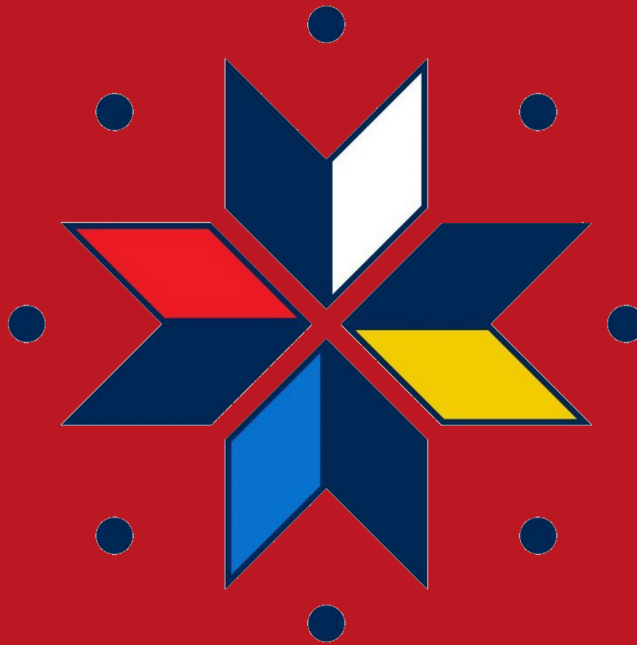




Office of the
Treaty Commissioner

2019 General Population Survey



Results from a Saskatchewan-based Survey on Attitudes Toward Reconciliation (Technical Report)

September 18th, 2019

With support from:



Saskatchewan
Health Authority

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Executive Summary

The Office of the Treaty Commissioner, in partnership with the Social Sciences Research Laboratories and with funding from Saskatchewan Health Authority, the Province of Saskatchewan and Reconciliation Partners, created a survey to help explore the attitudes, motivations, and thoughts about Reconciliation within Saskatchewan. The purpose of this survey was to establish a baseline of public attitudes towards Reconciliation using the **Vision for Truth and Reconciliation through Treaty Implementation** as guiding principles (**a shared understanding of our history**, **authentic relationships**, **vibrant cultures and worldviews**, and **systems that benefit us all**).

In terms of a **shared understanding of our history**, we learned that Saskatchewan residents are more familiar with Residential Schools than with Reconciliation as a concept and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and the Calls to Action. Of those surveyed, 33% were very familiar with Residential Schools, 24% very familiar with Reconciliation as a concept, but only 11% reported being very familiar with the TRC. This suggests that more focus needs to be put on educating Saskatchewan residents about Residential Schools and Reconciliation, but especially on the TRC and the Calls to Action. With regards to **authentic relationships**, 46% of those surveyed saw the current relationship between Indigenous and non-Indigenous residents as negative (35% somewhat negative, 11% very negative), whereas 36% saw it positively (33% somewhat positive, 3% very positive). Despite this, 64% of respondents agreed that this relationship is improving (52% somewhat agree, 12% strongly agree). Many respondents somewhat or strongly agreed that Reconciliation is important (91%) and that it is possible (87%) in Saskatchewan. However, respondent's reports on Saskatchewan residents' motivation to work toward Reconciliation was lower, as 50% of the group thought that the average Saskatchewan resident had low levels of motivation (11% not at all motivated, 39% slightly motivated) to work towards Reconciliation.

To explore **vibrant cultures and world views**, we explored Saskatchewan residents' familiarity with Indigenous cultures and their own cultural backgrounds. Most responded that they were either somewhat (55%, 34% respectively) or very familiar (25%, 57% respectively) with both. When asked whether Saskatchewan's **systems benefit us all**, respondents were split. Approximately **one third of the group** somewhat or strongly **agreed** that Saskatchewan's political, economic, and social systems **do** benefit (33%) and represent (35%) us all equally. However, **over half** somewhat or strongly **disagreed** that Saskatchewan's systems benefit (58%) and represent us all (55%). Finally, a significant majority of respondents (90%) recognized the existence of racism in their perceptions of the average Saskatchewan citizen. Specifically, on a scale of 1 (not at all racist) to 5 (very racist), 90% answered a 2 or higher, with a majority (49%) of respondents choosing a 3 to describe the average Saskatchewan resident. Of those 90%, 70% of respondents responded with a 3 or higher.

Taken all together, we see an acknowledgement among the majority of respondents that problems exist in our province, including the presence of racism, inequities in our systems, and the reported negative relationship between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. We also interpret a need for greater education on the TRC's Calls to Action and strategies to combat a perceived low level of motivation to work towards Reconciliation. However, we also interpret a certain level of agreement that relationships are improving and a strong agreement that Reconciliation is both important and that it is possible. This survey helped us interpret that Saskatchewan residents hold some sense of hope in our collective journey towards Reconciliation. However, this hope appears to be tempered by a recognition of the problems we face in Saskatchewan and the work remaining to be done for a better future for us all.

Purpose & Context of the Survey

The Office of the Treaty Commissioner, in partnership with the Saskatchewan Health Authority, the Province of Saskatchewan, Reconciliation partners, and the Social Sciences Research Laboratories, created a survey to help explore the attitudes, motivations, and thoughts about Reconciliation within Saskatchewan. The purpose of this survey was to establish a baseline of public attitudes towards Reconciliation. To do so, survey questions (to view a complete copy of the survey questions, please refer to Appendix A) were designed around a **Vision for Truth and Reconciliation through Treaty Implementation** that was created in consultation with thousands of Saskatchewan residents from 2015 to 2018. When asked what Reconciliation could look like a generation from now, Saskatchewan residents have told us that Truth and Reconciliation through Treaty Implementation is about walking together on a journey to create a new, shared future for our children and grandchildren. They have told us that it involves four overlapping and continuous areas of work:

Shared Understanding of Our History

- We will understand and honor the history of this land, including past and present wrongs
- We will have respectful relationships with our ancestors and with the land.
- Individuals, families, communities and nations will be strong and healing

Authentic Relationships

- Strong relationships, partnerships and trust will exist among all people.
- We will have greater skills for communicating and managing conflicts

Systems that Benefit Us All

- We will have quality of life for all and systems will reject racism
- We will have representative leadership and workforce
- Treaty promises and Indigenous sovereignty will be honoured

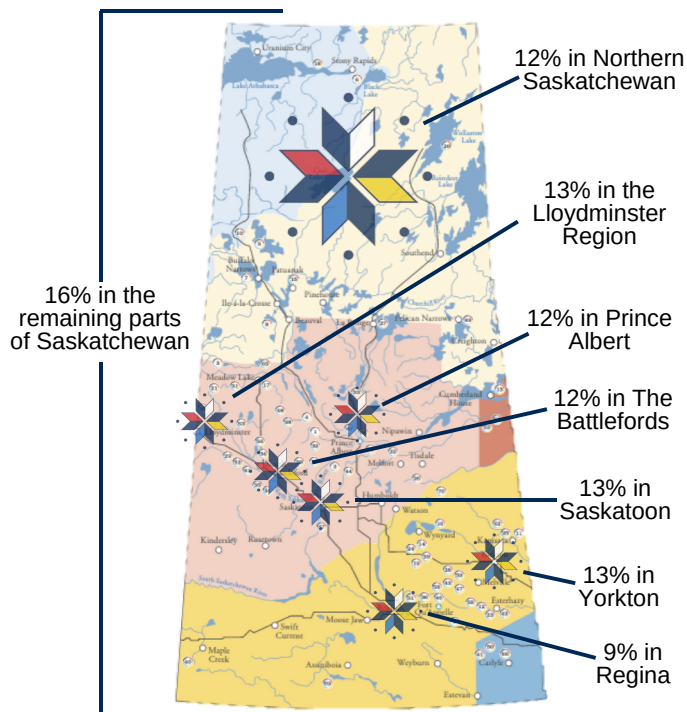
Vibrant Cultures & Worldviews

- Our cultures and languages will be strong; worldviews respected
- Our social experiences will be woven together; we share and learn from each other

In the effort to establish a baseline of Saskatchewan's progress towards this vision, **we asked Saskatchewan residents 15 questions based on the principles present in this vision.** Six (6) demographic questions were designed to explore who in Saskatchewan was answering this survey.

Demographics

The survey was designed to create a statistically representative sample of the population of Saskatchewan. However, it was also important for us to over sample individuals' in specific regions of the province where the OTC is supporting the work of **Reconciliation Committees**. In total, **3018 people answered the survey from these regions:**



A Snapshot of Demographics:

- The majority of people were **55 years of age or older** (65%).
- The **income levels** of those who responded were **spread out** among the categories.
- The majority of people identified as **non-Indigenous** (82%). A further 11% identified as **First Nations** and 7% identified as **Métis**. These numbers closely resemble Saskatchewan demographics (based on the 2016 census). Of non-Indigenous respondents, 8% identified as a **visible minority**.
- Most of the people who responded were either **retired** and not working (36%) or **working for pay** (part or full time, 34%).
- The majority of the group either had a **bachelor's degree** (24%), **completed secondary or high school** (23%), or **completed technical or community college** (20%).
- Full demographics can be found in **Appendix B**.

Due to oversampling, we are able to show the results of this survey for certain regions of the province (e.g., results from those who answered in The Battlefords only). This document will be reporting on the results of all regions combined, but if you would like to access the results for any region listed above please contact Rhett Sangster (rsangster@otc.ca) or Micheal Heimlick (twobridgesconsultingsk@gmail.com).

Weighted Statistical Analysis for Differences in Demographics

We recognize some of the demographics contributing to the overall frequencies presented in this survey are over represented when they are compared to Saskatchewan's general population (e.g., those aged 55+). To address this, an analysis was completed to help explore how the different demographic groups answered each question of the survey. To ensure that demographic groups were comparable, a number (i.e., a weight) was calculated for each respondent based on how they self-identified. This helped to ensure that the analysis gave equal emphasis to all demographic groups, regardless of how many people were identified as part of that group. In essence, this makes inferring differences between the demographic groups in our survey (e.g., ages 18-34 vs 55+) to a Saskatchewan population more feasible. **Please note that all of the differences between groups written in this report are statistically significant.** If you'd like to see additional differences or specific numbers, please contact the Office of the Treaty Commissioner.

A Shared Understanding of our History

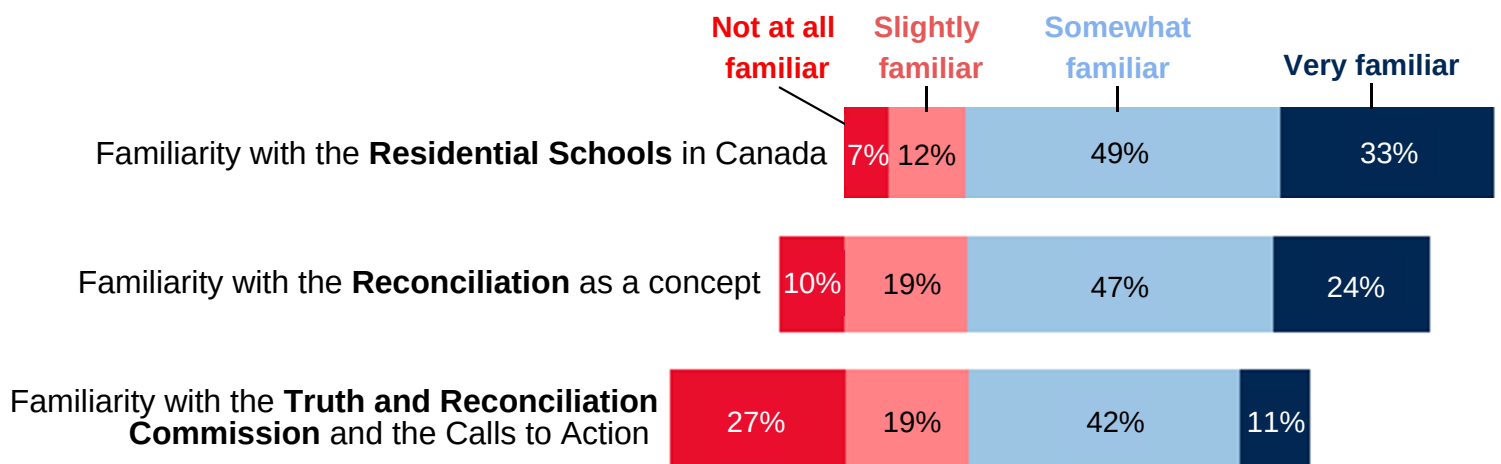
The first part of the Vision for Truth and Reconciliation through Treaty Implementation informed by Saskatchewan residents is that, in order to work towards Reconciliation, there will need to be **a shared understanding of our local, provincial, and national histories**.

To determine the current level of familiarity with a shared understanding of our history, we asked participants to rate their familiarity with Residential Schools, with Reconciliation as a concept, and with Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and the related Calls to Action.

Overall, people rated themselves as either **somewhat** (49%) or **very familiar** (33%) with Residential Schools in Canada and with Reconciliation as a concept (47%, 24% respectively). However, **not as many people were familiar** with the TRC and the related Calls to Action (27% were **not at all familiar**, 19% were **slightly familiar**)



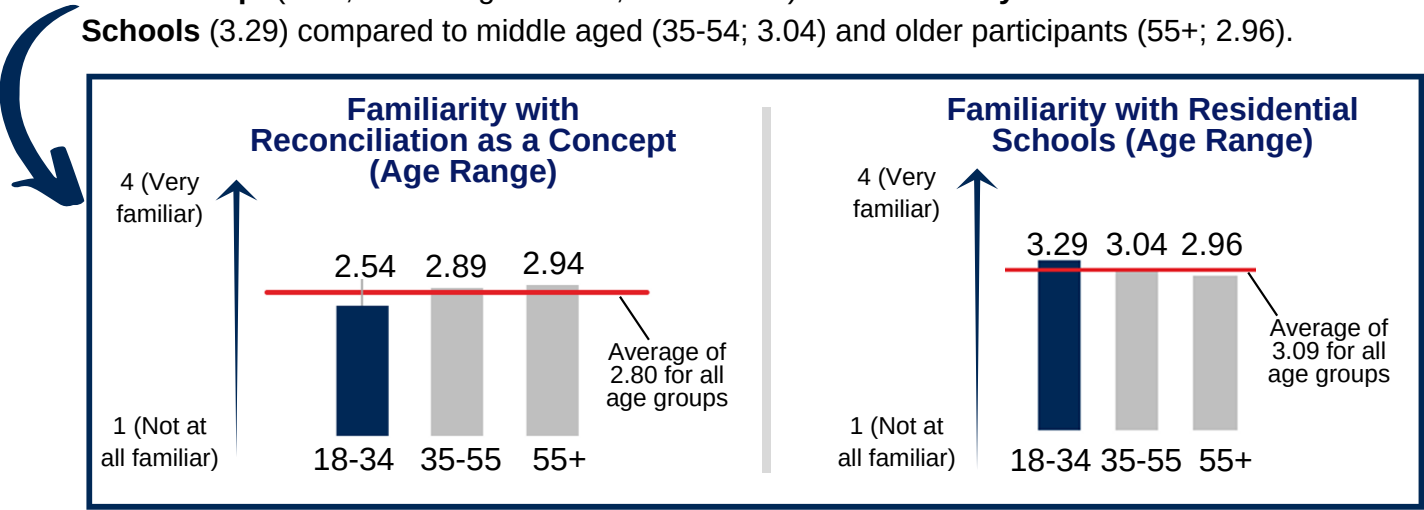
Graph 1. Familiarity with Residential Schools, Reconciliation, and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission & Calls to Action.



Statistically Significant Differences in Demographics- Familiarity (Graph 1)

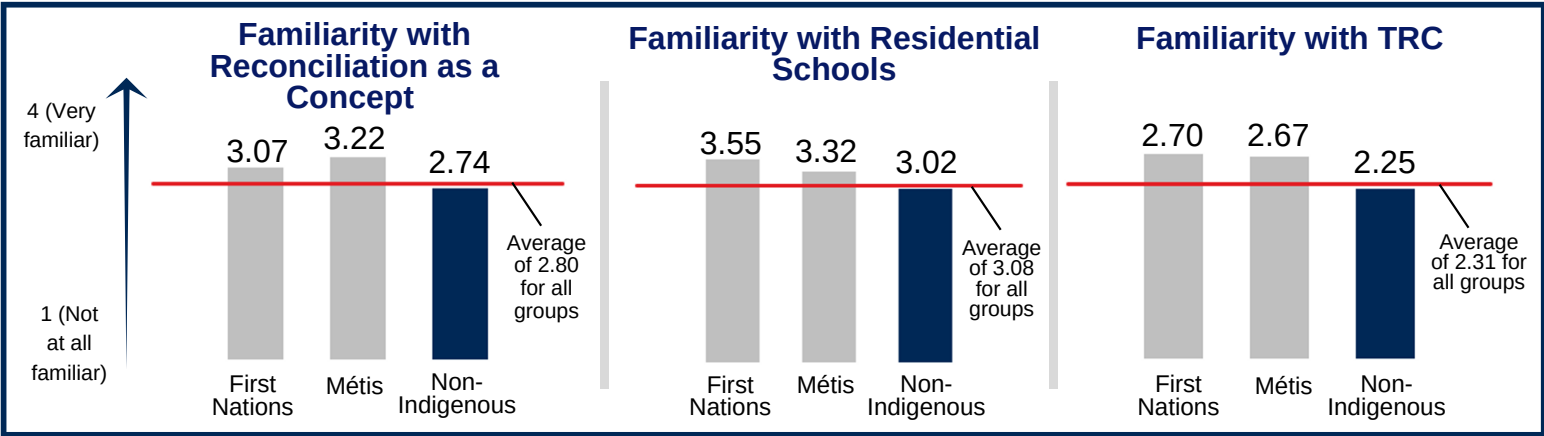
Differences in Age Ranges

- Younger participants** (aged 18-34) were statistically **less likely** to be familiar with **Reconciliation as a concept** (2.54; middle aged - 2.89; older - 2.94) but **most likely** to be familiar with **Residential Schools** (3.29) compared to middle aged (35-54; 3.04) and older participants (55+; 2.96).



Differences Between First Nations, Métis, & Non-Indigenous Participants

- Non-Indigenous participants** were **less likely** to be familiar with Reconciliation as a concept (2.74) Residential Schools (3.02) and the TRC and the Calls to Action (2.25) than First Nations and Métis participants.

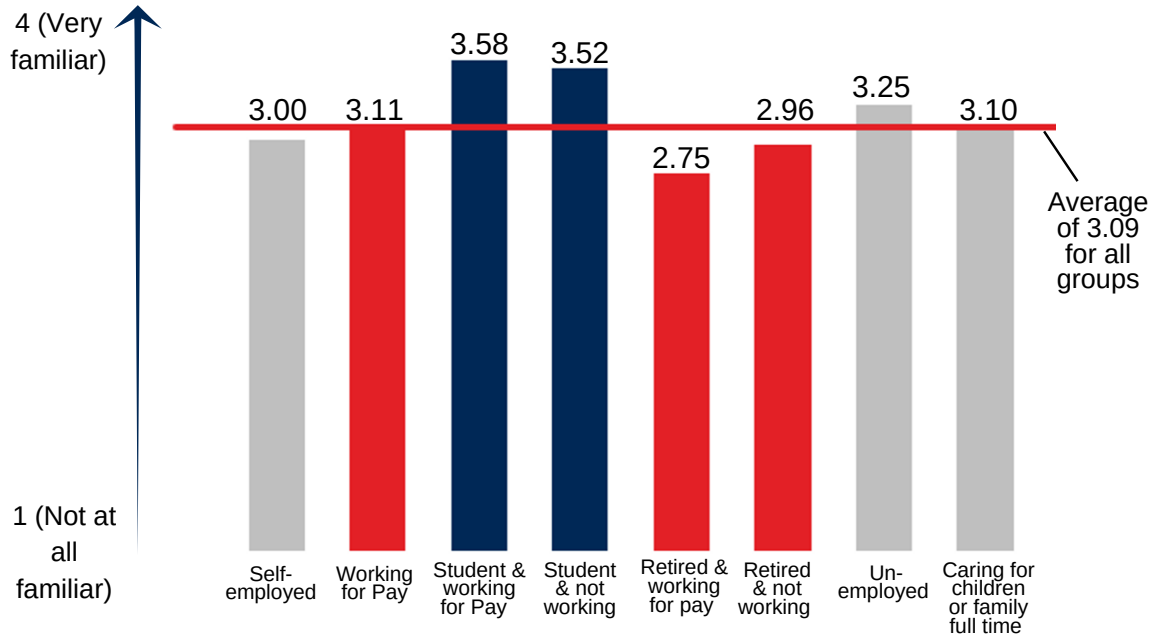


Differences in the Employment Status of Participants

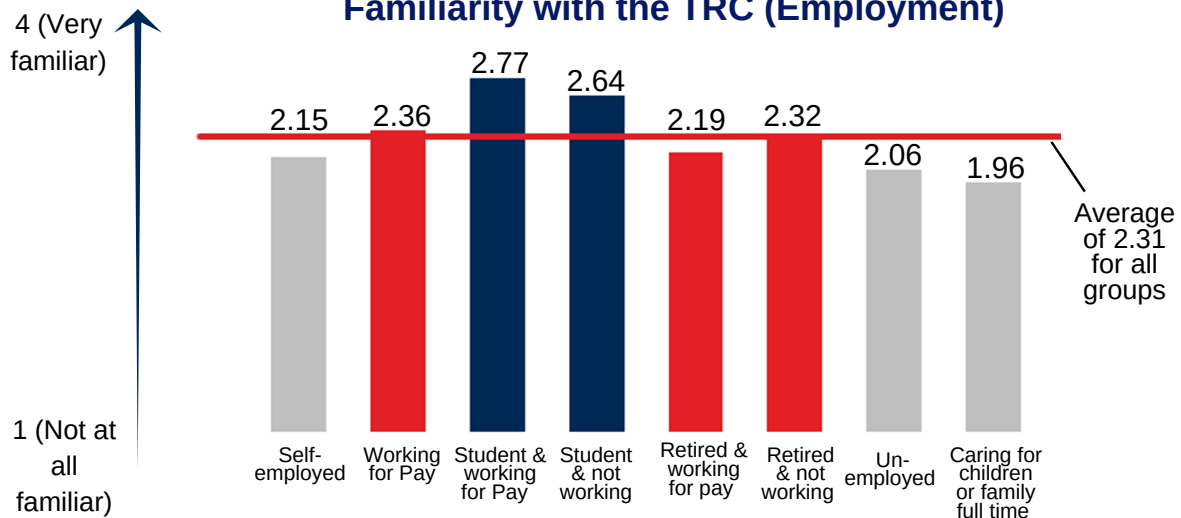
- Overall, **students** were **more likely to be familiar** with Residential Schools (working: 3.58; not working: 3.52) and the TRC and Calls to Action (working: 2.77; not working: 2.64) compared to **retired participants** (not working: TRC - 2.32, Residential Schools - 2.96; working for pay: TRC - 2.19, Residential Schools - 2.75) and **those working full or part time** (TRC - 2.36; Residential Schools - 3.11).



Familiarity with Residential Schools (Employment)



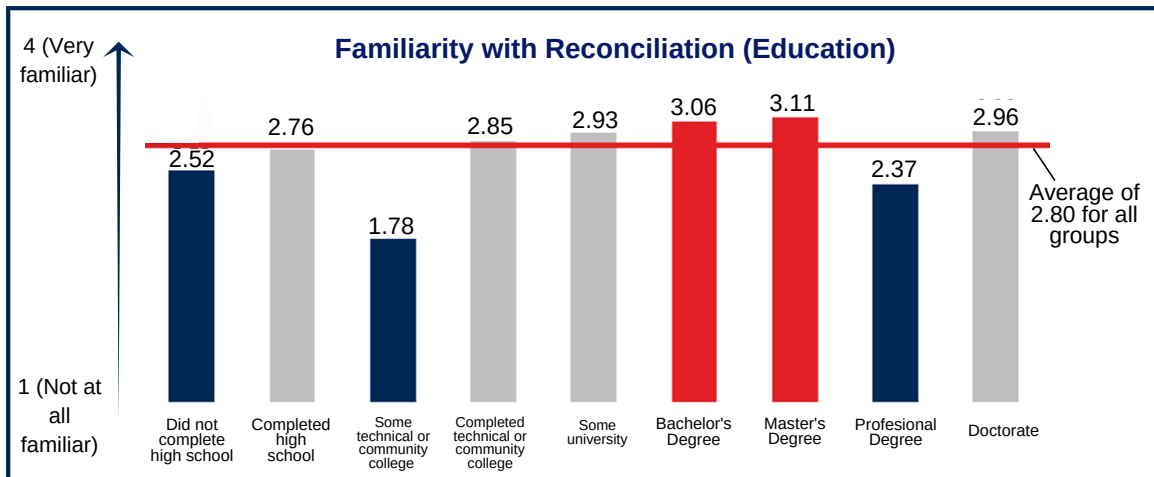
Familiarity with the TRC (Employment)



Differences in the Education Levels of Participants

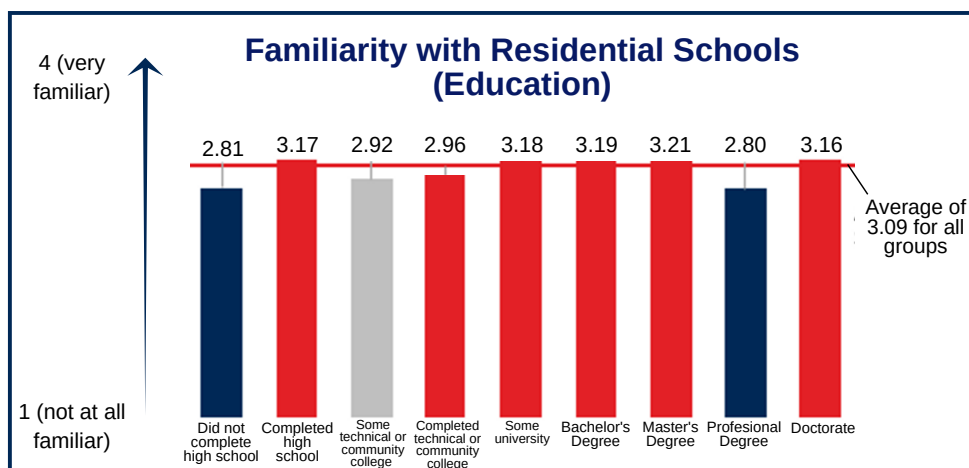
Reconciliation as a concept

- Participants who **did not complete high school** were **more familiar** with Reconciliation as a concept than those who **had some technical or community college education** (2.52 vs 1.78).
 - Those with **some technical or community college** were also statistically less likely to be familiar with Reconciliation than those who **had completed** technical/community college (1.78 vs 2.85), as well as those who reported having completed some university (1.78 vs. 2.93) or a **full university education** (1.78 vs. 3.06 [bachelors degree], 3.11 [masters degree], 2.96 [doctorate]).
- Further, those with **some university education** (2.93) or a **full university education** (3.06 [bachelors degree], 3.11 [masters degree], 2.96 [doctorate]) were **more likely** to be familiar with Reconciliation than those with a **professional degree** (e.g., law degree, medical degree), who had an average of 2.37.



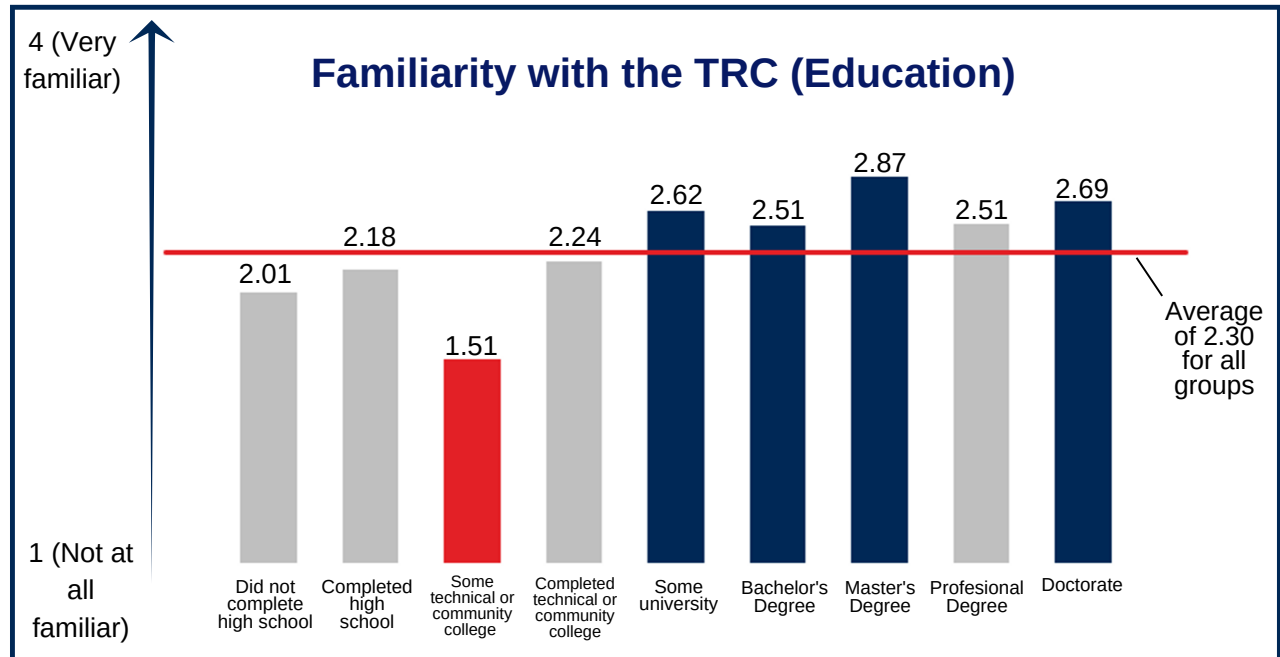
Residential Schools

- Those with a **professional degree** (2.80) and **those who did not complete high school** (2.81) had the lowest familiarity with Residential Schools.
- Those who **did not complete high school** were **less likely** to be familiar with Residential Schools (2.81) than those who **completed high school** (2.81 vs. 3.17), **completed technical or community college** (2.81 vs. 2.96), had **some university education** (2.81 vs. 3.18) and those with a **full university education** (2.81 vs. 3.19 [bachelors], 3.21 [masters], 3.16 [doctorate]).



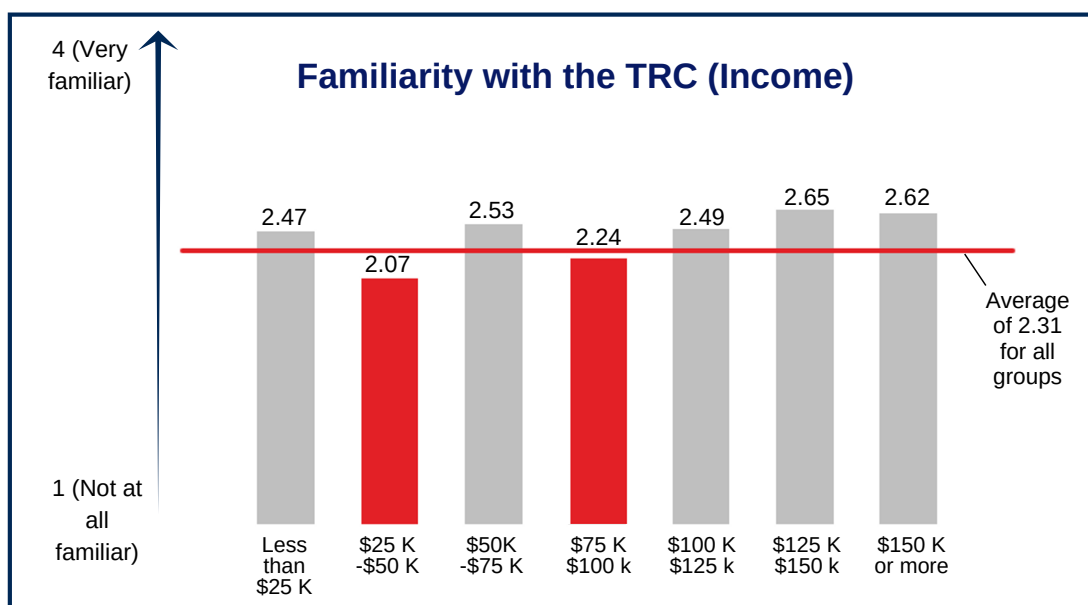
TRC & Calls to Action

- Generally, the **more education participants had**, the **more likely** they reported to be familiar with the TRC and Calls to Action (did not complete high school - 2.01, completed high school - 2.18; completed technical/community college - 2.24, some university - 2.62, bachelors - 2.51, masters - 2.87 - doctorate - 2.69).
- However, the **least familiar** with TRC and Calls to Action were those with **some technical or community college** (1.51).



Differences in the Income Levels of Participants

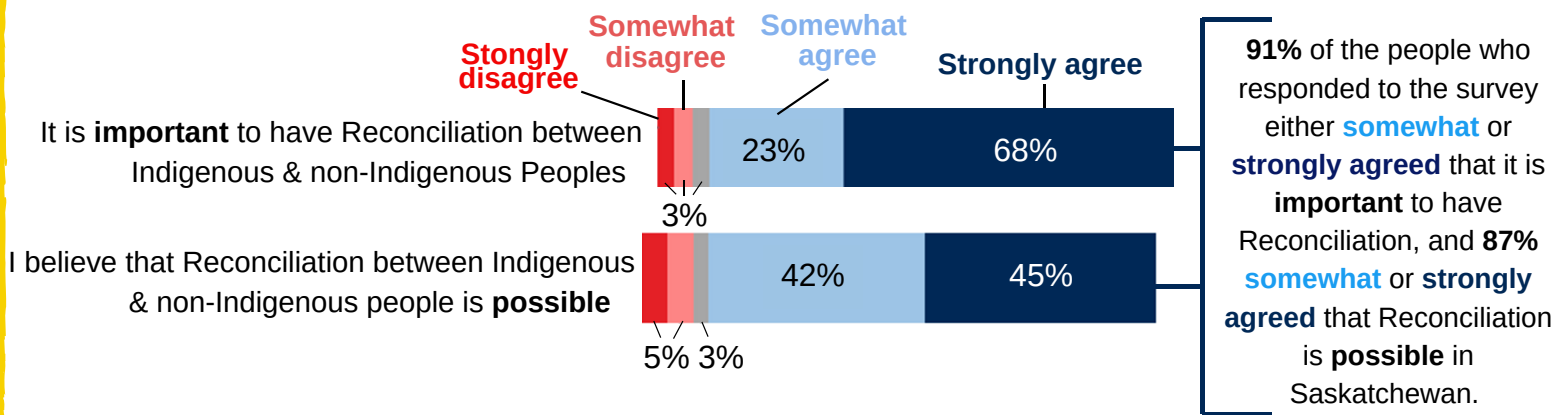
- Those reporting annual household incomes between **\$25,000-\$50,000** (2.07) and **\$75,000-\$100,000** (2.24) were statistically **less likely** to be familiar with the TRC and Calls to Action than all other income groups.



Authentic Relationships

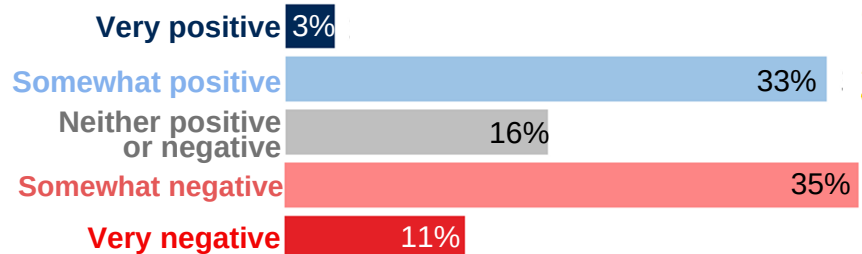
The second part of the Vision for Truth and Reconciliation through a Treaty Implementation is that the citizens of Saskatchewan will have **authentic relationships**. To explore this pillar, we asked individuals for their opinions on the current relationship between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples and whether that relationship is improving. We also asked respondents' opinions on the importance and possibility of Reconciliation in Saskatchewan. Overall, those who responded to the survey either **somewhat** (23%) or **strongly agreed** (68%) that it is **important to have Reconciliation** between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples. Further, 42% and 45% (respectively) of respondents **somewhat** or **strongly agreed** that **Reconciliation is possible** in Saskatchewan.

Graph 2. The Importance and Possibility of Reconciliation in Saskatchewan.

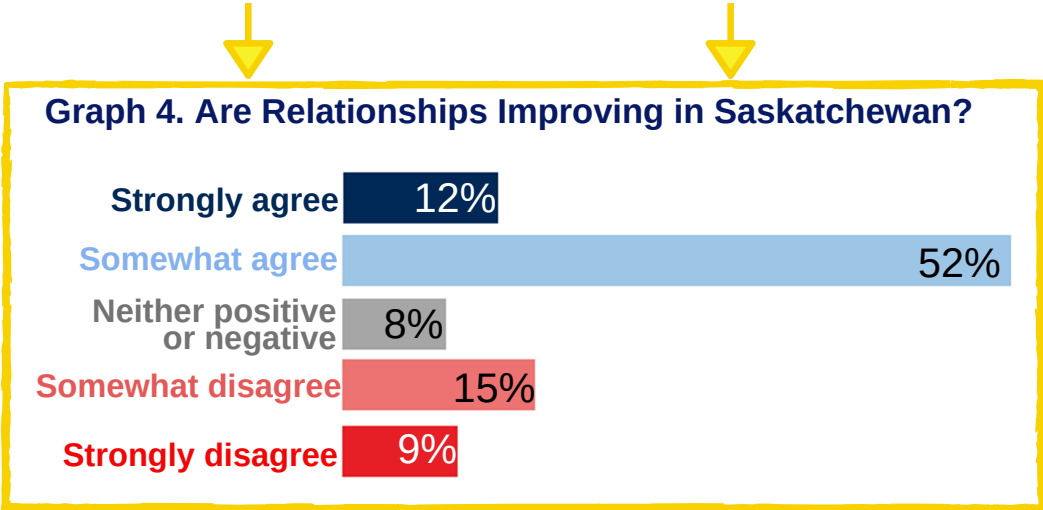


Respondents were **split** on whether the current relationship between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples in Saskatchewan is **positive** or **negative**. However this split leans **negatively** as 46% of people thought the relationship is currently **somewhat** (35%) or **very negative** (11%) whereas 36% of people believed that the relationship is currently **somewhat** (33%) or **very positive** (3%).

Graph 3. The Current Relationship between Indigenous & Non-Indigenous Peoples in Saskatchewan



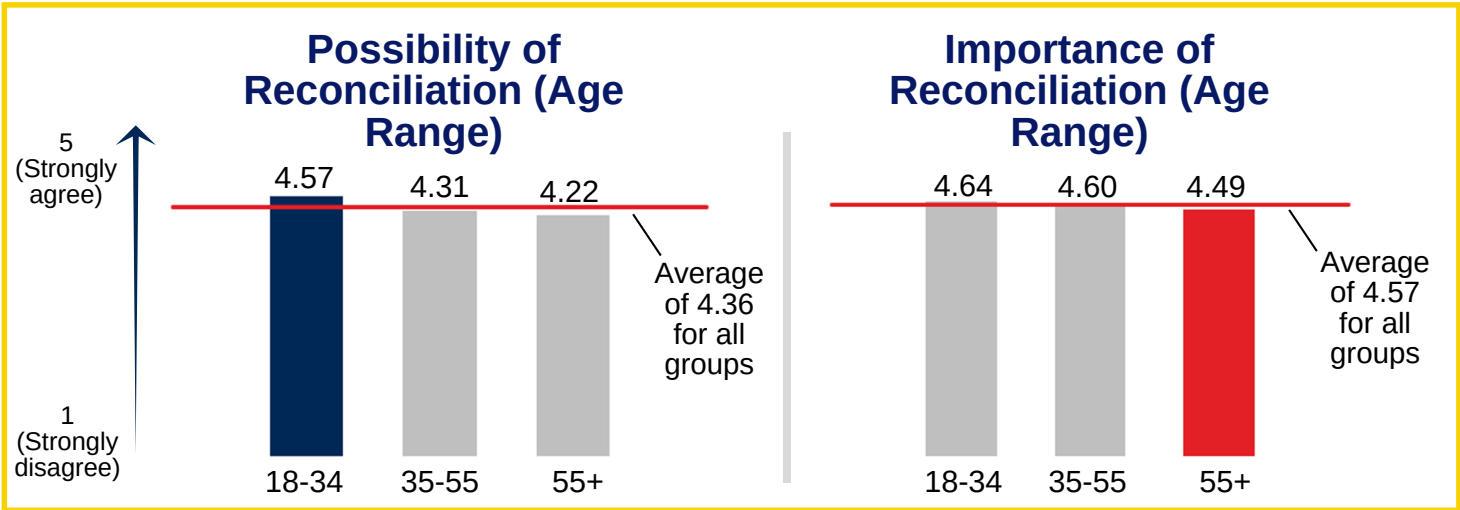
Despite a split in how the current relationship is viewed, a **majority** of people (64%) reported that they **somewhat** (52%) or **strongly agreed** (12%) that relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples in Saskatchewan **are improving**. On the other hand, a combined 24% of people either **somewhat** (15%) or **strongly disagreed** (9%) that relationships are improving.



Statistically Significant Differences in Demographics – Perceptions of the Importance & Possibility of Reconciliation (Graph 2)

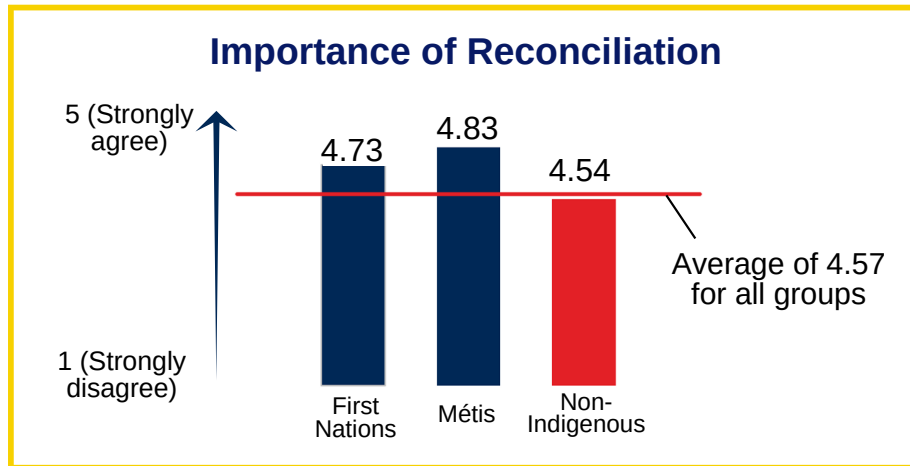
Differences in Age Ranges

- **Younger participants** (18-34) were **more likely** to agree that Reconciliation is **possible** in Saskatchewan (4.57 vs 4.31 [35-54] and 4.22 [55+]).
- **Older participants** (55+) were **less likely** to agree that Reconciliation was **important** in Saskatchewan (4.49). There was **no statistical difference** between those aged 18-34 (4.64) and 35-55 (4.60).



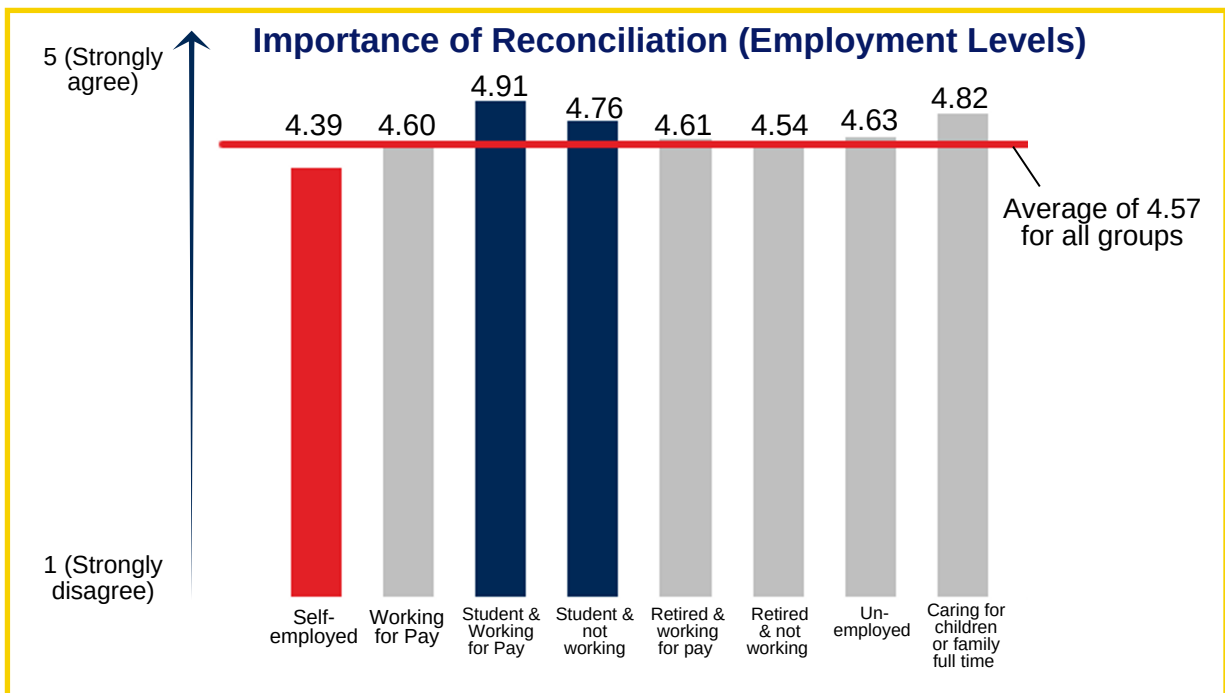
Differences Between First Nations, Métis, and Non-Indigenous Participants

- **Non-Indigenous participants** (4.54) were **less likely** to agree that Reconciliation is **important** when compared to **First Nations** (4.73) and **Métis** participants (4.83). There was **no statistical difference** between First Nations (4.29), Métis (4.41), and non-Indigenous (4.35) participants on the **possibility** of Reconciliation in Saskatchewan.



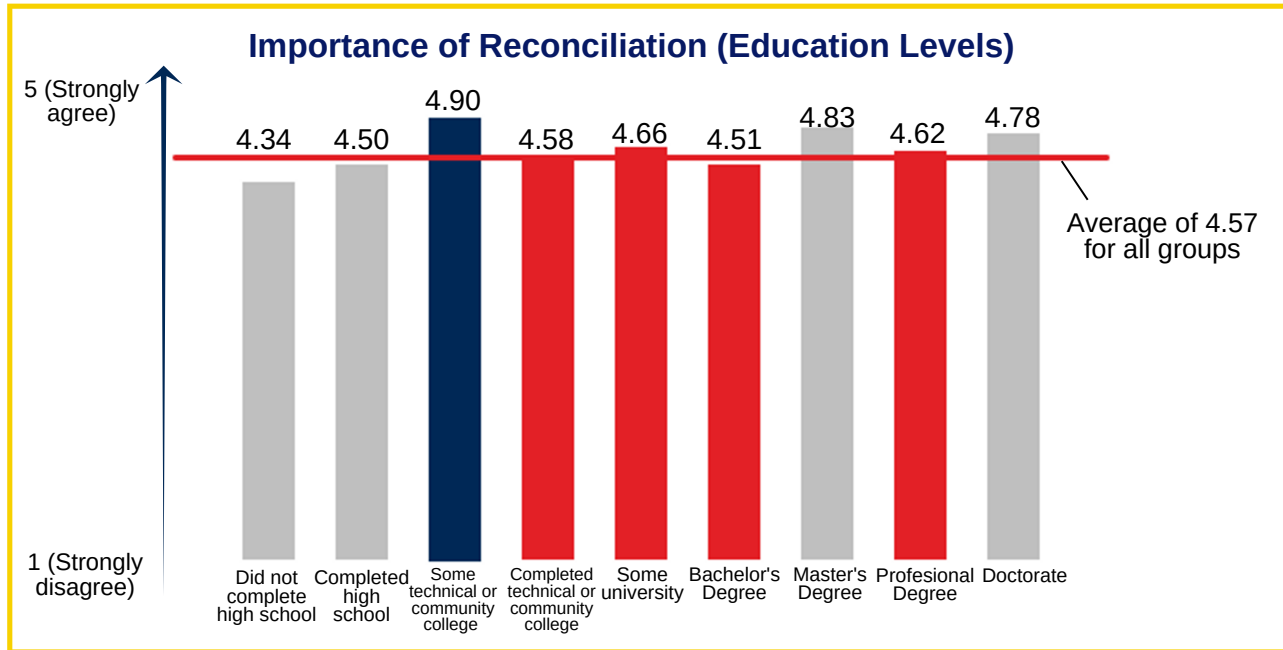
Differences in the Employment Levels of Participants

- **Students** (both working [4.91] and not working [4.76]) were **more likely** to agree that Reconciliation was **important** compared to the following groups: self employed - 4.39; working full or part time - 4.60; retired but working - 4.61; retired and not working - 4.54; unemployed - 4.63; caring for children/family full time - 4.82).
- **Self-employed individuals** were **less likely** to agree that Reconciliation was **important** (4.39) when compared to those working full or part time (4.60), students (working for pay [4.91] and not working [4.76]), retired and not working (4.54), and caring for children/family full time (4.82).

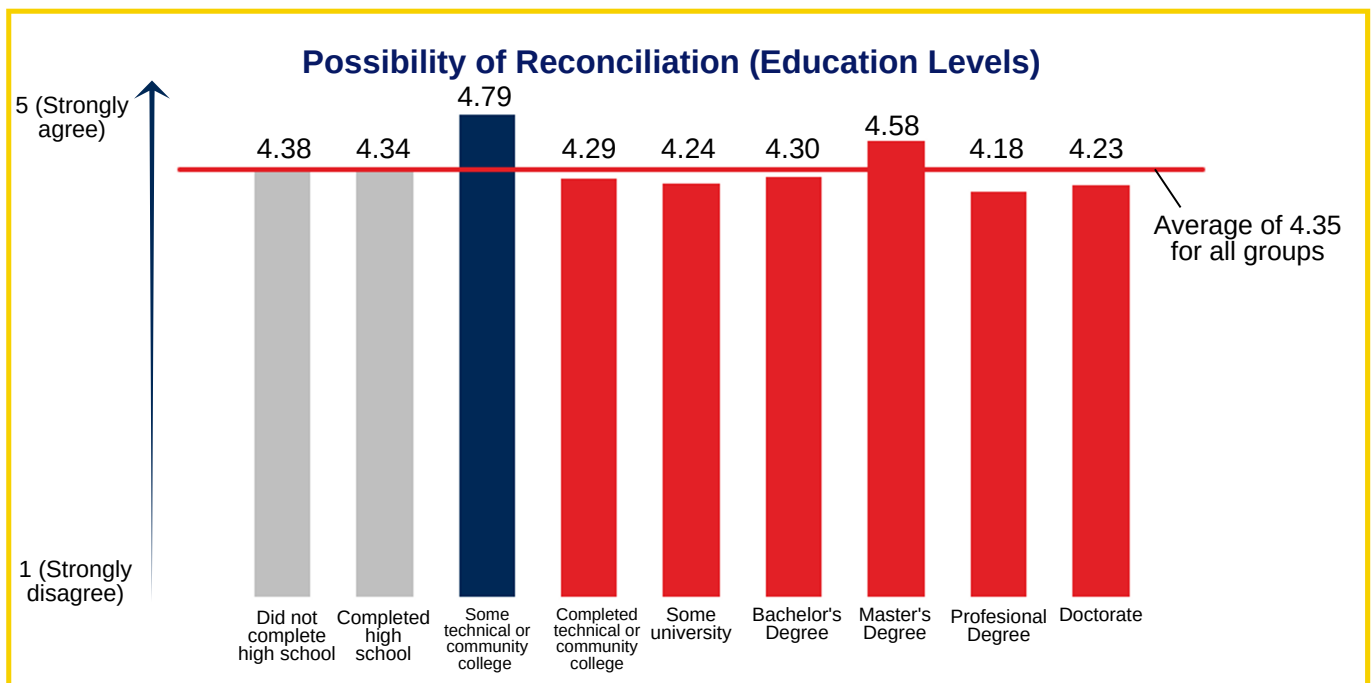


Differences in the Education Levels of Participants

- Generally, the less education participants had the **less they agreed** Reconciliation was **important**.
 - The exception to this was those reporting **some technical or community college education** (4.90), who were **most likely** to agree that Reconciliation was **important** compared to those who had **completed technical or community college** (4.58), had **some university education** (4.66), a **bachelor's degree** (4.51), or a **professional degree** (4.62).

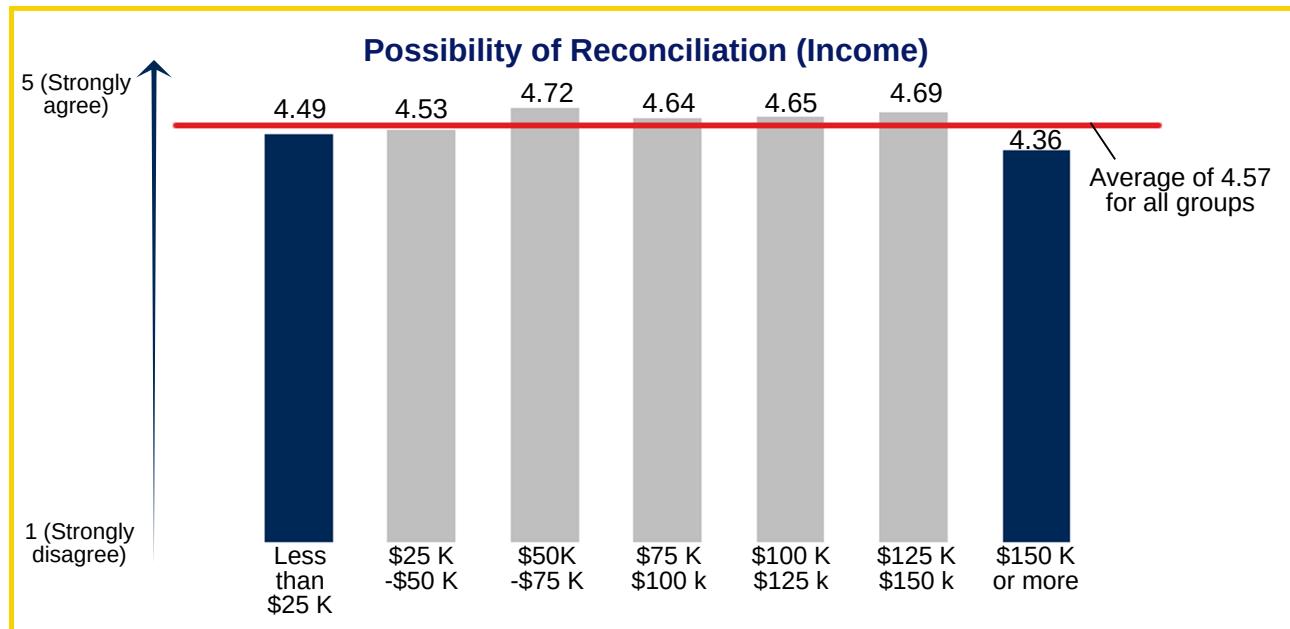


- Those reporting having **some technical or community college** (4.79), were also **most likely to agree** that Reconciliation was **possible** compared to those who **completed technical or community college** (4.29), had **some university education** (4.24), a **bachelor's degree** (4.30), a **masters degree** (4.58), a **professional degree** (4.18) and a **doctorate** (4.23).



Differences in the Income of Participants

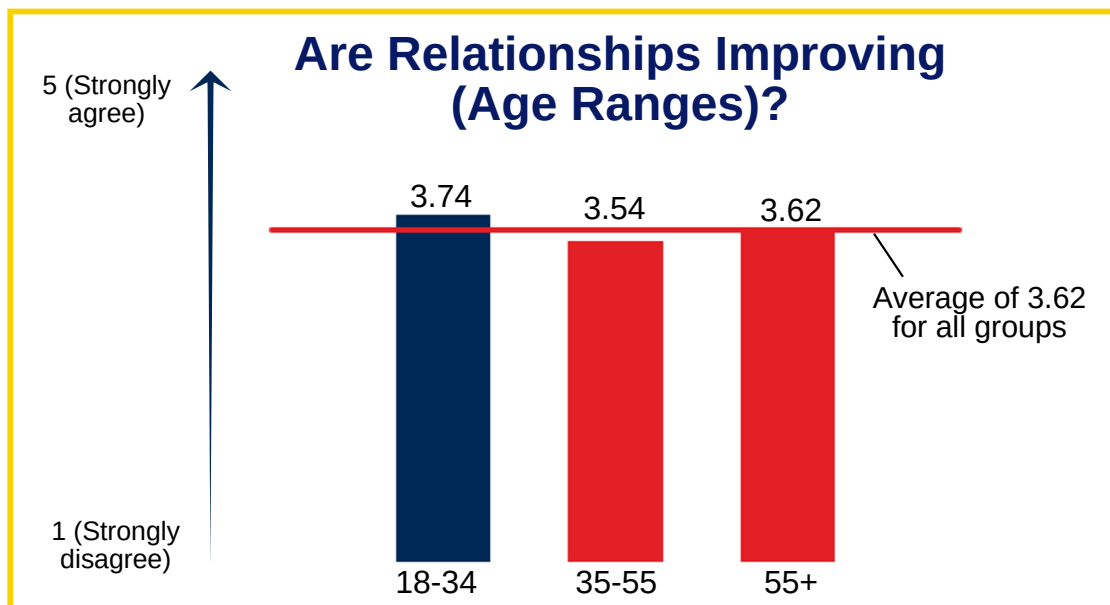
- Participants who reported annual household incomes **less than \$25,000** (4.49) or **over \$150,000** (4.36) were **less likely** to respond that Reconciliation was **important** compared to the following other income groups: \$25,000 to \$50,000 - 4.53; \$50,000 to \$75,000 - 4.72; \$75,000 to \$100,000 - 4.64; \$100,000 to \$125,000 - 4.65; \$125,000 to \$150,000 - 4.69)



Statistically Significant Differences in Demographics - Perceptions of Relationships (Graphs 3 & 4)

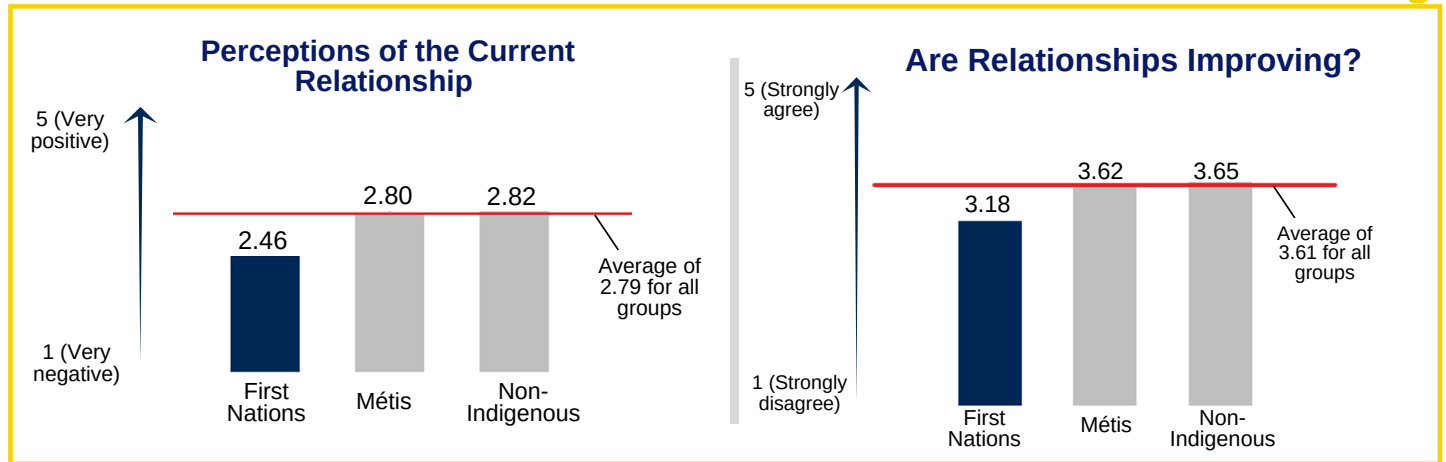
Differences in the Age Ranges

- The **youngest participants** (18-34) were **more likely** to believe that relationships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples are improving (3.74) compared to **middle-aged** (35-54; 3.54) and **older participants** (55+; 3.62).



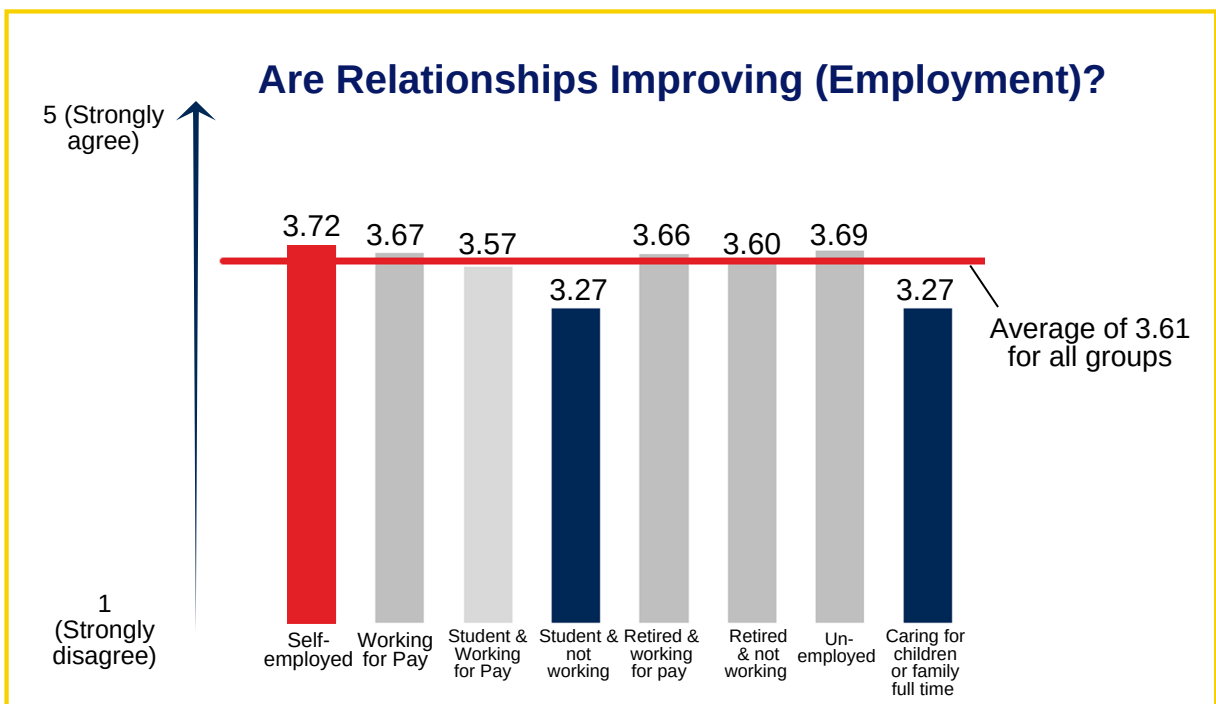
Differences in First Nations, Métis, & Non-Indigenous Participants

- **First Nations participants** were **less likely to agree** that the **current relationship** between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples was positive (2.46) compared to both Métis (2.80) and non-Indigenous participants (2.82).
- There was **no statistical difference** in the perception of the current relationship among Métis and non-Indigenous participants (2.80 vs. 2.82)
- Non-Indigenous (3.65) and Métis participants (3.62) were **more likely** to agree that relationships are improving when compared to **First Nations participants** (3.18).



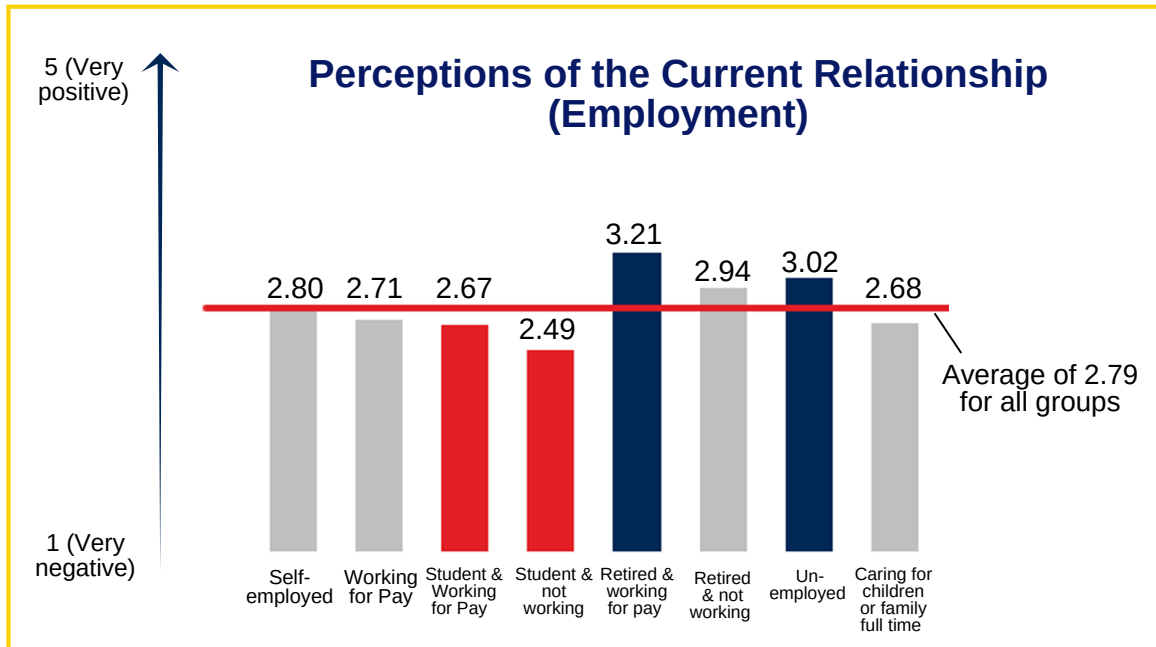
Differences in the Employment Status of Participants

- **Self-employed** individuals (3.72) were **most likely** to agree the relationship between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples in Saskatchewan was improving compared to those who are **students** (not working; 3.27) and **those caring for children or family full time** (3.27).



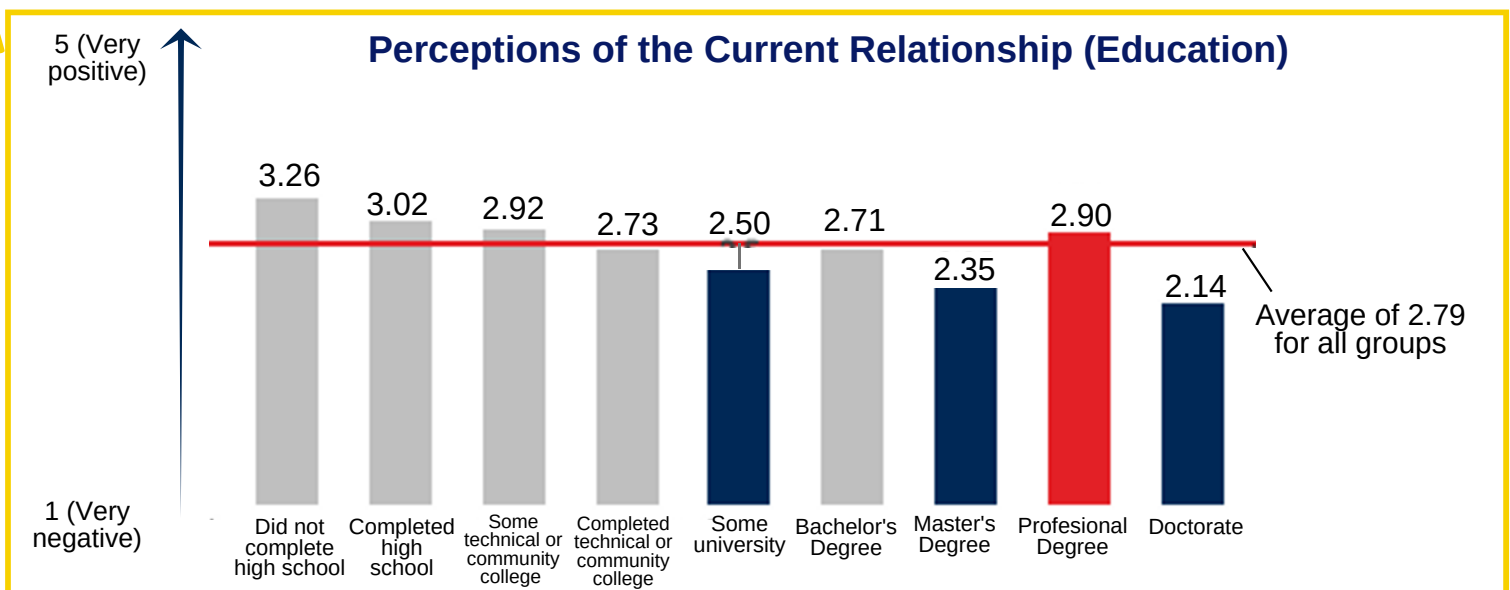
Differences in the Employment Status of Participants (continued)

- Those who identified as **retired (but still working for pay)** (3.21) and those who were **unemployed** (3.02) were **more likely** to rate the current relationship between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples in Saskatchewan as **positive** than many the following groups: self-employed - 2.80; working full or part time - 2.71; retired and not working - 2.94; student and not working - 2.49; caring for children/family full time - 2.68).
 - However, **students** (both working for pay [2.67] and not [2.49]) were **more likely** to perceive the current relationship negatively compared to many of the other employment groups.



Differences in the Education Levels of Participants

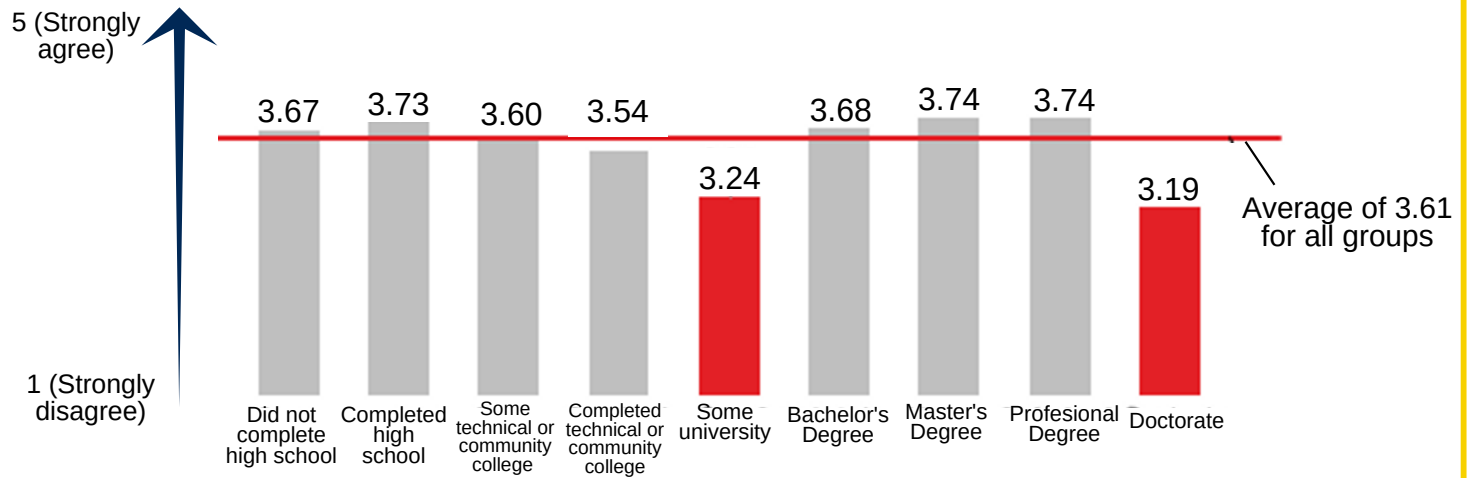
- Generally, the **more education** participants had the **more likely they were to be critical** of the current relationship with the exception of those who held a **professional degree** (2.90). Those with **doctorate degrees** were the **least likely** to rate the current relationship as positive (2.14).



Differences in the Education Levels of Participants

- Those who had **some university education** (3.24) and those with a **doctorate degree** (3.19) were **less likely** to agree that the current relationship between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples in Saskatchewan was improving compared to most other education groups.

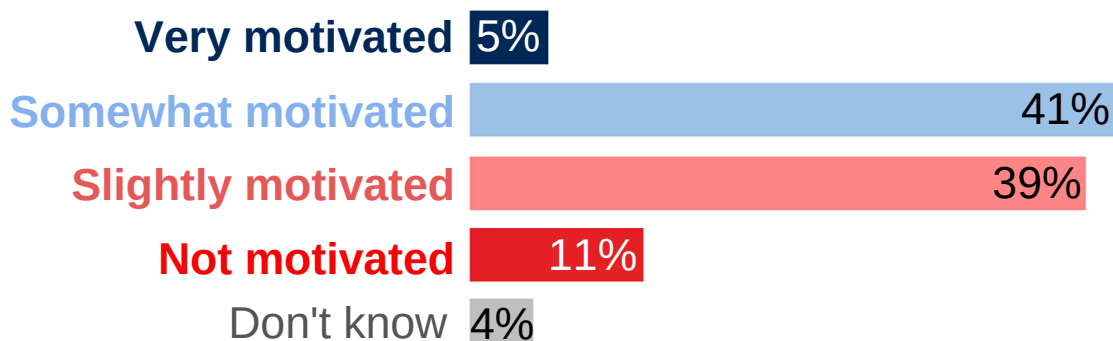
Are Relationships Improving (Education)?



Motivation to Work Towards Reconciliation

In addition to asking about current relationships, we also asked respondents about Saskatchewan's level of motivation to work towards Reconciliation. A combined 50% of people who answered the survey thought that **the average Saskatchewan resident** was either **slightly** (39%) or **not motivated** (11%) to **work towards Reconciliation in Saskatchewan**.

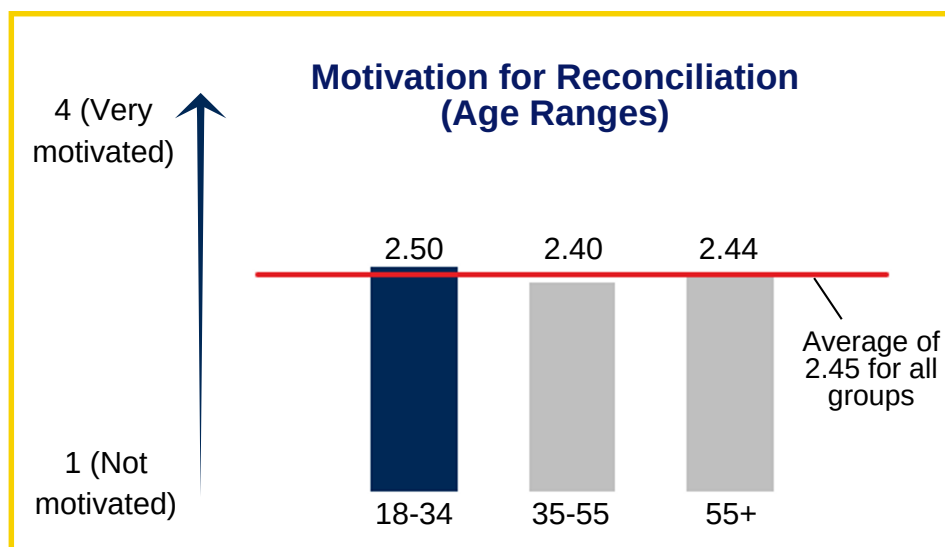
Graph 5. How motivated are Saskatchewan residents to work towards Reconciliation?



Statistically Significant Differences in Demographics- Motivation (Graph 5)

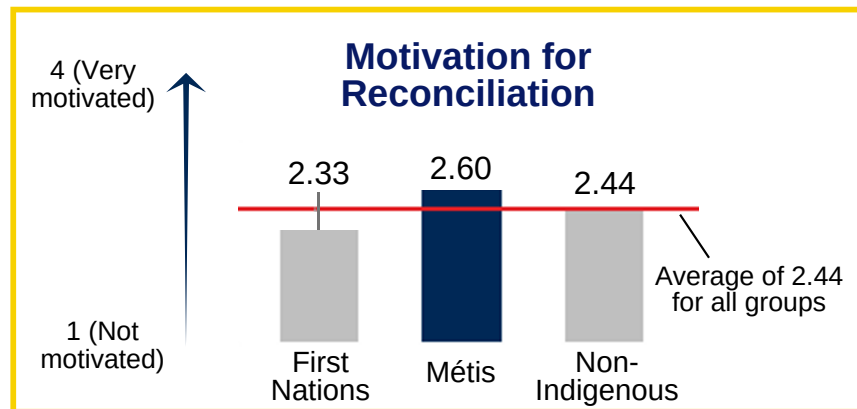
Differences in Age Ranges

- There was not a large difference in how the age groups answered this question, but the **youngest participants (18-34)** were **statistically more likely** to believe that the average Saskatchewan resident was motivated to work towards Reconciliation (2.50) when compared to middle aged participants (35-54; 2.40). There was **no difference** between the youngest and oldest (55+) participants (2.50 vs 2.44).



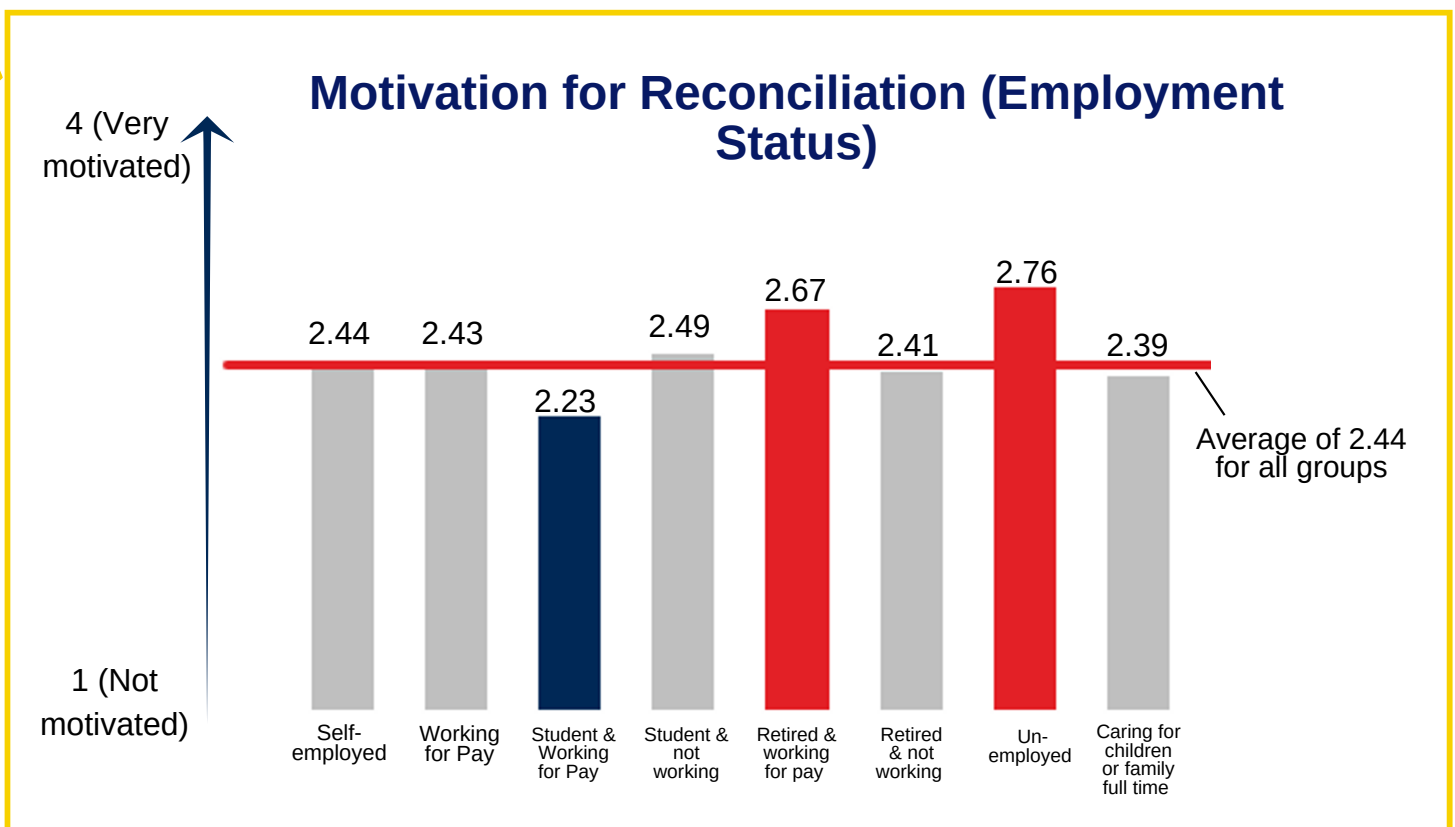
Differences Between First Nations, Métis, and non-Indigenous Participants

- **Métis** participants were **more likely** to believe that the average Saskatchewan resident is motivated to work towards Reconciliation (2.60) compared to First Nations (2.33) and non-Indigenous participants (2.44).



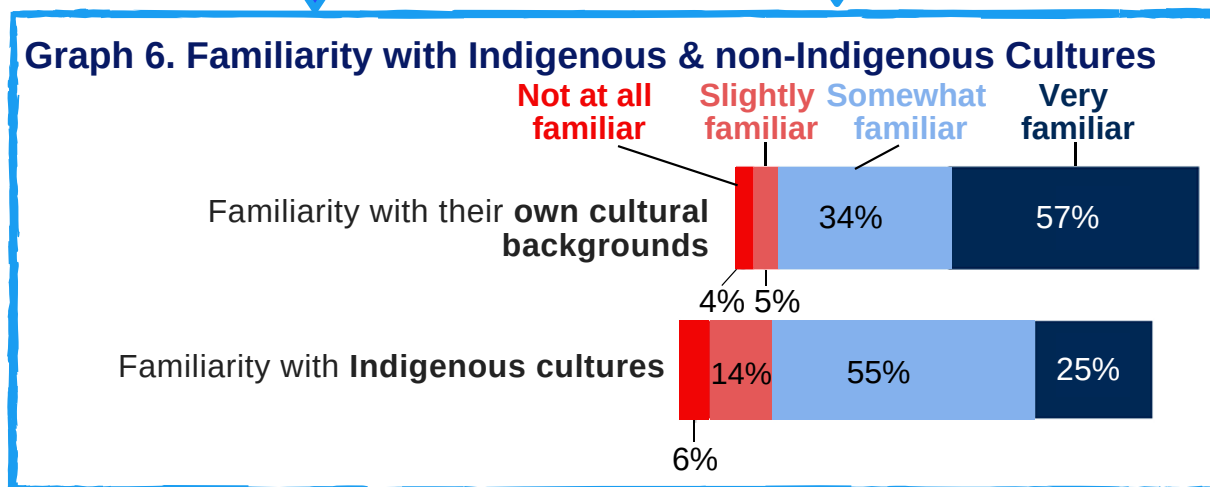
Differences in the Employment Status of Participants

- **Students (working for pay)** were **less likely** to agree that the average Saskatchewan resident is motivated to work towards Reconciliation (2.23), whereas those **retired but still working for pay** (2.67) and the **unemployed** (2.76) were **more likely** to believe the average Saskatchewan resident is motivated compared to many other employment groups.



Vibrant Cultures & Worldviews

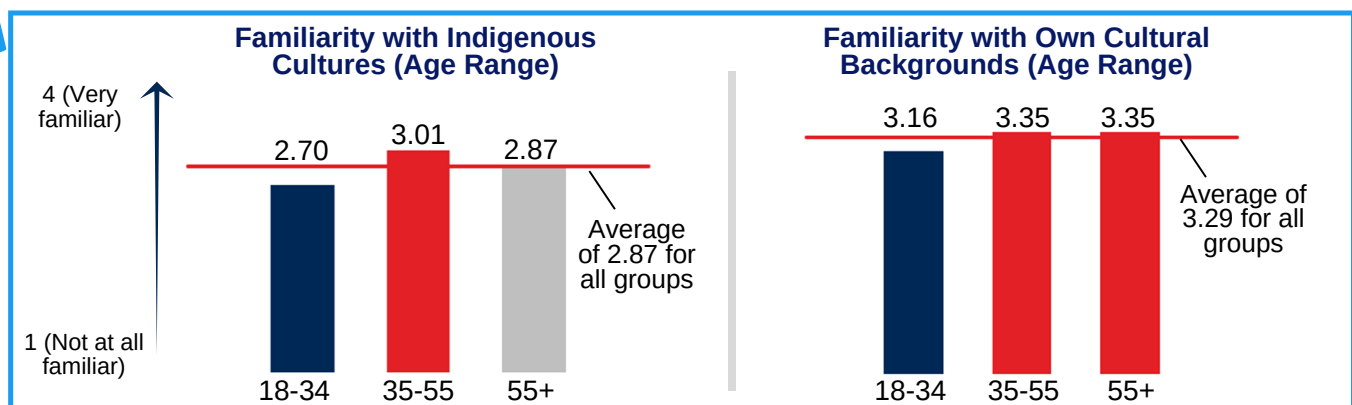
The third part of the Vision for Truth and Reconciliation through Treaty Implementation is that Saskatchewan will have **vibrant cultures and worldviews**. To explore this, participants were asked to rate their familiarity with their own cultural background and with Indigenous cultures. Overall, people rated themselves as either **somewhat** (34%) or **very familiar** (57%) with their **own cultural backgrounds** and with **Indigenous cultures** (55%, 25% respectively).



Statistically Significant Differences in Demographics - Familiarity with Cultures (Graph 6)

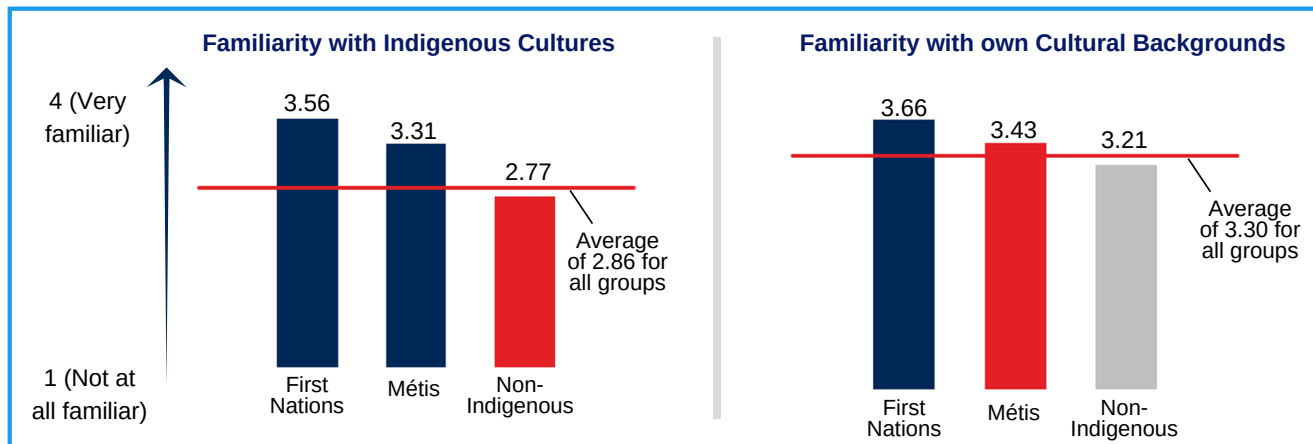
Differences in Age Ranges

- The **youngest participants** (18-34) were **less likely** to be familiar with Indigenous cultures (2.70) and their own cultural backgrounds (3.16) when compared to **middle-aged participants** (35-55; 3.01 and 3.35 respectively), who were the **most familiar** with Indigenous cultures.



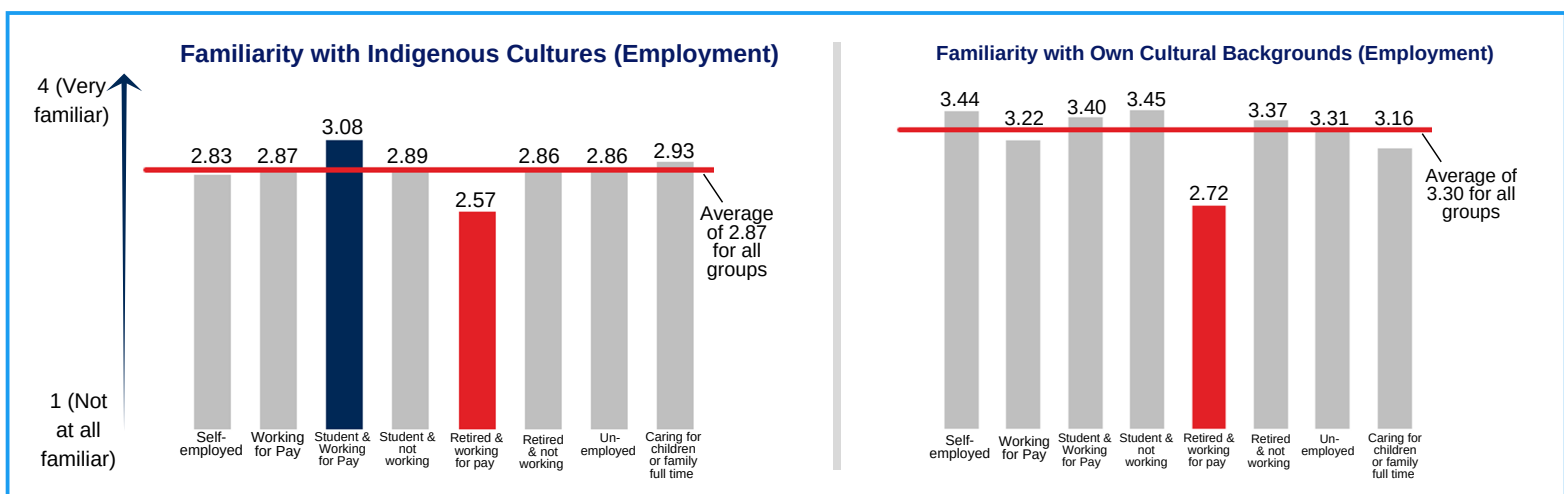
Differences Between First Nations, Métis, & Non-Indigenous participants

- **First Nations** and **Métis** participants were **more likely** to be familiar with Indigenous cultures (3.56 and 3.31 respectively) than **non-Indigenous participants** (2.77).
- **First Nations** (3.66) and **Métis** (3.43) participants were also **more likely** to be familiar with their own cultural background when compared to non-Indigenous participants (3.21). **First Nations participants** (3.66) were statistically **more likely** to be familiar with their own cultural background when compared to **Métis** participants (3.43).



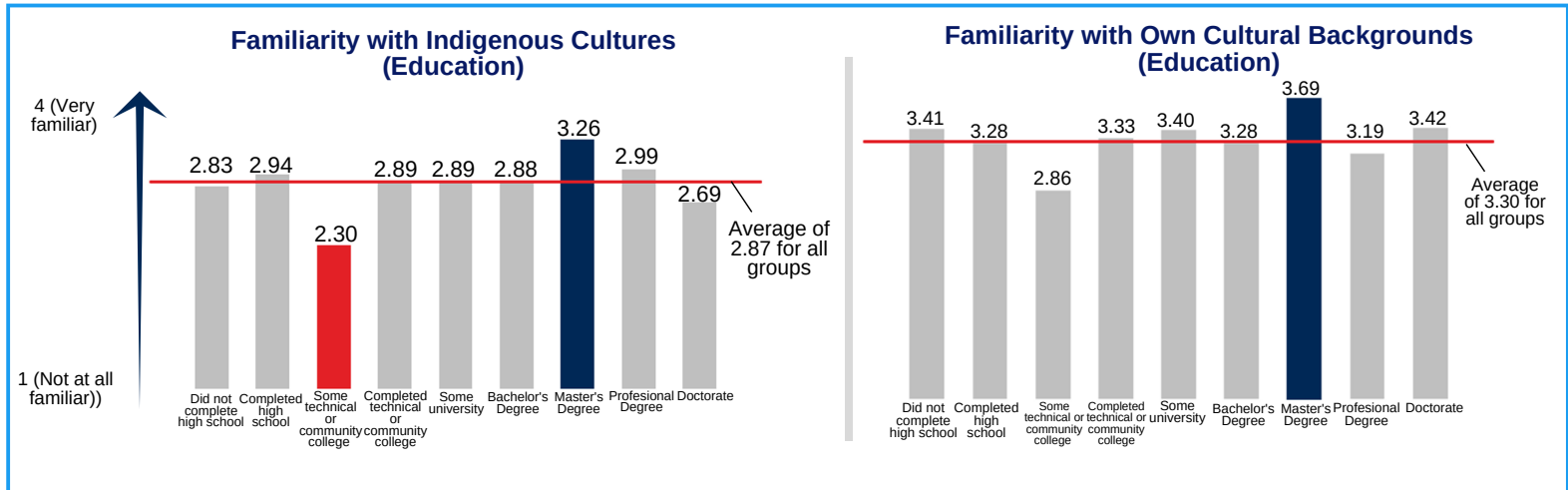
Differences in the Employment Status of Participants

- **Students** who were working were **more familiar** with Indigenous cultures than many other groups (average of 3.08).
- Those who were **retired but still working for pay** were the **least likely** to be familiar with Indigenous cultures (2.57) and with their own cultural backgrounds (2.72).



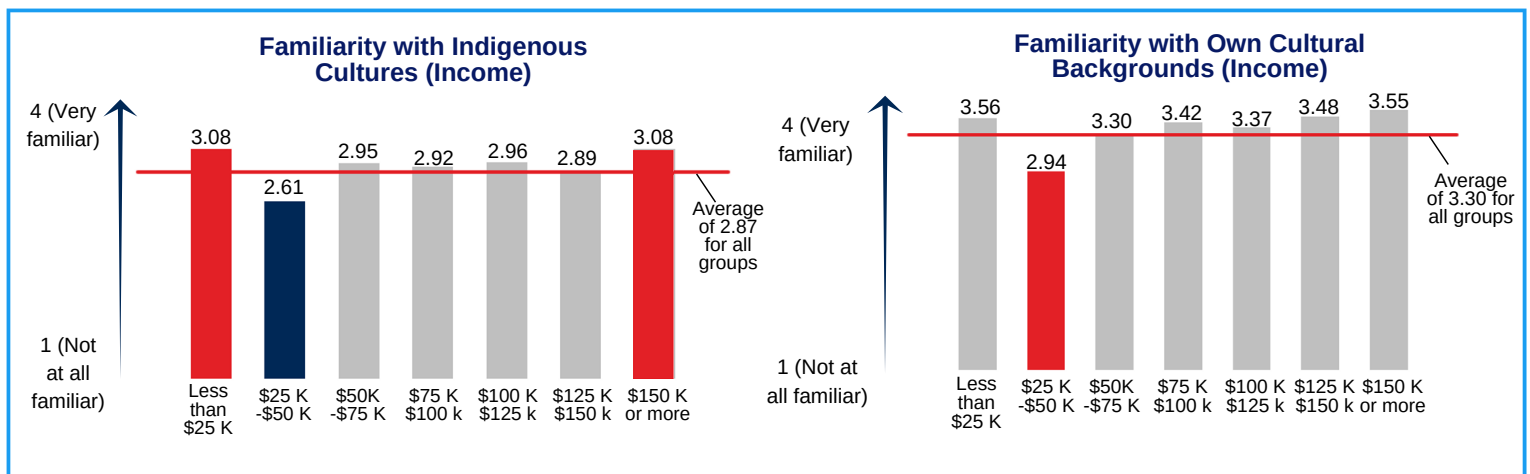
Differences in the Education Levels of Participants

- Those with **some technical or community college** education were **less likely** to have knowledge of Indigenous cultures compared to many other groups (2.30).
 - They were **statistically different** from those who did not complete high school (2.83), completed high school (2.94), completed technical or community college (2.89), some university (2.89) or a full university education [bachelors - 2.88, masters - 3.26, doctorate - 2.69], and a professional degree (2.99).
- Those with a **master's degree** were **more likely** to be familiar with Indigenous cultures (3.26) and their own cultural backgrounds (3.69) compared to all other groups, except for those who have a doctorate degree (3.42) on familiarity with their own cultural background.



Differences in the Income Levels of Participants

- Those with annual household incomes of **less than \$25,000** (3.08) and **\$150,000 or more** (3.08) were **more likely to be familiar** with Indigenous cultures when compared to most other income groups.
 - Those making **\$25,000 - \$50,000** were the **least familiar with** Indigenous cultures among all income groups (2.61).
- Those reporting annual household incomes between **\$25,000 - \$50,000** were **less likely** to be familiar with their own cultural backgrounds than all other groups (2.94).

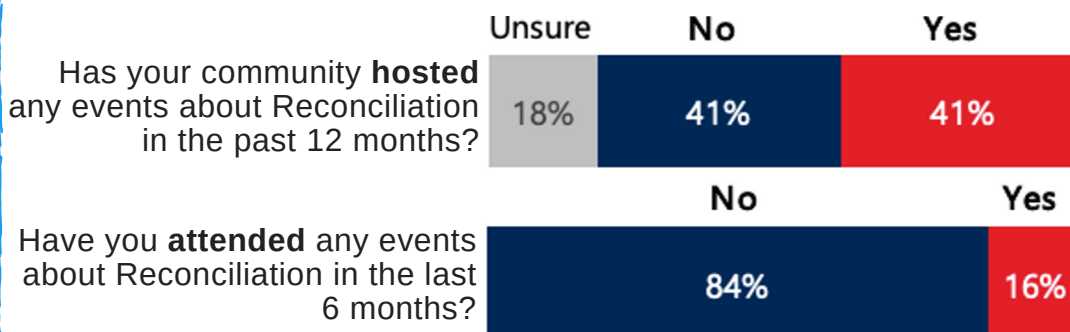


Awareness of and Attendance at Reconciliation Events (Graph 7)

To help explore the level of awareness and engagement that the average Saskatchewan resident has with Reconciliation in their communities, respondents were asked whether they were aware if their community had hosted a Reconciliation event in the past year and if they had attended any such events in the past six months.

Most of those who responded were **split** as to whether their community **had** (41%) or **had not** (41%) **hosted a Reconciliation event**. However, most **had not attended a Reconciliation** event in the past six months (84%).

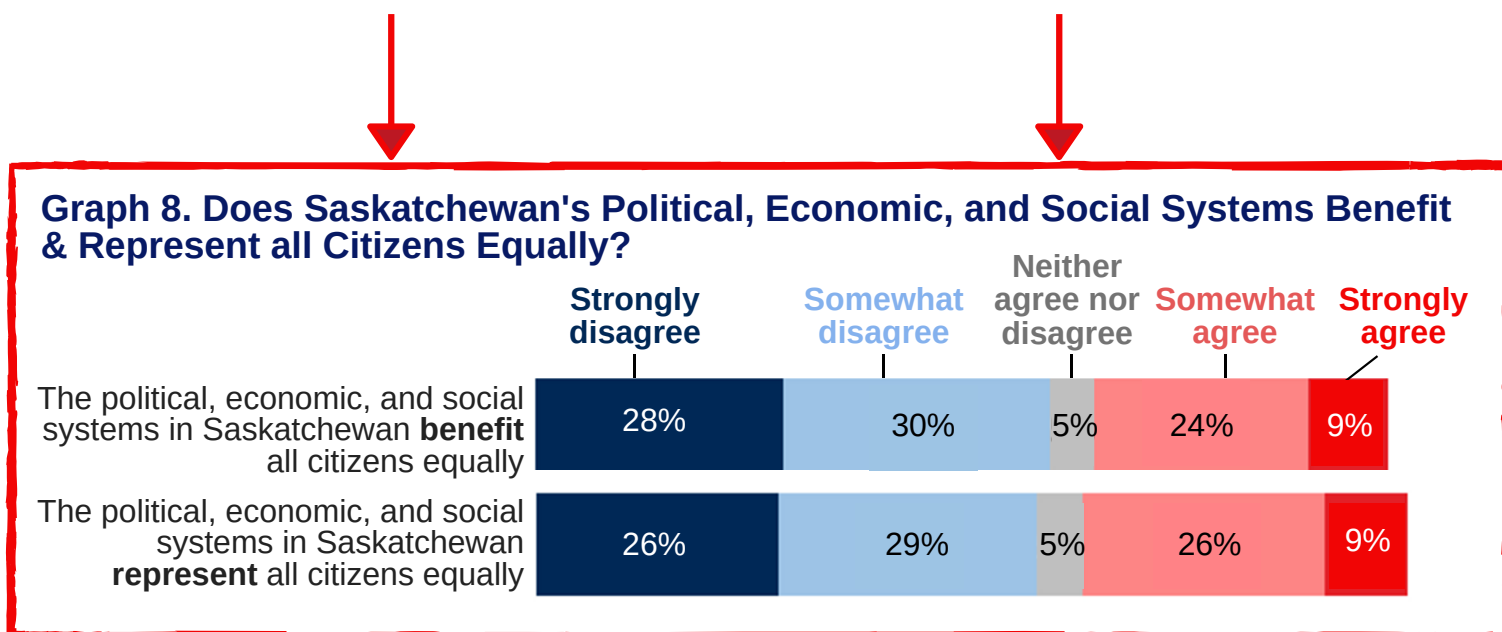
Graph 7. Awareness & Attendance at Reconciliation Events



Systems that Benefit Us All

To begin exploring the fourth part of the Vision for Truth and Reconciliation through Treaty Implementation, **systems that benefit us all**, we asked respondents whether they agree or disagree with the statement that Saskatchewan's political, economic, and social systems represent and benefit all citizens equally.

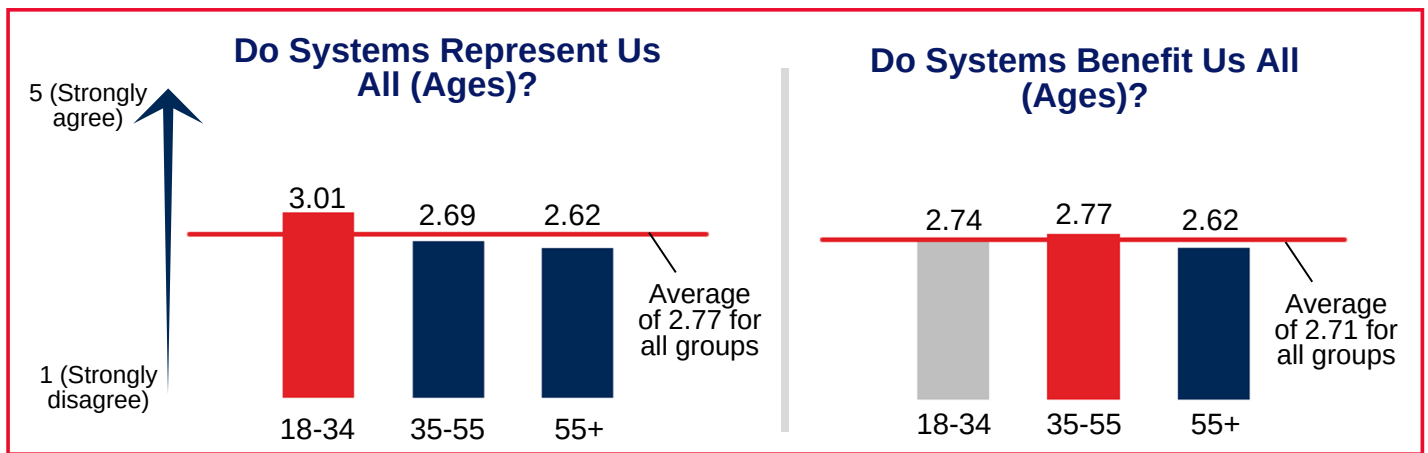
Just over **half of the group** either **strongly disagreed** (28%, 26%) or **somewhat disagreed** (30%, 29%) that Saskatchewan's systems **benefit and represent** all citizens equally. Interestingly, **one third** (33% and 35%) of the group had opposite views, as they **somewhat** (24%, 26%) or **strongly agreed** (9%, 9%) that systems **do benefit and represent** all Saskatchewan citizens equally.



Statistically Significant Differences in Demographics - Equitable Systems (Graph 8)

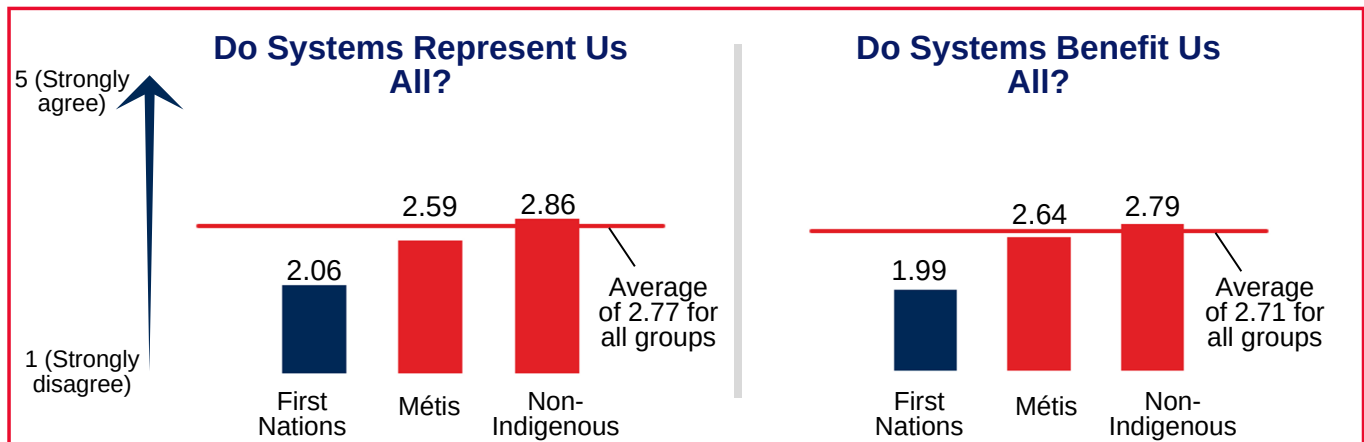
Differences in Age Ranges

- **Older** (55+) and **middle-aged participants** (35-54) were **less likely to agree** that that our political, economic, and social systems **represented us all** (2.62 and 2.69 respectively) when compared to **younger participants** (18-34; 3.01).
- **Middle aged participants** (35-54) were statistically **more likely to agree** that our political, economic, and social systems **benefit all citizens equally** when compared to **older participants** (55+; 2.77 vs 2.62)



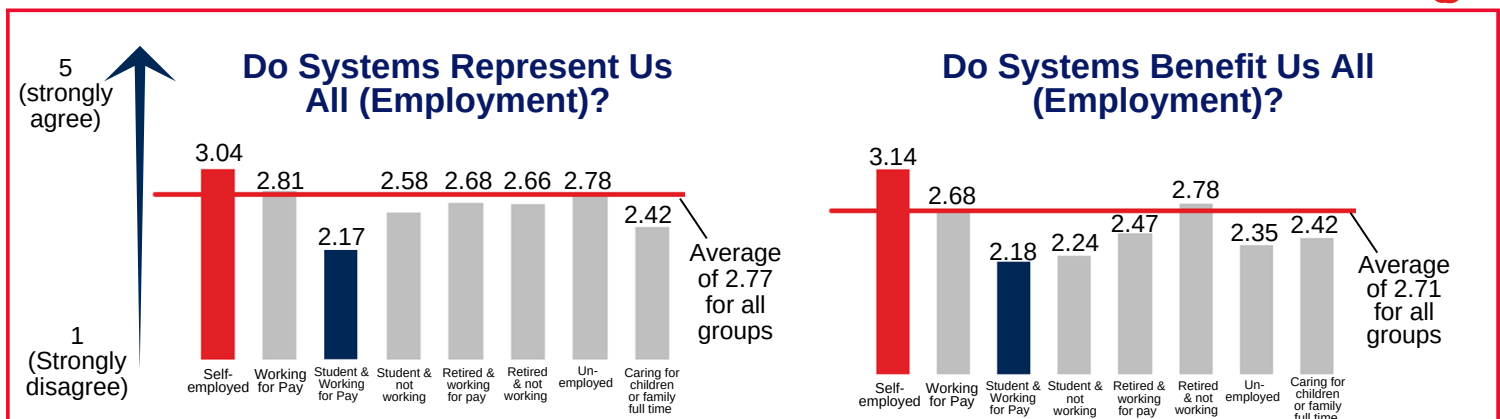
Differences Between First Nations, Métis, and Non-Indigenous Participants

- First Nations participants** were **less likely** to agree that Saskatchewan's political, economic, and social systems **represent** (2.06) & **benefit** (1.99) all citizens equally compared to **Métis** (2.59 and 2.64 respectively) and **Non-Indigenous participants** (2.86 and 2.79 respectively)



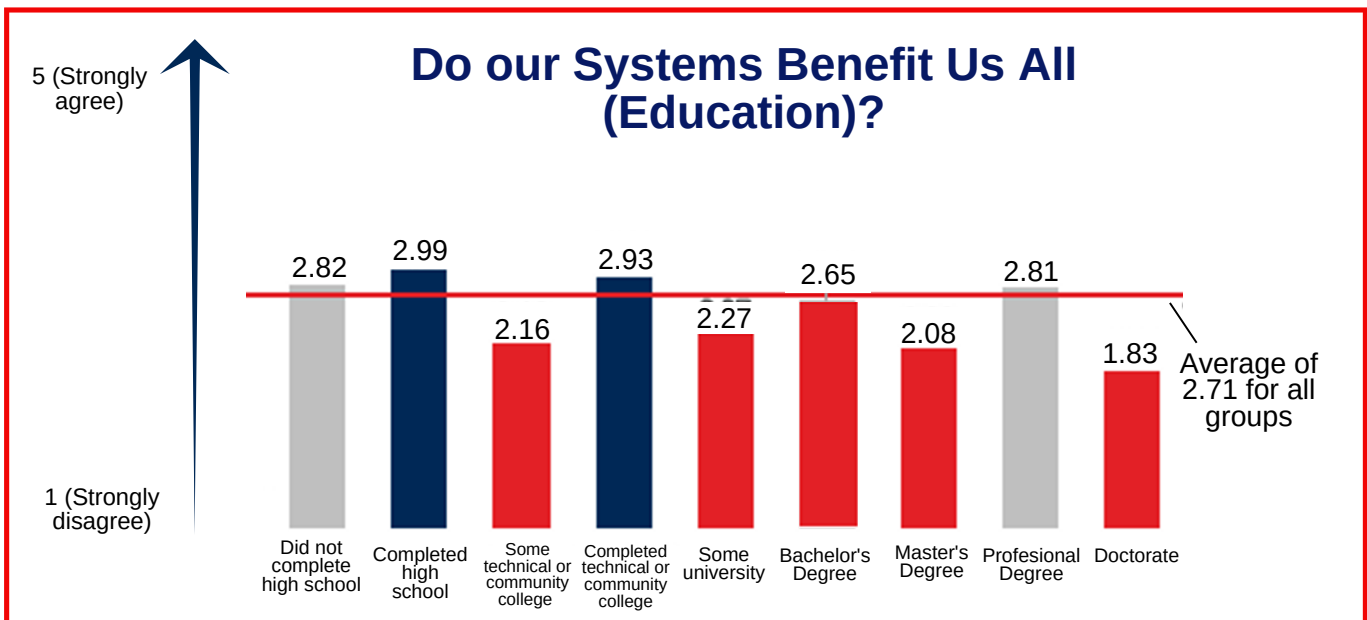
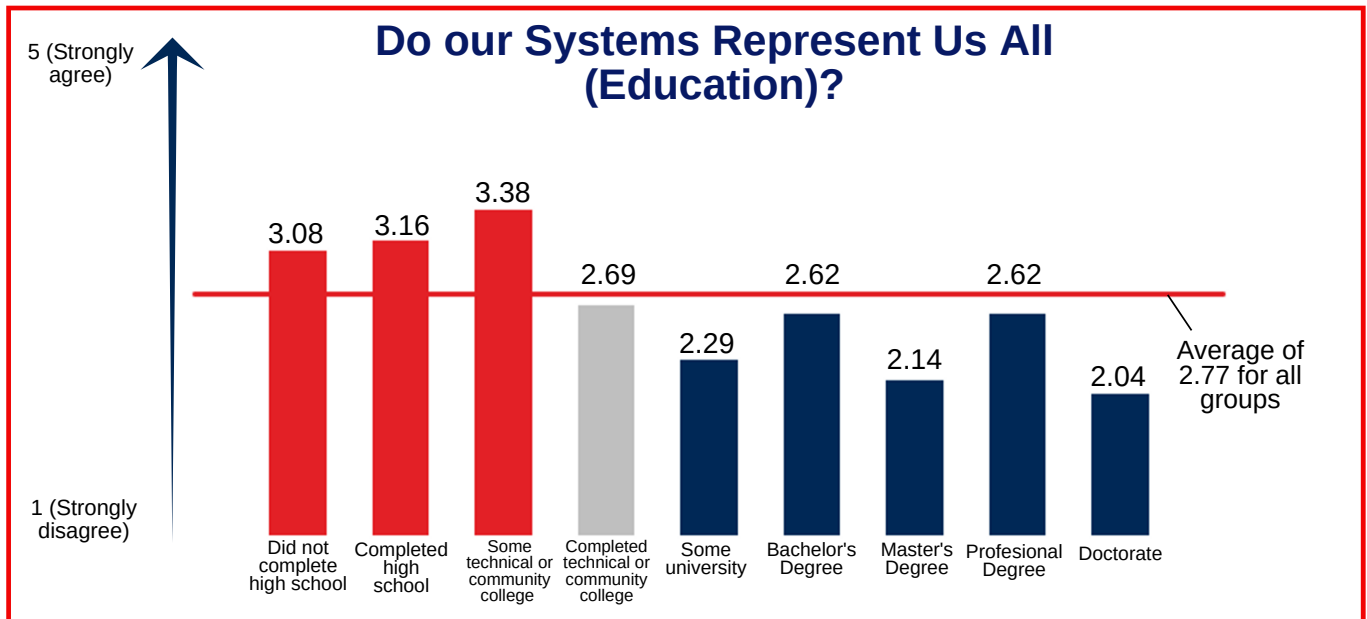
Differences in the Employment Status of Participants

- Self-employed individuals** were **more likely** to agree that Saskatchewan's political, economic, and social systems **represented** (3.04) & **benefited** (3.14) everyone compared to most other employment groups.
- Students (who are working)** were **less likely** to agree that Saskatchewan's political, economic, and social systems **represent** (2.17) and **benefit** (2.18) everyone when compared to many other employment groups.



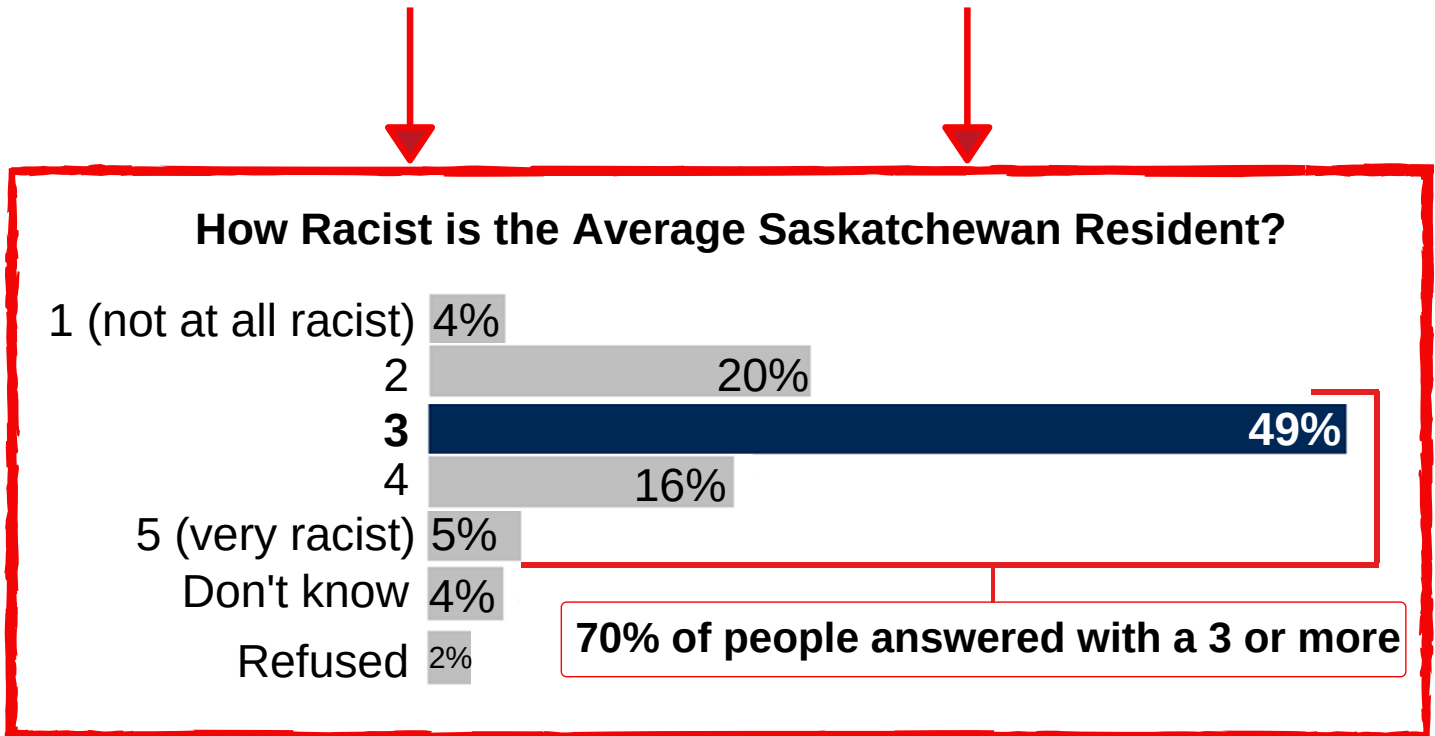
Differences in the Education Levels of Participants

- Overall, the more education participants had, the **less likely** they believed that Saskatchewan's political, economic, and social systems **represented** us all.
- Those who had **completed high school** (2.99) or had **completed technical or community college** (2.93) were **more likely** to think that Saskatchewan's political, economic, and social systems **benefited** all citizens equally when compared to those who had **some technical or community college** (2.16) or a **university education** (some university - 2.27, bachelors - 2.65, masters - 2.08, doctorate degrees - 1.83).



Racism in Saskatchewan (Graph 9)

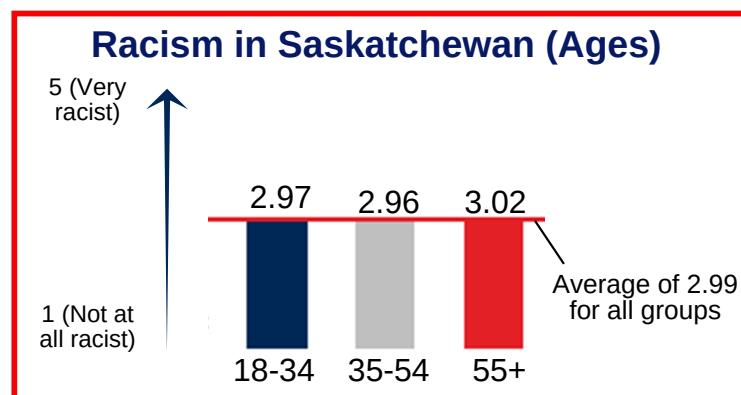
To explore perceptions of racism in Saskatchewan, respondents were asked how racist they believed the average Saskatchewan resident is (using a scale from 1 [not at all racist] to 5 [very racist]). **Please note that choosing '3' would not be 'neutral' (i.e., a midpoint)**, because selecting '1' would be choosing an answer that indicates that the average Saskatchewan resident is not at all racist. Just under **half of the group** (49%) **chose a 3 out of 5** for this answer. Further, a **combined 70% choosing a 3 or more**. Only 4% responded that the average Saskatchewan resident is not at all racist.



Statistically Significant Differences in Demographics – Racism in Saskatchewan (Graph 9)

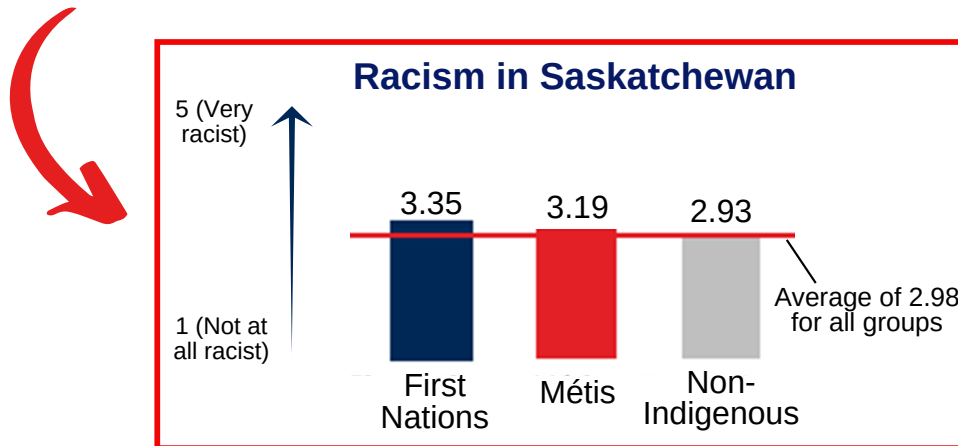
Differences in Age Ranges

- There were **no statistically significant differences** between how individuals aged **18-34** (2.97), **35-54** (2.96), or **55+** (3.02) answered this question.



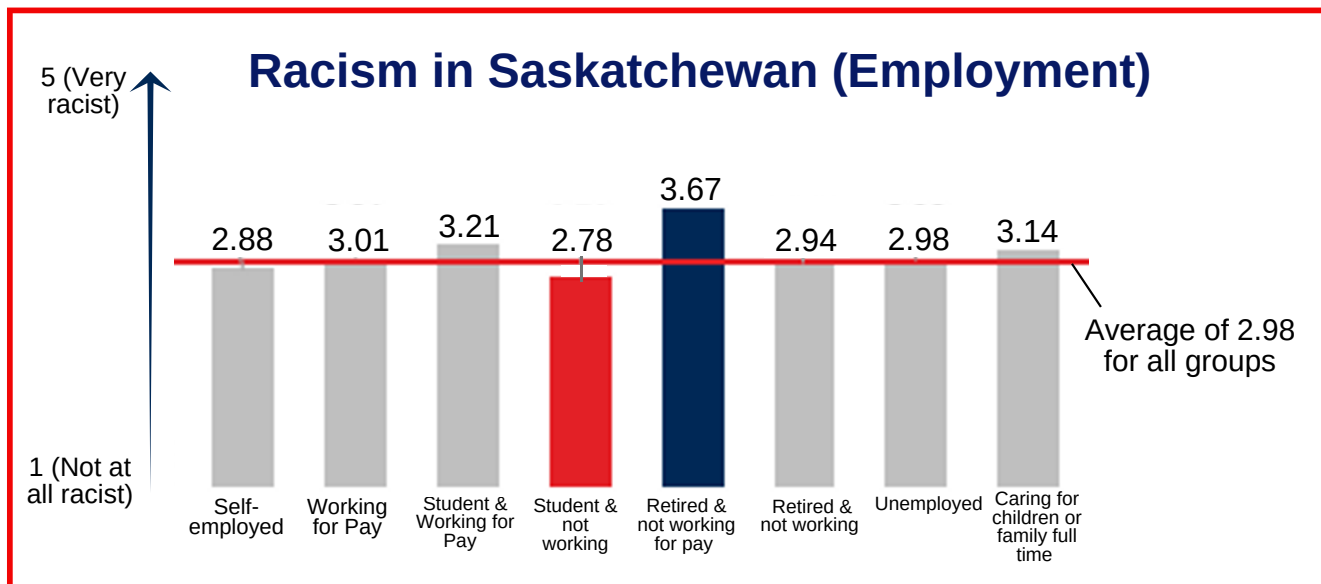
Differences in First Nations, Métis, & Non-Indigenous Participants

- Non-Indigenous participants rated the average Saskatchewan resident as less racist (2.93) when compared to **First Nations** (3.35) and **Métis** participants (3.19).



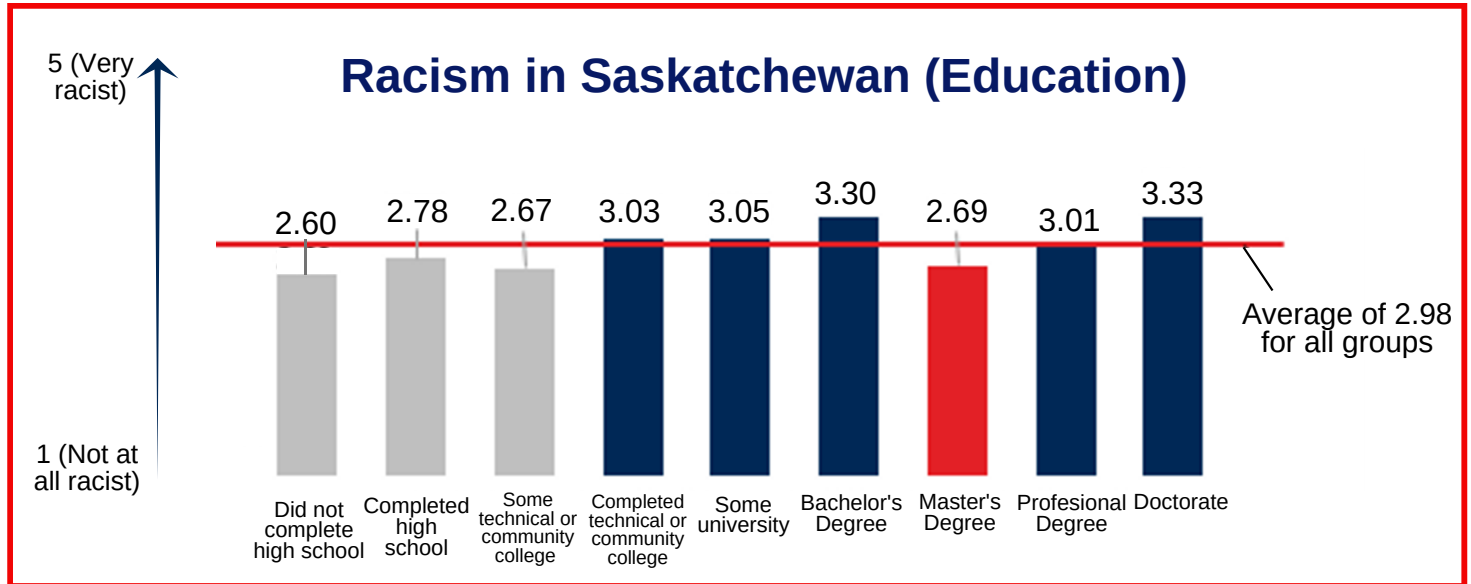
Employment status of participants

- Students (who aren't working)** were **less likely** to rate the average Saskatchewan resident as racist compared to the other employment groups (2.78).
 - However, those who reported being **retired (but working for pay)** were **more likely** to rate the average Saskatchewan resident as racist (3.67).



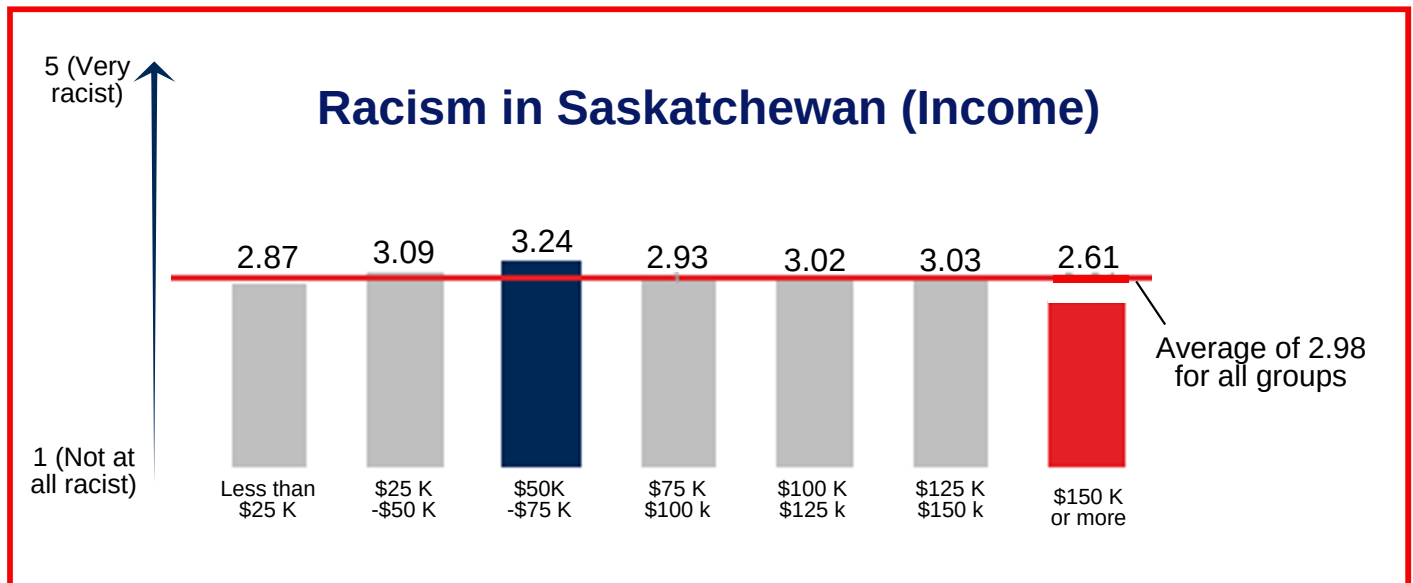
Education levels of participants

- Generally, the **more education individuals had**, the **more likely** they were to rate the average Saskatchewan resident as racist. The exception to this were those who held a **master's degree**, who rated the average Saskatchewan resident as less racist than other groups with a similar post-secondary education (average of 2.69).



Income levels of participants

- Those reporting making annual household incomes of **\$50,000 to \$75,000** were **more likely** to consider the average Saskatchewan resident as racist (3.24), whereas those making **\$150,000 or more** were **less likely** to rate the average Saskatchewan resident as racist compared to the other groups (2.61).



Recap & Conclusion

This survey on Saskatchewan's attitudes gives our province a baseline to measure our collective progress towards Reconciliation in Saskatchewan. **Taken all together**, we see an acknowledgement among the majority of respondents that problems exist in our province, including the presence of racism, inequities in our systems, and the reported negative relationship between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. We also interpret a need for greater education on the TRC's Calls to Action and strategies to combat a perceived low level of motivation to work towards Reconciliation. However, we also interpret a certain level of agreement that relationships are improving and a strong agreement that Reconciliation is both important and that it is possible. Overall, this survey helped us interpret that Saskatchewan residents hold some sense of hope in our collective journey towards Reconciliation. However, this hope appears to be tempered by a recognition of the problems we face in Saskatchewan and the work remaining to be done for a better future for us all.

The Office of the Treaty Commissioner wishes to disclaim that **this survey is only a snapshot of current issues and attitudes around Truth and Reconciliation in Saskatchewan**. We recognize that there are many years of history and events that have occurred to affect the Indigenous and non-Indigenous relationship. We encourage you to look deeper into the many areas we have highlighted, and the many that we have not, to gain a deeper understanding of today's landscape. We hope the data presented here can be used to begin conversations, and to provide part of a foundation from which to continue measuring the growth and journey of Reconciliation in the Treaty territories of Saskatchewan.

The OTC would like to thank and acknowledge the work of the University of Saskatchewan's Social Science Research Laboratories for collecting this survey data. A special thank you to the Government of Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan Health Authority, Reconciliation Regina, and the Heart of Treaty 6 Reconciliation for funding this work.



Appendix A- Survey Questions

Q1: How familiar are you with the concept of reconciliation as it relates to the relationship between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples?

1. Very familiar SKIP TO Q2
2. Somewhat familiar SKIP TO Q2
3. Slightly familiar SKIP TO Q2
4. Not at all familiar CONTINUE
5. (Don't know) CONTINUE
6. (Refused) CONTINUE

DEF: Briefly, reconciliation refers to the act of repairing relations between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.

Q3: In your opinion, how motivated are Saskatchewan residents to work toward reconciliation? Are they...?

(READ LIST)

1. Very motivated
2. Somewhat motivated
3. Slightly motivated
4. Not motivated
5. (Don't Know)
6. (Refused)

INTRO7: I'm now going to ask you about your familiarity with some things. Please tell me you're very familiar, somewhat familiar, slightly familiar, or not at all familiar.

(Q5 TO Q8 ARE RANDOMISED)

Q5: How familiar are you with Aboriginal cultures?

7. Very familiar
8. Somewhat familiar
9. Slightly familiar
10. Not at all familiar
11. (Don't know)
12. (Refused)

Q2: Overall, how would you describe the current relationships between Aboriginal peoples and non-Aboriginal Canadians?

(READ LIST)

1. Very positive
2. Somewhat positive
3. Neither positive nor negative
4. Somewhat negative
5. Very negative
6. (Don't know)
7. (Refused)

Q4: On a scale from 1 to 5, where 5 is very racist and 1 is not at all racist, how racist do you consider the average Saskatchewan resident to be?

1. 1 (not at all racist)
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5 (very racist)
6. (Don't know)
7. (Refused)

Q6: How familiar are you with your own ancestral cultures?

1. Very familiar
2. Somewhat familiar
3. Slightly familiar
4. Not at all familiar
5. (Don't know)
6. (Refused)

Q7: How familiar are you with the history of Indian Residential Schools in Canada?

1. Very familiar
2. Somewhat familiar
3. Slightly familiar
4. Not at all familiar
5. (Don't know)
6. (Refused)

Q8: How familiar are you with the Truth and Reconciliation commission and the Calls to Action?

1. Very familiar
2. Somewhat familiar
3. Slightly familiar
4. Not at all familiar
5. (Don't know)
6. (Refused)

INTRO8: I'm now going to read you a few statements, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the statements.

(Q9 TO Q13 ARE RANDOMISED)

Q9: The political, economic, and social systems in Saskatchewan represent all citizens equally?

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
6. (Don't know)
7. (Refused)

Q11: The relationships between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples in Saskatchewan are improving.

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
6. (Don't know)
7. (Refused)

Q13: I believe reconciliation between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples is possible.

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
6. (Don't know)
- (Refused)

Q10: The political, economic, and social systems in Saskatchewan benefit all citizens equally?

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
6. (Don't know)
7. (Refused)

Q12: It is important to have reconciliation between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples.

1. Strongly agree
2. Somewhat agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Somewhat disagree
5. Strongly disagree
6. (Don't know)
7. (Refused)

Q14: Now responding yes or no – To your knowledge, has your community hosted any events about reconciliation in the past 12 months?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Unsure
4. (Refused)

Q15: In the past six months, have you attended any events about reconciliation?

1. Yes
2. No
3. (Refused)

Q17: What is the highest level of education that you have completed? (READ LIST IF NECESSARY)

1. No schooling
2. Some school but did not complete secondary/high school
5. Completed secondary / high school
6. Some technical or community college
7. Completed technical or community college
8. Some University
9. Bachelor's Degree
10. Master's Degree
11. Professional Degree (e.g., Law Degree, Medical Degree)
12. Doctorate
13. (Refused)

Q19: Are you a member of a First Nations, Metis, or Inuit community?

1. Yes, First Nations (SKIP TO Q21)
2. Yes, Metis (SKIP TO Q21)
3. Yes, Inuit (SKIP TO Q21)
3. No CONTINUE
4. (Refused) CONTINUE

Q21: Could you please tell me your total annual household income from all sources in 2017. Was it... ? (READ LIST IF NECESSARY)

IF ASKED, ALL SOURCES INCLUDE EMPLOYMENT INCOME (WAGES OR SALARY), SAVINGS, PENSIONS, RENT, ETC.

1. Less than \$25,000
2. \$25,000 to less than \$50,000
3. \$50,000 to less than \$75,000
4. \$75,000 to less than \$100,000
5. \$100,000 to less than \$125,000
6. \$125,000 to less than \$150,000
7. \$150,000 or more
8. (Don't Know)
9. (Refused)

Q16: To ensure that we are talking to a representative cross section of Saskatchewan residents, we need to get a little information about your background. In what year were you born?

1. (ENTER YEAR OF BIRTH)
2. (Refused)

Q18: Are you currently self-employed, working for pay, retired, unemployed or looking for work, a student, caring for a family, or something else? (READ LIST IF NECESSARY)

IF RESPONDENT PROVIDES TWO ANSWERS, ASK FOR THE CATEGORY THAT DESCRIBES THEM BEST. DO NOT USE THE 'OTHER' OPTION UNLESS THE CATEGORIES PROVIDED ARE UNSUITABLE.

1. Self-employed (with or without employees)
2. Working for pay (full or part time, includes on paid leave)
3. Student and working for pay
4. Caring for children or other family members and working for pay
5. Retired and working for pay
6. Retired and not working
7. Unemployed / Looking for work
8. Student and not working
9. Caring for children or other family members full time
10. Disabled
11. Other
12. (Refused)

Q20: Are you a member of a visible minority?

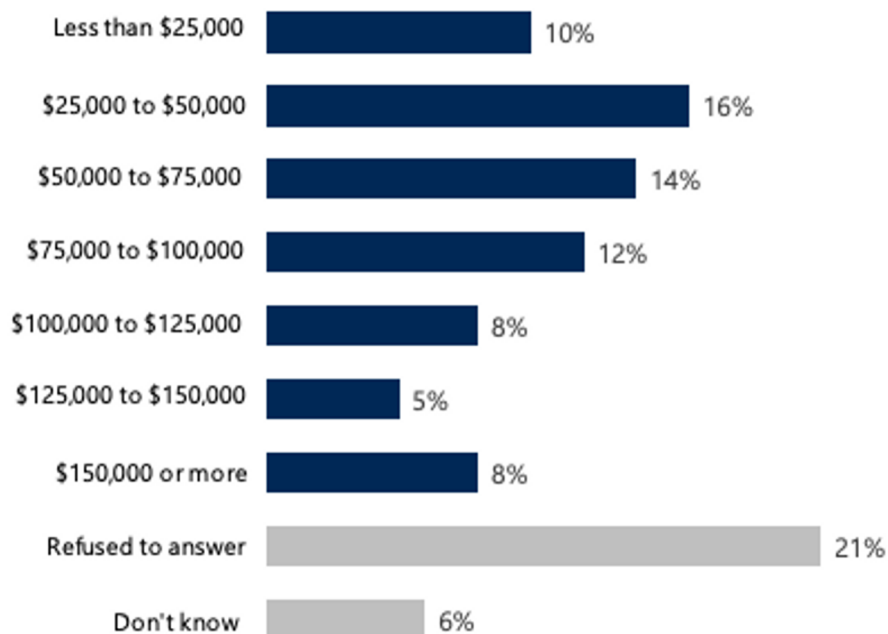
1. Yes
2. No
3. (Refused)

Appendix B- Full Demographics

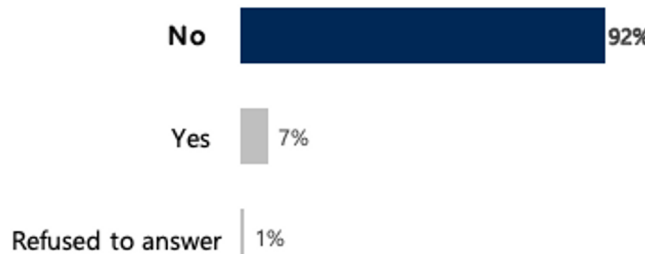
To get a sense of who was responding to the survey, people were asked several questions about themselves. From these questions, the following emerged about who answered the survey:

- The majority of people were 55 years of age or older (65%).
- The income levels of those who responded were spread out among the categories. The majority of people identified as non-Indigenous (82%).
- A further 11% identified as First Nations and 7% identified as Métis. These numbers closely resemble Saskatchewan demographics (based on the 2016 census). Of non-Indigenous respondents, 8% identified as a visible minority.
- Most of the people who responded were either retired and not working (36%) or working for pay (part or full time, 34%).
- The majority of the group either had a bachelor's degree (24%), completed secondary or high school (23%), or completed technical or community college (20%).

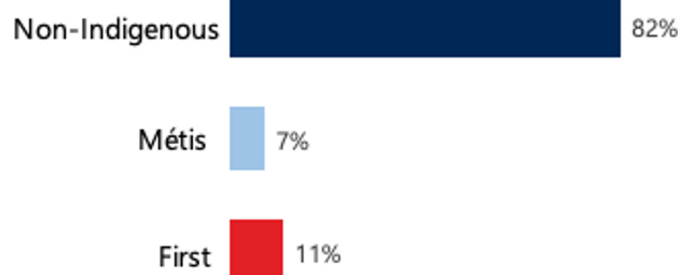
The annual income levels of the people who answered the survey was **relatively spread out**



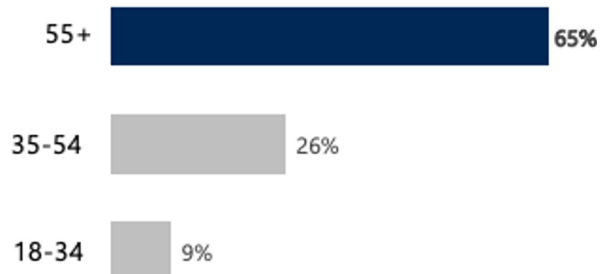
A **large** number of people who answered the survey **did not identify** as a **visible minority**.



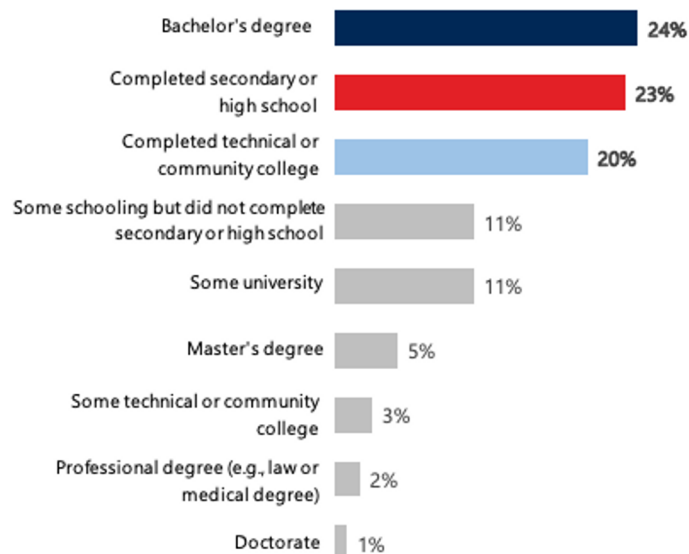
The **majority** of people who answered the survey identified as non-Indigenous.



Many people who answered the survey were **55 years of age or older**.



Over **half** of the group of people who answered the survey have a **bachelor's degree**, have completed **secondary/high school**, or have completed **technical or community college**.



A **large** number of people who answered the survey were **working for pay** (full or part time work) or **retired and not working**.

