

**AN OVERVIEW OF REGISTERED INDIAN  
CONDITIONS IN SASKATCHEWAN**

by

**GEORGE K. JARVIS**

Under the direction of N.H. LITHWICK

**LITHWICK ROTHMAN SCHIFF ASSOCIATES LTD.**

for

**INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA**

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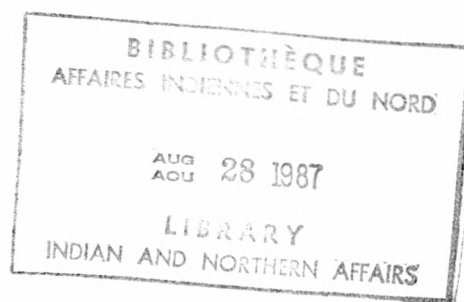
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The opinions in this report are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

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## FOREWORD

As registered Indians reassume control of their political, social and economic affairs, it is essential that those involved in this process have available a comprehensive and accurate picture of Indian conditions. The **Overview Series on Registered Indian Conditions**, of which this research report is a part, was initiated and sponsored by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). This series provides analyses of key demographic, social and economic conditions of registered Indians in the early 1980s. It draws comparisons between the situation of on- and off-reserve Indians and the general population at that time.

The reports in this series are intended to provide the reader with as complete a picture as possible of the past situation of registered Indians. While the series makes some use of information from the mid-1970s to early 1980s drawn from various federal administrative data bases, it is based primarily on 1981 Census data. By providing extensive baseline data, the series establishes a reference point against which future comparisons with data on Indian conditions collected by subsequent Censuses may be made.

The data in this series of reports should be used with care. Many of them may not reflect current conditions. There is some more recent evidence of significant improvements in Indian conditions. Most noteworthy, the number of post-secondary students sponsored by INAC has grown significantly over the years. In 1981-82, the department provided financial assistance to the equivalent of 4,445 full-time students (based on a 32-week academic year). In 1985-86, the number increased to 9,906 of which an estimated 423 received funding from INAC after registration under Bill C-31. There is also good evidence of expanding Indian entrepreneurship and business enterprise both on- and off-reserve which is increasing the Indian private sector contribution to Indian income and employment. As well, in recent years, Indians have exercised greater control over their economic development through the establishment of a growing number of Indian-controlled economic and financial institutions operating locally, regionally and nationally.

Following are the titles of the 14 research reports in the series:

- \* An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Canada
- \* An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland
- \* An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island
- \* An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Quebec
- \* An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Ontario
- \* An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Manitoba
- \* An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Saskatchewan
- \* An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Alberta
- \* An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in British Columbia
- \* An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions - Methodology Report (Canada and Selected Provinces)
- \* An Overview of the Housing Conditions of Registered Indians in Canada
- \* An Overview of the Educational Characteristics of Registered Indians in Canada
- \* An Overview of Economic Circumstances of Registered Indians in Canada
- \* An Overview of Socio-Demographic Conditions of Registered Indians Residing Off-Reserve

As with all major long-term undertakings, this series of reports is the product of the cooperation and efforts of many individuals too numerous to mention here. Their contributions are greatly appreciated.

I expect that the series will be a useful and supportive information source for those interested in Indian conditions and hope that it will generate future related research.



Mike Sims  
Director General  
Policy, Economic Development

## PREFACE

This report is one in a series designed to provide an overview of the social, demographic and economic conditions of registered Indians in Canada and the provinces. It updates the material provided in an earlier overview series on registered Indian conditions prepared by the Research Branch of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) under the direction of Andrew Siggner, and includes new material in a number of important areas. The most significant source of this new material has been the 1981 Census of Canada, which has provided data not only on key demographic variables, but in the areas of families and households, language, education, employment, income and housing. As a result, this overview series represents a significant extension of our knowledge about the conditions of registered Indians in Canada.

The series was commissioned by the Research Branch of Corporate Policy and completed under the auspices of the Policy Development Branch of Economic Development, INAC. The officers responsible for this project were Viviane Renaud initially, followed by Tom Brecher. The support and advice throughout this project of Tom Brecher and Gilles Larocque, as well as other colleagues of theirs, have been invaluable.

The preparation of the reports involved a two-stage research program. The first stage included the identification of relevant variables, the location and assembly of data, and the production of appropriate tables and graphs. This was accomplished by a Central Coordinating Team, consisting of Monica Boyd, Allan Maslove, Roger Roberge and Mark Rosenberg, under the general direction of Harvey Lithwick. Each member of the team was responsible for particular subject areas: Boyd, for demography, language, families and households; Maslove for housing and justice; Roberge for education, employment and income; and Rosenberg for health and social services. Gilles Larocque, Viviane Renaud and Gary Cohen of INAC were most helpful in this phase.

In addition, the very substantial task of processing the data and computations was headed by Roger Roberge, with the assistance of Salamuddin Ansari and Pierre Nantel.

Because of the complexity of the data and the variety of sources, a companion Methodology Report was prepared by Monica Boyd and Mark Rosenberg. It provides more detailed information on the actual materials used and their sources, so that interested readers and researchers can replicate or modify all materials contained in the geographic overviews of the series.

The second stage involved the actual writing of the national and provincial reports. A team of Regional Research Associates, residing in the respective regions and familiar with the local circumstances of registered Indians, wrote these reports. It included: Katie Cooke, British Columbia; George Jarvis, Alberta and Saskatchewan; Jeremy Hull, Manitoba and Quebec; Katherine Graham, Ontario; and Hugh Lautard, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The national overview was prepared by Harvey Lithwick, Marvin Schiff and Eric Vernon, with the assistance of Joan Katz and Alex Lithwick.

Harvey Lithwick, Marvin Schiff and Eric Vernon edited all of the reports. Pierre Gauvin of INAC coordinated the crucial task of reviewing the data. Alex Lithwick and Paul Ting prepared the graphics.

Eric Vernon supervised the revision of all reports for Lithwick, Rothman, Schiff.

Assistance in supplying data was provided by Wendy Wright, M.V. George and Jeannine Perreault at Statistics Canada. We are also grateful to Bob Neil, Alain Marcil and Audrey McDonnell at Correctional Service Canada, Kirsti Walker and Ovila Gobeil at INAC and Roy Addie and Ellen Bobet at Health and Welfare Canada, for assistance in supplying and interpreting complex data sets. Additional computing services were provided by Bernard Stepien. Sheila Klein at INAC offered special assistance with both the customized census data and with the adjusted register data and projections. In addition, Jacques Denault and Jean McNiven helped with the preparation of this manuscript.

Finally, a word of thanks to our typists and word-processor operators, including Margaret Johnston, Janet Stewart, Jane Tallim, Dana Rothman, Maria Sergio, Rosa Stone and Lil Levitin, for their good-natured and invaluable assistance.

## HIGHLIGHTS

### 1. Introduction

- This document considers the conditions of registered Indians in Saskatchewan using data from the 1981 Census, the Indian Register and from other relevant sources in the Government of Canada. It examines the situation of on- and off-reserve registered Indians and compares this with the situation of a "reference population". This generally consists of the total Saskatchewan population less registered Indians, although in certain cases the total provincial population is used. To facilitate reading, we have often used the word "Indian" to denote registered Indians.

### 2. Demography

- In Saskatchewan, 66 per cent of Indians lived on-reserve in 1986, less than the average of other provinces and territories except British Columbia.
- Registered Indians increased in number from 38,151 in 1971 to 51,140 in 1981 and 59,477 in 1986. By 1991, a further increase of 9,000 is projected.
- Registered Indians comprised 5.7 per cent of the total Saskatchewan population in 1986, up from 4.1 per cent in 1971. A further growth of 0.5 per cent is projected for 1991.
- During the recent past, the off-reserve population increased faster than the on-reserve, thereby decreasing the share of Indians who lived on-reserve. This trend is expected to stabilize, however.
- According to the 1981 Census of Canada there were 40,130 registered Indians in Saskatchewan, 12 per cent of the Canadian total. Registered Indians accounted for 67 per cent of the Native population in Saskatchewan in 1981.



- Saskatchewan's 141 reserves were the third largest in Canada, averaging just under 10,800 acres per reserve and containing the third highest total acreage.
- Indians in Saskatchewan enjoyed moderately good access to urban centres compared with other provinces. Fully 82 per cent of Saskatchewan's Indian population was classified by INAC as living in a rural location, that is, located between 50 and 350 kilometres from the nearest regional centre.
- Largely as a result of high fertility the Indian population was more youthful than the Saskatchewan population as a whole. The proportion of Indians aged zero to 14 is projected to decline by 1991 but it is still expected to be 18 percentage points higher than the proportion in the total Saskatchewan population.
- Saskatchewan received approximately as many Indian migrants as it lost to other provinces during the last few years. Overall, the proportions of Indian and non-Indian movers and migrants were very similar. Generally speaking, Indians who lived on-reserve were less likely to have moved during the past five years than those living off-reserve .
- The smaller proportion of zero to 14 year-old Indians will result in a decline in the dependency ratio of 17 per cent from 1971 to 1991, although the Indian ratio will still be higher than the total provincial dependency ratio by just over one-third.
- Indians in Saskatchewan had higher standardized death rates than the total provincial population, as well as higher age-specific death rates in every age category.
- Indian life expectancy in Canada was approximately 10 years less than that of the total Canadian population, but in recent years the difference has been decreasing. Most progress in Indian life expectancy has occurred at the younger ages.

### **3. Families and Households**

- Registered Indian census families in Saskatchewan were larger than non-Indian census families, 4.4 versus 3.3 members. Moreover, Indian census families were larger on- than off-reserve, 4.7 versus 3.9 members.

- Greater numbers of children among Indian census families were largely responsible for these differences. There were, on average, twice as many children per Indian than non-Indian census family, 2.7 versus 1.3, respectively.
- As well, the family structure in which Indians live was generally different, with proportionally more children and other relatives living with families, and more lone-parent situations than was the case among non-Indians. In fact, lone parents in census families were almost four times as common among registered Indians than in the reference population.
- More than twice as many non-Indians than Indians in economic families were spouses, 54 versus 24 per cent, while over one-half more Indians in economic families were children under 15 years of age.
- There were also proportionally more single persons, individuals who were separated, widowed or divorced, and persons living common-law among Indians than among other residents of Saskatchewan. More Indians living off-reserve were separated, widowed, divorced or living common-law than among the on-reserve population.

#### 4. Language

- English was the mother tongue for more than one-half of the Indians in Saskatchewan. Few who began life speaking English changed this language for another.
- Forty-two per cent of Saskatchewan's registered Indians began life with an aboriginal language as mother tongue. In 1981, 28 per cent used English as the principal language in their homes.
- Those who were very young, very old and those who lived on-reserve were most likely to resist the tendency toward linguistic assimilation.

## 5. Health

- Mortality was generally higher among Indians than among the total Saskatchewan population from most major causes.
- Some of the most important differences were in the violent causes of death with Indians in Saskatchewan suffering higher rates of death by accident than the total Saskatchewan population for every category except exposure and falls.
- Indians had higher rates of suicide than the rates for residents of Saskatchewan as a whole for every age group except the oldest, 65 years of age and over. The Indian rate for those aged zero to 19 was over six times higher.
- Indians have a history of frequent infant death and high tuberculosis incidence, but definite improvements in these conditions have been made during the last few years.

## 6. Education

- Indian children were more likely to be in grades which were inappropriate for their age.
- Enrolment in band-operated schools more than doubled between 1978-79 and 1982-83, reaching 35 per cent of registered Indian students.
- As was the case among other Canadians, younger Indians had higher levels of educational attainment than older Indians, although at all ages Indians were less educated than non-Indians.
- Proportionally more Indians than non-Indians in Saskatchewan were "functionally illiterate", that is, had less than Grade 9 education, 49 versus 22 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, more than twice as many non-Indians as Indians, 44 versus 20 per cent, had achieved high school completion or more.

- Sixteen per cent of non-Indians had at least some university compared with six per cent of Indians.
- Off-reserve Indians attended school more often than on-reserve Indians and also achieved higher levels of education.

## 7. Employment and Income

- Participation in the labour force was much lower for Indians than for non-Indians in Saskatchewan. Under-participation was most pronounced among those at the younger and older ends of the age distribution, and for relatively uneducated persons living on-reserve.
- The employment rate for Indians was just slightly higher than one-half the non-Indian rate, 32 versus 61 per cent, respectively.
- Full-time employment for Indians was less likely in primary than in secondary or tertiary occupations. Overall, Indians were proportionally more than twice as likely as non-Indians not to work at all, nine versus four per cent. They were slightly less likely to work both full and part-time.
- In 1980, 27 per cent of Indians reported no income, almost double the non-Indian proportion of 14 per cent.
- Average individual 1980 Indian income was about \$6,400, just over one-half the corresponding non-Indian level of \$12,600.
- In virtually all occupations Indians received less than non-Indians. However, those who were more educated tended to receive more, especially Indians who had moved from the reserves.
- Income levels were lower for Indian females than for males in similar occupations; they were also lower for Indians living on-reserve than for those who were off-reserve.



- Although Indian females received less than Indian males, they were closer to those Indian males in income than non-Indian females were to the income of non-Indian males.
- Indians were proportionally about two and one-half times more likely to have indicated government transfer payments as their major source of income, 32 versus 13 per cent. Indians living off-reserve were more likely than Indians on-reserve to report employment income and less likely to report government transfer payments as their major source of income.
- Overall, about three and one-half times the proportion of non-Indian than Indian economic families received 1980 income of \$30,000 or more. On the other hand, Indian economic families received under \$5,000 at almost five times the rate of non-Indian families, 19 versus four per cent.

## **8. Housing**

- By every measure, Indian housing was generally inferior to non-Indian housing. On-reserve housing was more often especially inadequate.
- Indian households tended to occupy their dwellings for much shorter periods of time than non-Indian households. On-reserve Indian households remained in their dwellings longer than off-reserve households. For example, the proportion of on-reserve households occupying their dwellings for more than 10 years was about four and one-half times the off-reserve proportion, 26 versus six per cent.
- Although home ownership data on-reserve are questionable, the data show that a larger proportion of on-reserve Indian households owned their homes (communally among the band) than non-Indian households, 83 versus 73 per cent. Off-reserve Indian households, however, showed only a 30 per cent ownership proportion.
- Saskatchewan's off-reserve households paid a higher proportion of household income for major owner's payments and gross rent than did non-Indian households.
- The residential housing stock of on-reserve Indians was generally the newest. For

example, 56 per cent of on-reserve dwellings were built between 1971 and 1981 compared with 32 per cent of non-Indian dwellings.

- Despite their relative newness, on-reserve dwellings were in comparatively inferior condition. More on-reserve dwellings were crowded (almost one-half), in need of major repair (just over one-quarter), lacked central heating (over two-thirds) and lacked a bathroom (over three-fifths). By contrast, for example, only six per cent of off-reserve dwellings lacked a bathroom and only two per cent of non-Indian dwellings were crowded.

## **9. Social Services**

- The number of registered Indian children adopted in Saskatchewan increased considerably between 1971 and 1981, and more recently more of these children have been adopted by Indians.
- The number of Indian adults in residential care among registered Indians on-reserve or on-Crown land has also increased somewhat in the last couple of years.
- Although these changes represented increased use of social services, other services such as Indian children in care and social assistance on-reserve and on-Crown land did not increase in the later years. The number of Indian children in care on-reserve and on-Crown land has actually decreased.

## **10. Justice**

- North American Indians comprised approximately one-third of the total federal inmate population of Saskatchewan over the 1974-1983 period.
- There has been an increase in incarcerations among both North American Indians and non-Indians, with Indians increasing slightly more.

- Indians who served sentences, both male and female, were somewhat younger than average in the prison population.
- North American Indians in Saskatchewan were more likely to have served multiple prison terms in the past than non-Indians, and fewer non-Indians served a prior sentence.
- North American Indians more often served sentences for crimes against persons; non-Indians more often served time for crimes against property and for drug offences.
- North American Indians also served more short sentences than did non-Indians.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Historical Review

Before Europeans came to Saskatchewan, Indians did not, as so many persons believe today, live a peaceful, idyllic life, that never changed as they patrolled their tribal hunting grounds. Rather, they formed shifting, changing populations, which hunted, warred and altered their way of life according to opportunities for trade and their degree of success in warfare with neighbouring tribes.

The first recorded European contact with the Indians of what is now Saskatchewan was in the late 17th century, when Henry Kelsey met with the Plains Cree and the Assiniboiné tribes. Although the Plains Cree constitute one of the major native peoples in present-day Saskatchewan, in the early 17th century they lived in what has become Northern Ontario. At that time some of them had become involved in the fur trade with trappers and traders in what is now eastern Canada. They would spend summers on the shores of Hudson Bay and the Great Lakes, close to trading posts, then return to the interior to hunt and trap during the winter. When the Hudson's Bay Company arrived in 1670, the Cree developed a profitable position as go-betweens in the fur trade.

As the Cree followed the fur trade west, they divided into two groups---the Woodland Cree, and the migratory Plains Cree. As they pushed westward, they changed from a forest-hunting people to a nomadic people who rode horses and hunted buffalo on the prairies.

The Cree forced Athabaskan peoples, such as the Chipewyan, farther north. At first the Chipewyan were disadvantaged because they did not have firearms and needed the Cree as middlemen in their trading activities. When the Hudson's Bay Company opened a trading post at Churchill, the Chipewyan were able to trade directly and to buy firearms. By the late 1700s relative peace existed between the Chipewyan and the Cree. As the Cree moved west, they clashed with peoples of the Blackfoot Confederacy who were settled in southern Saskatchewan and Alberta. In time the Cree allied themselves with the Assiniboiné people, a Siouan-speaking people. Later, Dakota Sioux fleeing from American

military pressure, settled as refugees in southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The Plains Indians were not always hostile toward each other. Sometimes the Blackfoot, Cree and Assiniboiné co-operated on peaceful ventures such as hunting and intermarrying. Missionaries and traders discouraged fighting, but economic competition among the tribes often created trade rivalries, which frequently led to conflict.

During the next period Indian economic life was dominated by the fur trade. Their livelihood was under the control of the European demand for fur garments, which underwent a period of great popularity.

Responding to this demand, in the late 1700s and early 1800s fur traders began to move into the Plains area, where they sought new sources for furs and set up trading posts. Protestant and Catholic missionaries followed in the 1860s, then government administrators in the 1870s.

One of the main items the Indians desired to trade for was whiskey. The profitable trade in this spirit attracted the interest of many of the early American traders in this area. Some Americans were also buffalo bounty hunters. The idea was popular that if the buffalo were killed, the Indians would be more easy to control. This would free the land for agricultural settlement.

By 1873, when Canadian Prime Minister John A. Macdonald established the North West Mounted Police, the Indians had reason to be discouraged. Buffalo had decreased in number, and the use of whiskey had increased. A severe smallpox epidemic struck the Indians, killing many and leading to a rapid population decline. This suffering combined with the withdrawal of the Hudson's Bay Company made the tribes more willing to the signing over of land in treaties.

In 1867 the Crown had given Canada the right to represent it in all dealings with the Indians as stipulated in the British North America Act. The Canadian government sought treaties to put the Indians on limited tracts of land which were to be called reserves. The boundaries of reserves were established in many cases on grounds of expediency. As a

result, persons of different language and culture were often grouped together in one treaty group, reducing communication and cohesion.

In 1874, Treaty Number Four was signed, covering most of southern Saskatchewan. In 1876, Treaty Number Six was signed. This took in much of present-day central Saskatchewan, and included Cree, Stoney and Chipewyan peoples. In 1877, Chief Crowfoot signed Treaty Number Seven, which included a small southwestern portion of the province. Treaty Number Eight was signed in 1899 and took in the boreal forest area of Northwest Saskatchewan, basically the area north of the present Yellowhead Highway. Treaty Number Ten, signed in 1906, covered the remainder of Saskatchewan, primarily the northeastern section of the province.

By the spring of 1885, along the North Saskatchewan River, the Métis and Indians were in a state of despair and turmoil. The disappearance of the buffalo, starvation, the intrusion of the railway and the advance of settlements all provoked them into desperate acts of violence against the established authorities. The North West Rebellion erupted in March of that year under the leadership of the Métis visionary Louis Riel and his military commander Gabriel Dumont. Influenced by the Métis uprising, the Plains Cree, led by Chiefs Big Bear and Poundmaker, took an active and independent part in the conflict.

The results were devastating for both the Métis and the Plains Cree. The Métis lost most of their land on the Saskatchewan River and migrated to the United States and to the Peace River area to begin farming again. Poundmaker and Big Bear were imprisoned and did not live long after their incarceration. Riel was hanged in the autumn of 1885, the year the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed.

In the late 1890s, a major influx of European immigrants arrived in the West, altering the balance of population and settling many agricultural areas of Saskatchewan. The Indians were generally demoralized by the loss of land and their difficulty in obtaining food. They were often reduced to loitering around settlements in the attempt to sell bead work and buffalo horns.

Following the treaty signings, little was done to help the Indians for half a century. Missionaries were active in attempting to convert Indians to Christianity. They also de-emphasized Indian culture, in an attempt to get the Indians to assimilate. Children were taken from the reserves and placed in boarding schools off the reserves.

The Indians' economic base now underwent a radical change. Hunting, fishing and gathering were no longer adequate means of support even for the reduced numbers of Indians. Indians were encouraged to attempt farming, but most did not take up agriculture as a permanent livelihood. This led the settlers to take over some of the land granted to the tribes. Some of this land was surrendered voluntarily and some of it was expropriated.

Because of a need to defend their interests, Indians have attempted to organize themselves so as to influence government in their favour. The organizations at first were small and fragmented. Intertribal rivalries, personality differences, differences in resources and wealth, geographical dispersion and differences in language and culture have all made unification of interests difficult.

To rectify this situation, many small provincial and tribal groups were formed during the first half of the 20th century. These were followed by national Indian organizations such as the National Indian Brotherhood, founded in 1968.

Indians in Saskatchewan were given the right to vote in 1960. Since that time there has been further development of political organization and power. There has also been change in the position of the government. The tendency at this time is for Indians to be given increased responsibilities in self-government, and local self-determination in the administration of programs.

Since the end of the 19th century, many changes have taken place in the lives of Indians. Some conditions have become better: Indians are no longer starving and health conditions have improved, as have other basic circumstances of life. Yet much remains to be done, as will be seen in this report.

## 1.2 Data Sources and Technical Notes

This overview is one of a series of provincial and national overviews prepared for Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). A common methodology has been used to obtain and present the data for the various provinces and for Canada. The procedures followed are set out in our accompanying Methodology Report. In this section a brief description of the major data sources is provided; readers wishing to obtain more detailed information on data sources and methods used should refer to the Methodology Report. For definitions, the reader is referred to the Glossary in this report.

### 1981 Census of Canada

The 1981 Census of Canada has for the first time provided a source of data through which a full range of Indian socio-economic conditions could be compared with the conditions prevailing among the general population or among other ethnic groups. The ability to obtain this type of information was the result of improved questions dealing with Native status and self-identification in the 1981 Census and special efforts to reach the Native population in 1981. Some initial analysis of the success of the Census in obtaining responses from the Native population has suggested that there may have been some undercount among registered Indians, but that this undercount was much reduced from previous years.

A set of special tabulations was obtained by INAC from Statistics Canada for the overview series. These tabulations have been run in each instance for registered Indians as well as for other Native peoples, and for the "reference population" which is the total population less the registered Indians.

There are some particular constraints in making use of census data, however. Information was suppressed by Statistics Canada for any number less than 25 in order to protect individuals' privacy. However, these suppressed numbers were included in the appropriate higher aggregate sub-totals and totals. The data concerning Indians are based on a 20 per cent sample of households although exceptions to the one in five procedure



were made in some northern communities. Data have also been subject to Statistics Canada's standard random rounding procedures.

### **Population Projections**

A special study of the demography of the registered Indian population and its expected growth by provinces and INAC regions from 1982 to 1996 was prepared for INAC by the Population Projections Section, Demography Division of Statistics Canada. This information has been fed into the reports of the overview series, and is based on an analysis of Indian Register data (see below). The medium growth scenario (Projection 3) was used in these reports. For further details, see INAC's 1985 publication entitled, Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1982 to 1996.

### **The Indian Register**

Because of their special legal status, a list of all registered Indians (as defined in the Indian Act) is kept by INAC and information on the demographic characteristics of the Indian population is updated regularly by band officials and published for December 31 of each year. These data, adjusted for late reporting of births and deaths, are the basis for the population projections and the demographic data in this report.

### **The Nominal Roll**

Another source of information for the present study is the Nominal Roll, a listing of all Indian elementary and secondary students whose education is funded by INAC. The Nominal Roll is updated once a year, in October, and describes various characteristics of the students and schools they attend. The major limitations of these data are that the data have been inconsistently defined and collected over the years and are limited mainly to students living on-reserve. (c.f. Glossary and Methodology Report.)

### **Continuing Education Information System (CEIS)**

This system records the post-secondary and adult training activities of registered Indian students who receive financial assistance from INAC. Therefore the data do not cover those registered Indian students who do not receive financial assistance. The data from this source are incomplete.

### **Health and Welfare Canada**

Health and Welfare Canada is responsible for the provision of medical services to Indians and maintains data concerning the Indian population served (c.f. Glossary). These data cover causes of death, suicides, infant deaths, and various diseases.

### **Other Data Sources**

Several other sources of data have been used in preparing the present study. These include social services information maintained by INAC and reported by Statistics Canada and justice information from Correctional Service Canada.

### **Symbols**

We have used a dash ( - ) in our tables to represent a zero value, a number rounded to zero or a small absolute value that was suppressed by Statistics Canada and for which a percentage could not be calculated. The symbol n/a signifies not available.

### Usage of Term "Indian"

The reader should also be aware that the term "Indian" as used in this report signifies "registered" or "status" Indian unless otherwise specified.

The Glossary explains the different definitions of registered Indians according to the Indian Register and the 1981 Census.

## 2. DEMOGRAPHY

### 2.1 Introduction

Demography is the study of population, which is the basic substance of human society. Demographic data, or facts about population, provide an inventory of the most fundamental characteristics of a population, characteristics which shape opportunities and problems alike. A population's size and distribution shape the framework within which it can develop. The population's processes---fertility, mortality and migration---are some of the most important factors which affect change in a society. The composition of a population spells out characteristics which determine the possibilities for social organization.

Examined in this chapter will be material on the size of the Indian population, its geographic distribution, population density, size of bands, the migration of the Indian population, fertility and mortality. In each case comparisons will be made between the Indian population and a reference population made up in this chapter either of the Saskatchewan population minus registered Indians or the population of Saskatchewan as a whole. Data were taken from the Indian Register, from the 1981 Census of Canada and from available projections.

### 2.2 Population Size

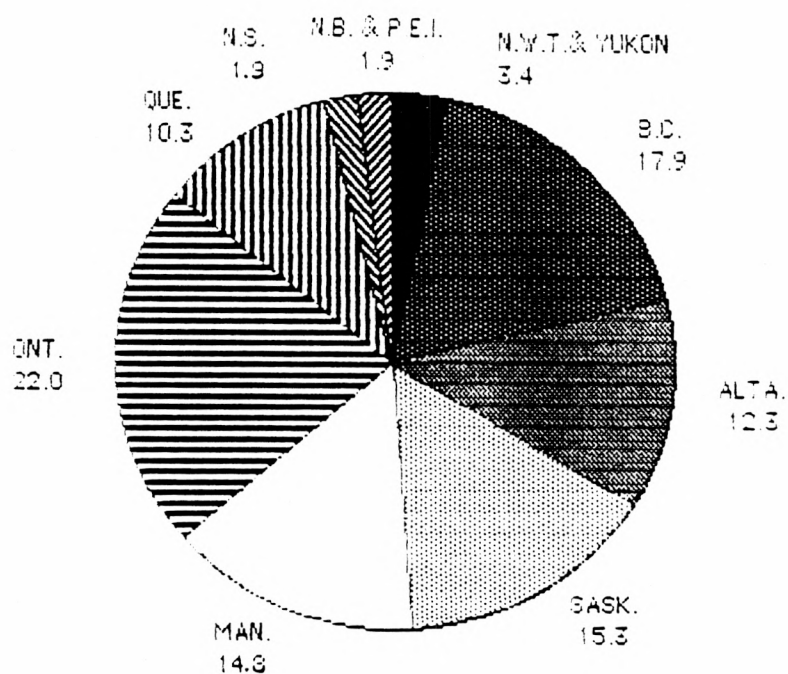
The number of Indians in a given province is not simple to ascertain (see Methodology Report). The 1981 population count of registered Indians, based on the Indian Register, differs from that based on the Census of Canada.

According to Table 2.6 below, in 1986 there are an estimated 59,477 registered Indians in Saskatchewan. Figure 2.1 and Table 2.1 present the size of Canada's Indian population in the several provinces and territories, based on the Indian Register. In 1982 Saskatchewan contained 15.3 per cent of the nation's registered Indians, a total of 52,615 in all.

FIGURE 2.1

Percentage Distribution of Registered Indians  
Among the Provinces and Territories

1982



**Note:** Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

**Source:** Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

TABLE 2.1

**Population Distribution, Registered Indians  
On-Reserve and Off-Reserve  
Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1982**

Province/Territory	Registered Indians On-Reserve		Registered Indians Off-Reserve		Total Registered Indians	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage of Canada
Nova Scotia	4,904	(75)	1,643	(25)	6,547	2
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island	5,065	(76)	1,606	(24)	6,671	2
Quebec	29,538	(83)	5,907	(17)	35,445	10
Ontario	50,805	(67)	24,581	(33)	75,386	22
Manitoba	36,968	(73)	13,791	(27)	50,759	15
Saskatchewan	34,704	(66)	17,911	(34)	52,615	15
Alberta	31,823	(76)	10,279	(24)	42,102	12
British Columbia	38,344	(62)	23,188	(38)	61,532	18
Northwest Territories Yukon Territory	10,513	(89)	1,290	(11)	11,803	3
Canada	242,664	(71)	100,196	(29)	342,860	100

**Note:** Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

**Source:** Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

The 1981 Census of Canada, as may be seen in Table 2.3, calculated that there were 40,130 registered Indians in Saskatchewan, a difference of 11,010 from the 1981 Indian Register count of 51,140 (Table 2.6). Reasons for the discrepancy between Register and census populations of registered Indians are discussed in the Methodology Report. Projections from Statistics Canada expect the total registered Indian population of Saskatchewan to increase to 68,720 in 1991 (Table 2.6).

The reader should also be aware that the June 28, 1985 passage of Bill C-31, "An Act to amend the Indian Act", removed discriminatory sections from the Indian Act. The Bill also allowed for the re-instatement of people who were struck from the Indian Register due to the sexually discriminatory and enfranchisement sections, plus the first-time registration of these people's first generation children. The re-instatement and first-time registration of these people will obviously affect the number of registered Indians, but also the age-sex and on-/off-reserve location distributions of Canada's registered Indian population.

### 2.3 Population Composition

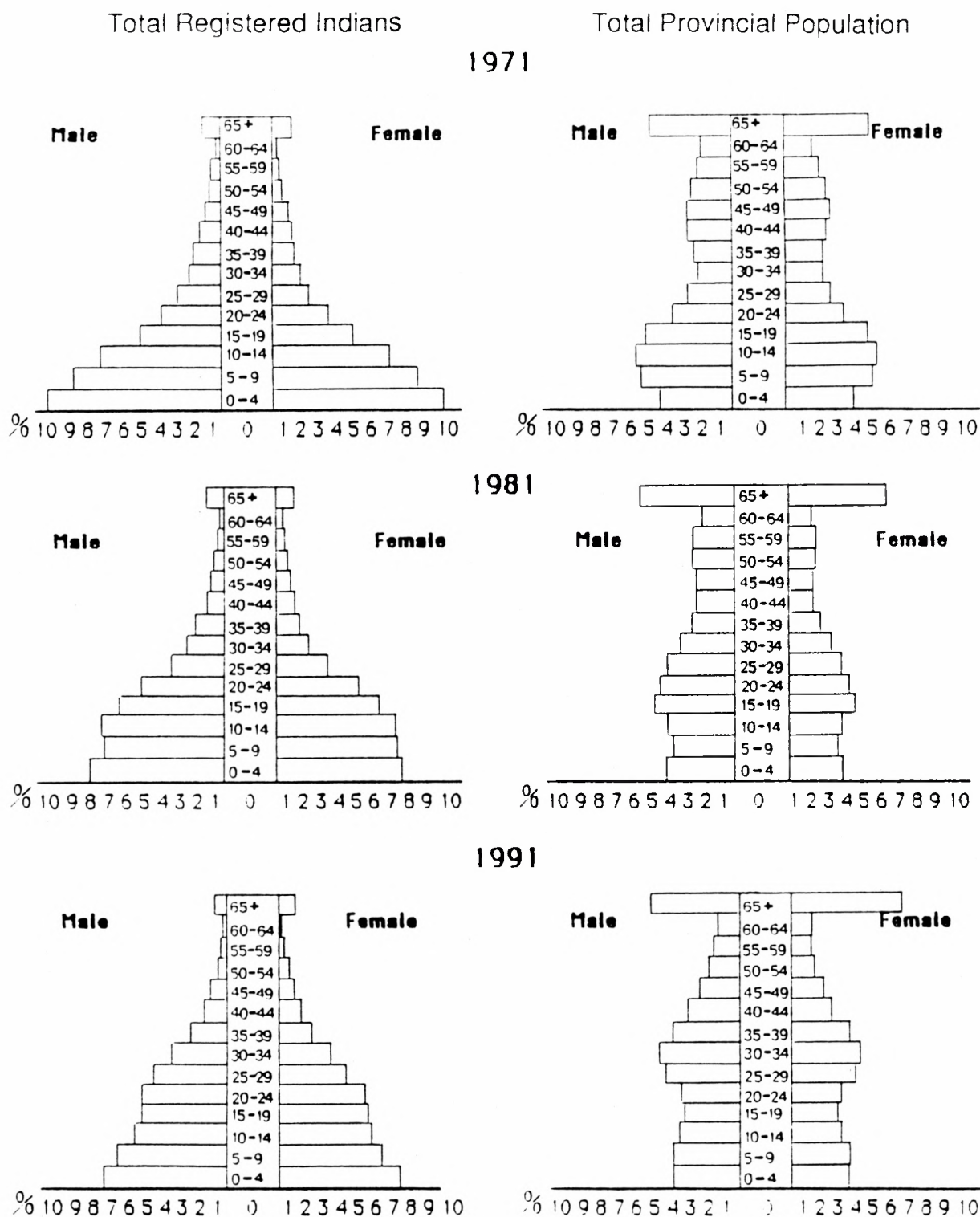
Population composition refers to important characteristics of the population's makeup, such as age, sex and ethnic structure. These aspects of population are important in that they set the limits within which social organization can develop.

**Age and Sex Structure.** The age and sex structure constitutes one of the most important population composition characteristics. Analysis of the age and sex distribution tells us the numbers of persons who are likely to be childhood dependents, working age, or old age dependents and whether there are imbalances in the sex distribution at particular age levels.

Inspection of the age and sex distribution of registered Indians in Saskatchewan in Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2 shows a typical high fertility, youthful population when compared with the reference population. Both males and females were over-represented in the ages under 15. The off-reserve population included a higher proportion of male children; on-reserve, the female child population was greater.



**FIGURE 2.2**  
**Age-Sex Profiles<sup>1</sup>, Saskatchewan, 1971, 1981, 1991**



**Note.** <sup>1</sup> Five-Year age groups up to 65+ are depicted as a percentage of the relevant population.

**Source:** See Table 2.2

TABLE 2.2  
Age Distribution by Sex  
Saskatchewan, 1971, 1981, 1991

(Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve			Registered Indians Off-Reserve			Total Registered Indians			Provincial Population		
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
<b>Male</b>												
0-14	52	44	40	55	49	44	52	46	42	30	25	24
15-24	18	23	21	17	24	22	18	23	22	18	19	15
25-44	17	20	26	21	20	26	18	20	26	22	26	34
45-64	9	9	10	6	6	6	8	8	8	20	19	17
65+	4	4	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	10	11	11
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	14.9	17.6	23.7	4.5	8.2	10.9	19.4	25.8	34.5	470.7	486.1	556.0
<b>Female</b>												
0-14	54	46	41	51	44	38	53	45	40	30	24	23
15-24	18	24	22	19	25	22	19	24	22	18	19	14
25-44	15	18	25	22	23	31	17	20	27	22	25	32
45-64	8	8	8	7	7	7	8	8	8	20	19	17
65+	4	4	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	10	13	14
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	13.7	16.0	21.6	5.0	9.4	12.6	18.8	25.3	34.2	455.5	482.2	559.2
<b>Both Sexes</b>												
0-14	53	45	41	53	46	41	53	45	41	30	25	23
15-24	18	23	22	18	24	22	18	24	22	18	19	14
25-44	16	19	25	22	22	29	18	20	27	22	25	33
45-64	8	9	9	6	6	7	8	8	8	20	19	17
65+	4	4	3	2	2	1	3	3	3	10	12	12
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	28.6	33.6	45.2	9.5	17.6	23.5	38.2	51.1	68.7	926.2	968.3	1,115.1

**Note:** Totals may not add up due to rounding.

**Sources:** Registered Indians:

1971, 1981: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

1991: Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

Provincial Population:

1971: Statistics Canada, Revised Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age & Sex, for Canada and the Provinces, 1971-76, Cat. No. 91-519, July 1979.

1981: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada, Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status, Cat. No. 92-901, Sept. 1982, Table 1.

1991: Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada & the Provinces, 1976-2001, Cat. No. 91-520, Feb. 1979, Projection 4.

Projections for 1991 show a decrease in the size of youthful age groups, but they still will be substantially larger than in the provincial reference population. These findings indicate higher proportions of youthful dependents, and highlight the special needs of young parents, especially female single parents, who may require child care assistance.

There were far fewer Indians aged 65 and over than in the province as a whole. What older persons there were tended to live on-reserve. Not much increase in the older age categories is foreseen by 1991. In that year it is expected they will constitute three per cent of the Indian population. Among the provincial population the proportion of elderly men is not expected to increase, remaining at 11 per cent of the population, but the proportion of elderly women should increase to 14 per cent from 13 per cent in 1981. Saskatchewan is noted for its large numbers of non-Indian elderly persons. This is in contrast with the few elderly among Indians.

In the adult working years, ages 25 to 64, the Indian population was under-represented. The Indian population had a large youthful dependency burden, a small old age dependency burden and a small number of persons in the working years. In the future, as the youthful groups shrink somewhat in size, the percentage of population in the working years will increase. However, even in 1991 the Indian population will continue to be youthful relative to the provincial reference population.

Table 2.3 replicates some of the findings reported in Table 2.2 with data from the Census of Canada. Again, we see strong evidence for a "youthful" population of registered Indians both on- and off-reserve. The proportion of the reference population aged zero to 14 was 24 per cent; that for on-reserve registered Indians was 47 per cent, and for registered Indians living off-reserve, 49 per cent.

This result was a product of previous high fertility in the Indian population. The off-reserve population was more concentrated in the child-bearing years than the on-reserve population. Females aged 25 to 44 comprised 25 per cent of off-reserve females, whereas only 19 per cent of on-reserve females were aged 25 to 44. As well, more persons aged 45 and over lived on-reserve than off-reserve.

TABLE 2.3  
Distribution of Census Population by Age and Sex  
Saskatchewan, 1981

(Row %)	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	
						%	No.
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>							
Male	46.8	21.7	18.0	9.0	4.5	100.0	13,635
Female	47.4	21.9	18.8	7.9	3.9	100.0	13,010
Both Sexes	47.1	21.8	18.4	8.5	4.2	100.0	26,645
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>							
Male	56.8	21.6	15.2	4.3	2.0	100.0	5,840
Female	43.6	23.3	24.7	6.9	1.4	100.0	7,645
Both Sexes	49.4	22.6	20.6	5.8	1.7	100.0	13,485
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>							
Male	49.8	21.7	17.2	7.5	3.7	100.0	19,475
Female	46.0	22.5	21.0	7.5	3.0	100.0	20,650
Both Sexes	47.9	22.1	19.1	7.6	3.4	100.0	40,130
<u>Reference Population<sup>1</sup></u>							
Male	24.4	19.2	26.2	19.4	10.9	100.0	461,490
Female	23.5	18.9	25.5	19.8	12.3	100.0	454,825
Both Sexes	23.9	19.0	25.9	19.6	11.6	100.0	916,315

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.  
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

The proportions of registered Indians in the age categories 45 to 64, and 65 and over, were usually less than half the proportions of these age groups in the reference population. In other words, there were far more middle-aged and elderly non-Indians than middle-aged and elderly Indians.

Analysis of the age structure is useful in that it specifies the nature of the dependency burden facing a group. A population with large numbers of either youthful or aged dependents may have difficulty supporting these less productive persons. This appears to be true for the Indians of Saskatchewan.

Another way of presenting dependency relationships is by the calculation of dependency ratios (c.f. Glossary). The ratios presented in Table 2.4 were computed by adding the number of persons aged zero to 14 to those aged 65 and over and dividing by the number aged 15 to 64. The ratios for registered Indians both on- and off-reserve are projected to decrease to 1991, reflecting a reduction of the youthful population and only a small increase in the elderly, relative to persons of working years.

The dependency ratio in 1971 was almost twice as high for registered Indians as for the Saskatchewan population, and slightly higher for those on-reserve than those off-reserve. Moreover, the marked decrease in current fertility should result in a dependency ratio for Indians which is only slightly more than one-third higher than for the reference population in 1991. Differences between Indians on- and off-reserve were expected to be maintained in 1991, with on-reserve Indians having higher dependency ratios than those living off-reserve.

**Ethnic Composition.** In a major Canadian urban population the ethnic composition may consist of groups such as British, French and Italian, but Native Indian ethnic differences consist of the various classifications of Native Canadians. In this report we did not describe native characteristics by linguistic or tribal group. Instead, we used the self-classification found in the 1981 Census of Canada, namely registered Indians, Métis, Non-status Indians, or Inuit. "Other Natives" represents a total of Métis, non-status Indians and Inuit.

TABLE 2.4

Dependency Ratios <sup>1</sup>  
Saskatchewan, 1971, 1981, 1991

	1971	1981	1991
Registered Indians On-Reserve	1.32	.95	.79
Registered Indians Off-Reserve	1.19	.91	.73
Total Registered Indians	1.28	.94	.77
Provincial Population	.68	.58	.56

Note: 1. Calculated as Population  $\frac{(0 - 14) + (65+)}{(15 - 64)}$

Sources: Registered Indians:

1971,1981: Adjusted Indian Register Data.  
Research Branch, INAC, 1985.  
1991: Population Projections of Registered  
Indians, Research Branch, INAC,  
1985.

Provincial Population:

1971: Statistics Canada, Revised Annual  
Estimates of Population by Marital  
Status, Age and Sex, for Canada and  
the Provinces, 1971-76, Cat. No. 91-  
519, July 1979.  
1981: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of  
Canada, Population, Age, Sex and  
Marital Status, Cat. No. 92-901,  
Sept. 1982, Table 1.  
1991: Statistics Canada, Population  
Projections for Canada and the  
Provinces, 1976-2001, Cat. No. 91-  
520, Feb. 1979, Projection 4.



It should be noted that these data are different in origin from the Register data on Indians which counts Indians registered as such according to the terms of the Indian Act. Sophisticated efforts have been expended to weed out inaccuracies and inconsistencies in the self-classification process (see Methodology Report), but the census data still are not entirely comparable with Indian Register data.

The 1981 Census of Canada reported 320,200 registered Indians, of whom 40,130 resided in Saskatchewan (Table 2.1, Canada Overview). Other Natives totalled 179,300 throughout the country, and 19,935 lived in Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan contained 4.0 per cent of the population of Canada and 12.5 per cent of the registered Indians. In all, two-thirds of Saskatchewan's Native population were registered Indians, while over one-quarter were Métis.

## **2.4 Geographic Distribution**

The geographic distribution of a population informs as to the problems facing that population. For example, isolation may result in difficulty getting essential services or finding access to markets. Close proximity to others may result in pollution, crowding, high costs and difficulty in maintaining a separate cultural entity.

**Size of Reserves.** Saskatchewan, as shown in Table 2.4 of the Canada Overview, had 141 reserves, the third highest province in this regard, but well behind British Columbia's 1,608. Ontario had the greatest total acreage devoted to Indian reserves, but Saskatchewan's reserves were on average the third largest in the nation, averaging 10,779 acres per reserve. They also represented the third highest total acreage.

**Size of Bands.** As shown in Table 2.5, of the 68 bands in Saskatchewan the largest number, 27, were between 500 and 999 in population. These were followed by the 18 bands of between 1,000 and 2,999 population and the 14 bands of between 250 and 499 population. The largest percentage of band population, over 50 per cent, resided in bands that had between 1,000 and 2,999 in population. At the extremes there were nine bands numbering less than 250 persons, but no really large bands greater than 3,000 population.



TABLE 2.5

Number and Percentage of Bands  
and  
Band Population and Distribution by Population Size Group  
Saskatchewan INAC Region, 1982

Size Group	Number Of Bands	Percentage Of Bands	Population	Percentage of Population
1 - 249	9	13.2	1,432	2.8
250 - 499	14	20.6	5,470	10.7
500 - 999	27	39.7	18,385	36.0
1,000 - 2,999	18	26.5	25,788	50.5
3,000 - 4,999	-	-	-	-
5,000 +	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>51,075</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 30 November 1983 (mimeo). Population is based on unadjusted Indian Register Data.

**Location of Indian Population.** Nationally, some 71 per cent, or 242,664, of all registered Indians lived on-reserve. In Saskatchewan the proportion was lower at 66 per cent. Only British Columbia among all other provinces and territories had a lower proportion of registered Indians living on reserves. The converse of this fact is that Saskatchewan had, next to British Columbia, the highest proportion of its Indians living off-reserve (Canada Overview, Table 2.2). It is probably true, though, that the proportions living on-reserve tended to be inflated due to delays in the reporting of changes (see Methodology Report).

Whether a band is remote or has good access to larger centres is an important factor in the degree of access to essential services such as health care and is also a factor in the pressure toward assimilation of language and culture. In order to analyze these differences, bands were categorized by INAC according to their degree of remoteness from the nearest urban regional centre, as shown in Table 2.6 of the Canada Overview. For a band to be classified as "urban" it must be located within 50 kilometres of the nearest regional centre with year-round road access. A "rural" band was one located between 50 and 350 kilometres from such a centre. "Remote" bands were located more than 350 kilometres from a regional centre but had year-round road access. Bands in some areas had no year-round access to a regional centre and require "special access," which was usually more costly.

Saskatchewan's bands, compared with other provinces, were only moderately accessible to urban centres. Only 15 per cent were classified by INAC as urban, that is, located within 50 kilometres from a centre, while 76 per cent were classified as rural, located between 50 and 350 kilometres from the nearest regional centre. Three of the remaining reserves, four per cent, were classified remote; three others, also four per cent, required special access. This reflects Saskatchewan's large size and great distances, yet rather good distribution of centres and highways.

The distribution of population, classified by degree of access to regional centres is perhaps an even better measure of access. Using the same four classifications of urban, rural, remote and special access, Table 2.7 of the Canada Overview shows that

Saskatchewan's band population had moderate access to regional centres. Only 12 per cent of registered Indians living on-reserve and on-Crown land in Saskatchewan were urban, although 82 per cent were classed as rural, more than in any other province or territory. Again, only a small percentage, two per cent, lived in remote circumstances and slightly more, five per cent, were on reserves that required special access.

In Figure 2.3 the census population distribution of Indians by size of place is presented. Registered Indians in almost three-fourths of cases, 74 per cent, lived in rural places. It should be noted that the definitions of rural and urban in the Census are not based on location, as in the Indian Register, but on size and density. (See Glossary). Of the 26 per cent of registered Indians living in urban places most, 16 per cent, lived in urban places of 100,000 and over population. Almost all Indians living on-reserve, 99.5 per cent, were classed as rural. However, those living off-reserve were usually living in urban places, 78 per cent. Almost one-half, 48 per cent, of Indians living off-reserve lived in places of 100,000 and over population. On-reserve Indians were more rural than the reference population of Saskatchewan, but off-reserve Indians were more likely to have an urban residence than the provincial population in general.

Remoteness from health services entails costs in getting aid for medical emergencies of a serious nature. Lack of access to educational and occupational opportunities make economic integration difficult with the larger society, but such remoteness makes it easier to maintain one's original linguistic and cultural heritage.

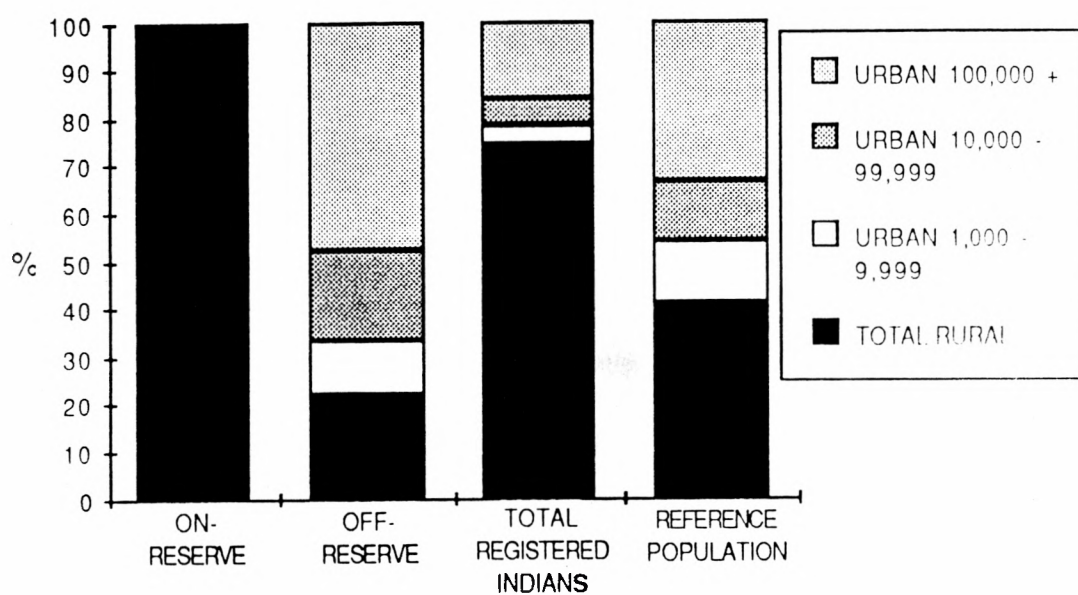
**Population Growth.** Within the province of Saskatchewan the number of registered Indians increased from 38,151 in 1971 to 51,140 in 1981, as may be seen in Table 2.6. Projections prepared by Statistics Canada lead us to expect that in the following decade an additional increase of more than 17,000 will occur, reaching 68,720 registered Indians by 1991. This assumes a relatively constant rate of growth from the previous decade.

Between 1971 and 1981 the off-reserve population grew faster than the on-reserve. This population growth resulted not only from natural increase but also from the continuing migration of Indians from reserves. Over the period 1981 to 1991 it is

FIGURE 2.3

## Census Data on Population Distribution by Rural-Urban Location

Saskatchewan, 1981



**Note:** Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians

**Source:** INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada

TABLE 2.6

Registered Indians On- and Off-Reserve  
and as a  
Proportion of the Provincial Population  
Saskatchewan, 1971-1991

	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991
<b>Registered Indians</b>					
<u>On-Reserve</u>					
Number	28,628	31,502	33,581	39,210	45,231
Per cent	75.0	70.8	65.7	65.9	65.8
<u>Off-Reserve</u>					
Number	9,523	12,992	17,559	20,267	23,489
Per cent	25.0	29.2	34.3	34.1	34.2
<u>Total</u>					
Number	38,151	44,494	51,140	59,477	68,720
Per cent	100	100	100	100	100
Provincial population (000)	926	921	968	1,051	1,115
Registered Indians as a % of provincial population	4.12	4.83	5.28	5.66	6.16

Sources: Registered Indians: 1971-81: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.  
1986-91: Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

Provincial Population: 1971: 1971 Census of Canada, Population, Age Groups, Cat. No. 92-715, April 1973, Table 7.  
1976-1981: 1981 Census of Canada, Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status, Cat. No. 92-901, Sept. 1982, Table 1.  
1986-1991: Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada and Provinces, 1976-2001, Cat. No. 91-520, Projection 4, Feb. 1979.

projected that the two populations, on- and off-reserve, will increase at more nearly the same rate.

Due to their rapid population growth, and due to slow population increase in the provincial reference population, Indians increased their share of Saskatchewan's population from 4.1 per cent in 1971 to 5.3 per cent in 1981. By 1991 registered Indians will have increased from a current 5.7 per cent of the provincial population to 6.2 per cent.

Since 1971 there has been a shift of registered Indians from the reserve to other locations, principally the cities. In Table 2.7 it can be seen that between 1971 and 1981 the proportion of registered Indians who lived on-reserve decreased from 75 per cent to 66 per cent. The proportion of registered Indians who lived off-reserve increased from 25 per cent to 34 per cent during the same time period.

The average annual growth rate of the off-reserve population decreased from 6.2 per cent for the 1971-1976 period to 6.0 per cent for the years 1976-1981. Statistics Canada projects a decrease in the off-reserve annual growth rate to 2.9 per cent for 1981-1986 and 3.0 per cent between 1986 and 1991. Between 1981 and 1986 a slightly greater on-reserve growth rate is projected than for the off-reserve population. For the period 1986 to 1991 the projected growth rate for off-reserve residents is slightly more than the projected rate of growth for the on-reserve population. In effect the projection is for a decrease in the major growth advantage for the off-reserve registered Indian population during the coming decade, and a somewhat increased growth rate for the on-reserve population.

Growth rates for the total registered Indian population have in all years been greater than the growth for the total provincial population. In sum, Saskatchewan can look forward to relatively more Indians in its population but the strong shift off-reserve is likely to decrease in importance.

TABLE 2.7

Growth and Shares of Registered Indian Population  
Residing On- and Off-Reserve  
Saskatchewan, 1971-1991

Year	<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>		<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>		<u>Total Registered Indians</u>		<u>Total Provincial Population</u>
	Percent of Reg. Ind.	Growth Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent of Reg. Ind.	Growth Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent of Reg. Ind.	Growth Rate <sup>1</sup>	Growth Rate <sup>1</sup>
1971	75.0	-	25.0	-	100	-	-
1976	70.8	1.91	29.2	6.21	100	3.08	- 0.11
1981	65.7	1.28	34.3	6.02	100	2.78	1.00
1986	65.9	3.10	34.1	2.87	100	3.02	1.64
1991	65.8	2.86	34.2	2.95	100	2.89	1.18

**Note:** 1. Average annual growth rate for the previous five years.

**Sources:** Registered Indians: 1971-81: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.  
1986-91: Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

Provincial Population: 1971: 1971 Census of Canada, Population, Age Groups, Cat. No. 92-715, April 1973, Table 7.  
1976-1981: 1981 Census of Canada, Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status, Cat. No. 92-901, Sept. 1982, Table 1.  
1986-91: Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada and Provinces, 1976-2001, Cat. No. 91-520, Feb. 1979, Projection 4.



## 2.5 Population Processes

The major population processes are fertility, mortality and migration, the major components of change in a population.

**Fertility.** The number of children ever-born is the standard measure of fertility in the Census of Canada and is presented in Table 2.12 of the Canada Overview. It gives comparative numbers of children ever-born per thousand ever-married women in different population categories. It does not, however, tell us to what extent these women have completed their reproduction. For instance, in a population of younger women there will be fewer children ever-born than in a population of older women, other things being equal. The younger women will give birth to other children, while the older women are more likely to have completed this phase of their lives. Completed family size would be a preferable measure to obtain in this regard. Unfortunately, children ever-born only approximates completed family size in the oldest categories, not in any of the younger age categories of women.

Therefore, in making the comparisons in this table, we must be aware that populations such as the on-reserve population had more middle-aged and older women, hence were more likely to reflect completed families for those women than will the data from the off-reserve population.

Another difficulty in using these data for Indian women is that only married women are counted, which in the Indian population is unnecessarily restrictive. Many of those who have children have not been formally married.

The Saskatchewan reference population was above average in children ever-born, compared with other provinces and territories in Canada. At 2,796 children born per 1,000 ever-married women, the province ranked fourth highest, behind the Northwest Territories, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

In Saskatchewan on-reserve women also had higher than average fertility in comparison with women on-reserve throughout Canada (Saskatchewan, 5,174; Canada, 4,685). Off-reserve, Saskatchewan registered Indian women had the highest average fertility rate in Canada: 3,904 children ever-born per 1,000 women compared with the Canadian level of 3,024. In both cases, fertility for Saskatchewan Indian women, both on- and off-reserve, was comparatively high.

Age-specific birth rates and their derivatives, such as the total fertility rate, are more sensitive data bases than crude birth rates as measures of fertility, because they take the age structure of a population into account. The total fertility rate is a measure which adds all of the age-specific fertility rates and multiplies this sum by the number of years in the age categories used for the age-specific birth rates.

Table 2.8 indicates that total fertility rates for registered Indians declined sharply between 1971 and 1976, and somewhat less sharply between 1976 and 1981. They declined much more rapidly than total fertility rates among the total provincial population. In 1971 the Indian total fertility rate was almost three times as great as the provincial rate. In 1976 the Indian rate was slightly more than twice as high. By 1981 the Indian rate was less than two times as large as the total fertility rate for the provincial population. The decline was notable in the later reproductive years. For instance, the age-specific birth rate for Indians aged 35 to 39 decreased from 200 in 1971 to 70 in 1981. The rate for Indians aged 15 to 19 decreased from 180 in 1971 to 170 in 1981.

Figure 2.4 provides data on births outside marriage by age of mother. The distinction between the proportion of registered Indians in Saskatchewan and the reference population is very great, 69 per cent as opposed to 19 per cent. The differences in the rates between registered Indians on- and off-reserve are smaller by comparison, although the off-reserve rates are higher for all age categories except those under the age of 15, the gaps ranging from 12 to 15 percentage points. It is possible that the higher off-reserve rate was partly due to the discriminatory section of the Indian Act which was eliminated in 1985.

**Migration.** The geographic mobility of a population is of interest because movement influences the size, growth and composition of a population both at its origin

TABLE 2.8

Number of Live Births, Age-Specific Birth Rates  
and  
Total Fertility Rates<sup>1</sup>  
Registered Indians, Saskatchewan, 1971, 1976, and 1981

	1971	1976	1981
<b><u>Total Births:</u></b>	1,642	1,557	1,840
<b><u>Age-Specific Birth Rates:</u></b> <sup>2</sup> (per 1,000 women)			
Age			
15-19	180	160	170
20-24	370	290	270
25-29	320	230	170
30-34	240	120	100
35-39	200	100	70
40-44	80	60	30
45-49	70	20	20
<b><u>Total Fertility Rate:</u></b> (per 1,000 women)			
Registered Indians	7,290	4,880	4,130
Provincial Population	2,690	2,300	2,140

- Notes: 1. Total Fertility Rate is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49. It is derived by multiplying the age specific birth rate by 5 and summing for all ages.
2. Age-Specific Birth Rate is the number of births per 1,000 women in the relevant age group. Rounded to the nearest 10.

Sources: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

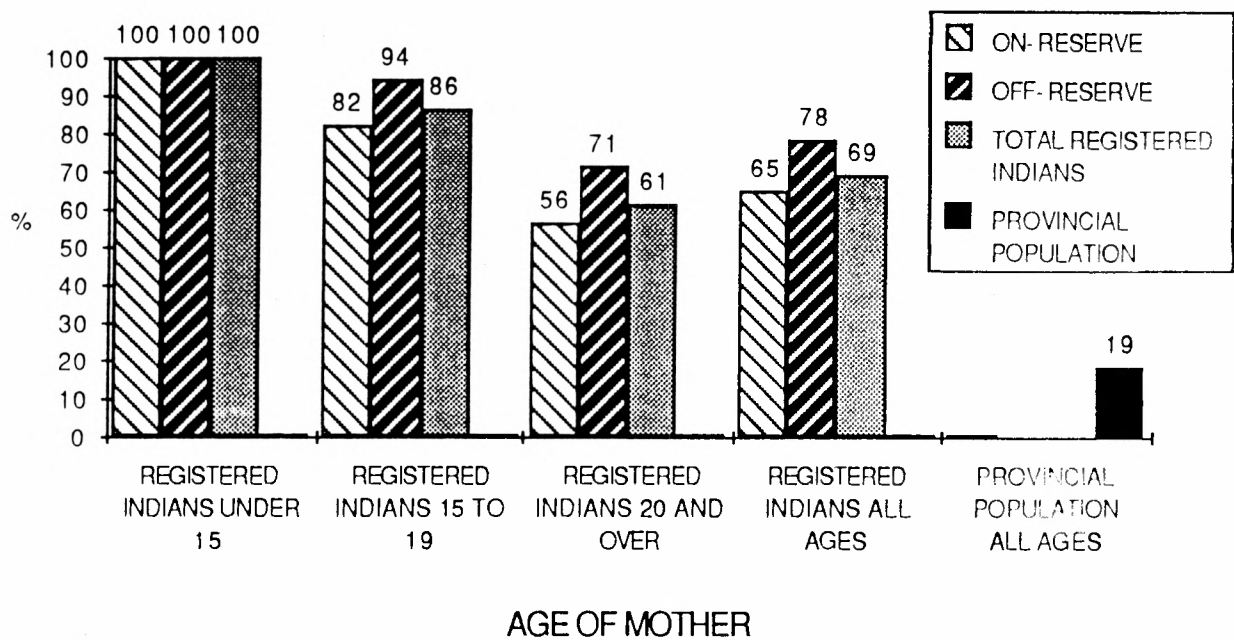
Provincial Population:

- 1971, 1976: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Births, 1975-76, Vol. 1, Cat. No. 84-204, Nov. 1978, Table 6.
- 1981: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths, 1981, Vol. 1, Cat. No. 84-204, Feb. 1983, Table 5.

FIGURE 2.4

### Rates of Reported Births Outside Marriage by Age of Mother

Saskatchewan, 1981



**Sources:** Unadjusted Indian Register data, Reserves and Trusts, INAC. For provincial population, Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths, 1981, Cat. No. 84-204, 1981, Table 7, p. 11.

and at its destination. Many observers of population comment on the importance of migration data to assess trends in population change. Nevertheless, the assumption is often made that registered Indians do not participate in these migration trends.

Data in Table 2.21 of the Canada Overview contradict the conclusion that Indians no longer migrate. Provincial net migration data show that Indian net migration followed rather closely the general patterns in interprovincial migration. Between 1976 and 1981 Saskatchewan experienced slightly negative net migration. In general, however, migration among Indians in Saskatchewan was balanced, the population neither gaining nor losing significantly.

Tables 2.9a and 2.9b describe the proportion of the population in various categories which had moved in the five years prior to the 1981 Census. There was little difference between registered Indians and others in the province of Saskatchewan in mobility status, at least as far as the percentage of movers is concerned. Younger adults, aged 15 to 44, tended to be more mobile in the reference population; older adults, aged 45 and over, tended to be more mobile in the Indian population. This was true for both males and females.

The reference population was more often made up of migrants from outside Canada, or from a different province than were registered Indians. The range of opportunities that leads to long-distance migration in the general population was not as open to the under-educated, locality-oriented Indian.

Those living off-reserve in Saskatchewan were much more likely to have moved in the five years before the census than those living on-reserve; of those living off-reserve, 77 per cent had moved, compared with 32 per cent on-reserve. This was true for all ages and for both males and females. Those living off-reserve were also much more likely to have moved from a different province. Moves among the off-reserve population were more likely; they also took place over a longer distance.

Overall, female Indians moved more often than male Indians in Saskatchewan whereas males and females in the reference population tended to move with

TABLE 2.9a  
Mobility Status by Age and Sex  
Saskatchewan, 1981

Mobility Status <sup>1</sup>  (Col. 1)	5- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65+	All Ages 5+	5- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65+	All Ages 5+	All Ages 5+
	Male						Female						Both Sexes
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>													
Movers	27	34	37	22	31	30	29	43	34	23	18	33	32
Migrants	6	7	10	7	-	7	6	12	10	4	-	8	8
From Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Different Province	2	2	4	-	-	2	1	2	2	-	-	2	2
From Same Province	4	6	6	4	-	5	5	9	7	2	-	6	6
Non-Migrants	21	26	27	16	29	23	23	31	24	18	15	25	24
Non-Movers	73	66	63	78	69	70	71	57	66	77	81	67	68
Total % No. (000)	100 4.2	100 3.0	100 2.4	100 1.2	100 0.6	100 11.5	100 4.0	100 2.9	100 2.4	100 1.0	100 0.5	100 10.9	100 22.3
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>													
Movers	74	75	80	72	71	75	75	84	81	62	55	78	77
Migrants	42	37	49	34	29	41	38	53	41	33	-	42	42
From Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Different Province	11	6	7	-	-	8	10	7	10	-	-	9	3
From Same Province	30	32	40	32	29	32	27	46	32	27	-	33	33
Non-Migrants	32	37	30	38	38	34	37	31	40	29	41	35	35
Non-Movers	26	25	20	26	29	25	26	16	19	39	45	22	23
Total % No. (000)	100 2.1	100 1.3	100 0.9	100 0.2	100 0.1	100 4.6	100 2.2	100 1.8	100 1.9	100 0.5	100 0.1	100 6.6	100 11.2

Notes: 1. Terms are defined in the Glossary.  
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.



TABLE 2.9b  
Mobility Status by Age and Sex  
Saskatchewan, 1981

Mobility Status <sup>1</sup> (Col. %)	5- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65+	All Ages 5+	5- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65+	All Ages 5+	All Ages 5+
	Male						Female						Both Sexes
<b>Total Registered Indians</b>													
Movers	43	46	48	31	38	43	45	59	55	36	24	50	47
Migrants	18	16	20	11	8	17	18	28	23	14	4	21	19
From Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Different Province	5	3	5	2	-	4	4	4	6	2	-	4	4
From Same Province	13	14	15	9	6	13	13	23	18	11	5	16	15
Non-Migrants	25	30	28	19	30	26	28	31	31	22	19	29	28
Non-Movers	57	54	52	69	62	57	55	41	45	64	76	50	53
Total % No. (000)	100 6.3	100 4.2	100 3.3	100 1.5	100 0.7	100 16.1	100 6.3	100 4.6	100 4.3	100 1.6	100 0.6	100 17.4	100 33.5
<b>Reference Population<sup>2</sup></b>													
Movers	46	50	62	24	21	44	47	61	58	25	23	45	44
Migrants	22	27	30	11	9	22	23	35	29	11	9	23	22
From Outside Canada	1	2	2	1	-	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
From Different Province	9	8	12	3	1	8	9	8	12	3	2	7	7
From Same Province	12	18	16	7	7	13	13	25	16	7	7	14	13
Non-Migrants	24	23	31	14	11	22	24	26	29	14	14	22	22
Non-Movers	54	50	38	76	79	56	53	39	42	75	77	55	56
Total % No. (000)	100 74.0	100 88.3	100 120.7	100 89.4	100 50.4	100 422.8	100 70.3	100 85.9	100 116.0	100 90.2	100 55.8	100 418.1	100 340.9

Notes: 1. Terms are defined in the Glossary.  
2. Total Population less Registered Indians.  
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

similar frequency.

The older the person, after age 15, the less likely it is that he or she will have moved in the past five years. This was generally true for all categories, but was more true for females than males in Saskatchewan.

**Mortality.** The crude death rate is the number of deaths in a year per thousand population. When it is used to compare two populations, the reader should be aware that it ignores differences in the composition of the populations. For this reason sophisticated measures such as standardized death rates are more frequently used for detailed comparisons.

A comparison of crude death rates for registered Indians and for the Saskatchewan provincial population, seen in Table 2.10, indicates that Indian rates were higher in 1971 for both males and females. In 1976 crude death rates were quite similar in the two populations. By 1981 Indian crude death rates were actually lower for both males and females than in the total population. This was not only due to improving conditions of Indian mortality but also due to differences in the age composition of the two populations. The Indian population was substantially younger, consequently the crude death rates were underestimates compared with the Saskatchewan population. The standardized rates, which adjust the registered Indian crude death rates using the age-sex structure of the total Saskatchewan population, more clearly indicate the strong differences in death rates. Although getting closer, these differences remained consistently to the disadvantage of registered Indians, even though these rates also dropped substantially between 1971 and 1981.

Table 2.11 includes not only crude death rates, which are the rates for "all ages", but also age- and sex-specific rates of death. These allow greater sensitivity in the evaluation of differences in the populations controlling for age. Registered Indians had higher age- and sex-specific rates of death than the general population in every single age and sex category, a remarkably consistent record of Indian disadvantage in the chances for life. For example, the crude death rate of Indian males aged 25 to 44 was over four times the rate of their non-Indian counterparts.

TABLE 2.10

Crude<sup>1</sup> and Standardized<sup>2</sup> Death Rates of the Registered Indian Population and Crude Death Rates of the Total Provincial Population  
Saskatchewan, 1971, 1976 and 1981

(Rate per 1,000)

	<u>Registered Indians</u>						<u>Total Provincial Population</u>		
	<u>Crude Death Rate</u>			<u>Standardized Death Rate</u>			<u>Crude Death Rate</u>		
	1971	1976	1981	1971	1976	1981	1971	1976	1981
Male	12	9	7	18	14	12	10	10	9
Female	8	7	5	15	13	12	6	7	7
Both Sexes	10	8	6	17	14	12	8	9	8

- Notes:
1. Crude death rates are the total number of deaths for a group divided by the total population of that group.
  2. Standardized death rates adjust the registered Indian crude death rates using the age-sex structure of the total provincial population.

Sources:

Registered Indians:	Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.
1971:	1971 Census of Canada, <u>Population Age Groups</u> , Cat.No.92-715, April 1973, Table 7.
1976,1981:	1981 Census of Canada, <u>Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status</u> , Cat. No. 92-901. Sept. 1982, Table 1.
Total Provincial Population:	Statistics Canada, <u>Vital Statistics, Deaths, 1977</u> , Vol. III, Cat. No. 84-206, March 1980, Table 4. Statistics Canada, <u>Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths, 1981</u> , Vol. I, Cat. No. 84-204, Feb. 1983, Table 19.

TABLE 2.11

Crude Death Rates<sup>1</sup> by Age & Sex  
Saskatchewan, 1981

(Rate per 1,000)

Age	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<b><u>Registered Indians</u></b>			
0-14	3	2	2
15-24	5	4	5
25-44	9	4	6
45-64	15	10	13
65-90	55	61	58
<b><u>Provincial Population</u> <sup>2</sup></b>			
0-14	2	1	1
15-24	2	1	1
25-44	2	1	1
45-64	9	5	7
65-90	50	32	40

- Notes:**
1. Crude death rates are the total number of deaths for a group divided by the population of that group.
  2. Excludes a small number of deaths for which age was not reported.

**Sources:** Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

For Provincial Population, Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths, 1981, Vol. 1, Cat. No. 84-204, Feb. 1983, Table 18; and 1981 Census of Canada, Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status, Cat. No. 92-901, Sept. 1982, Table 1.

The table indicates higher rates of death in 1981 for males than females for most ages, both for registered Indians and the population of Saskatchewan as a whole. The only exception was that female death rates were higher for registered Indians aged 65 to 90. In all major world populations today females tend to have lower rates of death than males.

The average age at death is simply the average age at which persons die. It is different from life expectancy and not as often used. Table 2.12 shows first of all a very great difference in average age at death between Indians and others in Saskatchewan with Indians dying much earlier. Several factors have contributed to this situation including the younger age structure of the Indian population and Indian life conditions such as isolation, less adequate health care, and so on.

Females die on average later than males. The average age at death increased over the years between 1971 and 1981. This change was more pronounced among Indians than among others. Between 1971 and 1981, the registered Indian average age at death increased by nearly eight and 12 years, respectively, for males and females. This compared with an increase of less than one full year for all Saskatchewan males and just under three years for all women in the province. Still, Indians die sooner, and, while they were catching up to non-Indians, they have a long way to go. Even with their increased age at death registered Indians still trailed the provincial population by a considerable margin in 1981, 28 years for both males and females.

Life expectancy is generated as the product of a life table which uses current mortality rates to project the probability of surviving as one moves through different life intervals. It is perhaps the most accurate way of comparing length of life in different populations, as differences in age and sex composition are taken into account. Life expectancy is also a powerful indicator of health care effectiveness and attentiveness to lifestyle factors in a population. Although life expectancy comparisons between Indians and others were not available for Saskatchewan, we may refer to Table 2.16 of the Canada Overview which presents life expectancy data for Indians and others by sex in Canada.

In 1976 Canadian life expectancy at birth was 70.2 for males and 77.5 for females. The registered Indian at his or her birth could anticipate a much shorter life. Indian males

TABLE 2.12

Average Age at Death  
Saskatchewan, 1971, 1976 and 1981

	<u>1971</u>		<u>1976</u>		<u>1981</u>	
	Registered Indians	Provincial Population	Registered Indians	Provincial Population	Registered Indians	Provincial Population
Male	31.5	66.7	35.1	67.5	39.4	67.1
Female	32.3	69.6	36.6	71.2	44.1	72.5

Sources: Registered Indians: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

Provincial Population:

1971,1976: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Deaths, 1977, Vol. 3, Cat. No. 84-206, Mar. 1980, Table 8A.

1981: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths, 1981, Vol. 1, Cat. No. 84-204, Feb. 1983, Table 18.



had a life expectancy of 59.8; for Indian females it was 66.3. In both populations females enjoyed a similar proportional advantage over males, but the Indian male could expect 10.4 years less life, and the Indian female 11.2 years less, than their non-Indian counterparts. These are striking differences and tell the analyst that the lifestyles of Indians and non-Indians are very different. Between 1976 and 1981 some improvement was realized. In the total Canadian population males gained 1.7 years of expected life at birth, while females gained 1.5 years. For the first time in many decades male life expectancy increased more rapidly than that of females.

In the Indian population the results were even more favourable. Both Indian males and females gained 2.6 years of life in the five-year span. The life expectancy gap between the total population and Indians narrowed to 9.5 years for men and 10.1 years for women. Perhaps the same pattern of decreasing differences is beginning to evolve which has been noted in the United States between whites and blacks.

Examining age differences in life expectancy in 1976 and 1981, one can see that most Indian life expectancy progress has occurred in infancy and the years of childhood. By age 25 the gain between 1976 and 1981 was only 0.9 years for males and 0.7 years for females. Nevertheless, there were gains in life expectancy of at least 0.4 years at all ages. It should be noted that the pattern of decreasing mortality at earlier ages and slower progress at later ages occurred in the Canadian total population during most of this century.

**Components of Natural Increase.** Table 2.13 expresses the birth and death rate components in the natural increase of the Saskatchewan registered Indian population. The crude birth rate between 1972 and 1976 was 38.7 per 1,000 population, an extremely high birth rate comparable to that in a developing country. As the crude death rate was only 8.0 per 1,000, the natural increase rate was 30.7 per 1,000, which was expressive of very rapid growth.

Between 1977 to 1981, the birth rate among registered Indians in Saskatchewan fell from 38.7 to 34.2. The death rate also dropped from 8.0 to 6.9. Natural increase was still a very high 27.3 per 1,000.

TABLE 2.13  
**Components of Natural Increase**  
**Registered Indians, Saskatchewan, 1972-1991**

(Rate per 1,000)<sup>1</sup>

Period	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Increase Rate
1972 - 76	38.7	8.0	30.7
1977 - 81	34.2	6.9	27.3
1982 - 86	35.7	6.2	29.5
1987 - 91	33.6	5.5	28.1

**Note:** 1. Average for the five-year period.

**Sources:** 1972 - 81: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.  
 1982 - 91: Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

Projections for 1982 to 1986 and 1987 to 1991 are for a continuation of high birth rates, a slight drop in death rates and, therefore, a continued high rate of natural increase until 1991.

## **2.6 Conclusion**

The demographic transition experienced by the Indian population will have significant implications for many programs and services affecting Indians, such as health care, education, employment, housing and social welfare. These major policy areas are discussed in succeeding chapters of this report.

### 3. FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

#### 3.1 Introduction

The family is the most vital social unit in any society, the cradle of human nature. The family and the household are also extremely important as units of economic consumption, and, in some cases, economic production as well. The way a group's families and households are organized will tell much about the group's style of life, cohesiveness, strengths and weaknesses.

In this chapter we shall examine several aspects of Indian families and households. Topics will include the size of families and households, family structure and marital status.

#### 3.2 Family Size

The size of the family is an important condition of family life. It is related closely to the number of children per household, although other family members are often included, especially in rather large, inclusive families such as are often found among Indians. ("Households" referred to herein are private households). The census family refers to a husband and a wife (with or without children who have never married, regardless of age), or a lone parent of any marital status with never-married children, regardless of age, living in the same dwelling (c.f. Glossary).

In Table 3.1 of the Canada Overview this was interpreted to include common-law arrangements, which were defined as a husband-wife family. For purposes of this study, to be a registered Indian census family one or both spouses must have had registered status. Families of registered Indians in Saskatchewan averaged 4.4 persons per family, while reference population census families averaged only 3.3 persons. This was a large difference and was mainly due to the greater number of children in Indian families. Registered Indian families in Saskatchewan were slightly larger than other registered Indian families throughout Canada (4.4 persons versus 4.0 persons).

In Saskatchewan Indian families on-reserve averaged 4.7 persons per family, yet families living off-reserve averaged only 3.9 persons. Off-reserve families, as noted in the discussion of Table 2.3, appeared to be younger and farther from completed family status than on-reserve families, which may at least in part explain this difference. The size of urban Indian families may also reflect the different marital status of the parents and the generally lower fertility in Canadian urban places.

It is also instructive to examine the number of children by type of family, as is shown in Table 3.1. Registered Indians in Saskatchewan averaged 2.7 children per family, more than twice as many as the 1.3 children found in the average Saskatchewan reference population family. This demonstrates the much higher fertility in the Indian family.

Husband-wife families and female single parents had more children than the average for Saskatchewan, especially if they lived on-reserve. The number of children in off-reserve families fell between on-reserve and reference population totals. Indian male single parents tended to have fewer children than either husband-wife families or lone female parent families. Lone female parents living on-reserve had the greatest average number of children, 3.1, and male single-parent families living off-reserve had the smallest number of children, 1.8.

It is not known where these families were located when they had their children, but the smaller number of children in families located off-reserve suggests conformity to smaller family norms in the towns and cities compared with the reserve. Off-reserve families were also younger and less often characterized as husband-wife families.

### 3.3 Household Size

It should be noted at the outset that the household is different from the family. The household "refers to a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. The number of private households equals the number of occupied private dwellings." The person or persons do not need to be related by blood or marriage; they only need to share

TABLE 3.1  
Census Family Type by Average Number of Children  
Saskatchewan, 1981

Census Family Type	Average Number of Children			
	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion <sup>1</sup>
Husband-Wife Family	3.0	2.1	2.6	1.3
Lone Parent - Male	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.7
Lone Parent - Female	3.1	2.6	2.8	1.7
Total	2.9	2.2	2.7	1.3

**Note:** 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.

**Source:** INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

the same dwelling. For purposes of this study, a registered Indian household must contain either a registered Indian census family or must have registered Indians as 50 per cent or more of the household members (c.f. Glossary).

Table 3.5 of the Canada Overview indicates that registered Indian households in Saskatchewan averaged 4.8 members, compared with 2.8 for others in the province. This was a much larger than average household. Saskatchewan Indians also had households which were larger than the average Indian household across Canada (4.8 persons versus 4.1 persons). This was true both for Indians on-reserve (5.4 persons versus 4.7 persons) and off-reserve (4.1 persons versus 3.5 persons).

The larger average size of on-reserve compared with off-reserve Indian households in Saskatchewan suggests that the former were headed by older, more established families and apparently included more non-family persons as well. This can be seen by subtracting average family size from average household size.

### **3.4 Registered Indians In Census and Economic Families**

The family structure in which persons live is surely an important dimension of life and affects aspects of family life such as the socialization of children in ways not fully understood. Census family status assigns persons to the various types of family which qualify as census families.

According to the 1981 Census Highlights, Indian census families in Saskatchewan were husband-wife families in 70 per cent of cases, the lowest proportion of any province or territory, six percentage points below the average for Canada and fully 21 percentage points below the proportion of non-Indian husband-wife census families in Saskatchewan. Just over one-quarter of Indian census families in the province were female lone-parent families, more than three times the non-Indian proportion of such families. The situation was even more pronounced off-reserve, where the husband-wife/female lone-parent proportions were 63 versus 34 per cent.



In Table 3.2 the percentage of persons in each type was depicted; comparisons of the percentages in each family status were made between registered Indians and the reference population, and the percentages were compared for on- and off-reserve populations as well.

In Saskatchewan, registered Indians in census families were less likely than others in the province to live in a husband-wife family; 74 per cent of Indians lived in such a family, compared with 93 per cent of others. This indicated either higher than average rates of husband-wife break-up, higher rates of births outside marriage, or both.

A higher proportion of non-Indians than Indians in census families were spouses and a lower proportion of non-Indians than Indians were never-married children living in husband-wife census families. This was because children represent a larger proportion of Indian families due to higher fertility in Indian females.

The proportion of Indians living in lone-parent census families was also larger than among others in Saskatchewan, 26 versus seven per cent, a ratio of almost 4:1. This statistic points out a major family status difference between the two populations: proportionally more Indians than others in census families were members of single-parent families.

The proportion of never-married children in Indian lone-parent census families was extremely high when compared with the reference population. Never-married children living with lone parents constituted 19 per cent of all registered Indians in Saskatchewan in census families, but only five per cent of the non-Indian population.

Indians in census families on-reserve were members of husband-wife families in 78 per cent of cases, but only 64 per cent of Indians in census families off-reserve lived in a similar family condition. Family status of Indians in census families on-reserve more closely resembled that of the reference population than for Indians living elsewhere. There were higher proportions of Indians in census families living in husband-wife families and lower proportions in single-parent families. There were also more children over 18 years of age on-reserve than off-reserve as members of husband-wife families. More

TABLE 3.2  
Census Family Status  
Saskatchewan, 1981

Census Family Status (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population <sup>1</sup>
Persons in Husband-Wife Census Families	78	64	74	93
Spouses in Husband-Wife Census Families	31	25	29	56
Never-Married Children	48	39	45	37
Under 18	42	37	40	31
18+	6	2	5	6
Persons in Lone-Parent Census Families	22	36	26	7
Male Lone Parents	1	1	1	-
Female Lone Parents	4	9	6	2
Never-Married Children	16	26	19	5
Under 18	12	23	16	3
18+	4	3	3	2
Total Persons in Census Families % No. (000)	100 22.1	100 11.1	100 33.2	100 776.8

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**Notes:** 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.  
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

**Source:** INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

persons in Indian census families were members of lone-parent census families off- than on-reserve. This was entirely attributable to female lone parents.

Consideration of economic family status may further illuminate these relationships. An economic family "refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption." Common-law couples are considered to be "related by marriage" in this discussion. A registered Indian economic family "refers to an economic family where the reference person or their spouse or both the reference person and spouse are registered Indians". The reference person refers to the person in the family or household who is primarily responsible for family or household payments, and replaces the "head of family," "head of household" terms found in previous censuses (c.f. Glossary).

According to INAC customized 1981 Census data, proportionally more Indians lived in economic families than did members of the reference population. Table 3.3 shows that some of the same relationships found in Table 3.2 for census family status held for economic families as well. Compared with non-Indians, proportionally more Indians in economic families were reported to be children, fewer were spouses, and more were living in non-husband/wife families.

In this table, however, we can see that more Indian than non-Indian females were reference persons in non-husband/wife families. As well, more Indians than non-Indians in economic families were "other relatives".

The notion that more Indians on-reserve tended to live in extended economic families seems to be borne out by Table 3.3. One per cent of on-reserve Indians in economic families were married children 15 years of age and up, compared with virtually no off-reserve members of economic families, and the total proportion of "other relatives" was 16 per cent of on-reserve economic family members versus eight per cent off-reserve.

**TABLE 3.3**  
**Economic Family Status**  
**Saskatchewan, 1981**

<b>Economic Family<sup>1</sup> Status</b> <b>(Col. %)</b>	<b>Registered Indians On-Reserve</b>	<b>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</b>	<b>Total Registered Indians</b>	<b>Reference Population<sup>2</sup></b>
Spouses in Economic Families	25	23	24	54
Ref. Persons in Non H/W Fams. <sup>3</sup>	5	9	6	3
Male Reference Person	1	1	1	1
Female Reference Person	3	9	5	3
Never-Married Children Under 15	38	47	41	26
Never-Married Children 15+	14	12	14	14
Married Children 15+	1	-	1	-
Other Relatives of Ref. Person 15+	6	4	5	2
Other Relatives of Ref. Under 15	10	4	8	-
Total Persons in Economic Families %	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	25.5	12.1	37.6	802.1

**Notes:** 1. See glossary for definition of term.  
2. Total Population less Registered Indians.  
3. Non Husband-Wife Economic Families  
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

**Source:** INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

### 3.5 Marital Status

Whether a person is married or single, divorced, or widowed, says a great deal about the major preoccupations of his or her life, about social relationships, and about support systems in times of trouble. Census data concerning marital status should be considered separately from data on various types of families and households because they encompass such things as prevalence of living common-law, separation, divorce and widowhood.

Indians were more likely to be single than non-Indians (Table 3.4). This was especially true for those aged 25 to 64; for the youngest and oldest age categories non-Indians were more likely to be single. Generally, this pattern appeared to hold true for both sexes.

After age 25 registered Indians were much more likely than others to be separated, widowed or divorced. This pattern held true over all ages for both men and women. In some categories, such as persons 65 and over, small numbers may have produced irregularities in the data.

At all ages, and for both males and females, living common-law was a more popular alternative for registered Indians than for the Saskatchewan non-Indian population. In some age categories, especially older adults, the proportion living common-law among Indians was many times that of non-Indians.

With proportionally more persons single, separated, divorced or widowed, and living common-law among Indians, it should not surprise the reader that fewer Indians were married than in the Saskatchewan reference population. This was true for all ages, except for males aged 15 to 24, and was true for both males and females.

Proportionally more registered Indians living off-reserve were single, when compared with those living on-reserve, although the difference was slight. In most age and sex categories, however, more Indians off-reserve were separated, widowed, divorced and living common-law than among the on-reserve population.

TABLE 3.4  
Marital Status by Age and Sex  
Saskatchewan, 1981

Marital Status (Col. %)	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total 15+
	Male					Female					Both Sexes				
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>															
Single	79	24	10	7	42	64	18	7	-	34	72	21	8	5	36
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	1	7	23	31	9	-	8	26	48	11	1	8	24	39	10
Common-law	4	17	6	-	9	3	17	6	-	11	6	17	6	3	10
Married	16	52	62	57	39	27	57	61	47	44	21	55	61	54	42
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	2.9	2.4	1.2	0.6	7.1	2.8	2.4	1.0	0.5	6.3	5.7	4.8	2.2	1.1	13.9
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>															
Single	81	18	19	-	49	68	21	8	-	38	74	20	10	-	42
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	-	9	23	50	9	2	20	46	82	17	1	17	39	67	14
Common-Law	6	18	13	-	11	14	14	8	-	13	11	16	9	-	12
Married	12	54	46	42	31	15	45	40	-	31	14	47	41	29	31
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	2.5	1.8	1.9	0.5	0.1	4.3	3.0	2.7	0.8	0.2	6.7
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>															
Single	79	22	11	8	44	66	19	7	-	36	72	21	9	5	40
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	1	8	22	35	9	1	14	32	55	13	1	11	28	44	11
Common-Law	5	17	7	-	9	10	16	7	-	12	8	16	7	3	11
Married	15	53	59	55	37	23	51	54	41	39	19	52	56	49	38
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	4.1	3.3	1.4	0.7	9.6	4.6	4.3	1.5	0.6	11.0	8.7	7.6	3.0	1.3	20.6
<u>Reference Population<sup>1</sup></u>															
Single	82	16	10	10	30	68	9	4	5	21	75	12	7	8	26
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	1	5	6	14	5	2	7	15	50	15	1	6	11	33	10
Common-Law	3	4	1	-	3	5	3	1	-	2	4	3	1	-	2
Married	14	76	82	75	62	26	81	79	44	61	20	79	81	59	62
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	85.5	118.5	88.2	49.8	342.0	84.2	114.7	89.2	55.0	343.1	169.7	233.2	177.4	104.8	685.1

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.  
Totals may not add up due to rounding or to data suppression due to small numbers.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

### 3.6 Conclusion

The larger average size of Indian families will likely add to the strain on housing and education and access to health and other social services. This situation will likely become more problematical in light of the higher proportion of lone-parent, especially female, Indian families together with the general pattern, examined later in this report, of lower Indian average annual income. Some of the implications of these situations are explored in succeeding chapters.



## 4. LANGUAGE

### 4.1 Introduction

The language we speak is an important representation of our particular environment and has an effect on the way we approach that environment. Language, as a practical matter, also affects our chances to interact with other human beings. If we speak a seldom-used language, our spoken and written communication is not likely to be understood by many others. Our communication is limited. Communication represents opportunity and power to influence others. Those whose speaking is confined to little-used languages are of necessity reduced in their opportunities.

Language is also an important aspect of cultural identity. If a group's language is lost, much that is unique to the group may also disappear. This is more true for aboriginal languages than for languages with their origin in a foreign country. If the language of immigrants is replaced by English or French, there is still a repository of those who speak that language in the home country. Once an aboriginal language disappears, there is no homeland to serve as a repository for the culture. The language and the cultural traits vanish forever.

What languages are spoken will tell us much about the type of contacts being generated with others outside the Indian group and what the potential is for economic and social integration and co-operation. Native languages function as a barrier both to advancement and opportunity and to assimilation, as a means by which a group's unique cultural identity may be preserved.

### 4.2 Language Retention

The remainder of this chapter considers the extent to which registered Indians reporting a Native mother tongue retain it as a home language or are able to use at least one of the official languages. Tables 4.1a and 4.1b examine the relationship between mother tongue and language used in the home. The mother tongue was the "...first language

TABLE 4.1a  
Population Showing Relationship of Home Language to Mother Tongue, by Age  
Saskatchewan, 1981

Age/Home Language (Col. %)	Mother Tongue														
	Registered Indians On-Reserve					Registered Indians Off-Reserve					Total Registered Indians				
	English	French	Amerindian & Inuktitut	Other	Total	English	French	Amerindian & Inuktitut	Other	Total	English	French	Amerindian & Inuktitut	Other	Total
<b>All Ages</b>															
English	93	-	22	28	55	99	67	58	93	91	96	71	28	68	67
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	7	-	78	-	45	1	-	40	-	8	4	-	72	-	32
Other	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	28	-
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	12.4	-	14.1	0.1	26.6	10.6	0.1	2.6	0.3	13.5	22.9	0.1	16.7	0.4	40.1
<b>Age 0-14</b>															
English	94	-	19	-	59	99	-	54	97	95	96	-	23	80	72
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	6	-	81	-	40	1	-	44	-	5	4	-	77	-	28
Other	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
No. (000)	6.7	-	5.8	0.1	12.6	5.9	0.1	0.6	0.2	6.7	12.6	0.1	6.4	0.2	19.2
<b>Age 15-24</b>															
English	94	-	23	-	57	98	-	54	85	90	96	-	28	61	68
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	6	-	77	-	43	1	-	43	-	9	4	-	72	-	31
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	33	1
Total %	100	-	100	-	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
No. (000)	2.7	-	3.1	-	5.8	2.5	-	0.5	0.1	3.1	5.2	-	3.6	0.1	8.9

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding or to data suppression due to small numbers.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 4.1b

Population Showing Relationship of Home Language to Mother Tongue, by Age

Saskatchewan, 1981

Age/Home Language  (Col. %)	Mother Tongue														
	Registered Indians On-Reserve					Registered Indians Off-Reserve					Total Registered Indians				
	English	French	Amerindian & Inuktitut	Other	Total	English	French	Amerindian & Inuktitut	Other	Total	English	French	Amerindian & Inuktitut	Other	Total
<b>Age 25-44</b>															
English	89	-	26	-	53	98	-	67	80	88	94	73	36	63	66
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	11	-	74	-	46	1	-	32	-	11	6	-	63	-	33
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total %	100	-	100	-	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	2.1	-	2.8	0.1	4.9	1.8	0.1	0.9	0.1	2.8	3.9	0.1	3.6	0.1	7.7
<b>Age 45-64</b>															
English	93	-	25	-	43	99	-	54	-	76	95	-	30	55	52
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	8	-	75	-	56	-	-	45	-	22	5	-	69	-	48
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total %	100	-	100	-	100	100	-	100	-	100	100	-	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.6	-	1.6	0.1	2.2	0.4	-	0.4	-	0.8	1.0	-	2.0	0.1	3.0
<b>Age 65+</b>															
English	82	-	16	-	28	86	-	44	-	59	83	-	21	-	33
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	18	-	84	-	72	-	-	56	-	37	15	-	79	-	66
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total %	100	-	100	-	100	100	-	100	-	100	100	-	100	-	100
No. (000)	0.2	-	1.0	-	1.1	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.3	-	1.1	-	1.3

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding or to data suppression based on small numbers.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

learned in childhood and still understood" by a respondent. Home language was the "...specific language spoken at home by the respondent at the time of the census." If more than one language was spoken, the one picked was the one most often spoken by the respondent. This was a new term in the census and replaced the earlier definition "language most often spoken in the home," from the 1971 Census.

There has been substantial research done examining whether changes from mother tongue to home language will provide an index of linguistic assimilation, and more generally, cultural assimilation of one group into another. Caution is required, because first there are many other measures of cultural assimilation; second, as a measure of linguistic assimilation, the transition from mother tongue to home language has been questioned.

Of the 40,100 registered Indians identified by the 1981 Census to be in Saskatchewan, 22,900, or 57 per cent, indicated English as their mother tongue. Of those beginning life with the English language, 96 per cent had retained that language in the home; four per cent indicated an Amerindian language or Inuktitut to be their principal language of use in the home.

This high retention rate may be contrasted with those whose mother tongue was an Aboriginal language, some 16,700, or 42 per cent, in all. Only 72 per cent of these still maintained the Native language as their home language; the remainder had begun using English as the principal language in their homes.

Among languages used less often, French, learned as mother tongue by approximately 100 Indians in Saskatchewan, has been replaced by English in 71 per cent of cases. Some 400 began with some other language as a mother tongue. Only 28 per cent of these retained their language; most of the rest have now adopted English as a home language.

Persons of certain ages were more prone to adopt English than others. Among Indians whose mother tongue was an Amerindian language or Inuktitut, those aged 25 to 44 were the most likely to have adopted English as their home language, with 36 per cent

of that age group speaking it. Those aged 45 to 64 were the second most likely to have adopted this home language, with 30 per cent of them speaking it. At the youthful and elderly extremes, there seemed to be less change from Indian to English languages. Although the numbers were far fewer, there also seemed to be more change from English to an Aboriginal tongue during the years 25 and over and less at the younger ages.

Language change from a Native tongue to English occurred much more often among those who lived off-reserve than among those who lived on-reserve. By 1981, 58 per cent of off-reserve Indians with an Aboriginal language as mother tongue used English as their home language. Among those with an Aboriginal mother tongue on-reserve, only 22 per cent had adopted English. On-reserve, seven per cent of those with English as a mother tongue had changed to an Amerindian language or Inuktitut for use in the home. In only one per cent of households did this happen among those living off-reserve. This shows the power of the reserve as a force in the retention of Indian culture and language or, conversely, the power of off-reserve forces in the assimilation of the Indian. However, in both on- and off-reserve settings English is replacing Aboriginal languages in Saskatchewan.

#### **4.3 Official Language Capability**

The ability to conduct a conversation in one of the official languages of Canada, English or French, is defined as "official language". Comparison of a person's mother tongue with his or her ability to use one or both of the official languages constitutes another index of linguistic assimilation. Table 4.2 shows that those with Inuktitut or an Amerindian mother tongue in Saskatchewan had in 88 per cent of cases learned to conduct a conversation in one or both the official languages. Only 13 per cent remained unable to speak in either official language.

The tendency among those with Inuktitut or Amerindian mother tongues to become conversant in English or French was more common off-reserve than on-reserve. Off-reserve 99 per cent of Indians in Saskatchewan could converse in one or the other, or both, official languages by 1981, compared with 85 per cent on-reserve.

TABLE 4.2  
Population Showing Relationship of Official Language to Mother Tongue  
Saskatchewan, 1981

		Mother Tongue				
Official Language	(Col. %)	English	French	Amerindian and Inuktitut	Other Languages	Total
<b><u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u></b>						
English Only		99	-	85	86	92
French Only		-	-	-	-	-
Both English and French		-	-	-	-	-
Neither English nor French		-	-	15	-	8
Total %		100	-	100	100	100
No. (000)		12.3	-	14.1	0.1	26.6
<b><u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u></b>						
English Only		99	-	97	100	98
French Only		-	-	-	-	-
Both English and French		1	78	2	-	2
Neither English nor French		-	-	2	-	-
Total %		100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)		10.6	0.1	2.6	0.3	13.5
<b><u>Total Registered Indians</u></b>						
English Only		99	-	87	97	94
French Only		-	-	-	-	-
Both English and French		1	67	1	-	1
Neither English nor French		-	-	13	-	5
Total %		100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)		22.9	0.1	16.7	0.4	40.1

**Note:** Totals may not add up due to rounding or to data suppression due to small numbers.

**Source:** INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

#### 4.4 Conclusion

Most Indians in Saskatchewan who began life speaking neither English nor an Amerindian language or Inuktitut had by 1981 learned to converse in English. There are potent forces which move persons who begin life speaking a non-English tongue toward the English language in Saskatchewan. In Saskatchewan, for example, the official language of greatest use was English. These forces were resisted by only a few, and these Inuktitut or Indian-only speakers were located predominantly on the reserves.



## 5. HEALTH

### 5.1 Introduction

Persons in most industrial countries today believe it is the right of everyone to have adequate health care. It is now the privilege of the majority of persons born in the developed world to live into old age in reasonably good health. This has never happened before in the history of mankind.

In early times the health of Canada's Indians was not recorded. Therefore, we are not able to compare it with whites and others. In more recent times Indians were not as healthy as non-Indians. They had high death rates and population decline, and high rates of serious conditions such as tuberculosis until as late as 20 years ago.

Health and Welfare Canada maintains information on specific diseases and causes of death among the registered Indian population served (c.f. Glossary). Information on the provincial population is maintained by Statistics Canada. In this chapter the reference population is the total provincial population.

We did not attempt to review all Indian versus total population health differences in this overview, only a few selected indicators of population mortality and health. We shall consider mortality rates, violent deaths such as injury and poisoning, suicide and infant mortality rates as well as the incidence of tuberculosis.

### 5.2 Mortality

Table 5.1 allows comparison of crude death rates by cause for registered Indians and the total provincial population in 1982 and shows changes in the registered Indian population between 1980 and 1982. It should be noted that differences in rates between registered Indians and the total provincial population are influenced by their distinct age compositions, particularly the younger age of the Indian population.

TABLE 5.1  
Mortality Rates by Cause  
Saskatchewan, 1980 and 1982  
(Rate per 100,000)

Causes of Death	<u>Registered Indians<sup>1</sup></u>		<u>Provincial Population</u>
	1980	1982	1982
I Infectious and Parasitic	10.5	4.0	4.9
II Neoplasms	50.2	64.0	185.3
III Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders	12.6	10.0	18.5
IV Blood and blood-forming organs	2.1	-	3.0
V Mental disorders	4.2	12.0	7.1
VI Nervous system and sense organs	6.3	4.0	10.8
VII Circulatory system	106.7	124.0	380.1
VIII Respiratory system	58.6	60.0	78.1
IX Digestive system	37.7	28.0	34.4
X Genito-urinary system	2.1	12.0	11.2
XI Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	-	-	-
XII Skin and subcutaneous tissue	-	-	0.4
XIII Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	-	-	3.5
XIV Congenital anomalies	16.7	6.0	6.7
XV Certain conditions originating in the prenatal period	20.9	16.0	8.4
XVI Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	27.2	12.0	7.8
XVII Injury and poisoning	242.7	232.1	77.4
All Causes	598.4	584.2	837.7

Note: 1. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada (see Glossary).

Sources: Indian Population: 1980: Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Annual Review.  
1982: Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Branch,  
unpublished statistics. Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada:  
Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June, 1985  
(draft).

Provincial Population: 1982: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Causes of Death, 1982, Vol.  
IV, Cat. No. 84-203 Annual, January, 1984. Statistics Canada  
Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status,  
Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the  
Provinces, June 1, 1982 and 1983, Cat.No. 91-210, Nov. 1984.

One might expect that infectious and parasitic diseases would be a more frequent cause of death among the Indian population, which is more remote and has poorer access to health care. In Saskatchewan this was not the case. In 1982 the Indian rate of death from infectious and parasitic diseases was slightly lower than the value for the total population. The 1980 death rate for registered Indians from this cause was approximately two and one-half times the 1982 Indian rate.

Indians died at just over one-third the rate of the population as a whole from neoplasms (cancers). This was partly due to the older non-Indian population, more subject to neoplasms because of age.

Similarly, death from diseases of the circulatory system was markedly less frequent among Indians than in the total population. This was also due in large part to the older average age of the total provincial population and their later average age at death.

Respiratory deaths were less frequent among Indians in Saskatchewan, at least when crude death rates were considered. It is well known that Indians have higher rates of smoking and smoke more cigarettes per day than others in Canada but this may in part be counteracted by less environmental air pollution where many Indians live. Lower crude rates for respiratory diseases may also reflect the younger Indian population, with fewer persons in the high-risk ages for respiratory disease.

Deaths from diseases of the digestive system were approximately as frequent among Indians than the total population in Saskatchewan. Diet, including amount of alcohol consumed, is likely to be a major factor in this result.

Conditions originating in the prenatal period resulting in early death were more likely to happen to Indians than to the provincial population as a whole in 1982. The cause of this was not clear but could be related to lifestyle differences such as tobacco and alcohol consumption. It is well known that fetal alcohol syndrome is very common among Indian infants. Both alcohol and tobacco are known to be teratogenic. Clearly more analysis of this important issue is called for.

Injury and poisoning, the violent causes of death, were markedly over-represented in the Indian population. These were the leading causes of Indian death, ahead of circulatory disorders, neoplasms and respiratory disorders, which also were the major killers in the general population. This was in part fostered by excessive alcohol consumption, but may also be related to more general factors in Indian lifestyle, such as family patterns, lack of education and opportunity, and remoteness from medical care.

### 5.3 Violent Deaths

Mortality from accidents, homicide and suicide is commonly grouped together as violent death. Table 5.2 presents deaths from various types of accident. Even a cursory glance shows that Indians had higher crude rates of death than the total population from almost all of these causes. Although differences between 1980 and 1982 in the registered Indian population indicated unstable small number variation, the difference between Indians and the total population was immediately and tragically apparent.

Using 1982 data, the ratio of the Indian rate to that of the total population gives us a measure of the degree to which Indians differed from others in a particular type of deadly accident. If the ratio is 1.0, then the Indian rate of death was exactly the same as that for the total population. For motor vehicle accident deaths the ratio was over 2.0, meaning the Indian rate was more than twice that of the total population. Drowning claimed Indians at just over six times the rate it claimed all victims in Saskatchewan. Deaths by exposure among Indians were actually less frequent than the provincial population level, occurring only 0.8 times as often as the population in total. This is unusual in that many exposure deaths are related to the abuse of alcohol. Accidental fire deaths were seven times as common among Indians as others. Gunshot accidents resulting in death were four and one-half times as frequent among Indians and overdoses four times as frequent. In addition, fatal falls were only about two-fifths as frequent, the only other cause of accidental death for which the Indian total was less than that of the total provincial population.

TABLE 5.2

Deaths From Injury and Poisoning by Cause  
Saskatchewan, 1980 and 1982

67

(Rate per 100,000)

Cause	<u>Registered Indians<sup>1</sup></u>		<u>Provincial Population</u>
	1980	1982	1982
Motor Vehicle	79.5	52.0	25.3
Drowning	27.2	8.0	1.3
Exposure	10.5	2.0	2.5
Fire	29.3	26.0	3.7
Falls	4.2	4.0	8.9
Firearms	23.0	46.0	10.1
Overdoses	27.2	26.0	6.7
Other	41.8	68.0	18.9

Note: 1. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada (see Glossary).

Sources: Indian Population:

1980: Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Annual Review.

1982: Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Branch, unpublished statistics. Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June, 1985 (draft).

Provincial Population:

Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Mortality, 1982, Vol. III Cat. No. 84-206, Annual. March, 1984.

Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Causes of Death, 1982, Vol. IV, Cat. No. 84-203, Annual, Jan. 1984.

Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces, June 1, 1982 and 1983, Cat. No. 91-210, Nov. 1984.

Moreover, Saskatchewan Indians were more prone than Indians in other provinces to some of these types of death. (Canada Overview, Table 5.2). Death by firearms and overdoses far exceeded the national figure for registered Indians in 1982. The rate of death from motor vehicle accidents was higher among Saskatchewan Indians than among Indians in Canada. Accidental fire and deaths by "other causes" were also above average in Canada. Deaths by exposure, deaths as a result of accidental falls, and drowning, however, were less frequent than average among Indians in this country.

From these statistics we can see the extent of accidental death among the Indians of Saskatchewan. We must remember that some, although not all, of this excess compared with the total population results from age structural differences between the relatively young Indian population and the older, less accident-prone non-Indian population. Some accidents were due to heavy use of alcohol, as we know from other investigations. Whatever the cause, early death from violent means is a common feature of Indian life in Saskatchewan today and a source of much grief in Indian communities.

**Suicide.** Suicide is a particularly damaging form of violent death. It is sudden and is often perceived as a rejection of bereaved survivors. In many cases it causes survivors needless pain as they are subjected to public disapproval. A high rate of suicide is a source of concern to any group.

The rate of suicide has increased over the past seven years in Saskatchewan; in 1982 the overall rate was 17.5 per 100,000 population (Figure 5.1). Among registered Indians the rate was 76 in that same year, a rate more than four times as high. Moreover, the Indian rate in 1982 was more than 50 per cent higher than in 1976. Not only was the rate of suicide substantially higher among Indians but it occurred at an earlier age. This magnified the impact on society, on families and caused greater concern. According to Table 5.3, among those aged zero to 19 years the Indian rate of suicide was over six times that of the total population in Saskatchewan.

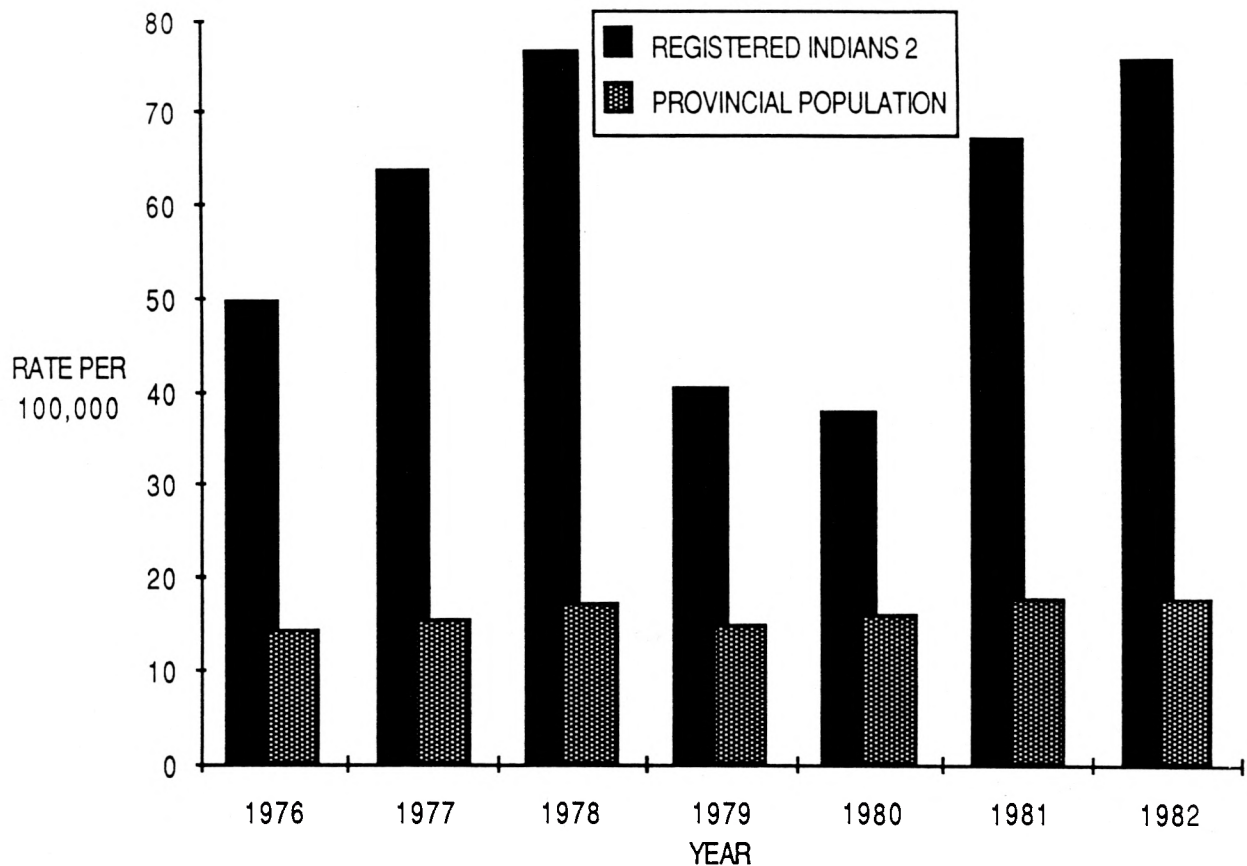


FIGURE 5.1

69

Suicide Rates<sup>1</sup>

Saskatchewan, 1976-1982



- Notes:**
1. Number of suicides per 100,000 population.
  2. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada (c.f. Glossary).

**Sources:** Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June 1985 (draft), Table B-154, p. 286.

For Provincial Population, Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Causes of Death, Vol. IV, Cat. No. 84-203, Annual.



TABLE 5.3

Suicide Rates by Age  
Saskatchewan, 1982

(Rate per 100,000)

Age	Registered Indians <sup>1</sup>	Provincial Population
0 - 19	62.5	9.9
20 - 29	134.1	29.3
30 - 44	88.4	19.3
45 - 64	23.9	16.9
65+	-	19.3

**Note:** 1. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada (c.f. Glossary).

**Sources:**

Indian Population: Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Branch, unpublished Statistics.

Provincial Population: Statistics Canada, Health Division, Vital Statistics and Disease Registries, unpublished Statistics, 1982.

## 5.4 Tuberculosis

This report will not present mortality and morbidity from all types of infectious disease. Rather, it is limited to a presentation of tuberculosis incidence rates.

For many years tuberculosis was the scourge of young Canadian adults, although it affected persons of all ages to some degree. As recently as 25 years ago, it had declined as a cause of death among Canadians but was still very prevalent among Indians. Many non-Indians also contracted the disease, but death resulted in only a few cases due to modern medical therapy.

Figure 5.2 summarizes incidence rates of tuberculosis over a seven-year period among both registered Indians and the total population in Saskatchewan. Incidence rates among Indians were consistently and significantly above those for the province as a whole. There is room for optimism in that the rates of tuberculosis incidence decreased between 1976 and 1982. This was true among both Indians and the total population in Saskatchewan.

## 5.5 Infant Mortality

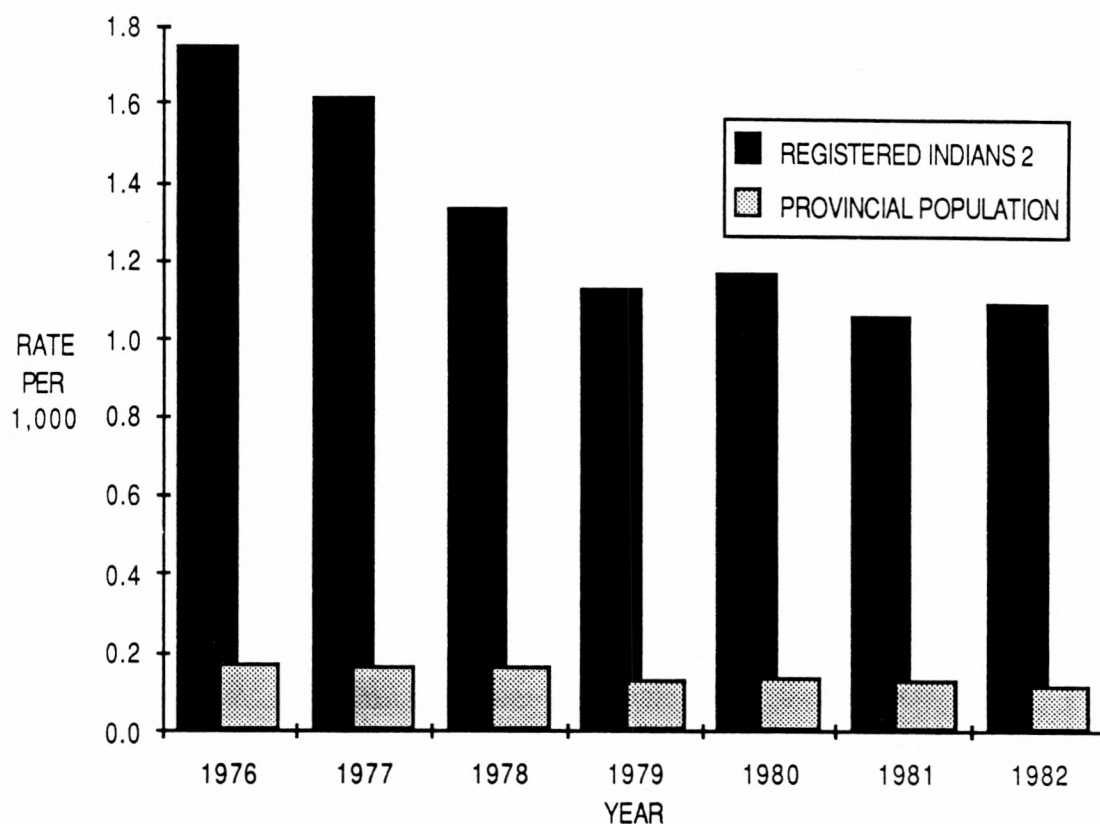
Infant mortality rates provide one of the most often used measures of health care efficacy. Infants are thought to be susceptible to conditions which reflect the quality of health care. The first year of life in Canada is the most dangerous of all years in the first half of a person's life. Infants tend to die either from conditions over which we have little control, or from diseases over which good health care will in many cases triumph.

Canadian infant mortality rates declined between 1976 and 1982 by nearly one-third, as health care improved and reduced the diseases of infancy. Among Indians in Canada the rate of infant death has decreased by almost one-half. Yet Indian infants continue to die at about twice the rate of children in the total population.

FIGURE 5.2

Tuberculosis Rates<sup>1</sup>

Saskatchewan, 1976-1982



- Notes:**
1. Tuberculosis rates are for new and reactivated cases.
  2. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada (c.f. Glossary).

**Sources:** Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June 1985 (draft), Table C-7, p.306.  
 For Provincial Population: Statistics Canada, Tuberculosis Statistics, Cat. No. 82-212, Annual.

Among registered Indians in Saskatchewan there was a substantial decrease between 1976 and 1982 in infant mortality from all causes. The rate of 31 per 1,000 live births in 1976 had decreased to 17 per 1,000 by 1982, a substantial improvement. Infant mortality in the provincial population in 1982 was 10 per 1,000 (Canada Overview, Table 5.4).

Thus, there is still room for improvement in the Indian infant mortality rate, in that it is substantially higher than that for other Canadians. Nevertheless, definite improvement in infant life chances has resulted from better pre- and post-natal care among Indians.

## **5.6 Conclusion**

There are some major differences in health-related rates between Indians and the total population. Indian mortality was generally higher from all causes. Neoplasms were one exception to this rule. But some of the most drastic differences were in the violent causes of death such as accident and suicide. Indians in Saskatchewan were more severely affected by some of these conditions than Indians in many other provinces. Indians had a history of high infant death and tuberculosis incidence, but definite improvement has taken place over the last few years.

## 6. EDUCATION

### 6.1 Introduction

The principal ladder to upward mobility in Canada, the way most people "get ahead" may well be through education. In an increasingly technical, bureaucratic society, specific expertise is rewarded. One who has not developed such a trained skill is disadvantaged, bypassed, overlooked and left behind by others. Education conveys other benefits besides vocational skills. It imparts a style of thought, a set of general, critical skills and dispositions with which individuals assert themselves and function in a bureaucratic world.

Systematic efforts to educate Indians and thereby integrate them into Canadian society are part of Canada's early history. These educational programs met with varying success and with divergent responses from the Indian community. Many individuals benefitted; others felt estranged from family and traditions.

Whatever our attitude toward these programs, we must recognize that Indians in Canada have not had full access to the educational system. In this chapter it is our task to review data on Indian educational attainment from the past few years.

Topics to be discussed include the types of schools attended, educational attainment, school attendance and continuing education. Differences between Indians and non-Indians will be compared between on- and off-reserve populations and between males and females.

Enrolment data are from the Nominal Roll and the Continuing Education Information System (CEIS) of INAC (c.f. Glossary), and attendance and attainment data from the 1981 Census of Canada. For limitations of the education data the reader should consult the Methodology Report.

## 6.2 Enrolment

While Nominal Roll data have no age restrictions, Table 6.1 has been limited to the on-reserve Indian student population up to 15 years of age in order to focus on the enrolment patterns of younger students. This information should help to supplement the analysis of 1981 Census data, presented later, which were collected only for the population 15 years of age and over.

Data in Table 6.1 from the Nominal Roll relate the grade of the student to his or her age. Patterns did not change much between 1978-79 and 1982-83. There were also rather few male-female differences in the age distribution of students. There were a few more males than females who were old for their grade in school. For instance, in 1982-83, 58 per cent of 14 to 15 year-old boys were only in grades 5 through 8; 54 per cent of 14 to 15 year-old girls had only achieved grades 5 through 8. These percentages represent a rather large number of both male and female students in these grades who were older than average.

The registered Indian student population did not all attend the same type of schools. In all there were five types of schools: Band-Operated, Federal, Private Tuition, Provincial Joint Tuition, and Provincial Tuition (c.f. Glossary). Unlike Table 6.1, Table 6.2 covers the entire Nominal Roll student population in order to focus on the overall enrolment pattern.

Different types of students attended the various categories of schools as shown in Table 6.2. Band-operated schools in 1978-79 had the second highest proportion of Kindergarten students and special students. Some 1,832 students attended these schools. By 1982-83 there was considerable expansion in these schools, increasing to 4,077 students, largely as a result of the Government's decision to devolve more authority for education to the local level. In 1982-83, this type of school taught more students than any other type of school in Saskatchewan. The mix of students stayed approximately the same, but the proportion of secondary students increased somewhat.

TABLE 6.1  
Registered Indian Student Population<sup>1</sup>  
Showing Grade by Age and Sex  
Saskatchewan INAC Region, 1978-79 and 1982-83

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Grade/Sex (Col. %)	<u>1978-79</u>			<u>Age</u>		<u>1982-83</u>		
	<u>4-10</u>	<u>11-13</u>	<u>14-15</u>	<u>All Ages 4-15</u>	<u>4-10</u>	<u>11-13</u>	<u>14-15</u>	<u>All Ages 4-15</u>
<b>Male</b>								
Kindergarten	20	-	-	12	21	-	-	12
Special Students <sup>2</sup>	2	3	5	3	2	4	6	3
1-4	71	17	2	47	71	18	3	45
5-8	7	80	67	34	7	77	58	35
9-13	-	1	26	4	-	1	33	6
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	4,017	1,729	1,006	6,752	2,866	1,431	824	5,121
<b>Female</b>								
Kindergarten	20	-	-	12	20	-	-	11
Special Students <sup>2</sup>	1	2	6	2	1	2	3	2
1-4	70	12	1	44	70	13	1	43
5-8	9	85	57	36	9	84	54	37
9-13	-	1	36	5	-	1	42	7
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	3,955	1,803	950	6,708	2,792	1,321	835	4,948
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Kindergarten	20	-	-	12	20	-	-	11
Special Students <sup>2</sup>	1	3	5	2	2	3	4	2
1-4	71	14	2	46	70	16	2	44
5-8	8	82	62	35	8	80	56	36
9-13	-	1	31	5	-	1	38	7
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	7,972	3,532	1,956	13,460	5,658	2,752	1,659	10,069

**Notes:**

1. On-reserve student population up to 15 years of age funded by INAC and enrolled in elementary and secondary schools as of Oct. 15.
2. See Glossary.

Totals include a number of unallocated. These crosstabulations were based on raw data provided via the Education Branch; subtotals may differ from those published by INAC's Program Reference Centre. See also Methodology Report. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

**Source:** Ncmincl Roll, Education Branch, INAC.



TABLE 6.2

Registered Indian Student Population<sup>1</sup>  
Showing School Type by Grade  
Saskatchewan INAC Region, 1978-79 and 1982-83

	<u>Band- Operated</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Private Tuition</u>	<u>Province'l Joint</u>	<u>Province'l Tuition</u>	<u>All Schools</u>
<b>Grade (Col. %)</b>	<b>1978-79</b>					
Kindergarten	14	20	-	4	6	11
Special Students <sup>2</sup>	6	-	24	2	5	3
Grades 1-4	45	42	5	43	38	41
Grades 5-8	26	30	30	39	36	33
Grades 9-13	9	8	41	12	15	11
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	1,832	5,287	63	4,024	3,678	14,884
	<b>1982-83</b>					
Kindergarten	14	17	-	4	1	10
Special Students <sup>2</sup>	4	2	-	2	8	3
Grades 1-4	38	40	31	38	32	38
Grades 5-8	30	30	15	38	33	32
Grades 9-13	15	10	54	19	26	16
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	4,077	3,053	13	3,277	1,364	11,784

**Notes:** 1. On-reserve student population funded by INAC and enrolled in elementary and secondary schools as of Oct. 15.

2. See Glossary.

Totals include a number of unallocated. These cross tabulations were based on raw data provided via the Education Branch; subtotals may differ from those published by INAC's Program Reference Centre. See also Methodology Report. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

**Source:** Nominal Roll, Education Branch, INAC.

Federal schools taught 5,287 students in 1978-79 which covered the whole age range but specialized somewhat in the kindergarten and elementary grades, 1 to 8. By 1982-83 the overall numbers had decreased markedly to 3,053 students. The basic distribution of students did not change, except for an increase in secondary students and the absorption of some special students, a category unrepresented in 1978-79.

Private Tuition schools taught only 63 students in 1978-79, many of whom were special students, those who required either special instruction or facilities due to disabilities. By 1982-83 this form of school had almost disappeared, teaching only 13 students. The students appear to have been absorbed by other types of schools.

Provincial Joint Tuition schools serviced 4,024 students in 1978-79, but taught only 3,277 in 1982-83. Their distribution of students by grade was very much like the federal schools, but they had relatively fewer Kindergarten students and more secondary school students.

Provincial Tuition schools taught 3,678 students in Saskatchewan in 1978-79 and 1,364 in 1982-83, a substantial drop in enrolment. They provided only a few students with Kindergarten in 1982-83, but taught a few more special students. They instructed a higher proportion of their students in grades 9 through 13 than any other major type of school.

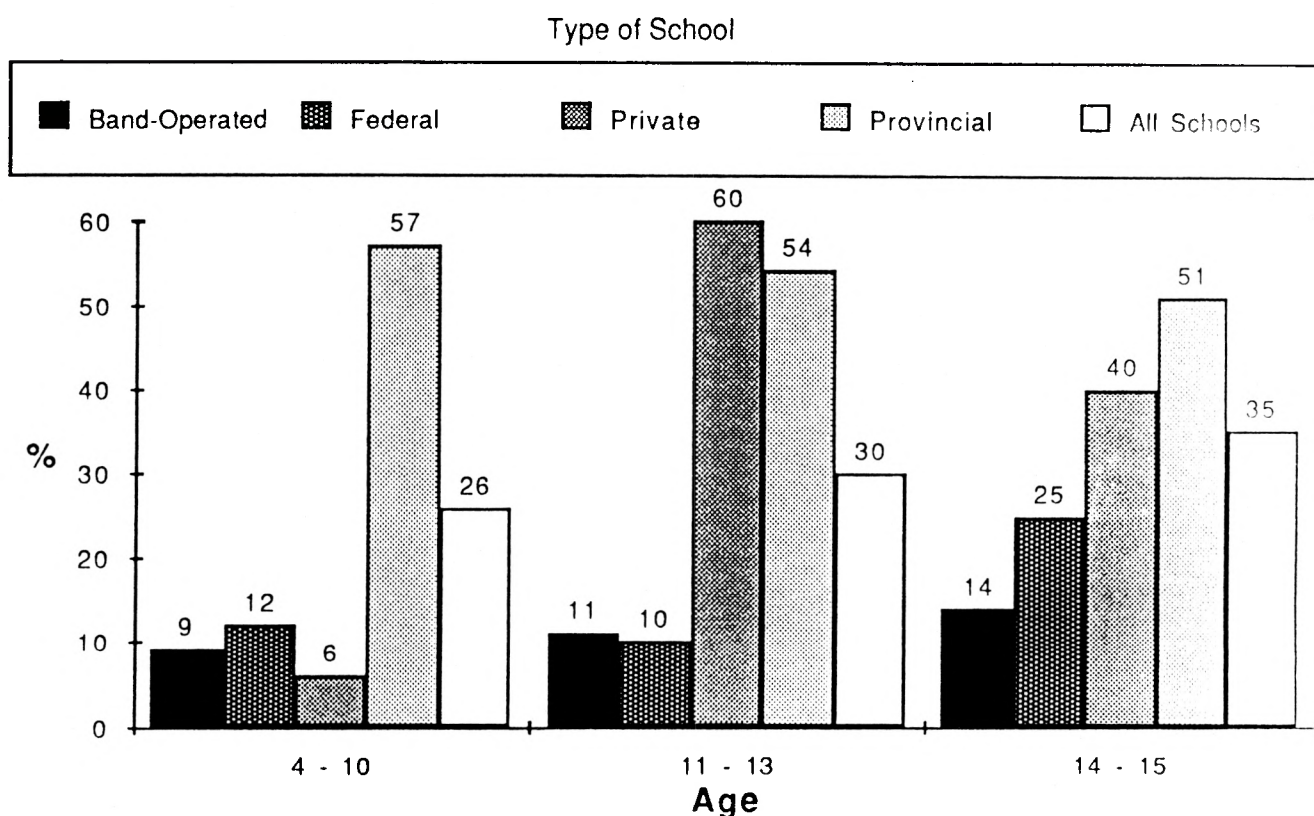
The apparent drop in overall enrolment, as well as the drop in enrolment for certain types of schools, was due in part to an administrative decision not to include off-reserve students on the Nominal Roll. Prior to this decision, some off-reserve students enrolled in schools who had allowances that paid for books and other expenses were included. Subsequently, only those students living on-reserve and attending school, whose education was being funded by the federal government, either directly or indirectly, were included on the Nominal Roll, and hence in these statistics (c.f. Methodology Report).

**School Leavers.** Figure 6.1 presents data on school leavers on the Nominal Roll aged four to 15 for the various types of schools. These data do not illustrate drop-out rates, for there are many other reasons for leaving school, such as moving. Nevertheless,

FIGURE 6.1

# School Leavers<sup>1</sup> as a Percentage of Enrolment, by Age and School Type

Saskatchewan INAC Region, 1982 - 83



**Note:** 1. Includes departures from school for all reasons among on-reserve Indian students aged four to 15 funded by INAC.

**Source:** Nominal Roll, Education Branch, INAC.

they do indicate a rather high and increasing proportion of students leaving school at older ages. The highest rates for students aged four to 10 and for those 14 and 15, occurred in Provincial schools. For students aged 11 to 13, the highest rate of school-leaving took place among private schools.

### 6.3 Educational Attainment

Overall patterns of educational attainment may be seen in Figure 6.2 and Table 6.3. Registered Indians had larger proportions of persons with low levels of education than the reference population. Registered Indians had much lower percentages of population with higher levels of education. Off-reserve Indians were between the lower educated on-reserve population and the non-Indian population.

Looking at the educational attainment extremes for Indians overall relative to the reference population clearly evidences the Indian disadvantage. Having less than Grade 9 education is often cited as "functional illiteracy". Forty-nine per cent of Indians aged 15 and over had less than Grade 9 education, just over twice the 22 per cent of the reference population in this situation.

At the other end of the spectrum, fully 44 per cent of the reference population aged at least 15 had completed high school or more. This was more than twice the Indian proportion of only 20 per cent. Interestingly, in neither of these education categories were there any significant sex differentials.

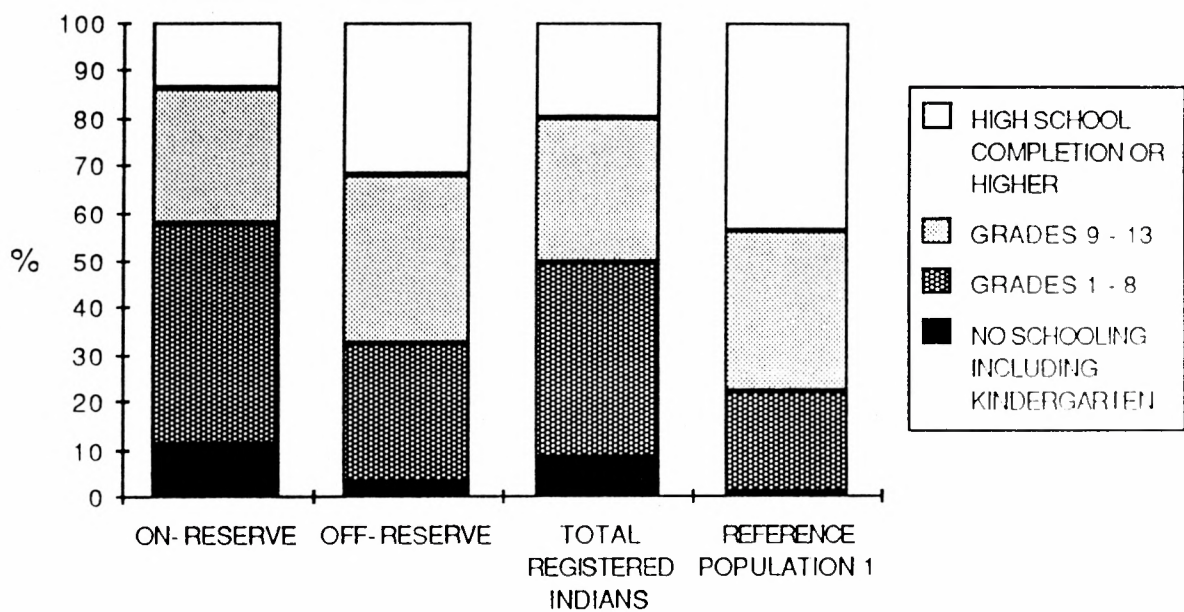
Data are presented in Table 6.4 which show the percentage of Indians and non-Indians achieving different levels of educational attainment in 1981 by age and sex.

Elderly Indians, those aged 65 and over, had very restricted opportunities for formal education. This fact was reflected in the 1981 educational status of that category. Almost half, 43 per cent, had no schooling at all. Almost all the rest, 47 per cent, attained some level between grades 1 and 8. Seven per cent attended secondary school, and three per cent graduated from high school and/or had university experience.

FIGURE 6.2

## Highest Level of Schooling, Age 15 and Over

Saskatchewan, 1981



**Note:** 1. Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians.

**Source:** INAC Customized Data Based On 1981 Census of Canada

TABLE 6.3

Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing  
Highest Level of Schooling

Saskatchewan, 1981

Highest Level of Schooling (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion <sup>1</sup>
No Schooling or Kindergarten <sup>2</sup>	11	3	8	1
Grades 1 - 8	47	29	41	21
Grades 9 - 13	28	36	31	34
High School Plus <sup>3</sup>	14	32	20	44
Total %	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	14.1	6.8	20.9	697.1

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.  
 2. Persons with no schooling or having completed only Kindergarten.  
 3. High School completion or higher.  
 Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 6.4  
Population 15 Years of Age and Over  
Showing Highest Level of Schooling by Age and Sex  
Saskatchewan, 1981

Highest Level of Schooling (Col. %)	Male				Female				Both Sexes			
	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+
<b>Total Registered Indians</b>												
No Schooling or Kindergarten <sup>1</sup>	1	11	38	9	1	9	50	8	1	10	43	8
Grades 1-8	41	43	51	43	36	43	43	40	38	43	47	41
Grades 9-13	45	21	8	30	47	21	6	31	46	21	7	31
High School Plus <sup>2</sup>	13	25	-	18	16	28	-	21	14	27	3	20
Total % No. (000)	100 4.2	100 4.8	100 0.7	100 9.8	100 4.6	100 5.9	100 0.6	100 11.1	100 8.9	100 10.7	100 1.3	100 20.9
<b>Reference Population<sup>3</sup></b>												
No Schooling or Kindergarten <sup>1</sup>	-	1	5	1	-	1	7	2	-	1	6	1
Grades 1-8	7	20	59	22	4	17	51	19	6	18	55	21
Grades 9-13	54	28	17	33	49	32	21	34	51	30	19	34
High School Plus <sup>2</sup>	39	51	18	43	46	51	22	45	43	51	20	44
Total % No. (000)	100 88.4	100 210.3	100 50.4	100 349.0	100 85.9	100 206.3	100 55.8	100 348.1	100 174.3	100 416.6	100 106.2	100 697.1

Notes: 1. Persons with no schooling or having completed only Kindergarten.  
2. High school completion or higher.  
3. Total Population less Registered Indians.  
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.



By contrast, elderly non-Indians, while under-educated compared with younger residents of Saskatchewan, were far more educated than their Indian counterparts. Only six per cent of elderly non-Indians had no schooling, whereas 20 per cent had either graduated from secondary school or had some university experience.

Although one would normally expect Indians under age 25 to have achieved higher levels of high school completion, in fact, a higher proportion of Indians aged 25 to 64 had completed high school, because many younger Indians were still completing their education. Only 10 per cent of those aged 25 to 64 had no schooling or Kindergarten only, and 27 per cent had completed high school or beyond. In both these comparisons they lagged behind their non-Indian counterparts, of whom only one per cent had had no school and 51 per cent had completed high school or beyond.

Almost all youthful Indians aged 15 to 24 had received some formal education; only one per cent reported no school attended. Forty-six per cent completed between nine and 13 years of school, and 14 per cent graduated from high school and/or acquired university training. Although we do not have a direct comparison with the previous generation when they were the age of today's young Indians, age differences between today's youth and the elderly seem to indicate a major improvement in education. We do know, however, that by contrast, 43 per cent of non-Indians graduated from high school and many of these went on to university.

In the past, there had been little difference between Indian males and females in educational attainment. But by 1981 more youthful Indian females aged 15 to 24 were achieving higher levels of education. Sixteen per cent of females aged 15 to 24 had completed high school or more, whereas only 13 per cent of males had achieved this level of education. At the lower end of educational achievement, 42 per cent of males in this age group completed only elementary grades, 1 to 8, or less, whereas only 37 per cent of females stopped at this level.

The receipt of a university certificate, diploma or a degree usually signifies the upper levels of educational attainment in our society. Failing that, many persons receive some university training without completing a course of study. The proportions of Indians and

non-Indians who attained these educational levels are presented in Table 6.5.

What emerges from the table once more is the disadvantaged educational status of Indians. This disadvantage increases the higher the educational level. At the university level 6.3 per cent of non-Indians had degrees, but only 0.9 per cent of Indians did. In the reference population 9.3 per cent had some university training short of a degree. Among Indians only 5.6 per cent were similarly trained. Off-reserve Indians had greater opportunities for university training; 1.3 per cent completed university versus 0.7 per cent for on-reserve, and 8.5 per cent completed some university versus 4.2 per cent on-reserve. Finally, Indian males and females have rather equally availed themselves of university education; if anything Indian females have had somewhat more university experience. In the non-Indian population more males, 7.8 per cent, have completed university education, than have females, 4.8 per cent.

#### 6.4 School Attendance

Registered Indians, both on- and off-reserve, were compared with their non-Indian counterparts as to whether they were attending school. These data may be seen in Table 6.6. Fewer Indians aged 15 to 19 were attending school full-time or part-time, 46 per cent, than in the reference population, 66 per cent. However, the major difference was between Indians on-reserve, where only 42 per cent were attending, and Indians off-reserve where 55 per cent were attending. Indian males were even more likely to be attending school if living off-reserve, 57 per cent versus 45 per cent on-reserve, and females were also more likely to attend school if they lived off-reserve, 54 per cent, than on-reserve, 38 per cent. Males were somewhat more likely to be attending school than females whether they lived on- or off-reserve.

For those aged 20 to 24 the proportion attending school was lower, but some of the same patterns obtained. Persons in the reference population were more likely than registered Indians to be attending school; 21 per cent of the reference population attended, compared with Indians at 12 per cent. Indians living off-reserve attended school more

TABLE 6.5

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## University Attainment by Sex, Age 15 and Over

Saskatchewan, 1981

Per Cent Completing	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>			
Some University	3.3	5.0	4.2
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	0.7	0.6	0.7
Total	4.0	5.6	4.8
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>			
Some University	9.7	7.9	8.5
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	1.4	1.3	1.3
Total	11.1	9.1	9.8
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>			
Some University	4.9	6.1	5.6
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	5.8	7.0	6.5
<u>Reference Population<sup>1</sup></u>			
Some University	8.5	10.0	9.3
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	7.8	4.8	6.3
Total	16.3	14.8	15.6

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.  
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 6.6  
Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing School Attendance by Age and Sex  
Saskatchewan, 1980-81<sup>1</sup>

School Attendance (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Reference Popula- tion <sup>2</sup>	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Reference Popula- tion <sup>2</sup>	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Reference Popula- tion <sup>2</sup>	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Reference Popula- tion <sup>2</sup>
	Age 15 - 19				Age 20 - 24				Age 25 +				All Ages (15 +)			
<b>Female</b>																
Total Attending School	55	42	51	36	91	78	88	77	96	93	95	95	96	74	93	85
Total Attending School	45	57	49	64	9	22	12	23	4	8	5	5	14	26	17	15
Attending Full-time	42	54	46	62	6	17	10	16	1	4	2	1	12	23	15	11
Attending Part-time	3	3	3	3	2	-	3	7	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	4
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	1.8	0.8	2.6	45.5	1.2	0.5	1.7	42.9	4.3	1.3	5.5	260.6	7.3	2.5	9.8	319.0
<b>Male</b>																
Total Attending School	61	46	56	32	89	86	87	80	93	87	91	94	95	77	82	84
Total Attending School	38	54	44	68	11	15	13	20	7	13	9	6	15	23	18	16
Attending Full-time	37	51	42	66	8	11	9	13	3	7	5	1	12	19	15	11
Attending Part-time	2	3	2	2	3	4	3	7	3	5	4	5	3	4	3	5
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	1.7	1.0	2.7	44.0	1.2	0.7	1.9	42.0	4.0	2.6	6.6	262.1	6.8	4.3	11.2	348.1
<b>Both Sexes</b>																
Total Attending School	58	45	54	34	90	83	88	79	95	89	93	94	95	76	82	85
Total Attending School	42	55	46	66	10	17	12	21	5	11	7	6	15	24	19	15
Attending Full-time	39	52	44	64	7	14	10	14	2	6	4	1	12	20	15	11
Attending Part-time	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	7	3	5	4	5	3	4	3	5
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	3.4	1.9	5.2	89.5	2.4	1.2	3.6	84.8	8.3	3.8	12.1	522.9	14.1	6.8	20.9	697.1

1. School year September 1980 to June 3, 1981.

2. Total Population less Registered Indians.

Totals may not add up due to rounding or to data suppression due to small numbers.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

often than Indians living on-reserve, with 17 per cent attending, compared with 10 per cent on-reserve. Female Indians were slightly more likely, 13 per cent, to attend school than males, 12 per cent.

Among Indians aged 25 years and over there were some interesting differences in these patterns. Although the difference between registered Indians attending school, seven per cent, and the Saskatchewan non-Indian population's school attendance rate, six per cent, was very small, it was in favour of the Indians. Quite a few Indians seemed to be attending school as adults to make up for what they missed earlier. Far more off-reserve adults aged 25 and over, 11 per cent, attended school than did non-Indians, six per cent. On the reserves the numbers attending were smaller, five per cent. This indicates greater opportunity for adult education in the towns and cities than on the reserves. In addition, incentive is greater off-reserve in that many jobs there require educational background.

**Continuing Education.** Table 6.7 shows the age distribution of continuing education entrants in Saskatchewan, according to INAC's CEIS records. These data, which are of uncertain reliability, indicate equal numbers of continuing students on- and off-reserve. The on-reserve continuing students tended to be about the same age as those off-reserve. Females outnumbered males both on- and off-reserve.

Female continuing education students have special needs. Many of them are single parents and have dependents. Child care is a real problem for this group and must be addressed in any educational program for this population.

In terms of intended education program, Figure 6.3 gives data for the years 1979 to 1983. The major destination has been Bachelor's programs, which grew from roughly 350 to close to 900 by 1981. Enrolment in Technical Institutes and Community Colleges was fairly stable from 1979 to 1982. Due to changes in reporting, the occupational skills portion of the 1983 CEIS data pertain only to the first three months.

TABLE 6.7

90) Registered Indian Cumulative Entrants in Continuing Education  
On- and Off-Reserve by Age and Sex  
Saskatchewan INAC Region, 1979-83<sup>1</sup>

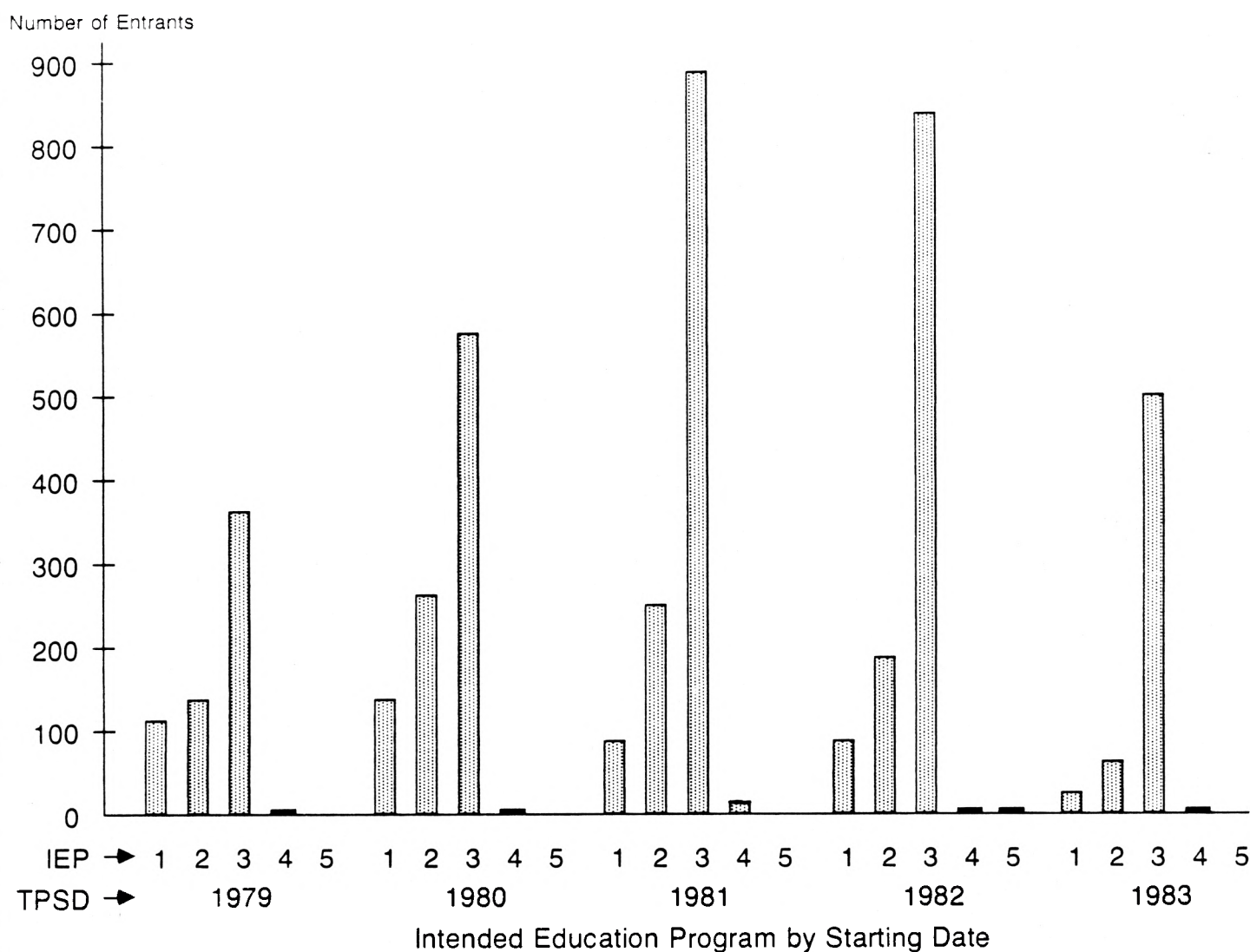
Age and Sex (Col. %)			Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off- Reserve	Total Registered Indians
<b><u>Male</u></b>					
18-24			35	28	32
25-34			48	51	50
35-44			16	21	18
All Ages	18-44	%	100	100	100
		No.	945	923	1,868
<b><u>Female</u></b>					
18-24			27	30	29
25-34			52	51	52
35-44			21	18	20
All Ages	18-44	%	100	100	100
		No.	1,437	1,422	2,859
<b><u>Both Sexes</u></b>					
18-24			30	29	30
25-34			51	51	51
35-44			19	19	19
All Ages	18-44	%	100	100	100
		No.	2,382	2,345	4,727

**Notes:** 1. Includes all years. Years refer to Training Period Starting Date. CEIS data are incomplete. For further information see the Education Overview and the Methodology Report. Due to administrative reporting changes in 1983-84, the occupational skills portion of the 1983 CEIS data pertain only to the first three months. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

**Source:** CEIS, Education Branch, INAC.

Figure 6.3

### Entrants by Intended Education Program Saskatchewan, 1979-1983



Notes: CEIS data are incomplete. See the Education Overview and Methodology Report for more information. Due to administrative reporting changes in 1983-84, the occupational skills portion of the 1983 CEIS data pertain only to the first three months.

IEP = Intended Education Program.

1 = Upgrading & Technical Institute.

2 = Community College (including CEGEP).

3 = Bachelor's.

4 = Master's.

5 = Ph.D.

TPSD = Training Period Starting Date.

Source: CEIS, Education Branch, INAC.



## 6.5 Conclusion

Indians were less educated than non-Indians. While all of Canadian society has become more educated Indians have not yet caught up to non-Indians in educational level. Although male and female Indians have been almost equally disadvantaged in education, there were signs that youthful females were now taking somewhat better advantage of their educational opportunities. Indians living off-reserve were more likely to be attending school than those living on-reserve, although numbers in continuing education were approximately equal. Young Indian adults living off-reserve were more likely to attend school than non-Indians.

## 7. EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

### 7.1 Introduction

Today a person's occupation is his or her single greatest source of identification with society. It is perhaps the individual's most important social characteristic. Without work the person often suffers from a lack of identity and social approval.

The pride in working and the income earned derived from one's occupation are important measures by which a person is judged. The power of income extends not only to what can be purchased with money, but to the symbolic meaning of earnings. The individual tends to evaluate his or her own worth and the worth of others by what they do for a living and how much they earn from doing it.

Indians have not traditionally been a part of the wage employment system. They have not so much been unemployed as they have been outside conventional employment. However, increasing numbers are now finding their way into the wage employment system and realizing some of the prestige and income benefits that result from employment. But others have not joined the employed.

The Indian is economically involved, but often the central unit of his economic involvement, especially for the registered Indian, is the band. Much of the wealth is controlled by the band. In many cases income is also controlled and distributed by the band. The emphasis is less individual and more collective than in non-Indian society.

We are in a time, now, when some of these patterns are changing. As the Indian becomes more educated, and as more Indians move off-reserve, increasing numbers are becoming involved in the economy outside the reserve.

This chapter will include sections on labour force activity, income, and economic families. With regard to labour force activity among Indians, the reader should remember that standard measures of unemployment may distort the facts. The following statement appears in Statistics Canada's "Canada's Native People" (June 1984):

Statistics Canada's definitions of labour force participation and unemployment were formulated in concert with other industrialized countries and are relevant under conditions of a well-developed labour market. These definitions are not fully appropriate for Native people who pursue a traditional way of life or live in remote communities. Many Native people who are living on the land may not show up as participating in the labour force because what they produce is consumed rather than sold in the market-place. This is especially the case for on-reserve status Indians and the Inuit. In addition, the isolation of the areas where many Native people live discourages active job search, and thus they may not be counted among the unemployed. These conceptual limitations of census labour market information are important to keep in mind.

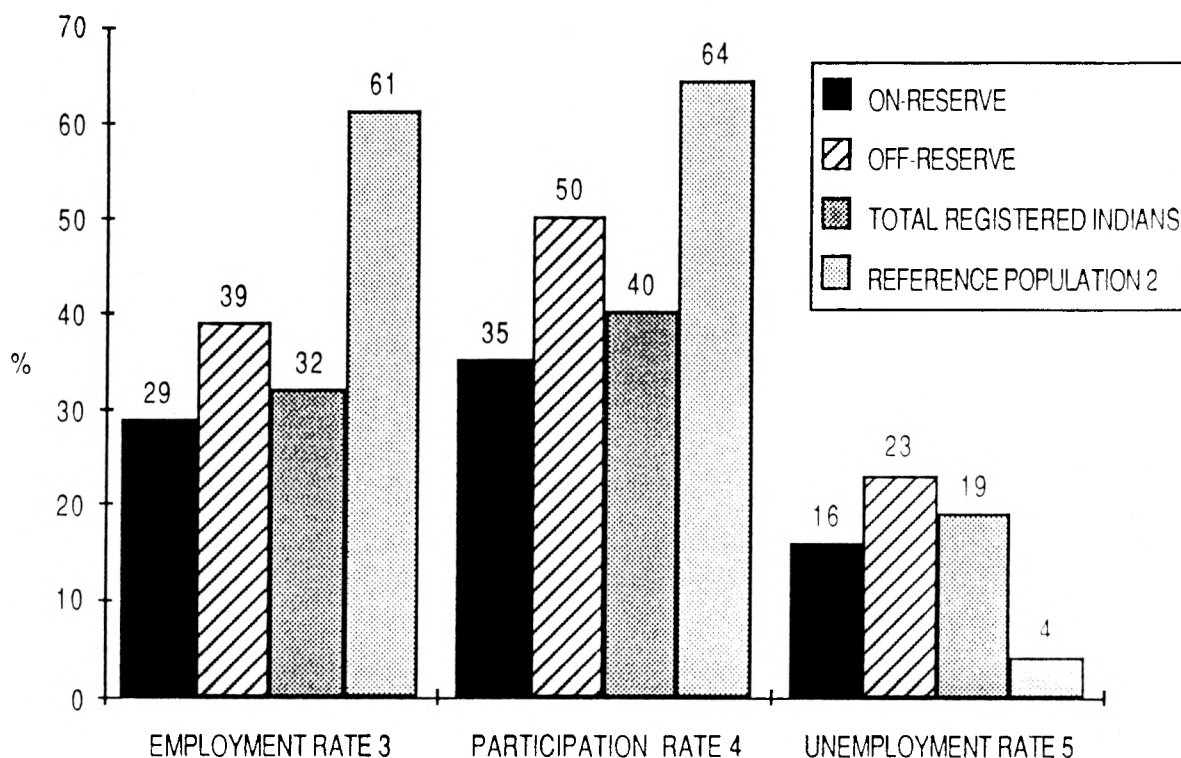
With these facts in mind, one should rely more on the "employment rate" variable throughout this chapter rather than the "unemployment rate" and "participation rate".

## 7.2 Labour Force Activity

The extent of labour force activity for individuals aged 15 and over is depicted in Figure 7.1. For definitions of "total labour force," "employment," "unemployment," and being "not in the labour force," see the Methodology Report in this series. We may readily see that the labour force participation rate was much lower for registered Indians, 40 per cent, than for the reference population, 64 per cent.

Further details, by age and sex, are given in Table 7.1. Indian males were approximately as under-represented in comparisons with the reference population, 52 per cent to 79 per cent, as were Indian females, 29 per cent to 49 per cent. But as in the non-Indian population, males were more likely than females to participate in the labour force. Under-participation by Indians was pronounced at both the younger and the older ends of the age range. In relative terms, Indian rates of participation most nearly approached those of non-Indians in the ages 25 to 44 years.

**FIGURE 7.1**  
**Labour Force<sup>1</sup> Activity**  
**Saskatchewan, 1981**



- Notes:**
1. Population 15 Years of Age and Over who were either Employed or Unemployed during the week prior to enumeration.
  2. Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians.
  3. Employed as a percentage of Population 15 years and over.
  4. Labour Force as a percentage of Population 15 years and over.
  5. Unemployed as a percentage of Labour Force.

**Source:** INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 7.1  
Population 15 Years of Age and Over  
Showing Labour Force Activity by Age and Sex  
Saskatchewan, 1981  
(Percentages)

Labour Force Activity <sup>1</sup> /Sex	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All Ages 15+
<u>Participation Rate<sup>2</sup></u>	Registered Indians On-Reserve					Registered Indians Off-Reserve				
Male	38	67	51	11	47	53	89	62	8	65
Female	16	34	14	5	21	35	52	33	4	42
Both Sexes	27	50	34	8	35	43	64	42	6	50
<u>Unemployment Rate<sup>3</sup></u>										
Male	31	13	11	-	18	31	19	16	-	24
Female	20	9	3	-	12	31	20	8	-	22
Both Sexes	28	12	9	-	16	31	20	12	-	23
<u>Employment Rate<sup>4</sup></u>										
Male	26	58	45	11	39	37	72	52	8	49
Female	13	30	14	5	19	24	42	31	4	32
Both Sexes	19	44	31	8	29	30	52	37	6	39
<u>Participation Rate<sup>2</sup></u>	Total Registered Indians					Reference Population <sup>5</sup>				
Male	42	73	52	10	52	75	97	89	26	79
Female	23	42	21	5	29	58	63	48	6	49
Both Sexes	32	55	36	8	40	67	81	68	16	64
<u>Unemployment Rate<sup>3</sup></u>										
Male	31	15	12	-	20	7	2	2	1	3
Female	26	15	6	-	18	9	5	4	4	6
Both Sexes	29	15	10	-	19	8	3	3	2	4
<u>Employment Rate<sup>4</sup></u>										
Male	29	62	46	10	42	70	95	87	25	76
Female	17	35	19	5	24	53	60	47	6	46
Both Sexes	23	47	33	8	32	62	78	67	15	61

- Notes: 1. See Glossary for definition of terms.  
2. Labour Force as a percentage of Population 15 years of age and over.  
3. Unemployed as a percentage of Labour Force.  
4. Employed as a percentage of Population 15 years of age and over.  
5. Total Population less Registered Indians.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

At all ages except for the very old, and for both males and females, those living off-reserve were more likely to participate in the labour force. The overall participation rate for Indians living off-reserve was closer to that of non-Indians than on-reserve Indians.

Unemployment is a potentially damaging and socially marginal position that was higher among registered Indians than among the rest of Saskatchewan workers. Unemployment rates were almost five times as high among Indians. Unemployment was higher among non-Indian females than males, but it was higher among Indian males than females. Off-reserve Indians were more often unemployed than on-reserve Indians and the reference population.

Rates of employment which reduce the bias noted above in the unemployment rate follow a somewhat different pattern: highest for non-Indians; followed by off-reserve, then by on-reserve Indians. Employment rates reached their peak in the years 25 to 44 for both Indians and non-Indians and were higher for males than females.

**Education.** In Table 7.2 the relationship between level of education and labour force activity is examined. Labour force participation was greater the higher the education level achieved. For those who had graduated from high school or gone beyond, the differences between the Indian on- and off-reserve populations and the reference population tended to be the smallest. Seventy-seven per cent of non-Indians with this level of education were in the labour force, compared with 75 per cent of off-reserve Indians, and 70 per cent of Indians living on-reserve. At lower education levels (grades 1 to 13) differences were greater to the disadvantage of Indians, with those on the reserve being the least often in the labour force.

For unemployment the pattern was slightly different. Unemployment was highest off-reserve, 24 per cent, followed by on-reserve, 17 per cent, and non-Indians, four per cent. Off-reserve Indians experienced higher levels of unemployment at all levels of education than did on-reserve Indians in part likely due to their higher participation rates. Non-Indians had far less unemployment than either Indian category.

TABLE 7.2  
Population 15 Years of Age and Over Not Attending School  
Showing Labour Force Activity by Highest Level of Schooling

Saskatchewan, 1981

(Percentages)

	Highest Level of Schooling				
Labour Force Activity <sup>1</sup>	No School or Kindergarten <sup>2</sup>	Grades 1 - 8	Grades 9 - 13	High School Plus <sup>3</sup>	Total
<b><u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u></b>					
Participation Rate <sup>4</sup>	15	29	44	70	36
Unemployment Rate <sup>5</sup>	16	20	17	12	17
Employment Rate <sup>6</sup>	13	23	36	62	30
Inexperienced Proportion <sup>7</sup>	-	38	22	-	27
<b><u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u></b>					
Participation Rate <sup>4</sup>	38	38	54	75	54
Unemployment Rate <sup>5</sup>	18	30	29	16	24
Employment Rate <sup>6</sup>	31	26	38	63	41
Inexperienced Proportion <sup>7</sup>	-	49	33	18	34
<b><u>Total Registered Indians</u></b>					
Participation Rate <sup>4</sup>	18	31	48	73	41
Unemployment Rate <sup>5</sup>	17	23	22	15	20
Employment Rate <sup>6</sup>	15	24	37	62	33
Inexperienced Proportion <sup>7</sup>	-	42	27	16	31
<b><u>Reference Population<sup>8</sup></u></b>					
Participation Rate <sup>4</sup>	18	44	67	77	65
Unemployment Rate <sup>5</sup>	6	4	5	3	4
Employment Rate <sup>6</sup>	17	42	63	75	63
Inexperienced Proportion <sup>7</sup>	37	16	15	14	15

- Notes:**
1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
  2. Persons with no schooling or having completed only Kindergarten.
  3. High school completion or higher.
  4. Labour Force as a percentage of Population 15 years and over.
  5. Unemployed as a percentage of Labour Force.
  6. Employed as a percentage of Population 15 years and over.
  7. Proportion of Unemployed that are inexperienced. (See Glossary for explanation).
  8. Total Population less Registered Indians.

**Source:** INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.



Employment rates assist in the explanation of this pattern, as non-Indians have the highest rates of employment, followed by Indians off-reserve, then by Indians on-reserve. The employment rate was largely influenced by opportunity to obtain employment, which was limited on the reserves and more available at other locations. This was an important reason why many rural persons left their home areas and moved to the towns and cities.

The inexperienced proportion gives some idea of the percentage of the labour force that had not worked before or who only worked prior to 1 January 1980. This proportion was greatest for off-reserve Indians, followed by on-reserve Indians and non-Indians in that order. Inexperience is a further drawback to the Indian who seeks work. He or she was not only less educated but also less likely to be experienced as a worker.

**Occupation.** Occupations are divided into primary or extractive, secondary or manufacturing and tertiary or service categories (See Glossary for explanations). The type of occupation a person has may affect his or her chances to work, in that there is greater demand for some occupations than for others.

Table 7.3 provides data on the occupational distribution of the Indian and non-Indian experienced labour forces. More of the non-Indian than Indian experienced labour force was involved in primary sector occupations, 20 versus 14 per cent. Virtually all of the non-Indian primary workers were in the miscellaneous "other primary" sub-category while some of the experienced male Indian primary workers, especially those on-reserve, were involved in forestry and logging.

Overall, one percentage point more of the non-Indian than Indian experienced labour force was involved in the secondary sector, although both proportions were low. Proportionally few women were involved in these occupations and more of the off-reserve than on-reserve Indian experienced labour force was in the secondary sector.

By far, the largest proportion of both the Indian and non-Indian experienced labour forces was in the tertiary sector, 74 and 69 per cent, respectively. In both cases, the proportion of females was substantially higher, 31 percentage points among non-Indians

TABLE 7.3  
Experienced Labour Force, Occupation by Sex  
Saskatchewan, 1981

Occupation (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve			Registered Indians Off-Reserve			Total Registered Indians			Reference Population <sup>1</sup>		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Primary	23	6	18	13	3	8	20	5	14	27	9	20
Fishing and Trapping	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Forestry and Logging	7	-	5	-	-	-	5	1	4	-	-	-
Other Primary	14	4	11	11	3	7	13	4	10	26	9	20
Secondary	7	2	6	12	5	8	9	4	7	11	2	8
Processing	4	-	3	3	-	2	4	-	2	2	1	2
Machinery, Product Fabricating, Assembly and Repairs	4	-	3	9	4	7	6	3	4	9	1	6
Tertiary	64	90	71	66	89	78	64	90	74	57	88	69
Managerial <sup>2</sup>	15	44	24	19	28	23	17	36	24	21	26	23
Clerical	3	16	7	4	23	14	3	20	10	4	32	15
Sales	2	4	3	3	5	4	2	5	3	9	9	8
Service	9	22	13	11	33	22	10	28	17	7	19	12
Construction	28	-	20	24	-	12	27	-	17	12	-	8
Transportation, Equipment Operating	6	-	5	5	-	3	6	-	4	5	1	4
All Other Occupations	6	2	5	9	2	6	7	2	5	5	1	4
Total Experienced Labour Force (All Occupations) % No. (000)	100 3.3	100 1.4	100 4.7	100 1.5	100 1.6	100 3.2	100 4.8	100 3.0	100 7.8	100 274.6	100 168.7	100 143.3

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.  
2. Includes Technical, Social, Religious, Teaching and Medical Occupations.  
Totals may not add up due to rounding or to data suppression due to small numbers.  
See Glossary for definition of Experienced Labour Force and an explanation of occupation categories.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

and 26 in the overall Indian population.

Among non-Indian women the tertiary occupations with the highest representation were clerical and managerial. The latter category was first among non-Indian experienced men (followed by construction) but the male proportion was five percentage points less than that of females. By contrast, Indian experienced women were found most prevalently in the managerial and service tertiary sub-categories. Indian men were most represented in construction jobs (in which there were virtually no females) and second-most in managerial positions although the male proportion in this latter sub-category trailed the female proportion by 19 percentage points.

There were similar distribution patterns among on- and off-reserve Indians. One of the most striking differences occurred on-reserve in which 44 per cent of women were in managerial positions versus only 15 per cent of males.

Finally, a glance at the proportions in the experienced labour forces by sex shows that while the off-reserve proportions were virtually identical, the on-reserve male proportion of the experienced labour force was just under two and one-half times that of their female counterparts.

Table 7.4 shows Indians, on- and off-reserve, compared with non-Indians in their experienced labour forces in their occupational classification and whether they were working in 1980. Workers in primary occupations were more likely to have been out of work in 1980 than those in secondary and tertiary occupations. Secondary workers had a greater chance of working full-time than either primary or tertiary workers.

Of their respective experienced labour forces Indians were less likely to have worked in 1980 than non-Indians and slightly less likely to have worked full-time. The difference between Indians and non-Indians was greatest in primary occupations, followed by secondary and tertiary occupations, in that order. Among females employed in tertiary occupations, the chance of working full-time was greater among Indians than non-Indians.

TABLE 7.4  
Experienced Labour Force<sup>1</sup>, Work Activity by Occupation  
Saskatchewan, 1981

Work Activity/Sex (Col. %)	Occupation <sup>2</sup>															
	Registered Indians On-Reserve				Registered Indians Off-Reserve				Total Registered Indians				Reference Population <sup>3</sup>			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All Occ. <sup>4</sup>	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All Occ. <sup>4</sup>	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All Occ. <sup>4</sup>	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All Occ. <sup>4</sup>
<b>Male</b>																
Did not work in 1980	13	-	8	9	-	-	5	6	11	8	7	8	5	2	2	3
Worked in 1980 - mostly full-time <sup>5</sup>	74	82	79	78	60	89	86	83	70	86	81	79	81	92	88	86
Worked in 1980 - mostly part-time	14	-	13	13	33	-	10	12	17	6	12	12	14	6	10	11
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.7	0.3	2.1	3.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.4	3.1	4.8	23.8	30.1	156.8	274.6
<b>Female</b>																
Did not work in 1980	-	-	11	11	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	11	13	7	5	6
Worked in 1980 - mostly full-time <sup>5</sup>	69	-	73	72	-	88	70	69	52	82	71	71	44	73	63	62
Worked in 1980 - mostly part-time	-	-	16	16	70	-	21	21	37	-	18	19	43	20	32	33
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.1	-	1.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.1	2.7	3.0	14.5	3.6	148.4	168.7
<b>Both Sexes</b>																
Did not work in 1980	13	-	9	10	-	-	8	8	12	8	9	9	6	3	4	1
Worked in 1980 - mostly full-time <sup>5</sup>	73	84	77	76	53	89	76	75	68	85	76	76	75	90	76	77
Worked in 1980 - mostly part-time	14	11	14	14	39	-	16	17	20	6	15	15	19	8	20	19
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.8	0.3	3.3	4.7	0.3	0.3	2.5	3.2	1.1	0.5	5.8	7.8	48.3	33.7	205.2	443.3

- tes: 1. See Glossary (Labour Force) for explanation of Experienced Labour Force.  
 2. See Glossary for explanation of Occupation categories.  
 3. Total Population less Registered Indians.  
 4. Also includes other occupations not classified under primary, secondary or tertiary.  
 5. The Census definition of full-time and part-time relates to whether most of the number of weeks worked in 1980 by respondents were full weeks of work or weeks in which they worked only part of the week.  
 Totals may not add up due to rounding or to data suppression due to small numbers.

urce: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

Among the experienced labour force, the chances of working full-time was much greater for on-reserve than off-reserve workers in primary occupations, very slightly greater for on-reserve workers in tertiary occupations and greater for off-reserve workers in secondary occupations. This illustrates the greater relative availability of primary jobs near or on-reserve, and the relative lack of jobs in secondary occupations at these locations. Males were more likely to work full-time than females, but the sex advantage was less than in the non-Indian population.

Females worked part-time more than males in each population. This was especially true for non-Indians (a three-fold female advantage) and more so for off-reserve than on-reserve Indian workers. Among all registered Indians the female part-time advantage was most pronounced in the primary sector (more than double); in fact, in the secondary sector, males worked part-time more than females.

### **7.3 Individual Income**

#### **Sex, Age and Residence**

According to Table 7.5 Indians received less income than members of the reference population in Saskatchewan. Registered Indians averaged \$6,400 income in 1981, only about one-half of the \$12,600 non-Indians averaged in that year. Indians living on-reserve received only 81 per cent, \$5,900, of what those living off-reserve received, \$7,300, and only 47 per cent of what non-Indians received.

Income patterns by sex can also be examined according to data in Table 7.5. Indian females were closer to Indian males in incomes than non-Indian females were to the incomes of non-Indian males. This was especially true on-reserve. In the Saskatchewan reference population, males' incomes averaged more than twice those of females, \$16,600 to \$7,700. Among Indians as a whole, men received an average of \$7,400, while women averaged \$5,300. Off-reserve males received \$9,300; females, \$6,000. On-reserve males still received higher incomes than females, but less than 40 per cent more, \$6,700 compared with \$4,800.

TABLE 7.5  
Population 15 Years of Age and Over with Income  
Showing Average Individual Income by Sex  
Saskatchewan, 1980  
(\$)

	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Registered Indians On-Reserve	6,743	4,837	5,922
Registered Indians Off-Reserve	9,341	6,015	7,314
Total Registered Indians	7,411	5,327	6,389
Reference Population <sup>1</sup>	16,595	7,690	12,574

**Note:** 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.

**Source:** INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

Another way to examine these data is by means of proportions. On-reserve females received on average 72 per cent as much as men. Off-reserve females received 64 per cent as much as men, but in the reference population women received only 46 per cent as much as men. Average male incomes on-reserve were 72 per cent of those off-reserve and 41 per cent of males' incomes in the reference population. Female incomes on-reserve were 80 per cent of those off-reserve and 63 per cent of female incomes in the reference population. Clearly, as economic opportunities expanded for men and women, the advantages accrued disproportionately to men. The off-reserve population lived in a more opportunity-laden environment than the on-reserve population. The reference population apparently enjoyed a still richer set of economic opportunities.

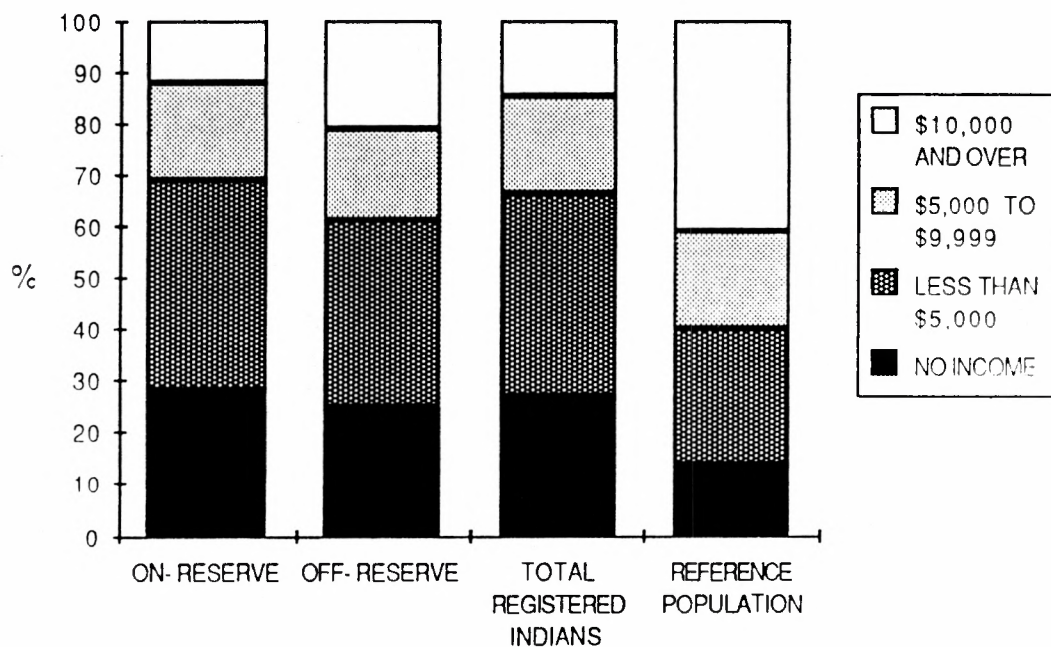
Figure 7.2 shows the income distribution for registered Indians and the reference population. The expected higher proportion with no incomes in the Indian population is clearly evident. At the upper end of the income distribution, 41 per cent of the reference population had incomes of \$10,000 and over, compared with 12 per cent of the on-reserve and 21 per cent of the off-reserve populations.

It should be noted that census data for registered Indians do not accurately reflect their "real" income as they are eligible to obtain a variety of free or subsidized services from governments. In addition, particularly on-reserve, a portion of food consumed may have been grown at home or obtained through hunting, trapping or fishing. This also does not register as "income".

Table 7.6 provides a further breakdown of these data by age and sex. The numbers in several of these categories are quite small, and rounding and data suppression make the proportions somewhat unreliable. Still, it is clear from the data that in almost every age and sex category Indians had higher proportions with no income or incomes under \$5,000, and lower proportions with incomes of \$10,000 and over. In the prime wage-earning years of 25 to 64, for example, proportionally just over one-half of Indians had no income or incomes under \$5,000, versus just under one-third of non-Indians. At the other end of the income scale, slightly less than one-half the Indian than non-Indian proportion in this age group had incomes of \$10,000 and over.



**FIGURE 7.2**  
**Income Distribution**  
**Saskatchewan, 1980**



**Note:** Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians.

**Source:** INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 7.6  
Population 15 Years of Age and Over  
Showing Total Individual Income Groups by Age and Sex  
Saskatchewan, 1980

Income Groups/Sex (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve				Registered Indians Off-Reserve				Total Registered Indians				Reference Population <sup>1</sup>			
	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+
<b>Male</b>																
Without Income	42	7	-	21	39	4	-	21	41	6	-	21	19	1	-	6
With Income	58	93	99	79	61	96	100	79	59	94	98	79	81	99	100	94
Less than \$5,000	42	37	47	40	38	25	-	31	41	34	41	38	33	10	22	17
\$ 5,000 - \$9,999	9	28	48	22	11	23	70	20	10	27	51	21	18	12	39	18
\$10,000 and Over	7	28	-	17	11	48	22	29	8	33	6	20	30	77	38	59
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	3.0	3.7	0.6	7.3	1.3	1.1	0.1	2.5	4.2	4.8	0.7	9.8	88.4	210.3	50.4	349.0
<b>Female</b>																
Without Income	50	31	-	36	42	19	-	28	46	26	-	33	29	25	1	22
With Income	50	69	98	64	59	81	100	72	53	74	99	67	71	75	99	78
Less than \$5,000	43	37	47	40	40	37	36	39	42	37	45	40	39	29	43	34
\$ 5,000 - \$9,999	6	20	52	16	10	21	68	18	7	20	54	17	17	18	43	21
\$10,000 and Over	2	12	-	7	8	22	-	16	4	16	-	10	15	28	13	23
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	2.9	3.5	0.5	6.8	1.8	2.4	0.1	4.3	4.6	5.9	0.6	11.2	86.0	206.3	55.8	348.1
<b>Both Sexes</b>																
Without Income	46	18	-	28	40	14	-	25	44	17	-	27	24	13	1	14
With Income	54	82	99	72	60	86	98	75	56	83	99	73	76	87	99	86
Less than \$5,000	42	37	47	40	39	33	24	36	41	36	43	39	36	19	33	26
\$ 5,000 - \$9,999	7	24	50	19	11	22	65	18	9	23	53	19	17	15	41	19
\$10,000 and Over	4	20	-	12	9	31	13	21	6	24	4	15	23	53	25	41
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	5.8	7.2	1.1	14.1	3.0	3.6	0.2	6.8	8.9	10.7	1.4	20.9	174.3	416.6	106.2	697.1

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.  
Totals may not add up due to rounding or to data suppression due to small numbers.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

The Indian income disadvantage was particularly pronounced among males. Proportionally about four times as many Indian than non-Indian males aged 25 to 64 received no income, or incomes of under \$5,000. Conversely, forty-four percentage points more non-Indian than Indian males in this key age group had incomes of \$10,000 and up.

Within each population, females were in a disadvantaged income position for almost all age groups. Among Indians aged 25 to 64, for example, twenty-three percentage points more women than men had no incomes or incomes less than \$5,000 while just over twice as many males than females received incomes of \$10,000 or more.

Off-reserve Indians, particularly males, tended to have higher incomes than their on-reserve counterparts. Staying with the prime wage-earning age bracket of 25 to 64, the table shows that 44 per cent of on-reserve males had no income or incomes under \$5,000 while 28 per cent received incomes of \$10,000 or more. Corresponding off-reserve male proportions were 29 and 48 per cent, respectively.

**Education.** It has long been maintained that formal education increases the likelihood of greater income for the average person. We must view the findings presented in Table 7.7 with caution because they did not control for age. Nevertheless, the data support the view that education and income were positively associated.

Even on the reserve the proportion receiving the highest income, \$20,000 and over per year, was highest in the top education category and lowest for those with no education. However, opportunity seemed greater for incomes to relate to education among those living off-reserve, and still greater in the reference population. Education was more important for Indians in order to receive an above average income than for the reference population, where more persons with below average education still received a good income.

These findings emphasized the need for greater access to education for Indians. Opportunity to receive substantial income was linked closely with educational opportunities for the Indian population, especially for those who had moved from the reserve.

TABLE 7.7

Population 15 Years of Age and Over Not Attending School  
Showing Individual Income Groups by Highest Level of Schooling

Saskatchewan, 1980

Income Groups (Col. %)	No School or Kg. <sup>1</sup>	Grades 1 - 8	Grades 9 - 13	High School Plus <sup>2</sup>	Total	No School or Kg. <sup>1</sup>	Grades 1 - 8	Grades 9 - 13	High School Plus <sup>2</sup>	Total
	Registered Indians On-Reserve					Registered Indians Off-Reserve				
Without Income	18	30	26	10	25	20	27	25	10	21
With Income	82	70	74	90	75	80	73	75	91	79
Under \$ 5,000	43	42	43	34	41	39	38	38	29	35
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	34	19	17	24	21	23	23	18	23	21
\$10,000 - \$19,999	5	8	11	26	10	14	10	14	27	17
\$20,000 and Over	-	2	3	7	3	-	3	5	12	6
Total % No. (000)	100 1.5	100 6.2	100 3.0	100 1.4	100 12.0	100 0.2	100 1.7	100 1.7	100 1.6	100 5.2
	Total Registered Indians					Reference Population <sup>3</sup>				
Without Income	18	29	25	10	24	10	11	16	8	11
With Income	82	71	75	90	76	90	89	84	92	89
Under \$ 5,000	42	41	41	31	39	43	30	24	18	23
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	33	20	17	23	21	36	28	20	17	21
\$10,000 - \$19,999	6	8	12	26	12	7	19	25	30	26
\$20,000 and Over	-	2	4	9	4	4	12	15	27	19
Total % No. (000)	100 1.7	100 7.9	100 4.6	100 3.0	100 17.2	100 9.7	100 140.8	100 187.0	100 252.5	100 590.0

Notes: 1. Persons with no schooling or having completed only Kindergarten.  
2. High school completion or higher.  
3. Total Population less Registered Indians.  
Totals may not add up due to rounding or to data suppression due to small numbers.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

**Occupation.** Average income is presented by occupation type in Table 7.8. From other studies it is known that within occupation groups education is positively related to income, and Indians are usually disadvantaged in education. This tends to bias the meaning of income comparisons between Indians and others. Nevertheless, the comparisons here showed the extent to which Indians were under-receiving compared with non-Indians in similar occupations. Female Indians were not as severely disadvantaged as males in most categories. Reference females were almost as disadvantaged as Indians in most occupations.

In 1980, for example, the male Indian income disadvantage in the primary occupational sector was over \$8,500. Indian female primary workers actually received over \$750 more on average than their non-Indian counterparts. Indian females trailed non-Indian females in the other two occupational sectors, although not nearly as badly as Indian males lagged behind their non-Indian counterparts. The income gap in the secondary sector favoured non-Indian females by over \$3,200 but non-Indian males by over \$5,400. The corresponding tertiary differentials were over \$1,600 favouring non-Indian women and over \$10,100 for non-Indian males.

Indians received less than non-Indians in almost all occupational categories, one of the few exceptions being female off-reserve service workers. In a few occupations on-reserve Indians received more than their off-reserve counterparts, but usually the advantage lay with Indians living off-reserve.

**Source of Income.** Another way to examine these relationships is to look at source of income by residence and Indian status. In Table 7.9 data from the 1981 Census reported 14 per cent of the reference population had no income in the reporting year; 27 per cent of registered Indians were similarly without income in the same year. Indians living on a reserve were most likely of all to have had no income with 28 per cent in this position. Fewer off-reserve Indians, 25 per cent, reported no income.

Thirty-six per cent of Indians living on-reserve reported the major source of their income to be government transfer payments. These include family allowances, old age security pension and guaranteed income supplement and benefits from the Canada Pension

TABLE 7.8  
Average Income of Experienced Labour Force with Income, by Sex and Occupation  
Saskatchewan, 1980  
(\$)

Occupation	Registered Indians On-Reserve			Registered Indians Off-Reserve			Total Registered Indians			Reference Population <sup>1</sup>		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Total Experienced Labour Force (All occupations)	8,459	7,536	8,191	10,573	8,141	9,329	9,130	7,865	8,650	18,240	9,460	14,994
Total Primary Occupations	8,037	7,430	7,979	9,403	5,996	8,691	8,329	6,847	3,148	16,887	6,091	15,575
Fishing and Trapping	8,942	-	8,942	-	-	-	8,761	-	8,761	10,076	-	9,093
Forestry and Logging	5,896	-	6,437	-	-	-	5,709	-	6,167	14,539	10,955	14,309
Total Secondary Occupations	10,973	5,252	10,347	10,774	5,522	9,236	10,888	5,446	9,807	16,324	8,681	15,523
Total Tertiary Occupations	8,605	7,715	8,279	11,077	8,422	9,522	9,409	8,098	8,807	19,554	9,734	14,342
Managerial <sup>2</sup>	11,293	9,430	10,276	16,587	11,295	13,331	13,191	10,226	11,491	25,462	13,125	20,089
Clerical	9,800	7,416	8,159	12,275	8,668	9,248	10,823	8,198	8,788	15,037	9,681	10,643
Sales	6,660	4,843	5,932	8,401	2,863	4,641	7,241	3,629	5,308	17,930	7,418	13,568
Service	6,315	5,044	5,690	7,959	6,479	6,844	6,918	5,971	6,318	13,448	6,235	9,010
Construction	7,125	-	7,049	3,627	-	8,595	7,551	-	7,484	16,146	8,125	15,995
All Other Occupations	5,492	2,433	5,139	3,178	5,857	7,652	6,533	4,440	6,194	14,621	7,999	13,745

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.  
2. Includes Technical, Social, Religious, Teaching and Medical Occupations.  
See Glossary for explanation of Occupations and Experienced Labour Force.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 7.9  
Population 15 Years of Age and Over  
Showing Major Source of Income  
Saskatchewan, 1980

Major Source of Income <sup>1</sup>	(Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion <sup>2</sup>
Without Income		28	25	27	14
With Income		72	75	73	86
Employment Income <sup>3</sup>		35	49	40	64
Government Transfer Income <sup>4</sup>		36	25	32	13
Miscellaneous Income		1	1	1	9
Total		100	100	100	100

- Notes:**
1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
  2. Total Population less Registered Indians.
  3. Income received as wages and salaries, net income from non-farm self-employment, and/or net farm income.
  4. Income received from all cash transfer payments from all levels of government. Included are family allowances, old age security pensions and guaranteed income supplements from the Canada Pension Plan, Unemployment Insurance and welfare payments, together with income from other government sources.
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.

**Source:** INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.



Plan, unemployment insurance, welfare and income from other sources. Off-reserve Indians were less likely, 25 per cent, to depend on transfer payments as their major income. The least likely were non-Indians, of whom only 13 per cent regarded transfer payments as their income source. Since these relationships were reversed when employment income was considered, government payments take on greater importance as a source of income for Indians, especially those living on-reserve.

#### 7.4 Economic Family Income

Economic family income data may be seen in Table 7.7 of the Canada Overview. We must remember that the Indian economic family income was typically comprised of more individuals than the non-Indian family. Even with this proviso, we may see that registered Indian economic families received much less on average than non-Indian economic families. Moreover, off-reserve economic families averaged higher income than on-reserve families. In Canada as a whole off-reserve economic families received 72 per cent of what non-Indian families received; on-reserve families received only 55 per cent as much as non-Indians.

In Saskatchewan, where reference population economic family income was slightly less than average for Canada, \$26,100, Indian economic families received only \$13,500, or 52 per cent as much. Typically, on-reserve Indian economic families received a smaller percentage, 48 per cent, than off-reserve families, 57 per cent, of what non-Indian families received in Saskatchewan, and less than Indian economic families did in Canada as a whole.

Indian economic families in this province had the second lowest income of Indians of any province or territory. On-reserve families had the third lowest average income; off-reserve families had the second lowest income.

There was a general tendency for larger economic families to receive more as shown in Table 7.10. This seems to be due to several factors. Other things being equal, the more members of a family receiving income, the more total family income. Among Indians,

TABLE 7.10  
Economic Families Showing Average Size  
of Families by Income Group  
Saskatchewan, 1980

Income Group	Average Size of Economic Families <sup>1</sup>			
	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion <sup>2</sup>
Economic Families Without Income	-	-	-	2.4
Economic Families With Income	5.4	4.2	4.9	3.3
Less Than \$5,000	4.4	3.8	4.1	3.3
\$5,000 - \$9,999	5.0	3.9	4.7	2.7
\$10,000 - \$14,999	5.7	4.5	5.3	3.0
\$15,000 - \$19,999	6.2	4.3	5.4	3.2
\$20,000 - \$29,999	6.0	4.4	5.3	3.4
\$30,000 and Over	6.5	4.4	5.3	3.6
Total Economic Families	5.4	4.2	4.9	3.3

**Notes:** 1. See Glossary for definition of terms.  
2. Total Population less Registered Indians.

**Source:** INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

where transfer payments were a larger than average proportion of income, the family received benefits directly proportional to the number of persons in the family. In some cases larger numbers generated incentive to work more and receive more. For many persons incomes increased with age; the size of the family also followed this pattern. This tendency was generally true both among Indians and non-Indians.

In non-Indian families, there was an average of 3.3 persons in the lowest income category. Family size decreased from there to the \$5,000-9,999 level, and then increased thereafter as income increased. The largest families were those in the \$30,000 and over income category. Indian families, both on- and off-reserve, increased quite regularly in size from the lowest income category upward. Off-reserve families did not increase in size in the top two income categories. This was perhaps due to the nature of transfers and income on-reserve. On-reserve economic families were also much larger than either off-reserve Indian or Saskatchewan families in general.

In Table 7.11 data were examined from a different perspective. Rather than the average family size for each income category, this table presented the proportion of economic families of each size that were located in each income category.

Non-Indian economic families proportionally outnumbered Indian economic families in each of the higher income brackets, and Indian families proportionally outnumbered non-Indians in each of the lower income categories. Among non-Indian families 23 per cent of two-person families received \$30,000 and more. That percentage increased sharply to 37 per cent of three to four person families, and again, to 42 per cent of families containing five to six persons. The numbers did not increase after that. Among Indian families in the highest income category, the largest increase shown between family size groups was between two person families, which had six per cent receiving \$30,000 or more, and three to four person families with nine per cent. Increases did not become more common among larger families. The proportion decreased at the poorest income level, under \$5,000, the more persons there were in the family.

Small numbers made it difficult to compare size of family categories at the highest earning levels, \$30,000 and more per year. For both on- and off-reserve Indians, the

TABLE 7.11  
Economic Families<sup>1</sup> Showing Income Group by Family Size  
Saskatchewan, 1980

Income Group (Col. %)	2 Person Families	3&4 Person Families	5&6 Person Families	7+ Person Families	All Economic Families	2 Person Families	3&4 Person Families	5&6 Person Families	7+ Person Families	All Economic Families
Registered Indians On-Reserve						Registered Indians Off-Reserve				
Economic Families Without Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Families With Income										
Under \$5,000	34	27	18	6	19	28	18	17	9	20
\$5,000 - \$9,999	38	36	31	27	32	29	24	22	9	24
\$10,000 - \$14,999	19	15	19	24	19	12	17	17	18	17
\$15,000 - \$19,999	-	9	11	17	11	13	10	7	9	12
\$20,000 - \$29,999	-	9	15	14	12	9	17	20	-	15
\$30,000 and Over	-	3	4	8	6	9	12	17	-	13
Total Economic Families % No. (000)	100 0.4	100 1.3	100 1.4	100 1.3	100 4.4	100 0.6	100 1.2	100 0.8	100 0.3	100 3.0
Total Registered Indians						Reference Population <sup>2</sup>				
Economic Families Without Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Families With Income										
Under \$5,000	30	22	18	9	19	4	4	4	5	4
\$5,000 - \$9,999	33	31	27	26	29	18	7	6	9	11
\$10,000 - \$14,999	15	16	18	23	18	17	10	9	10	13
\$15,000 - \$19,999	9	10	11	17	11	14	13	12	12	13
\$20,000 - \$29,999	6	13	17	13	13	22	28	27	22	26
\$30,000 and Over	6	9	9	10	9	23	37	42	41	32
Total Economic Families % No. (000)	100 1.1	100 2.5	100 2.1	100 1.6	100 7.4	100 95.3	100 103.3	100 39.7	100 4.7	100 243.0

Notes: 1. See Glossary for definition of terms.  
2. Total Population less Registered Indians.  
Totals may not add up due to rounding or to data suppression due to small numbers.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

more persons per family, the greater proportion of those families earned high income, and the smaller the family, the more families earned less than \$5,000 per annum.

### 7.5 Conclusion

The data in this chapter present a rather bleak outlook for registered Indians in the Saskatchewan work-force. Low Indian labour force participation and employment, coupled with high Indian unemployment, should be matters of concern especially given the connections with lower levels of education and lower average annual income. This dim situation likely has an impact on the demand for housing, necessity for social services and conflict with the law, the topics of the remaining three chapters, respectively, of this report.

## 8. HOUSING

### 8.1 Introduction

Housing is as varied as the people who live in it. Some homes serve their occupants well, keeping them sheltered from the elements, providing security and comfort for those who live within. Others are in poor repair, are inadequately heated, and, though their occupants get used to them and may even grow sentimental toward them, do not serve or protect them as well.

The conditions in Canadian homes are an important aspect of general lifestyle. They express a person's tastes, preferences, and means. They are also important indicators of the status of the family that lives in them.

Yet homes are not just status symbols or expressions of taste. They may be a factor in the survival of a family. The climate of Saskatchewan is harsh in winter. Good heating is essential to maintain life. If the heating plant in a home is antiquated, improperly maintained, or otherwise unsafe, it may contribute to serious, even fatal accidents. As we observed in Chapter Five, these accidents occur far more often to Indians than to others.

In this chapter we shall consider data on the housing of Indians in Saskatchewan. Length of occupancy, tenure of housing, gross rent and major payments as a proportion of household income, as well as age and condition of housing will be examined. These topics will be considered by means of special tabulations from the 1981 Census of Canada. For definitions of "dwelling" and "occupied private dwelling" see the Glossary.

It should be noted that the number of occupied private dwellings equals the number of private households, and that the housing conditions for each population refer to its households. As well, a registered Indian occupied private dwelling is a private dwelling occupied by a registered Indian household. (see section 3.3 on households).

## 8.2 Length of Occupancy

Table 8.1 shows data on length of occupancy, which "refers to the period of continuous occupancy of the dwelling by the person responsible for household payments or, if such a person is not present in the household, the individual completing the dwelling questions." (c.f. Glossary). Indian households were more likely than those of the reference population to have occupied their dwelling less than one year; 27 per cent of Indian households did so compared with 17 per cent of non-Indian households. The relatively temporary residential status of Indian households was supported by the smaller numbers of Indian households which had occupied their dwelling over 10 years, 18 per cent for Indian households compared with 33 per cent for those in the reference population.

Most of this difference, however, was due to off-reserve Indian households. Fully 43 per cent had occupied their current dwellings less than one year. On-reserve Indian households actually were less likely to have moved than those of the reference population, and were far more residentially stable than those living off-reserve. Only 11 per cent of off-reserve Indian households had lived as long as six to 10 years in their dwelling, compared with 15 and 22 per cent, respectively, of non-Indian and on-reserve Indian households. Only six per cent of off-reserve Indian households had lived more than 10 years in their dwelling, compared with 26 per cent of on-reserve and 33 per cent of non-Indian households. It may in part be that the scarcity of housing on-reserve contributes to residential stability. In any case, Indians as a group were not necessarily more mobile than the reference population; only off-reserve Indians were more mobile. Higher off-reserve mobility may result, in part, from the difficulties Indian households face finding suitable, inexpensive dwellings.

## 8.3. Ownership

It is conventional wisdom that those who own their homes have a greater stake in society and are likely to be more stable, responsible citizens. In some respects it is difficult to evaluate whether Indians own their homes in the standard sense. When Indians live



TABLE 8.1

## Private Households by Length of Occupancy

Saskatchewan, 1981

Length of Occupancy (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population <sup>1</sup>
Less than 1 year	16	43	27	17
1 - 2 years	13	22	17	15
3 - 5 years	23	17	21	19
6 - 10 years	22	11	18	15
Over 10 years	26	6	18	33
Total Households %	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	4.9	3.4	8.3	324.4

**Notes:** 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.  
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

**Source:** INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

off-reserve, they are subject to the same conditions of tenure as anyone else: they can own or rent. A dwelling is classed as owned even if it is not paid for. It may also be owned even if situated on rented, leased land or if it is part of a condominium development. A dwelling is classified as rented even if it is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent or if the dwelling is part of a co-operative.

However, on-reserve tenure patterns are unique. For instance, Indians may live in housing that is owned communally by the band. Individuals may either consider that they rent their housing or that, as part of the band, they participate in ownership. The various on-reserve tenure arrangements do not fit precisely with the usual notions of rent, ownership and major payments and may, therefore, produce somewhat distorted totals.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the data in Table 8.8 of the Canada Overview present the percentage of registered Indian households which claimed to own their home. More than three-fifths of Saskatchewan's registered Indian households owned their homes, compared with 73 per cent of non-Indian households in the province. Registered Indian households living on-reserve actually were more likely, at 83 per cent, to own a home than non-Indian households. On the other hand, Indian households living off-reserve had very low rates of ownership, 30 per cent. Indian households in Saskatchewan tended to have similar rates of ownership to those in other provinces and in Canada as a whole. On-reserve ownership in the province was slightly higher than average. Off-reserve ownership was somewhat lower than average. It is not clear to what extent these findings were distorted by special ownership arrangements on reserves which were not comparable across provinces.

#### **8.4 Major Payments for Owners and Renters**

Major payments for owners include electricity, fuel, water, mortgage payments, and property and school taxes (c.f. 1981 Census Dictionary). The proportion of total household income which such major payments constitute is an indicator of the importance of such payments to families. It also indicates how much of their total income is left over for discretionary use.

In Table 8.9 of the Canada Overview it is shown that in Saskatchewan off-reserve Indian households paid a somewhat higher proportion of household income for such payments than did non-Indian households in the province. On-reserve Indian households paid a substantially lower percentage of their income, although as noted earlier, on-reserve housing circumstances are not easily comparable. The Saskatchewan non-Indian population's households paid a lower than average proportion of income for major payments. Off-reserve households had heavy financial obligations compared with those of the reference population, while on-reserve Indian households made lower payments than the reference population. These heavy obligations may make the transition to life off-reserve more difficult for some registered Indian households.

The same patterns seen in owners' major payments may be observed in the payment of gross rent as well. In Table 8.10 of the Canada Overview it is revealed that Indian households off-reserve paid much more than non-Indian and on-reserve Indian households for rent as a proportion of household income. Fifty-nine per cent paid 30 per cent or more of their income for rent, evidence of the most severe affordability problem in the country. Those households on-reserve paid much less than non-Indian households. Saskatchewan households in general paid a proportion of their income as rent which was near to the national average for this expenditure.

### 8.5 Age of Housing

Table 8.2 summarizes the age of residential construction in Saskatchewan. The residential housing stock for Indians on-reserve was newer than the homes of Indians off-reserve or that of non-Indians. On-reserve, 56 per cent of housing was built in the decade prior to the census, compared with 33 per cent for off-reserve Indians and 32 per cent for non-Indians. Fewer on-reserve dwellings were more than 20 years old as well. Only 13 per cent of on-reserve housing was built before 1961. By comparison, 48 per cent of non-Indians lived in housing which was built before 1961. Off-reserve Indians were most likely to live in older residences, with 51 per cent of their dwellings constructed before 1961.

TABLE 8.2  
Total Occupied Private Dwellings by Period of Construction  
Saskatchewan, 1981

Period of Construction (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population <sup>1</sup>
Before 1921	1	8	4	9
1921 - 45	2	18	9	16
1946 - 60	10	25	16	23
1961 - 70	31	16	25	21
1971 - 81	56	33	46	32
Total Occupied Private Dwellings	100	100	100	100

**Notes:** 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.  
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

**Source:** INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

## 8.6 Housing Conditions

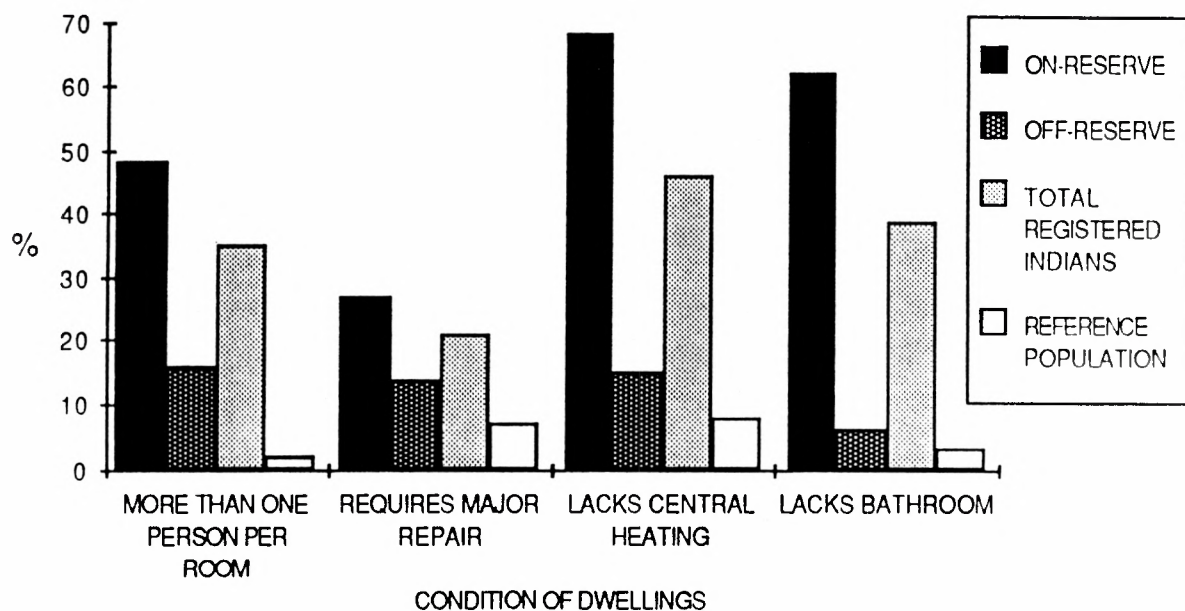
Various undesirable housing conditions, such as crowding, the need for major repairs, the lack of central heating systems and the lack of a bathroom in dwellings are summarized in Figure 8.1 and Table 8.3.

**Crowding.** Crowding was measured by the number of persons per room. By this standard registered Indians on-reserve in Saskatchewan were among the most crowded in Canada (Canada Overview, Table 8.1). They had 1.2 persons per room, compared with 1.0 person per room among registered Indians on-reserve throughout the entire country. Indians off-reserve in Saskatchewan were less crowded, 0.8 persons per room, but they still were more crowded than non-Indians in the province who had 0.5 persons per room. Forty-eight per cent of dwellings on-reserve were crowded, that is, more than 1.0 person per room. (see Table 8.3) This compared with 16 per cent of Indian dwellings off-reserve and only two per cent of non-Indian dwellings in Saskatchewan. Indians had larger families and more relatives living with them than non-Indians. This was especially true on-reserve (c.f. Chapter 3). It would be interesting to know to what degree these living arrangements were dictated by preference and to what degree by financial necessity or other involuntary constraints.

**Need for Major Repairs.** Not only were Indians on-reserve living in more crowded conditions than others, but despite their newness, their dwellings were more often in need of major repair. In 27 per cent of cases Indian dwellings on-reserve needed such repairs, compared with 14 per cent of Indian dwellings off-reserve and only seven per cent of non-Indian places of residence. These differences may be due to several reasons, including cultural factors, shortage of money to pay for repairs, lack of skill to perform repairs on one's home, lack of skilled workmen on-reserve, and possible incentive factors related to the ambiguities regarding ownership of dwellings.

**Central Heating.** Ninety-two per cent of non-Indian households in Saskatchewan lived in dwellings with central heating. Indians living off-reserve had central heating in their dwellings in 85 per cent of cases, a figure quite similar to non-Indians. However, in only 32 per cent of cases did Indian households on-reserve have central heating.

**FIGURE 8.1**  
**Indicators of Housing Conditions**  
**Saskatchewan, 1981**



**Note:** Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians

**Source:** INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada

TABLE 8.3  
Indicators of Housing Conditions  
Saskatchewan, 1981

Housing Conditions	Per Cent of Occupied Private Dwellings of:			
	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population <sup>1</sup>
Crowded <sup>2</sup>	48	16	35	2
In Need of Major Repairs	27	14	21	7
Lack Central Heating System	68	15	46	8
Lack Bathroom	62	6	39	3
Total Number of Occupied Private Dwellings	4,885	3,430	8,310	324.4 <sup>3</sup>

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.  
 2. Percentage of Dwellings with More than One Person per Room.  
 3. In Thousands.  
 Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.



Saskatchewan winters are long and cold. Heating may be needed for some days in every month of the year. The necessity to rely on other expedients such as heating stoves, cooking stoves and space heaters was an inconvenience for many households. Moreover, these less convenient types of heating are often faulty and contribute to fatal accidents in the home involving fire and toxic gases.

**Bathroom in the Home.** A bathroom in the home is a basic amenity that also serves as a useful indication of the availability of running water. Bathrooms were enjoyed by household members in 97 per cent of Saskatchewan non-Indian dwellings. Ninety-four per cent of Indian households living off-reserve also had bathrooms in their homes. However, only 38 per cent of Indian dwellings on-reserve had a bathroom in the home, the lowest proportion of any province or territory in Canada, according to Table 8.5 of the Canada Overview. This was a major difference and indicates the degree of inconvenience in housing which many Indians living on-reserve still must face.

## 8.7 Conclusion

The general housing picture in Saskatchewan was one of inexpensive though inadequate housing on-reserve. Although Indians off-reserve usually lived in housing that was not quite up to non-Indian standards, the differences were much less than between on-reserve housing and all other housing. Indians on-reserve, despite having somewhat newer housing, were more crowded in their homes, lived in places which were more likely to need major repairs, usually lacked central heating and in a majority of cases lacked a bathroom in the home. These conditions should be a high priority for improvement. They are not only an inconvenience but may adversely affect the life and health of reserve residents.

In spite of such undesirable conditions the residential stability of Indians living on-reserve was higher compared with other people in Saskatchewan. Indians on-reserve were also more likely to own their homes, and they paid less for their housing as a proportion of income than other residents of the province. The advantages of stability, familiarity, ownership and low cost may well be important incentives for the many Indians who have continued on-reserve residence.

## 9. SOCIAL SERVICES

### 9.1 Introduction

The nature and extent of social services required by a population are highly indicative of standards that the population is able to maintain in other areas of its life. They reflect, for instance, employment and income levels, standards of health and housing and the stability of family life.

Social welfare data on registered Indians are available for single years between 1971-72 and 1982-83. This chapter will consider the adoption of Indian children, and other services such as children in care, social assistance and residential care on-reserve and on-Crown land.

### 9.2 Adoption of Indian Children

In Saskatchewan, as elsewhere, the adoption of Indian children by non-Indians has been a contentious issue in recent years. Data on adoption of Indian children in Saskatchewan are presented in Table 9.1. During the years 1971 to 1981 the number of Indian children adopted increased substantially from 52 children at the beginning of the decade to 93 at the end. The greatest number adopted was 130 in 1979.

Over the years more of the children were adopted by registered Indians and fewer by others. In the early 1970s, when the number of adopted children was smaller, over 90 per cent were adopted by non-Indians. By 1981, with more children being adopted, the proportion adopted by others decreased to just over 80 per cent, still the great majority of adoptions.

**Table 9.1**  
**Registered Indian Children<sup>1</sup>**  
**Adopted by Registered Indians and by Others**  
**Saskatchewan, 1971 - 1981**

Year	<u>Total</u>  Number	<u>Adopted By</u>	
		Registered Indians %	Others %
1971	52	5.8	94.2
1972	45	13.3	86.7
1973	69	14.5	85.5
1974	85	14.1	85.9
1975	88	6.8	93.2
1976	76	5.3	94.7
1977	78	9.0	91.0
1978	95	14.7	85.3
1979	130	15.4	84.6
1980	83	18.1	81.9
1981	93	19.4	80.6

**Note:** 1. Refers to registered Indians aged zero to 16 regardless of whether they lived on- or off-reserve.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511, January 1983, p. 87.

### 9.3 Other Social Services

**Children in Care.** Table 9.3 of the Canada Overview shows that in Saskatchewan the number of children in care among registered Indians living on-reserve and on-Crown lands traditionally has been lower than average compared with other provinces. In 1976-77, 800 children were in care in Saskatchewan. This represented 4.9 per cent of all registered Indian children aged zero to 16 years in the province, below the national average of 6.5 per cent. Since 1976-77 this number has decreased slightly to 572 children in 1982-83, or 3.6 per cent of all registered Indian children aged zero to 16 living on-reserve and on-Crown lands.<sup>1</sup>

**Social Assistance.** Table 9.1 of the Canada Overview shows the percentage of the population receiving social assistance, which is another measure of the extent of social services among registered Indians on-reserve. The proportion of registered Indians living on-reserve or on-Crown land receiving social assistance was above the Canadian average in Saskatchewan. Between 1972-73 and 1980-81 estimates of the proportion of the reserve population receiving social assistance varied from 73 per cent to 82 per cent, compared with national rates of assistance between 55 per cent and 59 per cent for those years. It should be remembered that these statistics were estimated from partial data and by different methods over the time period.<sup>2</sup>

**Adults in Residential Care.** The last social welfare measure examined in this report was the number of Indian adults (aged 16 and over) in residential care on-reserve or on-Crown land (Table 9.2, Canada Overview).<sup>3</sup> There were only 66 such adults in care in 1980-81 and 76 in 1982-83. It should be noted that numbers for on-reserve or on-Crown land Indian adults in residential care may be low due to a lack of facilities and due to a long-standing tradition of family care for the elderly.

### 9.4 Conclusion

The number of children adopted each year has increased in Saskatchewan, and more of these children were being adopted by Indians. The number of adults in residential care

living on-reserve has also increased somewhat in the last couple of years. On the other hand, children in care on-reserve have decreased in number and as a percentage of children aged zero to 16. The population receiving social assistance on-reserve was high compared with other provinces and did not seem to have changed much.

### **Notes for Chapter 9**

1. Data calculated from: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Catalogue No. 86-511, January 1983, p. 83 (for 1976-77 to 1980-81); Social Development Directorate, INAC, March 1985 and "Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence" for Canada and the Regions, 31/12/81 and 31/12/82, Reserves and Trusts, INAC (for 1981-82 and 1982-83). Data on Northwest Territories are not included. (c.f. Canada Overview, Table 9.3).
2. Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Catalogue No. 86-511, January 1983, pp. 66 and 74. "Social assistance" is provided by INAC for individuals and families who satisfy the need criteria. Such assistance includes financial allowances for necessities such as food, clothing, fuel and utilities and rent or housing loan payments. It may also, in special circumstances, include assistance for items beyond basic needs like furniture, medical dietary supplements and additional food allowances for pregnant women and residents of isolated areas. The coverage excludes those maintained by other government assistance programs such as those for education, child welfare and training allowances, as well as those for social security such as unemployment insurance and old age security. The data are from two sources: partial data on the number of social assistance beneficiaries of responding bands together with payment statistics; and case unit data. These two sources yield somewhat different proportions. (c.f. Canada Overview, Table 9.1).
3. Social Development Directorate, INAC, March 1985. Coverage includes registered Indian adults who were resident on a reserve or on-Crown land prior to the provision of care and who required the equivalent of Canada Assistance Plan Type I and Type II care. (c.f. Canada Overview, Table 9.2).

## 10. JUSTICE

### 10.1 Introduction

Canadians have long prided themselves on providing fair and equal justice to the diverse ethnic groups that make up the country. Yet many Indians and other Native Canadians have felt that police and judicial discretion work to their disadvantage. Patterns of incarceration seem to indicate that persons of Native background are more often imprisoned than persons of other ethnic origins. Barriers of custom, remoteness and poverty operate so that Indians appear to receive more severe treatment than others for the offences they commit.

In this chapter data will be presented on incarceration, including age and sex characteristics of inmates, trends in incarceration, length of sentences, and major offences in Saskatchewan. (Data are for inmates who indicated their last place of residence prior to admission was Saskatchewan.) Data are from Correctional Service Canada, covering federal inmates, that is, those serving sentences of two years or more. These inmates are generally in federal institutions, although if no space is available they may be incarcerated in provincial penitentiaries (See Methodology Report). The statistics available include data on all persons identified as coming from a Native background, not registered Indians only. In this report, non-status Indians and those whose status is undefined are included with registered Indians in a combined group called North American Indians. As a result, Indian totals in the justice data should not be attributed to registered Indians only. For greater ease of reading, however, the terms "Indian" and "non-Indian" have sometimes been used. The reference population, furthermore, is the total inmate population less North American Indians.

### 10.2 Characteristics of Inmates

Table 10.1. summarizes the number of North American Indians imprisoned during the years 1974 to 1983. Increase in the number of incarcerations occurred among both Indians and non-Indians. Yearly levels of North American Indian incarcerations showed

**TABLE 10.1**  
**Inmate Population as of 31 December**  
**Saskatchewan<sup>1</sup>, 1974 - 1983**

<b>Year</b>	<b>North American Indians<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Reference Population<sup>3</sup></b>
1974	75	161
1975	73	173
1976	72	198
1977	77	199
1978	90	194
1979	101	210
1980	88	182
1981	87	179
1982	110	206
1983	123	223

- Notes:**
1. Province of residence. Inmates whose residence is outside the province or unstated are excluded.
  2. Includes registered and non-status Indians as well as those whose status is undefined.
  3. Total Inmate Population less North American Indians (Note 2).

**Source:** Correctional Service Canada.



no appreciable change through 1977, a slight increase through 1979, a decrease through 1981, and rapid increase thereafter. In the reference population, there was rapid increase through 1976, no increase through 1978, an increase in the next year, decrease through 1981, then rapid increase thereafter. Increase in incarcerations was somewhat more rapid among Indians than non-Indians. Between 1974 and 1983, the proportion of Indian to total federal inmates rose from 32 per cent to 36 per cent.

Data on the age and sex composition of Saskatchewan prison inmates are presented in Table 10.2. The numbers were aggregated for the years 1974 to 1983. Both the female and the male Indian prison populations were definitely more youthful than corresponding non-Indian inmates. The youngest age category, 16 to 19 years, contained 18 per cent of all male Indian inmates, and 37 per cent of all females. The same age categories contained only 14 per cent of non-Indian male inmates and 16 per cent of females. Those over 40 years of age comprised five per cent of Indian male inmates and seven per cent of females. This age category contained 10 per cent of male non-Indian inmates and 19 per cent of females.

### 10.3 Incarceration

**Length of Sentence.** The proportion of persons receiving various lengths of sentence is shown in Table 10.3. North American Indians had more short sentences than the non-Indian population. Non-Indians were more likely to have received a long sentence. Fifteen per cent of North American Indian sentences were less than two years, compared with nine per cent of sentences to non-Indians. Twenty-one per cent of Indian sentences were between two and less than three years, compared with 17 per cent for non-Indians. This general tendency was found in all age categories for sentences less than two years, but there were some exceptions for sentences two to less than three years.

**Recidivism.** Table 10.4 presents the number of previous terms in prison for persons of different ages for the years 1974 through 1983. North American Indians were slightly more likely, 63 per cent, to have served no prior term in prison than were non-Indians, 59 per cent. However, they were almost twice as likely, nine per cent

TABLE 10.2  
Inmate Population by Age & Sex  
Saskatchewan<sup>1</sup>, 1974 - 1983<sup>2</sup>

Age <sup>3</sup> (Col. %)	North American Indians <sup>4</sup>			Reference Population <sup>5</sup>		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
16 - 19	18	37	18	14	16	14
20 - 24	38	41	38	33	41	33
25 - 29	23	15	23	24	11	23
30 - 39	16	-	16	20	14	20
40 - 49	4	7	4	8	19	8
50 - 64	1	-	1	2	-	2
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Ages	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes: 1. Province of residence. Inmates whose residence is outside the province or unstated are excluded.  
 2. Aggregated for all years.  
 3. Age upon admission as of 31 December.  
 4. Includes registered and non-status Indians as well as those whose status is undefined.  
 5. Total Inmate Population less North American Indians (Note 4).  
 Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

TABLE 10.3

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## Length of Sentence of Inmate Population by Age

Saskatchewan<sup>1</sup>, 1974 - 1983<sup>2</sup>

Length of Sentence <sup>3</sup>	Age <sup>4</sup>							All Ages
(Col. %)	<u>16-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-39</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>50-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
North American Indians <sup>5</sup>								
Less than 2 years	16	14	17	12	11	20	-	15
2 and less than 3 years	21	23	20	20	11	-	-	21
3 and less than 4 years	33	19	23	18	30	20	-	23
4 and less than 5 years	14	9	13	10	14	-	-	11
5 and less than 10 years	2	13	16	21	19	-	-	13
10 and less than 20 years	3	1	-	7	-	60	-	3
20 years and over	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lifers	10	21	10	12	16	-	-	15
Quashed	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100
Reference Population <sup>6</sup>								
Less than 2 years	8	10	11	10	3	5	-	9
2 and less than 3 years	23	18	16	14	13	8	25	17
3 and less than 4 years	21	20	16	14	12	16	-	17
4 and less than 5 years	8	12	11	12	9	5	-	11
5 and less than 10 years	5	20	17	20	15	5	-	16
10 and less than 20 years	4	3	11	6	3	-	-	6
20 years and over	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate	3	2	-	5	17	27	75	4
Lifers	28	15	18	20	25	30	-	20
Quashed	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- Notes: 1. Province of residence. Inmates whose residence is outside the province or unstated are excluded.  
 2. Aggregated for all years.  
 3. Aggregate sentence length for an inmate's offences.  
 4. Age upon admission as of 31 December.  
 5. Includes registered and non-status Indians as well as those whose status is undefined.  
 6. Total Inmate Population less North American Indians (Note 5).  
 Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

TABLE 10.4  
Number of Previous Commitments of Inmates by Age  
Saskatchewan<sup>1</sup>, 1974 - 1983<sup>2</sup>

Number of Previous Commitments (Col. %)	Age <sup>3</sup>							All Ages
	<u>16-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-39</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>50-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
North American Indians <sup>4</sup>								
0 Terms	88	64	54	46	46	60	-	63
1 Term	11	20	19	22	19	20	-	18
2 Terms	1	10	13	7	32	20	-	10
3 - 5 Terms	-	1	8	2	-	-	-	4
6 - 9 Terms	-	1	4	17	-	-	-	4
10 or More Terms	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100
Reference Population <sup>5</sup>								
0 Terms	89	67	54	39	51	59	-	59
1 Term	6	16	25	29	24	41	25	20
2 Terms	5	10	14	24	21	-	75	14
3 - 5 Terms	-	6	3	5	4	-	-	4
6 - 9 Terms	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1
10 or More Terms	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- Notes:
1. Province of residence. Inmates whose residence is outside the province or unstated are excluded.
  2. Aggregated for all years.
  3. Age and previous commitments upon admission as of 31 December.
  4. Includes registered and non-status Indians as well as those whose status is undefined.
  5. Total Inmate Population less North American Indians (Note 4).  
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

versus five per cent, to have served three or more terms than were non-Indians.

These patterns were consistent with the criminological literature where one may read that if a person commits a major crime he will go to prison no matter what his ethnic origin. However, if he commits a minor crime, he stands a greater chance of serving time if he is a member of a minority group. Of course, from these data another interpretation is possible: that Indians get lighter sentences. To the observer of the court system this is not plausible. A more realistic appraisal would be that Indians get more sentences, many of which are somewhat lighter than those received by non-Indians.

#### **10.4 Major Offences**

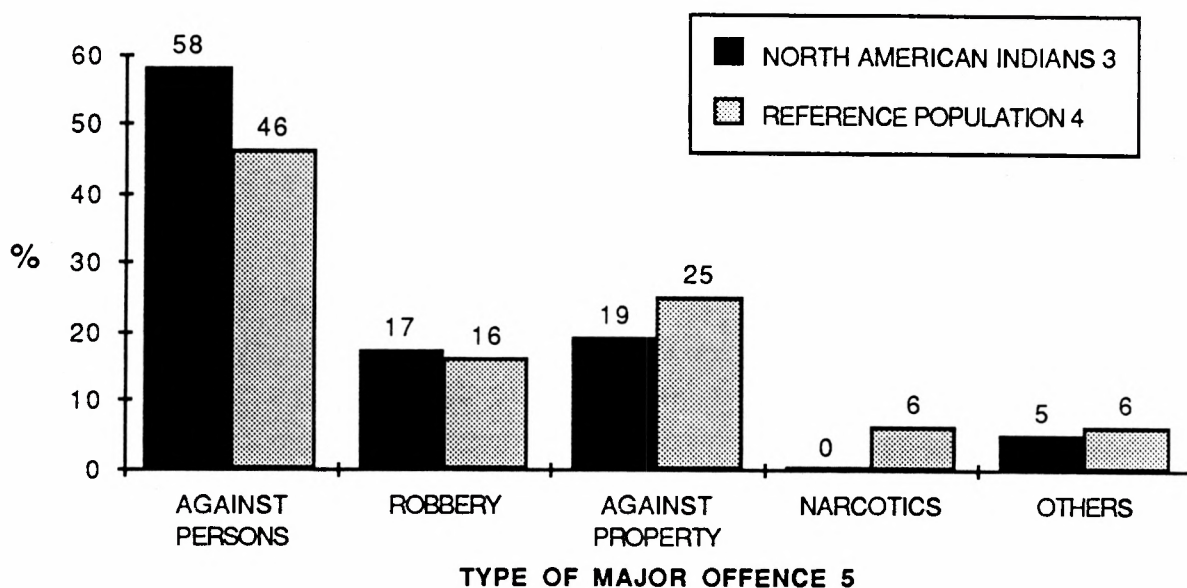
Comparing the types of major offence committed by North American Indians and non-Indians for the major offence of the current term in Figure 10.1 and Table 10.5, the reader may observe that aboriginal persons were more likely to have committed crimes against persons, 58 per cent of offences, than were non-Indians, 46 per cent of offences. Crimes against property and narcotics offences were more likely to have been committed by non-Indians. Robberies and the miscellaneous "other" offences were about equally likely to have been perpetrated by members of either group.

#### **10.5 Conclusion**

North American Indian males and females who served time were somewhat younger than non-Indian inmates, although the numbers were small in both cases. There has been a definite increase in incarcerations among both Indians and non-Indians during the past decade, but the increase was more pronounced among the former. Indian residents of Saskatchewan were less likely to have served multiple prison terms in the past than were non-Indians. Indians served sentences more often for crimes against persons; non-Indians more often served time in prison for crimes against property and drug offences. Indians also served more short sentences than non-Indians did.

FIGURE 10.1

## Percentage Distribution of Major Offences of Inmate Population

Saskatchewan<sup>1</sup>, 1974 - 1983<sup>2</sup>

- Notes:**
1. Province of Residence. Inmates whose residence is outside the province or unstated are excluded.
  2. Aggregated for all years.
  3. Includes Registered and non-Status Indians as well as those whose status is undefined.
  4. Reference Population = Total Inmate Population less North American Indians (see above).
  5. Most serious crime for current term.
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.

**Source:** Correctional Service Canada.

**TABLE 10.5**  
**Major Offences of Inmate Population by Age**  
**Saskatchewan<sup>1</sup>, 1974 - 1983<sup>2</sup>**

Type of Major Offence <sup>3</sup>	Age <sup>4</sup>							
(Col. %)	<u>16-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-39</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>50-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	<u>All Ages</u>
North American Indians <sup>5</sup>								
Crime Against Persons	46	62	55	56	86	100	-	58
Robbery	16	16	19	21	3	-	-	17
Crime Against Property	27	17	20	18	11	-	-	19
Narcotics	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Others	7	5	4	5	-	-	-	5
Quashed	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100
Reference Population <sup>6</sup>								
Crime Against Persons	50	41	42	48	56	68	75	46
Robbery	15	21	21	12	5	-	-	16
Crime Against Property	26	28	22	26	20	16	25	25
Narcotics	2	4	12	6	4	8	-	6
Others	6	6	2	8	13	5	-	6
Quashed	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- Notes:**
1. Province of residence. Inmates whose residence is outside the province or unstated are excluded.
  2. Aggregated for all years.
  3. Most serious crime for current term.
  4. Age upon admission as of 31 December.
  5. Includes registered and non-status Indians as well as those whose status is undefined.
  6. Total Inmate Population less North American Indians (Note 5).  
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

**Source:** Correctional Service Canada.



**APPENDIX I****GLOSSARY**

Many of the technical terms used in this report have very precise meanings. We have provided, in this Glossary, explanations of the more difficult terms. Readers who wish further explanations are referred to the Methodology Report of the overview series and to Statistics Canada (StatsCan), 1981 Census Dictionary, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, May, 1982 (Cat. No. 99-901).

**ADJUSTED INDIAN REGISTER DATA:** See **Register**.

**AGE:** (StatsCan) Age at last birthday as of **Census Day**.

**BAND and INDIAN BAND:** (INAC) A "body of Indians recognized by government for whose benefit and use land and money have been set aside and held by the government." (Indian Conditions: A Survey, INAC, 1980:2). A **Band** may have one or more **Reserves**.

Indian Act definition: "'Band' means a body of Indians (a) for whose use and benefit in common, lands, the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty, have been set apart before, on or after the 4th day of September, 1951, (b) for whose use and benefit in common, moneys are held by Her Majesty, or (c) declared by the Governor in Council to be a band for the purposes of this Act." (RSC, 1985:1)

**CENSUS DAY:** (StatsCan) June 3, the day on which the 1981 Census was taken.

**CENSUS FAMILY:** (StatsCan) "Refers to a husband and a wife (with or without children who have never married, regardless of age), or a lone parent of any marital status, with one or more children who have never married, regardless of age, living in the same dwelling. For census purposes, persons living in a common-law type of arrangement are considered as **now married**, regardless of their legal marital status; they accordingly appear as a husband-wife family in the census family tables." In this overview series a **Registered Indian Census Family** "refers to a census family in which one spouse or

both spouses are **Registered Indians**", as defined by INAC. See the Methodology Report.

**CONTINUING EDUCATION INFORMATION SYSTEM (CEIS):** (INAC) Refers to the system used to record the post-secondary and adult training activities of registered Indian students who receive financial assistance from INAC. Therefore the data do not cover those registered Indian students who do not receive financial assistance. CEIS data are incomplete.

**DEPENDENCY RATIOS:** Calculated as the non-wage-earning, or dependent, population (zero to 14 and 65 and up) divided by the wage-earning, or working-age, population (15 to 64). The term "dependency" implies that those in the former population require some support, either directly or indirectly, from those in the latter. A dependency ratio greater than one indicates that there is more than one dependent for each adult of working age.

**DWELLING:** (StatsCan) Statistics Canada uses the phrase "**OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLING**" which means "a private dwelling in which a person or group of persons is permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on Census Day. Unless otherwise specified, all data in housing reports are for occupied private dwellings rather than for unoccupied dwellings or dwellings occupied solely by foreign and/or temporary residents." See also **Tenure and Household, Private Household**.

**ECONOMIC FAMILY:** (StatsCan) "Refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption." Common-law couples are included as "**now married**." In this overview series a **Registered Indian Economic Family** "refers to an economic family which has a **Registered Indian Census Family** present or in which the reference person or their spouse or both the reference person and spouse are **Registered Indians**", as defined by INAC. See **Census Family** and the Methodology Report.

**EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT:** See **Schooling, Highest Level of.**

**EMPLOYED:** See **Labour Force, Total.**

**ETHNIC ORIGIN:** (StatsCan) "Refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent or the respondent's ancestors belonged on first coming to this continent. For Native Peoples, the phrase 'on first coming to this continent' in the question was to be ignored." In censuses prior to 1981, ethnic origin was limited to paternal ancestry but for 1981 maternal ancestry or multiple responses were acceptable as well. The respondent self-defined his or her ancestry. INAC's definition of Indian is based on legal/administrative considerations.

**EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE:** See **Labour Force, Total.**

**FAMILY/HOUSEHOLD TOTAL INCOME:** (StatsCan) The total income of a census/economic family or household is the sum of the total incomes of the members of that family or household.

**GEOGRAPHIC ZONES:** (INAC) INAC classifies bands according to proximity to regional centres and access by road year-round. Four categories are used:

- Urban - a zone where the band is located within 50 Km from the nearest regional centre by year-round road access.
- Rural - a zone where the band is located between 50 Km and 350 Km from the nearest regional centre by year-round road access.
- Remote - a zone where the band is located over 350 Km from the nearest regional centre by year-round road access.
- Special Access - a zone where the band has no year-round access to the nearest regional centre and as a result experiences a higher cost of transportation.

The "urban" and "rural" zones included in this classification are not the same as those of Statistics Canada. See **Rural, Urban Population.**

**GROSS RENT:** See **Owner's Major Payments/Gross Rent.**

**HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING:** See **Schooling, Highest Level of.**

**HOME LANGUAGE:** (StatsCan) The "...specific language spoken at home by the respondent at the time of the census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the respondent was to be reported." The term is new. In the 1971 Census, it was "language spoken most often at home." In 1981, the individual was newly emphasized.

**HOUSEHOLD, PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD:** (StatsCan) "Refers to a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. The number of **private households** equals the number of **occupied private dwellings**." In this overview series, a **Registered Indian Household** "refers to a private household in which there is a **Registered Indian Census Family** or where 50 per cent or more of the household members are **Registered Indians**", as defined by INAC. See **Census Family** and the Methodology Report.

**INCOME: MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME** (StatsCan) "Refers to a derived variable which indicates that income component which constitutes the largest proportion of the total income of an income unit. In the 1981 Census output, several combinations were used to derive this classification. At the most detailed level, the income sources were combined into five components as follows: wages and salaries, self-employment (non-farm and farm), government transfer payments, investment income and other income. The absolute values for these components were compared and the component with the largest absolute value was designated as the major source of income." The income data are for 1980.

**INDIAN: Indian Act definition:** " 'Indian' means a person who pursuant to this Act is registered as an Indian or is entitled to be registered as an Indian." (RSC, 1985:2) As used in this report, the term "Indian" is intended to conform to the Indian Act definition. In INAC administrative data, a **Registered Indian** (or **Status Indian**) is a person, usually of Amerindian ancestry, who is registered as an **Indian** under the Act. The Census definition is based on self-identification of the respondent. INAC and Statistics

Canada have produced a census variable that helped to meet INAC's data requirements and upon which our census data are based. Chart II of the Methodology Report provides the algorithms used in this customized data set and in the special tabulations from the 1981 Census. Other definitions are used in this report under the headings for specific data sets.

**INDIAN REGISTER:** See Register.

**LABOUR FORCE, TOTAL:** (StatsCan) "Refers to the population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who were either employed or unemployed during the week prior to enumeration (June 3, 1981)." This is the **Total Labour Force** which is broken down into **Employed**, and **Unemployed**. The remainder of the population 15 years of age and over are classified as **Not in the Labour Force**. **EMPLOYED** "includes those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration: a) did any work at all; or b) were absent from their jobs or businesses because of temporary illness or disability, vacation, labour dispute at their place of work, or were absent for other reasons." The **UNEMPLOYED** "includes those 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 for 26 weeks or less and expected to return to their job; or c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less." The **NOT IN LABOUR FORCE** classification refers to "those persons, who in the week prior to enumeration, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply their labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets. It includes persons who looked for work during the last four weeks but who were not available to start work in the reference week, as well as persons who did not work, did not have a new job to start in four weeks or less, or did not look for work in the four weeks prior to enumeration." There is also the **EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE** which is "derived by deleting from the **Total Labour Force** unemployed persons 15 years of age and over who had never worked or who had worked only prior to January 1, 1980."

**LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY:** (StatsCan) "Refers to the period of continuous occupancy of the dwelling by the person responsible for household payments or, if such a person is not present in the household, the individual completing the dwelling questions."



**MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME:** See **Income: Major Source of Income.**

**MARITAL STATUS:** (StatsCan)

**Now married** (excluding separated) = "Persons whose husband or wife is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained. Persons living common-law are considered as **Now married**."

**Separated** = "Persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together, but have not obtained a divorce."

**Divorced** = "Persons who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried."

**Widowed** = "Persons who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried."

**Never married** (single) = "Persons who never married (including all persons less than 15 years) and persons whose marriage was annulled."

**MIGRANT/NON-MIGRANT:** (StatsCan) **MIGRANTS** "are **Movers** who, on Census Day, were residing in a different Census Subdivision within Canada five years earlier (**INTERNAL MIGRANTS**) or who were living outside Canada five years earlier (**EXTERNAL MIGRANTS**)". **NON-MIGRANTS** "are **Movers** who, on Census Day, were living within the same Census Subdivision they resided in five years earlier."

**MOBILITY STATUS:** (StatsCan) "Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on **Census Day** and his/her usual place of residence five years earlier. On the basis of this relationship, the population is classified as **Non-movers** and **Movers** (**MOBILITY STATUS**). Within the category **Movers**, a further distinction is made between **Non-migrants** and **Migrants** (**MIGRATION STATUS**)."

**MOTHER TONGUE:** (StatsCan) The "... first language learned in childhood and still understood" by a respondent.

**MOVERS/NON-MOVERS:** (StatsCan) "Movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living in a different dwelling than the one occupied five years earlier. Non-movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living in the same dwelling they occupied five years earlier."

**NATIVE:** This term includes registered or status Indians, non-status Indians, Métis and Inuit.

**NOMINAL ROLL:** (INAC) A list of all Indian elementary and secondary school students whose education is funded by INAC. It identifies the enrolment characteristics of Indian children living **on-reserve**, but not the children whose families live **off-reserve**. The location of the school is not a factor. (The Nominal Roll includes a small number of non-Indian students; it also contains a small number of off-reserve Indian students, between 1971 and 1982). Any statistics prepared from the Nominal Roll base must be seen as not representing the actual number of Indian children attending school.

**OCCUPATION:** (StatsCan) "Refers to the kind of work persons 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, were doing during the reference week, as determined by their reporting of their kind of work and the description of the most important duties in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1980. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours."

For purposes of this Overview, we have used three major occupation groups, as follows:

Primary Occupations

Fishing and Trapping

Forestry and Logging

Other Primary Occupations

Secondary Occupations

Processing Occupations

Machinery, Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing



## Tertiary Occupations

Managerial, Technological, Social, Religious, Teaching, Medicine, Health  
and Artistic Occupations

Clerical and Related Occupations

Sales Occupations

Service Occupations

Construction Trades Occupations

Transportation Equipment Operating

## Other Occupations

For an explanation of terms and inclusion, see Statistics Canada, Standard Occupational Classification, 1980, Cat. No. 12-565E, Feb. 1981.

**OFF-RESERVE:** See **Reserve**.

**OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:** (StatsCan) "Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in either of the official languages of Canada."

**ON-CROWN LAND:** See **Reserve**. (used by INAC).

**ON-RESERVE:** See **Reserve**.

**OWNER'S MAJOR PAYMENTS/GROSS RENT** as a percentage of Household Income: (StatsCan) Refers to the proportion of average monthly 1980 **Household Total Income** spent on **Owner's Major Payments/Gross Rent** (i.e., total average monthly payments made by households to secure shelter). Data for this variable are for private households in owner/tenant-occupied non-farm dwellings excluding owner/tenant households who reported a loss in their total household income, or had no income in 1980. See **Family/Household Total Income**.

**POPULATION PROJECTIONS:** The demographic projections for registered Indians are derived from J. Perreault, L. Paquette, & M.V. George, Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1982 to 1996, INAC, February 1985. We have used the Medium-

Growth Scenario (Projection 3) in this overview series. For the total Canadian and provincial populations, we have used projection number four which assumes a declining fertility rate, constant mortality, net international immigration of 50,000 per year and an estimation of internal migration rates of the mid-1970's. See Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada and the Provinces, 1976-2001, Cat. No. 91-520, Feb. 1979. See also the Methodology Report.

**POPULATION SERVED:** (Health and Welfare Canada) "... Since vital statistics are reported by the regions and represent individuals served by the Medical Services Branch (MSB), the 'population at risk' ... should be population served, not total Indian population. Since MSB population data are not available by age group, the 'population by age' figures were calculated by subtracting the number of individuals not served by the Branch (known for Ontario and Quebec only) from the INAC population. This calculation resulted in a total population larger (by about 5,000 individuals) than was reported by the regions. It appears that the population served by MSB differs from the INAC total population for the seven other regions as well. In any case, the age-specific rates are based on 'population-served' calculated in this manner. Crude rates (i.e. not age-specific) are calculated using population-served as reported by the regions. MSB data are also subject to variations in coverage. Some regions obtain statistics for both on- and off-reserve Indians whereas other regions obtain figures for on-reserve Indians only (e.g. Ontario and Quebec)." See Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June 1985 (draft), pp. 1-2.

**PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE:** (Correctional Service Canada) Refers to a federal inmate's last known place of residence prior to admission. This information is self-reported by the inmate.

**REFERENCE POPULATION:** For the purposes of these overviews, this term is used to denote either the total Canadian or provincial populations less registered Indians, unless otherwise indicated.

**REGISTER:** (INAC) The Indian Register is a list of all registered Indians (as defined in

the Indian Act) which is kept by INAC. Information on this list concerning the demographic characteristics of the Indian population is updated regularly by band officials and published for December 31 of each year. Register data may be unadjusted or adjusted for late reporting of births and deaths. Adjusted Indian Register data are the basis for the population projections and the demographic data in this overview series.

**REGISTERED INDIAN:** (INAC) A person who, pursuant to the Indian Act, is "registered as an Indian in the Indian Register." (Indian Act, RSC 1985:2) See **Indian**.

**RESERVE:** (INAC) "... means a tract of land, the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty, that has been set apart by Her Majesty for the use and benefit of a band." (Indian Act, RSC 1985:2). In this overview, two terms are used with respect to the place of residence of registered Indians: **On-Reserve** and **Off-Reserve**. Residence **On-Reserve** includes the Indian population living on actual reserves plus those residing **On-Crown Land** or in **Settlements**. The Indian population residing **Off-Reserve** lives someplace other than in locations defined as being **On-Reserve**. The Census definition of off-reserve is somewhat different from that of the Indian Register. The latter defines it as involving persons who have lived off-reserve for 12 consecutive months for other than health or educational reasons. For the 1981 Census, it is an indication of place of residence on the day of the Census. How these concepts have been in large part reconciled is discussed in more detail in the Methodology Report.

**RURAL POPULATION:** (StatsCan) "Refers to persons living outside 'Urban Areas.'" There is also **Rural Farm Population** and **Rural Non-Farm Population**. See **Urban Population**. As discussed in chapter 2, the census definition of rural, which is based on population size and density, differs from that of INAC, which stresses proximity and access to the nearest regional centre. See the Methodology Report.

**SCHOOL ATTENDANCE:** (StatsCan) "Refers to either full-time or part-time (day or evening) attendance at a school, college or university at any time between September 1980 and June 3, 1981. Attendance is considered to be full-time if the person was taking 75 per cent or more of the normal course load in the grade or year in which the person is

registered. Short-term courses of six weeks or less taken during the day are considered to be part-time attendance. If the person attended both full-time and part-time during the reference period, then only full-time is to be recorded. Attendance at courses that were taken for leisure or recreation is not included." Data are reported for the population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

**SCHOOL LEAVERS:** (INAC) These are elementary or secondary school Indian children who were on the Nominal Roll the previous year but are not entered in the current year. Reasons for this include: moved to off-reserve residence, withdrew (for example, to take a job), transferred or deceased.

**SCHOOL TYPE:** (INAC) This is an administrative/financial classification:

**BAND-OPERATED SCHOOL** is one which is operated/run by a band located on a reserve, using funding provided by INAC.

**FEDERAL** = a school on-reserve operated by INAC.

**PRIVATE** = a school run by any private group, religious or otherwise, with which the federal government has tuition agreements and may or may not provide federal funding for buildings or other facilities.

**PROVINCIAL:** These are schools run by the province. Indians attend these schools under one of two federal/provincial arrangements: a) **Provincial Joint Tuition Schools** in which there are both federal tuition agreements and federal investment in buildings and facilities; b) **Provincial Tuition Schools** with which the federal government has tuition agreements but there is no federal investment in buildings and facilities.

**SCHOOLING, HIGHEST LEVEL OF** (StatsCan) "Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university completed. University education is considered to be above other non-university. Also, the attainment of a degree, certificate or diploma is considered to be a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification. Although this variable is described as 'highest level of schooling', implying a hierarchy of educational attainment, there are in fact a number of instances which are not quite

hierarchical." Data are reported for the population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

**SETTLEMENT/INDIAN SETTLEMENT:** (INAC) Refers to a place (usually on-Crown land), identified for statistical purposes, which is inhabited more or less permanently by a self-contained group of Indians.

**SPECIAL STUDENT:** (INAC) Refers to students having special needs whether because of mental or physical handicaps (e.g., students who are deaf, blind, have cerebral palsy, Down's syndrome, etc.).

**STATUS INDIAN:** See **Registered Indian**.

**TENURE:** (StatsCan) "Refers to whether some member of the household owns or rents the dwelling. A dwelling is classified as **`owned`** even if it is not fully paid for, such as one which has a mortgage or some other claim on it. The dwelling may be situated on rented or leased land or be part of a condominium (whether registered or unregistered). A dwelling is classified as **`rented`** even if it is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent or if the dwelling is part of a co-operative. For census purposes, in a co-operative all members jointly own the co-operative and occupy their dwelling units under a lease agreement." See also the Methodology Report.

**UNEMPLOYED:** See **Labour Force, Total**.

**URBAN POPULATION:** (StatsCan) "Refers to persons living in an area having a population concentration of 1,000 or more plus a population density of 400 or more per square kilometre." There is also **URBAN POPULATION SIZE GROUP** for which categories in this overview series are: 1,000 to 9,999; 10,000 - 99,999 and 100,000 and over. See **RURAL POPULATION** and the Methodology Report.