

A SURVEY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING NEEDS  
OF METIS AND NON-STATUS INDIAN PEOPLE  
IN SASKATCHEWAN

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INTRODUCTION:

Education and training for Native People has been considered a priority by Native and non-native people for a number of years. In spite of this priority, Native People have been, and are, under-represented in all aspects of the education system in Saskatchewan. This under-representation was documented in a 1986 paper by the Gabriel Dumont Institute titled "Native Education and Training: Meeting the Need." This paper identified that:

- 61 percent of Native People in the age range 5 - 19 years are in the regular K - 12 school system compared with 86 percent of the non-native population.
- 6.4 percent of Native people in the 15 - 49 age range are enrolled in community colleges. This is about one-third the participation rate of non-native people.
- 1.2 percent of Native people age 15 - 49 are enrolled in technical schools compared to 6 percent of the non-native population.
- 2.3 percent of Native people 15 - 49 are enrolled in university compared to 4.2 percent of the non-native population.

Measures were suggested to increase the participation of Native People in all areas of education. Some of these measures have been undertaken. This present survey is part of the continuing efforts by the Gabriel Dumont Institute to increase the opportunities for participation of Native People in educational activities. It is also intended to ensure that the education undertaken and promoted by the Gabriel Dumont Institute and other Native organizations meets the needs of Native People as perceived by the people themselves.

METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS:

A survey questionnaire was developed during the summer of 1987 and administered to adult Native People in all areas of the Province except the far north. A total of 452 useable questionnaires were completed by people from 46 communities.

Thirty-four percent of the respondents were from northern communities (north of the DNS line) and 66 percent were from southern communities. Just over 9 percent of the sample were under 20 years of age. Forty percent were between the ages of 20 and 30 years of age. Thirty-three percent were between 30 and 40, and 18 percent were 40 and older.

Twenty-seven percent of the people in the sample had less than a grade 9 education. Another 42 percent had part of their high school. The remainder, 31 percent, had grade 12 or more education.

Forty-three percent of the northern respondents were receiving social assistance and 57 percent were not. The southern sample was not asked if they were receiving social assistance.

The sample was not random but the size of the sample and its wide distribution make its use as a representative sample of the opinions and needs of Native People reasonably valid.

The questionnaires were coded for computer processing. A copy of the questionnaire is attached in Appendix 2.

#### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:

Respondents from the North (north of the old Department of Northern Saskatchewan boundary) were one-third of the sample and people from the south comprised the remaining two-thirds. A total of 46 communities were represented. (See Table 1).

All of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians (AMNSIS) regions are represented except the far north. The distribution of the sample by AMNSIS Region is shown in Table 2.

TABLE 1  
RESIDENCE OF RESPONDENTS  
GABRIEL DUMONT INSTITUTE COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY  
1987

COMMUNITY	----NORTH----		----SOUTH----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
SOUTHEND	15	3.32		.00
PATUANAK	10	2.21		.00
LARONGE	10	2.21		.00
DILLON	6	1.33		.00
ST. GEORGE'S HILL	4	.88		.00
BEAUVAL	10	2.21		.00
COLE BAY	5	1.11		.00
JANS BAY	5	1.11		.00
TURNOR LAKE	11	2.43		.00
LA LOCHE	11	2.43		.00
BUFFALO NARROWS	10	2.21		.00
SANDY BAY	13	2.88		.00
ILE-A-LA CROSSE	12	2.65		.00
PELICAN NARROWS	12	2.65		.00
DESCHAMBAULT LAKE	10	2.21		.00
BATTLEFORDS		.00	25	5.53
MOOSE JAW		.00	17	3.76
LLOYDMINSTER		.00	6	1.33
REGINA		.00	22	4.87
BALCARRES		.00	10	2.21
FORT QU'APPELLE		.00	15	3.32
SINTALUTA		.00	2	.44
INDIAN HEAD		.00	10	2.21
ASSINIBOIA		.00	2	.44
ESTEVAN		.00	2	.44
MEADOW LAKE		.00	12	2.65
GREEN LAKE		.00	10	2.21
WHITE FOX		.00	4	.88
BIG RIVER/DEBDEN		.00	19	4.20
DUCK LAKE		.00	8	1.77
PRINCE ALBERT		.00	29	6.42
LT. LOUIS/HAGEN		.00	14	3.10
HUDSON BAY		.00	14	3.10
STURGIS		.00	5	1.11
LESTOCK		.00	3	.66
MELFORT		.00	6	1.33
ARCHERWILL		.00	9	1.99
CARROT RIVER		.00	3	.66
KELVINGTON		.00	3	.66
WYNYARD		.00	17	3.76
LANGENBURG		.00	4	.88
CRESCENT LAKE		.00	2	.44
ONION LAKE		.00	1	.22
ESTERHAZY		.00	13	2.88
YORKTON		.00	11	2.43
CUMBERLAND HOUSE	10	2.21		.00
TOTAL	154	34.07	208	65.93

TABLE 2  
SAMPLE RESPONDENTS BY AMNSIS REGION  
GABRIEL DUMONT COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY  
1987

AMNSIS REGION	Numb.	Percent
North. Reg. II.....	42	9.46
North Reg. III.....	52	11.71
West Reg. I.....	12	2.70
West Reg. 1A.....	30	6.76
West Reg. II.....	69	15.54
West Reg. III.....	41	9.23
East Reg. I.....	69	15.54
East Reg. II.....	36	8.11
East Reg. IIA.....	54	12.16
East Reg. III.....	39	8.78
Totals.....	444	100.00

Twenty-seven percent of the sample had less than a Grade 9 education. A person with this level of education is considered to be functionally illiterate. Sixty-nine percent of the sample population had not completed High School. Overall, people in the north have significantly lower levels of education than Native People in the southern parts of the Province. Additional details are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3  
EDUCATION BY REGION  
GABRIEL DUMONT COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY  
1987

EDUCATION LEVEL	----NORTH----		----SOUTH----		----TOTAL----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
LESS THAN 9	52	33.99	69	23.71	121	27.25
PARTIAL HIGH SCHOOL	68	44.44	117	40.21	185	41.67
COMPLETE GRADE 12	19	12.42	41	14.09	60	13.51
INCOMPLETE TECHNICAL	2	1.31	15	5.15	17	3.83
CERTIFICATE/DIPLOMA	3	1.96	22	7.56	25	5.63
INCOMPLETE UNIVERSITY	3	1.96	17	5.84	20	4.50
UNIVERSITY DIPLOMA	6	3.92	10	3.44	16	3.60
TOTAL	153	100.00	291	100.00	444	100.00

\*the differences between North and South is significant at the .01 level.

Younger Native People tend to be better educated than older age groups but there is a slight anomaly in that trend. There seems to be a relatively large number of people in the under 20 age groups that have not completed grade 9. This will need to be watched in future surveys to see if there is a trend to increasing dropouts at the lower levels of education. Table 4 shows additional information about education by age groups.

Females tend to be significantly better educated than males. This relationship is shown in Table 5.

Table 6 shows the relationship between levels of employment and education. Over 68 percent of the sample were unemployed. However, those with more education were less likely to be unemployed than those with little education. Unemployment tends to be high among Native People no matter what the education level. A surprising 60 percent of native people with a technical education are unemployed and over 31 percent of those with a university



TABLE 4  
 EDUCATION BY AGE GROUP  
 GABRIEL DUMONT INSTITUTE COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY  
 1987

AGE GROUP	--Under 9-- NUMBE PERCENT	-Part H.S.- NUMBE PERCENT	--Grade 12-- NUMBE PERCENT	-Part Tech.- NUMBE PERCENT	-Technical- NUMBE PERCENT	-Part Univ.- NUMBE PERCENT	Univ. Degree NUMBE PERCENT	-----TOTAL----- NUMBE PERCENT
Under 15	1 50.00	0 .00	1 50.00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	2 100.00
15-19	8 20.51	23 58.97	6 15.38	1 2.56	0 .00	1 2.56	0 .00	39 100.00
20-24	12 15.38	36 46.15	17 21.79	5 6.41	4 5.13	1 1.28	3 3.85	78 100.00
25-29	19 20.65	40 43.48	14 15.22	4 4.35	8 8.70	5 5.43	2 2.17	92 100.00
30-34	19 23.75	34 42.50	12 15.00	3 3.75	3 3.75	4 5.00	5 6.25	80 100.00
35-39	17 28.81	25 42.37	4 6.78	2 3.39	5 8.47	4 6.78	2 3.39	59 100.00
40-44	20 57.14	9 25.71	2 5.71	0 .00	2 5.71	1 2.86	1 2.86	35 100.00
45-49	8 36.36	8 36.36	1 4.55	0 .00	1 4.55	2 9.09	2 9.09	22 100.00
50-54	3 60.00	2 40.00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	5 100.00
55-59	3 50.00	2 33.33	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	1 16.67	0 .00	6 100.00
60-64	2 50.00	2 50.00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	4 100.00
Over 64	4 80.00	1 20.00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	5 100.00
Totals	116 27.17	182 42.62	57 13.35	15 3.51	23 5.39	19 4.45	15 3.51	427 100.00

TABLE 5  
EDUCATION LEVEL BY SEX  
GABRIEL DUMONT INSTITUTE COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY  
1987

EDUCATION	----MALE----		---FEMALE---		-----TOTAL-----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Under 9	67	56.30	52	43.70	119	100.00
Part H.S.	66	36.26	116	63.74	182	100.00
Grade 12	24	40.00	36	60.00	60	100.00
Part Tech.	11	64.71	6	35.29	17	100.00
Technical	11	44.00	14	56.00	25	100.00
Part Univ.	7	35.00	13	65.00	20	100.00
Univ. Deg.	5	33.33	10	66.67	15	100.00
Totals	191	43.61	247	56.39	438	100.00

\*Differences between sexes are significant at the .02 level.

TABLE 6  
UNEMPLOYMENT BY EDUCATION LEVEL  
GABRIEL DUMONT INSTITUTE COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY  
1987

EDUCATION	--UNEMPLOYED--		---EMPLOYED---		-----TOTAL-----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Under 9	98	82.35	21	17.65	119	100.00
Part H.S.	130	70.65	54	29.35	184	100.00
Grade 12	32	55.17	26	44.83	58	100.00
Part Tech.	12	70.59	5	29.41	17	100.00
Technical	15	60.00	10	40.00	25	100.00
Part Univ.	8	40.00	12	60.00	20	100.00
Univ. Deg.	5	31.25	11	68.75	16	100.00
Totals	300	68.34	139	31.66	439	100.00

\*Differences in employment are significant at the .001 level.

Occupations of respondents compared with the total employed labour force of the Province are shown in Table 7. Native people appear to be employed in the managerial, administrative, and professional occupations at approximately the same rate as the provincial average. Native people seem to be well under the provincial average in most other occupational categories.

Sixty-eight percent of the sample were unemployed. The unemployment rate was slightly higher in the North than in the South. (See Table 8). The average unemployment rate for the Saskatchewan labour force in 1987 was 7.3 percent. Men and women were likely to be unemployed at approximately the same rate. (See Table 9). Table 10 shows unemployment by age group. The highest unemployment appears to be among those people age 15 to 19 where the rate is 84 percent. The lowest rate is in the 45 to 49 age group where the rate is 45 percent.

Among the unemployed, 68 percent want work in their home communities. Among those that are employed, 73 percent want to work in their home community. It appears that the unemployed are slightly more willing to work outside the home community than are the employed. This is shown in Table 11.

People in the North are significantly more likely to want to work in their home community than people in the South. Seventy-five percent of the respondents from the North expressed a desire to work in their home community while only 65 percent of respondents from the South expressed this desire. This is shown in Table 12.

TABLE 7  
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS COMPARED WITH PROVINCE  
1987

OCCUPATION	----SAMPLE----		TOTAL PROVINCE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Managerial, administ. and professional(1).	90	24.93	115000	25.05
Clerical.....	17	4.71	61000	13.29
Sales.....	2	.55	39000	8.50
Service.....	18	4.99	63000	13.73
Primary Occupation(2).	17	4.71	95000	20.70
Processing.....	1	.28	33000	7.19
Construction.....	9	2.49	27000	5.88
Transportation.....	15	4.16	15000	3.27
Materials handling and other crafts.....	13	3.60	11000	2.40
Housewife.....	33	9.14	*	.00
Student.....	91	25.21	*	.00
Labour, no occupation.	55	15.24	*	.00
TOTAL.....	361	100.00	459000	100.00

\* No occupation listed

(1) Includes managerial, administrative, natural sciences, social sciences, religion, teaching, medicine, health, artistic, recreational occupations.

(2) Includes farming, horticultural, animal-husbandry, fishing, hunting, trapping, forestry, logging, mining, oil and gas.

TABLE 8  
UNEMPLOYMENT BY REGION  
GABRIEL DUMONT COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY  
1987

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	----NORTH----		----SOUTH----		----TOTAL----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
UNEMPLOYED	103	69.13	199	67.23	302	67.87
EMPLOYED	46	30.87	97	32.77	143	32.13
TOTAL	149	100.00	296	100.00	445	100.00

TABLE 9  
UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX  
GABRIEL DUMONT INSTITUTE COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY  
1987

SEX	--UNEMPLOYED--		---EMPLOYED---		----TOTAL----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
MALE	130	67.36	63	32.64	193	100.00
FEMALE	167	67.89	79	32.11	246	100.00
Totals	297	67.65	142	32.35	439	100.00

\*Differences in employment are not significant.

TABLE 10  
UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE GROUP  
GABRIEL DUMONT INSTITUTE SURVEY  
1987

AGE GROUP	UNEMPLOYED		--EMPLOYED--		----TOTAL----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Under 15	1	50.00	1	50.00	2	100.00
15-19	32	84.21	6	15.79	38	100.00
20-24	56	70.00	24	30.00	80	100.00
25-29	65	70.65	27	29.35	92	100.00
30-34	46	59.74	31	40.26	77	100.00
35-39	38	63.33	22	36.67	60	100.00
40-44	25	71.43	10	28.57	35	100.00
45-49	10	45.45	12	54.55	22	100.00
50-54	3	60.00	2	40.00	5	100.00
55-59	4	66.67	2	33.33	6	100.00
60-64	3	75.00	1	25.00	4	100.00
Over 64	5	83.33	1	16.67	6	100.00
Totals	288	67.45	139	32.55	427	100.00

TABLE 11  
DESIRED WORK LOCATION BY UNEMPLOYMENT  
GABRIEL DUMONT SURVEY  
1987

LOCATION	-UNEMPLOYED-		--EMPLOYED--		----TOTAL----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
HOME COMMUNITY	199	67.69	100	72.99	299	69.37
SASKATCEWAN	95	32.31	36	26.28	131	30.39
OTHER	0	.00	1	.73	1	.23
TOTAL	294	100.00	137	100.00	431	100.00

\*Differences between Employed and Unemployed are significant at the .20 level.

TABLE 12  
DESIRED WORK LOCATION BY REGION  
GABRIEL DUMONT SURVEY  
1987

LOCATION	----NORTH----		----SOUTH----		----TOTAL----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
HOME COMMUNITY	114	75.00	189	66.32	303	69.34
SASKATCEWAN	37	24.34	96	33.68	133	30.43
OTHER	1	.66	0	.00	1	.23
TOTAL	152	100.00	285	100.00	437	100.00

\*Differences between North and South are significant  
at the .02 level.

Thirty-six percent of the respondents had been unemployed more than 12 months. Although respondents in the North and the South tended to be employed at approximately the same rate, when people were unemployed, they tended to be unemployed for significantly longer periods in the North than in the South. This relationship is shown in Table 13.

TABLE 13  
LENGTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY REGION  
GABRIEL DUMONT SURVEY  
1987

LENGTH OF TIME	---NORTH---		---SOUTH---		----TOTAL----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Under 6 months	22	14.29	70	23.49	92	20.35
6 to 12 months	20	12.99	26	8.72	46	10.18
Over 12 months	61	39.61	103	34.56	164	36.28
Employed	51	33.12	99	33.22	150	33.19
TOTAL	154	100.00	298	100.00	452	100.00

\*Differences between North and South are significant  
at the .10 level.

Sixty-four percent of the sample had an income under \$10,000 per year. Only 11 percent of the respondents had an income over \$20,000 per year. Surprisingly, respondents in the South were significantly more likely to have low incomes than respondents in the North. (See Table 14).

TABLE 14  
INCOME OF RESPONDENTS BY REGION  
GABRIEL DUMONT SURVEY  
1987

INCOME CATEGORY	----NORTH---		----SOUTH----		----TOTAL----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
0 to \$10,000	92	59.74	196	65.77	288	63.72
\$10,000 to \$20,0	51	33.12	63	21.14	114	25.22
\$20,000 to \$25,0	4	2.60	18	6.04	22	4.87
Over \$25,000	3	1.95	7	2.35	10	2.21
No Answer	4	2.60	14	4.70	18	3.98
TOTAL	154	100.00	298	100.00	452	100.00

\*Income differences between North and South are significant at the .05 level.

#### TRAINING AND EDUCATION PRIORITIES:

Respondents were asked to assess the relative priority which the Gabriel Dumont Institute should give to the development of elementary and secondary schools, community colleges, technical programs, and university programs. ("In Gabriel Dumont Institute program planning, emphasis should be on: . . .?") Table 15 gives a summary of the results of this question. The highest overall priority is shared between community college programs and technical institute programs with 51 percent of respondents giving either a first or second

priority to these programs. There are significant differences between the Northern respondents and Southern respondents. People from the north tend to give high priority to university programs while people from the south tend to give highest priority to community college programs.

TABLE 15  
EDUCATION AND TRAINING PRIORITIES BY REGION  
FOR GABRIEL DUMONT INSTITUTE  
(Number of Respondents giving first or second priority to ...)

PROGRAM AREA	----NORTH----		----SOUTH----		----TOTAL----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Elementary/Secondary Schools.....	34	22.08	129	43.29	163	36.06
Community College Programs.....	56	36.36	177	59.40	233	51.55
Technical Institute Programs.....	88	57.14	145	48.66	233	51.55
University Programs.	115	74.68	109	36.58	224	49.56

The question of the type of education needed was asked in a slightly different way in another part of the questionnaire and the results obtained confirm the above conclusions. When respondents were asked to select what type of education was most needed ("Which of these is most needed in your community?"), northern respondents again tended to select university programs while southern respondents selected adult upgrading programs which are primarily delivered by community colleges. The differences between north and south are significant. These results are shown in Table 16.



These same two questions were also analysed by sex instead of region. Males tended to give priority to technical institute programs and females tended to give priority to university programs. The differences between the sexes are significant and are shown in Tables 17 and 18.

TABLE 16  
TYPE OF EDUCATION NEEDED BY REGION  
GABRIEL DUMONT SURVEY  
1987

EDUCATION TYPE	----NORTH----		----SOUTH----		----TOTAL----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
NATIVE ELE./SEC. SCHO	8	5.23	39	13.36	47	10.56
ADULT UPGRADING	27	17.65	95	32.53	122	27.42
TECHNICAL PROGRAMS	49	32.03	92	31.51	141	31.69
UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS	69	45.10	66	22.60	135	30.34
TOTAL	153	100.00	292	100.00	445	100.00

\*Differences between North and South are significant at the .001 level.

TABLE 17  
EDUCATION AND TRAINING PRIORITIES BY SEX  
FOR GABRIEL DUMONT INSTITUTE  
(Number of Respondents giving first or second priority to ...)

PROGRAM AREA	----MALE----		----FEMALE----		----TOTAL----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Elementary/Secondary Schools.....	70	45.45	90	30.20	160	35.40
Community College Programs.....	104	67.53	127	42.62	231	51.11
Technical Institute Programs.....	107	69.48	122	40.94	229	50.66
University Programs.	93	60.39	129	43.29	222	49.12

TABLE 18  
TYPE OF EDUCATION NEEDED BY SEX  
GABRIEL DUMONT SURVEY  
1987

EDUCATION TYPE	----MALE----		----FEMALE---		----TOTAL----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
NATIVE ELE./SEC. SCHO	18	9.33	28	11.38	46	10.48
ADULT UPGRADING	46	23.83	73	29.67	119	27.11
TECHNICAL PROGRAMS	89	46.11	50	20.33	139	31.66
UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS	40	20.73	95	38.62	135	30.75
TOTAL	193	100.00	246	100.00	439	100.00

\*Differences between Male and Female are significant at the .001 level.

TYPE OF PROGRAMS NEEDED:

Respondents were asked to identify which education programs were most needed from a list which included social programs, health programs, economic programs, trades programs, cultural programs and programs to train teachers. ("In your community, which education programs are most needed?") Table 19 shows the results of responses to this question by region. Overall, social programs were selected as most needed most frequently. There are, however, significant differences between the responses of people in the north and people in the south. People in the north tend to give less emphasis to social programs than people in the south. Northern people give more emphasis to health programs, economic programs and trades programs than do southern people. Southern people give higher emphasis to cultural programs than do northern people.

Relatively few respondents indicated that training of teachers was a "most needed" program. This result is somewhat surprising since the training of teachers is one of the long-standing and higher profile programs of the Gabriel Dumont Institute.

TABLE 19  
TYPE OF PROGRAMS NEEDED BY REGION  
GABRIEL DUMONT SURVEY  
1987

("In your community, which Education programs are most needed?")

PROGRAM	----NORTH----		----SOUTH----		----TOTAL----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
SOCIAL PROGRAMS	46	30.26	108	37.89	154	35.24
HEALTH PROGRAMS	23	15.13	25	8.77	48	10.98
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	33	21.71	51	17.89	84	19.22
TRADES PROGRAMS	41	26.97	55	19.30	96	21.97
CULTURAL PROGRAMS	7	4.61	39	13.68	46	10.53
TEACHERS	2	1.32	7	2.46	9	2.06
TOTAL	152	100.00	285	100.00	437	100.00

\*Differences between North and South are significant at the .01 level.

There are significant differences between men and women in the decision as to the type of programs needed. Men tend to give more emphasis than women to economic and trades programs. Women give more emphasis than men to social, health, and cultural programs. This is show in Table 20.

Another way of assessing the types of training needed is to examine the occupations in which people would like to work. The questionnaire asked people to respond to the question "From the following list of jobs, check off the one category in which you personally would like to work." The results of this question are shown in Table 21.

The occupations which were selected most frequently (in order of selection frequency) are social work, health care, and business administration.

TABLE 20  
TYPE OF PROGRAMS NEEDED BY SEX  
GABRIEL DUMONT SURVEY  
1987

(In your community, which education programs are most needed?)

PROGRAM	----MALE----		----FEMALE---		----TOTAL----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
SOCIAL PROGRAMS	49	25.52	102	42.68	151	35.03
HEALTH PROGRAMS	6	3.13	42	17.57	48	11.14
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	44	22.92	38	15.90	82	19.03
TRADES PROGRAMS	74	38.54	21	8.79	95	22.04
CULTURAL PROGRAMS	15	7.81	31	12.97	46	10.67
TEACHERS	4	2.08	5	2.09	9	2.09
TOTAL	192	100.00	239	100.00	431	100.00

\*Differences between Male and Female are significant at the .001 level.

Again there were significant differences between people in the north and people in the south. In the north, social work and health care tied for first place. Conservation occupations were in second place and heavy equipment operation was third.

In the south, social work was, by far, the most frequently selected occupation with 1 in every 5 respondents selecting this occupation. Business administration was second and health care occupations third.

TABLE 21  
 DESIRED OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS BY REGION  
 GABRIEL DUMONT COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY  
 1987

OCCUPATION	----NORTH----		----SOUTH----		----TOTAL----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Health Care	24	15.58	43	14.43	67	14.82
Education	10	6.49	15	5.03	25	5.53
Child Care	7	4.55	28	9.40	35	7.74
Conservation	23	14.94	6	2.01	29	6.42
Computer	8	5.19	20	6.71	28	6.19
Mining	10	6.49	4	1.34	14	3.10
Agricultural	2	1.30	15	5.03	17	3.76
Heavy Equipment	18	11.69	22	7.38	40	8.85
Social Work	24	15.58	62	20.81	86	19.03
Business Admin.	15	9.74	50	16.78	65	14.38
Forestry Man.	15	9.74	9	3.02	24	5.31
Corrections	1	.65	19	6.38	20	4.42
Journalism/Reporting	1	.65	7	2.35	8	1.77
Secretarial	7	4.55	17	5.70	24	5.31
Transporation	3	1.95	10	3.36	13	2.88
Sales	0	.00	10	3.36	10	2.21
Other-Carpentry	4	2.60	13	4.36	17	3.76
-Mechanic	1	.65	3	1.01	4	.88
-Cosmetology	1	.65	0	.00	1	.22
-Electronics	1	.65	5	1.68	6	1.33
-Police	1	.65	4	1.34	5	1.11
-Lawyer	1	.65	2	.67	3	.66
-Design		.00	1	.34	1	.22
-Welding		.00	2	.67	2	.44
-Vet. Med.		.00	1	.34	1	.22
-Cooking		.00	3	1.01	3	.66
-Aviation		.00	2	.67	2	.44
-Meat Cutter		.00	1	.34	1	.22
-Engineering		.00	1	.34	1	.22
TOTAL	154		298		452	

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS:

The survey respondents were asked to indicate the general strategic emphasis which should be followed by the Institute. Specifically people were asked to indicate if Gabriel Dumont should give priority to the development of a native education system (Educational Development), development of employment and business education (Economic Development), learning about native rights etc. (Political Development), and Native language, customs and history (Cultural Development). Respondents were asked to choose a first and second priority among the four alternatives. Table 22 summarizes the answers to this question. Additional details are included in tables in Appendix 1.

Economic development and education development recieved relatively high and equal priority overall. This was true also when the sample was subdivided by region. However, when it came to ratings for political and cultural development, there are significant differences between the north and the south. Northerners tend to rate political development significantly higher than southerners. The opposite is true of cultural development which ranks significantly higher among southerners than among northerners.

TABLE 22  
PRIORITY PROGRAM AREAS OF CONCERN TO GDI  
GABRIEL DUMONT COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY  
1987

(GDI should concern itself with: . . .?)  
(Number of respondents giving first or second priority to . . .)

RESPONSE	----NORTH----		----SOUTH----		----TOTAL----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Education Dev.	95	61.69	188	63.09	283	62.61
Economic Dev.	103	66.88	188	63.09	291	64.38
Political Dev.	67	43.51	90	30.20	157	34.73
Cultural Dev.	31	20.13	96	32.21	127	28.10

NATIVE STUDIES:

When respondents were asked "Should Native Studies be a part of all GDI training," 92 percent answered yes. In the north the yes response was slightly higher than in the south (98 percent compared with 90 percent respectively). There is no doubt as to the priority Native people in Saskatchewan give to this issue. The results are summarized in Table 23.

TABLE 23  
DESIRE FOR NATIVE STUDIES BY REGION  
GABRIEL DUMONT COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY  
1987  
(Should Native Studies be a part of all GDI training?)

RESPONSE	----NORTH----		----SOUTH----		----TOTAL----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
YES	151	98.05	267	89.60	418	92.48
NO	0	.00	17	5.70	17	3.76
NO ANSWER	3	1.95	14	4.70	17	3.76
TOTAL	154	100.00	298	100.00	452	100.00

Respondents were also asked to suggest how Gabriel Dumont should deliver Native Studies (How should GDI offer Native Studies to communities?). The most common response was "within the existing school system." Forty-three percent responded with this answer. However, again there are significant differences between northern respondents and southern respondents. First priority for delivery in the north is through university courses with 48 percent selecting this response. In the south the



most common response was "within the existing school system" with 48 percent responding with this answer. See Table 24.

TABLE 24  
PREFERRED DELIVERY METHOD FOR NATIVE STUDIES BY REGION  
GABRIEL DUMONT COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY  
1987  
(How should GDI offer Native Studies to communities?)

RESPONSE	----NORTH----		----SOUTH----		----TOTAL----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
School System	54	35.06	142	47.65	196	43.36
University courses	74	48.05	87	29.19	161	35.62
Non-Univ. Courses	21	13.64	55	18.46	76	16.81
No Answer	5	3.25	14	4.70	19	4.20
TOTAL	154	100.00	298	100.00	452	100.00

DESIRED LOCATION OF PROGRAM DELIVERY:

Under the general question of "In what direction should the Gabriel Dumont Institute be heading?" the question of where training programs should be located was asked. The responses are summarized in Table 25. Eighty percent of all respondents indicated that programs should be delivered at the community level. There appears to be slightly less commitment to this position in the south than in the north but those respondents indicating support for programs in the larger cities could be residents of those cities. If they are, then their response essentially indicates support for the majority position of home community.

TABLE 25  
PREFERRED LOCATION OF GDI PROGRAMS BY REGION  
GABRIEL DUMONT COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY  
1987  
(GDI programs should be in . . . ?)

RESPONSE	----NORTH----		----SOUTH----		----TOTAL----	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Regina	0	.00	27	9.06	27	5.97
Saskatoon	2	1.30	20	6.71	22	4.87
Prince Albert	8	5.19	26	8.72	34	7.52
Community Level	140	90.91	220	73.83	360	79.65
No Answer	4	2.60	5	1.68	9	1.99

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS:

The following table (Table 26) summarizes the major results for Gabriel Dumont Institute planning.

Overall, the perceived priorities for the Gabriel Dumont Institute are relatively clear. The overall emphasis needs to be on Community College programs and technical institute programs. Programs of a social nature are of high priority as is training for social work and counselling occupations.

Although, as mentioned above, relatively low priority was given by respondents to the training of teachers, this item must remain a priority of Gabriel Dumont Institute because it is an avenue to the achievement of other priorities such as Native Studies and the creation of a Native education

system.

The basic strategic directions should be on educational development (creating a Native education system) and economic development (education programs related to employment and business development).

TABLE 26  
 SUMMARY OF BASIC STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS  
 FROM  
 THE GABRIEL DUMONT COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY

STRATEGIC AREA	OVERALL PRIORITIES	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS	
		NORTH	SOUTH
PROGRAM TYPE	Community College Technical Institute	University	Adult Upgrading
PROGRAM CONTENT	Social Programs	Health Care Economic <del>Trades</del>	Cultural
OCCUPATIONAL DIRECTION	Social Work	Health Care Conservation <del>Heavy Equipmnt</del>	Business Admin Health Care
STRATEGIC DIRECTION	Economic Development Education Development	Political Development	Cultural Development
NATIVE STUDIES	High Priority Deliver Through Schools	High Priority Deliver Through University Courses	High Priority Deliver Through Schools
PROGRAM DELIVERY LOCATION	Home Community	Home Community	Home Community

APPENDIX 1

ADDITIONAL TABLES