Harvey Welford
Case Study of S'toon
Metis Teenagers.

Lyle

PRELIMINARY SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF METIS

AND NON-STATUS INDIAN PEOPLE OF SASKATOON

AMNSIS LOCAL #126

LYLE MUELLER PROJECT MANAGER

MARY ANNE LANIGAN

PATRICIA GLOVER

RALPH OPIKOKEW.

MICHAEL MORIN

DORIS MORIN

LINDA TYLER

This is not to be
reproduced unless the
consent of the above.

This is a socio-economic survey of the Metis and Non-Status Indian population of Saskatoon. The names of all people interviewed in this survey will remain anonymous and all the information is used collectively and solely for the purpose of this survey.

The Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan are a people who hold no treaty rights and therefore are not recognized. These people have no claim to any land despite their aboriginal background and history. For the purpose of this survey, Social: shall be defined as the concern with Metis and Non-Status Indians in their relations to each other. Economic: shall be defined as having to do with the material welfare of the Metis and Non-Status Indian community.

This socio-economic survey was organized and conducted by the students of A.M.N.S.I.S. Local 126, and covered a period of three months, from June to August, 1979. The project was funded by the Young Canada Works Program through Ms. Marge Dymond-Madson. Professor A.B. Anderson, and Professor D. Hay of the Sociology Department of the University of Saskatchewan were consultants throughout the survey. The sponsors of the program were: Verna St. Denis, President, and Earl Cook, Secretary-Treasurer of A.M.N.S.I.S. Local 126. The writing staff consisted of:

    Lyle Mueller, Project Manager
    MaryAnne Lanigan
    Patricia Glover
    Ralph Opikokew
    Michael Morin
    Doris Morin
    Linda Tyler.

The interviewing staff consisted of:

    MaryAnne Lanigan   Wanda Wilson
    Patricia Glover   Marjorie Johnston
    Ralph Opikokew   Janet Fiddler
    Michael Morin   Delia Bear
    Doris Morin   Irbin Muskego
    Leslie Wilson   Clifford Carter
    Edmond Lucier

The questionnaire was developed by Verna St. Denis and Lyle Mueller.

The survey consisted of a questionnaire with 75 questions. In order to facilitate computer analysis variables 43 to 48 inclusive were redistributed into 4 separate variables each. This was done so that a multiple response for these particular variables could be analyzed. As a result the numbering sequence of questions 49 to 75 was increased by 18. Interviews were conducted on the basis of this questionnaire and the responses were recorded on opscan computer sheets of the University of Saskatchewan. One person per dwelling was interviewed for a total of 290 interviews. The interviewee responded for all members living in the dwelling.

This survey is designed primarily to define and accurately portray the living conditions of the Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatoon. The questions give information on areas of concern such as: social, recreation, education, employment, housing, marital status, language and native identity.

Some other purposes this survey may serve are:

(a) To help the Metis and Non-Status Indian organizations to identify problem areas and to then develop solutions.

(b) To provide an example for Metis and Non-Status Indian organizations in other cities to do a similar survey.

(c) To provide information for the general public to better understand the Metis and Non-Status Indians living in the city of Saskatoon.

(d) To discover and answer certain questions as to why Metis and Non-Status Indians have moved to Saskatoon.

A frequency distribution was taken of the data, questions 1 to 93 inclusive. The results were then analyzed to identify trends in question responses. The number of people was calculated from questions 1, 4, and 37 to 42.

The following cross tabulations were made using the data from our sample:

#5 x #15 to #14 x #24

A cross tabulation of the age of children with the amount of
formal education was done to find out the number of children who are
normal and the number who are age-grade retarded. From this cross
tabulation the children were separated into two groups. One group
consisted of all children who, according to traditional standards,
were too old for their grade level. These children are referred
to as age-grade retarded. The other group consisted of those child-
ren who were of the traditional age or younger for their grade level,
these children are referred to as normal. On this basis the data
from the cross tabulations of questions #5 x #15 to #11 x #21 were
assigned variables 94 to 100. The data contained in variables 94
to 100 was counted and assigned variable 104.

#104 x #91

A cross tabulation of age-grade retardation with primary language
spoken at home was done. This will reveal whether or not language
has any affect with the child's performance in school.

#104 x #93

A cross tabulation of age-grade retardation with a secondary
language spoken at home was taken to give us a better picture of
how other languages spoken in the home affect the child's performance
in the school.

#104 x #3

A cross tabulation was made of age-grade retardation with the
marital status of the head of the family. This will determine whe-
ther the head of the family's marital status affects the performance
of the ohild in school.

#104 x #25

A cross tabulation of age-grade retardation was taken with the
education of the head of the family in order to determine if the

educational background of the head of the family has any bearing on the child's current grade level in school.

#104 x #31 to #104 x #36

A cross tabulation of age-grade retardation with educational aspirations of the family members was taken to reveal what influence each family member has on the child's performance in school.

#105 x #74

A cross tabulation was made of the number of people with the number of bedrooms per dwelling. This will reveal the number of overcrowded dwellings.

#105 x 290 dwellings

The number of people and the number of dwellings was calculated to give us a picture of the average household.

#25 x #37

A cross tabulation was made of the highest level of education of the head of the family with the occupation of the head of the family to see how their occupation relates with their education and vice-versa.

#73 x #76

A cross tabulation was done of the total income of the family with their housing payments to see what percentage of the total income was expended.

#31 x #37

A cross tabulation was done of the educational aspirations of the head of the family as compared to their occupation. This will reveal whether or not occupation affects educational aspirations.

#25 x #67

A cross tabulation of the highest level of education of the head of family with their employment satisfaction was done to identify any relationships between the two.

#37 x #67

A cross tabulation of the occupation of the head of the family with employment satisfaction was done to reveal any relations which may exist.

#67 x #73

A cross tabulation of the head of the family's employment satisfaction with the family's total income per month was done. This will indicate whether or not income affects employment satisfaction.

#83 x #77

The importance of retaining Native identity was cross tabulated with participation in Indian and Metis organizations to reveal whether or not they are related.

#83 x #78

The importance of retaining Native identity was cross tabulated with participation in Indian and Metis social or recreational activities to identify relationships existing between the two.

#83 x #79

The importance of retaining Native identity was cross tabulated with the number of closest friends who are native to try and find out whether or not the importance of Native identity had any relationship in regards to personal friendship.

#83 x #80

The importance of retaining Native identity was cross tabulated with the reading of Native magazines to identify relations between the two.

#83 x #81

The importance of retaining Native identity was cross tabulated with intermarriage to see if Native people married within their own culture.

#83 x #82

The importance of retaining Native identity was cross tabulated with attitude towards inter-racial marriages to see how Natives felt about such marriages.

#83 x #84

The importance of retaining Native identity was cross tabulated with primary cultural identification to give some indication of whether or not there was a relationship between the two.

#83 x #85

The importance of retaining Native identity was cross tabulated with the length of residence in Saskatoon, to see if length of residence affect the Metis or Non-Status Indian people's attitude toward their heritage.

#83 x #89

The importance of retaining Native identity was cross tabulated with the size of former place of residence to identify any relationships between the two.

#83 x #90

The importance of retaining Native identity was cross tabulated with numbers of Native neighbours to see if any relationship exists.

#85 x #87

Length of residence in Saskatoon was cross tabulated with future
intended length of residence to try to predict the permanence of the
Native people in Saskatoon.

#88 x #89

Former region of residence was cross tabulated with the size
of former residence to see the effect of moving from communities
of various sizes to a community the size of Saskatoon.

Following is an analysis of the data collected from the frequency
distributions and cross tabulations in accordance with the previous
explanations.

Variable 001: Sex of head of family.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (Male)	152	55.5
2. (Female)	122	44.5
0. (No response)	16	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

This indicates that almost half of the respondents who considered
themselves head of the family are female.

Variable 002: Age of head of family.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (15 - 20 yrs.)	31	11.2
2. (21 - 25 yrs.)	61	22.1
3. (26 - 30 yrs.)	52	18.8
4. (31 - 35 yrs.)	41	14.9
5. (36 - 40 yrs.)	23	8.3
6. (41 - 45 yrs.)	20	7.2
7. (46 - 50 yrs.)	11	4.0

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
8. (51 - 55 yrs.)	14	5.1
9. (56 yrs. and over)	23	8.3
0. (No response)	14	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

The data indicates that almost 50% of the heads of families are below the age of 30.

Variable 003: Marital status of head of family.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0. (Single)	90	31.0
1. (Married)	95	32.8
2. (Common-law)	34	11.7
3. (Divorced)	21	7.2
4. (Separated)	36	12.4
5. (Widowed)	10	3.4
6.	3	1.0
7.	1	0.3
TOTAL	290	100.0

Almost 50% of the respondents were either married or living common-law, 31% were single, and the remainder were either divorced, separated or widowed.

Variable 004: Number of children at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (no children)	50	21.6
2. (1 child)	61	26.3
3. (2 children)	57	24.6
4. (3 children)	23	9.9
5. (4 children)	27	11.6
6. (5 children)	9	3.9
7. (6 children)	3	1.3

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
9. (8 and over)	2	0.9
0.	58	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

A large percentage, (73%), of the families interviewed had at least 1 - 3 children living at home. The trend towards smaller families is strongly indicated here.

Variable 005: Age of youngest child at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (0 - 3 yrs.)	89	45.6
2. (4 - 6 yrs.)	37	19.0
3. (7 - 9 yrs.)	31	15.9
4. (10 - 12 yrs.)	16	8.2
5. (13 - 15 yrs.)	13	6.7
6. (16 - 18 yrs.)	5	2.6
7. (19 - 21 yrs.)	2	1.0
8. (22 - 24 yrs.)	1	0.5
9. (25 and over)	1	0.5
0.	95	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

The majority of youngest children are under 10 years old, (80%). Over half of these children are between 0 - 3 years old.

Variable 006: Age of second youngest child at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (0 - 3 yrs.)	22	16.8
2. (4 - 6 yrs.)	30	22.9
3. (7 - 9 yrs.)	25	19.1
4. (10 - 12 yrs.)	22	16.8
5. (13 - 15 yrs.)	14	10.7
6. (16 - 18 yrs.)	13	9.9
7. (19 - 21 yrs.)	5	3.8
0.	159	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

131 respondents have at least 2 children at home, 80% of these children are under 15 years.

Variable 007: Age of third youngest child at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (0 - 3 yrs.)	2	2.9
2. (4 - 6 yrs.)	13	18.6
3. (7 - 9 yrs.)	12	17.1
4. (10 - 12 yrs.)	17	24.3
5. (13 - 15 yrs.)	19	27.1
6. (16 - 18 yrs.)	6	8.6
7. (19 - 21 yrs.)	1	1.4
0.	220	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

70 families have at least 3 children at home, over 50% of these children are between the ages of 10 and 15.

Variable 008: Age of fourth youngest child at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (0 - 3 yrs.)	2	4.8
2. (4 - 6 yrs.)	2	4.8
3. (7 - 9 yrs.)	4	9.5
4. (10 - 12 yrs.)	14	33.3
5. (13 - 15 yrs.)	8	19.0
6. (16 - 18 yrs.)	10	23.8
7. (19 - 21 yrs.)	2	4.8
0.	248	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

42 families have at least 4 children at home, over 50% of these children are between the ages of 10 and 15.

Variable 009: Age of fifth youngest child at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (0 - 3 yrs.)	2	10.5
2. (4 - 6 yrs.)	2	10.5
4. (10 - 12 yrs.)	4	21.1

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
5. (13 - 15 yrs.)	4	21.1
6. (16 - 18 yrs.)	5	26.3
7. (19 - 21 yrs.)	1	5.3
8. (22 - 24 yrs.)	1	5.3
0.	271	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

19 families have at least 5 children at home. Almost 80% of these children are over 10 years old, of this 80%, half are between 10 - 15

Variable 010: Age of sixth youngest child at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
2. (4 - 6 yrs.)	1	14.3
3. (7 - 9 yrs.)	1	14.3
4. (10 - 12 yrs.)	1	28.6
5. (13 - 15 yrs.)	2	14.3
6. (16 - 18 yrs.)	1	14.3
8. (22 - 24 yrs.)	1	14.3
0.	283	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There are 7 families that have a minimum of 6 children at home.

Variable 011: Age of seventh youngest child at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
2. (4 - 6 yrs.)	1	33.3
3. (7 - 9 yrs.)	1	33.3
7. (19 - 21 yrs.)	1	33.3
0.	287	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

Only 3 families interviewed in this survey had 7 children.

Variable 012: Age of eighth youngest child at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
4. (10 - 12 yrs.)	1	33.3

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
5. (13 - 15 yrs.)	1	33.3
8. (22 - 24 yrs.)	1	33.3
0.	287	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

Only 3 families interviewed in this survey had 8 children.

Variable 013: Age of ninth youngest child at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
3. (7 - 9 yrs.)	2	100.00
0.	288	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

100% are between 7 - 9 years.

Variable 014: Age of tenth youngest child at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
3. (7 - 9 yrs.)	2	100.00
0.	288	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

100% are between 7 - 9 years.

The majority of families have less than 4 children at home.

Variable 015: Highest level of education attained by the youngest child at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0. (no formal education)	195	67.2
1. (Division I)	47	16.2
2. (Division II)	20	6.9
3. (Division III)	16	5.5
4. (Division IV)	11	3.8
9.	1	0.3
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 016: Highest level of education attained by second youngest child at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	206	71.0
1. (Division I)	30	10.3
2. (Division II)	25 ·	8.6
3. (Division III)	16	5.5
4. (Division IV)	13	4.5
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 017: Highest level of education attained by the third youngest child at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	238	82.1
1. (Division I)	13	4.5
2. (Division II)	13	4.5
3. (Division II)	16	5.5
4. (Division IV)	-10	3.4
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 018: Highest level of education attained by the fourth youngest child at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	259	89.3
1. (Division I)	6	2.1
2. (Division II)	7	2.4
3. (Division III)	6	2.1
4. (Division IV)	10	3.4
5. (Some University)	1	0.3
8. (Technical Institute Graduate)	1	0.3
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 019: Highest level of education attained by the fifth youngest child at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	279	96.2
2. (Division II)	2	0.7
3. (Division III)	3	1.0
4. (Division IV)	3	1.0
7. (Some technical)	2	0.7
8. (Technical Institute Graduate)	1	0.3
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 020: Highest level of education attained by the sixth youngest child at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	259	99.7
4. (Division IV)	1	0.3
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 021: Highest level of education attained by the seventh youngest child at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	288	99.3
4. (Division IV)	2	0.7
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 022: Highest level of education attained by the eighth youngest child at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	286	98.6
1. (Division I)	1	0.3
4. (Division IV)	2	0.7
8. (Technical Institute Graduate)	1	0.3
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 023: Highest level of education attained by the ninth youngest child at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	288	99.3
4. (Division IV)	2	0.7
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 024: Highest level of education attained by the tenth youngest child at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	288	99.3
3. (Division III)	1	0.3
4. (Division IV)	1	0.3
TOTAL	290	100.0

In the following 5 questions, family members refer to: adults living in the dwelling excluding the head of the family.

Variable 025: Highest level of education attained by head of the family.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0. (No formal education)	50	17.2
1. (Division I)	7	2.4
2. (Division II)	22	7.6
3. (Division III)	57	19.7
4. (Division IV)	88	30.3
5. (Some University)	22	7.6
6. (University Grad.)	15	5.2
7. (Some Technical Inst.)	20	6.9
8. (Technical Institute Graduate)	9	3.1
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 026: Highest level of education attained by first family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	153	52.8
1. (Division I)	3	1.0
2. (Division II)	9	3.1
3. (Division III)	24	8.3
4. (Division IV)	69	23.8
5. (Some University)	14	4.8
6. (University Graduate)	9	3.1
7. (Some Technical Institute)	7	2.4
8. (Technical Institute Graduate)	1	0.3
9.	1	0.3
TOTAL	290	100.0

145 families have at least two family members, 33.3% of all first family members have less than a Division IV education.

Variable 027: Highest level of education attained by second family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	267	92.1
2. (Division II)	1	0.3
3. (Division III)	6	2.1
4. (Division IV)	10	3.4
5. (Some University)	3	1.0
6. (University Graduate)	1	0.3
7. (Some Technical Institute)	2	0.7
TOTAL	290	100.0

28 families have at least three family members.

Variable 028: Highest level of education attained by the third family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	285	98.3
1. (Division I)	1	0.3
2. (Division II)	1	0.3

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
4. (Division IV)	3	1.0
TOTAL	290	100.0

10 families had at least four family members, 100% had less than a Division IV education.

Variable 029: Highest level of education attained by the fourth family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	282	97.2
1. (Division I)	1	0.3
2. (Division II)	1	0.3
3. (Division III)	2	0.7
4. (Division IV)	2	0.7
6. (University Graduate)	2	0.7
TOTAL	290	100.0

8 families have at least five family members.

Variable 030: Highest level of education attained by the fifth family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	288	99.3
3. (Division III)	2	0.7
TOTAL	290	100.0

Only 3 families had six family members.

The majority of adults in this survey had attained less than a Division IV level of education.

Variable 031: Educational aspirations of head of family.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (Elementary)	7	2.8
2. (Secondary)	44	17.6
3. (Technical School)	54	21.6
4. (University)	44	17.6
5. (None)	101	40.0

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	40	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

250 persons responded to this question.

Variable 032: Educational aspirations of first family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (Elementary)	2	1.5
2. (Secondary)	15	11.2
3. (Technical School)	33	24.6
4. (University)	37	27.6
5. (None)	156	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

145 persons responded to this question.

Variable 033: Educational aspirations of second family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
2. (Secondary)	5	20.8
3. (Technical School)	4	16.7
4. (University)	6	25.0
5. (None)	9	37.5
0.	266	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There 24 respondents to this question.

Variable 034: Educational aspirations of third family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (Elementary)	1	11.1
2. (Secondary)	2	22.2
3. (Technical School)	1	11.1
4. (University)	1	11.1
5. (None)	4	44.4
0.	281	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 9 respondents to this question.

Variable 035: Educational aspirations of fourth family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
3. (Technical School)	1	25.0
5. (None)	3	75.0
0.	286	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 4 respondents to this question.

Variable 036: Educational aspirations of fifth family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
2. (Secondary)	1	33.3
5. (None)	2	66.7
0.	287	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were only 3 respondents to this question.

The highest percentage of adults concerned in this section had no educational aspirations. In any given case this group does not comprise a majority.

Variable 037: Occupation of head of the family.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (Student)	36	13.7
2. (Civil Servant)	4	1.5
3. (Skilled Labour)	85	32.4
4. (Unskilled Labour)	12	4.6
5. (Professional)	41	15.6
6. (Housewife)	29	11.1
7. (Unemployed)	39	14.9
8. (Other)	16	6.1
0.	28	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There is a high rate of unemployment.

Variable 038:   Occupation of first family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (Student)	20	13.8
2. (Civil Servant)	2	1.4
3. (Skilled Labour)	19	13.1
4. (Unskilled Labour)	7	4.8
5. (Professional)	26	17.9
6. (Housewife)	50	34.5
7. (Unemployed)	9	6.2
8. (Other)	12	8.3
0.	145	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

The highest percentage of the respondents were housewives. This is probably due to the fact that first family members are spouses of the head of the family. There were 145 respondents.

Variable 039:   Occupation of second family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (Student)	7	25.0
3. (Skilled Labour)	5	17.9
4. (Unskilled Labour)	3	10.7
5. (Professional)	4	14.3
6. (Housewife)	6	21.4
7. (Unemployed)	2	7.1
8. (Other)	1	3.6
0.	262	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 28 respondents, the highest percentage of respondents are students.

Variable 040:   Occupation of third family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (Student)	1	10.0
2. (Civil Servant)	1	10.0
3. (Skilled Labour)	1	10.0

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
4. (Unskilled Labour)	1	10.0
5. (Professional)	2	20.0
6. (Housewife)	2	20.0
7. (Unemployed)	2	20.0
0.	280	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 10 respondents to this question.

Variable 041: Occupation of fourth family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
3. (Skilled Labour)	1	25.0
4. (Unskilled Labour)	1	25.0
6. (Housewife)	2	50.0
0.	286	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 4 respondents to this question.

Variable 042: Occupation of fifth family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
4. (Unskilled Labour)	1	100.00
0.	289	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There was only 1 respondent to this question.

The above series of questions give evidence that there is a trend towards further personal education in the Native community.

The following series of questions 43 - 66 were redistributed into 4 separate variables. This was done to facilitate computer analysis for a possible multiple response. These 4 variables were then taken and regrouped for the purpose of further analysis.

For example series 43 - 46. Those who responded to 43 had 1 other source of income other than employment. Those who responded to 44 had 2 sources of income other than employment. Those who

responded to 45 had 3 sources of income other than employment. Those who responded to 46 had 4 sources of income other than employment. This pattern is followed in all the other series.

Variable 043:   Sources of income other than employment of head of the family.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (Unemployment Ins.)	11	6.0
2. (Welfare)	57	31.1
3. (Old Age Pension)	6	3.3
4. (Veteran Pension)	8	4.4
5. (Training Allowance)	24	13.1
6. (Other)	77	42.1
0.	107	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 186 respondents.

Variable 044:   Sources of income other than employment of head of the family.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
3. (Old Age Pension)	1	33.3
6. (Other)	2	66.7
0.	287	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 3 respondents to this question.

Variable 045:   Sources of income other than employment of head of the family.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	290	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 046:   Sources of income other than employment of head of the family.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	290	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 047: Sources of income other than employment of first
family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (Unemployment Ins.)	5	6.8
2. (Welfare)	2	2.7
3. (Old Age Pension)	2	2.7
5. (Training Allowance)	13	17.8
6. (Other)	51	69.9
0.	217	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 73 respondents to this question.

Variable 048: Sources of income other than employment of first
family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	290	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 049: Sources of income other than employment of first
family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	290	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 050: Sources of income other than employment of first
family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	290	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 051: Sources of income other than employment of second
family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
2. (Welfare)	2	8.7
4. (Veteran Pension)	3	13.0

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
5. (Training Allowance)	6	26.1
6. (Other)	12	52.2
0.	267	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 23 respondents to this question.

Variable 052: Sources of income other than employment of second family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	290	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 053: Sources of income other than employment of second family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	290	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 054: Sources of income other than employment of second family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	290	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 055: Sources of income other than employment of third family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
4. (Veteran Pension)	1	20.0
6. (Other)	4	80.0
0.	285	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 23 respondents to this question.

Variable 056: Sources of income other than employment of third family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	290	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 057: Sources of income other than employment of third family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	290	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 058: Sources of income other than employment of third family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	290	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 059: Sources of income other than employment of fourth family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
2. (Welfare)	3	60.0
6. (Other)	2	40.0
0.	285	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 060: Sources of income other than employment of fourth family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	290	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 061: Sources of income other than employment of fourth family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	290	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 062: Sources of income other than employment of fourth family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	290	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 063: Sources of income other than employment of fifth family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (Unemployment Ins.)	1	33.3
6. (Other)	2	66.7
0.	287	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 3 respondents to this question.

Variable 064: Sources of income other than employment of fifth family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	290	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 065: Sources of income other than employment of fifth family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	290	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 066: Sources of income other than employment of fifth family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	290	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

Series 43 - 46 was the only group which had more than one response.

Variable 067: Employment satisfaction of head of family.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (Very Unsatisfied)	21	9.1
2. ((Unsatisfied)	46	20.0
3. (Indifferent)	5	2.2
4. (Satisfied)	119	51.7
5. (Very Satisfied)	39	17.0
0.	60	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 230 respondents to this question.

Variable 068: Employment satisfaction of first family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (Very Unsatisfied)	8	7.1
2. (Unsatisfied)	23	20.4
3. (Indifferent)	10	8.8
4. (Satisfied)	50	44.2
5. (Very Satisfied)	22	19.5
0.	177	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 113 respondents to this question.

Variable 069: Employment satisfaction of second family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
2. (Unsatisfied)	5	23.8
3. (Indifferent)	2	9.5
4. (Satisfied)	12	57.1
5. (Very Satisfied)	1	4.8

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
9.	1	23.8
0.	269	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 21 respondents to this question.

Variable 070: Employment satisfaction of third family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (Very Unsatisfied)	1	16.7
2. (Unsatisfied)	2	33.3
3. (Indifferent)	2	33.3
4. (Satisfied)	1	16.7
0.	284	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 6 respondents to this question.

Variable 071: Employment satisfaction of fourth family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
2. (Unsatisfied)	4	100.0
0.	286	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 4 respondents to this question.

Variable 072: Employment satisfaction of fifth family member.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
2. (Unsatisfied)	1	100.0
0.	289	Missing
TOTAL	290	110.0

There was only 1 respondent to this question, 100% unsatisfied.

In the above series of questions dealing with employment satis-
faction the majority responded in the range indifferent to very
satisfied. However, there were a few respondents who indicated they
were unsatisfied with their employment.

Variable 073: Total income of family (per month).

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	69	23.8
1. ($400. - $499.99)	41	14.1
2. ($500. - $599.99)	26	9.0
3. ($600. - $699.99)	29	10.0
4. ($700. - $799.99)	12	4.1
5. ($800. - $899.99)	21	7.2
6. ($900. - $999.99)	10	3.4
7. ($1000. - $1099.99)	22	7.6
8. ($1100. - $1199.99)	10	3.4
9. ($1200. and over)	50	17.2
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 290 respondents to this question. The largest percentage of the respondents have a total income of less than $500.00 per month.

Variable 074: Number of bedrooms of dwelling.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (No bedrooms)	3	1.3
2. (1 bedroom)	32	13.5
3. (2 bedrooms)	71	30.0
4. (3 bedrooms)	95	40.1
5. (4 bedrooms)	28	11.8
6. (5 bedrooms)	5	2.1
7. (6 bedrooms)	3	1.3
0.	53	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 237 respondents to this question.

Variable 075: Ownership of dwelling.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
1. (Owned)	69	29.7
2. (Rented)	162	69.8
5.	1	0.4

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	58	Missing
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 232 respondents, the majority of these respondents rented their homes.

Variable 076: Housing payments.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	74	25.5
1. (Less than $100.)	19	6.6
2. ($100. - $149.99)	31	10.7
3. ($150. - $199.99)	30	10.3
4. ($200. - $249.99)	36	12.4
5. ($250. - $299.99)	42	14.5
6. ($300. - $349.99)	19	6.6
7. ($350. - $399.99)	28	9.7
8. ($400. - $499.99)	9	3.1
9. ($450. and over)	2	0.7
TOTAL	290	100.0

Interviewer's observations showed that a lot of Native people lived in low rental housing units.

Variable 077: How often do you participate in Indian and Metis organizations and clubs?

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	45	15.5
1. (Frequently)	34	11.7
2. (Often)	21	7.2
3. (Quite often)	26	9.0
4. (Seldom)	95	32.8
5. (Never)	69	23.8
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 290 respondents to this question, the statistics show that the majority of the respondents do not support their organizations and clubs.

Variable 078: How often do you participate in Indian and Metis
social or recreational activities?

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	61	21.0
1. (Frequently)	23	7.9
2. (Often)	25	8.6
3. (Quite often)	29	10.0
4. (Seldom)	93	32.1
5. (Never)	59	20.3
TOTAL	290	100.0

Because there were different interpretations from interviewers
regarding this question the results were considered invalid.

Variable 079: How many of your closest friends are Native.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	36	12.4
1. (All)	43	14.8
2. (Most)	106	36.6
3. (Many)	47	16.2
4. (Some)	49	16.9
5. (None)	9	3.1
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 080: How often do you buy or read Native magazines or
papers?

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	33	11.4
1. (Daily)	4	1.4
2. (Weekly)	20	6.9
3. (Several times weekly)	39	13.4
4. (Monthly)	60	20.7
5. (Rarely)	70	24.1
6. (Never)	64	22.1
TOTAL	290	100.0

Native magazines are not readily available to the public.

Variable 081: Intermarriage.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	75	25.9
1. (Not married, legal or common-law)	65	22.4
2. (Spouse is treaty Indian)	19	6.6
3. (Spouse is non-treaty or Metis)	72	24.8
4. (Spouse is Euro-Canadian)	59	20.3
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 082: Attitude toward inter-racial marriage.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	58	20.0
1. (Strongly in favor)	18	6.2
2. (Generally in favor)	84	29.0
3. (Indifferent)	104	35.9
4. (Generally opposed)	13	4.5
5. (Strongly opposed)	13	4.5
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 290 respondents to this question. The majority of the respondents are indifferent or in favor of inter-racial marriage.

Variable 083: Do you consider it important to retain Native identity?

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	72	24.8
1. (Very important)	126	43.4
2. (Generally important)	63	21.7
3. (Indifferent)	20	6.9
4. (Generally no important)	9	3.1
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 290 respondents to this question. The majority of the respondents consider their Native identity important.

Variable 084: Do you consider yourself primarily

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	72	24.8
1. (Indian)	49	16.9
2. (White)	18	6.2
3. (Metis)	150	51.7
4.	1	0.3
TOTAL	290	100.0

There appears to be a definite Metis identity.

Variable 085: Length of residence in Saskatoon.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	53	18.3
1.(Less than 1 yr.)	21	7.2
2. (1 - 2 yrs.)	24	8.3
3. (2 - 3 yrs.)	18	6.2
4. (3 - 4 yrs.)	10	3.4
5. (4 - 5 yrs.)	13	4.5
6. (5 - 10 yrs.)	50	17.2
7. (10 - 15 yrs.)	34	11.7
8. (15 - 20 yrs.)	14	4.8
9. (20 yrs. and over)	53	18.3
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 086: Reason for moving to Saskatoon.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	84	29.0
1. (Housing)	4	1.4
2. (Employment)	45	15.5
3. (Sickness)	8	2.8
4. (School)	40	13.8
5. (Social)	41	14.1
6. (Other)	68	23.4
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 087:   How long do you plan to reside in Saskatoon?

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	30	10.3
1. (Less than 1 yr.)	12	4.1
2. (1 - 2 yrs.)	7	2.4
3. (2 - 3 yrs.)	8	2.8
4. (3 - 5 yrs.)	10	3.4
5. (Indefinitely)	111	38.3
6. (Permanently)	111	38.3
7.	1	0.3
TOTAL	290	100.0

The majority of the respondents want to remain in Saskatoon.

Variable 088:   Former region of residence.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	75	25.9
1. (Northern Sask.)	104	35.9
2. (Southern Sask.)	59	20.3
3. (Canadian Territory)	4	1.4
4. (Manitoba)	18	6.2
5. (Alberta)	19	6.6
6. (British Columbia)	4	1.4
7. (Eastern Canada)	5	1.7
8. (United States)	2	0.7
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 089:   Size of former place of residence.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	57	19.7
1. (Reserve)	28	9.7
2. (Rural)	15	5.2
3. (Small town)	107	36.9
4. (Large town)	17	5.9
5. (City)	64	22.1
8.	1	0.3

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
9.	1	0.3
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 090: Number of Native neighbours.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	51	17.6
1. (All)	6	2.1
2. (Many)	16	5.5
3. (Some)	55	19.0
4. (Few)	93	32.1
5. (None)	67	23.1
6.	1	0.3
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 091: Primary language spoken at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	66	22.8
1. (Chipewyan)	1	0.3
2. (Saulteaux)	1	0.3
3. (Cree)	34	11.7
4. (Assiniboine (Stony)	7	2.4
5. (Sioux(Dakota)	2	0.7
7. (English)	146	50.3
8. (French)	31	10.7
9. (Other language)	2	0.7
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 092: Survey or observations. State of dilapidation of the dwelling. A subjective evaluation done by the interviewer.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	87	30.0
1. (Very dilapidated)	2	0.7
2. (Dilapidated)	16	5.5

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
3. (Average)	59	20.3
4. (Good condition)	53	18.3
5. (Very good condition)	62	21.4
7.	10	3.4
8.	1	0.3
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 093: Secondary language spoken at home.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	156	53.8
2. (Saulteaux)	4	1.4
3. (Cree)	45	15.5
4. (Assiniboine (Stony)	14	4.8
5. (Sioux (Dakota)	2	0.7
7. (English)	35	12.1
8. (French)	28	9.7
9. (Other language)	6	2.1
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 094: A cross tabulation of questions #5 and #15 determines
the following results.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0. (Normal)	277	95.5
1. (Age-grade retarded)	13	4.5
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 195 families with at least 1 child at home.

Variable 095: A cross tabulation of questions #6 and #16 determines
the following results.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0. (Normal)	269	92.8
1. (Age-grade retarded)	21	7.2
TOTAL	290	100.0

5   131 families had at least 2 children at home.

Variable 096: A cross tabulation of questions #7 and #17 determines
the following results.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0. (Normal)	274	94.5
1. (Age-grade retarded)	16	5.5
TOTAL	290	100.0

There 70 families with at least 3 children at home.

Variable 097: A cross tabulation of questions #8 and #18 determines
the following results.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0. (Normal)	277	95.5
1. (Age-grade retarded)	13	4.5
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 42 families with at least 4 children at home.

Variable 098: A cross tabulation of questions #9 and #19 determines
the following results.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0. (Normal)	278	95.9
1. (Age-grade retarded)	12	4.1
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were only 19 families with at least 5 children at home.

Variable 099: A cross tabulation of questions #10 and #20 determines
the following results.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0. (Normal)	284	97.9
1. (Age-grade retarded)	6	2.1
TOTAL	290	100.0

There were 7 families with at least 6 children at home.

Variable 100: Out of those families with at least 7 children, in
two cases the seventh child was age-grade retarded.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0. (Normal)	288	99.3
1. (Age-grade retarded)	2	0.7
TOTAL	290	100.0

Variable 104: This variable was obtained by counting the respondents to variables #94 - #100. Because variable #94 - #100 separated the children into the group 0 - normal and 1 - age-grade retarded variable 104 actually counts the numbers who were age-grade retarded or normal.

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	238	82.1
1.	34	11.7
2.	10	3.4
3.	4	1.4
4.	3	1.0
5.	1	0.3
TOTAL	290	100.0

Out of the 321 children represented in variables #94 to #100 a full 26% of them were age-grade retarded.

Variable 105:

Code	Absolute Freq.	Adjusted Freq.
0.	1	0.3
1.	12	4.1
2.	41	14.1
3.	114	39.3
4.	98	33.8
5.	18	6.2
6.	4	1.4
7.	2	0.7
TOTAL	290	100.0

#36 x #42

A cross tabulation identify there was only 1 individual. This
fifth family member had some university and was in an unskilled
labour position.

#83 x #80

A cross tabulation of these questions showed that out of 210
respondents of those who considered Native identity very important
to retain:

 37 said they read or bought Native magazines and newspapers
    monthly.
 27 said they never read or bought Native magazines.
 24 said they rarely read or buy Native magazines and newspapers.
 23 said they bought Native magazines several times monthly.

Of those who considered Native identity generally important:

 21 rarely bought Native magazines.

 14 never bought any magazines.

 11 bought monthly.

Overall the respondents generally did not read or buy any
Native magazines.

#85 x #87

A cross tabulation showed that the people who have resided in
the city from 4-5 years are uncertain how long they plan to live in
the city. Those that have resided in the city from 5-10 years are
planning to live here permanantly. Good adjustments indicates after
5 years.

#88 x #89

A cross tabulation of these variables showed that the largest
portion of the Native people came from Northern Saskatchewan. The
second largest portion came from Southern Saskatchewan and the next
two largest portions came from Alberta and Manitoba. A plurality of
these people came from small towns.

#83 x #85

The relationship between variables #83 x #85 is not strong. However, the highest relationship did exist for those who resided in the city over 5 years. This group felt that it is very important to retain their Native identity.

#83 x #90

A cross tabulation of #83 x #90 showed that the importance of Native identity showed a negative relationship with a number of Native neighbours.

#83 x #81

Our cross tabulation showed that Non-Status Indians and Metis believe that it is very important to retain Native identity. This holds true whether their spouse is white, treaty or Metis.

#83 x #82

Our cross tabulation results showed that those who consider Native identity as very important or generally important were generally in favor or indifferent to inter-racial marriages.

#83 x #84

Our cross tabulation showed that the people who consider themselves Metis or Indian, also considered it very important to retain Native identity. Those who considered themselves white were indifferent.

#104 x #91

We cross tabulated the results of variable #104, age-grade retardation and variable #91 - primary language spoken at home. Of the respondents who identified Cree as being the primary language, 27 were considered normal, and 12 as age-grade retarded. The largest number of age-grade retarded had a primary language of English. A total of 41 out of 160 children. The next significant representation

was by the French primary language group, where 7 out of 34 children
were age-grade retarded. In many cases language does affect
performance in school.

#104 x #93

We cross tabulated the results of variable #104 - age-grade
retardation, and variable #93 secondary language spoken at home.
The group identifying Cree as a secondary language was the largest.
In this group 18 out of 55 children were age-grade retarded. 9 out
of 38 children were age-grade retarded of the group identifying
French as their secondary language at home. 6 out of 16 children
were age-grade retarded of the group identifying Assiniboine (Stony),
as secondary language at home.

#104 x #94

Cross tabulation of variable #104 - age-grade retardation and
variable #94 - marital status of head of family, showed no relation-
ship. However, 21 out of 47 children whose parents were separated
and 10 out of 25 children whose parents were divorced were age-grade
retarded.

#13 x #23

A cross tabulation with age and education of ninth child at
home, two families had a minimum of 9 children. They were between
7 - 9 years with no formal education.

#14 x #24

A cross tabulation with age and education of tenth child at
home. There were only two families with a minimum of 10 children,
they were between the ages of 7 - 9 years with no formal education.

#5 x #15

A cross tabulation of age with grade of youngest child at
home, there were 195 respondents. 56% were of pre-school age,
44% were of school age. Of this 44% who are school age children

86% are at normal grade level, and 14% are age-grade retarded. The
statistics show that a large number of the youngest children who
attend school are age-grade retarded.

#10 x #20

A cross tabulation of the age with grade of the sixth youngest
child shows there was seven children who were above the age of 4
with no formal education.

#25 x #104

When the variable for age-grade retardation was cross tabulated
with the education attained by head of family, the largest number of
normal children were in the families where head of the family had
attained Division III or better.

#31 x #104

When the variable for age-grade retardation was cross tabulated
with the educational aspirations of the head of family, the largest
group of children had parents with no educational aspirations. Of these
children 35% were age-grade retarded.

#6 x #16

A cross tabulation for highest level of education attained by
second youngest child shows that a large portion of children between
ages 7 - 9 years were in Division I, and children between 10 - 12
years were in Division II. Out of 131, there were 39 that were
between ages 0 - 6 years that had no education.

#7 x #17

A cross tabulation of age and education of third youngest child
was done. Of 70 cases the data shows that children between 7 - 9
years were in Division I. Children between 10 - 12 years were in
Division II. Children between 13 - 15 years were in Division III.

#8 x #18

A cross tabulation of age and education of fourth youngest
child was done. Of 42 cases the data shows that children between
the ages 10 - 12 years were in Division II and children between
13 - 15 years were in Division III. Children between 16 - 18 years
were in Division IV.

#11 x #21

A cross tabulation of age and education level of the seventh
child in the home was done. Of three cases, one child is between
4 - 6 years, one is between 7 - 9 years, and one is between 19 -
21 years. All three had no formal education.

#12 x #22

A cross tabulation of age and education of eight youngest
child was done. Of these 3 cases, one was between the ages of
10 - 12 years and had attained Division I, one was between 13 - 15
years had no formal education, followed by 22 - 24 years also with
no formal education.

#83 x #77

Out of 208 respondents to the question of how often do you
participate in Indian and Metis clubs and organizations compared
to the importance of Native identity, 92 considered Native identity
very important, however; of those 92 respondents, 43 seldom part-
icipated in Native organizations and clubs, 31 never participated
and only 18 participated quite often. Further of the 59 who cons-
idered native identity generally important, 26 seldom participated
in Native organizations and clubs.

#83 x #78

The same results were found for this cross tabulation as were
found for variables #83 x #77. This shows that there is a negative
correlation between Native identity and participation in Native

organizations and clubs.

#83 x #79

A cross tabulation of importance of retaining Native identity and the number of Native friends was done. The result was a plurality of strong Native identity and many Native friends.

#73 x #67

A cross tabulation of total income and job satisfaction was done. Of 196 cases, 19 people were very unsatisfied with their job earnings of $400. - $499.00 per month. 23 people were satisfied with their job earnings of $1200. and over. The other cases were evenly distributed between the remaining categories.

#76 x #73

In this cross tabulation total monthly income and monthly housing payments either owned or rented. There is no relationship between the two variables.

#34 x #40

A cross tabulation of educational aspirations and occupation of the third family member showed no relationship.

#35 x #41

A cross tabulation of educational aspirations and occupation of fourth family member showed no relationship.

#36 x #42

A cross tabulation of education aspirations and occupation of the fifth family member showed no relationship.

#25 x #67

A cross tabulation of education-satisfaction of head of family shows no distinct relationship. However, these who attained Division

III and Division IV level showed some satisfaction in employment.

#37 x #67

A cross tabulation of employment satisfaction and occupation of the head of the family shows no relationships. However, some satisfaction was illustrated in skilled labour and student groups.

#84 x #91

Our survey shows that most Metis and Non-Status Indians who consider themselves primarily Metis have English as a primary language, followed by French and Cree. Of those who consider themselves primarily Metis, 88 have English, 19 have French and 16 have Cree as a primary language. Of those who consider themselves primarily Indian, 20 have English and 16 have Cree as a primary language.

This indicates that English is more common to the Metis and Non-Status Indians who consider themselves primarily Metis. Those who consider themselves primarily Indian tend to use English and Cree evenly, with English slightly more common.

#81 x #82

A cross tabulation between inter-marriage and attitude towards inter-racial marriage shows a trend toward indifference in most cases.

#91 x #93

The data indicates that the most common primary language spoken at home is English, followed by Cree and French, respectively. This is substantiated by the following findings. Out of 114 cases, 31 use English as a primary language and Cree as a secondary language; 13 are English speaking only; 12 have English as a primary language with French as a secondary language, and finally 15 have Cree as a primary language and use English as a secondary language.

#85 x #92

The data shows that the longer the length of residence in Saskatoon the better the state of dwelling. Residence of 5 years or less tend to have average condition dwellings, whereas, 5 years and over have good to very good condition.

#76 x #92

The data indicates there is a general relationship between the amount of housing payments and the state of dwelling. There is an indication that the dwellings with higher payments tend to be in very good condition.

The survey was conducted, analysed and written by people of
Native ancestry. All key persons involved in the writing of this
survey were also involved in all other aspects of the final report.
Many conclusions are draws from the data that support the recommend-
ations which will be put forward in this final stage of the report.

A number of conclusions may be drawn with reference to ed-
ucation. The majority of Metis and Non-Status Indian adults have
less than a Division IV level of education. The response of these
adults show a definite trend towards furthering their education.
This includes those who are presently enrolled in educational
programs as well as those who have educational aspirations for the
future. These findings support the recommendation that programs be
developed to facilitate the educational endeavour of these adults.

Another area of education that is of great concern to all is
the high percentage of age-grade retardation of children of Native
ancestry. There is strong evidence to indicate that language plays
a definite part in the performance of the child in the school. A
significant percentage of these age-grade retarded children have
Cree as a primary or secondary language. There is also a strong
Native identity amongst the respondents. Presently the school system
does not provide allowances for the reinforcement of the Native
child's values. We recommend that more Native content as well as
instruction in Cree be included in the curriculum for the benefit
of Native children as well as others of different ancestral back-
grounds. Another factor that influences the performance of the child
in the school is the a-fore-mentioned education and educational asp-
irations of the adults in the Native community. This further rein-
forces the facilitation of adult educational endeavours.

Another area of concern is the employment situation of Metis
and Non-Status Indians of Saskatoon. Our findings show that the
optimin level of education for employment is Division III with a
skill. Those involved also have high employment satisfaction.

Either higher or lower education than this results in a higher incidence of unemployment. Due to present vocational training opportunities no recommendations were made.

One of the motivations for this survey was a proposed housing program aimed at Native people. The proposal was for 1000 high density inner city core dwellings. The question is whether this will meet the needs of Native people or will it just create a ghetto. The data shows that Non-Status Indians and Metis people enjoy living in low Native density areas. It is recommended that before the proposed program is implemented, a further study be done to find the actual needs of the Native people.

There is low participation in Non-Status Indian and Metis organizations and clubs. However, in most cases many of the friends were identified as being Native. Therefore, we conclude that because there is a large social interaction there must be something lacking within the organizations to account for the low participation. On this basis it is recommended that organizations review their objectives to ensure that they meet the needs of the people.

According to these data, one third of the sample receives welfare payments. However, the survey does not provide sufficient evidence to determine why this is so. Therefore, we recommend a further study of this situation to gain more information.

The average number of people per dwelling is four, the average number of bedrooms per dwelling is three. As a result we conclude that there is no overcrowding. Further, we found little evidence of dilapidation in the sample dwellings.

The average length of residence in Saskatoon is four years, with the largest percentage coming from Northern Saskatchewan and mostly small communities. The larger the length of residence the more definite their plans for staying. We recommend that better opportunities be offered by the city of Saskatoon to the Native

people to reduce their mobility.

Retaining Native identity was considered important by most of the people interviewed.

The data indicates a very large percentage of female heads of family. Unfortunately the data does not give any clues as to why this is so. Therefore, we recommend that a further study be done to gain an understanding of this situation.

This is a preliminary survey to gain insight for further investigation. Difficulties encountered give rise to a need for revision of the questionnaire. Some of the questions were not well defined and as a result the data was difficult to interpret. We recommend that any further study of the Non-Status Indian and Metis people use this survey as a basis.

We would like to give a special thanks to the Indian and Northern Education Program, of the College of Education of the University of Saskatchewan, for supplying office space and classroom facilities.