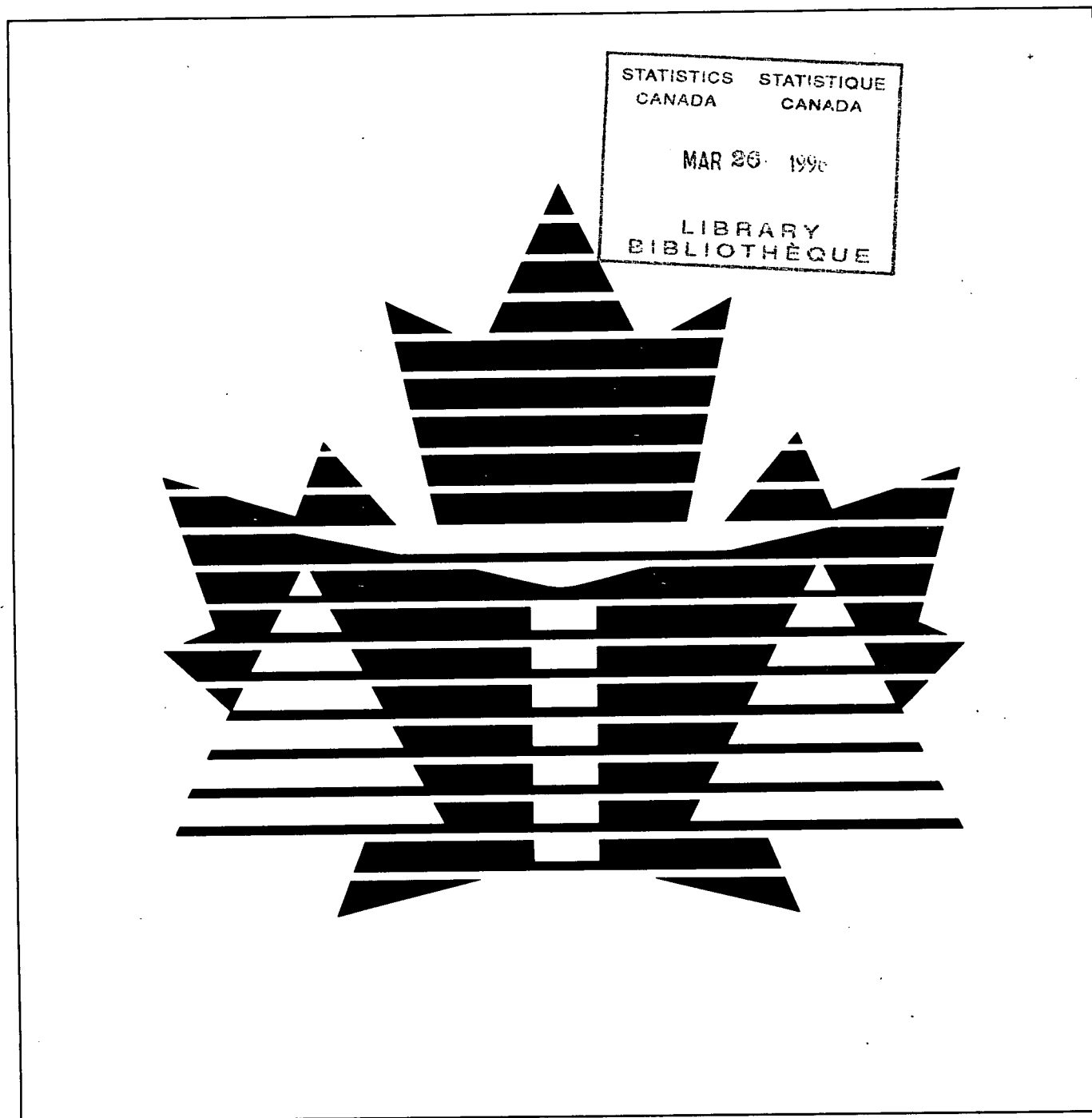


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Crime in Aboriginal Communities

Saskatchewan 1989

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics



Statistics
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Canada

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Crime in Aboriginal Communities

Saskatchewan 1989

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Preface

In November, 1989, the Justice Information Council approved "special studies and analysis" as a strategic component of Centre activities. It was agreed that the first study, to be completed in 1990-91, would focus on justice issues and the aboriginal population. Based on consultations with members of the Liaison Officers Committee (LOC), and taking into account the limitations of available data, the Centre recommended a community-based study of crime on Indian reserves within the context of social and economic conditions. The general design was approved by the LOC Executive in June 1990.

The study was to be conducted in two phases. In Phase I, the feasibility of the study was to be assessed, using Saskatchewan as a prototype province. In Phase II, the study was to be extended to other provinces, pending LOC Executive approval to proceed. Based on an interim feasibility report in September, 1990, the LOC Executive decided to discontinue the study following the Saskatchewan prototype.

This paper summarizes the findings from the Saskatchewan prototype study. It demonstrates the feasibility of obtaining crime statistics for Indian reserves that are policed by the RCMP and converting these statistics into Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) format. It also points out the difficulties in studying crime on Indian reserves within the context of social and economic conditions. Since reserve populations tend to be relatively small, reserve data were examined collectively within court catchment areas. Given that there are only twelve court catchment areas in Saskatchewan with populated reserves, a detailed analysis of crime data within the context of social and economic conditions was not possible. Data for individual reserves or alternate methods of aggregating reserve data should be considered in any future attempts to study relationships between crime and socio-economic conditions.

Although the relationships between levels of crime on reserve and social and economic conditions could not be fully explored, this study has demonstrated that it is feasible to obtain crime data for Indian reserves policed by the RCMP (i.e., almost all reserves outside of central Canada). The RCMP has expressed strong support for collecting reserve crime data through the UCR Survey on an ongoing basis. Resource management decisions would benefit from the availability of Indian reserve crime data that are compatible with urban and rural crime statistics obtained through the UCR Survey. The topical issue of native-based police forces serves to underline the growing importance of standardized Indian reserve crime data to federal, provincial, and native governments alike.

Acknowledgements

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police maintains one of the few systems in Canada from which crime data can be accessed at the Indian reserve level. Appreciation and thanks are expressed for their cooperative involvement, without which this study would not be possible.

The contributions of those who supported the study are gratefully acknowledged:

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Highlights

- in 1989, almost 7,000 Criminal Code, provincial statute, and federal statute offences were reported on Indian reserves in Saskatchewan, representing about 4% of all offences in the province
- the proportion of offences reported on reserve (4.2%) was higher than the proportion of the population living on reserve (2.7%)
- with 14.6% of the provincial total, reserves were over-represented with respect to violent crime and marginally so for property (3.1%) and traffic crime (4.3%)
- violent and traffic crime rates were higher on reserve than in either other rural or urban areas while the property crime rate was higher than the rural rate but slightly lower than the urban rate
- there was little difference in the proportion of violent offences cleared by charge among reserve, other rural, and urban areas, but a higher proportion of property offences were cleared by charge on reserve than in either other rural or urban areas
- the proportion of people within the young offender age category (12 to 17) is almost twice as high on reserve than off reserve; conversely, persons aged 18 and over comprise a much higher proportion of the off reserve population (71% versus 48%)
- differences in age distribution have a major impact on rates of persons charged with violent and property offences; if the on reserve adult/youth distribution was the same as the off reserve distribution, then the rate of persons charged with violent offences on reserve would be higher than the true rate and the comparable rate for property offences would be lower
- there is a statistically noteworthy relationship between rates of persons charged with property and violent offences on reserve; rates of persons charged with property offences tended to be high in communities where the comparable rates for violent offences were also high

Introduction

This paper describes reported crime on Indian reserves in Saskatchewan and includes demographic and socio-economic profiles of reserve communities. Reserve crime data (1989) were supplied by RCMP headquarters while community characteristics data were obtained from the 1986 Census of Population.

Two statistical systems are used to describe crime on Indian reserves – the Uniform Crime Reporting System (UCR) and the Sub-Provincial Database System. UCR reporting standards and processing systems were applied to RCMP reserve data to maximize comparability with statistics gathered through the annual UCR Survey. Reserve data were then distributed by justice administration areas (JAA's), which correspond to the "catchment" or service area of the Provincial Criminal Divisions Courts of Record. In addition, the Sub-Provincial Database System made it possible to report crime data by three levels of aggregation within each court catchment area - reserves, other rural areas, and urban areas.

Crime data are supplemented by community profiles obtained from the 1986 Census of Population. These profiles, containing selected demographic, social, and economic indicators, are provided separately for reserve communities and other communities within each JAA.

This report is divided into three parts. Part 1 describes the nature of the Saskatchewan database, including coverage, the geographic organization of data, data elements, and data limitations. Study findings are presented in Part 2. This part begins with an overview of how the reserve population is distributed among and within JAA's. Section 2.2 compares the nature and volume of crime among reserves, other rural areas, and urban areas while Section 2.3 provides comparisons of social and economic conditions on and off reserve. Part 2 ends with a general discussion of findings. Tables containing crime and Census data are included in Part 3.

Part 1. The Database

1.1 Coverage

Three sources were used to produce the study frame. As of December, 1987, the RCMP implemented a zone-coding policy for all Indian reserves in Saskatchewan. These codes constitute the master list of reserves for the purpose of this study. A list of Indian reserves was also obtained from the 1986 Census of Population for comparison purposes, and a third list, from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), was used to explain differences between the RCMP and Census lists.

All populated reserves in Saskatchewan are included in the study frame, representing a total of 94 reserve-coded areas. The total number of reserves in Saskatchewan exceeds 94 because, in some cases, the RCMP assigns one reserve code to more than one reserve. Further, a substantial number of reserves are unpopulated and are therefore excluded from the study frame. See Table 34 in Appendix A for further details.

1.2 Geographic Units of Analysis

Crime data are aggregated at a primary and secondary level. The first level of analysis is the "court catchment area", otherwise known as the justice administration area (JAA). Crime data are further aggregated within each JAA at the "reserve", "other rural", and "urban" levels.

The primary unit of analysis for Census data is also the JAA. Although Census data are available at the aggregate reserve level within each JAA, they are not further disaggregated at the urban and rural levels. Rather, Census data are aggregated at two levels within each JAA - "on reserve" and "off reserve".

In total, there are 15 JAA's in Saskatchewan. However, data for the three southern JAA's (Weyburn and Estevan, Moose Jaw, Swift Current) are combined due to their very small reserve populations and offence counts. The combined JAA's are referred to as "South" (JAA 1). Boundaries for the 13 resulting JAA's are shown in Figure 1.

1.3 Database Contents

Crime Data

The study required equivalent crime data for reserve and off reserve communities to facilitate comparative analysis within and among JAA's. Crime data in Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) format are the best known measures of crime at the reserve level, and therefore, UCR compatible data sets were used in this study.

Reserve crime data were provided by the RCMP in UCR format and the data tape was processed through the UCR computerized system. Urban crime data included crime reported by all municipal police forces to the UCR Survey. Other rural crime data is a residual category, derived by subtracting reserve and urban figures from total UCR figures.

The UCR Survey records the number of offences or criminal incidents reported by the police. Where multiple offences occur within one incident, the most serious offence only within the incident is recorded. In this study, three major offence types are examined - violent, property, and traffic (Criminal Code and selected provincial statute traffic offences). In addition, tables are included for those offences which account for most of the crime on reserve - assault, break and enter, theft, and impaired traffic offences (more detail is available in machine-readable form). Four units of count are used to examine violent and property offences - actual offences, offences cleared, youths charged, and adults charged. Only actual offences are used to examine traffic crime.

Community Profile Data

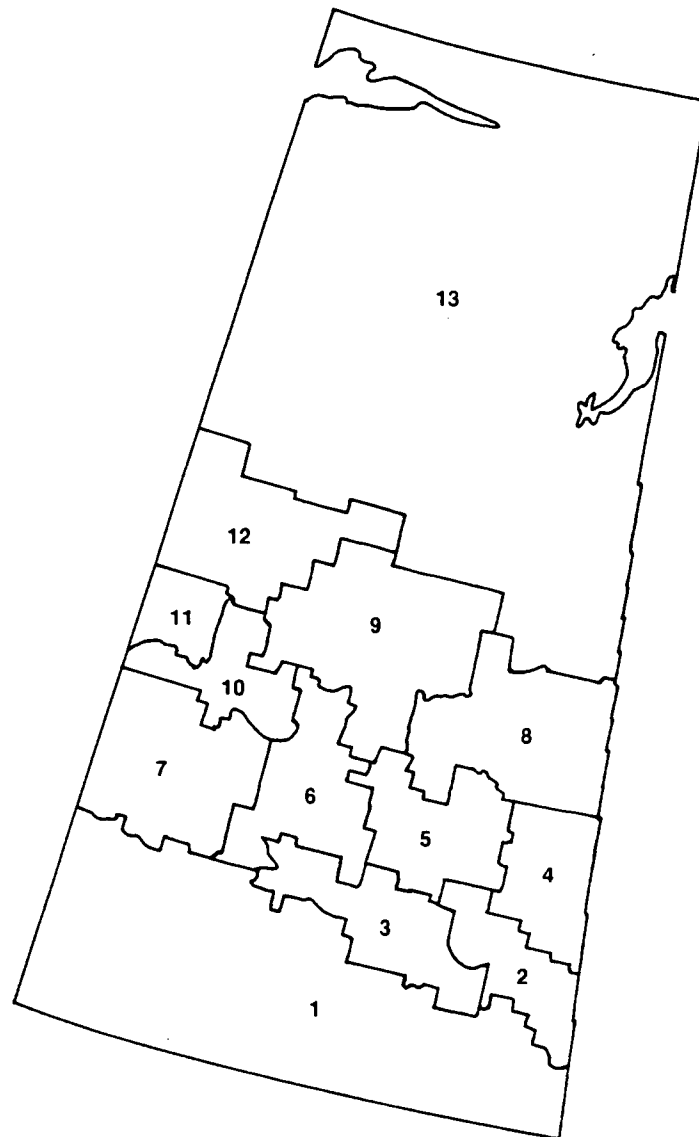
The most recent Census of Population was conducted in 1986. Demographic, social and economic profiles of reserve communities and other communities within each JAA were obtained from this source. Eleven major categories of information are included for each on reserve and off reserve profile - aboriginal population, aboriginal home language, age, gender, education, unemployment, labour force participation, average income, source of income, housing conditions, and parental status.

Population Data

Reserve populations are based on the 1986 Census while off reserve populations are based on post-censal estimates for 1989 which have been adjusted to match JAA boundaries.

Figure 1

Justice Administration Areas, Saskatchewan



JAA 1	South	JAA 8	Melfort
JAA 2	Melville	JAA 9	Prince Albert
JAA 3	Regina	JAA 10	North Battleford
JAA 4	Yorkton	JAA 11	Lloydminster
JAA 5	Wynyard	JAA 12	Meadow Lake
JAA 6	Saskatoon	JAA 13	La Ronge
JAA 7	Kerrobert		

1.4 Data Limitations

There are four major limitations to this study, primarily due to the nature of available data sources. Each of these limitations, described below, should be carefully considered when interpreting study findings.

Police-Reported Crime

The crime data included in this report are based on official police reports. In reality, we know that there are numerous crimes that are never reported to the police. In fact, victimization surveys suggest that there is at least as much reported crime as unreported crime (Canadian Urban Victimization Survey, 1982; General Social Survey, 1987). It is also important to note that geographic isolation, community culture, and police-community relations may have an impact on whether or not a criminal incident is reported to the police, and if reported, how it is dealt with. Further, police presence on a reserve has a direct impact on the amount of activity reported.

It should also be noted that there may be differences in the method of reporting crime data among municipal police forces and the RCMP. The extent to which this is true in Saskatchewan is not known.

Crime Rates

Reserve crime rates should be interpreted with caution, largely because they are based on 1986 population estimates and 1989 crime data. The extent to which reserve populations have changed since 1986 is not known. In particular, Bill C-31 (i.e. 1985 amendments to the Indian Act which, among other things, restores status and band membership rights to people who were not entitled to them under the provisions of previous legislation) is expected to have an impact on the reported size of reserve populations in the future.

Cross-Sectional Data

Being a cross-sectional rather than longitudinal study, the extent to which 1989 results reflect long-standing patterns is not known. Also, the demographic, social, and economic profiles of reserve and non-reserve communities are based on the 1986 Census. The extent to which conditions have changed since that time is not known.

Level of Aggregation

Reserve level crime data are not included in this report for two reasons. First, crime rates are less reliable at the reserve level than at an aggregate level, and could result in misleading comparisons. Secondly, the RCMP occasionally assigns crime data for specific reserves to another reserve code, which may lead to misleading results. Reserve crime data are properly assigned within RCMP detachment boundaries, which are in turn, generally compatible with JAA boundaries. Adjustments were made for two detachments which respond for reserves located in different JAA's.

Part 2. Findings

2.1 Population Overview

At the time of the 1986 Census, 27,871 people lived on Indian reserves in Saskatchewan, representing about 3% of the provincial population and 13% of the national Indian reserve and settlement population.

2.1.1 Reserve Populations

The reserve population is unevenly distributed among the province's court catchment areas. One-quarter of reserve residents live in La Ronge (JAA 13), which comprises the northern region of Saskatchewan. Prince Albert (JAA 9) ranks second to La Ronge in percent share of the native population (15%). The distribution among the remaining JAA's ranges from 2% to 10%, with one exception - no reserves are located in Kerrobert (JAA 7). Refer to the map on page 11 for the names and geographic boundaries corresponding to the JAA numbers in Figure 2.

2.1.2 JAA Populations

The population distribution within JAA's also varies. The northern areas of La Ronge (JAA 13) and Meadow Lake (JAA 12) have the highest proportion of reserve residents - 30% and 17% respectively. Reserve populations in each of the remaining JAA's account for 8% or less of the total population.

Melville (JAA 2) and Wynyard (JAA 5) have the highest proportion of people living in rural areas off reserve (approximately two-thirds) while the populations in Regina (JAA 3) and Saskatoon (JAA 6) are predominately urban (82%).

Figure 2

Distribution of Reserve Population, Saskatchewan, 1986

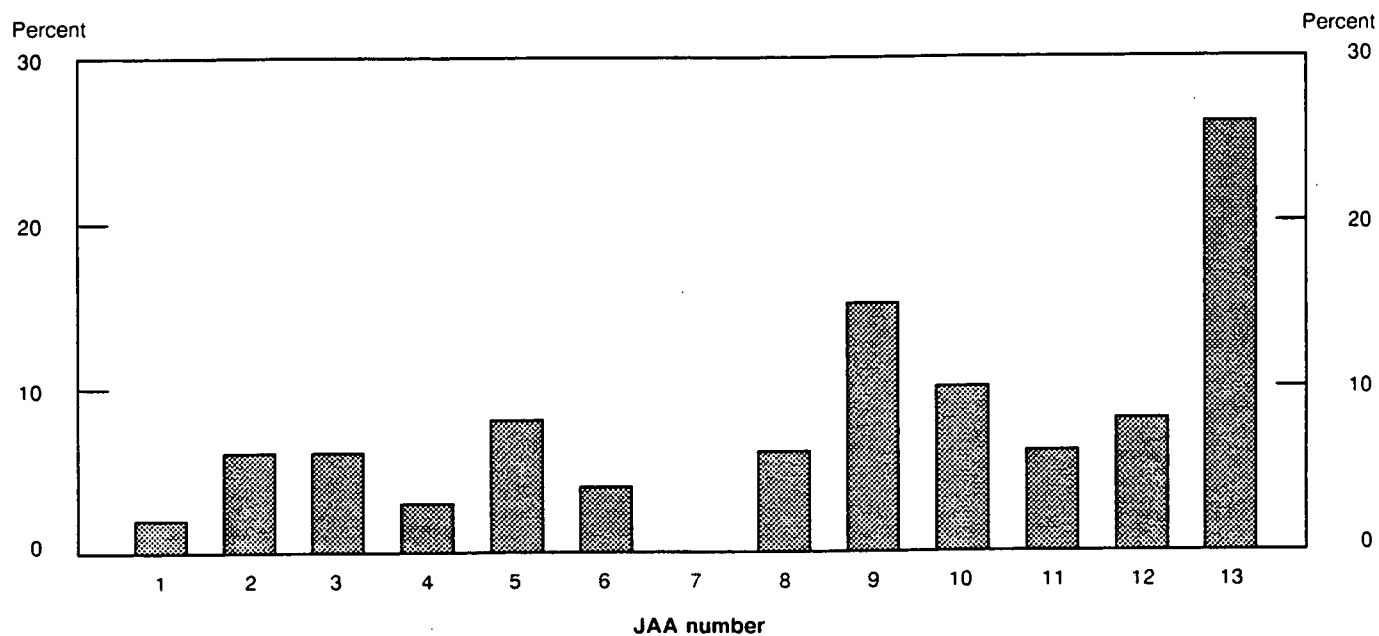
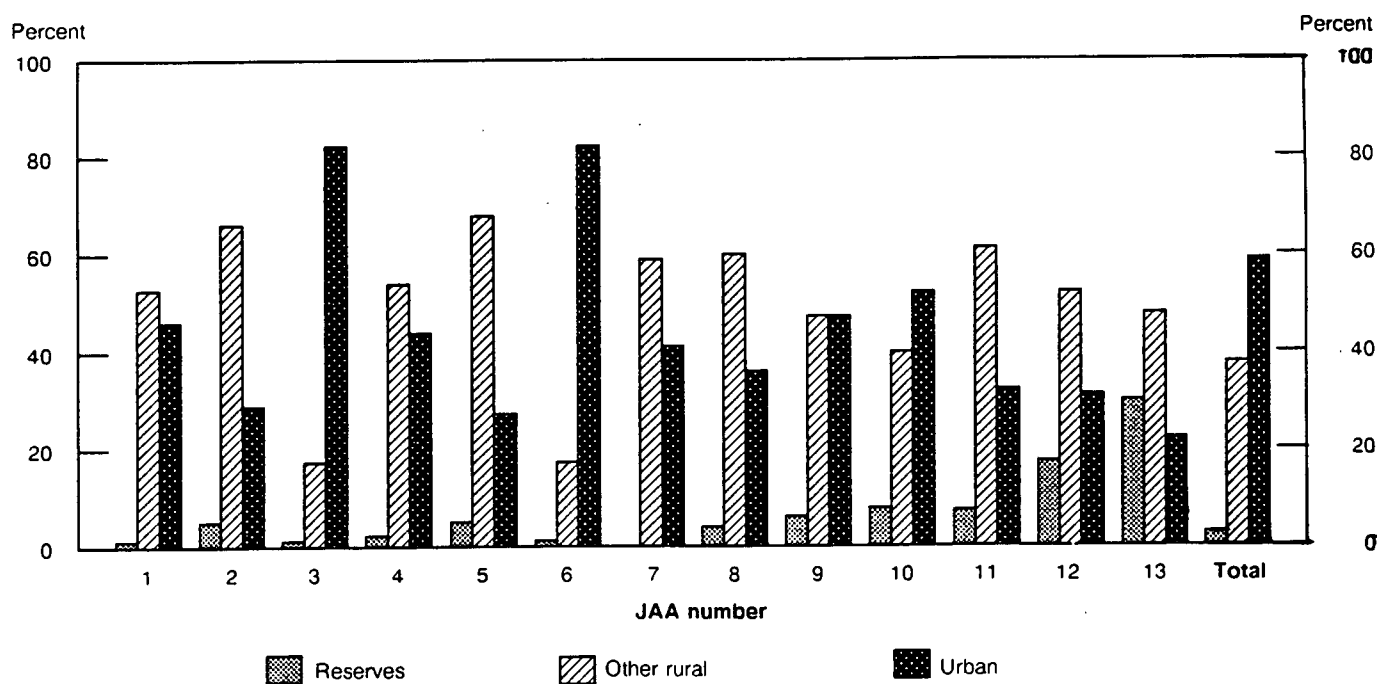


Figure 3

Distribution of JAA Population, Saskatchewan, 1986



Source: 1986 Census (Reference Table 24)

Note: There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA7)

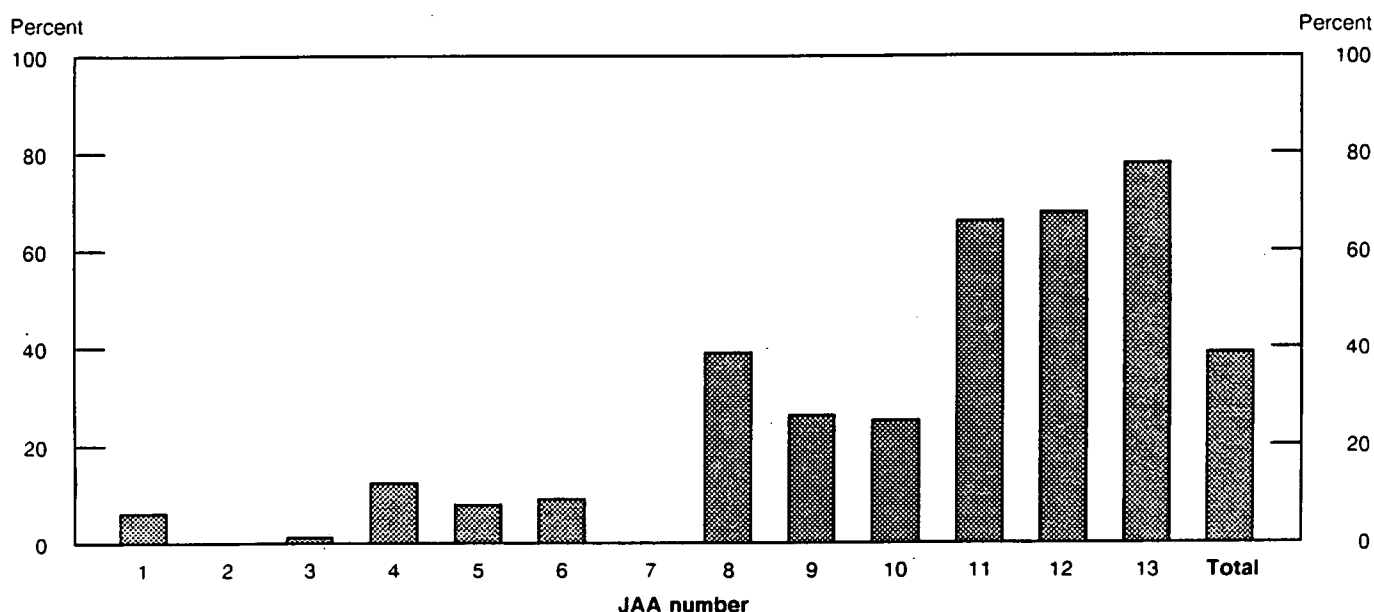
2.1.3 Demographics

Saskatchewan's reserve population is relatively homogeneous. The large majority of residents (98%) are of aboriginal ancestry and almost all are North American Indians. This applies equally in all JAA's. In the 1986 Census, numerous combinations of aboriginal ancestry could be reported, for example, North American Indian, Inuit, Metis, mixed aboriginal ancestry, or aboriginal and non-aboriginal ancestry.

Despite a common ancestry, reserve communities show considerable variation in the use of an aboriginal language at home. About 40% of all families on reserve use an aboriginal language most of the time. However, as shown in Figure 4, the proportions are considerably higher in the upper half of the province, and particularly, in the North (La Ronge JAA 13).

Figure 4

Aboriginal Home Language, Reserves, Saskatchewan, 1986



Source: 1986 Census (Reference Table 26)

Note: There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA7)

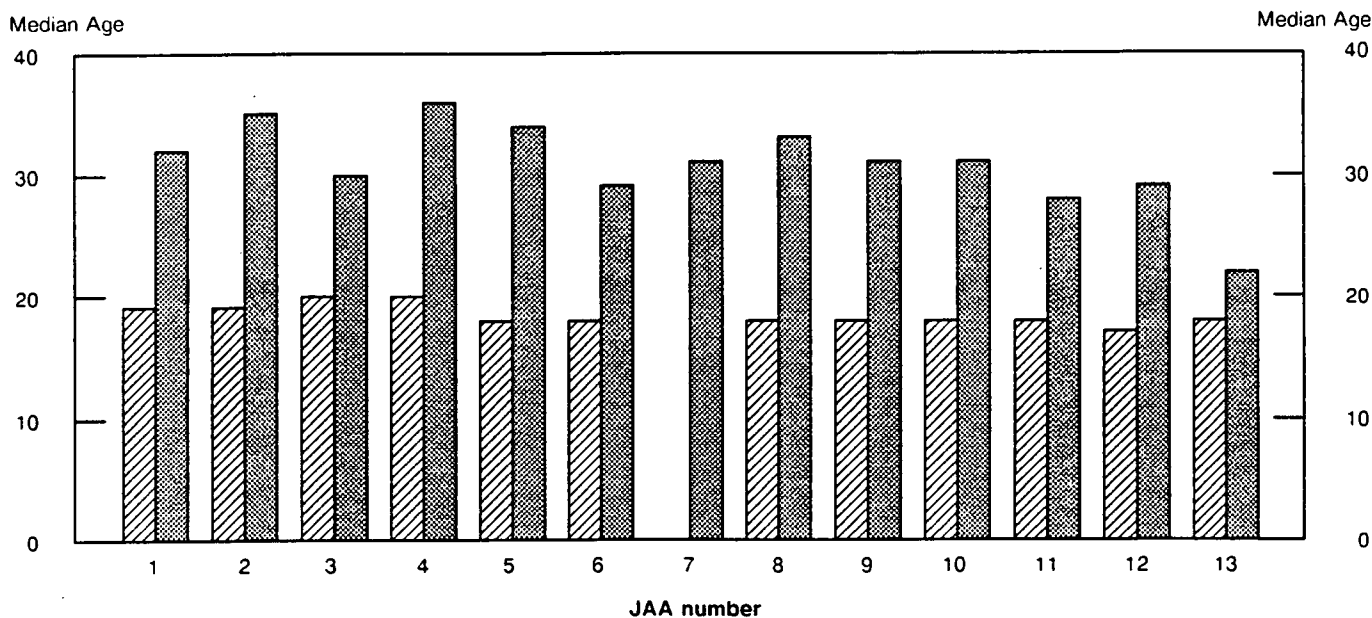
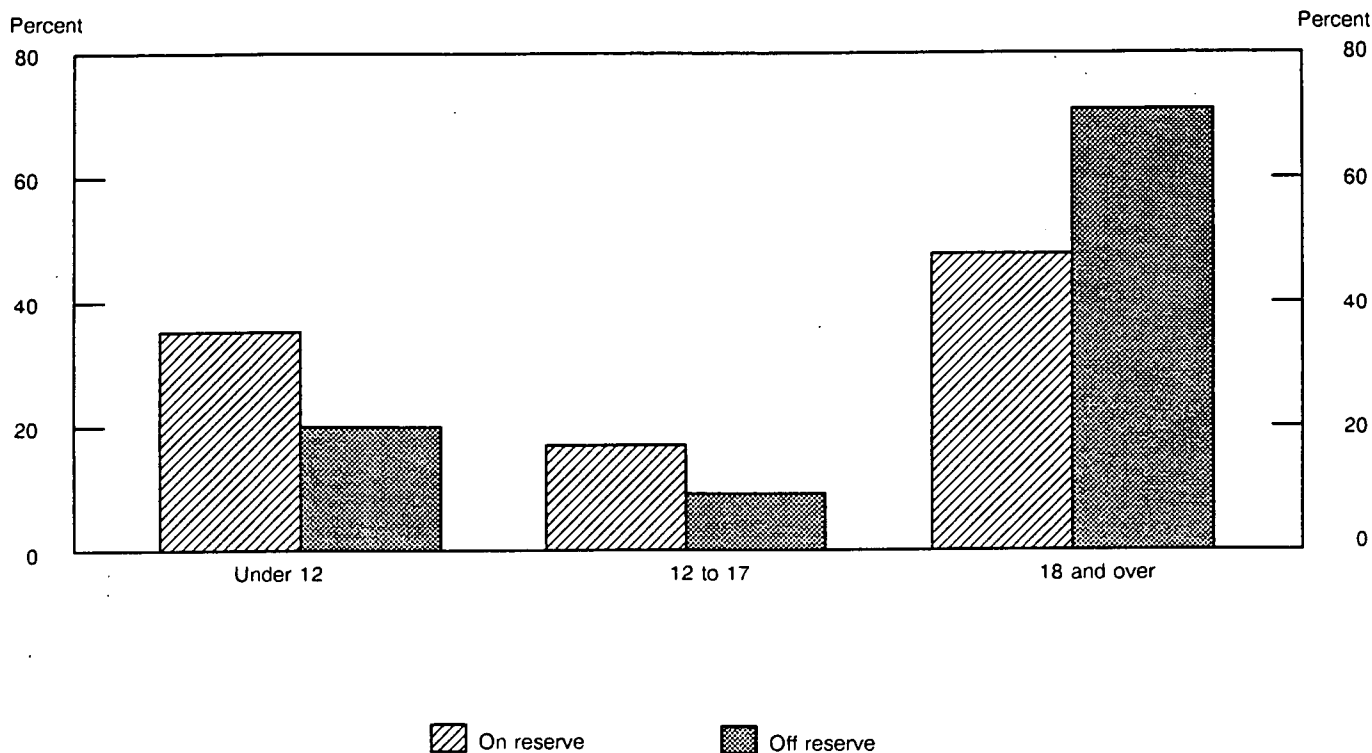
It is noteworthy that a large proportion of residents living off reserve in northern Saskatchewan are of aboriginal ancestry. This may help to explain the smaller differences in crime rates and socio-economic conditions observed on and off reserve in the north. About two-thirds of La Ronge's off reserve population is of aboriginal ancestry. The families located off reserve in La Ronge also report the highest use of an aboriginal home language (28%) among off reserve JAA families. Meadow Lake (JAA 12) also has a high proportion of aboriginal people living off reserve relative to the other JAA's (28%).

Although the distribution of males and females on and off reserve is roughly equivalent, the age distributions differ markedly. In all JAA's except La Ronge (JAA 13) the median age on reserve is at least 10 years lower than the median age off reserve. In La Ronge, where a high proportion of off reserve residents are of aboriginal ancestry, the difference in median age is smaller.

Just over one-third of the reserve population is under the age of criminal responsibility (12 years), compared to one fifth of the off reserve population. The proportion of persons within the young offender age category (12 to 17) is almost twice as high on reserve than off reserve and can be expected to increase in future years as the younger cohort ages (under 12). This pattern is generally repeated at the JAA level with two exceptions. The difference in the proportion of youth (12 to 17) on and off reserve in La Ronge (JAA 13) and Meadow Lake (JAA 12) is less pronounced.

Figure 5

Age Distribution, Saskatchewan, 1986



Source: 1986 Census (Reference Table 27)

Note: There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA7)

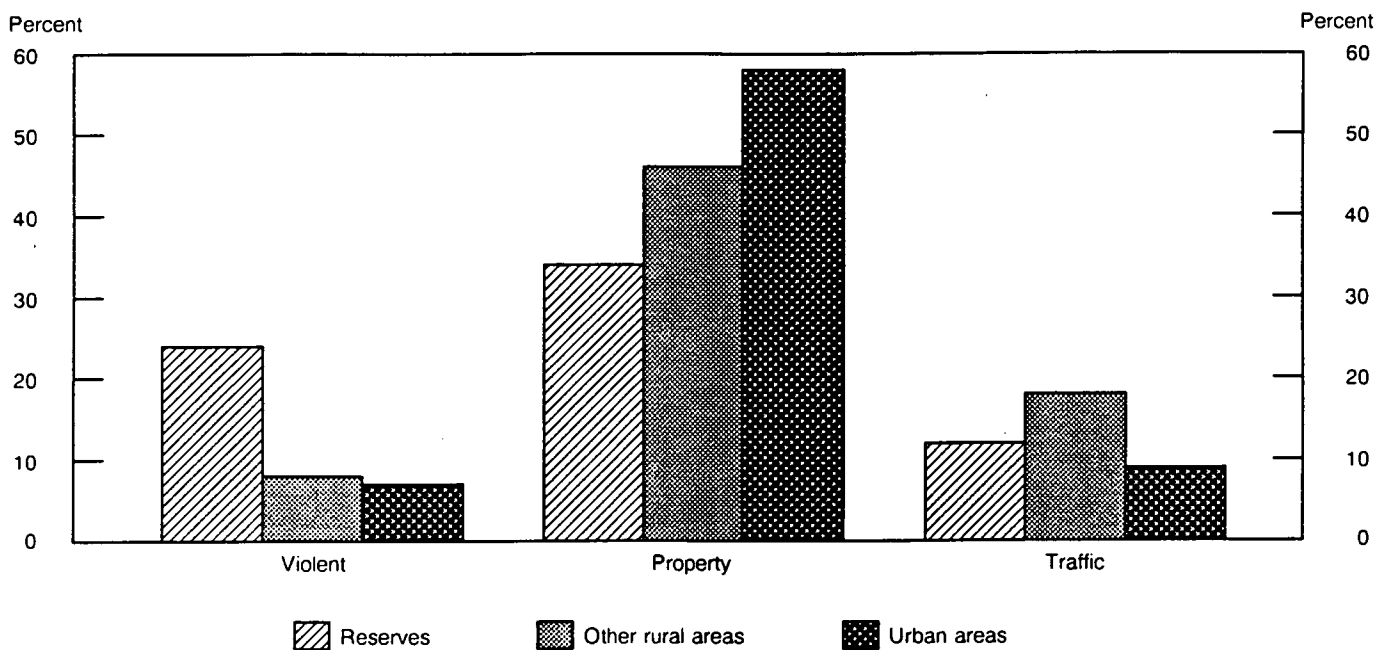
2.2 Crime Statistics

In 1989, 6,907 offences (including traffic offences) were reported on reserve – 6,032 were Criminal Code offences, 263 were federal statute offences, and 612 were provincial statute offences. The total number of offences reported on reserve represents 4.2% of all offences in Saskatchewan. This proportion is slightly higher than the proportion of the Saskatchewan population living on reserve (2.7%).

The nature of crime on reserve differs markedly from that which characterizes other rural communities and urban centres. Most striking is the higher proportion of violent offences reported on reserve. As shown in Figure 6, violent offences account for about one-quarter of all Criminal Code offences on reserve, compared to less than 10% in other rural and urban areas. Property offences comprise a lower proportion of total Criminal Code offences on reserve compared to other rural and urban areas, while the proportion of traffic offences on reserve is lower than in other rural areas, but slightly higher than in urban areas.

Figure 6

Major Offence Categories, Criminal Code, Saskatchewan, 1989



Reference Table 1

Detailed offence categories reveal some interesting differences on and off reserve. For example, offence rates for theft over \$1,000, drug crime and prostitution are low on reserve relative to provincial rates, while offence rates for crimes involving offensive weapons are somewhat higher on reserve. Due to the very small frequencies associated with specific offences, the major focus of this section is on three aggregated offence categories – violent, property, and traffic. Crime terminology is defined in the glossary (Appendix B).

2.2.1 Violent Crime

A disproportionately high percentage of violent offences is reported on reserve in relation to the size of the reserve population. About 15% of all violent offences are reported on reserve, while reserve residents account for only 2.7% of the provincial population.

Actual Offences

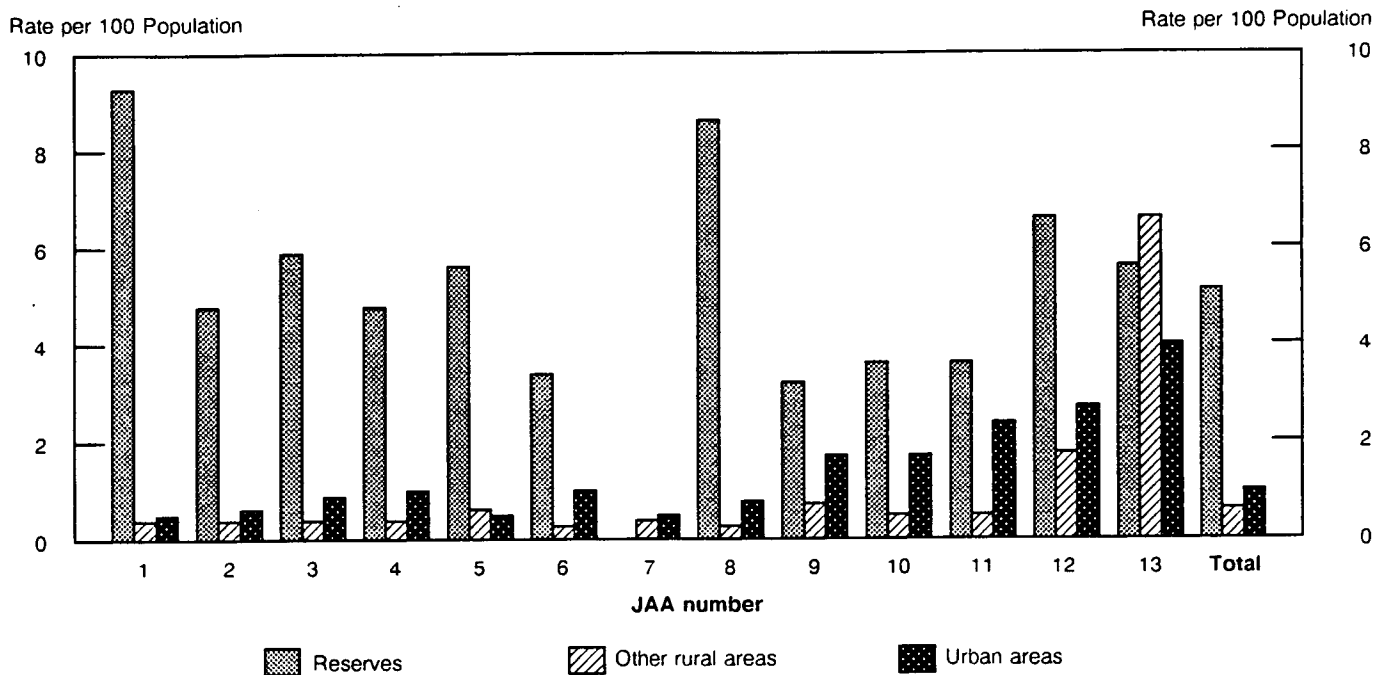
Close to ten thousand (9,726) violent offences were reported in Saskatchewan in 1989, accounting for 6% of all offences reported by the police. On reserve, 1,423 violent offences were reported, representing 21% of all reserve offences.

Almost all violent offences on reserve (97%) and in other rural areas (96%) involve assault. Although still high, assaults comprise a smaller proportion of violent offences in urban areas (88%).

Offence rates per 100 population are considerably higher on reserve (5.1) than in other rural areas (0.6) and urban areas (1.0). As shown in Figure 7, reserve rates are consistently higher in all JAA's except La Ronge (JAA 13), where the rural rate exceeds the reserve rate. Reserve rates are highest in the South (JAA 1) and Melfort (JAA 8).

Figure 7

Violent Offence Rates, Saskatchewan, 1989



Note: There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA7)
Reference Table 2

Clearance Rates

The proportion of offences cleared by the police on reserve (84%) and in other rural areas (87%) is considerably higher than for urban areas (71%); however, the rate of offences cleared by charge is roughly equivalent in all geographic areas (between 55% and 60%). This implies that a higher proportion of offences are "cleared otherwise" on reserves and in other rural areas. The reader is cautioned that this may, in part, be due to differences in RCMP and municipal police force reporting practices.

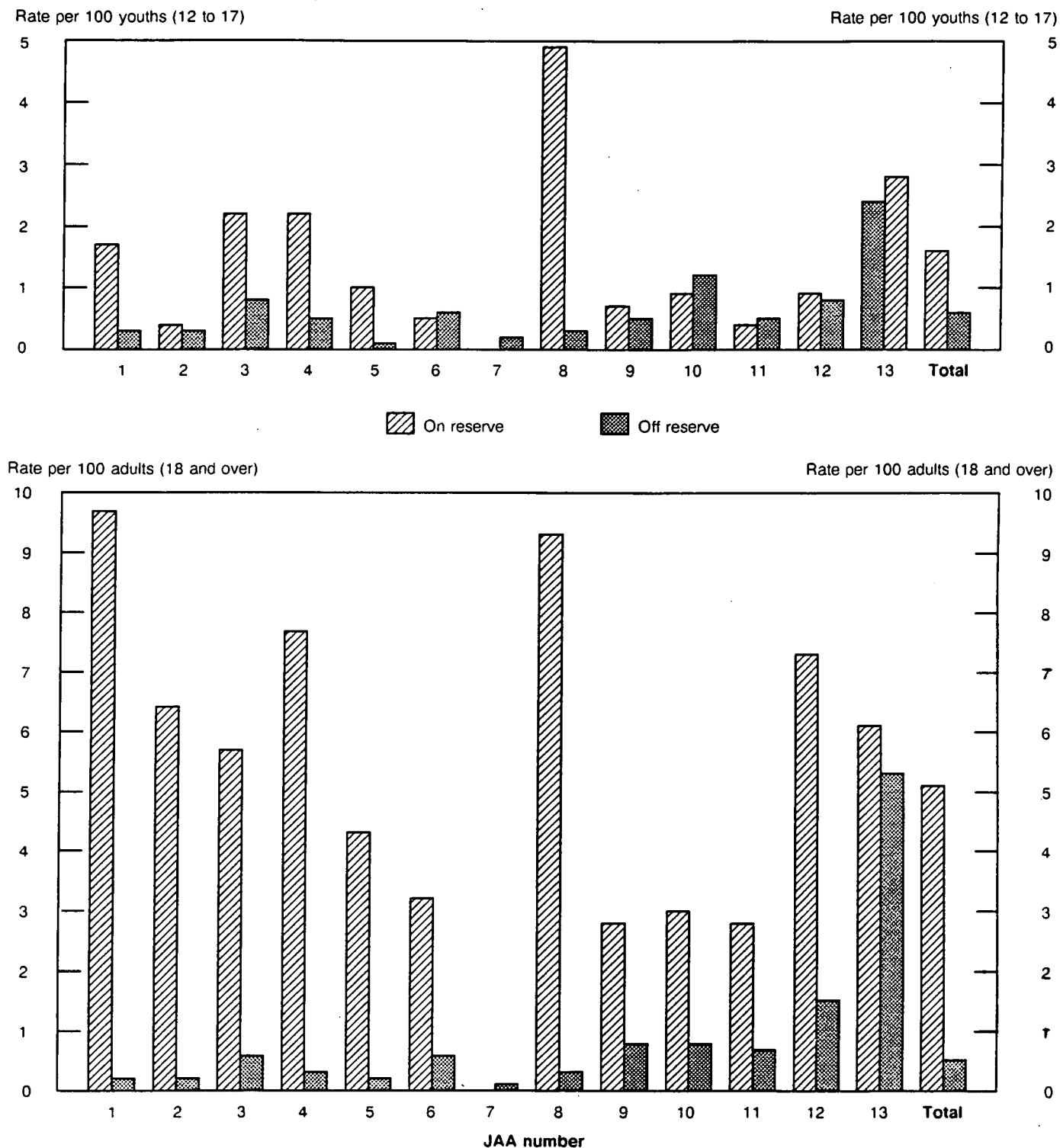
Urban clearance rates are not consistently lower than reserve and rural rates at the JAA level. For example, clearance rates for urban areas exceed 80% in all but four JAA's. For further details refer to Tables 4 and 5 in Part 3.

Adults and Youths Charged

The vast majority of persons charged with violent offences are 18 years of age and over. In 1989, 90% of the 757 people charged on reserve were adults. The comparable off reserve proportion was 88%.

Figure 8

Persons Charged Rates, Violent Offences, Saskatchewan, 1989



Note: There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA7)
Reference Tables 6 and 7

Although the distribution of adults and youths charged is similar on and off reserve, rate comparisons for adults and young persons show substantial differences. The rate of adults charged per 100 adults on reserve is about ten times higher than off reserve (5.1 versus 0.5). The rate of youths charged for violent offences is also higher on reserve but to a lesser extent (1.6 versus 0.6).

Unlike adult rates, youth rates are not consistently higher in all JAA's. As illustrated in Figure 8, the difference in on and off reserve youth rates is most pronounced in Melfort (JAA 8).

2.2.2 Property Crime

There is close to an equal balance between the proportion of Saskatchewan's population on reserve (2.7%) and the proportion of property offences reported to the police on reserve (3.1%).

Actual Offences

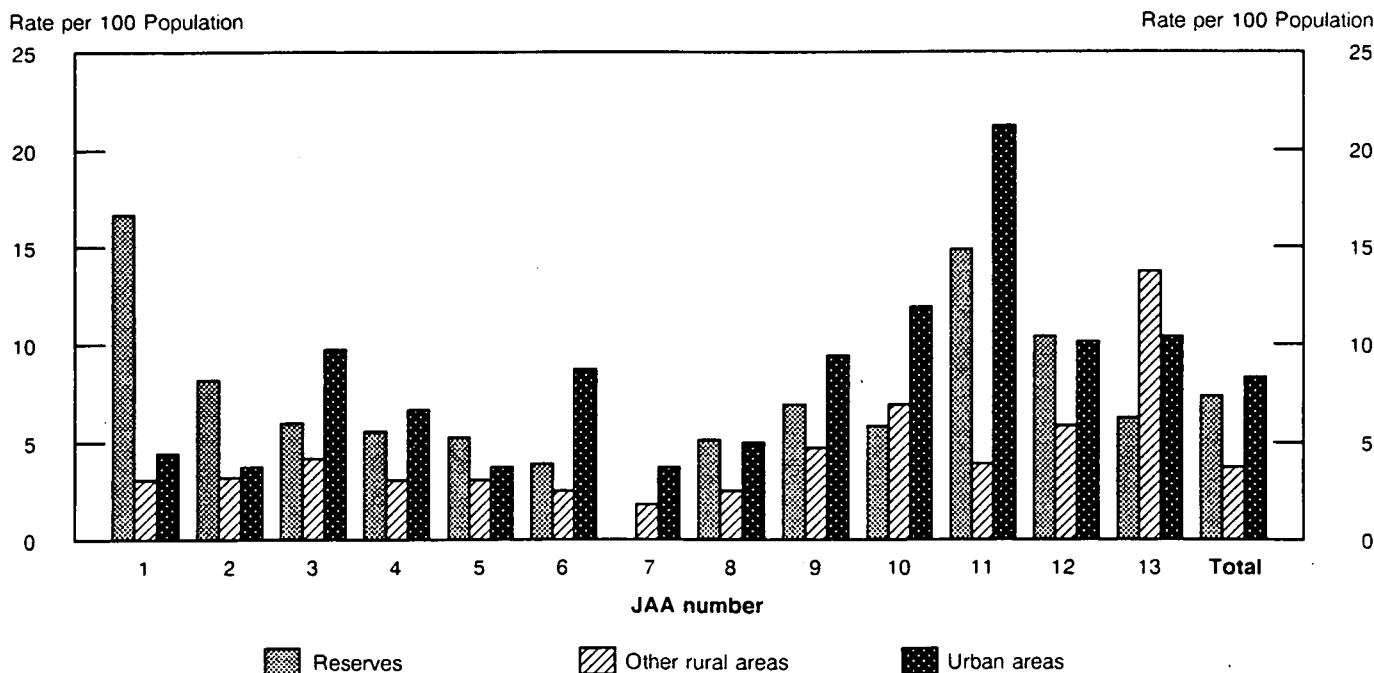
In 1989, there were 65,468 property offences reported by the police in Saskatchewan, representing 40% of all offences. On reserve, 2,022 property offences were reported, representing 29% of all reserve offences.

Break and enter offences account for almost one-half of all property offences on reserve (47%), a much higher proportion than is reported in either other rural (34%) or urban areas (21%). While a large proportion of these offences involve private residences, the proportions on reserve (61%) are higher than those in other rural (44%) and urban areas (55%).

Theft is the second largest component of property crime on reserve, accounting for 40% of all such offences. Just over one-half of the offences reported in rural areas and two-thirds reported in urban areas involve theft. On reserve, two-thirds of total theft offences are for theft under \$1,000. This proportion increases to 78% in other rural areas and 87% in urban areas. Motor vehicle theft accounts for most of the remaining theft offences on reserve.

Figure 9

Property Offence Rates, Saskatchewan, 1989



Note: There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA7)
Reference Table 9

Property offence rates are about twice as high on reserve (7.3) compared to other rural areas (3.7); however, they are highest in urban centres (8.3). As shown in Figure 9, reserve rates are highest in the south (JAA 1), as are violent offence rates. In Lloydminster (JAA 11), property offence rates are high on reserve as well as in urban centres. In Meadow Lake (JAA 12) property offence rates on reserve and in urban areas are similar.

Clearance Rates

The police clear a higher proportion of property offences on reserve than elsewhere. In 1989, over one-half (54%) of all property offences were cleared on reserve, compared to 37% in rural areas and 26% in urban centres. The proportion of offences cleared by charge on reserve (36%) was also higher than the comparable rural (26%) and urban (20%) rates. These patterns are generally consistent among JAA's (see Tables 13 and 14).

Adults and Youths Charged

On reserve, one-half of persons charged with property offences are adults and one-half are youths. However, off reserve, two-thirds of persons charged are adults.

As shown in Figure 10, rates of adults and youths charged with property offences are generally higher on reserve than off reserve. On reserve, the youth rate (8.8 per 100 youth) is almost three times higher than the adult rate (2.9 per 100 adults). This is largely due to the higher break and enter charge rates for youths on reserve (6.6 versus 1.7).

2.2.3 Traffic Crime

Reserves are slightly over-represented with respect to Criminal Code traffic offences – 5% of all offences and 6% of all drinking-related offences are reported on reserve.

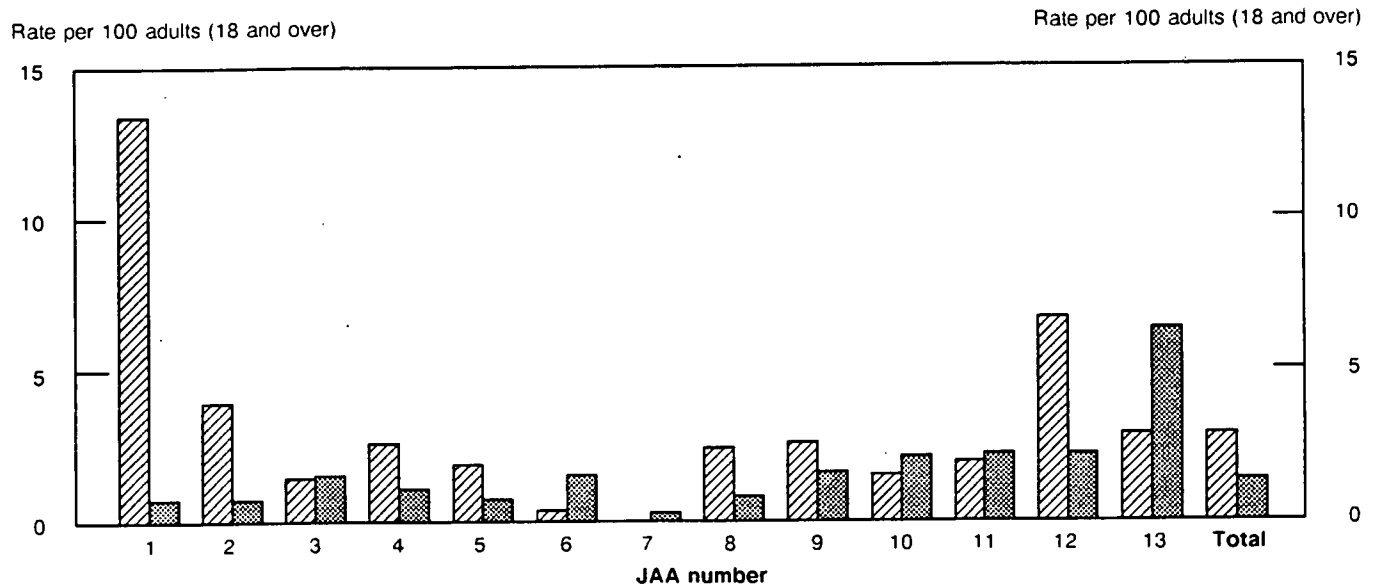
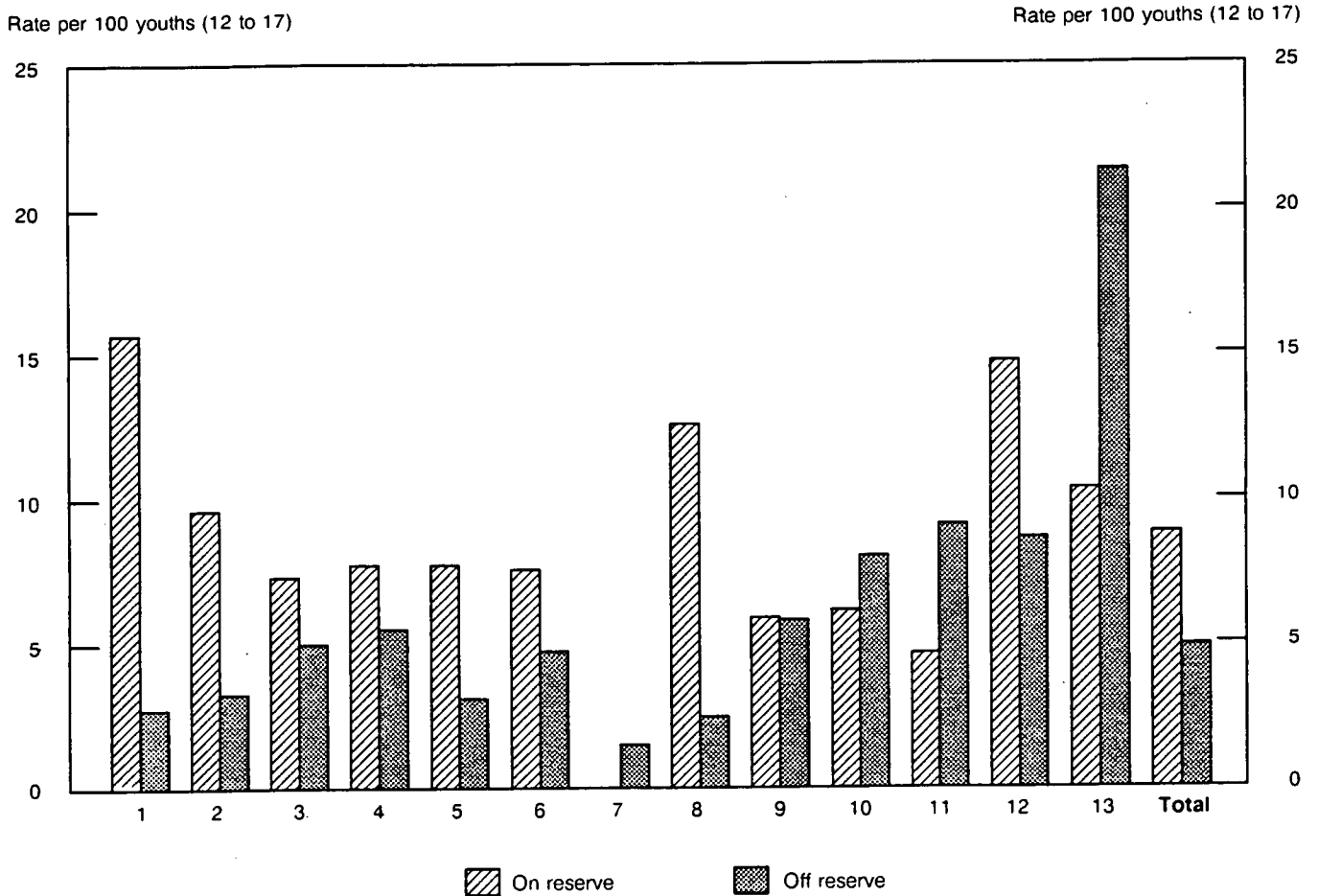
Actual Offences

Police in Saskatchewan reported approximately twenty thousand (20,175) traffic offences in 1989 - 13,879 (69%) were Criminal Code offences, and of that number, 9,472 (68%) were drinking-related offences. The remaining 6,296 were selected provincial statute traffic offences. By comparison, 86% (753) of the 872 traffic offences reported on reserve were Criminal Code offences and 72% (545) of these offences were drinking-related.

As shown in Figure 11, traffic offence rates are higher on reserve than in either other rural or urban areas. As is the case in other rural and urban areas, the large majority of Criminal Code traffic offences on reserve are related to drinking. Among the JAA's, impaired traffic offence rates are highest in the South (JAA 1), Melville (JAA 2), and Lloydminster (JAA 11). Rates are lowest in Prince Albert (JAA 9) and North Battleford (JAA 10).

Figure 10

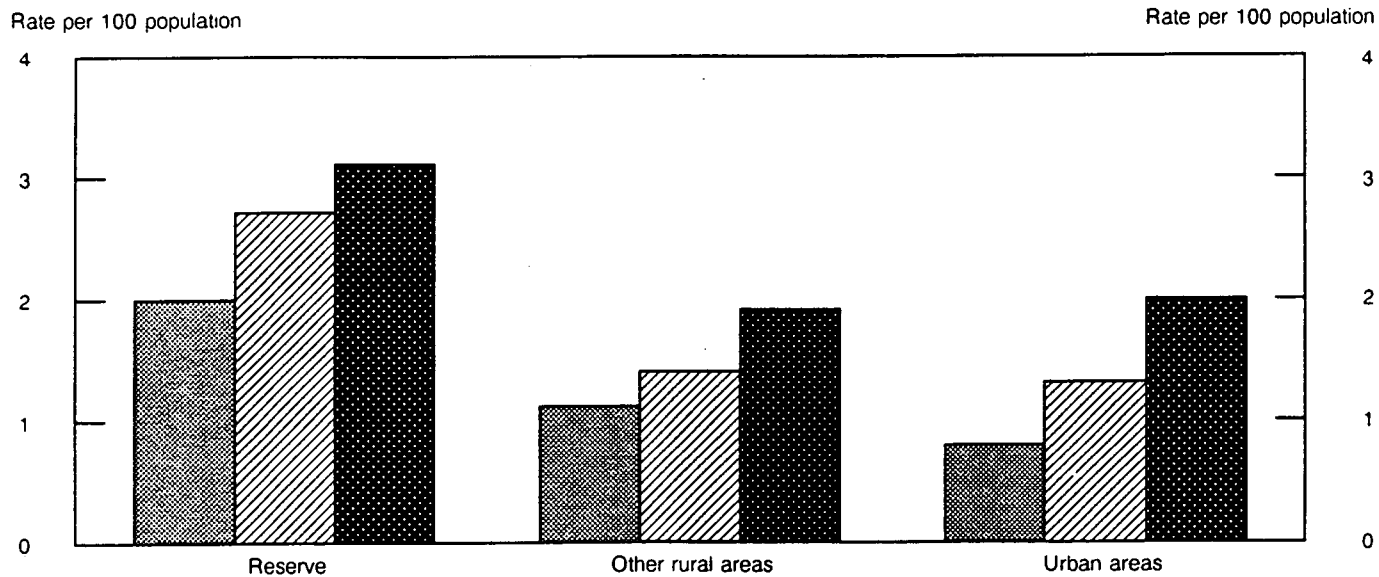
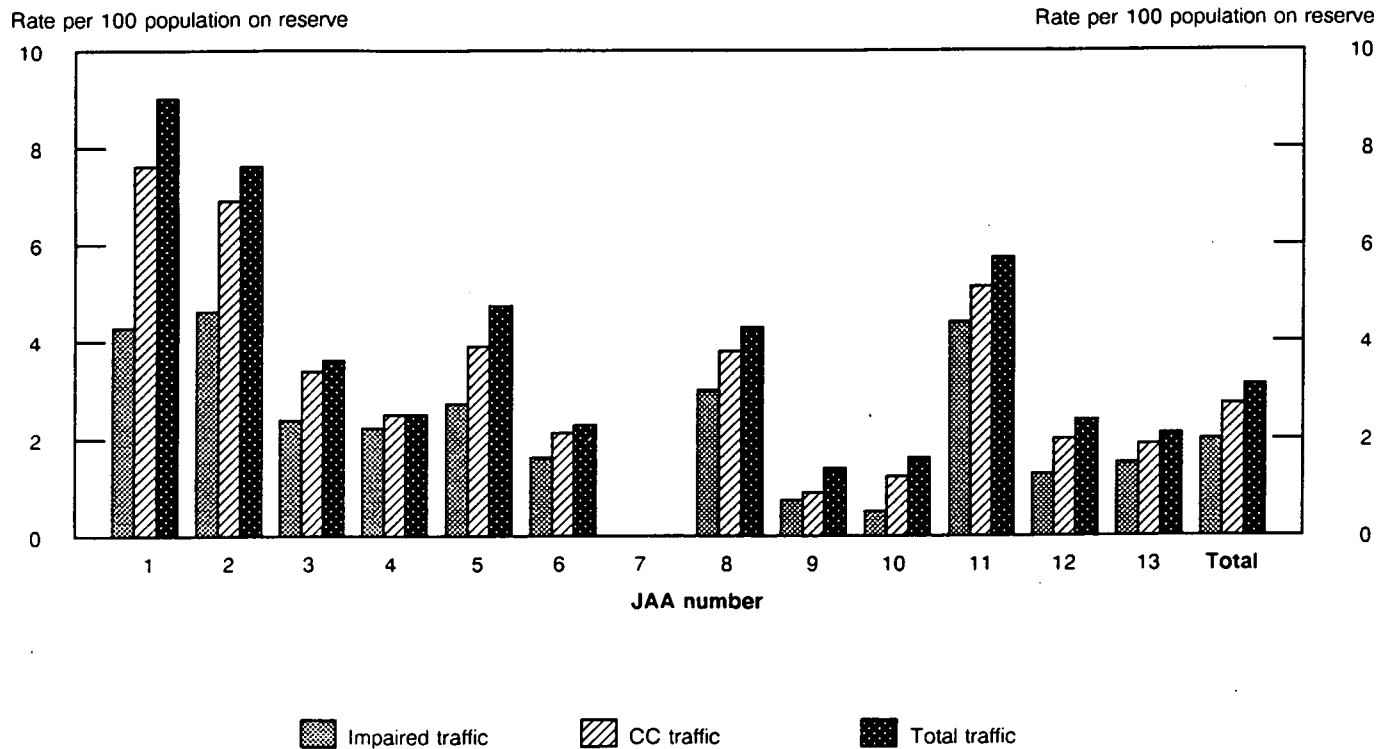
Persons Charged Rates, Property Offences, Saskatchewan, 1989



Note: There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA7)
Reference Tables 13 and 14

Figure 11

Traffic Offence Rates, Saskatchewan, 1989



Note: There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA7)
Reference Tables 19, 21 and 22

2.3 Social and Economic Conditions

Crime on Indian reserves can be examined within the context of social and economic conditions. This section provides an overview of the wide disparities that existed between people living on and off reserve in Saskatchewan at the time of the 1986 Census. Definitions for Census terms are provided in the glossary (Appendix B).

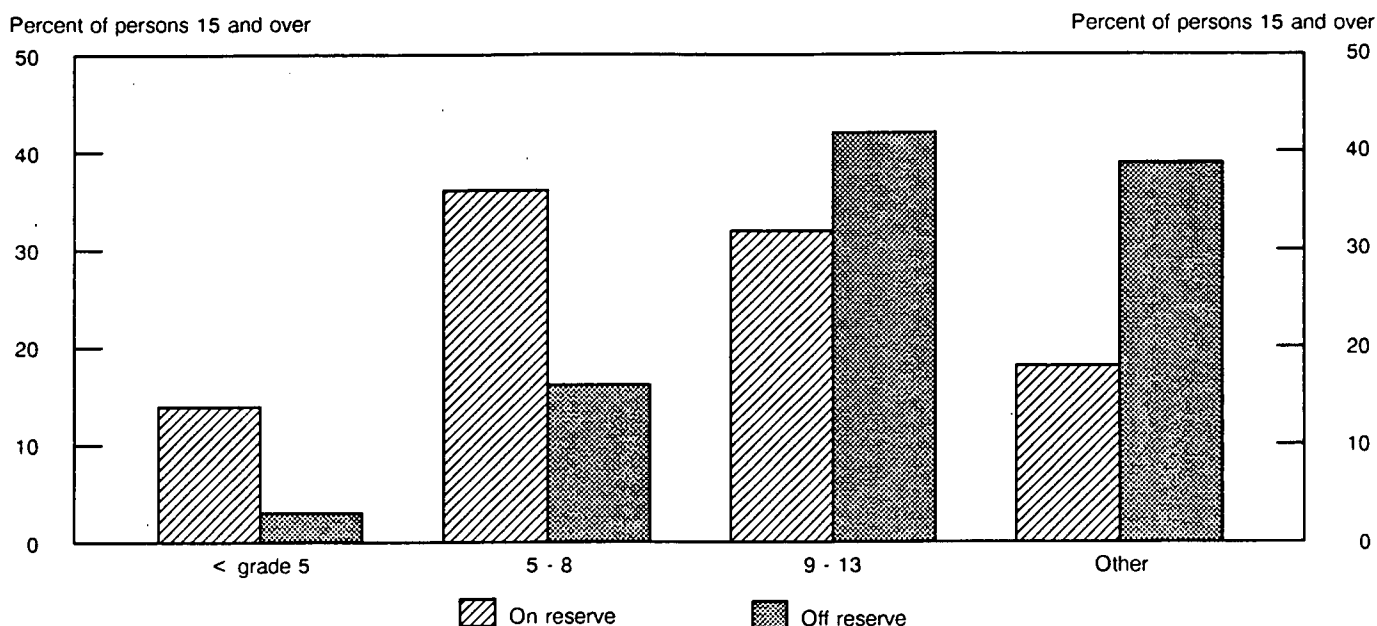
2.3.1 Education

One-half of reserve residents aged 15 and over had never been to high school and 14% had less than a grade five education. Although close to one third had some high school education, very few had completed high school.

The disparities evident among reserve and off reserve populations were less evident in Melville (JAA 2), where reserve and off reserve residents shared similar educational levels. This may be explained, in part, by the close proximity of educational facilities to reserve residents. Residents in La Ronge (JAA 13) had the lowest level of educational attainment both on and off reserve. Refer to Table 28 in Part 3 for further information at the JAA level.

Figure 12

Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Saskatchewan, 1986



Source: 1986 Census (Reference Table 28)

2.3.2 Employment

Approximately 38% of the reserve population aged 15 and over was in the labour force, compared to 68% off reserve. Of those in the labour force, 33% were unemployed on reserve compared to 8% off reserve.

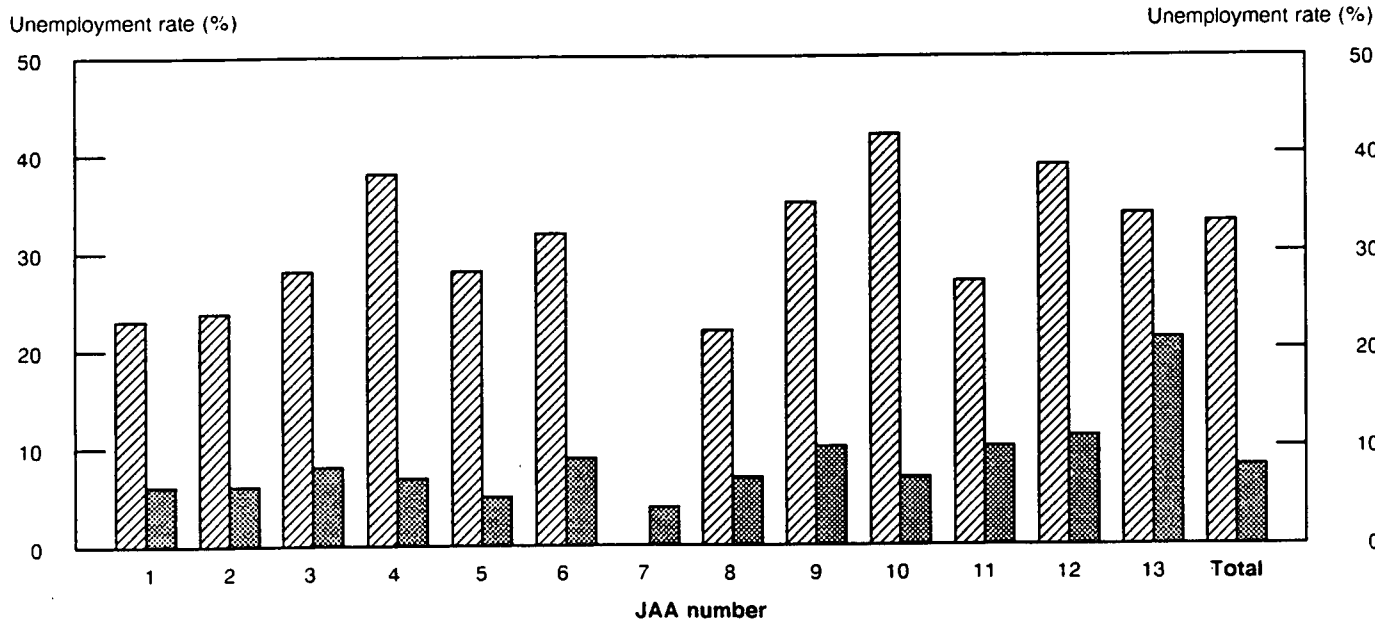
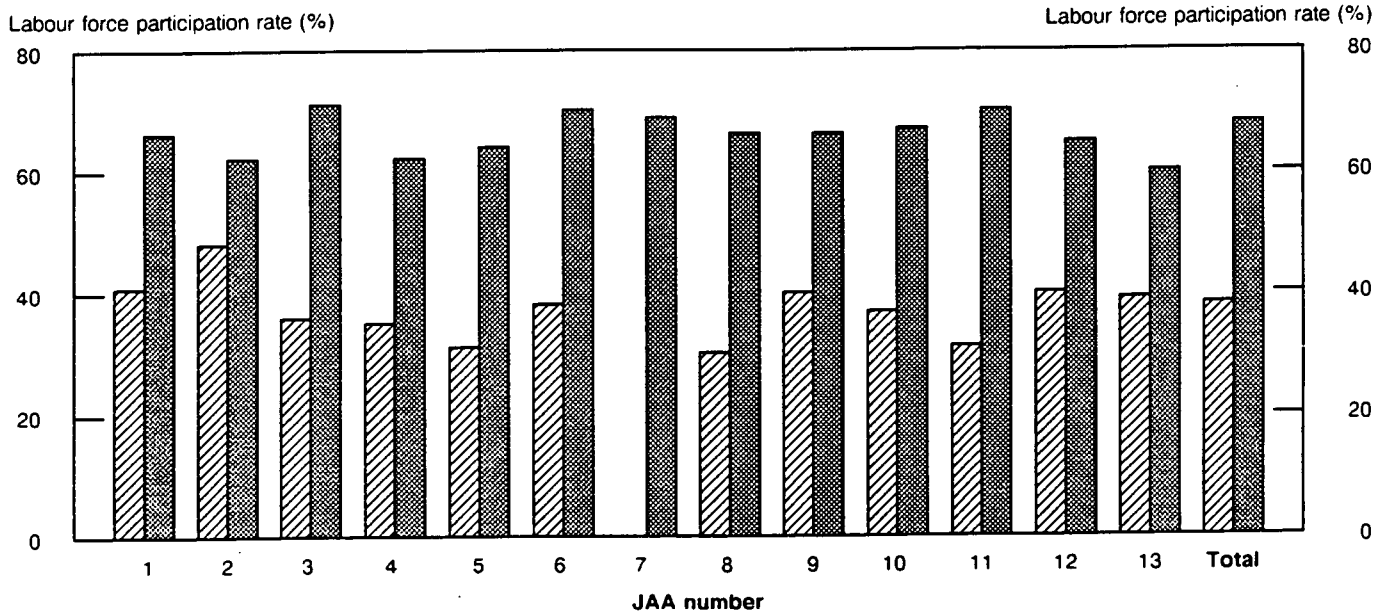
As shown in Figure 13, unemployment rates in reserve communities were highest in North Battleford (JAA 10), Meadow Lake (JAA 12) and Yorkton (JAA 4). In La Ronge (JAA 13), rates of unemployment were high on and off reserve.

2.3.3 Income

The average income of people aged 15 and over living off reserve was almost twice that of reserve residents. This is, in large part, because a substantially higher proportion of reserve residents were not employed. Figures 14 and 15 illustrate that average income levels were substantially lower on reserve in all JAA's and that 30% to 50% of reserve residents received their income from government transfer payments.

Figure 13

Employment Indicators, Saskatchewan, 1986

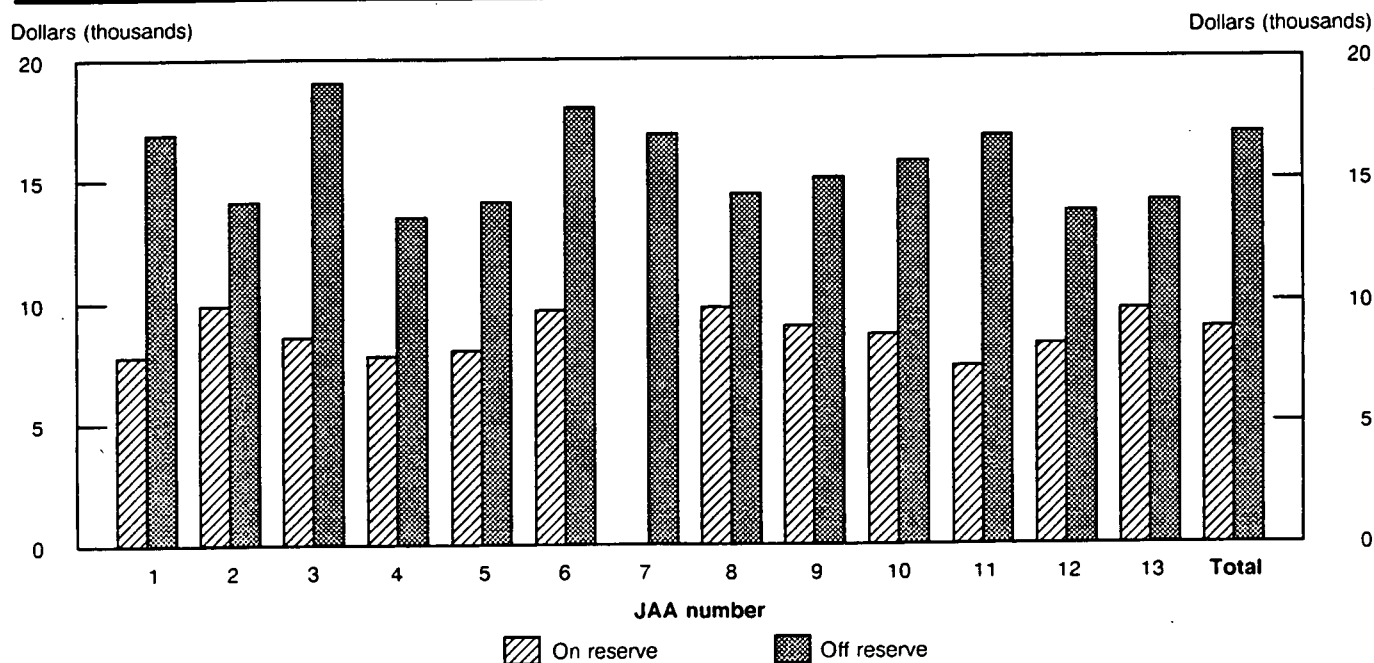


Source: 1986 Census (Reference Table 29)

Note: There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA7)

Figure 14

Average Income, Saskatchewan, 1986

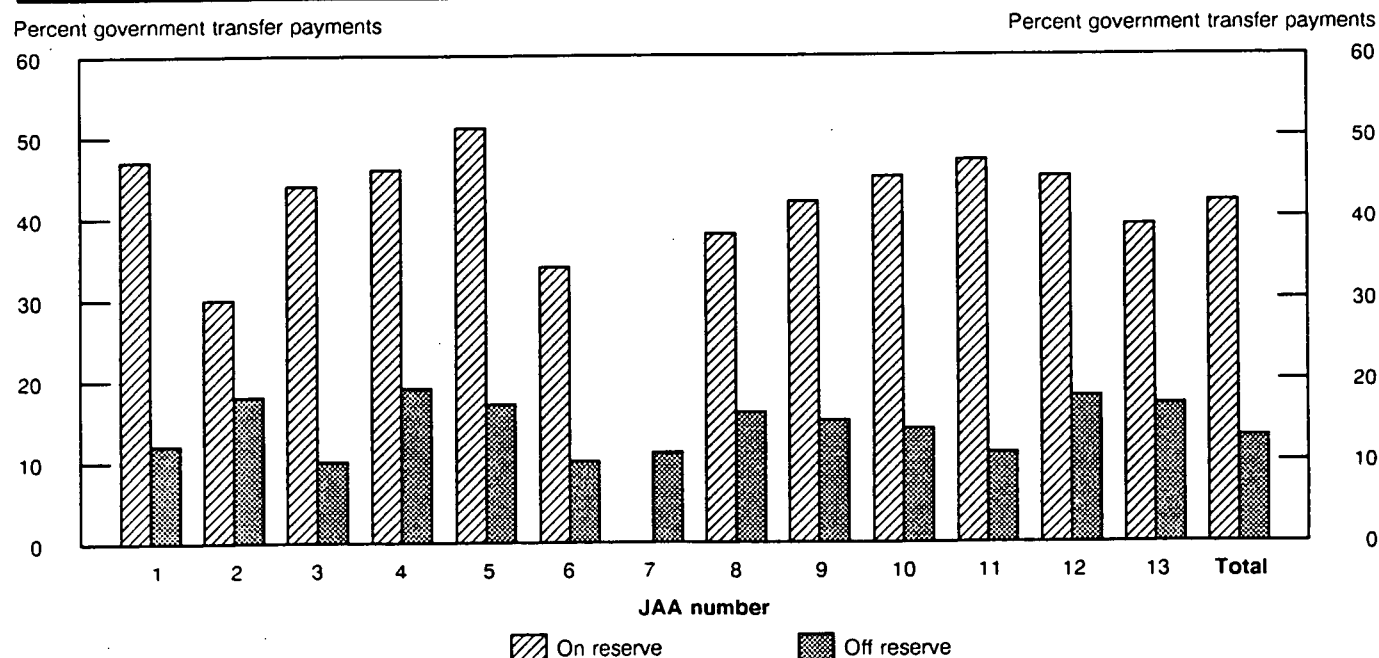


Source: 1986 Census (Reference Table 30)

Note: There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA7)

Figure 15

Source of Income, Saskatchewan, 1986



Source: 1986 Census (Reference Table 31)

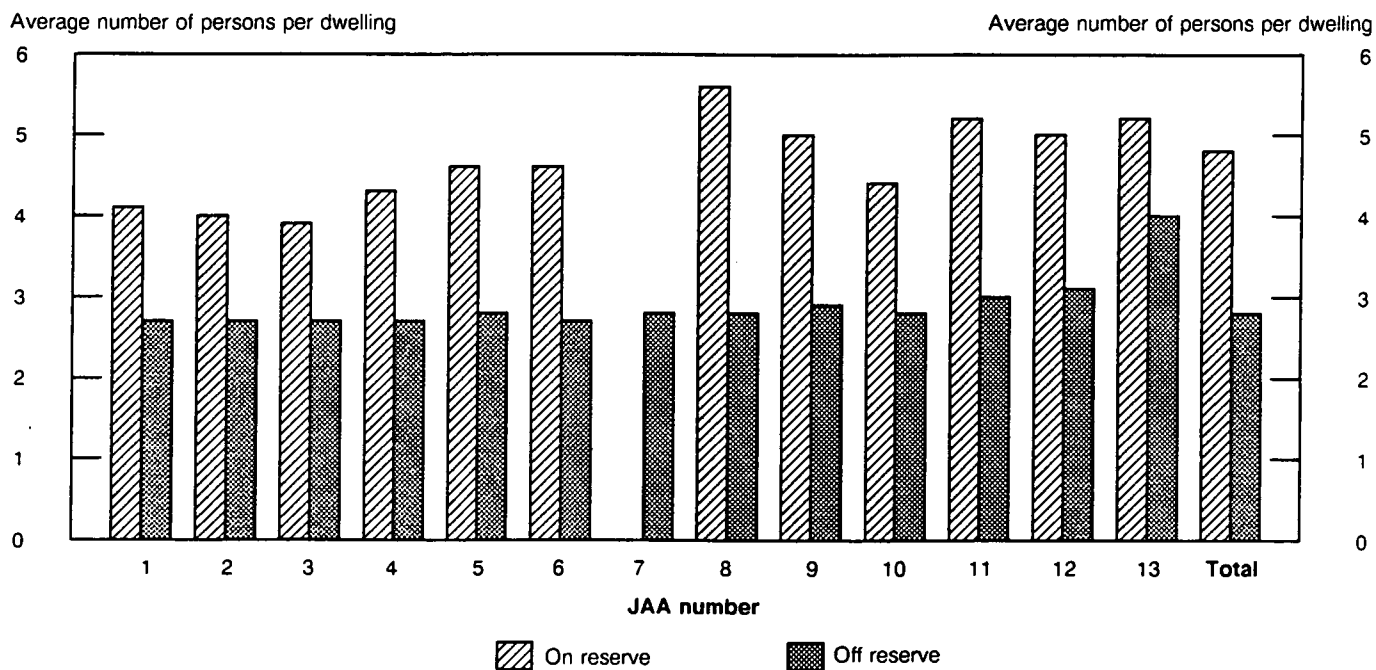
Note: There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA7)

2.3.4 Persons per Dwelling

In all JAA's, dwellings were more crowded on reserve than off reserve. As shown in Figure 16, reserve dwellings in Melfort (JAA 8) had the highest number of persons per dwelling on average. In La Ronge (JAA 13), the difference between reserve and non-reserve dwellings was less pronounced.

Figure 16

Persons Per Dwelling, Saskatchewan, 1986



Sources: 1986 Census (Reference Table 32)

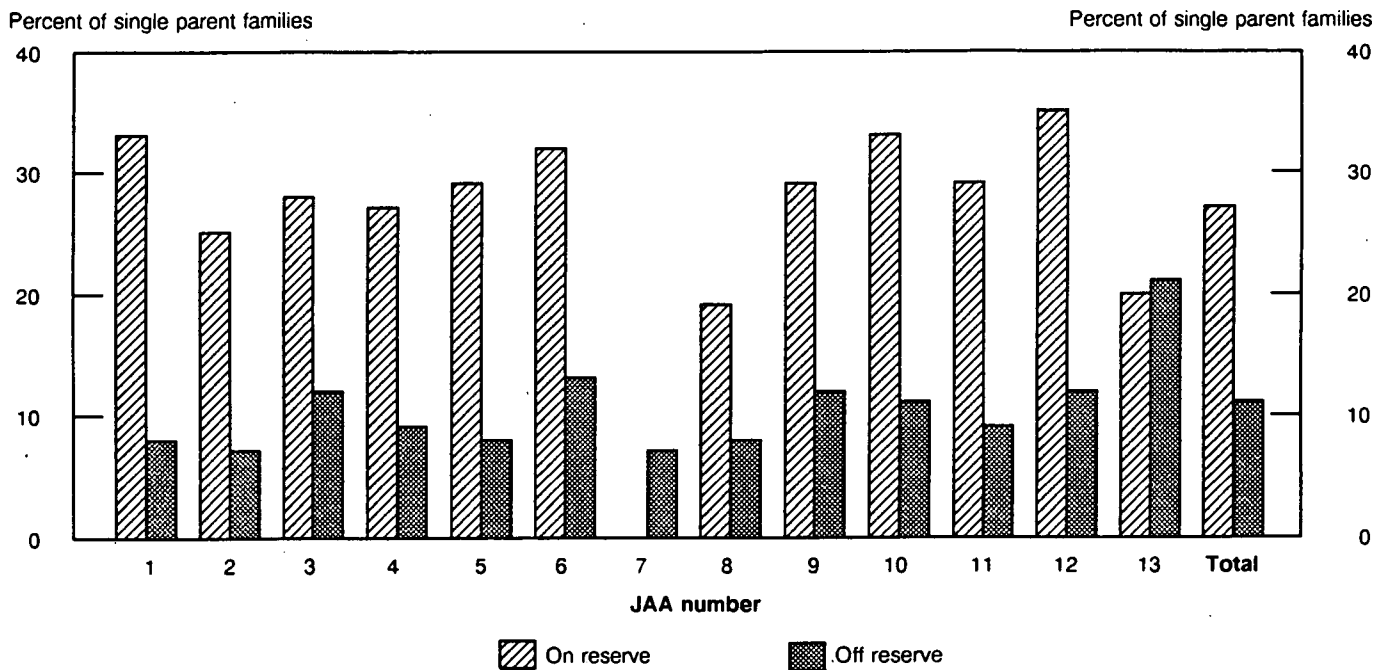
Note: There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA7)

2.3.5 Single Parent Families

Just over one-quarter of all reserve families were headed by a single parent compared to 11% off reserve. Figure 17 illustrates that this applied to all JAA's except La Ronge (JAA 13), where the proportion of single families was roughly equivalent on and off reserve.

Figure 17

Single Parent Families, Saskatchewan, 1986



Sources: 1986 Census (Reference Table 33)

Note: There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA7)

2.4 Discussion

Differences in the nature and extent of crime on and off reserve can be explained, in part, by demographics, and in particular, differences in age distributions. In addition, there appears to be a strong association between rates of persons charged with violent offences and property offences at the community level.

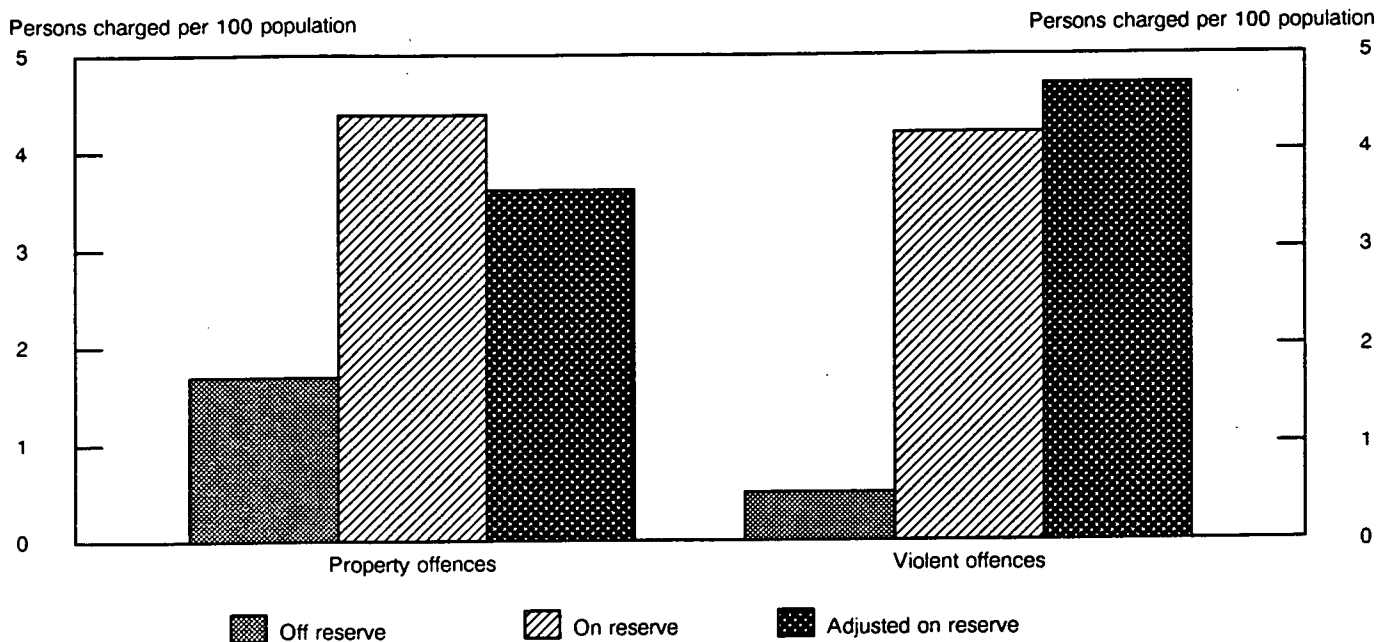
Age Distribution

This study clearly demonstrates that differences in age distributions may help to explain some of the variation in rates of persons charged with property and violent offences on and off reserve.

Figure 18 shows that, when the adult/youth population distribution is controlled for, the difference in on reserve and off reserve persons charged rates for property crime is reduced. Since youth rates are higher than adult rates, and youth comprise a higher proportion of the reserve population than the off reserve population, the age-adjusted rate for reserves is lower than the true rate. Conversely, because adult rates exceed youth rates for violent offences, and adults comprise a lower proportion of the reserve population than the off reserve population, the age-adjusted persons charged rate for violent offences on reserve is higher than the true rate.

Figure 18

Age-Adjusted Persons Charged Rates, Saskatchewan, 1989



Reference Table 23

In this study, age-adjusted rates are limited to adult (over 18) and youth (12 to 17) categories. Age-specific crime and population data for the population known to be high risk (e.g., persons aged 18 to 24) are required in order to better explain the impact of age.

Relationships at the Community Level

There is wide variation in reserve crime rates for property and violent offences among JAA's. An examination of potential contributing factors (i.e. persons charged with property crime, persons charged with violent crime, unemployment, labour force participation, education, average income, and income from government transfer payments) was undertaken using regression techniques. The results of this analysis suggest that regression is not an appropriate technique in this instance due to the small number of observations (i.e., the twelve JAA's with populated reserves).

Another way to analyze crime within the context of social and economic conditions involves ranking observations of interest for each JAA and comparing rank order statistics among JAA's. This analysis suggests that there is a strong relationship between persons charged with property offences and violent offences. That is, rates of persons charged with property offences tend to be high where the comparable rates for violent offences are also high. This relationship was also found to be statistically significant (correlation coefficient of 0.656). No other rank order relationships are discernable.

Part 3. Tables

Table 1

Major Offence Categories, Actual Offences, Reserves, Other Rural Areas, Urban Areas and Saskatchewan, 1989¹

Offence category	Area Province		Reserves		Other Rural		Urban	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Violent	9,726	6	1,423	21	2,393	5	5,910	6
Assault	8,875	91	1,376	97	2,301	96	5,198	88
Property	65,468	40	2,022	29	14,025	28	49,421	46
Break and enter	15,909	24	942	47	4,712	34	10,255	21
Theft	41,485	63	800	40	7,469	53	33,216	67
Criminal Code Traffic	13,879	8	753	11	5,437	11	7,689	7
Impaired	9,472	68	545	72	4,219	78	4,708	61
Other Criminal Code	32,929	20	1,834	25	8,770	17	22,325	21
Mischief	13,368	41	557	30	3,718	42	9,093	41
Disturbing the peace	3,703	11	200	11	738	8	2,765	12
Crimes against the administration of justice ²	4,469	14	256	14	1,073	12	3,140	14
Federal statutes	5,236	3	263	4	1,386	3	3,587	3
Drug	1,949	37	33	13	650	47	1,266	35
Non-drug	3,287	63	230	87	736	53	2,321	65
Provincial statutes	37,141	23	612	9	18,785	37	17,744	17
Liquor	19,889	54	320	52	9,426	50	10,143	57
Traffic	6,296	17	119	19	1,909	10	4,268	24
Total Offences³	164,379	100	6,907	100	50,796	100	106,676	100

¹ Percent distributions are based on major offence categories. Also shown are percent distributions for specific offences within each major offence category.

² Includes bail violations and obstruction of public police officers.

³ Municipal offences are excluded.

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2

Violent Offences, Number and Rate, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989¹

Area		JAA		Reserves		Other Rural		Urban	
No.	Name	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1	South ²	848	0.5	59	9.3	343	0.4	446	0.5
2	Melville	238	0.7	82	4.8	90	0.4	66	0.6
3	Regina	1,971	0.9	102	5.9	234	0.6	1,635	0.9
4	Yorkton	331	0.7	41	4.8	79	0.3	211	1.0
5	Wynyard	291	0.7	127	5.6	111	0.4	53	0.5
6	Saskatoon	2,077	0.9	36	3.4	136	0.3	1,905	1.0
7	Kerrobert ³	129	0.3	-	-	46	0.2	83	0.5
8	Melfort	358	0.8	138	8.6	89	0.3	131	0.8
9	Prince Albert	973	1.3	133	3.2	254	0.7	586	1.7
10	North Battleford	485	1.4	100	3.6	76	0.5	309	1.7
11	Lloydminster	290	1.3	58	3.6	62	0.5	170	2.4
12	Meadow Lake	370	2.9	143	6.6	120	1.8	107	2.7
13	La Ronge	1,365	5.7	404	5.6	753	6.6	208	4.0
Province		9,726	1.0	1,423	5.1	2,393	0.6	5,910	1.0

¹ Rates are expressed per 100 population.

² South JAA includes Weyburn and Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.

³ There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Table 3

Violent Offences, Geographic Distribution, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989

Area		JAA		Reserves		Other Rural		Urban	
No.	Name	Population	No.	% Population	% Offences	% Population	% Offences	% Population	% Offences
1	South ¹	178,851	848	—	7	53	40	46	53
2	Melville	36,579	238	5	34	66	38	29	28
3	Regina	217,010	1,971	1	5	17	12	82	83
4	Yorkton	49,457	331	2	12	54	24	44	64
5	Wynyard	42,929	291	5	44	68	38	27	18
6	Saskatoon	230,812	2,077	—	2	17	7	82	92
7	Kerrobert ²	42,044	129	—	—	59	36	41	64
8	Melfort	44,030	358	4	39	60	25	36	37
9	Prince Albert	73,670	973	6	14	47	26	47	60
10	North Battleford	35,668	485	8	21	40	16	52	64
11	Lloydminster	22,365	290	7	20	61	21	32	59
12	Meadow Lake	12,708	370	17	39	52	32	31	29
13	La Ronge	23,857	1,365	30	30	48	55	22	15
Total		1,009,980	9,726	3	15	38	25	59	61

¹ South JAA includes Weyburn and Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.

² There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

— Nil or zero.

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 4

Violent Offences, Percent Cleared, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989¹

Area		JAA		Reserves		Other Rural		Urban	
No.	Name	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	South ¹	629	74	53	90	291	85	285	64
2	Melville	207	87	70	85	80	89	57	86
3	Regina	1,600	81	78	76	214	91	1,308	80
4	Yorkton	278	84	39	95	63	80	176	83
5	Wynyard	239	82	95	75	101	91	43	81
6	Saskatoon	1,179	57	35	97	120	88	1,024	54
7	Kerrobert ²	122	95	—	—	45	98	77	93
8	Melfort	291	81	108	78	70	79	113	86
9	Prince Albert	732	75	117	88	192	76	423	72
10	North Battleford	400	82	77	77	69	91	254	82
11	Lloydminster	234	81	48	83	51	82	135	79
12	Meadow Lake	331	89	120	84	114	95	97	91
13	La Ronge	1,219	89	359	89	666	88	194	93
Province		7,461	77	1,199	84	2,076	87	4,186	71

¹ South JAA includes Weyburn and Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.

² There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

— Nil or zero.

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 5

Violent Offences, Percent Cleared by Charge, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989¹

Area		JAA		Reserves		Other Rural		Urban	
No.	Name	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	South ¹	429	51	36	61	180	52	213	48
2	Melville	118	50	51	62	42	47	25	38
3	Regina	1,237	63	64	63	140	60	1,033	63
4	Yorkton	181	55	26	63	41	52	114	54
5	Wynyard	142	49	64	50	52	47	26	49
6	Saskatoon	1,092	53	25	69	78	57	989	52
7	Kerrobert ²	56	43	-	-	29	63	27	33
8	Melfort	188	53	90	65	35	39	63	48
9	Prince Albert	571	59	72	54	126	50	373	64
10	North Battleford	287	59	48	48	48	63	191	62
11	Lloydminster	130	45	27	47	21	34	82	48
12	Meadow Lake	238	64	91	64	73	61	74	69
13	La Ronge	856	63	248	61	475	63	133	64
Province		5,525	57	842	59	1,340	56	3,343	57

¹ South JAA includes Weyburn and Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.

² There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Note: Percentage may not sum due to rounding.

Table 6

Violent Offences, Number and Rate of Youths Charged, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989¹

Area		JAA		On Reserve		Off Reserve	
No.	Name	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1	South ²	47	0.3	2	1.7	45	0.3
2	Melville	14	0.4	1	0.4	13	0.3
3	Regina	165	0.9	6	2.2	159	0.8
4	Yorkton	27	0.5	2	2.2	25	0.5
5	Wynyard	7	0.1	4	1.0	3	0.1
6	Saskatoon	123	0.6	1	0.5	122	0.6
7	Kerrobert ³	9	0.2	-	-	9	0.2
8	Melfort	26	0.5	14	4.9	12	0.3
9	Prince Albert	43	0.5	6	0.7	37	0.5
10	North Battleford	44	1.2	4	0.9	40	1.2
11	Lloydminster	11	0.5	1	0.4	10	0.5
12	Meadow Lake	14	0.8	3	0.9	11	0.8
13	La Ronge	92	2.6	29	2.4	63	2.8
Province		622	0.6	73	1.6	549	0.6

¹ Rates are expressed per 100 population aged 12 to 17.

² South JAA includes Weyburn and Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.

³ There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Table 7

Violent Offences, Number and Rate of Adults Charged, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989¹

Area		JAA		On Reserve		Off Reserve	
No.	Name	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1	South ²	339	0.3	31	9.7	308	0.2
2	Melville	97	0.4	47	6.4	50	0.2
3	Regina	966	0.6	52	5.7	914	0.6
4	Yorkton	132	0.4	24	7.7	108	0.3
5	Wynyard	121	0.4	47	4.3	74	0.2
6	Saskatoon	978	0.6	17	3.2	961	0.6
7	Kerrobert ³	37	0.1	-	-	37	0.1
8	Melfort	154	0.5	70	9.3	84	0.3
9	Prince Albert	488	0.9	63	2.8	425	0.8
10	North Battleford	228	0.9	41	3.0	187	0.8
11	Lloydminster	123	0.8	21	2.8	102	0.7
12	Meadow Lake	194	2.1	73	7.3	121	1.5
13	La Ronge	701	5.5	198	6.1	503	5.3
Province		4,558	0.6	684	5.1	3,874	0.5

¹ Rates are expressed per 100 population aged 18 and over.

² South JAA includes Weyburn and Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.

³ There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Table 8

Assault Offences, Number and Rate, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989¹

Area		JAA		Reserves		Other Rural		Urban	
No.	Name	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1	South ²	797	0.4	51	8.0	319	0.3	427	0.5
2	Melville	228	0.6	76	4.5	88	0.4	64	0.6
3	Regina	1,684	0.8	99	5.7	218	0.6	1,367	0.8
4	Yorkton	320	0.6	40	4.7	78	0.3	202	0.9
5	Wynyard	282	0.7	124	5.4	107	0.4	51	0.4
6	Saskatoon	1,738	0.8	32	3.0	130	0.3	1,576	0.8
7	Kerrobert ³	122	0.3	-	-	43	0.2	79	0.5
8	Melfort	336	0.8	137	8.5	83	0.3	116	0.7
9	Prince Albert	926	1.3	125	3.0	248	0.7	553	1.6
10	North Battleford	473	1.3	100	3.6	72	0.5	301	1.6
11	Lloydminster	270	1.2	57	3.5	60	0.4	153	2.1
12	Meadow Lake	361	2.8	138	6.4	117	1.8	106	2.7
13	La Ronge	1,338	5.6	397	5.5	738	6.4	203	3.9
Total		8,875	0.9	1,376	4.9	2,301	0.6	5,198	0.9

¹ Rates are expressed per 100 population.

² South JAA includes Weyburn and Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.

³ There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Table 9

Property Offences, Number and Rate, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989¹

Area		JAA		Reserves		Other Rural		Urban	
No.	Name	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1	South ²	6,659	3.7	106	16.7	2,838	3.0	3,715	4.5
2	Melville	1,307	3.6	140	8.2	763	3.2	404	3.8
3	Regina	18,979	8.7	104	6.0	1,494	4.1	17,381	9.7
4	Yorkton	2,304	4.7	47	5.5	815	3.0	1,442	6.6
5	Wynyard	1,429	3.3	122	5.3	870	3.0	437	3.8
6	Saskatoon	17,667	7.7	42	3.9	1,016	2.5	16,609	8.8
7	Kerrobert ³	1,079	2.6	-	-	434	1.8	645	3.7
8	Melfort	1,560	3.5	83	5.1	673	2.5	804	5.0
9	Prince Albert	5,224	7.1	290	6.9	1,651	4.7	3,283	9.5
10	North Battleford	3,382	9.5	166	5.9	982	6.9	2,234	11.9
11	Lloydminster	2,297	10.3	238	14.8	537	3.9	1,522	21.3
12	Meadow Lake	1,011	8.0	227	10.4	379	5.8	405	10.2
13	La Ronge	2,570	10.8	457	6.3	1,573	13.7	540	10.4
Total		65,468	6.5	2,022	7.3	14,025	3.7	49,421	8.3

¹ Rates are expressed per 100 population.² South JAA includes Weyburn and Estevan. Moose Jaw and Swift Current.³ There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Table 10

Property Offences, Geographic Distribution, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989

Area		JAA		Reserves		Other Rural		Urban	
No.	Name	Population	No.	Population	% Offences	Population	% Offences	Population	% Offences
1	South ¹	178,851	6,659	-	2	53	43	46	56
2	Melville	36,579	1,307	5	11	66	58	29	31
3	Regina	217,010	18,979	1	1	17	8	82	92
4	Yorkton	49,457	2,304	2	2	54	35	44	63
5	Wynyard	42,929	1,429	5	9	68	61	27	31
6	Saskatoon	230,812	17,667	-	-	17	6	82	94
7	Kerrobert ²	42,044	1,079	-	-	59	40	41	60
8	Melfort	44,030	1,560	4	5	60	43	36	52
9	Prince Albert	73,670	5,224	6	6	47	32	47	63
10	North Battleford	35,668	3,382	8	5	40	29	52	66
11	Lloydminster	22,365	2,297	7	10	61	23	32	66
12	Meadow Lake	12,708	1,011	17	22	52	37	31	40
13	La Ronge	23,857	2,570	30	18	48	61	22	21
Total		1,009,980	65,468	3	3	38	21	59	75

¹ South JAA includes Weyburn and Estevan. Moose Jaw and Swift Current.² There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 11

Property Offences, Percent Cleared, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989

Area		JAA		Reserves		Other Rural		Urban	
No.	Name	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	South ¹	2,145	32	44	42	1,071	38	1,030	28
2	Melville	562	43	61	44	325	43	176	44
3	Regina	4,733	25	37	36	488	33	4,208	24
4	Yorkton	917	40	23	49	202	25	692	48
5	Wynyard	618	43	63	52	341	39	214	49
6	Saskatoon	3,520	20	22	52	286	28	3,212	19
7	Kerrobert ²	376	35	-	-	102	24	274	42
8	Melfort	644	41	51	61	236	35	357	44
9	Prince Albert	1,734	33	149	51	534	32	1,051	32
10	North Battleford	1,081	32	75	45	303	31	703	31
11	Lloydminster	846	37	170	71	202	38	474	31
12	Meadow Lake	484	48	127	56	180	47	177	44
13	La Ronge	1,400	54	272	60	895	57	233	43
Total		19,060	29	1,094	54	5,165	37	12,801	26

¹ South JAA includes Weyburn and Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.

² There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 12

Property Offences, Percent Cleared by Charge, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989

Area		JAA		Reserves		Other Rural		Urban	
No.	Name	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	South ¹	1,440	22	33	31	657	23	750	20
2	Melville	401	31	47	34	236	31	118	29
3	Regina	3,715	20	27	26	371	25	3,317	19
4	Yorkton	717	31	13	28	136	17	568	39
5	Wynyard	431	30	30	25	262	30	139	32
6	Saskatoon	2,939	17	12	29	196	19	2,731	16
7	Kerrobert ²	253	23	-	-	58	13	195	30
8	Melfort	442	28	35	42	168	25	239	30
9	Prince Albert	1,341	26	96	33	375	23	870	27
10	North Battleford	810	24	37	22	249	25	524	23
11	Lloydminster	606	26	141	59	112	21	353	23
12	Meadow Lake	341	34	84	37	129	34	128	32
13	La Ronge	976	38	166	36	661	42	149	28
Total		14,412	22	721	36	3,610	26	10,081	20

¹ South JAA includes Weyburn and Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.

² There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 13

Property Offences, Number and Rate of Youths Charged, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989¹

Area		JAA		On Reserve		Off Reserve	
No.	Name	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1	South ²	473	2.9	18	15.7	455	2.8
2	Melville	146	3.7	23	9.6	123	3.3
3	Regina	965	5.0	20	7.3	945	5.0
4	Yorkton	272	5.5	7	7.8	265	5.5
5	Wynyard	173	3.5	30	7.8	143	3.1
6	Saskatoon	986	4.8	14	7.6	972	4.7
7	Kerrobert ³	60	1.5	-	-	60	1.5
8	Melfort	153	3.1	36	12.6	117	2.5
9	Prince Albert	493	5.8	48	5.9	445	5.8
10	North Battleford	291	7.8	29	6.2	262	8.0
11	Lloydminster	186	8.5	12	4.6	174	9.1
12	Meadow Lake	171	9.8	47	14.7	124	8.7
13	La Ronge	610	17.6	124	10.4	486	21.3
Total		4,979	5.1	408	8.8	4,571	4.9

¹ Rates are expressed as per 100 population aged 12 to 17.² South JAA includes Weyburn and Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.³ There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Table 14

Property Offences, Number and Rate of Adults Charged, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989¹

Area		JAA		On Reserve		Off Reserve	
No.	Name	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1	South ²	904	0.7	43	13.4	861	0.7
2	Melville	204	0.8	29	3.9	175	0.7
3	Regina	2,415	1.5	13	1.4	2,402	1.5
4	Yorkton	404	1.1	8	2.6	396	1.1
5	Wynyard	251	0.8	21	1.9	230	0.7
6	Saskatoon	2,519	1.5	2	0.4	2,517	1.5
7	Kerrobert ³	94	0.3	-	-	94	0.3
8	Melfort	278	0.8	18	2.4	260	0.8
9	Prince Albert	888	1.7	59	2.6	829	1.6
10	North Battleford	502	2.0	21	1.5	481	2.1
11	Lloydminster	325	2.2	15	2.0	310	2.2
12	Meadow Lake	249	2.7	67	6.7	182	2.2
13	La Ronge	693	5.4	96	2.9	597	6.3
Total		9,726	1.3	392	2.9	9,334	1.3

¹ Rates are expressed as per 100 population aged 18 and over.² South JAA includes Weyburn and Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.³ There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Table 15

Break and Enter Offences, Number and Rate, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989¹

Area		JAA		Reserves		Other Rural		Urban	
No.	Name	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1	South ²	1,476	0.8	68	10.7	849	0.9	559	0.7
2	Melville	445	1.2	65	3.8	252	1.0	128	1.2
3	Regina	5,031	2.3	44	2.5	554	1.5	4,433	2.5
4	Yorkton	436	0.9	8	0.9	166	0.6	262	1.2
5	Wynyard	421	1.0	53	2.3	264	0.9	104	0.9
6	Saskatoon	3,470	1.5	21	2.0	339	0.8	3,110	1.6
7	Kerrobert ³	235	0.6	-	-	137	0.6	98	0.6
8	Melfort	382	0.9	51	3.2	198	0.7	133	0.8
9	Prince Albert	1,413	1.9	130	3.1	684	2.0	599	1.7
10	North Battleford	836	2.3	75	2.7	384	2.7	377	2.0
11	Lloydminster	442	2.0	40	2.5	152	1.1	250	3.5
12	Meadow Lake	300	2.4	145	6.7	103	1.6	52	1.3
13	La Ronge	1,022	4.3	242	3.4	630	5.5	150	2.9
Total		15,909	1.6	942	3.4	4,712	1.2	10,255	1.7

¹ Rates are expressed per 100 population.² South JAA includes Weyburn and Estevan. Moose Jaw and Swift Current.³ There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Table 16

Break and Enter (Residence) Offences, Number and Rate, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989¹

Area		JAA		Reserves		Other Rural		Urban	
No.	Name	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1	South ²	585	0.3	62	9.8	242	0.3	281	0.3
2	Melville	188	0.5	53	3.1	115	0.5	20	0.2
3	Regina	2,587	1.2	26	1.5	221	0.6	2,340	1.3
4	Yorkton	133	0.3	3	0.4	51	0.2	79	0.4
5	Wynyard	125	0.3	31	1.4	72	0.2	22	0.2
6	Saskatoon	2,096	0.9	16	1.5	126	0.3	1,954	1.0
7	Kerrobert ³	63	0.1	-	-	37	0.2	26	0.1
8	Melfort	166	0.4	28	1.7	82	0.3	56	0.4
9	Prince Albert	909	1.2	89	2.1	364	1.0	456	1.3
10	North Battleford	489	1.4	51	1.8	249	1.8	189	1.0
11	Lloydminster	204	0.9	23	1.4	87	0.6	94	1.3
12	Meadow Lake	149	1.2	76	3.5	47	0.7	26	0.7
13	La Ronge	555	2.3	119	1.6	357	3.1	79	1.5
Total		8,249	0.8	577	2.1	2,050	0.5	5,622	0.9

¹ Rates are expressed per 100 population.² South JAA includes Weyburn and Estevan. Moose Jaw and Swift Current.³ There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Table 17

Total Theft Offences¹, Number and Rate, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989²

Area		JAA		Reserves		Other Rural		Urban	
No.	Name	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1	South ³	4,185	2.3	28	4.4	1,591	1.7	2,566	3.1
2	Melville	618	1.7	63	3.7	360	1.5	195	1.8
3	Regina	11,853	5.5	23	1.3	746	2.0	11,084	6.2
4	Yorkton	1,522	3.1	33	3.9	549	2.0	940	4.3
5	Wynyard	770	1.8	58	2.5	461	1.6	251	2.2
6	Saskatoon	12,175	5.3	17	1.6	583	1.4	11,575	6.1
7	Kerrobert ⁴	682	1.6	-	-	233	0.9	449	2.6
8	Melfort	924	2.1	25	1.6	371	1.4	528	3.3
9	Prince Albert	3,296	4.5	136	3.3	807	2.3	2,353	6.8
10	North Battleford	2,106	5.9	78	2.8	474	3.4	1,554	8.3
11	Lloydminster	1,499	6.7	70	4.4	297	2.2	1,132	15.8
12	Meadow Lake	568	4.5	72	3.3	236	3.6	260	6.5
13	La Ronge	1,287	5.4	197	2.7	761	6.6	329	6.4
Total		41,485	4.1	800	2.9	7,469	1.9	33,216	5.6

¹ Total Theft includes Theft Motor Vehicle, Theft > \$1,000, Theft < = \$1,000.

² Rates are expressed per 100 population.

³ South JAA includes Weyburn and Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.

⁴ There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Table 18

Theft (< \$1,000) Offences, Number and Rate, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989¹

Area		JAA		Reserves		Other Rural		Urban	
No.	Name	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1	South ²	3,694	2.1	20	3.1	1,339	1.4	2,335	2.8
2	Melville	479	1.3	39	2.3	282	1.2	158	1.5
3	Regina	10,142	4.7	14	0.8	607	1.7	9,521	5.3
4	Yorkton	1,143	2.3	22	2.6	255	1.0	866	4.0
5	Wynyard	632	1.5	34	1.5	378	1.3	220	1.9
6	Saskatoon	10,449	4.5	12	1.1	435	1.1	10,002	5.3
7	Kerrobert ³	584	1.4	-	-	181	0.7	403	2.3
8	Melfort	781	1.8	17	1.1	303	1.1	461	2.9
9	Prince Albert	2,814	3.8	78	1.9	624	1.8	2,112	6.1
10	North Battleford	1,849	5.2	56	2.0	387	2.7	1,406	7.5
11	Lloydminster	1,208	5.4	44	2.7	235	1.7	929	13.0
12	Meadow Lake	481	3.8	59	2.7	183	2.8	239	6.0
13	La Ronge	982	4.1	133	1.8	597	5.2	252	4.9
Total		35,238	3.5	528	1.9	5,806	1.5	28,904	4.8

¹ Rates are expressed per 100 population.

² South JAA includes Weyburn and Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.

³ There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Table 19

Traffic Offences, Number and Rate, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989¹

Area		JAA		Reserves		Other Rural		Urban	
No.	Name	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1	South ²	2,923	1.6	57	9.0	1,148	1.2	1,718	2.1
2	Melville	879	2.4	129	7.6	563	2.3	187	1.7
3	Regina	4,564	2.1	62	3.6	1,029	2.8	3,473	1.9
4	Yorkton	1,041	2.1	21	2.5	326	1.2	694	3.2
5	Wynyard	1,109	2.6	108	4.7	761	2.6	240	2.1
6	Saskatoon	3,579	1.6	25	2.3	683	1.7	2,871	1.5
7	Kerrobert ³	420	1.0	-	-	188	0.8	232	1.3
8	Melfort	903	2.1	69	4.3	457	1.7	377	2.4
9	Prince Albert	1,365	1.9	57	1.4	706	2.0	602	1.7
10	North Battleford	972	2.7	45	1.6	313	2.2	614	3.3
11	Lloydminster	854	3.8	91	5.7	248	1.8	515	7.2
12	Meadow Lake	671	5.3	53	2.4	383	5.8	235	5.9
13	La Ronge	895	3.8	155	2.1	541	4.7	199	3.9
Province		20,175	2.0	872	3.1	7,346	1.9	11,957	2.0

¹ Rates are expressed per 100 population.² South JAA includes Weyburn, Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.³ There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Table 20

Traffic Offences, Geographic Distribution, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989

Area		JAA		Reserves		Other Rural		Urban	
No.	Name	Population	No.	Population	% Offences	Population	% Offences	Population	% Offences
1	South ¹	178,851	2,923	-	2	53	39	46	59
2	Melville	36,579	879	5	15	66	64	29	21
3	Regina	217,010	4,564	1	1	17	23	82	76
4	Yorkton	49,457	1,041	2	2	54	31	44	67
5	Wynyard	42,929	1,109	5	10	68	69	27	22
6	Saskatoon	230,812	3,579	-	1	17	19	82	80
7	Kerrobert ²	42,044	420	-	-	59	45	41	55
8	Melfort	44,030	903	4	8	60	51	36	42
9	Prince Albert	73,670	1,365	6	4	47	52	47	44
10	North Battleford	35,668	972	8	5	40	32	52	63
11	Lloydminster	22,365	854	7	11	61	29	32	60
12	Meadow Lake	12,708	671	17	8	52	57	31	35
13	La Ronge	23,857	895	30	17	48	60	22	22
Province		1,009,980	20,175	3	4	38	36	59	59

¹ South JAA includes Weyburn, Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.² There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 21

Criminal Code Traffic Offences, Number and Rate, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989¹

Area		JAA		Reserves		Other Rural		Urban	
No.	Name	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1	South ²	1,785	1.0	48	7.6	768	0.8	969	1.2
2	Melville	688	1.9	117	6.9	435	1.8	136	1.3
3	Regina	3,662	1.7	59	3.4	788	2.2	2,815	1.6
4	Yorkton	848	1.7	21	2.5	266	1.0	561	2.6
5	Wynyard	801	1.9	90	3.9	558	1.9	153	1.3
6	Saskatoon	1,684	0.7	22	2.1	493	1.2	1,169	0.6
7	Kerrobert ³	286	0.7	-	-	127	0.5	159	0.9
8	Melfort	696	1.6	61	3.8	360	1.4	275	1.7
9	Prince Albert	957	1.3	39	0.9	516	1.5	402	1.2
10	North Battleford	593	1.7	34	1.2	203	1.4	356	1.9
11	Lloydminster	593	2.7	82	5.1	184	1.4	327	4.6
12	Meadow Lake	496	3.9	44	2.0	246	3.8	206	5.2
13	La Ronge	790	3.3	136	1.9	493	4.3	161	3.1
Province		13,879	1.4	753	2.7	5,437	1.4	7,689	1.3

¹ Rates are expressed per 100 population.² South JAA includes Weyburn, Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.³ There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Table 22

Impaired Traffic Offences, Number and Rate, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989¹

Area		JAA		Reserves		Other Rural		Urban	
No.	Name	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	%
1	South ²	1,383	0.8	27	4.3	644	0.7	712	0.9
2	Melville	510	1.4	78	4.6	326	1.4	106	1.0
3	Regina	1,458	0.7	41	2.4	605	1.7	812	0.5
4	Yorkton	703	1.4	19	2.2	206	0.8	478	2.2
5	Wynyard	643	1.5	61	2.7	440	1.5	142	1.2
6	Saskatoon	1,386	0.6	17	1.6	403	1.0	966	0.5
7	Kerrobert ³	235	0.6	-	-	103	0.4	132	0.8
8	Melfort	597	1.4	49	3.0	302	1.1	246	1.5
9	Prince Albert	751	1.0	29	0.7	394	1.1	328	0.9
10	North Battleford	389	1.1	15	0.5	130	0.9	244	1.3
11	Lloydminster	468	2.1	70	4.4	135	1.0	263	3.7
12	Meadow Lake	339	2.7	28	1.3	167	2.5	144	3.6
13	La Ronge	610	2.6	111	1.5	364	3.2	135	2.6
Province		9,472	0.9	545	2.0	4,219	1.1	4,708	0.8

¹ Rates are expressed per 100 population.² South JAA includes Weyburn, Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.³ There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Table 23

Age-Adjusted Rates of Persons Charged, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1989¹

JAA		Violent			Property		
		Off Reserve	On Reserve	Age-Adjusted Reserve	Off Reserve	On Reserve	Age-Adjusted Reserve
No.	Name	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1	South ²	0.2	7.6	8.8	0.9	14.0	13.7
2	Melville	0.2	4.9	5.7	1.0	5.3	4.6
3	Regina	0.6	4.9	5.3	1.9	2.7	2.0
4	Yorkton	0.3	6.4	7.1	1.6	3.8	3.2
5	Wynyard	0.2	3.4	3.9	1.0	3.4	2.6
6	Saskatoon	0.6	2.5	2.9	1.9	2.3	1.2
7	Kerrobert ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Melfort	0.3	8.1	8.8	1.0	5.2	3.7
9	Prince Albert	0.8	2.2	2.5	2.2	3.5	2.7
10	North Battleford	0.8	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.1
11	Lloydminster	0.7	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.3
12	Meadow Lake	1.4	5.8	6.3	3.2	8.6	7.0
13	La Ronge	4.8	5.1	5.4	6.0	4.5	3.8
Province		0.5	4.2	4.7	1.7	4.4	3.6

¹ Rates are expressed per 100 population. Age-adjusted rates for reserves implies rates of persons charged on reserves adjusted for age distribution off reserve.

² South JAA includes Weyburn, Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.

³ There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Table 24

Population Counts, Reserves, Other Rural Areas, Urban Areas, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1986

JAA		Total Population	Urban Population		Other Rural Population		Reserve Population	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No.	Name							
1	South ¹	178,851	82,775	46.3	95,441	53.4	635	0.4
2	Melville	36,579	10,763	29.4	24,118	65.9	1,698	4.6
3	Regina	217,010	178,865	82.4	36,409	16.8	1,736	0.8
4	Yorkton	49,457	21,776	44.0	26,831	54.3	850	1.7
5	Wynyard	42,929	11,432	26.6	29,216	68.1	2,281	5.3
6	Saskatoon	230,812	189,467	82.1	40,273	17.4	1,072	0.5
7	Kerrobert ²	42,044	17,403	41.4	24,641	58.6	-	-
8	Melfort	44,030	15,983	36.3	26,435	60.0	1,612	3.7
9	Prince Albert	73,670	34,559	46.9	34,935	47.4	4,176	5.7
10	North Battleford	35,668	18,709	52.5	14,148	39.7	2,811	7.9
11	Lloydminster	22,365	7,155	32.0	13,604	60.8	1,606	7.2
12	Meadow Lake	12,708	3,976	31.3	6,559	51.6	2,173	17.1
13	La Ronge	23,857	5,168	21.7	11,468	48.1	7,221	30.3
Total		1,009,980	598,031	59.2	384,078	38.0	27,871	2.8

¹ South JAA includes Weyburn, Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.

² There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Source: 1986 Census.

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 25

Aboriginal Population, On and Off Reserve, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1986

No.	JAA Name	Reserve On/off	Total Population	Aboriginal Origin	Aboriginal Mixed Origin	Total Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal Origin
%							
1	South ¹	On reserve	100.0	97.6	0.8	99.2	0.8
		Off reserve	100.0	0.6	0.9	1.5	98.5
2	Melville	On reserve	100.0	94.0	2.8	96.8	3.2
		Off reserve	100.0	1.4	0.9	2.3	97.7
3	Regina	On reserve	100.0	96.0	1.4	97.7	2.3
		Off reserve	100.0	2.6	1.8	4.4	95.6
4	Yorkton	On reserve	100.0	98.3	0.9	100.0	-
		Off reserve	100.0	1.5	0.9	2.4	97.6
5	Wynyard	On reserve	100.0	97.8	1.1	98.9	1.1
		Off reserve	100.0	0.6	0.8	1.4	98.6
6	Saskatoon	On reserve	100.0	95.8	3.7	99.5	0.5
		Off reserve	100.0	2.6	2.1	4.8	95.2
7	Kerrobert ²	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-
		Off reserve	100.0	0.4	0.8	1.2	98.8
8	Melfort	On reserve	100.0	97.8	0.9	98.5	1.6
		Off reserve	100.0	1.0	1.3	2.2	97.8
9	Prince Albert	On reserve	100.0	95.7	2.4	98.1	1.8
		Off reserve	100.0	6.3	5.0	11.3	88.7
10	North Battleford	On reserve	100.0	97.0	1.4	98.6	1.4
		Off reserve	100.0	4.2	3.3	7.5	92.6
11	Lloydminster	On reserve	100.0	96.6	1.6	98.1	1.9
		Off reserve	100.0	3.0	2.9	5.9	94.1
12	Meadow Lake	On reserve	100.0	97.5	0.7	98.2	1.8
		Off reserve	100.0	18.1	9.7	27.8	72.2
13	La Ronge	On reserve	100.0	93.0	5.0	97.9	2.1
		Off reserve	100.0	52.6	12.0	64.6	35.4
Total		On reserve	100.0	95.7	2.5	98.3	1.7
		Off reserve	100.0	3.2	2.1	5.3	94.7
		Total	100.0	5.7	2.1	7.8	92.2

¹ South JAA includes Weyburn, Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.² There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Source: 1986 Census.

Table 26

Aboriginal Home Language, On and Off Reserve, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1986

No.	JAA Name	Reserve On/off	Total Population	Home Language		
				Aboriginal	Non-aboriginal	Both
				%		
1	South ¹	On reserve	100.0	5.6	81.7	12.7
		Off reserve	100.0	-	100.0	-
2	Melville	On reserve	100.0	0.4	96.1	3.5
		Off reserve	100.0	-	99.9	0.1
3	Regina	On reserve	100.0	1.2	82.7	16.1
		Off reserve	100.0	0.1	99.7	0.2
4	Yorkton	On reserve	100.0	12.1	82.8	5.2
		Off reserve	100.0	-	99.9	0.1
5	Wynyard	On reserve	100.0	8.3	78.1	13.6
		Off reserve	100.0	-	99.9	-
6	Saskatoon	On reserve	100.0	8.9	76.2	15.0
		Off reserve	100.0	0.1	99.5	0.4
7	Kerrobert ²	On reserve	-	-	-	-
		Off reserve	100.0	-	100.0	-
8	Melfort	On reserve	100.0	39.0	44.3	16.7
		Off reserve	100.0	0.1	99.9	-
9	Prince Albert	On reserve	100.0	25.5	45.6	28.9
		Off reserve	100.0	1.3	97.5	1.3
10	North Battleford	On reserve	100.0	25.3	41.8	32.9
		Off reserve	100.0	0.4	98.7	0.9
11	Lloydminster	On reserve	100.0	66.4	18.4	15.3
		Off reserve	100.0	0.5	99.1	0.4
12	Meadow Lake	On reserve	100.0	67.4	19.3	13.3
		Off reserve	100.0	5.6	90.9	3.5
13	La Ronge	On reserve	100.0	77.5	12.5	9.9
		Off reserve	100.0	27.6	60.7	11.7
Total						
		On reserve	100.0	39.2	43.7	17.1
		Off reserve	100.0	0.7	98.8	0.5
		Total	100.0	1.7	97.3	1.0

¹ South JAA includes: Weyburn, Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.

² There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA7).

- Nil or zero.

Source: 1986 Census.

Note: Percentages may not sum due to rounding.

Table 27

Age and Sex, On and Off Reserve, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1986

No.	JAA Name	Reserve On/off	Total Population	Male	Female	Age		
						Under 12	12-17	18 & Over
						%		
1	South ¹	On reserve	100.0	51.2	48.8	31.5	18.1	50.4
		Off reserve	100.0	50.6	49.4	19.4	8.9	71.7
2	Melville	On reserve	100.0	52.1	47.9	30.9	17.0	52.1
		Off reserve	100.0	51.0	49.0	18.5	10.1	71.4
3	Regina	On reserve	100.0	52.6	47.4	30.9	15.9	53.2
		Off reserve	100.0	49.4	50.6	19.2	8.8	72.0
4	Yorkton	On reserve	100.0	52.6	47.4	32.2	15.3	52.5
		Off reserve	100.0	50.1	49.9	17.1	9.8	73.1
5	Wynyard	On reserve	100.0	52.9	47.1	35.1	16.9	48.0
		Off reserve	100.0	51.7	48.3	18.7	10.1	71.2
6	Saskatoon	On reserve	100.0	50.9	49.1	33.4	17.2	49.4
		Off reserve	100.0	49.3	50.7	19.4	8.9	71.7
7	Kerrobert ²	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Off reserve	100.0	51.4	48.6	21.0	9.4	69.6
8	Melfort	On reserve	100.0	51.6	48.4	35.9	17.6	46.5
		Off reserve	100.0	51.3	48.7	19.2	10.1	70.7
9	Prince Albert	On reserve	100.0	51.8	48.1	35.8	16.9	47.3
		Off reserve	100.0	50.2	49.8	20.3	10.5	69.2
10	North Battleford	On reserve	100.0	50.5	49.5	34.7	16.5	48.8
		Off reserve	100.0	50.1	49.9	19.7	9.9	70.4
11	Lloydminster	On reserve	100.0	49.8	50.2	36.6	16.3	47.1
		Off reserve	100.0	51.5	48.5	23.6	9.3	67.0
12	Meadow Lake	On reserve	100.0	49.8	50.5	38.9	14.7	46.3
		Off reserve	100.0	51.8	48.2	22.2	11.6	66.2
13	La Ronge	On reserve	100.0	51.5	48.5	34.8	17.4	47.7
		Off reserve	100.0	51.6	48.4	30.2	13.5	56.3
Total								
		On reserve	100.0	51.4	48.6	34.9	16.8	48.4
		Off reserve	100.0	50.1	49.9	19.6	9.4	71.0
		Total	100.0	50.2	49.8	20.0	9.6	70.4

¹ South JAA includes Weyburn, Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.

² There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA7).

- Nil or zero.

Source: 1986 Census.

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 28

Educational Attainment, On and Off Reserve, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1986

JAA		Reserve On/off	Total Population 15 & Over	Up To Grade 5	Grades 5-8	Some Secondary School	Completed Secondary School	Trade Certificate	Other Post Secondary
No.	Name								
							%		
1	South ¹	On reserve	100.0	12.0	33.3	36.0	2.7	-	16.0
		Off reserve	100.0	1.8	16.8	37.0	8.8	2.4	33.2
2	Melville	On reserve	100.0	4.1	28.2	35.3	0.6	1.8	30.0
		Off reserve	100.0	3.7	23.5	35.8	7.8	2.4	26.7
3	Regina	On reserve	100.0	3.8	37.1	41.3	0.9	1.4	15.4
		Off reserve	100.0	1.5	11.4	30.8	9.6	2.3	44.3
4	Yorkton	On reserve	100.0	5.9	38.2	36.8	-	1.5	14.7
		Off reserve	100.0	5.4	25.0	33.6	7.6	2.0	26.4
5	Wynyard	On reserve	100.0	11.8	42.7	30.9	1.5	1.1	11.8
		Off reserve	100.0	3.9	25.7	35.0	7.1	1.8	26.6
6	Saskatoon	On reserve	100.0	4.1	30.3	39.3	1.6	0.8	23.8
		Off reserve	100.0	1.9	12.0	29.2	9.2	2.0	45.7
7	Kerrobert ²	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Off reserve	100.0	1.4	16.2	37.8	9.4	2.2	32.8
8	Melfort	On reserve	100.0	10.0	31.7	46.1	1.7	1.7	8.9
		Off reserve	100.0	3.0	22.9	36.4	7.6	2.1	28.1
9	Prince Albert	On reserve	100.0	9.8	35.5	34.3	2.1	1.3	16.9
		Off reserve	100.0	3.6	19.8	33.9	7.9	2.5	32.4
10	North Battleford	On reserve	100.0	14.2	34.5	31.3	1.3	1.3	17.4
		Off reserve	100.0	3.3	17.6	36.0	7.7	2.4	33.0
11	Lloydminster	On reserve	100.0	10.8	33.5	32.4	4.0	1.7	18.8
		Off reserve	100.0	1.5	17.0	37.1	9.5	2.1	32.8
12	Meadow Lake	On reserve	100.0	16.2	37.2	21.4	1.7	0.4	23.1
		Off reserve	100.0	6.3	22.1	35.2	6.7	1.2	28.7
13	La Ronge	On reserve	100.0	25.3	37.9	20.8	1.4	1.0	13.5
		Off reserve	100.0	11.8	24.3	26.5	4.8	1.9	30.8
Total		On reserve	100.0	13.8	35.9	30.8	1.6	1.2	16.6
		Off reserve	100.0	2.5	16.2	33.1	8.7	2.2	37.2
		Total	100.0	2.8	16.6	33.1	8.6	2.2	36.8

¹ South JAA includes Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.² There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Source: 1986 Census.

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 29

Unemployment and Labour Force Participation Rates, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1986

JAA		Reserve On/off	Unemployment Rates			Participation Rates		
No.	Name		Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
%								
1	South ¹	On reserve	21.1	23.1	22.6	50.0	36.1	41.3
		Off reserve	4.9	7.0	5.7	80.1	52.4	66.4
2	Melville	On reserve	22.6	27.6	24.4	58.2	36.2	48.0
		Off reserve	4.1	7.9	5.5	76.1	47.6	62.2
3	Regina	On reserve	30.0	20.0	27.6	42.7	25.8	35.5
		Off reserve	7.3	7.9	7.6	80.8	61.4	70.9
4	Yorkton	On reserve	47.1	12.5	37.5	45.9	25.8	35.3
		Off reserve	5.5	9.1	6.9	74.3	49.0	61.6
5	Wynyard	On reserve	29.8	20.0	28.0	40.7	20.7	31.3
		Off reserve	4.3	7.3	5.4	77.5	48.7	63.6
6	Saskatoon	On reserve	32.3	26.7	31.9	47.7	25.9	37.9
		Off reserve	8.0	10.4	9.1	80.9	58.9	69.6
7	Kerrobert ²	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Off reserve	3.3	5.9	4.2	83.4	53.2	68.8
8	Melfort	On reserve	28.6	16.7	22.2	36.8	21.4	30.2
		Off reserve	5.6	9.8	7.2	78.7	52.6	65.9
9	Prince Albert	On reserve	36.8	30.3	34.8	50.7	26.6	39.5
		Off reserve	9.0	10.6	9.7	77.8	54.4	66.0
10	North Battleford	On reserve	45.0	34.2	41.5	49.7	24.7	37.3
		Off reserve	6.0	8.4	7.0	78.6	54.4	66.5
11	Lloydminster	On reserve	30.6	16.7	27.3	40.9	20.2	31.1
		Off reserve	10.2	10.1	10.1	84.3	55.6	70.3
12	Meadow Lake	On reserve	40.6	29.0	38.7	54.7	26.3	39.7
		Off reserve	10.4	12.0	11.0	77.7	51.1	65.0
13	La Ronge	On reserve	37.9	24.7	33.9	51.4	25.1	38.7
		Off reserve	22.4	19.6	21.4	70.6	47.9	59.7
Total		On reserve	32.6	37.5
		Off reserve	7.6	67.6
Total			7.2	9.0	7.9	79.0	55.1	67.0

¹ South JAA includes Weyburn, Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.

² There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

.. Figures not available.

- Nil or zero.

Source: 1986 Census.

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 30

Population with Income and Average Income, On and Off Reserve, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1986

No.	JAA Name	Reserve On/off	Population 15 and Over	Population with Income			Average Income		
				Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
				(%)			(\$)		
1	South ¹	On reserve	370	78.4	40.5	37.8	7,782	8,083	7,459
		Off reserve	137,785	88.0	47.9	40.1	16,857	21,695	11,084
2	Melville	On reserve	855	78.4	45.6	32.7	9,842	10,436	9,006
		Off reserve	28,350	86.3	48.0	38.2	14,144	17,844	9,492
3	Regina	On reserve	1,070	73.4	43.9	29.9	8,500	8,514	8,479
		Off reserve	164,595	89.9	45.9	44.1	18,992	24,149	13,622
4	Yorkton	On reserve	340	80.9	45.6	35.3	7,762	7,393	8,225
		Off reserve	38,880	87.3	47.2	40.2	13,478	16,453	9,987
5	Wynyard	On reserve	1,305	75.5	42.5	33.0	8,050	7,948	8,182
		Off reserve	34,465	86.9	48.9	38.0	14,088	17,765	9,362
6	Saskatoon	On reserve	620	78.2	46.0	32.3	9,699	10,744	8,224
		Off reserve	175,155	89.0	45.9	43.2	18,020	23,250	12,467
7	Kerrobert ²	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Off reserve	32,215	87.2	48.5	38.7	16,940	21,856	10,775
8	Melfort	On reserve	895	67.0	43.6	24.0	9,730	10,445	8,427
		Off reserve	34,670	87.9	48.5	39.4	14,489	18,214	9,902
9	Prince Albert	On reserve	2,660	70.9	42.1	28.8	9,041	9,734	8,026
		Off reserve	54,360	87.0	46.8	40.2	15,155	18,519	11,158
10	North Battleford	On reserve	1,580	77.5	42.4	35.1	8,623	8,450	8,832
		Off reserve	25,120	88.3	46.8	41.6	15,762	19,761	11,264
1	Lloydminster	On reserve	880	86.9	44.9	41.5	7,344	6,788	7,941
		Off reserve	14,705	89.3	49.3	40.0	16,762	21,881	10,462
12	Meadow Lake	On reserve	1,175	79.6	43.4	36.6	8,245	8,591	7,831
		Off reserve	8,830	84.2	48.0	36.1	13,647	16,175	10,290
13	La Ronge	On reserve	3,855	70.8	41.9	29.1	9,639	10,956	7,741
		Off reserve	10,675	79.9	44.7	35.2	14,153	16,689	10,930
Total		On reserve	15,605	74.5	43.0	31.7	8,923
		Off reserve	759,805	88.3	46.9	41.4	16,848
		Total	775,410	74.8	46.8	41.2	16,737	21,171	11,691

¹ South JAA includes Weyburn, Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.² There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

.. Figures not available.

- Nil or zero.

Source: 1986 Census.

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 31

Source of Income, On and Off Reserve, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1986

No.	JAA Name	Reserve On/off	Population 15 and Over	Employment Income			Transfer Income			Other Income		
				Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
				%								
1	South ¹	On reserve	370	53.4	63.2	42.1	46.6	36.8	57.9	-	-	-
		Off reserve	137,785	72.1	75.9	63.3	12.4	10.1	17.9	15.5	14.0	18.8
2	Melville	On reserve	855	67.5	73.2	58.3	30.1	24.2	39.6	2.4	2.6	2.1
		Off reserve	28,350	68.8	74.5	55.4	17.8	13.6	27.7	13.4	11.9	16.9
3	Regina	On reserve	1,070	54.5	56.0	52.3	43.9	42.7	45.7	1.6	1.3	2.0
		Off reserve	164,595	79.0	82.0	73.4	9.6	7.7	13.1	11.4	10.3	13.5
4	Yorkton	On reserve	340	52.8	61.2	43.4	46.3	38.9	54.8	0.9	-0.1	1.8
		Off reserve	38,880	69.1	73.5	60.6	19.2	15.3	26.7	11.7	11.2	12.7
5	Wynyard	On reserve	1,305	48.8	54.8	41.3	50.7	45.0	57.9	0.5	0.2	0.8
		Off reserve	34,465	70.2	74.3	60.2	16.7	13.3	25.1	13.1	12.4	14.7
6	Saskatoon	On reserve	620	61.9	64.6	56.9	34.3	32.0	38.7	3.8	3.4	4.4
		Off reserve	175,155	78.5	82.2	71.3	10.4	8.2	14.9	11.1	9.6	13.8
7	Kerrobert ²	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Off reserve	32,215	74.0	78.1	63.7	11.4	9.2	16.9	14.6	12.7	19.4
8	Melfort	On reserve	895	58.8	60.3	55.5	37.5	36.0	40.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
		Off reserve	34,670	72.0	76.1	62.7	16.0	13.0	22.5	12.0	10.9	14.8
9	Prince Albert	On reserve	2,660	55.6	59.1	49.6	42.4	39.0	48.5	2.0	1.9	1.9
		Off reserve	54,360	73.9	77.3	67.5	15.2	12.4	20.7	10.9	10.3	11.8
10	North Battleford	On reserve	1,580	52.5	59.4	44.4	44.6	38.9	51.1	2.9	1.7	4.5
		Off reserve	25,120	74.1	77.2	67.8	13.5	10.9	18.6	12.4	11.9	13.6
11	Lloydminster	On reserve	880	49.1	54.7	44.0	47.0	44.5	49.3	3.9	0.8	6.7
		Off reserve	14,705	78.1	81.8	68.5	11.3	9.1	17.2	10.6	9.1	14.3
12	Meadow Lake	On reserve	1,175	54.3	65.1	40.0	44.6	33.9	58.8	1.1	1.0	1.2
		Off reserve	8,830	75.6	80.0	66.5	17.9	14.3	25.3	6.5	5.7	8.2
13	La Ronge	On reserve	3,855	59.2	62.2	53.1	39.1	36.2	45.0	1.7	1.6	1.9
		Off reserve	10,675	78.5	81.8	72.2	17.4	14.2	23.7	4.1	4.0	4.1
Total		On reserve	15,605	56.0	41.9	2.0
		Off reserve	759,805	75.2	12.5	12.2
		Total	775,410	75.4	79.0	68.0	12.5	10.0	17.5	12.1	11.0	14.5

¹ South.JAA includes Weyburn, Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.² There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

.. Figures not available.

- Nil or zero.

Source: 1986 Census.

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 32

Average Number of Persons per Dwelling and Dwellings with Central Heating, On and Off Reserve, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1986

JAA		Reserve	Total	Occupied	Average	Percentage
		On/off	Population	Private	Persons Per	with Central
No.	Name			Dwelling	Dwelling	Heat
						%
1	South ¹					
		On reserve	635	155	4.1	53
		Off reserve	180,750	66,530	2.7	89
2	Melville					
		On reserve	1,410	355	4.0	87
		Off reserve	36,980	13,600	2.7	87
3	Regina					
		On reserve	1,735	440	3.9	51
		Off reserve	215,445	79,080	2.7	94
4	Yorkton					
		On reserve	580	135	4.3	89
		Off reserve	49,705	18,640	2.7	86
5	Wynyard					
		On reserve	2,280	500	4.6	60
		Off reserve	45,125	16,140	2.8	88
6	Saskatoon					
		On reserve	1,070	235	4.6	84
		Off reserve	230,005	84,890	2.7	94
7	Kerrobert ²					
		On reserve	-	-	-	-
		Off reserve	43,275	15,120	2.8	88
8	Melfort					
		On reserve	1,610	285	5.6	27
		Off reserve	45,770	16,380	2.8	84
9	Prince Albert					
		On reserve	4,780	965	5.0	56
		Off reserve	72,730	25,280	2.9	86
10	North Battleford					
		On reserve	2,810	635	4.4	32
		Off reserve	33,305	11,915	2.8	87
11	Lloydminster					
		On reserve	1,605	310	5.2	45
		Off reserve	20,600	6,940	3.0	80
12	Meadow Lake					
		On reserve	2,170	430	5.0	27
		Off reserve	12,265	3,985	3.1	77
13	La Ronge					
		On reserve	6,825	1,320	5.2	31
		Off reserve	16,915	4,200	4.0	60
Total						
		On reserve	27,510	5,765	4.8	47
		Off reserve	1,002,870	362,700	2.8	90
		Total	1,030,380	368,465	2.8	89

¹ South JAA includes Weyburn, Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.

² There are no reserves in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

- Nil or zero.

Source: 1986 Census.

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 33

Single and Two Parent Families, On and Off Reserve, by JAA and Saskatchewan, 1986

JAA		Reserve On/off	Total Families	2 Parent Family	Lone Parent Family	
No.	Name				Male Parent	Female Parent
%						
1	South ¹	On reserve	100.0	66.7	8.3	25.0
		Off reserve	100.0	91.6	1.9	6.5
2	Melville	On reserve	100.0	75.0	5.4	19.6
		Off reserve	100.0	93.0	1.6	5.4
3	Regina	On reserve	100.0	71.8	9.9	18.3
		Off reserve	100.0	87.6	2.1	10.3
4	Yorkton	On reserve	100.0	72.7	9.1	18.2
		Off reserve	100.0	91.4	1.6	7.1
5	Wynyard	On reserve	100.0	70.7	8.5	20.7
		Off reserve	100.0	92.5	1.7	5.8
6	Saskatoon	On reserve	100.0	68.3	9.8	22.0
		Off reserve	100.0	87.2	1.8	11.0
7	Kerrobert ²	On reserve	—	—	—	—
		Off reserve	100.0	93.2	1.7	5.1
8	Melfort	On reserve	100.0	81.0	5.2	13.8
		Off reserve	100.0	92.3	1.9	5.8
9	Prince Albert	On reserve	100.0	70.7	9.8	19.5
		Off reserve	100.0	87.9	2.4	9.7
10	N. Battleford	On reserve	100.0	67.3	7.9	24.8
		Off reserve	100.0	89.5	1.7	8.8
11	Lloydminster	On reserve	100.0	71.4	5.4	23.2
		Off reserve	100.0	91.0	2.1	6.9
12	Meadow Lake	On reserve	100.0	64.9	6.8	28.4
		Off reserve	100.0	87.6	2.9	9.5
13	La Ronge	On reserve	100.0	80.0	5.0	15.0
		Off reserve	100.0	79.2	3.8	16.9
Total						
		On reserve	100.0	73.0	7.3	19.7
		Off reserve	100.0	89.4	1.9	8.7
		Total	100.0	89.0	2.0	8.9

¹ South JAA includes Weyburn, Estevan, Moose Jaw and Swift Current.² There are no reserves located in Kerrobert (JAA 7).

— Nil or zero.

Source: 1986 Census.

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Appendix A

Study Frame

Three lists of Indian reserves were used to produce the study frame for the province of Saskatchewan. The master list was obtained from the RCMP. Lists from the 1986 Census of Population and Indian and Northern Affairs (INAC) were used to verify the master list.

The list frame is documented in Table 34. The first column of the table provides the names of the reserves in each justice administration area. The second column provides the RCMP collator code and the third column provides the RCMP zone code. These codes were used to extract data from the RCMP central system. The fourth column shows the standard geographic code (SGC). It is a five-digit entity which is comprised of the Census Division code (i.e. the first two digits) and the Census sub-division code (i.e. the last three digits). The final column in the table displays reserve population counts from the 1986 Census.

Population counts from the 1981 Census are utilized for the four reserves which were not enumerated in 1986. These reserves are Little Black Bear, Okanese and Star Blanket in the Melville JAA and Keeseekoosie in the Yorkton JAA.

Following this table, there is a list of reserves that are not included in either the Census list or the INAC list and a list of reserves that are included in the INAC list but not included in the Census list. The INAC source indicates that four reserves not included in the RCMP list have a combined band membership of 283. For the most part, the reserves missing from the Census list are not populated. Some other differences in list frame are noted at the end of the table.

A final point relates to the unique nature of JAA's vis-a-vis RCMP detachment boundaries. In Saskatchewan, there are two detachments that respond for reserves found in different JAA's. The "Rosthern" detachment responds for the Beatty 97/Okemasis 96 reserves in JAA 9 (Saskatoon) and the One Arrow 95 reserve in JAA 12 (Meadow Lake). Also, the "Beauval" detachment responds for the Eagles Lake 165C reserve in JAA 15 (Meadow Lake) and the Canoe Lake 165/165A/165B, Dipper Rapids 192C, Knee Lake 192B, La Plonge 192, Primeau Lake 192F and Wapachewunak 192D reserves in JAA 16 (La Ronge). Adjustments have been made to reallocate crime data to the appropriate JAA.

Table 34

RCMP Reserve Codes (1989) and Census Population Counts (1986) by JAA, Saskatchewan¹

JAA/Reserve Name	Collator	Zone	SGC	Population
JAA 1 – Weyburn and Estevan				505
White Bear 70	F1736	R1	01808	505
JAA 3 – Moose Jaw				16
Wood Mountain 160	F2492	R1	03801	16
JAA 4 – Swift Current				114
Nekaneet 160A	F2745	R1	04802	114
JAA 5 – Melville				1,698
Cowessess 73	F1455	R1	05803	Enumerated 1,411
Kahkewistahaw 72/72A ²		R2	05804	377
Ochapowace 71		R3	05806	256
Sakimay 74		R4	05805	245
Shesheep 74A	F2993	R1	05807	151
Little Black Bear 84	F1441	R1	06814	34
Okanese 82		R2	06815	96 ³
Peepeekisis 81		R3	06816	87 ⁴
Star Blanket 83		R4	06818	348
				104 ⁵
JAA 6 – Regina				1,736
Hay Lands 80B/Muscowpetung 80 ⁶	F1497	R1	06813	262
Pasqua 79		R2	06812	252
Standing Buffalo 78		R3	06811	284
Wa-Pii Moos-Toosis 83A		R4	06820	49
Assiniboine 76	F1523	R1	06810	504
Piapot 75	F1675	R1	06809	385
Last Mountain Lake 80A	F1565	R1	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34

RCMP Reserve Codes (1989) and Census Population Counts (1986) by JAA, Saskatchewan¹ – Continued

JAA/Reserve Name	Collator	Zone	SGC	Population
				850
JAA 7 – Yorkton				Enumerated 580
Cote 64	F3101	R1	09819	468
Keeseekoosie 66/66A		R2	09822	–
			09820	270 ⁷
Key 65	F3143	R1	09821	112
Little Bone 73A and Minochak 230	F3033	R1	NA	NA
JAA 8 – Wynyard				2,281
Day Star 87	F3026	R1	10824	98
Gordon's 86		R2	10823	682
Muskowekwan 85		R3	10822	250
Poorman 88		R4	10825	555
Fishing Lake 89/89A ⁸	F3171	R1	10826	243
Nut Lake 90	F3157	R1	14841	453
JAA 9 – Saskatoon				1,072
White Cap 94	F2333	R1	11828	140
Beardy 97/Okemasis 96	F1256	R1	15845	709
Muskeg Lake 102	F0933	R1	16854	223
JAA 11 – Melfort				1,612
Carrot River 29A	F1146	R1	NA	NA
Red Earth 29		R2	14840	504
Shoal Lake 28A		R3	14839	192
Carrot River 27A	F1153	R1	14838	–
Kinistino 91A	F1207	R1	14843	–
Kinistino 91	F1284	R1	14842	169
Cumberland 100A	F1174	R1	15850	377
James Smith 100		R2	15849	370
JAA 12 – Prince Albert				4,176
Muskoday 99	F1036	R1	15847	281
Sturgeon Lake 101/101A ⁹		R2	16856	687
Little Red River 106C/106D		R3	15851	319
and Montreal Lake 106B		R3	16857	
			15853	
Wahpaton 94A/94B ¹⁰		R4	15848	132
One Arrow 95	F1256	R2	15844	225
Big River 118	F0926	R1	16858	540
Big River 118A		R2	NA	NA
Atakup 104	F1064	R1	16860	953
Mistawasis 103		R2	16855	465
Chitek Lake 191	F0755	R1	16863	378
Witchehan Lake 117		R2	16862	196
JAA 13 – North Battleford				2,811
Saulteaux 159	F0727	R1	17813	285
Moosmin 112A/112B ¹¹		R2	17812	350
Sweet Grass 113/113A/113B ¹²		R3	12833	447
Mosquito 109, Grizzly Bear's		R4	12830	
Head and Lean Man 110			12832	
Red Pheasant 108, Grizzly Bear's		R5	12839	801 ¹³
Head and Lean Man 111				
Little Pine and Lucky Man 116	F0514	R1	13836	508
Poundmaker 114		R2	13835	377
New Thunderchild 115C	F0762	R1	17804	43
JAA 14 – Lloydminster				1,606
Seekaskootch 119	F0734	R1	17801	937
Makao 120		R2	17802	235 ¹⁴
New Thunderchild 115B	F0776	R1	17803	434
JAA 15 – Meadow Lake				2,173
Saulteaux 159A	F0666	R1	NA	NA
Moosomin 112E		R2	NA	NA
Moosomin 112F		R3	NA	NA
Makwa Lake 129/129A/B/C	F0694	R1	17808	516
			17814	
			17807	
			17815	
Ministikwan 161		R2	17809	376

– Nil or zero.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34

RCMP Reserve Codes (1989) and Census Population Counts (1986) by JAA, Saskatchewan¹ – Concluded

JAA/Reserve Name	Collator	Zone	SGC	Population
Meadow Lake 105	F0706	R1	17805	288
Waterhen 130		R2	17806	514
Meadow Lake 105A		R3	NA	NA
Thunderchild 115D		R4	NA	NA
Bighead 124	F0741	R1	17811	339
Ministikwan 161A		R2	17810	121
Eagles Lake 165C	F4091	R9	17816	19
JAA 16 – La Ronge				7,221
Canoe Lake 165	F4091	R1	18817	357
Canoe Lake 165A		R2	NA	NA
Canoe Lake 165B		R3	NA	NA
La Plonge 192		R4	18807	124
Knee Lake 192B		R5	18815	-
Dipper Rapids 192C		R6	18816	-
Wapachewunak 192D		R7	18814	354
Primeau Lake 192F		R8	18830	-
Peter Pond Lake 193 and Turnor Lake 194	F0947	R1	18818	423
Turnor Lake 193B		R2	18837	104
Churchill Lake 193A		R3	18819	NA
La Loche 223		R4	NA	2
Cree Lake 192G		R5	18829	NA
Cumberland 20	F0975	R1	NA	187
Sturgeon Weir 184F		R2	18801	43
Muskeg River 20C		R3	18821	NA
Budds Point 20D		R4	NA	NA
Pine Bluff 20A		R5	NA	NA
Pine Bluff 20B		R6	NA	NA
Fond du Lac 227	F4763	R1	NA	623
Fond du Lac 228		R2	18824	NA
Fond du Lac 229		R3	NA	-
Fond du Lac 231		R4	18833	NA
Fond du Lac 232		R5	NA	NA
Fond du Lac 233		R6	NA	NA
Ile a la Crosse 192E	F0996	R1	18805	7
La Loche 221	F1001	R1	18838	-
La Loche 222		R2	18839	301
Grandmother's Bay 219	F1015	R1	18831	132
Lac La Ronge 156		R2	18809	370
Morin Lake 217		R3	18808	132
Stanley 157/157A		R4	18803	630
			18804	
Sucker River 156C		R5	18811	110
Potatoe River 156A		R6	18810	-
Kitsakie 156B		R7	18812	501
Old Fort 157B		R8	NA	NA
Four Portages 157C		R9	NA	NA
Fox Point 157D/157E		R10	NA	NA
Little Hills 158		R11	NA	NA
Little Hills 158A/158B		R12	NA	NA
Pelican Narrows 184B	F1022	R1	18820	827
Sandy Narrows 184C		R2	NA	NA
Woody Lake 184D		R3	NA	NA
Birch Portage 184A		R4	NA	NA
Mirond Lake 184E		R5	NA	NA
Southend 200	F4302	R1	18822	305
Chicken 224	F1085	R1	18828	769
Chicken 225		R2	18823	-
Chicken 226		R3	NA	NA
Montreal Lake 106	F1111	R1	18802	537
Bittern Lake 218		R2	NA	NA
Lac La Hache 220	F4461	R1	18832	383
Amisk Lake 184	F0954	R1	NA	NA
Elak Dase 192A ¹⁵	F4302	R1	NA	NA
Total				27,871
Total unenumerated				557
Total enumerated				27,314

- Nil or zero.

Footnotes

- 1 RCMP codes can be matched to Census geography with one exception – Opawakoscikan (R). 1986 Census population was 63.
- 2 72A is not listed in Census or INAC sources.
- 3 Unenumerated reserve. 1981 population is shown.
- 4 Unenumerated reserve. 1981 population is shown.
- 5 Unenumerated reserve. 1981 population is shown.
- 6 80B is not listed in Census or INAC sources.
- 7 Unenumerated reserve. 1981 population is shown.
- 8 89A missing from Census source but included in INAC source. INAC shows zero population as of Dec. 31st, 1986.
- 9 101A missing from Census source but included in INAC source. INAC shows zero population as of Dec. 31st, 1986.
- 10 94B missing from Census source but included in INAC source. INAC shows zero population as of Dec. 31st, 1986.
- 11 112A missing from Census source but is included in INAC source. INAC shows population for 112A as 4 at Dec. 31st, 1986.
- 12 113A/B missing from Census source but included in INAC source. INAC shows zero population as of Dec. 31st, 1986.
- 13 Represents a combined count for zones 4 and 5.
- 14 Excludes Makao (Alta part).
- 15 This reserve has the same collator-zone code as Southend 200.

NA indicates that the reserve code is either not listed in Census and INAC sources or that the reserve code is not listed in Census geography but is listed by INAC. Except where indicated below, the reserves listed by INAC have zero population.

Not listed by Census or INAC:

80B
Grizzly Bear's Head 111 and Lean Man 110
192G
231 to 233

Not listed by Census/listed by INAC

80A	20B
73A and 230 – population 28	228
29A	157B
118A	157C – population 17
159A	157D/E
112E	158
112F	158A/158B
105A	184C
115D	184D
165A	184A
165B	184E
193A	226
20C	218
20D – population 238	184
20A	192A

Appendix B

Glossary

Geographic Terminology

Justice Administration Area (JAA)

A geographic unit that is identified by the service area of the Provincial Criminal Divisions Courts of Records. Area boundaries were developed in consultation with provincial contacts.

Sub-Provincial Databases

Databases that include information from CCJS justice surveys and from the 1986 Census of Population for geographic areas that parallel JAA's.

Reserves

Tracts of land that are set aside for the specific use of an Indian band. This study excludes those areas that are not occupied. Also excluded are Indian settlements.

Urban Areas

Areas that are policed by a full-time municipal police force. Under Chapter P-15 of the Saskatchewan Police Act, in order for a municipality to have a full-time police force a population of at least 1,500 people is required.

Other Rural Areas

Areas that are neither reserves nor urban areas.

Crime Terminology

Actual Offences

Criminal incidents that are reported by the police minus offences that are considered to be unfounded after a preliminary investigation. This differs from "reported offences" which include those offences that are unfounded as well as actual. This study excludes municipal statute offences.

Offences cleared

Actual offences that have been investigated and for which the police can identify at least one person who could be charged in connection with the offence. "Offences cleared by charge" are actual offences that have been investigated and resulted in a charge being laid against at least one person, whether or not the police have apprehended the accused individual. Offences that have been cleared can also be "cleared otherwise". This can happen when, for example, the suspect or an essential witness dies before the charge is laid, the victim refuses to sign a complaint, the suspect is less than twelve, the suspect is involved in other incidents in which charges have been laid, or for reasons beyond the control of the department (i.e., the government decides not to lay charges).

Youths charged

Individuals that are between the ages of 12 and 17 and are charged or a charge is recommended. This does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals. Young persons dealt with informally by the police are excluded.

Adults charged

Individuals that are over the age of 18 and are charged. This does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals.

Age-adjusted rates

This technique involves applying the off reserve adult/youth distribution to the on-reserve persons charged rate. The overall rate reflects the weighted sum of persons charged by age group.

Violent offences

Includes homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences (non-assault), abduction, and robbery. With the exception of robbery, the number of offences which are recorded is equal to the number of victims in the incident. This means that if an individual commits a violent offence against two different individuals then two offences are recorded, but if two individuals commit a violent offence against one person only one offence is recorded. In the case of robbery, the incident is counted rather than the victim.

Property offences

Includes theft, break and enter, have stolen goods, and fraud, where the number of offences recorded equals the number of separate incidents.

Traffic offences

Separated into Criminal Code and provincial statute offences. All Criminal Code traffic offences are included, while only three provincial statute traffic offences are included - fail to stop or remain at the scene of an accident, dangerous driving or driving without due care or attention, and driving while disqualified or licence suspended.

Most serious offence

Actual offences are recorded by the most serious offence that occurs within a given incident and therefore do not provide a census of all crimes that are reported by the police. For example, if a violent offence and a property offence occur within the same incident, the property offence is not scored. Similarly, if a break and enter offence and a theft offence occur within the same incident, the theft offence is not scored.

Census Terminology (1986 Census of Population)**Aboriginal origin**

Are those individuals that indicated that they were of aboriginal ancestry. Major categories include North American Indian, Metis and Inuit. Reported for total population excluding institutional residents.

Aboriginal home language

Refers to the language used at home by the individual. If more than one language is spoken the language most often used by the individual is reported. Reported for total population excluding institutional residents.

Labour force participation rate

Refers to the total labour force (persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week prior to enumeration) as a percentage of total population 15 years and over (excluding institutional residents). Unemployed persons refers to persons who, during the week prior to enumeration: a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work; or, b) had been on lay-off and expected to return to their jobs; or, c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Unemployment rate

Refers to the unemployed labour force (in the reference week of the 1986 Census of Population) as a percentage of the total labour force.

Average income

Refers to the weighted mean total income of individuals 15 and over who reported positive or negative income for 1985.

Major source of income

Refers to the income component which constitutes the largest proportion of total income of an income unit. Income sources are classified as wages and salaries, self-employment (non-farm and farm), government transfer payments, investment income and other income (retirement pensions and other government income). Since both positive and negative incomes can be reported and since an income unit can report several sources of income, the absolute values are compared and the largest value is designated as the major source of income.

Employment income

Refers to total income (positive or negative) received by persons 15 years of age and over during 1985 as wages and salaries, net income from non-farm self-employment income and/or net farm income. Reported for population aged 15 and over, excluding institutional residents.

Transfer income

Refers to all transfer payments received during the 1985 calendar year from federal, provincial or municipal programs. These include the separate income sources listed in the 1986 Census of Population such as, family allowances, federal child tax credits, old age plan, unemployment insurance benefits, and other income from government sources. The other income category includes transfer payments received by persons in need such as mothers with dependent children, persons temporarily or permanently unable to work, elderly individuals, the blind and the disabled. Also included in this category are provincial income supplement payments to seniors to help offset accommodation costs, training payments under the National Training Program, veterans' allowance, pensions to widows and dependents of veterans, workers' compensation, provincial tax credits and allowances claimed on the 1985 income tax return, etc. Reported for population aged 15 and over, excluding institutional residents.

Single parent family

Refers to a mother or a father, with no spouse present or common-law partner, living in a dwelling with one or more never married children (child refers to sons and daughters, including adopted and step-children that have never married and live in the same dwelling, regardless of age). This means that those widowed and divorced are included if they are not living in a common-law relationship. Reported for population in private households.

DATE DUE[illegible]

