only come recently to Regina and Saskatoon, this is not the case in Prince Albert. At the same time negative attitudes towards the native population are more entrenched than in the other cities. (See Price, 1977.)

Prince Albert also reflects the flavor of a smaller, more rural community to some extent. Being a smaller city means that people are less anonymous, and are identified by their occupation, location of residence, and ethnicity. Because of this aspect, and because of its relative size, the native community tends to be more of a factor as a political block in local elections. In addition, Prince Albert's proximity to the north suggests that the native population will have a greater retention of cultural values and Indian languages than in the south of the province.

In short, Prince Albert appears to have a relatively large native population which is embedded in a socially conservative city. This is likely to lead to a greater degree of collective action on the one hand and greater resistance to such action on the part of the non-native majority, than might be found elsewhere.

9.0 SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

The study has attempted to improve our understanding of the demographic structure and economic conditions of the native populations residing in Regina, Saskatoon, and Prince Albert. Although the analyses are exploratory and for the most part descriptive in nature, the study has produced a number of findings which may assist governments and native organizations in the development of policies and programs related to the native peoples of these urban centres. Key findings of the study are summarized below:

- i) The present native population of Regina is estimated to be approximately 11,700 comprising about 7200 status Indians and 4500 Metis/non-status Indians.
- ii) Saskatoon's native population is estimated to be 7,600 including about 4750 status Indians and 2850 Metis/non-status Indians.
- iii) Survey-based estimates of Prince Albert's native population are unavailable, however, analyses of statistics obtained from the city's educational system suggest a population ranging from 4000 to 6000 and containing roughly equal numbers of both native groups.
- iv) Recent migration to both Regina and Saskatoon has been substantial (about 500-750 per year) and is expected to contribute to rapid growth in the native populations of both cities during the decade.
- v) Economic issues, especially the desire for better employment and training opportunities, were cited most frequently as the reasons for migration to the city of both status Indians and MNSI. Family ties in the city and problems on the reserve or home communities were also identified frequently as reasons for migration among native females.
- vi) Younger age groups and females dominate the migrants to both Regina and Saskatoon. In both cities, status Indians account for the vast majority of recent migrants.
- vii) Although some differences exist in the origin areas of migrants to Regina and Saskatoon, rural areas south of the DNS line represent the most common origin areas of migrants to both centres. Movement to both cities from areas outside of Saskatchewan is also substantial.
- viii) The current native populations of Regina and Saskatoon are character-

ized by very young population structures and more females than males. Families, especially those headed by a single parent, represent the most common household types among both native groups.

- ix) Very rapid growth is expected to occur among the native populations of both cities. Because of the current age structure of the native population, most of this growth will occur among working age cohorts and result in the addition of about 3100 and 2300 individuals to the working age populations of Regina and Saskatoon, respectively, during the 1982-87 time period.
- x) In both urban centres, natives are experiencing a great degree of difficulty in the labour market. In general, employment problems are most acute among younger natives and status Indians, especially males.
- xi) The unemployment rate of the native population currently exceeds 30 percent of the labour force of Regina and 25 percent of the labour force of Saskatoon. In both centres native unemployment rates are about 3 times higher than that experienced by the general urban population.
- xii) Native workers are heavily concentrated in a few sectors of the urban economy. Among males of both native groups, employment is focussed in construction, manufacturing/processing and service industries. Female employment is restricted for the most part to the service sector of the urban economy.
- xiii) A large segment of the native labour force is employed in low skill/low wage occupations. More than one half of native workers are employed in occupations which comprise the lowest skill/lowest wage quintile (i.e. 20 percent) of the occupational distribution.
- xiv) Substantial income disparity exists between the native and non-native populations of Regina and Saskatoon. On average, native household incomes are roughly 60 percent of those received by households comprising the total city population.
- xv) In both cities, the majority of native households are dependent upon some form of transfer payment for income supports. Social assistance represents the most common form of income transfer.
- xvi) A very large portion of native households are presently receiving incomes below the Statistics Canada poverty line. The incidence of poverty among native households is roughly four (4) times that of the general populations of Regina and Saskatoon.
- xvii) Recent survey based data concerning the socio-economic conditions of Prince Albert's native population are unavailable. Data collected by earlier investigations, however, strongly suggests that conditions identified in this study for Regina and Saskatoon are representative of the economic circumstances of Prince Albert's native population.

For the most part, the study's results are similar to those which have emerged from a series of recent studies of Winnipeg's native population. As such, many of the conclusions reached in the Winnipeg investigations appear to have relevance within the context of urban native issues in Saskatchewan.

In each of the cities investigated in this study natives form a large and severely disadvantaged population group. The statistical indicators presented in the report point clearly toward extreme levels of disparity between the native and non-native populations. This situation suggests the need for governments to consider the creation of special policies and programming measures directed toward urban native populations.

The need for special attention appears to be particularly great with respect to manpower and employment programming. The study's results lead to the conclusion that a large segment of the native labour force is locked into low skill/low wage occupations which are characterized by high labour surpluses and few opportunities for advancement. The situation is aggravated by the presently high levels of unemployment among the urban native labour force and the expectation of very rapid growth in the size of the native working age population. Clearly if improvement to the aggregate economic well being of the population is to be achieved, labour market policy and programs must be designed to break existing patterns and cope with the anticipated surge of native peoples into the working age group. Given present levels of education, training and work experience among the native labour force, considerable effort appears to be required in the areas of vocation-training and education.

The study's findings also appear to have implications for the establishment of priorities regarding target groups. Unemployment, for example, was found to be most severe among young adults, status Indian males, and females of both native groups. Existing program resources could easily be redirected to better serve these population sub-groups.

Special attention also needs to be directed towards the situation of native females. The study's results suggest that a large portion (about one third) of urban native females are single parents. As a group these women are responsible for the economic well being of roughly one half of the total urban native population. For this reason, any strategy intended to enhance native economic conditions and levels of self-sufficiency in urban centres must include elements which are effective in reducing the barriers to labour force entry and employment which confront women, especially those who assume the responsibilities of single parents. Expansion of employment support services such as child care are likely to be required.

From a more general perspective, the rapid growth of urban native populations (which our data suggest) will impact on a broad range of government programming areas including social services, income security programs, housing, education and the labour market. The findings of this study and earlier research efforts indicate that the collective success of past programming efforts has not been great. The need remains for governments, as well as, native organizations to clarify policy positions and to coordinate programming activities directed toward urban native peoples. As a first step in this process we suggest that consultations involving urban native peoples, native organizations and the three levels of government be initiated. In this regard the data and findings of the present study may serve to launch

discussions and provide a basis for developing the more concrete and direct forms of action which are required to improve economic circumstances and life conditions among Saskatchewan's urban native peoples.

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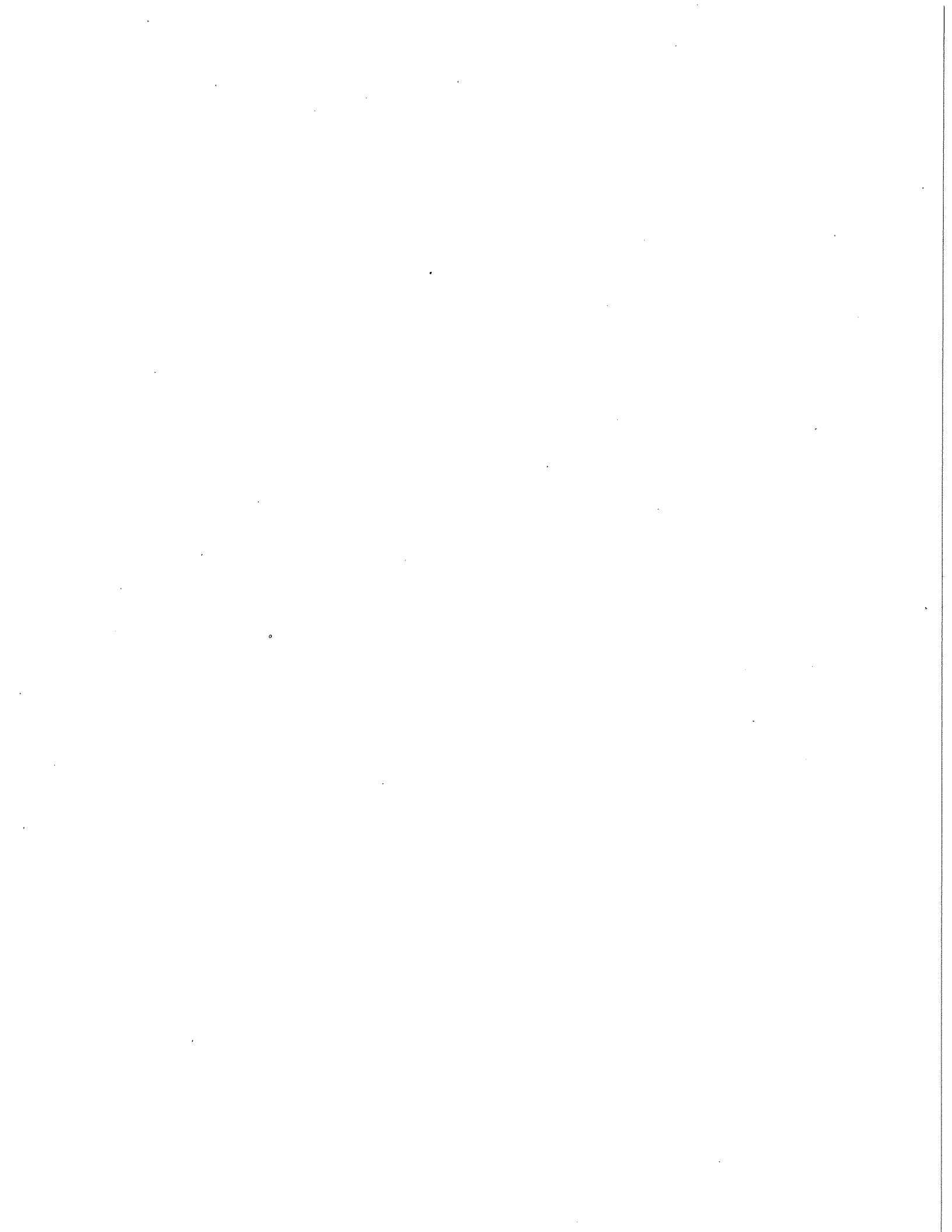
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APPENDICES



APPENDIX A

Occupational Categories and
the Blishen/McRoberts Index

Construction of the Blishen/McRoberts Scale

The Blishen/McRoberts (B/M) socio-economic index of occupations is based upon the results of a regression analysis employing occupational prestige as the dependent variable and education level and income as independent variables.

The relationship may be expressed as follows:

$$\text{Status (Y)} = B_1 \text{ Income (X}_1\text{)} + B_2 \text{ Education (X}_2\text{)} + C$$

The scaled occupations are taken from those listed in the 1971 Canadian occupational manual (Department of Manpower and Immigration, 1974). The scale is a revision of the same type of analysis employed by Blishen's (1967) original index.

The data for the scale are taken from the 1971 Canadian census and are based on those persons in the male labour force who worked in 1970 and for whom occupation refers to the job held in the week preceding the 1971 census enumeration or the job of longest duration since 1 January, 1970 if they were not employed that week" (Blishen and McRoberts, 1976: 71).

The income variable was defined as follows: "the income level ... is expressed as the percentage of males who worked in an occupation in 1970 and whose 1970 employment income was \$6500 or over" (p. 71). Income data were obtained from a total enumeration of the labour force collected through the 1971 census.

The education variable "is expressed as the percentage of males who worked in an occupation in 1970 and who had attended at least grade 12 if the province of schooling was Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, British Columbia, Yukon, or outside Canada, or who had attended at least Grade 11 if their

schooling had been undertaken in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta" (p. 72). Again, data were obtained from a total enumeration of the labour force collected through the 1971 census.

The dependent variable, occupational prestige, was defined as the Pineo-Porter (1966) prestige score for occupations. Prestige scores for 102 occupations which corresponded to the 1971 census occupational classification were utilized. "The unstandardized regression weights resulting from the regression analysis were .2640 for income and .3619 for education. The intercept was 13.985" (p. 72). Occupations were ranked according to a 10-digit socio-economic index score produced in the regression analysis.

Table A-1 provides an alphabetical listing of CCDO occupations by socio-economic index and the rank of the index.

Table A-1

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF OCCUPATIONS BY SOCIOECONOMIC INDEX AND RANK ORDER,
CANADA, 1971

<i>Occupational classification number</i>	<i>Occupational classification</i>	<i>Socio- economic index</i>	<i>Rank</i>
8373	abrading & polishing occs: clay, glass & stone, n.e.c.	30.3649	388
1171	accountants, auditors & financial officers	67.4100	37
3335	actors	49.4299	176
3314	ad. & illustrating artists	48.6593	185
4192	adjusters, claim	53.1130	140
1134	administrators, medicine & health	70.4313	20
1133	administrators, teaching & rel. fields	75.2846	1
5174	advertising salesmen	57.2838	105
2155	aeronautical engineers	66.9202	42
2131	agriculturists & rel. scientists	61.1907	78
9119	air transport operating occs. n.e.c.	41.2020	260
9113	air transport operating support occs.	59.1959	91
8515	aircraft fabricat. & assembl. occs. n.e.c.	41.7126	253
8582	aircraft mechanics & repairmen	51.5605	153
6169	apparel & furnishings, service occs. n.e.c.	26.7076	443
2165	architect. & engineering technologists & technicians	62.5002	66
2141	architects	71.9520	13
2159	architects & engineers n.e.c.	68.9527	26
3373	athletes	49.2975	177
3375	attendants, sport & recreation	29.9834	394
6147	babysitters	24.5828	466
8213	baking, confectionery making & rel. occs.	28.4424	420
6143	barbers, hairdressers & rel. occs.	25.0670	460
6123	bartenders	26.4920	449
8227	beverage process. occs.	40.7490	268
2133	biologists & rel. scientists	65.7778	50
7715	blasting occs.	33.3923	349
8337	boilermakers, platers & structural metal workers	41.0745	264
8571	bonding & cementing occs: rubb. plast. & rel. prod.	33.7494	347
9517	bookbinders & rel. occs.	38.8055	291
4131	bookkeepers & acc'ling clerks	50.7098	160
4139	bookkeeping, account-recording & rel. occs. n.e.c.	50.9450	159
8782	brick & stone masons & tile setters	29.4705	405
9171	bus drivers	32.2318	368
8585	bus. & commerc. machine mechanics & repairmen	50.1433	166
8525	bus. & commerc. machines fabricat. & assembl. occs. n.e.c.	50.2132	165
5177	business services salesmen	60.8690	81
5191	buyers, wholesale & retail trade	55.4303	124
8541	cabinet & wood furniture makers	27.0457	436
7311	captains & oth. officers, fishing vessels	29.7920	398
8781	carpenters & rel. occs.	28.0382	422
8251	cellulose pulp preparing occs.	44.2194	233
6133	chambermaids & housemen	27.1178	435
6121	chefs & cooks	26.8068	441
8179	chem. petrol, rubb. plast. & rel. mater. process. occs. n.e.c.	45.6396	214
2142	chemical engineers	70.8910	18
2111	chemists	66.4193	45
2143	civil engineers	69.2593	23
8379	clay, glass & stone & rel. mat. machin. occs. n.e.c.	32.1559	370
8159	clay, glass & stone process. forming & rel. occs. n.e.c.	32.1517	371
3370	coaches, trainers, instructors & mgrs: sport & rec.	46.8675	203
8173	coating & calendering occs: chem. & rel. mat.	33.0795	353
4191	collectors	49.7978	171
5133	commercial travellers	57.4109	104
6116	commissioned officers, armed forces	68.1072	34
2791	commun. college & vocational school teachers	66.1264	48
8783	concrete finishing & rel. occs.	29.0537	408
9133	conductors & brakemen, railway	47.8677	194
8733	construction electric. & repairmen	46.8823	202
8171	crushing & grinding occs: chem. & rel. materials	31.4274	378
8111	crushing & grinding occs: mineral ores	37.9576	305
8575	cutting & finishing occs: rubb. plast. & rel. prod.	31.8769	374
8371	cutting & shaping occs: clay, glass & stone	28.6463	418
3333	dancers & choreographers	38.2202	302
9155	deck crew, ship	28.9568	411
9151	deck officers	44.8931	222
3157	dental hygienists, assist. & technic.	48.2832	189
3113	dentists	74.6984	3
3152	dieticians & nutritionists	64.4183	59
3154	dispensing opticians	49.7960	172
8165	distil., sublim. & carboniz. occs. chemicals & rel. materials	57.4990	103
2163	draughtsmen	62.0921	69
5193	driver-salesmen	32.8339	357
4143	e.d.p. equip. operators	55.8252	119
2311	economists	69.6355	22
2391	educational & vocational counsellors	71.9267	14
8739	el. pow. light. & wire commun. equip. erect. i. & r. occs. n.e.c.	48.2167	190
8533	elec. & rel. equip.-i. & r. occs. n.e.c.	43.7960	238
2144	electrical engineers	70.7401	19
8531	electrical equip. fabricat. & assemb. occs.	35.4749	326
8731	electrical power lineman & rel. occs.	48.5124	186
9559	electron. & rel. commun. equip. operating occs. n.e.c.	54.0143	135
8535	electronic & rel. equip. install. & repair. occs. n.e.c.	59.7432	87
8534	electronic equip. fabricat. & assemb. occs.	38.5749	294
2731	elem. & kindergarten teachers	65.8531	49
2739	elem. & sec. school teaching & rel. occs. n.e.c.	55.5801	120

<i>Occupational classification number</i>	<i>Occupational classification</i>	<i>Socio- economic index</i>	<i>Rank</i>
6193	elevator operating occs.	23.0774	479
9157	engine & boiler room crew, ship	29.8589	396
8511	engine & rel. equip. fabricat. & assemb. occs. n.e.c.	34.5173	339
9153	engineering officers, ship	41.8162	251
8391	engravers, etchers & rel. occs.	38.7543	292
8711	excavating, grading & rel. occs.	29.8278	397
8719	excavating, grading, pavings & rel. occs. n.e.c.	32.7188	359
8579	fabricat. assemb. & repair. occs: rubb. plast. & rel. prod. n.e.c.	31.3242	380
8549	fabricat. assemb. & repair. occs: wood products, n.e.c.	24.8377	463
8539	fabricat. assemb. i. & r. occs: electric, electron. & rel. equip.	34.8363	334
8569	fabricat. assemb. repair. occs: text. fur & leath. prod. n.e.c.	23.2252	477
7197	farm machinery operators & custom operators	26.2011	451
7131	farm management occs.	27.9879	425
7182	farm workers	24.2541	472
7112	farmers	23.0227	480
8393	filig. grinding, buffing, clean. & polish. occs. n.e.c.	32.9927	355
8163	filtering, straining & separating occs: chem. & rel. mater.	42.3316	248
1135	financial management occs.	68.2250	33
2792	fine arts school teachers	53.4545	123
6111	fire fighting occs.	50.9583	157
8217	fish canning, curing & packing occs.	18.2394	499
7313	fishermen: net, trap & line	18.6296	498
7319	fishing, hunting, trapping & rel. occs. n.e.c.	22.7447	482
8211	flour & grain milling occs.	28.9914	410
6129	food & bev. prep. & rel. service occs. n.e.c.	27.5225	428
8229	food, bev. & rel. process. occs. n.e.c.	32.2390	367
9110	foremen: air transport op. occs.	61.7911	72
8160	foremen: chems. petrol. rubber, plast. & rel. mater. proc. occs.	57.0673	108
8370	foremen: clay glass & stone & rel. mater. machining occs.	44.4470	228
8150	foremen: clay glass & stone process. forming & rel. occs.	47.0419	200
8730	foremen: el. pow. light. & wire commun. equip. er. i. & r. occs.	56.0063	117
9550	foremen: electr. & rel. commun. equip. op. occs., n.e.c.	65.5887	52
8710	foremen: excavating, grading, paving & rel. occs.	38.9193	290
8510	foremen: fabricat. & assemb. occs. metal products, n.e.c.	54.2590	132
8550	foremen: fabricat. assem. & repair. occs: text. fur & leath. prod.	42.7460	245
8530	foremen: fabricat. assemb. i. & r. occs. el. electron. rel. equip.	55.8867	118
8540	foremen: fabricat. assembl. & repair. occs: wood products	41.6081	254
8210	foremen: food, bev. & rel. process. occs.	45.9770	211
7510	foremen: forestry & logging occs.	38.0623	304
9310	foremen: materials handling & rel. occs. n.e.c.	43.8969	236
8580	foremen: mechanics & repairmen exc. electrical	45.0002	221
8310	foremen: metal machining occs.	52.1729	151
8130	foremen: metal process. & rel. occs.	51.4055	154
8330	foremen: metal shaping & forming occs. exc. machining	47.4094	197
8110	foremen: mineral ore treating occs.	53.8963	136
7710	foremen: mining & quarrying incl. oil & gasfield occs.	49.9946	168
9170	foremen: motor transp. operating occs.	40.9698	267
8780	foremen: oth. construction trades occs.	42.4216	247
9590	foremen: oth. crafts & equip. operating occs. n.e.c.	59.1308	92
8390	foremen: oth. machining & rel. occs. n.e.c.	46.6586	204
8290	foremen: oth. process. occs.	46.5696	206
9190	foremen: oth. transp. & rel. equip. operating occs.	54.5601	130
7180	foremen: other farming, horticult. & animal husbandry occs.	35.8990	321
9510	foremen: printing & rel. occs.	52.9503	142
8590	foremen: product fabric. assem. & repair. occs. n.e.c.	47.9736	192
8250	foremen: pulp & papermaking & rel. occs.	52.4163	145
9130	foremen: railway transport operating occs.	50.4002	163
9530	foremen: stationary engine & util. equip. operat. & rel. occs.	53.4982	138
8260	foremen: textile process. occs.	44.7037	226
8350	foremen: wood machining occs.	40.2551	276
8230	foremen: wood process. occs. exc. pulp & papermaking	40.2219	277
8570	foremen: fabric. assem. repair. occs. rubb. plas. & oth. rel. prod.	49.0253	182
7519	forestry & logging occs. n.e.c.	19.3280	496
7511	forestry conserv. occs.	31.8739	375
8331	forging occs.	33.8487	346
8155	forming occs: clay, glass & stone	31.2890	381
8221	fruit & veget. canning, preserv. & packag. occs.	26.4676	450
6141	funeral directors embalmers, & rel. occs.	51.3475	155
8151	furnacemen & kilnmen: clay, glass & stone	32.9690	356
8555	furriers	24.9863	461
1130	gen. mgrs. & oth. senior officials	66.6958	44
4197	gen. office clerks	46.4416	208
2112	geologists	69.2159	25
8795	glaziers	31.5716	377
1113	government administrators	68.6724	31
6115	guards & watchmen	28.7070	417
6144	guides	28.2021	421
3119	health diagnosing & treating occs. n.e.c.	57.1236	107
8295	hide & pelt proc. occs.	25.6631	457
9311	hoisting occs. n.e.c.	37.8511	306
6145	hostesses & stewards, exc. food & bev.	41.1612	261
4194	hotel clerks	30.0380	393
7315	hunting, trapping & rel. occs.	14.3963	500
8796	i.t.g. & s. occs., construc., exc. electrical	49.1070	179
8256	i.t.g. & s. occs., pulp & paper-making	55.5257	121
9916	i.t.g. & s. occs. n.e.c.	47.0743	199
8236	i.t.g. & s. occs. wood process. exc. pulp & papermaking	32.5377	362
8376	i.t.g. & s. occs: clay, glass & stone machining	29.2692	407
8156	i.t.g. & s. occs: clay, glass & stone process. & forming	39.9696	279
8586	i.t.g. & s. occs: equip. repair exc. electrical	44.5760	227
8526	i.t.g. & s. occs: fabric. assem. metal prod. n.e.c.	45.5382	216
8546	i.t.g. & s. occs: fabricat. assemb. & repair: wood prod.	19.7729	494

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8226	i.t.g. & s. occs: food, bev. & rel. process.	39.0159	288
8396	i.t.g. & s. occs: machining n.e.c.	39.8583	280
8316	i.t.g. & s. occs: metal machining	45.1924	219
8146	i.t.g. & s. occs: metal processing	48.3808	188
8336	i.t.g. & s. occs: metal shaping & forming, exc. machining	46.4617	207
8116	i.t.g. & s. occs: mineral ore treating	47.8694	193
8296	i.t.g. & s. occs: processing, n.e.c.	36.9336	315
8596	i.t.g. & s. occs: product fabricat, assemb. & repair, n.e.c.	38.6001	293
8276	i.t.g. & s. occs: textile processing	27.4283	429
8356	i.t.g. & s. occs: wood machining	24.6923	465
8176	i.t.g. & s. occs: chem. petrol. rubber, plast. & rel. mater. proc.	52.4039	146
8536	i.t.g. & s. occs: fabric. assem. i. & r. el. electron. & rel. equip.	48.8063	183
8736	i.t.g. & s. occs: el. pow. light. & wire commun. equip. er. i. & r.	59.5654	89
8566	i.t.g. & s. occs: fabr. assem. & rep. textile, fur & leath. prod.	27.6826	426
8576	i.t.g. & s. occs: fabric. assem. & repair, rubb. plast. & rel. prod.	40.9796	266
8523	ind. farm const. & oth. mech. equi. & mach. fabr. & assem. occs. nec	33.2208	352
8584	indus. farm & construc. machinery mechanics & repairmen	41.4781	256
2145	industrial engineers	67.1195	39
1116	inspectors & regulatory officers govt.	59.7212	88
1176	inspectors & regulatory officers non-govt.	54.2791	131
2797	instructors & training officers n.e.c.	56.3952	116
8786	insulating occs. construction	34.7941	335
5171	insurance salesmen & agents	57.7196	102
4135	insurance, bank & oth. finance clerks	49.6863	173
6191	janitors, charworkers & cleaners	24.9784	462
8591	jewellery & silverware fab. assem. & repair. occs.	32.5292	363
2341	judges & magistrates	72.0631	12
8271	knitting occs.	22.0573	486
9918	labourers, n.e.c.	27.6005	427
9921	labourers, manufacturing	29.0274	409
9926	labourers, other industries	26.8178	440
9925	labourers, public administration & defence	25.6058	459
9924	labourers, service	26.5015	448
9923	labourers, trade	26.7645	442
9922	labourers, transportation & communication	28.6236	419
6162	laundrying & dry cleaning occs.	24.2647	471
2343	lawyers & notaries	72.7302	9
2351	librarians & archivists	61.8705	70
4161	library & file clerks	45.5775	215
4169	library, file & corr. clerks & rel. occs. n.e.c.	54.6357	129
2135	life sciences technologists & technic.	55.3551	126
9131	locomotive engineers & firemen	46.3239	209
7517	log hoisting, sorting, moving & rel. occs.	30.3240	390
7516	log inspect. grad. scaling & rel. occs.	39.2284	284
9313	longshoremen, stevedores & freight handlers	32.4366	365
8315	machine tool operating occs.	37.6640	310
8313	machinist & machine tool setting-up occs.	41.9239	250
4173	mail & postal clerks	48.0802	191
4172	mail carriers	41.7737	252
1132	management occs., soc. sciences & rel. fields	66.8855	43
1145	management occs. construc. operations	55.4962	122
1147	management occs. transport & communications operations	60.9983	79
1131	managers, sci. & engineering	74.4373	4
6131	managers: hotel, motel & oth. accom.	39.0288	287
8592	marine craft fabricat, assemb. & repair. occs.	33.3758	350
4159	material recording, scheduling & distrib. occs. n.e.c.	39.8265	282
9319	materials handling & rel. occs. n.e.c.	32.5434	361
9315	materials handling equip. operators n.e.c.	31.9098	373
2181	mathematicians, statisticians & actuaries	66.9806	41
2147	mechanical engineers	67.5427	36
8589	mechanics & repairmen exc. electrical, n.e.c.	37.6721	309
3156	medical lab. technologists & technic.	56.8694	111
8115	melting & roasting occs: mineral cres	42.0305	249
1111	members of legis. bodies	56.8551	112
4177	messengers	30.1310	391
8141	metal extruding & drawing occs.	38.1482	303
8133	metal heat treating occs.	38.9896	289
8319	metal machining occs. n.e.c.	29.3887	406
8149	metal process. & rel. occs. n.e.c.	35.0812	332
8135	metal rolling occs.	41.0819	262
8339	metal shaping & forming occs. exc. machining, n.e.c.	36.2515	320
8399	metal shaping & other machining & rel. occ. n.e.c.	40.5645	271
8131	metal smelt, converting & refining furnacemen	39.4135	283
2151	metallurgical engineers	71.6364	16
8334	metalworking-machine operators, n.e.c.	31.6284	376
2114	meteorologists	72.8036	8
8223	milk process. occs.	30.9860	385
8557	milliners, hat & cap makers	20.6313	490
8119	mineral ore treating occs. n.e.c.	42.5039	246
7719	mining & quarrying incl. oil & gas field occs. n.e.c.	40.6229	270
7717	mining & quarrying: cutting, handling & loading occs.	34.3501	341
2153	mining engineers	68.7107	29
2511	ministers of religion	50.4228	162
8161	mixing & blending occs. chemicals & rel. materials	36.6975	317
8113	mixing, separating, filtering & rel. occs. mineral ores	43.8922	237
9557	motion pictures projectionists	43.2204	241
9179	motor transport operating occs. n.e.c.	39.8416	281
8513	motor vehicle fabricat. & assemb. occs. n.e.c.	34.7114	336
8581	motor vehicle mechanics & repairmen	32.8137	358
9193	motormen & dinkeymen, exc. rail transp.	37.8323	307
8573	moulding occs. rubb. plast. & rel. prod.	31.0887	384
8137	moulding, coremaking & metal casting occs.	32.6249	360
3332	musicians	43.3157	240

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5143	newsboys	19.2430	497
2157	nuclear engineers	74.7182	2
2513	nuns & brothers (w) n.o.r.	46.6069	205
7195	nursery & rel. workers	28.0194	423
3133	nurses-in-training	49.8921	170
3131	nurses, grad. exc. supervisors	51.3173	156
3135	nursing aides & orderlies	32.2890	366
3134	nursing assistants	36.5502	318
3139	nursing, therapy & rel. assist. occs. n.e.c.	38.2307	301
3319	occs in fine & commerc. art. photog. & rel. fields n.e.c.	45.9477	212
8298	occs. in lab. & oth. elem. work, oth. process.	25.6716	455
7518	occs. in lab. & oth. elem. work: forestry & logging	24.8347	464
8278	occs. in lab. & oth. elem. work: text. process.	20.7319	489
6198	occs. in lab. & oth. elemen. work: services	26.5539	446
8718	occs. in lab. & oth. elemen. work: excavat. grading & paving	23.9854	474
9318	occs. in labour, & oth. elemental work, mater. handling	29.9291	395
8258	occs. in labour, & oth. elemental work, pulp & papermaking	36.7853	316
8118	occs. in labouring & oth. elemental work, mineral ore treat.	37.7532	308
8148	occs. in labouring & oth. elemental work, metal process.	34.8435	333
9518	occs. in labouring & oth. elemental work, print. & rel. n.e.c.	34.6923	337
2349	occs. in law & jurispru. n.e.c.	52.6475	143
2359	occs. in library, museum & archival scis. n.e.c.	44.7284	225
6139	occs. in logging & oth. accomm. n.e.c.	26.5112	447
2189	occs. in math. stats., systems anal. & rel. fields n.e.c.	57.2225	106
3339	occs. in performing & audio-visual arts. n.e.c.	40.5122	272
2119	occs. in physical scis. n.e.c.	49.0506	181
2519	occs. in religion, n.e.c.	35.7054	323
2339	occs. in soc. work & rel. fields n.e.c.	54.0327	134
2319	occs. in social sciences n.e.c.	60.9556	80
3379	occs. in sport & recreation, n.e.c.	22.2337	484
2333	occs. in welfare & commun. services	49.2108	178
1179	occs. rel. to management & administration n.e.c.	64.7042	56
8798	occs: lab. & oth. elem. work, oth. constr. trades	27.0100	437
8158	occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: clay, glass, stone proc. & forming	25.8264	454
8528	occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: fabric. & assem. metal prod. nec.	27.2044	433
8548	occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: fabric. assem. & repair, wood prod	22.1647	485
7718	occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: mining & quarry, inc. oil & gas fields	33.2949	351
8178	occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: chem. petr. rub. plas. & rel. mat. proc	34.0719	345
8578	occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: fab. assem. rep. rub. plas. & rel. prod	29.7354	400
8228	occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: food, bev. & rel. proc.	25.9034	453
8598	occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: prod. fab. assem. & repar. n.e.c.	28.7094	416
8738	occs: lab. & oth. elem. wrk: cl. pow: light. & wir. comm. equ. er. i & r	33.0574	354
8538	occs: lab. & oth. elem. wrk: fab. ass. i & r. el. electron. & rel. equi	28.7140	415
8238	occs: lab. & oth. elem. wrk: wood proc. exc. pulp & papermaking	26.0082	452
8568	occs: lab. oth. elem. wrk: fab. ass. & rep. text., fur & leath. prod.	21.8708	487
3359	occupations in writing n.e.c.	66.2099	47
4141	office machine operators	44.3225	231
1119	officials & administrators unique to govt., n.e.c.	58.8662	94
3153	optometrists	74.2831	5
3117	osteopaths & chiropractors	71.2672	17
4199	oth. clerical & rel. occs. n.e.c.	48.7367	184
8799	oth. construc. trades occs. n.e.c.	31.3978	379
9599	oth. crafts & equip. operating occs. n.e.c.	44.1848	234
8529	oth. fabricat. & assem. occs. metal products. n.e.c.	34.1891	343
7199	oth. farming, horticult. & animal husbandry occs. n.e.c.	29.6735	401
2169	oth. occs. in architect. & engineering. n.e.c.	40.4515	273
3159	oth. occs. in medicine & health n.e.c.	44.7832	224
2399	oth. occs. in soc. scis. & rel. fields n.e.c.	57.9668	100
9919	oth. occs. n.e.c.	34.1703	344
8299	oth. process. occs. n.e.c.	27.4241	430
8599	oth. prod. fabricat. assem. & repair. occs. n.e.c.	32.1822	369
6117	oth. ranks, armed forces	43.1314	242
7713	oth. rock & soil-drilling occs.	35.5183	325
6199	oth. service occs. n.e.c.	29.6090	403
2799	oth. teaching & rel. occs. n.e.c.	55.4041	125
9199	oth. transp. & rel. equip. operating occs. n.e.c.	26.6524	445
1149	other managers & administrators, n.e.c.	63.9995	62
1154	other managers, construction	58.4063	98
1152	other managers, durable good manufacture	66.3979	46
1151	other managers, mines & oil wells	68.6711	32
1153	other managers, non-durable goods manufacture	64.6404	57
1158	other managers, other industries	65.2116	53
1157	other managers, service	64.8013	55
1156	other managers, trade	58.8655	95
1155	other managers, transportation & communication	64.3958	60
5199	other sales occs. n.e.c.	44.1485	235
9317	packaging occs. n.e.c.	31.1612	382
8785	painters, paperhangers & rel. occs.	28.8448	412
3311	painters, sculptors & rel. artists	39.0343	286
8595	painting & decorating occs. exc. construc.	30.3390	389
8593	paper product fabricat. & assem. occs.	35.2914	329
8253	papermaking & finishing occs.	46.9033	201
8551	patternmak., marking & cutting occs: text., fur & leath. prod.	27.3972	431
8395	patternmakers & mouldmakers n.e.c.	47.2699	198
8713	paving, surfacing & rel. occs.	25.6197	458
6149	personal service occs. n.e.c.	30.1133	392
1136	personnel & indus. relations mgmnt. occs.	63.1203	63
1174	personnel & rel. officers	65.7001	51
4195	personnel clerks	56.9941	110
2154	petroleum engineers	69.7069	21
3151	pharmacists	72.1743	11
9515	photoengravers & rel. occs.	49.8940	169
3315	photographers & cameramen	49.5214	175

<i>Occupational classification number</i>	<i>Occupational classification</i>	<i>Socio- economic index</i>	<i>Rank</i>
9591	photographic process, occs.	44.8545	223
2117	physical scis. technologists & technicians	60.4386	84
3111	physicians & surgeons	74.2246	6
2113	physicists	68.7922	27
3137	physiotherapists, occup. & oth. therapists	53.5215	137
9111	pilots, navigators, & flight engineers	67.8389	35
8791	pipefitting, plumbing & rel. occs.	37.6162	312
8355	planing, turning, shaping & rel. wood machin. occs.	25.6634	456
8784	plasterers & rel. occs.	30.4749	387
8143	plating, metal spraying, & rel. occs.	33.6194	348
8233	plywood making & rel. occs.	32.4753	364
6112	policemen & detectives, govt.	60.1046	85
6113	policemen & investigator, priv.	45.6711	213
2793	post-secondary school teachers, n.e.c.	69.2577	24
1115	postmasters	49.1020	180
9531	power station operators	54.8191	128
8527	precis. instrum. & rel. equip. fabricat. & assem. occs. n.e.c.	38.2462	300
8588	precis. instrument mechanics & repairmen	57.8979	101
6165	pressing occs.	20.5893	491
9514	printers, engravers exc. photoengravers	50.3028	164
9519	printing & rel. occs. n.e.c.	37.0982	314
9512	printing press occs.	41.5833	255
3330	producers & directors, performing & audio-visual arts	67.0394	40
3313	product & interior designers	53.0155	141
4151	production clerks	50.4406	161
1143	production management occs.	62.7272	65
6119	protoc. service occs. n.e.c.	41.0713	265
2315	psychologists	62.2645	67
8259	pulp & papermaking & rel. occs. n.e.c.	41.4186	257
1175	purch. officers & buyers, exc. wholesale & retail trade	60.7041	82
1141	purchasing management occs.	61.8599	71
9551	radio & t.v. broadcasting equip. operators	56.5194	115
8537	radio & t.v. service repairmen	43.0365	243
3337	radio & television announcers	58.5342	97
3155	radiological technologists & technicians	58.7227	96
8583	rail transp. equip. mechanics & repairmen	39.0343	285
8715	railway sectionmen & trackmen	24.0700	473
9139	railway transp. operating occs. n.e.c.	30.6828	386
9135	railway transport operating support occs.	44.4045	229
5172	real estate salesmen	50.0692	167
4179	recep., info., mail & message distrib. occs. n.e.c.	42.7816	244
4171	receptionists & info. clerks	40.6897	269
3371	referees & rel. officials	38.5612	295
8167	roasting, cooking & drying occs. chemicals & rel. materials	36.3204	319
8787	roofing, waterproofing & rel. occs.	26.9817	438
7711	rotary welldrilling & rel. occs.	41.0808	263
1137	sales & ad. management occs.	65.1050	54
5137	sales clerks, commodities	38.3541	297
5149	sales occs: commodities, n.e.c.	41.4111	258
5179	sales occs: services, n.e.c.	52.4014	148
5135	salesmen & salespersons commodities, n.e.c.	43.7909	239
5173	salesmen & traders, securities	59.7802	86
8231	sawmill sawyers & rel. occs.	26.9558	439
2733	secondary school teachers	71.7725	15
4111	secretaries & stenos.	52.4455	144
8153	separat., grind., crush. & mixing occs: clay, glass & stone	27.3214	432
5145	service station attendants	29.6593	402
1142	services management occs.	57.9985	99
8563	sewing machine operators, text. & similar mat.	23.2175	478
8333	sheet metal workers	37.6528	311
4153	shipping & receiving clerks	34.4410	340
8561	shoemaking & repair, occs.	19.9182	493
8215	slaughtering & meat cutting, canning, curing & pack. occs.	31.1280	383
6135	sleeping-car & baggage porters, & bellmen	28.8280	413
2331	social workers	61.6410	74
2313	sociologists, anthropologists & rel. soc. scientists	60.5728	83
9555	sound recording & reproduction equip. operators	58.8836	93
9539	stationary engine & util. equip. operating & rel. occs. n.e.c.	41.3749	259
4137	stats. clerks	51.5852	152
9513	stereotypers & electrotypers	45.3223	218
4155	stock clerks & rel. occs.	38.5252	296
5141	street vendors & door-to-door salesmen	32.0964	372
8793	structural metal erectors	35.8482	322
9191	subway & streetrailway operating occs.	44.3000	232
8225	sugar process. & rel. occs.	35.3198	328
9910	supervisors & foremen, n.e.c.	46.2227	210
4140	supervisors office machine & e.d.p. equipment operators	68.6739	30
2160	supervisors, oth. occs. in architecture & engineering	67.1897	38
6160	supervisors: apparel & furnishing service occs.	40.3394	275
4130	supervisors: bookkeeping, acct.-recording & rel. occs.	61.4871	76
6120	supervisors: food & bev. prep. & rel. service occs.	37.2441	313
4160	supervisors: libr., file & corr. clerks & rel. occs.	64.1414	61
4150	supervisor: material recording, scheduling & distrib. occs.	49.6442	174
3130	supervisors: nursing occs.	57.0085	109
2350	supervisors: occs. in libr. museum & archiv. scis.	62.1512	68
6130	supervisors: occs. in lodging & other accom.	35.6811	324
4190	supervisors: oth. clerical & rel. occs. n.e.c.	61.3559	77
5190	supervisors: oth. sales occs.	47.4196	196
6190	supervisors: oth. service occs.	38.2848	298
4170	supervisors: recep. info. mail & message distrib. occs.	56.6130	114
5130	supervisors: sales occs., commodities	47.6628	195
5170	supervisors: sales occs., services	61.5618	75
4110	supervisors: steno. & typing occs.	56.8004	113

<i>Occupational classification number</i>	<i>Occupational classification</i>	<i>Socio- economic index</i>	<i>Rank</i>
2161	surveyors	54.1410	133
2183	systems analysts & comput. programmers & rel. occs.	68.7215	28
8553	tailors & dressmakers	24.2752	470
9173	taxi drivers & chauffeurs	26.6796	444
2795	teachers of excep. students n.e.c.	53.2098	139
2353	technic. in library, museum & archival scis.	44.4040	230
5131	technical salesmen & rel. advisers	64.4944	58
9553	telegraph operators	50.9492	158
4175	telephone operators	38.2805	299
4133	tellers & cashiers	40.4164	274
8273	textile bleaching & dyeing occs.	24.4136	468
8261	textile fibre prepar. occs.	19.6522	495
8275	textile finishing & calendering occs.	23.4167	476
8279	textile process. occs.	24.3613	469
8263	textile spinning & twisting occs.	22.5059	483
8267	textile weaving occs.	21.7177	488
8265	textile winding & reeling occs.	24.4378	467
7513	timber cutting & rel. occs.	22.8047	481
8293	tobacco process. occs.	34.2377	342
8311	tool & die making operations	52.4026	147
3355	translators & interpreters	61.6940	73
4193	travel clerks, ticket, station, & freight agents	55.0394	127
9175	truck drivers	29.7365	399
9511	typesetters & compositors	45.0035	220
4113	typists & clerk typists	45.4604	217
2711	univ. teachers	72.2955	10
2719	univ. teaching & rel. occs. n.e.c.	52.2331	150
8562	upholsterers	27.1699	434
3115	veterinarians	73.4877	7
6125	waiters, hostesses & stewards, food & bev.	28.0074	424
8587	watch & clock repairmen	40.0036	278
9159	water transp. operating occs. n.e.c.	35.3916	327
4157	weighers	35.2532	330
8335	welding & flame cutting occs.	35.1540	331
8735	wire commun. & rel. equip. i. & r. occs.	59.3464	90
8359	wood machining occs. n.e.c.	28.8047	414
8351	wood patternmaking occs.	48.4971	187
8239	wood process. occs. exc. pulp & papermaking, n.e.c.	29.5722	404
8357	wood sanding occs.	20.3135	492
8353	wood sawing & rel. occs: exc. sawmill	23.6649	475
8235	wood treating occs.	34.6748	338
3352	writers & editors	62.8184	64
2139	occs. in life sciences, n.e.c.	52.3517	149

CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations

This systematic classification of all occupations of the 1971 working population is comprised of: 23 major groups, 81 minor groups, and 498 unit groups. Over 14,300 occupational titles have been classified into this overall structure.

Major groups are the highest level of aggregation representing broad fields of work. Each major group is given a two-digit code (e.g. 61: Service Occupations).

Within each major group are a variable number of minor groups of occupations comprising a second level of aggregation. Minor groups apparently follow aggregation along "industrial" (broadly defined) lines. Each minor group is given a three-digit code which includes the two-digit major group code (e.g. 612: Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations).

Unit groups constitute the third level of aggregation. Unit groups identify major occupations within minor group "industries". A four-digit code is given to each unit group which includes both the major and minor group codes (e.g. 6121: Chefs and Cooks).

The final, and most discrete, level of aggregation is individual occupations. These are "unique" occupational titles within various occupations (unit groups). Individual occupations are given a seven-digit code which includes the four-digit code identifying the above levels of aggregation (e.g. 6121:110: specialist chef).

In addition, the CCDO provides a one paragraph description of the occupational duties for each individual occupation.

Analyses in this study make use of the 23 major occupational groups only. Moreover, due to the numbers of observations available some additional grouping was undertaken. Table A-2 provides a listing of the groups used in the study and their relationship to the CCDO 23 major groups.

TABLE A-2
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS USED IN THE STUDY

<u>Group Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>CCDO Major Groups Number</u>
1	Managerial, Administrative	11
2	Occupations in Natural or Biological Science	21, 31
3	Occupations in Social Service	23, 25, 27
4	Occupations in Arts, Sports or Entertainment Fields	33, 37
5	Sales, Service and Clerical Occupations	41, 51, 61
6	Occupations in Primary Economic Activities	71, 73, 75, 77
7	Occupations in Manufacturing and Processing	81/82, 83, 85
8	Construction Occupations	87
9	Transportation, Communications and Materials Handling Occupations	91, 93, 95
10	Not Classifiable	99

APPENDIX B

Interview Schedule
and Data Descriptions

Questions 10-16 are asked of the respondent only. Indicate in the space below the person # used in the preceding table which corresponds to the respondent.

Person # _____

10. What was your major reason for moving to Regina? _____

11. Did you ever live in Regina before your last move to the city?
 yes - How many times _____?
 no
12. Where did you live just before moving to Regina? _____

13. Do you plan to stay in the city during the next year?
 yes
 no - Where are you likely to move to? _____
(name of community)
14. Since you last moved to the city how many different houses or apartments have you lived in? _____
15. What was the major reason for your last change of residence in the city?

16. How long have you lived at this dwelling? _____
(convert response to months)
17. Is this dwelling
 owned or being purchased by a member of this household [Go to 19]
 rented (even if no cash rent is being paid)
18. For renters only:
What is the monthly cash rent you pay for this dwelling? _____
Go to 20
19. For owners only:
a) What are your total monthly payments for mortgage or debt payments? \$ _____
b) Does the amount above include property taxes? yes
 no
c) What are your estimated yearly property taxes for this dwelling? \$ _____
20. Excluding bathrooms and hallways how many rooms are there in this dwelling? _____
21. How many rooms are used as bedrooms? _____
22. Does this dwelling require any repairs?
 No only regular maintenance is required.
 Yes minor repairs only. (eg. steps need fixing, loose tiles, etc.)
 Yes major repairs are required (new plumbing or wiring, floors are sagging, etc.)
23. What are the approximate yearly costs of utilities (water, electricity, heating fuel, etc.) paid by this household for the dwelling unit? \$ _____

Household Incomes and Income Sources

24. During the previous 12 month period what was the total amount of income received by this household? (include income of all household members)
\$ _____
25. Did you or any member of this household receive
employment income yes
 no
unemployment insurance income yes
 no
investment income yes
 no
pension income yes
 no
social allowance or welfare income yes
 no
other income yes
 no
26. During the past 12 month period what was the total amount of income received by this household through wages or salary? \$ _____

Interviewer: _____

Address: _____

For all individuals aged 15 years or older.

Person Identification Number _____
(from previous table)

27. a) Last week, how many hours did you work (not including housework or other work around your home)?
 none
 _____ hours [Go to 30]
 Include: working for wages, salary, tips, or commission, self-employed or working in family business without pay.
- b) Last week, were you on temporary lay-off or absent from your job or business?
 no
 yes - temporary lay-off
 yes - vacation, ill, strike, lockout, etc.
- c) Last week, did you have definite arrangements to start a new job within the next four weeks?
 yes
 no
- d) Did you look for work during the past four weeks? (For example, did you contact a Canada Employment Centre, check with employees, or answer an ad in the newspaper?)
 no [Go to 28]
 yes - looked for full-time work
 yes - looked for part-time work (less than 30 hours per week)
- e) Was there any reason why you could not start work last week?
 no
 yes - already had a job
 yes - temporary illness or disability
 yes - personal or family responsibilities
 yes - going to school
 yes - other reasons

28. Do you plan to return to school in September?

- yes
 no

29. Have you ever been employed for wages or a salary?

- yes
 no [Go to 33]

30. During the past 12 months, about how many weeks have you spent working for wages or a salary? _____ weeks

31. Employment History

Job	Job Title and Industry or Product	Length of Time Employed (months)	Hours Per Week	Reason For Leaving	Length of Time Between Jobs (months)	wages per week
Present Job						
Last Job						
Second-Last Job						
Third-Last Job						
First Job in Regina*						

* If born in Regina, first "regular" employment.

32. Date of starting first job in Regina. Month _____ Year _____

33. Training History

Course	Type of Course and Training Agency	Length of Course (weeks)	Reason for Taking Course	Did Course Help You Get a Job or a Promotion
Most Recent Course				
Previous Course				
Second Previous Course				

34. Have you made use of these agencies when looking for a job? How effective were they in helping you find a job?

Agency	Used Agency	Helped Find Job?
a) Canada Employment Centre	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no
b) Student Employment Centre	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no
c) Native Employment Centre	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no
d) Native Women's Society (or Native Women's Resource Centre)	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no
e) Department of Indian Affairs	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no
f) Federation of Saskatchewan Indians	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no
g) Indian-Metis Friendship Centre	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no

35. In trying to find a job, which problem do you feel is the most important to overcome? (check only one)

- Finding out about the job _____
- Overcoming employers' prejudice _____
- A lack of education or training _____
- Arranging and paying for good child care _____
- A lack of work experience _____
- Other _____

(fill in)

36. Ideally, what kind of job would you most like to have?

37. Do you participate in any native cultural activities?

- yes - regularly, every month
- yes - occasionally, a few times per year
- no

38. Do you speak a native language? If so, which language?

- Seaulteaux
- Cree
- Dakota (Sioux)
- Assiniboine
- Dene (Chipewyan)
- Other

Data Dictionary

1. HOUSEHOLD SUB-FILE

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Format</u>
1.	City Identifier Code = 1 Regina = 2 Saskatoon	I1

2.	Record Identifier Code = 1 to n	I3

3.	Sampling Area Identifier Code = Table B-1	I2

4.	Sampling Weight Code = see Table B-1	F5.5

5.	Age of Household Head Code = age in years	I2

6.	Sex of Household Head Code = 1 male = 2 female	I1

7.	Ethnicity of Household Head Code = 1 Status Indian = 2 Non Status Indian = 3 Metis = 4 Inuit = 5 Non Native	I1

Table B-1

SAMPLING WEIGHTS FOR GENERATING POPULATION ESTIMATES FROM
THE REGINA AND SASKATOON NATIVE DATA BASES

<u>SAMPLING AREA</u>	<u>CENSUS TRACT</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>CENSUS TRACT</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>
1	1 & 2	.07678	1	.05081
2	3	.18485	2	.09974
3	4	.08767	3	.07930
4	5	.22244	4	.13367
5	6	.04132	5	.17574
6	7 & 8	.15019	6	.15016
7	9	.12057	7	.20211
8	10	.11860	8	.15291
9	11	.09089	9	.07209
10	12	.11452	10	.12592
11	14 & 15	.15910	11	.08247
12	16	.20872	12 & 13	.02700
13	17	.14899	14	.15844
14	18	.20635	15	.09435
15	19	.14842	16	.14674
16	20	.16400	17	.18421
17	21	.19530	18	.15999
18	22	.14724	19	.13065
19	23	.15167	20	.12108
20	24	.12180	21	.08163
21	25	.10357		
22	26	.16226		
23	27	.13482		
24	28	.09371		
25	100	.05081		

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Format</u>
8.	Education of Household Head Code = 0 to 13 years of schooling =14 1 year of post secondary =15 2 years of post secondary =16 3 years of post secondary =17 4 years of post secondary =18 5 or more years of post secondary	I2

9.	Months since last move to city (Head) Code = # of months = 0 if < 1 month	I3

10.	Months since last move to city (Respondent) Code = # of months = 0 if < 1 month	I3

11.	Age of Respondent Code = age in years	I4

12.	Sex of Respondent Code = 1 male = 2 female	

13.	Ethnicity of Respondent Code = 1 Status Indian = 2 Non Status Indian = 3 Metis = 4 Inuit = 5 Non Native	I1

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Format</u>
14.	Education of Respondent Code = 0 to 13 years of schooling =14 to 1 year of post secondary =15 to 2 years of post secondary =16 to 3 years of post secondary =17 to 4 years of post secondary =18 to 5 or more years of post secondary	I2

15.	Employment Status of Respondent Code = 1 worked < 30 hours last week = 2 worked ≥ 30 hours last week = 3 did not work due to vacation/ lay off/strike etc., = 4 did not work but had arrangements to start job = 5 did not work and not looking for work in last 4 weeks = 6 did not work but looked for work in last 4 weeks = 7 could not work = 9 unknown	I1

16	Reasons for Moving to city Code = 1 employment = 2 Education (Self or Children) = 3 Medical or Rehabilitation includes A.A. = 4 Housing = 5 To Be With Family = 6 Problems or Poor Conditions at Old Home = 7 For a Change = 8 Personal or Family Problems, Incl. Divorce = 9 Other	I1

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Format</u>
17.	Prior Residency Status Code = # of times a previous resident of the city	I1

18.	Location of Residence prior to last move to the city Code = see Table	

19.	Migration Intentions Code = 1 plan to stay 2 plan to move	I1

20.	Household Type Code = 1 to 25 (see Table)	I2

21.	Household Size Code = # of members of household	I2

22.	Native Residents Code = # of native household members	I2

23.	Native Groups Code = 1 or more native household heads (i.e. parents) = 2 no native household head(s)	I1

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Format</u>
24.	Total Household Income Code = \$ per annum (1981) = 00000 (no response)	I5

25.	Total Employment Earnings (1981) Code = \$ per annum (1981) = 99999 (no response) = 00000 (if NIL)	I5

26.	Employment Income Status Code = 1 yes = 2 no employment	I1

27.	Unemployment Insurance Income Status Code = 1 yes 2 no UIC payments	I1

28.	Investment Income Status Code = 1 yes = 2 no	I1

29.	Pension Income Status Code = 1 yes = 2 no	I1

30.	Social Allowance or Welfare Income Status Code = 1 yes = 2 no	I1

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Format</u>
31.	Other Income Sources Code = 1 yes = 2 no	I1

Data Dictionary

2. INDIVIDUALS SUB-FILE

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Format</u>
1.	City Identifier Code = 1 Regina = 2 Saskatoon	I1

2.	Record Identifier Code = 1 to n	I3

3.	Sampling Area Identifier Code = see Table B-1	I2

4.	Sampling Weight Code = see Table B-1	F5.5

5.	Age Code = age in years = 0 if < 1 year = 99 if no response	I2

6.	Sex Code = 1 male = 2 female	I1

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Format</u>
7.	Relationships to Household Head Code = 1 head = 2 spouse = 3 child = 4 parent = 5 grandparent = 6 brother/sister = 7 grandchild = 8 other relative = 9 not related to house	I1

8.	Ethnicity Code = 1 Status or registered Indian = 2 Non-Status Indian = 3 Metis = 4 Inuit = 5 Non-Native	I1

9.	Education Level Code = 0 to 12 years of schooling = 13 1 year of post secondary = 14 1 years of post secondary = 15 3 years of post secondary = 16 4 years of post secondary = 17 5+ years of post secondary	I2

10.	Months since last move to city Code = # of months = 999 no response	I3

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Format</u>
11.	Place of Birth	I2
	<u>I. Within Saskatchewan - North of DNS Line*</u>	
	1. The Far North	
	2. Meadow Lake District**	
	3. Prince Albert District**	
	<u>South of DNS Line</u>	
	4. Saskatoon	
	5. Regina	
	6. Prince Albert	
	7. Battleford and N. Battleford	
	8. Yorkton	
	91. Lloydminster	
	92. Flin Flon-Creighton	
	93. Esrevan	
	94. Swift Current	
	95. Moose Jaw	
	96. Melfort	
	97. Melville	
	98. Weyburn	
	10. Prince Albert District**	
	11. Meadow Lake District**	
	12. Shellbrook Agency**	Places
	13. N. Battleford District**	<5,000
	14. Yorkton District**	south
	15. Qu'Appelle District**	of DNS
	16. Saskatoon District**	
	<u>II. Outside Saskatchewan</u>	
	17. Winnipeg	
	18. Edmonton	
	19. Calgary	
	20. Vancouver and Victoria	
	21. Other Manitoba	
	22. Other Alberta	
	23. Other B.C.	
	24. Ontario	
	25. Other Canada	
	26. U.S.A.	
	27. Other	

* Except for Flin Flon and part of Lloydminster

** Refers to Department of Indian Affairs district boundaries

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Format</u>
12.	Missing Data Identifier Code = 0 if page 3/4 info or partial info available = 9 of page 3/4 info not available	I1

13.	Employment Status Code = 1 worked \geq 30 hours last week = 2 worked < 30 hours last week = 3 did not work due to lay off, vacation etc., = 4 did not work but had arrangements to start work = 5 did not work and did not look for work during last 4 weeks = 6 did not work and looked for full time work during last 4 weeks = 7 did not work and looked for part time work during last 4 weeks = 8 did not work and could not work for some reason = 9 unknown	I1

14.	Hours worked last week Code = # of hours worked last week = 00 if did not work = 99 unknown	I1

15.	Plans to Return to School Code = 1 yes = 2 no = 3 unknown	I1

16.	Weeks worked last year Code = # of weeks worked last year = 00 did not work last year = 88 never worked for wages = 99 unknown	I2

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Format</u>
17.	Present Job - CCDO Identifier Code = see Blishen/McRoberts classification	I4

18.	Socio-economic Index Code = see Blishen/McRoberts classification	F4.2

19.	Rank of Socio-economic Index Code = see Blishen/McRoberts classification	I3

20.	Length of Time Employed Code = 001 of < 1 month = 000 if unknown	I3

21.	Hours worked per week Code = # of hours = 00 if unknown	I2

22.	Weekly wages Code = \$/week = 0000 no response	I3

23.	(Last) or Previous Job - CCDO identifier Code = see Blishen/McRoberts classification	I4

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Format</u>
24.	(Last) Previous Job - SEI Code = see Blishen/McRoberts classification	F4.2

25.	(Last) or Previous Job - Rank of SEI Code = see Blishen/McRoberts classification	I3

26.	(Last) or Previous Job - Length of Employment Code = # of months = 001 of < 1 month = 000 if unknown	I3

27.	(Last) or Previous Job - Hours Worked/week Code = # of hours = 00 if unknown	I2

28.	(Last) or Previous Job - Reason for Leaving Code = 1 Lay off, Temporary Job, Summer Job, Company Closed = 2 Fired, Let Go = 3 Moved, Relocated = 4 Pregnancy, Child Care Problems = 5 Health Reasons, Injury = 6 To Change Jobs or Careers, Find or Take Better Job Promotion or Go to School = 7 Low Pay, Inadequate Income = 8 Job Hassles, personal or political, sexual harrassment, dispute with boss, poor hours or working conditions = 9 Other Reasons (Tired of it; stay home; Left to do volunteer work; other Family Problems, etc.,)	I1

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Format</u>
29.	(Last) or Previous Job - Length of Time since last worked Code = # of months = 000 if presently working = 001 if < 1 month = 999 if unknown	I3

30.	First Job in City - CCDO identifier Code = see Blishen/McRoberts classification	I4

31.	First Job in City - SEI Code = see Blishen/McRoberts classification	F4.2

32.	First Job in City - Rank of SEI Code = see Blishen/McRoberts classification	I3

33.	First Job in City - Length of Time Employed Code = 001 of < 1 month = 000 if unknown	I3

34.	First Job in City - Hours worked per week Code = # of hours = 00 if unknown	I2

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Format</u>
35.	First Job in City - Reason for Leaving Code = 1 Lay Off, Temporary Job, Summer Job, Company Closed = 2 Fired, Let Go = 3 Moved, Relocated = 4 Pregnancy, Child Care Problems = 5 Health Reasons, Injury = 6 To Change Jobs or Careers, Find or Take Better Job Promotion or Go to School = 7 Low Pay, Inadequate Income = 8 Job Hassles, Personal or Political, Sexual Harrassment, Dispute with Boss, Poor Hours of Working Conditions = 9 Other Reasons (Tired of it; stay home; Left to do volunteer work; other Family Problems, etc.,)	I1

36.	Number of Training Courses Taken Code = # of courses = 9 unknown = 0 none	I1

37.	Most Recent Training Course: Type Code = 1 upgrading = 2 skill or vocational = 3 on-the-job or employer sponsored = 4 life skills/job readiness = 5 personal development = 6 other/unknown	I1

38.	Perceived Success of Course Code = 1 yes = 2 no = 9 no response	I1

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Format</u>
39.	Use of CEC or SEC agencies Code = 1 used 1 or more and yes helped to get job = 2 used 1 or more and no if (they) did not help to get job = 3 never used	I1

40.	Use of other agencies Code = 1 used 1 or more and yet helped to get job = 2 used 1 or more and no if (they) did not help to get job = 3 never used	I1

41.	Perceived Barriers to Employment Code = 1 job information = 2 employer prejudice = 3 lack of training or education = 4 child care = 5 lack of experience = 6 other reason	I1

42.	Participation in Cultural Activities Code = 1 regularly = 2 occasionally = 3 never	I1

43.	Native Language Skills Code = 1 to 6 as per form = 7 none	I1

APPENDIX C
Procedure for Estimating
Populations

Estimating Populations

Population estimates generated in this study are derived from the general formula outlined below:

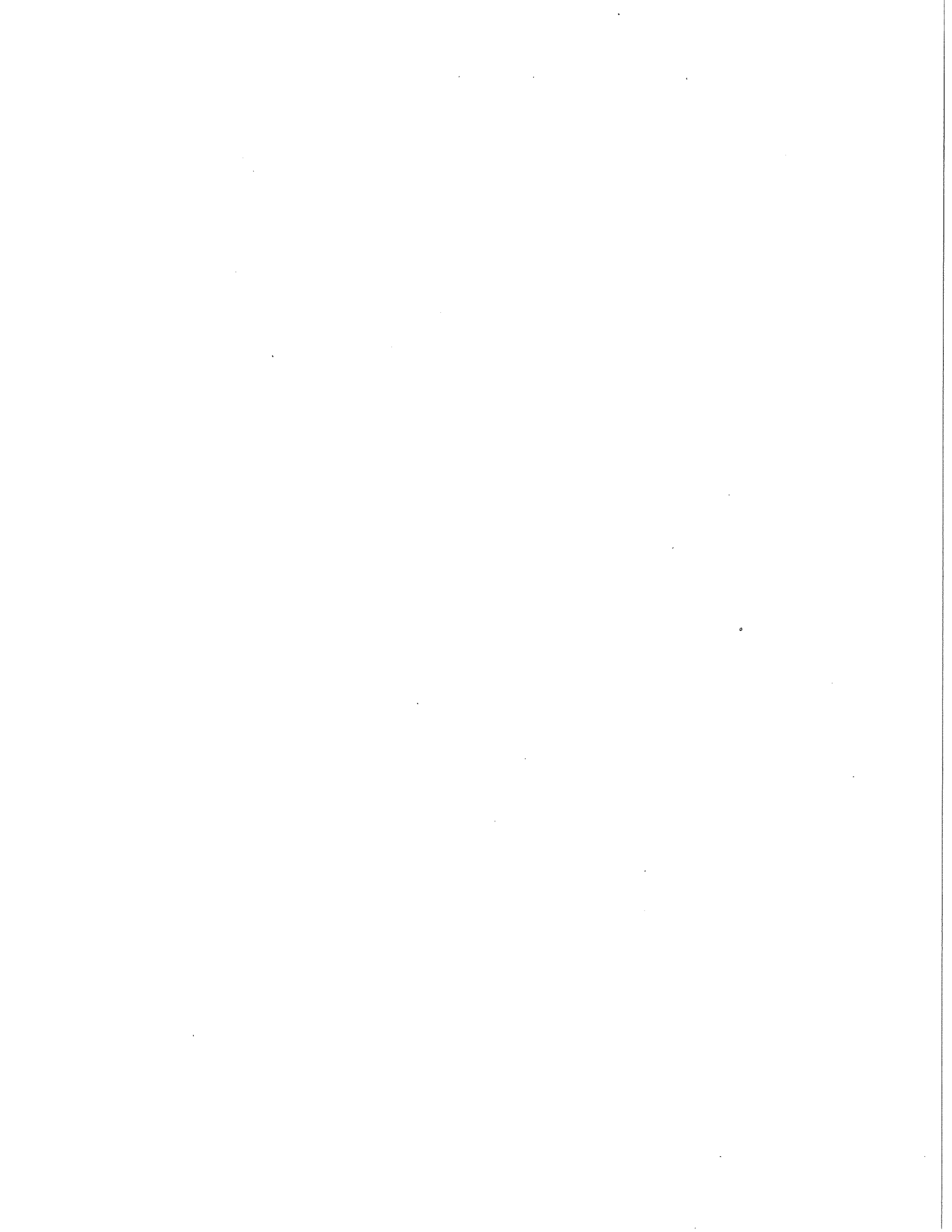
$$X_{.j}^{\Lambda} = \sum_{i=1}^n X_{ij} * \frac{1}{Y_i}$$

where $X_{.j}^{\Lambda}$ is the estimate of the size of the population in the j^{th} category of variable X .

X_{ij} is the actual number of observations in sampling area i and in the j^{th} category of variable X .

and

Y_i is the proportion of the population of households in sampling area i contacted via the survey (i.e. the sampling level).



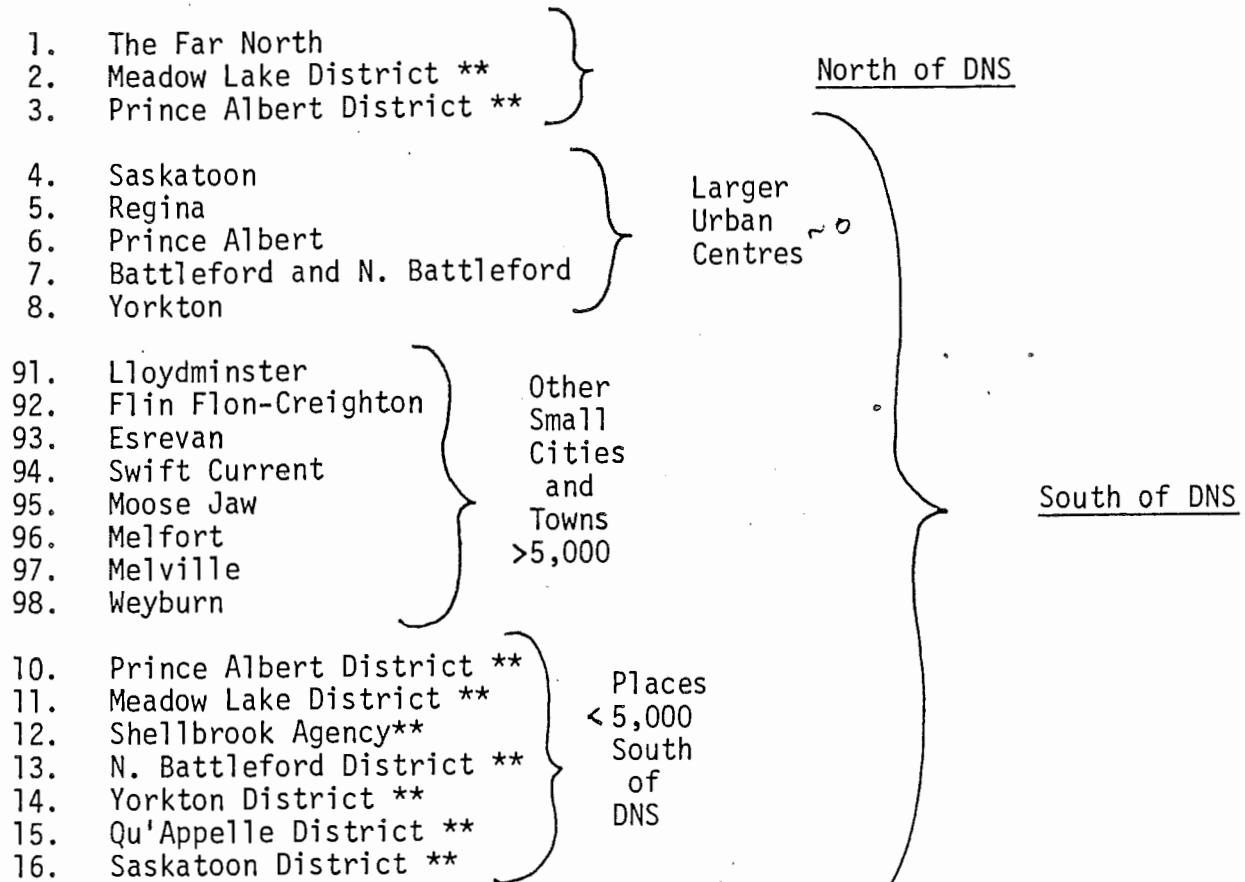
APPENDIX D
Migrant Origin Area
Classification

Place of Origin Codes

The origin area categories used in the study are aggregates of the response codes to the survey's question concerning "location of residence prior to last move to the city". These codes and the categories appear below in Table D - 1.

Places of Origin Codes

I. Within Saskatchewan *

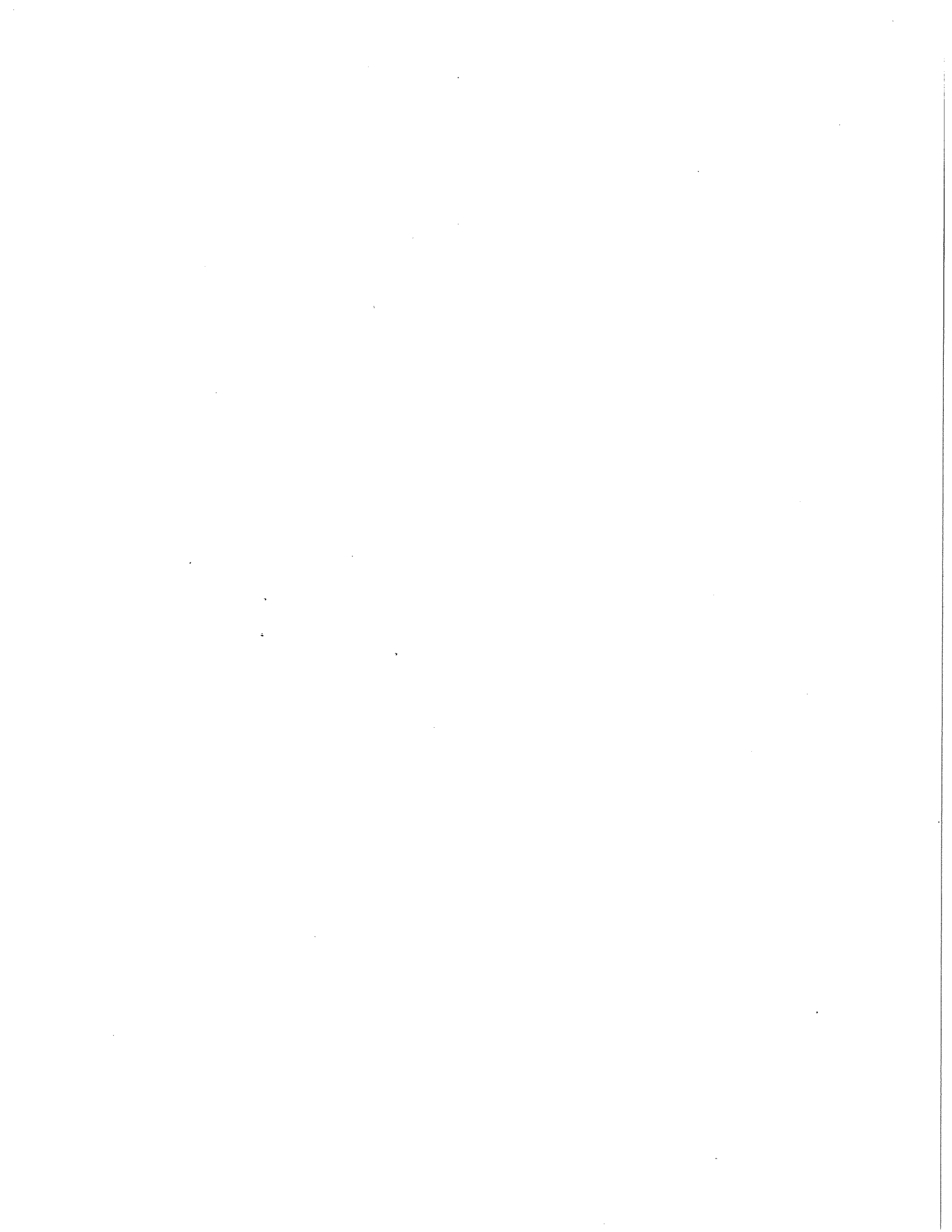


II. Outside Saskatchewan

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 17. Winnipeg | 22. Other Alberta |
| 18. Edmonton | 23. Other B.C. |
| 19. Calgary | 24. Ontario |
| 20. Vancouver and Victoria | 25. Other Canada |
| 21. Other Manitoba | 26. U.S.A. |
| | 27. Other |

* Except for Flin Flon and part of Lloydminster

** Refer to Department of Indian Affairs district boundaries.



APPENDIX E
Population Projection
Procedures

Assumption 1 - General Fertility Rates*

Source: Estimated from birth data contained in the survey data base.

<u>Sub Group</u>	Births/1000 females aged 15-44 (1981)	
	<u>Regina</u>	<u>Saskatoon</u>
Status Indians	125.5	176.6
Metis/non-status Indians	104.0	123.4

* Includes births to women migrating to the city during the previous 12 month period.

Assumption 2 - Mortality Rates

Source: A. Siggner (1979) regarding 1973-76 averages for Canadian Indians

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Deaths/1000 population</u>
4 weeks - 1 year	14.0/1000
1 - 4 years	3.1/1000
5 - 19 years	1.9/1000
20 - 44 years	6.0/1000
45 - 64 years	15.7/1000
65+ years	57.0/1000

Assumption 3 - Annual Net Migration Rates

Source: Estimated from duration of residence in the city data from survey.

$$NMR_{jhe} = \sum_{i=13}^{60} \sum_{l=1}^{\Lambda} X_{ijkl} / 4 \text{ (years)}$$

Where X_{ijkl} is the population estimate of individuals in duration of residence category i (in months since arriving in the city), age group j , sex category k and native group l .



APPENDIX F
Additional Table

Table F - 1

Length of Residence in the City by Sex and Native Group, Natives Aged 15+ Years
Regina and Saskatoon, 1982

Sub-Group	<u>Length of Time Since Last Moved to the City</u>							
	(No. of Months)							
	<u>Regina</u>				<u>Saskatoon</u>			
	<u><12</u>	<u>12-59</u>	<u>60+</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u><12</u>	<u>12-59</u>	<u>60+</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Status Indian</u>								
Males	261	365	842	1468	222	309	293	824
Females	339	502	1343	2184	416	488	578	1482
Total	600	867	2185	3652	638	797	871	2306
	(16.4)	(23.7)	(59.8)	(99.9)	(27.7)	(34.6)	(37.8)	(100.0)
<u>Metis/Non-Status Indian</u>								
Males	124	175	727	1026	157	106	267	530
Females	155	195	980	1329	270	196	460	926
Total	279	370	1707	2355	427	302	727	1456
	(11.8)	(15.7)	(72.5)	(100.0)	(29.3)	(20.7)	(49.9)	(99.9)
<u>Total Native</u>								
Males	385	540	1569	2494	379	415	560	1354
Females	494	697	2323	3513	686	684	1038	2408
Total	879	1237	3892	6007	1065	1099	1598	3762
	(14.6)	(20.6)	(64.8)	(100.0)	(28.3)	(29.2)	(42.5)	(100.0)

