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Police-Reported Aboriginal Crime in Saskatchewan

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Police-Reported Aboriginal Crime in Saskatchewan

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- nil or zero.
- amount too small to be expressed.

Preface

This study was requested by Saskatchewan Justice and undertaken as a cost recovery project by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS). This report is based on two previous reports published by the CCJS: “Crime in Aboriginal Communities: Saskatchewan 1989” (Wolff, 1991) and “Police-Reported Aboriginal Crime in Calgary, Regina and Saskatoon” (Trevethan, 1993).

This report examines demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population in Saskatchewan, including on-reserve, urban and rural populations. Comparisons of crime data among reserve, urban and rural areas as well as comparisons between three urban centres (Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon) are made using different databases.

Acknowledgements

The crime data for this report were provided by the Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon Police Services as well as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). Their cooperation is greatly appreciated and without it, this study would not have been possible.

Other contributors are also acknowledged: David Gullickson (Saskatchewan Justice), Don Elliot and David McGillivray (Saskatoon Police Service), Sergeant Phil Campbell, Tony Allogia, Barbara Wilson and Leo Berndt (RCMP), and Betty Donovan and Lee Roulston (RCMP Saskatchewan).

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List of Abbreviations

CA	Census Agglomeration
CCJS	Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
CD	Census Division
CSD	Census Subdivision
MSO	Most Serious Offence
OSR	Operational Statistics Reporting
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
STC	Statistics Canada
UCR	Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (Aggregate)
UCR II	Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (Incident-Based)

Highlights

The data on Aboriginal status contained in this report are based on self-reported (Census) and/or observational (crime) data. They provide information on the nature and extent of Aboriginal involvement in urban, rural and reserve crime as well as the socio-demographic profile of the population of Saskatchewan.

- Based on the 1996 Census data, the Aboriginal population in Saskatchewan tend to be younger, have lower educational levels, higher unemployment rates, and substantially lower incomes than the non-Aboriginal population.
- Crime rates on reserves were two times higher than rates in rural or urban areas of the province. For violent offences, the rate was almost five times higher on-reserve than in urban or rural areas.
- In all three areas (reserves, urban and rural areas), a larger proportion of adults than youth were accused of a violent offence or an “*Other Criminal Code*” offence. In contrast, youth were more often accused of a property offence than any other offence type.
- In urban areas, there is an over-representation of Aboriginal persons involved in the criminal justice system. In 1997, more than one-half (52%) of those accused in Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon were Aboriginal compared to their 9% proportion in the population of these cities.
- A substantial difference in the male-female ratio of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal accused was found. Although the majority of all those accused were male, there was a greater proportion of Aboriginal female than non-Aboriginal female accused.
- Aboriginal accused tended to be younger than non-Aboriginal accused. Almost one-third (31%) of Aboriginal accused were aged 12 to 17 years of age compared to 23% of non-Aboriginal accused.
- In the two cities where victim data were available (Regina and Prince Albert), there was a greater proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal victims of violent crime compared to their proportion in the overall population of these cities. In 1997, 42% of victims in Prince Albert and Regina were Aboriginal, compared to their 10% proportion in the population of these two cities.

1.0 Introduction

The disproportionate involvement of Aboriginal persons in the criminal justice system has been recognized for some time. Although Aboriginal people represent about 2% of Canada's adult population (1996 Census of the Population), they represent 18% of adults in provincial/territorial correctional facilities and 14% in federal penitentiaries (Robinson, D., Porporino, F.J., Millson, W.A., Trevethan, S., and MacKillop, B., 1998). This is especially evident in the Prairie Provinces and the Territories. In Saskatchewan, Aboriginal inmates represented 76% of inmates compared to 8% in the provincial adult population.

The purpose of this study is to examine the circumstances associated with police-reported Aboriginal crime in the province of Saskatchewan. Accused profiles were examined in order to determine whether differences existed between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal accused. Profiles of victims of violent crime were examined to determine the nature and extent of victimization against Aboriginal people. Finally, offence characteristics were examined to determine the nature of incidents in which Aboriginal accused are involved.

Demographic and socio-economic conditions were also examined. Previous reports have established a link between criminality and variables such as unemployment, low income, and lower education (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1990; Royal Commission on Aboriginal People, 1996; Saskatchewan Indian Justice Review Committee, 1992; Solicitor General of Canada, 1988; Task Force on the Criminal Justice System and its Impact on the Indian and Métis People of Alberta, 1991). These reports have also identified a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal persons living under these conditions. It is important to identify the extent of Aboriginal involvement in the criminal justice system, particularly in urban areas where the problem may be most evident, while at the same time examining demographic and socio-economic variables which may contribute to criminality. In this way, appropriate programs and services may be developed for Aboriginal offenders and victims.

This report begins with a discussion of the methodology used in this project including a description of the databases utilized. It also discusses measurement issues and limitations of the study. Chapter 2 provides an overview of the population of Saskatchewan and describes various demographic and socio-economic indicators for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons. The data for this chapter are based on the 1996 Census of the Population. Chapter 3 examines crime profiles for urban, rural and reserve areas, using the aggregate Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. Chapter 4 examines crime in three urban centres (Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon) using the incident-based UCR Survey focusing on Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal accused and victim profiles. The crime data presented in this report are from the year 1997.

Appendix A contains tables from the 1996 Census of the Population. Crime data tables for 1997 are provided in Appendix B. Appendix C provides lists of reserves included in the analysis of Census and crime data. A glossary is included in Appendix D.

For the purposes of this study the term "Aboriginal person" refers to any individual of Aboriginal identity, including North American Indian, Métis, Inuit, and mixed Aboriginal identity (see Section 1.2.3 for an in-depth discussion of the definition of Aboriginal persons).

1.1 Methodology

This report examines the socio-economic, demographic and crime profiles of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples in Saskatchewan. Three main sources of data were used. Data from the 1996 Census of the Population were used to examine the socio-economic and demographic profiles of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons in Saskatchewan. Additionally, 1997 data from the aggregate and incident-based UCR surveys were used to determine the nature and extent of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal crime in Saskatchewan.

1.1.1 Population Data

Under the *Statistics Act*, the Census of Population is held every five years in order to collect information on Canada's population. The data obtained on May 14th, 1996 were used in this report in order to portray the socio-economic and demographic profile of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people living in Saskatchewan. Certain groupings of Census geographies were necessary due to rounding and suppression rules, as well as to respect certain regional and cultural specificities.

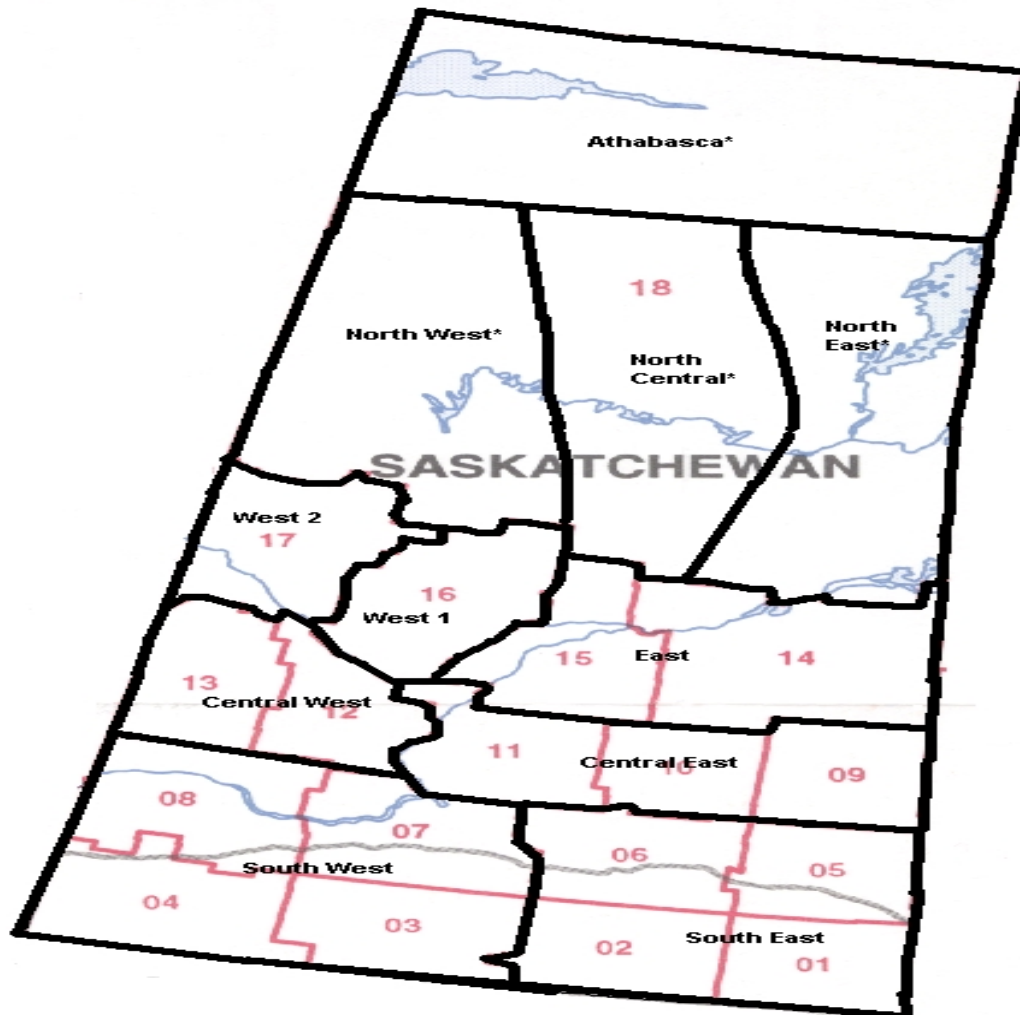
In the 1996 Census, 80% of Canadian households received a short questionnaire containing general questions regarding age, gender, language, marital status, etc. Twenty percent of all households received the long form. To obtain more detailed information on Aboriginal persons in Saskatchewan, the 20% sample data from the 1996 Census were used. This source does not include institutional residents. Since institutional residents account for approximately 1% of the total population, counts in this report will be about 1% lower than the total population counts.

Figure 1 shows that in Saskatchewan, there are 18 Census Divisions (CDs) which cover the entire province. CDs represent regional municipalities and other types of provincially-legislated areas. In order to analyze data more effectively, 11 different groupings were made: CDs 1-2-5-6 including Regina and Estevan (South East); CDs 3-4-7-8 including Moose Jaw and Swift Current (South West); CDs 9-11 including Yorkton and Saskatoon (Central East); CDs 12-13 (Central West); CDs 14-15 including Prince Albert (East); CD 16 including North Battleford (West 1); and CD 17 including Lloydminster (West 2); and CD 18 (North) was divided in four geographical boundaries (North East, North Central, North West and Athabasca corridor).

Within each CD, there are different types of Census Subdivisions (CSDs). In Census terminology, CSDs refer to cities, towns, rural municipalities, villages, Indian reserves, Indian settlements, resort villages, northern villages, northern towns, northern hamlets, and unorganized territories. For analysis purposes, three main groupings of CSDs were made: urban (which includes cities and towns with more than 10,000 population), reserves (including Indian reserves and Indian settlements¹) and rural (which includes the remainder of the CSDs above-mentioned). A comparison between socio-demographic characteristics was made between reserves, urban and rural areas within each census grouping.

¹ Refer to Appendix C for a complete list of reserves and Indian settlements identified in the 1996 Census of the Population for the province of Saskatchewan.

Figure 1
Map of Saskatchewan Showing Census Divisions and Groupings^a



^a The sub-divisions of Census Division 18 are an approximate geographical representation.

Source: Geography & Census Divisions, Statistics Canada.

Census data included eight major categories which were examined for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons: gender, age, education, labour force activity, income, marital status, home language, and mobility. The Aboriginal identity question from the Census was used (see section 1.2.3 for definition). Census terminology is defined in the glossary (Appendix D).

1.1.2 Crime Data

Aggregate UCR Survey

Data from the aggregate UCR survey were used in order to compare urban, rural non-reserve and reserve crime for 1997. The aggregate UCR produces a historical record of crime and traffic statistics reported by every police agency in Canada since 1962. UCR data reflect reported crime that has been substantiated through police investigation. The survey includes information on the number of criminal incidents, the clearance status of those incidents and persons charged. The UCR survey is a summary or aggregate-type census, with data available for 100 separate criminal offences. Crime data provided by the aggregate UCR survey include the following information: accused (adult/youth), gender of accused and major offence category.

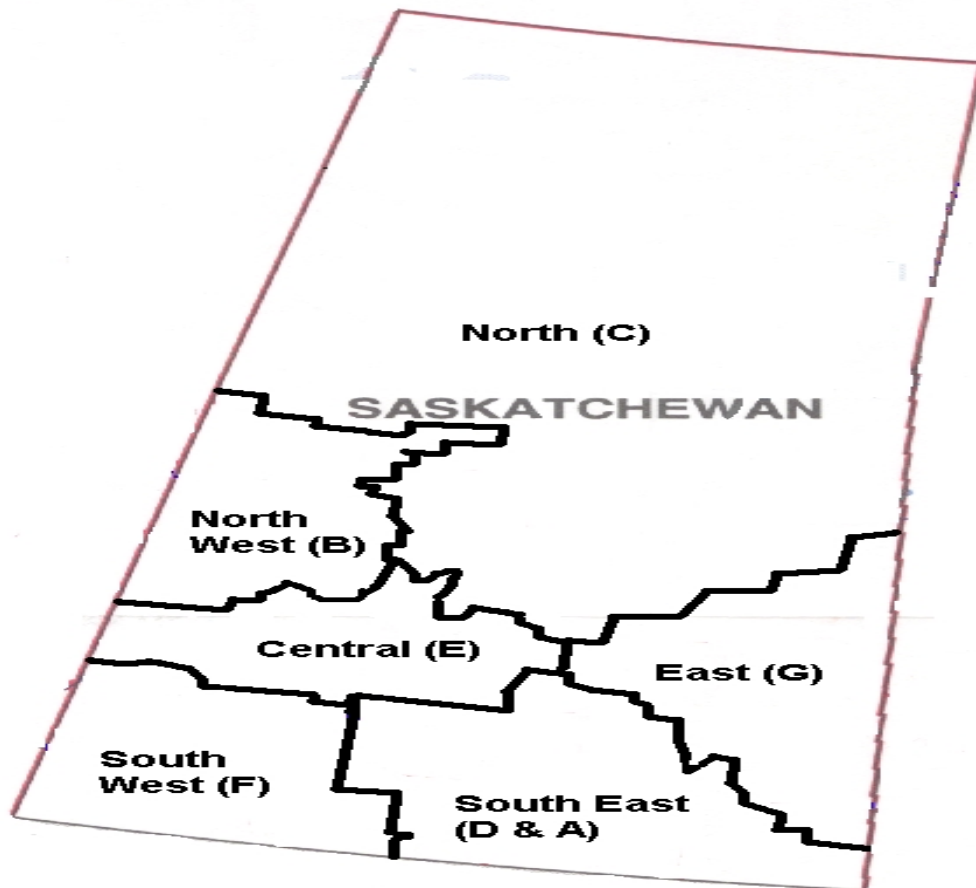
In addition to the UCR survey, aggregate data from the RCMP Operational Statistics Reporting (OSR) System were utilized to help distinguish between rural areas and reserves. Data were available by OSR zones (e.g., reserve, municipality, and town), which were provided by RCMP detachments in Saskatchewan. The data were grouped according to RCMP regional subdivision and analyzed by reserve, urban and rural areas within each subdivision. In 1997, there were seven RCMP subdivisions in Saskatchewan: North, including Prince Albert (Subdivision C); East, including Yorkton (Subdivision G); South East, including Regina, Moose Jaw and Estevan (Subdivisions D and A); South West, including Swift Current (Subdivision F); Central, including Saskatoon (Subdivision E); and North West, including North Battleford and Lloydminster (Subdivision B). Subdivision A is RCMP Headquarters for the province. It is located in Regina and was grouped with Subdivision D.

RCMP boundaries do not correspond to the Census boundaries or groupings established to analyze socio-demographic data (refer to Figure 2 for RCMP subdivision groupings). Consequently, crime rates and comparisons were only possible at the provincial level (for reserve, urban and rural areas).

Incident-Based UCR Survey (UCR II)

Extensive re-development work was initiated in 1984 to expand the information collected from the incident-based UCR Survey (UCR II). This survey allows detailed examination of accused and victim characteristics as well as characteristics of the incident itself. The UCR II Survey began collecting incident-based data in 1988. By the end of 1997, 179 police agencies, representing 48% of the national volume of reported crime, were responding to the UCR II Survey. Coverage for this survey will continue to grow as more police agencies convert to the UCR II Survey.

Figure 2
Map of Saskatchewan Showing RCMP Subdivisions^a



^a The boundaries of each subdivisions are an approximate geographical representation.
 Source: F Division Headquarters, Royal Canadian Mountain Police (RCMP).

Incident-based UCR Survey data were used to examine accused, victim and offence characteristics for Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon². This database provides characteristics such as gender, age and Aboriginal status of both accused and victims. It also provides information on the number and type of offences.

The UCR II database provided information on the number and types of police-reported criminal incidents occurring in a 12-month period. Offences were grouped into six categories: violent offences, property offences, drug offences, weapons offences, impaired driving offences, and other *Criminal Code* offences (including administration of justice offences, prostitution, gambling, traffic violations, etc.) (see Appendix D for full descriptions of offence categories).

² Victim data from Saskatoon were excluded from the analysis because in 67% of cases, the victim's Aboriginal status was reported as unknown.

Other Federal Statutes and some Administration of Justice offences (Bail Violations, Failure to Appear and Breach of Probation) were not included in the analysis because there were significant proportions of cases where Aboriginal status was unknown.

The accused database provided specific information on individuals accused of committing an offence. Data included Aboriginal status, age, gender, and consumption of alcohol and/or drugs.

The incident database provided information on characteristics of the incident such as most serious weapon present, as well as location of the incident.

The victim database provided information on victims of violent crime. Offence categories include: homicide/attempt murder, sexual assault, serious assault, minor assault, robbery, and other violent offences (kidnapping, extortion, criminal harassment, etc.). Information was also available on the relationship between the accused and the victim and injuries to the victim.

1.2 Study Limitations and Measurement Issues

There are several general measurement issues related to the data used in this report. These issues should be kept in mind when interpreting the study findings.

1.2.1 Population Data

Census Population figures reflect the “usual residents” of an area, rather than the number of people who spend some part of the day in the area. Therefore, this number takes no account of the influx of the commuter and transient population on any given day. In addition, persons who live near a city (e.g., Aboriginal people living on nearby reserves) have not been counted in the population figures for the city. These individuals may inflate the number of crimes committed in the city, without being included in the population count.

The Census information relies uniquely on self-reported information on the different variables. As mentioned previously, more detailed information was collected through the 20% sample. There was only one incompletely enumerated Indian reserve in Saskatchewan (Big Head 124) for the 1996 Census.

1.2.2 Crime Data

The crime data in this report are based on police reports and do not include unreported crime. The Canadian component of the 1996 International Crime Victimization Survey indicated that only 55% of all criminal incidents were reported to the police (Besserer, 1998). Police-reported data represent a subset of crimes committed and may not be representative of all crimes committed. There is evidence that differences exist between those who report offences and those who do not report. A report by the Solicitor General of Canada and the Attorney General of

Alberta (1991) suggests that Aboriginal persons are less likely to report the commission of a crime than non-Aboriginal persons. As data on unreported crime were not available for this study, this issue cannot be addressed. Furthermore, in order to examine the differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal accused, only cleared offences (where an accused has been identified) could be used. Since this represents a subset of reported offences, it may not be representative of all reported crime.

Discussion of offences (chapters 3 and 4) is based primarily on the “most serious offence” (MSO) for which individuals were accused. The MSO is based on the Seriousness Index of the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey Violation Coding Structure that defines seriousness in terms of length of maximum sentence and the degree of injury or threat of injury to the victim.

Analysis was based on incidents where at least one accused was identified. It cannot be determined clearly whether the Aboriginal status of these identified accused is an accurate representation of the Aboriginal status of all individuals who committed criminal offences. Police officers may treat Aboriginal people differently than non-Aboriginal people, which could result in more charges being laid against Aboriginal people (Solicitor General of Canada and Attorney General of Alberta, 1991).

Accused profiles do not provide characteristics of convicted offenders, but refer to individuals charged with the commission of an offence. The characteristics of accused individuals may differ from those of convicted offenders.

1.2.3 Definition of Aboriginal

1.2.3.1 Collection of Aboriginal Data in the 1996 Census of the Population

For the 1996 Census, “Aboriginal person” refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group (i.e., North American Indian, Métis, or Inuit), and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada, and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation. Aboriginal identity is self-reported in the Census data, whereas in the crime data self-reporting and/or police observation were used.

Chapter 2 examines those who identify with an Aboriginal group, including North American Indians, Métis, Inuit, and multiple Aboriginal responses, compared to individuals of non-Aboriginal identity. The identity dimension refers to an individual’s perception of his/her Aboriginal identity. This differs from ancestry, where Aboriginal status is based on the cultural group of an individual’s ancestors.

1.2.3.2 Collection of Aboriginal Data in Crime Statistics

The information on Aboriginal status in police-reported data is collected through police observation or by self-reporting by the accused or the victim. Which of the two practices is used is not standard in police forces, and may not be standard within the same police force/detachment. In addition, both ways of collecting the information are problematic. If police observation is used, there is no straightforward visible criteria by which Aboriginal status can be determined. This practice is difficult and may be inaccurate. If self-reporting is used, Aboriginal status information may be influenced by the reliability of the response. Criminal justice procedures are by their nature adversarial and the cooperation of those against whom actions are being taken is not assured. The probability of non-response or an inaccurate response from the accused seriously undermines the self-reporting approach. Although the reporting of this data element might not be completely accurate, it provides a general indication of the nature and extent of Aboriginal involvement in urban, rural and reserve crime in Saskatchewan.

Breakdowns of Aboriginal people at lower levels of aggregation (e.g., North American Indian, Métis or Inuit) were not done in Chapters 3 and 4 for two reasons. Firstly, due to differences within the police forces in their categorizing of Aboriginal persons, it is not always possible to further break down Aboriginal status. In addition, even if categories of Aboriginal individuals were available, these categories often differ among the various police forces. Secondly, since police observation is often the source of determining and capturing race, the reliability of further breakdowns is questionable.

2.0 Profile of the Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations of Saskatchewan

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a profile of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in Saskatchewan in 1996. Based on the 1996 Census of population, variables examined include: proportion of Aboriginal persons in Saskatchewan, gender, age, education, employment, income, marital status, home language, and mobility.

In addition to examining differences on these variables between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons in Saskatchewan, comparisons are made between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons on reserve (including reserves and Indian settlements), in urban areas (areas with populations of 10,000 or more, including Regina, Estevan, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Prince Albert, North Battleford, and Lloydminster³), and in rural areas (including towns, rural municipalities, villages, resort villages, northern villages, northern towns, northern hamlets and unorganized territories with less than 10,000 population). Appendix C provides a list of reserves in Saskatchewan.

Comparisons within various regions across Saskatchewan are also examined. As illustrated in Figure 1 (Chapter 1), 11 regional groupings were made. These include: South East (CDs 1-2-5-6); South West (CDs 3-4-7-8); Central East (CDs 9-10-11); Central West (CDs 12-13); East (CDs 14-15); West 1 (CD 16); West 2 (CD 17); North East; North Central; North West; and, Athabasca (these four areas comprise CD 18).

2.2 Population

Based on the Census of the Population, there were 976,615 people in Saskatchewan in 1996. The largest proportion of people were located in urban areas (51%), in particular Saskatoon and Regina (20% and 18%, respectively of the Saskatchewan population). A further 45% of the population lived in rural areas, and 4% lived on Indian reserves or settlements.

The urban, reserve and rural populations are unevenly distributed across the province (see Table 1 in Appendix A). Overall, in 1996, approximately two-thirds of the Saskatchewan population was located in the South East and Central East regions (31% and 29%, respectively). These regions include the cities of Regina and Saskatoon. Similarly, the largest proportion of the urban population was located in the South East and Central East regions (38% and 41%, respectively). The largest proportion of the rural population was located in the South East (26%), followed by the Central East and East regions (18% each). In contrast, the largest proportion of the reserve population (31%) was in the northern regions of Saskatchewan (including the North East, North Central, North West and Athabasca). The next largest proportion was in West 2 (15%).

³ Although the population for Lloydminster is less than 10,000 (population of 7,580 in Saskatchewan), it is defined as a Census Agglomeration (CA) together with the part of Lloydminster within Alberta. Therefore, in this report it is considered an urban area.

2.3 Aboriginal Identity

As shown in Table 2, Aboriginal people represented 11% of the population in Saskatchewan in 1996⁴. The proportion of Aboriginal persons in Saskatchewan is substantially higher than in many other provinces/territories. Only the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Manitoba (62%, 20% and 12%, respectively) had higher proportions of Aboriginal persons in the population. Across Canada, the proportion of Aboriginal persons ranged from less than 1% in Prince Edward Island to 62% in the Northwest Territories.

Not surprisingly, in Saskatchewan, the proportion of Aboriginal persons differed in urban, reserve, and rural areas. Aboriginal persons represented 9% of the urban population and 7% of the rural population. In comparison, they represented 98% of the population on-reserve.

When looking at various regions within Saskatchewan, the proportion of Aboriginal persons increases as one moves north. Whereas Aboriginal people represented 11% of the total Saskatchewan population, they represented only 2% of the population within the South West region⁵. There were also smaller proportions of Aboriginal persons in the South East, Central East and Central West regions (7% of the populations were Aboriginal). However, in the remaining regions, there were larger proportions of Aboriginal persons. In the East region, 16% of the population was Aboriginal, in West 1 and West 2 approximately one-quarter of the population was Aboriginal (22% and 26%, respectively). In the northern regions, Aboriginal persons represented 80% of the population. In particular, 95% of the population in Athabasca and 94% in North West were Aboriginal.

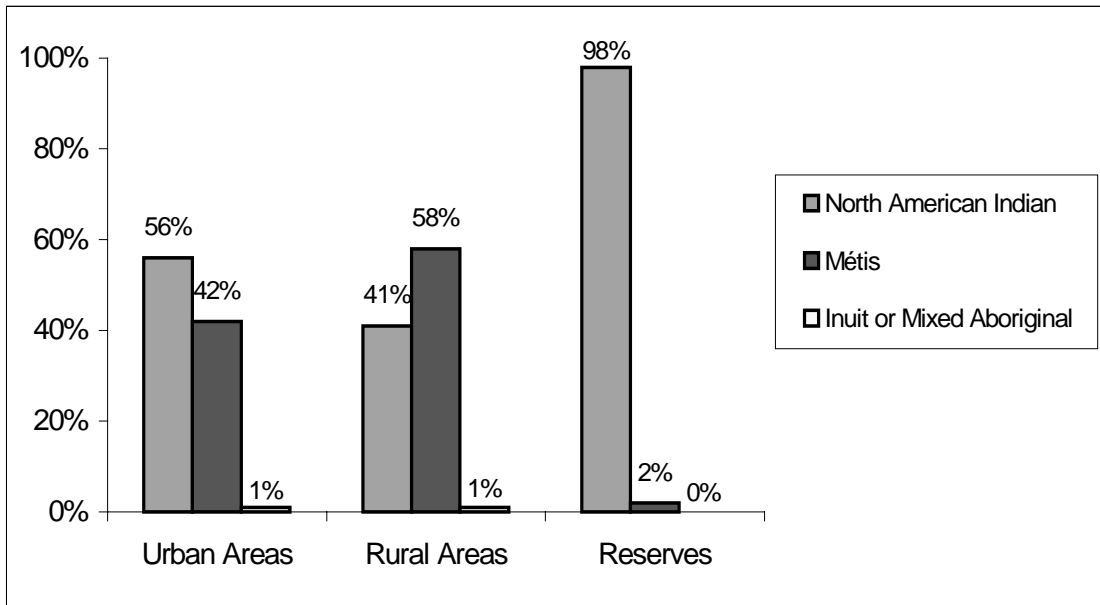
In the 1996 Census, the following combinations of Aboriginal identity could be reported: North American Indian, Métis, Inuit, and mixed Aboriginal identity. In Saskatchewan, two-thirds (66%) of the Aboriginal population was North American Indian. Another 33% were Métis, and less than 1% were Inuit or had mixed Aboriginal identity.

As illustrated in Figure 3, in urban and rural areas, there were fairly similar proportions of North American Indians and Métis. In urban areas, 56% of the Aboriginal persons were North American Indian and 42% were Métis. In rural areas, there were lower proportions of North American Indians compared to Métis (41% and 58%, respectively). However, Saskatchewan's reserve population was relatively homogeneous. Almost all Aboriginal persons on reserve (98%) were North American Indian (also see Table 2).

⁴ As noted in chapter 1, the term "Aboriginal person" refers to an individual who reported in the 1996 Census that they identified with an Aboriginal group, including North American Indian, Métis, Inuit, or mixed Aboriginal identity.

⁵ Two reserves in this region were added into the rural area because the numbers were too small to examine separately.

Figure 3
Breakdown of Aboriginal Population, Saskatchewan, 1996



Source: 1996 Census of the Population, 20% Sample, Statistics Canada.

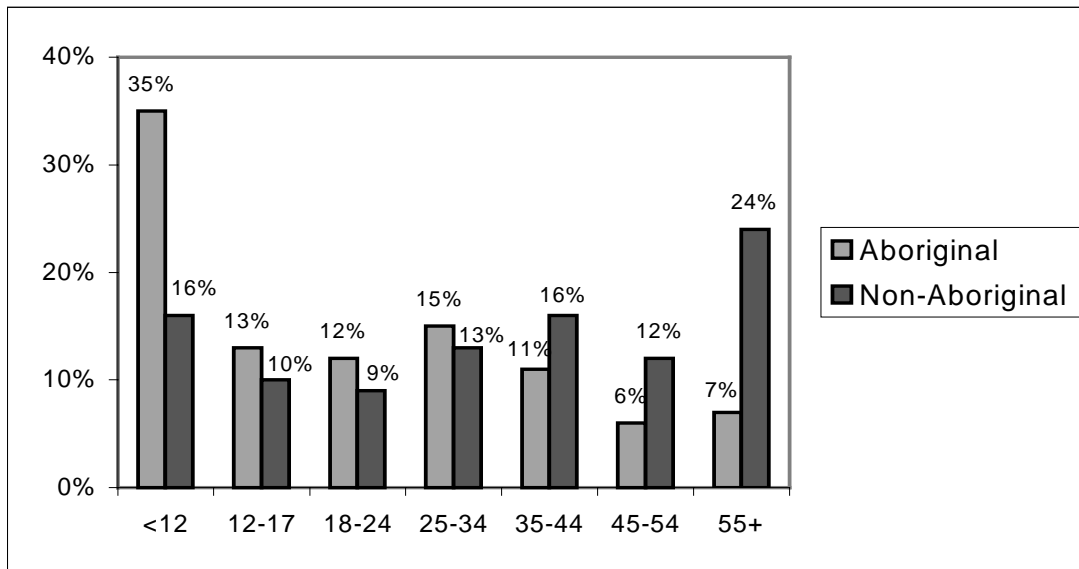
2.4 Gender

In 1996, there were fairly equal proportions of males and females in both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations (49% and 50%, respectively were male). This did not differ substantially in urban, on-reserve and rural areas. There were slightly lower proportions of Aboriginal males in urban areas (47%), as compared to on-reserve (52%) and rural areas (49%). Among non-Aboriginal persons, there were slightly lower proportions of males in urban areas and on-reserve (48% each), compared to rural areas (51%). These findings were similar across regions (see Table 3).

2.5 Age

On average, Aboriginal people in Saskatchewan tend to be younger than the non-Aboriginal population. In 1996, the median age was 19 for Aboriginal persons, compared to 36 for non-Aboriginal persons. As shown in Figure 4, approximately one-third (35%) of Aboriginal people were under the age of criminal responsibility (12 years of age), compared to 16% of non-Aboriginal persons. Further, the proportion of persons within the young offender age category (12 to 17) is slightly higher among Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal persons (13% versus 10%). This category can be expected to increase in future years as the younger cohort (under 12) ages. In contrast, the largest proportion of non-Aboriginal persons were 55 years of age or older (24% compared to 7% of Aboriginal persons).

Figure 4
Age Distributions for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Population, Saskatchewan, 1996



Source: 1996 Census of the Population, 20% Sample, Statistics Canada.

In general, these differences were similar across urban, on-reserve and rural areas and among the regions (see Table 4).

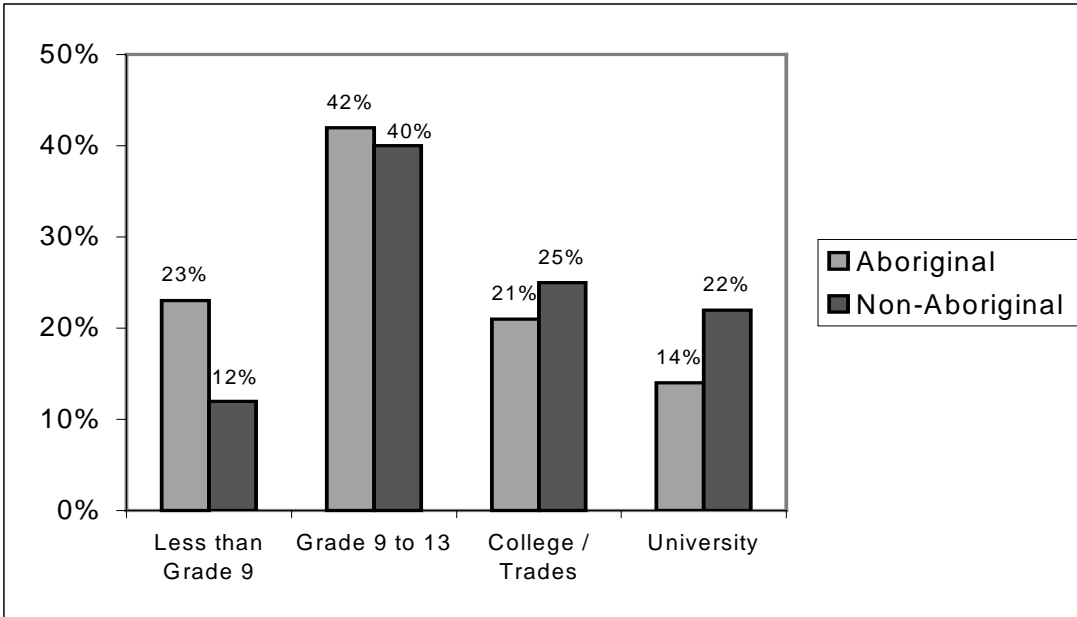
These differences in age between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons support findings from other reports (e.g., Trevethan, 1993; Wolff, 1991), and may be attributable to the higher birth rate and shorter life expectancies for Aboriginal people.

2.6 Education

As illustrated in Figure 5, some educational differences existed between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons in Saskatchewan in 1996. Overall, Aboriginal persons tended to have lower educational levels than non-Aboriginal persons.⁶ Almost one-quarter (23%) of Aboriginal persons had less than a grade 9 education, compared to 12% of non-Aboriginal persons. Further, fewer Aboriginal persons had attended university (14% versus 22% of non-Aboriginal persons). Similar proportions had grade 9 to 13 (42% and 40%, respectively) and college/trades instruction (21% and 25%, respectively). Since the Aboriginal people tend to be younger than the non-Aboriginal population, age may be a factor in these differences.

⁶ The analysis in this section refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university completed.

Figure 5
Highest Level of Educational Achievement for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Persons aged 15 and over, Saskatchewan, 1996



Source: 1996 Census of the Population, 20% Sample, Statistics Canada.

Differences in education level between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons were less evident in urban areas (Table 5). Both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons had higher levels of education in urban areas, however there were still larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal persons with less than a grade 9 education (14% versus 9%). In rural areas, 26% of Aboriginal persons had less than a grade 9 education, compared to 16% of non-Aboriginal persons. On-reserve, one-third of Aboriginal persons (32%) had less than a grade 9 education.

In southern regions, Aboriginal persons had higher levels of education than in the north. For instance, in the northern regions of Athabasca, North Central, North East and North West areas, over one-third (37%) of Aboriginal persons had less than a grade 9 education. In particular, 56% of Aboriginal persons in Athabasca had less than grade 9. In other northern areas, it ranged from 34% to 36%. In contrast, in the South East, South West, Central East and East regions, Aboriginal persons with less than grade 9 ranged from 14% to 18%.

Males and females did not differ substantially in educational level. Within the Aboriginal population, 25% of males and 22% of females had less than grade 9. Differences were primarily found in rural areas (28% versus 24%) and on-reserve (34% versus 30%). There were no differences in urban areas. Among non-Aboriginal persons, 13% of males and 11% of females had less than grade 9. Differences were primarily found in rural areas (18% versus 14%).

The above-noted educational differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons are not as large as was found in the past. According to the 1986 Census, about twice as many Aboriginal as non-Aboriginal persons in Regina and Saskatoon had less than a grade 9 education (Trevethan, 1993). Based on the 1996 Census, in these urban areas, although Aboriginal persons still had lower education levels than non-Aboriginal persons, this was less pronounced than in 1986 (13% versus 8% in Regina, and 14% versus 8% in Saskatoon).

2.7 Employment

As shown in Table 6, the percentage of individuals 15 years of age and over who were in the labour force⁷ (including employed and unemployed individuals) in 1996 differed for the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations. More than two-thirds (69%) of non-Aboriginal persons in Saskatchewan were considered to be in the labour force, compared to just over one-half (51%) of Aboriginal persons. On-reserve, fewer Aboriginal persons were in the labour force (43% compared to 70% of non-Aboriginal persons).

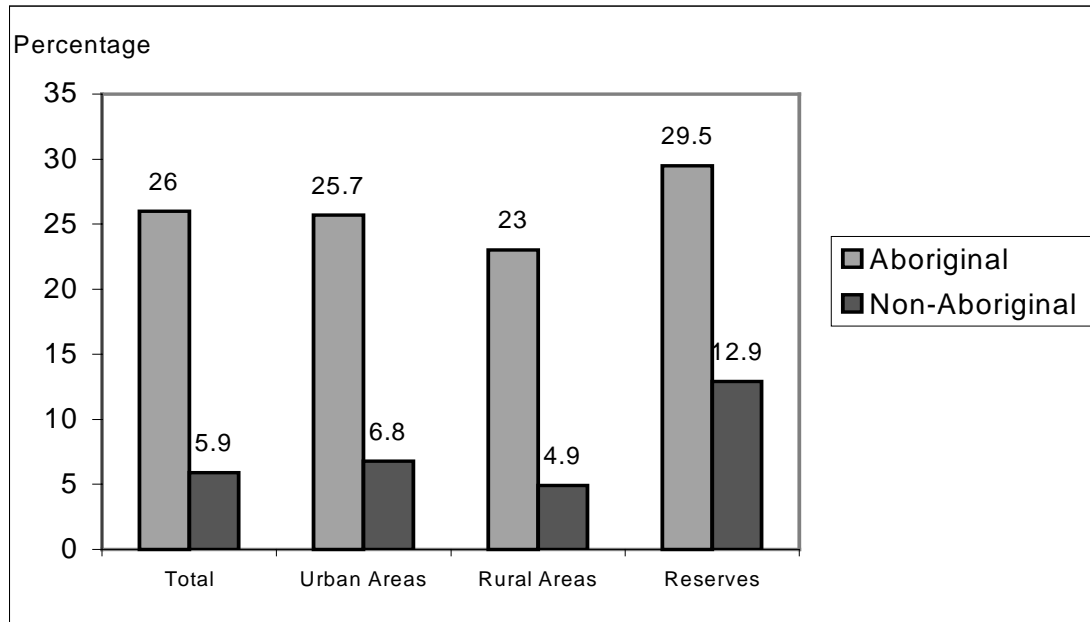
In southern regions, larger proportions of Aboriginal people were in the labour force than in the north. In the northern regions of Athabasca and the North East, as well as in the Central West, about 40% of the Aboriginal persons were in the labour force. However, in the South West, South East, and East regions, the proportion of Aboriginal persons in the labour force was higher (64%, 56% and 55%, respectively). In contrast, there were higher proportions of non-Aboriginal persons in the labour force in the northern regions, particularly in the North West and North Central (84%, and 82%, respectively).

Unemployment rates for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people differed substantially in Saskatchewan. The unemployment rate for Aboriginal people was more than four times that of non-Aboriginal persons. Among Aboriginal persons, the unemployment rate was 26% (meaning that 26% of the Aboriginal population in the labour force was unemployed), compared to 5.9% for non-Aboriginal persons.

As illustrated in Figure 6, this difference was more pronounced in rural areas. In rural areas, the unemployment rate for Aboriginal people was almost five times that of non-Aboriginal persons (23% versus 4.9%). In urban areas, although differences among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons were still substantial, they were less pronounced than in rural areas (almost four times – 25.7% versus 6.8%). On reserves, the Aboriginal unemployment rate was two times the non-Aboriginal unemployment rate (29.5% versus 12.9%).

⁷ The term “labour force” refers to all individuals aged 15 and over, excluding institutional residents, who were either employed or unemployed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day.

Figure 6
Unemployment Rate for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population aged 15 and over, Saskatchewan, 1996



Source: 1996 Census of the Population, 20% Sample, Statistics Canada.

The unemployment rate was lower for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons in the South West (13.8% versus 4.3%) and Central West (17% versus 3.9%) regions. It was higher for Aboriginal persons in West 1 (33.5%) and the North East (32.5%) regions. Differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons were most evident in the West 1 region, where the Aboriginal unemployment rate was almost 5½ times the non-Aboriginal unemployment rate.

Gender differences in unemployment rates were also evident in Saskatchewan. The unemployment rate for Aboriginal females was about 3½ times that of non-Aboriginal females (22.3% versus 5.9%). This ratio was similar in urban, rural and reserve areas, although rates varied slightly.

The unemployment rate among males, however, differed by area. Overall, the unemployment rate for Aboriginal males was almost 5 times that of non-Aboriginal males (28.9% versus 5.8%). These differences were most pronounced in rural areas, where the unemployment rate was almost 6 times higher for Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal males (26.7% versus 4.6%). On reserves, the unemployment rate was the highest for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal males (34.3% versus 16.3%). Similar to the ratio between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females in urban areas, the unemployment rate for Aboriginal males in urban areas was about 3½ times that of non-Aboriginal males (26.5% versus 7.1%).

2.8 Income

Differences in reported income between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons were pronounced in Saskatchewan (Table 7). The average income among Aboriginal people in Saskatchewan was about one-half (54%) that of non-Aboriginal persons. In 1996, the average income for Aboriginal persons was \$12,731, whereas it was \$23,431 for non-Aboriginal persons.

The differences in average incomes between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people were most pronounced on reserves. On reserves, Aboriginal persons earned 45% of the average income of non-Aboriginal persons (\$9,963 and \$22,312). It should be noted that non-Aboriginal people on-reserve are often employed in specific occupations (e.g., health care) which could explain these differences in average income. In urban areas, the average income among Aboriginal persons was slightly more than one-half (57%) that of non-Aboriginal persons (\$14,246 and \$25,157, respectively). In rural areas, Aboriginal persons earned an average income of \$14,165 compared to \$21,489 for non-Aboriginal persons (66%).

Differences in average income were most evident in the Central West and northern regions, where the average income for Aboriginal persons was less than one-half that of non-Aboriginal persons (45%). In the Central West, the average income for Aboriginal persons was the lowest in the province (\$10,462 versus \$23,172 for non-Aboriginal persons). In the four northern regions combined, the average income was \$11,930 for Aboriginal persons versus \$26,323 for non-Aboriginal persons.

The average income was higher for males than females in both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations. However, Aboriginal males earned approximately one-half (49%) the average income of non-Aboriginal males who reported income in Saskatchewan (\$14,360 versus \$29,299). Aboriginal females, on the other hand, earned almost two-thirds (64%) the average income of non-Aboriginal females who reported income (\$11,226 versus \$17,548). It should be kept in mind that the average income is based on individuals who reported receiving some income in the year in question.

As shown in Table 8, when looking at the source of income for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons in the province, the most common source was government transfer payments such as employment insurance, social assistance, child benefits, etc.⁸. Eighty-three percent of Aboriginal adults and 71% of non-Aboriginal adults in Saskatchewan received government transfer payments in 1996. However, a lower proportion of Aboriginal persons received wages and salaries compared to non-Aboriginal persons (52% versus 64%). Additionally, a larger proportion of Aboriginal persons received other income such as periodic support from persons not in the household, child support, alimony, etc. (35% versus 4%). Fewer Aboriginal persons received self-employment income (4% versus 19%) and investment income (4% versus 34%).

Some differences were evident among urban, rural and reserve areas. In particular, a very large proportion of Aboriginal persons on reserves received other income (83% versus 17% of non-

⁸ It should be noted that a person can have or report more than one source of income. Therefore, totals do not add to 100%.

Aboriginal persons). In rural areas, although not to the same degree, the differences were also notable (12% versus 3%). In urban areas however, there were no substantial differences in the proportion of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons receiving other income (6% versus 5%).

In terms of salary, the largest discrepancy between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons occurred on reserves. While 44% of Aboriginal persons received a salary or wage, this was the case for almost three-quarters (72%) of non-Aboriginal persons. In urban areas, the difference was also large (56% versus 70%). However, in rural areas, the same proportion of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons received a salary or wage (58% each). Finally, differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons in self-employment income were most noticeable in rural areas (6% versus 29%), compared to reserve (2% versus 5%) and urban (3% versus 10%) areas.

Differences in source of income were most evident in the Central West and Athabasca regions, where the proportion of Aboriginal persons reporting wages and salaries as a source of income was considerably lower than for non-Aboriginal persons. For instance, in the Central West region, a little more than one-third (37%) of Aboriginal persons reported wages and salaries as a source of income compared to 59% of non-Aboriginal persons. In the northern region of Athabasca, 44% of Aboriginal persons declared wages and salaries as a source of income compared to 96% of non-Aboriginal persons.

For government transfer payments, the proportions are similar across all regions of Saskatchewan: there were proportionally more Aboriginal persons reporting receiving government transfer payments compared to non-Aboriginal persons (see Table 8 for more details).

The proportion of Aboriginal persons reporting receiving other income was generally higher than the proportion of non-Aboriginal persons in most regions of the province. However, the proportion was highest in the Central West region (75% versus 3% for non-Aboriginal persons), and lowest in the South West region, where 14% of Aboriginal persons received other income compared to 4% of non-Aboriginal persons.

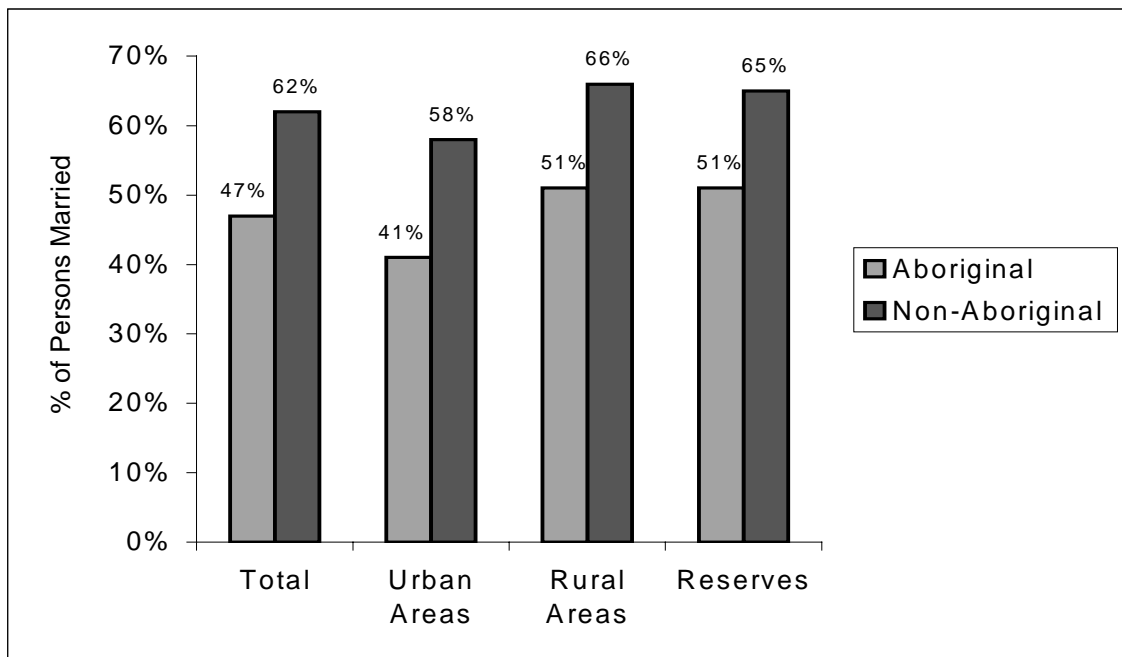
Across the province, lower proportions of Aboriginal persons reported receiving wages and salaries. However, in the South West of the province, slightly more Aboriginal persons reported receiving wages and salaries compared to non-Aboriginal persons (62% versus 60%). Additionally, the lowest proportion of Aboriginal persons receiving wages and salaries in the province was in the Central West region where slightly more than one-third (37%) of Aboriginal persons received wages and salaries compared to 59% of non-Aboriginal persons.

The proportion of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons receiving self-employment income and investment income were similar across the province: lower proportions of Aboriginal persons compared to non-Aboriginal persons reported receiving those sources of income in 1996 (see Table 8 for more details).

2.9 Marital Status

As shown in Figure 7, fewer Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal persons were married or living in a common-law relationship (aged 15 and over). Overall, 47% of Aboriginal persons in Saskatchewan were married, compared to almost two-thirds of non-Aboriginal persons (62%). This did not differ substantially in urban (41% versus 58%), rural (51% versus 66%) or reserve (51% versus 65%) areas (Table 9). This pattern held across the regions. These differences may be due to the fact that the Aboriginal population tend to be younger than the non-Aboriginal population, as shown in Section 2.5.

Figure 7
Percentage of Persons aged 15 and over who are married, Saskatchewan, 1996



Source: 1996 Census of Population, 20% Sample, Statistics Canada.

2.10 Home Language

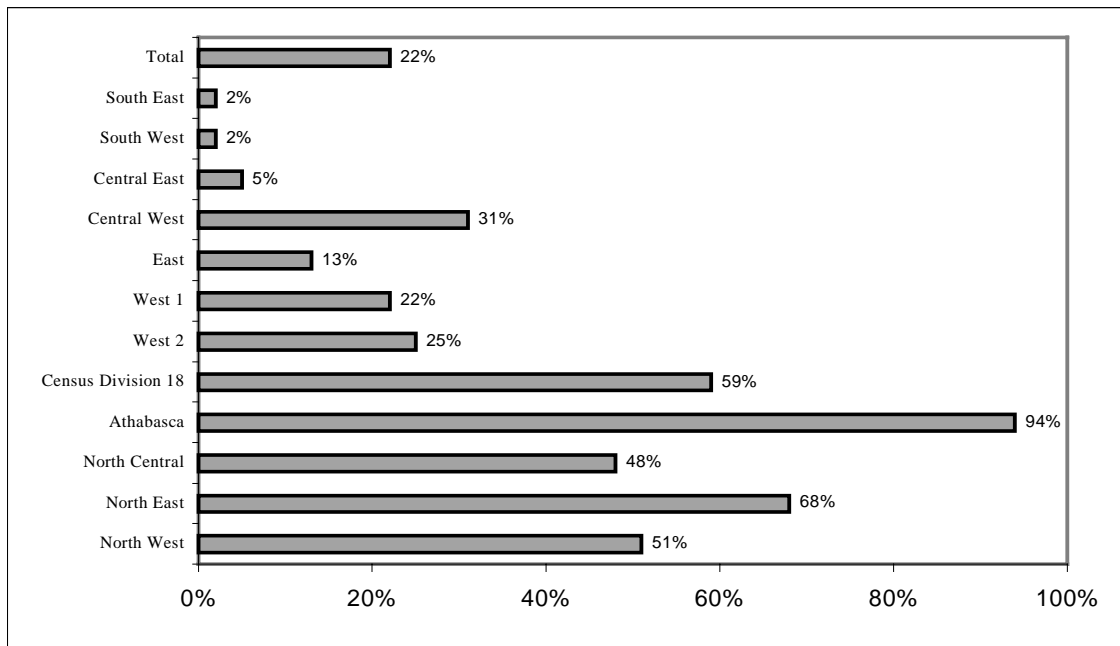
Overall, 22% of Aboriginal persons in Saskatchewan reported an Aboriginal home language⁹ (Table 10).

⁹ The term “home language” refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the Census.

There was considerable variation across the province. A very small percentage of Aboriginal persons in urban areas reported an Aboriginal home language (4%). In rural areas, this increased to 23%, and on-reserve, 41% of persons reported an Aboriginal home language.

As shown in Figure 8, the proportion of Aboriginal persons reporting an Aboriginal language was considerably higher in the northern regions of Saskatchewan. In the Central West, approximately one-third (31%) of the Aboriginal persons reported an Aboriginal home language. In the northern region, over one-half (59%) of Aboriginal persons reported an Aboriginal language as their home language. This was particularly evident in Athabasca, where 94% of Aboriginal persons reported an Aboriginal language.

Figure 8
Aboriginal Population speaking an Aboriginal Home Language, Saskatchewan, 1996



Source: 1996 Census of Population, 20% Sample, Statistics Canada.

2.11 Mobility

As illustrated in Table 11, non-Aboriginal persons were less mobile than Aboriginal persons. In 1996, 85% of non-Aboriginal persons in Saskatchewan were at the same addresses as the previous year compared to more than two-thirds (69%) of Aboriginal persons. Further, more than one-half (59%) of non-Aboriginal persons were at the same address as five years previously, compared to 37% of Aboriginal persons.

Aboriginal persons in urban areas were more mobile than those in rural areas or on-reserve. In urban areas, 57% of Aboriginal persons were at the same address as the previous year, and about

one-fifth (22%) were at the same address as five years previously. In rural areas and on reserve, about three-quarters (73% and 79%, respectively) were at the same address as the previous year, and almost one-half (44% and 49%, respectively) as five years previously.

Non-Aboriginal persons in rural areas were less mobile than those in urban areas or on-reserve. Eighty-nine percent (89%) of non-Aboriginal persons in rural areas were at the same address as the previous year, compared to 81% in urban areas and 66% on reserves. In the northern regions, there was less mobility among Aboriginal persons, but more mobility among non-Aboriginal persons. In Athabasca, North East and North West regions, about 80% of the Aboriginal persons were at the same address as the previous year. However, among non-Aboriginal persons, 47% in Athabasca and 70% in the North West were at the same address as the previous year. Interestingly, in the Central West region, a fairly large proportion of Aboriginal persons were at the same address as the previous year (79%).

3.0 Comparison of Crime on Reserves, Rural and Urban Areas

3.1 Introduction

This chapter examines crime in the province of Saskatchewan, comparing crime on reserves and in rural and urban areas, for 1997. Data for this section of the report were extracted from the aggregate Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey and detailed aggregate data on reserves and rural areas were provided by the RCMP.

This chapter examines various offence groupings as well as breakdowns for male/female and adult/young offenders. Offence groupings included violent offences, property offences, other *Criminal Code* offences, and federal statute offences¹⁰. A more detailed description of offence groupings can be found in Appendix D.

Urban areas (more than 10,000 population) in this chapter consist of the municipal forces of Estevan, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon. Reserves were grouped according to their respective RCMP subdivision (see Appendix C for a complete list of reserves included in this analysis). All other areas policed by a municipal police force or a RCMP detachment were grouped into rural areas (less than 10,000 population) according to the subdivision boundaries provided by the RCMP (see Figure 2 in Chapter 1 for a detailed map of subdivisions).

Since there were no substantial differences among the different subdivisions, the analysis for this chapter is based solely on the provincial level. The basis for comparison was reserves versus rural and urban areas. However, in subdivisions with no urban areas (e.g., subdivisions B, F and G), the comparison was done between reserves and rural areas. Consequently, the following similarities and differences among all three areas can be applied to most RCMP subdivisions.

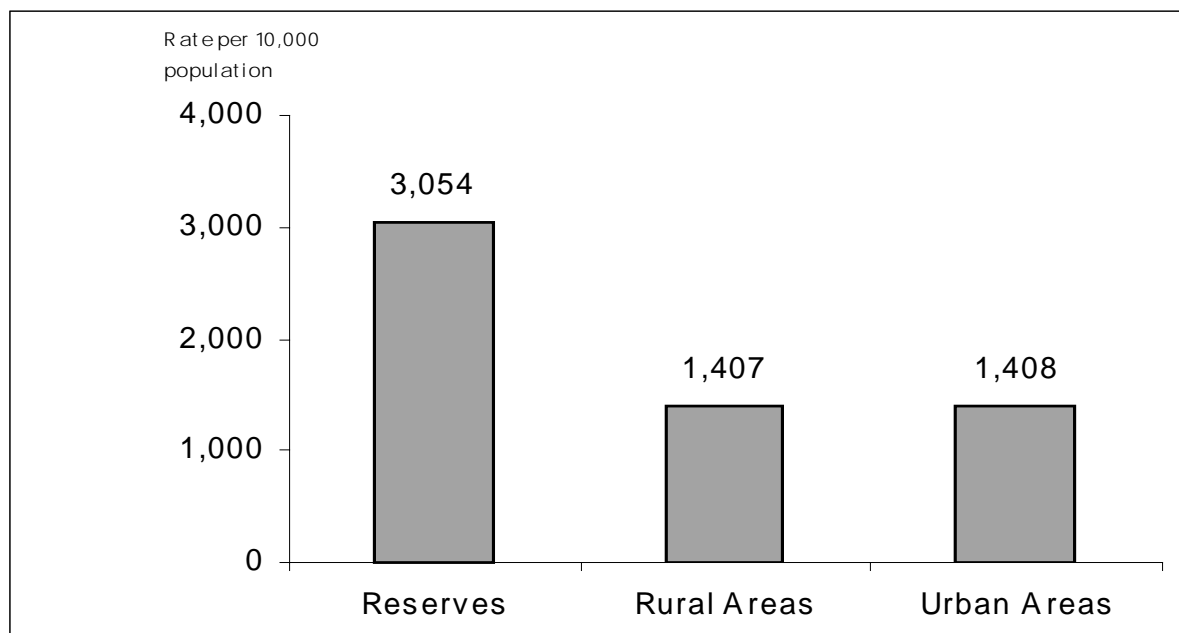
3.2 Crime Data

Crime rates in Saskatchewan in 1997 were higher than the national rate¹¹. In 1997, there were 1,472 offences per 10,000 population in Saskatchewan compared to 920 offences per 10,000 population nationally. Although the largest proportion of offences in Saskatchewan were reported in urban areas (49%), as illustrated in Figure 9, crime rates differed from one area to the other in Saskatchewan. Crime rates per 10,000 population were considerably higher on reserve (3,054) than in urban areas (1,408) or rural areas (1,407) (also see Table 12).

¹⁰ Violent offences include homicide/attempt murder, sexual assault, serious assault, minor assault, robbery and other violent assaults (such as abduction and kidnapping); property offences include break and enter, theft, fraud and other property offences (such as possession of stolen goods and mischief); other *Criminal Code* offences include offensive weapons offences, impaired driving offences, administration of justice offences and other *Criminal Code* offences (such as prostitution and dangerous operation of a motor vehicle); and federal statutes include drug offences and other federal statutes offences (such as Customs Act and Excise Act).

¹¹ It should be noted that rates were calculated using 1996 Census of Population data, as 1997 estimates by area (reserve, urban and rural) were not available.

Figure 9
Crime Rates, Saskatchewan, 1997^a



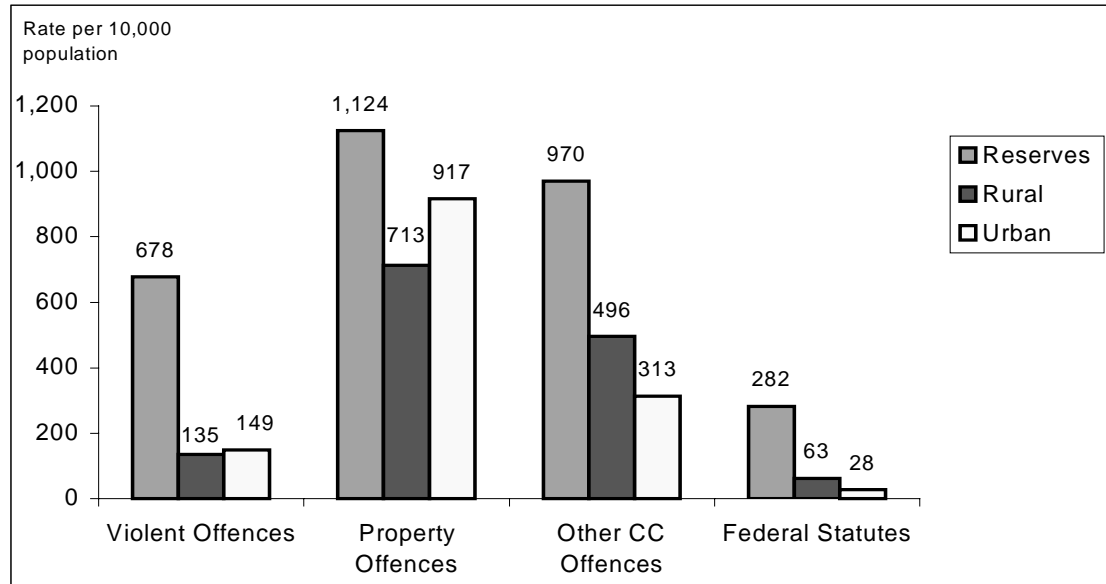
^a Rates were calculated using 1996 Census of Population data.

Sources: Aggregate Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (CCJS), Statistics Canada, OSR System (RCMP), and 1996 Census of Population.

The nature of crime on-reserve differs from that which characterizes crime in rural or urban areas. A much higher proportion of violent offences was found on reserves compared to urban or rural areas. As shown in Table 12, one-fifth (22%) of offences reported on reserves were violent offences, compared to 11% in urban areas and 10% in rural areas. On the other hand, there were substantially more property offences reported in urban areas (65%) compared to rural areas or reserves in Saskatchewan (51% and 37%, respectively). The proportion of “*Other Criminal Code*” offences (such as impaired driving offences, administration of justice offences and offensive weapons offences) was slightly lower on reserves (32%) than in rural areas (35%), but higher than in urban areas (22%). Finally, there were higher proportions of federal statute offences on reserves (9%), compared to rural (5%) or urban (2%) areas.

Another way of examining crime on reserves is through rates. As shown on Figure 10, crime rates for all offence categories were higher on-reserve compared to rural or urban areas. Violent offence rates were five times higher on-reserve (678 per 10,000 population) compared to rural (135) and urban (149) areas. For property offences, there were smaller differences between reserve (1,124) and urban (917) or rural (713) areas. “*Other Criminal Code*” offence rates were twice as high on-reserve (970) compared to rural (496) or urban (313) areas. For Federal Statute offences (such as drug offences), rates were almost five times higher on-reserve compared to rural areas (282 versus 63) and ten times higher than the rate in urban areas (28).

Figure 10
Crime Rates by Offence Category, Saskatchewan, 1997^a



^a Rates are calculated using 1996 Census of Population data.

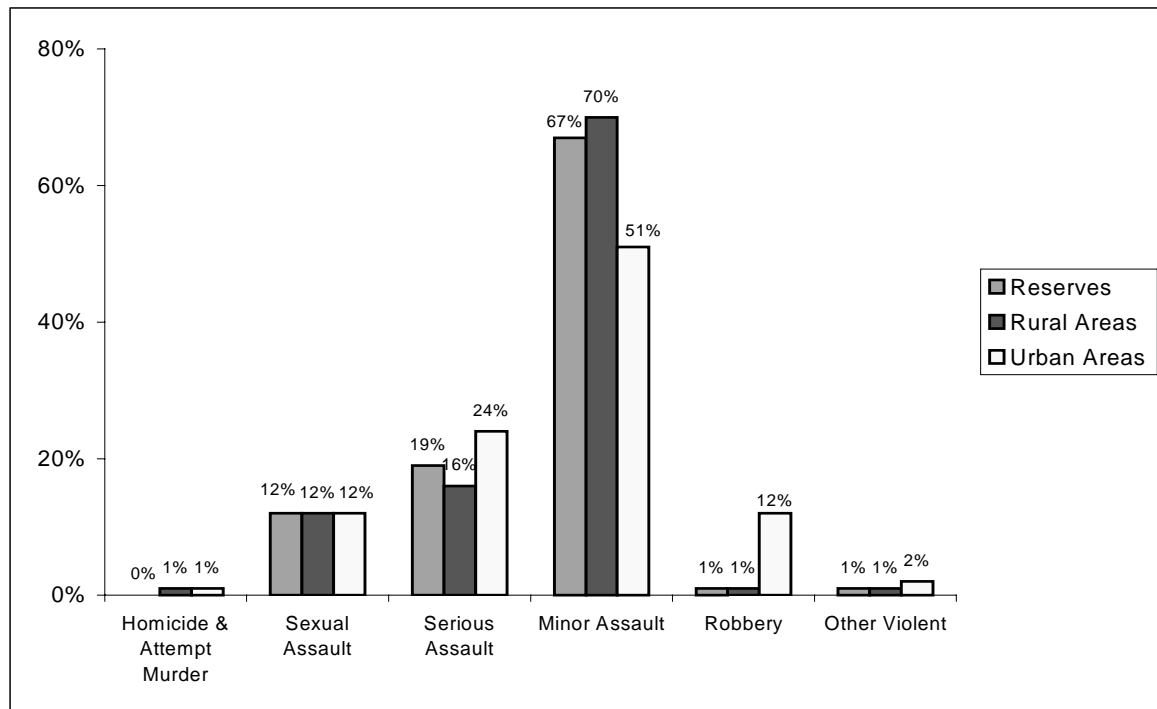
Source: Aggregate Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (CCJS), OSR System (RCMP), and 1996 Census of the Population.

3.3 Violent Offences

As noted above, there was a disproportionate percentage of violent offences reported on reserves in 1997. Twenty-two percent of all offences reported on reserves were violent offences compared to 11% in urban and 10% in rural areas. As shown in Table 12, violent offence rates per 10,000 population were significantly higher on reserves (678) than in urban or rural areas (149 and 135, respectively).

Figure 11 shows that the majority of violent offences reported on reserve and in urban and rural areas involved an assault (minor or serious). There were slightly more minor assaults in rural areas (70%) compared to the proportions of reserves (67%) or urban areas (51%). However the proportion of serious assaults was higher in urban areas (24%) compared to reserves (19%) or rural areas (16%). The proportions of sexual assaults in all three areas were the same (12% each) (also see Table 13). Robberies were more prevalent in urban areas: 12% compared to 1% in rural areas or reserves.

Figure 11
Proportion of Violent Offences, Actual Incidents, Saskatchewan, 1997



Source: Aggregate Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (CCJS) and OSR System (RCMP).

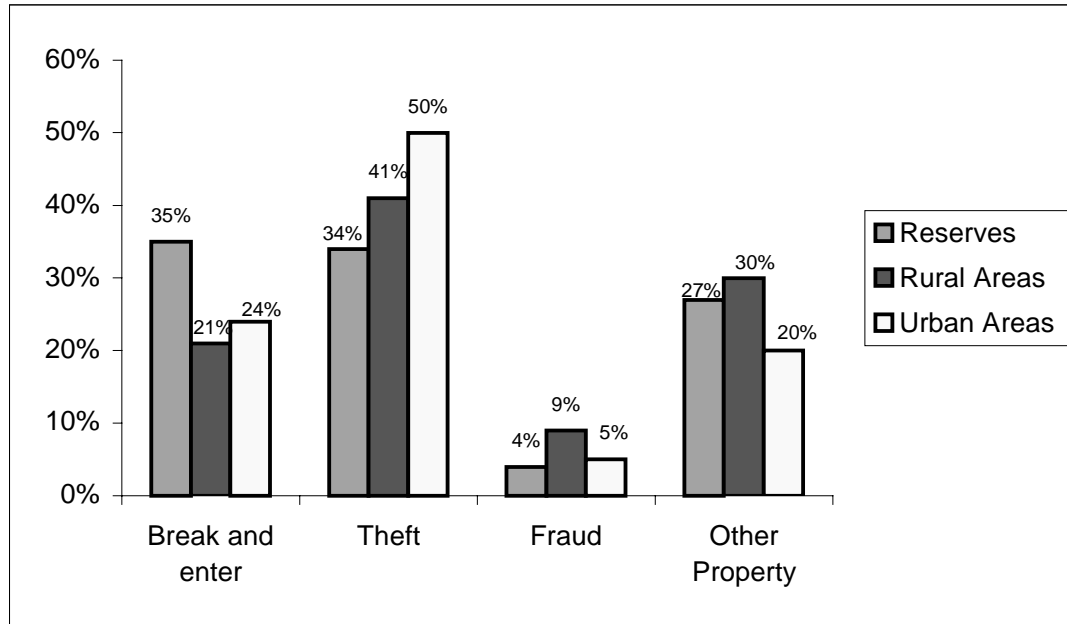
3.4 Property Offences

The proportion of property offences reported in urban areas (65%) was higher than the proportion reported in rural areas (51%) or on reserves (37%) in Saskatchewan. However, property offences rates per 10,000 population were higher on reserves (1,124) compared to urban (917) or rural (713) areas in Saskatchewan (Table 12).

Figure 12 shows that the majority of the property offences reported in urban and rural areas were theft (50% and 41%, respectively) while on reserves there were similar proportions of theft and break and enter (34% and 35%, respectively). A higher percentage of theft was reported in urban (50%) compared to rural areas (41%), and reserves (34%). In contrast, the proportion of break and enter reported was higher on reserves (35%) compared to rural or urban areas (21% and 24%, respectively) (Table 13).

There was a higher proportion of fraud offences reported in rural areas (9%) compared to urban areas (5%) or reserves (4%). Finally, almost one-third (30%) of all property offences reported in rural areas were other property offences (such as mischief). This proportion is slightly higher than that found on reserves (27%) or in urban areas (20%).

Figure 12
Proportion of Property Offences, Actual Incidents, Saskatchewan, 1997



Source: Aggregate Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (CCJS) and OSR System (RCMP).

3.5 “Other Criminal Code” Offences

“Other Criminal Code” offences include impaired driving offences, offensive weapons offences, administration of justice offences, and “other Criminal Code” offences, such as prostitution and trespassing (refer to Appendix D for detailed description of this offence category).

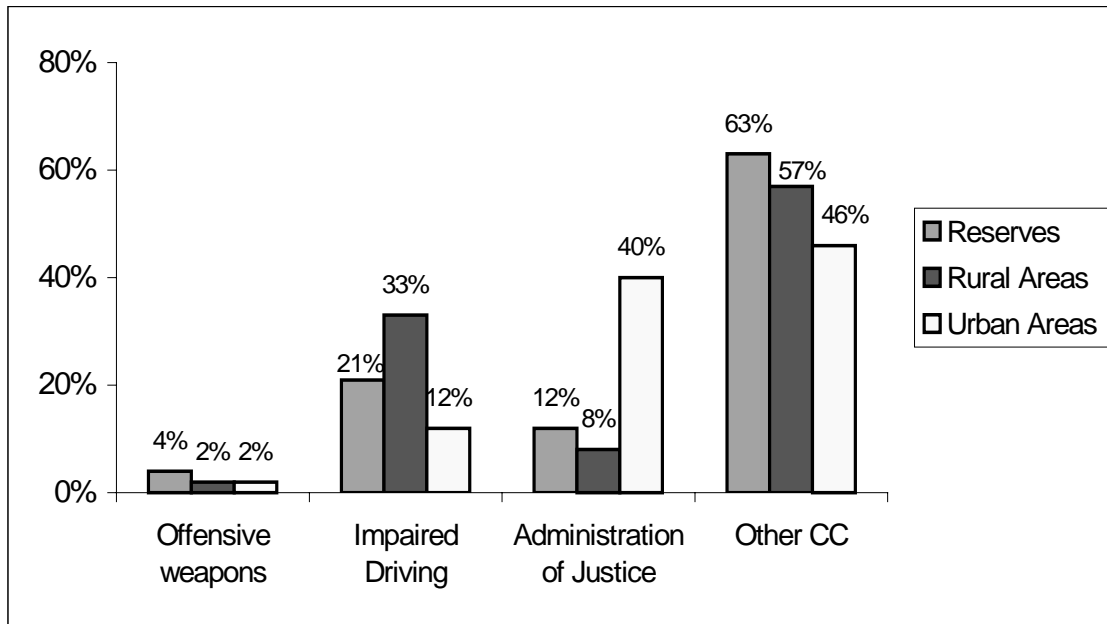
One in three offences reported in rural areas (35%) and on reserves (32%) were “Other Criminal Code” offences. This differs from the proportion reported in urban areas (22%). Offence rates for “Other Criminal Code” offences per 10,000 population were substantially higher on reserves (970) compared to rural (496) and urban areas (313) (Table 12).

Figure 13 illustrates that of all the “Other Criminal Code” offences reported in urban areas, almost one-half (40%) were administration of justice offences. This greatly exceeds the proportions on reserves (12%) and in rural areas (8%).

One-third (33%) of “Other Criminal Code” offences in rural areas were impaired driving offences. This proportion was higher than the proportion reported on reserves (21%) and in urban areas (12%). Finally, “Other Criminal Code” offences such as disturbing the peace and obstructing a peace officer accounted for almost two-thirds of all “Other Criminal Code”

offences reported on reserves (63%) and more than one-half of “*Other Criminal Code*” offences reported in rural areas (57%) (Table 13).

Figure 13
Proportions of *Other Criminal Code* Offences, 1997



Source: Aggregate Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (CCJS) and OSR System (RCMP).

3.6 Federal Statutes

In all three areas, federal statute offences comprised less than 10% of all incidents reported. Offence rates were higher on reserves (282 per 10,000 population) compared to rural (63) or urban (28) areas (Table 12).

There were substantial differences in the proportions of drug offences reported in the three areas. In urban and rural areas, drug offences accounted for one-half of all federal statutes offences reported (55% and 53%, respectively), compared to 10% on reserves (Table 13).

Of all federal statutes offences, between 45% and 90% were other federal statute offences such as offences to the *Immigration Act* and *Customs Act* (see Appendix D for list of federal statutes included in this category).

3.7 Accused Characteristics

Whereas the data examined in the previous pages provided information on actual incidents, the information provided in this section examines data on persons charged by the police.

3.7.1 Gender

Overall, 4 in 5 accused (80%) in the province were male (Table 14). However, there was a larger proportion of male accused in rural areas and reserves (85% and 81%, respectively) compared to urban areas (77%).

In Saskatchewan, the largest proportion of both males and females were accused of *Other Criminal Code* offences (45% and 43%, respectively). This was similar in urban (46% and 47%, respectively) and rural (47% and 39%, respectively) areas. On reserves, the largest proportion of males were accused of property and violent offences (31% and 30%, respectively) while for females, the largest proportion were accused of violent offences (30%) (Table 15).

As discussed in Sections 3.2 to 3.6, the largest proportion of incidents reported to the police were property offences, while when looking at persons, the largest proportion were accused of “*Other Criminal Code*” offences. This difference is because some offences are more likely to have an accused identified. For instance, some “*Other Criminal Code*” offences such as impaired driving offences and administration of justice offences are offences where an accused is more often identified.

As shown in Table 15, in urban areas, the proportions of males and females accused of different types of offences were similar. However, there were a few exceptions on reserves and in rural areas. For instance, on reserves, males were slightly more likely to be accused of a property offence than females (31% versus 26%). In contrast, almost one-fifth (19%) of females were accused of a federal statute offence compared to 12% of male accused. In rural areas, 38% of females were accused of a property offence compared to one-third (33%) of male accused. On the other hand, almost one-half (47%) of males were accused of an “*Other Criminal Code*” offence compared to 39% of female accused.

3.7.2 Adult versus Youth

Three-quarters (75%) of all accused in Saskatchewan were adults. However, in comparison to their proportion in the provincial population (10%), youth were over-represented among accused (25%). As shown in Table 16, the youth crime rate is slightly more than double the adult crime rate in Saskatchewan (1,052 versus 442 per 10,000 population). There was a slight difference in youth and adult crime rate on-reserve (1,517 versus 1,290), however, the youth crime rate was twice the adult crime rate in rural areas (739 versus 348), and almost three times higher in urban areas (1,331 versus 480).

Table 17 shows the differences on reserves versus urban and rural areas. In both urban (50%) and rural (53%) areas, the largest proportion of adults were accused of an “*Other Criminal Code*” offence. On reserves however, the largest proportion of adults were accused of a violent offence (34%).

In all three areas, the largest proportion of youth were accused of a property offence. Almost two-thirds of youth accused on reserves (65%) and in rural areas (63%) were accused of a property offence compared to 44% of youth in urban areas.

In the province, the youth crime rates for different offence types were consistently higher than the adult crime rates (Table 17). For instance, property offence rates for youth were almost five times higher than the adult rate (547 versus 114 per 10,000 population), federal statutes offences were three times higher (75 versus 25), while the differences were not as substantial for violent offences (126 versus 83) and “*Other Criminal Code*” offences (303 versus 220).

In urban areas, the proportions were similar to those described above. In rural areas, the only difference was found with “*Other Criminal Code*” offences where the adult crime rate was slightly higher than the youth rate (186 versus 151 per 10,000 population). On reserves, some differences were found. For instance, the rate for federal statute offences was almost six times higher for adults compared to youth (212 versus 38 per 10,000 population). Additionally, the violent offence rate (444 versus 251) as well as the other *Criminal Code* offence rate (403 versus 239) for adults was almost double that of youth. On the other hand, the property offence rate was four times higher for youth compared to adults (989 versus 231 per 10,000 population) (Table 17).

4.0 Urban Crime in Saskatchewan

4.1 Introduction

This chapter examines crime in the three largest urban centres in Saskatchewan (Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert) for 1997. Data for this section of the report were extracted from the incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR II) Survey. The profiles of accused and victims (for violent offences only) were examined, as were offence characteristics such as location of incident, use of weapons and use of alcohol and/or drugs during the commission of the offence. Offences examined include violent offences, property offences, drug offences, impaired driving offences, weapons offences, and “*Other Criminal Code*” offences^{12 13} (see Appendix D for definitions of offence groupings).

4.1.1 Socio-Demographic Data

The socio-demographic characteristics of the population of these three cities do not differ substantially from the data on urban centres presented in Chapter 2. Table 18 presents characteristics of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population of these cities and provides more detailed information on gender, age, education, language, marital status, mobility, labour force participation and income, and source of income.

As mentioned previously, Aboriginal persons represented 11% of the population of Saskatchewan in 1996. The proportion of Aboriginal persons in Regina and Saskatoon was lower than the provincial proportion (7% and 8%, respectively). However, in Prince Albert, Aboriginal persons represented 26% of the population.

There were slightly more females than males among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations in all three cities. Further, Aboriginal persons tended to be younger than non-Aboriginal persons. In 1996, the median age for Aboriginal persons ranged from 18 to 20 years of age in the three cities. In comparison, for non-Aboriginal persons the median ranged from 33 to 36 years of age.

Some educational differences existed between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert¹⁴. For instance, larger proportions of Aboriginal persons aged 15 years and over had less than a grade 9 education (between 13% and 14%) compared to non-Aboriginal persons (between 8% and 11%). Further, fewer Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal persons had undertaken university studies.

¹² *Other Criminal Code* includes offences such as administration of justice offences, prostitution, gaming and betting, disturbing the peace, obstructing peace officer, and other *Criminal Code* traffic violations such as failure to stop or remain and driving while prohibited.

¹³ Offences such as Bail Violations, Breach of Probation and Failure to Appear were removed from the groupings since the proportion of cases where Aboriginal status was unknown was significant (between 69% and 99%).

¹⁴ The analysis is based on the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university studies completed.

Overall, less than 10% of Aboriginal persons reported an Aboriginal home language in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert (2%, 5%, 8%, respectively).

Fewer Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal persons were married or in a common-law relationship in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert. Almost 60% of non-Aboriginal persons aged 15 years and over in all three cities were married compared to less than one-half of Aboriginal persons.

Aboriginal persons in these cities tended to be more mobile than non-Aboriginal persons. One-quarter of Aboriginal persons in Regina and Prince Albert (25% and 27%) and 16% of Aboriginal persons in Saskatoon were at the same address as 5 years previously. In comparison, this was the case for approximately one-half of non-Aboriginal persons.

Unemployment rates for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons differed considerably. In Regina and Saskatoon, the Aboriginal unemployment rate was almost 4 times higher than the non-Aboriginal rate (27% versus 7% in Regina and 26% versus 7% in Saskatoon). In Prince Albert, the unemployment rate for Aboriginal persons was almost 3 times that of non-Aboriginal persons (23% versus 8%).

Along with low employment rates, Aboriginal persons had lower average incomes. The average income for Aboriginal persons in these cities was slightly more than one-half the average income of non-Aboriginal persons.

When looking at source of income, smaller proportions of Aboriginal persons in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert reported wages and salaries and investment compared to non-Aboriginal persons. However, larger proportions of Aboriginal persons in these three cities reported receiving government transfer payments (such as employment insurance, social assistance, and child benefits) as a source of income.

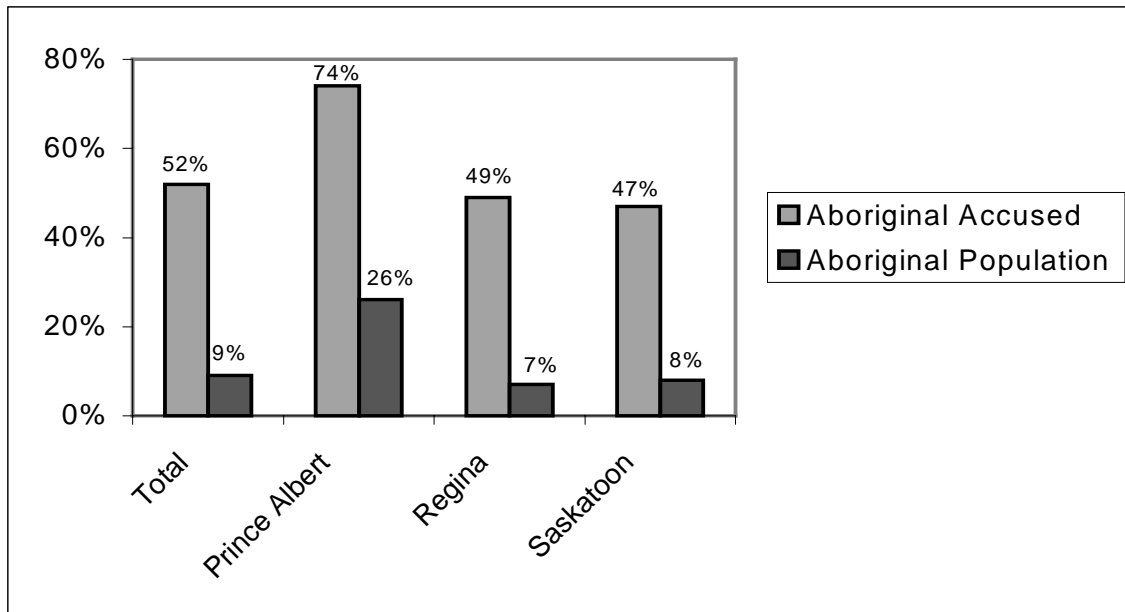
4.2 Accused Characteristics

4.2.1 Aboriginal Status

In 1997, Aboriginal accused were over-represented in all three urban centres compared to their proportion in the population. Of those accused with a known Aboriginal status, more than one-half (52%) were Aboriginal (Figure 14). The proportion of Aboriginal accused was considerably larger than their 9% proportion in the population (1996 Census of Population).

As shown in Figure 14, the proportions of Aboriginal accused exceeded their proportion in the population of each city. Aboriginal accused were most over-represented in Regina where the proportion of Aboriginal accused was 7 times higher than the proportion of Aboriginal persons living in that city (49% versus 7%). In Saskatoon, the proportion of Aboriginal accused was almost 6 times higher than their proportion in the population of that city (47% versus 8%). Finally, in Prince Albert, the proportion of Aboriginal accused was approximately 3 times higher than that of the Aboriginal population (74% versus 26%).

Figure 14
Proportion of Aboriginal Accused and Proportion of Aboriginal Population, 1997^{a b}



^a Excludes cases where Aboriginal status was unknown (Total 11%, Prince Albert 9%, Regina 12%, Saskatoon 15%).

^b Includes data from Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon.

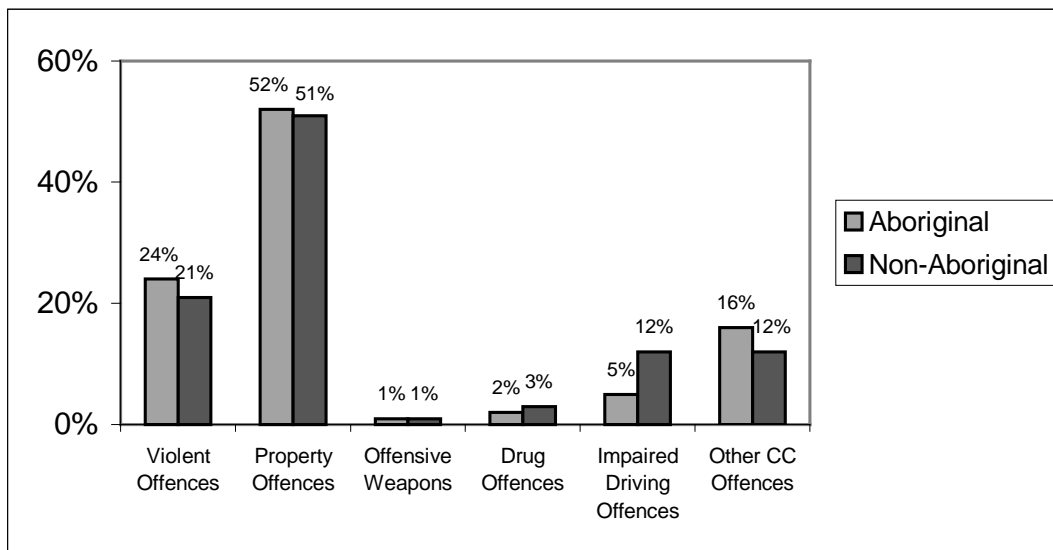
Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (1997), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics; and 1996 Census of the Population.

4.2.2 Offence Types

In examining specific offence types, as illustrated in Figure 15, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal accused were charged with similar types of offences. Both were more likely to be charged with property offences than any other offence type (52% and 51%, respectively). However, a slightly larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal accused were charged with other *Criminal Code* offences (16% versus 12%) and violent offences (24% versus 21%). On the other hand, a larger proportion of non-Aboriginal were accused of impaired driving offences (12% versus 5%).

Table 19 indicates somewhat similar patterns across the three cities. Unlike the other two cities, in Regina, the proportion of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons accused of other *Criminal Code* offences was the same (13% each). In Prince Albert, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal persons were accused of property offences (56% versus 48%), but similar proportions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons were accused of violent offences (19% and 18%, respectively).

Figure 15
Offence Types for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal accused, 1997^{a b}



^a Includes data from Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon.

^b Excludes cases where Aboriginal status was unknown (12%).

Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

When looking at crime rates by offence types, there is an important discrepancy between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal crime rates. Overall, the Aboriginal crime rate per 10,000 population for all three cities was 10 times higher than the non-Aboriginal rate (2,592 versus 238). The largest difference was found for other *Criminal Code* offences where the Aboriginal crime rate was 14 times higher than the non-Aboriginal crime rate (413 versus 29). The smallest difference was found for impaired driving offences where the Aboriginal rate was 5 times higher than the non-Aboriginal rate (142 versus 29). Table 19 provides a detailed breakdown by offence types and by city, where the differences are similar to that described above with one exception. In Regina, the largest difference was found in the violent offence rate where the Aboriginal rate was 15 times higher than the non-Aboriginal rate (887 versus 61).

Table 20 provides a breakdown of property offence types. As noted earlier, the largest proportion of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons were accused of a property offence. Among property offences, the largest proportions were for theft under \$5,000 (40% and 42%, respectively). Of those accused of property offences, proportionally more Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal persons were charged with possession of stolen goods (20% versus 13%) and break and enter (21% versus 14%). On the other hand, a larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal persons were charged with fraud (18% versus 7%). There were no substantial differences in the proportions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal individuals accused of other property offences.

With two exceptions, the patterns were similar across the three cities. In Regina, proportionally more non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal persons were accused of theft under \$5,000 (46% versus

37%). And in Prince Albert, there was a larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal persons accused of mischief (21% versus 10%).

As shown in Table 20, Aboriginal property offence rates for all three cities combined were 11 times higher than non-Aboriginal crime rates (1,340 versus 121 per 10,000 population). The largest difference was found in theft over \$5,000 where the Aboriginal rate was 19 times higher than the non-Aboriginal crime rate (56 versus 3 per 10,000 population). The smallest difference was found in arson where the Aboriginal rate was 4 times higher than the non-Aboriginal rate (4 versus 0 per 10,000 population). Similar patterns were found in the cities with a few exceptions: in Saskatoon, the largest difference was found in possession of stolen goods where the Aboriginal rate was 16 times higher than the non-Aboriginal crime rate for that offence type (233 versus 15). Additionally, the smallest difference in Regina was found in fraud offences where the Aboriginal rate was 3 times higher than the non-Aboriginal rate (73 versus 21 per 10,000 population).

Table 21 provides breakdowns for violent offences. Of those accused of violent offences, the largest proportion of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons were charged with minor assault (49% and 56%, respectively). A larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal persons were accused of robbery (13% versus 5%) and serious assault (29% versus 25%). In contrast, a larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal persons were charged with minor assault (56% versus 49%) and sexual assault (9% versus 4%). There were no substantial differences in the proportions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal individuals accused of homicide/attempt murder and other violent offences (such as kidnapping, hostage taking, abduction, extortion and criminal harassment).

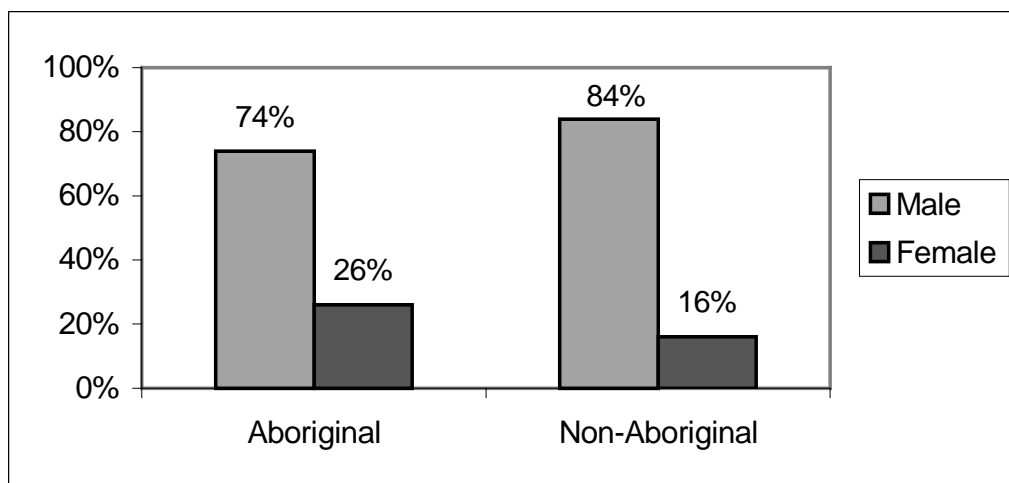
Patterns were similar across the three cities except in Saskatoon, where the proportions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons accused of sexual assault (5%) and serious assault (23%) were the same (Table 21).

As shown in Table 21, the Aboriginal violent offence rate was 13 times higher than the non-Aboriginal rate (626 versus 50 per 10,000 population). The largest difference between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal rates was found for robbery, where the Aboriginal rate was 41 times higher than the non-Aboriginal rate (81 versus 2). The smallest difference was found in sexual assault, where the Aboriginal crime rate was 7 times higher than the non-Aboriginal rate (28 versus 4). This was similar across the cities, with the exception of Saskatoon where the smallest difference in violent offence rates was found in other violent offences (such as kidnapping, abductions) where the Aboriginal crime rate was 5 times higher than the non-Aboriginal rate (16 versus 3).

4.2.3 Gender

Overall, in 1997, more than three-quarters (79%) of the accused were male. However, there was a greater proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal female accused (Figure 16). Whereas females accounted for 26% of Aboriginal accused, they accounted for 16% of non-Aboriginal accused in the three urban centres.

Figure 16
Gender of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Accused, 1997^{a b}



^a Includes data from Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon.

^b Excludes cases where Aboriginal status and gender were unknown (11%).

Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Table 22 shows that proportions of Aboriginal female accused compared to non-Aboriginal female accused in all three cities. Aboriginal female accused were most over-represented in Saskatoon (27% versus 14%). In Regina and Prince Albert, the proportions were slightly lower (25% versus 17% in Regina, and 28% versus 21% in Prince Albert).

Table 23 shows offence types by gender of the accused. Overall, males were more likely to commit a property offence than any other offence type. However, a slightly larger proportion of Aboriginal males were accused of a property offence than non-Aboriginal males (53% versus 50%). Additionally, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal males were accused of a violent offence (25% versus 21%). In contrast, a larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal males were accused of an impaired driving offence (13% versus 6%). For other offence types, the proportions were similar among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal male accused. For the most part, the breakdowns by city were similar. One exception was in Saskatoon, where the proportions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal males accused of a property offence were the same (52%).

The trends are different among females. Although females in general tended to be accused of property offences more than any other offence type, a larger proportion of non-Aboriginal females were accused of a property offence (60% versus 49%). On the other hand, a larger proportion of Aboriginal females were accused of other *Criminal Code* offences (21% versus 11%) such as obstructing a peace officer. For the most part, breakdowns by city were similar. However, in Regina, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal females were accused of a violent offence (27% versus 21%) (Table 23).

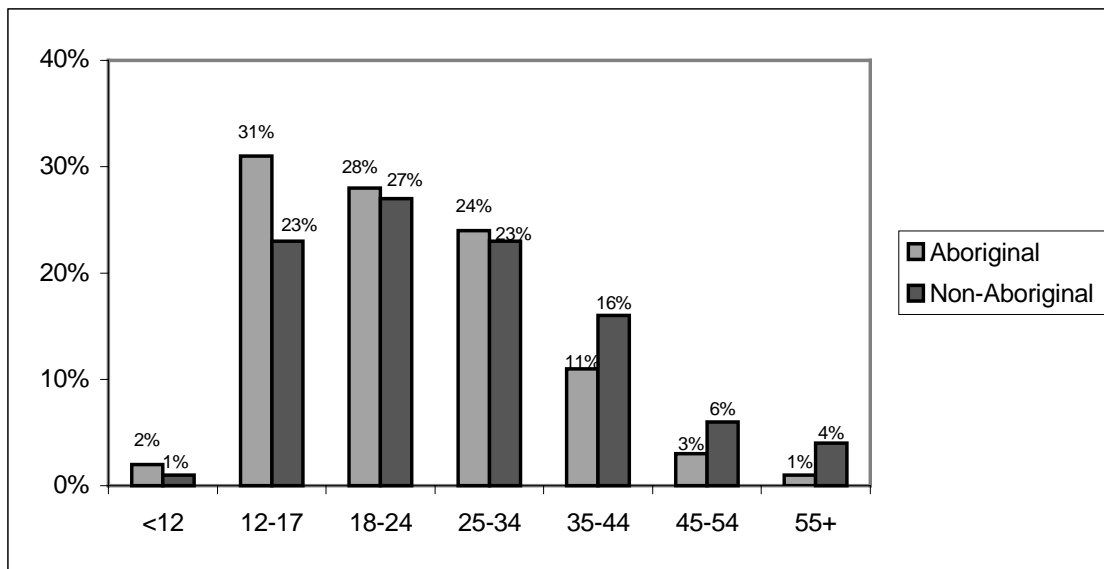
Offending patterns among Aboriginal males and females were similar. They were charged with property offences (53% and 49%), violent offences (25% and 22%) and impaired driving offences (6% and 5%) in similar proportions. However, a larger proportion of Aboriginal females than Aboriginal males were accused of other *Criminal Code* offences (21% versus 14%). While the most common offence types were similar for non-Aboriginal males and females, the proportions differed: a smaller proportion of non-Aboriginal males than non-Aboriginal females were accused of a property offence (50% versus 60%), but higher proportions of impaired driving offences (13% versus 7%).

4.2.4 Age

As illustrated in Figure 17, Aboriginal accused tended to be younger than non-Aboriginal accused. In 1997, 85% of Aboriginal accused were less than 35 years of age compared to 74% of non-Aboriginal accused. Further, where 31% of Aboriginal accused were 12 to 17 years of age, 23% of non-Aboriginal accused were in that age group. Breakdowns by city were similar (Table 24). This may be explained by the differences in age distributions of the Aboriginal population of the province, as was shown in Section 2.5.

Table 24 provides a breakdown of offence types for all age groups. Aboriginal accused were generally younger than non-Aboriginal accused for all offence types in all three cities.

Figure 17
Age of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Accused, 1997^{a b}



^a Includes data from Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon.

^b Excludes incidents where Aboriginal status and age were unknown (12%).

Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

4.3 Victim Characteristics

The incident-based UCR survey captures information on victims of violent crime. For the purpose of analysis, violent offences were grouped into the following categories: murder/attempt murder, sexual assault, serious assault, robbery, minor assault and other violent offences (see Appendix D for glossary). Table 25 provides information on selected Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal characteristics.

Victim data were not examined for Saskatoon because in 67% of the cases, the victim's Aboriginal status was reported as unknown.

4.3.1 Aboriginal Status

In 1997, Aboriginal people were over-represented among victims of violent crime in comparison to their population in the two cities. Although Aboriginal persons comprised 10% of the populations of Regina and Prince Albert combined, they comprised 42% of the victims of violent crime for that year (Figure 18). The Aboriginal victimization rate was almost 7 times higher than the non-Aboriginal victimization rate (685 versus 106 per 10,000 population) for those two cities in 1997.

In Regina, the proportion of Aboriginal victims was almost 6 times higher than their proportion in the population (40% versus 7%). The Aboriginal victimization rate was almost 9 times higher than the non-Aboriginal rate (870 versus 102 per 10,000 population). In Prince Albert, the proportion of Aboriginal victims was double their proportion in the population (53% versus 26%). In this city, the Aboriginal victimization rate was 3 times higher than the non-Aboriginal victimization rate (425 versus 136 per 10,000 population) (Table 26).

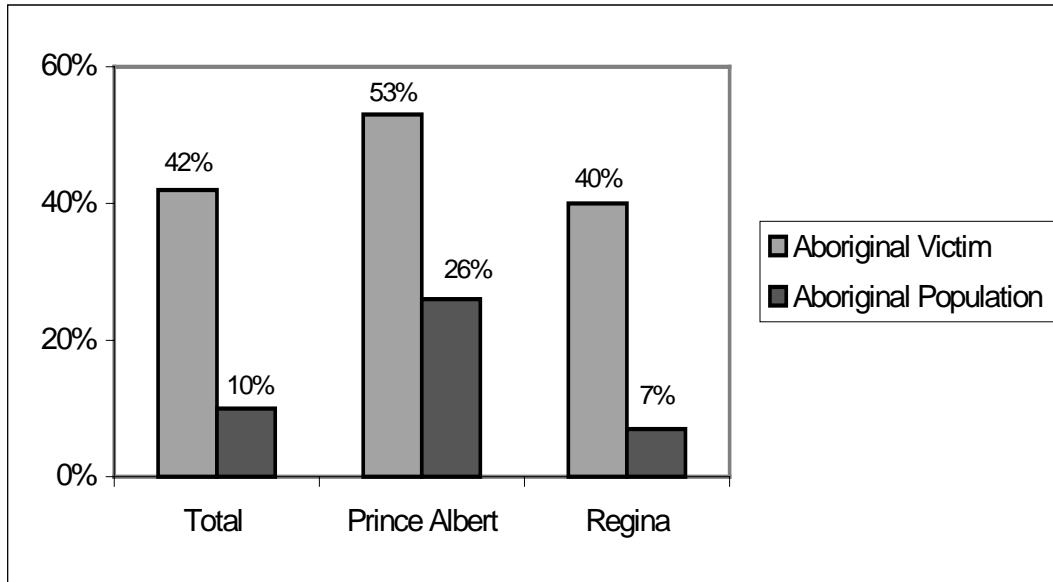
4.3.2 Violent Offence Types

Both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal victims were most often victims of assault (either minor or serious assault). However, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal victims were victims of a serious assault (34% versus 23%). In contrast, a larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal persons were victims of robbery (12% versus 4%) and minor assault (50% versus 45%). Similar trends were found in each city (Table 26).

4.3.3 Gender

A larger proportion of Aboriginal victims were female, compared to non-Aboriginal victims, who were more evenly split between males and females. More than two-thirds of Aboriginal victims (69%) were female whereas there were similar proportions of male (52%) and female (48%) non-Aboriginal victims (see Figure 19).

Figure 18
Proportion of Aboriginal Victims and Proportion of Aboriginal Population, 1997^{a b c}



^a Excludes incidents where Aboriginal status of victim was unknown (Total 12%, Prince Albert 5%, and Regina 13%).

^b Data from Saskatoon were excluded from this analysis because in 67% of the cases, the victim's Aboriginal status was reported as unknown.

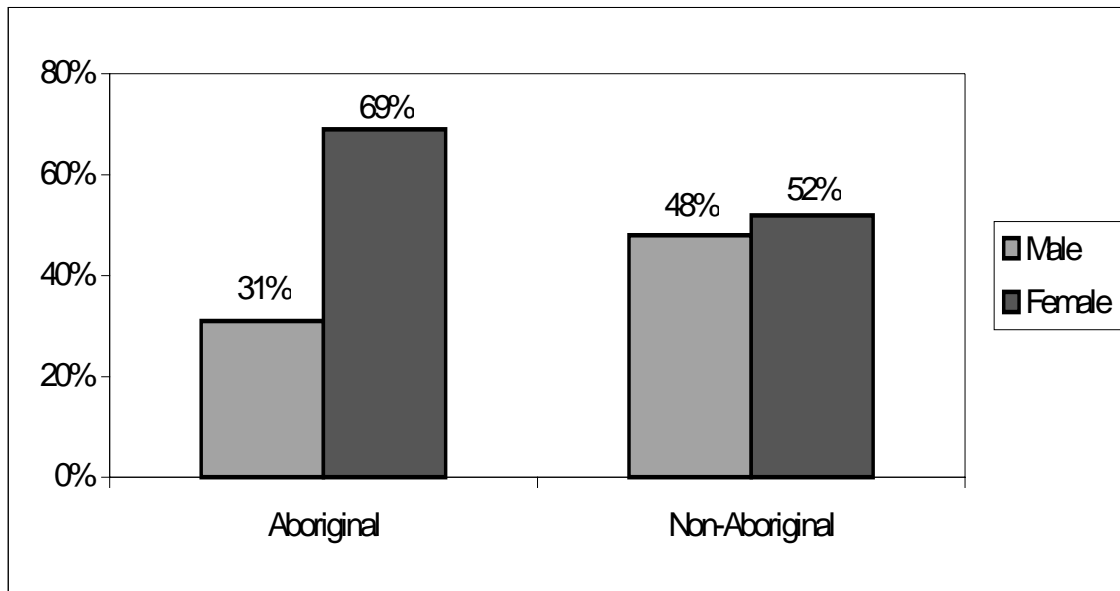
^c Includes data for Prince Albert and Regina.

Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

As illustrated in Table 27, the largest proportion of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females were victims of minor assault (51% and 56%, respectively). However, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal females were victims of serious assault (30% versus 17%). On the other hand, a larger proportion of non-Aboriginal females were victims of robbery (6% versus 1%). Breakdowns by city showed some differences. For instance, in Prince Albert, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal females were victims of sexual assault (21% versus 16%).

While the largest proportion of non-Aboriginal male victims were victims of minor assault (50%), the largest proportion of Aboriginal males were victims of serious assaults (43%). As shown in Table 27, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal males were victims of serious assault (43% versus 26%) and of homicide/attempt murder (4% versus 1%). A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal males were victims of minor assault (50% versus 33%) and of robbery (16% versus 10%). For the most part, breakdowns by city were similar to that found in the overall total.

Figure 19
Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Status and Gender of Victim, 1997^{a b}



^a Includes data from Prince Albert and Regina.

^b Excludes incidents where Aboriginal status was unknown (11%)

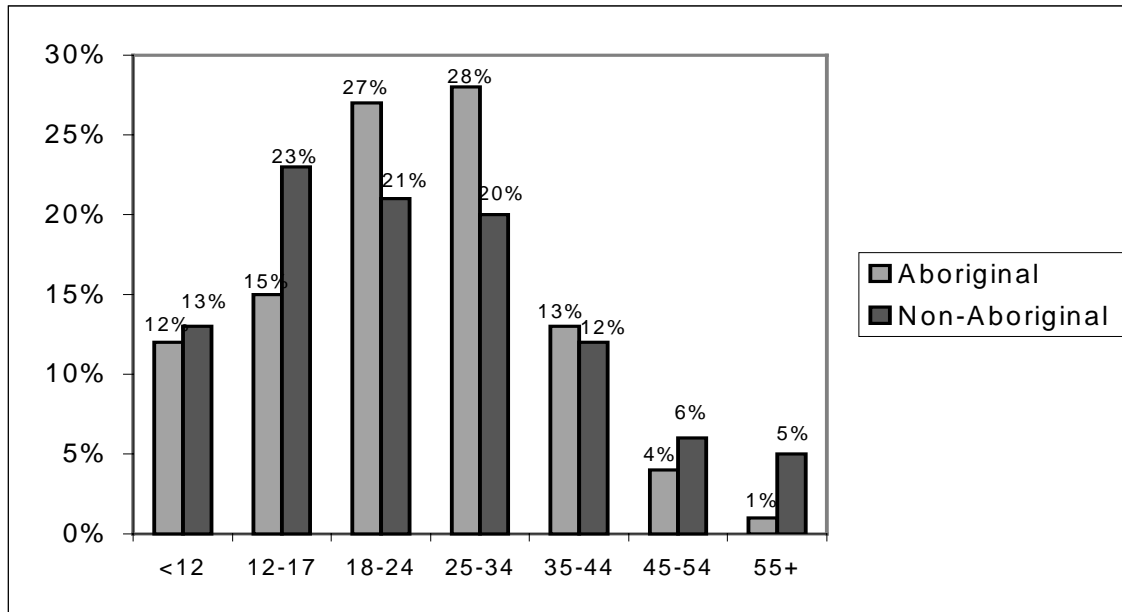
Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

4.3.4 Age

As shown in Figure 20, Aboriginal victims tended to be slightly older than non-Aboriginal victims. The median age for Aboriginal victims was 23 while for non-Aboriginal victims it was 22. Twenty-eight percent of Aboriginal victims in Saskatchewan were 25-34 years old compared to 20% of non-Aboriginal victims (also see Table 25).

In Prince Albert, the median age for Aboriginal victims was 23 years of age and for non-Aboriginal victims, it was 22. In Regina, Aboriginal victims were older than non-Aboriginal victims (24 years old versus 21 years old).

Figure 20
Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Status and Age Group of Victims, 1997^{a b}



^a Includes data from Prince Albert and Regina.

^b Excludes incidents where Aboriginal status and age of victim was unknown (11%).

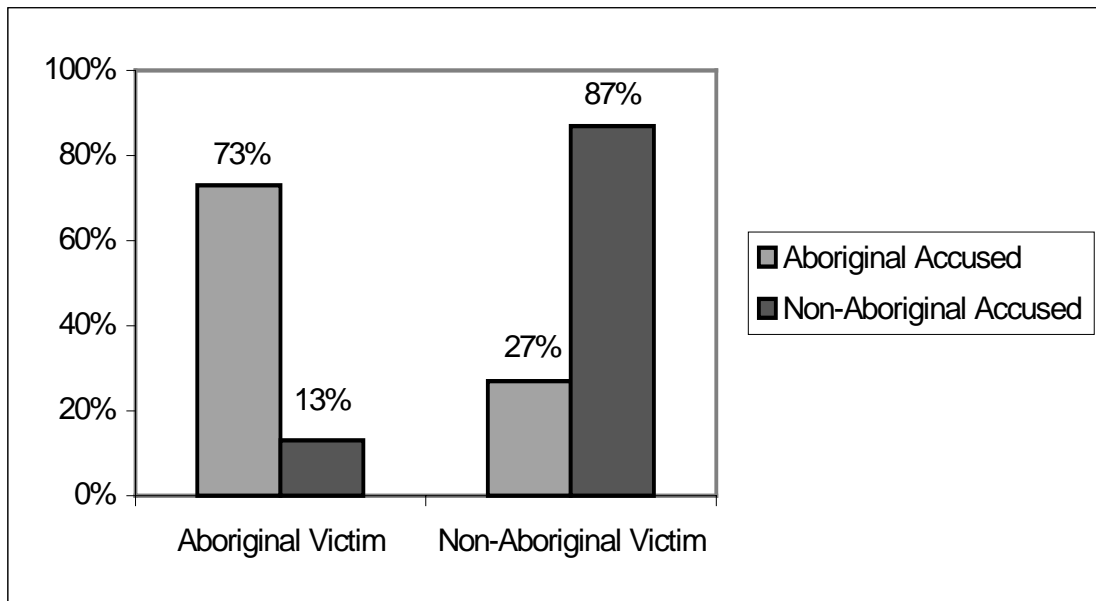
Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

4.3.5 Accused – Victim Aboriginal Status

In order to capture information on the Aboriginal status of the accused and the victim, data on violent offences were examined (only information on violent offences is available in the victim database). Additionally, it was necessary to examine incidents where one accused and one victim were identified in order to determine proper status.¹⁵ Figure 21 shows that Aboriginal persons were more likely to be victimized by Aboriginal accused (73%), and non-Aboriginal persons were more likely to be victimized by non-Aboriginal accused (87%).

¹⁵ This was done because some incidents may have involved more than one accused and/or one victim (approximately 10% of all incidents for both the accused and the victim databases). Consequently, in order to identify proper status for accused and victims, a sub-query was done to find incidents where one accused and one victim were identified.

Figure 21
Aboriginal Status of Victim compared to Accused, 1997^{a b}



^a Includes data from Prince Albert and Regina.

^b Excludes incidents where Aboriginal status of accused and victim were unknown (accused: 9%, victim 9%).

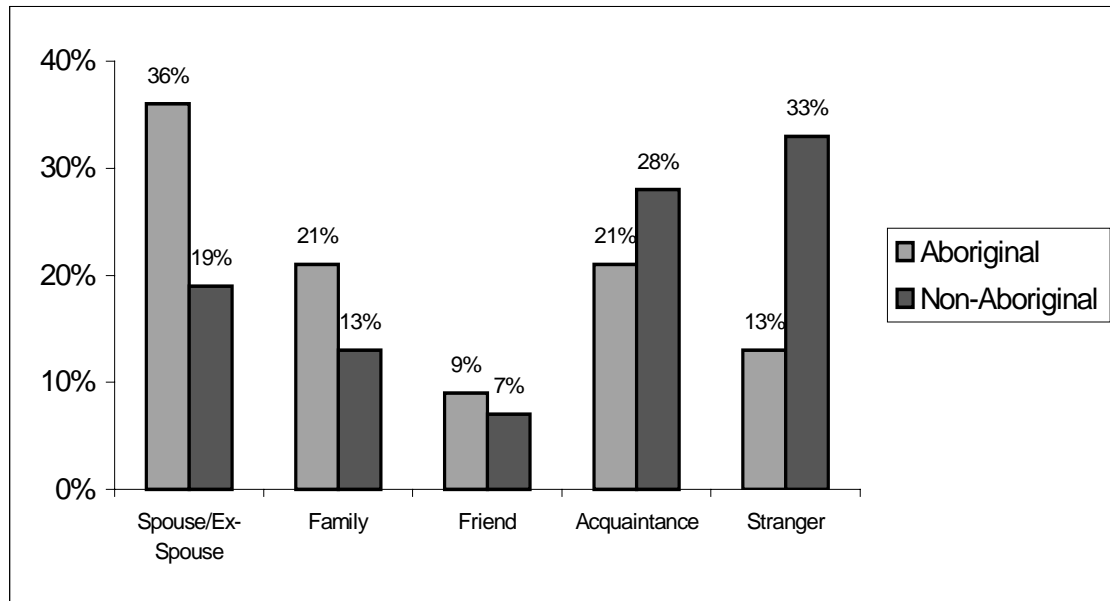
Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

4.3.6 Accused – Victim Relationship

As illustrated in Figure 22, the largest proportion of Aboriginal victims were victimized by someone known to them, particularly spouses or ex-spouses (36%) or another member of their family (21%). In contrast, non-Aboriginal persons were victimized most often by a stranger (33%) or an acquaintance (28%). Furthermore, more Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal victims were living with the accused: slightly more than one-third (35%) of Aboriginal victims compared to 21% of non-Aboriginal victims. Similar patterns were found in both cities (also see Table 25).

These results may be due in part to the fact that there were larger proportions of Aboriginal female victims compared to male victims. Female victims tend to be victimized more often by someone they know, whereas males tend to be victimized more often by strangers (Janhevich, 1998; Trevethan & Samagh, 1992).

Figure 22
Relationship of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Accused to Victim, 1997^{a b}



^a Includes data from Prince Albert and Regina.

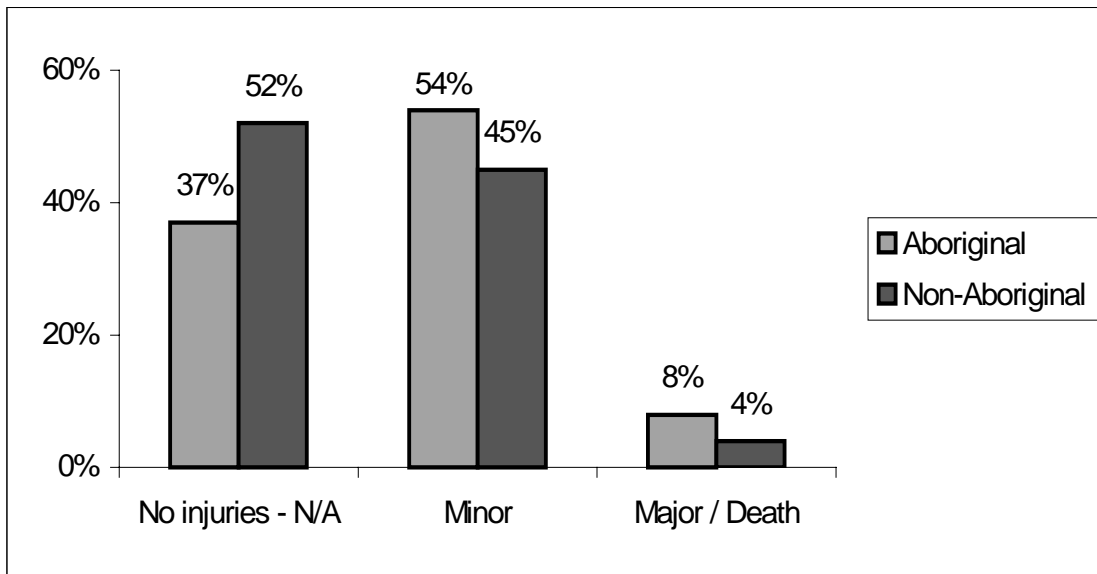
^b Excludes incidents where Aboriginal status and relationship to victims were unknown (19%).

Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

4.3.7 Injury to the Victim

Aboriginal victims are more likely than non-Aboriginal victims to suffer some form of physical injury. Figure 23 shows that a larger proportion of Aboriginal victims (62%) suffered some form of physical injury (minor, major or death) compared to non-Aboriginal victims (49%). The majority of injuries to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal victims were reported as minor. However, almost one Aboriginal victim in ten (8%) suffered major injuries, compared to 4% of non-Aboriginal victims. The two cities reported similar findings (Table 25).

Figure 23
Level of Injury for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Victims, 1997^{a b}



^a Includes data from Prince Albert and Regina.

^b Excludes incidents where Aboriginal status and level of injury were unknown (16%)

Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

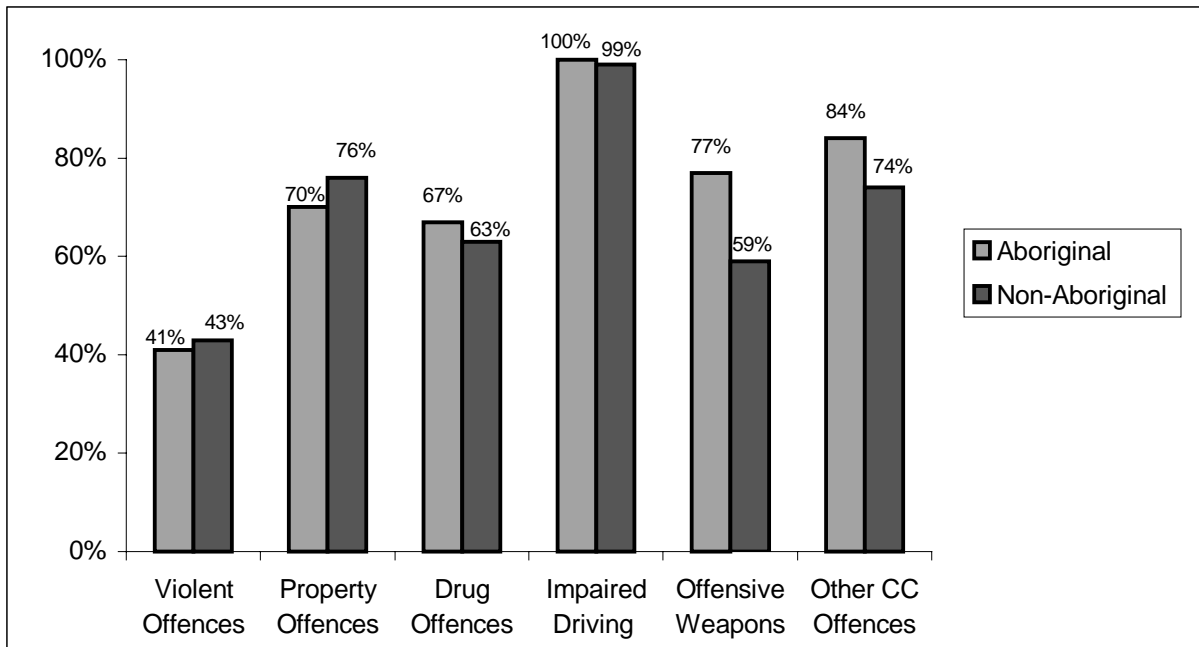
4.4 Offence Characteristics

4.4.1 Location of Incident

As shown in Table 28, the majority of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal accused committed offences in non-residential areas (67% for Aboriginal accused and 71% for non-Aboriginal accused).¹⁶ Figure 24 shows the proportion of offences committed in non-residential areas. However, more than one-half of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons accused of committing violent offences committed them in private or commercial residences (59% and 57%, respectively): more violent offences occurred in private residences (such as households). Similar patterns were found across the three cities (Table 28).

¹⁶ Such as commercial/corporate places, parking lots, schools, public institutions, public transportation and connected facilities, streets, roads, highways and open areas.

Figure 24
Proportion of Incidents Occurring in Non-Residential^a Areas, 1997^{b c}



^a Such as commercial places, parking lots, schools, public institutions, public transportation and connected facilities, streets, roads, highways, and open areas (lakes, rivers, etc.).

^b Includes data from Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon.

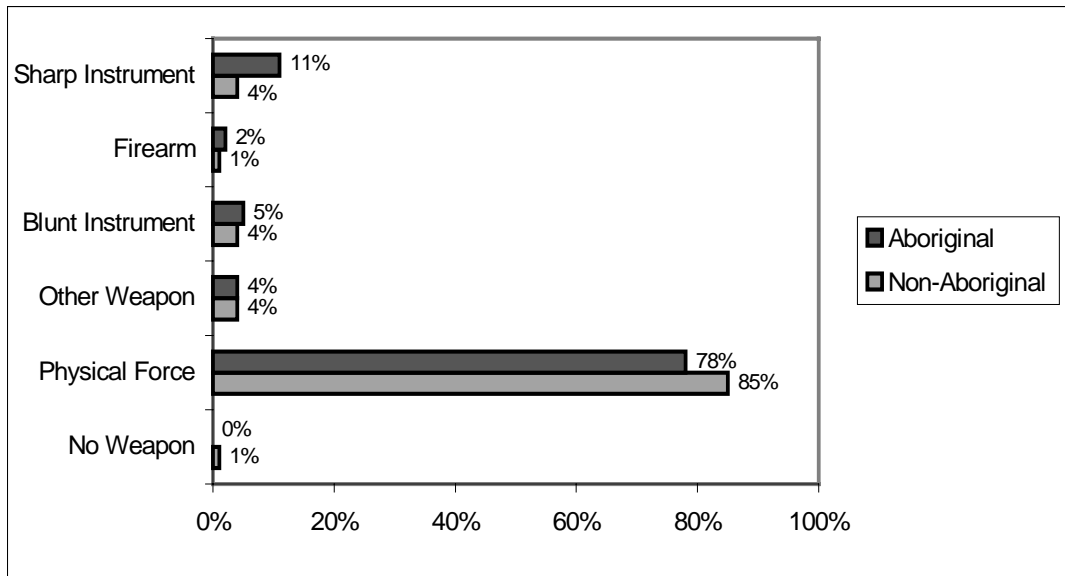
^c Excludes incidents where Aboriginal status and location of incident were unknown (14%).

Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

4.4.2 Use of Weapons

Information on most serious weapon used is captured only for violent offences. One in five violent offences reported to the police involved the use of a weapon. A larger proportion of Aboriginal accused used a weapon in the commission of an offence compared to non-Aboriginal accused (22% versus 13%). As shown in Figure 25, a larger proportion of Aboriginal accused used a sharp instrument (11%) such as a knife compared to non-Aboriginal accused (4%). For other types of weapons, there were no significant differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal accused. However, a larger proportion of non-Aboriginal accused used physical force in the commission of an offence (85%) compared to Aboriginal accused (78%). Table 29 indicates similar findings in all three cities.

Figure 25
Use of Weapons by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Accused, 1997^{a b}



^a Includes data from Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon.

^b Excludes incidents where Aboriginal status and use of weapons were unknown (15%).

Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

4.4.3 Alcohol and / or Drug Consumption

Overall, drugs and/or alcohol were present in a small proportion of offences.¹⁷ Based on police reporting of this information, 8% of offences committed by Aboriginal accused involved the consumption of alcohol and/or drugs prior to the incident. This was the case for 4% of offences committed by non-Aboriginal accused (Table 30). In particular, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal accused were reported to have used alcohol and/or drugs prior to the commission of a violent offence (30% versus 15%).

The findings in Regina and Saskatoon were similar to those described above.

¹⁷ Data from Prince Albert were removed from this analysis due to a large proportion of incidents where the field containing that information was left blank.

5.0 Conclusion

The findings in this report indicate that Aboriginal persons in Saskatchewan are over-represented among those charged with criminal offences. While the Aboriginal population represents 10% of the population of Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon, one-half of those accused, and almost one-half of those victimized were Aboriginal. Further, although major offence types differed on reserve, in urban and rural areas, crime rates on reserves were double those in urban and rural areas. These findings support previous reports which have found higher levels of Aboriginal involvement in crime (Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, 1996).

These differences in Aboriginal involvement in the criminal justice system may be attributed to several socio-demographic variables presented in Chapter 2. The Aboriginal population is generally younger than non-Aboriginal population, has lower educational levels, has more than four times the unemployment rate of non-Aboriginal persons, and has substantially lower incomes than non-Aboriginal persons. These differences may be associated with an increased risk of criminal behaviour, or with higher chances of victimization.

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Appendix A – 1996 Census Tables

1. Population Counts, Reserves, Urban and Rural Areas, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan, 1996
2. Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population in Urban, Rural and Reserve Areas, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan, 1996
3. Male Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan, 1996
4. Age Distributions among Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan, 1996
5. Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Persons aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan, 1996
6. Labour Force Participation for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population for Persons aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan, 1996
7. Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population aged 15 and over with Income, Average and Median Income, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan, 1996
8. Source of Income for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan, 1996
9. Marital Status of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan, 1996
10. Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Home Languages, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan, 1996
11. Mobility of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan, 1996

Table 1
Population Counts, Reserves, Urban and Rural Areas by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan, 1996^{1 2}

GEOGRAPHY	Total Population		Urban Population		Reserve Population		Rural Population	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Saskatchewan	976,615	100%	497,375	100%	38,350	100%	440,995	100%
South East (1-2-5-6)	307,015	31%	189,000	38%	5,220	14%	112,795	26%
South West (3-4-7-8)	107,695	11%	46,620	9%	-	-	61,075	14%
Central East (9-10-11)	287,585	29%	206,075	41%	3,455	9%	78,055	18%
Central West (12-13)	48,685	5%	-	-	2,535	7%	46,160	10%
East (14-15)	119,065	12%	34,240	7%	5,105	13%	79,710	18%
West 1 (16)	37,175	4%	13,840	3%	4,405	11%	18,930	4%
West 2 (17)	38,305	4%	7,595	2%	5,865	15%	24,835	6%
Census Division 18	31,185	3%	-	-	11,760	31%	19,425	4%
Athabasca	2,855	9%	-	-	2,620	22%	235	1%
North Central	9,910	32%	-	-	4,060	35%	5,850	30%
North East	8,340	27%	-	-	2,485	21%	5,850	30%
North West	10,085	32%	-	-	2,590	22%	7,495	39%

¹ Refers to non-institutional data only.

² Due to missing data and rounding, not all totals will match total population.

-nil or zero.

Source: 1996 Census of the Population, 20% Sample, Statistics Canada.

Table 2
Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population in Urban, Rural and Reserve Areas, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Total Population N	Aboriginal Identity						Non-Aboriginal Identity	
		Total Aboriginal		NA Indian	Métis	Inuit Total	Mixed Aboriginal	Total	
		N	%	%	%	%	%	N	%
Saskatchewan									
Total	976,615	109,540	11%	66%	33%	-	1%	867,070	89%
Urban	497,375	43,005	9%	56%	42%	-	1%	454,365	91%
Reserves	38,350	37,610	98%	98%	2%	-	-	740	2%
Rural	440,995	29,010	7%	41%	58%	-	1%	411,980	93%
South East (1-2-5-6)									
Total	307,015	21,105	7%	69%	30%	-	1%	285,910	93%
Urban	189,000	13,165	7%	63%	36%	-	1%	175,835	93%
Reserves	5,220	5,050	97%	99%	1%	-	-	175	3%
Rural	112,795	2,900	3%	49%	50%	-	1%	109,900	97%
South West (3-4-7-8)									
Total	107,695	1,885	2%	36%	62%	-	1%	105,815	98%
Urban	46,620	1,100	2%	29%	70%	-	-	45,520	98%
Rural	61,075	785	1%	46%	52%	-	3%	60,290	99%
Central East (9-10-11)									
Total	287,585	21,495	7%	65%	34%	-	1%	266,090	93%
Urban	206,075	16,465	8%	58%	40%	1%	1%	189,605	92%
Reserves	3,455	3,440	100%	99%	1%	-	-	20	1%
Rural	78,055	1,590	2%	58%	42%	-	1%	76,465	98%
Central West (12-13)									
Total	48,685	3,405	7%	83%	17%	-	-	45,285	93%
Reserves	2,535	2,505	99%	99%	1%	-	-	30	1%
Rural	46,160	900	2%	39%	61%	-	-	45,255	98%
East (14-15)									
Total	119,065	18,635	16%	59%	40%	-	1%	100,430	84%
Urban	34,240	9,065	26%	48%	50%	-	2%	25,180	74%
Reserves	5,105	5,035	99%	99%	1%	-	-	75	1%
Rural	79,710	4,535	6%	37%	61%	-	1%	75,175	94%
West 1 (16)									
Total	37,175	8,065	22%	75%	25%	-	-	29,115	78%
Urban	13,840	2,160	16%	60%	39%	-	1%	11,680	84%
Reserves	4,405	4,360	99%	99%	1%	-	-	45	1%
Rural	18,930	1,540	8%	27%	73%	-	-	17,390	92%
West 2 (17)									
Total	38,305	9,985	26%	70%	29%	-	-	28,315	74%
Urban	7,595	1,055	14%	31%	67%	-	1%	6,545	86%
Reserves	5,865	5,755	98%	98%	2%	-	-	115	2%
Rural	24,835	3,180	13%	34%	65%	-	1%	21,655	87%

Table 2 (continued)

 Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population in Urban, Rural and Reserve Areas, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Total Population N	Aboriginal Identity						Non-Aboriginal Identity	
		Total Aboriginal		NA Indian	Métis	Inuit Total	Mixed Aboriginal	Total	
		N	%	%	%	%	%	N	%
Census Division 18									
Total	31,185	25,055	80%	67%	33%	-	-	6,130	20%
Reserves	11,760	11,475	98%	97%	3%	-	-	285	2%
Rural	19,425	13,575	70%	41%	58%	-	-	5,850	30%
Athabasca									
Total	2,855	2,705	95%	98%	1%	-	1%	150	5%
Reserves	2,620	2,525	96%	100%	-	-	-	90	3%
Rural	235	180	77%	75%	11%	-	8%	60	26%
North Central									
Total	9,910	7,220	73%	81%	18%	-	-	2,690	27%
Reserves	4,060	4,005	99%	98%	2%	-	-	55	1%
Rural	5,850	3,210	55%	61%	38%	-	1%	2,640	45%
North East									
Total	8,340	5,660	68%	86%	13%	-	1%	2,680	32%
Reserves	2,485	2,415	97%	97%	3%	-	-	70	3%
Rural	5,850	3,245	55%	78%	21%	-	1%	2,610	45%
North West									
Total	10,085	9,470	94%	35%	64%	-	-	615	6%
Reserves	2,590	2,525	97%	94%	6%	-	-	65	3%
Rural	7,495	6,945	93%	14%	86%	-	-	545	7%

¹ Refers to non-institutional data only.

² Due to missing data and rounding, not all totals will match total population.

- Nil or Zero.

Source: 1996 Census of the Population, 20% Sample, Statistics Canada.

Table 3
Male Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity Male		Non-Aboriginal Identity Male	
	N	%	N	%
SASKATCHEWAN				
Total	53,745	49%	430,065	50%
Urban	20,305	47%	219,860	48%
Reserves	19,380	52%	355	48%
Rural	14,110	49%	209,855	51%
South East (1-2-5-6)				
Total	10,370	49%	141,115	49%
Urban	6,335	48%	85,400	49%
Reserves	2,605	52%	80	46%
Rural	1,430	49%	55,630	51%
South West (3-4-7-8)				
Total	850	45%	52,790	50%
Urban	510	46%	21,910	48%
Rural	345	44%	30,885	51%
Central East (9-10-11)				
Total	10,295	48%	130,475	49%
Urban	7,720	47%	91,610	48%
Reserves	1,790	52%	10	50%
Rural	785	49%	38,855	51%
Central West (12-13)				
Total	1,720	51%	23,065	51%
Reserves	1,335	53%	10	33%
Rural	385	43%	23,055	51%
East (14-15)				
Total	8,980	48%	50,405	50%
Urban	4,225	47%	12,095	48%
Reserves	2,590	51%	35	47%
Rural	2,170	48%	38,270	51%
West 1 (16)				
Total	4,080	51%	14,450	50%
Urban	1,015	47%	5,540	47%
Reserves	2,260	52%	15	33%
Rural	805	52%	8,895	51%

Table 3 (continued)
Male Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity Male		Non-Aboriginal Identity Male	
	N	%	N	%
West 2 (17)				
Total	4,915	49%	14,585	52%
Urban	505	48%	3,305	50%
Reserves	2,900	50%	60	52%
Rural	1,515	48%	11,225	52%
Census Division 18				
Total	12,585	50%	3,175	52%
Reserves	5,900	51%	135	47%
Rural	6,680	49%	3,035	52%
Athabasca				
Total	1,360	50%	70	47%
Reserves	1,270	50%	45	50%
Rural	90	50%	30	50%
North Central				
Total	3,645	50%	1,410	52%
Reserves	2,075	52%	35	64%
Rural	1,575	49%	1,375	52%
North East				
Total	2,860	51%	1,375	51%
Reserves	1,255	52%	35	50%
Rural	1,605	49%	1,345	52%
North West				
Total	4,715	50%	315	51%
Reserves	1,305	52%	30	46%
Rural	3,415	49%	290	53%

¹ Refers to non-institutional data only.

² Due to missing data and rounding, not all totals will match total population.

Source: 1996 Census of the Population, 20% Sample, Statistics Canada.

Table 4
Age Distributions among Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings
and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity		Non-Aboriginal Identity	
		Total N	%	Total N	%
SASKATCHEWAN					
Total	Total all ages	109,540	100%	867,070	100%
	< 12	37,890	35%	142,485	16%
	12-14	7,735	7%	40,370	5%
	15 - 17	6,880	6%	40,785	5%
	18 - 24	13,350	12%	80,180	9%
	25 - 34	16,975	15%	116,470	13%
	35 - 44	12,030	11%	139,240	16%
	45 - 54	6,910	6%	100,210	12%
	55+	7,765	7%	207,335	24%
	Average Age	23		37	
	Median Age	19		36	
Urban	Total all ages	43,005	100%	454,365	100%
	< 12	15,015	35%	74,995	17%
	12-14	2,690	6%	19,140	4%
	15 - 17	2,475	6%	19,045	4%
	18 - 24	5,880	14%	48,830	11%
	25 - 34	7,385	17%	70,395	15%
	35 - 44	4,870	11%	75,060	17%
	45 - 54	2,560	6%	51,335	11%
	55+	2,125	5%	95,555	21%
	Average Age	22		36	
	Median Age	19		34	
Reserves	Total all ages	37,610	100%	740	100%
	< 12	13,260	35%	115	16%
	12-14	2,920	8%	15	2%
	15 - 17	2,565	7%	25	3%
	18 - 24	4,215	11%	90	12%
	25 - 34	5,425	14%	205	28%
	35 - 44	3,905	10%	115	16%
	45 - 54	2,360	6%	100	14%
	55+	2,945	8%	85	11%
	Average Age	23		32	
	Median Age	18		30	
Rural	Total all ages	29,010	100%	411,980	100%
	< 12	9,640	33%	67,375	16%
	12-14	2,125	7%	21,210	5%
	15 - 17	1,845	6%	21,715	5%
	18 - 24	3,260	11%	31,260	8%
	25 - 34	4,175	14%	45,875	11%
	35 - 44	3,260	11%	64,070	16%
	45 - 54	1,990	7%	48,775	12%
	55+	2,705	9%	111,695	27%
	Average Age	24		38	
	Median Age	19		38	

Table 4 (continued)
Age Distributions among Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings
and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity		Non-Aboriginal Identity	
		N	%	N	%
South East (1-2-5-6)					
Total	Total all ages	21,105	100%	285,910	100%
	< 12	7,040	33%	46,500	16%
	12-14	1,450	7%	13,320	5%
	15 - 17	1,285	6%	13,650	5%
	18 - 24	2,680	13%	26,565	9%
	25 - 34	3,420	16%	39,890	14%
	35 - 44	2,310	11%	46,785	16%
	45 - 54	1,445	7%	33,445	12%
	55+	1,475	7%	65,745	23%
	Average Age	23		36	
	Median Age	20		36	
Urban	Total all ages	13,165	100%	175,835	100%
	< 12	4,515	34%	29,025	17%
	12-14	845	6%	7,650	4%
	15 - 17	750	6%	7,600	4%
	18 - 24	1,880	14%	18,235	10%
	25 - 34	2,245	17%	27,830	16%
	35 - 44	1,455	11%	29,705	17%
	45 - 54	870	7%	20,480	12%
	55+	595	5%	35,305	20%
	Average Age	22		35	
	Median Age	19		34	
Reserves	Total all ages	5,050	100%	175	100%
	< 12	1,655	33%	20	11%
	12-14	355	7%	10	6%
	15 - 17	345	7%	-	-
	18 - 24	515	10%	20	11%
	25 - 34	725	14%	30	17%
	35 - 44	565	11%	30	17%
	45 - 54	365	7%	25	14%
	55+	515	10%	45	26%
	Average Age	25		38	
	Median Age	19		39	
Rural	Total all ages	2,900	100%	109,900	100%
	< 12	865	30%	17,455	16%
	12-14	250	9%	5,670	5%
	15 - 17	185	6%	6,040	5%
	18 - 24	285	10%	8,310	8%
	25 - 34	445	15%	12,035	11%
	35 - 44	290	10%	17,050	16%
	45 - 54	215	7%	12,935	12%
	55+	355	12%	30,400	28%
	Average Age	26		38	
	Median Age	21		38	

Table 4 (continued)
Age Distributions among Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings
and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity		Non-Aboriginal Identity	
		N	%	N	%
South West (3-4-7-8)					
Total	Total all ages	1,885	100%	105,815	100%
	< 12	540	29%	17,460	17%
	12-14	105	6%	5,320	5%
	15 - 17	135	7%	5,200	5%
	18 - 24	250	13%	8,535	8%
	25 - 34	265	14%	12,675	12%
	35 - 44	285	15%	16,725	16%
	45 - 54	150	8%	11,535	11%
	55+	150	8%	28,370	27%
	Average Age	25		38	
	Median Age	22		37	
Urban	Total all ages	1,100	100%	45,520	100%
	< 12	305	28%	7,265	16%
	12-14	50	5%	1,975	4%
	15 - 17	55	5%	2,055	5%
	18 - 24	195	18%	4,145	9%
	25 - 34	160	15%	6,040	13%
	35 - 44	185	17%	6,975	15%
	45 - 54	95	9%	4,665	10%
	55+	60	5%	12,405	27%
	Average Age	25		38	
	Median Age	22		37	
Rural	Total all ages	785	100%	60,290	100%
	< 12	240	31%	10,190	17%
	12-14	55	7%	3,345	6%
	15 - 17	85	11%	3,145	5%
	18 - 24	60	8%	4,390	7%
	25 - 34	100	13%	6,635	11%
	35 - 44	100	13%	9,750	16%
	45 - 54	55	7%	6,870	11%
	55+	90	11%	15,965	26%
	Average Age	26		38	
	Median Age	20		37	
Central East (9-10-11)					
Total	Total all ages	21,495	100%	266,090	100%
	< 12	7,410	34%	43,800	16%
	12-14	1,440	7%	11,550	4%
	15 - 17	1,335	6%	11,445	4%
	18 - 24	2,685	12%	27,560	10%
	25 - 34	3,720	17%	38,290	14%
	35 - 44	2,375	11%	43,420	16%
	45 - 54	1,230	6%	30,505	11%
	55+	1,295	6%	59,510	22%
	Average Age	22		36	
	Median Age	19		35	

Table 4 (continued)
Age Distributions among Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings
and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity		Non-Aboriginal Identity	
		Total N	%	Total N	%
Central East (9-10-11)(continued)					
Urban	Total all ages	16,465	100%	189,605	100%
	< 12	5,720	35%	31,595	17%
	12-14	1,025	6%	7,590	4%
	15 - 17	925	6%	7,440	4%
	18 - 24	2,215	13%	22,025	12%
	25 - 34	3,055	19%	30,150	16%
	35 - 44	1,885	11%	31,585	17%
	45 - 54	825	5%	21,350	11%
	55+	810	5%	37,875	20%
	Average Age	22		35	
	Median Age	20		34	
Reserves	Total all ages	3,440	100%	20	100%
	< 12	1,160	34%	-	-
	12-14	275	8%	-	-
	15 - 17	260	8%	-	-
	18 - 24	315	9%	10	50%
	25 - 34	485	14%	-	-
	35 - 44	355	10%	-	-
	45 - 54	265	8%	-	-
	55+	315	9%	-	-
	Average Age	24		32	
	Median Age	18		27	
Rural	Total all ages	1,590	100%	76,465	100%
	< 12	525	33%	12,200	16%
	12-14	140	9%	3,955	5%
	15 - 17	150	9%	4,010	5%
	18 - 24	160	10%	5,535	7%
	25 - 34	175	11%	8,130	11%
	35 - 44	130	8%	11,835	15%
	45 - 54	140	9%	9,160	12%
	55+	175	11%	21,635	28%
	Average Age	24		39	
	Median Age	17		39	
Central West (12-13)					
Total	Total all ages	3,405	100%	45,285	100%
	< 12	1,130	33%	8,265	18%
	12-14	285	8%	2,425	5%
	15 - 17	215	6%	2,370	5%
	18 - 24	370	11%	3,570	8%
	25 - 34	430	13%	5,380	12%
	35 - 44	440	13%	7,275	16%
	45 - 54	240	7%	4,915	11%
	55+	295	9%	11,075	24%
	Average Age	24		36	
	Median Age	19		36	

Table 4 (continued)
Age Distributions among Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings
and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity		Non-Aboriginal Identity	
		N	Total %	N	Total %
Central West (12-13)(continued)					
Reserves	Total all ages	2,505	100%	30	100%
	<12	835	33%	10	33%
	12-14	210	8%	-	-
	15 - 17	160	6%	-	-
	18 - 24	265	11%	10	33%
	25 - 34	325	13%	10	33%
	35 - 44	315	13%	-	-
	45 - 54	170	7%	-	-
	55+	230	9%	-	-
	Average Age	24		21	
	Median Age	18		22	
Rural	Total all ages	900	100%	45,255	100%
	< 12	290	32%	8,255	18%
	12-14	75	8%	2,425	5%
	15 - 17	55	6%	2,370	5%
	18 - 24	105	12%	3,565	8%
	25 - 34	110	12%	5,365	12%
	35 - 44	120	13%	7,270	16%
	45 - 54	75	8%	4,915	11%
	55+	65	7%	11,075	24%
	Average Age	24		36	
	Median Age	19		36	
East (14-15)					
Total	Total all ages	18,635	100%	100,430	100%
	< 12	6,450	35%	15,815	16%
	12-14	1,300	7%	4,615	5%
	15 - 17	1,140	6%	4,885	5%
	18 - 24	2,245	12%	8,410	8%
	25 - 34	2,785	15%	11,685	12%
	35 - 44	2,125	11%	15,050	15%
	45 - 54	1,250	7%	12,385	12%
	55+	1,330	7%	27,590	27%
	Average Age	23		38	
	Median Age	19		38	
Urban	Total all ages	9,065	100%	25,180	100%
	< 12	3,265	36%	3,970	16%
	12-14	540	6%	1,035	4%
	15 - 17	535	6%	1,115	4%
	18 - 24	1,190	13%	2,390	9%
	25 - 34	1,445	16%	3,585	14%
	35 - 44	995	11%	4,075	16%
	45 - 54	545	6%	3,065	12%
	55+	545	6%	5,930	24%
	Average Age	22		37	
	Median Age	18		36	

Table 4 (continued)
Age Distributions among Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings
and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity		Non-Aboriginal Identity	
		N	%	N	%
East (14-15)(continued)					
Reserves	Total all ages	5,035	100%	75	100%
	< 12	1,800	36%	10	13%
	12-14	415	8%	-	-
	15 - 17	350	7%	-	-
	18 - 24	550	11%	10	13%
	25 - 34	705	14%	20	27%
	35 - 44	545	11%	15	20%
	45 - 54	320	6%	15	20%
	55+	350	7%	10	13%
	Average Age	22		35	
	Median Age	17		33	
	Rural	Total all ages	4,535	100%	75,175
< 12		1,380	30%	11,830	16%
12-14		350	8%	3,580	5%
15 - 17		255	6%	3,760	5%
18 - 24		500	11%	6,010	8%
25 - 34		635	14%	8,075	11%
35 - 44		585	13%	10,965	15%
45 - 54		385	8%	9,305	12%
55+		440	10%	21,650	29%
Average Age		26		39	
Median Age		21		39	
West 1 (16)					
Total	Total all ages	8,065	100%	29,115	100%
	< 12	2,750	34%	4,410	15%
	12-14	625	8%	1,435	5%
	15 - 17	625	8%	1,495	5%
	18 - 24	965	12%	2,165	7%
	25 - 34	1,070	13%	3,340	11%
	35 - 44	890	11%	4,330	15%
	45 - 54	525	7%	3,530	12%
	55+	610	8%	8,405	29%
	Average Age	23		39	
	Median Age	18		39	
	Urban	Total all ages	2,160	100%	11,680
< 12		780	36%	1,775	15%
12-14		170	8%	510	4%
15 - 17		150	7%	530	5%
18 - 24		285	13%	1,100	9%
25 - 34		285	13%	1,555	13%
35 - 44		250	12%	1,710	15%
45 - 54		145	7%	1,280	11%
55+		95	4%	3,215	28%
Average Age		21		39	
Median Age		17		37	

Table 4 (continued)
Age Distributions among Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings
and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity		Non-Aboriginal Identity		
		N	%	N	%	
West 1 (16) (continued)						
Reserves	Total all ages	4,360	100%	45	100%	
	< 12	1,505	35%	-	-	
	12-14	370	8%	-	-	
	15 - 17	325	7%	-	-	
	18 - 24	500	11%	10	22%	
	25 - 34	580	13%	20	44%	
	35 - 44	450	10%	10	22%	
	45 - 54	280	6%	10	22%	
	55+	350	8%	-	-	
	Average Age	23		32		
	Median Age	17		31		
	Rural	Total all ages	1,540	100%	17,390	100%
		< 12	460	30%	2,630	15%
12-14		90	6%	925	5%	
15 - 17		150	10%	965	6%	
18 - 24		180	12%	1,055	6%	
25 - 34		210	14%	1,765	10%	
35 - 44		185	12%	2,610	15%	
45 - 54		100	6%	2,245	13%	
55+		170	11%	5,180	30%	
Average Age		26		40		
Median Age		20		40		
West 2 (17)						
Total		Total all ages	9,985	100%	28,315	100%
	< 12	3,600	36%	5,160	18%	
	12-14	765	8%	1,455	5%	
	15 - 17	620	6%	1,470	5%	
	18 - 24	1,095	11%	2,885	10%	
	25 - 34	1,490	15%	3,990	14%	
	35 - 44	1,075	11%	4,475	16%	
	45 - 54	575	6%	3,110	11%	
	55+	765	8%	5,775	20%	
	Average Age	23		34		
	Median Age	18		33		
	Urban	Total all ages	1,055	100%	6,545	100%
		< 12	425	40%	1,360	21%
12-14		70	7%	375	6%	
15 - 17		60	6%	310	5%	
18 - 24		120	11%	935	14%	
25 - 34		190	18%	1,230	19%	
35 - 44		95	9%	1,010	15%	
45 - 54		75	7%	495	8%	
55+		15	1%	825	13%	
Average Age		20		30		
Median Age		15		26		

Table 4 (continued)
Age Distributions among Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings
and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity		Non-Aboriginal Identity		
		N	%	N	%	
West 2 (17)						
Reserves	Total all ages	5,755	100%	115	100%	
	< 12	2,140	37%	20	17%	
	12-14	465	8%	-	-	
	15 - 17	390	7%	10	9%	
	18 - 24	655	11%	15	13%	
	25 - 34	870	15%	35	30%	
	35 - 44	580	10%	15	13%	
	45 - 54	305	5%	15	13%	
	55+	345	6%	-	-	
	Average Age	21		28		
	Median Age	17		27		
	Rural	Total all ages	3,180	100%	21,655	100%
		< 12	1,030	32%	3,780	17%
12-14		235	7%	1,080	5%	
15 - 17		165	5%	1,155	5%	
18 - 24		320	10%	1,930	9%	
25 - 34		430	14%	2,725	13%	
35 - 44		400	13%	3,445	16%	
45 - 54		195	6%	2,605	12%	
55+		405	13%	4,940	23%	
Average Age		26		36		
Median Age		20		36		
Census Division 18						
Total		Total all ages	25,055	100%	6,130	100%
	< 12	9,010	36%	1,075	18%	
	12-14	1,765	7%	240	4%	
	15 - 17	1,530	6%	270	4%	
	18 - 24	3,070	12%	490	8%	
	25 - 34	3,805	15%	1,225	20%	
	35 - 44	2,525	10%	1,180	19%	
	45 - 54	1,490	6%	780	13%	
	55+	1,855	7%	870	14%	
	Average Age	23		33		
	Median Age	18		33		
	Reserves	Total all ages	11,475	100%	285	100%
		< 12	4,160	36%	45	16%
12-14		835	7%	10	4%	
15 - 17		730	6%	10	4%	
18 - 24		1,420	12%	30	11%	
25 - 34		1,740	15%	90	32%	
35 - 44		1,085	9%	40	14%	
45 - 54		660	6%	40	14%	
55+		845	7%	15	5%	
Average Age		22		30		
Median Age		18		29		

Table 4 (continued)
Age Distributions among Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings
and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity		Non-Aboriginal Identity	
		N	Total %	N	Total %
Census Division 18 (continued)					
Rural	Total all ages	13,575	100%	5,850	100%
	< 12	4,845	36%	1,035	18%
	12-14	930	7%	230	4%
	15 - 17	800	6%	260	4%
	18 - 24	1,655	12%	460	8%
	25 - 34	2,065	15%	1,140	19%
	35 - 44	1,440	11%	1,140	19%
	45 - 54	830	6%	735	13%
	55+	1,005	7%	850	15%
	Average Age	23		33	
	Median Age	18		34	
Athabasca					
Total	Total all ages	2,705	100%	150	100%
	< 12	1,020	38%	30	20%
	12-14	240	9%	-	-
	15 - 17	195	7%	10	7%
	18 - 24	330	12%	20	13%
	25 - 34	420	16%	50	33%
	35 - 44	195	7%	20	13%
	45 - 54	135	5%	10	7%
	55+	180	7%	10	7%
	Average Age	21		28	
	Median Age	16		29	
Reserves					
	Total all ages	2,525	100%	90	100%
	< 12	965	38%	10	11%
	12-14	225	9%	-	-
	15 - 17	180	7%	-	-
	18 - 24	315	12%	15	17%
	25 - 34	380	15%	35	39%
	35 - 44	175	7%	15	17%
	45 - 54	125	5%	10	11%
	55+	160	6%	-	-
	Average Age	21		30	
	Median Age	16		29	
Rural					
	Total all ages	180	100%	60	100%
	< 12	50	28%	15	25%
	12-14	15	8%	-	-
	15 - 17	10	6%	-	-
	18 - 24	15	8%	10	17%
	25 - 34	40	22%	15	25%
	35 - 44	20	11%	-	-
	45 - 54	10	6%	-	-
	55+	15	8%	-	-
	Average Age	25		25	
	Median Age	23		28	

Table 4 (continued)
Age Distributions among Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings
and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity		Non-Aboriginal Identity	
		N	Total %	N	Total %
North Central					
Total	Total all ages	7,220	100%	2,690	100%
	< 12	2,510	35%	485	18%
	12-14	480	7%	100	4%
	15 - 17	420	6%	130	5%
	18 - 24	945	13%	215	8%
	25 - 34	1,090	15%	545	20%
	35 - 44	790	11%	545	20%
	45 - 54	465	6%	350	13%
	55+	525	7%	330	12%
	Average Age	23		32	
	Median Age	19		33	
Reserves	Total all ages	4,005	100%	55	100%
	< 12	1,410	35%	-	-
	12-14	260	6%	-	-
	15 - 17	270	7%	-	-
	18 - 24	495	12%	-	-
	25 - 34	585	15%	10	18%
	35 - 44	440	11%	15	27%
	45 - 54	255	6%	10	18%
	55+	310	8%	-	-
	Average Age	23		34	
	Median Age	18		34	
Rural	Total all ages	3,210	100%	2,640	100%
	< 12	1,100	34%	475	18%
	12-14	220	7%	100	4%
	15 - 17	155	5%	125	5%
	18 - 24	450	14%	210	8%
	25 - 34	510	16%	530	20%
	35 - 44	350	11%	530	20%
	45 - 54	210	7%	335	13%
	55+	205	6%	325	12%
	Average Age	23		32	
	Median Age	19		33	
North East					
Total	Total all ages	5,660	100%	2,680	100%
	< 12	2,130	38%	465	17%
	12-14	440	8%	120	4%
	15 - 17	375	7%	130	5%
	18 - 24	725	13%	210	8%
	25 - 34	785	14%	440	16%
	35 - 44	570	10%	510	19%
	45 - 54	295	5%	335	13%
	55+	350	6%	470	18%
	Average Age	21		34	
	Median Age	17		34	

Table 4 (continued)
Age Distributions among Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings
and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity		Non-Aboriginal Identity	
		N	Total %	N	Total %
North East (continued)					
Reserves	Total all ages	2,415	100%	70	100%
	< 12	935	39%	15	21%
	12-14	195	8%	-	-
	15 - 17	145	6%	10	14%
	18 - 24	305	13%	10	14%
	25 - 34	335	14%	15	21%
	35 - 44	230	10%	-	-
	45 - 54	125	5%	10	14%
	55+	150	6%	-	-
	Average Age	21		28	
	Median Age	16		26	
Rural	Total all ages	3,245	100%	2,610	100%
	< 12	1,195	37%	450	17%
	12-14	250	8%	115	4%
	15 - 17	235	7%	125	5%
	18 - 24	420	13%	200	8%
	25 - 34	445	14%	425	16%
	35 - 44	340	10%	505	19%
	45 - 54	170	5%	325	12%
	55+	195	6%	465	18%
	Average Age	22		35	
	Median Age	17		35	
North West					
Total	Total all ages	9,470	100%	615	100%
	< 12	3,355	35%	100	16%
	12-14	605	6%	15	2%
	15 - 17	545	6%	10	2%
	18 - 24	1,080	11%	45	7%
	25 - 34	1,515	16%	195	32%
	35 - 44	970	10%	105	17%
	45 - 54	600	6%	80	13%
	55+	810	9%	65	11%
	Average Age	23		32	
	Median Age	19		31	
Reserves	Total all ages	2,525	100%	65	100%
	< 12	855	34%	10	15%
	12-14	160	6%	-	-
	15 - 17	135	5%	-	-
	18 - 24	305	12%	10	15%
	25 - 34	445	18%	30	46%
	35 - 44	245	10%	-	-
	45 - 54	165	7%	10	15%
	55+	220	9%	10	15%
	Average Age	24		31	
	Median Age	20		28	

Table 4 (continued)
Age Distributions among Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings
and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity		Non-Aboriginal Identity	
	N	%	N	%
North West (continued)				
Rural				
Total all ages	6,945	100%	545	100%
< 12	2,495	36%	90	17%
12-14	440	6%	15	3%
15 - 17	405	6%	10	2%
18 - 24	775	11%	40	7%
25 - 34	1,070	15%	165	30%
35 - 44	730	11%	100	18%
45 - 54	435	6%	75	14%
55+	585	8%	55	10%
Average Age	23		32	
Median Age	19		31	

¹ Refers to non-institutional data only.

² Due to missing data and rounding, not all totals will match total population.

Source: 1996 Census of the Population, 20% Sample, Statistics Canada.

Table 5
Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Persons aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total	Male		Female	Total	Male		Female
		N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%
SASKATCHEWAN									
Total	Total - Education	63,915	100%	100%	100%	684,220	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	14,830	23%	25%	22%	83,860	12%	13%	11%
	Grade 9 - 13	26,700	42%	43%	41%	276,555	40%	41%	40%
	College / Trades	13,405	21%	21%	21%	171,070	25%	24%	26%
	University	8,985	14%	11%	17%	152,735	22%	22%	23%
Urban	Total - Education	25,300	100%	100%	100%	360,225	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	3,500	14%	14%	14%	31,175	9%	8%	9%
	Grade 9 - 13	11,220	44%	46%	43%	132,890	37%	37%	36%
	College / Trades	5,455	22%	22%	21%	93,200	26%	25%	27%
	University	5,130	20%	18%	22%	102,960	29%	29%	28%
Reserves	Total - Education	21,425	100%	100%	100%	610	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	6,875	32%	34%	30%	55	9%	15%	3%
	Grade 9 - 13	8,585	40%	40%	41%	180	30%	28%	29%
	College / Trades	3,865	18%	20%	16%	130	21%	20%	23%
	University	2,100	10%	7%	13%	245	40%	37%	44%
Rural	Total - Education	17,235	100%	100%	100%	323,395	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	4,465	26%	28%	24%	52,630	16%	18%	14%
	Grade 9 - 13	6,905	40%	42%	38%	143,485	44%	45%	43%
	College / Trades	4,115	24%	23%	25%	77,740	24%	23%	25%
	University	1,755	10%	6%	14%	49,530	15%	14%	17%
South East (1-2-5-6)									
Total	Total - Education	12,615	100%	100%	100%	226,085	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	1,875	15%	16%	14%	23,645	10%	11%	10%
	Grade 9 - 13	5,525	44%	44%	43%	92,240	41%	41%	41%
	College / Trades	2,655	21%	22%	20%	53,820	24%	23%	25%
	University	2,555	20%	17%	23%	56,375	25%	25%	25%
Urban	Total - Education	7,800	100%	100%	100%	139,165	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	970	12%	13%	12%	10,830	8%	7%	8%
	Grade 9 - 13	3,540	45%	45%	46%	52,335	38%	37%	38%
	College / Trades	1,440	18%	20%	17%	33,265	24%	23%	25%
	University	1,850	24%	21%	26%	42,735	31%	32%	30%
Reserves	Total - Education	3,040	100%	100%	100%	150	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	610	20%	21%	20%	10	7%	-	-
	Grade 9 - 13	1,155	38%	39%	37%	65	43%	43%	41%
	College / Trades	750	25%	28%	21%	45	30%	29%	29%
	University	525	17%	13%	22%	40	27%	21%	24%
Rural	Total - Education	1,780	100%	100%	100%	86,770	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	300	17%	18%	15%	12,805	15%	17%	13%
	Grade 9 - 13	830	47%	51%	43%	39,845	46%	47%	45%
	College / Trades	465	26%	21%	30%	20,515	24%	22%	25%
	University	180	10%	8%	11%	13,610	16%	14%	17%

Table 5 (continued)

Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Persons aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total	Male		Female	Total	Male		Female
		N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%
South West (3-4-7-8)									
Total	Total - Education	1,240	100%	100%	100%	83,035	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	170	14%	16%	12%	10,570	13%	14%	12%
	Grade 9 - 13	640	52%	50%	52%	35,840	43%	44%	42%
	College / Trades	315	25%	24%	26%	23,080	28%	27%	29%
	University	115	9%	9%	9%	13,540	16%	16%	17%
Urban	Total - Education	750	100%	100%	100%	36,280	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	85	11%	11%	10%	3,945	11%	11%	11%
	Grade 9 - 13	400	53%	51%	56%	15,200	42%	42%	42%
	College / Trades	185	25%	27%	24%	10,840	30%	30%	30%
	University	75	10%	11%	9%	6,290	17%	18%	17%
Rural	Total - Education	495	100%	100%	100%	46,760	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	85	17%	20%	13%	6,625	14%	16%	12%
	Grade 9 - 13	245	49%	50%	47%	20,640	44%	45%	43%
	College / Trades	130	26%	23%	31%	12,240	26%	25%	28%
	University	35	7%	7%	7%	7,250	16%	14%	17%
Central East (9-10-11)									
Total	Total - Education	12,645	100%	100%	100%	210,740	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	2,210	17%	16%	18%	23,725	11%	11%	11%
	Grade 9 - 13	5,205	41%	45%	38%	77,885	37%	38%	36%
	College / Trades	2,695	21%	22%	21%	52,800	25%	24%	26%
	University	2,535	20%	17%	23%	56,325	27%	27%	27%
Urban	Total - Education	9,720	100%	100%	100%	150,420	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	1,430	15%	13%	16%	12,305	8%	8%	9%
	Grade 9 - 13	3,965	41%	46%	37%	51,575	34%	36%	33%
	College / Trades	2,125	22%	22%	22%	39,135	26%	24%	28%
	University	2,205	23%	20%	25%	47,395	32%	32%	31%
Reserves	Total - Education	2,000	100%	100%	100%	15	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	585	29%	31%	27%	-	-	-	-
	Grade 9 - 13	805	40%	39%	41%	-	-	-	100%
	College / Trades	355	18%	21%	15%	10	67%	100%	-
	University	250	13%	10%	16%	10	67%	100%	100%
Rural	Total - Education	925	100%	100%	100%	60,300	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	200	22%	18%	24%	11,415	19%	20%	18%
	Grade 9 - 13	430	46%	51%	43%	26,305	44%	45%	42%
	College / Trades	210	23%	26%	19%	13,660	23%	22%	23%
	University	85	9%	5%	13%	8,925	15%	13%	16%
Central West (12-13)									
Total	Total - Education	1,990	100%	100%	100%	34,590	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	525	26%	31%	23%	4,240	12%	14%	10%
	Grade 9 - 13	935	47%	47%	47%	15,790	46%	47%	44%
	College / Trades	320	16%	15%	18%	8,905	26%	23%	28%
	University	210	11%	8%	13%	5,660	16%	15%	18%

Table 5 (continued)

Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Persons aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total	Male		Female	Total	Male		Female
		N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%
Reserves	Total - Education	1,460	100%	100%	100%	15	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	460	32%	34%	29%	-	-	-	-
	Grade 9 - 13	730	50%	49%	50%	10	67%	100%	100%
	College / Trades	165	11%	11%	11%	-	-	-	-
	University	105	7%	6%	8%	-	-	-	-
Rural	Total - Education	530	100%	100%	100%	34,575	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	65	12%	19%	9%	4,235	12%	14%	10%
	Grade 9 - 13	205	39%	38%	37%	15,775	46%	47%	44%
	College / Trades	155	29%	26%	31%	8,905	26%	23%	28%
	University	105	20%	14%	23%	5,655	16%	15%	18%
East (14-15)	Total Total - Education	10,880	100%	100%	100%	79,995	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	1,930	18%	19%	16%	14,460	18%	20%	16%
	Grade 9 - 13	4,900	45%	48%	43%	33,180	41%	42%	41%
	College / Trades	2,480	23%	23%	23%	19,360	24%	23%	25%
	University	1,570	14%	11%	18%	13,000	16%	15%	18%
Urban	Total - Education	5,260	100%	100%	100%	20,165	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	745	14%	15%	13%	2,290	11%	11%	12%
	Grade 9 - 13	2,365	45%	48%	42%	7,690	38%	38%	38%
	College / Trades	1,295	25%	24%	25%	5,810	29%	29%	28%
	University	860	16%	13%	19%	4,375	22%	21%	22%
Reserves	Total - Education	2,820	100%	100%	100%	60	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	685	24%	25%	24%	10	17%	-	-
	Grade 9 - 13	1,310	46%	47%	45%	20	33%	-	50%
	College / Trades	550	20%	20%	19%	15	25%	33%	33%
	University	280	10%	8%	12%	15	25%	33%	33%
Rural	Total - Education	2,805	100%	100%	100%	59,770	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	505	18%	21%	16%	12,160	20%	22%	18%
	Grade 9 - 13	1,235	44%	46%	42%	25,470	43%	43%	42%
	College / Trades	630	22%	24%	22%	13,535	23%	21%	24%
	University	430	15%	9%	21%	8,610	14%	13%	16%
West 1 (16)	Total Total - Education	4,685	100%	100%	100%	23,270	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	1,155	25%	29%	20%	3,960	17%	19%	15%
	Grade 9 - 13	2,190	47%	46%	47%	9,930	43%	43%	42%
	College / Trades	870	19%	18%	19%	5,710	25%	23%	26%
	University	465	10%	7%	13%	3,660	16%	14%	17%
Urban	Total - Education	1,205	100%	100%	100%	9,390	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	170	14%	22%	8%	1,335	14%	14%	14%
	Grade 9 - 13	690	57%	49%	62%	3,710	40%	41%	39%
	College / Trades	245	20%	19%	21%	2,665	28%	28%	29%
	University	105	9%	8%	8%	1,685	18%	17%	18%

Table 5 (continued)

Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Persons aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total	Male		Female	Total	Male		Female
		N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%
Reserves	Total - Education	2,485	100%	100%	100%	40	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	795	32%	35%	28%	-	-	-	-
	Grade 9 - 13	1,015	41%	41%	41%	10	25%	67%	40%
	College / Trades	405	16%	17%	16%	10	25%	-	40%
	University	260	10%	7%	14%	20	50%	-	40%
Rural	Total - Education	990	100%	100%	100%	13,830	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	190	19%	21%	17%	2,625	19%	22%	15%
	Grade 9 - 13	485	49%	56%	43%	6,210	45%	45%	45%
	College / Trades	220	22%	20%	24%	3,035	22%	20%	24%
	University	105	11%	3%	18%	1,960	14%	12%	16%
West 2 (17)	Total - Education	5,625	100%	100%	100%	21,700	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	1,695	30%	33%	27%	2,860	13%	16%	11%
	Grade 9 - 13	2,395	43%	45%	41%	10,030	46%	46%	46%
	College / Trades	995	18%	16%	19%	5,835	27%	27%	27%
	University	535	10%	6%	13%	2,965	14%	12%	16%
Urban	Total - Education	560	100%	100%	100%	4,805	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	105	19%	22%	14%	460	10%	10%	9%
	Grade 9 - 13	260	46%	47%	46%	2,375	49%	47%	52%
	College / Trades	160	29%	22%	33%	1,485	31%	34%	28%
	University	40	7%	8%	6%	480	10%	9%	11%
Reserves	Total - Education	3,150	100%	100%	100%	90	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	1,040	33%	35%	32%	-	-	-	22%
	Grade 9 - 13	1,390	44%	44%	44%	30	33%	44%	44%
	College / Trades	435	14%	14%	13%	20	22%	22%	-
	University	285	9%	7%	11%	30	33%	22%	44%
Rural	Total - Education	1,915	100%	100%	100%	16,800	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	550	29%	34%	25%	2,395	14%	17%	11%
	Grade 9 - 13	745	39%	44%	35%	7,620	45%	46%	45%
	College / Trades	405	21%	18%	24%	4,330	26%	25%	27%
	University	210	11%	5%	16%	2,455	15%	12%	17%
Census Division 18	Total - Education	14,280	100%	100%	100%	4,820	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	5,270	37%	39%	35%	390	8%	10%	6%
	Grade 9 - 13	4,915	34%	34%	35%	1,660	34%	34%	34%
	College / Trades	3,105	22%	23%	21%	1,560	32%	33%	32%
	University	990	7%	5%	9%	1,205	25%	23%	28%
Reserves	Total - Education	6,480	100%	100%	100%	230	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	2,705	42%	44%	39%	20	9%	12%	-
	Grade 9 - 13	2,180	34%	32%	36%	35	15%	20%	14%
	College / Trades	1,200	19%	21%	16%	40	17%	16%	14%
	University	390	6%	4%	8%	135	59%	48%	64%

Table 5 (continued)

Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Persons aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total	Male		Female	Total	Male		Female
		N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%
Rural	Total - Education	7,805	100%	100%	100%	4,585	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	2,565	33%	35%	31%	375	8%	10%	6%
	Grade 9 - 13	2,730	35%	35%	35%	1,625	35%	35%	35%
	College / Trades	1,900	24%	25%	24%	1,520	33%	34%	33%
	University	605	8%	5%	10%	1,065	23%	21%	26%
Athabasca	Total Total - Education	1,455	100%	100%	100%	115	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	815	56%	62%	50%	-	-	17%	-
	Grade 9 - 13	435	30%	25%	35%	20	17%	25%	-
	College / Trades	165	11%	12%	11%	20	17%	25%	-
	University	40	3%	1%	4%	75	65%	58%	73%
Reserves	Total - Education	1,345	100%	100%	100%	80	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	775	58%	66%	51%	-	-	-	-
	Grade 9 - 13	400	30%	25%	35%	-	-	-	-
	College / Trades	135	10%	10%	10%	10	13%	-	-
	University	35	3%	-	4%	60	75%	63%	75%
Rural	Total - Education	110	100%	100%	100%	40	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	40	36%	36%	36%	-	-	-	-
	Grade 9 - 13	35	32%	18%	36%	15	38%	-	67%
	College / Trades	30	27%	27%	27%	10	25%	-	-
	University	10	9%	-	-	15	38%	-	-
North Central	Total Total - Education	4,230	100%	100%	100%	2,105	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	1,420	34%	34%	33%	105	5%	6%	4%
	Grade 9 - 13	1,450	34%	33%	35%	695	33%	36%	30%
	College / Trades	935	22%	25%	19%	700	33%	33%	34%
	University	425	10%	8%	12%	600	29%	24%	33%
Reserves	Total - Education	2,345	100%	100%	100%	45	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	915	39%	39%	39%	10	22%	33%	-
	Grade 9 - 13	845	36%	34%	38%	15	33%	33%	67%
	College / Trades	410	17%	21%	14%	10	22%	33%	-
	University	170	7%	6%	9%	10	22%	33%	-
Rural	Total - Education	1,885	100%	100%	100%	2,060	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	500	27%	28%	26%	100	5%	5%	4%
	Grade 9 - 13	605	32%	33%	32%	685	33%	36%	30%
	College / Trades	525	28%	30%	26%	690	33%	33%	34%
	University	255	14%	10%	16%	590	29%	25%	33%
North East	Total Total - Education	3,085	100%	100%	100%	2,090	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	1,065	35%	35%	34%	240	11%	13%	9%
	Grade 9 - 13	1,230	40%	40%	40%	850	41%	37%	44%
	College / Trades	595	19%	20%	18%	710	34%	36%	32%
	University	195	6%	4%	8%	290	14%	13%	14%

Table 5 (continued)

Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Persons aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total	Male		Female	Total	Male		Female
		N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%
Reserves	Total - Education	1,285	100%	100%	100%	55	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	545	42%	44%	41%	10	18%	-	-
	Grade 9 - 13	470	37%	37%	37%	10	18%	-	40%
	College / Trades	210	16%	17%	16%	10	18%	-	-
	University	60	5%	3%	7%	25	45%	50%	60%
Rural	Total - Education	1,800	100%	100%	100%	2,040	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	520	29%	28%	29%	235	12%	14%	9%
	Grade 9 - 13	760	42%	42%	42%	835	41%	38%	45%
	College / Trades	385	21%	23%	19%	705	35%	36%	33%
	University	135	8%	6%	9%	260	13%	12%	14%
North West Total	Total - Education	5,510	100%	100%	100%	500	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	1,970	36%	39%	33%	45	9%	13%	4%
	Grade 9 - 13	1,795	33%	32%	33%	95	19%	23%	17%
	College / Trades	1,410	26%	25%	26%	125	25%	25%	26%
	University	335	6%	3%	9%	240	48%	42%	53%
Reserves	Total - Education	1,505	100%	100%	100%	55	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	470	31%	34%	29%	-	-	-	-
	Grade 9 - 13	460	31%	29%	32%	-	-	-	-
	College / Trades	450	30%	34%	26%	15	27%	40%	29%
	University	120	8%	4%	13%	40	73%	80%	57%
Rural	Total - Education	4,005	100%	100%	100%	445	100%	100%	100%
	< Grade 9	1,500	37%	41%	34%	40	9%	15%	5%
	Grade 9 - 13	1,330	33%	34%	33%	90	20%	23%	20%
	College / Trades	960	24%	22%	26%	110	25%	25%	27%
	University	210	5%	3%	7%	200	45%	40%	51%

¹ Refers to non-institutional data only.² Due to missing data and rounding, not all totals will match total population.

- Nil or Zero.

Source: 1996 Census of the Population, 20% Sample, Statistics Canada.

Table 6
Labour Force Participation for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population for Persons aged 15 and over, by Census
Groupings and Saskatchewan¹², 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity						Non-Aboriginal Identity					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SASKATCHEWAN												
Total												
Total population 15+	63,915	100%	30,330	100%	33,585	100%	684,220	100%	336,400	100%	347,815	100%
Total labour force	32,670	51%	18,040	59%	14,635	44%	470,825	69%	256,615	76%	214,210	62%
Employed	24,190	...	12,825	...	11,365	...	443,095	...	241,625	...	201,465	...
Unemployed	8,480	...	5,215	...	3,265	...	27,730	...	14,990	...	12,745	...
Not in labour force	31,240	49%	12,290	41%	18,950	56%	213,390	31%	79,785	24%	133,605	38%
Unemployment Rate	26.0	...	28.9	...	22.3	...	5.9	...	5.8	...	5.9	...
Urban												
Total population 15+	25,300	100%	11,240	100%	14,060	100%	360,225	100%	171,780	100%	188,445	100%
Total labour force	14,035	55%	7,465	66%	6,575	47%	248,230	69%	129,240	75%	118,985	63%
Employed	10,435	...	5,480	...	4,950	...	231,365	...	120,125	...	111,240	...
Unemployed	3,605	...	1,985	...	1,625	...	16,860	...	9,115	...	7,745	...
Not in labour force	11,260	45%	3,780	34%	7,480	53%	112,000	31%	42,540	25%	69,455	37%
Unemployment Rate	25.7	...	26.5	...	24.7	...	6.8	...	7.1	...	6.5	...
Reserves												
Total population 15+	21,425	100%	11,045	100%	10,375	100%	610	100%	295	100%	310	100%
Total labour force	9,110	43%	5,480	50%	3,630	35%	425	70%	215	73%	215	69%
Employed	6,420	...	3,600	...	2,825	...	375	...	180	...	195	...
Unemployed	2,690	...	1,885	...	810	...	55	...	40	...	15	...
Not in labour force	12,315	57%	5,570	50%	6,745	65%	185	30%	85	29%	100	32%
Unemployment Rate	29.5	...	34.3	...	22.3	...	12.9	...	16.3	...	7.0	...
Rural												
Total population 15+	17,240	100%	8,075	100%	9,170	100%	323,395	100%	164,325	100%	159,065	100%
Total labour force	9,550	55%	5,120	63%	4,430	48%	222,185	69%	127,170	77%	95,020	60%
Employed	7,350	...	3,755	...	3,595	...	211,365	...	121,330	...	90,035	...
Unemployed	2,205	...	1,365	...	835	...	10,820	...	5,835	...	4,985	...
Not in labour force	7,685	45%	2,950	37%	4,735	52%	101,205	31%	37,160	23%	64,045	40%
Unemployment Rate	23.0	...	26.7	...	18.8	...	4.9	...	4.6	...	5.2	...
South East (1-2-5-6)												
Total												
Total population 15+	12,615	100%	6,000	100%	6,610	100%	226,085	100%	110,480	100%	115,600	100%
Total labour force	7,080	56%	3,840	64%	3,230	49%	156,465	69%	83,915	76%	72,550	63%
Employed	5,210	...	2,780	...	2,430	...	147,370	...	78,875	...	68,495	...
Unemployed	1,865	...	1,065	...	805	...	9,095	...	5,040	...	4,055	...
Not in labour force	5,535	44%	2,155	36%	3,380	51%	69,615	31%	26,565	24%	43,050	37%
Unemployment Rate	26.3	...	27.7	...	24.7	...	5.8	...	6.0	...	5.6	...
Urban												
Total population 15+	7,800	100%	3,600	100%	4,195	100%	139,165	100%	66,680	100%	72,480	100%
Total labour force	4,470	57%	2,370	66%	2,105	50%	97,785	70%	50,560	76%	47,225	65%
Employed	3,295	...	1,735	...	1,560	...	91,420	...	46,990	...	44,425	...
Unemployed	1,180	...	630	...	545	...	6,370	...	3,565	...	2,805	...
Not in labour force	3,325	43%	1,235	34%	2,090	50%	41,375	30%	16,120	24%	25,255	35%
Unemployment Rate	26.3	...	26.6	...	25.9	...	6.5	...	7.1	...	5.9	...
Reserves												
Total population 15+	3,035	100%	1,560	100%	1,480	100%	150	100%	70	100%	80	100%
Total labour force	1,595	53%	910	58%	685	46%	105	70%	50	71%	55	69%
Employed	1,170	...	640	...	530	...	95	...	45	...	50	...
Unemployed	425	...	270	...	155	...	10	...	10	...	-	...
Not in labour force	1,440	47%	645	41%	795	54%	50	33%	25	36%	25	31%
Unemployment Rate	26.9	...	29.7	...	23.4	...	10.0	...	20.0	...	0.0	...

Table 6 (continued)
Labour Force Participation for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population for Persons aged 15 and over, by Census
Groupings and Saskatchewan¹², 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity						Non-Aboriginal Identity					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Rural												
Total population 15+	1,775	100%	840	100%	940	100%	86,770	100%	43,730	100%	43,040	100%
Total labour force	1,010	57%	565	67%	440	47%	58,580	68%	33,310	76%	25,265	59%
Employed	745	...	405	...	340	...	55,860	...	31,835	...	24,020	...
Unemployed	260	...	160	...	100	...	2,720	...	1,470	...	1,245	...
Not in labour force	770	43%	270	32%	495	53%	28,190	32%	10,420	24%	17,770	41%
Unemployment Rate	25.9	...	28.3	...	22.7	...	4.6	...	4.4	...	4.9	...
South West (3-4-7-8)												
Total												
Total population 15+	1,245	100%	540	100%	705	100%	83,035	100%	41,095	100%	41,940	100%
Total labour force	800	64%	375	69%	420	60%	56,650	68%	31,390	76%	25,265	60%
Employed	690	...	320	...	365	...	54,230	...	30,245	...	23,985	...
Unemployed	110	...	55	...	50	...	2,420	...	1,145	...	1,275	...
Not in labour force	440	35%	160	30%	285	40%	26,385	32%	9,710	24%	16,680	40%
Unemployment Rate	13.8	...	15.8	...	11.9	...	4.3	...	3.6	...	5.0	...
Urban												
Total population 15+	750	100%	320	100%	430	100%	36,280	100%	17,190	100%	19,085	100%
Total labour force	465	62%	225	70%	245	57%	22,810	63%	11,990	70%	10,820	57%
Employed	405	...	195	...	210	...	21,370	...	11,295	...	10,070	...
Unemployed	60	...	25	...	35	...	1,445	...	690	...	755	...
Not in labour force	280	37%	95	30%	180	42%	13,470	37%	5,205	30%	8,260	43%
Unemployment Rate	12.8	...	11.4	...	14.0	...	6.3	...	5.8	...	7.0	...
Rural												
Total population 15+	490	100%	215	100%	275	100%	46,760	100%	23,905	100%	22,850	100%
Total labour force	330	67%	155	72%	175	64%	33,840	72%	19,400	81%	14,440	63%
Employed	285	...	130	...	155	...	32,865	...	18,950	...	13,920	...
Unemployed	50	...	30	...	20	...	975	...	450	...	520	...
Not in labour force	160	33%	60	28%	100	36%	12,915	28%	4,505	19%	8,415	37%
Unemployment Rate	13.6	...	16.1	...	11.8	...	2.9	...	2.3	...	3.6	...
Central East (9-10-11)												
Total												
Total population 15+	12,645	100%	5,735	100%	6,915	100%	210,740	100%	102,180	100%	108,555	100%
Total labour force	6,375	50%	3,565	62%	2,815	41%	144,665	69%	77,670	76%	66,995	62%
Employed	4,705	...	2,605	...	2,105	...	135,265	...	72,630	...	62,630	...
Unemployed	1,670	...	960	...	710	...	9,400	...	5,040	...	4,360	...
Not in labour force	6,270	50%	2,170	38%	4,095	59%	66,070	31%	24,510	24%	41,565	38%
Unemployment Rate	26.2	...	27.0	...	25.2	...	6.5	...	6.5	...	6.5	...
Urban												
Total population 15+	9,720	100%	4,260	100%	5,460	100%	150,420	100%	71,635	100%	78,785	100%
Total labour force	5,075	52%	2,810	66%	2,265	41%	104,480	69%	54,625	76%	49,850	63%
Employed	3,715	...	2,050	...	1,665	...	97,155	...	50,675	...	46,485	...
Unemployed	1,365	...	760	...	600	...	7,325	...	3,950	...	3,370	...
Not in labour force	4,645	48%	1,450	34%	3,190	58%	45,935	31%	17,005	24%	28,935	37%
Unemployment Rate	26.8	...	27.0	...	26.5	...	7.0	...	7.2	...	6.8	...
Reserves												
Total population 15+	2,000	100%	1,035	100%	965	100%	15	100%	10	100%	10	100%
Total labour force	830	42%	490	47%	340	35%	10	67%	-	-	10	100%
Employed	630	...	355	...	270	...	-	...	-	...	10	...
Unemployed	205	...	140	...	65	...	10	...	-	...	-	...
Not in labour force	1,170	59%	545	53%	625	65%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment Rate	24.1	...	28.6	...	19.1	...	0.0	...	100.0	...	-	...

Table 6 (continued)
Labour Force Participation for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population for Persons aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan¹², 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity						Non-Aboriginal Identity					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Rural												
Total population 15+	925	100%	430	100%	490	100%	60,300	100%	30,540	100%	29,765	100%
Total labour force	470	51%	260	60%	210	43%	40,175	67%	23,040	75%	17,130	58%
Employed	365	...	200	...	165	...	38,095	...	21,955	...	16,140	...
Unemployed	105	...	65	...	40	...	2,080	...	1,085	...	990	...
Not in labour force	455	49%	170	40%	280	57%	20,130	33%	7,500	25%	12,630	42%
Unemployment Rate	22.1	...	25.0	...	22.0	...	5.2	...	4.7	...	5.8	...
Central West (12-13)												
Total												
Total population 15+	1,990	100%	995	100%	995	100%	34,590	100%	17,610	100%	16,980	100%
Total labour force	765	38%	430	43%	335	34%	24,855	72%	14,225	81%	10,635	63%
Employed	640	...	350	...	285	...	23,875	...	13,685	...	10,195	...
Unemployed	125	...	75	...	50	...	980	...	535	...	445	...
Not in labour force	1,225	62%	565	57%	655	66%	9,735	28%	3,390	19%	6,345	37%
Unemployment Rate	17.0	...	18.6	...	13.4	...	3.9	...	3.8	...	4.2	...
Reserves												
Total population 15+	1,460	100%	785	100%	675	100%	20	100%	10	100%	10	100%
Total labour force	435	30%	275	35%	160	24%	10	50%	-	-	-	-
Employed	340	...	205	...	135	...	10	...	-	...	10	...
Unemployed	95	...	65	...	25	...	-	...	-	...	-	...
Not in labour force	1,020	70%	510	65%	510	76%	10	50%	-	-	-	-
Unemployment Rate	20.7	...	25.9	...	15.6	...	-	...	-	...	-	...
Rural												
Total population 15+	530	100%	210	100%	320	100%	34,570	100%	17,605	100%	16,970	100%
Total labour force	330	62%	155	74%	175	55%	24,850	72%	14,220	81%	10,630	63%
Employed	295	...	140	...	150	...	23,870	...	13,685	...	10,190	...
Unemployed	35	...	10	...	25	...	980	...	535	...	440	...
Not in labour force	200	38%	55	26%	145	45%	9,720	28%	3,385	19%	6,340	37%
Unemployment Rate	10.6	...	6.5	...	11.4	...	3.9	...	3.8	...	4.1	...
East (14-15)												
Total												
Total population 15+	10,880	100%	5,020	100%	5,865	100%	80,000	100%	39,845	100%	40,150	100%
Total labour force	5,945	55%	3,185	63%	2,765	47%	53,550	67%	29,870	75%	23,685	59%
Employed	4,535	...	2,315	...	2,220	...	49,785	...	27,765	...	22,025	...
Unemployed	1,415	...	870	...	540	...	3,765	...	2,110	...	1,660	...
Not in labour force	4,935	45%	1,835	37%	3,095	53%	26,445	33%	9,975	25%	16,470	41%
Unemployment Rate	23.7	...	27.2	...	19.5	...	7.0	...	7.1	...	7.0	...
Urban												
Total population 15+	5,260	100%	2,315	100%	2,945	100%	20,165	100%	9,460	100%	10,710	100%
Total labour force	3,095	59%	1,590	69%	1,500	51%	13,575	67%	6,940	73%	6,640	62%
Employed	2,375	...	1,185	...	1,190	...	12,470	...	6,320	...	6,150	...
Unemployed	720	...	405	...	315	...	1,110	...	620	...	490	...
Not in labour force	2,165	41%	725	31%	1,440	49%	6,590	33%	2,520	27%	4,070	38%
Unemployment Rate	23.1	...	25.5	...	20.6	...	8.2	...	8.9	...	7.4	...
Reserves												
Total population 15+	2,815	100%	1,460	100%	1,360	100%	65	100%	35	100%	30	100%
Total labour force	1,185	42%	745	51%	440	32%	35	54%	20	57%	15	50%
Employed	820	...	470	...	350	...	20	...	10	...	15	...
Unemployed	365	...	275	...	85	...	10	...	10	...	-	...
Not in labour force	1,635	58%	710	49%	920	68%	25	38%	15	43%	15	50%
Unemployment Rate	30.4	...	37.6	...	20.5	...	42.9	...	66.7	...	-	...

Table 6 (continued)
Labour Force Participation for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population for Persons aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity						Non-Aboriginal Identity					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Rural												
Total population 15+	2,805	100%	1,245	100%	1,555	100%	59,770	100%	30,355	100%	29,415	100%
Total labour force	1,670	60%	845	68%	820	53%	39,940	67%	22,910	75%	17,025	58%
Employed	1,335	...	660	...	675	...	37,290	...	21,435	...	15,855	...
Unemployed	330	...	185	...	145	...	2,645	...	1,480	...	1,165	...
Not in labour force	1,135	40%	400	32%	735	47%	19,830	33%	7,445	25%	12,385	42%
Unemployment Rate	19.8	...	22.5	...	17.6	...	6.6	...	6.5	...	6.9	...
West 1 (16)												
Total												
Total population 15+	4,685	100%	2,270	100%	2,415	100%	23,265	100%	11,515	100%	11,755	100%
Total labour force	2,255	48%	1,240	55%	1,015	42%	15,420	66%	8,585	75%	6,835	58%
Employed	1,495	...	760	...	735	...	14,455	...	8,050	...	6,405	...
Unemployed	755	...	475	...	275	...	965	...	535	...	435	...
Not in labour force	2,435	52%	1,030	45%	1,400	58%	7,845	34%	2,925	25%	4,920	42%
Unemployment Rate	33.5	...	38.9	...	27.6	...	6.3	...	6.2	...	6.3	...
Urban												
Total population 15+	1,210	100%	495	100%	715	100%	9,390	100%	4,405	100%	4,990	100%
Total labour force	610	50%	310	63%	300	42%	5,980	64%	3,135	71%	2,845	57%
Employed	400	...	190	...	205	...	5,630	...	2,965	...	2,660	...
Unemployed	205	...	115	...	95	...	350	...	165	...	180	...
Not in labour force	600	50%	185	37%	415	58%	3,415	36%	1,270	29%	2,140	43%
Unemployment Rate	33.6	...	37.1	...	31.7	...	5.8	...	5.3	...	6.3	...
Reserves												
Total population 15+	2,485	100%	1,290	100%	1,195	100%	40	100%	15	100%	25	100%
Total labour force	1,040	42%	620	48%	420	35%	25	63%	10	67%	15	60%
Employed	675	...	365	...	310	...	25	...	10	...	10	...
Unemployed	365	...	255	...	115	...	-	...	10	...	-	...
Not in labour force	1,440	58%	665	52%	775	65%	15	38%	-	-	10	40%
Unemployment Rate	34.9	...	41.9	...	26.2	...	40.0	...	66.7	...	-	...
Rural												
Total population 15+	995	100%	485	100%	510	100%	13,830	100%	7,095	100%	6,745	100%
Total labour force	600	60%	305	63%	295	58%	9,415	68%	5,440	77%	3,975	59%
Employed	425	...	200	...	220	...	8,805	...	5,075	...	3,725	...
Unemployed	180	...	105	...	75	...	610	...	365	...	250	...
Not in labour force	390	39%	175	36%	215	42%	4,420	32%	1,655	23%	2,765	41%
Unemployment Rate	29.8	...	34.4	...	25.4	...	6.5	...	6.7	...	6.2	...
West 2 (17)												
Total												
Total population 15+	5,625	100%	2,690	100%	2,935	100%	21,700	100%	11,150	100%	10,545	100%
Total labour force	2,675	48%	1,445	54%	1,230	42%	15,545	72%	8,885	80%	6,660	63%
Employed	2,030	...	1,000	...	1,025	...	14,665	...	8,420	...	6,245	...
Unemployed	645	...	440	...	205	...	885	...	470	...	415	...
Not in labour force	2,950	52%	1,245	46%	1,705	58%	6,155	28%	2,265	20%	3,885	37%
Unemployment Rate	23.9	...	30.6	...	16.7	...	5.7	...	5.2	...	6.2	...
Urban												
Total population 15+	555	100%	245	100%	315	100%	4,805	100%	2,410	100%	2,395	100%
Total labour force	320	58%	160	65%	155	49%	3,590	75%	1,995	83%	1,600	67%
Employed	235	...	125	...	115	...	3,325	...	1,875	...	1,450	...
Unemployed	75	...	35	...	35	...	265	...	120	...	145	...
Not in labour force	240	43%	85	35%	155	49%	1,215	25%	415	17%	800	33%
Unemployment Rate	23.8	...	21.9	...	25.8	...	7.4	...	6.0	...	9.1	...

Table 6 (continued)
Labour Force Participation for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population for Persons aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan¹², 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity						Non-Aboriginal Identity					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Reserves												
Total population 15+	3,150	100%	1,565	100%	1,585	100%	95	100%	40	100%	45	100%
Total labour force	1,180	37%	705	45%	475	30%	50	53%	25	63%	25	56%
Employed	840	...	460	...	380	...	40	...	25	...	20	...
Unemployed	340	...	245	...	95	...	10	...	-	...	-	...
Not in labour force	1,970	63%	860	55%	1,110	70%	40	42%	15	38%	20	44%
Unemployment Rate	28.8	...	34.8	...	20.0	...	20.0	...	-	...	-	...
Rural												
Total population 15+	1,915	100%	880	100%	1,035	100%	16,800	100%	8,700	100%	8,105	100%
Total labour force	1,175	61%	575	65%	600	58%	11,905	71%	6,865	79%	5,040	62%
Employed	950	...	420	...	530	...	11,295	...	6,525	...	4,775	...
Unemployed	225	...	155	...	70	...	610	...	340	...	270	...
Not in labour force	735	38%	300	34%	435	42%	4,895	29%	1,830	21%	3,065	38%
Unemployment Rate	19.1	...	26.7	...	11.7	...	5.1	...	5.0	...	5.3	...
Census Division 18												
Total												
Total population 15+	14,280	100%	7,115	100%	7,160	100%	4,815	100%	2,530	100%	2,285	100%
Total labour force	6,805	48%	3,980	56%	2,820	39%	3,675	76%	2,080	82%	1,595	70%
Employed	4,895	...	2,700	...	2,195	...	3,460	...	1,965	...	1,495	...
Unemployed	1,910	...	1,280	...	630	...	220	...	115	...	105	...
Not in labour force	7,475	52%	3,135	44%	4,340	61%	1,140	24%	445	18%	690	30%
Unemployment Rate	28.1	...	32.2	...	22.3	...	5.8	...	5.5	...	6.6	...
Reserves												
Total population 15+	6,480	100%	3,355	100%	3,120	100%	235	100%	120	100%	110	100%
Total labour force	2,840	44%	1,730	52%	1,105	35%	195	83%	100	83%	90	82%
Employed	1,945	...	1,100	...	840	...	175	...	90	...	85	...
Unemployed	895	...	630	...	265	...	15	...	10	...	10	...
Not in labour force	3,635	56%	1,620	48%	2,015	65%	40	17%	15	13%	20	18%
Unemployment Rate	31.5	...	36.7	...	24.4	...	7.7	...	10.0	...	10.5	...
Rural												
Total population 15+	7,800	100%	3,765	100%	4,045	100%	4,585	100%	2,405	100%	2,180	100%
Total labour force	3,965	51%	2,250	60%	1,715	42%	3,485	76%	1,975	82%	1,505	69%
Employed	2,950	...	1,595	...	1,355	...	3,285	...	1,880	...	1,405	...
Unemployed	1,015	...	650	...	365	...	200	...	100	...	100	...
Not in labour force	3,840	49%	1,510	40%	2,325	57%	1,100	24%	430	18%	670	31%
Unemployment Rate	25.6	...	29.1	...	21.3	...	5.7	...	5.1	...	6.6	...
Athabasca												
Total												
Total population 15+	1,450	100%	725	100%	725	100%	115	100%	65	100%	50	100%
Total labour force	575	40%	320	44%	250	34%	105	91%	55	85%	45	90%
Employed	405	...	210	...	195	...	100	...	60	...	45	...
Unemployed	165	...	105	...	60	...	-	...	10	...	-	...
Not in labour force	880	61%	405	56%	470	65%	10	9%	-	-	10	20%
Unemployment Rate	28.7	...	34.4	...	23.5	...	9.5	...	-	...	-	...
Reserves												
Total population 15+	1,340	100%	670	100%	670	100%	80	100%	40	100%	40	100%
Total labour force	505	38%	280	42%	225	34%	70	88%	40	100%	30	75%
Employed	355	...	185	...	170	...	65	...	35	...	35	...
Unemployed	150	...	95	...	55	...	10	...	-	...	-	...
Not in labour force	840	63%	395	59%	445	66%	10	13%	10	25%	-	-
Unemployment Rate	28.7	...	33.3	...	24.4	...	-	...	-	...	-	...

Table 6 (continued)
Labour Force Participation for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population for Persons aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity						Non-Aboriginal Identity					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Athabasca (continued)												
Rural												
Total population 15+	110	100%	55	100%	60	100%	40	100%	20	100%	15	100%
Total labour force	65	59%	35	64%	30	50%	30	75%	25	125%	10	67%
Employed	55	...	25	...	25	...	35	...	20	...	10	...
Unemployed	15	...	15	...	-	...	-	...	-	...	-	...
Not in labour force	40	36%	15	27%	25	42%	10	25%	-	...	10	67%
Unemployment Rate	23.1	...	28.6	...	0.0	...	-	...	-	...	0.0	...
North Central												
Total												
Total population 15+	4,230	100%	2,140	100%	2,090	100%	2,105	100%	1,130	100%	975	100%
Total labour force	2,185	52%	1,350	63%	840	40%	1,735	82%	950	84%	785	81%
Employed	1,635	...	950	...	680	...	1,635	...	900	...	735	...
Unemployed	550	...	395	...	155	...	100	...	50	...	50	...
Not in labour force	2,045	48%	795	37%	1,250	60%	370	18%	175	15%	190	19%
Unemployment Rate	25.2	...	29.3	...	18.5	...	6.1	...	5.3	...	6.4	...
Reserves												
Total population 15+	2,345	100%	1,220	100%	1,125	100%	45	100%	30	100%	15	100%
Total labour force	1,005	43%	670	55%	340	30%	35	78%	25	83%	10	67%
Employed	695	...	425	...	275	...	25	...	20	...	10	...
Unemployed	315	...	245	...	70	...	-	...	10	...	10	...
Not in labour force	1,340	57%	550	45%	785	70%	10	22%	10	33%	10	67%
Unemployment Rate	31.3	...	36.8	...	19.1	...	28.6	...	40.0	...	-	...
Rural												
Total population 15+	1,885	100%	920	100%	965	100%	2,060	100%	1,100	100%	960	100%
Total labour force	1,180	63%	680	74%	495	51%	1,700	83%	930	85%	775	81%
Employed	940	...	530	...	410	...	1,610	...	885	...	730	...
Unemployed	235	...	150	...	90	...	90	...	40	...	50	...
Not in labour force	705	37%	245	27%	460	48%	360	17%	175	16%	190	20%
Unemployment Rate	20.3	...	22.1	...	18.0	...	5.3	...	4.3	...	6.5	...
North East												
Total												
Total population 15+	3,085	100%	1,550	100%	1,535	100%	2,090	100%	1,070	100%	1,020	100%
Total labour force	1,245	40%	725	47%	525	34%	1,420	68%	845	79%	580	57%
Employed	845	...	450	...	395	...	1,335	...	805	...	530	...
Unemployed	405	...	275	...	125	...	85	...	40	...	45	...
Not in labour force	1,840	60%	825	53%	1,015	66%	675	32%	225	21%	440	43%
Unemployment Rate	32.5	...	37.9	...	25.0	...	6.0	...	4.7	...	7.8	...
Reserves												
Total population 15+	1,285	100%	670	100%	610	100%	55	100%	25	100%	25	100%
Total labour force	495	39%	295	44%	200	33%	40	73%	20	80%	20	80%
Employed	335	...	180	...	160	...	40	...	20	...	20	...
Unemployed	160	...	115	...	45	...	10	...	-	...	10	...
Not in labour force	795	62%	380	57%	415	68%	10	18%	10	40%	-	-
Unemployment Rate	32.3	...	40.7	...	20.0	...	-	...	-	...	-	...
Rural												
Total population 15+	1,800	100%	880	100%	920	100%	2,040	100%	1,045	100%	995	100%
Total labour force	755	42%	430	49%	320	35%	1,380	68%	825	79%	555	56%
Employed	510	...	275	...	235	...	1,295	...	785	...	515	...
Unemployed	245	...	155	...	90	...	85	...	40	...	40	...
Not in labour force	1,045	58%	445	51%	600	65%	660	32%	220	21%	440	44%
Unemployment Rate	31.8	...	36.8	...	28.1	...	5.8	...	4.8	...	7.2	...

Table 6 (continued)
Labour Force Participation for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population for Persons aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity						Non-Aboriginal Identity					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
North West												
Total												
Total population 15+	5,510	100%	2,700	100%	2,815	100%	500	100%	265	100%	235	100%
Total labour force	2,800	51%	1,590	59%	1,205	43%	420	84%	225	85%	190	81%
Employed	2,005	...	1,085	...	915	...	390	...	205	...	185	...
Unemployed	795	...	505	...	290	...	30	...	20	...	-	...
Not in labour force	2,710	49%	1,105	41%	1,610	57%	85	17%	40	15%	45	19%
Unemployment Rate	28.4	...	31.8	...	24.0	...	7.1	...	8.9	...	5.3	...
Reserves												
Total												
Total population 15+	1,505	100%	785	100%	720	100%	60	100%	25	100%	35	100%
Total labour force	830	55%	490	62%	345	48%	50	83%	20	80%	25	71%
Employed	555	...	315	...	240	...	50	...	20	...	30	...
Unemployed	275	...	175	...	105	...	10	...	-	...	-	...
Not in labour force	670	45%	300	38%	375	52%	10	17%	-	-	10	29%
Unemployment Rate	33.7	...	35.1	...	30.9	...	-	...	50.0	...	-	...
Rural												
Total												
Total population 15+	4,005	100%	1,905	100%	2,095	100%	440	100%	240	100%	205	100%
Total labour force	1,965	49%	1,100	58%	860	41%	365	83%	205	85%	165	80%
Employed	1,450	...	770	...	680	...	345	...	190	...	160	...
Unemployed	515	...	330	...	185	...	25	...	15	...	10	...
Not in labour force	2,040	51%	805	42%	1,235	59%	75	17%	35	15%	40	20%
Unemployment Rate	26.2	...	30.0	...	21.4	...	6.8	...	7.3	...	6.2	...

¹ Refers to non-institutional data only.

² Due to missing data and rounding, not all totals will match total population.

- Nil or Zero.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Source: 1996 Census of the Population, 20% Sample, Statistics Canada.

Table 7
Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population aged 15 and over with Income, Average and Median Income, by Census Grouping
and Saskatchewan^{1,2,3}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity			Non-Aboriginal Identity		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
SASKATCHEWAN							
Total	Average Total income	12,731	14,360	11,226	23,431	29,299	17,548
	Median Total income	8,807	9,024	8,613	17,719	24,504	13,563
Urban	Average Total income	14,246	16,857	12,119	25,157	31,628	19,102
	Median Total income	9,994	10,773	9,302	19,776	26,807	15,039
Reserves	Average Total income	9,963	10,244	9,662	22,312	24,458	20,238
	Median Total income	6,174	5,556	6,868	17,877	20,309	15,616
Rural	Average Total income	14,165	16,793	11,755	21,489	26,871	15,659
	Median Total income	9,961	11,234	9,215	15,864	22,185	12,076
South East (1-2-5-6)							
Total	Average Total income	13,611	14,834	12,441	24,901	30,978	18,894
	Median Total income	9,806	9,992	9,658	19,326	25,738	14,834
Urban	Average Total income	14,674	16,390	13,127	26,512	32,854	20,529
	Median Total income	10,610	10,774	10,452	21,334	27,865	16,696
Reserves	Average Total income	10,389	10,263	10,524	20,349	25,812	15,324
	Median Total income	7,224	5,848	8,201	14,560	20,288	11,440
Rural	Average Total income	14,764	16,892	12,602	22,323	28,152	16,112
	Median Total income	11,407	11,968	10,148	16,471	23,316	12,381
South West (3-4-7-8)							
Total	Average Total income	13,724	15,746	12,149	22,945	28,966	16,812
	Median Total income	9,786	10,224	9,177	17,654	25,086	13,450
Urban	Average Total income	13,488	14,578	12,630	23,552	30,408	17,237
	Median Total income	9,605	9,995	9,006	18,187	26,218	14,035
Rural	Average Total income	14,088	17,585	11,414	22,459	27,911	16,440
	Median Total income	10,528	11,563	10,499	17,248	24,156	12,878
Central East (9-10-11)							
Total	Average Total income	12,896	14,890	11,226	23,381	29,302	17,608
	Median Total income	8,852	9,303	8,505	17,399	24,241	13,429
Urban	Average Total income	13,633	16,234	11,589	24,667	31,135	18,612
	Median Total income	9,514	10,040	8,930	18,981	26,323	14,420
Reserves	Average Total income	9,335	9,126	9,559	20,777	-	-
	Median Total income	5,796	4,651	7,204	19,520	-	-
Rural	Average Total income	13,072	15,782	10,531	20,143	25,004	14,891
	Median Total income	8,466	10,257	8,100	14,566	19,778	11,627
Central West (12-13)							
Total	Average Total income	10,462	10,980	9,932	23,172	29,139	16,657
	Median Total income	6,339	5,604	7,250	17,704	24,573	12,964
Reserves	Average Total income	9,065	9,064	9,067	12,294	-	-
	Median Total income	4,445	3,032	5,976	7,888	-	-
Rural	Average Total income	14,727	18,672	11,995	23,178	29,145	16,662
	Median Total income	11,768	16,255	8,927	17,708	24,576	12,970

Table 7 (continued)
Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population aged 15 and over with Income, Average and Median Income, by Census Grouping and Saskatchewan^{1 2 3}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity			Non-Aboriginal Identity		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
East (14-15)							
Total	Average Total income	14,164	17,046	11,629	21,100	26,392	15,682
	Median Total income	9,273	10,334	8,518	15,517	21,389	12,107
Urban	Average Total income	15,662	19,354	12,730	24,440	31,430	18,131
	Median Total income	10,655	12,164	9,922	18,477	26,893	14,053
Reserves	Average Total income	9,424	9,823	8,997	17,863	19,974	15,527
	Median Total income	5,211	4,800	5,952	13,216	13,344	12,320
Rural	Average Total income	16,442	21,567	12,013	19,964	24,819	14,773
	Median Total income	10,410	14,004	8,830	14,627	20,024	11,716
West 1 (16)							
Total	Average Total income	11,141	12,152	10,190	20,495	25,295	15,652
	Median Total income	7,690	7,117	8,095	15,240	20,262	12,397
Urban	Average Total income	11,568	14,530	9,575	22,154	27,246	17,595
	Median Total income	7,722	10,043	6,516	17,230	23,051	14,253
Reserves	Average Total income	9,588	9,388	9,806	17,742	18,026	17,576
	Median Total income	6,192	5,096	7,568	14,048	14,880	13,408
Rural	Average Total income	14,961	17,967	12,128	19,356	24,092	14,159
	Median Total income	11,818	14,347	11,510	14,202	19,211	11,550
West 2 (17)							
Total	Average Total income	11,748	13,271	10,335	21,919	28,004	15,134
	Median Total income	8,204	8,297	8,031	16,390	24,829	11,992
Urban	Average Total income	12,609	18,898	7,695	22,362	29,919	14,448
	Median Total income	9,002	14,011	6,379	18,224	28,710	12,441
Reserves	Average Total income	9,183	8,997	9,367	17,921	19,526	16,433
	Median Total income	5,021	3,748	6,203	12,448	13,632	11,744
Rural	Average Total income	16,148	19,936	12,821	21,812	27,516	15,332
	Median Total income	11,375	13,048	10,294	16,012	23,344	11,856
Census Division 18							
Total	Average Total income	11,930	13,198	10,656	26,323	31,965	19,785
	Median Total income	8,203	8,221	8,160	22,656	30,518	15,662
Reserves	Average Total income	10,894	11,903	9,808	27,882	27,934	27,827
	Median Total income	7,346	7,648	7,115	25,984	26,176	25,920
Rural	Average Total income	12,821	14,388	11,340	26,242	32,166	19,350
	Median Total income	8,964	8,957	8,967	22,419	31,030	15,394
Athabasca⁴							
Total	Average Total income	11,645	12,905	10,390	32,388	34,980	29,455
	Median Total income	8,037	8,928	7,564	30,304	32,128	26,176
Reserves	Average Total income	11,489	12,293	10,682	35,133	34,981	35,285
	Median Total income	8,024	8,060	7,920	35,072	31,104	36,480

Table 7 (continued)
Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population aged 15 and over with Income, Average and Median Income, by Census Grouping and Saskatchewan^{1 2 3}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity			Non-Aboriginal Identity		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
North Central							
Total	Average Total income	12,674	14,932	10,333	25,417	29,136	20,965
	Median Total income	8,382	9,380	7,004	21,368	26,714	17,242
Reserves	Average Total income	10,172	11,450	8,779	15,930	15,323	17,062
	Median Total income	6,648	7,440	5,952	13,024	12,096	13,024
Rural	Average Total income	15,971	19,789	12,264	25,623	29,495	21,029
	Median Total income	10,415	11,770	9,292	21,514	26,840	17,259
North East							
Total	Average Total income	11,171	11,871	10,439	26,297	34,389	17,195
	Median Total income	7,072	7,000	7,151	22,207	35,672	14,102
Reserves	Average Total income	10,689	10,886	10,471	26,628	26,959	26,283
	Median Total income	6,299	6,256	6,416	21,696	20,544	22,912
Rural	Average Total income	11,538	12,660	10,417	26,288	34,573	16,951
	Median Total income	7,707	7,747	7,607	22,271	35,915	13,917
North West							
Total	Average Total income	11,851	12,659	11,074	28,754	33,609	23,183
	Median Total income	8,588	8,020	9,038	26,816	30,592	21,632
Reserves	Average Total income	11,677	13,150	10,063	28,302	32,152	25,174
	Median Total income	8,576	8,933	8,056	26,368	30,144	24,512
Rural	Average Total income	11,917	12,451	11,430	28,815	33,768	22,861
	Median Total income	8,596	7,513	9,264	26,944	30,848	21,248

¹ Refers to non-institutional data only.

² Due to missing data and rounding, not all totals will match total population.

³ Based on population 15+.

⁴ Income Data for rural Athabasca was not available because figures were too small to be expressed.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

- Nil or Zero.

Source: 1996 Census of the Population, 20% Sample, Statistics Canada.

Table 8
Source of Income for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1 2 3 4}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %
SASKATCHEWAN									
Total	Count with total income	58,815	100%	100%	100%	648,340	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	30,775	52%	60%	45%	415,105	64%	66%	62%
	Self-employment income	2,090	4%	5%	3%	120,490	19%	25%	12%
	Government Transfer Payments	48,965	83%	84%	83%	459,995	71%	80%	62%
	Investment Income	2,175	4%	4%	4%	221,365	34%	33%	36%
	Other Income	20,480	35%	35%	35%	26,130	4%	2%	6%
Urban	Count with total income	22,680	100%	100%	100%	343,015	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	12,640	56%	65%	49%	239,270	70%	74%	66%
	Self-employment income	720	3%	4%	2%	32,940	10%	12%	8%
	Government Transfer Payments	19,275	85%	85%	85%	240,605	70%	77%	64%
	Investment Income	1,110	5%	6%	4%	109,210	32%	30%	34%
	Other Income	1,420	6%	3%	9%	16,555	5%	3%	7%
Reserves	Count with total income	20,550	100%	100%	100%	580	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	9,135	44%	52%	37%	420	72%	74%	71%
	Self-employment income	455	2%	3%	1%	30	5%	7%	3%
	Government Transfer Payments	16,880	82%	82%	83%	455	78%	79%	78%
	Investment Income	165	1%	1%	1%	70	12%	12%	12%
	Other Income	17,150	83%	83%	84%	100	17%	12%	24%
Rural	Count with total income	15,630	100%	100%	100%	304,760	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	9,035	58%	65%	51%	175,420	58%	57%	58%
	Self-employment income	910	6%	8%	4%	87,520	29%	40%	17%
	Government Transfer Payments	12,850	82%	85%	80%	218,940	72%	82%	60%
	Investment Income	900	6%	5%	6%	112,085	37%	36%	38%
	Other Income	1,920	12%	10%	14%	9,475	3%	2%	4%
South East (1-2-5-6)									
Total	Count with total income	11,325	100%	100%	100%	215,000	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	6,320	56%	60%	52%	142,090	66%	68%	64%
	Self-employment income	495	4%	5%	3%	34,040	16%	22%	10%
	Government Transfer Payments	9,385	83%	85%	81%	149,005	69%	78%	61%
	Investment Income	420	4%	4%	3%	75,195	35%	33%	37%
	Other Income	2,720	24%	22%	26%	9,190	4%	3%	6%
Urban	Count with total income	6,935	100%	100%	100%	132,405	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	3,950	57%	62%	53%	94,400	71%	75%	68%
	Self-employment income	285	4%	5%	3%	11,825	9%	11%	7%
	Government Transfer Payments	5,860	84%	87%	83%	90,650	68%	75%	62%
	Investment Income	315	5%	7%	3%	42,705	32%	30%	35%
	Other Income	530	8%	4%	11%	6,220	5%	3%	7%
Reserves	Count with total income	2,840	100%	100%	100%	145	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	1,440	51%	54%	47%	90	62%	64%	67%
	Self-employment income	120	4%	5%	3%	20	14%	21%	13%
	Government Transfer Payments	2,315	82%	81%	82%	110	76%	86%	73%
	Investment Income	25	1%	1%	1%	15	10%	14%	13%
	Other Income	2,030	71%	71%	72%	15	10%	-	20%
Rural	Count with total income	1,550	100%	100%	100%	82,450	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	930	60%	65%	55%	47,600	58%	58%	58%
	Self-employment income	90	6%	5%	6%	22,195	27%	38%	15%
	Government Transfer Payments	1,210	78%	84%	72%	58,245	71%	81%	59%
	Investment Income	80	5%	3%	8%	32,470	39%	39%	40%
	Other Income	160	10%	9%	12%	2,955	4%	2%	5%

Table 8 (continued)

Source of Income for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1 2 3 4}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %
South West (3-4-7-8)									
Total	Count with total income	1,145	100%	100%	100%	78,080	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	715	62%	69%	58%	46,540	60%	60%	59%
	Self-employment income	100	9%	10%	8%	19,380	25%	33%	16%
	Government Transfer Payments	890	78%	84%	74%	55,915	72%	81%	62%
	Investment Income	80	7%	5%	9%	29,505	38%	37%	39%
	Other Income	165	14%	16%	13%	3,015	4%	2%	5%
Urban	Count with total income	695	100%	100%	100%	34,710	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	415	60%	68%	53%	21,830	63%	68%	59%
	Self-employment income	35	5%	5%	5%	3,655	11%	13%	8%
	Government Transfer Payments	560	81%	85%	75%	25,385	73%	80%	67%
	Investment Income	35	5%	5%	5%	11,630	34%	31%	35%
	Other Income	55	8%	10%	6%	1,650	5%	2%	7%
Rural	Count with total income	445	100%	100%	100%	43,370	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	300	67%	67%	65%	24,715	57%	55%	59%
	Self-employment income	65	15%	21%	10%	15,725	36%	48%	23%
	Government Transfer Payments	335	75%	79%	71%	30,530	70%	82%	58%
	Investment Income	50	11%	5%	14%	17,870	41%	40%	42%
	Other Income	105	24%	26%	22%	1,360	3%	2%	4%
Central East (9-10-11)									
Total	Count with total income	11,385	100%	100%	100%	199,735	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	5,740	50%	60%	42%	132,090	66%	69%	63%
	Self-employment income	290	3%	4%	2%	30,140	15%	20%	10%
	Government Transfer Payments	9,920	87%	86%	88%	142,870	72%	79%	64%
	Investment Income	435	4%	4%	4%	64,445	32%	31%	34%
	Other Income	2,025	18%	17%	19%	8,895	4%	3%	6%
Urban	Count with total income	8,740	100%	100%	100%	142,975	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	4,530	52%	63%	43%	100,605	70%	75%	66%
	Self-employment income	220	3%	4%	2%	14,470	10%	12%	8%
	Government Transfer Payments	7,690	88%	88%	88%	101,070	71%	77%	64%
	Investment Income	385	4%	5%	4%	45,135	32%	29%	34%
	Other Income	550	6%	3%	9%	7,385	5%	3%	7%
Reserves	Count with total income	1,850	100%	100%	100%	15	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	790	43%	49%	37%	10	67%	100%	-
	Self-employment income	35	2%	3%	1%	-	-	-	-
	Government Transfer Payments	1,585	86%	85%	88%	15	100%	-	-
	Investment Income	10	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-
	Other Income	1,410	76%	75%	78%	-	-	-	-
Rural	Count with total income	800	100%	100%	100%	56,745	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	420	53%	64%	42%	31,475	55%	56%	55%
	Self-employment income	25	3%	5%	2%	15,665	28%	38%	16%
	Government Transfer Payments	640	80%	77%	83%	41,780	74%	83%	63%
	Investment Income	45	6%	3%	7%	19,305	34%	33%	35%
	Other Income	65	8%	4%	11%	1,505	3%	2%	4%
Central West (12-13)									
Total	Count with total income	1,895	100%	100%	100%	32,250	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	695	37%	40%	34%	19,185	59%	59%	60%
	Self-employment income	65	3%	4%	3%	9,615	30%	40%	19%
	Government Transfer Payments	1,540	81%	82%	81%	22,680	70%	81%	58%
	Investment Income	65	3%	3%	4%	12,125	38%	37%	38%
	Other Income	1,425	75%	79%	72%	1,080	3%	2%	5%

Table 8 (continued)

Source of Income for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1 2 3 4}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %
Reserves	Count with total income	1,425	100%	100%	100%	15	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	405	28%	34%	23%	-	-	-	-
	Self-employment income	15	1%	1%	2%	-	-	-	-
	Government Transfer Payments	1,165	82%	82%	81%	15	100%	-	100%
	Investment Income	10	1%	1%	2%	-	-	-	-
	Other Income	1,370	96%	95%	95%	-	-	100%	-
Rural	Count with total income	470	100%	100%	100%	32,235	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	290	62%	63%	62%	19,175	59%	59%	60%
	Self-employment income	50	11%	13%	7%	9,615	30%	40%	19%
	Government Transfer Payments	380	81%	82%	80%	22,665	70%	81%	58%
	Investment Income	55	12%	16%	11%	12,125	38%	37%	38%
	Other Income	55	12%	8%	15%	1,075	3%	2%	5%
East (14-15)									
Total	Count with total income	9,885	100%	100%	100%	76,275	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	5,500	56%	63%	49%	45,675	60%	61%	58%
	Self-employment income	395	4%	5%	3%	17,215	23%	32%	13%
	Government Transfer Payments	7,860	80%	80%	79%	55,795	73%	82%	64%
	Investment Income	595	6%	6%	6%	25,585	34%	33%	34%
	Other Income	2,665	27%	27%	27%	2,340	3%	2%	4%
Urban	Count with total income	4,720	100%	100%	100%	19,400	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	2,925	62%	71%	54%	13,255	68%	72%	65%
	Self-employment income	135	3%	4%	2%	1,690	9%	12%	6%
	Government Transfer Payments	3,775	80%	79%	81%	13,805	71%	78%	65%
	Investment Income	290	6%	7%	6%	5,875	30%	31%	30%
	Other Income	215	5%	2%	7%	715	4%	2%	5%
Reserves	Count with total income	2,685	100%	100%	100%	60	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	1,070	40%	47%	33%	35	58%	50%	60%
	Self-employment income	30	1%	2%	1%	-	-	-	-
	Government Transfer Payments	2,140	80%	81%	78%	45	75%	67%	100%
	Investment Income	20	1%	1%	1%	-	-	33%	-
	Other Income	2,300	86%	86%	86%	20	33%	-	40%
Rural	Count with total income	2,485	100%	100%	100%	56,820	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	1,510	61%	67%	56%	32,385	57%	58%	56%
	Self-employment income	225	9%	12%	6%	15,520	27%	38%	16%
	Government Transfer Payments	1,945	78%	83%	75%	41,935	74%	84%	63%
	Investment Income	285	11%	12%	11%	19,700	35%	34%	35%
	Other Income	150	6%	3%	9%	1,605	3%	2%	4%
West 1 (16)									
Total	Count with total income	4,325	100%	100%	100%	22,115	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	2,115	49%	57%	41%	12,695	57%	58%	56%
	Self-employment income	205	5%	7%	3%	5,150	23%	34%	13%
	Government Transfer Payments	3,600	83%	84%	83%	16,360	74%	83%	65%
	Investment Income	140	3%	4%	3%	7,365	33%	32%	35%
	Other Income	2,230	52%	54%	49%	770	3%	2%	5%
Urban	Count with total income	1,100	100%	100%	100%	9,025	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	520	47%	60%	39%	5,730	63%	68%	59%
	Self-employment income	40	4%	6%	2%	855	9%	13%	6%
	Government Transfer Payments	970	88%	86%	90%	6,545	73%	77%	68%
	Investment Income	60	5%	9%	2%	3,050	34%	30%	38%
	Other Income	35	3%	2%	5%	385	4%	2%	6%

Table 8 (continued)

Source of Income for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1 2 3 4}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity				
	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	
West 1 (16) (continued)									
Reserves	Count with total income	2,380	100%	100%	100%	35	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	1,060	45%	52%	37%	30	86%	100%	60%
	Self-employment income	50	2%	3%	2%	-	-	-	-
	Government Transfer Payments	1,975	83%	82%	84%	35	100%	67%	80%
	Investment Income	25	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-
	Other Income	2,160	91%	90%	92%	10	29%	-	40%
Rural	Count with total income	845	100%	100%	100%	13,055	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	540	64%	67%	60%	6,935	53%	52%	54%
	Self-employment income	115	14%	20%	8%	4,290	33%	47%	18%
	Government Transfer Payments	645	76%	85%	68%	9,780	75%	87%	62%
	Investment Income	55	7%	5%	7%	4,315	33%	33%	33%
	Other Income	35	4%	-	8%	375	3%	2%	4%
West 2 (17)									
Total	Count with total income	5,170	100%	100%	100%	20,305	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	2,540	49%	55%	44%	13,200	65%	66%	64%
	Self-employment income	135	3%	4%	2%	4,540	22%	30%	13%
	Government Transfer Payments	4,235	82%	83%	81%	14,300	70%	82%	58%
	Investment Income	115	2%	3%	2%	6,170	30%	29%	32%
	Other Income	2,710	52%	51%	54%	650	3%	2%	5%
Urban	Count with total income	490	100%	100%	100%	4,500	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	305	62%	70%	55%	3,445	77%	82%	71%
	Self-employment income	10	2%	5%	-	445	10%	12%	8%
	Government Transfer Payments	415	85%	91%	80%	3,145	70%	80%	60%
	Investment Income	20	4%	12%	-	810	18%	16%	20%
	Other Income	40	8%	-	13%	195	4%	1%	8%
Reserves	Count with total income	3,015	100%	100%	100%	75	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	1,115	37%	44%	30%	55	73%	86%	67%
	Self-employment income	40	1%	2%	1%	-	-	-	-
	Government Transfer Payments	2,515	83%	82%	85%	65	87%	100%	67%
	Investment Income	25	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-
	Other Income	2,570	85%	82%	88%	20	27%	29%	22%
Rural	Count with total income	1,660	100%	100%	100%	15,725	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	1,125	68%	72%	64%	9,695	62%	62%	62%
	Self-employment income	90	5%	8%	3%	4,085	26%	36%	15%
	Government Transfer Payments	1,300	78%	84%	73%	11,095	71%	82%	57%
	Investment Income	65	4%	4%	4%	5,350	34%	32%	36%
	Other Income	105	6%	3%	10%	435	3%	2%	4%
Census Division 18									
Total	Count with total income	13,725	100%	100%	100%	4,585	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	7,175	52%	62%	43%	3,635	79%	83%	75%
	Self-employment income	410	3%	4%	2%	420	9%	10%	8%
	Government Transfer Payments	11,570	84%	85%	84%	3,075	67%	75%	58%
	Investment Income	315	2%	2%	2%	980	21%	19%	24%
	Other Income	6,545	48%	48%	48%	190	4%	2%	6%
Reserves	Count with total income	6,350	100%	100%	100%	225	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	3,250	51%	61%	40%	195	87%	83%	90%
	Self-employment income	160	3%	3%	2%	-	-	8%	-
	Government Transfer Payments	5,185	82%	81%	82%	170	76%	75%	81%
	Investment Income	50	1%	1%	1%	35	16%	13%	14%
	Other Income	5,310	84%	83%	84%	30	13%	13%	14%

Table 8 (continued)

Source of Income for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1 2 3 4}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %
Census Division 18(continued)									
Rural	Count with total income	7,375	100%	100%	100%	4,360	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	3,920	53%	62%	45%	3,440	79%	83%	74%
	Self-employment income	250	3%	5%	2%	415	10%	10%	8%
	Government Transfer Payments	6,385	87%	87%	86%	2,905	67%	75%	57%
	Investment Income	270	4%	3%	4%	945	22%	20%	24%
	Other Income	1,240	17%	15%	18%	155	4%	2%	6%
Athabasca⁵									
Total	Count with total income	1,400	100%	100%	100%	115	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	620	44%	49%	40%	110	96%	92%	91%
	Self-employment income	10	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	18%
	Government Transfer Payments	1,105	79%	79%	77%	85	74%	75%	64%
	Investment Income	20	1%	1%	-	20	17%	17%	18%
	Other Income	1,110	79%	81%	77%	15	13%	17%	18%
Reserves	Count with total income	1,295	100%	100%	100%	80	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	565	44%	47%	40%	75	94%	88%	100%
	Self-employment income	10	1%	2%	2%	-	-	-	-
	Government Transfer Payments	1,015	78%	79%	78%	60	75%	88%	71%
	Investment Income	15	1%	-	2%	10	13%	-	29%
	Other Income	1,050	81%	84%	78%	10	13%	25%	-
North Central									
Total	Count with total income	4,070	100%	100%	100%	2,025	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	2,380	58%	70%	46%	1,675	83%	84%	82%
	Self-employment income	130	3%	4%	3%	255	13%	14%	11%
	Government Transfer Payments	3,350	82%	84%	81%	1,325	65%	75%	55%
	Investment Income	65	2%	2%	2%	435	21%	19%	24%
	Other Income	2,355	58%	58%	58%	65	3%	1%	5%
Reserves	Count with total income	2,315	100%	100%	100%	45	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	1,185	51%	63%	38%	30	67%	80%	67%
	Self-employment income	50	2%	3%	2%	-	-	-	-
	Government Transfer Payments	1,930	83%	83%	83%	30	67%	80%	100%
	Investment Income	10	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Income	2,055	89%	88%	89%	10	22%	40%	67%
Rural	Count with total income	1,760	100%	100%	100%	1,980	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	1,195	68%	80%	57%	1,645	83%	84%	82%
	Self-employment income	80	5%	5%	4%	250	13%	14%	11%
	Government Transfer Payments	1,425	81%	84%	79%	1,295	65%	74%	54%
	Investment Income	60	3%	3%	4%	435	22%	20%	24%
	Other Income	300	17%	15%	19%	55	3%	1%	5%
North East									
Total	Count with total income	2,910	100%	100%	100%	1,950	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	1,475	51%	60%	41%	1,440	74%	81%	65%
	Self-employment income	90	3%	5%	1%	125	6%	7%	7%
	Government Transfer Payments	2,380	82%	82%	82%	1,295	66%	74%	57%
	Investment Income	40	1%	1%	1%	430	22%	18%	26%
	Other Income	1,665	57%	56%	58%	85	4%	2%	7%
Reserves	Count with total income	1,260	100%	100%	100%	50	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	695	55%	70%	40%	40	80%	80%	80%
	Self-employment income	35	3%	4%	-	-	-	-	-
	Government Transfer Payments	985	78%	76%	81%	35	70%	60%	80%
	Investment Income	15	1%	2%	2%	-	-	-	-
	Other Income	1,075	85%	83%	88%	-	-	-	-

Table 8 (continued)

Source of Income for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1 2 3 4}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity				
	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	
North East (continued)									
Rural	Count with total income	1,655	100%	100%	100%	1,905	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	780	47%	53%	42%	1,400	73%	81%	65%
	Self-employment income	60	4%	5%	1%	130	7%	7%	6%
	Government Transfer Payments	1,395	84%	87%	82%	1,260	66%	74%	57%
	Investment Income	25	2%	2%	1%	420	22%	18%	26%
	Other Income	590	36%	35%	37%	85	4%	2%	7%
North West									
Total	Count with total income	5,340	100%	100%	100%	495	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	2,700	51%	60%	42%	410	83%	87%	80%
	Self-employment income	180	3%	4%	2%	35	7%	10%	4%
	Government Transfer Payments	4,735	89%	88%	89%	370	75%	77%	74%
	Investment Income	190	4%	3%	4%	100	20%	25%	15%
	Other Income	1,420	27%	26%	28%	20	4%	-	7%
Reserves									
	Count with total income	1,485	100%	100%	100%	55	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	805	54%	63%	44%	50	91%	100%	83%
	Self-employment income	70	5%	5%	4%	-	-	-	-
	Government Transfer Payments	1,255	85%	85%	84%	50	91%	80%	83%
	Investment Income	15	1%	-	-	15	27%	40%	-
	Other Income	1,125	76%	74%	78%	-	-	-	-
Rural									
	Count with total income	3,855	100%	100%	100%	435	100%	100%	100%
	Wages and salaries	1,890	49%	58%	41%	360	83%	85%	78%
	Self-employment income	110	3%	4%	2%	30	7%	11%	5%
	Government Transfer Payments	3,475	90%	89%	91%	320	74%	77%	70%
	Investment Income	180	5%	4%	5%	85	20%	23%	15%
	Other Income	295	8%	5%	10%	20	5%	-	8%

¹ Refers to non-institutional data only.² Due to missing data and rounding, not all totals will match total population.³ Based on population 15+.⁴ Totals will not equal 100% because one individual may have reported more than one source of income.⁵ Income Data for rural Athabasca was not available because figures were too small to be expressed.

- Nil or zero.

Source: 1996 Census of the Population, 20% Sample, Statistics Canada.

Table 9
Marital Status of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1 2 3}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %
SASKATCHEWAN									
Total	Total - Marital status	63,915	100%	100%	100%	684,220	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	30,220	47%	48%	46%	425,630	62%	63%	61%
	Separated	2,530	4%	3%	5%	13,530	2%	2%	2%
	Divorced	2,865	4%	4%	5%	28,220	4%	4%	5%
	Widowed	2,140	3%	2%	5%	47,525	7%	2%	12%
	Never married	26,155	41%	43%	39%	169,310	25%	29%	21%
Urban	Total - Marital status	25,300	100%	100%	100%	360,225	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	10,480	41%	46%	37%	210,300	58%	61%	56%
	Separated	1,370	5%	3%	7%	8,815	2%	2%	3%
	Divorced	1,740	7%	5%	8%	19,500	5%	4%	6%
	Widowed	575	2%	1%	3%	23,390	6%	2%	11%
	Never married	11,135	44%	44%	44%	98,220	27%	30%	24%
Reserves	Total - Marital status	21,425	100%	100%	100%	610	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	10,965	51%	50%	53%	395	65%	65%	65%
	Separated	610	3%	3%	3%	10	2%	3%	3%
	Divorced	490	2%	2%	2%	30	5%	3%	5%
	Widowed	865	4%	2%	6%	10	2%	3%	3%
	Never married	8,500	40%	43%	36%	160	26%	27%	26%
Rural	Total - Marital status	17,240	100%	100%	100%	323,395	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	8,800	51%	50%	52%	214,945	66%	66%	67%
	Separated	555	3%	2%	4%	4,705	1%	2%	1%
	Divorced	645	4%	4%	4%	8,690	3%	3%	2%
	Widowed	700	4%	2%	6%	24,120	7%	2%	13%
	Never married	6,540	38%	42%	34%	70,935	22%	27%	16%
South East (1-2-5-6)									
Total	Total - Marital status	12,615	100%	100%	100%	226,085	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	5,720	45%	46%	45%	138,875	61%	63%	60%
	Separated	580	5%	3%	6%	4,685	2%	2%	2%
	Divorced	685	5%	5%	6%	10,005	4%	4%	5%
	Widowed	360	3%	2%	4%	15,040	7%	2%	11%
	Never married	5,270	42%	45%	39%	57,470	25%	29%	22%
Urban	Total - Marital status	7,800	100%	100%	100%	139,165	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	3,215	41%	44%	39%	81,155	58%	61%	56%
	Separated	420	5%	2%	8%	3,355	2%	2%	3%
	Divorced	480	6%	5%	7%	7,545	5%	4%	6%
	Widowed	135	2%	1%	3%	8,335	6%	2%	10%
	Never married	3,555	46%	48%	44%	38,765	28%	31%	25%
Reserves	Total - Marital status	3,040	100%	100%	100%	150	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	1,500	49%	49%	50%	115	77%	71%	81%
	Separated	90	3%	3%	3%	10	7%	-	-
	Divorced	120	4%	5%	3%	10	7%	14%	-
	Widowed	150	5%	3%	7%	-	-	-	-
	Never married	1,170	38%	41%	36%	20	13%	21%	13%
Rural	Total - Marital status	1,775	100%	100%	100%	86,770	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	1,000	56%	51%	61%	57,600	66%	66%	67%
	Separated	65	4%	4%	3%	1,330	2%	2%	1%
	Divorced	85	5%	4%	5%	2,455	3%	3%	3%
	Widowed	75	4%	2%	5%	6,705	8%	3%	13%
	Never married	545	31%	38%	25%	18,680	22%	27%	16%

Table 9 (continued)

Marital Status of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1 2 3}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %
South West (3-4-7-8)									
Total	Total - Marital status	1,240	100%	100%	100%	83,040	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	580	47%	38%	52%	53,175	64%	65%	63%
	Separated	30	2%	2%	3%	1,460	2%	2%	2%
	Divorced	75	6%	7%	4%	3,140	4%	4%	4%
	Widowed	55	4%	2%	7%	6,510	8%	2%	13%
	Never married	500	40%	50%	33%	18,745	23%	27%	18%
Urban	Total - Marital status	745	100%	100%	100%	36,280	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	330	44%	34%	49%	21,775	60%	64%	57%
	Separated	20	3%	-	5%	865	2%	2%	3%
	Divorced	50	7%	13%	2%	1,955	5%	5%	6%
	Widowed	25	3%	-	6%	3,355	9%	3%	15%
	Never married	315	42%	50%	36%	8,330	23%	27%	20%
Rural	Total - Marital status	495	100%	100%	100%	46,755	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	255	52%	43%	58%	31,400	67%	66%	68%
	Separated	10	2%	5%	4%	590	1%	2%	1%
	Divorced	20	4%	5%	7%	1,190	3%	3%	2%
	Widowed	25	5%	-	9%	3,155	7%	2%	12%
	Never married	185	37%	52%	25%	10,425	22%	27%	17%
Central East (9-10-11)									
Total	Total - Marital status	12,645	100%	100%	100%	210,735	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	5,270	42%	46%	38%	127,035	60%	62%	59%
	Separated	655	5%	4%	6%	4,610	2%	2%	2%
	Divorced	845	7%	6%	8%	9,610	5%	4%	5%
	Widowed	355	3%	1%	4%	13,885	7%	2%	11%
	Never married	5,515	44%	43%	44%	55,600	26%	30%	23%
Urban	Total - Marital status	9,720	100%	100%	100%	150,420	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	3,855	40%	45%	35%	86,940	58%	61%	55%
	Separated	565	6%	4%	7%	3,750	2%	2%	3%
	Divorced	755	8%	6%	9%	8,130	5%	4%	6%
	Widowed	210	2%	1%	3%	9,025	6%	2%	10%
	Never married	4,330	45%	43%	46%	42,575	28%	31%	25%
Reserves	Total - Marital status	2,000	100%	100%	100%	15	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	990	50%	48%	51%	15	100%	100%	100%
	Separated	55	3%	3%	2%	-	-	-	-
	Divorced	55	3%	3%	2%	-	-	-	-
	Widowed	105	5%	3%	7%	-	-	-	-
	Never married	800	40%	43%	37%	-	-	-	-
Rural	Total - Marital status	925	100%	100%	100%	60,305	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	420	45%	45%	46%	40,080	66%	66%	67%
	Separated	40	4%	2%	5%	860	1%	2%	1%
	Divorced	35	4%	5%	2%	1,485	2%	3%	2%
	Widowed	35	4%	-	6%	4,855	8%	2%	14%
	Never married	395	43%	46%	39%	13,020	22%	28%	15%
Central West (12-13)									
Total	Total - Marital status	1,990	100%	100%	100%	34,590	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	950	48%	48%	48%	22,975	66%	65%	68%
	Separated	75	4%	3%	5%	515	1%	1%	2%
	Divorced	65	3%	3%	4%	885	3%	3%	2%
	Widowed	85	4%	3%	6%	2,405	7%	2%	12%
	Never married	810	41%	44%	38%	7,810	23%	28%	17%

Table 9 (continued)

Marital Status of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1 2 3}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %
Reserves	Total - Marital status	1,460	100%	100%	100%	15	100%	-	-
	Married/common-law	650	45%	42%	47%	-	-	-	-
	Separated	55	4%	3%	4%	-	-	-	-
	Divorced	40	3%	3%	3%	-	-	-	-
	Widowed	55	4%	3%	5%	-	-	-	-
	Never married	665	46%	49%	41%	10	67%	-	-
Rural	Total - Marital status	530	100%	100%	100%	34,575	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	305	58%	69%	50%	22,965	66%	65%	68%
	Separated	20	4%	5%	6%	515	1%	1%	2%
	Divorced	25	5%	-	6%	885	3%	3%	2%
	Widowed	30	6%	5%	6%	2,405	7%	3%	12%
	Never married	150	28%	24%	31%	7,800	23%	28%	17%
East (14-15)									
Total	Total - Marital status	10,885	100%	100%	100%	79,995	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	5,295	49%	51%	47%	51,525	64%	65%	64%
	Separated	450	4%	3%	5%	1,360	2%	2%	2%
	Divorced	540	5%	4%	6%	2,800	4%	4%	3%
	Widowed	385	4%	2%	5%	6,250	8%	2%	13%
	Never married	4,210	39%	41%	37%	18,065	23%	28%	18%
Urban	Total - Marital status	5,260	100%	100%	100%	20,165	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	2,340	44%	52%	39%	12,030	60%	63%	56%
	Separated	275	5%	4%	6%	455	2%	2%	3%
	Divorced	300	6%	4%	7%	1,185	6%	6%	6%
	Widowed	155	3%	1%	5%	1,555	8%	2%	12%
	Never married	2,185	42%	40%	43%	4,940	24%	27%	23%
Reserves	Total - Marital status	2,815	100%	100%	100%	65	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	1,480	53%	51%	55%	40	62%	83%	67%
	Separated	85	3%	3%	3%	10	15%	-	-
	Divorced	90	3%	3%	3%	-	-	-	-
	Widowed	120	4%	2%	6%	-	-	-	33%
	Never married	1,050	37%	41%	33%	10	15%	-	33%
Rural	Total - Marital status	2,805	100%	100%	100%	59,770	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	1,475	53%	49%	55%	39,455	66%	65%	67%
	Separated	95	3%	2%	4%	900	2%	1%	2%
	Divorced	150	5%	6%	4%	1,615	3%	3%	3%
	Widowed	110	4%	2%	5%	4,690	8%	2%	13%
	Never married	975	35%	41%	30%	13,115	22%	28%	16%
West 1 (16)									
Total	Total - Marital status	4,685	100%	100%	100%	23,265	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	2,270	48%	48%	49%	14,680	63%	64%	62%
	Separated	165	4%	2%	5%	410	2%	2%	2%
	Divorced	200	4%	4%	5%	880	4%	4%	4%
	Widowed	160	3%	2%	5%	1,980	9%	2%	15%
	Never married	1,890	40%	44%	37%	5,315	23%	29%	17%
Urban	Total - Marital status	1,210	100%	100%	100%	9,395	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	460	38%	45%	33%	5,470	58%	62%	55%
	Separated	70	6%	-	9%	225	2%	2%	3%
	Divorced	105	9%	5%	11%	485	5%	4%	6%
	Widowed	35	3%	2%	3%	880	9%	2%	16%
	Never married	540	45%	46%	43%	2,325	25%	30%	20%

Table 9 (continued)

Marital Status of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1 2 3}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %
Reserves	Total - Marital status	2,485	100%	100%	100%	40	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	1,305	53%	51%	54%	30	75%	67%	80%
	Separated	80	3%	3%	3%	-	-	-	-
	Divorced	40	2%	2%	2%	-	-	-	-
	Widowed	90	4%	2%	5%	-	-	-	-
	Never married	970	39%	42%	36%	10	25%	-	-
Rural	Total - Marital status	990	100%	100%	100%	13,835	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	505	51%	44%	57%	9,180	66%	65%	68%
	Separated	15	2%	2%	2%	185	1%	1%	1%
	Divorced	50	5%	6%	3%	390	3%	4%	2%
	Widowed	35	4%	2%	7%	1,100	8%	2%	14%
	Never married	385	39%	47%	30%	2,975	22%	28%	15%
West 2 (17)	Total Total - Marital status	5,620	100%	100%	100%	21,700	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	3,010	54%	53%	53%	14,155	65%	64%	67%
	Separated	135	2%	1%	3%	395	2%	2%	2%
	Divorced	180	3%	2%	4%	725	3%	3%	3%
	Widowed	175	3%	2%	4%	1,315	6%	2%	10%
	Never married	2,120	38%	41%	35%	5,110	24%	28%	19%
Urban	Total - Marital status	560	100%	100%	100%	4,810	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	280	50%	55%	45%	2,930	61%	61%	61%
	Separated	15	3%	-	3%	155	3%	3%	4%
	Divorced	45	8%	-	15%	205	4%	2%	6%
	Widowed	10	2%	4%	-	240	5%	2%	8%
	Never married	210	38%	39%	35%	1,280	27%	32%	21%
Reserves	Total - Marital status	3,150	100%	100%	100%	90	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	1,620	51%	52%	51%	65	72%	67%	70%
	Separated	75	2%	2%	3%	10	11%	-	-
	Divorced	55	2%	1%	2%	-	-	-	-
	Widowed	95	3%	2%	4%	-	-	-	-
	Never married	1,305	41%	43%	40%	20	22%	22%	30%
Rural	Total - Marital status	1,915	100%	100%	100%	16,800	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	1,110	58%	57%	59%	11,165	66%	65%	68%
	Separated	40	2%	1%	4%	240	1%	2%	1%
	Divorced	80	4%	4%	4%	515	3%	4%	2%
	Widowed	75	4%	1%	6%	1,080	6%	3%	10%
	Never married	605	32%	38%	27%	3,805	23%	27%	18%
Census Division 18	Total Total - Marital status	14,280	100%	100%	100%	4,815	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	7,145	50%	50%	51%	3,220	67%	65%	69%
	Separated	440	3%	3%	3%	95	2%	2%	2%
	Divorced	280	2%	2%	2%	170	4%	3%	4%
	Widowed	570	4%	2%	6%	140	3%	1%	5%
	Never married	5,840	41%	44%	38%	1,195	25%	28%	21%
Reserves	Total - Marital status	6,475	100%	100%	100%	230	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	3,420	53%	51%	55%	125	54%	54%	50%
	Separated	175	3%	3%	3%	10	4%	-	-
	Divorced	80	1%	1%	1%	15	7%	8%	-
	Widowed	260	4%	2%	6%	-	-	8%	-
	Never married	2,540	39%	43%	35%	85	37%	38%	36%

Table 9 (continued)

Marital Status of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1 2 3}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %
Rural	Total - Marital status	7,805	100%	100%	100%	4,585	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	3,725	48%	48%	47%	3,090	67%	66%	69%
	Separated	260	3%	3%	4%	90	2%	2%	2%
	Divorced	200	3%	2%	3%	165	4%	3%	4%
	Widowed	315	4%	2%	6%	130	3%	1%	5%
	Never married	3,295	42%	44%	41%	1,110	24%	28%	20%
Athabasca	Total Total - Marital status	1,455	100%	100%	100%	115	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	765	53%	52%	53%	65	57%	58%	60%
	Separated	20	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-
	Divorced	-	-	-	-	10	9%	-	-
	Widowed	55	4%	3%	6%	-	-	-	-
	Never married	605	42%	43%	39%	40	35%	33%	40%
Reserves	Total - Marital status	1,340	100%	100%	100%	75	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	705	53%	53%	53%	40	53%	50%	57%
	Separated	15	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-
	Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Widowed	50	4%	2%	5%	-	-	-	29%
	Never married	565	42%	44%	40%	30	40%	50%	43%
Rural	Total - Marital status	110	100%	100%	100%	40	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	60	55%	55%	55%	25	63%	60%	67%
	Separated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Widowed	10	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Never married	40	36%	36%	36%	10	25%	40%	67%
North Central	Total Total - Marital status	4,230	100%	100%	100%	2,105	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	2,160	51%	50%	53%	1,425	68%	64%	72%
	Separated	160	4%	4%	4%	30	1%	1%	2%
	Divorced	140	3%	3%	3%	75	4%	4%	3%
	Widowed	165	4%	2%	6%	15	1%	-	2%
	Never married	1,600	38%	42%	34%	555	26%	30%	22%
Reserves	Total - Marital status	2,345	100%	100%	100%	45	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	1,230	52%	50%	55%	35	78%	83%	67%
	Separated	90	4%	4%	4%	-	-	-	-
	Divorced	50	2%	2%	2%	10	22%	-	-
	Widowed	95	4%	2%	6%	-	-	-	-
	Never married	885	38%	42%	32%	-	-	33%	-
Rural	Total - Marital status	1,885	100%	100%	100%	2,060	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	935	50%	50%	49%	1,395	68%	64%	72%
	Separated	75	4%	3%	5%	30	1%	1%	2%
	Divorced	85	5%	4%	5%	75	4%	4%	3%
	Widowed	75	4%	2%	7%	15	1%	-	2%
	Never married	715	38%	41%	36%	545	26%	31%	21%
North East	Total Total - Marital status	3,090	100%	100%	100%	2,095	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	1,615	52%	51%	53%	1,430	68%	68%	69%
	Separated	95	3%	3%	4%	45	2%	2%	1%
	Divorced	45	1%	1%	2%	70	3%	2%	4%
	Widowed	115	4%	2%	5%	110	5%	1%	9%
	Never married	1,220	39%	43%	36%	440	21%	26%	16%

Table 9 (continued)

Marital Status of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population aged 15 and over, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2,3}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity			Non-Aboriginal Identity				
		Total N	Male %	Female %	Total N	Male %	Female %	Female %	
Reserves	Total - Marital status	1,285	100%	100%	100%	55	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	715	56%	53%	59%	25	45%	50%	40%
	Separated	30	2%	1%	2%	-	-	-	-
	Divorced	10	1%	-	-	10	18%	-	-
	Widowed	50	4%	2%	6%	-	-	-	-
	Never married	485	38%	43%	33%	20	36%	33%	-
Rural	Total - Marital status	1,800	100%	100%	100%	2,040	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	895	50%	49%	50%	1,405	69%	69%	69%
	Separated	65	4%	3%	5%	40	2%	3%	2%
	Divorced	35	2%	2%	3%	65	3%	2%	5%
	Widowed	65	4%	2%	5%	105	5%	1%	9%
	Never married	735	41%	44%	38%	420	21%	25%	16%
North West	Total Total - Marital status	5,510	100%	100%	100%	505	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	2,600	47%	48%	47%	295	58%	58%	57%
	Separated	160	3%	3%	3%	15	3%	4%	4%
	Divorced	90	2%	1%	2%	25	5%	6%	4%
	Widowed	235	4%	2%	6%	10	2%	-	4%
	Never married	2,415	44%	46%	42%	160	32%	30%	34%
Reserves	Total - Marital status	1,505	100%	100%	100%	60	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	765	51%	49%	53%	30	50%	60%	50%
	Separated	45	3%	3%	2%	-	-	-	-
	Divorced	20	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-	33%
	Widowed	70	5%	2%	7%	-	-	-	-
	Never married	610	41%	45%	35%	25	42%	40%	50%
Rural	Total - Marital status	4,005	100%	100%	100%	445	100%	100%	100%
	Married/common-law	1,840	46%	47%	45%	265	60%	60%	56%
	Separated	120	3%	3%	3%	15	3%	4%	5%
	Divorced	75	2%	2%	2%	20	4%	6%	5%
	Widowed	170	4%	2%	6%	10	2%	4%	5%
	Never married	1,810	45%	46%	44%	130	29%	29%	32%

¹ Refers to non-institutional data only.² Due to missing data and rounding, not all total will match total population.³ Based on population 15+.

- Nil or Zero.

Source: 1996 Census of the Population, 20% Sample, Statistics Canada.

Table 10
Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Home Languages, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %
SASKATCHEWAN									
Total	Total Population	109,545	100%	100%	100%	867,075	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	23,845	22%	23%	21%	265	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	85,695	78%	77%	79%	866,810	100%	100%	100%
Urban	Total Population	43,010	100%	100%	100%	454,365	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	1,855	4%	4%	5%	75	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	41,150	96%	96%	95%	454,290	100%	100%	100%
Reserves	Total Population	37,610	100%	100%	100%	745	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	15,485	41%	42%	40%	85	11%	13%	10%
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	22,125	59%	58%	60%	655	88%	86%	88%
Rural	Total Population	29,010	100%	100%	100%	411,980	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	6,535	23%	23%	22%	105	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	22,475	77%	77%	78%	411,880	100%	100%	100%
South East (1-2-5-6)									
Total	Total Population	21,105	100%	100%	100%	285,910	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	350	2%	2%	2%	15	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	20,755	98%	98%	98%	285,895	100%	100%	100%
Urban	Total Population	13,160	100%	100%	100%	175,835	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	195	1%	1%	2%	-	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	12,965	99%	99%	98%	175,835	100%	100%	100%
Reserves	Total Population	5,045	100%	100%	100%	175	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	125	2%	2%	2%	-	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	4,920	98%	98%	98%	175	100%	100%	100%
Rural	Total Population	2,900	100%	100%	100%	109,895	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	30	1%	1%	-	10	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	2,870	99%	99%	100%	109,885	100%	100%	100%
South West (3-4-7-8)									
Total	Total Population	1,885	100%	100%	100%	105,810	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	35	2%	2%	1%	-	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	1,850	98%	98%	99%	105,815	100%	100%	100%
Urban	Total Population	1,100	100%	100%	100%	45,520	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	1,100	100%	100%	100%	45,520	100%	100%	100%
Rural	Total Population	780	100%	100%	100%	60,295	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	35	4%	4%	3%	-	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	750	96%	94%	97%	60,295	100%	100%	100%
Central East (9-10-11)									
Total	Total Population	21,500	100%	100%	100%	266,090	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	1,030	5%	4%	5%	35	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	20,470	95%	96%	95%	266,050	100%	100%	100%
Urban	Total Population	16,465	100%	100%	100%	189,605	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	735	4%	4%	5%	35	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	15,730	96%	96%	95%	189,565	100%	100%	100%

Table 10 (continued)
Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Home Languages, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan¹², 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %
Central East (9-10-11)(continued)									
Reserves	Total Population	3,435	100%	100%	100%	20	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	280	8%	8%	8%	-	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	3,160	92%	92%	92%	15	75%	100%	100%
Rural	Total Population	1,595	100%	100%	100%	76,465	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	10	1%	-	1%	-	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	1,580	99%	100%	99%	76,465	100%	100%	100%
Central West (12-13)									
Total	Total Population	3,405	100%	100%	100%	45,285	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	1,065	31%	34%	28%	10	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	2,340	69%	66%	72%	45,275	100%	100%	100%
Reserves	Total Population	2,505	100%	100%	100%	25	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	1,055	42%	43%	40%	-	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	1,450	58%	57%	60%	25	100%	100%	100%
Rural	Total Population	900	100%	100%	100%	45,255	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	15	2%	-	2%	-	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	890	99%	99%	98%	45,255	100%	100%	100%
East (14-15)									
Total	Total Population	18,635	100%	100%	100%	100,430	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	2,400	13%	13%	13%	35	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	16,235	87%	87%	87%	100,395	100%	100%	100%
Urban	Total Population	9,065	100%	100%	100%	25,180	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	700	8%	7%	8%	25	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	8,360	92%	93%	92%	25,150	100%	100%	100%
Reserves	Total Population	5,035	100%	100%	100%	75	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	1,570	31%	31%	31%	10	13%	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	3,465	69%	69%	69%	70	93%	75%	86%
Rural	Total Population	4,535	100%	100%	100%	75,180	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	125	3%	3%	3%	-	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	4,410	97%	97%	97%	75,180	100%	100%	100%
West 1 (16)									
Total	Total Population	8,065	100%	100%	100%	29,115	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	1,810	22%	23%	22%	-	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	6,255	78%	77%	78%	29,110	100%	100%	100%
Urban	Total Population	2,160	100%	100%	100%	11,685	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	150	7%	4%	10%	-	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	2,010	93%	96%	90%	11,685	100%	100%	100%
Reserves	Total Population	4,355	100%	100%	100%	45	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	1,585	36%	38%	35%	-	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	2,770	64%	62%	65%	45	100%	133%	100%
Rural	Total Population	1,545	100%	100%	100%	17,385	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	70	5%	4%	6%	-	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	1,470	95%	97%	94%	17,385	100%	100%	100%
West 2 (17)									
Total	Total Population	9,985	100%	100%	100%	28,315	100%	-	100%
	Aboriginal languages	2,490	25%	26%	24%	35	-	0%	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	7,495	75%	74%	76%	28,285	100%	100%	100%
Urban	Total Population	1,055	100%	100%	100%	6,540	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	70	7%	6%	6%	10	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	980	93%	93%	94%	6,535	100%	100%	100%

Table 10 (continued)
Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Home Languages, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity				
	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	
West 2 (17)(continued)									
Reserves	Total Population	5,755	100%	100%	100%	115	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	2,280	40%	40%	39%	20	17%	18%	17%
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	3,475	60%	60%	61%	95	83%	82%	83%
Rural	Total Population	3,180	100%	100%	100%	21,660	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	140	4%	5%	4%	10	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	3,035	95%	95%	96%	21,650	100%	100%	100%
Census Division 18									
Total	Total Population	25,050	100%	100%	100%	6,130	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	14,700	59%	60%	57%	135	2%	2%	2%
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	10,355	41%	40%	43%	5,995	98%	98%	98%
Reserves	Total Population	11,475	100%	100%	100%	285	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	8,590	75%	76%	74%	50	18%	19%	17%
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	2,885	25%	24%	26%	230	81%	81%	83%
Rural	Total Population	13,580	100%	100%	100%	5,850	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	6,105	45%	46%	44%	85	1%	1%	2%
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	7,475	55%	54%	56%	5,765	99%	99%	98%
Athabasca									
Total	Total Population	2,705	100%	100%	100%	150	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	2,545	94%	94%	94%	10	7%	13%	13%
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	160	6%	6%	6%	140	93%	93%	93%
Reserves	Total Population	2,525	100%	100%	100%	95	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	2,425	96%	96%	96%	10	11%	-	20%
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	100	4%	4%	4%	85	89%	89%	100%
Rural	Total Population	175	100%	100%	100%	55	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	125	71%	61%	72%	-	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	55	31%	33%	28%	55	100%	100%	100%
North Central									
Total	Total Population	7,220	100%	100%	100%	2,690	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	3,455	48%	49%	47%	25	1%	1%	1%
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	3,760	52%	51%	53%	2,665	99%	99%	99%
Reserves	Total Population	4,010	100%	100%	100%	50	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	2,580	64%	66%	63%	10	20%	-	67%
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	1,430	36%	34%	37%	35	70%	71%	67%
Rural	Total Population	3,210	100%	100%	100%	2,640	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	875	27%	26%	28%	10	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	2,335	73%	73%	72%	2,625	99%	100%	99%
North East									
Total	Total Population	5,660	100%	100%	100%	2,680	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	3,855	68%	70%	66%	60	2%	2%	2%
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	1,805	32%	30%	34%	2,620	98%	97%	98%
Reserves	Total Population	2,420	100%	100%	100%	70	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	2,185	90%	90%	90%	25	36%	33%	43%
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	235	10%	10%	10%	45	64%	67%	71%
Rural	Total Population	3,245	100%	100%	100%	2,610	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	1,670	51%	54%	49%	30	1%	1%	1%
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	1,570	48%	46%	50%	2,575	99%	99%	99%

Table 10 (continued)

Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Home Languages, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %
North West	Total								
	Total Population	9,470	100%	100%	100%	615	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	4,840	51%	52%	50%	50	8%	6%	8%
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	4,625	49%	48%	50%	570	93%	94%	90%
Reserves	Total								
	Total Population	2,525	100%	100%	100%	70	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	1,405	56%	58%	54%	-	-	-	-
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	1,115	44%	43%	46%	65	93%	100%	88%
Rural	Total								
	Total Population	6,945	100%	100%	100%	550	100%	100%	100%
	Aboriginal languages	3,430	49%	51%	48%	40	7%	7%	10%
	Non-Aboriginal Languages	3,515	51%	49%	52%	505	92%	91%	90%

¹ Refers to non-institutional data only.

² Due to missing data and rounding, not all totals will match total population.

- Nil or Zero.

Source: 1996 Census of the Population, 20% Sample, Statistics Canada.

Table 11
Mobility of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity				
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total	Male	Female	
	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	
SASKATCHEWAN									
Total	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	109,540	100%	100%	100%	867,075	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	16,325	15%	16%	14%	53,935	6%	6%	6%
	Different CSD	5,575	5%	5%	5%	325	-	-	-
	Different CSD On reserve	16,210	15%	14%	16%	126,470	15%	15%	15%
	Different CSD Off reserve	170	-	-	-	9,535	1%	1%	1%
	Outside Canada	40,785	37%	39%	36%	515,905	59%	60%	59%
	Same address (dwelling)	30,475	28%	27%	29%	160,900	19%	18%	19%
	Same CSD, different dwelling								
	Total- Mobility in past year	109,540	100%	100%	100%	867,075	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	3,120	3%	3%	3%	10,185	1%	1%	1%
	Different CSD	2,970	3%	3%	3%	175	-	-	-
	Different CSD On reserve	8,820	8%	8%	8%	46,590	5%	5%	5%
	Different CSD Off reserve	40	-	-	-	3,635	-	-	-
	Outside Canada	75,270	69%	69%	68%	735,570	85%	85%	85%
	Same address (dwelling)	19,315	18%	17%	18%	70,915	8%	8%	8%
	Same CSD,different dwelling								
Urban	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	43,010	100%	100%	100%	454,365	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	6,955	16%	17%	15%	29,680	7%	7%	6%
	Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD On reserve	9,720	23%	21%	24%	65,185	14%	14%	14%
	Different CSD Off reserve	135	-	-	-	7,860	2%	2%	2%
	Outside Canada	9,670	22%	24%	21%	230,635	51%	50%	51%
	Same address (dwelling)	16,520	38%	38%	39%	120,995	27%	27%	27%
	Same CSD, different dwelling								
	Total- Mobility in past year	43,005	100%	100%	100%	454,365	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	1,365	3%	3%	3%	5,580	1%	1%	1%
	Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD On reserve	5,130	12%	11%	12%	22,795	5%	5%	5%
	Different CSD Off reserve	15	-	-	-	2,720	1%	1%	1%
	Outside Canada	24,465	57%	57%	57%	368,165	81%	80%	82%
	Same address (dwelling)	12,030	28%	28%	28%	55,115	12%	12%	12%
	Same CSD,different dwelling								
Reserves	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	37,610	100%	100%	100%	740	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	5,440	14%	15%	14%	50	7%	6%	8%
	Different CSD	5,515	15%	14%	16%	325	44%	44%	42%
	Different CSD On reserve	10	-	-	-	10	1%	-	-
	Different CSD Off reserve	25	-	-	-	10	1%	3%	-
	Outside Canada	18,530	49%	50%	48%	245	33%	31%	35%
	Same address (dwelling)	8,085	21%	21%	22%	105	14%	15%	13%
	Same CSD, different dwelling								
	Total- Mobility in past year	37,610	100%	100%	100%	740	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	1,030	3%	3%	3%	10	1%	3%	3%
	Different CSD	2,940	8%	7%	8%	175	24%	24%	23%
	Different CSD On reserve	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD Off reserve	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Outside Canada	29,565	79%	79%	78%	485	66%	65%	67%
	Same address (dwelling)	4,055	11%	10%	11%	60	8%	10%	8%
	Same CSD,different dwelling								
Rural	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	29,010	100%	100%	100%	411,980	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	3,940	14%	15%	12%	24,200	6%	6%	6%
	Different CSD	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD On reserve	6,485	22%	21%	24%	61,280	15%	15%	15%
	Different CSD Off reserve	10	-	-	-	1,665	-	-	-
	Outside Canada	12,635	44%	44%	43%	285,030	69%	69%	69%
	Same address (dwelling)	5,885	20%	20%	21%	39,800	10%	10%	10%
	Same CSD, different dwelling								
	Total- Mobility in past year	29,010	100%	100%	100%	411,985	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	725	2%	3%	2%	4,600	1%	1%	1%
	Different CSD	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD On reserve	3,695	13%	13%	13%	23,795	6%	6%	6%
	Different CSD Off reserve	15	-	-	-	915	-	-	-
	Outside Canada	21,310	73%	73%	74%	366,925	89%	89%	89%
	Same address (dwelling)	3,235	11%	11%	11%	15,740	4%	4%	4%
	Same CSD,different dwelling								

Table 11 (continued)
Mobility of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %
South East (1-2-5-6)								
Total								
Total -Mobility in past 5 years	21,105	100%	100%	100%	285,910	100%	100%	100%
Not applicable	3,055	14%	15%	14%	17,760	6%	7%	6%
Different CSD	1,040	5%	5%	5%	55	-	-	-
Different CSD	3,305	16%	16%	16%	38,930	14%	14%	13%
Outside Canada	80	-	-	-	3,435	1%	1%	1%
Same address (dwelling)	7,230	34%	35%	33%	167,435	59%	58%	59%
Same CSD, different dwelling	6,395	30%	29%	32%	58,295	20%	20%	21%
Total- Mobility in past year	21,105	100%	100%	100%	285,910	100%	100%	100%
Not applicable	590	3%	3%	3%	3,365	1%	1%	1%
Different CSD	500	2%	2%	2%	35	-	-	-
Different CSD	1,705	8%	8%	8%	13,470	5%	5%	5%
Outside Canada	15	-	-	-	1,170	-	-	-
Same address (dwelling)	14,050	67%	67%	66%	243,370	85%	85%	85%
Same CSD,different dwelling	4,250	20%	20%	20%	24,495	9%	9%	8%
Urban								
Total -Mobility in past 5 years	13,165	100%	100%	100%	175,835	100%	100%	100%
Not applicable	2,125	16%	16%	16%	11,350	6%	7%	6%
Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Different CSD	2,255	17%	17%	17%	22,065	13%	13%	12%
Outside Canada	60	-	-	0%	3,050	2%	2%	2%
Same address (dwelling)	3,340	25%	26%	24%	92,260	52%	52%	53%
Same CSD, different dwelling	5,385	41%	40%	42%	47,100	27%	27%	27%
Total- Mobility in past year	13,160	100%	100%	100%	175,835	100%	100%	100%
Not applicable	450	3%	3%	4%	2,120	1%	1%	1%
Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Different CSD	1,060	8%	7%	9%	7,470	4%	5%	4%
Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	935	1%	-	1%
Same address (dwelling)	7,925	60%	61%	60%	145,165	83%	82%	83%
Same CSD,different dwelling	3,730	28%	29%	28%	20,145	11%	12%	11%
Reserves								
Total -Mobility in past 5 years	5,045	100%	100%	100%	175	100%	100%	100%
Not applicable	625	12%	13%	12%	10	6%	-	11%
Different CSD	1,040	21%	20%	21%	60	34%	38%	26%
Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside Canada	20	-	-	-	10	6%	-	-
Same address (dwelling)	2,705	54%	55%	52%	90	51%	50%	58%
Same CSD, different dwelling	655	13%	12%	14%	20	11%	13%	11%
Total- Mobility in past year	5,050	100%	100%	100%	175	100%	100%	100%
Not applicable	115	2%	2%	2%	-	-	-	-
Different CSD	495	10%	9%	10%	30	17%	25%	16%
Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside Canada	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Same address (dwelling)	4,160	82%	83%	82%	130	74%	75%	79%
Same CSD,different dwelling	265	5%	5%	5%	10	6%	-	-
Rural								
Total -Mobility in past 5 years	2,900	100%	100%	100%	109,895	100%	100%	100%
Not applicable	310	11%	13%	9%	6,400	6%	6%	6%
Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Different CSD	1,050	36%	37%	35%	16,860	15%	15%	15%
Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	385	-	-	-
Same address (dwelling)	1,185	41%	39%	43%	75,080	68%	69%	68%
Same CSD, different dwelling	355	12%	11%	14%	11,170	10%	10%	10%
Total- Mobility in past year	2,900	100%	100%	100%	109,895	100%	100%	100%
Not applicable	30	1%	1%	1%	1,245	1%	1%	1%
Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Different CSD	645	22%	25%	19%	6,000	5%	5%	5%
Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-
Same address (dwelling)	1,965	68%	65%	70%	98,070	89%	89%	89%
Same CSD,different dwelling	255	9%	8%	10%	4,345	4%	4%	4%

Table 11 (continued)
Mobility of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1 2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity				
	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	
South West (3-4-7-8)									
Total	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	1,885	100%	100%	100%	105,815	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	230	12%	15%	10%	6,285	6%	6%	6%
	Different CSD On reserve	60	3%	3%	3%	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD Off reserve	500	27%	20%	32%	16,490	16%	16%	16%
	Outside Canada	10	1%	-	-	900	1%	1%	1%
	Same address (dwelling)	670	36%	37%	34%	67,070	63%	64%	63%
	Same CSD, different dwelling	415	22%	23%	21%	15,070	14%	14%	15%
	Total- Mobility in past year	1,880	100%	100%	100%	105,815	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	40	2%	2%	2%	1,195	1%	1%	1%
	Different CSD On reserve	30	2%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD Off reserve	255	14%	13%	15%	6,160	6%	6%	6%
	Outside Canada	10	1%	-	-	390	-	-	-
	Same address (dwelling)	1,265	67%	68%	66%	91,235	86%	86%	86%
	Same CSD,different dwelling	285	15%	15%	15%	6,830	6%	7%	6%
Urban	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	1,100	100%	100%	100%	45,520	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	150	14%	17%	10%	2,685	6%	6%	5%
	Different CSD On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD Off reserve	250	23%	19%	25%	8,110	18%	18%	17%
	Outside Canada	-	-	2%	-	535	1%	1%	1%
	Same address (dwelling)	400	36%	35%	37%	23,745	52%	51%	53%
	Same CSD, different dwelling	295	27%	27%	26%	10,450	23%	23%	23%
	Total- Mobility in past year	1,100	100%	100%	100%	45,520	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	25	2%	2%	2%	580	1%	1%	1%
	Different CSD On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD Off reserve	180	16%	17%	17%	2,885	6%	7%	6%
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	215	-	1%	-
	Same address (dwelling)	675	61%	61%	60%	37,125	82%	81%	82%
	Same CSD,different dwelling	220	20%	19%	20%	4,705	10%	11%	10%
Rural	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	785	100%	100%	100%	60,290	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	80	10%	13%	8%	3,595	6%	6%	6%
	Different CSD On reserve	60	8%	6%	8%	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD Off reserve	245	31%	21%	41%	8,380	14%	14%	14%
	Outside Canada	10	1%	3%	-	360	1%	1%	1%
	Same address (dwelling)	265	34%	41%	30%	43,330	72%	72%	72%
	Same CSD, different dwelling	120	15%	19%	14%	4,620	8%	8%	8%
	Total- Mobility in past year	780	100%	100%	100%	60,295	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	15	2%	-	2%	610	1%	1%	1%
	Different CSD On reserve	30	4%	-	5%	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD Off reserve	75	10%	7%	13%	3,280	5%	5%	5%
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	2%	175	-	-	-
	Same address (dwelling)	595	76%	80%	73%	54,110	90%	90%	90%
	Same CSD,different dwelling	65	8%	9%	8%	2,125	4%	4%	3%
Central East (9-10-11)									
Total	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	21,495	100%	100%	100%	266,090	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	3,345	16%	16%	15%	16,985	6%	6%	6%
	Different CSD On reserve	670	3%	3%	3%	10	-	-	-
	Different CSD Off reserve	5,105	24%	22%	25%	39,430	15%	15%	15%
	Outside Canada	65	-	-	-	4,265	2%	2%	2%
	Same address (dwelling)	4,935	23%	25%	21%	145,960	55%	55%	55%
	Same CSD, different dwelling	7,375	34%	33%	35%	59,445	22%	22%	23%
	Total- Mobility in past year	21,495	100%	100%	100%	266,090	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	605	3%	3%	3%	3,115	1%	1%	1%
	Different CSD On reserve	335	2%	2%	1%	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD Off reserve	2,660	12%	12%	13%	14,075	5%	6%	5%
	Outside Canada	10	-	-	-	1,675	1%	1%	1%
	Same address (dwelling)	12,075	56%	56%	56%	219,855	83%	82%	83%
	Same CSD,different dwelling	5,815	27%	27%	27%	27,365	10%	10%	10%

Table 11 (continued)
Mobility of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan¹², 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity					
	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %		
Central East (9-10-11) (continued)										
Urban	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	16,465	100%	100%	100%	189,605	100%	100%	100%	
	Not applicable	2,690	16%	17%	16%	12,680	7%	7%	7%	
	Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Off reserve	4,530	28%	26%	29%	28,100	15%	15%	15%	
	Outside Canada	60	-	1%	-	3,950	2%	2%	2%	
	Same address (dwelling)	2,675	16%	17%	15%	92,395	49%	48%	49%	
	Same CSD, different dwelling	6,505	40%	39%	40%	52,480	28%	28%	28%	
	Total- Mobility in past year	16,470	100%	100%	100%	189,605	100%	100%	100%	
	Not applicable	485	3%	3%	3%	2,290	1%	1%	1%	
	Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Off reserve	2,190	13%	13%	13%	9,735	5%	5%	5%	
	Outside Canada	10	-	-	-	1,450	1%	1%	1%	
	Same address (dwelling)	8,420	51%	50%	52%	151,185	80%	79%	80%	
	Same CSD,different dwelling	5,365	33%	33%	32%	24,940	13%	13%	13%	
	Reserves	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	3,435	100%	100%	100%	20	100%	100%	100%
		Not applicable	465	14%	14%	13%	10	50%	-	-
Different CSD		670	20%	19%	20%	10	50%	100%	-	
On reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Off reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Outside Canada		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Same address (dwelling)		1,650	48%	49%	47%	10	50%	-	1%	
Same CSD, different dwelling		655	19%	18%	20%	-	-	100%	100%	
Total- Mobility in past year		3,435	100%	100%	100%	20	100%	100%	100%	
Not applicable		85	2%	3%	2%	-	-	-	-	
Different CSD		335	10%	10%	9%	-	-	-	-	
On reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Off reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Outside Canada		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Same address (dwelling)		2,685	78%	79%	78%	15	75%	100%	100%	
Same CSD,different dwelling		330	10%	9%	10%	-	-	-	-	
Rural		Total -Mobility in past 5 years	1,590	100%	100%	100%	76,465	100%	100%	100%
		Not applicable	190	12%	13%	12%	4,300	6%	6%	6%
	Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Off reserve	575	36%	33%	39%	11,330	15%	14%	15%	
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	310	-	-	-	
	Same address (dwelling)	610	38%	41%	36%	53,555	70%	71%	69%	
	Same CSD, different dwelling	215	14%	14%	13%	6,960	9%	9%	9%	
	Total- Mobility in past year	1,590	100%	100%	100%	76,465	100%	100%	100%	
	Not applicable	40	3%	3%	2%	820	1%	1%	1%	
	Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Off reserve	465	29%	29%	30%	4,340	6%	6%	5%	
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	
	Same address (dwelling)	965	61%	62%	59%	68,655	90%	90%	90%	
	Same CSD,different dwelling	115	7%	6%	9%	2,420	3%	3%	3%	
	Central West (12-13)									
	Total	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	3,405	100%	100%	100%	45,285	100%	100%	100%
Not applicable		465	14%	13%	14%	2,865	6%	7%	6%	
Different CSD		385	11%	10%	12%	10	-	-	-	
On reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Off reserve		360	11%	9%	12%	6,870	15%	14%	16%	
Outside Canada		-	-	-	-	170	-	-	-	
Same address (dwelling)		1,710	50%	54%	46%	30,445	67%	67%	67%	
Same CSD, different dwelling		485	14%	13%	15%	4,920	11%	11%	10%	
Total- Mobility in past year		3,405	100%	100%	100%	45,280	100%	100%	100%	
Not applicable		90	3%	3%	2%	610	1%	2%	1%	
Different CSD		155	5%	5%	4%	10	-	-	-	
On reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Off reserve		240	7%	5%	9%	2,830	6%	6%	6%	
Outside Canada		10	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	
Same address (dwelling)		2,695	79%	81%	77%	39,735	88%	87%	88%	
Same CSD,different dwelling		210	6%	6%	7%	2,020	4%	5%	4%	

Table 11 (continued)
Mobility of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %
Reserves	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	2,505	100%	100%	100%	30	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	330	13%	12%	15%	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD	385	15%	13%	18%	15	50%	-	-
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Same address (dwelling)	1,435	57%	61%	53%	10	33%	100%	50%
	Same CSD, different dwelling	355	14%	13%	15%	-	-	-	-
	Total- Mobility in past year	2,505	100%	100%	100%	30	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	55	2%	2%	2%	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD	160	6%	6%	7%	10	33%	-	-
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Same address (dwelling)	2,160	86%	87%	85%	25	83%	-	75%	
Same CSD,different dwelling	130	5%	4%	6%	-	-	-	-	
Rural	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	900	100%	100%	100%	45,255	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	140	16%	18%	14%	2,865	6%	7%	6%
	Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Off reserve	355	39%	39%	41%	6,870	15%	14%	16%
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	170	-	-	-
	Same address (dwelling)	275	31%	31%	31%	30,440	67%	67%	67%
	Same CSD, different dwelling	125	14%	12%	15%	4,915	11%	11%	10%
	Total- Mobility in past year	900	100%	100%	100%	45,255	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	35	4%	6%	-	605	1%	2%	1%
	Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Off reserve	240	27%	23%	29%	2,830	6%	6%	6%
	Outside Canada	10	1%	-	-	90	-	-	-
Same address (dwelling)	535	59%	61%	58%	39,710	88%	87%	88%	
Same CSD,different dwelling	85	9%	9%	10%	2,020	4%	5%	4%	
East (14-15)	Total								
	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	18,630	100%	100%	100%	100,430	100%	100%	100%
Not applicable	2,690	14%	15%	13%	5,965	6%	6%	6%	
Different CSD	900	5%	5%	5%	25	-	-	-	
On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Off reserve	3,280	18%	16%	19%	14,455	14%	15%	14%	
Outside Canada	10	-	-	-	480	-	1%	-	
Same address (dwelling)	6,515	35%	36%	34%	65,675	65%	66%	65%	
Same CSD, different dwelling	5,245	28%	28%	28%	13,840	14%	13%	14%	
Total- Mobility in past year	18,635	100%	100%	100%	100,430	100%	100%	100%	
Not applicable	530	3%	3%	3%	1,025	1%	1%	1%	
Different CSD	505	3%	3%	3%	10	-	-	-	
On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Off reserve	2,035	11%	10%	12%	5,970	6%	6%	6%	
Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	190	-	-	-	
Same address (dwelling)	12,510	67%	68%	66%	87,280	87%	87%	87%	
Same CSD,different dwelling	3,035	16%	16%	17%	5,960	6%	6%	6%	
Urban	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	9,065	100%	100%	100%	25,175	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	1,435	16%	17%	15%	1,620	6%	7%	6%
	Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Off reserve	1,870	21%	19%	22%	3,785	15%	15%	15%
	Outside Canada	10	-	-	-	205	1%	1%	1%
	Same address (dwelling)	2,490	27%	29%	26%	13,360	53%	53%	53%
	Same CSD, different dwelling	3,260	36%	35%	37%	6,205	25%	24%	25%
	Total- Mobility in past year	9,065	100%	100%	100%	25,180	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	295	3%	4%	3%	290	1%	2%	1%
	Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Off reserve	1,330	15%	13%	16%	1,510	6%	6%	6%
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-
Same address (dwelling)	5,465	60%	62%	59%	20,575	82%	82%	82%	
Same CSD,different dwelling	1,970	22%	21%	23%	2,745	11%	10%	11%	

Table 11 (continued)
Mobility of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %
East (14-15) (continued)								
Reserves								
Total -Mobility in past 5 years	5,035	100%	100%	100%	75	100%	100%	100%
Not applicable	725	14%	14%	15%	-	-	-	-
Different CSD								
On reserve	895	18%	17%	19%	20	27%	25%	29%
Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	10	13%	-	-
Same address (dwelling)	2,290	45%	46%	45%	40	53%	38%	57%
Same CSD, different dwelling	1,120	22%	23%	21%	10	13%	-	-
Total- Mobility in past year	5,035	100%	100%	100%	75	100%	100%	100%
Not applicable	155	3%	3%	3%	-	-	-	-
Different CSD								
On reserve	510	10%	10%	10%	-	-	29%	29%
Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Same address (dwelling)	3,830	76%	76%	76%	65	87%	100%	86%
Same CSD,different dwelling	545	11%	10%	11%	-	-	-	-
Rural								
Total -Mobility in past 5 years	4,535	100%	100%	100%	75,175	100%	100%	100%
Not applicable	530	12%	14%	9%	4,345	6%	6%	6%
Different CSD								
On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off reserve	1,410	31%	28%	34%	10,665	14%	15%	14%
Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	-
Same address (dwelling)	1,730	38%	37%	39%	52,275	70%	69%	70%
Same CSD, different dwelling	865	19%	20%	18%	7,620	10%	10%	10%
Total- Mobility in past year	4,530	100%	100%	100%	75,180	100%	100%	100%
Not applicable	90	2%	2%	2%	730	1%	1%	1%
Different CSD								
On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off reserve	705	16%	15%	16%	4,455	6%	6%	6%
Outside Canada	10	-	-	-	135	-	-	-
Same address (dwelling)	3,215	71%	70%	71%	66,640	89%	89%	88%
Same CSD,different dwelling	520	11%	12%	11%	3,210	4%	4%	4%
West 1 (16)								
Total								
Total -Mobility in past 5 years	8,060	100%	100%	100%	29,115	100%	100%	100%
Not applicable	1,135	14%	15%	13%	1,670	6%	6%	6%
Different CSD								
On reserve	730	9%	9%	9%	20	-	-	-
Off reserve	1,060	13%	11%	15%	3,840	13%	13%	13%
Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	150	1%	1%	1%
Same address (dwelling)	3,395	42%	44%	40%	19,280	66%	67%	65%
Same CSD, different dwelling	1,735	22%	21%	22%	4,145	14%	13%	15%
Total- Mobility in past year	8,065	100%	100%	100%	29,110	100%	100%	100%
Not applicable	200	2%	3%	3%	380	1%	1%	1%
Different CSD								
On reserve	345	4%	4%	4%	15	-	-	-
Off reserve	510	6%	7%	6%	1,415	5%	5%	5%
Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-
Same address (dwelling)	5,830	72%	72%	73%	25,450	87%	88%	87%
Same CSD,different dwelling	1,175	15%	15%	14%	1,805	6%	6%	7%
Urban								
Total -Mobility in past 5 years	2,160	100%	100%	100%	11,685	100%	100%	100%
Not applicable	350	16%	20%	13%	730	6%	6%	6%
Different CSD								
On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off reserve	555	26%	20%	31%	1,695	15%	15%	14%
Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	110	1%	1%	1%
Same address (dwelling)	480	22%	26%	19%	6,335	54%	55%	53%
Same CSD, different dwelling	775	36%	34%	37%	2,810	24%	23%	25%
Total- Mobility in past year	2,160	100%	100%	100%	11,685	100%	100%	100%
Not applicable	75	3%	3%	3%	150	1%	1%	2%
Different CSD								
On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off reserve	230	11%	12%	10%	650	6%	6%	5%
Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-
Same address (dwelling)	1,285	59%	58%	61%	9,495	81%	82%	80%
Same CSD,different dwelling	565	26%	27%	25%	1,350	12%	11%	12%

Table 11 (continued)
Mobility of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity						
	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %			
West 1 (16) (continued)											
Reserves	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	4,360	100%	100%	100%	40	100%	100%	100%		
	Not applicable	645	15%	15%	15%	-	-	-	-		
	Different CSD	730	17%	16%	18%	20	50%	50%	40%		
	On reserve										
	Different CSD	Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	10	25%	-	-		
	Same address (dwelling)	2,210	51%	52%	49%	10	25%	50%	40%		
	Same CSD, different dwelling	775	18%	17%	19%	-	-	50%	-		
	Total- Mobility in past year	4,360	100%	100%	100%	45	100%	100%	100%		
	Not applicable	115	3%	3%	3%	-	-	-	-		
	Different CSD	345	8%	8%	8%	15	33%	67%	-		
	On reserve										
	Different CSD	Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Same address (dwelling)	3,475	80%	80%	79%	25	56%	67%	60%			
Same CSD,different dwelling	425	10%	9%	10%	10	22%	-	-			
Rural	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	1,540	100%	100%	100%	17,385	100%	100%	100%		
	Not applicable	145	9%	11%	8%	935	5%	5%	5%		
	Different CSD	510	33%	31%	36%	2,145	12%	12%	12%		
	On reserve										
	Different CSD	Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-		
	Same address (dwelling)	705	46%	44%	48%	12,930	74%	75%	74%		
	Same CSD, different dwelling	180	12%	15%	9%	1,330	8%	7%	8%		
	Total- Mobility in past year	1,540	100%	100%	100%	17,390	100%	100%	100%		
	Not applicable	10	1%	-	1%	225	1%	1%	1%		
	Different CSD	280	18%	20%	16%	765	4%	5%	4%		
	On reserve										
	Different CSD	Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-		
Same address (dwelling)	1,070	69%	66%	72%	15,930	92%	91%	92%			
Same CSD,different dwelling	185	12%	14%	10%	450	3%	3%	2%			
West 2 (17)	Total	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	9,985	100%	100%	100%	28,315	100%	100%	100%	
		Not applicable	1,540	15%	16%	15%	1,980	7%	7%	7%	
		Different CSD	925	9%	9%	10%	50	-	-	-	
		On reserve									
		Different CSD	Off reserve	995	10%	9%	11%	4,805	17%	17%	17%
		Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	
		Same address (dwelling)	4,110	41%	41%	41%	17,035	60%	60%	60%	
		Same CSD, different dwelling	2,415	24%	24%	24%	4,375	15%	15%	15%	
		Total- Mobility in past year	9,985	100%	100%	100%	28,315	100%	100%	100%	
		Not applicable	305	3%	3%	4%	435	2%	2%	1%	
		Different CSD	615	6%	6%	6%	30	-	-	-	
		On reserve									
		Different CSD	Off reserve	510	5%	5%	5%	1,855	7%	6%	7%
		Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	
Same address (dwelling)	7,105	71%	72%	70%	23,875	84%	84%	85%			
Same CSD,different dwelling	1,445	14%	14%	15%	2,065	7%	8%	7%			
Urban	Total	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	1,055	100%	100%	100%	6,540	100%	100%	100%	
		Not applicable	210	20%	21%	18%	610	9%	9%	9%	
		Different CSD	265	25%	19%	31%	1,430	22%	23%	21%	
		On reserve									
		Different CSD	Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	
		Same address (dwelling)	285	27%	32%	22%	2,535	39%	38%	39%	
		Same CSD, different dwelling	300	28%	29%	28%	1,950	30%	29%	31%	
		Total- Mobility in past year	1,055	100%	100%	100%	6,545	100%	100%	100%	
		Not applicable	40	4%	2%	5%	140	2%	2%	2%	
		Different CSD	135	13%	12%	13%	530	8%	8%	8%	
		On reserve									
		Different CSD	Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	
Same address (dwelling)	695	66%	69%	64%	4,620	71%	71%	71%			
Same CSD,different dwelling	180	17%	15%	18%	1,220	19%	18%	19%			

Table 11 (continued)
Mobility of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1 2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity				
		Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	
Reserves	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	5,750	100%	100%	100%	115	100%	100%	100%	
	Not applicable	900	16%	17%	15%	10	9%	18%	-	
	Different CSD	925	16%	15%	17%	45	39%	27%	50%	
	On reserve									
	Different CSD	Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	10	9%	-	-	
	Same address (dwelling)	2,480	43%	42%	44%	35	30%	45%	25%	
	Same CSD, different dwelling	1,450	25%	26%	24%	20	17%	18%	17%	
	Total- Mobility in past year	5,750	100%	100%	100%	115	100%	100%	100%	
	Not applicable	165	3%	3%	3%	-	-	-	-	
	Different CSD	615	11%	10%	11%	30	26%	17%	25%	
	On reserve									
	Different CSD	Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Same address (dwelling)	4,105	71%	72%	71%	75	65%	67%	58%		
Same CSD,different dwelling	870	15%	15%	15%	-	-	-	-		
Rural	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	3,180	100%	100%	100%	21,660	100%	100%	100%	
	Not applicable	430	14%	14%	13%	1,355	6%	6%	6%	
	Different CSD	735	23%	24%	22%	3,370	16%	15%	16%	
	On reserve									
	Different CSD	Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	1%	
	Same address (dwelling)	1,345	42%	43%	42%	14,460	67%	67%	67%	
	Same CSD, different dwelling	660	21%	18%	23%	2,405	11%	11%	11%	
	Total- Mobility in past year	3,180	100%	100%	100%	21,655	100%	100%	100%	
	Not applicable	100	3%	2%	4%	290	1%	1%	1%	
	Different CSD	370	12%	12%	11%	1,325	6%	6%	7%	
	On reserve									
	Different CSD	Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	
Same address (dwelling)	2,305	72%	72%	73%	19,185	89%	88%	89%		
Same CSD,different dwelling	400	13%	13%	12%	835	4%	5%	3%		
Census Division 18										
Total	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	25,055	100%	100%	100%	6,130	100%	100%	100%	
	Not applicable	3,870	15%	16%	15%	430	7%	7%	7%	
	Different CSD	875	3%	3%	4%	155	3%	3%	3%	
	On reserve									
	Different CSD	Off reserve	1,615	6%	6%	7%	1,660	27%	26%	28%
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	55	1%	1%	1%	
	Same address (dwelling)	12,270	49%	50%	48%	3,010	49%	50%	48%	
	Same CSD, different dwelling	6,430	26%	25%	27%	810	13%	13%	13%	
	Total- Mobility in past year	25,055	100%	100%	100%	6,130	100%	100%	100%	
	Not applicable	745	3%	3%	3%	65	1%	1%	1%	
	Different CSD	490	2%	2%	2%	85	1%	1%	2%	
	On reserve									
	Different CSD	Off reserve	910	4%	4%	4%	805	13%	13%	14%
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	1%	
Same address (dwelling)	19,815	79%	80%	79%	4,770	78%	77%	78%		
Same CSD,different dwelling	3,100	12%	12%	13%	375	6%	7%	5%		
Reserves	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	11,480	100%	100%	100%	280	100%	100%	100%	
	Not applicable	1,755	15%	15%	15%	20	7%	7%	10%	
	Different CSD	870	8%	7%	8%	155	55%	59%	55%	
	On reserve									
	Different CSD	Off reserve	10	-	-	-	10	4%	7%	7%
	Outside Canada	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Same address (dwelling)	5,760	50%	51%	49%	50	18%	19%	17%	
	Same CSD, different dwelling	3,080	27%	26%	27%	40	14%	15%	14%	
	Total- Mobility in past year	11,475	100%	100%	100%	285	100%	100%	100%	
	Not applicable	340	3%	3%	3%	-	-	-	-	
	Different CSD	490	4%	4%	5%	80	28%	29%	28%	
	On reserve									
	Different CSD	Off reserve	10	-	-	-	-	-	7%	
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Same address (dwelling)	9,150	80%	81%	79%	150	53%	54%	55%		
Same CSD,different dwelling	1,490	13%	12%	14%	40	14%	14%	14%		

Table 11 (continued)
Mobility of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %
Census Division 18(continued)									
Rural	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	13,575	100%	100%	100%	5,845	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	2,115	16%	16%	15%	410	7%	7%	7%
	Different CSD								
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Off reserve	1,605	12%	11%	13%	1,650	28%	27%	29%
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	55	1%	1%	1%
	Same address (dwelling)	6,510	48%	49%	47%	2,955	51%	51%	49%
	Same CSD, different dwelling	3,345	25%	23%	26%	775	13%	13%	13%
	Total- Mobility in past year	13,580	100%	100%	100%	5,845	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	410	3%	3%	3%	60	1%	1%	1%
	Different CSD								
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Off reserve	900	7%	7%	7%	800	14%	13%	14%
	Outside Canada	10	-	-	-	30	1%	-	1%
	Same address (dwelling)	10,655	78%	79%	78%	4,615	79%	78%	80%
	Same CSD,different dwelling	1,610	12%	12%	12%	335	6%	7%	5%
Athabasca									
Total	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	2,705	100%	100%	100%	145	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	415	15%	15%	15%	15	10%	-	13%
	Different CSD								
	On reserve	50	2%	2%	2%	55	38%	43%	33%
	Off reserve	25	1%	1%	1%	40	28%	21%	27%
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	10	7%	-	-
	Same address (dwelling)	1,690	62%	63%	62%	15	10%	14%	-
	Same CSD, different dwelling	520	19%	19%	20%	20	14%	14%	13%
	Total- Mobility in past year	2,700	100%	100%	100%	150	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	80	3%	3%	3%	10	7%	-	-
	Different CSD								
	On reserve	35	1%	1%	2%	40	27%	27%	27%
	Off reserve	10	-	1%	1%	20	13%	13%	13%
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Same address (dwelling)	2,170	80%	82%	79%	70	47%	47%	47%
	Same CSD,different dwelling	405	15%	14%	16%	15	10%	13%	13%
Reserves	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	2,525	100%	100%	100%	95	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	390	15%	15%	16%	10	11%	-	-
	Different CSD								
	On reserve	50	2%	2%	2%	55	58%	75%	50%
	Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Same address (dwelling)	1,590	63%	64%	62%	10	11%	25%	-
	Same CSD, different dwelling	500	20%	19%	20%	15	16%	25%	30%
	Total- Mobility in past year	2,525	100%	100%	100%	90	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	75	3%	2%	3%	-	-	-	20%
	Different CSD								
	On reserve	40	2%	1%	2%	35	39%	38%	30%
	Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Same address (dwelling)	2,025	80%	81%	78%	40	44%	38%	50%
	Same CSD,different dwelling	395	16%	15%	16%	15	17%	25%	20%
Rural	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	175	100%	100%	100%	55	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	25	14%	18%	11%	10	18%	33%	40%
	Different CSD								
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Off reserve	25	14%	12%	17%	40	73%	67%	80%
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Same address (dwelling)	100	57%	65%	50%	-	-	33%	-
	Same CSD, different dwelling	25	14%	12%	11%	-	-	-	-
	Total- Mobility in past year	175	100%	100%	100%	55	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	10	6%	-	11%	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD								
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Off reserve	15	9%	12%	11%	20	36%	50%	40%
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Same address (dwelling)	145	83%	88%	83%	30	55%	50%	60%
	Same CSD,different dwelling	15	9%	-	11%	-	-	33%	-

Table 11 (continued)
Mobility of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %
North Central								
Total	Total -Mobility in past 5 years							
	7,220	100%	100%	100%	2,685	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable							
	1,100	15%	15%	15%	155	6%	5%	6%
	Different CSD On reserve							
	375	5%	5%	6%	20	1%	1%	-
	Different CSD Off reserve							
	680	9%	9%	10%	850	32%	31%	32%
	Outside Canada							
	-	-	-	0%	35	1%	2%	1%
	Same address (dwelling)							
	3,055	42%	44%	40%	1,155	43%	43%	43%
	Same CSD, different dwelling							
	2,000	28%	27%	28%	475	18%	18%	17%
	Total- Mobility in past year							
	7,220	100%	100%	100%	2,690	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable							
	215	3%	3%	3%	25	1%	1%	0%
	Different CSD On reserve							
	200	3%	3%	3%	10	-	-	-
	Different CSD Off reserve							
	455	6%	6%	7%	355	13%	13%	13%
	Outside Canada							
	-	-	-	-	20	1%	1%	1%
	Same address (dwelling)							
	5,305	73%	74%	73%	2,105	78%	76%	81%
	Same CSD,different dwelling							
	1,045	14%	14%	15%	175	7%	8%	5%
Reserves	Total -Mobility in past 5 years							
	4,010	100%	100%	100%	55	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable							
	595	15%	14%	15%	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD On reserve							
	375	9%	8%	11%	15	27%	29%	50%
	Different CSD Off reserve							
	10	-	-	-	10	18%	-	-
	Outside Canada							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Same address (dwelling)							
	1,830	46%	48%	43%	10	18%	29%	-
	Same CSD, different dwelling							
	1,200	30%	29%	31%	-	-	29%	-
	Total- Mobility in past year							
	4,010	100%	100%	100%	55	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable							
	115	3%	3%	3%	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD On reserve							
	200	5%	5%	6%	10	18%	-	50%
	Different CSD Off reserve							
	10	-	-	-	10	18%	-	-
	Outside Canada							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Same address (dwelling)							
	3,180	79%	80%	78%	30	55%	57%	50%
	Same CSD,different dwelling							
	515	13%	12%	13%	10	18%	29%	-
Rural	Total -Mobility in past 5 years							
	3,210	100%	100%	100%	2,635	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable							
	505	16%	17%	15%	155	6%	5%	6%
	Different CSD On reserve							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD Off reserve							
	675	21%	20%	22%	840	32%	32%	32%
	Outside Canada							
	-	-	-	-	35	1%	2%	1%
	Same address (dwelling)							
	1,225	38%	39%	37%	1,140	43%	43%	43%
	Same CSD, different dwelling							
	805	25%	24%	26%	460	17%	18%	17%
	Total- Mobility in past year							
	3,210	100%	100%	100%	2,635	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable							
	100	3%	4%	3%	25	1%	1%	-
	Different CSD On reserve							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD Off reserve							
	450	14%	14%	14%	350	13%	14%	13%
	Outside Canada							
	-	-	-	-	20	1%	1%	1%
	Same address (dwelling)							
	2,125	66%	66%	67%	2,075	79%	76%	81%
	Same CSD,different dwelling							
	535	17%	17%	16%	165	6%	8%	5%
North East								
Total	Total -Mobility in past 5 years							
	5,660	100%	100%	100%	2,680	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable							
	925	16%	17%	15%	200	7%	7%	7%
	Different CSD On reserve							
	130	2%	2%	2%	40	1%	1%	2%
	Different CSD Off reserve							
	370	7%	5%	8%	525	20%	17%	22%
	Outside Canada							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	1%
	Same address (dwelling)							
	2,675	47%	48%	46%	1,670	62%	64%	60%
	Same CSD, different dwelling							
	1,565	28%	27%	28%	245	9%	9%	9%
	Total- Mobility in past year							
	5,660	100%	100%	100%	2,680	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable							
	190	3%	3%	3%	20	1%	1%	1%
	Different CSD On reserve							
	80	1%	2%	1%	20	1%	1%	1%
	Different CSD Off reserve							
	165	3%	3%	3%	315	12%	11%	13%
	Outside Canada							
	-	-	-	-	10	-	1%	-
	Same address (dwelling)							
	4,595	81%	82%	81%	2,170	81%	82%	79%
	Same CSD,different dwelling							
	625	11%	10%	12%	140	5%	5%	5%

Table 11 (continued)
Mobility of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY	Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity					
	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %		
Reserves	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	2,415	100%	100%	100%	70	100%	100%	100%	
	Not applicable	405	17%	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	
	Different CSD	125	5%	6%	5%	35	50%	50%	57%	
	Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Same address (dwelling)	1,125	47%	47%	46%	15	21%	33%	29%	
	Same CSD, different dwelling	750	31%	31%	32%	10	14%	-	29%	
	Total- Mobility in past year	2,415	100%	100%	100%	70	100%	100%	100%	
	Not applicable	90	4%	4%	3%	-	-	-	-	
	Different CSD	80	3%	3%	3%	20	29%	29%	38%	
	Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Same address (dwelling)	2,000	83%	83%	82%	40	57%	71%	38%		
Same CSD,different dwelling	245	10%	10%	11%	10	14%	29%	25%		
Rural	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	3,245	100%	100%	100%	2,610	100%	100%	100%	
	Not applicable	515	16%	17%	14%	195	7%	7%	8%	
	Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Different CSD	370	11%	10%	13%	525	20%	18%	22%	
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Outside Canada	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	
	Same address (dwelling)	1,550	48%	49%	46%	1,650	63%	65%	62%	
	Same CSD, different dwelling	810	25%	24%	26%	230	9%	9%	9%	
	Total- Mobility in past year	3,240	100%	100%	100%	2,610	100%	100%	100%	
	Not applicable	100	3%	3%	3%	25	1%	1%	1%	
	Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Different CSD	165	5%	5%	5%	320	12%	11%	14%	
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	10	-	1%	-		
Same address (dwelling)	2,600	80%	80%	80%	2,125	81%	82%	81%		
Same CSD,different dwelling	385	12%	11%	13%	130	5%	5%	5%		
North West	Total	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	9,465	100%	100%	100%	615	100%	100%	100%
		Not applicable	1,430	15%	16%	14%	60	10%	8%	12%
		Different CSD	315	3%	3%	3%	50	8%	6%	7%
		Different CSD	535	6%	5%	6%	250	41%	40%	42%
		On reserve	-	-	-	-	10	2%	-	3%
		Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	10	2%	-	3%
		Same address (dwelling)	4,850	51%	52%	50%	175	28%	32%	25%
		Same CSD, different dwelling	2,335	25%	23%	26%	80	13%	13%	15%
		Total- Mobility in past year	9,470	100%	100%	100%	620	100%	100%	100%
		Not applicable	265	3%	3%	3%	15	2%	3%	-
		Different CSD	165	2%	2%	2%	20	3%	3%	3%
		Different CSD	275	3%	3%	3%	115	19%	17%	19%
		On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Same address (dwelling)	7,745	82%	82%	82%	435	70%	69%	73%		
Same CSD,different dwelling	1,020	11%	10%	11%	40	6%	8%	5%		
Reserves	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	2,525	100%	100%	100%	65	100%	100%	100%	
	Not applicable	360	14%	15%	14%	10	15%	-	-	
	Different CSD	320	13%	12%	13%	50	77%	67%	50%	
	Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Same address (dwelling)	1,220	48%	50%	47%	15	23%	33%	25%	
	Same CSD, different dwelling	625	25%	24%	26%	-	-	-	-	
	Total- Mobility in past year	2,525	100%	100%	100%	65	100%	100%	100%	
	Not applicable	70	3%	3%	3%	-	-	-	-	
	Different CSD	170	7%	7%	7%	15	23%	33%	25%	
	Different CSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Off reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Same address (dwelling)	1,950	77%	77%	77%	45	69%	50%	63%		
Same CSD,different dwelling	340	13%	13%	14%	10	15%	-	-		

Table 11 (continued)

Mobility of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Population, by Census Groupings and Saskatchewan ^{1,2}, 1996

GEOGRAPHY		Aboriginal Identity				Non-Aboriginal Identity			
		Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total N	Total %	Male %	Female %
Rural	Total -Mobility in past 5 years	6,945	100%	100%	100%	550	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	1,065	15%	16%	15%	55	10%	9%	12%
	Different CSD								
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD								
	Off reserve	535	8%	7%	8%	250	45%	44%	48%
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Same address (dwelling)	3,635	52%	54%	51%	160	29%	33%	25%
	Same CSD, different dwelling	1,710	25%	23%	26%	80	15%	14%	15%
	Total- Mobility in past year	6,945	100%	100%	100%	550	100%	100%	100%
	Not applicable	200	3%	3%	3%	10	2%	4%	-
	Different CSD								
	On reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Different CSD								
	Off reserve	275	4%	4%	4%	115	21%	19%	21%
	Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Same address (dwelling)	5,790	83%	83%	83%	385	70%	72%	71%	
Same CSD,different dwelling	680	10%	9%	10%	35	6%	7%	4%	

¹ Refers to non-institutional data only.

² Due to missing data and rounding, not all totals will match total population.

- Nil or zero.

Source: 1996 Census of the Population, 20% Sample, Statistics Canada.

Appendix B – 1997 Crime Tables

12. Actual Incidents, Number, Percentage and Rate, by Area and Saskatchewan, 1997
13. Actual Incidents, Number and Percentage and Rate, by Area and Saskatchewan, 1997
14. Gender of the Accused, by Area and Saskatchewan, 1997
15. Gender of the Accused by Offence Type, by Area and Saskatchewan, 1997
16. Number, Proportion and Crime Rate for Adults and Youth, by Area and Saskatchewan, 1997
17. Adult and Youth Accused by Offence Type, by Area and Saskatchewan, 1997
18. Selected Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Urban Population, Saskatchewan, 1996
19. Aboriginal Status of Accused by Offence Type, 1997
20. Aboriginal Status of Accused by Property Offence Type, 1997
21. Aboriginal Status of Accused by Violent Offence Type, 1997
22. Aboriginal Status and Gender of Accused by City, 1997
23. Aboriginal Status and Gender of Accused by Offence Type, 1997
24. Age of Accused by Aboriginal Status and Offence Type, 1997
25. Selected Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Victim Characteristics, 1997
26. Aboriginal Status of Victim by Violent Offence Type, 1997
27. Aboriginal Status and Gender of Victim by Violent Offence Type, 1997
28. Location of Incident for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Accused by Offence Type, 1997
29. Most Serious Weapon Used in Violent Incidents by Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Accused, 1997
30. Alcohol/Drug Use of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Accused by Offence Type, 1997

Police-Reported Aboriginal Crime in Saskatchewan

Table 12
Actual Incidents, Number, Percentage and Rate, by Area and Saskatchewan, 1997^{1,2}

Offence Type	Saskatchewan			Reserve			Rural Areas			Urban Areas		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Violent Offences	15,997	11%	164	2,600	22%	678	5,964	10%	135	7,433	11%	149
Property Offences	81,354	57%	833	4,311	37%	1,124	31,430	51%	713	45,613	65%	917
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> Offences	41,139	29%	421	3,720	32%	970	21,855	35%	496	15,564	22%	313
Federal Statutes	5,279	4%	54	1,083	9%	282	2,792	5%	63	1,404	2%	28
Total	143,769	100%	1,472	11,714	100%	3,054	62,041	100%	1,407	70,014	100%	1,408

¹ Rates are expressed per 10,000 population.

² Rates were calculated using 1996 Census of Population Data.

Source: Aggregate Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (CCJS and RCMP), and 1996 Census of the Population (Statistics Canada).

Table 13
Actual Incidents, Number, Percentage and Rate, by Area and Saskatchewan, 1997^{1,2}

Offence Type	Saskatchewan			Reserves			Rural Areas			Urban Areas		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Violent Offences												
Homicide / Attempt Murder	82	1%	1	9	0%	2	30	1%	1	43	1%	1
Sexual Assault	1,875	12%	19	313	12%	82	705	12%	16	857	12%	17
Serious Assault	3,184	20%	33	501	19%	131	935	16%	21	1,748	24%	35
Minor Assault	9,681	61%	99	1,747	67%	456	4,163	70%	94	3,771	51%	76
Robbery	972	6%	10	17	1%	4	87	1%	2	868	12%	17
Other Violent Offences	203	1%	2	13	1%	3	44	1%	1	146	2%	3
Total Violent Offences	15,997	100%	164	2,600	100%	678	5,964	100%	135	7,433	100%	149
Property Offences												
Break and Enter	18,957	23%	194	1,498	35%	391	6,586	21%	149	10,873	24%	219
Theft	37,289	46%	382	1,467	34%	383	12,813	41%	291	23,009	50%	463
Fraud	5,341	7%	55	166	4%	43	2,687	9%	61	2,488	5%	50
Other Property	19,767	24%	202	1,180	27%	308	9,344	30%	212	9,243	20%	186
Total Property Offences	81,354	100%	833	4,311	100%	1,124	31,430	100%	713	45,613	100%	917
Other CC Offences												
Offensive Weapons	831	2%	9	145	4%	38	419	2%	10	267	2%	5
Impaired Offences	9,815	24%	101	783	21%	204	7,122	33%	161	1,910	12%	38
Administration of Justice	8,398	20%	86	439	12%	114	1,781	8%	40	6,178	40%	124
Other CC Offences	22,095	54%	226	2,353	63%	614	12,533	57%	284	7,209	46%	145
Total Other CC Offences	41,139	100%	421	3,720	100%	970	21,855	100%	496	15,564	100%	313
Federal Statutes												
Drug Offences	2,365	45%	24	109	10%	28	1,489	53%	34	767	55%	15
Other Federal Statutes	2,914	55%	30	974	90%	254	1,303	47%	30	637	45%	13
Total Federal Statutes	5,279	100%	54	1,083	100%	282	2,792	100%	63	1,404	100%	28
Total Actual Incidents	143,769		1,472	11,714		3,054	62,041		1,407	70,014		1,408

¹ Rates are expressed per 10,000 population.

² Rates were calculated using 1996 Census of Population Data.

Source: Aggregate Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (CCJS and RCMP).

Table 14
Gender of the Accused, by Area and Saskatchewan, 1997

Area	Total	Male		Female	
		No.	%	No.	%
Reserves	3,347	2,714	81%	633	19%
Rural Areas	14,487	12,242	85%	2,245	15%
Urban Areas	23,232	17,864	77%	5,368	23%
Saskatchewan	41,066	32,820	80%	8,246	20%

Source: Aggregate Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (CCJS and RCMP).

Table 15
Gender of the Accused by Offence Type, by Area and Saskatchewan, 1997

Area	Offence Grouping	Total	Male		Female	
			No.	%	No.	%
Saskatchewan	Violent Offences	7,054	5,706	17%	1,348	16%
	Property Offences	13,208	10,392	32%	2,816	34%
	Other Criminal Code Offences	18,330	14,759	45%	3,571	43%
	Federal Statutes Offences	2,474	1,963	6%	511	6%
	Total	41,066	32,820	100%	8,246	100%
Reserves	Violent Offences	1,002	809	30%	193	30%
	Property Offences	996	834	31%	162	26%
	Other Criminal Code Offences	916	758	28%	158	25%
	Federal Statutes Offences	433	313	12%	120	19%
	Total	3,347	2,714	100%	633	100%
Rural Areas	Violent Offences	2,005	1,645	13%	360	16%
	Property Offences	4,875	4,014	33%	861	38%
	Other Criminal Code Offences	6,595	5,719	47%	876	39%
	Federal Statutes Offences	1,012	864	7%	148	7%
	Total	14,487	12,242	100%	2,245	100%
Urban Areas	Violent Offences	4,047	3,252	18%	795	15%
	Property Offences	7,337	5,544	31%	1,793	33%
	Other Criminal Code Offences	10,819	8,282	46%	2,537	47%
	Federal Statutes Offences	1,029	786	4%	243	5%
	Total	23,232	17,864	100%	5,368	100%

Source: Aggregate Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (CCJS and RCMP).

Table 16
Number, Proportion and Crime Rate for Adults and Youth, by Area and Saskatchewan, 1997^{1,2}

Area	Total		Adults			Youth		
	No.	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Reserves	3,347	873	2,508	75%	1,290	839	25%	1,517
Rural Areas	14,487	329	11,021	76%	348	3,466	24%	739
Urban Areas	23,232	467	17,462	75%	480	5,770	25%	1,331
Saskatchewan	41,066	420	30,991	75%	442	10,075	25%	1,052

¹ Rates are expressed per 10,000 population

² Rates were calculated using 1996 Census of the Population Data.

Source: Aggregate Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (CCJS and RCMP), and 1996 Census of the Population (Statistics Canada).

Table 17
Adult and Youth Accused by Offence Type, by Area and Saskatchewan, 1997^{1,2}

Area	Offence Type	Total			Adult			Youth		
		No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Saskatchewan	Violent Offences	7,054	17%	72	5,843	19%	83	1,211	12%	126
	Property Offences	13,208	32%	135	7,968	26%	114	5,240	52%	547
	Other CC Offences	18,330	45%	188	15,427	50%	220	2,903	29%	303
	Federal Statutes	2,474	6%	25	1,753	6%	25	721	7%	75
	Total	41,066	100%	420	30,991	100%	442	10,075	100%	1,052
Reserves	Violent Offences	1,002	30%	261	863	34%	444	139	17%	251
	Property Offences	996	30%	260	449	18%	231	547	65%	989
	Other CC Offences	916	27%	239	784	31%	403	132	16%	239
	Federal Statutes	433	13%	113	412	16%	212	21	3%	38
	Total	3,347	100%	873	2,508	100%	1,290	839	100%	1,517
Rural Areas	Violent Offences	2,005	14%	45	1,678	15%	53	327	9%	70
	Property Offences	4,875	34%	111	2,702	25%	85	2,173	63%	463
	Other CC Offences	6,595	46%	150	5,886	53%	186	709	20%	151
	Federal Statutes	1,012	7%	23	755	7%	24	257	7%	55
	Total	14,487	100%	329	11,021	100%	348	3,466	100%	739
Urban Areas	Violent Offences	4,047	17%	81	3,302	19%	91	745	13%	172
	Property Offences	7,337	32%	148	4,817	28%	132	2,520	44%	581
	Other CC Offences	10,819	47%	218	8,757	50%	241	2,062	36%	476
	Federal Statutes	1,029	4%	21	586	3%	16	443	8%	102
	Total	23,232	100%	467	17,462	100%	480	5,770	100%	1,331

¹ Rates are expressed per 10,000 population

² Rates were calculated using 1996 Census of the Population Data.

Source: Aggregate Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (CCJS and RCMP).

Table 18a
Selected Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Urban Population, Saskatchewan, 1996

Characteristics	Regina					Saskatoon				
	Total Population N	Aboriginal Identity N	%	Non-Aboriginal Identity N	%	Total Population N	Aboriginal Identity N	%	Non-Aboriginal Identity N	%
Population	178,410	12,780	100	165,630	100	191,215	15,285	100	175,930	100
Gender										
Male	86,435	6,120	48	80,315	48	92,400	7,155	47	85,245	48
Female	91,975	6,660	52	85,315	52	98,810	8,125	53	90,685	52
Total	178,410	12,780	100	165,630	100	191,210	15,280	100	175,930	100
Age										
< 12	31,535	4,345	34	27,190	16	34,940	5,305	35	29,630	17
12-14	7,945	810	6	7,130	4	7,965	925	6	7,040	4
15 - 17	7,910	745	6	7,160	4	7,825	850	6	6,975	4
18 - 24	18,985	1,830	14	17,155	10	22,835	2,075	14	20,760	12
25 - 34	28,420	2,190	17	26,220	16	31,280	2,890	19	28,390	16
35 - 44	29,460	1,405	11	28,055	17	31,405	1,760	12	29,640	17
45 - 54	20,350	860	7	19,490	12	20,575	755	5	19,820	11
55+	33,815	590	5	33,225	20	34,390	715	5	33,670	19
Total all ages	178,410	12,780	100	165,630	100	191,215	15,285	100	175,930	100
Average Age	34	22	...	35	...	34	22	...	35	...
Median Age	33	20	...	34	...	32	20	...	33	...
Education										
< Grade 9	11,035	955	13	10,075	8	11,725	1,250	14	10,475	8
Grade 9 - 13	52,180	3,435	45	48,745	37	50,845	3,695	41	47,150	34
College / Trades	32,505	1,395	18	31,110	24	38,230	2,000	22	36,230	26
University	43,210	1,835	24	41,375	32	47,515	2,100	23	45,410	33
Total - Education	138,930	7,620	100	131,305	100	148,315	9,055	100	139,260	100
Language										
Aboriginal Languages	195	195	2	-	-	770	730	5	35	-
Non-Aboriginal Languages	178,210	12,580	98	165,630	100	190,445	14,555	95	175,895	100
Total Population	178,405	12,780	100	165,630	100	191,215	15,285	100	175,930	100
Marital Status										
Married/common-law	79,290	3,090	41	76,195	58	83,775	3,570	39	80,205	58
Separated	3,610	420	6	3,190	2	4,085	530	6	3,550	3
Divorced	7,715	475	6	7,240	6	8,265	695	8	7,570	5
Widowed	7,910	135	2	7,780	6	8,095	185	2	7,905	6
Never married	40,405	3,495	46	36,905	28	44,085	4,060	45	40,025	29
Total - Marital Status	138,930	7,625	100	131,305	100	148,315	9,050	100	139,260	100
Mobility in past 5 years										
Not applicable	12,615	2,095	16	10,520	6	14,475	2,480	16	11,995	7
Different CSD	22,085	2,140	17	19,940	12	29,930	4,120	27	25,810	15
Outside Canada	3,095	60	-	3,035	2	3,975	60	-	3,915	2
Same address (dwelling)	90,750	3,170	25	87,585	53	86,565	2,510	16	84,055	48
Same CSD, different dwelling	49,860	5,315	42	44,545	27	56,265	6,115	40	50,150	29
Total - Mobility 5	178,410	12,775	100	165,630	100	191,215	15,280	100	175,935	100
Mobility in past year										
Not applicable	2,400	435	3	1,960	1	2,655	455	3	2,195	1
Different CSD	7,730	995	8	6,730	4	10,860	1,855	12	9,005	5
Outside Canada	915	-	-	915	1	1,425	10	-	1,415	1
Same address	144,820	7,640	60	137,175	83	147,340	7,910	52	139,435	79
Same CSD, different dwelling	22,540	3,695	29	18,845	11	28,935	5,050	33	23,880	14
Total - Mobility 1	178,405	12,780	100	165,630	100	191,215	15,280	100	175,930	100

Table 18a(continued)
Selected Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Urban Population, Saskatchewan, 1996

Characteristics	Regina					Saskatoon				
	Total Population N	Aboriginal Identity N	%	Non-Aboriginal Identity N	%	Total Population N	Aboriginal Identity N	%	Non-Aboriginal Identity N	%
Labour Force Participation										
Employed	89,355	3,170	73	86,185	93	94,235	3,520	74	90,715	93
Unemployed	7,250	1,165	27	6,085	7	8,020	1,210	26	6,810	7
Total labour force	96,610	4,340	100	92,270	100	102,260	4,730	100	97,525	100
Not in labour force	42,320	3,280	...	39,035	...	46,055	4,320	...	41,735	...
Unemployment Rate	8	27	...	7	...	8	26	...	7	...
Income										
Under \$1000	6,480	745	10	5,735	4	6,925	720	8	6,205	4
\$1000 - \$2999	6,435	625	8	5,810	4	7,720	945	10	6,775	5
\$3000 - \$4999	5,570	615	8	4,950	4	6,440	750	8	5,690	4
\$5000 - \$9999	14,835	1,255	16	13,580	10	18,650	1,775	20	16,870	12
\$10000 - \$14999	17,520	1,005	13	16,515	13	19,925	1,380	15	18,540	13
\$15000 - \$19999	13,010	730	10	12,285	9	14,195	670	7	13,520	10
\$20000 - \$24999	12,210	540	7	11,675	9	12,625	510	6	12,110	9
\$25000 - \$29999	11,805	370	5	11,435	9	10,930	325	4	10,600	8
\$30000 - \$34999	9,635	270	4	9,365	7	9,845	270	3	9,575	7
\$35000 - \$39999	7,150	185	2	6,960	5	7,410	260	3	7,150	5
\$40000 - \$44999	6,980	130	2	6,845	5	6,615	180	2	6,430	5
\$45000 - \$49999	5,295	80	1	5,215	4	4,865	110	1	4,750	3
\$50000 - \$54999	3,785	40	1	3,750	3	3,860	100	1	3,760	3
\$55000 - \$59999	2,525	70	1	2,455	2	2,335	35	-	2,300	2
\$60000+	8,375	110	1	8,260	6	7,835	100	1	7,735	6
Without income	7,155	850	11	6,305	5	7,885	885	10	7,000	5
Total - Income	138,930	7,625	100	131,310	100	148,310	9,050	100	139,260	100
Average Total income	25,774	14,599	...	26,379	...	24,284	13,844	...	24,928	...
Median Total income	20,500	10,616	...	21,303	...	18,309	9,613	...	19,252	...
Source of Income¹										
Wages and salaries	92,930	3,820	56	89,110	71	98,300	4,305	53	93,995	71
Self-employment Income	11,335	275	4	11,060	9	13,475	195	2	13,275	10
Government Transfer Payments	91,565	5,755	85	85,810	69	100,270	7,150	88	93,120	70
Investment Income	40,600	280	4	40,320	32	41,745	380	5	41,365	31
Other Income	6,430	515	8	5,915	5	7,555	520	6	7,035	5
Total Source of Income	131,775	6,775	...	125,000	...	140,425	8,160	...	132,260	...

¹ Totals will not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

- Nil or Zero.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Source: 1996 Census of the Population, 20% Sample, Statistics Canada.

Table 18b
Selected Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Urban Population, Saskatchewan, 1996

Characteristics	Prince Albert				
	Total	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	Population N	Identity N	%	Identity N	%
Population	34,245	9,065	100	25,175	100
Gender					
Male	16,320	4,225	47	12,095	48
Female	17,925	4,840	53	13,080	52
Total	34,245	9,065	100	25,175	100
Age					
< 12	7,235	3,265	36	3,975	16
12-14	1,575	540	6	1,040	4
15 - 17	1,650	535	6	1,115	4
18 - 24	3,580	1,190	13	2,390	9
25 - 34	5,035	1,445	16	3,585	14
35 - 44	5,070	1,000	11	4,070	16
45 - 54	3,615	545	6	3,065	12
55+	6,475	545	6	5,930	24
Total all ages	34,245	9,065	100	25,175	100
Average Age	33	22	...	37	...
Median Age	31	18	...	36	...
Education					
< Grade 9	3,035	740	14	2,290	11
Grade 9 - 13	10,055	2,365	45	7,690	38
College / Trades	7,105	1,295	25	5,810	29
University	5,230	855	16	4,375	22
Total - Education	25,425	5,260	100	20,165	100
Language					
Aboriginal Languages	730	700	8	25	-
Non-Aboriginal Languages	33,515	8,360	92	25,155	100
Total Population	34,240	9,065	100	25,175	100
Marital Status					
Married/common-law	14,370	2,340	44	12,030	60
Separated	730	275	5	455	2
Divorced	1,485	300	6	1,185	6
Widowed	1,710	155	3	1,555	8
Never married	7,130	2,190	42	4,940	24
Total - Marital status	25,430	5,260	100	20,165	100
Mobility in past 5 years					
Not applicable	3,055	1,435	16	1,620	6
Different CSD	5,660	1,870	21	3,785	15
Outside Canada	210	10	-	205	1
Same address (dwelling)	15,855	2,490	27	13,365	53
Same CSD, different dwelling	9,465	3,260	36	6,205	25
Total - Mobility 5	34,245	9,065	100	25,175	100
Mobility in past year					
Not applicable	585	295	3	290	1
Different CSD	2,840	1,330	15	1,510	6
Outside Canada	60	-	-	55	-
Same address	26,040	5,465	60	20,575	82
Same CSD, different dwelling	4,715	1,970	22	2,745	11
Total - Mobility 1	34,240	9,065	100	25,175	100

Table 18b(continued)
Selected Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Urban Population, Saskatchewan, 1996

Characteristics	Prince Albert				
	Total	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	Population N	Identity N	%	Identity N	%
Labour Force Participation					
Employed	14,850	2,375	77	12,470	92
Unemployed	1,825	720	23	1,110	8
Total labour force	16,675	3,095	100	13,580	100
Not in labour force	8,755	2,165	...	6,585	...
Unemployment Rate	11	23	...	8	...
Income					
Under \$1000	1,425	540	10	885	4
\$1000 - \$2999	1,415	510	10	905	4
\$3000 - \$4999	1,325	440	8	885	4
\$5000 - \$9999	3,220	745	14	2,475	12
\$10000 - \$14999	3,615	765	15	2,850	14
\$15000 - \$19999	2,435	410	8	2,025	10
\$20000 - \$24999	2,025	275	5	1,750	9
\$25000 - \$29999	1,865	220	4	1,640	8
\$30000 - \$34999	1,310	235	4	1,075	5
\$35000 - \$39999	1,155	155	3	995	5
\$40000 - \$44999	1,050	110	2	935	5
\$45000 - \$49999	960	90	2	870	4
\$50000 - \$54999	590	65	1	520	3
\$55000 - \$59999	335	40	1	295	1
\$60000+	1,325	110	2	1,210	6
Without income	1,310	540	10	770	4
Total - Income	25,425	5,260	100	20,170	100
Average Total income	22,722	15,662	...	24,440	...
Median Total income	16,512	10,655	...	18,477	...
Source of Income¹					
Wages and salaries	16,180	2,920	62	13,255	68
Self-employment Income	1,830	140	3	1,690	9
Government Transfer Payments	17,580	3,775	80	13,805	71
Investment Income	6,170	290	6	5,875	30
Other Income	930	215	5	715	4
Total Source of Income	24,120	4,720	...	19,400	...

¹ Totals will not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

- Nil or Zero.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Source: 1996 Census of the Population, 20% Sample, Statistics Canada.

Table 19
Aboriginal Status of Accused by Offence Type, 1997^{1 2}

Offence Type	Total						Prince Albert					
	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Violent Offences	2,326	24%	626	1,821	21%	50	421	19%	464	138	18%	55
Property Offences	4,977	52%	1,340	4,427	51%	121	1,234	56%	1,361	364	48%	145
Offensive Weapons	84	1%	23	87	1%	2	12	1%	13	5	1%	2
Drug Offences	177	2%	48	265	3%	7	31	1%	34	12	2%	5
Impaired Driving	528	5%	142	1,052	12%	29	118	5%	130	134	18%	53
Other CC Offences	1,532	16%	413	1,074	12%	29	375	17%	414	101	13%	40
Total	9,624	100%	2,592	8,726	100%	238	2,191	100%	2,417	754	100%	300

Offence Type	Regina						Saskatoon					
	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Violent Offences	1,134	28%	887	1,004	24%	61	771	22%	504	679	18%	39
Property Offences	2,015	50%	1,577	2,044	49%	123	1,728	50%	1,131	2,019	53%	115
Offensive Weapons	47	1%	37	53	1%	3	25	1%	16	29	1%	2
Drug Offences	66	2%	52	112	3%	7	80	2%	52	141	4%	8
Impaired Driving	217	5%	170	417	10%	25	193	6%	126	501	13%	28
Other CC Offences	520	13%	407	524	13%	32	637	19%	417	449	12%	26
Total	3,999	100%	3,129	4,154	100%	251	3,434	100%	2,247	3,818	100%	217

¹ Excludes incidents where Aboriginal status was unknown (Total 12%, Prince Albert 9%, Regina 12%, and Saskatoon 15%).

² Rates were calculated using 1996 Census of the Population data.

-Nil or zero.

Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Table 20
Aboriginal Status of Accused by Property Offence Type, 1997^{1 2}

Offence Type	Total						Prince Albert					
	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Arson	13	-	4	18	-	-	3	-	3	4	1%	2
Break and Enter	1,028	21%	277	611	14%	17	222	18%	245	32	9%	13
Theft Over \$5,000	207	4%	56	112	3%	3	35	3%	39	4	1%	2
Theft Under \$5,000	1,990	40%	536	1,873	42%	51	635	51%	700	185	51%	73
Possession of Stolen Goods	975	20%	263	568	13%	15	142	12%	157	29	8%	12
Fraud	335	7%	90	777	18%	21	69	6%	76	34	9%	14
Mischief	429	9%	116	468	11%	13	128	10%	141	76	21%	30
Total	4,977	100%	1,340	4,427	100%	121	1,234	100%	1,361	364	100%	145

Offence Type	Regina						Saskatoon					
	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Arson	8	-	6	3	-	-	2	-	1	11	1%	1
Break and Enter	419	21%	328	231	11%	14	387	22%	253	348	17%	20
Theft Over \$5,000	120	6%	94	50	2%	3	52	3%	34	58	3%	3
Theft Under \$5,000	738	37%	577	935	46%	56	617	36%	404	753	37%	43
Possession of Stolen Goods	477	24%	373	280	14%	17	356	21%	233	259	13%	15
Fraud	93	5%	73	355	17%	21	173	10%	113	388	19%	22
Mischief	160	8%	125	190	9%	11	141	8%	92	202	10%	11
Total	2,015	100%	1,577	2,044	100%	123	1,728	100%	1,131	2,019	100%	115

¹ Excludes incidents where Aboriginal status was unknown (Total 15%, Prince Albert 8%, Regina 14%, and Saskatoon 19%).

² Rates were calculated using 1996 Census of the Population data.

-Nil or zero.

Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Table 21
Aboriginal Status of Accused by Violent Offence Type, 1997^{1 2}

Offence Type	Total						Prince Albert					
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal				Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal			
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Homicide/Attempt Murder	43	2%	12	4	-	-	3	1%	3	--	--	--
Sexual Assault	104	4%	28	158	9%	4	34	8%	38	22	16%	9
Serious Assault	667	29%	180	449	25%	12	118	28%	130	32	23%	13
Minor Assault	1,139	49%	307	1,023	56%	28	223	53%	246	76	55%	30
Robbery	302	13%	81	87	5%	2	36	9%	40	4	3%	2
Other Violent	71	3%	19	100	5%	3	7	2%	8	4	3%	2
Total	2,326	100%	626	1,820	100%	50	421	100%	464	138	100%	55

Offence Type	Regina						Saskatoon					
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal				Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal			
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Homicide/Attempt Murder	30	3%	23	3	-	-	10	1%	7	--	--	--
Sexual Assault	34	3%	27	103	10%	6	36	5%	24	33	5%	2
Serious Assault	369	33%	289	262	26%	16	180	23%	118	155	23%	9
Minor Assault	531	47%	415	541	54%	33	385	50%	252	406	60%	23
Robbery	131	12%	103	43	4%	3	135	18%	88	40	6%	2
Other Violent	39	3%	31	52	5%	3	25	3%	16	44	6%	3
Total	1,134	100%	887	1,004	100%	61	771	100%	504	678	100%	39

¹ Excludes incidents where Aboriginal status was unknown (Total 9%, Prince Albert 11%, Regina 9%, and Saskatoon 8%).

² Rates were calculated using 1996 Census of the Population data.

- Nil or zero.

Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Table 22
Aboriginal Status and Gender of Accused by City¹, 1997

City	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Prince Albert	2,595	72%	28%	832	79%	21%
Regina	5,875	75%	25%	5,418	83%	17%
Saskatoon	3,431	73%	27%	3,818	86%	14%
Total	11,901	74%	26%	10,068	84%	16%

¹ Excludes incidents where Aboriginal status and gender are unknown (Total 11%, Prince Albert 9%, Regina 12%, and Saskatoon 15%).

Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Table 23
Aboriginal Status and Gender of Accused by Offence Type¹, 1997

			Offence Types							
			N	Violent Offences	Property Offences	Drug Offences	Offensive Weapons	Impaired Offences	Other CC Offences	Total
Total	Male	Aboriginal	7,110	25%	53%	2%	1%	6%	14%	100%
		Non-Aboriginal	7,316	21%	50%	3%	1%	13%	12%	100%
	Female	Aboriginal	2,511	22%	49%	2%	1%	5%	21%	100%
		Non-Aboriginal	1,410	20%	60%	3%	1%	7%	11%	100%
Prince Albert	Male	Aboriginal	1,576	20%	56%	1%	1%	6%	16%	100%
		Non-Aboriginal	586	19%	43%	2%	1%	20%	15%	100%
	Female	Aboriginal	615	18%	58%	1%	--	3%	19%	100%
		Non-Aboriginal	168	15%	67%	-	-	8%	9%	100%
Regina	Male	Aboriginal	3,021	29%	51%	1%	1%	6%	11%	100%
		Non-Aboriginal	3,455	25%	47%	3%	1%	11%	13%	100%
	Female	Aboriginal	978	27%	47%	2%	1%	5%	18%	100%
		Non-Aboriginal	699	21%	58%	2%	1%	5%	12%	100%
Saskatoon	Male	Aboriginal	2,513	23%	52%	2%	1%	6%	16%	100%
		Non-Aboriginal	3,275	18%	52%	4%	1%	14%	12%	100%
	Female	Aboriginal	918	20%	46%	3%	1%	5%	25%	100%
		Non-Aboriginal	543	19%	60%	3%	--	8%	10%	100%

¹ Excludes incidents where Aboriginal status and gender are unknown (Total 12%, Prince Albert 9%, Regina 12%, and Saskatoon 15%).

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

- Nil or Zero.

Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Police-Reported Aboriginal Crime in Saskatchewan

Table 24
Age of Accused by Aboriginal Status and Offence Type¹, 1997

Age	Total Accused		Offence Types											
			Violent Offences		Property Offences		Drug Offences		Offensive Weapons		Impaired Offences		Other CC Offences	
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
Total	9,611	8,713	2,322	1,818	4,969	4,422	177	265	84	87	528	1,051	1,531	1,070
<12	2%	1%	2%	1%	4%	1%	-	-	2%	0%	-	-	0%	-
12-17	31%	23%	20%	18%	41%	33%	17%	18%	20%	21%	3%	3%	29%	14%
18-24	28%	27%	26%	25%	28%	26%	31%	29%	36%	17%	30%	32%	30%	30%
25-34	24%	23%	32%	28%	17%	20%	31%	30%	27%	20%	37%	29%	28%	25%
35-44	11%	16%	15%	19%	8%	13%	17%	16%	14%	20%	20%	20%	10%	19%
45-54	3%	6%	4%	7%	2%	4%	4%	4%	1%	12%	6%	10%	3%	8%
55+	1%	4%	1%	3%	1%	3%	1%	3%	-	8%	3%	7%	1%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Prince Albert														
N	2,191	754	421	138	1,234	364	31	12	12	5	118	134	375	101
<12	4%	1%	2%	--	6%	1%	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-
12-17	34%	30%	23%	20%	43%	47%	26%	42%	--	--	3%	5%	28%	18%
18-24	26%	25%	29%	28%	23%	20%	29%	25%	42%	--	37%	30%	28%	30%
25-34	22%	16%	30%	24%	17%	9%	32%	25%	--	--	35%	23%	29%	20%
35-44	10%	15%	11%	14%	9%	10%	10%	--	--	--	16%	21%	11%	23%
45-54	3%	8%	4%	9%	2%	7%	--	-	-	-	6%	11%	3%	6%
55+	1%	6%	1%	4%	1%	5%	-	-	-	-	3%	10%	1%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Regina														
N	3,986	4,141	1,130	1,001	2,007	2,039	66	112	47	53	217	416	519	520
<12	4%	1%	3%	1%	5%	2%	-	-	--	6%	-	-	1%	--
12-17	32%	23%	17%	18%	44%	32%	20%	16%	23%	25%	2%	3%	34%	13%
18-24	26%	25%	24%	23%	26%	25%	26%	33%	34%	11%	28%	29%	28%	26%
25-34	24%	24%	34%	28%	16%	21%	30%	26%	23%	17%	39%	29%	25%	26%
35-44	11%	16%	17%	20%	7%	12%	18%	11%	15%	17%	20%	22%	9%	20%
45-54	3%	7%	4%	7%	2%	6%	6%	7%	--	15%	8%	11%	3%	9%
55+	1%	4%	2%	3%	1%	3%	-	7%	-	9%	4%	7%	1%	7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Saskatoon														
N	3,434	3,818	771	679	1,728	2,019	80	141	25	29	193	501	637	449
<12	0%	0%	--	--	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12-17	29%	23%	23%	19%	36%	31%	11%	17%	16%	10%	5%	3%	25%	15%
18-24	32%	30%	28%	26%	33%	29%	35%	27%	36%	28%	28%	34%	32%	34%
25-34	25%	24%	31%	28%	19%	21%	31%	33%	36%	24%	37%	30%	30%	25%
35-44	12%	16%	16%	18%	10%	14%	19%	20%	12%	24%	22%	19%	10%	17%
45-54	2%	5%	2%	6%	1%	3%	--	2%	-	--	5%	9%	3%	6%
55+	1%	3%	1%	3%	0%	3%	--	--	-	--	2%	5%	0%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

¹ Excludes incidents where Aboriginal status and age are unknown (Total 12%, Prince Albert 9%, Regina 11%, and Saskatoon 14%).

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

- Nil or Zero.

Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Table 25
Selected Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Victim Characteristics^{1,2}, 1997

Selected Characteristics	Total				Prince Albert				Regina			
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex												
Male	459	31%	981	48%	117	30%	194	57%	342	31%	787	47%
Female	1,038	69%	1,045	52%	268	70%	148	43%	770	69%	897	53%
Total	1,497	100%	2,026	100%	385	100%	342	100%	1,112	100%	1,684	100%
Age ³												
<12	183	12%	257	13%	50	13%	38	11%	133	12%	219	13%
12-17	215	15%	456	23%	75	19%	87	26%	140	13%	369	22%
18-24	400	27%	427	21%	94	24%	74	22%	306	28%	353	21%
25-34	414	28%	397	20%	106	28%	73	21%	308	28%	324	20%
35-44	198	13%	238	12%	44	11%	39	11%	154	14%	199	12%
45-54	57	4%	119	6%	13	3%	14	4%	44	4%	105	6%
55+	12	1%	101	5%	3	1%	16	5%	9	1%	85	5%
Total	1,479	100%	1,995	100%	385	100%	341	100%	1,094	100%	1,654	100%
Relationship to Accused ⁴												
Spouse/Ex-Spouse	486	36%	352	19%	106	29%	40	12%	380	39%	312	20%
Family	289	21%	238	13%	75	21%	26	8%	214	22%	212	14%
Friend	117	9%	130	7%	25	7%	8	2%	92	9%	122	8%
Acquaintance	282	21%	519	28%	89	25%	107	33%	193	20%	412	27%
Stranger	172	13%	617	33%	68	19%	140	44%	104	11%	477	31%
Total	1,346	100%	1,856	100%	363	100%	321	100%	983	100%	1,535	100%
Living with the Accused ⁵												
Yes	490	35%	415	21%	109	28%	38	11%	381	37%	377	23%
No	920	65%	1,547	79%	276	72%	304	89%	644	63%	1,243	77%
Total	1,410	100%	1,962	100%	385	100%	342	100%	1,025	100%	1,620	100%
Injury Inflicted to the Victim ⁶												
No injuries - N/A	533	37%	973	52%	109	30%	142	43%	424	40%	831	53%
Minor	778	54%	844	45%	242	66%	176	54%	536	50%	668	43%
Major / Death	118	8%	71	4%	16	4%	9	3%	102	10%	62	4%
Total	1,429	100%	1,888	100%	367	100%	327	100%	1,062	100%	1,561	100%

¹ Excludes incidents where Aboriginal status of victim was unknown (Total 11%, Prince Albert 5% and Regina 13%).

² Data from Saskatoon were excluded from this analysis because in 67% of the cases, the victim's Aboriginal status was reported as unknown.

³ Excludes incidents where age was unknown (Total 1%, Prince Albert 0% and Regina 2%).

⁴ Excludes incidents where relationship to accused was unknown (Total 9%, Prince Albert 6% and Regina 10%).

⁵ Excludes incidents where living with the accused was unknown (Total 4%, Prince Albert 0% and Regina 5%).

⁶ Excludes incidents where the level on injury inflicted on the victim was unknown (Total 6%, Prince Albert 5% and Regina 6%).

Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Table 26
Aboriginal Status of Victim by Violent Offence Type, 1997^{1 2 3}

Offence Type	Total						Prince Albert					
	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Homicide/Attempt Murder	19	1%	9	10	-	1	--	--	--	3	1%	1
Serious Assault	508	34%	233	457	23%	24	116	30%	128	70	20%	28
Minor Assault	681	45%	312	1,020	50%	53	179	46%	197	198	58%	79
Sexual Assault	189	13%	87	202	10%	11	66	17%	73	34	10%	14
Robbery	62	4%	28	245	12%	13	16	4%	18	27	8%	11
Other Violent	38	3%	17	92	5%	5	--	--	--	10	3%	4
Total	1,497	100%	685	2,026	100%	106	385	100%	425	342	100%	136

Offence Type	Regina					
	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Homicide/Attempt Murder	--	--	--	7	-	-
Serious Assault	392	35%	307	387	23%	23
Minor Assault	502	45%	393	822	49%	50
Sexual Assault	123	11%	96	168	10%	10
Robbery	46	4%	36	218	13%	13
Other Violent	--	--	--	82	5%	5
Total	1,112	100%	870	1,684	100%	102

¹ Excludes incidents where Aboriginal status was unknown (Total 12%, Prince Albert 5%, and Regina 12%).

² Data from Saskatoon were excluded from this analysis because in 67% of the cases, the victim's Aboriginal status was reported as unknown.

³ Rates were calculated using 1996 Census of the Population data.

- Nil or zero.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Table 27
Aboriginal Status and Gender of Victim by Violent Offence Type^{1,2}, 1997

			N	Violent Offence Types						Total
				Homicide / Attempt Murder	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Sexual Assault	Robbery	Other Violent Offences	
Total	Male	Aboriginal	459	4%	43%	33%	8%	10%	2%	100%
		Non-Aboriginal	981	1%	26%	50%	5%	16%	2%	100%
	Female	Aboriginal	1,038	--	30%	51%	15%	1%	3%	100%
		Non-Aboriginal	1,045	--	17%	56%	15%	6%	6%	100%
Prince Albert	Male	Aboriginal	117	--	37%	40%	9%	12%	--	100%
		Non-Aboriginal	194	2%	24%	57%	6%	11%	--	100%
	Female	Aboriginal	268	-	27%	49%	21%	--	2%	100%
		Non-Aboriginal	148	-	16%	59%	16%	4%	6%	100%
Regina	Male	Aboriginal	342	5%	45%	31%	7%	10%	3%	100%
		Non-Aboriginal	787	1%	28%	44%	5%	20%	2%	100%
	Female	Aboriginal	770	--	31%	52%	13%	2%	3%	100%
		Non-Aboriginal	897	--	19%	53%	15%	7%	7%	100%

¹ Excludes incidents where Aboriginal status and gender of victim were unknown (Total 12%, Prince Albert 5% and Regina 13%).

² Data from Saskatoon were excluded from this analysis because in 67% of the cases, the victim's Aboriginal status was reported as unknown.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

- Nil or Zero.

Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Table 28
Location of Incident for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Accused by Offence Type¹, 1997

Offence Type		Total			Prince Albert		
		Total	Private / Commercial ²	Non- Residential ³	Total	Private / Commercial ²	Non- Residential ³
Violent Offences	Aboriginal	2,302	59%	41%	417	53%	47%
	Non-Aboriginal	1,789	57%	43%	138	52%	48%
Property Offences	Aboriginal	4,917	30%	70%	1,227	24%	76%
	Non-Aboriginal	4,363	24%	76%	364	20%	80%
Drug Offences	Aboriginal	175	33%	67%	30	20%	80%
	Non-Aboriginal	260	37%	63%	12	25%	75%
Impaired Offences	Aboriginal	528	--	100%	118	-	100%
	Non-Aboriginal	1,051	1%	99%	134	-	100%
Weapons Offences	Aboriginal	83	23%	77%	12	--	75%
	Non-Aboriginal	87	41%	59%	5	--	60%
Other CC Offences	Aboriginal	1,487	16%	84%	367	12%	88%
	Non-Aboriginal	1,046	26%	74%	101	27%	73%
Total	Aboriginal	9,492	33%	67%	2,171	26%	74%
	Non-Aboriginal	8,596	29%	71%	754	24%	76%

Offence Type		Regina			Saskatoon		
		Total	Private / Commercial ²	Non- Residential ³	Total	Private / Commercial ²	Non- Residential ³
Violent Offences	Aboriginal	1,120	63%	38%	765	56%	44%
	Non-Aboriginal	990	60%	40%	661	53%	47%
Property Offences	Aboriginal	1,976	32%	68%	1,714	31%	69%
	Non-Aboriginal	2,017	23%	77%	1,982	26%	74%
Drug Offences	Aboriginal	66	41%	59%	79	32%	68%
	Non-Aboriginal	110	35%	65%	138	41%	59%
Impaired Offences	Aboriginal	217	--	100%	193	-	100%
	Non-Aboriginal	417	2%	98%	500	1%	99%
Weapons Offences	Aboriginal	46	30%	70%	25	--	92%
	Non-Aboriginal	53	43%	57%	29	38%	62%
Other CC Offences	Aboriginal	510	22%	78%	610	13%	87%
	Non-Aboriginal	509	28%	72%	436	23%	77%
Total	Aboriginal	3,935	38%	62%	3,386	31%	69%
	Non-Aboriginal	4,096	31%	69%	3,746	28%	72%

¹ Excludes incidents where Aboriginal status and location of offence were unknown (Total 14%, Prince Albert 9%, Regina 13%, and Saskatoon 14%).

² Private and commercial residences includes all structures owned or rented where an overnight accommodation is the main purpose of the structure (e.g. single home, dwelling unit, commercial dwelling unit).

³ Non-Residential Properties and Places include all places and/or properties where the public has general access to the structure and property (e.g. commercial places, parking lots, schools, public institutions, public transportation and connected facilities, open areas such as lakes).

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

- Nil or Zero.

Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Table 29
Most Serious Weapon Used in Violent Incidents by Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Accused¹, 1997

Weapon	Total		City Breakdowns					
			Prince Albert		Regina		Saskatoon	
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
N	2,303	1,781	419	137	1,122	976	762	668
Sharp Instrument	11%	4%	7%	4%	12%	5%	10%	4%
Blunt Instrument	5%	4%	3%	2%	6%	4%	4%	4%
Firearm	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Other Weapon ²	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%	6%	7%
Physical Force	78%	85%	85%	88%	76%	86%	77%	82%
No Weapon	--	1%	-	2%	-	-	--	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

¹ Excludes incidents where Aboriginal Status and most serious weapon used are unknown (Total 15%, Prince Albert 8%, Regina 16%, and Saskatoon 13%).

² Such as Fire, Threats, Explosives.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

- Nil or Zero.

Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Table 30
Alcohol/Drug Use of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Accused by Offence Type^{1,2}, 1997

Offence Type		Total			City Breakdowns					
		Total Offences	Alcohol and/or Drug Use	Not Applicable	Total Offences	Regina Alcohol and/or Drug Use	Not Applicable	Total Offences	Saskatoon Alcohol and/or Drug Use	Not Applicable
Violent Offences	Aboriginal	1,882	30%	70%	1,124	39%	61%	758	16%	84%
	Non-Aboriginal	1,663	15%	85%	996	19%	81%	667	9%	91%
Property Offences	Aboriginal	3,743	-	100%	2,015	-	100%	1,728	-	100%
	Non-Aboriginal	4,063	-	100%	2,044	-	100%	2,019	-	100%
Offensive Weapons	Aboriginal	72	-	100%	47	-	100%	25	-	100%
	Non-Aboriginal	82	-	100%	53	-	100%	29	-	100%
Drug Offences	Aboriginal	146	-	100%	66	-	100%	80	-	100%
	Non-Aboriginal	253	-	100%	112	-	100%	141	-	100%
Other CC Offences	Aboriginal	1,157	2%	98%	520	2%	98%	637	1%	99%
	Non-Aboriginal	973	3%	97%	524	3%	97%	449	2%	98%
Total Offences	Aboriginal	7,000	8%	92%	3,772	12%	88%	3,228	4%	96%
	Non-Aboriginal	7,034	4%	96%	3,729	5%	95%	3,305	2%	98%

¹ Excludes incidents where Aboriginal status and use of alcohol and/or drugs were unknown (Total 12%, Prince Albert 9%, Regina 12%, and Saskatoon 16%).

² Prince Albert was removed from the analysis because of a large proportion of incidents where the field containing the information was left blank.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

- Nil or Zero

Source: Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Center for Justice Statistics.

Appendix C - List of Reserves

By Census Division, Saskatchewan 1996

CD	Reserve	CD	Reserve	CD	Reserve
1	Ocean Man #69 (a) Ocean Man #69A (a) Ocean Man #69B (a) Ocean Man #69C (a) Ocean Man #69E (a) Ocean Man #69F (a) White Bear 70	15	Beardy's 97 and Okemasis 96 Cumberland 100A James Smith 100 Little Red River 106C Montreal Lake 106B Muskoday First Nation 99 One Arrow 95 Opawakoscikan Wahpeton 94A	18	South Central Brabant Lake (S-E) Dipper Rapids 192C Elak Dase 192A (a) Four Portages 157C Grandmother's Bay 219 Kitsakie 156B Lac La Ronge 156 Little Hills 158 (a) Little Hills 158B (a) Montreal Lake 106 Morin Lake 217 Nemebien River 156C Potato River 156A Primeau Lake 192F Stanley 157 Stanley 157A
5	Cowessess 73 Kahkewistahaw 72 Little Bone 73A Ochapowace 71 Sakimay 74 Shesheep 74A	16	Antahkakoop 104 Big River 118 Chitek Lake 191 Little Red River 106D Lucky Man (a) Mistawasis 103 Muskeg Lake 102 Saulteaux 159A Sturgeon Lake 101 Witchehan Lake 117	18	East Side Cumberland 20 Pelican Narrows 184B Southend 200 Sturgeon Weir 184F
6	Assiniboine 76 Little Black Bear 84 Muscowpetung 80 Okanese 82 Pasqua 79 Peepeekisis 81 Piapot 75 Standing Buffalo 78 Star Blanket 83 Wa-Pii Moos-Toosis 83A	17	Big Head Eagles Lake 165C Makao (Part) 120 Makwa Lake 129 Makwa Lake 129A Makwa Lake 129B Makwa Lake 129C Meadow Lake 105 Meadow Lake 105A (a) Ministikwan 161 Ministikwan 161A Moosomin 112B New Thunderchild 115B New Thunderchild 115C Saulteaux 159A Seekaskootch 119 Thunderchild 115D (a) Waterhen 130	18	West Side Canoe Lake 165 Clearwater River Dene Band 221 Clearwater River Dene Band 222 Clearwater River Dene Band 223 Île-à-la-Crosse 192E La Plonge 192 Peter Pond Lake 193 Turnor Lake 193B Turnor Lake 194 Wapachewunak 192D
3	Wood Mountain 160				
4	Nekaneet Cree Nation				
9	Cote 64 Keeseekoose 66 Keeseekoose 66A The Key 65				
10	Day Star 87 Fishing Lake 89 Gordon 86 Muskowekwan 85 Poor Man 88				
11	White Cap 94				
12	Grizzly Bear's Head and Lean Man 111 Mosquito 109 Red Pheasant 108	18	Atabasca Chicken 224 Chicken 225 Fond du Lac 227 Fond du Lac 229 Fond du Lac 231 (a) Fond du Lac 232 (a) Fond du Lac 233 (a) Lac La Hache 220		
13	Sweet Grass 113 Little Pine and Lucky Man 116				
14	Poundmaker 114 Carrot River 29A (a) Kinistin 91 Red Earth 29				
15	Shoal Lake 28A Yellowquill 90				

By RCMP Subdivision, Saskatchewan 1997

Subdivision	Detachment	Reserve	Subdivision	Detachment	Reserve	
B	Glaslyn	#159A Saulteaux	C	Naicam	#91A Kinistino	
		#112E Moosomin			Pelican Narrows	#184B Pelican Narrows
		#112F Moosomin		Pinehouse Prince Albert	#184C Sandy Narrows	
	LoonLake	#129A,B,C, Makwa Lake			#184D Woody Lake	
		#161 Ministikwan			#184A Birch Portage	
	Meadow Lake	#105 Meadow Lake			#184E Mirond Lake	
		#130 Waterhen			#192A Elak Dase	
		#105A Meadow Lake			#99 Muskoday First Nation	
		#115D Thunderchild			#101 & A SturgeonLake	
	Pierceland	#100A Cumberland			#106C Little Red R. &	
		#100 James Smith			106B Montreal Lake	
		#124 Big Head			#94A&B Wahpeton	
	St. Walburg	#161A Ministikwan		#104 Ahtahkookop		
		#115C New Thunderchild		#103 Mistawasis		
	Turtleford	#115 New Thunderchild		#200 Southend		
		Battlefords		#159 Saulteaux	Spiritwood	#191 Chitek Lake
	#112A & B Moosomin			Stony Rapids	# Witchekan Lake	
	#113A & B Sweetgrass				#224 Chicken	
	#109 Mosquito & #110 GB. Head				#225 Chicken	
Cutknife	#108 Red Pheasant & #111 Lean Man		Tisdale	#226 Chicken		
	#116 Little Pine & Lucky Man	Waskesiu	#91 Kinistino			
Onion Lake	#114 Poundmaker	Wollaston Lake Blaine Lane Rosthern	#106 Montreal Lake			
	#119 Seekaskootch		#218 Bittern Lake			
C	Beauval		#165 Canoe Lake	#220 Lac La Hache		
			#165A Canoe Lake	#102 Muskeg Lake		
			#165B Canoe Lake	#96/97 Beardy's/Okemasis		
			#192 La Plonge	#95 One Arrow		
			#192 Knee Lake	#27A Carrot River		
			#192C Dipper Rapids	Rose Valley	#90 Nut Lake	
			#192 Wapachewunak	D & A	Assiniboia	#160 Wood Mountain
			#192E Primeau Lake		Balcarres	#84 Little Black Bear
		#165 Eagles Lake			#82 Okanese	
		Big River	#118 Big River			#81 Peepeekisis
	#118A Big River				#Star Blanket	
	Buffalo Narrows	#193 Peter Pond & #194 TurnorLake			#68 Pheasant Rump	
		#193A Churchill Lake	Fillmore		#69 Ocean Man	
	Carrot River	#223 La Loche	Fort Qu'Appelle		#80 Muscowpetung &	
		#192G Cree Lake			#80B Hay Grounds	
		#29A Carrot River		#79 Pasqua		
		#29 Red Earth		#78 Standing Buffalo		
	Creighton	#28A Shoal Lake		#83A Wa-Pii-Moos-Toosis		
		# Sturgeon Weir	Indian Head	#76 Assiniboine		
Cumberland House	# Amisk Lake	Lumsden	#80A Last Mountain Lake			
	#20 Cumberland	Southey	#75 Piapot			
Fond du Lac	#20C Muskeg River	E	Saskatoon	#94 White Cap		
	#200 Budd's Point	F	Maple Creek	#160 Nekaneet Cree Nation		
	#20A Pine Bluff	G	Broadview	#73 Cowessess		
	#20B Pine Bluff			#72 & A Kahkewistahaw		
	#227 Fond du Lac			#71 Ochapowace		
	#228 Fond du Lac			# Sakimay		
	#229 Fond du Lac		Wadena	#89& A FishingLake		
	#231 Fond du Lac		Yorkton	#73A Little Bone &		
	#232 Fond du Lac			#230 Minoakichak		
	#233 Fond du Lac		Kamsack	#64 Cote		
Ile-à-la-Crosse			#66 & A Keeseekoose			
La Loche	#192E Ile-à-la-Crosse		Melville	#74A Shesheep		
	#221, #222 Clearwater River – Dene Nation	Pelly	#65 Key			
LaRonge	#219 Grandmother's Bay	Punnichy	#87 Day Star			
	#157, 157AC Stanley Mission		#86 Gordon			
	#156 C Nemebién River		#85 Muskowekwan			
	#156 B Kitsakie Inc 158,158A,B 157D,E	Carlyle	#88 Poor Man			
#217 Morin Lake		#70 White Bear				

Appendix D – Glossary

Census Terminology

Aboriginal identity refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group (i.e., North American Indian, Métis, or Inuit).

Aboriginal origin refers to those persons that indicated that they were of Aboriginal ancestry, and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the *Indian Act* of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band of First Nation.

Age refers to the age at last birthday (as of Census reference date, May 14, 1996). This variable was derived from the date of birth question which asks day, month and year of birth. Persons who were unable to give the exact date of birth were asked to give the best possible estimate.

Education refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university completed. It is only reported for the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Gender refers to the sex of the respondent.

Home language refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the Census.

Institutional Resident refers to a resident of an “institutional” collective dwelling, other than staff members and their families. Institutional collective dwellings include orphanage and children’s homes, special care homes and institutions for the elderly and chronically ill, hospitals, psychiatric institutions, treatment centres and institutions for the physically handicapped, correctional and penal institutions, young offenders facilities and jails. Institutional data are not included in the reported data.

Labour force activity refers to the labour market activity of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day. Respondents were classified as either employed, unemployed or not part of the labour force.

Marital status refers to the conjugal status of a person. Major categories include Married (including Common-Law), Separated, Divorced, Widowed and Never Married (Single). It is only reported for the population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents.

Mobility 1 year ago refers to the person’s usual municipality or census subdivision (CSD) of residence on May 14, 1995, one year prior to Census Day.

Mobility 5 years ago refers to the person’s usual municipality of census subdivision (CSD) of residence on May 14, 1991, five years prior to Census Day.

Rural area refers to cities, towns, rural municipalities, villages, resort villages, northern villages, northern towns, northern hamlets, and unorganized territories with less than 10,000 population.

Sample data refers to the 20% sample, used in the 1996 census. Data were collected either on a 100% basis (i.e., for all households) or on a sample basis (i.e., from a random sample of households) with data weighted to provide estimates of the entire population. The information in this report was collected on a 20% sample basis and weighted up to compensate for sampling. Note that institutional residents are not included in the 20% sample.

Source of income refers to that component which constitutes the largest proportion of an income recipient's total income. The income sources are combined into five components: wages and salaries, self-employment (farm and non-farm), government transfer payments, investment income and other income.

Urban area refers to a city or a town with more than 10,000 population.

Geographic Terminology

Census Agglomeration (CA) is a large urban area (known as the **urban core**) together with adjacent urban and rural areas (known as **urban and rural fringes**) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. A CA has an urban core population of at least 10,000, based on the previous census.

Census Division (CD) is the general term applied to areas established by provincial law which are intermediate geographic areas between the municipality (**census subdivision**) and the **province** level. Census divisions represent counties, regional districts, regional municipalities and other types of provincially legislated areas.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is a very large urban area (known as the **urban core**) together with adjacent urban and rural areas (known as **urban and rural fringes**) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. A CMA has an urban core population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census.

Census Sub-Division (CSD) refers to cities, towns, rural municipalities, villages, Indian reserves, Indian settlements, resort villages, northern villages, northern towns, northern hamlets, and unorganized territories.

Crime Terminology

Aboriginal refers to whether the victim or the accused is a descendant of Aboriginal peoples. This variable is based on self report or police observation.

Age refers to the information reported to the police regarding the date of birth (year/month/day) of both the accused and the victim. If the person's actual date of birth was not available, apparent age was estimated by the police officer.

Alcohol / drug use refers to the ingestion of alcohol or drugs to the extent of being impaired prior to the time of this incident.

Crime rate was based on the number of offences per 10,000 total population using data from the 1996 Census of Population.

Gender refers to the sex of victims and accused and includes male, female, unknown gender or if the accused is a company.

Incident refers to violations of the law that may involve several victims, accused and several different violations of the law. Traffic and non-traffic violations are scored as separate incidents and were not examined in this report. Two or more violations of the law (and their related victims and accused) are grouped into the same incident if they are committed by the same person or group of persons and if they are either:

- i) part of simultaneous or sequential actions that occur at the same place;
- ii) part of interrelated actions over a short period of time;
- iii) part of the same violent action repeated over a long period of time against the same victim(s) and only comes to the attention of the police at a later point in time.

Incident/Clearance status describes the status of an incident (i.e., unfounded or actual) and, if it has been determined an actual offence, describes its clearance status (i.e., not cleared, cleared by charge or cleared otherwise).

Location of incident describes the type of location where the incident took place, whether in a private, commercial or public locations.

Offences include all *Criminal Code* offences (except for Traffic violations) and Federal Statutes offences. Groupings were made as follows:

- a) Violent offences include homicide/attempt murder, sexual assault, serious assault, minor assault, robbery and other violent offences such as kidnapping, hostage taking, abduction, extortion and criminal harassment;
- b) Property offences include break and enter, theft (over and under \$5,000), fraud and other property offences such as arson, possession of stolen goods and mischief;
- c) Offensive Weapons offences include possession and/or use of explosives, prohibited and restricted weapons, firearm transfers/serial numbers, and other offensive weapons offences;
- d) Impaired driving offences include all impaired operation/related violations causing death or bodily harm, operation of a vehicle over 80 mg, and failure to provide breath and blood samples;
- e) Drug offences include possession, trafficking, importation, and cultivation of any narcotic, controlled or restricted drug;
- f) *Other Criminal Code* offences include some administration of justice offences (escape custody, prisoner unlawfully at large, offences against the administration of law and justice (Part IV), prostitution, gaming and betting, counterfeiting currency, disturbing the peace, indecent acts and public morals, obstructing peace officer, trespassing at night, threatening/harassing phone calls, offences against public order, sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct (Part VI), invasion of privacy (Part IV), disorderly houses, gaming and betting (Part VII), offences against the person and reputation (Part VIII), offences against the rights of property (Part IX), fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trade (Part X), willful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property (Part XI), offences related to currency (Part XII), attempts, conspiracies and accessories (Part XIII), dangerous operation of motor vehicle, vessel or aircraft causing death or bodily harm, and *Other*

Criminal Code traffic violations such as failure to stop or remain and driving while prohibited;

(NOTE: In Chapter 3, Administration of Justice offences were examined and analyzed as a distinct category and include bail violations, escape custody and prisoner unlawfully at large).

- g) Federal Statutes offences include offences to the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, Bankruptcy Act, Income Tax Act, Canada Shipping Act, Public Health Act, Customs Act, Competition Act, Excise Act, Immigration Act, Bank Act, Citizenship Act, etc.

Relationship of the accused to the victim refers to the nature of the relationship between a victim and an accused. This includes:

- i) spouse / ex-spouse: accused is the husband or wife (or former) through marriage or common-law;
- ii) parent: accused is the natural father or mother of the victim, or the legal guardian with legal custody and care of the child;
- iii) child is the natural offspring of the victim or the victim has the legal care and custody of the child;
- iv) other immediate: accused is the natural brother or sister of the victim or step, half, foster or adopted family brother or sister);
- v) extended family: includes all others related to the victim either by blood or by marriage;
- vi) close friend: accused is long-term and/or close (or intimate) relationship to the victim and includes ex-friends;
- vii) business relationship: relationship in which the workplace or business involved is the primary source of contact and includes fellow workers, business partners, employee-employer;
- viii) casual acquaintance: social relationship which is neither long-term nor close and includes known by sight only, neighbours, etc.;
- ix) stranger: accused is not known to the victim in any way but has been observed;
- x) unknown: the identity of the accused is not know or the relationship cannot be established.

A second field of this data element is whether or not the accused and victim are “presently living together”, which establishes further the nature of the relationship between the accused and the victim.

Rural areas refer to all areas with less than 10,000 population that are policed by a full-time municipal force or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP).

Urban areas refer to all areas with more than 10,000 population that are policed by a full-time municipal police force only.

Victim refers to a person who is the target of violent/aggressive action or threat. A “violent” violation of the law indicates the use of aggressive action (with the intent to do harm) or the threat of such action by one person against another.

Violation refers to a contravention of the *Criminal Code* or other Federal and Provincial Statutes.

Weapon refers to anything used or intended for use that actually caused the most serious physical injury to the victim. This element includes:

- i) firearms: includes fully automatic, sawed-off rifles/shotguns, handguns, rifles and shotguns and other firearm like weapons (starter pistols, emergency flare guns, Daisy BB pistols, etc.);

- ii) sharp instruments: includes knives (kitchen knife, Swiss pocket knife, stilleto, switch blade), and other piercing cutting instruments (hatchets, razor blades, swords);
- iii) blunt instrument: includes any tool or article that is used to cause physical injury or death by use of a hitting or bludgeoning action (fireplace poker, candle stick holder, brick);
- iv) explosives: includes anything used to make an explosive device or; anything adapted to or to aid in causing an explosion or; any incendiary grenade, firebomb, molotov cocktail or other similar incendiary substance or device and a delaying mechanism or; other thing intended for use in connection with such a substance or device (i.e., hand grenade, blasting caps, dynamite, etc.);
- v) fire: when a fire is intentionally or accidentally set and causes injury or death to an individual;
- vi) physical force: use of one's body strength and/or action that is intended to cause bodily injury or death (i.e., choking, punching, pushing);
- vii) other weapon: any weapon that does not belong in any other category (i.e., device used to garret, poison or motor vehicle).