



Tracking economic, social, and demographic trends from a Saskatchewan perspective.

Selected Demographic, Economic, and Social Characteristics of Young Saskatchewan Residents

Presentation to the

Youth Integration Strategies Conference

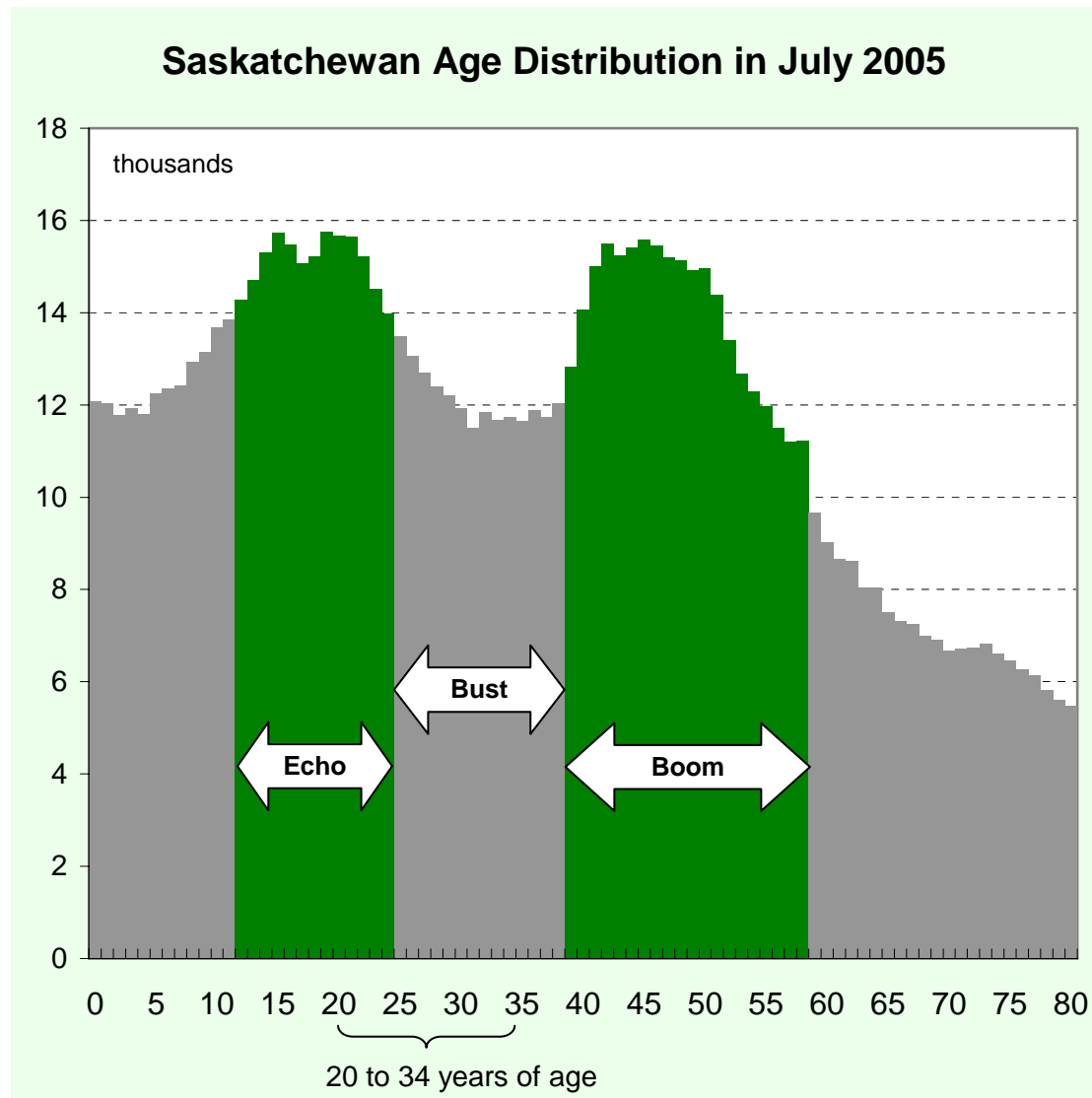
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Outline

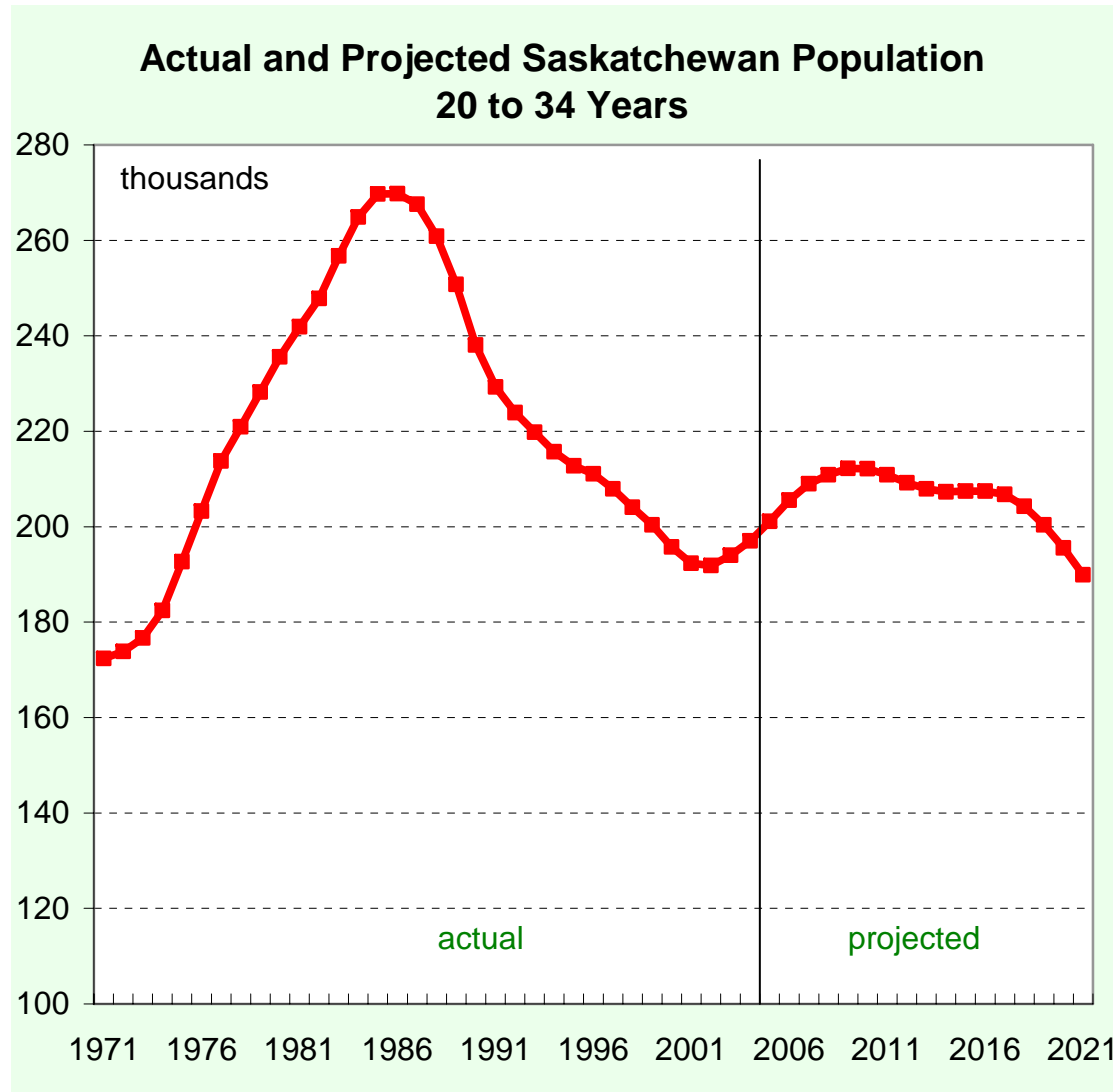
- This is a statistical picture of a particular kind of young Saskatchewan resident, namely one who is 20 to 34 years of age.
- We'll start with a look at how many young people live in the province and how that will change in the future.
- We'll also examine a few of their economic characteristics and some data on "softer" issues such as stress, values, and beliefs.
- The information is based on data from a variety of Statistics Canada publications including:
 - the Census;
 - Annual Demographic Statistics (91-213);
 - the Monthly Labour Force Survey; and
 - Cycle 17 of the General Social Survey (2003).

Age Distribution of the Sask Population in 2005



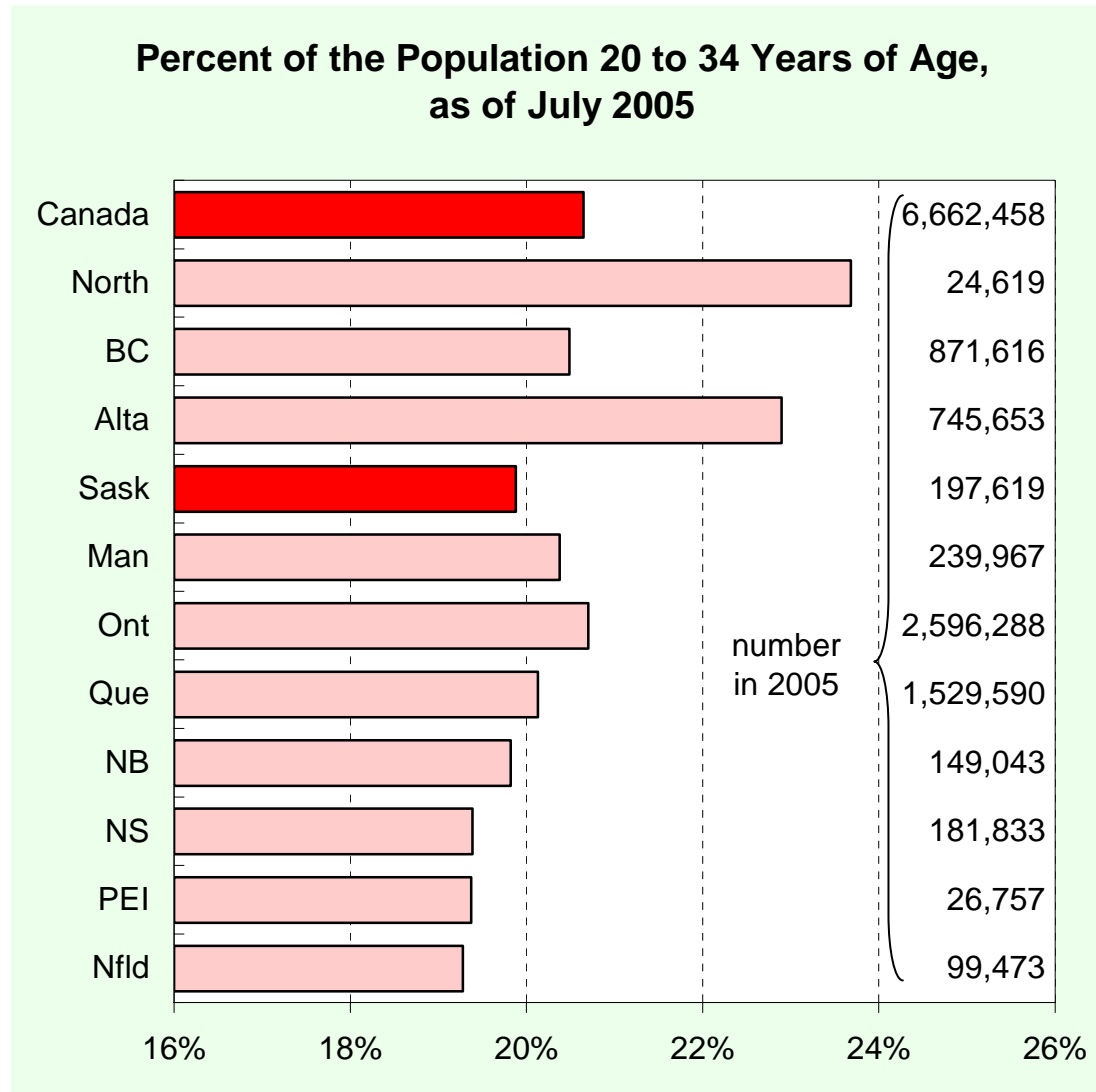
- Generally speaking, baby boomers are those in the bulge arising from the post-war increase in fertility rates. They're in the forties and early fifties right now.
- Young people in their late twenties and thirties (the "bust" generation") are relatively scarce in Saskatchewan as they are in Canada as a whole.
- The number of young people in Saskatchewan will increase in the coming years as the "echo" generation moves from their 'teens and early 20s solidly into the 20 to 34 age group.

Projected Youth Population



- After peaking in the early 1980s, the number of young people in Saskatchewan fell sharply to bottom out around the turn of the decade.
- The decline was because the baby boomers were getting older and moving out of the age group compounded by losses arising from interprovincial migration.
- The number of young people is increasing right now. Even with out-migration, the growth is expected to continue in the next few years.

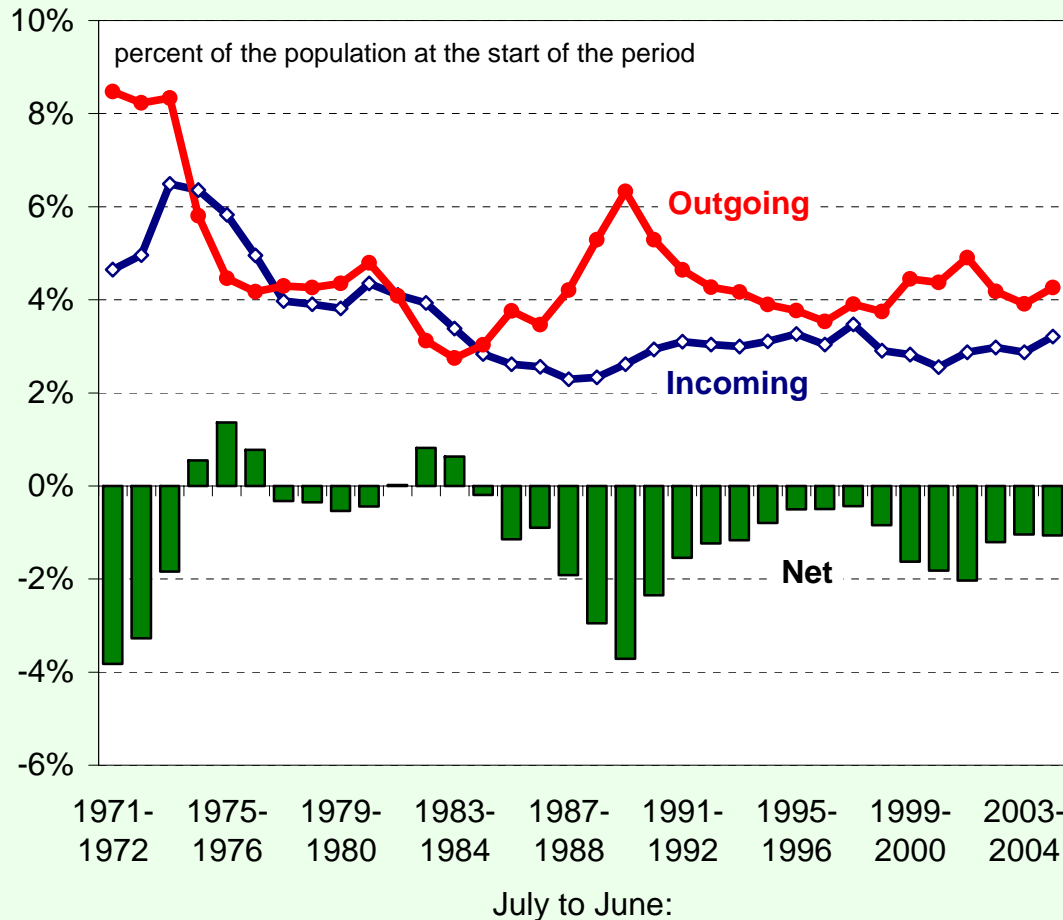
Interprovincial Comparison in 2005



- There were just under 200,000 people in our target group in 2005. This represents about one in five (19.9%) Saskatchewan residents.
- As a percentage of the population, the proportion in Saskatchewan is below the national average and noticeably lower than in other Western provinces.

Interprovincial Migration

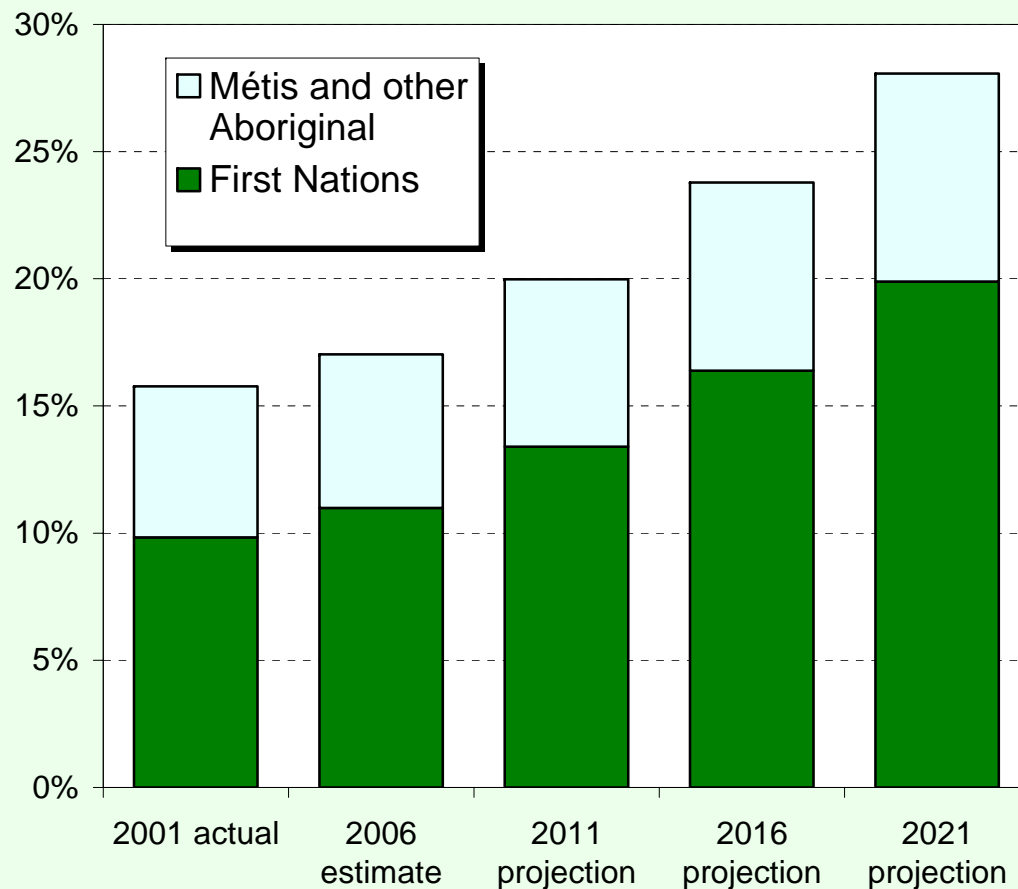
**Interprovincial Migration, Saskatchewan
Population 20 to 34 Years of Age**



- Interprovincial migration is the reason we have fewer young people than other provinces.
- In the most recent five years, an average of 5,600 young people moved into the province but 8,400 left per year. The resulting net decline of 2,800/year is 1½% of the youth population.
- The chart shows that the highest rates of out-migration were in the early 1970s and late 1980s.
- More than one half of out-migrants are moving to Alberta.

Aboriginal Identity

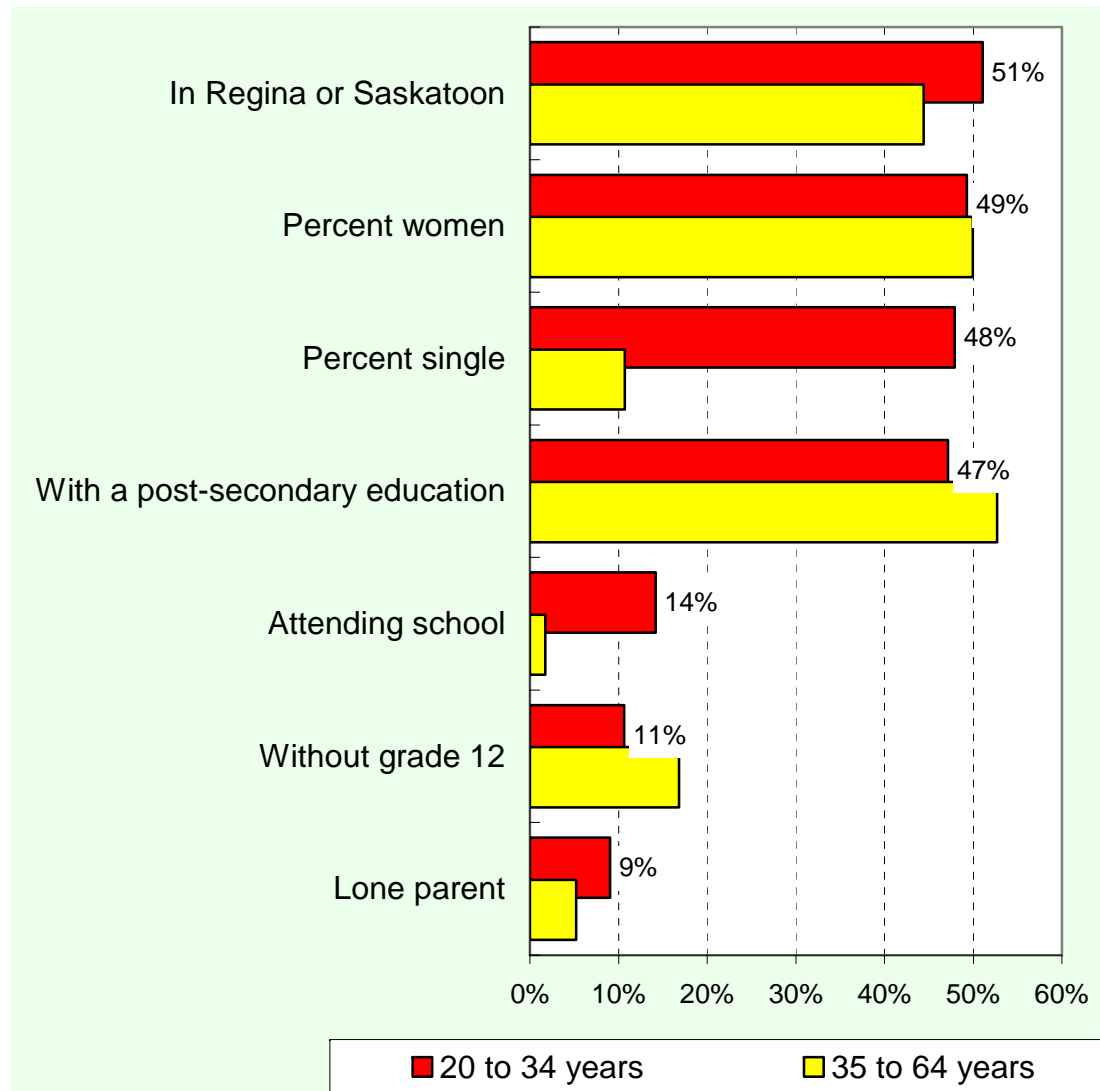
Aboriginal Youth Population as a Percentage of the Youth Population



- Right now, about one in six young Saskatchewan residents report an Aboriginal identity. And two thirds of these report a First Nations identity.
- The proportion of young people who are Aboriginal is forecast to increase to one in four by 2018.

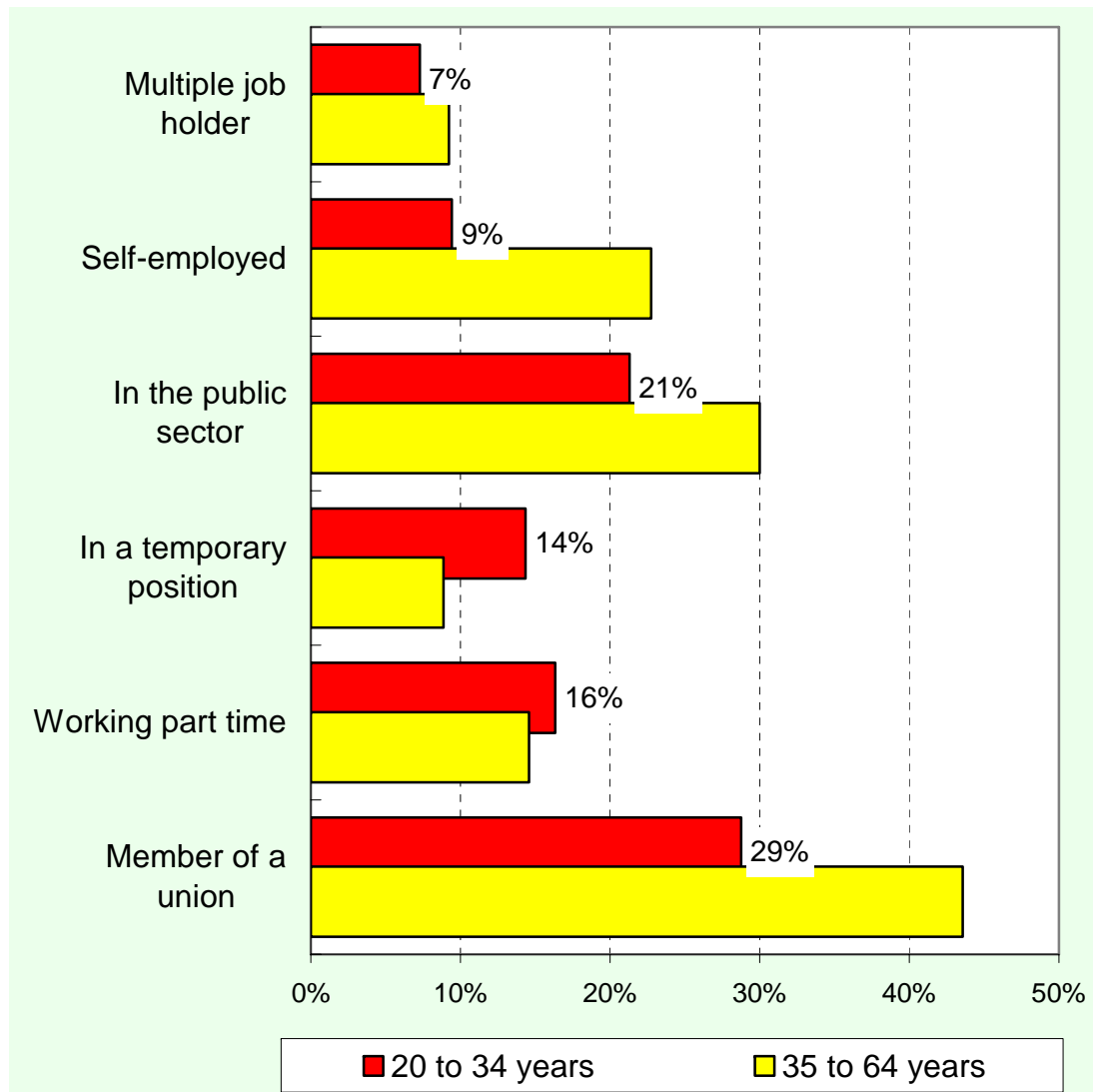
Socioeconomic Indicators

Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics, 2005



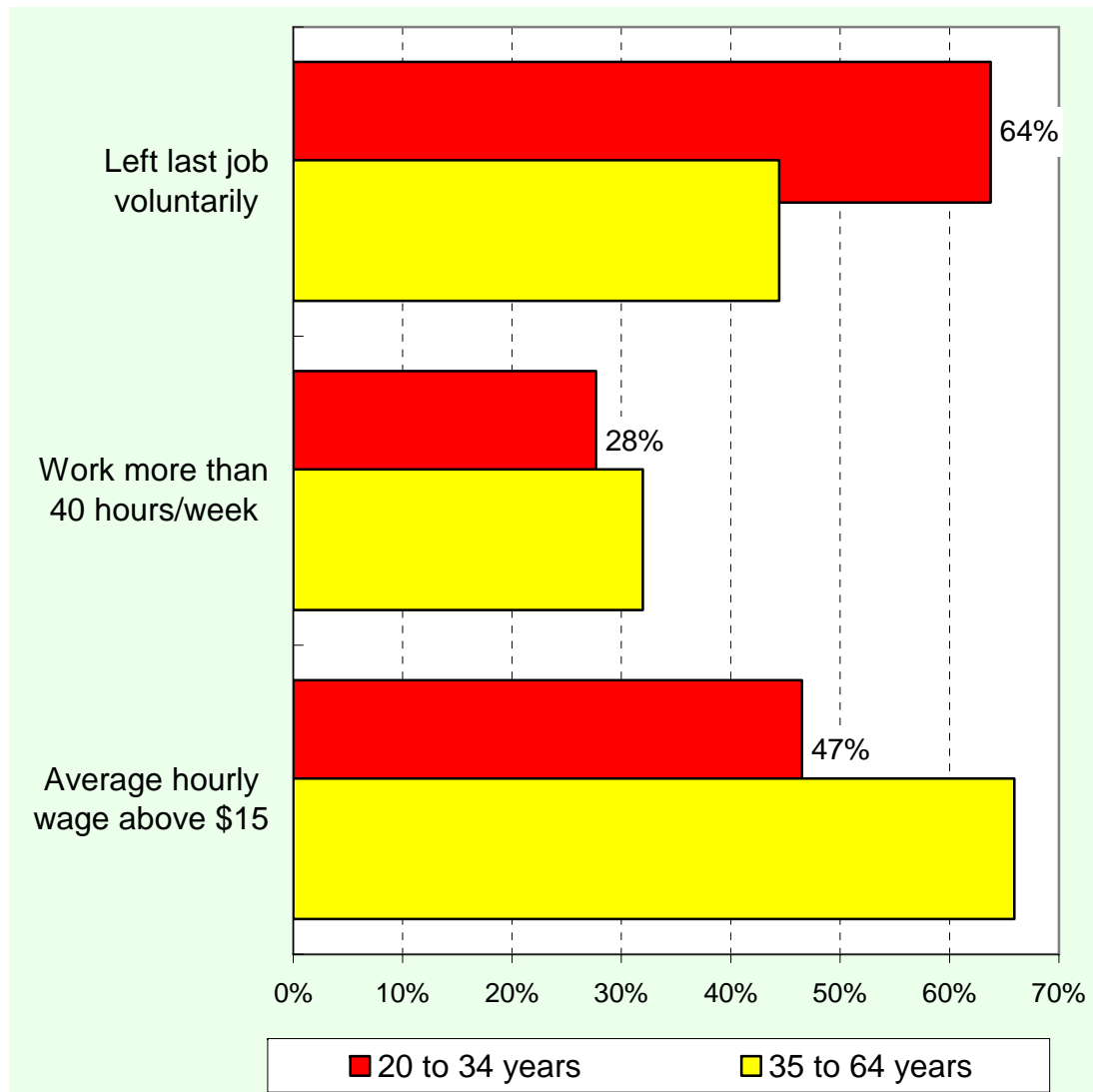
- Many young people in the 20 to 34 age group are still going to school so the proportion with a post-secondary education is lower than among older (35 to 64 years) residents.
- The proportion who haven't completed high school (9%) is too high. About one third of these young adults are Aboriginal.

Selected Labour Force Characteristics in 2005



- Compared with older adults, young people are more likely to be working in temporary positions and less likely to be self-employed.
- They are less likely than older adults to be working in the public sector (broadly defined to include health, education, and the crowns) and less likely to be union members.

Selected Labour Force Characteristics in 2005



- Compared with older adults, young people are more likely to change positions voluntarily.
- Average wage rates are lower, averaging \$15.50 per hour compared with \$17.70 for older employees.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Employment Rate, 20 to 34 Years

Employment Rate Among Saskatchewan Young People (20 to 34 Years)



- An increasing proportion of young people are employed for at least some part of the year.
- When combined with the increasing number of young people, this means that a higher proportion of employees are young. In 2005, three out of ten people in the labour market were 20 to 34 years of age.

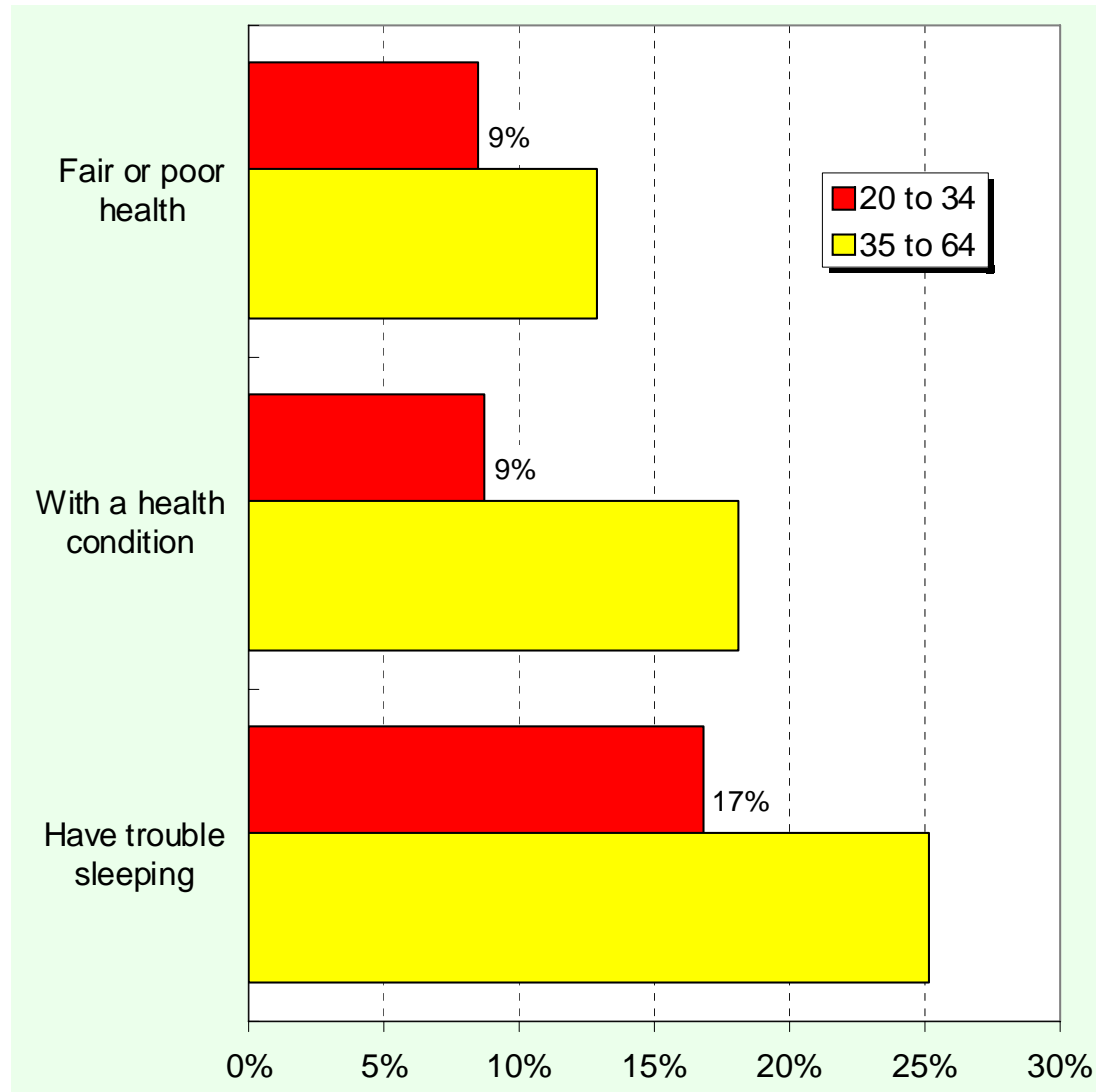
Physical and Emotional Health

In the balance of this presentation, the statistics are based on Cycle 17 of Statistics Canada's General Social Survey which was conducted in 2003.

The sample size in Saskatchewan was 1,280.

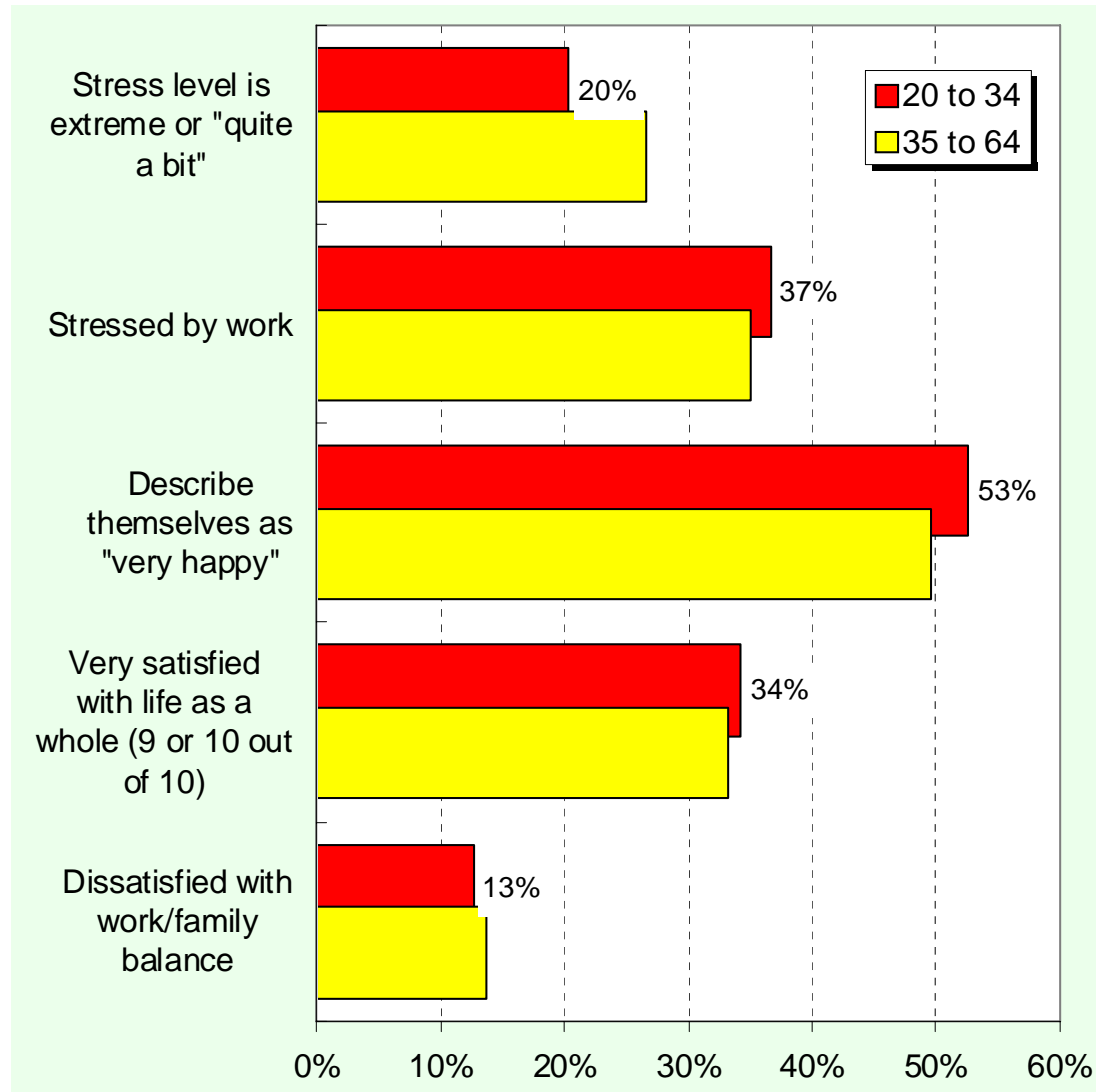
The survey excluded the population living on Reserve.

Physical Health in 2003



- Compared with older adults, young people are in better health and less likely to report an activity limitation.
- The difference is, however, less than one might have expected.

Mental and Psychological Health in 2003

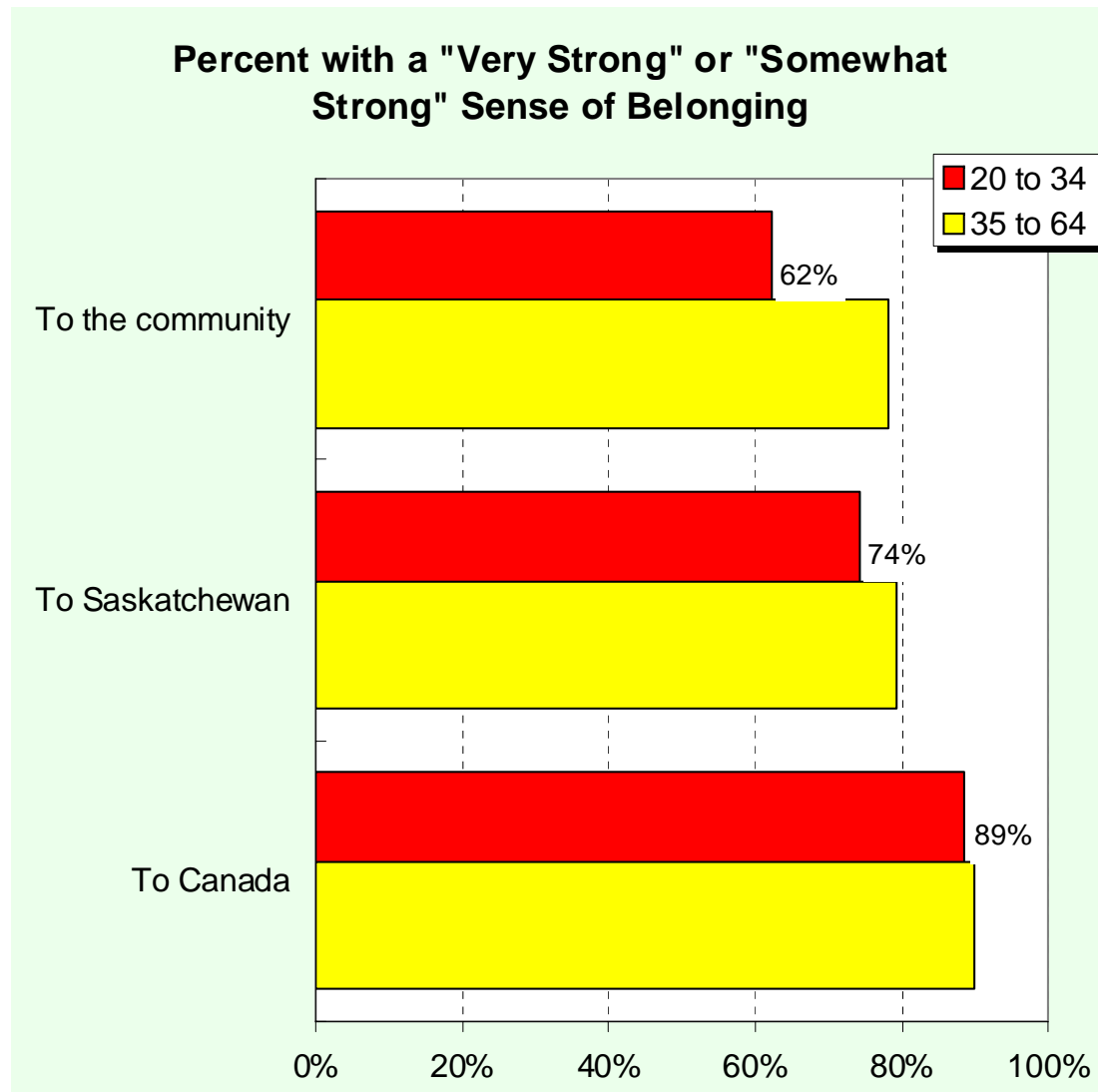


- Young people are a little less likely to report high stress levels generally but work-related stress is as common as among older adults.
- They are generally satisfied with the work/life balance and the majority describe themselves as "very happy".

Social and Civic Connections

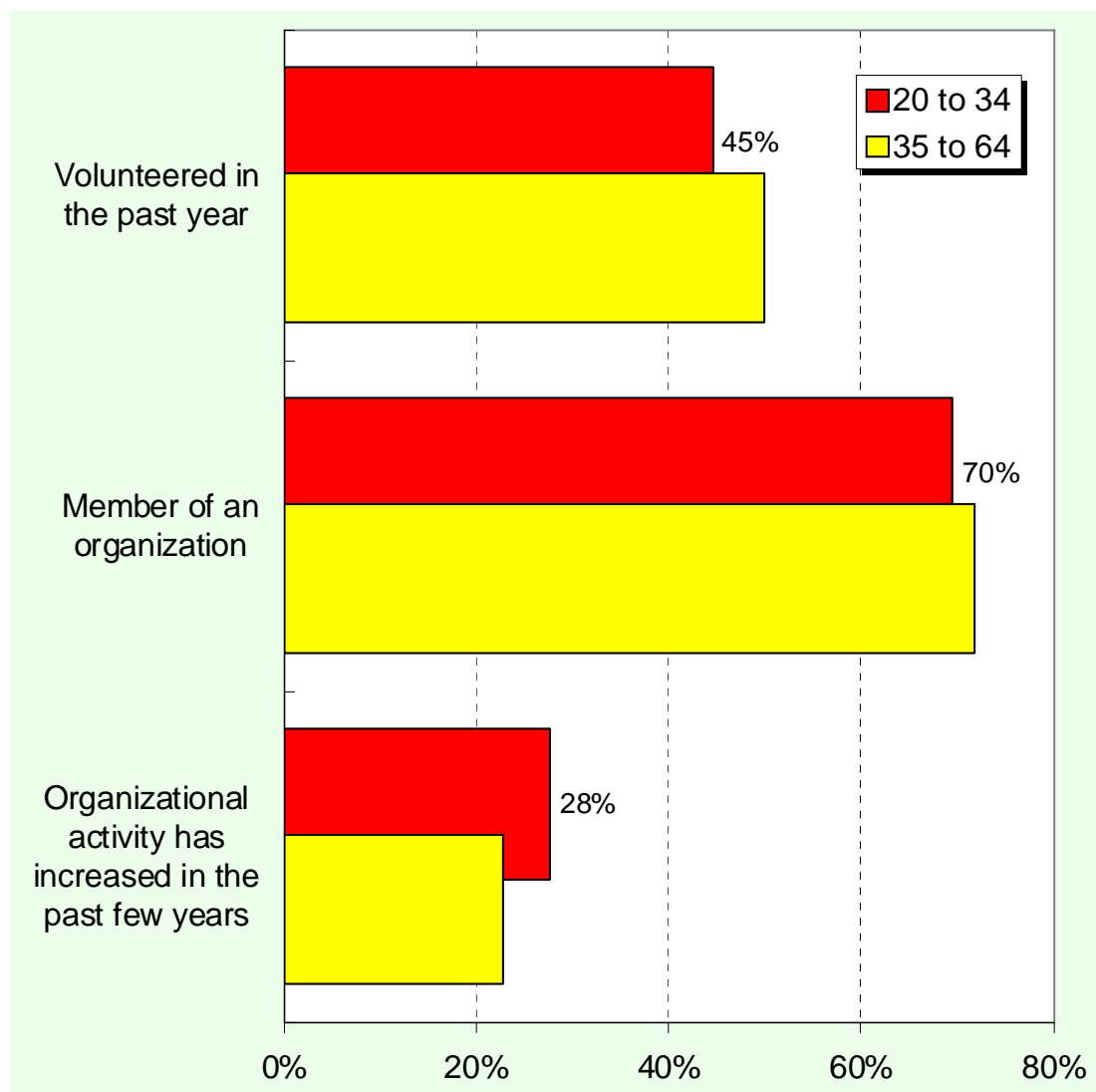
- community connections
- connection with the neighbourhood
- connection with the community
- voting
- other political activity

Community Connections in 2003



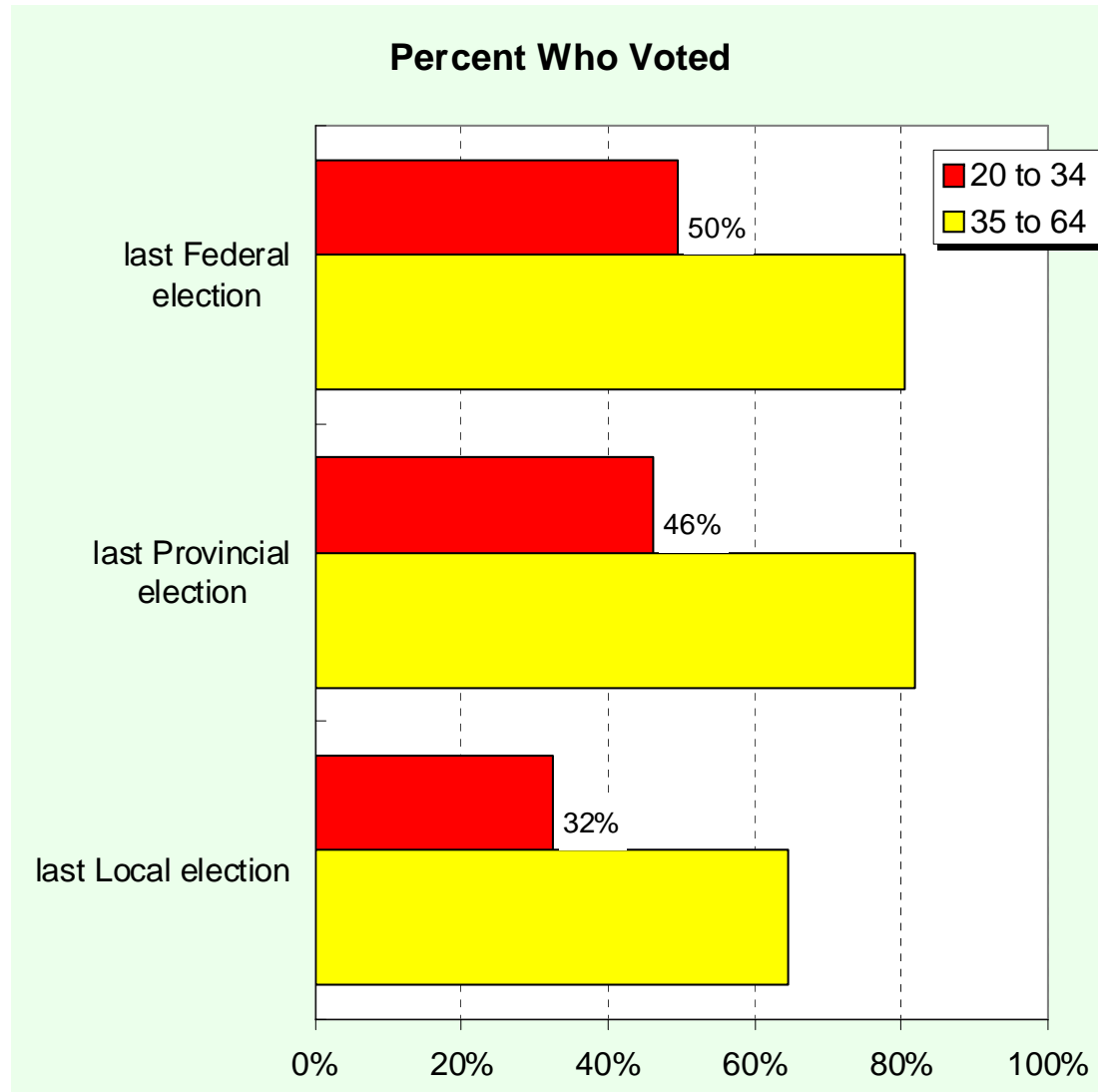
- Young people show a somewhat weaker sense of belonging to their community but a similar sense of belonging to the province and to Canada as a whole.
- Compared with older adults, young people are less likely to know their neighbours (44% know "many" or "most") and somewhat less likely to exchange favours with them.
- 16% don't feel safe walking alone in their area at night compared with 15% of older adults.

Connection to Community



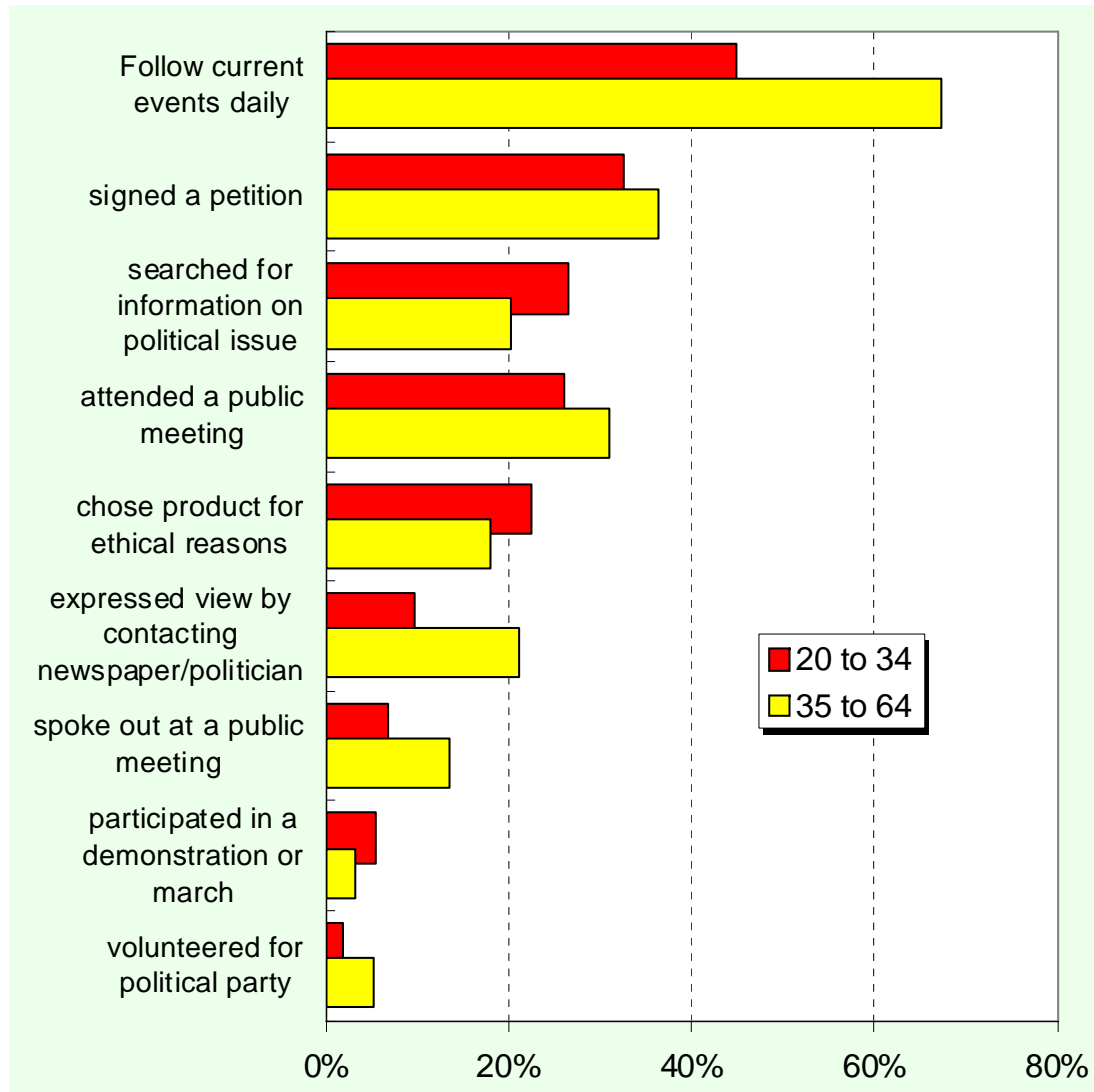
- Young people are only a little less likely than other adults to be volunteers and/or to be members of an organization.
- Volunteer activity has increased in the past few years for 28% of young people.

Voting



- Young people are much less likely than older adults to vote.

Other Political Activity

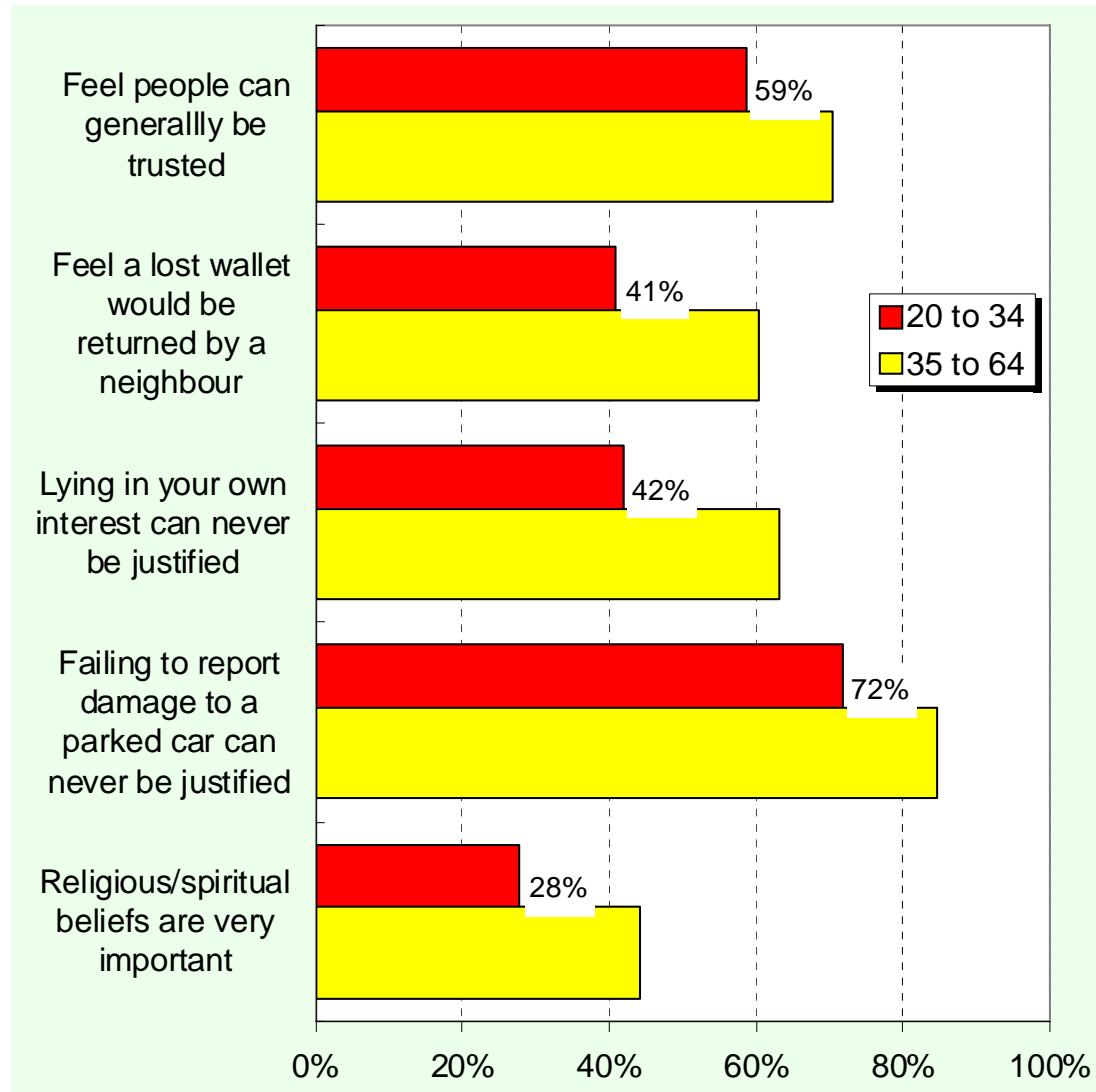


- The level of other political activity is only slightly lower than among older adults and higher in some cases.

Beliefs and Values

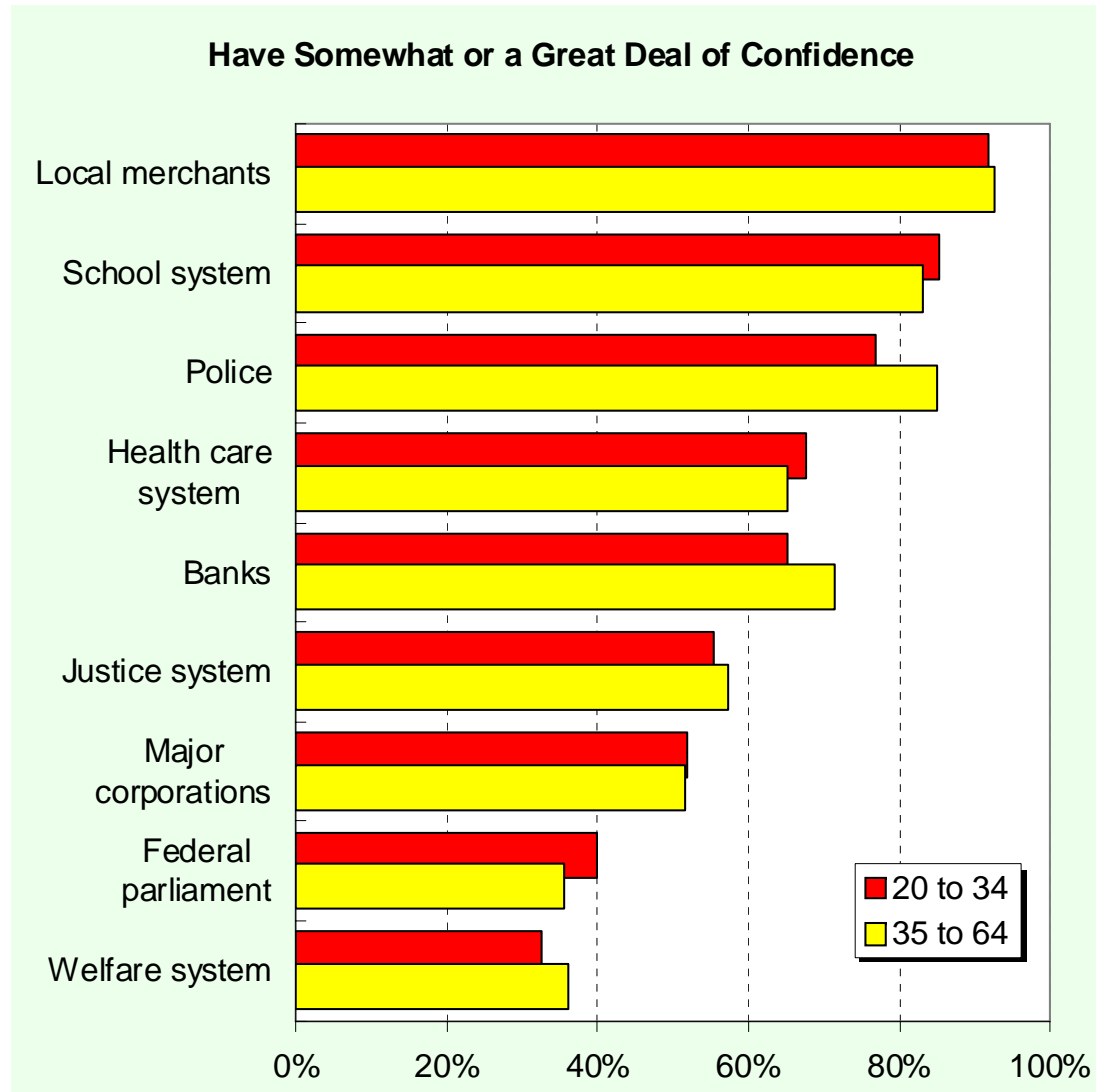
- trust
- confidence in institutions
- religious and spiritual beliefs

Beliefs and Values



- As with other Saskatchewanians, young people generally have a high level of trust in other people.
- Compared with older adults, a higher proportion feel that lying in your own interest can sometimes be justified as can failing to report minor damage to a parked car.
- Religious or spiritual beliefs are "very important" for 28% of young people.

Confidence in Institutions



- Confidence in public and private institutions is similar among young people and older adults.