

# FOCUSING ON PEOPLE

...a social and demographic profile of the Regina community

A REPORT FOR:

United Way of Regina  
City of Regina, Community Services Department  
Regina Police Service  
Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region  
Regina Regional Intersectoral Committee



## 2008 Edition

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## SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

---

This report paints a picture of the Regina community, focusing on the people who live in the capital city of Saskatchewan. Using numbers and statistics, it helps us to gain a sense of who our neighbours are, what our community looks like now, and how it has changed in recent years.

We believe that giving the community clear and understandable information is one of the most effective tools to help individuals and organizations address issues and meet the challenges of the future. To that end, we have tried to present the information in a way that is as understandable as possible for individuals who may not be comfortable using statistics. The information presented here is descriptive, without adding any more narrative than is necessary to explain and interpret the statistics. In drawing the information to be included in the report, we try to strike a balance, neither focusing too much on problem areas nor ignoring them all together.

This is the fifth “Focusing on People” report; the first one was published in 1992 and the most recent one in 2004.

The report presents a brief overview of characteristics in several categories. There is considerably more information available in each of these areas; readers are encouraged to follow up on topics in which they are interested.

The report was prepared in partnership with representatives of:

- the Community Services Department, City of Regina;
- the Regina Qu’Appelle Health Region;
- the Regina Police Service; and
- the United Way of Regina.

A very special thank-you goes to Doug Elliott of *Sask Trends Monitor* for generously giving his time and expertise in pulling together and presenting the data. The steering committee is not responsible for the accuracy of the data; that responsibility remains with Mr. Elliott. Thanks also to organizations and government departments that provided, at our request, specific data to use.

### **Data Sources and Notes**

In an ideal world, all of the statistics would be easy to understand, available over a long period of time using the same definitions, up-to-date, and describing the population using consistent geographic boundaries. In practise, this is not the case, of course, so this report has a blend of recent and historical information, some of it for the city proper and some for the metropolitan area. Some is administrative data and some comes from sample surveys.

The data in this report come from a variety of reliable sources that are publicly available with the majority coming from Statistics Canada generally, and the Statistics Canada’s census in

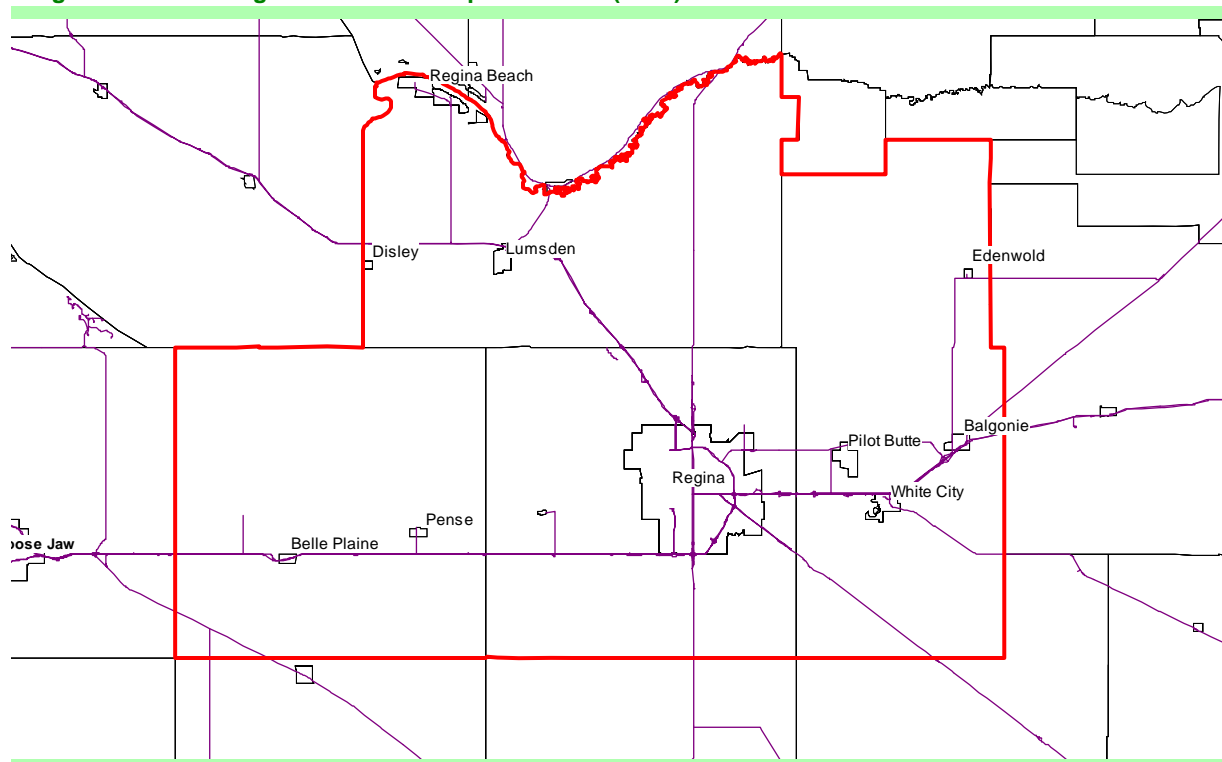
particular. To help preserve the confidentiality of individual responses to the census, Statistics Canada uses a procedure called “random rounding”. With this method, all figures including totals are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of “5”. While providing protection against disclosure of individual responses, this technique does introduce problems in data presentation. Because totals are independently rounded, they do not necessarily equal the sum of individually rounded figures in the tables. Similarly, percentages calculated on rounded figures do not necessarily add to exactly 100%. Imprecisions because of this rounding do, however, tend to cancel each other when the data are aggregated and the general characteristics of the population described by the statistics are never significantly affected by this technique.

Other rounding errors can occur in tables that contain percentage distributions regardless of whether the data has been subjected to the random rounding technique. In these cases, the sum of the percentages may differ from 100% by a small amount because of general rounding errors. Finally, unrounded data were used in preparing the charts in this report so there may be minor differences between the data reported in the tables and the graphic representation of that data in the charts.

## Geography

In some cases, statistics are only available for what is called the Regina Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). This is a broader region that includes the city of Regina and some rural areas and communities surrounding the city (see map in Figure 1.1). According to the census, the population of the city of Regina was 178,225 in 2006 and the population of the Regina CMA

**Figure 1.1 Regina Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)**



was 192,800 so 92% of the CMA residents live in the city proper. Unless otherwise indicated, however, the data pertain to the residents of the city of Regina proper.

## **Recent Trends**

Statistical information is always retrospective in the sense that it is describing what has happened in the past. (Analysis has been likened to figuring out where you are by looking in a rear view mirror.) This has been a particular problem for this report because the situation in Regina, Saskatchewan, and indeed the world, is volatile in early 2009.

Saskatchewan has had a period of unprecedented economic growth during 2007 and the first half of 2008. Much of the growth was the result of rapidly increasing prices for our traditional resource-based industry products, namely grains and oilseeds, crude oil, potash, and uranium. Among other things this has led to a labour shortage and a sharp population increase after years of little or no growth.

This period of population and economic growth is at risk because a crisis in the world's financial system has spread into "the real economy" and commodity prices have dropped dramatically. At this point, it is difficult to know how much Regina and Saskatchewan will be affected and how long that effect will last.





## SECTION 2 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

---

This section of the report looks at the overall population of the city of Regina and the surrounding area. We also examine how the population has changed over time, the different components of population change, and the age of the city's residents.

## 2.1 Total Population

There are a variety of different population measures and the absolute numbers differ somewhat because they measure either slightly different populations or the population at slightly different times. All show the same general trend, namely that the city's population was increasing in the 1970s and 1980s but has recently levelled off.

### Census

Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 show the Regina city population measured by Statistics Canada in the census. The city grew rapidly during the 1970s and early 1980s with an average annual growth rate of 1.6% per year from 1971 to 1981 and then 1.4% between 1981 and 1986. Since then, the growth has slowed considerably. In 2006, the population was 179,246, about the same as in 1991.

Figure 2.2 shows that among the larger urban centres in Saskatchewan, Regina's population growth of 0.1% per year in the past five years was typical. From 2001 to 2006, seven of the province's sixteen largest centres had a population increase with the fastest growth in Warman and Martinsville, two of the bedroom communities around Saskatoon.

Regina, with an average annual increase of 0.1% was among the seven with population growth. The increase was below the 0.6% per year growth rate in Saskatoon.

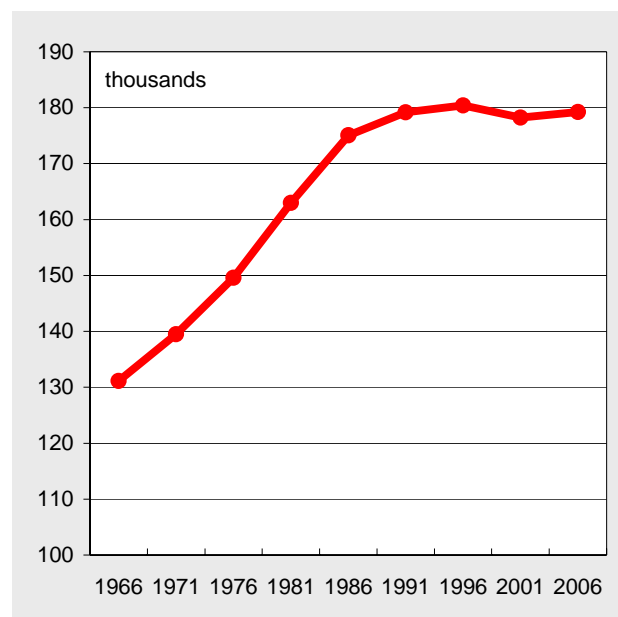
### Statistics Canada CMA Population

In addition to the census, Statistics Canada produces population estimates for large urban centres in their annual publication of demographic statistics. These population counts differ from the census in two ways.

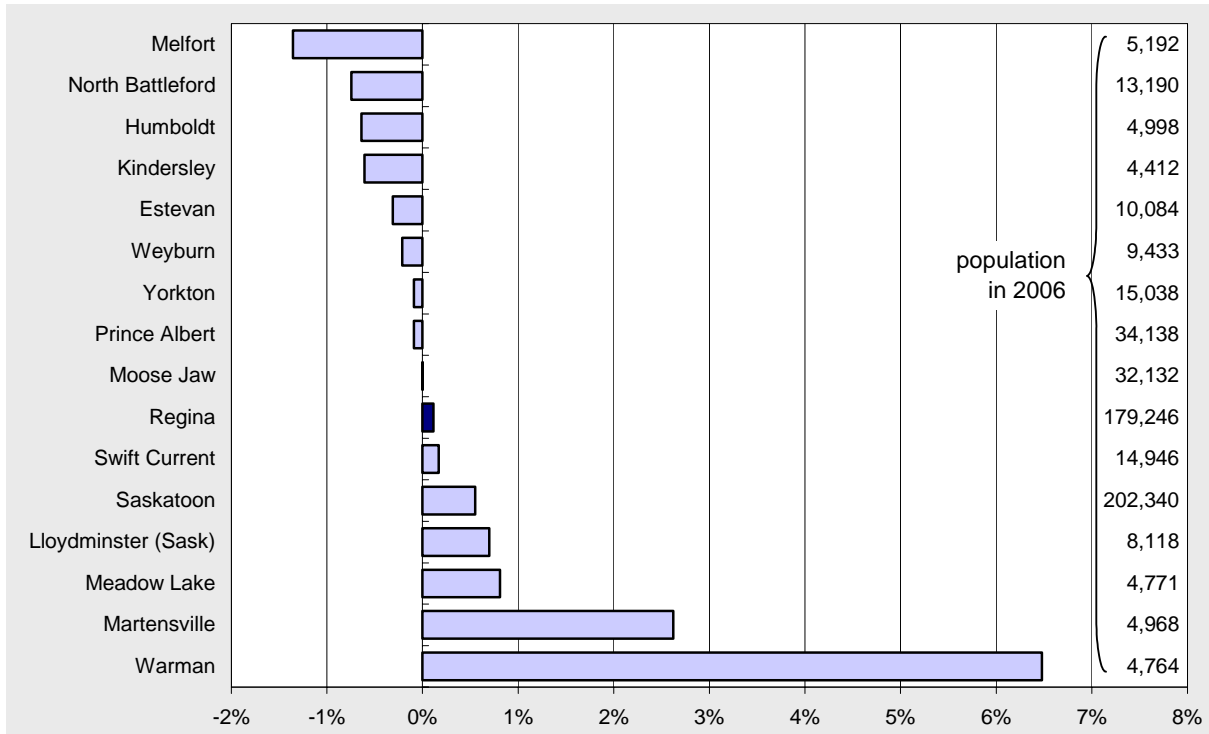
**Table 2.1 Regina City Population, 1966 to 2006**

|      | Population as of June | Average Annual Increase |
|------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1966 | 131,127               | 3.2%                    |
| 1971 | 139,479               | 1.2%                    |
| 1976 | 149,593               | 1.4%                    |
| 1981 | 162,984               | 1.7%                    |
| 1986 | 175,064               | 1.4%                    |
| 1991 | 179,183               | 0.5%                    |
| 1996 | 180,404               | 0.1%                    |
| 2001 | 178,225               | -0.2%                   |
| 2006 | 179,246               | 0.1%                    |

**Figure 2.1 Regina City Census Population, 1966 to 2006**



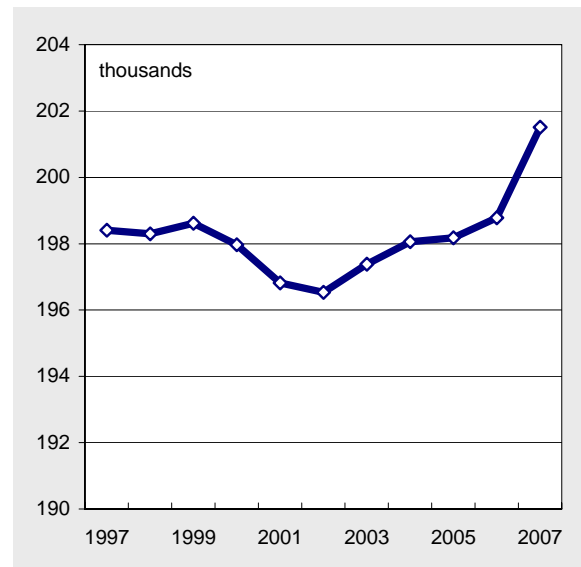
**Figure 2.2 Average Annual Change in Population, 2001 to 2006, Larger Urban Centres in Saskatchewan**



**Table 2.2 Regina CMA Population, 1997 to 2007**

| Year | Population as of June | Average Annual Increase |
|------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1997 | 198,409               | -0.4%                   |
| 1998 | 198,298               | -0.1%                   |
| 1999 | 198,621               | 0.2%                    |
| 2000 | 197,970               | -0.3%                   |
| 2001 | 196,821               | -0.6%                   |
| 2002 | 196,531               | -0.1%                   |
| 2003 | 197,380               | 0.4%                    |
| 2004 | 198,057               | 0.3%                    |
| 2005 | 198,177               | 0.1%                    |
| 2006 | 198,778               | 0.3%                    |
| 2007 | 201,514               | 1.4%                    |

**Figure 2.3 Regina CMA Population**



Firstly, Statistics Canada readily acknowledges that some people are missed in the census and calculates estimates of this “under-coverage” after the census is conducted. Provincially, the under-coverage is typically 1% to 2% but there is no separately published estimate for under-coverage in Regina city.

Secondly, these population estimates are published only for the CMA regions. Approximately 92% of the population in the Regina CMA lives in the city proper but the communities in the metropolitan area are, on average, growing more quickly than the city. Table 2.2 shows the most recent Regina CMA population estimates from Statistics Canada; the same information is shown graphically in Figure 2.3.

In the early part of the decade, the figures show the same pattern as the census figures, namely a relatively stable population. From 2001 to 2006, for example, the Regina CMA population grew by an average of 0.2% per year. Looked at another way, the area around the city grew by an average of 1.5% per year whereas the population in the city proper grew by 0.1% per year.

The figures in Table 2.2 and Figure 2.3 also show the sharp increase in 2007 when the migration patterns in the province and the city reversed and the population started to increase. These preliminary estimates suggest that the Regina CMA population grew by 1.4% between 2006 and 2007. A large but unknown proportion of that increase will have occurred in the city proper.

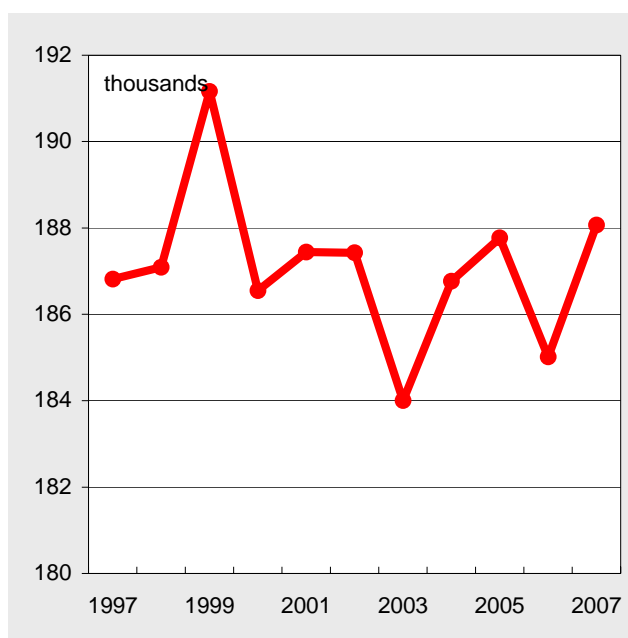
### Covered Population

The third source of population information is from Saskatchewan Health and is commonly referred to as the “covered population” because it measures the population with a valid health insurance card. While not designed as a population measure, the

**Table 2.3 Regina City “Covered Population”, 1997 to 2007**

|      | Population as of August | Average Annual Increase |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1997 | 186,812                 | -1.6%                   |
| 1998 | 187,085                 | 0.1%                    |
| 1999 | 191,160                 | 2.2%                    |
| 2000 | 186,547                 | -2.4%                   |
| 2001 | 187,441                 | 0.5%                    |
| 2002 | 187,429                 | -0.0%                   |
| 2003 | 184,006                 | -1.8%                   |
| 2004 | 186,766                 | 1.5%                    |
| 2005 | 187,772                 | 0.5%                    |
| 2006 | 185,010                 | -1.5%                   |
| 2007 | 188,065                 | 1.7%                    |

**Figure 2.4 Covered Population, Regina City**



covered population is often used as a proxy for the population, particularly when the census figures become dated.

The covered population counts differ from the actual population for a number of reasons. Residents who move out of the province retain their health coverage for a period of three months and people who move into the province are not covered until they have lived here for three months. As well, members of the RCMP, the Armed Forces, and inmates of Federal Penitentiaries are not included. The address on the card is updated whenever the person contacts a health service but is routinely updated for all residents every three years. This helps explain the periodic drops evident in Figure 2.4 as they correspond with years in which new cards are mailed.

The covered population counts are somewhat higher than the population reported in the census. In 2006, for example, the covered population for Regina was 185,010 compared with 179,246 according to the census. Part of the reason for this difference is the under-coverage in the census.

As well, some city residents will be eligible for health coverage but not counted as “residents” in the census. Finally, some residents may be slow to update the addresses on their health cards after they have left the city and some non-residents may have a Regina mailing address.

Although more volatile from year to year, the covered population figures show the same pattern in population, namely relative stability in the size of the population (see Figure 2.4). The figures also show the increase in 2007 that was evident in the CMA population estimates.

In summary then, the city’s total population has been effectively constant over the past ten years although the population in the area around Regina is growing. Preliminary figures show that this may be changing – the metropolitan area population increased by 1.4% in 2007, the largest increase in twenty years.

Stability in the overall size doesn’t mean, however, that there haven’t been changes in the characteristics of the population. The next section looks at the components of population change — births, deaths, and migration.

## 2.2 Components of Population Change

In the study of demographic trends, each particular statistic about population flow is easy enough to understand but there are a lot of them and they interact in complex ways. This section looks at the eight population flows that influence the total number of city residents. These figures are from Statistics Canada and cover the CMA region.

The absolute number of people currently residing in the Regina CMA changes over time because of two factors – natural growth and migration. Natural growth is in turn, comprised of two components, births and deaths. Births and deaths arise as a consequence of both fertility and mortality rates and the number of persons in the relevant age groups.

Migration is normally expressed as the net flow, that is, the number of persons moving into the city less the number who have left. These migration flows can be further broken down into

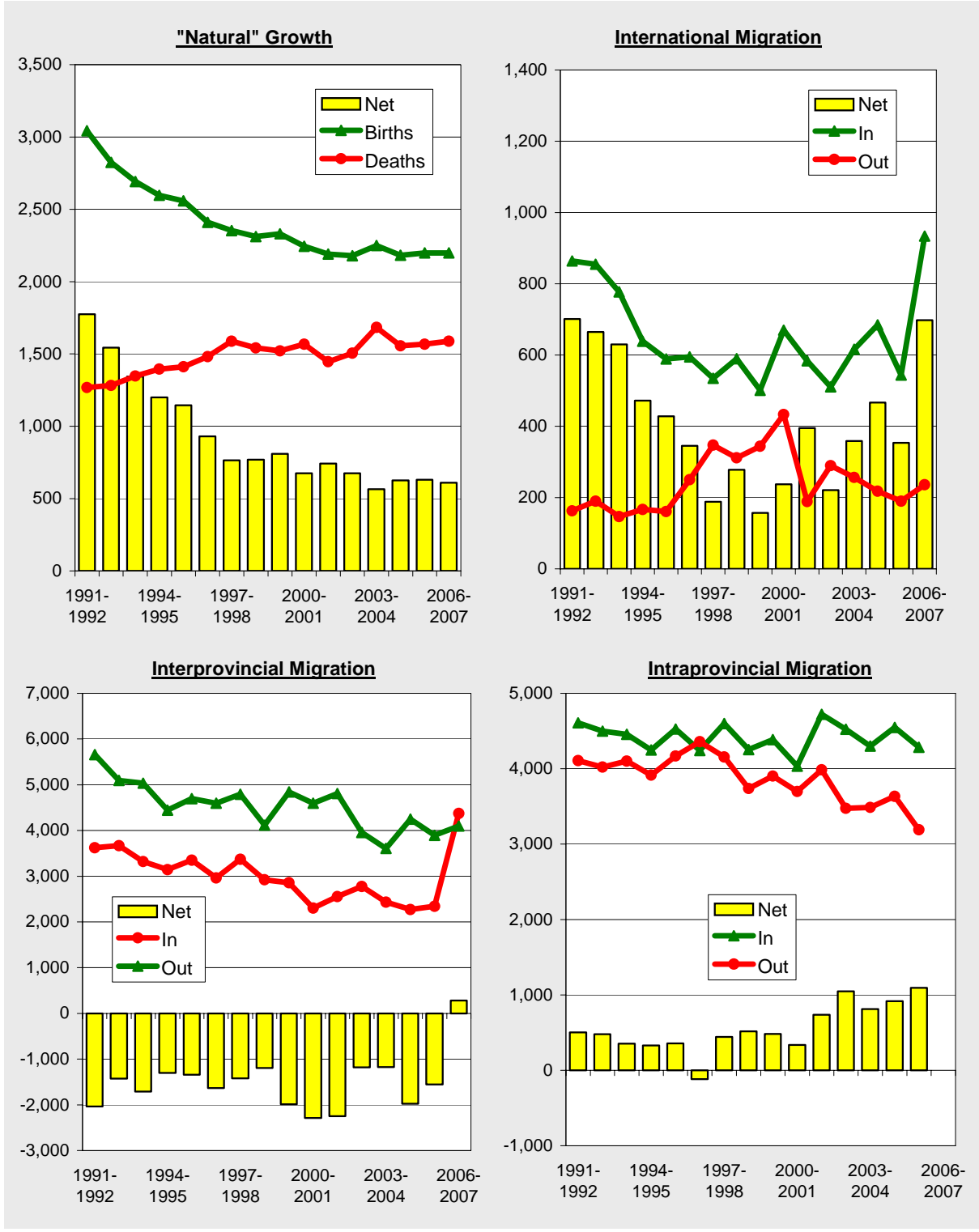
- international migration,
- interprovincial migration, and
- intraprovincial (within the province) migration.

A change in any one of these eight individual elements of population change can lead to a change in the overall size of the city's population. Table 2.4 shows how these different elements have changed in the past sixteen years and Figure 2.5 shows the same information in graphic form. The figures for 2006-07 are preliminary and subject to change in future releases.

**Table 2.4 Elements of Population Change, 1991-92 to 2006-07, Regina CMA**

| July to June | Natural Growth |        |       | International Migration |     |     | Inter-provincial Migration |       |        | Intraprovincial Migration |       |       |
|--------------|----------------|--------|-------|-------------------------|-----|-----|----------------------------|-------|--------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
|              | Births         | Deaths | Net   | In                      | Out | Net | In                         | Out   | Net    | In                        | Out   | Net   |
| 1991-1992    | 3,042          | 1,268  | 1,774 | 864                     | 163 | 701 | 3,624                      | 5,659 | -2,035 | 4,609                     | 4,106 | 503   |
| 1992-1993    | 2,825          | 1,282  | 1,543 | 855                     | 190 | 665 | 3,666                      | 5,094 | -1,428 | 4,500                     | 4,021 | 479   |
| 1993-1994    | 2,693          | 1,348  | 1,345 | 777                     | 147 | 630 | 3,323                      | 5,034 | -1,711 | 4,457                     | 4,102 | 355   |
| 1994-1995    | 2,596          | 1,396  | 1,200 | 639                     | 167 | 472 | 3,142                      | 4,445 | -1,303 | 4,247                     | 3,916 | 331   |
| 1995-1996    | 2,558          | 1,412  | 1,146 | 589                     | 161 | 428 | 3,353                      | 4,695 | -1,342 | 4,527                     | 4,170 | 357   |
| 1996-1997    | 2,411          | 1,481  | 930   | 595                     | 250 | 345 | 2,962                      | 4,597 | -1,635 | 4,241                     | 4,357 | -116  |
| 1997-1998    | 2,353          | 1,589  | 764   | 535                     | 347 | 188 | 3,370                      | 4,791 | -1,421 | 4,600                     | 4,156 | 444   |
| 1998-1999    | 2,312          | 1,542  | 770   | 590                     | 312 | 278 | 2,922                      | 4,116 | -1,194 | 4,254                     | 3,738 | 516   |
| 1999-2000    | 2,330          | 1,521  | 809   | 501                     | 344 | 157 | 2,856                      | 4,845 | -1,989 | 4,386                     | 3,903 | 483   |
| 2000-2001    | 2,244          | 1,568  | 676   | 670                     | 433 | 237 | 2,304                      | 4,594 | -2,290 | 4,033                     | 3,698 | 335   |
| 2001-2002    | 2,190          | 1,447  | 743   | 584                     | 189 | 395 | 2,556                      | 4,805 | -2,249 | 4,721                     | 3,986 | 735   |
| 2002-2003    | 2,180          | 1,505  | 675   | 511                     | 290 | 221 | 2,776                      | 3,958 | -1,182 | 4,522                     | 3,475 | 1,047 |
| 2003-2004    | 2,250          | 1,684  | 566   | 616                     | 257 | 359 | 2,431                      | 3,606 | -1,175 | 4,300                     | 3,486 | 814   |
| 2004-2005    | 2,183          | 1,557  | 626   | 685                     | 218 | 467 | 2,272                      | 4,248 | -1,976 | 4,549                     | 3,633 | 916   |
| 2005-2006    | 2,199          | 1,568  | 631   | 544                     | 190 | 354 | 2,341                      | 3,894 | -1,553 | 4,285                     | 3,191 | 1,094 |
| 2006-2007    | 2,198          | 1,588  | 610   | 934                     | 236 | 698 | 4,374                      | 4,095 | 279    | n/a                       | n/a   | n/a   |

**Figure 2.5 Elements of Population Change, Regina CMA, 1991-92 to 2006-07**



The aging of the population has led to a decline in the natural growth rate for the city. The number of women in the child-bearing age group has declined and this, combined with lower fertility rates, means a declining number of births. The aging population also means that the number of deaths is increasing in spite of the fact that mortality rates are declining. Together these two factors mean that the city's natural growth rate has slowed – even with no migration, the population would grow by only 500 to 600 people per year compared with over 1,000 per year in the early 1990s.

The other factors affecting the size of the metropolitan area population are also changing. International immigration has routinely added another several hundred people per year to the city's population although the number was higher in the early 1990s. This changed in the most recent year when the number of immigrants increased to nearly 1,000. This translates into a net increase of 698 persons from 2006 to 2007.

The city has traditionally lost people as a result of inter-provincial migration and this was one of the reasons for the stagnant population growth in the early part of the decade. Typically about 3,000 people per year moved into the city from another province but this was offset by almost twice that many who left. The net effect of inter-provincial migration was a loss in population of approximately 2,000 people per year. This too has changed according to preliminary figures for the most recent year. The number of in-migrants from another province increased by over 2,000 so that inter-provincial migration added rather than subtracted from the city's population.

Intraprovincial migration is also a source of population growth for the city. Although the number of people moving into and out of the city is quite large, the two flows are almost in balance and the net effect is an increase of 300 to 500 people per year.

As with the province as a whole, these figures show that the population of the city is largely determined by migration. There is a relatively steady increase in the population as a result of natural demographic trends and intraprovincial migration but these small increases can easily be overwhelmed by the much larger flows involved in inter-provincial and international migration. A declining natural growth rate means that the city's overall population will continue to be dependent on these migration flows in the future.



## 2.3 Age Structure

While the overall size of the city's population may not be changing much, the demographic characteristics of the residents certainly are. The most important of these changing characteristics are age-related and the result of the so-called "baby boom" generation.

Baby boomers were born in the 1950s and 1960s. Although there is some debate about when the end date is, the generally accepted definition has them in the 40 to 59 age group in 2006. As a group, these 52,000 individuals represented 29% of the city's population in 2006. The peak of the baby boom generation was in the 45 to 49 age group in 2006, that is, the bulk of them were born in the late 1950s (see Figure 2.6).

The period after the baby boom is usually called the "baby bust". There are relatively few people who were born in this period – those who are currently in their thirties (see Table 2.5). Children of the baby boomers form an age cohort called the "echo". These individuals are currently under 25 years of age.

The echo generation is largely in the same age as the Aboriginal population in Regina so the size of the population 15 to 29 years of age is magnified by the combined presence of these two groups.

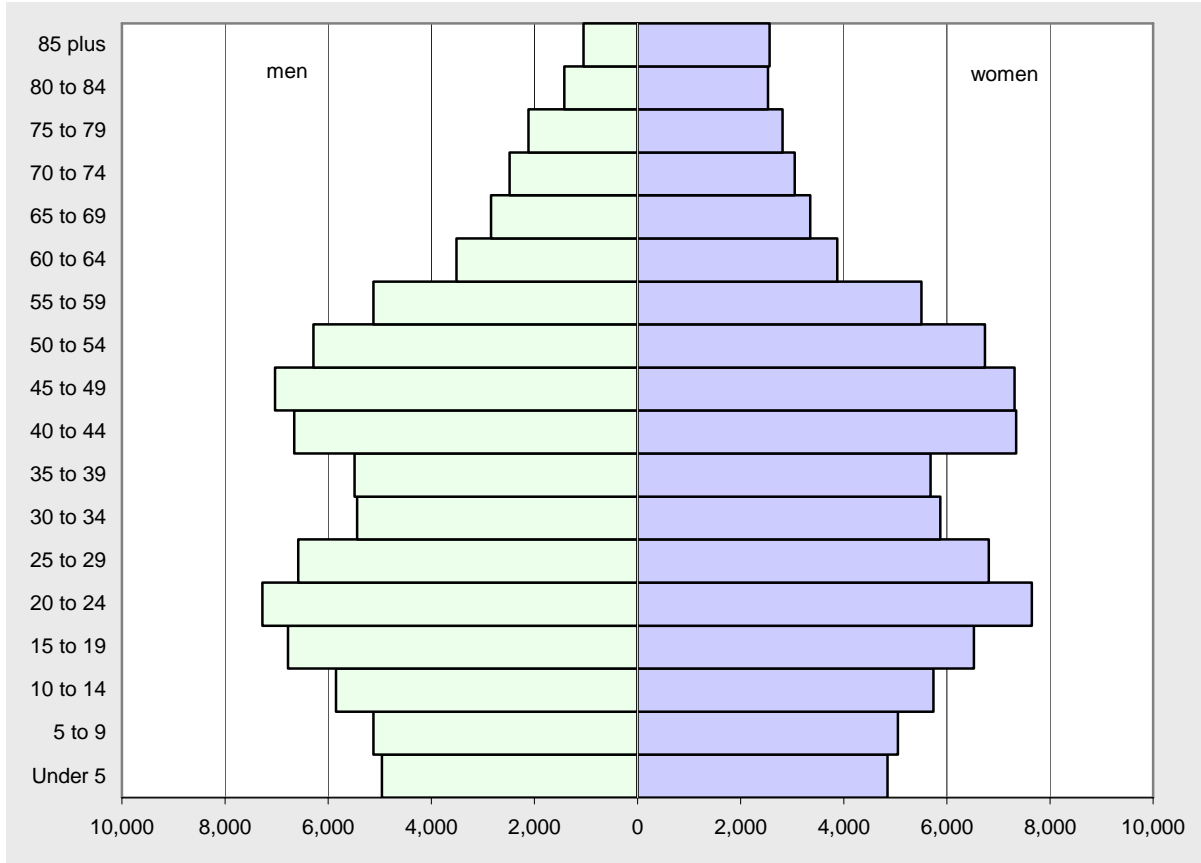
Relative to Saskatchewan (see Figure 2.7), Regina has more young adults and fewer at either end of the age spectrum. In particular, the city has a relatively large number of those 20 to 29 years of age – 16% compared with 13% for the province as a whole. The migration of Aboriginal people to the city and the presence of the University of Regina will both be factors that help explain the large proportion of young adults in the city.

The age distribution displayed in the traditional pyramid chart also shows the dominance of women in the older age groups and, to a lesser extent, among those 20 to 59 years of age as well. Overall there are 105 women in Regina for every 100 men.

**Table 2.5 Regina City Population, 2006, by Age Group and Gender**

| Age group | Men    | Women  | Total   |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| Under 5   | 4,960  | 4,850  | 9,810   |
| 5 to 9    | 5,120  | 5,050  | 10,170  |
| 10 to 14  | 5,850  | 5,735  | 11,585  |
| 15 to 19  | 6,780  | 6,525  | 13,305  |
| 20 to 24  | 7,275  | 7,645  | 14,920  |
| 25 to 29  | 6,580  | 6,810  | 13,390  |
| 30 to 34  | 5,440  | 5,870  | 11,310  |
| 35 to 39  | 5,490  | 5,685  | 11,175  |
| 40 to 44  | 6,660  | 7,340  | 14,000  |
| 45 to 49  | 7,030  | 7,310  | 14,340  |
| 50 to 54  | 6,285  | 6,740  | 13,025  |
| 55 to 59  | 5,125  | 5,505  | 10,630  |
| 60 to 64  | 3,515  | 3,870  | 7,385   |
| 65 to 69  | 2,840  | 3,345  | 6,185   |
| 70 to 74  | 2,480  | 3,050  | 5,530   |
| 75 to 79  | 2,115  | 2,810  | 4,925   |
| 80 to 84  | 1,420  | 2,530  | 3,950   |
| 85 plus   | 1,050  | 2,560  | 3,610   |
| All ages  | 86,015 | 93,235 | 179,250 |

**Figure 2.6 Age Distribution, Regina City Population, 2006**



**Figure 2.7 Population Distribution in 2006, Regina City and Saskatchewan Compared**

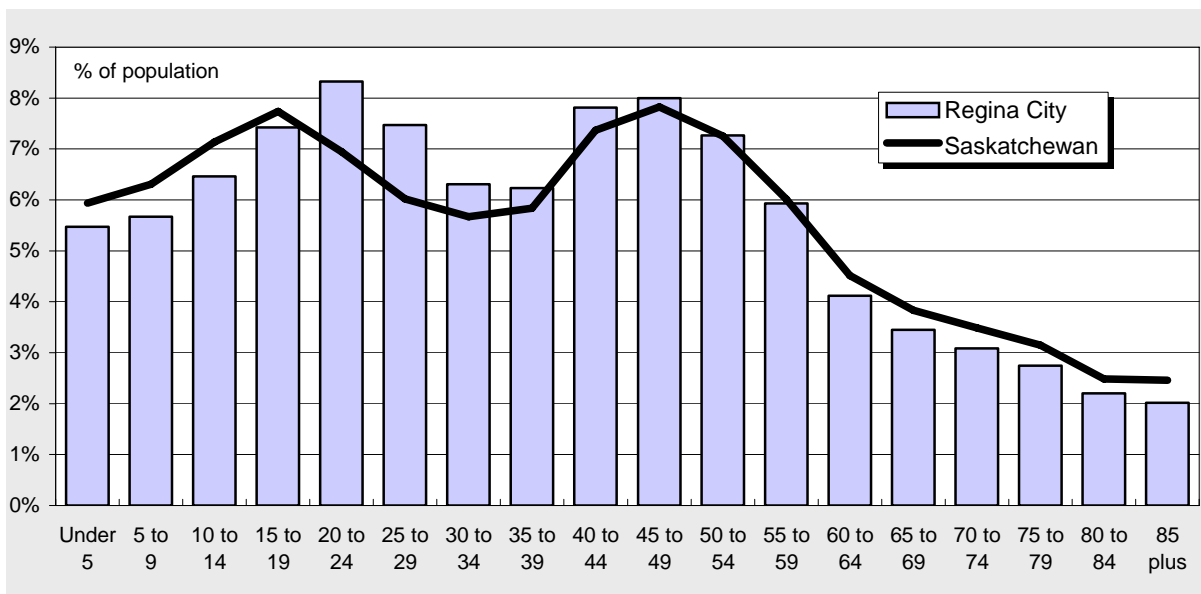
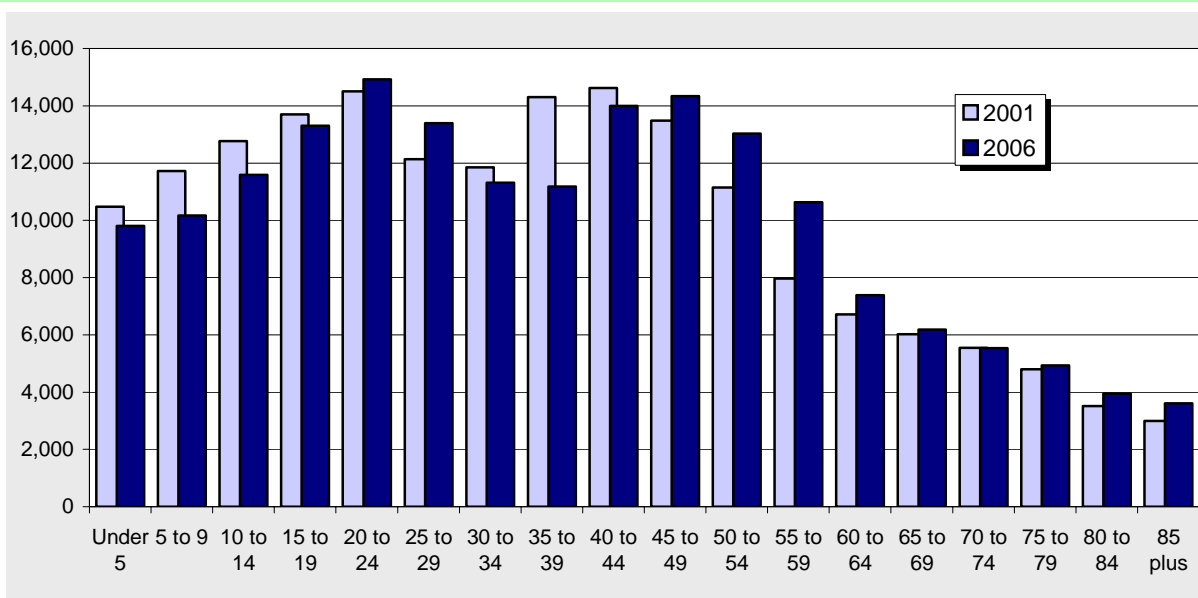


Figure 2.8 shows how the Regina city population has changed in the five years from 2001 to 2006. The peak of the baby boom generation was in the 35 to 44 age group in 2001. Since then, there has been a sharp decline among those 35 to 39 years of age and a sharp increase among those 50 to 59 years of age as this peak moved five years to age groups that are five years older. The figure also shows the decline in the number of children living in Regina – a consequence of lower fertility rates – the number of women in the child bearing age group has not declined.

Declining mortality rates and migration of seniors into the city has resulted in an increase in the population of those age 75 and older. While still a lower proportion of the population than in other parts of Saskatchewan, the number of these older seniors is growing rapidly.

Over the next five years, that is, from 2006 to 2011, the same aging of the baby boom generation will see an increase in the number of Regina residents who are 55 to 64 years of age. This will be accompanied by an increase among those 25 to 34 years of age, particularly if the recent interprovincial migrants are young adults – the traditional age group for migrants.

**Figure 2.8** Changes in Population by Age Group, 2001 to 2006, Regina City



## 2.4 Summary

The main findings from this section are summarized below in point form.

- Regina's population grew rapidly during the 1970s and early 1980s with an average growth rate of 1%-2% per year. Since then, the growth has slowed considerably – in 2006, the population was 179,246, about the same as in 1991.
- The population in many large urban centres in the province fell from 2001 to 2006 whereas Regina's population increased at an average annual rate of 0.1%. Saskatoon's population increased by an average of 0.6% per year over the same five-year period.
- The population of the metropolitan area around the city is growing more quickly than the population living in the city proper.
- There are early signs of a sharp increase in the population of the city since the 2006 census, particularly in the metropolitan area around the city.
- The lack of growth in the city's population from 1991 to 2006 was caused by a slowdown in the natural population growth rate (births less deaths) and high levels of migration out of the city to other provinces.
- The recent population increase has been partly caused by a sharp increase in international immigration together with a doubling of the number of people moving to Regina from other provinces.
- Compared with other parts of Saskatchewan, Regina city has a relatively large proportion of young adults – those 20 to 29 years of age. This group is comprised of both the “echo” from the baby boom generation and the relatively young Aboriginal population.
- The natural aging of the “baby boom” generation in the city means that those in their fifties were the fastest growing age group from 2001 to 2006. The number of children is declining.

## SECTION 3 FAMILY STRUCTURES

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Statistics about households and families are complicated by the different ideas about what makes up a “family” and by the variety of living arrangements present in today’s society. Traditionally, statistics about family status have focussed on marital status whereas the actual living arrangements in the household are usually more important. For completeness, however, both legal marital status and living arrangements are described in this section.

To understand these statistics, it is instructive to look at the different ways in which Statistics Canada measures family structures and living arrangements. There are two separate concepts involved – one for households and one for families – and both can be measured in terms of the number of people or the number of family/household units.

|                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Private dwelling | A “private dwelling” is defined as a separate set of living quarters which has a private entrance either directly from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway leading to the outside. Apartments are therefore considered as separate dwellings. Most basement suites are considered as separate households whereas a “room and board” situation would be classified as a multi-family household, unless the extra person was a member of the immediate family. Extended family arrangements are considered as multi-family households. |
| Household        | A “household” is a person or group of persons (other than temporary or foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Family           | A “family” is defined as a married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners), or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple living common-law may be of the opposite or the same sex. It is not necessary for the adults to be the biological parents of the children so families with adopted children or “blended” families are included in the definition.                                    |

Additional complexity arises when unattached individuals, that is, those who are not immediate family members are living in a family household. A grandparent in a husband-wife family, for example, or a lone parent with her child living in the parental home leads to what Statistics Canada calls multi-family households.

The extent to which the traditional family structure is no longer “traditional” is evident when we note that out of the approximately 180,000 persons living in Regina, less than half live in single family households headed by a married couple of the opposite sex.

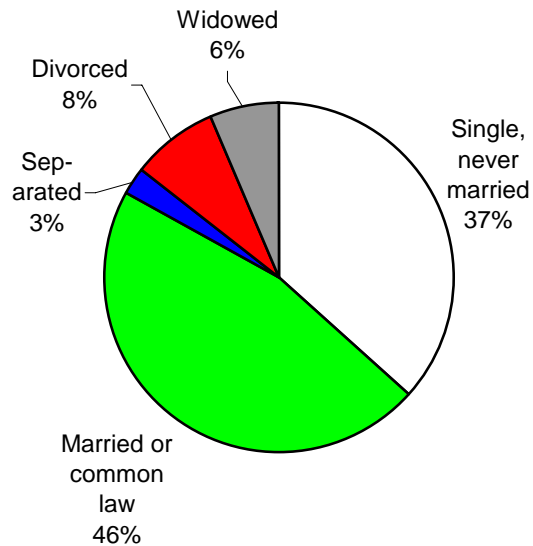
### 3.1 Marital Status

Legal marital status may be the least useful of the statistics describing family structures because legal status may differ from the actual living arrangement. Nevertheless, marital status is presented here for completeness. Table 3.1 has the legal market status of adults in the city over the twenty years from 1986 to 2006 and Figure 3.1 shows graphically the status in 2006.

In the past five years, there has been an increase in the number of adults in the city. Their marital status is changing as well with a higher proportion being single, that is, never married, and a lower proportion being married. The proportion of adults who are divorced increased over the five years whereas the proportion who are widowed declined.

In absolute terms, the fastest growing population group in the past five years has been those who report their legal marital status as single. This is partly because of the growth in the number common law relationships – 15% of those who are legally single are living in a common law relationship – and partly because young people are getting married at an older age. In 2006, for example, 66% of those 25 to 29 years of age were single compared with 55% in 1996.

**Figure 3.1** Legal Marital Status of Regina Adults in 2006



**Table 3.1** Legal Marital Status of Adults Living in Regina City, 1986 to 2006

|                               | 1986    | 1991    | 1996    | 2001    | 2006    |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of adults (15 & older) | 134,710 | 138,390 | 140,910 | 143,270 | 147,690 |
| Single, never married         | 28%     | 32%     | 33%     | 35%     | 37%     |
| Married or common law         | 62%*    | 53%     | 50%     | 48%     | 46%     |
| Separated                     |         | 3%      | 3%      | 3%      | 3%      |
| Divorced                      | 4%      | 6%      | 7%      | 7%      | 8%      |
| Widowed                       | 6%      | 6%      | 6%      | 7%      | 6%      |

Source: Statistics Canada Census

\* breakdown between married and separated not available

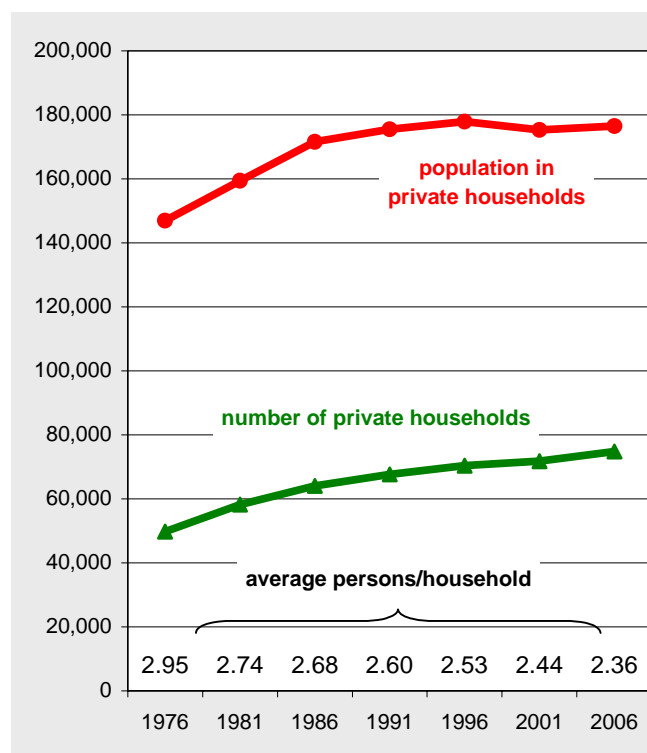
## 3.2 Living Arrangements

With an increase in the number of single people and an aging population, one would expect an increase in the number of people living alone and this is the case for Regina. This trend coincides with fewer children being born per family and an increase in the number of lone parent families so the average number of persons per family is falling. Taken together all of these trends suggest fewer persons per household, that is, a lower population density in the city.

Figure 3.2 and Table 3.2 show that the number of households in the city increased in the 1990s even as the population remained stable. In 2006, single person households made up 30% of all households compared with 28% in 1996 and 24% in 1986. The average number of persons per household has fallen from 2.95 to 2.36 in the last thirty years in a relatively uniform trend.

There is anecdotal evidence about a resurgence in the popularity of marriage but the statistics still show an increasing proportion of couples living in a common law relationship. In 2006, 16% of couples were living common law compared with 13% in 2001 and 11% in 1996. Looked at another way, the number of common law couples increased by 13% between 2001 and 2006 compared with a 1% decline in the number of

**Figure 3.2 Trends in the Number and Size of Households, Regina City**



**Table 3.2 Number and Size of Households in Regina**

|                                  | 1976              | 1981    | 1986    | 1991    | 1996    | 2001    | 2006    |     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----|
| Population in private households | 146,895           | 159,400 | 171,600 | 175,480 | 177,910 | 175,270 | 176,445 |     |
| Occupied private households      | 49,795            | 58,175  | 64,030  | 67,595  | 70,325  | 71,720  | 74,803  |     |
| Household size                   | One person        | 20%     | 24%     | 24%     | 26%     | 28%     | 29%     | 30% |
|                                  | Two persons       | 29%     | 29%     | 29%     | 30%     | 31%     | 32%     | 34% |
|                                  | Three persons     | 17%     | 17%     | 17%     | 17%     | 16%     | 16%     | 15% |
|                                  | 4 or 5 persons    | 27%     | 26%     | 26%     | 24%     | 23%     | 21%     | 19% |
|                                  | 6 or more persons | 7%      | 5%      | 3%      | 3%      | 3%      | 2%      | 2%  |
| Average persons per household    | 2.95              | 2.74    | 2.68    | 2.60    | 2.53    | 2.44    | 2.36    |     |

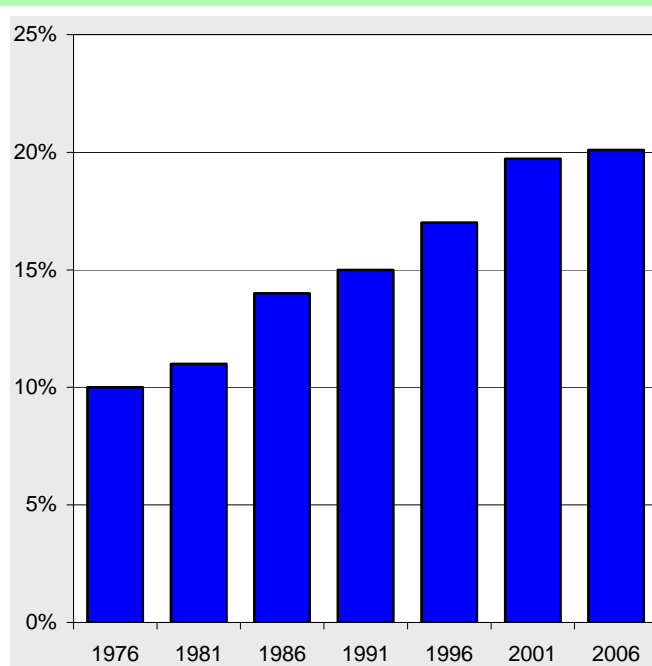
Source: Statistics Canada Census

married couples.

The number of lone parent families continues to increase although not as quickly as in the past. In 2006, 20% of families were headed by a lone parent. This is effectively the same percentage as in 2001 but much higher than the 17% in 1996 and the 14% in 1986.

The number of lone parent families headed by a man is still relatively small but is increasing more quickly than the number headed by a woman. From 2001 to 2006, the number of male lone-parent families increased by 9.1% from 1,640 to 1,790. Over the same period, the number for female lone-parent families increased by 2.4% from 7,895 to 8,085.

**Figure 3.3 Lone Parent Families as a Percentage of All Families in Regina**



**Table 3.3 Family Types in Regina City**

|                                       | 1976             | 1981   | 1986   | 1991   | 1996   | 2001   | 2006   |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number of families                    | 37,415           | 41,330 | 45,255 | 46,885 | 47,595 | 48,355 | 49,045 |
| Husband-wife families*                | Without children | ...    | 14,450 | 13,530 | 13,945 | 14,240 | 15,180 |
|                                       | With children    | ...    | 24,470 | 22,465 | 21,215 | 19,680 | 18,460 |
|                                       | Total            | 33,675 | 36,780 | 38,920 | 36,000 | 35,155 | 33,915 |
| Common Law families                   | Without children | ...    | ...    | 2,125  | 2,180  | 2,940  | 3,390  |
|                                       | With children    | ...    | ...    | 1,760  | 2,025  | 1,970  | 2,140  |
|                                       | Total            | ...    | ...    | 3,890  | 4,205  | 4,905  | 5,530  |
| Lone parent families                  | 3,740            | 4,550  | 6,335  | 7,000  | 8,235  | 9,535  | 9,875  |
| Average number of children per family | 1.5              | ...    | 1.3    | 1.3    | 1.2    | 1.2    | 1.1    |
| Percent Distribution of families      |                  |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Number of families                    | 100%             | 100%   | 100%   | 100%   | 100%   | 100%   | 100%   |
| Husband-wife families*                | Without children | ...    | 31.9%  | 28.9%  | 29.3%  | 29.4%  | 31.0%  |
|                                       | With children    | ...    | 54.1%  | 47.9%  | 44.6%  | 40.7%  | 37.6%  |
|                                       | Total            | 90.0%  | 89.0%  | 86.0%  | 76.8%  | 73.9%  | 70.1%  |
| Common Law families                   | Without children | ...    | ...    | 4.5%   | 4.6%   | 6.1%   | 6.9%   |
|                                       | With children    | ...    | ...    | 3.8%   | 4.3%   | 4.1%   | 4.4%   |
|                                       | Total            | ...    | ...    | 8.3%   | 8.8%   | 10.1%  | 11.3%  |
| Lone parent families                  | 10.0%            | 11.0%  | 14.0%  | 14.9%  | 17.3%  | 19.7%  | 20.1%  |

... = breakdown not available from census publications

\* includes common law couples prior to 1991

Source: Statistics Canada Census



Lone parent families tend to be smaller in terms of the number of children – 61% have one child compared with 39% of two parent families. The increasing prevalence of lone parent families, however, means that more children are being raised in a lone parent family. In 2006, 29% of children living at home were in a lone parent family compared with 27% in 2001.

### 3.3 Children at Home

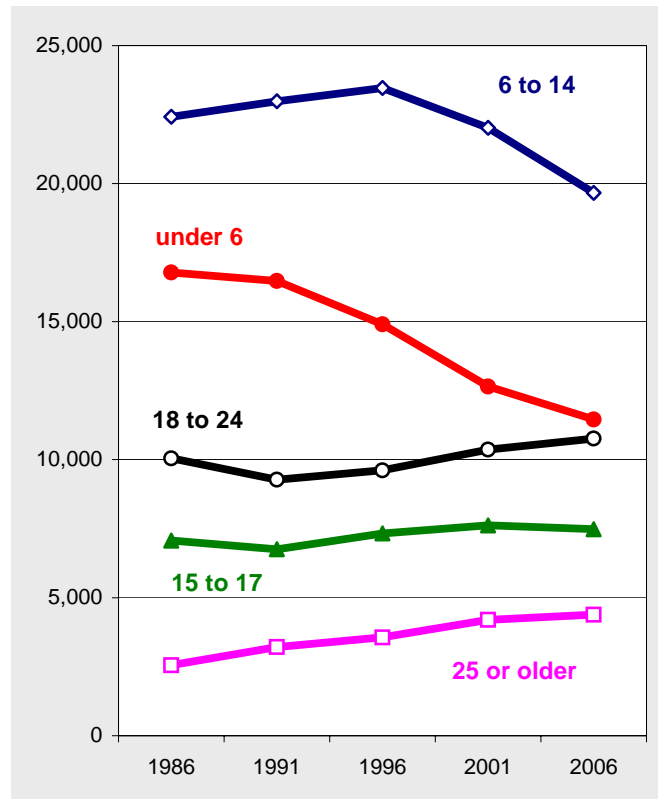
There were 53,750 unmarried children living at the parental home in Regina in 2006, a noticeable drop from the 56,880 in 2001. In fact, the number of children living at home was relatively constant from 1986 to 1996 before dropping in the last ten years. The average age of the children is increasing. In 2006, for example, just under one half were under fifteen years of age compared with 65% in the 1980s and early 1990s.

Figure 3.4 and Table 3.4 shows that in absolute terms, the number of children under fifteen years of age is declining whereas the number of children eighteen and older is increasing.

A relatively large proportion of young adults, particularly men, are still living with their parents. Figure 3.5 shows that more than one third (36%) of men in their twenties are unmarried and living with their parents. This compares with 26% of women in that age group.

Another third (36%) of the men are living alone or with non-relatives and almost all of the remaining 28% are living in a married or common-law relationship.

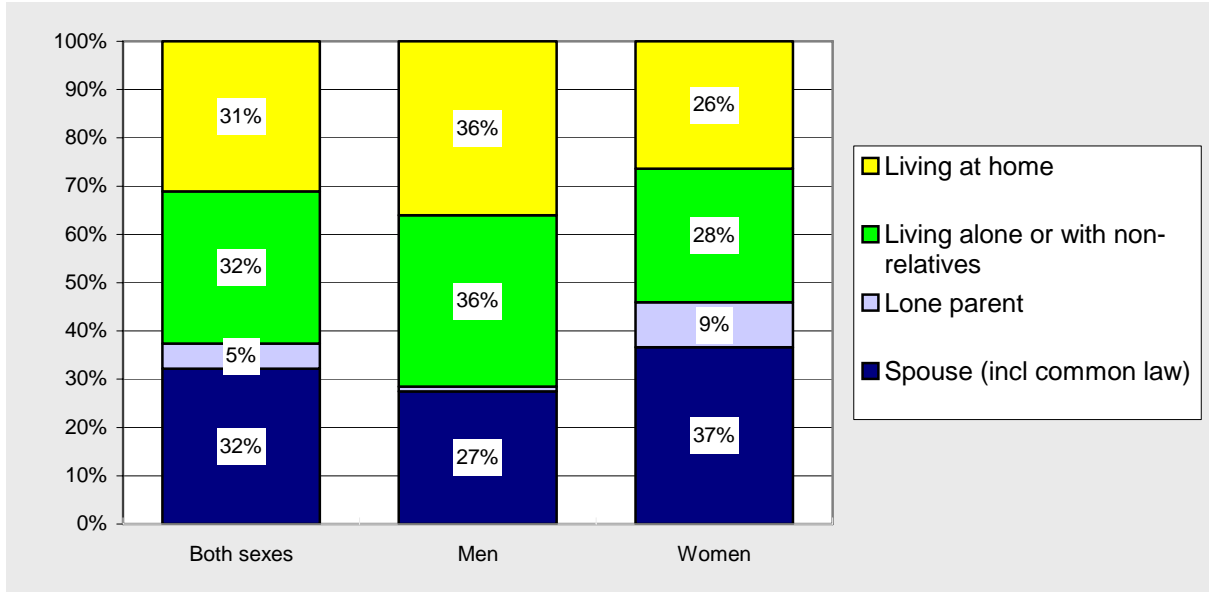
**Figure 3.4 Age of Children at Home, Regina City**



**Table 3.4 Age of (unmarried) Children Living at Home, Regina City**

|                            | Number |        |        |        |        | Distribution |      |      |      |      |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|------|------|------|------|
|                            | 1986   | 1991   | 1996   | 2001   | 2006   | 1986         | 1991 | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 |
| Number of children at home | 58,885 | 58,705 | 58,885 | 56,880 | 53,750 | 100%         | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Under 6 years of age       | 16,780 | 16,480 | 14,900 | 12,655 | 11,455 | 28%          | 28%  | 25%  | 22%  | 21%  |
| 6-14 years                 | 22,425 | 22,985 | 23,460 | 22,025 | 19,660 | 38%          | 39%  | 40%  | 39%  | 37%  |
| 15-17 years                | 7,070  | 6,760  | 7,330  | 7,625  | 7,485  | 12%          | 12%  | 12%  | 13%  | 14%  |
| 18-24 years                | 10,050 | 9,275  | 9,620  | 10,370 | 10,770 | 17%          | 16%  | 16%  | 18%  | 20%  |
| 25 years and over          | 2,555  | 3,210  | 3,565  | 4,200  | 4,385  | 4%           | 5%   | 6%   | 7%   | 8%   |

**Figure 3.5 Living Arrangements for Young Adults (20 to 29 Years of Age), Regina City, 2006**

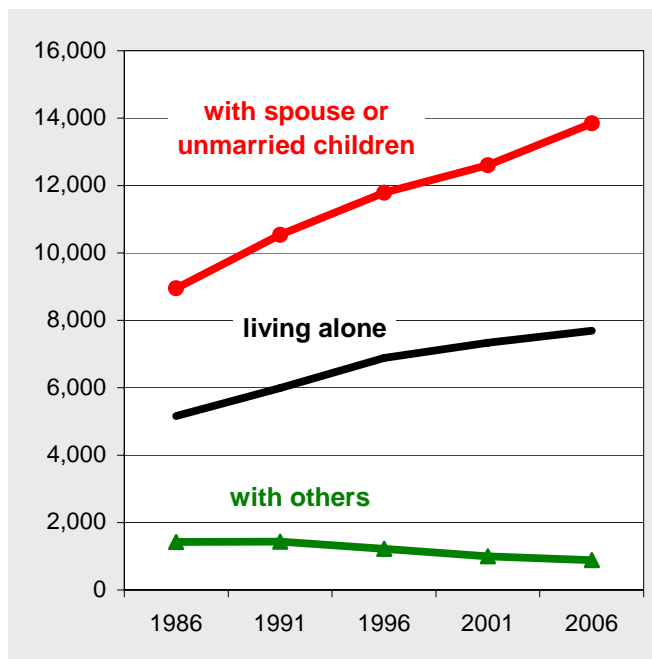


### 3.4 Seniors

The living situation for seniors is of particular interest because many seniors are widowed and, if they live alone, may be without the social support they need<sup>1</sup>. These figures include only seniors living in private households, that is, they exclude those living in special care homes. The number of seniors (65 years of age and older) is increasing in the city as it is elsewhere in the province. From 1996 to 2006, for example, the number of seniors increased by 13% – from 19,890 to 22,420.

Six out of ten seniors live in a family situation which is typically with their spouse but possibly with one of their unmarried children. (If they are living with a married child, they are classified as “other” because this arrangement would be classified as a multi-family household.) The number living alone has increased by 12% over the past ten years but the proportion living alone (34%) is down slightly from 2001. The prevalence of sharing a home with non-family members is declining both in absolute terms and as a proportion of the total.

**Figure 3.6 Living Arrangements for Seniors (65 and older), Regina City**



**Table 3.5 Living Arrangements for Seniors, Regina City**

|                                           | Number |        |        |        |        | Distribution |      |      |      |      |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|------|------|------|------|
|                                           | 1986   | 1991   | 1996   | 2001   | 2006   | 1986         | 1991 | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 |
| Total number of persons 65 years and over | 15,535 | 17,970 | 19,890 | 20,950 | 22,420 | 100%         | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| In a census family                        | 8,950  | 10,540 | 11,785 | 12,605 | 13,845 | 58%          | 59%  | 59%  | 60%  | 62%  |
| Living with relatives                     | 1,020  | 995    | 890    | 640    | 605    | 7%           | 6%   | 4%   | 3%   | 3%   |
| Living with non-relatives                 | 400    | 435    | 335    | 360    | 280    | 3%           | 2%   | 2%   | 2%   | 1%   |
| Living alone                              | 5,165  | 5,990  | 6,880  | 7,340  | 7,690  | 33%          | 33%  | 35%  | 35%  | 34%  |

<sup>1</sup> Note that the definition Statistics Canada uses for “living alone” will include those who live by themselves in apartments in specialized senior’s complexes. This is a qualitatively different living arrangement than a senior living alone in a detached bungalow even though both are classified as living alone.

### 3.5 Summary

There are several statistical trends in family structures that all have a common effect, namely, smaller numbers of persons per household.

- There are an increasing number of lone parent families in the city. Lone parent families are, statistically speaking, smaller than other families because there tend to be fewer children and, of course, only one adult.
- Husband-wife families are also becoming smaller; couples are having fewer children and older children are moving out of the household albeit at a later time in their life than in the past.
- There is an increasing number of unattached individuals, primarily because the general aging of the population leads to more widows and widowers but also because the number of single persons is increasing.
- The children of the baby boom generation are gradually approaching the age when they normally leave the household. This produces the so called empty-nester phenomenon and smaller family sizes.

When combined, these trends have led to a drop in the average household size in Regina, from 2.95 persons per household in 1976 to its current level of 2.44. One of the consequences is that the number of households in the city has increased in the past ten years even though the population has been relatively constant.



## SECTION 4 EDUCATION

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In this section, several characteristics relating to the level of completed education among Regina residents are described including school attendance figures at both the elementary/secondary level and at the post-secondary level.

We begin, however, with a description of educational attainment, the highest level of formal schooling among the city's adult population.

## 4.1 Completed Level of Education

The average level of formal education among Regina residents is increasing steadily as it is in Saskatchewan as a whole. As one measure of this trend, the 2006 Statistics Canada census found that 48% of the adult population were post-secondary graduates, that is, had a post-secondary degree, certificate, or diploma<sup>1</sup>. This compares with 41% a decade ago. As another measure, the number of adults with less than grade 12 declined by 32% from 1996 to 2006. The details are contained in Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1.

Part of the reason for the change in education levels is the natural aging of the population. Those in the older age groups grew up in an era when completing high school was rare so they are more likely to have a lower level of formal education than those in younger age groups. For example, in 2006, 39% of those 65 and older had less than grade 12 compared with 9% of those 25 to 34 years of age. The increase in the average age of the population leads, therefore, to an increase in the average level of completed education as the older city residents are replaced by persons more likely to have stayed in school longer.

Among those with a post-secondary education, the census also captures their field of study. The details of this are shown in Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2. Because these statistics measure educational attainment for the resident population regardless of age, they tend to reflect changes in the employment opportunities in the city more than changes in what current students are choosing to study.

**Table 4.1 Level of Completed Education, Adults (15 and older), Regina, City**

|                                       | number of persons |         |         |         |         |         | percent of total |      |      |      |      |      |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
|                                       | 1981              | 1986    | 1991*   | 1996    | 2001**  | 2006    | 1981             | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 |
| Less than grade 9                     | 17,190            | 15,240  | 13,020  | 11,030  | 8,195   | 31,775  | 14%              | 11%  | 10%  | 8%   | 6%   | 22%  |
| Grade 9 to 11                         | 37,470            | 39,390  | 35,190  | 35,570  | 24,630  |         | 31%              | 30%  | 26%  | 26%  | 19%  |      |
| Grade 12 or 13                        | 13,455            | 12,995  | 16,775  | 16,615  | 15,000  | 44,430  | 11%              | 10%  | 12%  | 12%  | 12%  | 31%  |
| Some post-secondary, no graduation    | 22,415            | 19,285  | 19,455  | 17,305  | 18,500  |         | 18%              | 15%  | 14%  | 12%  | 15%  |      |
| Post-secondary certificate or diploma | 20,255            | 30,740  | 33,980  | 35,825  | 38,525  | 42,050  | 17%              | 23%  | 25%  | 26%  | 30%  | 29%  |
| University degree                     | 11,715            | 15,165  | 17,960  | 20,545  | 22,205  | 27,160  | 10%              | 11%  | 13%  | 15%  | 17%  | 19%  |
| Total, ages 15 and over               | 122,500           | 132,815 | 136,375 | 138,925 | 127,055 | 145,420 | 100%             | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

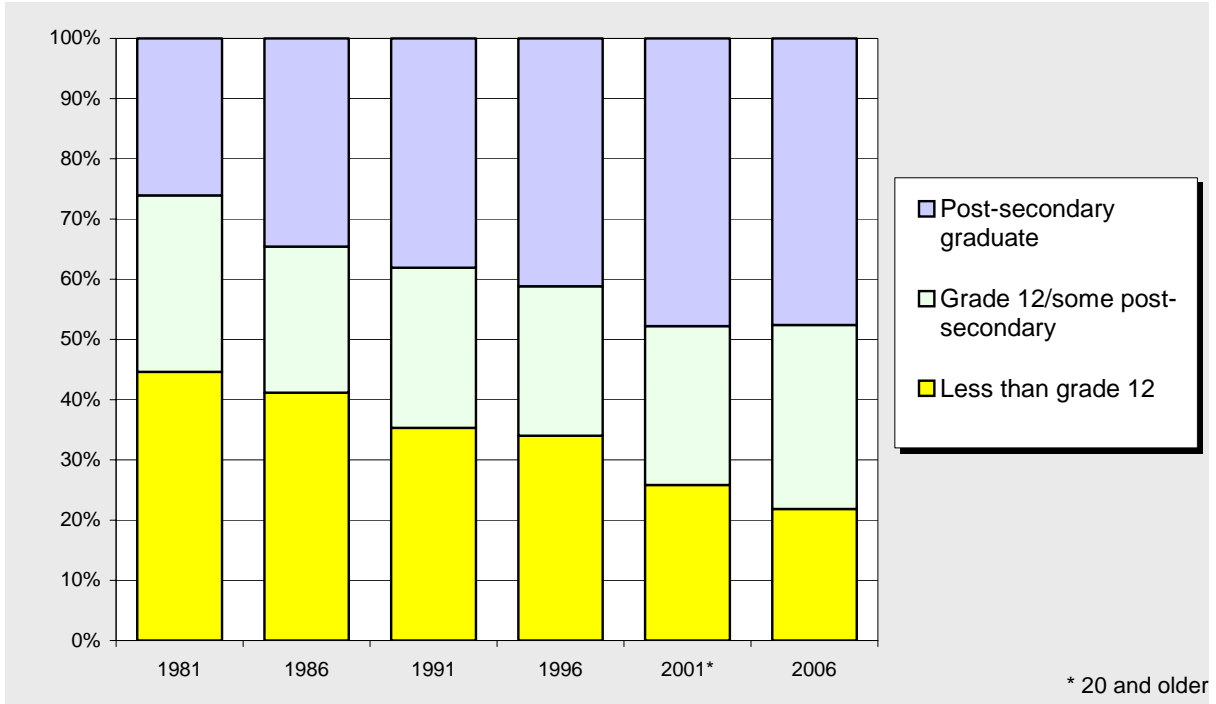
\* change in definition of certificate

\*\* based on population 20 and older rather than 15 and older

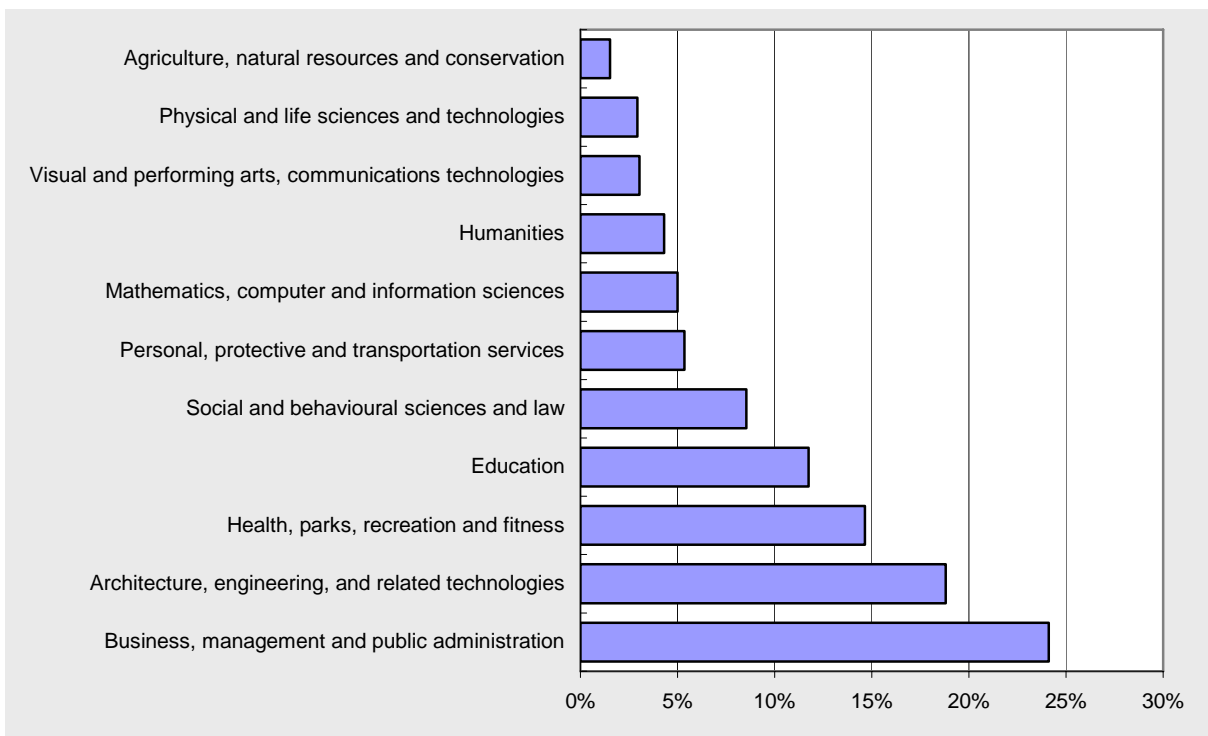
<sup>1</sup> Statistics Canada did a major revamping of their education statistics in the 2006 census so many of the figures are not comparable to those in previous years. Readers should be cautious when comparing trends over time.



**Figure 4.1 Level of Completed Education, Population 15 and Older, Regina City**



**Figure 4.2 Field of Study for Post-Secondary Graduates (certificates, diplomas, and degrees), Regina City, 2006**



**Table 4.2 Field of Study for Post-Secondary Graduates, Regina City**

|                                                          | Number        |               |               |               | Percent in 2001 |                                                             | 2006          |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|
|                                                          | 1986          | 1991          | 1996          | 2001          |                 |                                                             | number        | percent |
| Educational, recreational and counselling services       | 5,440         | 6,605         | 7,255         | 8,175         | 13.5%           | Education                                                   | 8,135         | 11.8%   |
| Fine and applied arts                                    | 2,510         | 2,645         | 2,810         | 3,180         | 5.2%            | Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies | 2,110         | 3.0%    |
| Humanities and related fields                            | 2,645         | 2,940         | 2,985         | 3,505         | 5.8%            | Humanities                                                  | 2,975         | 4.3%    |
| Social sciences and related                              | 3,485         | 4,230         | 5,535         | 5,880         | 9.7%            | Social and behavioural sciences and law                     | 5,915         | 8.5%    |
| Commerce, management and business administration         | 11,690        | 13,325        | 14,140        | 14,535        | 23.9%           | Business, management and public administration              | 16,685        | 24.1%   |
| Agricultural, biological, nutritional, and food sciences | 1,680         | 2,050         | 2,145         | 2,375         | 3.9%            | Physical and life sciences and technologies                 | 2,025         | 2.9%    |
| Engineering and applied sciences                         | 1,490         | 1,600         | 1,705         | 1,575         | 2.6%            | Mathematics, computer and information sciences              | 3,455         | 5.0%    |
| Applied science technologies and trades                  | 9,335         | 10,050        | 10,570        | 11,470        | 18.9%           | Architecture, engineering, and related technologies         | 13,010        | 18.8%   |
| Health professions and related technologies              | 5,980         | 6,560         | 7,215         | 7,760         | 12.8%           | Agriculture, natural resources and conservation             | 1,050         | 1.5%    |
| Mathematics, computer and physical sciences              | 1,595         | 1,900         | 1,950         | 2,255         | 3.7%            | Health, parks, recreation and fitness                       | 10,140        | 14.7%   |
| No specialization                                        | 55            | 10            | 40            | 25            | 0.0%            | Personal, protective and transportation services            | 3,705         | 5.4%    |
| <b>Total</b>                                             | <b>45,905</b> | <b>51,915</b> | <b>56,350</b> | <b>60,735</b> | <b>100.0%</b>   | <b>Total</b>                                                | <b>69,210</b> |         |

Those with a business administration, management, or public administration education form the largest category, accounting for 24% of those with a completed post-secondary education. The second most common category is “architecture, engineering and related technologies”, a group that includes the construction trades. Those with a post-secondary education in either health or education are the third and fourth most common respectively.

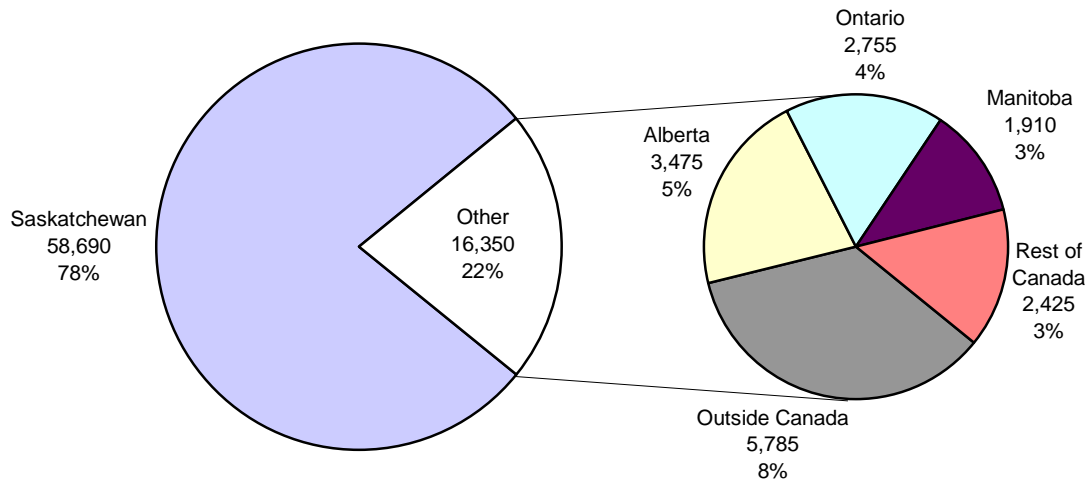
The definitions for the field of study changed from 2001 to 2006 so comparisons over time are difficult. It does appear, however, that there has been very little change in the areas of specialization among post-secondary graduates over the five years from 2001 to 2006.

The 2006 census also asked post-secondary graduates where they obtained their education. The results, which are only published for residents of the Regina CMA, are shown in Figure 4.3.

Just over three quarters (78%) of the 75,040 post-secondary graduates living in the Regina CMA obtained their certificate, degree, or diploma in Saskatchewan. Among those who were

educated outside Saskatchewan, about one third received their education outside Canada. The most common location within Canada was the neighbouring province of Alberta.

**Figure 4.3** Location of Study for Post-Secondary Graduates, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2006



## 4.2 Elementary and Secondary Enrolments and Dropouts

This section looks at students in the elementary/secondary school system in Regina. Table 4.3 shows attendance figures in elementary and secondary schools in the two school systems. These figures will miss some students attending private schools and those who are receiving home schooling. Approximately two thirds of elementary and secondary students attend the public school system and one third attend the separate (Catholic) school system.

Attendance figures are affected to some extent by administrative changes but they basically follow the general demographic patterns in the population. In the 1980s and early 1990s, the children of the baby boom generation – those in the so-called “echo” generation – were entering the school system and enrolment increased (see Figure 4.4). During that period, the number of students enrolled in the schools increased every year, peaking at 35,527 in 1996. An increase in the number of young Aboriginal people moving to Regina from other parts of Saskatchewan added to the trend.

In the late 1990s and after the turn of the decade, lower fertility rates and the natural aging of the echo generation led to a drop in the number of students from that peak. By 2008, total enrolment had dropped to 29,634. Generally speaking the decline affected the separate school system less than the public school system. From 1996 to 2008, enrolment declined by 18% in the public schools compared with 14% in the separate schools and 17% overall.

The echo generation will reach the family formation age group in the next few years so the number of children in the city is expected to increase. Enrolment should therefore stop falling in the coming years, particularly if there is an increase in the number of young families moving into the city from other parts of Canada or from other countries.

### Dropouts

Statistics about dropouts and dropout rates are notoriously difficult to collect and interpret. This is because it is difficult to determine who has

**Table 4.3** Enrolment in Elementary/ Secondary Schools, Regina, as of September

|      | Separate | Public | Total  |
|------|----------|--------|--------|
| 1981 | 10,002   | 23,504 | 33,506 |
| 1982 | 9,974    | 23,468 | 33,442 |
| 1983 | 9,802    | 23,634 | 33,436 |
| 1984 | 9,661    | 23,831 | 33,492 |
| 1985 | 9,695    | 23,891 | 33,586 |
| 1986 | 9,759    | 23,936 | 33,695 |
| 1987 | 9,880    | 24,436 | 34,316 |
| 1988 | 9,911    | 24,451 | 34,362 |
| 1989 | 9,642    | 24,575 | 34,217 |
| 1990 | 9,764    | 24,658 | 34,422 |
| 1991 | 9,963    | 24,346 | 34,309 |
| 1992 | 10,266   | 24,342 | 34,608 |
| 1993 | 10,729   | 24,441 | 35,170 |
| 1994 | 11,081   | 24,183 | 35,264 |
| 1995 | 11,115   | 24,078 | 35,193 |
| 1996 | 11,166   | 24,361 | 35,527 |
| 1997 | 11,163   | 23,709 | 34,872 |
| 1998 | 10,957   | 23,713 | 34,670 |
| 1999 | 11,015   | 23,446 | 34,461 |
| 2000 | 10,996   | 23,031 | 34,027 |
| 2001 | 10,879   | 22,661 | 33,540 |
| 2002 | 10,641   | 22,055 | 32,696 |
| 2003 | 10,507   | 21,858 | 32,365 |
| 2004 | 10,231   | 21,571 | 31,802 |
| 2005 | 10,077   | 21,155 | 31,232 |
| 2006 | 9,969    | 20,755 | 30,724 |
| 2007 | 9,729    | 20,391 | 30,120 |
| 2008 | 9,585    | 20,049 | 29,634 |

Source: School Boards

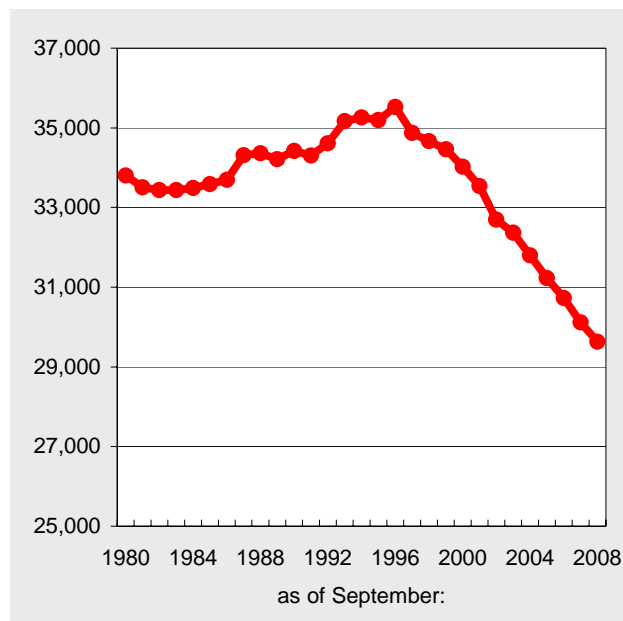
permanently dropped out – some “dropouts” return to school later in the year, the following year, or later in life. There are therefore “temporary dropouts” and “permanent dropouts” and the number of these individuals will change depending on the period over which the statistics are gathered.

There is a simpler measure however, that considers the percentage of the population of school age who are enrolled in school at some point in time. This measure is also subject to inaccuracies because of the definition of “school age” and because it depends on all persons in a given geographic area being enrolled in schools within the same geographic area, an assumption that is difficult to justify for small geographic areas. The ratio is also affected by the general increase in the number of children enrolled in special education within the public system and by the number of persons over the age of 19 who are in school.

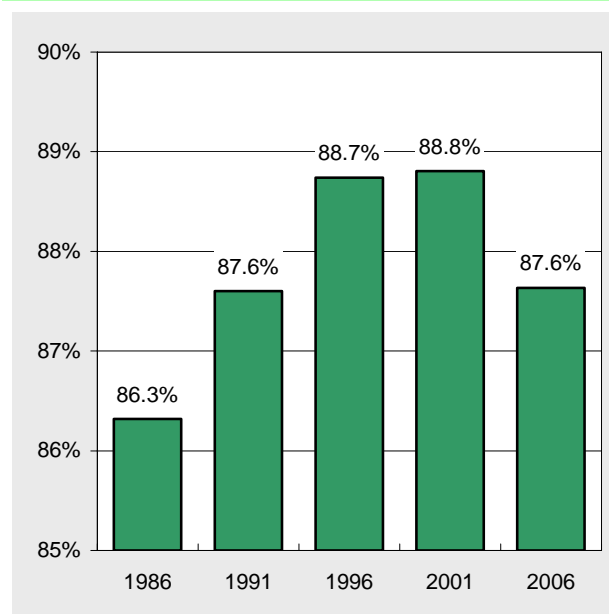
According to this rough measure, the dropout rate in Regina appears to have increased after several years of declines. Figure 4.5 shows that, as a proportion of the population in the 5 to 19 age group, total enrolment was 87.6% in 2006 compared with 88.8% in 2001.

This pattern is consistent with findings for the province as a whole which show that school attendance is declining. The tight labour market is probably to blame; some students may be choosing to work rather than finish high school.

**Figure 4.4 Elementary and Secondary School Enrolment, Regina**



**Figure 4.5 Elementary and Secondary School Enrolment as a Percentage of the Population 5 to 19 Years of Age**



### 4.3 University of Regina Enrolments and Graduations

Total enrolment at the University of Regina and its affiliated colleges and universities is declining after several years of increases. Preliminary figures for enrolment in the fall of 2008 show that there are 11,664 full and part time students enrolled at the university compared with 12,147 in the fall of 2007 and a peak of 12,748 in the fall of 2005 (see Figure 4.6).

Table 4.4 shows that enrolment is growing more quickly (or declining more slowly):

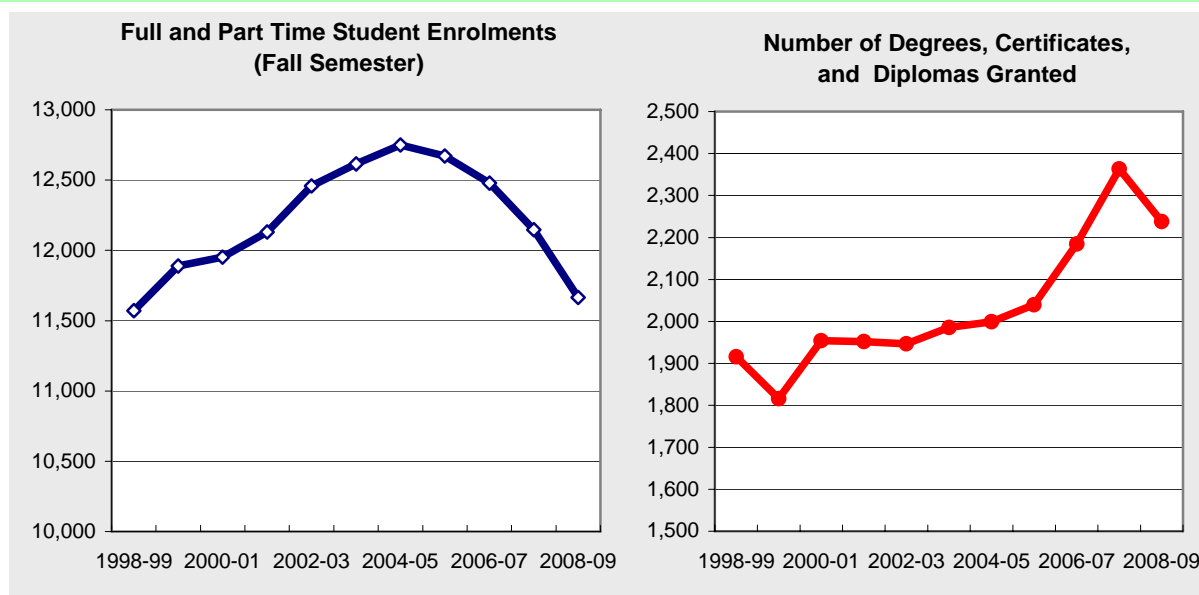
- among full-time rather than part-time students;
- among undergraduate students; and
- in the faculties of Administration, Science, and Engineering.

(Note that many students enroll in the Faculty of Arts before switching to other faculties.)

Like the elementary/secondary school system discussed in the previous section, the decline in enrolment is partly caused by changes in demographics among the persons most likely to attend the University of Regina, namely young adults in the southern part of Saskatchewan. Enrolment levels are also affected by the economic boom in Saskatchewan – some potential students will opt to work rather than go to university when they finish high school.

In spite of the decline in enrolment, the number of degrees, certificates, and diplomas granted by the University of Regina and its affiliates was increasing until the most recent academic year (see Figure 4.6 and Table 4.5). In the 2008 calendar year (spring and fall convocations), there were 2,238 graduates compared with 2,363 in 2007.

**Figure 4.6 Enrolments and Graduations at the University of Regina**



**Table 4.4 Enrolment Statistics for the University of Regina**

|                           |                                   | Enrolment in the Fall Semester |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                           |                                   | 2001                           | 2002          | 2003          | 2004          | 2005          | 2006          | 2007          | 2008*         |
| Classification and status | Undergraduate Full-Time           | 8,356                          | 8,469         | 8,714         | 8,758         | 8,713         | 8,443         | 8,030         | 8,213         |
|                           | Undergraduate Part-Time           | 2,686                          | 2,879         | 2,673         | 2,664         | 2,560         | 2,496         | 2,540         | 1,892         |
|                           | Graduate Full-Time                | 359                            | 418           | 540           | 581           | 605           | 666           | 696           | 605           |
|                           | Graduate Part-Time                | 730                            | 691           | 688           | 745           | 792           | 874           | 881           | 844           |
|                           | Adjustment^                       | 0                              | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 110           |
|                           | <b>Total</b>                      | <b>12,131</b>                  | <b>12,457</b> | <b>12,615</b> | <b>12,748</b> | <b>12,670</b> | <b>12,479</b> | <b>12,147</b> | <b>11,664</b> |
| College                   | First Nations University          | 1,163                          | 1,229         | 1,129         | 1,172         | 1,046         | 953           | 848           | 771           |
|                           | Campion College                   | 1,329                          | 1,343         | 1,317         | 1,257         | 1,189         | 1,045         | 925           | 872           |
|                           | Luther College                    | 915                            | 885           | 921           | 869           | 839           | 794           | 653           | 631           |
|                           | University of Regina              | 8,724                          | 9,000         | 9,036         | 9,522         | 9,581         | 9,551         | 9,571         | 9,390         |
|                           | Adjustment^                       | 0                              | 0             | 212           | -72           | 15            | 136           | 150           | 0             |
|                           | <b>Total</b>                      | <b>12,131</b>                  | <b>12,457</b> | <b>12,615</b> | <b>12,748</b> | <b>12,670</b> | <b>12,479</b> | <b>12,147</b> | <b>11,664</b> |
| Field of study            | Administration                    | 943                            | 888           | 1,052         | 1,121         | 1,141         | 1,202         | 1,544         | 1,561         |
|                           | Arts                              | 3,695                          | 3,833         | 3,836         | 3,873         | 4,160         | 3,885         | 3,321         | 3,170         |
|                           | Continuing Education              | 519                            | 659           | 605           | 518           | 506           | 438           | 402           | 392           |
|                           | Education                         | 1,353                          | 1,380         | 1,344         | 1,330         | 1,307         | 1,323         | 1,363         | 1,238         |
|                           | Engineering                       | 694                            | 686           | 677           | 656           | 656           | 678           | 704           | 720           |
|                           | Fine Arts                         | 500                            | 488           | 488           | 465           | 507           | 476           | 484           | 470           |
|                           | Graduate studies                  | 1,089                          | 1,109         | 1,228         | 1,326         | 1,397         | 1,540         | 1,577         | 1,449         |
|                           | Science                           | 1,357                          | 1,390         | 1,320         | 1,283         | 1,254         | 1,185         | 1,087         | 1,094         |
|                           | Social Work                       | 739                            | 742           | 725           | 834           | 1,015         | 1,025         | 935           | 888           |
|                           | Kinesiology & Health Studies      | 290                            | 322           | 386           | 432           | 476           | 478           | 427           | 395           |
|                           | First Year Services               | 706                            | 755           | 763           | 656           | 21            | 0             | 0             | 0             |
|                           | Interim, special, none designated | 246                            | 205           | 191           | 244           | 230           | 249           | 303           | 177           |
|                           | Adjustment^                       | 0                              | 0             | 0             | 10            | 0             | 0             | 0             | 110           |
|                           | <b>Total</b>                      | <b>12,131</b>                  | <b>12,457</b> | <b>12,615</b> | <b>12,748</b> | <b>12,670</b> | <b>12,479</b> | <b>12,147</b> | <b>11,664</b> |

Source: University of Regina

\* preliminary

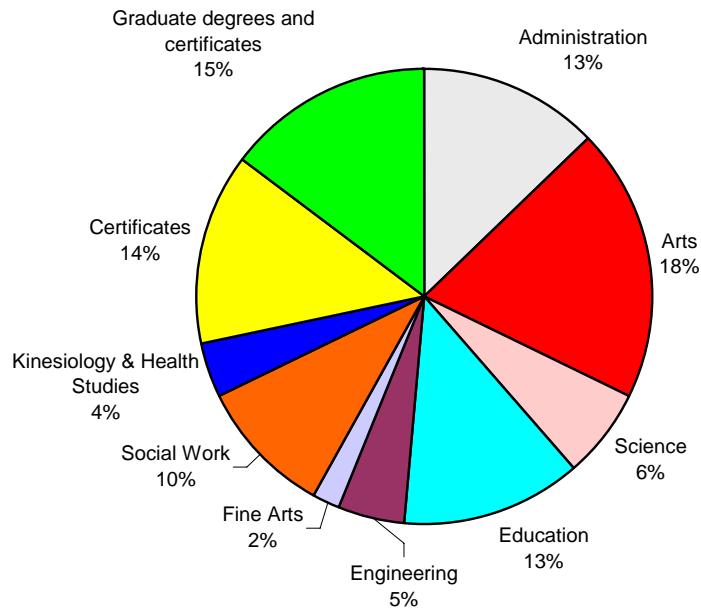
^ adjustments to ensure the totals are the same across all categories

**Table 4.5 Graduation Statistics for the University of Regina**

| Credential and field of study              | 2001                         | 2002         | 2003         | 2004         | 2005         | 2006         | 2007         | 2008         |     |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----|
| Undergraduate degrees                      | Administration               | 262          | 287          | 250          | 240          | 278          | 281          | 292          | 284 |
|                                            | Arts                         | 328          | 326          | 339          | 391          | 384          | 434          | 475          | 436 |
|                                            | Science                      | 178          | 166          | 187          | 171          | 154          | 153          | 153          | 145 |
|                                            | Education                    | 278          | 292          | 290          | 314          | 308          | 305          | 288          | 286 |
|                                            | Engineering                  | 119          | 128          | 119          | 107          | 120          | 133          | 107          | 107 |
|                                            | Fine Arts                    | 44           | 45           | 50           | 57           | 49           | 40           | 56           | 44  |
|                                            | Social Work                  | 193          | 198          | 210          | 166          | 190          | 214          | 254          | 217 |
|                                            | Kinesiology & Health Studies | 57           | 48           | 52           | 37           | 58           | 71           | 99           | 83  |
| <b>Total Undergraduate degrees</b>         | <b>1,459</b>                 | <b>1,490</b> | <b>1,497</b> | <b>1,483</b> | <b>1,541</b> | <b>1,631</b> | <b>1,724</b> | <b>1,602</b> |     |
| Certificates and diplomas                  | 321                          | 273          | 315          | 332          | 275          | 293          | 331          | 307          |     |
| Graduate degrees and certificates          | 172                          | 184          | 174          | 184          | 224          | 261          | 308          | 329          |     |
| <b>Total Degrees/Diplomas/Certificates</b> | <b>1,952</b>                 | <b>1,947</b> | <b>1,986</b> | <b>1,999</b> | <b>2,040</b> | <b>2,185</b> | <b>2,363</b> | <b>2,238</b> |     |

Source: University of Regina

**Figure 4.7 Field of Study for University of Regina Graduates, 2008**





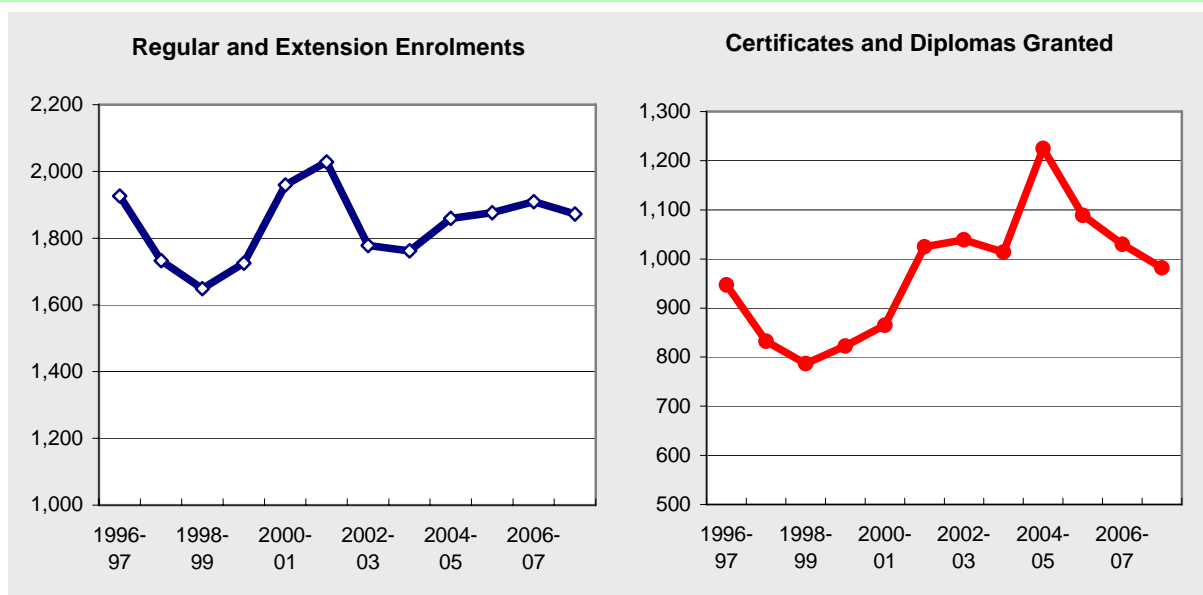
## 4.4 SIAST Enrolments and Graduations

The Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology (SIAST) has a large campus on Wascana Parkway which consolidates all of their programs in a single location. Enrolment at the Wascana Campus is stable at between 1,800 and 2,000 students, approximately one quarter of whom are enrolled in extension programs.

The number of graduates receiving a diploma or certificate has increased from the low of 787 individuals in 1998-99 to approximately 1,000 in 2008-09. A breakdown of graduates by division (see Table 4.6) shows the nature of graduates from SIAST. These statistics are affected by where SIAST chooses to offer programs but they give an indication of what kinds of students are graduating from the Wascana campus.

In the past few years, the number of graduates with a credential in nursing or health sciences has declined whereas the number of graduates of technology programs and industrial training has increased. Technology programs are largely related to information technology and include such courses as computer networks. The industrial training programs include the construction and mechanic trades. The “science and health” category includes technicians in the dental and medical areas.

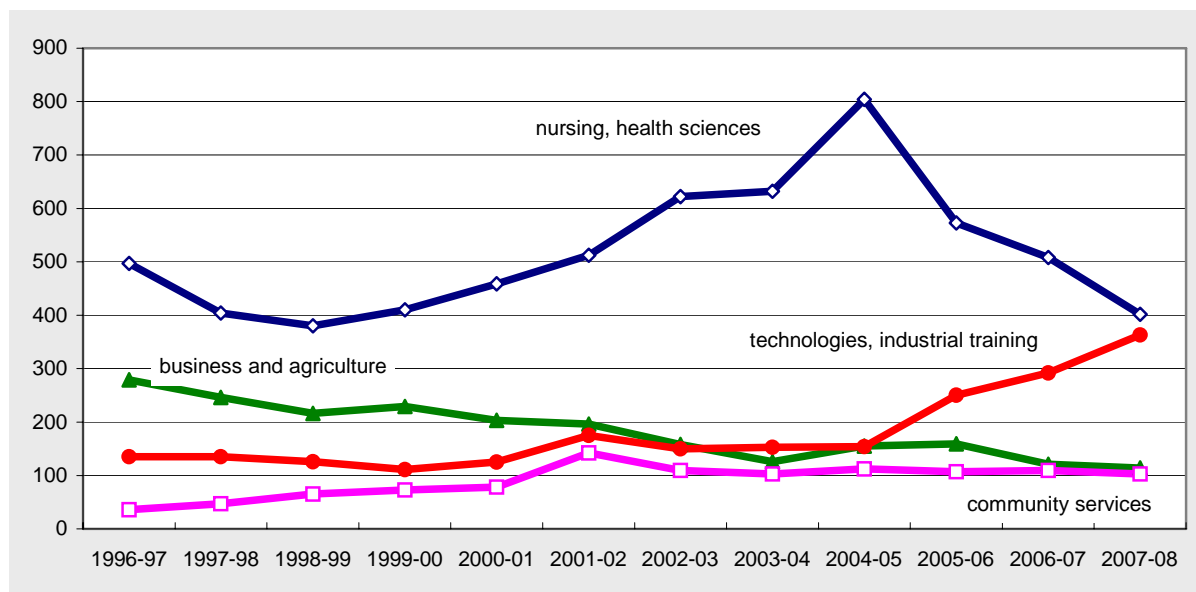
**Figure 4.8** Enrolment and Graduations, Wascana Campus of SIAST



**Table 4.6 Students and Graduates, SIAST Wascana Campus**

|                                    | 1996-97      | 1997-98      | 1998-99      | 1999-00      | 2000-01      | 2001-02      | 2002-03      | 2003-04      | 2004-05      | 2005-06      | 2006-07      | 2007-08      |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Students</b>                    |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| Enrolment                          | 1,580        | 1,476        | 1,383        | 1,475        | 1,610        | 1,654        | 1,463        | 1,448        | 1,511        | 1,467        | 1,456        | 1,425        |
| Extension Enrolment                | 346          | 257          | 266          | 250          | 349          | 374          | 315          | 314          | 348          | 409          | 453          | 447          |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>1,926</b> | <b>1,733</b> | <b>1,649</b> | <b>1,725</b> | <b>1,959</b> | <b>2,028</b> | <b>1,778</b> | <b>1,762</b> | <b>1,859</b> | <b>1,876</b> | <b>1,909</b> | <b>1,872</b> |
| <b>Graduates</b>                   |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| Graduates                          | 801          | 679          | 654          | 655          | 778          | 792          | 802          | 806          | 982          | 865          | 693          | 656          |
| Extension Graduates                | 146          | 153          | 133          | 168          | 87           | 233          | 237          | 208          | 243          | 224          | 337          | 326          |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>947</b>   | <b>832</b>   | <b>787</b>   | <b>823</b>   | <b>865</b>   | <b>1,025</b> | <b>1,039</b> | <b>1,014</b> | <b>1,225</b> | <b>1,089</b> | <b>1,030</b> | <b>982</b>   |
| <b>Graduates by Type</b>           |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| Certificates                       | 522          | 511          | 483          | 507          | 496          | 650          | 533          | 448          | 572          | 583          | 519          | 435          |
| Diplomas                           | 201          | 91           | 93           | 64           | 139          | 91           | 299          | 129          | 148          | 96           | 88           | 131          |
| Advanced Certificates              | 29           | 89           | 59           | 78           | 80           | 98           | 103          | 96           | 77           | 101          | 93           | 338          |
| Applied Certificates               | 195          | 141          | 152          | 174          | 150          | 186          | 104          | 341          | 428          | 309          | 330          | 78           |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>947</b>   | <b>832</b>   | <b>787</b>   | <b>823</b>   | <b>865</b>   | <b>1,025</b> | <b>1,039</b> | <b>1,014</b> | <b>1,225</b> | <b>1,089</b> | <b>1,030</b> | <b>982</b>   |
| <b>Graduates by Field of Study</b> |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| Business & Agriculture             | 279          | 246          | 216          | 229          | 203          | 196          | 158          | 126          | 155          | 159          | 121          | 114          |
| Community Services                 | 36           | 47           | 65           | 73           | 78           | 142          | 109          | 103          | 112          | 107          | 109          | 103          |
| Industrial Training                | 93           | 103          | 91           | 95           | 94           | 133          | 126          | 114          | 97           | 162          | 235          | 296          |
| Nursing                            | 224          | 80           | 80           | 112          | 107          | 215          | 246          | 263          | 250          | 214          | 173          | 149          |
| Science and Health                 | 273          | 324          | 300          | 298          | 352          | 297          | 376          | 369          | 554          | 359          | 335          | 253          |
| Technology                         | 42           | 32           | 35           | 16           | 31           | 42           | 24           | 39           | 57           | 88           | 57           | 67           |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>947</b>   | <b>832</b>   | <b>787</b>   | <b>823</b>   | <b>865</b>   | <b>1,025</b> | <b>1,039</b> | <b>1,014</b> | <b>1,225</b> | <b>1,089</b> | <b>1,030</b> | <b>982</b>   |

**Figure 4.9 Graduates by Program Area, SIAST Wascana Campus**



## 4.5 Summary

Educational attainment levels are important. The labour market increasingly requires employees with at least a grade 12 education and prefers those with a post-secondary education. The proportion of people who are working is higher for those with higher levels of education regardless of age, gender, and ethnicity. In the primary labour market age group of 20 to 64 years of age, for example, 67% of Regina residents with less than Grade 12 are working compared with 80% of Grade 12 graduates and 84% of those with a post-secondary education.

This means that it is good news for Regina that the education indicators are on an upward trend and that almost one half of the adults in the city are post-secondary graduates.

The natural aging of the population affects educational statistics in a way that can hide the underlying trends. Some of the improvement in formal education levels in the city are the result of the natural aging of the population but it is clear that the population in the city has more formal schooling than in the past. This is in spite of the fact that enrolments in the elementary/secondary school system and at the University of Regina are declining.

Other findings from this section are highlighted in the points below.

- Among Regina residents 15 and older, 78% have completed grade 12 and 48% are post-secondary graduates. Both proportions are increasing over time.
- The most common field of study among post-secondary graduates is business, management, and public administration, followed by the applied science technologies and trades.
- As of 2006, 78% of the post-secondary graduates living in Regina had received their education from a Saskatchewan institution.
- Total enrolment in the elementary/secondary system in Regina fell below 30,000 in 2008. Most of the decline from the peak in the mid 1990s is the result of demographics.
- The number of students enrolled at the University of Regina and affiliated colleges was 11,664 in 2008, down from a high of 12,748 in 2004. The number of graduates in 2008 was 2,238.
- Enrolment at the Wascana Campus of SIAST was 1,872 in the 2007-08 academic year. An increasing proportion of the 982 graduates have a certificate or diploma in industrial and trades training.



## SECTION 5 HOUSING

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Three kinds of statistical information related to housing and the housing market are examined in this section.

The first section contains a summary of housing statistics that are collected in the Statistics Canada census. The information includes the type of dwelling, how large it is in terms of the number of rooms, and when it was built. Information is also available about tenure and condition. These statistics are for the city proper.

The second section contains information about the economics of the housing market – the number of new homes being built and the rental and resale markets. These statistics are for the Regina metropolitan area (CMA).

The third section is also about the economics of housing but is focussed on the rate of inflation involved in buying, renting, furnishing, or operating a household. These statistics are also for the Regina metropolitan area (CMA).

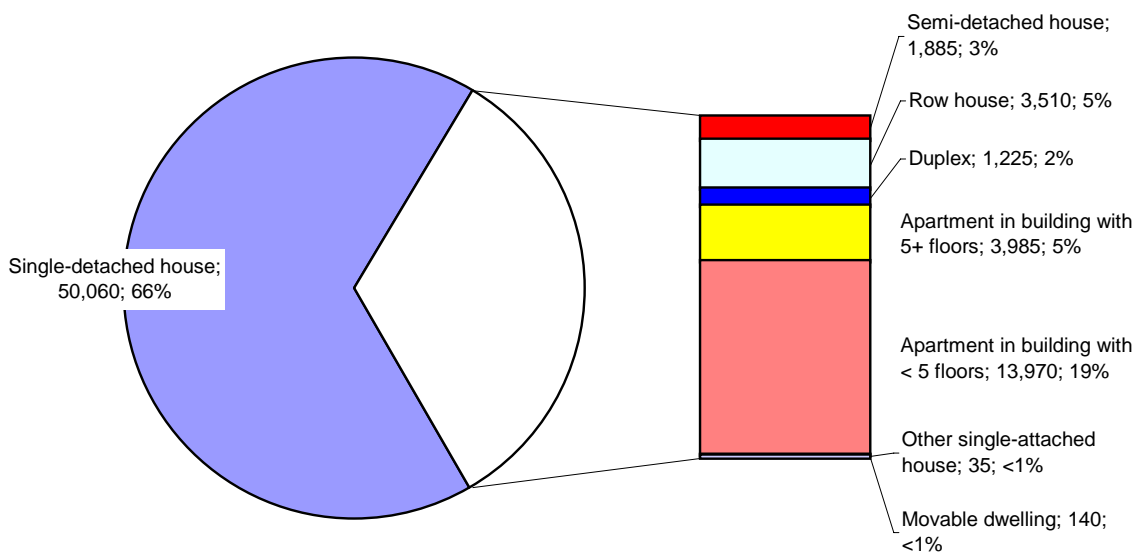
## 5.1 Basic Housing Characteristics

Table 5.1 summarizes the census information about Regina's occupied private dwellings<sup>1</sup> from 1991 to 2006. As noted in Section 3.2, the number of dwellings in the city is increasing even though the population is relatively stable. From 1996 to 2006, for example, the number of occupied private dwellings increased by 6.4% (from 70,320 to 74,800) over a period when there was little or no increase in the population.

In spite of the fact that family sizes are getting smaller, the physical dwellings are getting larger, at least in terms of the number of rooms. In 2006, the average Regina dwelling had 6.6 rooms (2.8 bedrooms and 3.8 other rooms) compared with 6.2 rooms in 1996. Over the same period, the average number of persons per household fell from 2.5 to 2.4.

The single-detached house is still dominant in Regina, accounting for two thirds of the dwellings (see Figure 5.1). Most of the remaining third were in smaller apartment buildings. The number of other kinds of dwellings – high-rise apartments, duplexes, and row houses, for example – is increasing more quickly. From 2001 to 2006, the number of duplexes increased by 49% and the number of row houses increased by 27%.

**Figure 5.1** Types of Dwelling in Regina, 2006



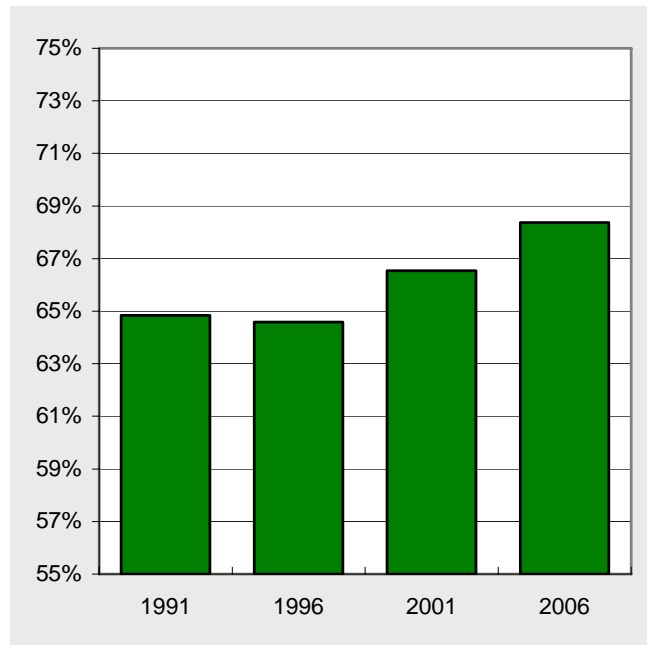
<sup>1</sup> An occupied private dwelling is a separate set of living quarters which has a private entrance either directly from outside or from a common hall, lobby, vestibule or stairway leading to the outside. Besides the usual single detached houses, apartments and most basement suites are considered as separate dwellings. Dwellings that were either vacant at the time of the census or which were occupied by other than the "usual residents" are not included.

Two thirds of homes in the city are owned (with or without a mortgage) and the proportion is increasing. In 2006, 68% of occupied private dwellings were owned compared with 67% in 2001 and less than 65% in 1996 (see Figure 5.2).

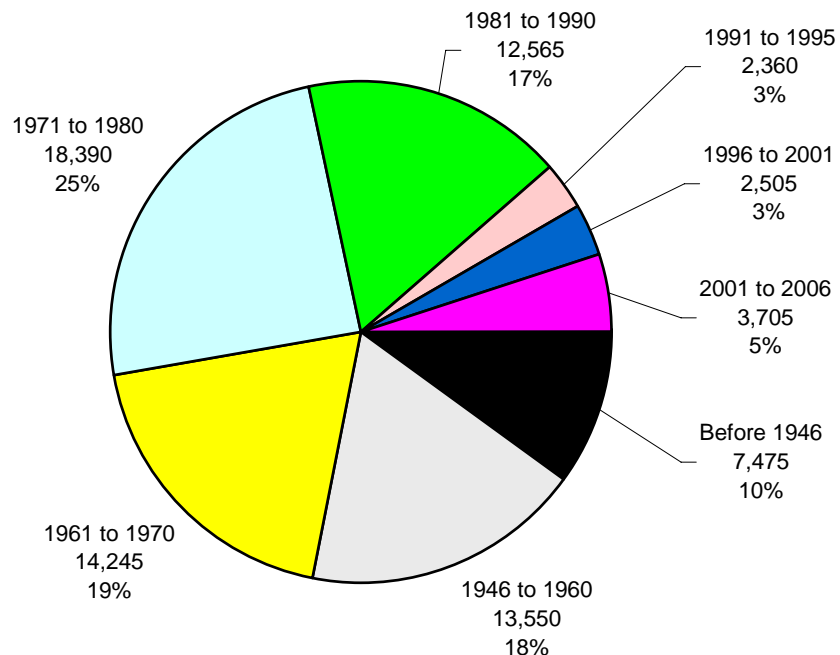
The recent increase in new housing construction since the turn of the decade means that the housing stock in Regina is younger, on average, than it was five years ago. The proportion of dwellings that were less than ten years old in 2006, for example, was 8.3% compared with 5.8% in 2001.

In spite of this increase, almost one half of the dwellings in the city were built before 1971 (see Figure 5.3).

**Figure 5.2 Household Tenure, Regina City, Percentage of Dwellings that are Owned by the Occupant**



**Figure 5.3 Age of Dwellings in Regina City (year built), 2006**



**Table 5.1 Dwelling Characteristics from the Census, Regina City**

|                                                 |                                       | Number |          |           |           | Percent of total |      |      |      |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|------|------|------|
|                                                 |                                       | 1991   | 1996     | 2001      | 2006      | 1991             | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 |
| Occupied private dwellings                      |                                       | 67,595 | 70,320   | 71,720    | 74,800    | 100%             | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Average rooms per dwelling                      |                                       | 6.2    | 6.2      | 6.4       | 6.6       | ...              | ...  | ...  | ...  |
| Average bedrooms per dwelling                   |                                       | 2.7    | 2.7      | 2.7       | 2.8       | ...              | ...  | ...  | ...  |
| Structural type                                 | Single-detached house                 | ...    | 47,785   | 49,445    | 50,060    | ...              | 68%  | 69%  | 67%  |
|                                                 | Semi-detached house                   | ...    | 1,730    | 1,740     | 1,885     | ...              | 2%   | 2%   | 3%   |
|                                                 | Row house                             | ...    | 3,060    | 2,755     | 3,510     | ...              | 4%   | 4%   | 5%   |
|                                                 | Duplex                                | ...    | 1,070    | 820       | 1,225     | ...              | 2%   | 1%   | 2%   |
|                                                 | Apartment in building with 5+ storeys | ...    | 3,935    | 3,860     | 3,985     | ...              | 6%   | 5%   | 5%   |
|                                                 | Other apartment                       | ...    | 12,675   | 13,005    | 13,970    | ...              | 18%  | 18%  | 19%  |
|                                                 | Other single-attached house           | ...    | 65       | 70        | 35        | ...              | 0%   | 0%   | 0%   |
|                                                 | Movable dwelling                      | ...    | 0        | 20        | 140       | ...              | 0%   | 0%   | 0%   |
|                                                 | Total                                 | ...    | 70,320   | 71,715    | 74,800    | ...              | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Tenure                                          | Owned                                 | 43,835 | 45,415   | 47,725    | 51,135    | 65%              | 65%  | 67%  | 68%  |
|                                                 | Rented                                | 23,765 | 24,905   | 23,995    | 23,665    | 35%              | 35%  | 33%  | 32%  |
|                                                 | Total                                 | 67,600 | 70,320   | 71,720    | 74,800    | 100%             | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Age (year constructed)                          | Before 1946                           | 8,545  | 8,215    | 7,945     | 7,475     | 13%              | 12%  | 11%  | 10%  |
|                                                 | 1946 to 1960                          | 13,310 | 13,850   | 14,035    | 13,550    | 20%              | 20%  | 20%  | 18%  |
|                                                 | 1961 to 1970                          | 14,655 | 14,710   | 14,170    | 14,245    | 22%              | 21%  | 20%  | 19%  |
|                                                 | 1971 to 1980                          | 18,410 | 19,000   | 19,860    | 18,390    | 27%              | 27%  | 28%  | 25%  |
|                                                 | 1981 to 1990                          | 12,670 | 12,500   | 11,570    | 12,565    | 19%              | 18%  | 16%  | 17%  |
|                                                 | 1991 to 1995                          | ...    | 2,050    | 1,935     | 2,360     | 0%               | 3%   | 3%   | 3%   |
|                                                 | 1996 to 2001                          | ...    | ...      | 2,205     | 2,505     | 0%               | 0%   | 3%   | 3%   |
|                                                 | 2001 to 2006                          | ...    | ...      | ...       | 3,705     | 0%               | 0%   | 0%   | 5%   |
| Total                                           | 67,590                                | 70,325 | 71,720   | 74,800    | 100%      | 100%             | 100% | 100% |      |
| Condition                                       | Regular maintenance only              | 48,285 | 46,065   | 46,150    | 47,040    | 71%              | 66%  | 64%  | 63%  |
|                                                 | Minor repairs                         | 15,010 | 19,200   | 19,770    | 21,775    | 22%              | 27%  | 28%  | 29%  |
|                                                 | Major repairs                         | 4,300  | 5,060    | 5,790     | 5,985     | 6%               | 7%   | 8%   | 8%   |
|                                                 | Total                                 | 67,595 | 70,325   | 71,710    | 74,800    | 100%             | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Average value of dwelling (owner occupied only) |                                       | ...    | \$88,121 | \$105,407 | \$153,248 | ...              | ...  | ...  | ...  |
| Average major payments (owner occupied only)    |                                       | \$689  | \$666    | \$760     | \$888     | ...              | ...  | ...  | ...  |
| Average gross rent (among rental units)         |                                       | \$510  | \$493    | \$567     | \$657     | ...              | ...  | ...  | ...  |

Source: Statistics Canada Census



Respondents to the census are asked to indicate the condition of their owned or rented dwellings by answering the question: “Is this dwelling in need of any repairs?”. Respondents were asked not to include desirable remodelling or additions. The possible responses were:

- No, only regular maintenance is needed (painting, furnace cleaning, etc.);
- Yes, minor repairs are needed (missing or loose floor tiles, siding, etc.); or
- Yes, major repairs are needed (defective plumbing or electrical wiring, structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.).

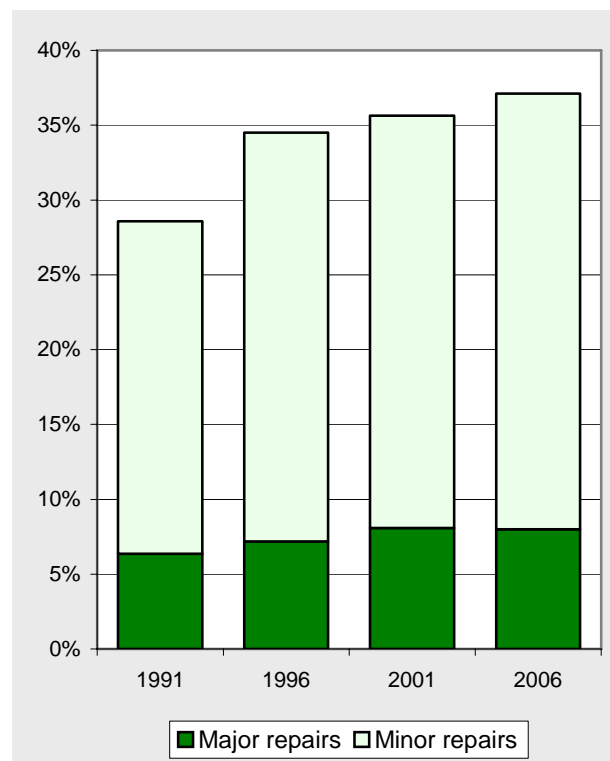
The proportion of dwellings deemed to be in need of either major or minor repairs increased from 34% to 37% in the last ten years (see Figure 5.4). This is in spite of the aforementioned increase in the proportion of newer dwellings. Almost all of the increase is among those reporting the need for minor rather than major repairs.

The proportion of dwellings deemed to be in need of major repairs was 8.0% in 2006 compared with 8.1% in 2001 and 7.2% in 1996.

The average market value for owned (i.e. not rented) dwellings was estimated at more than \$150,000 by their owners. This is a 45% increase from the estimated value in 2001 even though the census was conducted before the rapid increase in housing prices<sup>1</sup> that occurred in 2007 and 2008.

Among those who rent, the average amount paid for rent and utilities was \$657 per month and among those who owned their home, the average payment for mortgage and utilities was \$888 per month.

**Figure 5.4** Percentage of Regina Dwellings in Need of Repairs



<sup>1</sup> In 2006, the average price in the Regina CMA housing resale market was \$131,000 (see Section 5.2).

## 5.2 Housing Market

Two related economic statistics about the housing market are available for the Regina CMA.

- The Association of Regina Realtors collects data on the resale market, that is, the sale of existing homes.
- The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation compiles information about the number of new housing units built in large urban centres such as Regina.

Table 5.2 and Figure 5.5 show the number of sales and average selling price for Regina homes since 1990. After languishing in the \$70,000 to \$80,000 range during the early 1990s, the average selling price began to increase in the mid 1990s. From 1996 to 2006, for example, the average selling price increased at an average rate of 5.5% per year. A sharp 25% increase in 2007 brought the average selling price to \$165,000.

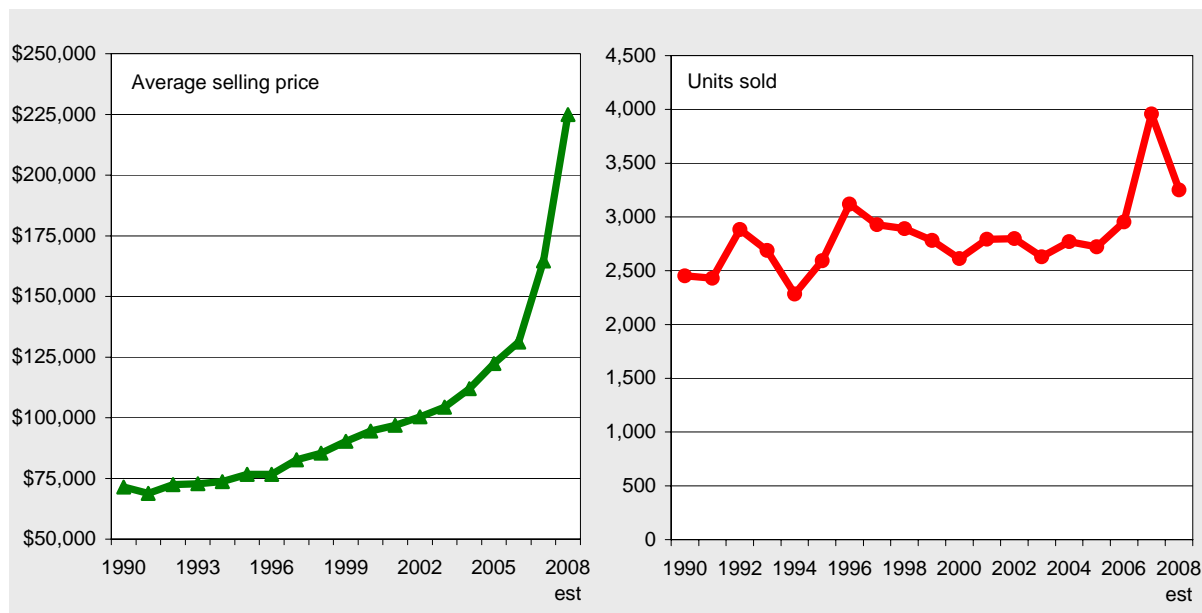
The number of houses sold in the first part of 2008 has dropped from the surge in 2007 but the average price is still 40% above the level in

**Table 5.2 Multiple Listing Service Statistics for Regina Metropolitan Area**

|          | Unit sales | Average selling price |
|----------|------------|-----------------------|
| 1990     | 2,453      | \$71,415              |
| 1991     | 2,429      | \$68,806              |
| 1992     | 2,882      | \$72,397              |
| 1993     | 2,689      | \$72,865              |
| 1994     | 2,283      | \$73,723              |
| 1995     | 2,592      | \$76,685              |
| 1996     | 3,120      | \$76,728              |
| 1997     | 2,927      | \$82,650              |
| 1998     | 2,892      | \$85,408              |
| 1999     | 2,782      | \$90,224              |
| 2000     | 2,612      | \$94,459              |
| 2001     | 2,792      | \$96,938              |
| 2002     | 2,799      | \$100,365             |
| 2003     | 2,631      | \$104,354             |
| 2004     | 2,769      | \$111,993             |
| 2005     | 2,723      | \$122,284             |
| 2006     | 2,953      | \$131,181             |
| 2007     | 3,957      | \$164,603             |
| 2008 est | 3,250      | \$225,000             |

Source: Association of Regina Realtors

**Figure 5.5 Regina Housing Resale Market, Multiple Listing Service**



2007. Most observers feel that the average selling price will level off near its current level or drop slightly in the short term<sup>1</sup>.

### New Housing Starts

Table 5.3 and Figure 5.6 show the number of new housing starts in the Regina CMA since 1990. The market for new housing was relatively stable throughout the 1990s with 400 to 600 units constructed per year, typically for the homeowner market.

In 2003 and 2004, a surge in the number of condominiums and apartment buildings brought the number of starts to more than 1,000 units for the first time since the 1980s. The number of units constructed for rentals or condominium ownership has remained high since then and it has been accompanied by a surge in activity for the homeowner's market.

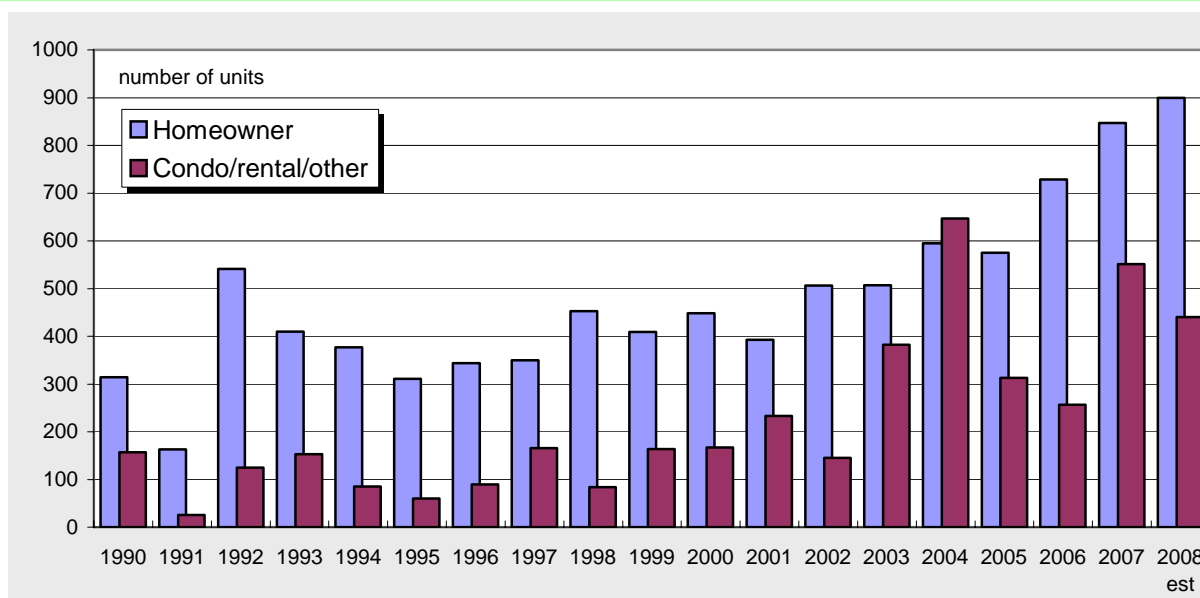
Most observers feel that the housing market will slow in the balance of 2008 and into 2009 but remain relatively strong compared with the 1990s.

**Table 5.3** New Housing Starts by Type, Regina Metropolitan Area

|          | Homeowner | Condominium or rental | Total |
|----------|-----------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1990     | 314       | 157                   | 471   |
| 1991     | 163       | 26                    | 189   |
| 1992     | 541       | 125                   | 666   |
| 1993     | 410       | 153                   | 563   |
| 1994     | 377       | 85                    | 462   |
| 1995     | 311       | 60                    | 371   |
| 1996     | 344       | 90                    | 434   |
| 1997     | 350       | 166                   | 516   |
| 1998     | 453       | 84                    | 537   |
| 1999     | 409       | 164                   | 573   |
| 2000     | 448       | 167                   | 615   |
| 2001     | 393       | 233                   | 626   |
| 2002     | 506       | 145                   | 651   |
| 2003     | 507       | 382                   | 889   |
| 2004     | 595       | 647                   | 1,242 |
| 2005     | 575       | 313                   | 888   |
| 2006     | 729       | 257                   | 986   |
| 2007     | 847       | 551                   | 1,398 |
| 2008 est | 900       | 440                   | 1,340 |

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

**Figure 5.6** New Housing Starts, Regina Metropolitan Area, by Intended Market



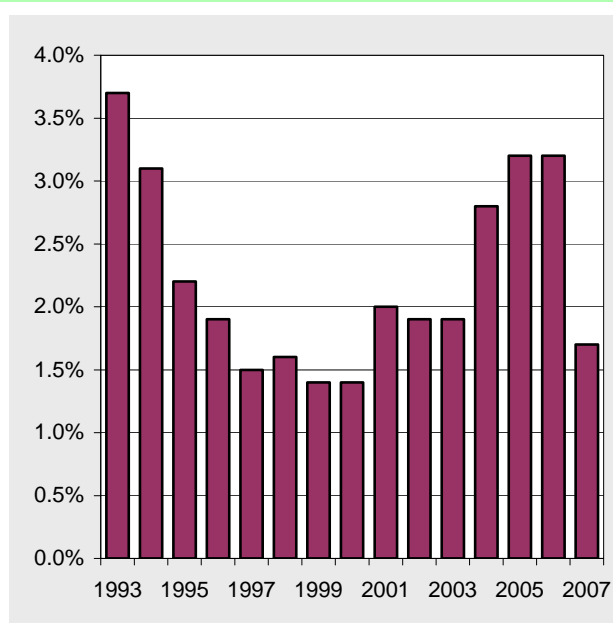
<sup>1</sup> See note about recent trends on page 3.

## 5.3 Rental Market

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) conducts an annual survey of privately owned structures to gather information about rental rates and vacancy rates in major urban centres including Regina. The survey includes only structures with at least three rental units and which have been on the market for at least three months. The information from the CMHC survey is shown in Table 5.4.

The increase in rental units described in the previous section had a predictable effect on vacancy rates. From a low of 1.4% in 1999 and 2000, rates increased to more than 3.0% in 2005 and 2006.

**Figure 5.7** Vacancy Rates, Regina Metropolitan Area



**Table 5.4** Rental Market Statistics (Privately Owned Units Only), Regina Metropolitan Area

|      | Average monthly rent* |             |             |               | Vacancy rate** |
|------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
|      | Bachelor              | One bedroom | Two bedroom | Three bedroom |                |
| 1992 | \$270                 | \$392       | \$484       | \$559         | 3.6%           |
| 1993 | \$288                 | \$401       | \$487       | \$567         | 3.7%           |
| 1994 | \$271                 | \$394       | \$486       | \$564         | 3.1%           |
| 1995 | \$279                 | \$398       | \$487       | \$572         | 2.2%           |
| 1996 | \$280                 | \$406       | \$494       | \$584         | 1.9%           |
| 1997 | \$290                 | \$426       | \$515       | \$612         | 1.5%           |
| 1998 | \$303                 | \$435       | \$528       | \$630         | 1.6%           |
| 1999 | \$325                 | \$458       | \$551       | \$653         | 1.4%           |
| 2000 | \$328                 | \$461       | \$553       | \$668         | 1.4%           |
| 2001 | \$334                 | \$476       | \$571       | \$686         | 2.0%           |
| 2002 | \$351                 | \$480       | \$584       | \$697         | 1.9%           |
| 2003 | \$349                 | \$490       | \$592       | \$709         | 1.9%           |
| 2004 | \$361                 | \$503       | \$604       | \$710         | 2.8%           |
| 2005 | \$368                 | \$505       | \$610       | \$711         | 3.2%           |
| 2006 | \$376                 | \$515       | \$622       | \$729         | 3.2%           |
| 2007 | \$389                 | \$554       | \$664       | \$795         | 1.7%           |

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

\* in structures with at least three rental units

\*\* in structures with at least six rental units

They subsequently dropped sharply, returning to the vacancy rates that were common in the late 1990s.

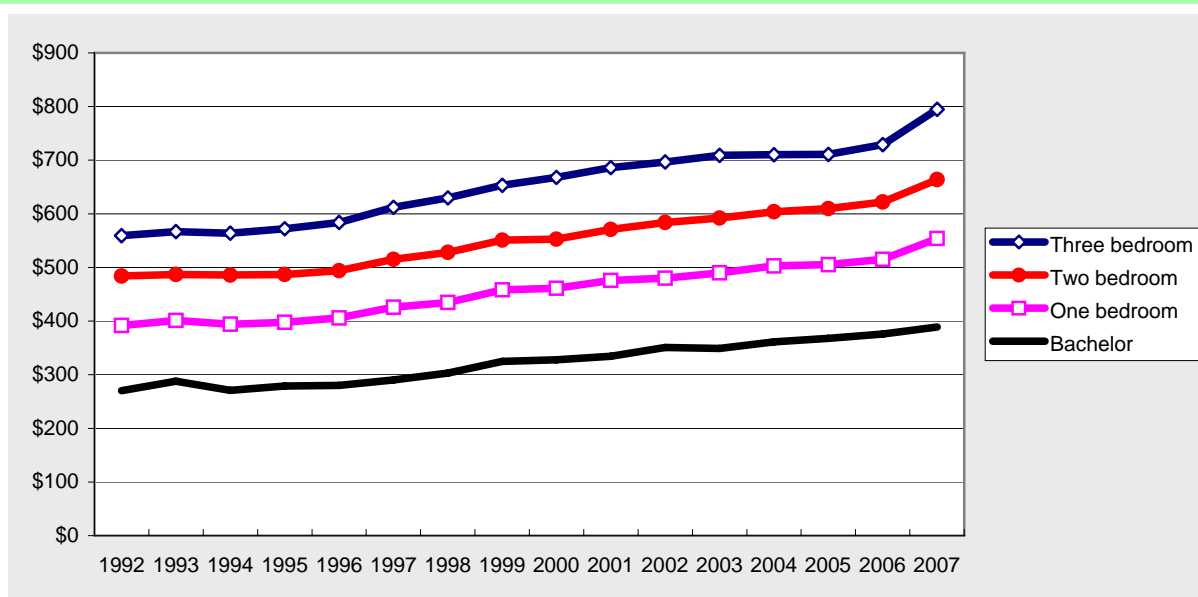
Average monthly rents were increasing in a steady and predictable manner during the 1990s and early part of the current decade<sup>1</sup>. From 1996 to 2006, for example, the average annual increase in rents was<sup>2</sup>:

- 3.0% per year for bachelor suites; and
- 2.4%, 2.3%, and 2.2% respectively for one-bedroom, two-bedroom, and three-bedroom apartments.

These increases were at or slightly above the general rate of inflation over the period which averaged 2.2% in Regina.

This changed dramatically in 2007 when average rents increased sharply, particularly among the larger units. The average rent for a three-bedroom apartment, for example, increased by 9.1% to reach \$795/month in 2007. The increases for two-bedroom and one-bedroom apartments were 6.8% and 7.6% respectively.

**Figure 5.8 Average Monthly Rental Rates, Regina CMA**



<sup>1</sup> The rent refers to the actual amount tenants pay for their units. No adjustments are made for the inclusion or exclusion of amenities and services such as heat, hydro, parking, and hot water. For available and vacant units, the rent is the amount the owner is asking for the unit.

<sup>2</sup> The increase in average rents may not reflect the increase in the amount paid by a typical tenant. Average rents are also affected by the mix of high-cost and low-cost units available.

## 5.4 Shelter Cost Inflation

As part of the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) survey, Statistics Canada measures the change in shelter costs in the Regina CMA. Shelter costs include, for example, rent, mortgage payments, property taxes, and utility payments.

Table 5.5 has the CPI (with a base year of 2002 = 100) for owned and rented accommodation, utilities, and household operations. The overall rate of inflation in shelter costs increased dramatically in 2007 and 2008 although the increase was largely because of a higher inflation rate in owned accommodation. This was, in turn, the result of the increase in the average price for the resale market.

The cost of household operations is in sharp contrast. The price of furniture and equipment (appliances and entertainment equipment) has dropped in the last few years because of lower prices among products imported from Asia and the rising value of the Canadian dollar.

**Table 5.5 Inflation Rates for Housing Related Items, Regina CMA**

|      | Shelter Cost         |        |                     |        |            |        |       |        | Household Operations |        |           |        |
|------|----------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|------------|--------|-------|--------|----------------------|--------|-----------|--------|
|      | Rented accommodation |        | Owned accommodation |        | Utilities* |        | Total |        | Furniture            |        | Equipment |        |
|      | Index                | Change | Index               | Change | Index      | Change | Index | Change | Index                | Change | Index     | Change |
| 1993 | 86.9                 | 1.3%   | 81.4                | 1.1%   | 61.9       | 6.2%   | 77.0  | 2.0%   | 96.6                 | 1.7%   | 98.9      | -0.6%  |
| 1994 | 87.9                 | 1.1%   | 81.8                | 0.6%   | 66.0       | 6.6%   | 78.5  | 2.0%   | 95.9                 | -0.7%  | 100.8     | 1.9%   |
| 1995 | 89.4                 | 1.8%   | 84.9                | 3.7%   | 65.7       | -0.4%  | 80.4  | 2.4%   | 97.5                 | 1.6%   | 102.3     | 1.5%   |
| 1996 | 90.7                 | 1.5%   | 86.7                | 2.2%   | 69.3       | 5.5%   | 82.6  | 2.7%   | 97.0                 | -0.4%  | 102.8     | 0.4%   |
| 1997 | 92.1                 | 1.6%   | 88.4                | 2.0%   | 70.6       | 1.7%   | 84.1  | 1.8%   | 97.3                 | 0.3%   | 101.1     | -1.6%  |
| 1998 | 93.5                 | 1.4%   | 91.2                | 3.1%   | 73.6       | 4.3%   | 86.7  | 3.1%   | 96.8                 | -0.5%  | 99.7      | -1.3%  |
| 1999 | 94.5                 | 1.2%   | 92.9                | 2.0%   | 76.8       | 4.4%   | 88.8  | 2.4%   | 98.7                 | 2.0%   | 99.8      | 0.0%   |
| 2000 | 96.1                 | 1.7%   | 96.2                | 3.5%   | 81.5       | 6.1%   | 92.2  | 3.8%   | 97.4                 | -1.4%  | 99.9      | 0.2%   |
| 2001 | 97.9                 | 1.9%   | 98.9                | 2.8%   | 96.1       | 17.8%  | 98.0  | 6.3%   | 99.2                 | 1.9%   | 99.2      | -0.7%  |
| 2002 | 100.0                | 2.1%   | 100.0               | 1.2%   | 100.0      | 4.1%   | 100.0 | 2.1%   | 100.0                | 0.8%   | 100.0     | 0.8%   |
| 2003 | 101.2                | 1.2%   | 103.0               | 3.0%   | 105.3      | 5.2%   | 103.1 | 3.1%   | 98.8                 | -1.2%  | 98.6      | -1.4%  |
| 2004 | 102.3                | 1.1%   | 106.2               | 3.1%   | 108.9      | 3.5%   | 106.0 | 2.8%   | 96.6                 | -2.2%  | 96.2      | -2.4%  |
| 2005 | 103.0                | 0.7%   | 109.4               | 3.0%   | 112.5      | 3.3%   | 108.8 | 2.7%   | 96.6                 | -0.1%  | 94.7      | -1.6%  |
| 2006 | 104.2                | 1.2%   | 113.7               | 3.9%   | 115.8      | 2.9%   | 112.4 | 3.2%   | 98.1                 | 1.6%   | 92.7      | -2.2%  |
| 2007 | 106.5                | 2.2%   | 125.4               | 10.4%  | 118.6      | 2.4%   | 120.4 | 7.1%   | 96.5                 | -1.7%  | 90.2      | -2.7%  |
| 2008 | 111.8                | 5.0%   | 141.6               | 12.9%  | 120.5      | 1.6%   | 131.1 | 8.9%   | 95.7                 | -0.8%  | 88.4      | -1.9%  |

Source: Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index

\* heating, electricity, and water

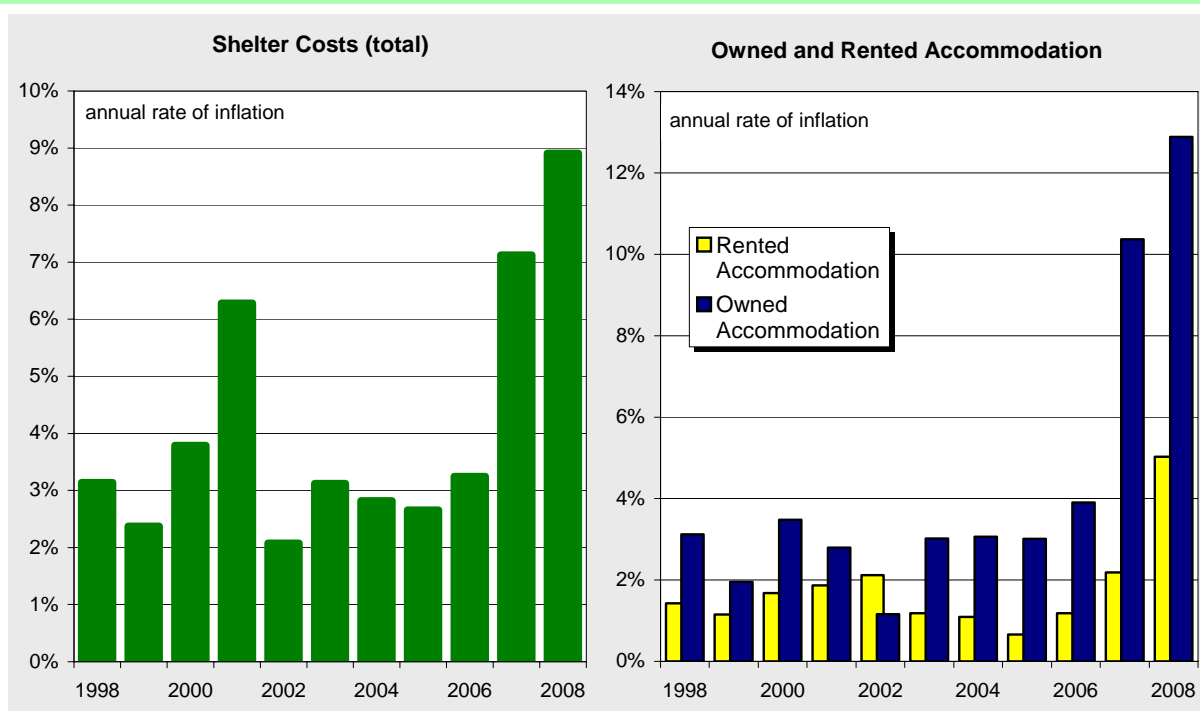
Over the ten years from 1998 to 2008, the rate of consumer price inflation in Regina has averaged 2.4% per year. Figure 5.9 shows that the increase in the cost of shelter has been above this rate for all but two of the past ten years. The increase in the cost of rented accommodation, on the other hand, has been below this average for all but the last year, 2008. Figure 5.10 shows that utility costs have generally been increasing more quickly than this average rate of inflation and the prices for furniture and equipment prices have been increasing more slowly than the average.

The net effect of these price changes would be dramatically different for different kinds of Regina residents. Among those who already owned their home and were not interested in buying or selling, the rate of inflation was quite low because their household expenses were unaffected by the runup in the cost of buying a house and because the increase in utility costs was offset by lower costs for furniture and appliances.

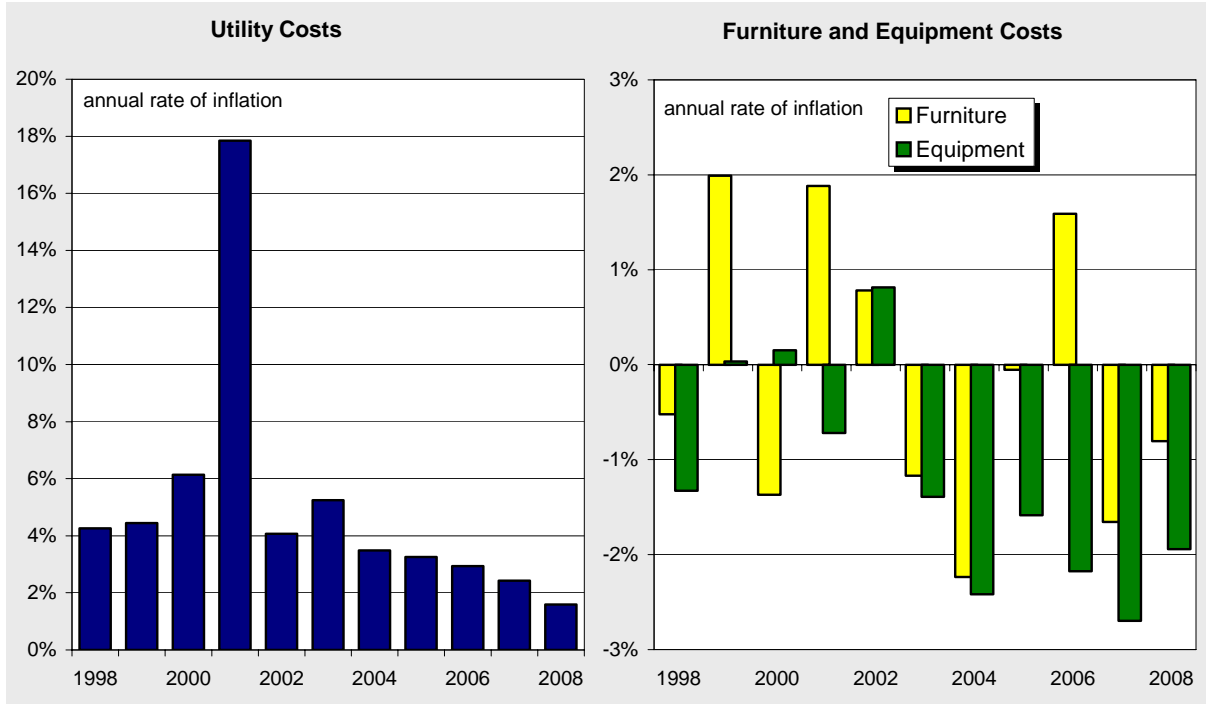
Renters, on the other hand, faced higher inflation rates, particularly if they were responsible for their own utility payments.

The highest rates of inflation were among Regina residents who were purchasing a home for the first time. They were exposed to the full impact of the double-digit increases in the cost of owned accommodation – increases that would have been much higher than the increases in their disposable income.

**Figure 5.9 Annual Rate of Inflation in Shelter Costs, Regina Census Metropolitan Area**



**Figure 5.10 Annual Rate of Inflation in Shelter-Rated Costs, Regina Census Metropolitan Area**





## 5.5 Summary

The housing market is currently in a state of flux in Regina as it is in the rest of North America. After a long period of stability, the housing market was, until late in 2008, growing rapidly. The first sign was an increase in new housing starts that began in 2006 and peaked in the summer of 2007. The number of new starts late in 2008 is lower than in late 2007. At about the same time, the resale market increased in the sense that more houses were being sold and the average selling price was increasing. Late in 2008 and early 2009, the number of sales has slowed but the average selling price is about the same as in 2007.

The rental market did not experience a rapid increase in rental rates until 2007. It is still unclear how the global credit crunch and subsequent economic slowdown will affect the housing market in Regina.

Other major findings from this section are summarized below in point form.

- In spite of the fact that family sizes are getting smaller, dwellings are getting larger, at least in terms of the number of rooms. In 2006, the average Regina dwelling had 6.6 rooms compared with 6.4 rooms in 2001.
- The single-detached house is still dominant in Regina, accounting for two thirds of the dwellings. The number of other kinds of dwellings is increasing more quickly.
- In spite of the increase in new construction, almost one half of the dwellings in the city were built before 1971.
- The proportion of dwellings deemed to be in need of minor repairs increased from 27% to 29% in the last ten years. The proportion in need of major repairs increased only slightly over the period.
- Two thirds of homes in the city are owned (with or without a mortgage) and the proportion is increasing.
- The average market value for owned dwellings was estimated at more than \$150,000 by their owners. This is a 45% increase from the estimated value in 2001 even though the census was conducted before the recent rapid increase in housing prices.
- Among those who rent, the average amount paid for rent and utilities was \$657 per month in 2006 and among those who owned their home, the average payment for mortgage and utilities was \$888 per month.
- From a low of 1.4% in 1999 and 2000, vacancy rates in larger apartment buildings increased to more than 3.0% in 2005 and 2006. The rates subsequently dropped back to 1.5% in 2007.
- After increasing at a slow and steady rate during the 1990s and early part of the current decade, rents increased sharply in 2007, particularly for the larger apartments. An average bachelor suite in Regina rented for \$389/month in 2007; an average two-bedroom apartment for \$664.
- Over the ten years ending in 2008, the rate of inflation in shelter costs has been above the overall inflation rate in eight of the ten years. The increase in the cost of rented accommodation, on the other hand, has been below this average for all but 2008.
- Utility costs have generally been increasing more quickly than the average inflation rate for the past ten years although 2008 will be an exception.
- The prices for furniture and appliances have been dropping over the past five years.



## SECTION 6 EMPLOYMENT

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Economists often concentrate on the production of goods and services when measuring the health of an economy; people, on the other hand, usually equate having a good job as the best indicator of economic well-being. There is no contradiction here; a satisfying job contributes to both individual well-being as well as economic well-being so employment statistics are good general indicators of the health of the city's economy and those of its residents.

In this section we look at both paid employment – work for pay or profit – and unpaid employment, sometimes called “non-market” work, around the home. Earnings from employment are described in the section on income later in this report.

## 6.1 Paid Employment

Rather than rely on the employment figures from the census, the statistics in this section are obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) – a monthly survey conducted by Statistics Canada. The information from the LFS is not as reliable as the census because it is based on a sample of residents and is available only for the Regina CMA but the LFS data are more up-to-date than the census<sup>1</sup> so the recent sharp increase in employment is captured. The labour force statistics for the Regina CMA are shown in Table 6.1.

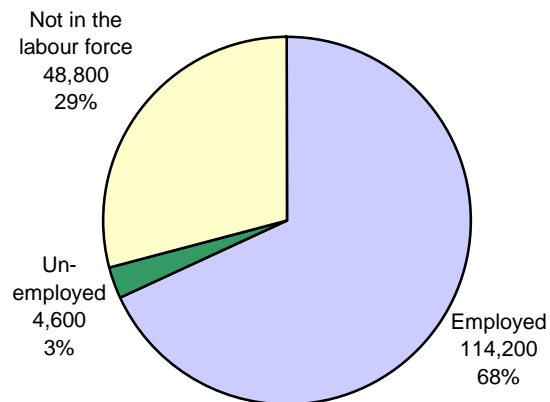
All persons 15 and older are classified into one of three groups for the purpose of describing their activity in the paid labour market (see Figure 6.1). Employed persons are those who have one or more jobs including those who are not currently at work because of holiday, illness, or a labour dispute. This category also includes those who are not working but have a definite start date for a job and those who work without pay in a family business or farm. Unemployed persons are those without a job and “actively” seeking employment. People who are neither employed nor unemployed are classified as not in the labour force. People are considered to be working full-time if they work thirty hours per week or more at their main or only job.

In an average month in 2008, 68% of the Regina metropolitan area adult population or 114,200 persons were employed on either a full-time or part-time basis in either a paid job or self-employed (see Figure 6.1). In that average month, 3% were unemployed. (Note that this is not the unemployment rate which is the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed – 3.9% in 2008.) The remaining 29% were not in the labour force. More than one half of the people who are not in the labour force are 55 years of age and older.

Unemployment and the unemployment rate are not good measures of the labour market in a small geographic region so the data in the balance of this section concentrates on employment – the proportion of the adult population who are working.

Figure 6.2 shows that total employment increased sharply (6%) in 1998 after years of little or no growth. The higher levels of employment were sustained in the three following years around the turn of the decade and then began an upward trend

**Figure 6.1** Labour Force Status, Regina CMA Residents Fifteen Years and Older, 2008



<sup>1</sup> In 2006, 92% of those living the metropolitan area who were employed lived in the city proper so the trends in one area will be similar to those in the other.

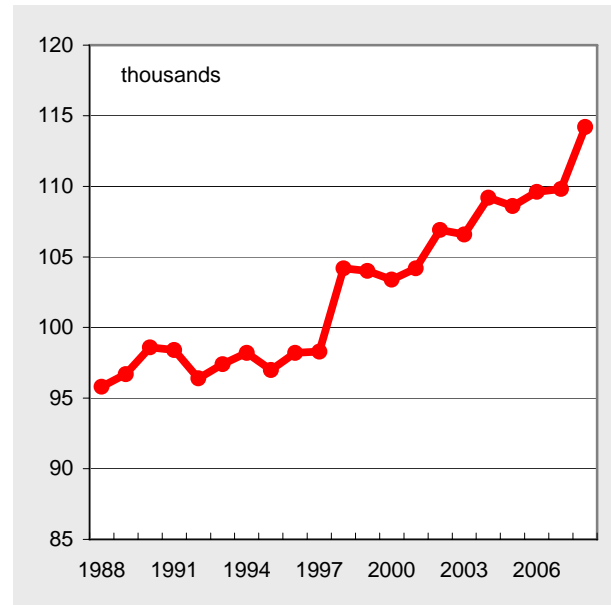
that has carried through to 2008. The average increase in employment from 2003 to 2008 has been 1.4% per year.

Looking at the five-year period from 2003 to 2008, we see that the adult population in the Regina CMA has grown by an average of 1.3% per year. Over the same period, the number of people working has grown by 1.4% and the number unemployed has fallen by an average of 6.4% per year.

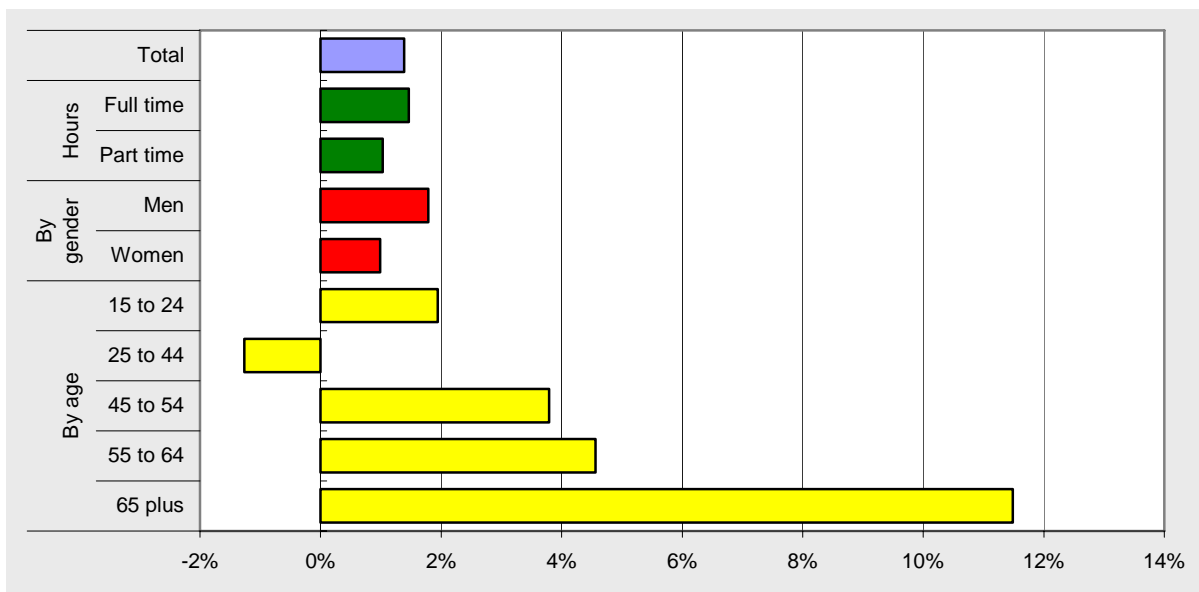
Figure 6.3 shows that, over those five years, both full-time and part-time employment grew but the growth was slightly higher in the full-time category. Similarly, employment has grown for both men and women with a slightly higher growth rate among men.

The differences by age group are more dramatic. As in the province as a whole, there has been remarkable growth in employment among older (55 years of age and older) workers. This is partly because of the natural aging of the population but the main reason is a higher participation rate among older workers. In 2008, for example, 64% of those 55 to 64 years of age were working compared with 58% in 2003. The percentage increase in employment is particularly for Regina CMA residents who are 65 years of age. The relatively few seniors who are employed (there were 3,100 in 2008) grew by 11.5% over the five years.

**Figure 6.2 Employment in the Regina CMA**



**Figure 6.3 Average Annual Increase in Employment, Regina CMA, 2003 to 2008**



**Table 6.1 Selected Labour Force Indicators for the Regina Census Metropolitan Area**

|                               |            | 1988    | 1993    | 1998    | 2003    | 2006    | 2007    | 2008    | average annual increase from 2003 to 2008 |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------------------|
| Employed                      | Full time  | 79,500  | 77,700  | 85,500  | 87,600  | 91,700  | 89,300  | 94,200  | 1.5%                                      |
|                               | Part time  | 16,400  | 19,800  | 18,600  | 19,000  | 17,900  | 20,500  | 20,000  | 1.0%                                      |
|                               | Total      | 95,800  | 97,400  | 104,200 | 106,600 | 109,600 | 109,800 | 114,200 | 1.4%                                      |
| Unemployed                    |            | 7,100   | 9,300   | 5,700   | 6,400   | 5,600   | 5,600   | 4,600   | -6.4%                                     |
| Total labour force            |            | 102,900 | 106,700 | 109,800 | 113,000 | 115,200 | 115,400 | 118,800 | 1.0%                                      |
| Not in the labour force       |            | 44,400  | 43,200  | 44,300  | 44,100  | 45,800  | 47,800  | 48,800  | 2.0%                                      |
| Total population 15 and older |            | 147,300 | 149,900 | 154,100 | 157,100 | 161,000 | 163,100 | 167,600 | 1.3%                                      |
| Unemployment rate*            |            | 6.9%    | 8.7%    | 5.2%    | 5.7%    | 4.9%    | 4.9%    | 3.9%    | -0.4% <sup>pp</sup>                       |
| Employment rate**             |            | 65.0%   | 65.0%   | 67.6%   | 67.9%   | 68.1%   | 67.3%   | 68.1%   | 0.0% <sup>pp</sup>                        |
| Participation rate***         |            | 69.9%   | 71.2%   | 71.3%   | 71.9%   | 71.6%   | 70.8%   | 70.9%   | -0.2% <sup>pp</sup>                       |
| Employment by gender          | Men        | 51,800  | 50,400  | 53,200  | 55,100  | 56,800  | 57,600  | 60,200  | 1.8%                                      |
|                               | Women      | 44,100  | 47,000  | 51,000  | 51,500  | 52,800  | 52,200  | 54,100  | 1.0%                                      |
|                               | Both sexes | 95,800  | 97,400  | 104,200 | 106,600 | 109,600 | 109,800 | 114,200 | 1.4%                                      |
| Employment by age group       | 15 to 24   | 22,800  | 18,900  | 17,900  | 20,800  | 20,500  | 21,300  | 22,900  | 1.9%                                      |
|                               | 25 to 44   | 49,900  | 54,300  | 54,400  | 50,200  | 46,800  | 46,300  | 47,100  | -1.3%                                     |
|                               | 45 to 54   | 13,500  | 14,900  | 20,900  | 23,000  | 27,700  | 26,300  | 27,700  | 3.8%                                      |
|                               | 55 to 64   | 8,200   | 8,000   | 9,400   | 10,800  | 11,900  | 13,200  | 13,500  | 4.6%                                      |
|                               | 65 plus    | 1,400   | 1,400   | 1,500   | 1,800   | 2,700   | 2,700   | 3,100   | 11.5%                                     |
|                               | All ages   | 95,800  | 97,400  | 104,200 | 106,600 | 109,600 | 109,800 | 114,200 | 1.4%                                      |

\* the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labour force

\*\* the number employed as a percentage of the population

\*\*\* the number in the labour force as a percentage of the population

<sup>pp</sup> percentage points

Note: The data are reported to the nearest 100 persons so the sum of the components may differ from the total because of rounding errors.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Other changes in the demographic makeup of the employed including the decline among those 25 to 44 years of age are a simple consequence of the changing age of the city residents.

The trend to more women in the labour force and more older workers is a long-standing one. Over the longer term, namely the twenty years from 1988 to 2008, employment has increased by an average of 0.9% per year with higher growth among women, those 45 and older, and in full-time jobs. The number of unemployed has dropped by a third.

## Employment by Industry Groups

Regina's labour market is dominated by the service sector generally and the public sector specifically<sup>1</sup>. Figure 6.4 shows that in the past five years (2003 to 2008) the fastest growing industry groups were, in fact, in the goods-producing rather than services-producing sectors. From 2003 to 2008, the fastest growing sectors were all producers of goods:

- agriculture (+6.6%);
- construction (+6.1%);
- resources and utilities (+5.4%); and
- manufacturing (+4.4%).

These four industry groups, however, account for only 16% of employment in the Regina metropolitan area. The other 84% or five out of six workers provide services rather than goods.

**Table 6.2 Employment by Industry Group, Regina Census Metropolitan Area**

|                                                 | 1988   | 1993   | 1998    | 2003    | 2006    | 2007    | 2008    | Average annual increase from 2003 to 2008 |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------------------|
| Agriculture                                     | 2,500  | 2,300  | 2,100   | 800     | 1,700   | 2,000   | 1,100   | 6.6%                                      |
| Resources and utilities                         | 2,100  | 2,700  | 1,700   | 2,000   | 2,200   | 2,400   | 2,600   | 5.4%                                      |
| Construction                                    | 6,500  | 4,200  | 4,500   | 6,100   | 6,800   | 6,800   | 8,200   | 6.1%                                      |
| Manufacturing                                   | 6,000  | 5,800  | 6,800   | 5,400   | 6,700   | 6,500   | 6,700   | 4.4%                                      |
| Wholesale and retail trade                      | 17,500 | 16,900 | 16,500  | 17,700  | 17,500  | 17,800  | 19,600  | 2.1%                                      |
| Transportation and warehousing                  | 5,100  | 4,600  | 5,200   | 3,900   | 5,200   | 4,700   | 4,300   | 2.0%                                      |
| Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing     | 6,900  | 8,800  | 9,800   | 10,400  | 8,700   | 9,700   | 9,800   | -1.2%                                     |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 3,800  | 3,900  | 5,100   | 6,100   | 4,800   | 5,500   | 6,300   | 0.6%                                      |
| Business, building and other support services   | 2,100  | 2,800  | 3,600   | 4,400   | 4,800   | 3,600   | 3,700   | -3.4%                                     |
| Educational services                            | 5,700  | 5,600  | 7,700   | 7,600   | 8,700   | 8,700   | 7,300   | -0.8%                                     |
| Health care and social assistance               | 10,900 | 11,700 | 12,100  | 12,200  | 12,700  | 12,600  | 14,100  | 2.9%                                      |
| Information, culture and recreation             | 6,100  | 5,900  | 6,700   | 7,700   | 7,300   | 7,500   | 7,400   | -0.8%                                     |
| Accommodation and food services                 | 5,800  | 7,100  | 5,700   | 8,500   | 7,100   | 6,700   | 7,400   | -2.7%                                     |
| Personal and household services                 | 5,100  | 4,600  | 5,700   | 4,000   | 4,400   | 4,500   | 4,700   | 3.3%                                      |
| Public administration                           | 9,700  | 10,700 | 11,000  | 9,900   | 10,800  | 10,800  | 11,100  | 2.3%                                      |
| All industries                                  | 95,800 | 97,400 | 104,200 | 106,600 | 109,600 | 109,800 | 114,200 | 1.4%                                      |

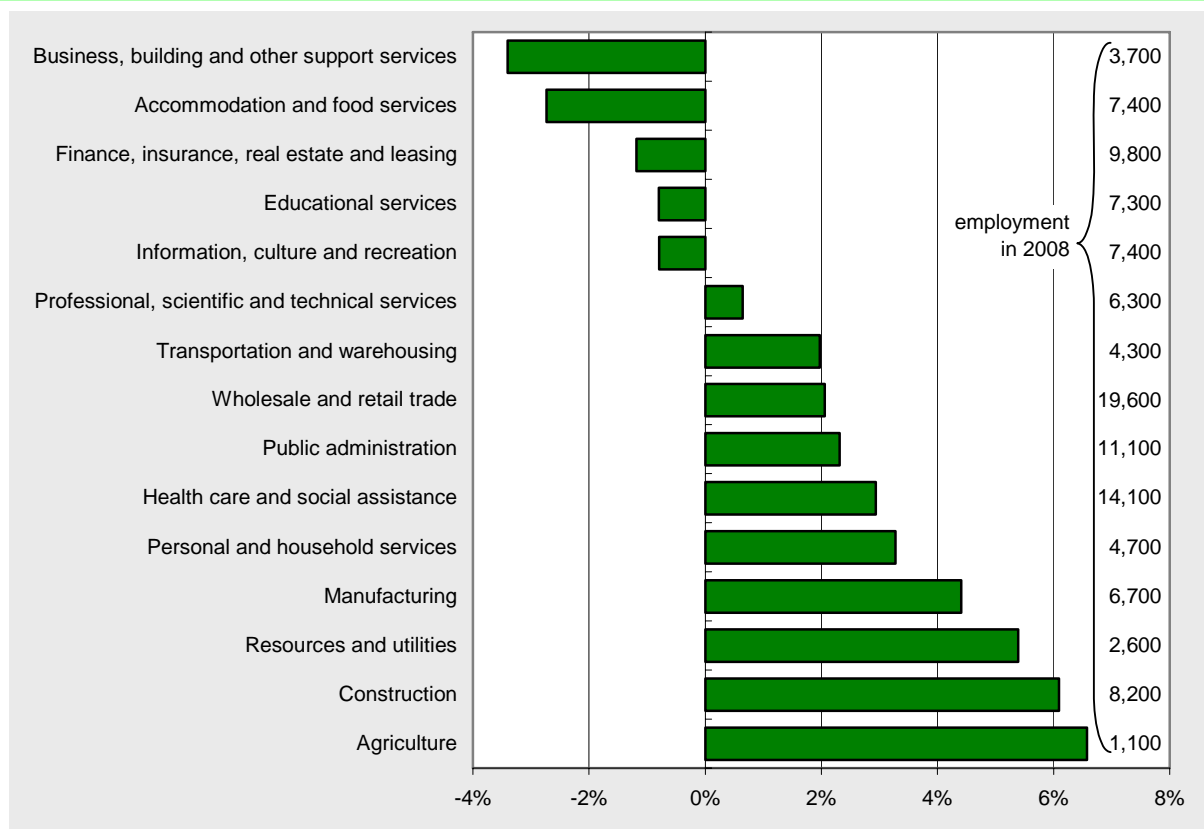
<sup>1</sup> The public sector is broadly defined to include crown corporations, health and social services, education services, government proper, and many NGOs.

Five industry groups registered a decline in employment over the five-year period with the biggest drop among the “business, building, and other support services” group, an industry group that includes head offices, employment services, and building management and cleaning services. Accommodation and food services also saw a large decline but this is thought to be the result of a shortage of workers rather than a shortage of positions.

The largest industry group is the retail/wholesale trade sector which accounted for 16% of employment in 2003; employment in this sector was effectively constant over the five years ending in 2008. The three groupings which are dominated by public sector employment – government administration, health and social services, education services – make up 28% of employment<sup>1</sup>. Two of the three groups registered increases from 2003 to 2008.

Over the longer term, namely the twenty years from 1988 to 2008, the fastest growing industry groups has been the professional, scientific, and technical services group – a category that includes lawyers, accountants, information technology professionals and other consultants. The largest drops in percentage terms have been in the agriculture and transportation groups.

**Figure 6.4 Average Annual Growth in Employment by Industry Group, 2003 to 2008, Regina Census Metropolitan Area**



<sup>1</sup> This is not a perfect definition because some parts of health and education are private and some public agencies and crown corporation are classified in other sectors.



## Employment by Occupation

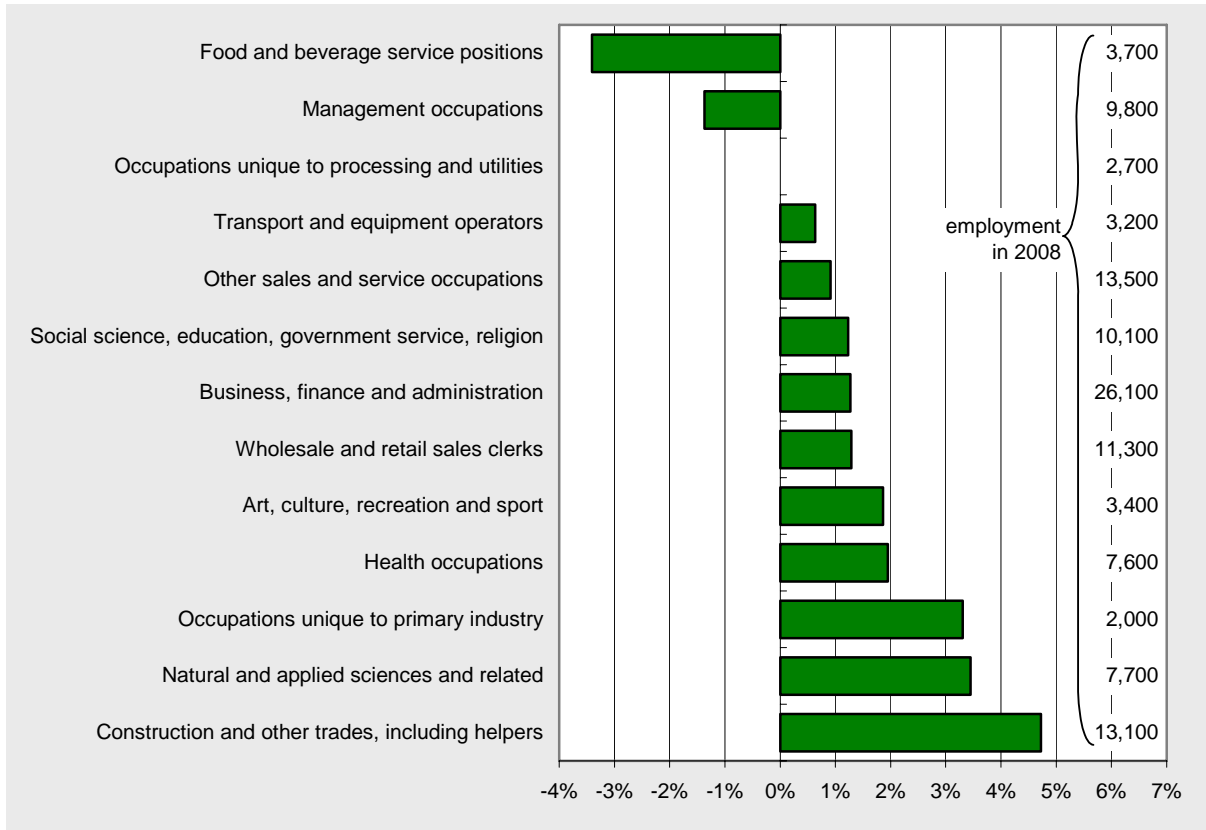
Regina's labour force is dominated by so-called "white collar" workers. Those working in occupations specific to the trades or the goods-producing industries, the so-called "blue collar" workers, represented only one in six employees. Nevertheless, the growth in goods-producing industries that has occurred in the past five years means that there are more blue collar workers than in the recent past. As Figure 6.5 shows, the fastest growing occupation group from 2003 to 2008 was the construction trades where the number of persons increased from 10,400 to 13,100 over the five years.

The "business, finance, and administration" occupation group accounts for almost one quarter of Regina CMA employees and this group saw a 1.3% average annual increase from 2003 to 2008. The second largest group, "other sales and service occupations" grew at a slightly slower rate.

**Table 6.3 Employment by Occupation Group, Regina Census Metropolitan Area**

|                                                         | 1988   | 1993   | 1998    | 2003    | 2006    | 2007    | 2008    | Average annual increase from 2003 to 2008 |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------------------|
| Management occupations                                  | 7,700  | 10,000 | 10,200  | 10,500  | 8,700   | 8,100   | 9,800   | -1.4%                                     |
| Business, finance and administration                    | 23,000 | 23,700 | 23,200  | 24,500  | 25,400  | 24,700  | 26,100  | 1.3%                                      |
| Natural and applied sciences and related                | 6,700  | 5,400  | 6,300   | 6,500   | 6,900   | 7,400   | 7,700   | 3.4%                                      |
| Health occupations                                      | 5,700  | 6,400  | 6,200   | 6,900   | 7,300   | 6,500   | 7,600   | 2.0%                                      |
| Social science, education, government service, religion | 6,800  | 7,400  | 9,500   | 9,500   | 11,000  | 10,500  | 10,100  | 1.2%                                      |
| Art, culture, recreation and sport                      | 2,600  | 3,300  | 3,300   | 3,100   | 3,300   | 3,200   | 3,400   | 1.9%                                      |
| Construction and other trades, including helpers        | 11,400 | 9,700  | 10,800  | 10,400  | 10,600  | 12,500  | 13,100  | 4.7%                                      |
| Occupations unique to primary industry                  | 2,700  | 2,500  | 2,900   | 1,700   | 2,500   | 2,900   | 2,000   | 3.3%                                      |
| Occupations unique to processing and utilities          | 2,800  | 2,400  | 2,700   | 2,700   | 3,300   | 2,600   | 2,700   | 0.0%                                      |
| Wholesale and retail sales clerks                       | 8,000  | 8,500  | 10,100  | 10,600  | 9,900   | 11,200  | 11,300  | 1.3%                                      |
| Food and beverage service positions                     | 3,200  | 3,900  | 3,100   | 4,400   | 4,400   | 4,200   | 3,700   | -3.4%                                     |
| Other sales and service occupations                     | 11,100 | 11,600 | 12,800  | 12,900  | 12,800  | 12,300  | 13,500  | 0.9%                                      |
| Transport and equipment operators                       | 4,000  | 2,600  | 2,900   | 3,100   | 3,700   | 3,700   | 3,200   | 0.6%                                      |
| All occupations                                         | 95,800 | 97,400 | 104,200 | 106,600 | 109,600 | 109,800 | 114,200 | 1.4%                                      |

**Figure 6.5 Average Annual Growth in Employment by Occupation Group, 2003 to 2008, Regina Census Metropolitan Area**



The number of persons employed as food and beverage servers declined from 2003 to 2008 but, like the accommodation and food services industry group, this drop is thought to be a result of a labour shortage rather than any lack of demand.

## 6.2 Unpaid Work

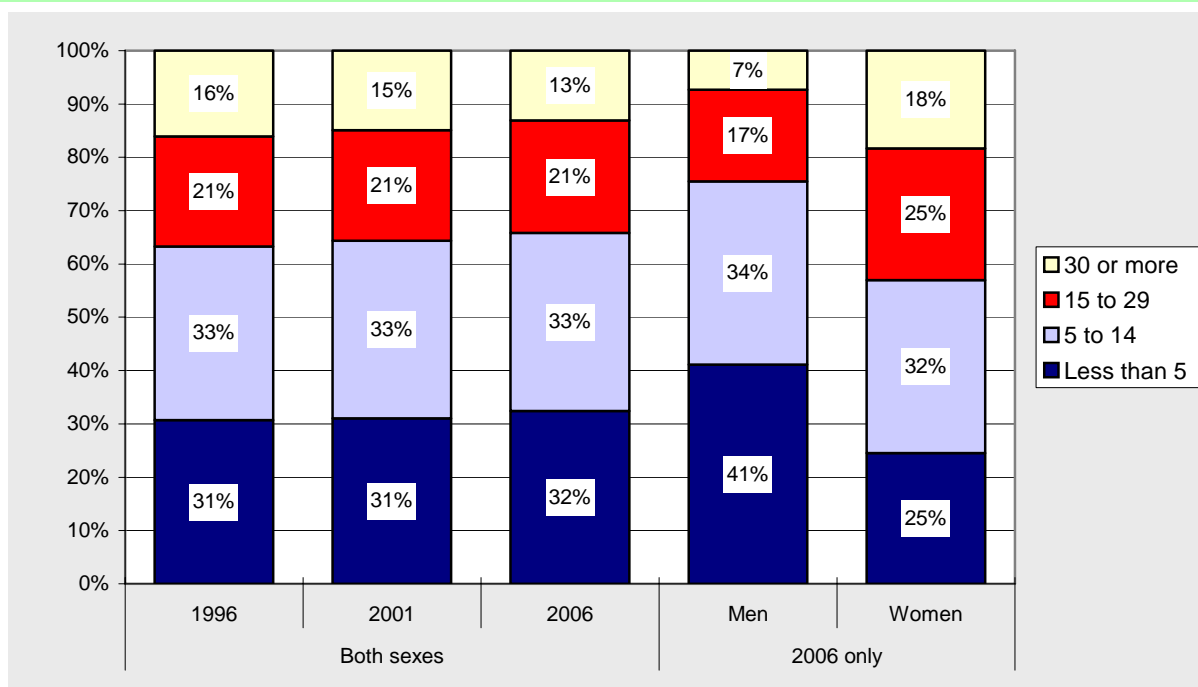
Beginning in 1996, Statistics Canada added a series of census questions about unpaid work in response to pressure from homemakers to have their contribution recognized. Three questions about unpaid or “non-market” work around the home were directed to the adult (15 and older) population. The results are shown in Table 6.4.

### Housework

This category includes “unpaid housework, yard work, or home maintenance”. The examples listed on the census form were preparing meals, washing the car, doing laundry, cutting the grass, and shopping. On average, some 92% of the adult population in Regina spent at least some time doing unpaid housework in the week prior to the 2006 census but almost a third reported spending fewer than five hours per week. The time spent looking after the house seems to be declining in the sense that fewer people are spending at least thirty hours per week – the equivalent of a full-time job – doing housework. The percentage who did so in 2006 was 13% compared with 16% in 1996.

Women are still more likely than men to be doing housework. In 2006, 18% of women reported doing at least thirty hours per week of unpaid housework, for example, compared with 7% of men.

**Figure 6.6** Average Hours per Week of Unpaid Housework, Adults (15 and older), Regina City



**Table 6.4 Unpaid Work by Regina Adults (15 and older), 1996, 2001, and 2006**

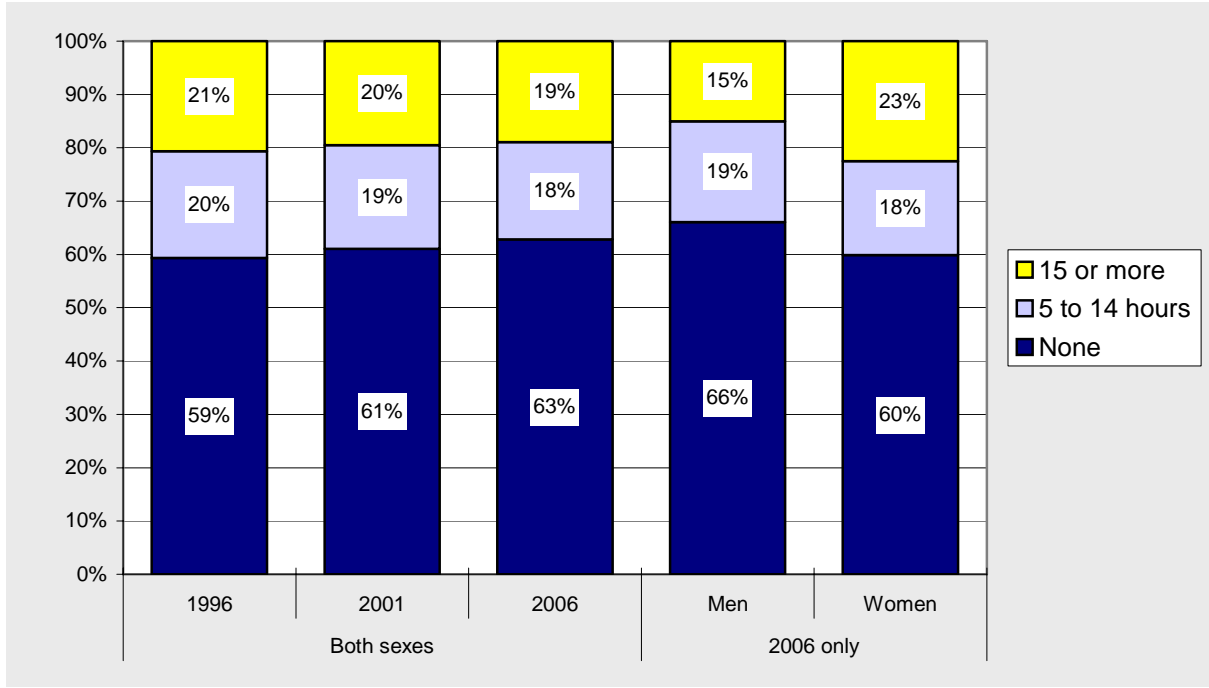
|                        |                        | 1996   |        |            | 2001   |        |            | 2006   |        |            |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|--------|------------|
|                        |                        | Men    | Women  | Both Sexes | Men    | Women  | Both Sexes | Men    | Women  | Both Sexes |
| Unpaid housework       | None                   | 7,820  | 4,345  | 12,165     | 7,345  | 4,745  | 12,080     | 6,725  | 4,520  | 11,250     |
|                        | Less than 5 hours/week | 19,660 | 10,855 | 30,515     | 19,340 | 12,265 | 31,605     | 21,745 | 14,175 | 35,920     |
|                        | 5 to 14 hours/week     | 23,420 | 21,805 | 45,230     | 23,470 | 23,335 | 46,805     | 23,765 | 24,755 | 48,520     |
|                        | 15 to 29 hours/week    | 10,525 | 18,170 | 28,695     | 11,020 | 18,150 | 29,170     | 11,900 | 18,795 | 30,700     |
|                        | 30 or more hours/week  | 4,870  | 17,445 | 22,320     | 5,610  | 15,360 | 20,975     | 5,060  | 13,970 | 19,030     |
|                        | Total                  | 66,295 | 72,620 | 138,925    | 66,785 | 73,855 | 140,635    | 69,200 | 76,215 | 145,415    |
| Unpaid child care      | None                   | 41,705 | 40,735 | 82,440     | 43,270 | 42,560 | 85,825     | 45,700 | 45,630 | 91,330     |
|                        | Less than 5 hours/week | 7,435  | 6,345  | 13,780     | 6,905  | 6,915  | 13,820     | 6,985  | 6,745  | 13,730     |
|                        | 5 to 14 hours/week     | 7,475  | 6,610  | 14,080     | 6,550  | 6,965  | 13,515     | 6,130  | 6,685  | 12,815     |
|                        | 15 to 29 hours/week    | 4,470  | 5,350  | 9,820      | 4,165  | 4,360  | 8,525      | 4,525  | 4,500  | 9,020      |
|                        | 30 or more hours/week  | 5,210  | 13,595 | 18,810     | 5,895  | 13,050 | 18,945     | 5,860  | 12,650 | 18,515     |
|                        | Total                  | 66,295 | 72,635 | 138,930    | 66,785 | 73,850 | 140,630    | 69,200 | 76,215 | 145,415    |
| Unpaid care of seniors | None                   | 56,710 | 58,430 | 115,140    | 56,300 | 58,325 | 114,630    | 58,450 | 60,470 | 118,925    |
|                        | Less than 5 hours/week | 6,850  | 8,950  | 15,805     | 7,360  | 9,460  | 16,830     | 7,485  | 9,645  | 17,130     |
|                        | 5 to 9 hours/week      | 1,660  | 3,160  | 4,825      | 1,900  | 3,470  | 5,365      | 1,965  | 3,385  | 5,355      |
|                        | 10 or more hours/week  | 1,070  | 2,085  | 3,160      | 1,220  | 2,595  | 3,810      | 1,290  | 2,710  | 4,005      |
|                        | Total                  | 66,290 | 72,625 | 138,930    | 66,780 | 73,850 | 140,635    | 69,200 | 76,215 | 145,415    |

### Care of Children

This category of unpaid work includes looking after young children, driving older children to activities, or helping them with their homework. In 2006, 37% of Regina adults spent at least some time in this unpaid activity (see Figure 6.7). Presumably most of the remaining 63% of residents did not have children or grandchildren to care for. As with unpaid housework, there is a downward trend in the average hours spent doing this kind of activity. This will coincide with the downward trend in the number of children in the city. The proportion of persons spending at least fifteen hours per week in unpaid child care has dropped from 21% to 19% since 1996.

Women also dominate the care of children with 40% spending at least some time compared with 34% of men.

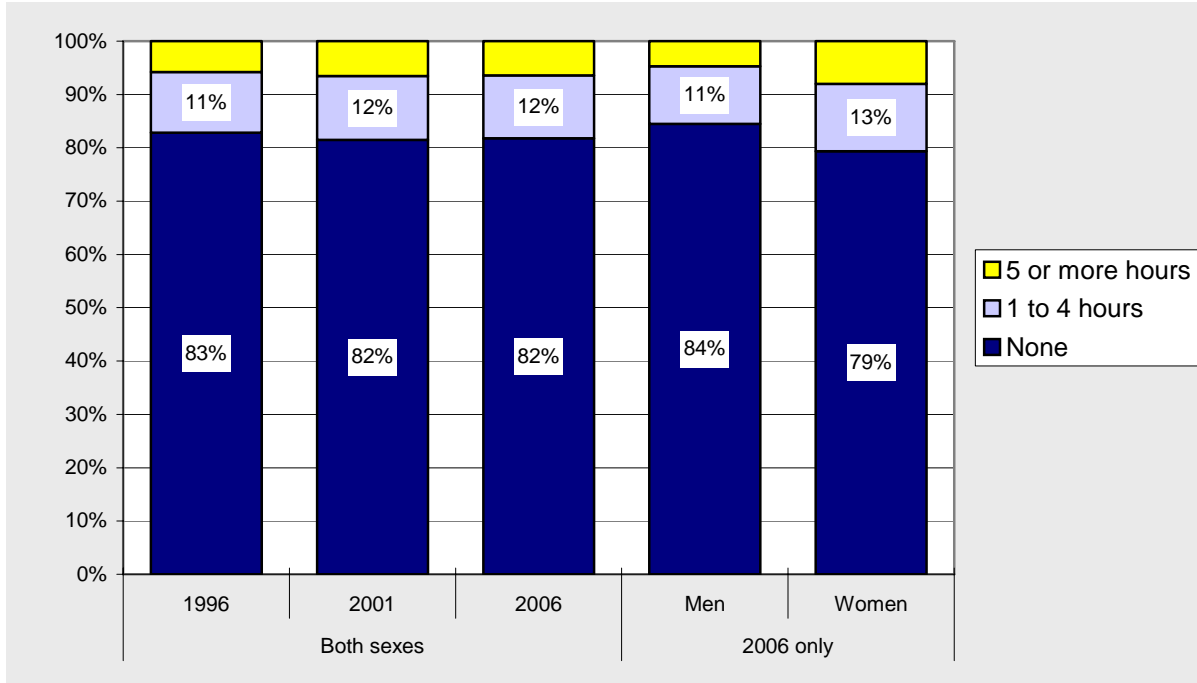
**Figure 6.7** Average Hours per Week of Unpaid Care of Children, Adults (15 and older), Regina City



### Care of Seniors

This category includes visiting or talking on the phone, shopping, or providing personal care to a senior. In 2006, 18% of Regina adults spent at least some time caring for seniors and 6% spent at least five hours per week. Once again, women were more likely than men to spend time caring for seniors – 21% do so compared with 16% of men.

**Figure 6.8 Average Hours per Week of Unpaid Care of Seniors, Adults (15 and older), Regina City**



## 6.3 Summary

The main findings in this section are summarized below in point form.

- In an average month in 2008, 68% of Regina metropolitan area adults were employed, the same percentage as in 1998 but higher than in 1988. Both the absolute number of unemployed people and the unemployment rate are declining.
- Paid employment in the Regina metropolitan area is growing. In the five years from 2003 to 2008, employment has grown by an average of 1.4% per year with increases among both men and women. Full-time employment has grown more quickly than part-time employment.
- The city's economy is dominated by the service sector but in the last five years, employment has grown the fastest in the goods-producing industries such as manufacturing and construction.
- The amount of time spent in unpaid or non-market work activity such as unpaid housework or care of children and seniors has declined slightly over the past ten years.
- Women still do the vast majority of unpaid work, the proportion who spend thirty hours per week or more on unpaid housework was 18% compared with 7% for men. For care of children, the proportion who spend fifteen hours per week or more was 23% compared with 15% for men.





## SECTION 7 CULTURE, LANGUAGE, ETHNICITY, AND RELIGION

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In this section we examine a variety of statistics about the cultural heritage of Regina's residents. The characteristics described are inter-related and include immigration, citizenship, Aboriginal identity, ethnic origin, language, and religious affiliation. All of the information is derived from the Statistics Canada census.

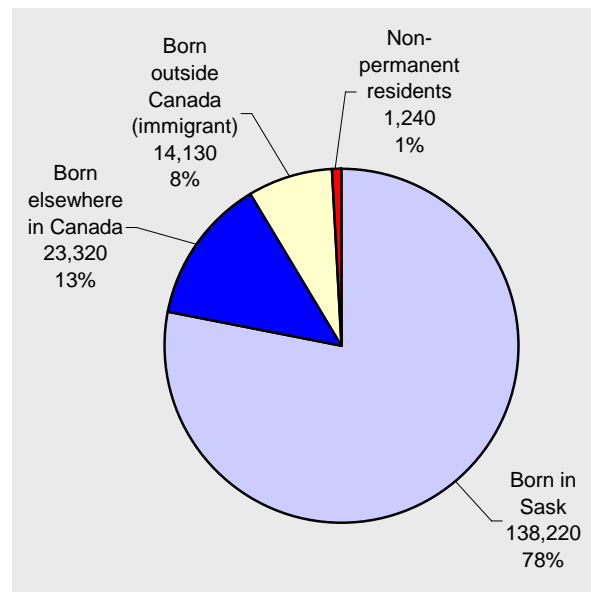
## 7.1 Immigration and Citizenship

As of 2006, virtually all (97%) of Regina residents were Canadian citizens and more than three quarters were, in fact, born in Saskatchewan. The city's population is neither more nor less diverse than in 1996 in the sense that about the same proportion of residents were born in Saskatchewan (78% compared with 77% in 1996). Fewer, however, were born outside Canada (the definition of immigrant used in the census).

Regina is home to a relatively high proportion of immigrants living in the province, even though the number of immigrants in Saskatchewan is quite small compared with other provinces. In 2006, immigrants made up only 5% of the provincial population compared with 8% for Regina. In other words, Regina has a big slice of a relatively small pie.

There have been a number of “waves” of international immigration into the city since it was first settled including the one that is underway right now as a result of the provincial government's Saskatchewan Immigrant Nominee Program<sup>1</sup>. The number of immigrants coming to Saskatchewan has increased from approximately 2,100 in 2005 to an estimated 3,500 in 2007 and it will increase again in 2008. It is too soon to tell but if the past is any guide, a relatively high proportion of these new immigrants will choose to live in Regina.

**Figure 7.1 Place of Birth for Regina City Residents, 2006**



The recent surge in immigration wasn't particularly evident back in 2006, the most recent year for which statistics are available. In that year, three out of ten immigrants living in Regina had moved to Canada before 1970 so they have been living in the country for at least thirty-five years.

Table 7.2 shows the country of origin for immigrants living in the Regina CMA in 2006 and previous census years. The make-up of the immigrant population is changing. In the past decade, the number of immigrants from the USA, the UK and Western European countries is declining and the number born in China and other Asian countries is increasing. In 2006, for example, the number of immigrants born in China exceeded the number born in the USA for the first time. There have also been increases in the number from El Salvador, South Africa, and Guyana. In spite of these changes, the number of immigrants born in the United Kingdom is still larger than the number born in any other single country.

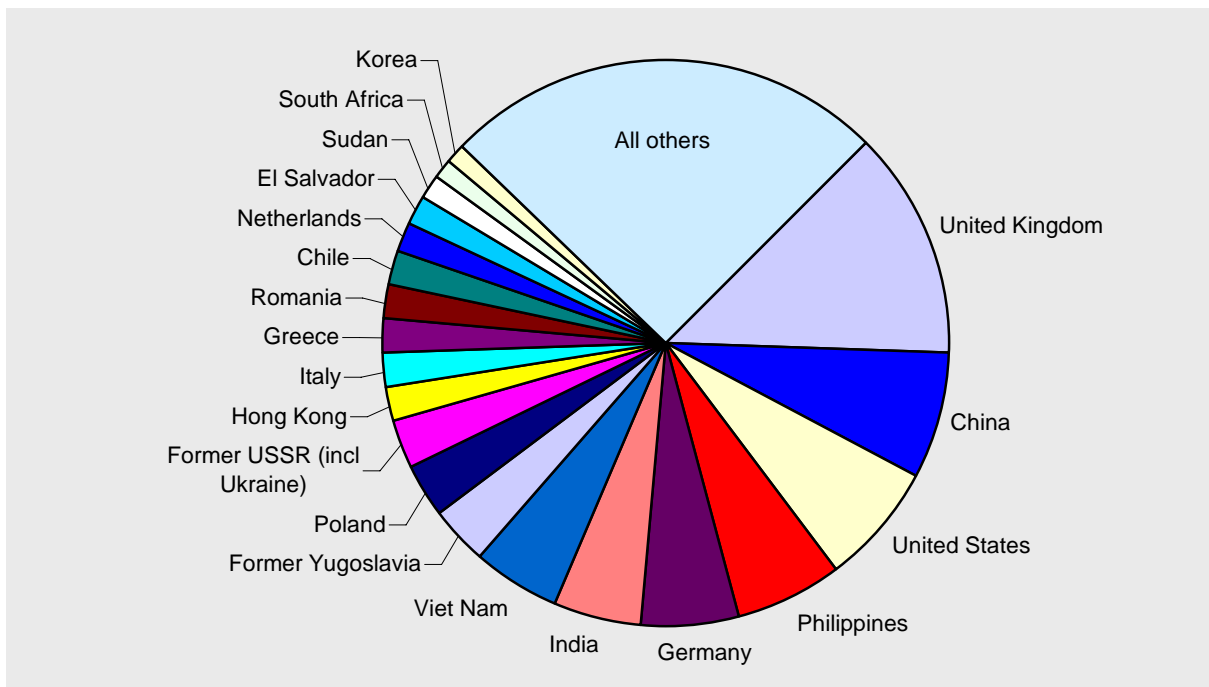
<sup>1</sup> This is a provincial program that seeks to increase the number of immigrants coming to Saskatchewan by matching them with an employment opportunity and “fast-tracking” their application process.

**Table 7.1 Citizenship and Place of Birth, Regina Residents, 1996, 2001, and 2006**

|                       |                                 | 1996    |         | 2001    |         | 2006    |         |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                       |                                 | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent |
| Citizenship           | Canadian citizenship            | 173,950 | 97.5%   | 171,830 | 97.9%   | 172,070 | 97.3%   |
|                       | Citizenship other than Canadian | 4,460   | 2.5%    | 3,775   | 2.1%    | 4,845   | 2.7%    |
|                       | Total                           | 178,410 | 100.0%  | 175,605 | 100.0%  | 176,915 | 100.0%  |
| Immigration           | Born in Saskatchewan            | 137,955 | 77.3%   | 138,040 | 78.6%   | 138,220 | 78.1%   |
|                       | Born elsewhere in Canada        | 24,945  | 14.0%   | 23,230  | 13.2%   | 23,320  | 13.2%   |
|                       | Born outside Canada (immigrant) | 14,745  | 8.3%    | 13,460  | 7.7%    | 14,130  | 8.0%    |
|                       | Non-permanent residents*        | 760     | 0.4%    | 865     | 0.5%    | 1,240   | 0.7%    |
|                       | Total                           | 178,410 | 100.0%  | 175,600 | 100.0%  | 176,910 | 100.0%  |
| Period of immigration | Before 1961                     | 4,255   | 28.9%   | 3,475   | 25.8%   | 2,770   | 19.6%   |
|                       | 1961-1970                       | 2,015   | 13.7%   | 1,915   | 14.2%   | 1,525   | 10.8%   |
|                       | 1971-1980                       | 2,940   | 19.9%   | 2,365   | 17.6%   | 2,185   | 15.5%   |
|                       | 1981-1990                       | 2,885   | 19.6%   | 2,540   | 18.9%   | 2,060   | 14.6%   |
|                       | 1991-2001                       | 2,650   | 18.0%   | 3,165   | 23.5%   | 3,105   | 22.0%   |
|                       | 2001-2006                       | ...     | ...     | ...     | ...     | 2,485   | 17.6%   |
|                       | Total                           | 14,745  | 100.0%  | 13,465  | 100.0%  | 14,130  | 100.0%  |

\* These are people who are in Canada temporarily including those on a student or work permit.

**Figure 7.2 Most Common Places of Birth for Regina CMA Immigrants, 2006**



**Table 7.2 Most Common Places of Birth, Immigrants Currently Living in the Regina CMA**

|                                   | 1986          | 1991          | 1996          | 2001          | 2006          |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| United Kingdom                    | 3,575         | 2,875         | 2,250         | 1,895         | 1,905         |
| China                             | 805           | 785           | 915           | 750           | 1,095         |
| United States                     | 2,080         | 1,410         | 1,300         | 1,140         | 1,030         |
| Philippines                       | 425           | 435           | 700           | 710           | 890           |
| Germany                           | 975           | 1,055         | 900           | 820           | 795           |
| India                             | 685           | 515           | 725           | 525           | 740           |
| Viet Nam                          | 915           | 805           | 950           | 755           | 740           |
| Former Yugoslavia                 | 395           | 355           | 625           | 665           | 500           |
| Poland                            | 820           | 840           | 580           | 645           | 460           |
| Former USSR (incl Ukraine)        | 755           | 620           | 430           | 325           | 385           |
| Hong Kong                         | 305           | 465           | 570           | 260           | 295           |
| Italy                             | 435           | 430           | 415           | 450           | 295           |
| Greece                            | 320           | 205           | 320           | 290           | 285           |
| Romania                           | 320           | 320           | 220           | 245           | 285           |
| Chile                             | 395           | 380           | 185           | 230           | 270           |
| Netherlands                       | 395           | 470           | 365           | 380           | 265           |
| El Salvador                       | 100           | 75            | 265           | 225           | 245           |
| Sudan                             | ...           | ...           | 30            | 60            | 190           |
| South Africa                      | 90            | 135           | 185           | 190           | 175           |
| Korea                             | 30            | 135           | 85            | 60            | 170           |
| Jamaica                           | 290           | 205           | 250           | 210           | 170           |
| Hungary                           | 420           | 365           | 215           | 280           | 165           |
| Laos                              | 150           | 260           | 160           | 110           | 140           |
| Iran                              | 95            | 145           | 95            | 115           | 125           |
| Czech and Slovak                  | 155           | 135           | 180           | 90            | 120           |
| Scandinavia                       | 220           | 230           | 125           | 205           | 90            |
| Guyana                            | 75            | 70            | 150           | 110           | 85            |
| Austria                           | 360           | 255           | 160           | 155           | 70            |
| Former Ethiopia                   | 125           | 200           | 225           | 60            | 65            |
| Portugal                          | 60            | 45            | 100           | 30            | 45            |
| Mexico                            | 95            | 25            | 80            | 50            | 40            |
| All others                        | 1,620         | 1,625         | 1,460         | 1,950         | 2,600         |
| <b>Total Immigrant population</b> | <b>17,510</b> | <b>15,900</b> | <b>15,230</b> | <b>14,010</b> | <b>14,730</b> |

## 7.2 Aboriginal Identity

The only source of data describing the Aboriginal population in Regina is from the census<sup>1</sup> and is based on the concept of “self-identity”. Respondents are asked to simply state whether or not they consider themselves as Aboriginal. Those who reported that they were registered under *The Indian Act* or who were members of a First Nation were also considered to be Aboriginal.

In 2006, 9.3% of Regina city residents stated that they were Aboriginal with more than one half of these (56%) reporting they were First Nations (“North American Indian” on the survey). The remaining 44% of the Aboriginal people reported their identity as either Métis, a combination, Inuit, or “other” Aboriginal identity. This compares with 8.7% in 2001 and 7.5% in 1996 so the proportion of the city’s population who are Aboriginal is increasing.

Another way to look at changes over time is to note that the rate of growth in the Aboriginal population has been higher than the rate of growth in the non-Aboriginal population. Figure 7.4 shows that from 1996 to 2006, the Aboriginal population in the city grew by an average of 2.2% per year compared with an average decline of 0.3% per year in the non-Aboriginal population over the same period<sup>2</sup>. The growth rate was higher among the Métis population than among the First Nations population and higher during the first part of the ten-year period than the last part.

The Aboriginal population has dramatically different demographic and socioeconomic characteristics from the general city population. Additional detail is available from the census but only for the Regina CMA region. Almost all (97%) of the Aboriginal population in the CMA lives in the city.

**Table 7.3 Aboriginal Population, Regina City**

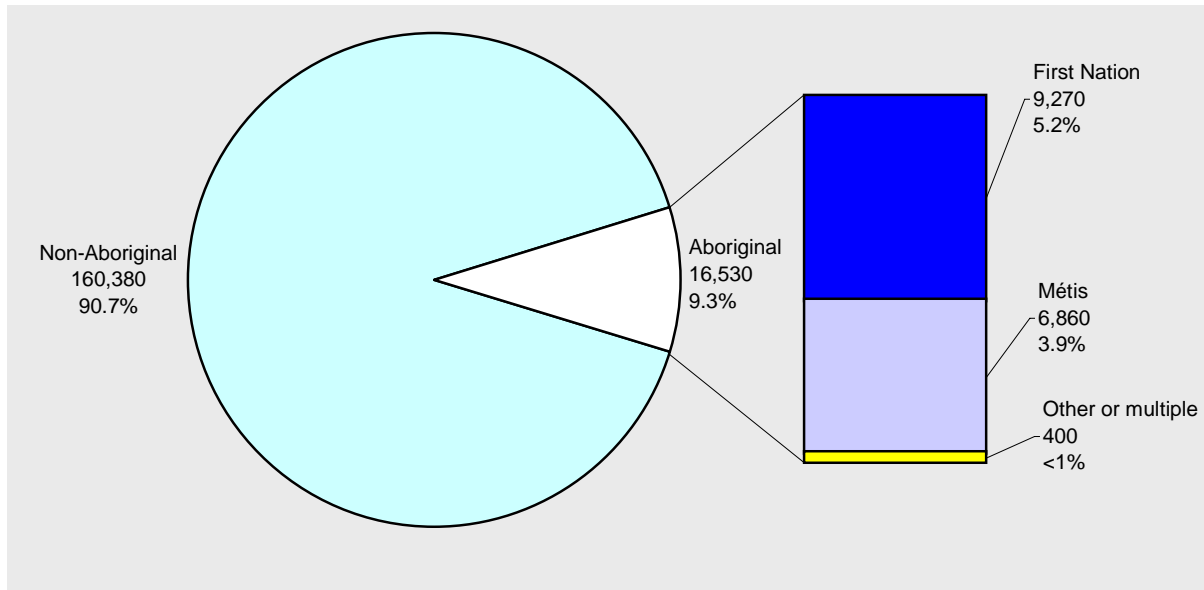
|                                 |                                                      | 1996    |         | 2001    |         | 2006    |         |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                 |                                                      | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent |
| Total population                |                                                      | 178,410 | 100.0%  | 175,600 | 100.0%  | 176,910 | 100.0%  |
| Aboriginal population           | First Nation (North American Indian) single response | 8,130   | 4.6%    | 9,110   | 5.2%    | 9,270*  | 5.2%    |
|                                 | Métis single response                                | 4,515   | 2.5%    | 5,700   | 3.2%    | 6,860   | 3.9%    |
|                                 | Other Aboriginal or multiple responses               | 680     | 0.4%    | 480     | 0.3%    | 400     | 0.2%    |
|                                 | Total Aboriginal                                     | 13,330  | 7.5%    | 15,300  | 8.7%    | 16,530  | 9.3%    |
| Total non-Aboriginal population |                                                      | 165,080 | 92.5%   | 160,305 | 91.3%   | 160,380 | 90.7%   |

\* a total of 9,635 persons reported that they were “Registered Indians”

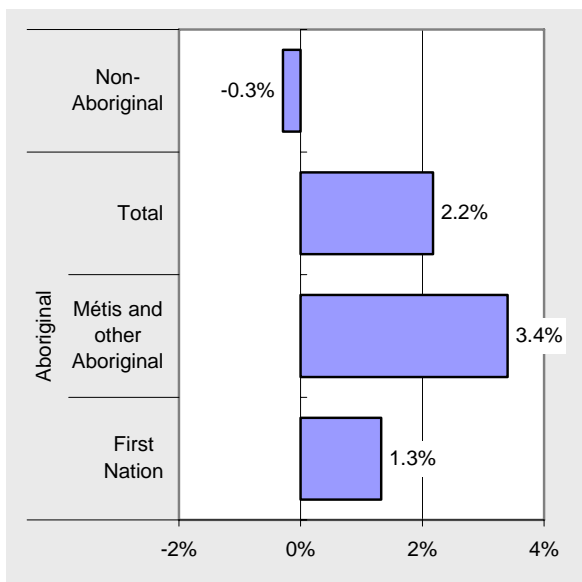
<sup>1</sup> Saskatchewan Health measures the size of the “Registered Indian” population in the city, estimating it at 13,676 or 7.1% of the total population in August 2008.

<sup>2</sup> Changes in the size of the Aboriginal population over time can be affected by something called “ethnic mobility”. This refers to the possibility that an individual will change their identity from one period to the next.

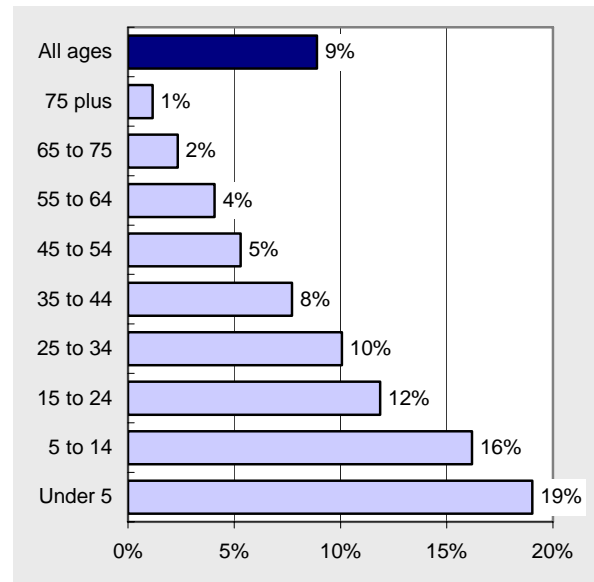
**Figure 7.3 Aboriginal Identity for the Regina City Population, 2006**



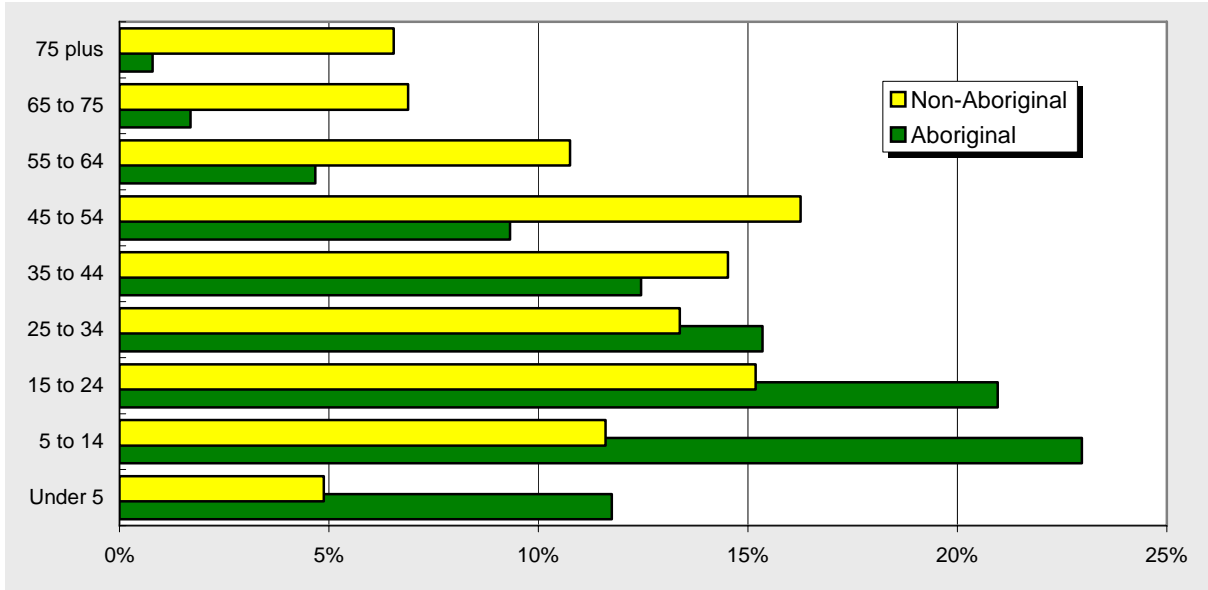
**Figure 7.4 Average Annual Increase in the Population, 1996 to 2006, by Aboriginal Identity, Regina City**



**Figure 7.5 Percentage of the Population Reporting an Aboriginal Identity, Regina CMA, 2006**



**Figure 7.6** Age Distribution of the Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Populations, Regina CMA, 2006



A disproportionate number of the Aboriginal residents in Regina are women – 53% compared with 51.5% for the general population – but the most striking difference is in the age distribution (see Figure 7.5).

The Aboriginal population is concentrated in the younger age groups. For example, 71% are under 35 years of age compared with 45% of the non-Aboriginal population and only 2% are 65 or older compared with 13% of the non-Aboriginal population.

The effect of the different age distributions is that while Aboriginal people make up 8% of the CMA population, Figure 7.6 shows that they represent:

- 19% of the children under 5 years of age;
- 16% of youth 5 to 19 years of age; and
- less than 2% of seniors.

### 7.3 Visible Minorities and Ethnic Origin

Ethnic origin is based on responses to the census question: “To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did (this person’s) ancestors belong?”. There has been a change in the way this question is interpreted by respondents and an increasing number of people are responding “Canadian” so historical comparisons are complicated with what has been called “ethnic mobility”<sup>1</sup>.

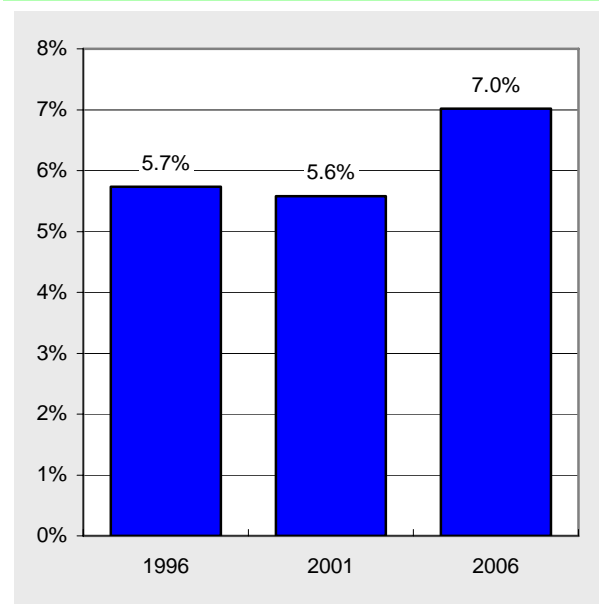
The question on membership in a visible minority group also generates responses that are based on self-identity. In 1996, counts for the members of a visible minority group were derived from responses to the ethnic origin question. In 2001 and 2006, respondents were given a list of visible minority groups and asked directly if they were members of a visible minority group<sup>2</sup>.

Table 7.4 show the most common ethnic origins of Regina residents in the past three censuses and whether or not residents were members of a visible minority group.

Regina’s population is becoming more visibly diverse in the sense that a higher proportion are from visible minority groups. The proportion who were members was 7.0% in 2006 compared with 5.6% in 2001.

The figures on ethnic origin show the total responses for each ethnic origin and include those who responded in that category singly or along with another origin. More than one quarter of Regina residents report German or English ethnic origins. The next most common origins were Scottish, Irish, and Canadian. The number of residents reporting “Canadian” ethnic origin increased from 1996 to 2001 and then declined from 2001 to 2006.

**Figure 7.7** Percentage of Regina Residents who are Members of a Visible Minority Group



In the last ten years, some of the fastest growing ethnic origins are the less common ones such as Russian (+36%), Welsh (+31%) and ethnic origins more common in Asian countries. This suggests that there has been an increase in the “multi-cultural” nature of the city’s population.

<sup>1</sup> This is the possibility that an individual will change their ethnicity from one time period to the next. It could result in an artificial increase or decrease in the number of people who report a specific ethnic origin such as “Canadian”.

<sup>2</sup> The list included Chinese, South Asian, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Southeast Asian, Arab, West Asian, Japanese, and Korean.

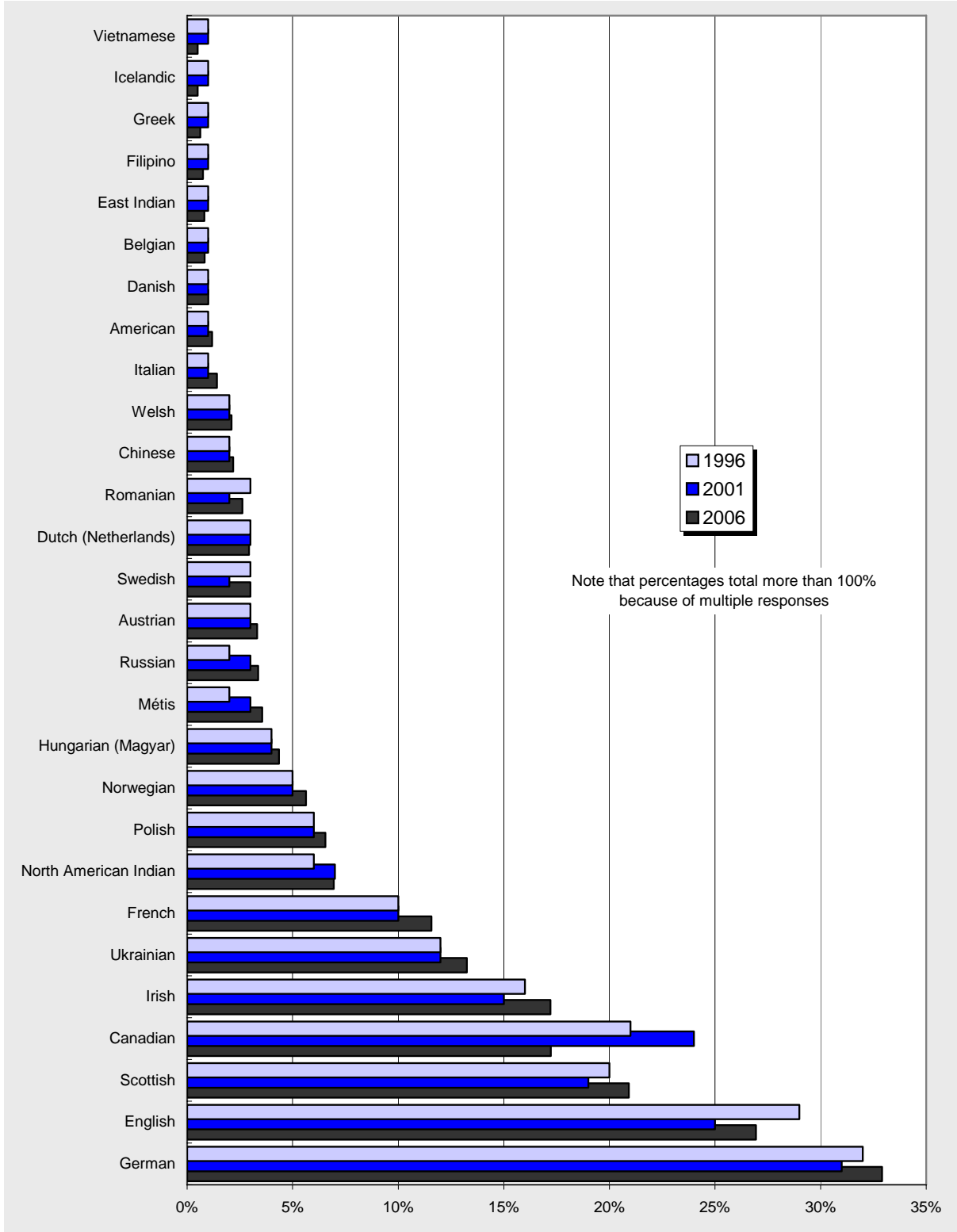


**Table 7.4 Ethnic Origins and Membership in a Visible Minority Group, Regina City**

|                                        |                       | 1996    |         | 2001    |         | 2006    |         |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                        |                       | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent |
| Ethnic origin*                         | German                | 55,905  | 32%     | 55,245  | 31%     | 58,210  | 33%     |
|                                        | English               | 50,190  | 29%     | 44,375  | 25%     | 47,650  | 27%     |
|                                        | Scottish              | 35,005  | 20%     | 33,935  | 19%     | 37,010  | 21%     |
|                                        | Canadian              | 37,455  | 21%     | 42,760  | 24%     | 30,475  | 17%     |
|                                        | Irish                 | 28,680  | 16%     | 27,625  | 15%     | 30,445  | 17%     |
|                                        | Ukrainian             | 21,560  | 12%     | 21,225  | 12%     | 23,440  | 13%     |
|                                        | French                | 18,430  | 10%     | 17,970  | 10%     | 20,470  | 12%     |
|                                        | North American Indian | 10,295  | 6%      | 11,740  | 7%      | 12,295  | 7%      |
|                                        | Polish                | 10,075  | 6%      | 10,175  | 6%      | 11,585  | 7%      |
|                                        | Norwegian             | 8,420   | 5%      | 8,525   | 5%      | 9,960   | 6%      |
|                                        | Hungarian (Magyar)    | 6,515   | 4%      | 6,670   | 4%      | 7,700   | 4%      |
|                                        | Métis                 | 4,345   | 2%      | 5,385   | 3%      | 6,300   | 4%      |
|                                        | Russian               | 4,385   | 2%      | 4,875   | 3%      | 5,950   | 3%      |
|                                        | Austrian              | 4,680   | 3%      | 4,870   | 3%      | 5,880   | 3%      |
|                                        | Swedish               | 4,850   | 3%      | 4,275   | 2%      | 5,320   | 3%      |
|                                        | Dutch (Netherlands)   | 5,295   | 3%      | 5,090   | 3%      | 5,200   | 3%      |
|                                        | Romanian              | 4,445   | 3%      | 4,105   | 2%      | 4,630   | 3%      |
|                                        | Chinese               | 3,535   | 2%      | 2,735   | 2%      | 3,860   | 2%      |
|                                        | Welsh                 | 2,840   | 2%      | 3,015   | 2%      | 3,725   | 2%      |
|                                        | Italian               | 2,340   | 1%      | 2,365   | 1%      | 2,500   | 1%      |
|                                        | American              | 1,845   | 1%      | 1,920   | 1%      | 2,095   | 1%      |
|                                        | Danish                | 1,945   | 1%      | 1,640   | 1%      | 1,785   | 1%      |
|                                        | Belgian               | 1,150   | 1%      | 1,315   | 1%      | 1,470   | 1%      |
| East Indian                            | 1,470                 | 1%      | 1,150   | 1%      | 1,455   | 1%      |         |
| Filipino                               | 990                   | 1%      | 1,130   | 1%      | 1,340   | 1%      |         |
| Greek                                  | 965                   | 1%      | 980     | 1%      | 1,110   | 1%      |         |
| Icelandic                              | 1,265                 | 1%      | 995     | 1%      | 900     | 1%      |         |
| Vietnamese                             | 1,010                 | 1%      | 910     | 1%      | 900     | 1%      |         |
| Membership in a visible minority group | Member                | 10,230  | 6%      | 9,795   | 6%      | 12,420  | 7%      |
|                                        | Not a member          | 168,175 | 94%     | 165,805 | 94%     | 164,490 | 93%     |
|                                        | Total                 | 178,405 | 100%    | 175,605 | 100%    | 176,915 | 100%    |

\* percentages total more than 100% because of multiple responses

**Figure 7.8 Most Common Ethnic Origins in Regina City**



## 7.4 Language

In the census, the mother tongue is defined as the “language first learned at home and still understood”. For most (88%) Regina residents, the mother tongue is English but one in ten residents has a mother tongue other than English or French. The most common non-official languages in 2006 were:

- German (2.0%);
- Ukranian (0.9%); and
- Chinese (0.9%).

Clearly most of these people can understand English as 99.6% of the population reported that they could understand English “well enough to carry on a conversation”. In 2006, 6.4% of the population was bilingual in English and French.

The home language is defined as the language used most often at home and English is also, of course, the most common home language in Regina. Among the 8,375 individuals with a home language other than only English, the most common languages or language combinations were:

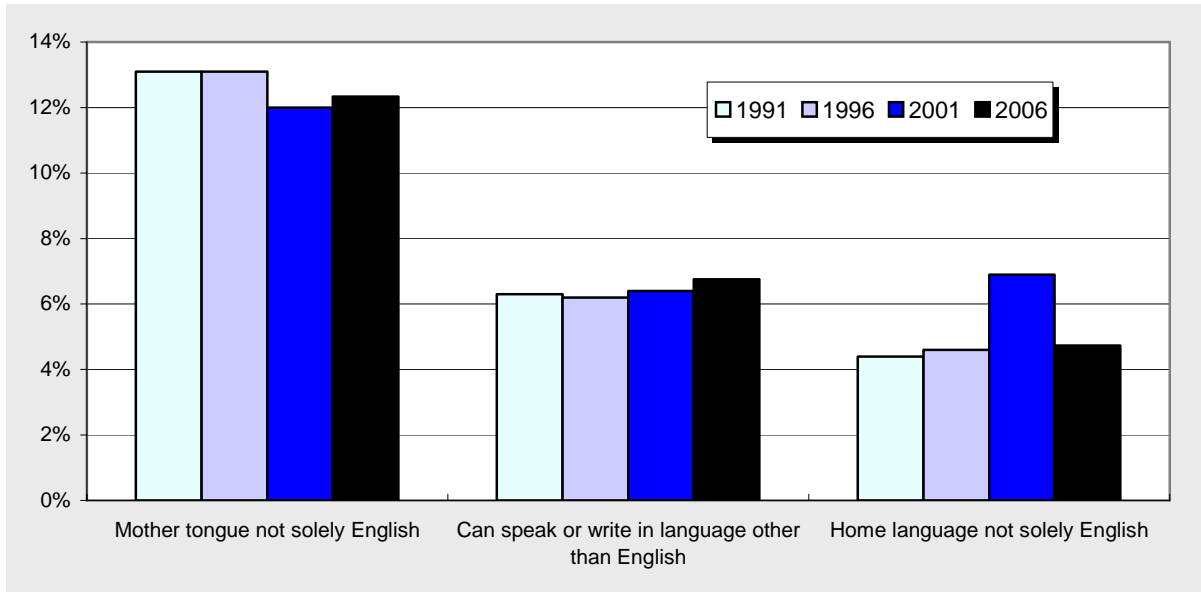
- Chinese (13%);
- English and an unofficial language (13%);
- French (12%);
- Vietnamese (8%); and
- Spanish (5%).

**Table 7.5 Selected Language Characteristics of the Regina City Population**

|                    |                         | 1991    |            | 1996    |            | 2001    |            | 2006    |            |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|
|                    |                         | Number  | % of total | Number  | % of total | Number  | % of total | Number  | % of total |
| Mother tongue      | English only            | 155,660 | 86.9%      | 155,070 | 86.9%      | 154,585 | 88.0%      | 155,090 | 87.7%      |
|                    | French only             | 2,405   | 1.3%       | 2,450   | 1.4%       | 2,170   | 1.2%       | 2,585   | 1.5%       |
|                    | A non-official language | 17,225  | 9.6%       | 19,140  | 10.7%      | 17,360  | 9.9%       | 17,740  | 10.0%      |
|                    | Multiple responses      | 3,890   | 2.2%       | 1,750   | 1.0%       | 1,490   | 0.8%       | 1,495   | 0.8%       |
|                    | Total                   | 179,180 | 100.0%     | 178,410 | 100.0%     | 175,605 | 100.0%     | 176,915 | 100.0%     |
| Language knowledge | English only            | 165,920 | 93.7%      | 167,285 | 93.8%      | 164,390 | 93.6%      | 164,955 | 93.2%      |
|                    | French only             | 105     | 0.1%       | 70      | 0.0%       | 105     | 0.1%       | 165     | 0.1%       |
|                    | Both                    | 10,190  | 5.8%       | 10,215  | 5.7%       | 10,600  | 6.0%       | 11,250  | 6.4%       |
|                    | Neither                 | 920     | 0.5%       | 835     | 0.5%       | 505     | 0.3%       | 535     | 0.3%       |
|                    | Total                   | 177,135 | 100.0%     | 178,405 | 100.0%     | 175,600 | 100.0%     | 176,910 | 100.0%     |
| Home language      | English only            | 169,320 | 95.6%      | 170,225 | 95.4%      | 163,415 | 93.1%      | 168,535 | 95.3%      |
|                    | French only             | 695     | 0.4%       | 820     | 0.5%       | 300     | 0.2%       | 990     | 0.6%       |
|                    | A non-official language | 5,465   | 3.1%       | 5,655   | 3.2%       | 2,430   | 1.4%       | 6,105   | 3.5%       |
|                    | Multiple responses      | 1,655   | 0.9%       | 1,705   | 1.0%       | 9,460   | 5.4%       | 1,275   | 0.7%       |
|                    | Total                   | 177,135 | 100.0%     | 178,405 | 100.0%     | 175,605 | 100.0%     | 176,910 | 100.0%     |

Over the last five years, the proportion of Regina residents with a mother tongue other than English has increased slightly as has the proportion who can speak a language other than English. In both cases, however, the proportion is still quite small.

**Figure 7.9 Selected Language Characteristics of Regina Residents, 1991 to 2006**



## 7.5 Religious Affiliation

Unlike other social, demographic, and economic characteristics of the population, Statistics Canada measures religious affiliation in the census every ten years rather than every five years. The question was not asked in the 2006 census so the figures in this section are from 2001.

There are 95 different religious affiliations classified from responses to the question “What is (your) religion?”. The statistics cover all age groups so parents would have chosen which religious affiliation to report for their children. A check box was available to indicate no religious affiliation. There is no suggestion that you have to practise your stated religion on a regular basis.

Almost one in five Regina residents (19%) reported no religious affiliation at all. Among those with a religion, almost all report one associated with Christianity although there is a great variety in the individual denominations (see Table 7.6). The largest single denomination is Roman Catholic followed by the United Church, Lutheran, and Anglican protestant religions. The four most popular denominations account for almost two thirds of Regina residents in 2001 and 79% of those who reported any affiliation at all.

In the last ten years, the number of people reporting a non-Christian religion has doubled but the proportion is still small at 2.4% of the population. The proportion who report no religion at all has increased by 40%. In the past ten years, the number of Catholics has declined by 6% compared with a 17% drop among those who report a Protestant affiliation.

**Table 7.6 Religious Affiliation, Regina Residents, 2001**

|                                 |                                                       | Number         | Percent |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| No religious affiliation        |                                                       | 32,580         | 18.8%   |
| Catholic                        | Roman Catholic                                        | 54,390         | 31.4%   |
|                                 | Ukrainian Catholic                                    | 2,170          | 1.3%    |
|                                 | Total Catholic                                        | 56,560         | 32.6%   |
| Protestant                      | United Church                                         | 29,330         | 16.9%   |
|                                 | Lutheran                                              | 18,050         | 10.4%   |
|                                 | Anglican                                              | 8,885          | 5.1%    |
|                                 | Baptist                                               | 3,920          | 2.3%    |
|                                 | Christian and Missionary Alliance                     | 1,805          | 1.0%    |
|                                 | Pentecostal                                           | 1,745          | 1.0%    |
|                                 | Presbyterian                                          | 1,175          | 0.7%    |
|                                 | Jehovah's Witnesses                                   | 925            | 0.5%    |
|                                 | Mennonite                                             | 845            | 0.5%    |
|                                 | Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) | 830            | 0.5%    |
|                                 | Non-denominational                                    | 520            | 0.3%    |
|                                 | Evangelical Missionary Church                         | 480            | 0.3%    |
|                                 | Salvation Army                                        | 285            | 0.2%    |
|                                 | Adventist                                             | 170            | 0.1%    |
|                                 | Other Protestant                                      | 2,970          | 1.7%    |
|                                 | Total Protestant                                      | 71,935         | 41.5%   |
|                                 | Orthodox                                              | Greek Orthodox | 1,485   |
| Ukrainian Orthodox              |                                                       | 675            | 0.4%    |
| Other Orthodox                  |                                                       | 855            | 0.5%    |
| Total Orthodox                  |                                                       | 3,015          | 1.7%    |
| Evangelical and Other Christian |                                                       | 5,090          | 2.9%    |
| Non-Christian                   | Buddhist                                              | 1,140          | 0.7%    |
|                                 | Muslim                                                | 770            | 0.4%    |
|                                 | Aboriginal spirituality                               | 760            | 0.4%    |
|                                 | Hindu                                                 | 615            | 0.4%    |
|                                 | Jewish                                                | 345            | 0.2%    |
|                                 | Sikh                                                  | 290            | 0.2%    |
|                                 | Pagan                                                 | 185            | 0.1%    |
| Total non-Christian             | 4,105                                                 | 2.4%           |         |
| Total                           |                                                       | 173,285        | 100.0%  |

## 7.6 Summary

A summary of the key findings in this section is presented below in point form.

- Virtually all (97%) of Regina residents are Canadian citizens and more than three quarters were born in Saskatchewan.
- Regina is home for a relatively high proportion of international immigrants coming to Saskatchewan but immigrants still make up only 8% of the city's population.
- The proportion of Regina's population that report they are of Aboriginal identity is 9.3% compared with 8.7% in 2001 and 7.5% in 1996.
- Just over one half of the Aboriginal population in Regina reports a First Nation identity.
- The Aboriginal population is concentrated in the younger age groups – 19% of children under five years of age are Aboriginal, for example, compared with only 2% of seniors.
- In the past decade the proportion of Regina residents who report an ethnic origin of "Canadian" has declined while the proportion who report German and British origins has declined.
- English was the mother tongue for 88% of Regina residents in 2006; 5% reported speaking at least one language other than English at home. All but 700 Regina residents can speak English.
- Roman Catholic is the single largest religious affiliation reported for city residents followed by United Church and Lutheran. Almost one in five residents report no religious affiliation at all.

## SECTION 8 INCOME AND POVERTY

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The measurement of income and poverty is complex. Income and by extension, poverty, can be measured at the individual level, at the family level, or at the household level. There are a variety of sources of income (employment, investment, and government transfers, for example) and a number of different data sources (income tax files, Statistics Canada Annual Surveys and census surveys). Income can be measured at the “gross” level before deductions, after taxes, or at the “disposable” after-tax level. Finally, it can be measured in absolute (nominal) terms or adjusted for inflation.

In this section we examine the personal income for Regina residents, typically at the individual and household levels, using two different sources – the Statistics Canada census and information about income tax filers collected by the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA, formerly Revenue Canada) and distributed by Statistics Canada. Both measure gross income before taxes and unless otherwise indicated are adjusted for inflation.

The Regina Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is used for census data on income. For the tax filer data, all tax filers with a mailing address in Regina are included in the statistics.

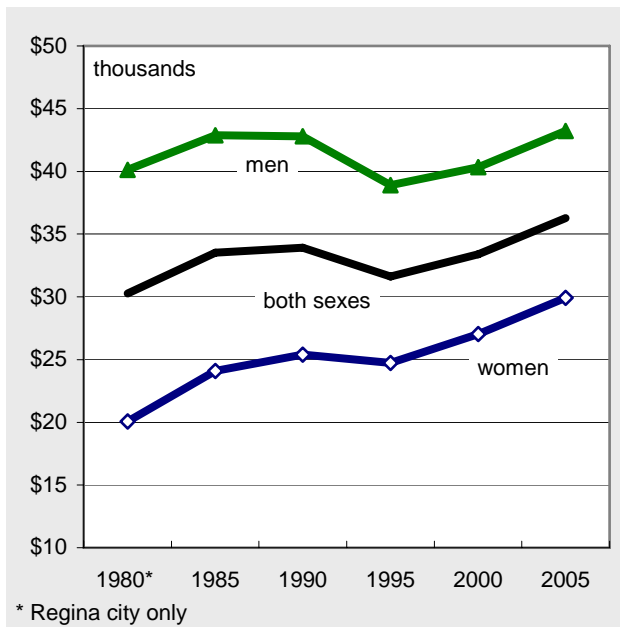
## 8.1 Income

After adjusting for inflation, average individual incomes from all sources grew by 8.6% between 2000 and 2005 to reach a level of \$36,272 (see Table 8.1 and Figure 8.1). This is the equivalent of annual increases after inflation of 1.7% per year for each of the five years. This brings the “purchasing power” of the average individual income to well above the level it was in the mid 1990s but only slightly higher than it was in 1990.

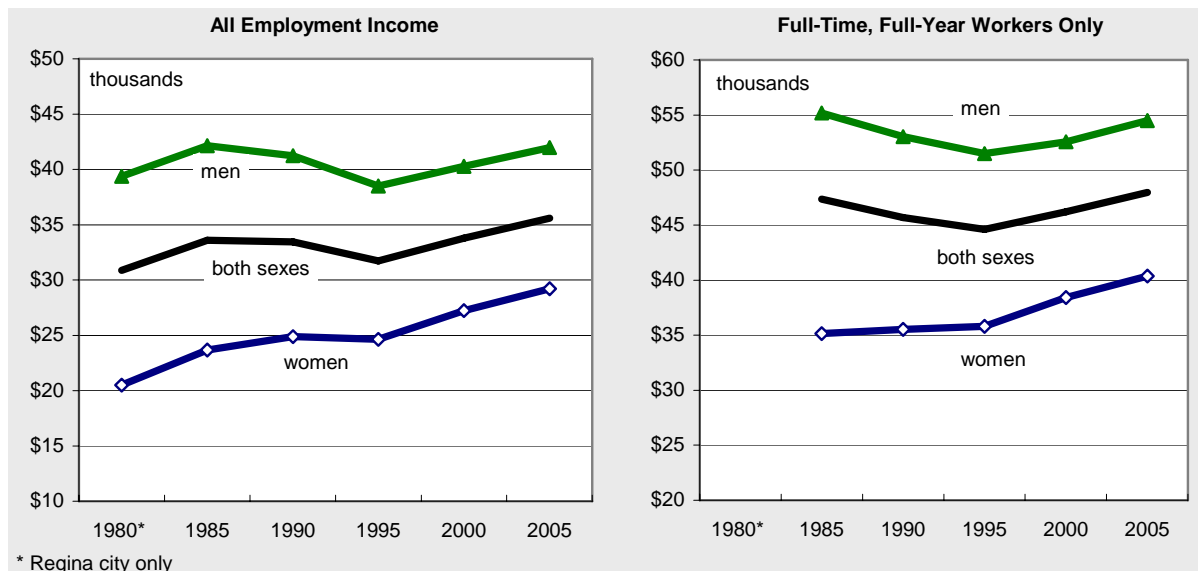
The income gap between men and women continues to narrow albeit very slowly. From 2000 to 2005, average incomes for women grew by 10.7% compared with 7.2% for men. Looked at another way, the average income among women was 69% of the average income among men in 2005 compared with 64% in 1995 and 56% in 1985.

The gap is narrowing in part because there is more employment among women and those who are working are earning higher wages and salaries. Over the five years from 2000 to 2005, average employment income grew by 7.3% for women compared with 4.2% for men (see Figure 8.2). And the number of women reporting at least some

**Figure 8.1** Average Individual Incomes, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, Constant 2005 Dollars



**Figure 8.2** Average Employment Income, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, Constant 2005 Dollars





employment income was 72% compared with 79% of men.

Employment income can increase with either i) an increase in pay rates, ii) employment in higher paying jobs, iii) an increase in the number of part-time hours, or iv) a move from part-time to full-time work. The data suggest that all of these factors were involved in the increase in the average income over the five years from 2000 to 2005. Those who worked full-time throughout the year had a 3.8% increase in employment income. Just over one half (56%) of those reporting employment income worked throughout 2005 on a full-time basis.

Average family incomes grew more quickly than individual incomes which suggests that the number of "earners" in the average household continues to increase. From 2000 to 2005, average family income grew by 9.4% compared with 8.6% for individuals.

**Table 8.1 Selected Income Statistics, Regina Census Metropolitan Area Residents, Constant 2005 Dollars**

|                                                                                                         | 1980*    | 1985     | 1990     | 1995     | 2000     | 2005     | Increase form 2000 to 2005 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------------|
| Average annual income of individuals 15 and older <sup>1</sup>                                          |          |          |          |          |          |          |                            |
| Men                                                                                                     | \$40,108 | \$42,865 | \$42,794 | \$38,905 | \$40,328 | \$43,224 | 7.2%                       |
| Women                                                                                                   | \$20,067 | \$24,096 | \$25,378 | \$24,726 | \$27,037 | \$29,917 | 10.7%                      |
| Both sexes                                                                                              | \$30,272 | \$33,536 | \$33,927 | \$31,615 | \$33,402 | \$36,272 | 8.6%                       |
| Average employment income of individuals 15 and older <sup>2</sup>                                      |          |          |          |          |          |          |                            |
| Men                                                                                                     | \$39,375 | \$42,131 | \$41,242 | \$38,494 | \$40,278 | \$41,960 | 4.2%                       |
| Women                                                                                                   | \$20,506 | \$23,660 | \$24,883 | \$24,639 | \$27,223 | \$29,204 | 7.3%                       |
| Both sexes                                                                                              | \$30,863 | \$33,591 | \$33,465 | \$31,735 | \$33,791 | \$35,593 | 5.3%                       |
| Average employment income of individuals 15 and older who worked full time throughout the previous year |          |          |          |          |          |          |                            |
| Men                                                                                                     | n/a      | \$55,177 | \$53,021 | \$51,488 | \$52,580 | \$54,490 | 3.6%                       |
| Women                                                                                                   | n/a      | \$35,132 | \$35,528 | \$35,792 | \$38,406 | \$40,371 | 5.1%                       |
| Both sexes                                                                                              | n/a      | \$47,365 | \$45,696 | \$44,613 | \$46,200 | \$47,960 | 3.8%                       |
| Family and other aggregate income measures                                                              |          |          |          |          |          |          |                            |
| Average family income                                                                                   | \$64,268 | \$71,256 | \$73,096 | \$69,601 | \$75,803 | \$82,893 | 9.4%                       |
| Average family income for lone parent families                                                          | n/a      | \$36,933 | \$38,022 | \$34,385 | \$42,580 | \$45,854 | 7.7%                       |
| Average household income                                                                                | \$50,546 | \$62,463 | \$63,876 | \$59,569 | \$63,493 | \$68,280 | 7.5%                       |
| Average household income for one-person households                                                      | n/a      | \$32,574 | \$34,626 | \$31,414 | \$32,858 | \$35,208 | 7.2%                       |

\* Regina City rather than the CMA

1 averaged over only those with at least some income

2 averaged over only those with at least some employment income during the year

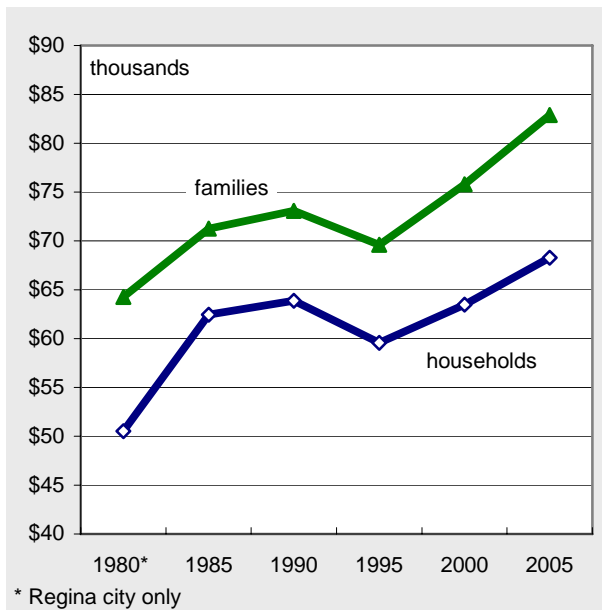
Source: Statistics Canada census

Figure 8.3 shows that household and family incomes tend to move in parallel. Average household income grew by 7.5% to reach \$68,280 in 2005. Those who live alone have much lower incomes than those in larger households but the average in single-person households grew by 7.2% from 2000 to 2005.

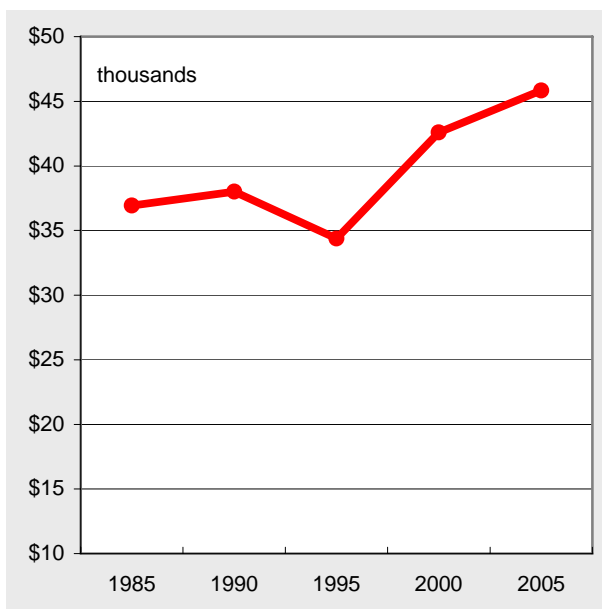
Regina's lone parent families have significantly higher average incomes than they did a decade ago. Adjusted for inflation, average income grew by 17% between 1995 and 2000 and then by another 8% between 2002 and 2005. Average incomes are still well below the average for other kinds of families but the gap has narrowed somewhat in the past decade.

A closer examination shows that part of the reason for higher incomes among lone parent families is a change in family structures, namely the fact that the children are getting older. From 2000 to 2005, the number of lone parent families headed by a woman grew by 3% whereas the number with at least one child under six years of age fell by 26%. The number with at least one child eighteen or older increased by 23%. With fewer children in the pre-school age group and more adult children lone parents are more able to participate in the wage economy. Older children can also contribute to family income.

**Figure 8.3** Average Household and Family Incomes, Constant \$2005, Regina Census Metropolitan Area



**Figure 8.4** Average Family Income for Lone Parent Families, Constant \$2005, Regina Census Metropolitan Area



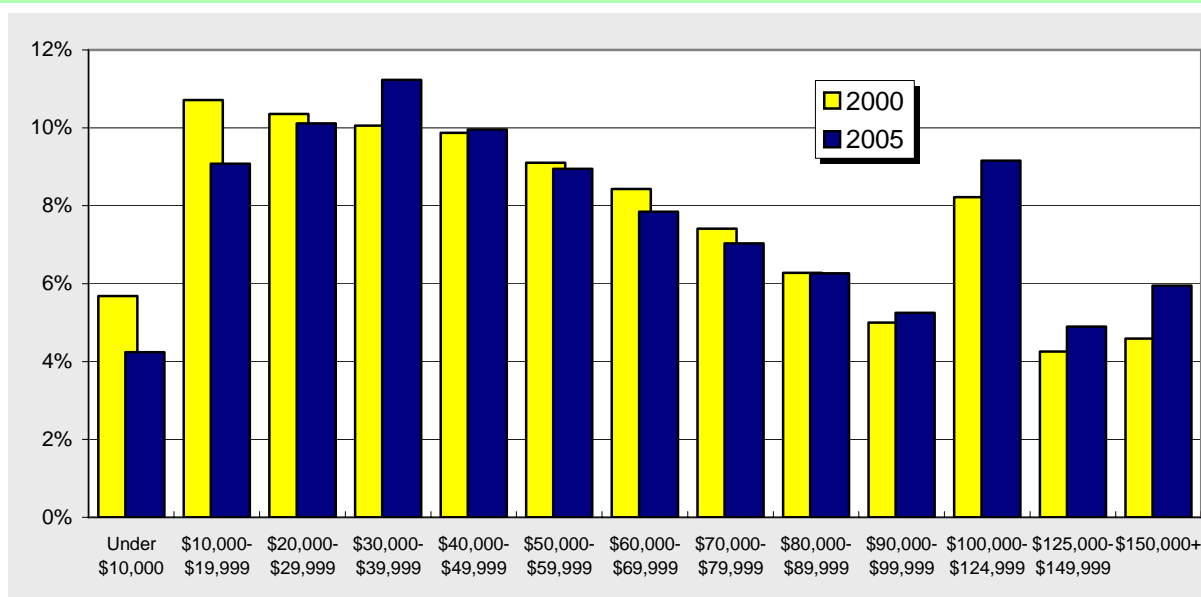
## 8.2 Income Distributions

The distribution of income among the population is at least as important as average income levels. Income from all sources, as reported in the Statistics Canada Census is used here to compare changes over the five years from 2000 to 2005. All figures are adjusted for inflation, that is, measured in constant 2005 dollars. Figure 8.5 shows a comparison of these household income distributions.

The average household income grew by 7.5% over the five year period and the income distribution suggests this is largely because there was an increase in the proportion of households with incomes in excess of \$90,000 – 25% compared with 22% in 1995 – and fewer households with incomes under \$20,000 – 13% compared with 16% in 1995.

The figures also suggest that there has been a slight increase in income inequality over the five years. As one measure, the median<sup>1</sup> income has grown more slowly than the average income. From 2000 to 2005, the median household income grew by 4.0% compared with 7.5% for the average income.

**Figure 8.5** Distribution of Household Incomes, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, in Constant 2005 Dollars



<sup>1</sup> The median is the midpoint in a range of values with one half above the median and one half below. Compared with the mean or “average” value, the median is not affected as much by relatively large values.

### 8.3 Tax Filer Income

Data derived from income tax records has less detail about the recipients of the income but more detail about the source of the income. This information is also more up to date than the census because it includes income in 2006. Table 8.2 shows aggregate income for 1996 through 2006 for individual income tax returns with a Regina mailing address. The figures have been adjusted for inflation by converting them all to current (2006) dollars.

Over the five-year period from 2001 to 2006, there was a 2.2% increase in the number of tax filers and a 26.4% increase in aggregate income reported. Average incomes per tax filer have increased by about 2.0% per year to just under \$40,000. Figure 8.6 shows that the largest increase (5.0%) occurred from 2005 to 2006.

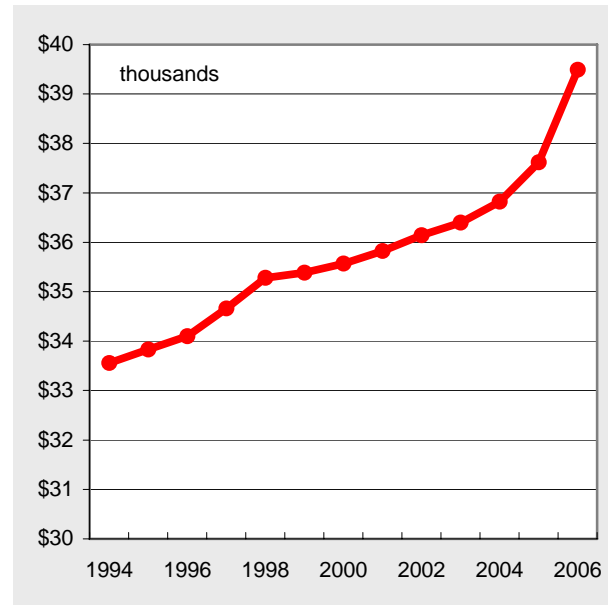
The various sources of personal income for Regina tax filers in the most recent year are shown in Figure 8.7.

Over the five years ending in 2006, an increasing proportion of income has come from employment, particularly paid employment (see Figure 8.8). Earnings from wages and salaries constituted 71% of personal income in 2006 compared with 69% in 2001 and 67% in 1996. When self-employment is included, three quarters of personal income for Regina residents comes from working.

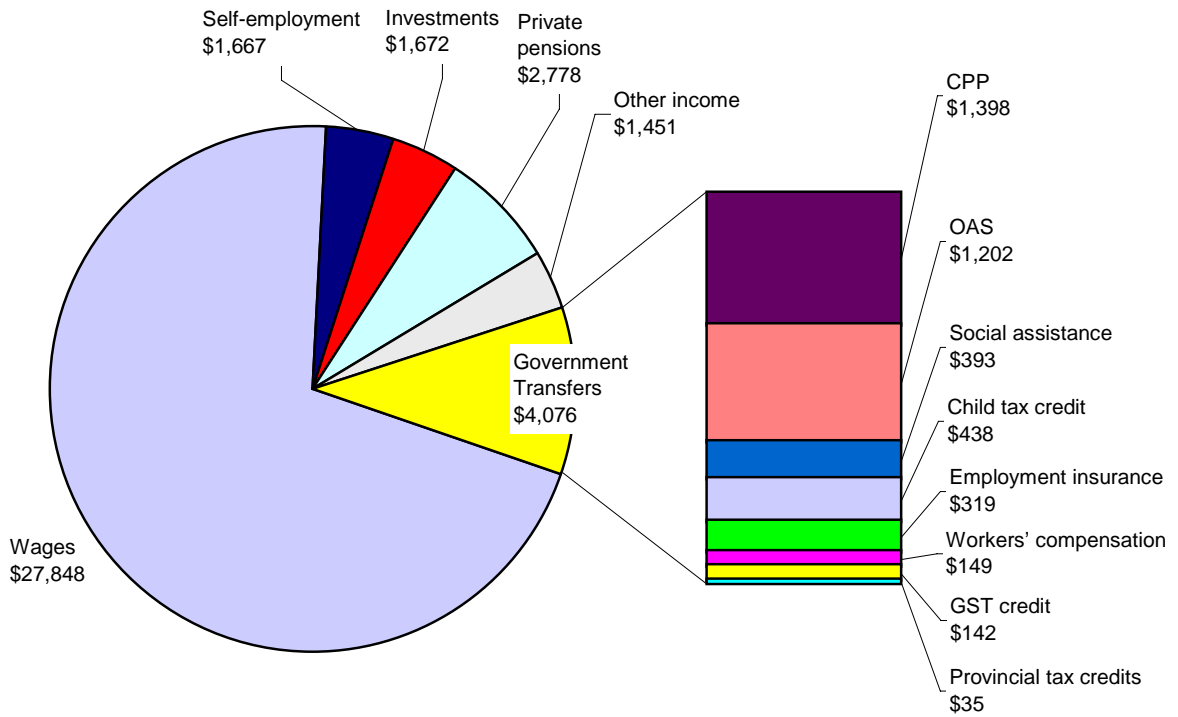
The second largest income sources are related directly or indirectly to retirement. In 2006, 14% of personal income came from CPP, OAS, and private pensions. This proportion has also been increasing as the population ages.

Income support payments – social assistance, employment insurance, and the GST credit – have declined in both absolute value (after adjusting for inflation) and as a proportion of income. These three income sources averaged \$854 per tax filer in 2006 compared with \$893 in 2001.

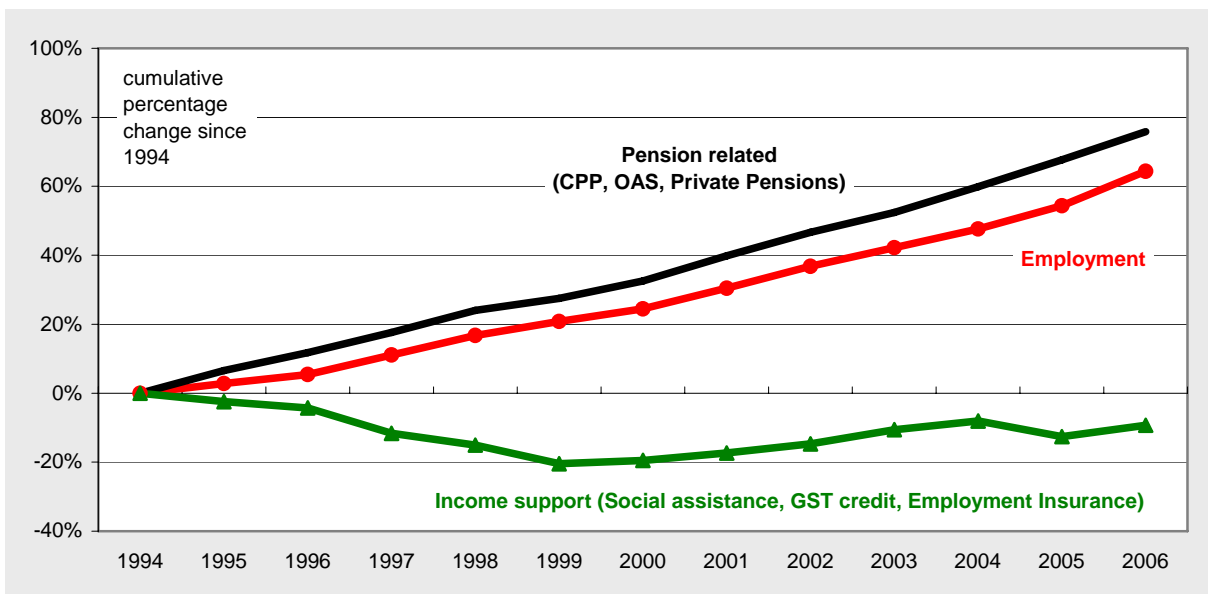
**Figure 8.6** Average Income per Tax Filer, Regina City, in Constant \$2006



**Figure 8.7 Sources of Personal Income (showing average per tax filer), Regina City, 2006**



**Figure 8.8 Trends In Sources of Personal Income, Regina City Tax Filers**



**Table 8.2 Average Income by Source, Regina City Tax filers, in Constant \$2006**

|                                     | 1996                   | 2001     | 2002     | 2003     | 2004     | 2005     | 2006     |          |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Total personal income (\$ millions) | \$4,431                | \$4,827  | \$4,879  | \$4,945  | \$5,028  | \$5,158  | \$5,440  |          |
| Number of tax filers                | 129,920                | 134,740  | 135,010  | 135,870  | 136,530  | 137,110  | 137,760  |          |
| Average per tax filer               |                        |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| Employment                          | Wages and salaries     | \$22,903 | \$24,864 | \$25,369 | \$25,796 | \$26,205 | \$26,754 | \$27,848 |
|                                     | Self-employment        | \$1,963  | \$2,002  | \$1,970  | \$1,811  | \$1,701  | \$1,654  | \$1,667  |
|                                     | Total                  | \$24,866 | \$26,866 | \$27,338 | \$27,607 | \$27,906 | \$28,408 | \$29,515 |
| Investment income*                  | \$2,174                | \$1,614  | \$1,384  | \$1,415  | \$1,387  | \$1,481  | \$1,672  |          |
| Private pensions**                  | \$2,063                | \$2,417  | \$2,484  | \$2,503  | \$2,588  | \$2,685  | \$2,778  |          |
| Other income***                     | \$917                  | \$934    | \$911    | \$846    | \$893    | \$1,056  | \$1,451  |          |
| Government transfers                | CPP                    | \$1,240  | \$1,294  | \$1,328  | \$1,336  | \$1,362  | \$1,383  | \$1,398  |
|                                     | OAS                    | \$1,188  | \$1,193  | \$1,181  | \$1,200  | \$1,198  | \$1,190  | \$1,202  |
|                                     | Social assistance      | \$630    | \$470    | \$414    | \$425    | \$415    | \$386    | \$393    |
|                                     | Child tax credit       | \$317    | \$371    | \$377    | \$371    | \$378    | \$385    | \$438    |
|                                     | Employment insurance   | \$387    | \$292    | \$349    | \$356    | \$367    | \$330    | \$319    |
|                                     | Workers' compensation  | \$154    | \$177    | \$181    | \$165    | \$154    | \$150    | \$149    |
|                                     | GST credit             | \$166    | \$131    | \$132    | \$129    | \$129    | \$127    | \$142    |
|                                     | Provincial tax credits | \$0      | \$65     | \$63     | \$46     | \$46     | \$35     | \$35     |
|                                     | Total                  | \$4,082  | \$3,993  | \$4,025  | \$4,028  | \$4,049  | \$3,987  | \$4,076  |
| Total                               | \$34,102               | \$35,824 | \$36,141 | \$36,398 | \$36,824 | \$37,617 | \$39,492 |          |

\* includes income from dividends, bank interest, foreign investments, and capital gains

\*\* includes income from RRSPs and RRIFs

\*\*\* includes scholarships, alimony, and child support payments

## 8.4 Low Incomes

The measurement of poverty is even more difficult than the measurement of income. The concept of poverty is largely subjective and the attempts to use precise statistical measures to measure the phenomenon are, at best, imperfect. In Canada, poverty is generally measured as “inequality of income” rather than as an absolute measurement of poverty or the use of wealth<sup>1</sup>.

The most commonly used measure of poverty is the low income cutoff line (LICO) developed by Statistics Canada in the early 1970s. (Statistics Canada explicitly rejects the LICO as a “poverty line”, referring to it only as a measure of income inequality.) The LICO is determined by a three-step process.

1. The percentage of gross income spent on “necessities”, defined as food, clothing, and shelter, is calculated for an average family. In 1992 this was found to be 35% of income.
2. An arbitrary 20% is added to this figure to arrive at 55%. Expenditures on necessities in excess of 55% of income are considered to put a family in what Statistics Canada calls “straightened circumstances”.
3. Taking account of family size and urbanization, the annual income below which families tend to spend more than 55% is calculated. This annual income becomes the LICO. It is updated annually using the consumer price index.

The 2005 cutoffs for cities the size of Regina are shown in Table 8.3. Specific data on the number of households with incomes below the LICO in the Regina CMA are available from the census and are shown in Table 8.4. To arrive at a “poverty rate” for individuals, it is assumed that all persons in a household with income below the LICO are in “straightened circumstance”, that is, that the income is distributed across household members.

The poverty rate in Regina is much higher among persons living alone (unattached individuals where 28% had annual incomes below the LICO in 2005) than among those living in families. Among families, the rate is 12% although it increases to 37% among lone parent families headed by women. Taken together, 13.5% of Regina CMA residents lived in households with annual incomes below the LICO in 2005<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 8.3 Low Income Cutoffs (LICOs) Before Taxes, 2005, Regina City**

|               |               | Low Income Cutoff (annual) |
|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Single person |               | \$17,895                   |
| Households    | Two persons   | \$22,276                   |
|               | Three persons | \$27,386                   |
|               | Four persons  | \$33,251                   |
|               | Five persons  | \$37,711                   |

<sup>1</sup> Absolute measures of poverty are those that determine the annual income required to purchase a minimum acceptable set of goods and services. Wealth measures are based on assets rather than incomes.

<sup>2</sup> Using a similar methodology, Statistics Canada also calculates the percentage of persons in low income households after income tax. The levelling effect of income tax means that 10% of individuals are in low income households using the after-tax measure.

The recent growth in incomes noted in Section 8.1 are partly reflected in the poverty rate data. Overall poverty rates increased from 16% to 18% between 1990 and 1995 and have been falling since then (see Figure 8.9).

Lone parent families, in particular, show a much lower poverty rate in 2000 than they did in 1995. For example, 31% of female lone parent families are below the LICO compared with 46% in 1995.

Less progress is evident in the child poverty rate. The proportion of children under fifteen years of age living in low income households has dropped from 23% to 20% in the ten years from 1995 to 2005.

Figure 8.10 shows that over the ten years from 1995 to 2005, the poverty rate has fallen among those in each age group.

Figure 8.11 looks at the incidence of low income from a different perspective, namely the ages of those who are in low income households. By virtue of the higher poverty rates among young people, almost one half of the 25,890 Regina CMA residents in households below the LICO are under the age of 25. Another 10% are seniors and the remaining 42% are 25 to 64 years of age.

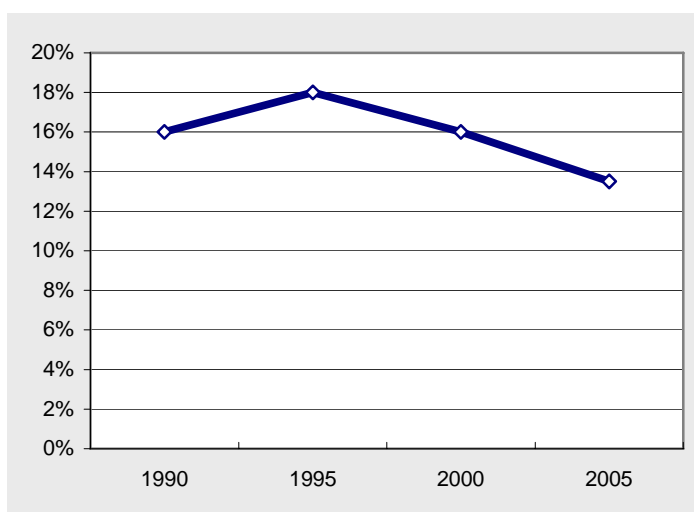
**Table 8.4 "Poverty Rate" Regina Census Metropolitan Area**

|                          |                             | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Unattached individuals   |                             | 34%  | 34%  | 35%  | 28%  |
| Families                 | Husband wife families*      | 8%   | 8%   | 6%   | 4%   |
|                          | Male lone parent families   | 24%  | 28%  | 17%  | 14%  |
|                          | Female lone parent families | 44%  | 46%  | 35%  | 31%  |
|                          | All families                | 13%  | 14%  | 11%  | 9%   |
| Individuals by age group | Under 6                     | 23%  | 29%  | 27%  | 23%  |
|                          | 6 to 9                      | 19%  | 22%  | 20%  | 19%  |
|                          | 10 to 14                    | 18%  | 17%  | 17%  | 16%  |
|                          | Under 15 years              | 20%  | 23%  | 21%  | 20%  |
|                          | 15 to 17                    | 18%  | 17%  | 12%  | 12%  |
|                          | 18 to 24                    | 26%  | 30%  | 26%  | 22%  |
|                          | 25 to 34                    | 14%  | 19%  | 18%  | 16%  |
|                          | 35 to 44                    | 11%  | 11%  | 11%  | 10%  |
|                          | 45 to 54                    | 9%   | 10%  | 8%   | 7%   |
|                          | 55 to 64                    | 13%  | 13%  | 11%  | 10%  |
|                          | 65 to 69                    | 10%  | 11%  | 9%   | 8%   |
|                          | 70 & older                  | 16%  | 17%  | 16%  | 12%  |
| All ages                 | 16%                         | 18%  | 16%  | 14%  |      |
| Individuals by gender    | Men                         | n/a  | 16%  | 14%  | 12%  |
|                          | Women                       | n/a  | 19%  | 17%  | 15%  |
|                          | Both sexes                  | 16%  | 18%  | 16%  | 14%  |

\* includes common law

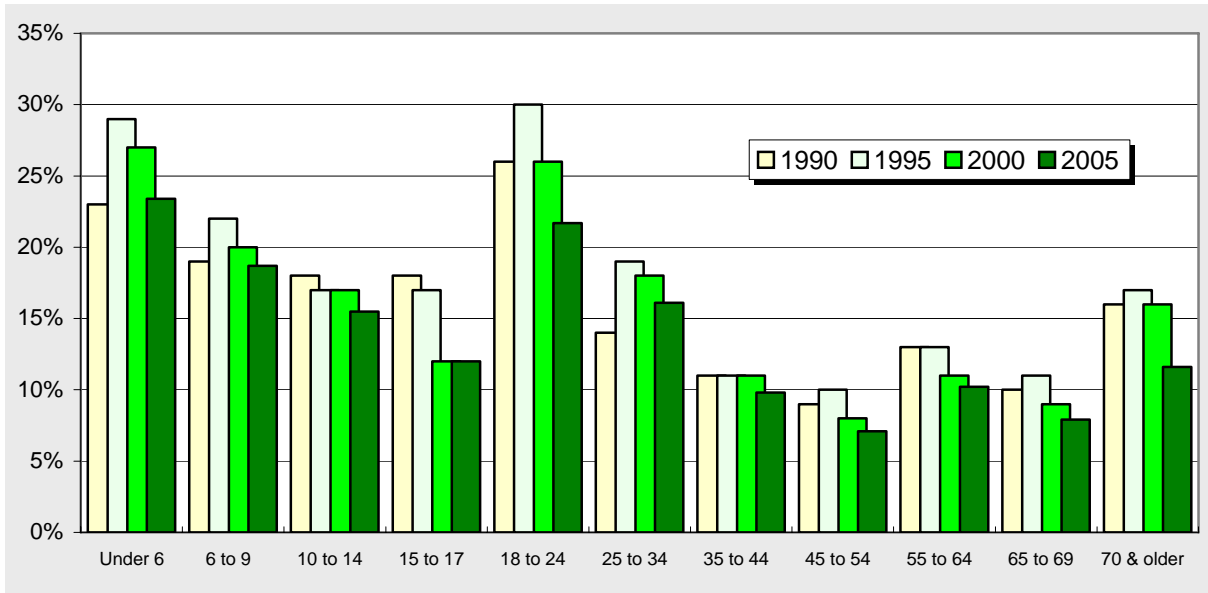
Source: Statistics Canada Census

**Figure 8.9 "Poverty Rate" Regina Census Metropolitan Area**

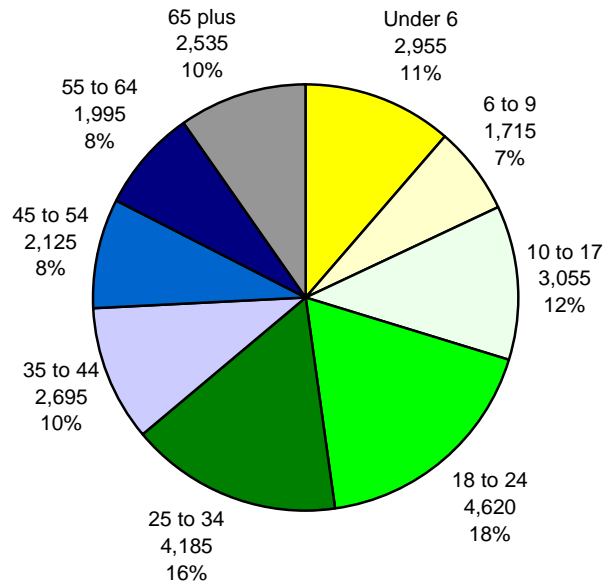




**Figure 8.10** Percentage of Individual Living in Households with Income Before Taxes Below the Low Income Cutoff (LICO), Regina Census Metropolitan Area



**Figure 8.11** Age of Individuals Living in Households with Incomes Before Taxes Below the Low Income Cutoff (LICO), Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 2005



## 8.5 Social Assistance

The number of Regina adults receiving social assistance is declining both in absolute terms and as a percentage of the population. Data compiled by Statistics Canada from income tax records<sup>1</sup> shows that the number of tax filers reporting social assistance income of any amount has declined from the peak of 11,600 in 1995 when almost 9% of tax filers reported at least some income from that source to 9,130 or 6.6% of all tax filers (see Table 8.5). An increasing proportion of those reporting social assistance income are women.

After declining for several years, the average amount reported on tax forms has been increasing since the turn of the decade. From just over \$5,900 in 1995, the average payment dropped to \$5,055 in 1999. It has subsequently increased to \$5,932. Total income from social assistance payments has dropped from 1.9% of income reported by city residents to 1.0% in 2006.

**Table 8.5 Social Assistance Income Reported on Income Tax Forms, Regina City Residents, 1994 to 2006**

| Year | Number reporting receipt of social assistance | Percent of all taxfilers | Percent female | Average annual amount reported* | Percent of all income reported** |
|------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1994 | 11,390                                        | 8.8%                     | 55%            | \$5,549                         | 1.9%                             |
| 1995 | 11,600                                        | 8.9%                     | 55%            | \$5,693                         | 1.9%                             |
| 1996 | 11,140                                        | 8.6%                     | 57%            | \$5,933                         | 1.8%                             |
| 1997 | 11,120                                        | 8.5%                     | 58%            | \$5,907                         | 1.8%                             |
| 1998 | 11,040                                        | 8.3%                     | 59%            | \$5,502                         | 1.6%                             |
| 1999 | 11,040                                        | 8.3%                     | 59%            | \$5,055                         | 1.4%                             |
| 2000 | 10,840                                        | 8.1%                     | 59%            | \$5,128                         | 1.4%                             |
| 2001 | 10,630                                        | 7.9%                     | 60%            | \$5,315                         | 1.3%                             |
| 2002 | 9,310                                         | 6.9%                     | 62%            | \$5,496                         | 1.1%                             |
| 2003 | 9,880                                         | 7.3%                     | 62%            | \$5,481                         | 1.2%                             |
| 2004 | 9,690                                         | 7.1%                     | 62%            | \$5,608                         | 1.1%                             |
| 2005 | 9,090                                         | 6.6%                     | 63%            | \$5,708                         | 1.0%                             |
| 2006 | 9,130                                         | 6.6%                     | 63%            | \$5,932                         | 1.0%                             |

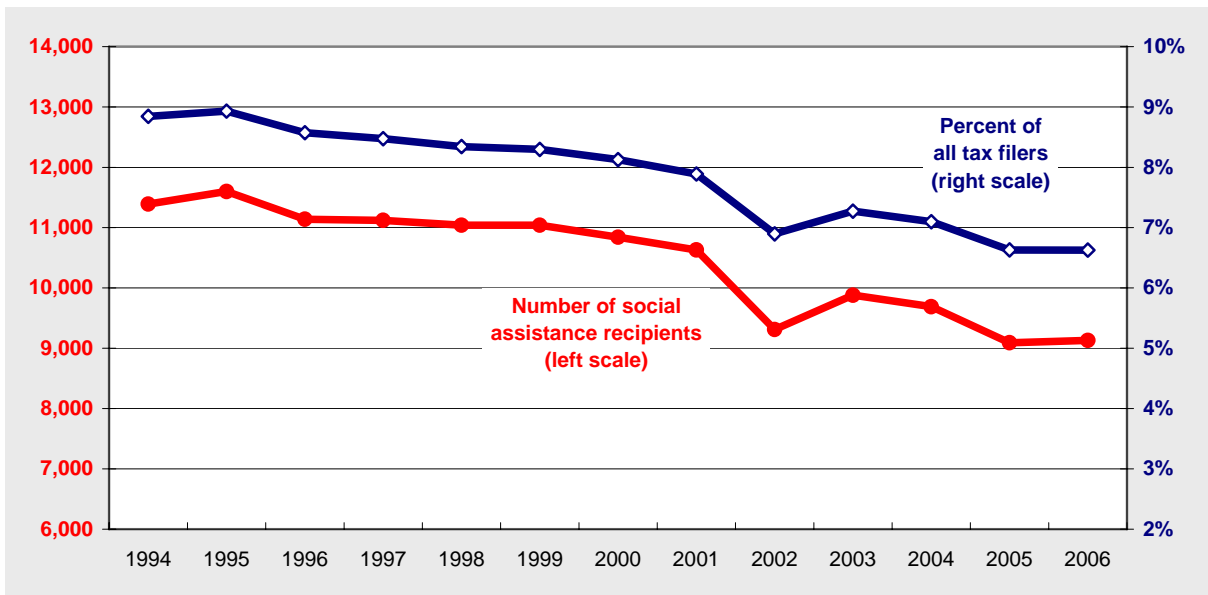
\* averaged over only those who reported at least some social assistance income

\*\* total social assistance income as a percentage of all income to all residents

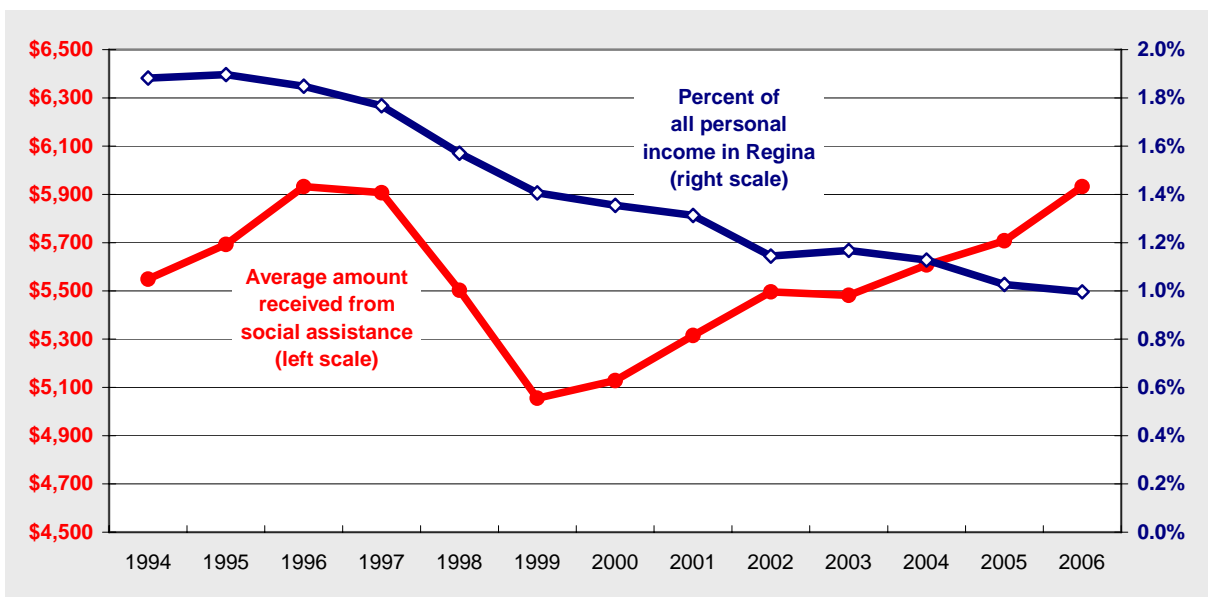
Source: Statistics Canada from Canada Revenue Agency data

<sup>1</sup> The number of social assistance recipients will be slightly understated by counting only those who file income tax forms because not all recipients will file a form.

**Figure 8.12** Number of Social Assistance Recipients in Regina



**Figure 8.13** Average Income from Social Assistance, Regina Tax Filers



## 8.6 Summary

The findings in this section are summarized below. Unless otherwise indicated, all income figures are in constant 2005 dollars, that is, adjusted for inflation.

- The various income measures all showed a decrease in the early 1990s which has reversed.
- The average income for Regina CMA residents in 2005 was \$36,272, an increase of 8.6% from 2000. Average employment income grew more slowly, increasing by 5.3% to \$35,593.
- Average income for women increased more quickly than for men. This was the case for overall income as well as for average employment income. Women who work full-time for the entire year still earn only 74% of the equivalent figure for men.
- After declining from 1990 to 1995, average income for lone parent families increased by 33% in the ten years from 1995 to 2005.
- The increase in average household income is largely a consequence of proportionately more households with income above \$90,000 per year although there was also a reduction in the proportion with incomes below \$20,000 per year.
- Wages and salaries made up 70.5%% of personal income in Regina in 2006, up from 67% in 1996. Government transfer payments represent a lower proportion of income than they did ten years earlier.
- In 2006, 14% of the individuals in the Regina CMA lived in households with 2005 incomes below the Low Income Cutoff (LICO) – the traditional measure of poverty.
- Poverty rates are declining particularly among lone parent families. Child poverty rates remain high, however, with 23% of the children under six years of age living in a household with income below the LICO.
- The number of social assistance recipients in the city is declining, both in absolute terms and as a percentage of the population.

## SECTION 9 OTHER INDICATORS

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A number of statistical indicators that do not fit easily into the categories used for earlier chapters of this report are examined in this section. These are:

- police-reported crime rates;
- disability rates; and
- employment insurance recipients.

## 9.1 Crime Rates

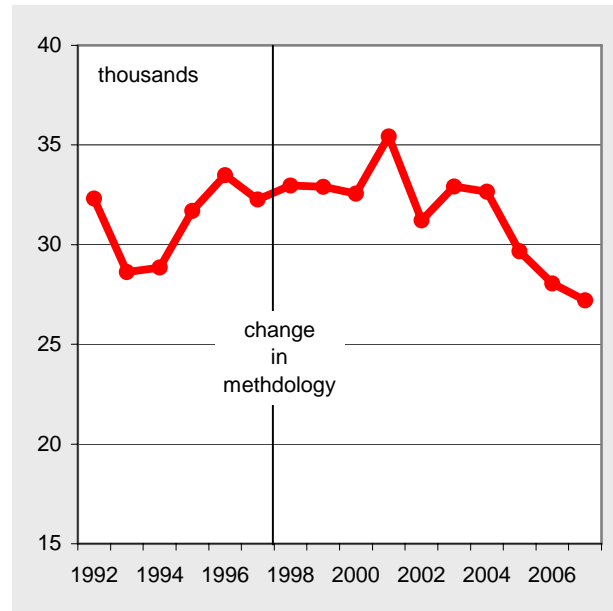
Crime statistics need to be interpreted carefully. The statistics, which are gathered by Statistics Canada's Centre for Justice Statistics, measure only the incidents that are reported to the police. This will be accurate for the incidence of major crimes but may not be as accurate for less serious crimes or those in which the victim is not inclined to contact the police. The number of reported assaults, for example, and the number of reported minor property crimes may understate the actual incidence. Crime statistics are also affected by enforcement policies of the police; the number of prostitution and impaired driving offences are two examples of this.

The number of crimes in Regina has declined from the recent high in 2001. In 2007, there were 27,212 criminal code offences which is 23% fewer than the 35,430 reported in 2001. Table 9.1 shows that there were declines in most kinds of crime with the biggest drops in non-violent offences such as motor vehicle theft. The number of violent crimes has not declined as much.

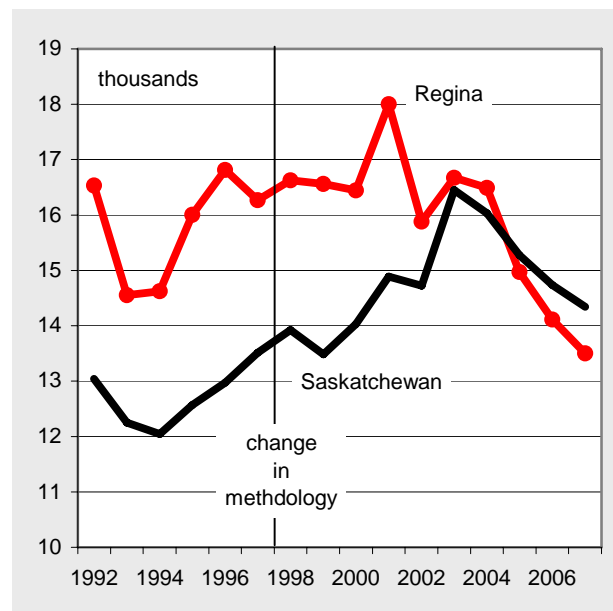
With the recent decline, the crime rate (the number of offences per 100,000 population) in Regina is now below provincial average. Regina's crime rate of 13,504 reported incidents per 100,000 population compares with 14,300 for the province as a whole. As recently as five years ago, the crime rate in Regina was above the provincial average

The number of violent crimes (shown in Figure 9.3) has declined by 9% from the peak in 2001. There were declines in the number of assaults reported but increases in murders/attempted murders and in the number of robberies.

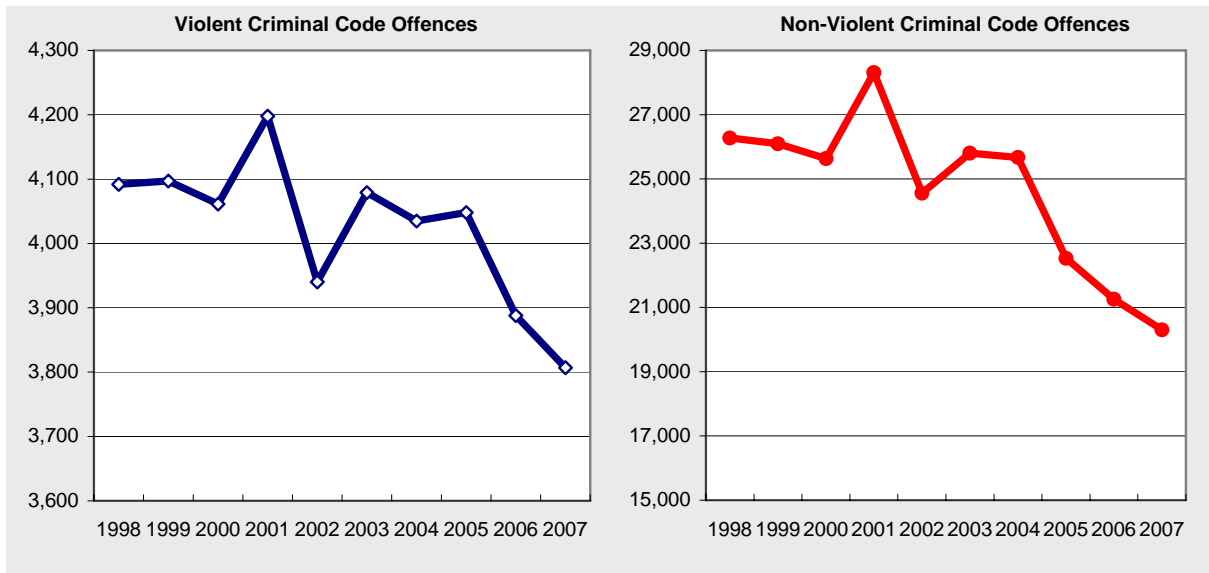
**Figure 9.1** Total Criminal Code Offences (including criminal code traffic) in Regina Census Metropolitan Area, 1992 to 2007



**Figure 9.2** Criminal Code Offences (including traffic) per 100,000 Population



**Figure 9.3 Criminal Code Offences, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, by Category**



**Table 9.1 Police Reported Criminal Code Offences, Regina Census Metropolitan Area**

|                                     |                                      | 2000          | 2001          | 2002          | 2003          | 2004          | 2005          | 2006          | 2007          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Violent crimes                      | Murder/attempted murder              | 24            | 13            | 14            | 19            | 25            | 29            | 28            | 21            |
|                                     | Sexual assaults                      | 208           | 200           | 217           | 184           | 183           | 201           | 165           | 171           |
|                                     | Other assaults                       | 2,620         | 2,570         | 2,390         | 2,446         | 2,539         | 2,585         | 2,391         | 2,336         |
|                                     | Robbery                              | 355           | 429           | 438           | 518           | 485           | 451           | 606           | 522           |
|                                     | Other violent crimes                 | 854           | 986           | 881           | 912           | 803           | 782           | 698           | 757           |
|                                     | <b>Total</b>                         | <b>4,061</b>  | <b>4,198</b>  | <b>3,940</b>  | <b>4,079</b>  | <b>4,035</b>  | <b>4,048</b>  | <b>3,888</b>  | <b>3,807</b>  |
| Non-violent crimes                  | Motor vehicle theft                  | 3,191         | 3,948         | 2,855         | 2,681         | 2,720         | 2,170         | 2,035         | 1,495         |
|                                     | Other theft including possession     | 9,130         | 10,376        | 9,145         | 9,630         | 8,808         | 7,793         | 7,070         | 6,124         |
|                                     | Break and enter                      | 3,892         | 3,972         | 3,658         | 4,097         | 4,251         | 3,528         | 3,000         | 3,292         |
|                                     | Fraud                                | 682           | 876           | 785           | 820           | 961           | 845           | 627           | 692           |
|                                     | Administration of justice violations | 4,052         | 4,400         | 3,593         | 3,609         | 3,909         | 3,917         | 4,104         | 4,013         |
|                                     | Mischief                             | 3,682         | 3,801         | 3,722         | 4,249         | 4,084         | 3,448         | 3,622         | 3,826         |
|                                     | Other                                | 999           | 939           | 794           | 716           | 941           | 831           | 795           | 863           |
|                                     | <b>Total</b>                         | <b>25,628</b> | <b>28,312</b> | <b>24,552</b> | <b>25,802</b> | <b>25,674</b> | <b>22,532</b> | <b>21,253</b> | <b>20,305</b> |
| Criminal code traffic               | Impaired driving                     | 933           | 843           | 680           | 693           | 581           | 576           | 550           | 554           |
|                                     | Other                                | 1,939         | 2,077         | 2,043         | 2,340         | 2,372         | 2,513         | 2,364         | 2,546         |
|                                     | <b>Total</b>                         | <b>2,872</b>  | <b>2,920</b>  | <b>2,723</b>  | <b>3,033</b>  | <b>2,953</b>  | <b>3,089</b>  | <b>2,914</b>  | <b>3,100</b>  |
| <b>Total criminal code offences</b> |                                      | <b>32,561</b> | <b>35,430</b> | <b>31,215</b> | <b>32,914</b> | <b>32,662</b> | <b>29,669</b> | <b>28,055</b> | <b>27,212</b> |

There has also been a decline in the number of non-violent crimes since 2001. The overall drop was 28% but the decline was most pronounced in motor vehicle theft (-62%). The number of “break and enters” dropped by 17%. The number of criminal code traffic offences has been near 3,000 for most of the past ten years.

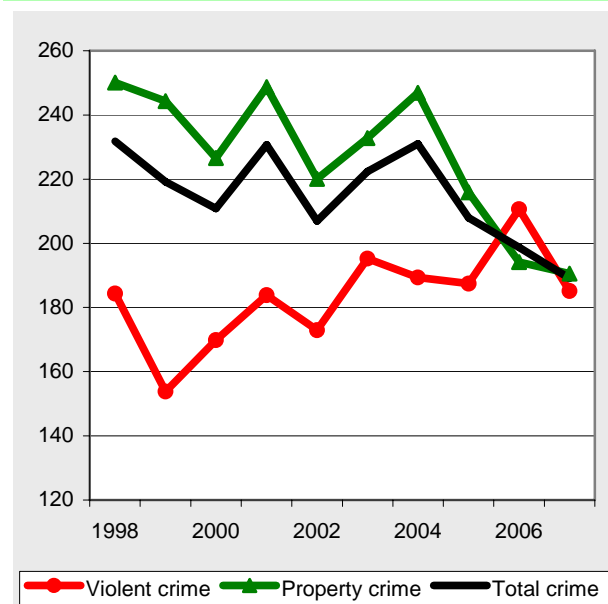
Statistics Canada in conjunction with police forces and the provincial and federal Ministries of Justice has devised a “crime severity index” that takes into account the fact that some kinds of crime (robberies and murders for example) are more serious than other kinds such as mischief or bail violations<sup>1</sup>. This index artificially sets the Canadian crime patterns in 2006 at 100 and compares other provinces and other years to that level.

Table 9.2 and Figure 9.4 show that Regina’s crime severity index in 2007 was almost twice as high as in Canada as a whole but it has been on a downward trend. The severity of violent crime has been increasing but the severity of non-violent crime has been declining.

**Table 9.2 Crime Severity Index, Regina Census Metropolitan Area (Canada 2006 = 100)**

|      | Violent crime | Property crime | Total crime |
|------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1998 | 184           | 250            | 232         |
| 1999 | 154           | 244            | 219         |
| 2000 | 170           | 227            | 211         |
| 2001 | 184           | 249            | 231         |
| 2002 | 173           | 220            | 207         |
| 2003 | 195           | 233            | 222         |
| 2004 | 189           | 247            | 231         |
| 2005 | 187           | 216            | 208         |
| 2006 | 211           | 194            | 199         |
| 2007 | 185           | 191            | 189         |

**Figure 9.4 Crime Severity in Regina CMA (Canada 2006 = 100)**



<sup>1</sup> The index uses a weighting system to measure the severity of crimes. The weights are calculated using the average sentences imposed by courts, based on the principle that longer sentences will typically be applied to more serious crimes. The weights assume, for example, that first or second degree murder is ten times more serious than sexual assault with a weapon, a hundred times more serious than currency counterfeiting, and a thousand times more serious than marijuana possession.



## 9.2 Activity Limitations

The Statistics Canada census has two questions designed to measure “activity limitation”, which is a proxy for the number of people with disabilities. The first question asks the respondent if they “have any difficulty hearing, seeing, walking, communicating, climbing stairs, bending, learning, or doing any similar activities”. The second asks if “a physical or mental condition or health problem reduces the amount or kind of activity” that they can do at home, work, school, or in other activities. Table 9.3 combines the results of these two questions for Regina residents. Those who answered either question affirmatively are included.

Caution should be used in interpreting these data because these census questions are not asked among those living in institutions. In particular, one would expect the disability rates for residents in special care homes to be much higher than for those living in private dwellings.

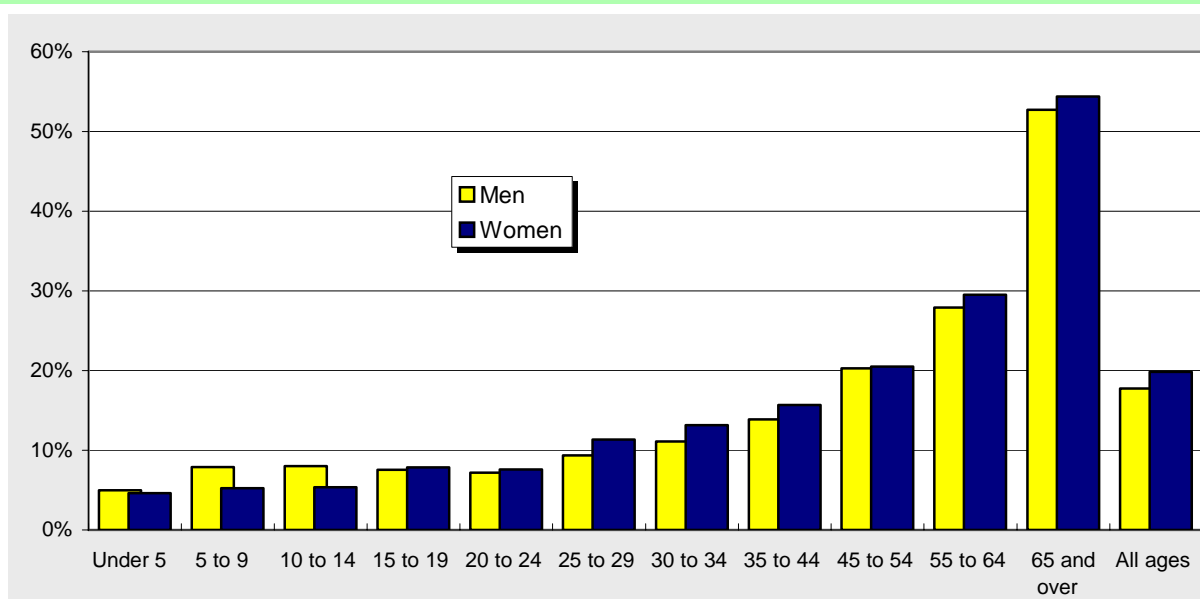
**Table 9.3 Percentage of Persons Reporting an Activity Limitation or Difficulties, Regina City**

|             | 2006 |       |            | 2001       |
|-------------|------|-------|------------|------------|
|             | Men  | Women | Both sexes | Both sexes |
| Under 5     | 5%   | 5%    | 5%         | 4%         |
| 5 to 9      | 8%   | 5%    | 7%         | 5%         |
| 10 to 14    | 8%   | 5%    | 7%         | 5%         |
| 15 to 19    | 8%   | 8%    | 8%         | 5%         |
| 20 to 24    | 7%   | 8%    | 7%         | 8%         |
| 25 to 29    | 9%   | 11%   | 10%        | 9%         |
| 30 to 34    | 11%  | 13%   | 12%        | 11%        |
| 35 to 44    | 14%  | 16%   | 15%        | 12%        |
| 45 to 54    | 20%  | 21%   | 20%        | 19%        |
| 55 to 64    | 28%  | 30%   | 29%        | 27%        |
| 65 and over | 53%  | 54%   | 54%        | 54%        |
| All ages    | 18%  | 20%   | 19%        | 17%        |

Source: Statistics Canada Census

Overall, the incidence of difficulties and/or activity limitations was 19% in Regina city in 2006, the same as in the province as a whole and higher than the 17% reported in 2001. The

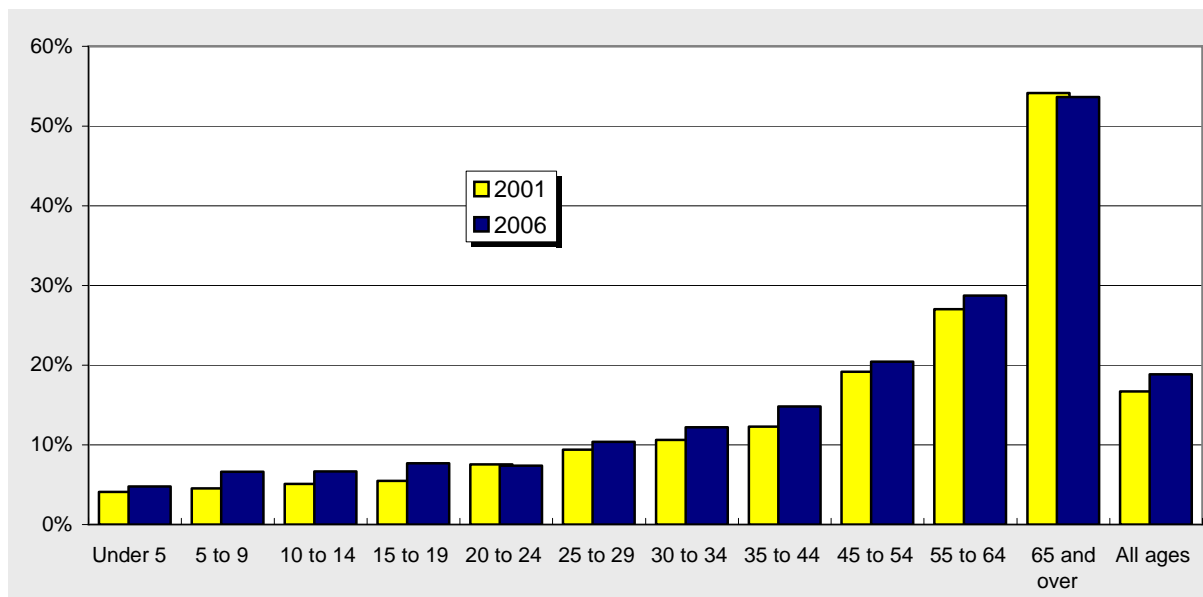
**Figure 9.5 Incidence of Disability by Age and Gender, Regina City, 2006**



incidence of difficulties and/or activity limitations is strongly related to age as Figure 9.5 shows. The percentage of the population reporting difficulties and/or activity limitations is below 10% for those under 25 years of age, 10% to 20% for those 25 to 54 years of age, more than 25% among those 55 to 64, and more than 50% among seniors. Disability rates for women are generally a bit higher than rates for men but the opposite is true among those 5 to 14 years of age.

As Figure 9.6 shows, the increase in the incidence of disability over the five-year period from 2001 to 2006 is not because of an aging in the population but rather an increase in the percentage of disability reported among those under 65 years of age.

**Figure 9.6 Incidence of Disability, Regina City Residents, 2001 and 2006**



### 9.3 Employment Insurance

Within the employment insurance program (called “unemployment insurance” prior to 1996) there are several subcategories of benefits available to eligible persons. These include, for example, training benefits, parental leave benefits, and job sharing. Statistics Canada reports on the number of “regular” beneficiaries in the Regina Census Metropolitan Area. “Regular” beneficiaries are those who receive benefits because of job loss or layoffs and who have no other source of income.

The number of beneficiaries is only a supplementary measure of unemployment because there are many people who are unemployed but ineligible for employment insurance. (In 2007, for example, there was an average of 4,600 persons “unemployed” in the labour force sense but an average of 1,056 Employment Insurance beneficiaries.)

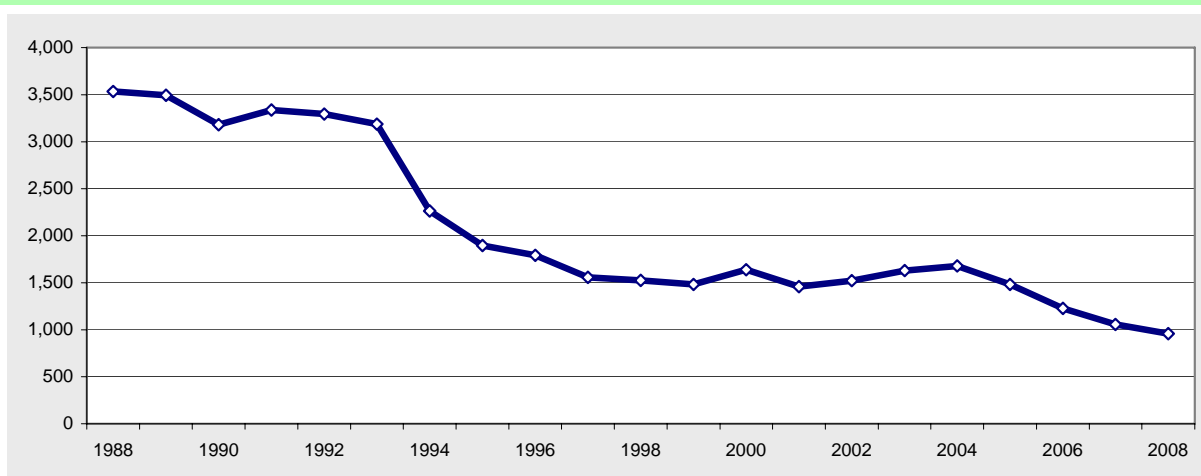
Program and eligibility changes also affect the statistics over time. In particular, the eligibility requirements changed dramatically in 1994 making it much harder to qualify for benefits. Table 9.4 and Figure 9.7 show that, after falling dramatically in the early 1990s, the number of regular beneficiaries stabilized at just under 1,500 per month in the late 1990s. Since 2004 the number has dropped steadily to the average of less than 1,000 per month in 2008.

**Table 9.4** Number of “Regular” Employment Insurance Beneficiaries, Regina Census Metropolitan Area, Monthly Averages

|       | Men   | Women | Both sexes |
|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| 1988  | 2,305 | 1,228 | 3,533      |
| 1989  | 2,376 | 1,117 | 3,493      |
| 1990  | 2,077 | 1,105 | 3,182      |
| 1991  | 2,225 | 1,111 | 3,336      |
| 1992  | 2,225 | 1,069 | 3,294      |
| 1993  | 2,221 | 968   | 3,188      |
| 1994  | 1,565 | 699   | 2,264      |
| 1995  | 1,318 | 578   | 1,896      |
| 1996  | 1,209 | 583   | 1,792      |
| 1997* | 1,001 | 558   | 1,558      |
| 1998  | 1,068 | 458   | 1,524      |
| 1999  | 1,053 | 433   | 1,482      |
| 2000  | 1,215 | 424   | 1,638      |
| 2001  | 1,020 | 438   | 1,460      |
| 2002  | 1,055 | 468   | 1,523      |
| 2003  | 1,109 | 524   | 1,630      |
| 2004  | 1,155 | 526   | 1,678      |
| 2005  | 994   | 488   | 1,482      |
| 2006  | 806   | 423   | 1,228      |
| 2007  | 666   | 393   | 1,056      |
| 2008  | 579   | 381   | 958        |

\* change in methodology

**Figure 9.7** Number of “Regular” Employment Insurance Beneficiaries, Regina CMA



## 9.4 Summary

Some of the findings from this section are highlighted below in point form.

- The number of crimes in the Regina metropolitan area has been declining from the recent peak in 2001. The decline has been enough to lower the city's crime rate to below the provincial average.
- The severity of violent crime in the city is increasing whereas the severity of non-violent crime is declining.
- The percentage of the Regina city population reporting a long-term health condition and/or an activity limitation was 19% in 2006, near the provincial average and somewhat higher than in 2001.
- Since 2004 the number of employment beneficiaries in the Regina metropolitan area has dropped steadily from an average of 1,500 per month in the late 1990s to less than 1,000 per month in 2008.

## SECTION 10 COMMUNITY PROFILE

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This section contains a statistical profile of Regina city communities. The communities are chosen, within the constraints of the boundaries established by Statistics Canada for publication purposes, to correspond to the boundaries of the community associations in the city. The boundaries were also constructed so that all of the city's population is represented in at least one region even if the residents are not technically part of a community association.

The information for communities was obtained by aggregating information published for Statistics Canada's "dissemination areas" or DAs, the smallest geographic unit for which census information is available. This means that the 2006 statistical information is relatively accurate for most of the community associations. In many cases, the boundaries derived from DAs corresponds exactly to the community association boundaries (see Figure 10.1). The Appendix A shows where the DA boundaries don't perfectly match the community association boundaries. These are minor discrepancies which will not affect the statistics in any significant way.

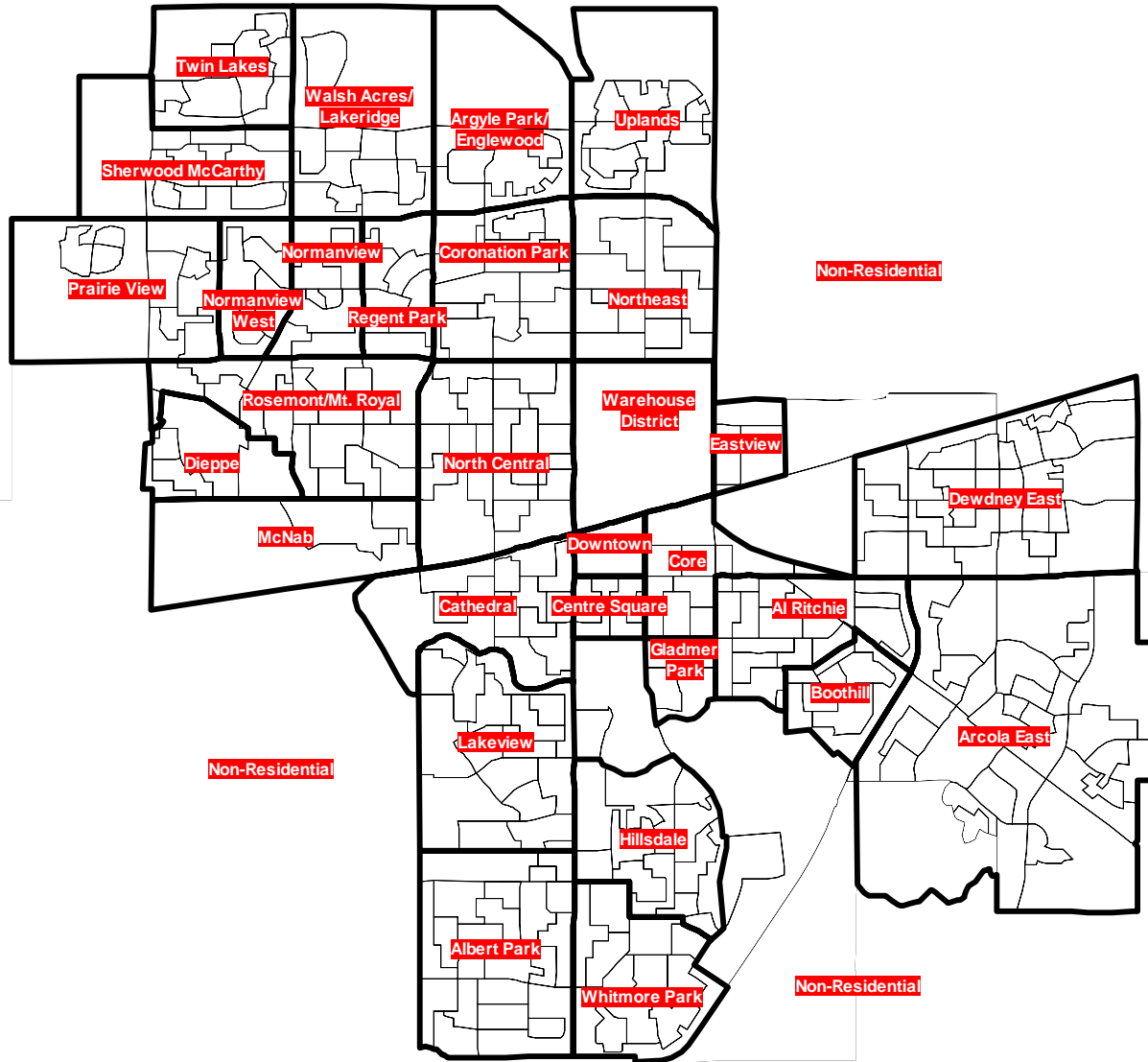
The maps in this section show the data at the individual DA level rather than at the community level. This is intended to show that there may be significant variations in the characteristics of the people living within a single community even though the data tables contain statistics about the community as a whole.

All of these data are derived from the 2006 Statistics Canada Census. The particular statistics chosen are meant to represent a broad range of social, demographic, and economic indicators for the communities. The terms used are defined as they are introduced. Except for the overall population and age data, these statistics are based on questions asked on the "long form" of the census and this form was distributed to every fifth household. So we are, in effect, dealing with a 20% sample of the population. A 20% sample in these circumstances will produce reliable results.

A final note about the tables relates to round off errors that occur when compiling data for the individual communities. The "total" figures in the table will not always be the sum of the values for the individual communities.

Because these data refer to a situation in 2006, communities which have undergone major changes recently will show different characteristics than they did in 2006. Besides continuing growth in Arcola East and the communities in the Northwest, there has also been considerable growth on the east side of the Dewdney East community. The demographic characteristics of people in these areas in 2008 or 2009 may differ from the characteristics described in these profiles.

Figure 10.1 Community Association Boundaries Showing Statistics Canada Dissemination Areas, 2006



## 10.1 Population and Households

According to the census, the population within the legal boundaries of the city of Regina was 179,246 in 2006, a 0.6% increase from 2001. The relatively small number of people living in what Statistics Canada calls “collective” dwellings, while counted in that figure, are excluded from most of the socioeconomic statistics. Collective dwellings include special care homes (the largest category), hotels, hospitals, homes for persons with disabilities, group homes, and correctional facilities.

Table 10.1 shows that the population living in these collective dwellings was 2,800 in 2006, about the same as in 2001. The number of persons living in collective dwellings represents less than 2% of the population; that is almost 98% of the population (176,445 people) lived in private dwellings. Those living in collective dwellings are excluded from all the statistics in the census except the basic age and sex counts. This exclusion does not have a significant impact on the overall statistics but it matters in some communities.

One quarter of the population in McNab, for example, live in collective dwellings – undoubtedly because of the large population of seniors in Pioneer Village, the special care home in the community. Other communities with a relatively large number of persons in collective dwellings are Hillsdale (465 persons or 7% of the population), Albert Park (545 persons or 5% of the population), and Gladmer Park (70 persons or 4% of the population). All of these communities have large special care homes.

Measured in terms of overall population, the communities range in size from a high of 19,941 in Arcola East and 16,595 in Dewdney East to fewer than 1,000 in the downtown area and the warehouse areas. Dieppe was the fastest growing community during the five years from 2001 to 2006. The biggest population drop was in Eastview.

There were 74,800 separate occupied private dwellings<sup>1</sup> in 2006 in which these 176,445 Regina residents lived. This works out to an average of 2.4 persons per household for the city compared with 2.5 in 1996. There is a range of population densities in the communities, however, from a low of 1.2 per household in the downtown and Centre Square communities to a high of 3.0 in the Prairie View community. Although the number of children has an effect on household size, the primary determinant of population density is the number of single person households in the community.

Figure 10.2 shows the population density in the city’s DAs expressed in persons per square kilometre whereas Figure 10.3 shows the population density measured in terms of persons per household. The highest densities, in terms of persons per square kilometre, are in the Centre Square community and particular DAs with either a large number of apartment buildings in the area or family dwellings with a relatively large number of children. Measured in terms of persons per household, most of the higher population densities are in the Southeast and Northwest parts of the city (see Figure 10.3)

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<sup>1</sup> See Section 5.1 for a definition of occupied private dwelling.

**Table 10.1 Population and Households**

|                          | 2006       |                                          |                                       |                                  |                         | 2001<br>Population | Change in<br>population<br>form 2001 to<br>2006 |
|--------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
|                          | Population | Population<br>in collective<br>dwellings | Population<br>in private<br>dwellings | Occupied<br>private<br>dwellings | Persons per<br>dwelling |                    |                                                 |
| Al Ritchie               | 7,505      | 60                                       | 7,445                                 | 3,540                            | 2.1                     | 7,652              | -2%                                             |
| Albert Park              | 11,881     | 545                                      | 11,335                                | 5,370                            | 2.1                     | 11,968             | -1%                                             |
| Arcola East              | 19,941     | 60                                       | 19,880                                | 7,210                            | 2.8                     | 17,680             | 13%                                             |
| Argyle<br>Park/Englewood | 3,832      | 30                                       | 3,800                                 | 1,310                            | 2.9                     | 4,048              | -5%                                             |
| Boothill                 | 2,590      | 0                                        | 2,590                                 | 1,090                            | 2.4                     | 3,192              | -19%                                            |
| Cathedral                | 7,009      | 30                                       | 6,980                                 | 3,605                            | 1.9                     | 7,089              | -1%                                             |
| Centre Square            | 3,791      | 35                                       | 3,755                                 | 2,895                            | 1.3                     | 4,047              | -6%                                             |
| Core                     | 4,825      | 95                                       | 4,730                                 | 2,570                            | 1.8                     | 4,853              | -1%                                             |
| Coronation Park          | 6,451      | 125                                      | 6,325                                 | 2,900                            | 2.2                     | 6,688              | -4%                                             |
| Dewdney East             | 16,595     | 85                                       | 16,510                                | 6,145                            | 2.7                     | 16,184             | 3%                                              |
| Dieppe                   | 2,479      | 40                                       | 2,440                                 | 905                              | 2.7                     | 1,603              | 55%                                             |
| Downtown                 | 635        | 20                                       | 615                                   | 485                              | 1.3                     | ...                | ...                                             |
| Eastview                 | 1,156      | 0                                        | 1,155                                 | 485                              | 2.4                     | 1,866              | -38%                                            |
| Gladmer Park             | 1,738      | 70                                       | 1,670                                 | 840                              | 2.0                     | 1,543              | 13%                                             |
| Hillsdale                | 6,713      | 465                                      | 6,245                                 | 3,010                            | 2.1                     | 5,246              | 28%                                             |
| Lakeview                 | 7,606      | 230                                      | 7,375                                 | 3,180                            | 2.3                     | 7,837              | -3%                                             |
| McNab                    | 1,907      | 480                                      | 1,425                                 | 790                              | 1.8                     | 1,961              | -3%                                             |
| Normanview               | 3,734      | 35                                       | 3,700                                 | 1,485                            | 2.5                     | 4,171              | -10%                                            |
| Normanview West          | 2,978      | 25                                       | 2,955                                 | 1,130                            | 2.6                     | 3,258              | -9%                                             |
| North Central            | 9,359      | 110                                      | 9,250                                 | 3,925                            | 2.4                     | 10,097             | -7%                                             |
| Northeast                | 7,035      | 155                                      | 6,880                                 | 3,325                            | 2.1                     | 7,283              | -3%                                             |
| Prairie View             | 6,360      | 55                                       | 6,305                                 | 2,105                            | 3.0                     | 6,384              | -0%                                             |
| Regent Park              | 2,685      | 30                                       | 2,655                                 | 1,055                            | 2.5                     | 2,787              | -4%                                             |
| Rosemont                 | 7,661      | 65                                       | 7,595                                 | 3,330                            | 2.3                     | 8,925              | -14%                                            |
| Sherwood<br>McCarthy     | 5,701      | 10                                       | 5,690                                 | 2,005                            | 2.8                     | 6,214              | -8%                                             |
| Twin Lakes               | 6,069      | 25                                       | 6,045                                 | 2,185                            | 2.8                     | 5,998              | 1%                                              |
| Uplands                  | 5,271      | 25                                       | 5,245                                 | 1,915                            | 2.7                     | 5,630              | -6%                                             |
| Walsh<br>Acres/Lakeridge | 8,688      | 70                                       | 8,620                                 | 3,035                            | 2.8                     | 7,165              | 21%                                             |
| Warehouse                | 621        | 0                                        | 620                                   | 270                              | 2.3                     | ...                | ...                                             |
| Whitmore Park            | 6,430      | 10                                       | 6,420                                 | 2,520                            | 2.5                     | 6,856              | -6%                                             |
| Regina City              | 179,246    | 2,800                                    | 176,445                               | 74,800                           | 2.4                     | 178,225            | 1%                                              |



Figure 10.2 Population Density, Persons per Square Kilometre, 2006

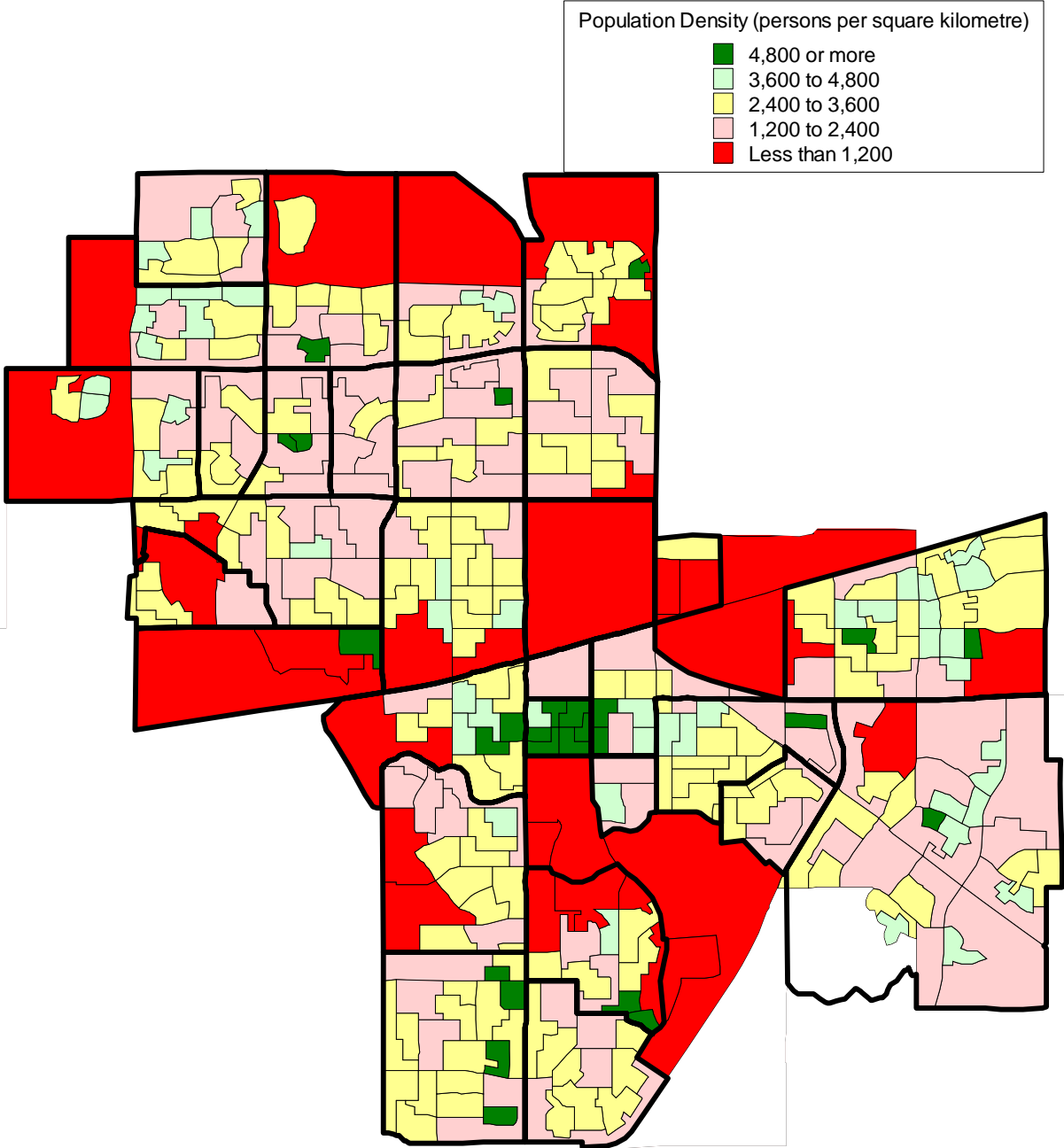
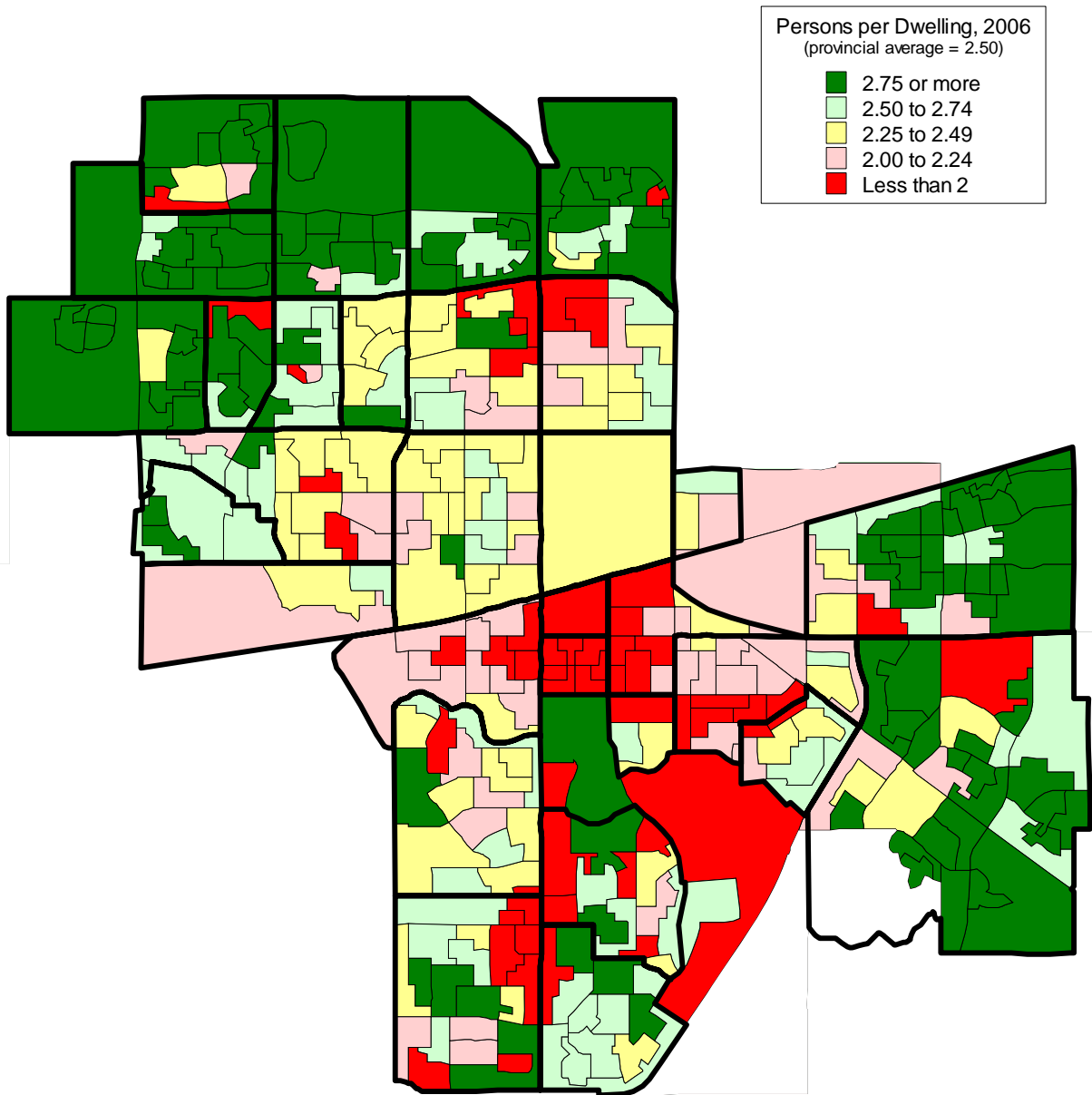


Figure 10.3 Population Density in Persons per Household, 2006



## 10.2 Age Distributions and Living Arrangements

Age is arguably the most important demographic characteristic of a neighbourhood because so many other social and economic characteristics are influenced by age. Table 10.2 contains a breakdown of the population (including those in collective dwellings) into seven age groups. Figures 10.4 to 10.6 show the proportion of the population in several age groups of particular interest.

Using average age as a summary measure, the “oldest” communities are the downtown with an average age of 57.9 years and McNab with an average age of 54.4 years. The “youngest” are Sherwood/McCarthy, Argyle Park/Englewood, and North Central. The communities with the largest proportions of younger children, those under 5 years of age, are:

- North Central (8.9% of the population is under 5);
- Eastview (8.2%); and
- the warehouse area (7.3%).

There are virtually no children in this age group in Centre Square or the downtown and very few in McNab and Hillsdale.

Compared with an overall average of 12.1% for the city, the proportion of the population in the 5 to 14 age group is noticeably higher in:

- Eastview (16.9% of the population is 5 to 14 years of age);
- Argyle Park/Englewood (16.3%);
- North Central (15.6%).

Those in the 15 to 24 age group may be living alone although a significant portion will still be living with their parents. Here the communities with higher concentrations are:

- Hillsdale (23.5%);
- Gladmer Park (21.3%); and
- Prairie View (18.8%).

There are also relatively high concentrations of young adults in McNab and in the central part of the city.

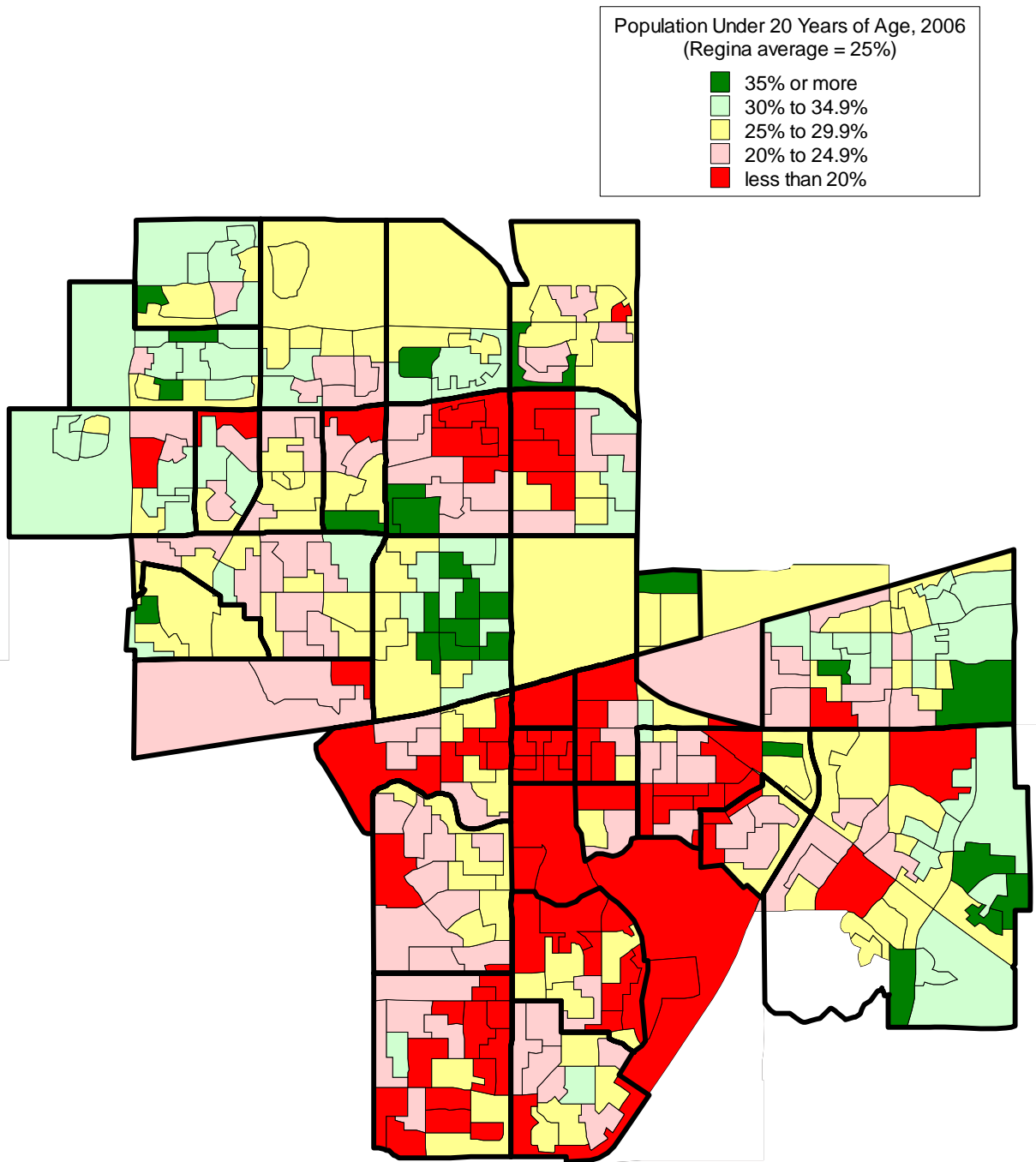
Seniors are much more likely to be living in the central part of the city, although there are clusters centred around special care homes and specialized living complexes in many communities. Overall, 13.5% of the Regina population was 65 years of age or older in 2006 but the proportion was above 30% in Centre Square, the downtown, and McNab. The proportion was below 5% in Sherwood McCarthy and Argyle Park/Englewood.

Table 10.2

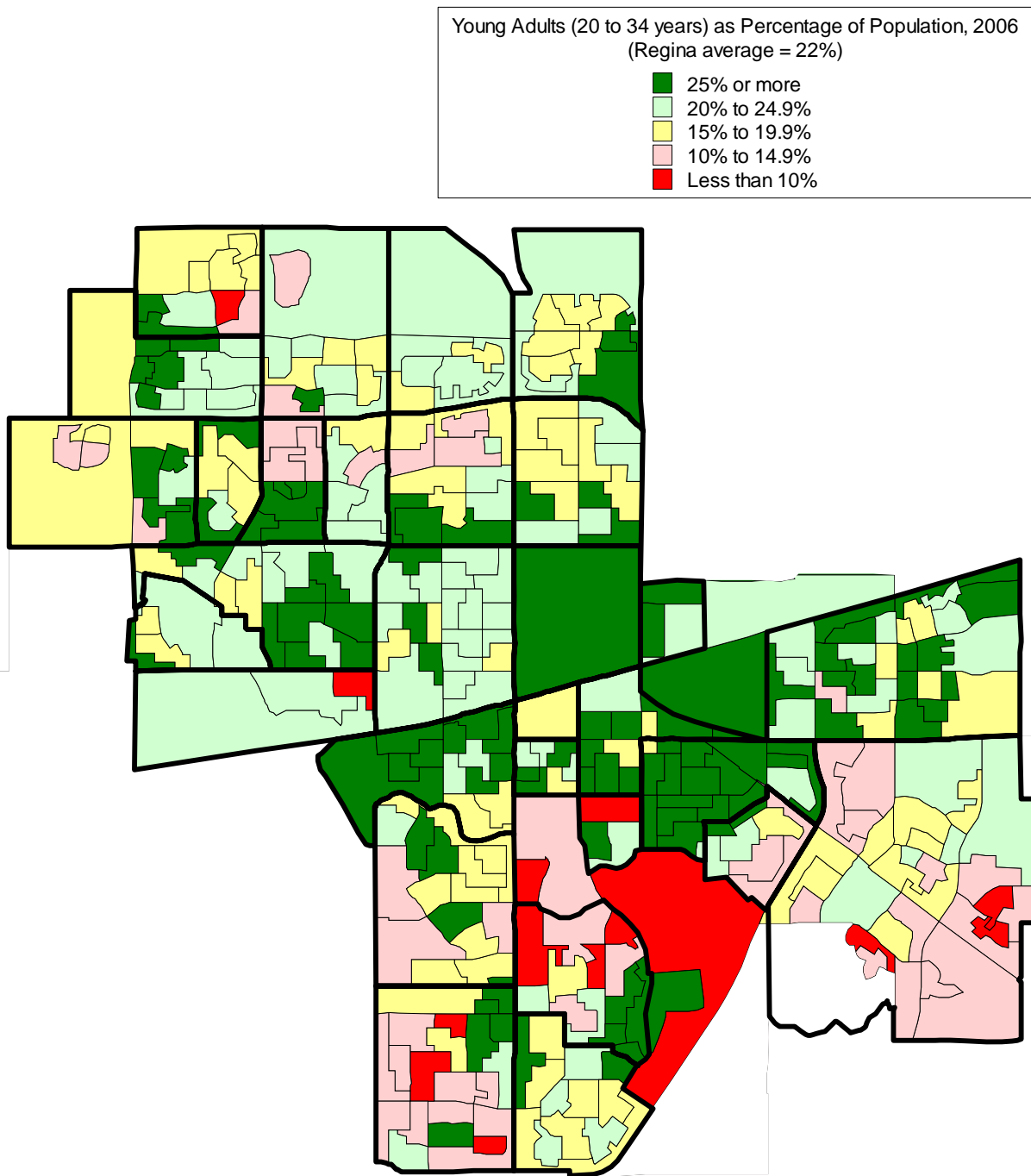
## Age of the Population, 2006

| Community                 | Population     | Distribution by Age Group |              |              |              |              |             |             | Average Age |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                           |                | Under 5                   | 5 to 14      | 15 to 24     | 25 to 44     | 45 to 64     | 65 to 74    | 75 plus     |             |
| Al Ritchie                | 7,495          | 6.1%                      | 10.4%        | 16.4%        | 33.2%        | 20.3%        | 6.5%        | 6.3%        | 36.4        |
| Albert Park               | 11,875         | 3.6%                      | 9.0%         | 14.7%        | 21.6%        | 26.3%        | 11.1%       | 13.5%       | 44.9        |
| Arcola East               | 19,915         | 5.2%                      | 13.9%        | 15.9%        | 23.9%        | 30.9%        | 6.1%        | 4.4%        | 37.8        |
| Argyle Park/<br>Englewood | 3,830          | 6.8%                      | 16.3%        | 16.1%        | 28.7%        | 26.0%        | 3.4%        | 1.4%        | 32.4        |
| Boothill                  | 2,580          | 4.8%                      | 12.4%        | 12.6%        | 26.7%        | 24.8%        | 10.5%       | 8.3%        | 40.8        |
| Cathedral                 | 7,000          | 5.5%                      | 9.6%         | 14.0%        | 33.9%        | 26.6%        | 4.8%        | 6.0%        | 38.3        |
| Centre Square             | 3,805          | 0.9%                      | 1.6%         | 11.6%        | 27.3%        | 26.1%        | 11.4%       | 21.0%       | 51.7        |
| Core                      | 4,825          | 5.4%                      | 9.5%         | 14.6%        | 31.6%        | 23.1%        | 5.9%        | 9.6%        | 39.7        |
| Coronation Park           | 6,455          | 6.0%                      | 11.2%        | 13.9%        | 25.8%        | 22.5%        | 11.9%       | 8.8%        | 40.9        |
| Dewdney East              | 16,590         | 6.6%                      | 14.8%        | 15.6%        | 31.9%        | 23.9%        | 4.2%        | 2.6%        | 33.7        |
| Dieppe                    | 2,480          | 5.4%                      | 15.3%        | 14.7%        | 28.0%        | 28.2%        | 4.8%        | 4.8%        | 36.9        |
| Downtown                  | 640            | 2.3%                      | 2.3%         | 6.3%         | 21.9%        | 26.6%        | 14.1%       | 28.9%       | 57.9        |
| Eastview                  | 1,155          | 8.2%                      | 16.9%        | 14.7%        | 32.5%        | 20.8%        | 5.2%        | 5.6%        | 35.6        |
| Gladmer Park              | 1,740          | 4.3%                      | 8.9%         | 21.3%        | 24.7%        | 15.2%        | 5.7%        | 20.1%       | 43.1        |
| Hillsdale                 | 6,710          | 3.4%                      | 7.8%         | 23.5%        | 21.2%        | 20.9%        | 7.5%        | 15.7%       | 42.7        |
| Lakeview                  | 7,595          | 4.8%                      | 10.9%        | 14.0%        | 26.1%        | 27.5%        | 6.6%        | 9.7%        | 40.6        |
| McNab                     | 1,910          | 3.4%                      | 5.8%         | 9.9%         | 18.3%        | 19.4%        | 7.6%        | 34.3%       | 54.4        |
| Normanview                | 3,740          | 5.6%                      | 13.4%        | 15.5%        | 27.5%        | 25.8%        | 8.0%        | 3.1%        | 36.4        |
| Normanview West           | 2,970          | 5.6%                      | 13.5%        | 15.0%        | 29.5%        | 29.8%        | 4.9%        | 2.4%        | 36.3        |
| North Central             | 9,355          | 8.9%                      | 15.6%        | 16.6%        | 29.4%        | 20.3%        | 4.3%        | 3.8%        | 32.5        |
| Northeast                 | 7,030          | 5.3%                      | 10.2%        | 13.3%        | 26.3%        | 20.8%        | 10.5%       | 13.8%       | 43.0        |
| Prairie View              | 6,360          | 5.0%                      | 12.8%        | 18.8%        | 26.7%        | 31.5%        | 3.1%        | 2.0%        | 35.4        |
| Regent Park               | 2,695          | 6.9%                      | 12.8%        | 12.2%        | 27.6%        | 20.8%        | 11.7%       | 7.1%        | 38.8        |
| Rosemont                  | 7,660          | 5.7%                      | 12.2%        | 15.1%        | 31.7%        | 22.9%        | 6.2%        | 6.1%        | 37.1        |
| Sherwood McCarthy         | 5,715          | 6.5%                      | 15.3%        | 18.4%        | 32.3%        | 25.4%        | 1.8%        | 1.1%        | 32.2        |
| Twin Lakes                | 6,065          | 5.9%                      | 15.1%        | 18.2%        | 27.7%        | 25.0%        | 3.5%        | 3.8%        | 33.9        |
| Uplands                   | 5,270          | 5.2%                      | 13.1%        | 14.7%        | 27.6%        | 29.3%        | 5.5%        | 2.3%        | 35.7        |
| Walsh Acres/<br>Lakeridge | 8,690          | 5.9%                      | 13.2%        | 16.7%        | 28.4%        | 29.6%        | 4.1%        | 3.0%        | 36.1        |
| Warehouse                 | 620            | 7.3%                      | 12.1%        | 15.3%        | 35.5%        | 21.0%        | 6.5%        | 4.0%        | 35.5        |
| Whitmore Park             | 6,435          | 5.3%                      | 12.3%        | 15.8%        | 26.9%        | 24.4%        | 9.1%        | 6.8%        | 39.2        |
| <b>Regina City</b>        | <b>179,245</b> | <b>5.5%</b>               | <b>12.1%</b> | <b>15.7%</b> | <b>27.8%</b> | <b>25.3%</b> | <b>6.5%</b> | <b>7.0%</b> | <b>38.2</b> |

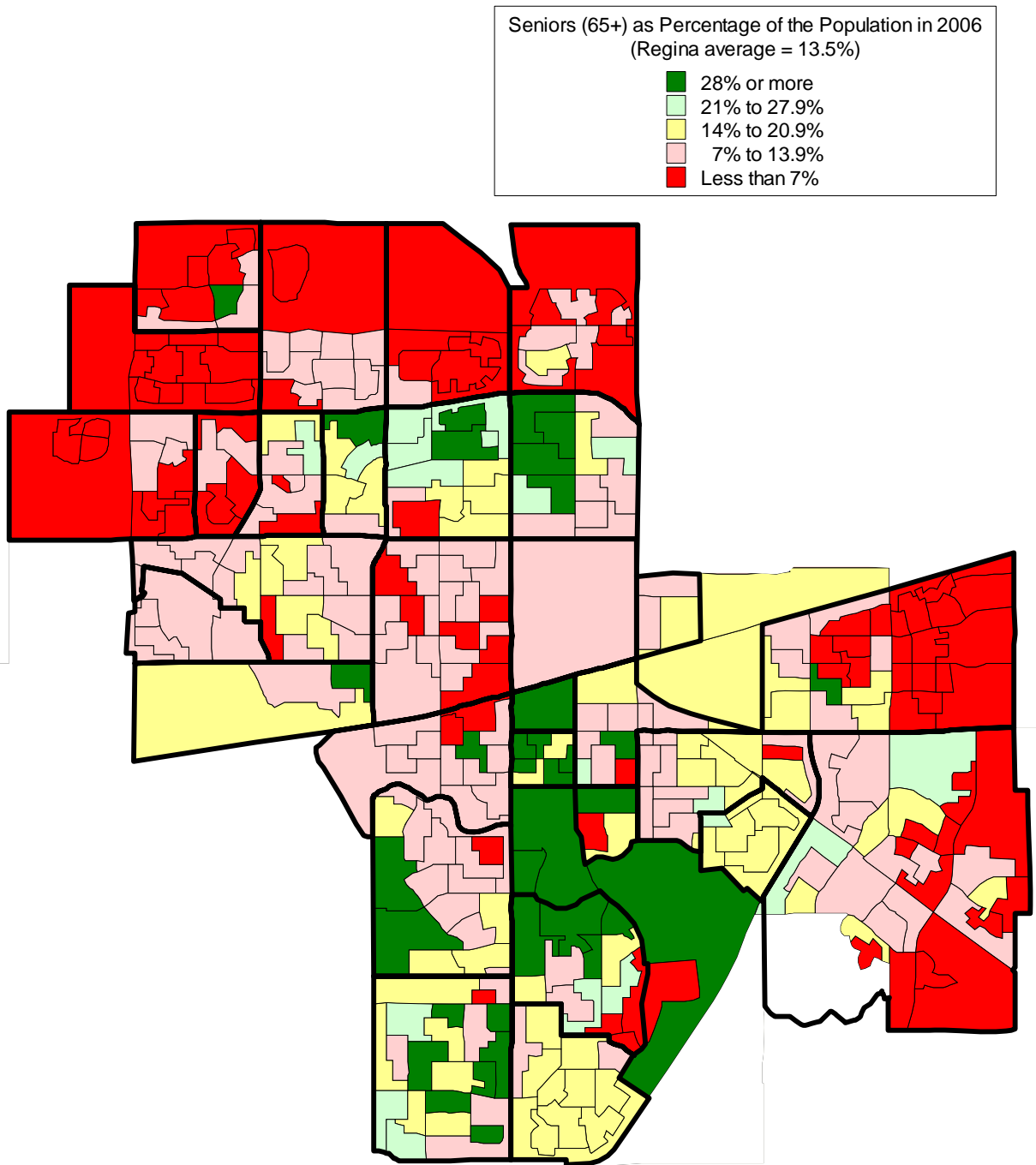
**Figure 10.4** Young People as a Percentage of the Population in 2006



**Figure 10.5 Young Adults as a Percentage of the Population in 2006**



**Figure 10.6** Seniors as a Percentage of the Population in 2006



Statistics on living arrangements are complex, partly because the variety of living arrangements has increased substantially over the past few decades and partly because there are a variety of ways to measure living arrangements. Statistics Canada distinguishes between those who live in a “family” arrangement with those who live alone or with someone unrelated to them<sup>1</sup>.

The so-called non-family persons are those who live alone, with unrelated persons (such as roommates going to university), or with relatives other than their spouses, children, or parents.

The definition of family includes persons living in a husband-wife relationship, either married or common law, and those who live in lone parent families. Children in such families must be single, that is, never married. With these definitions, some households contain more than one family.

In Table 10.3, the proportion of persons living in non-family arrangements are shown along with a breakdown of the different kinds of census families. The highest proportion of non-family persons live in the downtown — Centre Square, Core, and McNab communities — and the lowest proportion live in the northwest and southeast parts of the city.

For those who live in family arrangements, three different types are shown in Table 10.3. Husband-wife and common law families are broken down by whether or not there are unmarried children living at home. With these categories, the highest proportion of married husband/wife families with children living at home are in the Northwest and the Southeast parts of the city (see Figure 10.8). The highest proportion of husband-wife families without children at home are in Centre Square, McNab and the downtown (see Figure 10.9).

The highest proportion of lone parent families are in the warehouse district, North Central, and Eastview but the Core and Al Ritchie communities also have a relatively large proportion. The fewest are in Walsh Acres/Lakeridge and Arcola East.

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<sup>1</sup> Section 3 of this report has explanations of the concepts used by Statistics Canada when describing living arrangements.



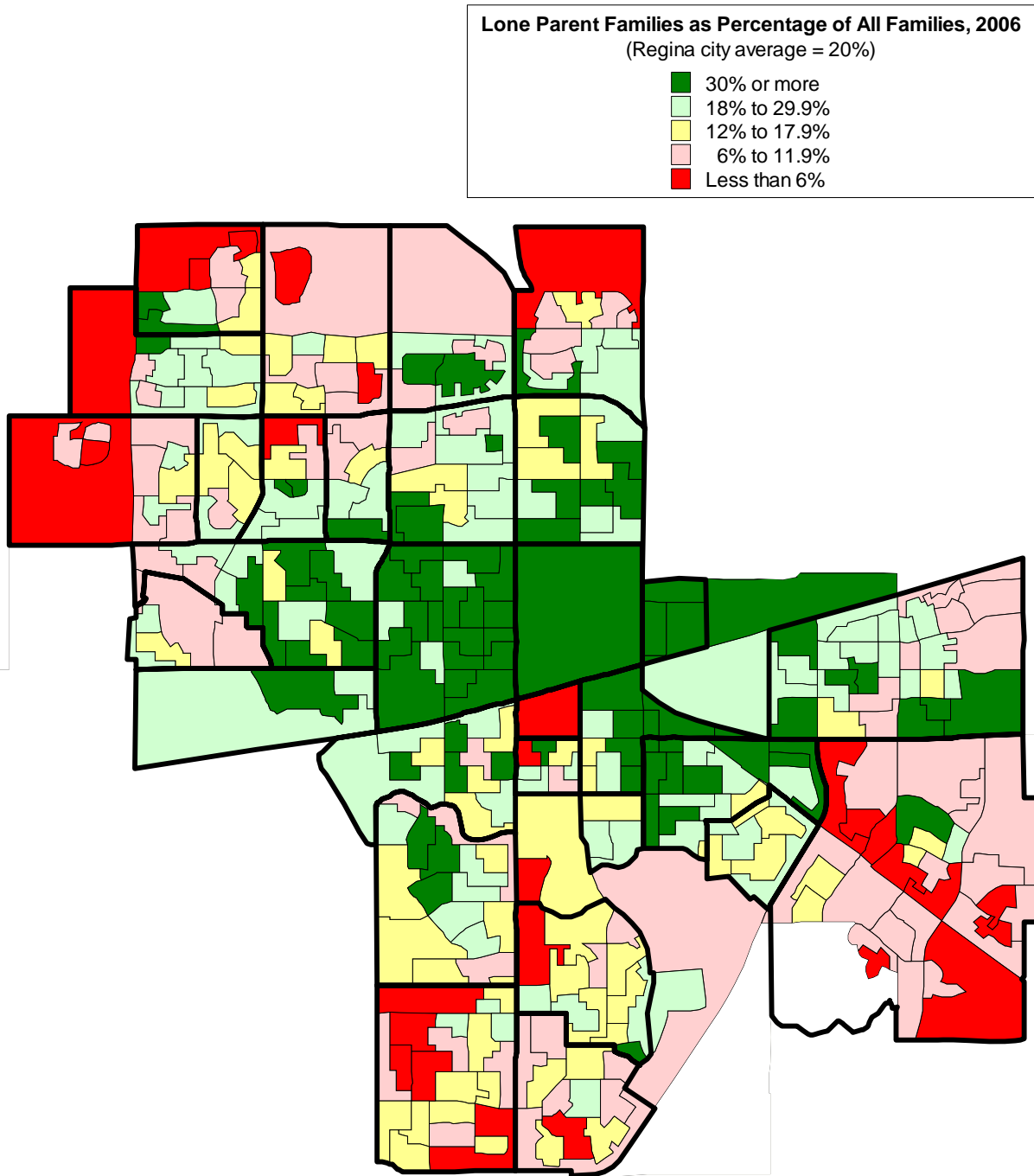
Table 10.3

Family Structures, 2006

| Community              | Population     | Not living in a family* | Living alone | Number of families | Percent of all families    |                               |                          |                             |              |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
|                        |                |                         |              |                    | Husband wife with children | Husband wife without children | Common law with children | Common law without children | Lone parents |
| Al Ritchie             | 7,445          | 17%                     | 11%          | 2,050              | 23%                        | 28%                           | 3%                       | 10%                         | 34%          |
| Albert Park            | 11,335         | 18%                     | 6%           | 3,105              | 37%                        | 42%                           | 2%                       | 8%                          | 11%          |
| Arcola East            | 19,880         | 7%                      | 2%           | 5,765              | 53%                        | 33%                           | 1%                       | 4%                          | 8%           |
| Argyle Park/ Englewood | 3,800          | 5%                      | 3%           | 1,120              | 39%                        | 22%                           | 4%                       | 5%                          | 27%          |
| Boothill               | 2,590          | 12%                     | 4%           | 765                | 30%                        | 35%                           | 8%                       | 6%                          | 18%          |
| Cathedral              | 6,980          | 24%                     | 8%           | 1,720              | 27%                        | 28%                           | 5%                       | 15%                         | 24%          |
| Centre Square          | 3,755          | 58%                     | 9%           | 555                | 11%                        | 50%                           | 0%                       | 21%                         | 20%          |
| Core                   | 4,730          | 29%                     | 11%          | 1,070              | 20%                        | 21%                           | 7%                       | 16%                         | 35%          |
| Coronation Park        | 6,325          | 14%                     | 7%           | 1,840              | 27%                        | 35%                           | 3%                       | 6%                          | 26%          |
| Dewdney East           | 16,510         | 7%                      | 8%           | 4,690              | 39%                        | 28%                           | 5%                       | 6%                          | 20%          |
| Dieppe                 | 2,440          | 6%                      | 7%           | 730                | 34%                        | 36%                           | 8%                       | 6%                          | 16%          |
| Downtown               | 615            | 63%                     | 3%           | 90                 | 22%                        | 56%                           | 0%                       | 22%                         | 0%           |
| Eastview               | 1,155          | 12%                     | 7%           | 310                | 31%                        | 18%                           | 5%                       | 8%                          | 37%          |
| Gladmer Park           | 1,670          | 22%                     | 19%          | 370                | 22%                        | 39%                           | 0%                       | 12%                         | 22%          |
| Hillsdale              | 6,245          | 17%                     | 15%          | 1,590              | 33%                        | 40%                           | 4%                       | 8%                          | 16%          |
| Lakeview               | 7,375          | 13%                     | 5%           | 2,130              | 37%                        | 33%                           | 4%                       | 6%                          | 19%          |
| McNab                  | 1,425          | 30%                     | 8%           | 340                | 18%                        | 40%                           | 3%                       | 7%                          | 31%          |
| Normanview             | 3,700          | 9%                      | 8%           | 1,080              | 36%                        | 29%                           | 6%                       | 8%                          | 20%          |
| Normanview West        | 2,955          | 8%                      | 6%           | 870                | 43%                        | 32%                           | 5%                       | 5%                          | 17%          |
| North Central          | 9,250          | 15%                     | 11%          | 2,315              | 18%                        | 18%                           | 10%                      | 8%                          | 46%          |
| Northeast              | 6,880          | 18%                     | 7%           | 1,900              | 23%                        | 33%                           | 8%                       | 8%                          | 27%          |
| Prairie View           | 6,305          | 3%                      | 3%           | 1,885              | 55%                        | 26%                           | 3%                       | 3%                          | 10%          |
| Regent Park            | 2,655          | 10%                     | 5%           | 800                | 31%                        | 36%                           | 5%                       | 7%                          | 23%          |
| Rosemont               | 7,595          | 13%                     | 7%           | 2,205              | 28%                        | 28%                           | 6%                       | 8%                          | 29%          |
| Sherwood McCarthy      | 5,690          | 6%                      | 4%           | 1,680              | 44%                        | 22%                           | 8%                       | 4%                          | 24%          |
| Twin Lakes             | 6,045          | 8%                      | 3%           | 1,680              | 57%                        | 21%                           | 3%                       | 4%                          | 13%          |
| Uplands                | 5,245          | 6%                      | 5%           | 1,610              | 43%                        | 30%                           | 3%                       | 4%                          | 17%          |
| Walsh Acres/ Lakeridge | 8,620          | 5%                      | 2%           | 2,625              | 51%                        | 31%                           | 2%                       | 3%                          | 10%          |
| Warehouse              | 620            | 12%                     | 19%          | 165                | 21%                        | 24%                           | 0%                       | 12%                         | 39%          |
| Whitmore Park          | 6,420          | 9%                      | 6%           | 1,840              | 43%                        | 36%                           | 2%                       | 6%                          | 12%          |
| <b>Regina City</b>     | <b>175,270</b> | <b>12%</b>              | <b>6%</b>    | <b>48,355</b>      | <b>38%</b>                 | <b>31%</b>                    | <b>4%</b>                | <b>7%</b>                   | <b>20%</b>   |

\* percentage of the population living in private dwellings who are not living in a family situation and not living alone

**Figure 10.7 Lone Parent Families as a Percentage of all Families in 2006**



**Figure 10.8 Married Couples with Children at Home as a Percentage of All Families in 2006**

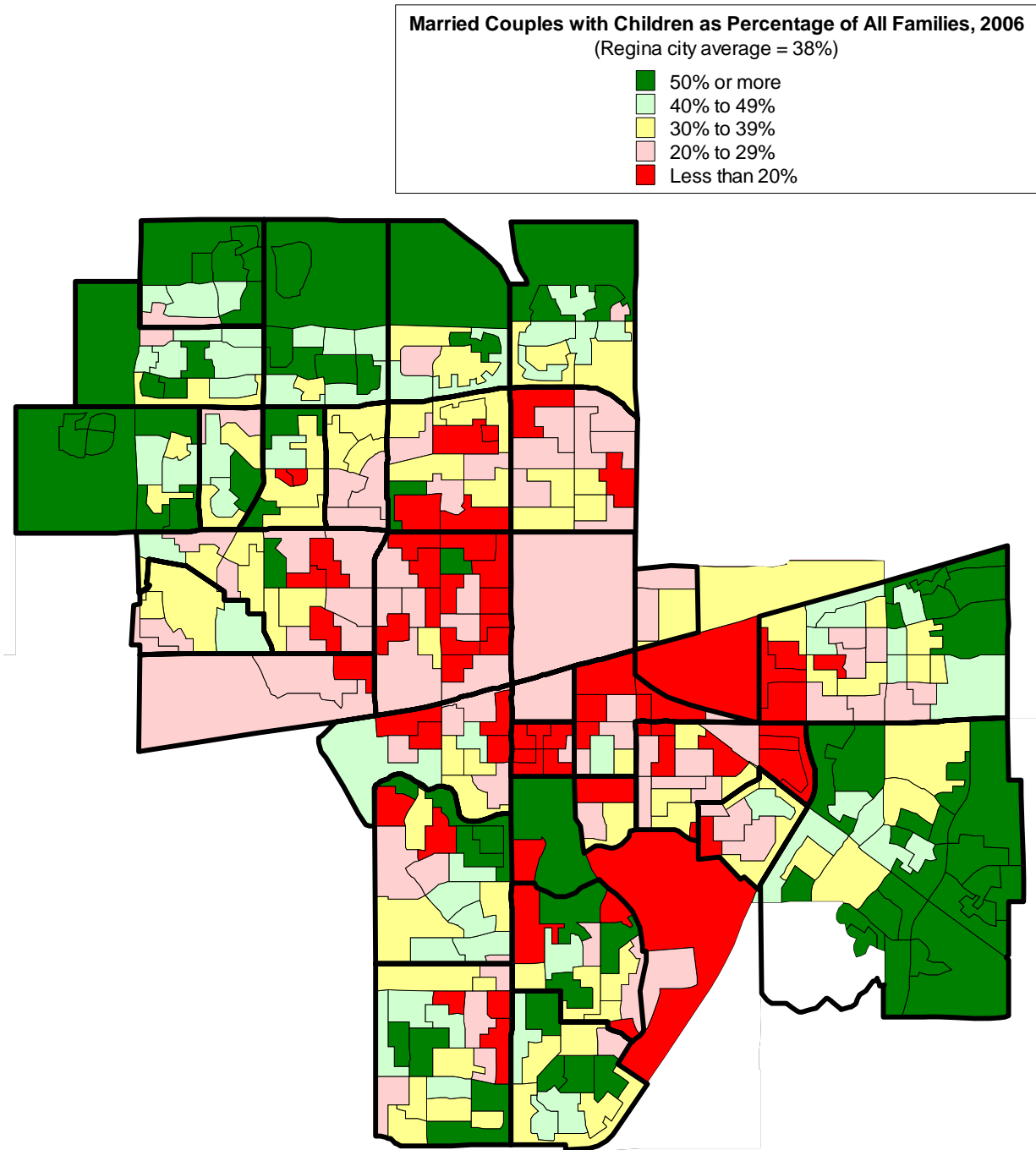
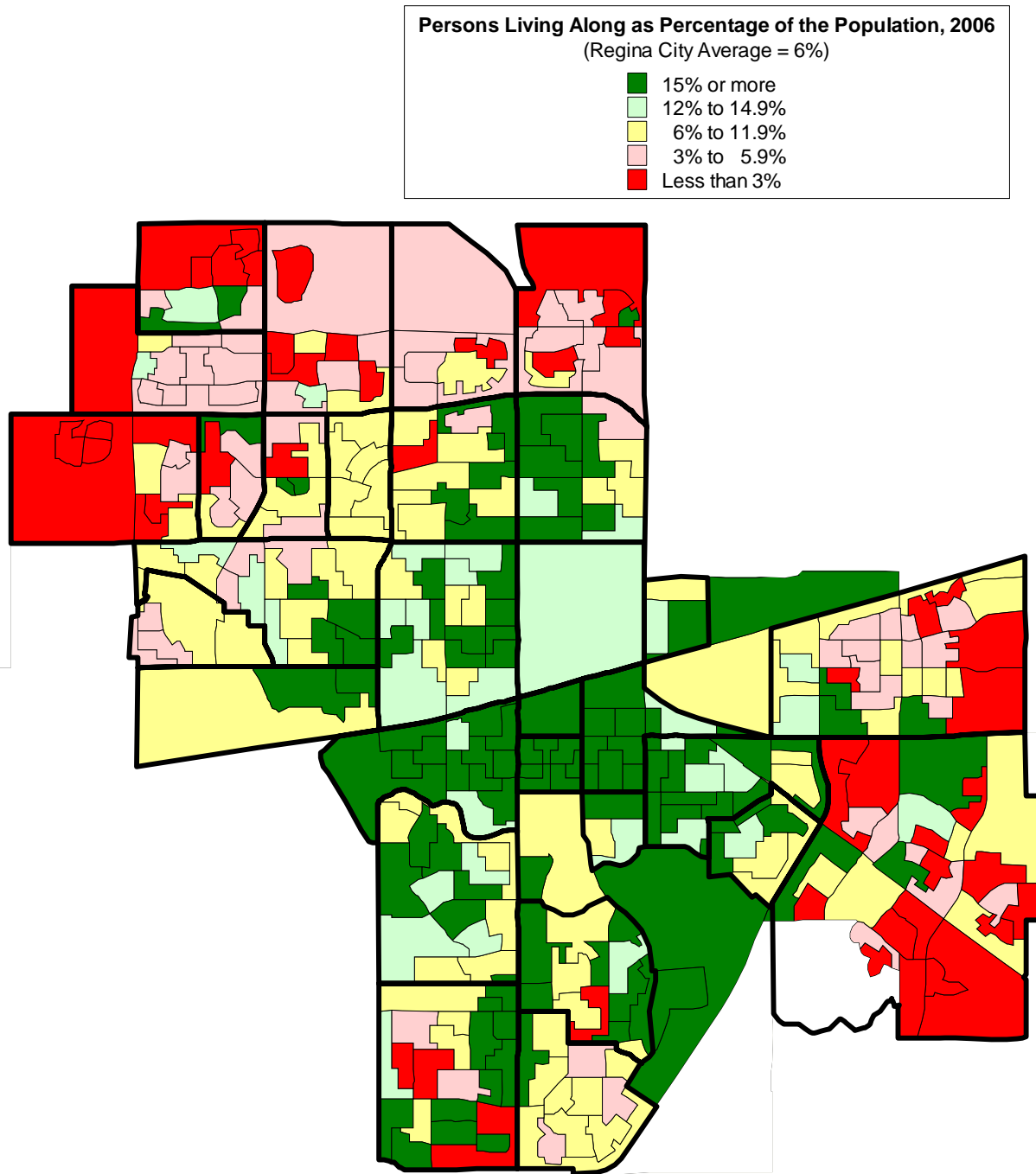


Figure 10.9 Persons Living Alone as a Percentage of the Population, 2006



### 10.3 Culture, Language, Citizenship, and Ethnicity

The census contains a variety of questions about language, culture and ethnicity such as Aboriginal identity, immigration status, religious affiliation, and ethnic origin. This section looks at a selection of these measures for Regina communities.

#### Language

The mother tongue is defined as the “language first learned at home and still understood”. For almost all (88%) Regina residents, the mother tongue is English, but there are several communities where languages other than English are the mother tongue for more than one in five residents. These communities are the downtown, Gladmer Park, Centre Square, and Hillsdale. The highest proportion of English as a mother tongue is in Prairie View.

Table 10.4 also shows the proportion of the population that are bilingual, that is, speak French and English fluently, and the proportion that have a “home language” other than English. (The home language is defined as the language used most often at home.) The highest proportion of home languages other than English tend to occur in communities where the mother tongue is other than English as well – Gladmer Park and Hillsdale, for example. Bilingualism is most common in the Cathedral and Hillsdale communities.

#### Aboriginal Identity, Ethnicity, and Immigration

The census uses a combination of “self-definition” and Treaty status to measure Aboriginal identity. Those who are either registered under The Indian Act or who responded “yes” to the question “Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, a North American Indian, Métis, or Inuit?” are considered as Aboriginal in Table 10.4.

Although Aboriginal people make up only 9.3% of the Regina population, they are concentrated in relatively few communities in Regina — the North Central and Core communities both have 20% or more of the population who are Aboriginal. There are also an above-average proportion (10% or more) in the warehouse, Rosemont, Northeast, Eastview, Al Ritchie, Cathedral, Regent Park, and Sherwood McCarthy communities.

The “visible minority” measure in the census is also one based on self-identity, conforming to the definition used for employment equity. Visible minorities exclude Aboriginal people. The highest proportions of visible minorities in Regina live in Gladmer Park and Albert Park. Other communities with above-average proportions include Hillsdale and Centre Square. The lowest proportions are in the Boothill and Normanview communities.

Neither Saskatchewan nor Regina are popular destinations for recent immigrants to Canada. In 2006, 2.3% of the city’s population had immigrated to Canada in the past 10 years. The highest proportions (over 5%) live in the Gladmer Park and Centre Square communities; the lowest in Eastview and Boothill.

Table 10.4

Language and Diversity Measures, 2006

| Community                 | Population     | Percent of population:        |                   |                               |                     |                                    |                     |                           |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
|                           |                | mother tongue is not English* | who are bilingual | home language is not English* | Aboriginal identity | member of a visible minority group | born outside Canada | came to Canada since 1996 |
| Al Ritchie                | 7,460          | 12.1%                         | 4.2%              | 5.0%                          | 11.9%               | 7.6%                               | 9.4%                | 3.1%                      |
| Albert Park               | 11,410         | 20.1%                         | 6.7%              | 9.9%                          | 2.0%                | 13.7%                              | 19.2%               | 4.7%                      |
| Arcola East               | 19,890         | 13.7%                         | 7.0%              | 6.0%                          | 2.7%                | 10.2%                              | 12.6%               | 3.0%                      |
| Argyle Park/<br>Englewood | 3,790          | 9.8%                          | 4.9%              | 3.8%                          | 8.4%                | 7.4%                               | 8.6%                | 2.6%                      |
| Boothill                  | 2,595          | 12.1%                         | 9.1%              | 3.7%                          | 5.6%                | 1.7%                               | 5.0%                | 0.0%                      |
| Cathedral                 | 6,995          | 10.4%                         | 12.0%             | 3.9%                          | 10.7%               | 5.3%                               | 9.3%                | 2.6%                      |
| Centre Square             | 3,760          | 24.5%                         | 8.6%              | 8.9%                          | 6.1%                | 11.5%                              | 18.3%               | 7.3%                      |
| Core                      | 4,725          | 19.9%                         | 6.1%              | 7.6%                          | 21.9%               | 10.3%                              | 13.9%               | 1.7%                      |
| Coronation Park           | 6,320          | 10.2%                         | 3.4%              | 3.2%                          | 9.9%                | 5.1%                               | 7.2%                | 2.4%                      |
| Dewdney East              | 16,510         | 11.0%                         | 4.0%              | 3.7%                          | 9.9%                | 5.9%                               | 8.5%                | 1.6%                      |
| Dieppe                    | 2,440          | 6.4%                          | 3.9%              | 1.0%                          | 8.8%                | 3.7%                               | 7.6%                | 0.4%                      |
| Downtown                  | 630            | 29.4%                         | 7.1%              | 6.3%                          | 5.6%                | 11.2%                              | 15.4%               | 4.8%                      |
| Eastview                  | 1,155          | 11.3%                         | 4.8%              | 1.3%                          | 12.1%               | 5.6%                               | 4.1%                | 0.0%                      |
| Gladmer Park              | 1,675          | 28.7%                         | 7.8%              | 13.5%                         | 5.7%                | 18.6%                              | 14.7%               | 12.3%                     |
| Hillsdale                 | 6,495          | 23.7%                         | 13.3%             | 12.0%                         | 3.2%                | 12.6%                              | 17.6%               | 3.4%                      |
| Lakeview                  | 7,375          | 9.6%                          | 8.8%              | 2.5%                          | 5.2%                | 4.3%                               | 9.0%                | 2.3%                      |
| McNab                     | 1,440          | 13.5%                         | 4.5%              | 2.8%                          | 9.7%                | 7.3%                               | 11.9%               | 4.9%                      |
| Normanview                | 3,690          | 7.5%                          | 3.7%              | 1.5%                          | 8.9%                | 2.2%                               | 7.7%                | 2.4%                      |
| Normanview West           | 2,960          | 6.4%                          | 3.4%              | 0.2%                          | 6.1%                | 3.6%                               | 4.4%                | 1.2%                      |
| North Central             | 9,275          | 8.9%                          | 4.0%              | 4.5%                          | 38.7%               | 6.6%                               | 7.4%                | 0.6%                      |
| Northeast                 | 6,880          | 14.6%                         | 3.2%              | 3.4%                          | 13.4%               | 3.0%                               | 6.9%                | 0.4%                      |
| Prairie View              | 6,305          | 6.3%                          | 6.5%              | 1.8%                          | 5.7%                | 4.1%                               | 4.4%                | 1.0%                      |
| Regent Park               | 2,655          | 8.9%                          | 5.1%              | 0.8%                          | 10.7%               | 2.8%                               | 7.6%                | 0.9%                      |
| Rosemont                  | 7,620          | 7.5%                          | 3.5%              | 2.0%                          | 13.8%               | 4.3%                               | 6.1%                | 1.0%                      |
| Sherwood McCarthy         | 5,700          | 8.7%                          | 4.6%              | 5.0%                          | 10.3%               | 5.8%                               | 6.1%                | 1.5%                      |
| Twin Lakes                | 6,060          | 7.7%                          | 8.0%              | 2.8%                          | 6.6%                | 4.0%                               | 6.4%                | 0.9%                      |
| Uplands                   | 5,250          | 9.7%                          | 5.3%              | 2.6%                          | 10.0%               | 5.8%                               | 7.4%                | 1.4%                      |
| Walsh Acres/<br>Lakeridge | 8,630          | 9.4%                          | 6.0%              | 3.4%                          | 2.9%                | 4.1%                               | 6.2%                | 1.2%                      |
| Warehouse                 | 620            | 8.9%                          | 5.6%              | 0.8%                          | 14.5%               | 5.6%                               | 9.5%                | 3.2%                      |
| Whitmore Park             | 6,415          | 14.3%                         | 11.4%             | 6.4%                          | 2.4%                | 8.3%                               | 14.0%               | 2.5%                      |
| <b>Regina City</b>        | <b>176,915</b> | <b>12.3%</b>                  | <b>6.4%</b>       | <b>4.7%</b>                   | <b>9.3%</b>         | <b>7.0%</b>                        | <b>10.0%</b>        | <b>2.3%</b>               |

\* could include a combination of English and another language, that is, not only English

Figure 10.10 Diversity in Language (Mother Tongue) in 2006

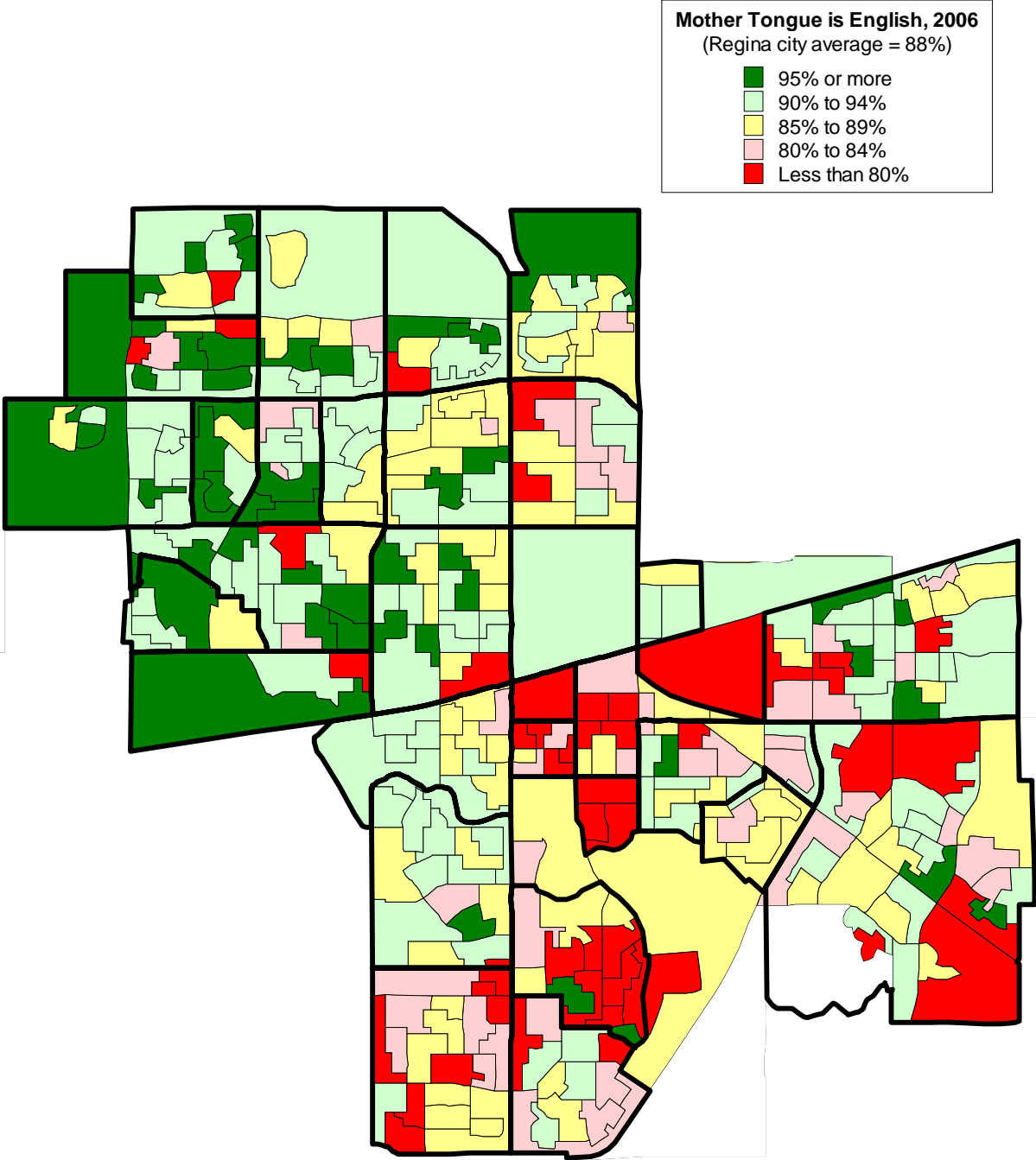
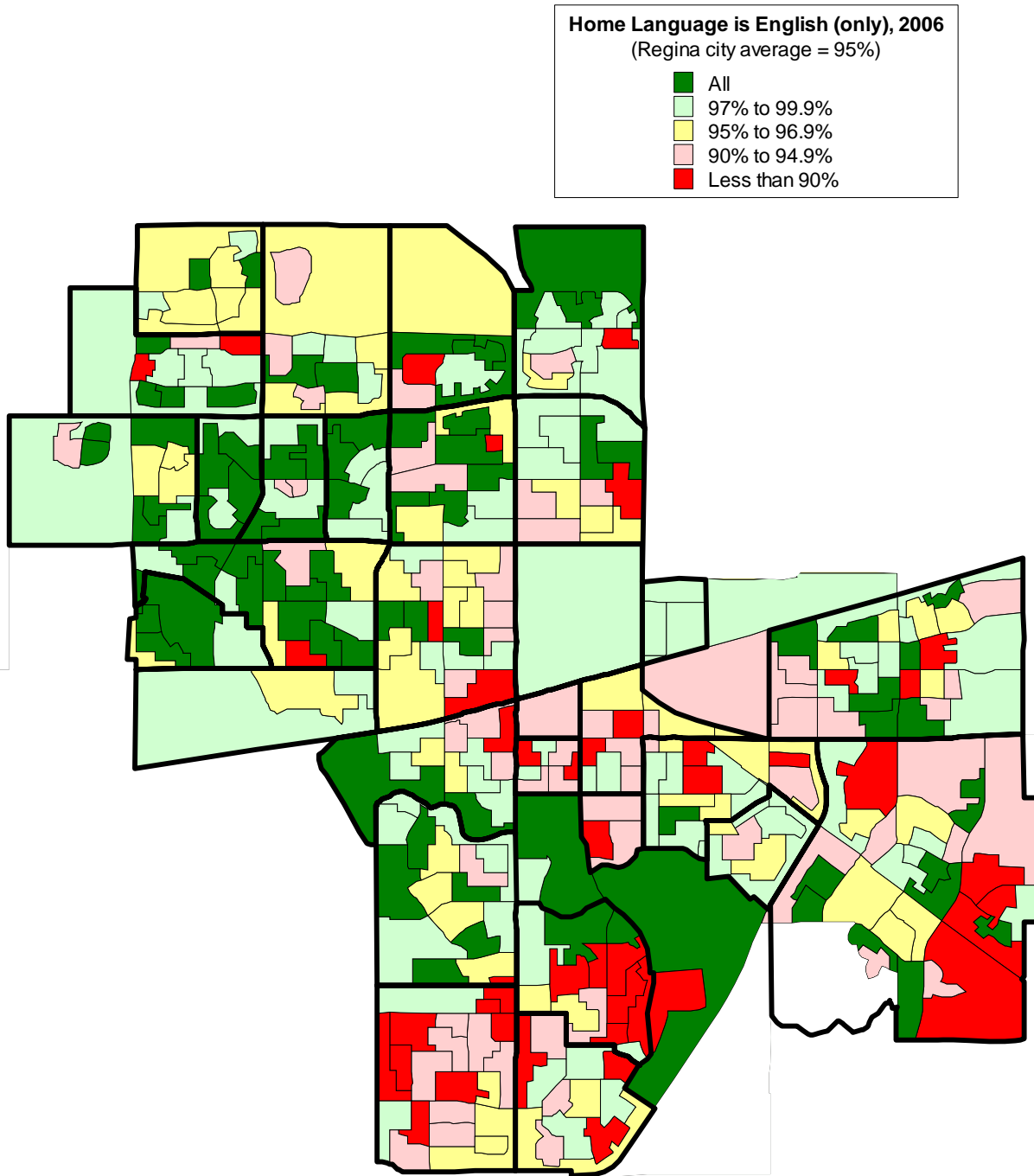


Figure 10.11 Diversity in Language (Home Language) in 2006





**Figure 10.12** Immigrant Population as a Percentage of Total in 2006

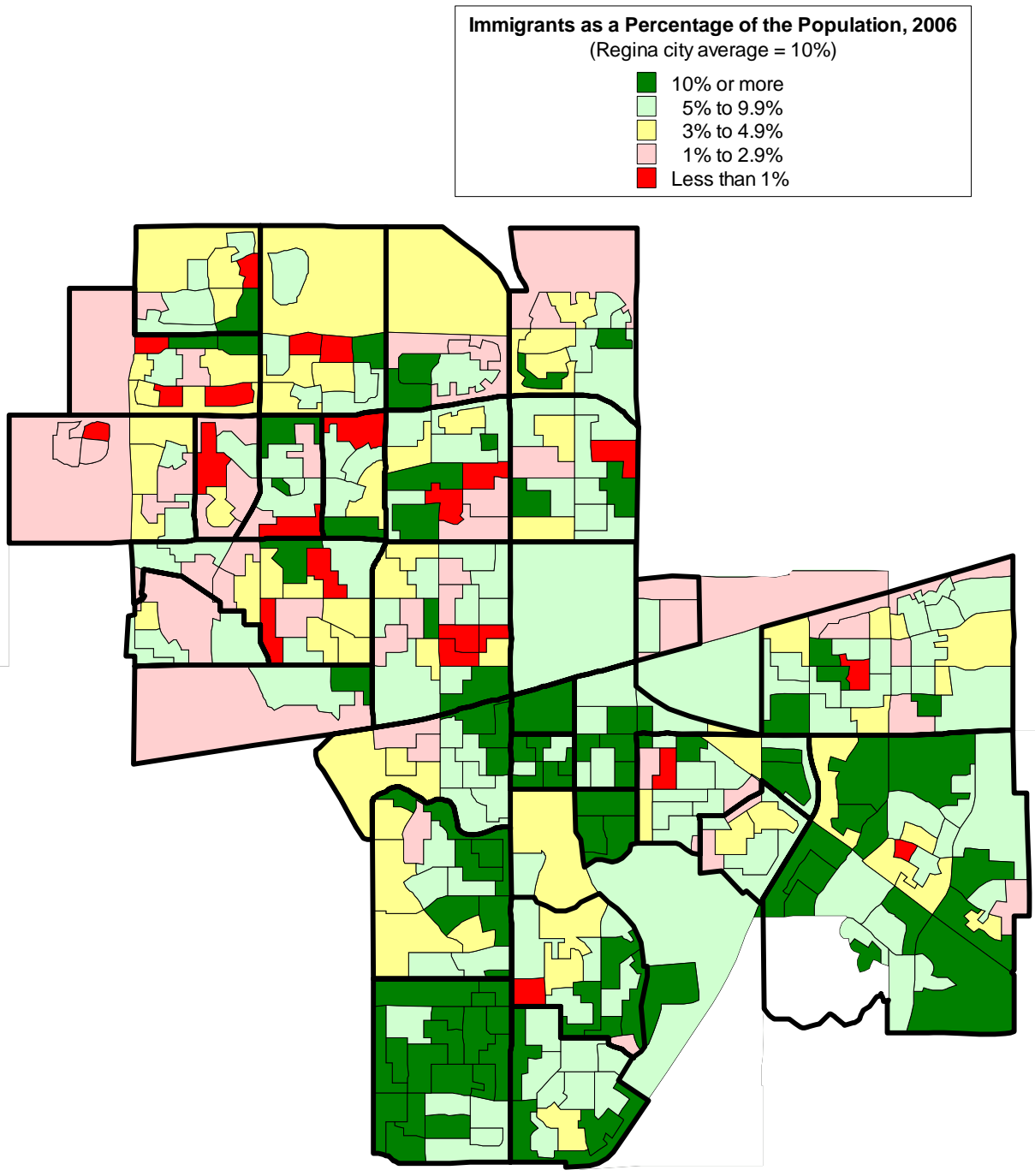
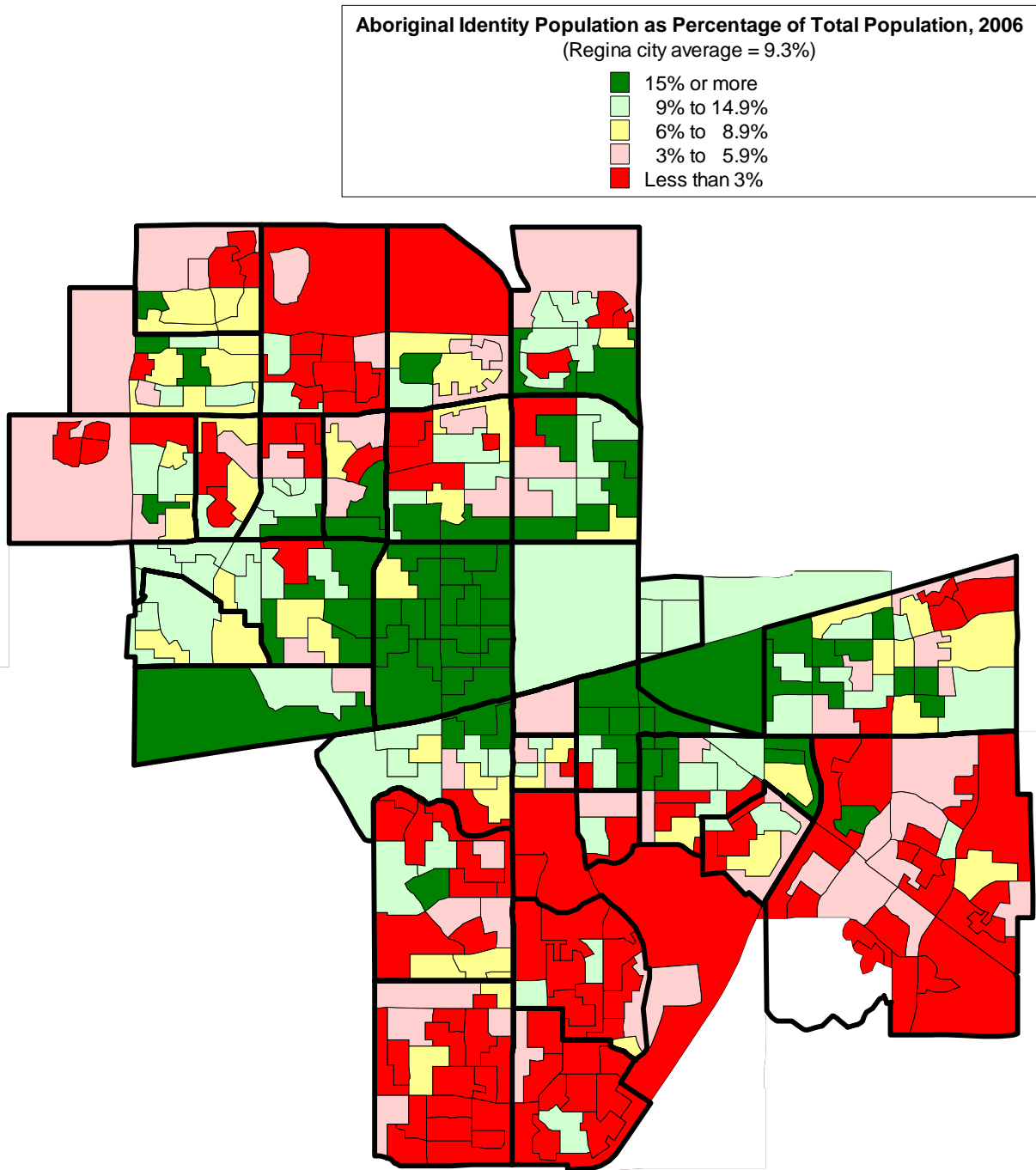


Figure 10.13 Aboriginal Population in 2006



## 10.4 Dwelling Types and Mobility

A number of questions on the census ask the respondent to describe the place in which they live. Table 10.5 shows the proportion of private dwellings that are not single-detached homes (the alternatives are condominiums, apartments, row houses, and mobile homes), the proportion that are rented, and the proportion that are considered by the owner/tenant to be in need of major repairs. The final two columns show what proportion of the dwellings were built prior to 1946 and what proportion were built in the last ten years. The estimated market value (according to the owner) for owned dwellings is included as well as the value of monthly payments (mortgage and taxes for home owners, rent for renters).

In six communities (downtown, North Central, Centre Square, Gladmer Park, Core, McNab) the proportion of households that are rented is near or above 50%. These communities also have relatively few single-detached homes and a higher proportion of apartments. The map shows, however, that local neighbourhoods with higher proportions of rental accommodations are widespread in the city.

Dwellings in need of major repair are concentrated in the older parts of the city – Eastview, North Central, Al Ritchie, Cathedral, and Core – and tend to be in areas where the housing stock is older.

There is a wide range of market values for Regina owner-occupied households with an overall average of \$153,000. Average market values are above \$150,000 in eleven of the thirty communities with the highest in Arcola East and Walsh Acres. Average values are below \$100,000 in the North Central, Core, Eastview, and McNab communities. Average market values tend to decline with the average age of the dwellings in the community. There are exceptions, however. A high proportion of dwellings in both Lakeview and Cathedral communities were built before 1946 but the average market values are \$158,000 and \$138,000 respectively.

Monthly rents are highest in Arcola East and Hillsdale and lowest in the downtown and Regent Park. Monthly payments for home owners, on the other hand, tend to be higher in communities with a high proportion of newer houses – undoubtedly because of the higher mortgages that are typical in these communities.

Table 10.5

Selected Housing Characteristics, 2006

| Community             | Occupied private dwellings | percent of dwellings which |            |                           |                        |                       | Owned dwellings        |                           | Average monthly rent among rented dwellings |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
|                       |                            | are not single detached    | are rented | are in need major repairs | were built before 1946 | were built after 1996 | estimated market value | owner's monthly payments* |                                             |
| Al Ritchie            | 3,540                      | 31.9%                      | 36.2%      | 17.9%                     | 23.6%                  | 3.5%                  | \$109,000              | \$733                     | \$604                                       |
| Albert Park           | 5,370                      | 55.3%                      | 39.3%      | 4.3%                      | 0.6%                   | 1.9%                  | \$185,000              | \$853                     | \$602                                       |
| Arcola East           | 7,210                      | 23.6%                      | 12.1%      | 1.0%                      | 0.1%                   | 26.1%                 | \$229,000              | \$1,097                   | \$928                                       |
| Argyle Park/Englewood | 1,310                      | 22.5%                      | 22.1%      | 1.1%                      | 0.0%                   | 0.8%                  | \$137,000              | \$853                     | \$609                                       |
| Boothill              | 1,090                      | 11.9%                      | 13.8%      | 11.0%                     | 1.8%                   | 0.9%                  | \$134,000              | \$818                     | \$630                                       |
| Cathedral             | 3,605                      | 44.7%                      | 45.6%      | 13.5%                     | 52.6%                  | 5.5%                  | \$138,000              | \$882                     | \$584                                       |
| Centre Square         | 2,895                      | 97.9%                      | 84.5%      | 8.8%                      | 19.7%                  | 3.5%                  | \$152,000              | \$762                     | \$561                                       |
| Core                  | 2,570                      | 55.1%                      | 69.8%      | 11.5%                     | 40.1%                  | 1.0%                  | \$75,000               | \$779                     | \$548                                       |
| Coronation Park       | 2,900                      | 37.4%                      | 40.7%      | 8.3%                      | 1.4%                   | 1.4%                  | \$119,000              | \$820                     | \$597                                       |
| Dewdney East          | 6,145                      | 25.5%                      | 22.5%      | 6.7%                      | 1.0%                   | 13.0%                 | \$139,000              | \$884                     | \$689                                       |
| Dieppe                | 905                        | 13.8%                      | 12.2%      | 7.2%                      | 2.2%                   | 8.3%                  | \$136,000              | \$849                     | \$503                                       |
| Downtown              | 485                        | 100.0%                     | 84.5%      | 3.1%                      | 13.4%                  | 6.2%                  | \$190,000              | \$1,516                   | \$480                                       |
| Eastview              | 485                        | 21.6%                      | 30.9%      | 21.6%                     | 12.4%                  | 6.2%                  | \$81,000               | \$663                     | \$563                                       |
| Gladmer Park          | 840                        | 81.0%                      | 75.6%      | 4.8%                      | 4.8%                   | 20.2%                 | \$148,000              | \$830                     | \$840                                       |
| Hillsdale             | 3,010                      | 59.8%                      | 43.0%      | 7.3%                      | 0.5%                   | 14.0%                 | \$172,000              | \$895                     | \$841                                       |
| Lakeview              | 3,180                      | 12.3%                      | 13.4%      | 9.7%                      | 15.7%                  | 1.4%                  | \$158,000              | \$900                     | \$558                                       |
| McNab                 | 790                        | 60.1%                      | 52.5%      | 8.2%                      | 17.7%                  | 9.5%                  | \$99,000               | \$706                     | \$756                                       |
| Normanview West       | 1,130                      | 20.4%                      | 18.1%      | 5.8%                      | 1.8%                   | 0.0%                  | \$142,000              | \$875                     | \$605                                       |
| Normanview            | 1,485                      | 28.3%                      | 34.0%      | 4.7%                      | 2.0%                   | 0.0%                  | \$131,000              | \$791                     | \$541                                       |
| North Central         | 3,925                      | 16.1%                      | 47.5%      | 19.4%                     | 35.3%                  | 0.5%                  | \$67,000               | \$613                     | \$598                                       |
| Northeast             | 3,325                      | 39.2%                      | 43.5%      | 11.0%                     | 7.7%                   | 5.3%                  | \$112,000              | \$685                     | \$637                                       |
| Prairie View          | 2,105                      | 9.5%                       | 12.1%      | 2.4%                      | 0.0%                   | 11.9%                 | \$186,000              | \$1,070                   | \$707                                       |
| Regent Park           | 1,055                      | 10.9%                      | 13.3%      | 10.9%                     | 8.1%                   | 0.0%                  | \$127,000              | \$689                     | \$491                                       |
| Rosemont              | 3,330                      | 22.4%                      | 26.4%      | 10.1%                     | 5.9%                   | 3.9%                  | \$107,000              | \$758                     | \$575                                       |
| Sherwood McCarthy     | 2,005                      | 15.5%                      | 15.7%      | 4.5%                      | 0.0%                   | 2.2%                  | \$132,000              | \$987                     | \$663                                       |
| Twin Lakes            | 2,185                      | 28.8%                      | 19.7%      | 1.8%                      | 0.0%                   | 8.7%                  | \$178,000              | \$995                     | \$649                                       |
| Uplands               | 1,915                      | 17.8%                      | 14.9%      | 4.2%                      | 0.0%                   | 1.3%                  | \$169,535              | \$828                     | \$655                                       |
| Walsh Acres/Lakeridge | 3,035                      | 14.0%                      | 7.1%       | 2.0%                      | 0.3%                   | 36.9%                 | \$195,000              | \$1,067                   | \$621                                       |
| Warehouse             | 270                        | 24.1%                      | 22.2%      | 9.3%                      | 22.2%                  | 7.4%                  | \$105,000              | \$796                     | \$538                                       |
| Whitmore Park         | 2,520                      | 13.3%                      | 15.3%      | 7.7%                      | 0.8%                   | 3.0%                  | \$152,000              | \$917                     | \$701                                       |
| Regina City           | 74,800                     | 33.1%                      | 31.6%      | 8.0%                      | 10.0%                  | 8.3%                  | \$153,000              | \$888                     | \$657                                       |

\* mortgage payments, property taxes, utilities

Figure 10.14 Rented Dwellings as Percentage of All Dwellings, 2006

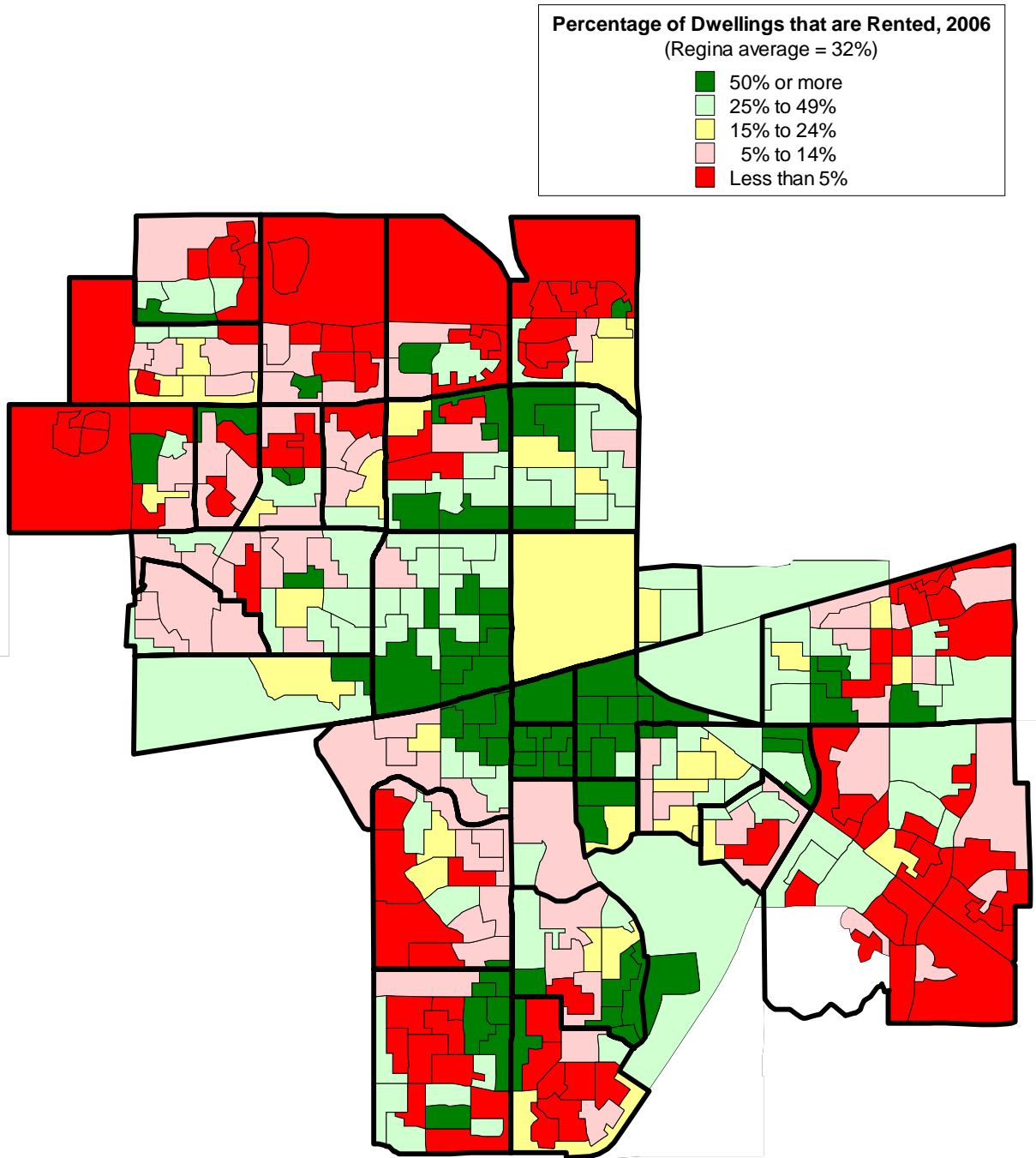


Figure 10.15 Dwellings in Need of Major Repairs (according to the occupant), 2006

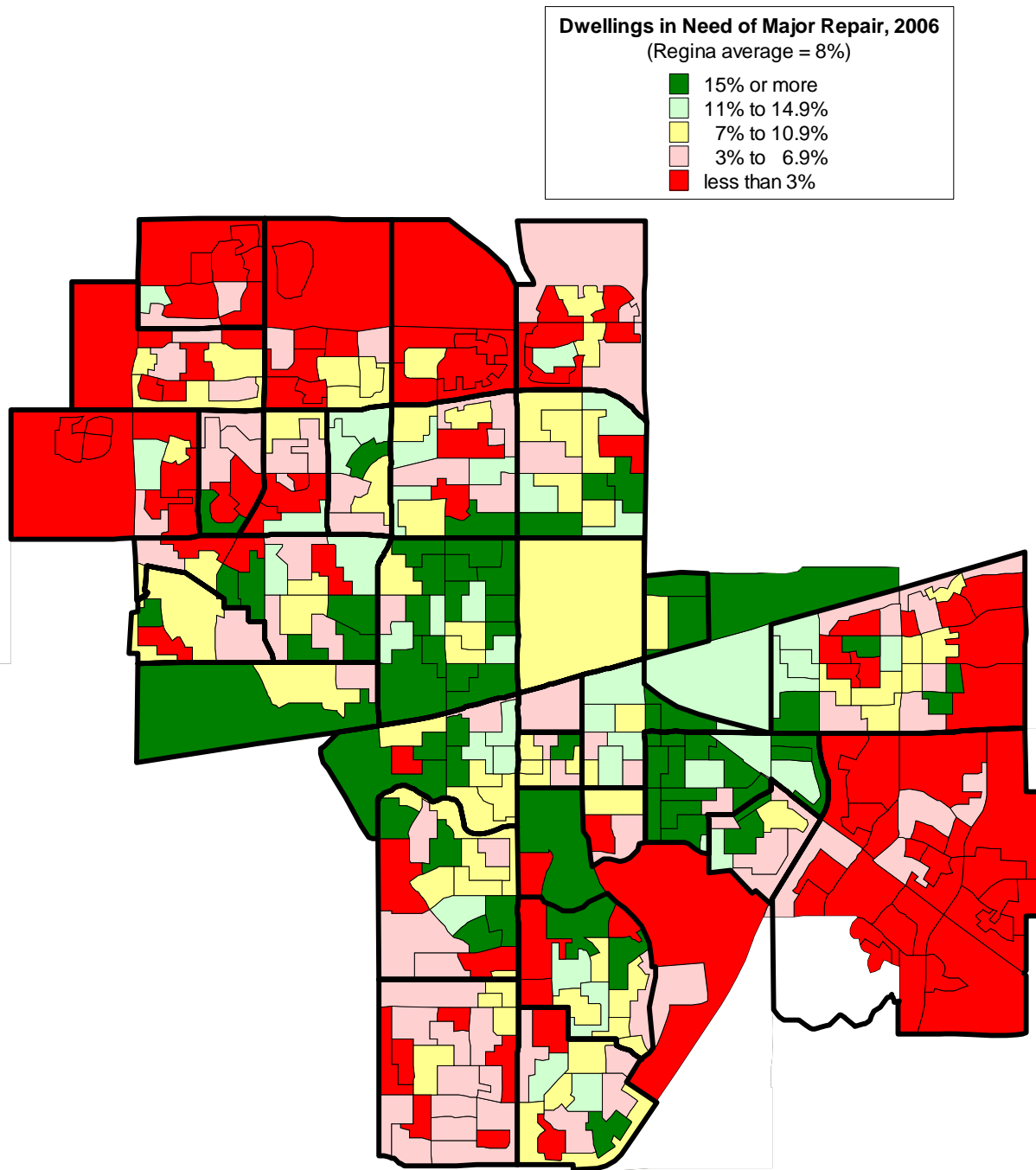


Figure 10.16 Percentage of Dwellings that are Less than Ten Years Old, 2006

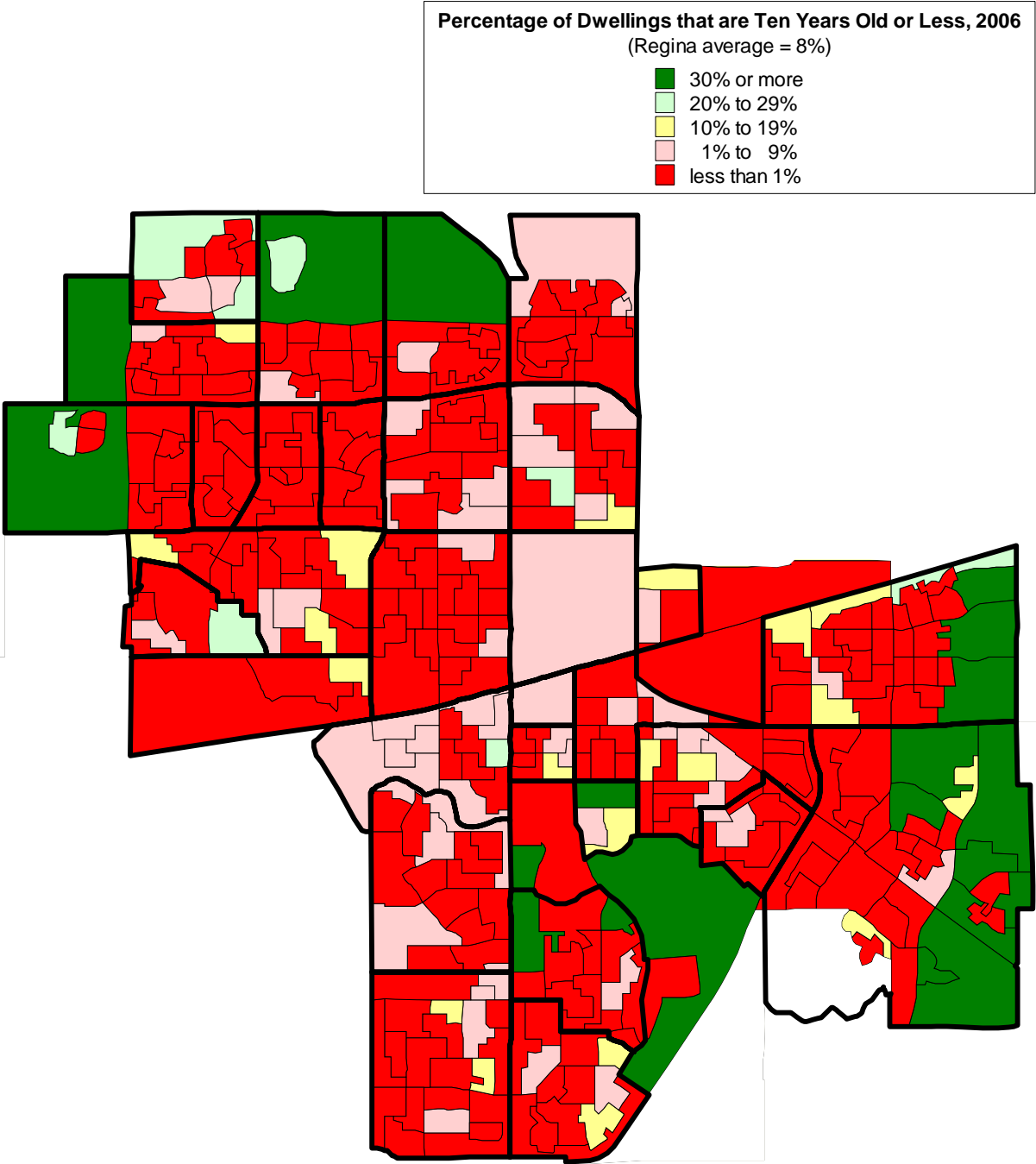
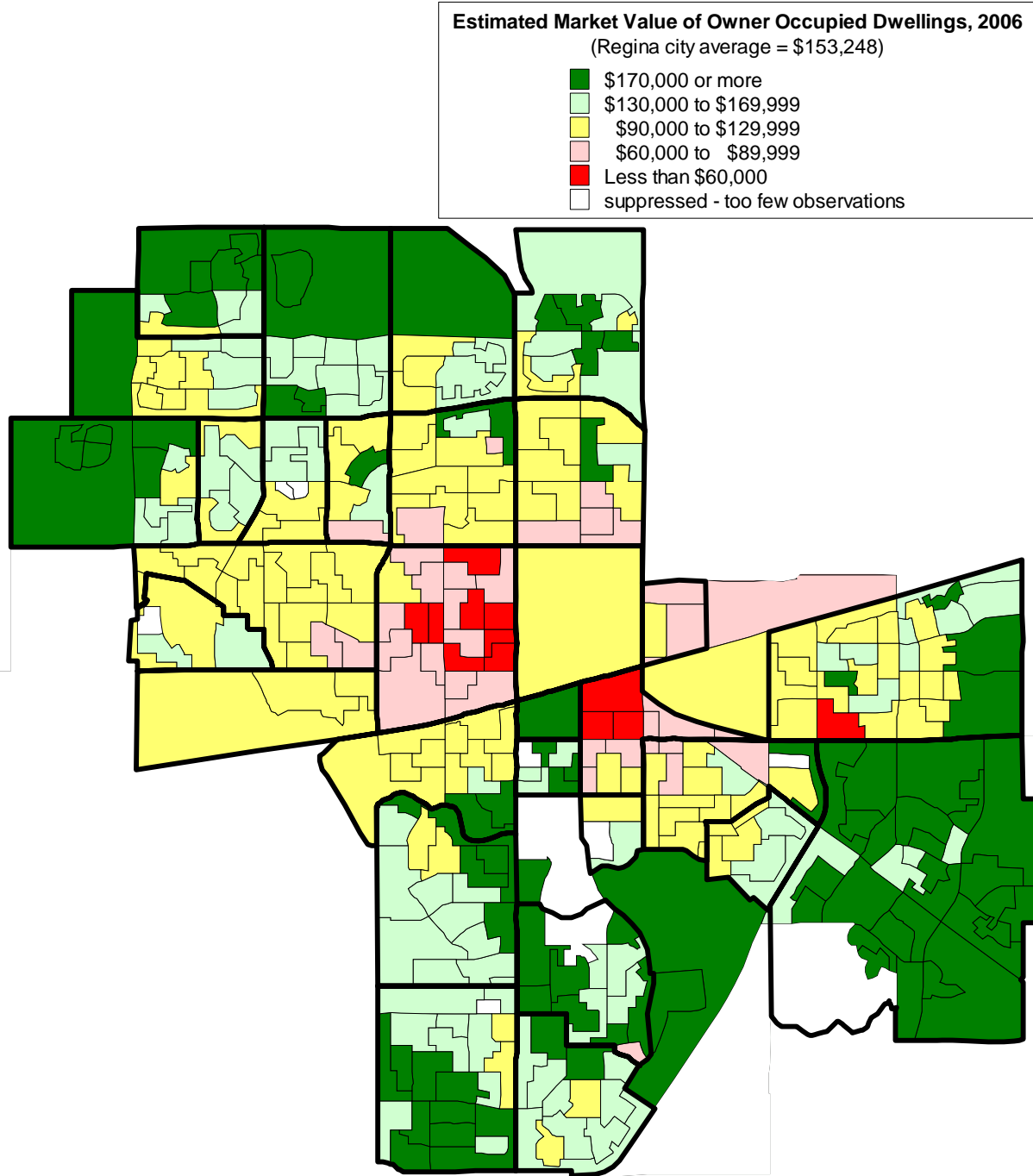
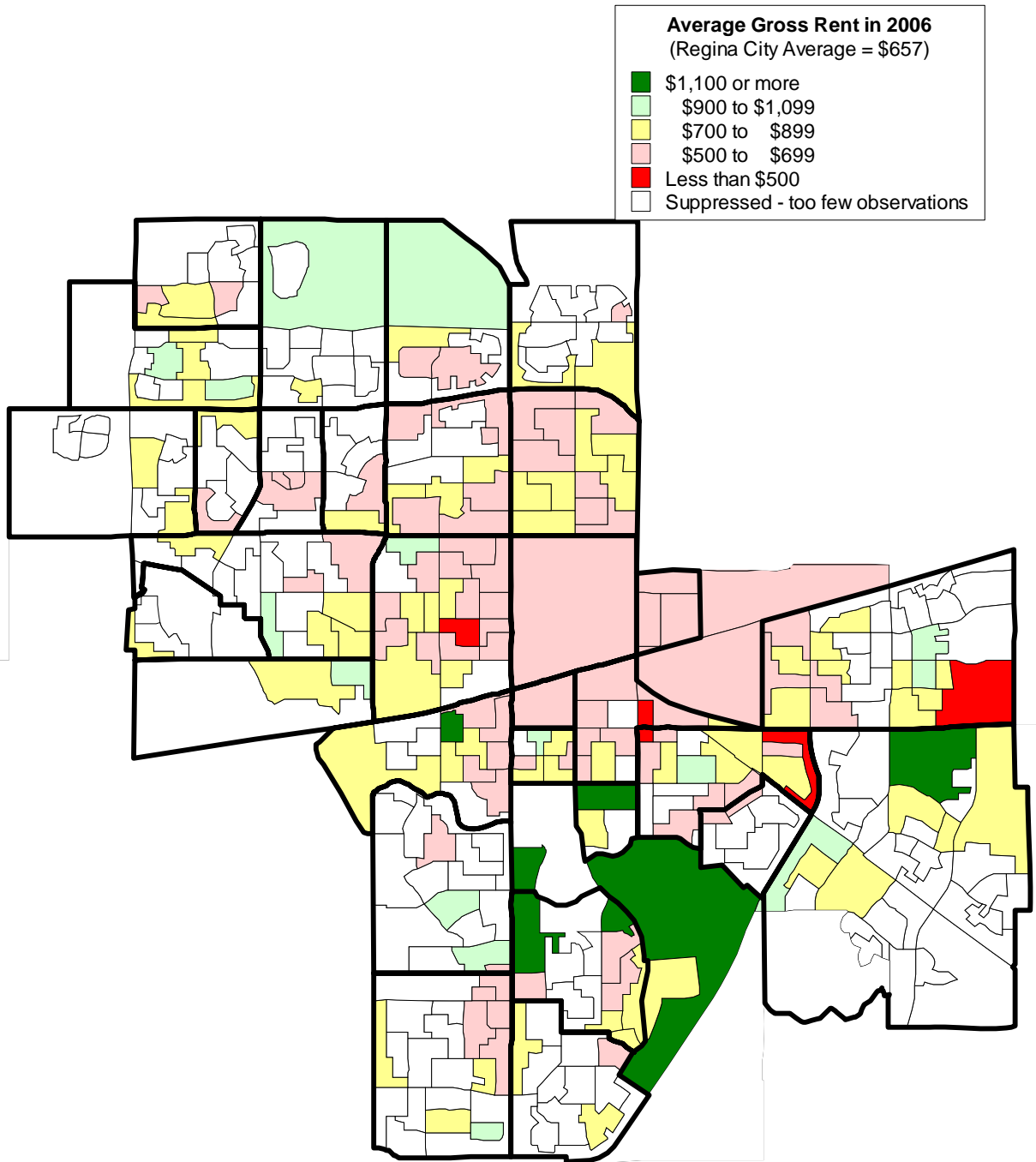


Figure 10.17 Estimated Market Value of Owner Occupied Dwellings, 2006





**Figure 10.18** Average Gross Monthly Rent, 2006



## Mobility

The mobility of the city's population is measured by two questions on the census — have you moved within the past year (2005 to 2006) or in the past five years (2001 to 2006). These data are based on the destination community for those who move rather than the community from which they moved so they need to be interpreted carefully.

The most stable communities in terms of both the one-year and five-year mobility patterns are Sherwood McCarthy, Normanview West, and Boothill. In each of these communities, 90% or more of 2006 residents were at the same address as a year ago and 65% or more had not moved since 1996.

The least stable, from a migration point of view, were Gladmer Park, the downtown and warehouse districts, Core, and North Central. In each of these communities, as many as two thirds of the residents had moved to or within that community in the past five years.

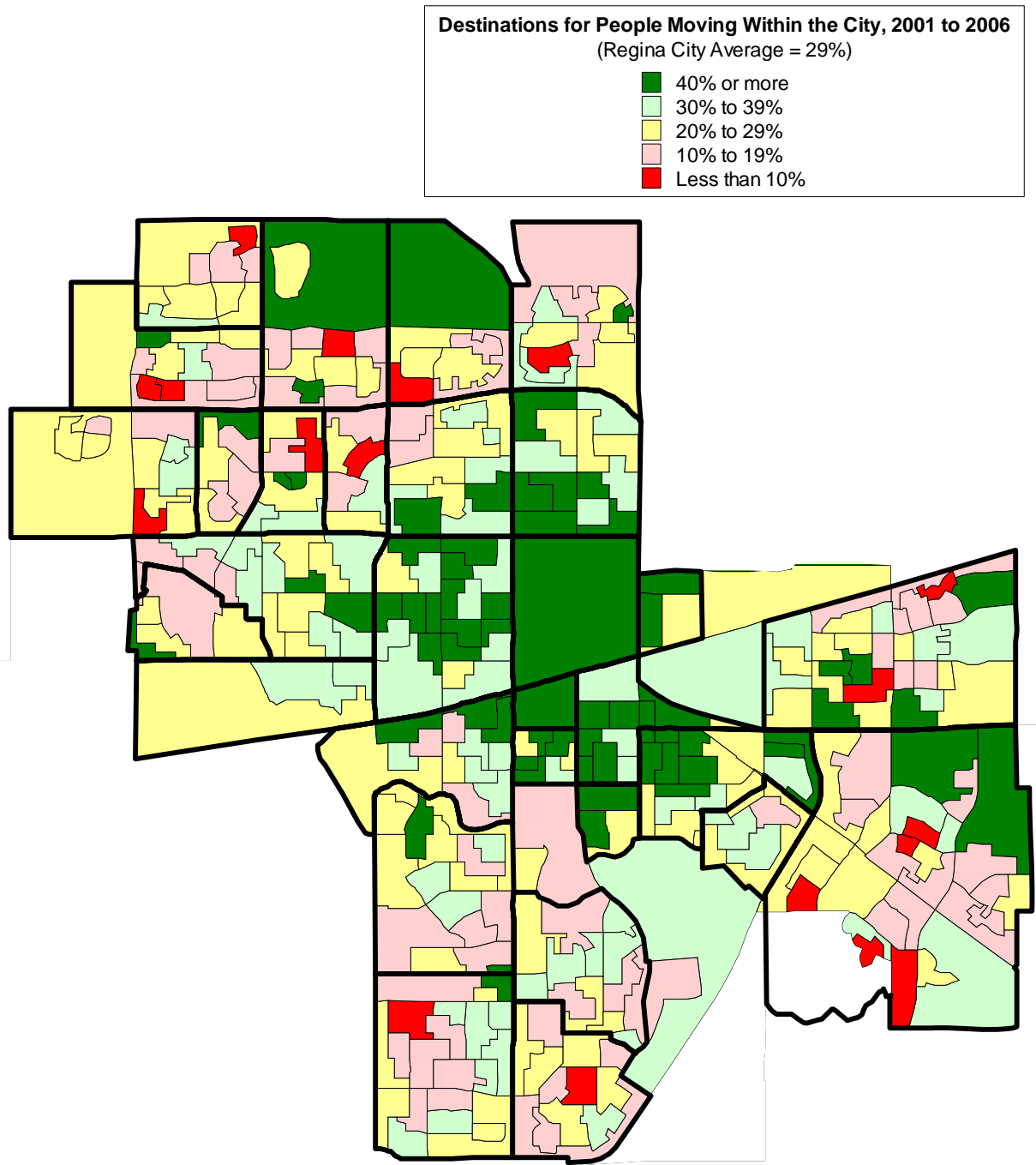
As a destination for those moving into Regina from elsewhere in Saskatchewan, Canada, or other countries, the Gladmer Park, Hillsdale, and Centre Square communities were the most common destinations. The least common were Boothill and Eastview. The map shows, however, that people moving to Regina from other provinces and countries are relatively widely dispersed throughout the city.

Table 10.6

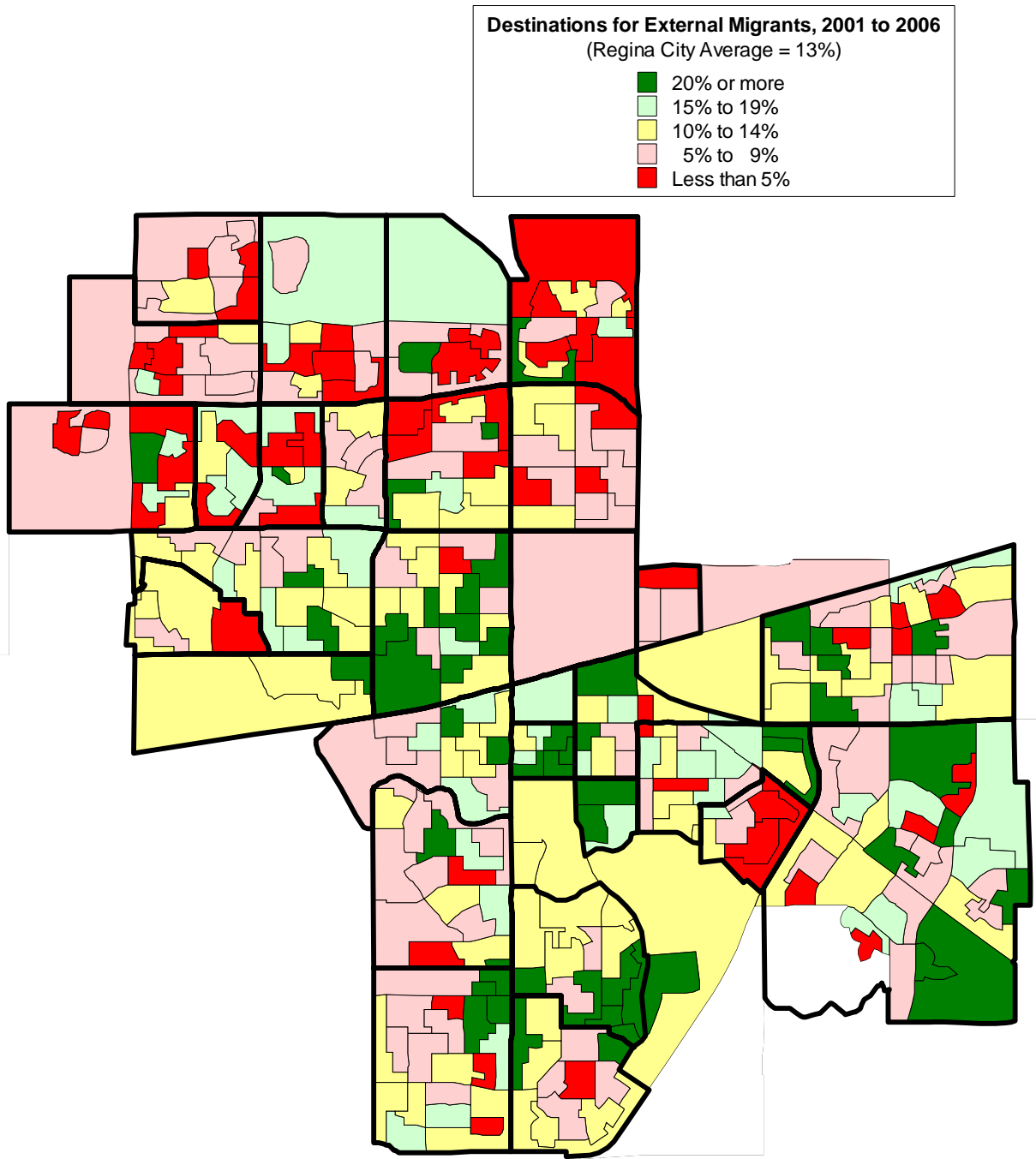
## Population Mobility, 2006

| Community                 | Population<br>1 year and<br>older | Moved<br>from 2005<br>to 2006 | Population<br>5 and<br>older in<br>2006 | Mobility from 2001 to 2006 |                           |                                       |                                      |                                     |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                           |                                   |                               |                                         | did not<br>move            | moved<br>within<br>Regina | moved<br>from<br>elsewhere<br>in Sask | moved<br>from<br>another<br>province | moved<br>from<br>another<br>country |
| Al Ritchie                | 7,350                             | 20.5%                         | 6,995                                   | 48.5%                      | 35.6%                     | 10.9%                                 | 1.9%                                 | 2.3%                                |
| Albert Park               | 11,275                            | 18.2%                         | 11,010                                  | 60.3%                      | 24.3%                     | 8.1%                                  | 2.1%                                 | 4.8%                                |
| Arcola East               | 19,710                            | 11.4%                         | 18,870                                  | 60.5%                      | 24.7%                     | 7.7%                                  | 5.1%                                 | 2.0%                                |
| Argyle Park/<br>Englewood | 3,735                             | 11.0%                         | 3,540                                   | 72.3%                      | 19.6%                     | 4.7%                                  | 3.0%                                 | 0.0%                                |
| Boothill                  | 2,550                             | 9.2%                          | 2,480                                   | 68.8%                      | 25.0%                     | 4.4%                                  | 1.2%                                 | 0.4%                                |
| Cathedral                 | 6,875                             | 23.8%                         | 6,600                                   | 52.5%                      | 32.0%                     | 7.0%                                  | 5.4%                                 | 2.7%                                |
| Centre Square             | 3,730                             | 27.1%                         | 3,700                                   | 38.6%                      | 37.3%                     | 10.4%                                 | 9.2%                                 | 4.2%                                |
| Core                      | 4,675                             | 27.1%                         | 4,590                                   | 41.4%                      | 43.0%                     | 7.4%                                  | 5.0%                                 | 2.4%                                |
| Coronation Park           | 6,210                             | 14.9%                         | 5,940                                   | 57.8%                      | 32.2%                     | 5.1%                                  | 4.5%                                 | 0.3%                                |
| Dewdney East              | 16,300                            | 16.1%                         | 15,430                                  | 59.0%                      | 28.4%                     | 7.4%                                  | 3.3%                                 | 1.6%                                |
| Dieppe                    | 2,415                             | 10.8%                         | 2,310                                   | 65.2%                      | 25.1%                     | 4.3%                                  | 5.0%                                 | 0.0%                                |
| Downtown                  | 615                               | 30.9%                         | 610                                     | 32.0%                      | 48.4%                     | 9.0%                                  | 6.6%                                 | 4.9%                                |
| Eastview                  | 1,140                             | 11.4%                         | 1,050                                   | 58.6%                      | 35.7%                     | 3.8%                                  | 1.9%                                 | 0.0%                                |
| Gladmer Park              | 1,665                             | 38.1%                         | 1,630                                   | 27.9%                      | 37.7%                     | 18.7%                                 | 5.8%                                 | 9.5%                                |
| Hillsdale                 | 6,430                             | 25.0%                         | 6,255                                   | 45.6%                      | 26.5%                     | 12.8%                                 | 7.0%                                 | 8.0%                                |
| Lakeview                  | 7,305                             | 13.6%                         | 7,005                                   | 65.0%                      | 24.5%                     | 4.6%                                  | 4.4%                                 | 1.2%                                |
| McNab                     | 1,430                             | 26.6%                         | 1,375                                   | 47.6%                      | 34.5%                     | 9.8%                                  | 4.7%                                 | 2.9%                                |
| Normanview                | 3,645                             | 16.5%                         | 3,460                                   | 61.7%                      | 27.7%                     | 7.4%                                  | 1.6%                                 | 1.4%                                |
| Normanview West           | 2,945                             | 9.7%                          | 2,805                                   | 65.1%                      | 24.8%                     | 5.7%                                  | 2.7%                                 | 1.1%                                |
| North Central             | 9,090                             | 28.0%                         | 8,450                                   | 42.1%                      | 41.7%                     | 9.4%                                  | 6.1%                                 | 0.7%                                |
| Northeast                 | 6,790                             | 21.5%                         | 6,515                                   | 54.9%                      | 37.1%                     | 5.5%                                  | 2.4%                                 | 0.2%                                |
| Prairie View              | 6,255                             | 11.0%                         | 5,975                                   | 70.1%                      | 22.1%                     | 4.1%                                  | 2.6%                                 | 1.2%                                |
| Regent Park               | 2,615                             | 15.1%                         | 2,465                                   | 69.2%                      | 20.7%                     | 4.3%                                  | 5.1%                                 | 0.4%                                |
| Rosemont                  | 7,550                             | 20.1%                         | 7,190                                   | 54.7%                      | 31.5%                     | 9.9%                                  | 2.8%                                 | 0.6%                                |
| Sherwood McCarthy         | 5,620                             | 7.4%                          | 5,345                                   | 70.7%                      | 22.4%                     | 4.6%                                  | 1.5%                                 | 0.9%                                |
| Twin Lakes                | 6,035                             | 10.1%                         | 5,700                                   | 67.9%                      | 24.9%                     | 3.9%                                  | 2.5%                                 | 0.5%                                |
| Uplands                   | 5,215                             | 12.8%                         | 4,955                                   | 68.3%                      | 24.2%                     | 4.9%                                  | 2.1%                                 | 0.6%                                |
| Walsh Acres/<br>Lakeridge | 8,520                             | 12.4%                         | 8,130                                   | 56.3%                      | 32.8%                     | 4.4%                                  | 4.8%                                 | 1.1%                                |
| Warehouse                 | 610                               | 18.9%                         | 590                                     | 35.6%                      | 55.1%                     | 7.6%                                  | 1.7%                                 | 0.0%                                |
| Whitmore Park             | 6,335                             | 10.8%                         | 6,105                                   | 66.4%                      | 20.0%                     | 6.8%                                  | 3.8%                                 | 2.7%                                |
| <b>Regina City</b>        | <b>174,785</b>                    | <b>16.7%</b>                  | <b>167,175</b>                          | <b>57.9%</b>               | <b>29.0%</b>              | <b>7.2%</b>                           | <b>4.0%</b>                          | <b>1.9%</b>                         |

**Figure 10.19** Five Year Internal Mobility Patterns, 2001 to 2006 (percentage of the population 5 years and older who have moved from elsewhere in the city)



**Figure 10.20** Five Year Mobility Patterns, 2001 to 2006 (percentage of the population 5 years and older who have moved from outside the city)



## 10.5 Formal Education

There are two educational measures on the census that were selected for these profiles. One is the proportion of those 25 to 64 years of age who have completed their grade 12. The second is the proportion who are post-secondary graduates. In both cases, this choice of age group enables us to exclude the majority of young people who are still in the process of completing their education and seniors who grew up at a time when there was less focus on formal education.

Educational attainment is positively correlated with employment and income so it is no surprise that the highest levels of completed education are evident in neighbourhoods with higher incomes and employment levels. In particular, the percentage of the population with a post-secondary education is highest in the South and Southeast part of the city and lowest in the central part.

The lowest proportion of persons 25 to 64 years of age with completed grade 12 live in:

- North Central (32% with less than grade 12);
- Northeast (28%); and
- Eastview (27%).

The highest proportion of persons 25 to 64 years of age who are post-secondary graduates live in:

- Hillsdale (77%);
- Albert Park (75%); and
- Lakeview (74%).

Table 10.7 also contains information about where post-secondary graduates took their training.

**Figure 10.21 High School Graduates among Adults 25 to 64 Years, 2006**

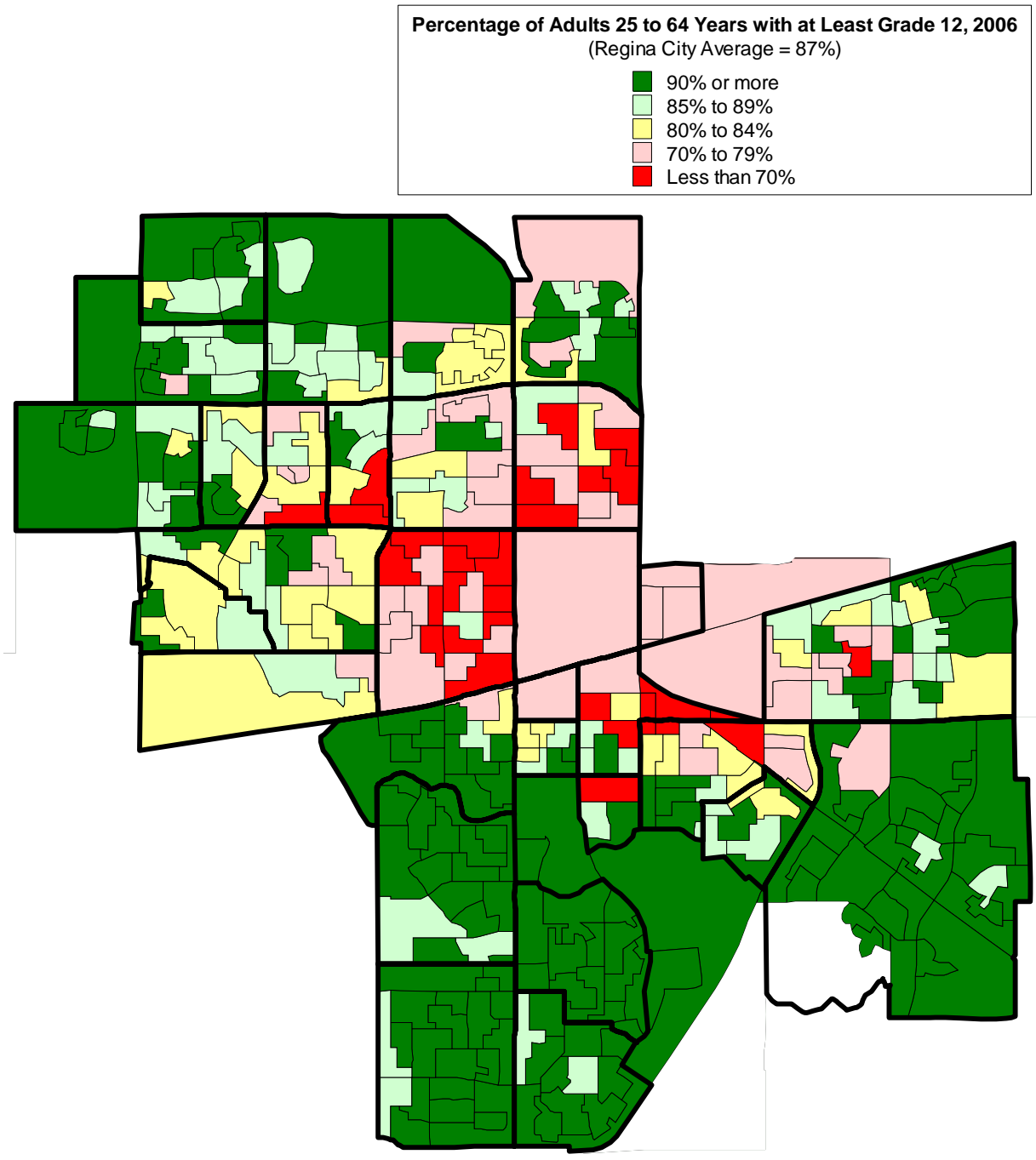


Figure 10.22 Post Secondary Graduates among Adults 25 to 64 Years, 2006

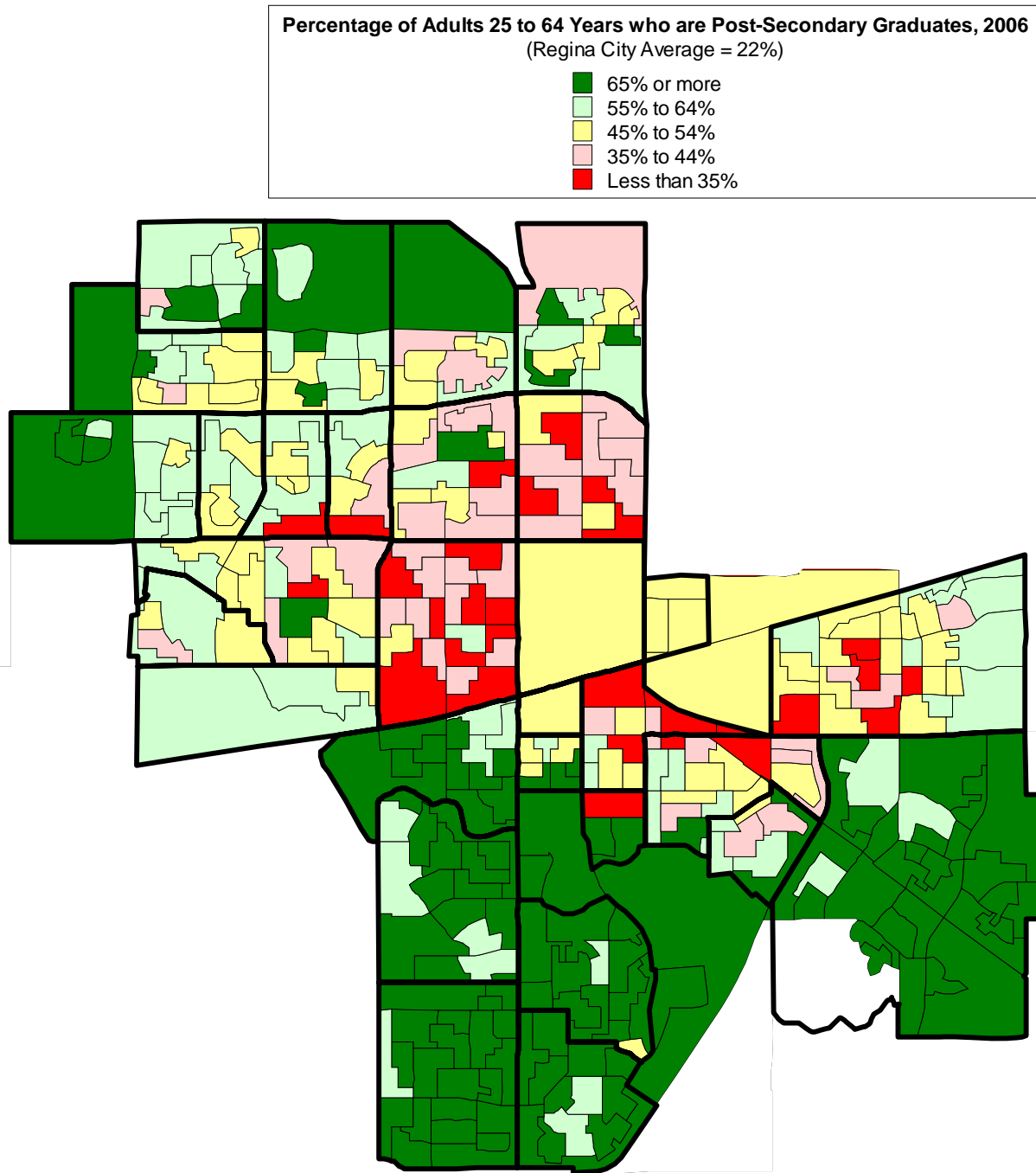




Figure 10.23 Out of Province Post Secondary Graduates, Ages 26 to 64 Years, 2006

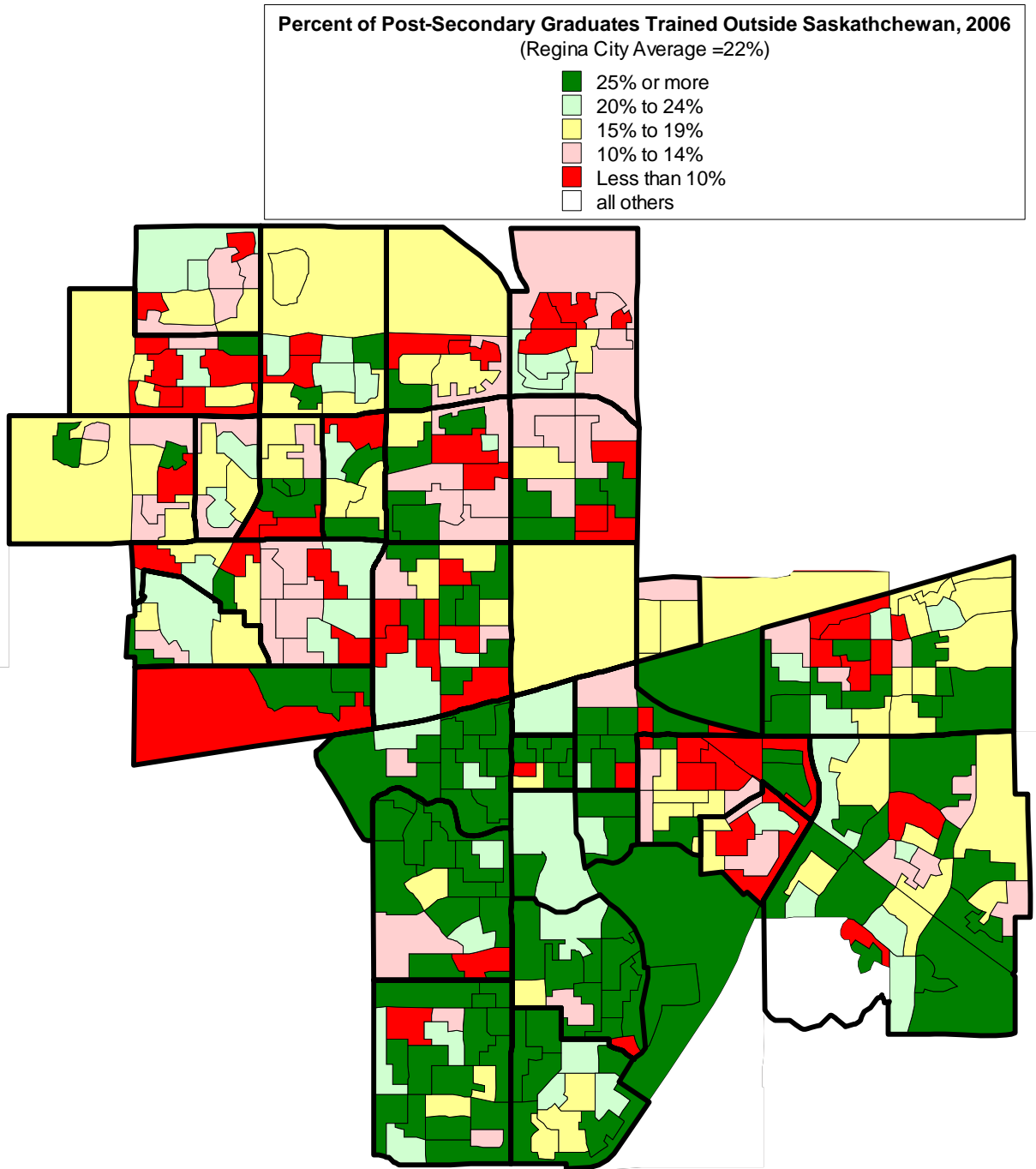


Table 10.7

## Completed Education, 2006

| Community                 | Population<br>25 to 64<br>years | percent with:         |              |                                       |                                       |                      | location of study for post-<br>secondary graduates |                    |                       |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
|                           |                                 | less than<br>grade 12 | grade 12     | trade<br>certificate<br>or<br>diploma | other<br>certificate<br>or<br>diploma | university<br>degree | another<br>province                                | another<br>country | a Sask<br>institution |
| Al Ritchie                | 4,035                           | 17.0%                 | 33.8%        | 11.4%                                 | 21.4%                                 | 17.0%                | 9.1%                                               | 5.6%               | 85.3%                 |
| Albert Park               | 5,700                           | 5.3%                  | 18.3%        | 7.5%                                  | 26.0%                                 | 41.5%                | 17.2%                                              | 10.9%              | 71.9%                 |
| Arcola East               | 10,965                          | 5.2%                  | 21.2%        | 7.3%                                  | 24.8%                                 | 40.8%                | 14.8%                                              | 9.1%               | 76.1%                 |
| Argyle Park/<br>Englewood | 2,095                           | 15.3%                 | 37.5%        | 11.9%                                 | 25.1%                                 | 10.3%                | 9.2%                                               | 9.2%               | 81.6%                 |
| Boothill                  | 1,275                           | 10.6%                 | 31.8%        | 12.2%                                 | 23.9%                                 | 21.2%                | 6.9%                                               | 2.8%               | 90.3%                 |
| Cathedral                 | 4,220                           | 7.6%                  | 19.4%        | 10.0%                                 | 20.3%                                 | 42.2%                | 23.7%                                              | 8.2%               | 68.2%                 |
| Centre Square             | 1,980                           | 12.6%                 | 24.7%        | 9.6%                                  | 16.2%                                 | 36.9%                | 15.9%                                              | 12.6%              | 71.5%                 |
| Core                      | 2,690                           | 23.6%                 | 32.3%        | 12.1%                                 | 15.2%                                 | 16.4%                | 16.7%                                              | 10.7%              | 72.5%                 |
| Coronation Park           | 3,115                           | 18.8%                 | 36.1%        | 11.2%                                 | 22.0%                                 | 11.2%                | 14.1%                                              | 4.2%               | 81.6%                 |
| Dewdney East              | 9,140                           | 14.2%                 | 35.1%        | 13.0%                                 | 22.4%                                 | 14.6%                | 14.0%                                              | 5.9%               | 80.1%                 |
| Dieppe                    | 1,380                           | 14.5%                 | 34.1%        | 11.6%                                 | 24.6%                                 | 14.5%                | 15.7%                                              | 4.3%               | 80.0%                 |
| Downtown                  | 305                             | 21.3%                 | 29.5%        | 3.3%                                  | 23.0%                                 | 19.7%                | 6.9%                                               | 13.8%              | 79.3%                 |
| Eastview                  | 575                             | 27.0%                 | 26.1%        | 15.7%                                 | 25.2%                                 | 7.0%                 | 9.4%                                               | 3.8%               | 86.8%                 |
| Gladmer Park              | 670                             | 12.7%                 | 20.9%        | 11.2%                                 | 22.4%                                 | 30.6%                | 15.1%                                              | 9.3%               | 75.6%                 |
| Hillsdale                 | 2,740                           | 3.1%                  | 19.2%        | 6.2%                                  | 22.6%                                 | 48.4%                | 20.2%                                              | 10.9%              | 68.9%                 |
| Lakeview                  | 4,060                           | 4.1%                  | 22.0%        | 8.0%                                  | 23.0%                                 | 42.6%                | 22.1%                                              | 6.2%               | 71.7%                 |
| McNab                     | 655                             | 16.0%                 | 26.0%        | 15.3%                                 | 23.7%                                 | 21.4%                | 18.4%                                              | 13.2%              | 68.4%                 |
| Normanview                | 2,035                           | 19.9%                 | 29.5%        | 10.8%                                 | 25.8%                                 | 12.3%                | 13.2%                                              | 4.4%               | 82.4%                 |
| Normanview West           | 1,730                           | 13.0%                 | 30.3%        | 13.6%                                 | 25.7%                                 | 17.1%                | 14.7%                                              | 1.5%               | 83.8%                 |
| North Central             | 4,700                           | 31.6%                 | 32.6%        | 14.5%                                 | 11.1%                                 | 8.7%                 | 13.5%                                              | 5.7%               | 80.8%                 |
| Northeast                 | 3,300                           | 27.6%                 | 35.2%        | 15.2%                                 | 17.7%                                 | 4.1%                 | 8.7%                                               | 8.3%               | 83.1%                 |
| Prairie View              | 3,675                           | 8.7%                  | 27.1%        | 9.3%                                  | 32.7%                                 | 22.2%                | 14.0%                                              | 3.2%               | 82.8%                 |
| Regent Park               | 1,275                           | 18.0%                 | 32.5%        | 14.9%                                 | 20.0%                                 | 13.3%                | 17.1%                                              | 4.9%               | 78.0%                 |
| Rosemont                  | 4,200                           | 14.0%                 | 35.8%        | 13.2%                                 | 25.5%                                 | 10.7%                | 10.7%                                              | 2.4%               | 86.9%                 |
| Sherwood McCarthy         | 3,240                           | 10.6%                 | 35.2%        | 13.6%                                 | 24.7%                                 | 14.4%                | 7.2%                                               | 5.2%               | 87.6%                 |
| Twin Lakes                | 3,245                           | 8.8%                  | 30.2%        | 11.7%                                 | 29.6%                                 | 20.0%                | 12.7%                                              | 3.0%               | 84.3%                 |
| Uplands                   | 3,045                           | 11.5%                 | 32.5%        | 13.5%                                 | 28.2%                                 | 13.3%                | 7.6%                                               | 4.7%               | 87.6%                 |
| Walsh Acres/<br>Lakeridge | 4,970                           | 10.4%                 | 27.3%        | 10.7%                                 | 28.9%                                 | 22.7%                | 13.5%                                              | 4.7%               | 81.8%                 |
| Warehouse                 | 350                             | 22.9%                 | 30.0%        | 11.4%                                 | 18.6%                                 | 20.0%                | 9.1%                                               | 9.1%               | 81.8%                 |
| Whitmore Park             | 3,240                           | 5.7%                  | 21.6%        | 7.9%                                  | 24.7%                                 | 39.2%                | 15.1%                                              | 10.8%              | 74.1%                 |
| <b>Regina City</b>        | <b>94,725</b>                   | <b>12.7%</b>          | <b>28.5%</b> | <b>10.9%</b>                          | <b>23.6%</b>                          | <b>24.3%</b>         | <b>14.7%</b>                                       | <b>7.2%</b>        | <b>78.1%</b>          |

## 10.6 Labour Force and Employment

There are a host of labour force and labour market indicators in the census. Among these, we have chosen “employment rates” as the most important of the indicators to examine by community because the employment rate is the best indicator of the availability of jobs. The employment rate, sometimes called the employment-to-population ratio, is the proportion of the population of working age (taken as 15 and older) that are employed either on a full-time or part-time basis. Both the self-employed and paid workers are included.

Table 10.8 shows the employment rate for the entire population, for men and women, for youth, and for adults in families where children are present. The disadvantage of the employment rate is that it is artificially low in population with a high proportion of seniors. Although a number of seniors are employed, the rate is much lower than in the 15 to 64 age group and populations with a high proportion of seniors tend to have lower employment rates.

In May 2006, the overall employment rate in Regina was 67%. Higher rates (75% or more) were evident in the Northwest and Southeast quadrants — Sherwood McCarthy, Twin Lakes, and Walsh Acres, for example. Lower rates are evident in the downtown, dropping to near or below 50% in the downtown, Core, and North Central communities. Employment rates for both men and women tended to follow the same pattern with women at a lower rate than men. There were exceptions in the warehouse district, Dieppe, and Walsh Acres/Lakeridge where women were more likely to be working than their male counterparts. Employment rates among women were much lower than among men in the Centre Square area.

Among youth, those 15 to 24 years of age, the employment rate was 64% overall but higher in several communities, including the downtown and Centre Square communities and in Eastview. Some communities have very low employment rates among youth including North Central (43%) and Boothill (44%). Employment rates for women with unmarried children at home (of any age) are higher than for the general population – 75% compared with 64% for women overall. The opposite is true in North Central where women with children at home have a higher rather than a lower employment rate than the general rate for women.

Table 10.8

## Labour Force Participation, 2006

| Community             | Adult population (15 & older) | Participation rate* | Employment rate (% who are working) |            |            |                  |                             |                              |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
|                       |                               |                     | Total                               | men        | women      | youth (15 to 24) | women with children at home | adults with children at home |
| Al Ritchie            | 6,265                         | 71%                 | 66%                                 | 68%        | 65%        | 60%              | 67%                         | 75%                          |
| Albert Park           | 9,955                         | 65%                 | 61%                                 | 65%        | 59%        | 67%              | 76%                         | 82%                          |
| Arcola East           | 16,085                        | 73%                 | 71%                                 | 77%        | 65%        | 66%              | 77%                         | 84%                          |
| Argyle Park/Englewood | 2,900                         | 78%                 | 74%                                 | 76%        | 70%        | 66%              | 81%                         | 82%                          |
| Boothill              | 2,105                         | 60%                 | 58%                                 | 65%        | 52%        | 44%              | 68%                         | 78%                          |
| Cathedral             | 5,915                         | 74%                 | 69%                                 | 71%        | 68%        | 61%              | 72%                         | 78%                          |
| Centre Square         | 3,660                         | 60%                 | 56%                                 | 65%        | 49%        | 81%              | 54%                         | 66%                          |
| Core                  | 4,015                         | 63%                 | 57%                                 | 61%        | 52%        | 55%              | 59%                         | 66%                          |
| Coronation Park       | 5,260                         | 66%                 | 63%                                 | 69%        | 58%        | 69%              | 68%                         | 76%                          |
| Dewdney East          | 13,015                        | 78%                 | 74%                                 | 78%        | 71%        | 70%              | 78%                         | 83%                          |
| Dieppe                | 1,975                         | 75%                 | 72%                                 | 70%        | 75%        | 66%              | 85%                         | 83%                          |
| Downtown              | 615                           | 39%                 | 35%                                 | 52%        | 24%        | 83%              | 75%                         | 75%                          |
| Eastview              | 845                           | 71%                 | 69%                                 | 73%        | 66%        | 73%              | 81%                         | 83%                          |
| Gladmer Park          | 1,435                         | 60%                 | 56%                                 | 65%        | 48%        | 72%              | 67%                         | 73%                          |
| Hillsdale             | 5,760                         | 59%                 | 55%                                 | 60%        | 50%        | 56%              | 75%                         | 83%                          |
| Lakeview              | 6,195                         | 72%                 | 68%                                 | 71%        | 65%        | 57%              | 77%                         | 83%                          |
| McNab                 | 1,265                         | 56%                 | 55%                                 | 59%        | 50%        | 63%              | 79%                         | 75%                          |
| Normanview            | 3,015                         | 75%                 | 71%                                 | 76%        | 67%        | 63%              | 78%                         | 81%                          |
| Normanview West       | 2,380                         | 76%                 | 73%                                 | 78%        | 68%        | 60%              | 71%                         | 82%                          |
| North Central         | 7,010                         | 61%                 | 53%                                 | 59%        | 47%        | 43%              | 43%                         | 52%                          |
| Northeast             | 5,795                         | 58%                 | 55%                                 | 60%        | 50%        | 68%              | 67%                         | 70%                          |
| Prairie View          | 5,160                         | 79%                 | 76%                                 | 79%        | 73%        | 68%              | 83%                         | 87%                          |
| Regent Park           | 2,105                         | 65%                 | 61%                                 | 65%        | 56%        | 68%              | 70%                         | 74%                          |
| Rosemont              | 6,260                         | 75%                 | 71%                                 | 72%        | 69%        | 70%              | 71%                         | 77%                          |
| Sherwood McCarthy     | 4,445                         | 80%                 | 77%                                 | 78%        | 76%        | 63%              | 81%                         | 86%                          |
| Twin Lakes            | 4,790                         | 79%                 | 77%                                 | 79%        | 75%        | 68%              | 88%                         | 90%                          |
| Uplands               | 4,270                         | 75%                 | 72%                                 | 72%        | 71%        | 68%              | 77%                         | 82%                          |
| Walsh Acres/Lakeridge | 7,000                         | 79%                 | 76%                                 | 75%        | 77%        | 70%              | 84%                         | 87%                          |
| Warehouse             | 525                           | 80%                 | 74%                                 | 70%        | 79%        | 67%              | 85%                         | 85%                          |
| Whitmore Park         | 5,275                         | 71%                 | 69%                                 | 71%        | 65%        | 64%              | 78%                         | 83%                          |
| <b>Regina City</b>    | <b>145,415</b>                | <b>71%</b>          | <b>67%</b>                          | <b>71%</b> | <b>64%</b> | <b>64%</b>       | <b>75%</b>                  | <b>81%</b>                   |

\* either working or looking for work

Figure 10.24 Employment Rates, Population 15 and Older, May 2006

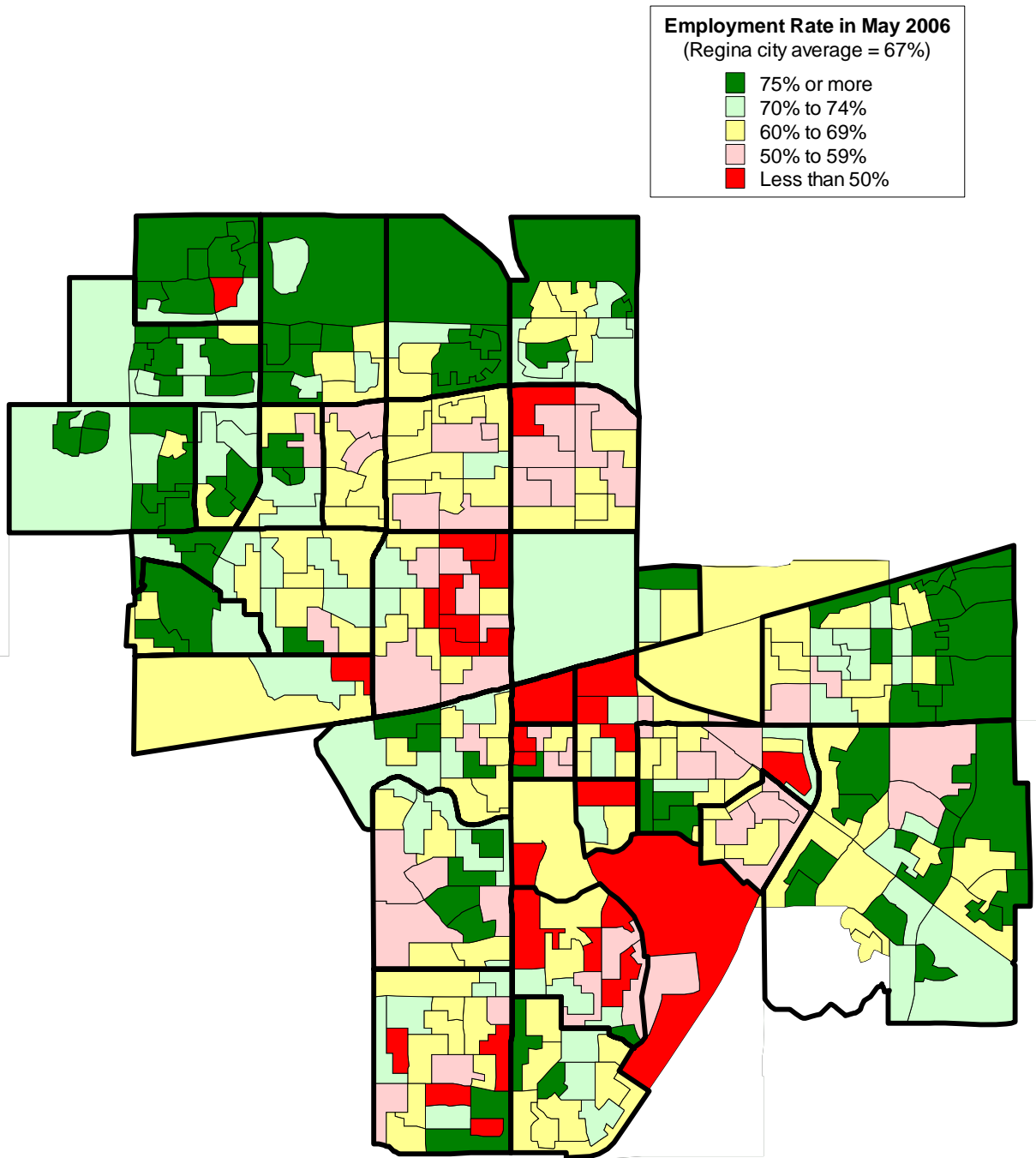


Figure 10.25 Youth Employment Rate, May 2006

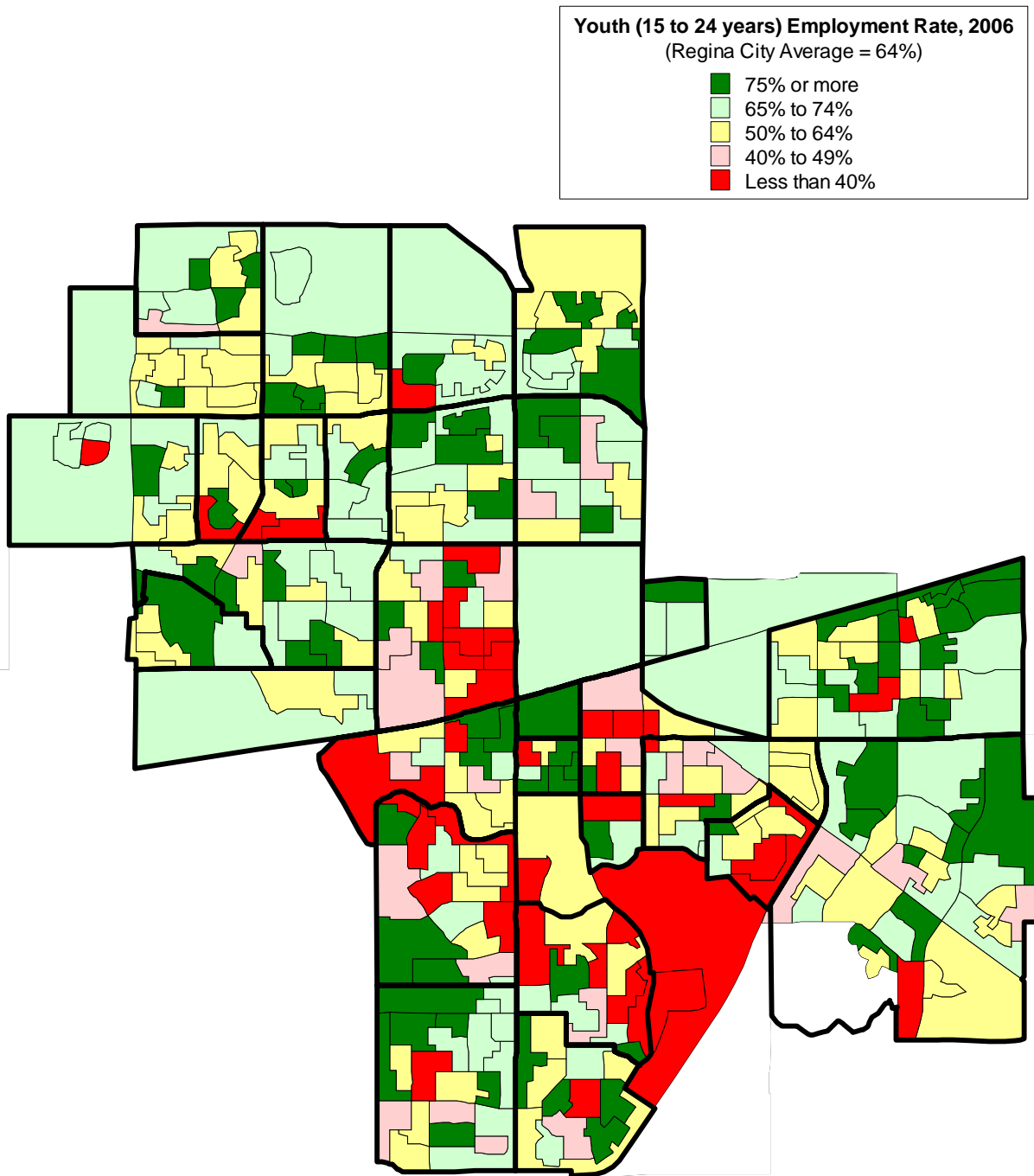


Table 10.9 contains additional information about the labour market activities of Regina residents including how many work at home or are self-employed. Commuting patterns in the spring of 2006 are also included.

Employment typically grew rapidly from 2001 to 2006 in communities that are expanding such as Arcola East and Walsh Acres/Lakeridge but also in Hillsdale, Dieppe, Centre Square, and Core.

Self-employment is most common in the downtown, Core, Lakeview, and Dieppe. The highest proportion of employees who work outside Regina are in Eastview and the warehouse district.

Not surprisingly, the proportion of the population that take a vehicle to work (among those with a fixed “usual” place of work) is highest in communities that are farthest from the city centre,

- Prairie View (97% drive to work);
- Walsh Acres/Lakeridge (96%); and
- Arcola East (95%).

Those who walk or ride a bike tend to live in the downtown:

- Centre Square (47%);
- Downtown (35%); and
- Core (27%).

Bus riders are scattered throughout the city with the highest proportions in:

- Downtown (18%);
- McNab (12%);
- Core (9%).

Table 10.9

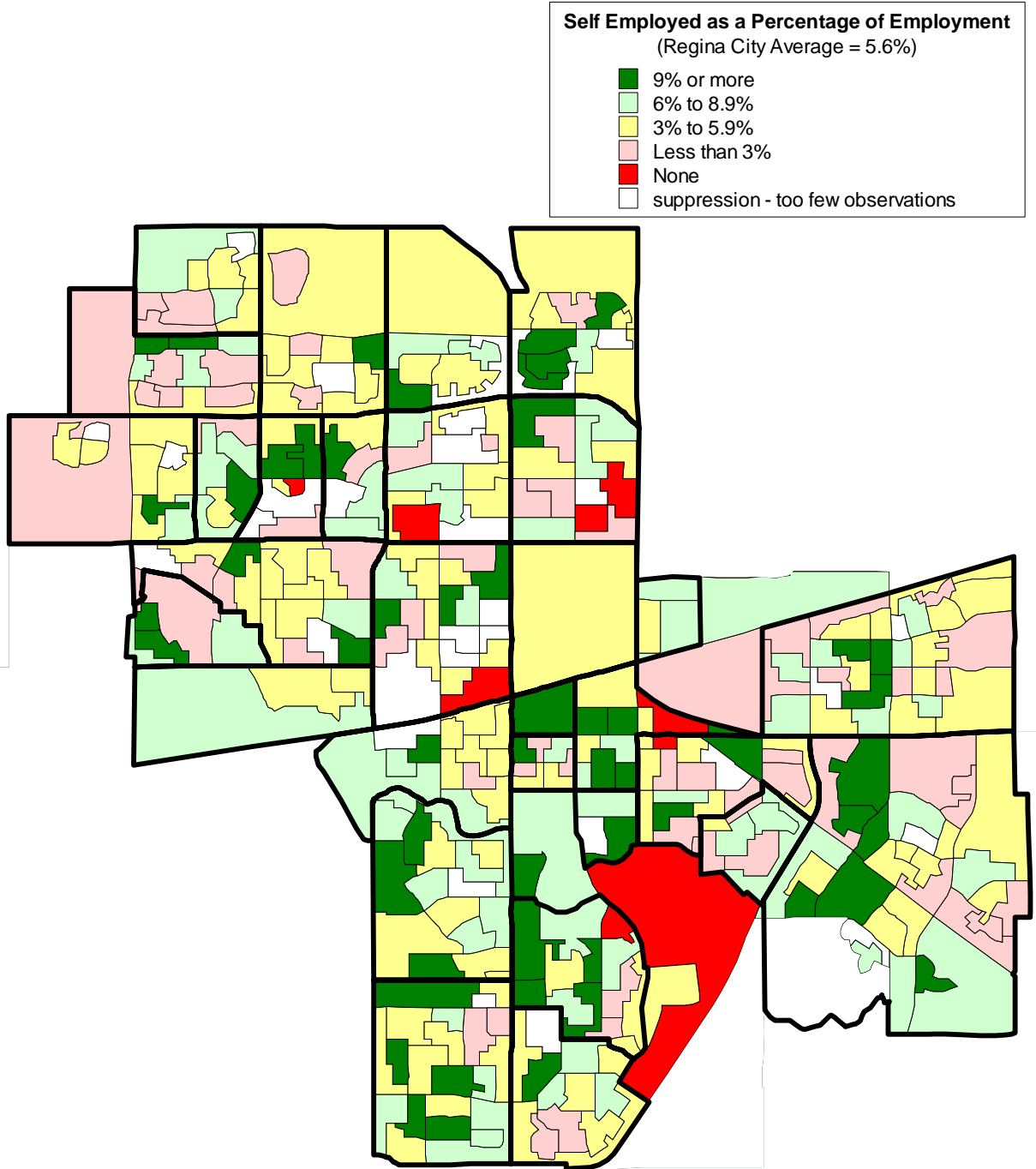
## Employment Indicators, 2006

| Community                 | Employ-<br>*ment in<br>2006 | Increase<br>from 2001 | Percent of the employed who |                 |                                   |                   |                                |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                           |                             |                       | are self-<br>employed       | work at<br>home | work<br>outside<br>Regina<br>city | Drive to<br>work* | Bicycle or<br>walk to<br>work* | Take<br>transit to<br>work* |
| Al Ritchie                | 4,155                       | 9.6%                  | 4.2%                        | 2.4%            | 18.7%                             | 83.4%             | 8.3%                           | 6.7%                        |
| Albert Park               | 6,120                       | 4.7%                  | 6.2%                        | 5.7%            | 9.2%                              | 85.1%             | 7.4%                           | 7.7%                        |
| Arcola East               | 11,370                      | 12.3%                 | 5.6%                        | 5.0%            | 11.6%                             | 95.1%             | 2.6%                           | 1.3%                        |
| Argyle Park/<br>Englewood | 2,135                       | -4.3%                 | 4.8%                        | 5.1%            | 15.9%                             | 90.3%             | 3.7%                           | 3.5%                        |
| Boothill                  | 1,220                       | -30.1%                | 5.2%                        | 5.3%            | 14.3%                             | 88.6%             | 5.7%                           | 2.6%                        |
| Cathedral                 | 4,085                       | 0.5%                  | 4.9%                        | 4.2%            | 12.6%                             | 72.1%             | 20.4%                          | 5.1%                        |
| Centre Square             | 2,050                       | 20.2%                 | 4.9%                        | 4.4%            | 8.3%                              | 46.9%             | 46.7%                          | 5.9%                        |
| Core                      | 2,285                       | 21.2%                 | 7.2%                        | 4.4%            | 16.8%                             | 60.4%             | 27.3%                          | 8.7%                        |
| Coronation Park           | 3,295                       | 5.3%                  | 3.6%                        | 3.3%            | 15.6%                             | 85.8%             | 6.2%                           | 6.0%                        |
| Dewdney East              | 9,655                       | 6.6%                  | 4.6%                        | 3.5%            | 16.8%                             | 90.9%             | 3.5%                           | 4.4%                        |
| Dieppe                    | 1,430                       | 62.5%                 | 7.2%                        | 4.9%            | 12.6%                             | 91.5%             | 1.5%                           | 8.1%                        |
| Downtown                  | 215                         | ...                   | 17.0%                       | 20.9%           | 14.0%                             | 44.1%             | 35.3%                          | 17.6%                       |
| Eastview                  | 580                         | -27.5%                | 6.7%                        | 0.0%            | 22.4%                             | 90.5%             | 8.6%                           | 1.7%                        |
| Gladmer Park              | 800                         | 5.3%                  | 6.4%                        | 3.1%            | 12.5%                             | 81.9%             | 12.9%                          | 3.2%                        |
| Hillsdale                 | 3,140                       | 37.4%                 | 6.9%                        | 5.2%            | 19.6%                             | 77.8%             | 16.4%                          | 4.4%                        |
| Lakeview                  | 4,230                       | -3.2%                 | 7.4%                        | 9.1%            | 10.3%                             | 85.8%             | 10.3%                          | 2.5%                        |
| McNab                     | 690                         | 11.3%                 | 5.7%                        | 5.8%            | 17.4%                             | 81.4%             | 6.2%                           | 11.6%                       |
| Normanview                | 2,145                       | -1.8%                 | 4.3%                        | 2.8%            | 14.5%                             | 90.1%             | 1.9%                           | 6.5%                        |
| Normanview West           | 1,735                       | -11.5%                | 7.0%                        | 4.9%            | 15.3%                             | 94.8%             | 1.2%                           | 3.3%                        |
| North Central             | 3,695                       | 3.2%                  | 4.7%                        | 1.8%            | 17.7%                             | 76.5%             | 14.7%                          | 5.7%                        |
| Northeast                 | 3,165                       | 1.3%                  | 3.9%                        | 2.2%            | 17.9%                             | 88.0%             | 4.5%                           | 5.2%                        |
| Prairie View              | 3,925                       | 4.1%                  | 4.2%                        | 3.6%            | 11.8%                             | 97.2%             | 0.7%                           | 2.1%                        |
| Regent Park               | 1,285                       | 8.0%                  | 5.9%                        | 0.0%            | 16.3%                             | 90.7%             | 1.6%                           | 6.6%                        |
| Rosemont                  | 4,420                       | -6.0%                 | 5.2%                        | 4.2%            | 14.6%                             | 87.5%             | 3.4%                           | 6.1%                        |
| Sherwood McCarthy         | 3,425                       | -5.6%                 | 5.2%                        | 3.6%            | 16.2%                             | 90.9%             | 2.4%                           | 4.8%                        |
| Twin Lakes                | 3,685                       | 5.6%                  | 4.2%                        | 4.5%            | 10.4%                             | 93.7%             | 2.1%                           | 2.6%                        |
| Uplands                   | 3,065                       | -6.3%                 | 6.4%                        | 4.2%            | 15.2%                             | 94.9%             | 2.4%                           | 3.2%                        |
| Walsh Acres/<br>Lakeridge | 5,325                       | 22.1%                 | 4.2%                        | 2.3%            | 15.0%                             | 95.5%             | 1.5%                           | 2.2%                        |
| Warehouse                 | 390                         | ...                   | 3.5%                        | 2.6%            | 21.8%                             | 82.1%             | 11.5%                          | 2.6%                        |
| Whitmore Park             | 3,620                       | -4.6%                 | 5.4%                        | 5.8%            | 9.8%                              | 87.8%             | 6.6%                           | 3.7%                        |
| <b>Regina City</b>        | <b>97,485</b>               | <b>5.6%</b>           | <b>5.3%</b>                 | <b>4.4%</b>     | <b>13.9%</b>                      | <b>87.1%</b>      | <b>7.4%</b>                    | <b>4.5%</b>                 |

\* excluding those with no fixed workplace



Figure 10.26 Self Employment as a Percentage of Employment, 2006



**Figure 10.27 Home Based Businesses in 2006**

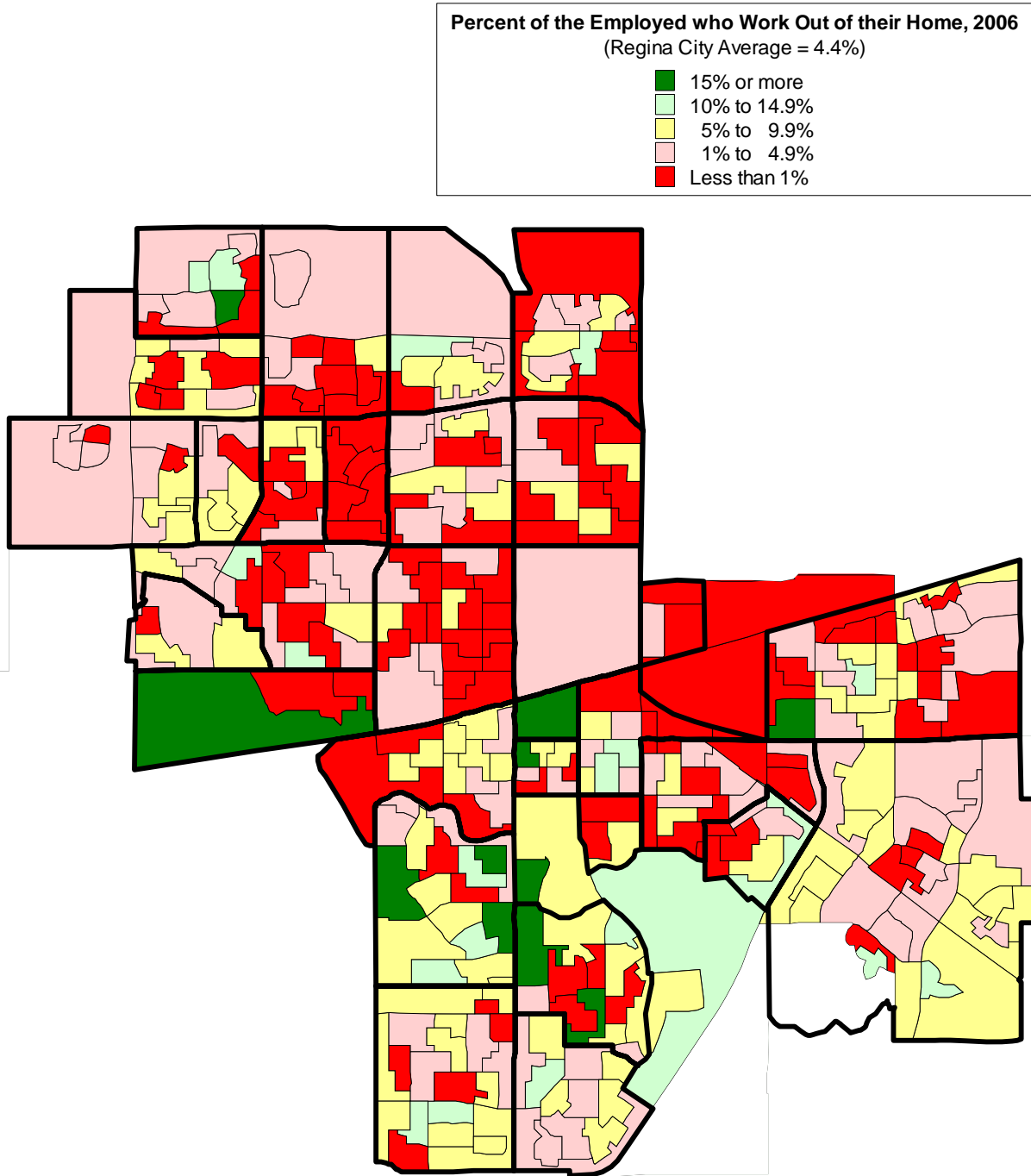


Figure 10.28 Driving to Work, 2006

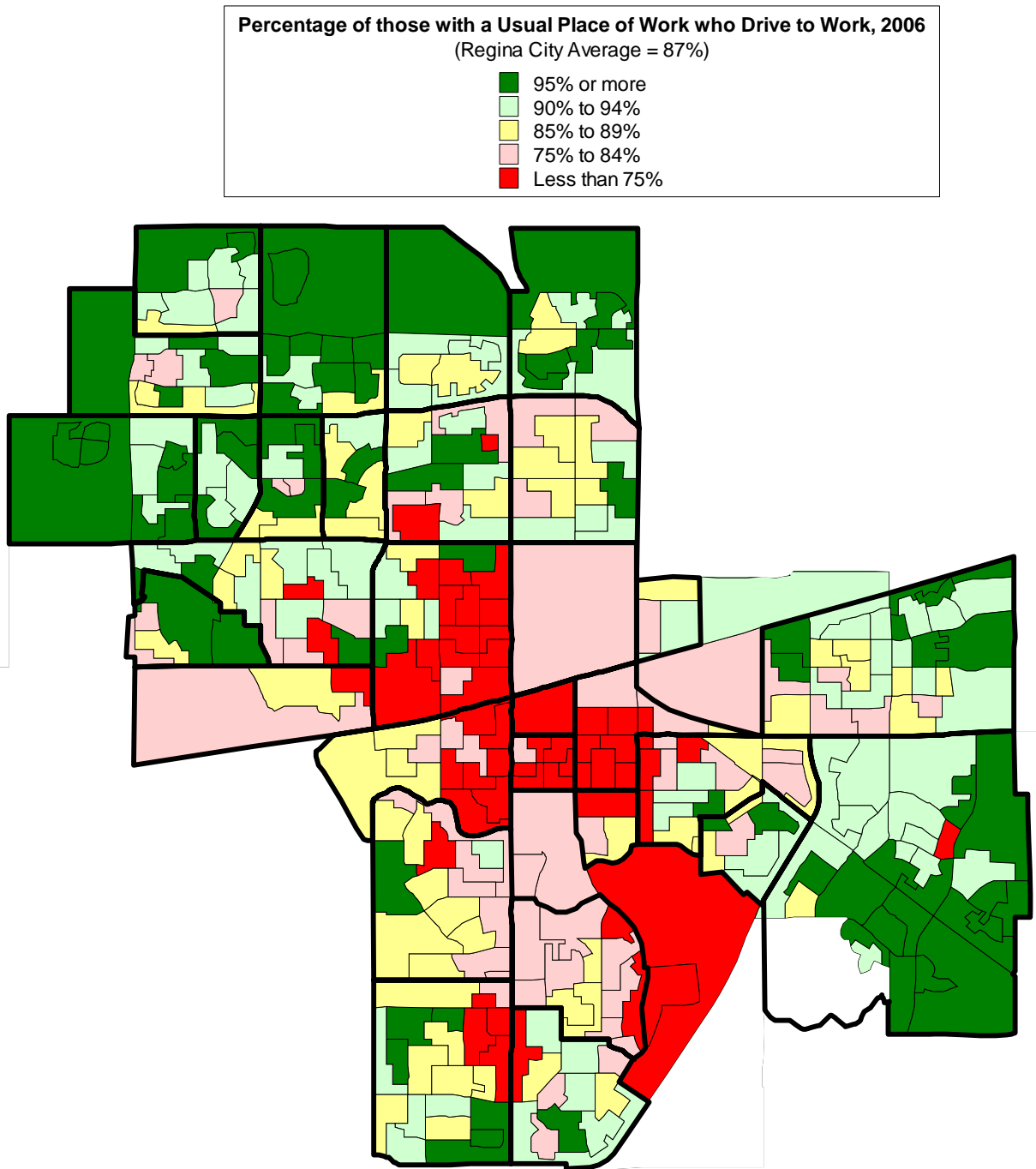


Figure 10.29 Walking or Riding a Bike to Work, 2006

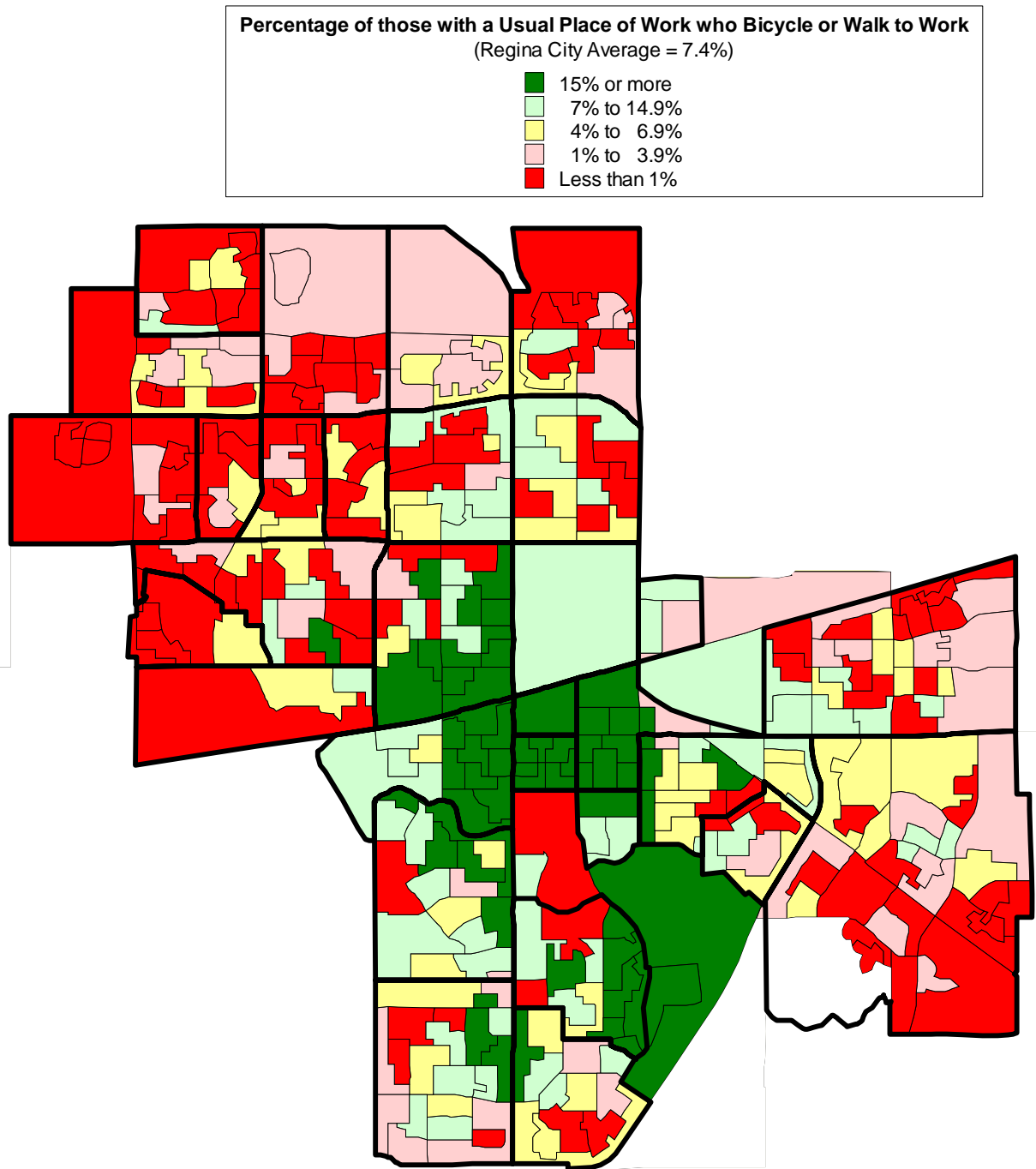
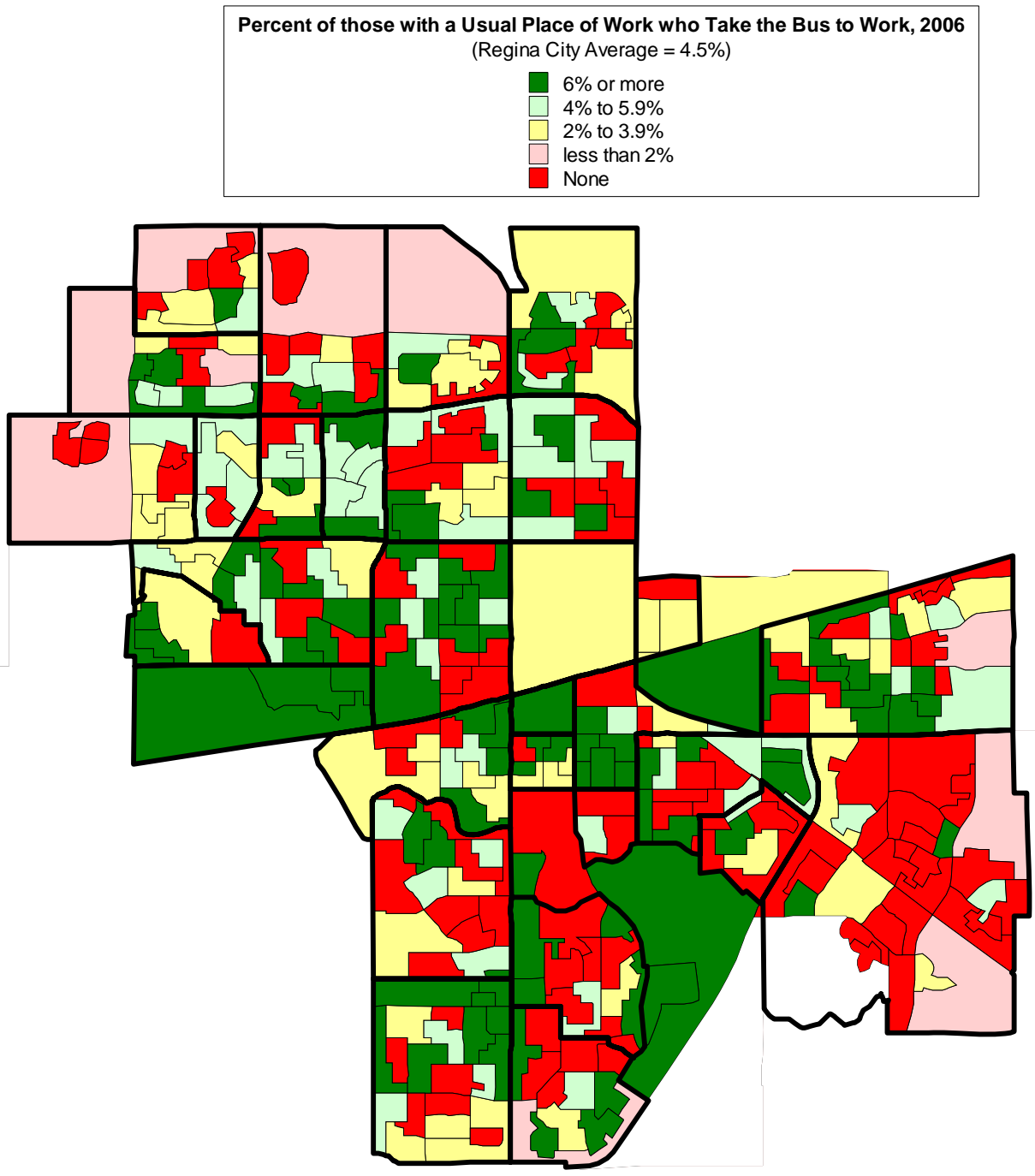


Figure 10.30 Taking the Bus to Work, 2006



The final employment-related table (Table 10.10) shows unpaid labour market activity, the proportion of adults who, in the week prior to the census, did unpaid work in three categories:

- doing house or yard work;
- looking after their own children; or
- looking after seniors.

The proportion of persons doing a lot of unpaid house or yard work is uniformly high except in communities with a high proportion of apartments, rental units, or seniors complexes such as the Centre Square and Gladmer Park communities. The highest proportions are in Regent Park and Rosemont.

The proportions who look after children tend to be highest in communities with a high proportion of young persons living at home and a relatively low employment rate among women — Sherwood/McCarthy and Eastview, for example.

People who look after seniors are spread relatively uniformly across the city with the highest proportion in Prairie View and the lowest in the warehouse district.

Table 10.10

## Non-Market Work Activity, 2006

| Community             | Adult population | unpaid housework |                         | unpaid care of children |                         | unpaid care of seniors |                         |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
|                       |                  | At least some    | More than 30 hours/week | At least some           | More than 30 hours/week | At least some          | More than 20 hours/week |
| Al Ritchie            | 6,265            | 93%              | 11%                     | 33%                     | 13%                     | 17%                    | 2.0%                    |
| Albert Park           | 9,965            | 91%              | 13%                     | 29%                     | 9%                      | 21%                    | 1.1%                    |
| Arcola East           | 16,070           | 93%              | 14%                     | 41%                     | 11%                     | 21%                    | 1.2%                    |
| Argyle Park/Englewood | 2,900            | 91%              | 15%                     | 46%                     | 16%                     | 19%                    | 0.7%                    |
| Boothill              | 2,105            | 89%              | 16%                     | 37%                     | 14%                     | 19%                    | 1.2%                    |
| Cathedral             | 5,910            | 92%              | 10%                     | 31%                     | 11%                     | 18%                    | 0.7%                    |
| Centre Square         | 3,665            | 89%              | 5%                      | 12%                     | 1%                      | 18%                    | 1.9%                    |
| Core                  | 4,015            | 91%              | 10%                     | 32%                     | 11%                     | 15%                    | 1.0%                    |
| Coronation Park       | 5,250            | 93%              | 15%                     | 33%                     | 13%                     | 16%                    | 0.7%                    |
| Dewdney East          | 13,010           | 94%              | 15%                     | 42%                     | 16%                     | 16%                    | 1.0%                    |
| Dieppe                | 1,980            | 91%              | 16%                     | 38%                     | 10%                     | 21%                    | 1.5%                    |
| Downtown              | 610              | 82%              | 4%                      | 12%                     | 7%                      | 9%                     | 0.0%                    |
| Eastview              | 845              | 91%              | 15%                     | 39%                     | 22%                     | 18%                    | 0.0%                    |
| Gladmer Park          | 1,435            | 90%              | 7%                      | 16%                     | 8%                      | 13%                    | 1.0%                    |
| Hillsdale             | 5,740            | 90%              | 10%                     | 28%                     | 8%                      | 20%                    | 1.7%                    |
| Lakeview              | 6,190            | 95%              | 11%                     | 39%                     | 12%                     | 19%                    | 1.1%                    |
| McNab                 | 1,270            | 83%              | 14%                     | 30%                     | 10%                     | 22%                    | 1.2%                    |
| Normanview            | 3,005            | 93%              | 15%                     | 42%                     | 17%                     | 17%                    | 1.2%                    |
| Normanview West       | 2,390            | 95%              | 14%                     | 43%                     | 17%                     | 14%                    | 2.1%                    |
| North Central         | 7,000            | 87%              | 15%                     | 36%                     | 17%                     | 11%                    | 2.4%                    |
| Northeast             | 5,805            | 91%              | 14%                     | 35%                     | 13%                     | 20%                    | 1.5%                    |
| Prairie View          | 5,165            | 95%              | 12%                     | 45%                     | 13%                     | 23%                    | 1.6%                    |
| Regent Park           | 2,100            | 94%              | 19%                     | 40%                     | 14%                     | 14%                    | 1.9%                    |
| Rosemont              | 6,275            | 93%              | 17%                     | 39%                     | 14%                     | 19%                    | 1.9%                    |
| Sherwood McCarthy     | 4,450            | 95%              | 13%                     | 49%                     | 20%                     | 14%                    | 0.2%                    |
| Twin Lakes            | 4,790            | 95%              | 9%                      | 47%                     | 15%                     | 19%                    | 0.6%                    |
| Uplands               | 4,280            | 95%              | 13%                     | 43%                     | 12%                     | 20%                    | 1.4%                    |
| Walsh Acres/Lakeridge | 7,005            | 93%              | 13%                     | 43%                     | 14%                     | 18%                    | 1.1%                    |
| Warehouse             | 525              | 91%              | 7%                      | 28%                     | 9%                      | 5%                     | 0.0%                    |
| Whitmore Park         | 5,290            | 93%              | 14%                     | 40%                     | 10%                     | 22%                    | 1.4%                    |
| <b>Regina City</b>    | <b>145,415</b>   | <b>92%</b>       | <b>13%</b>              | <b>37%</b>              | <b>13%</b>              | <b>18%</b>             | <b>1.3%</b>             |

Figure 10.31 Unpaid House and Yard Work, 2006

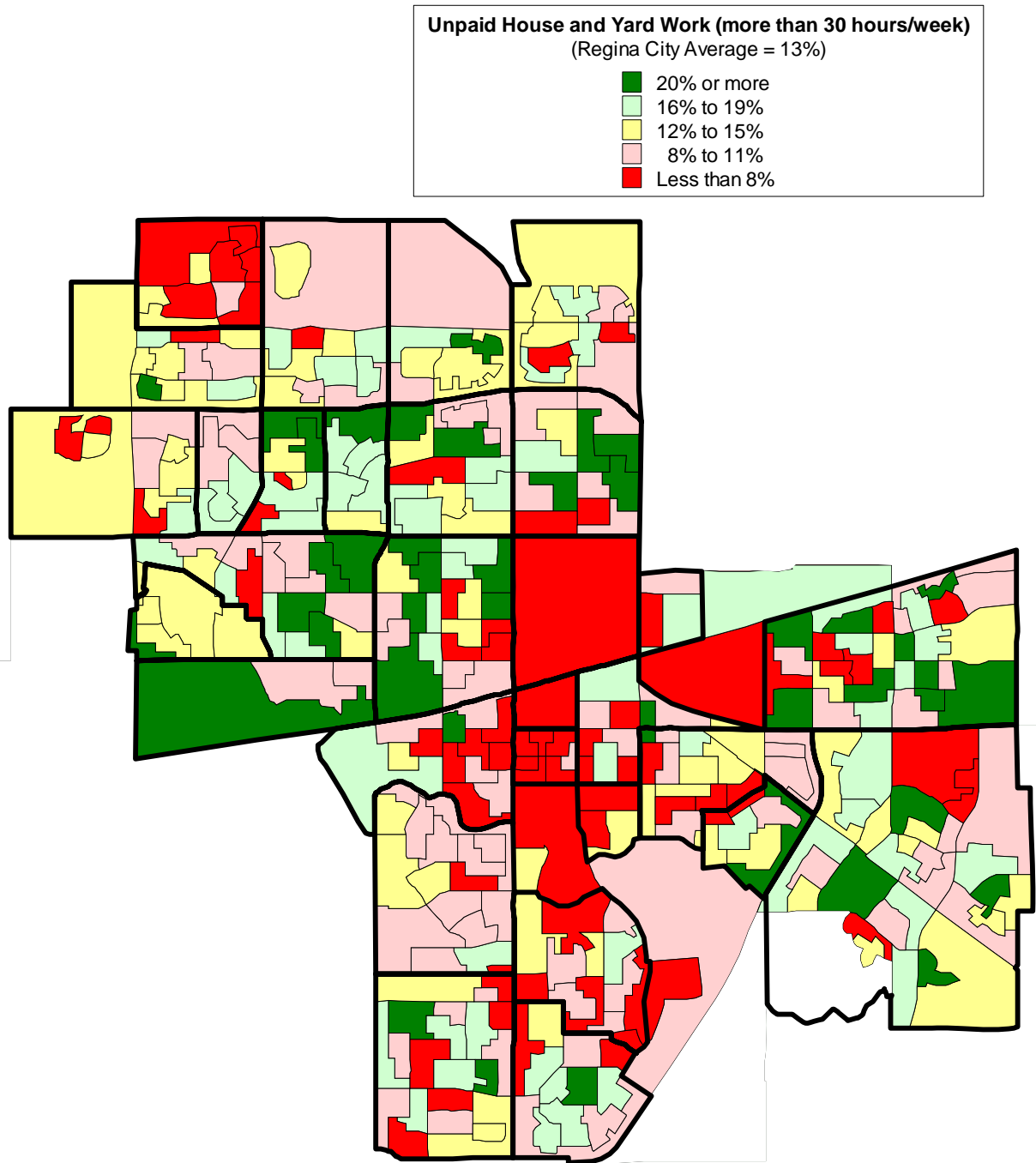




Figure 10.32 Unpaid Care of Children in 2006

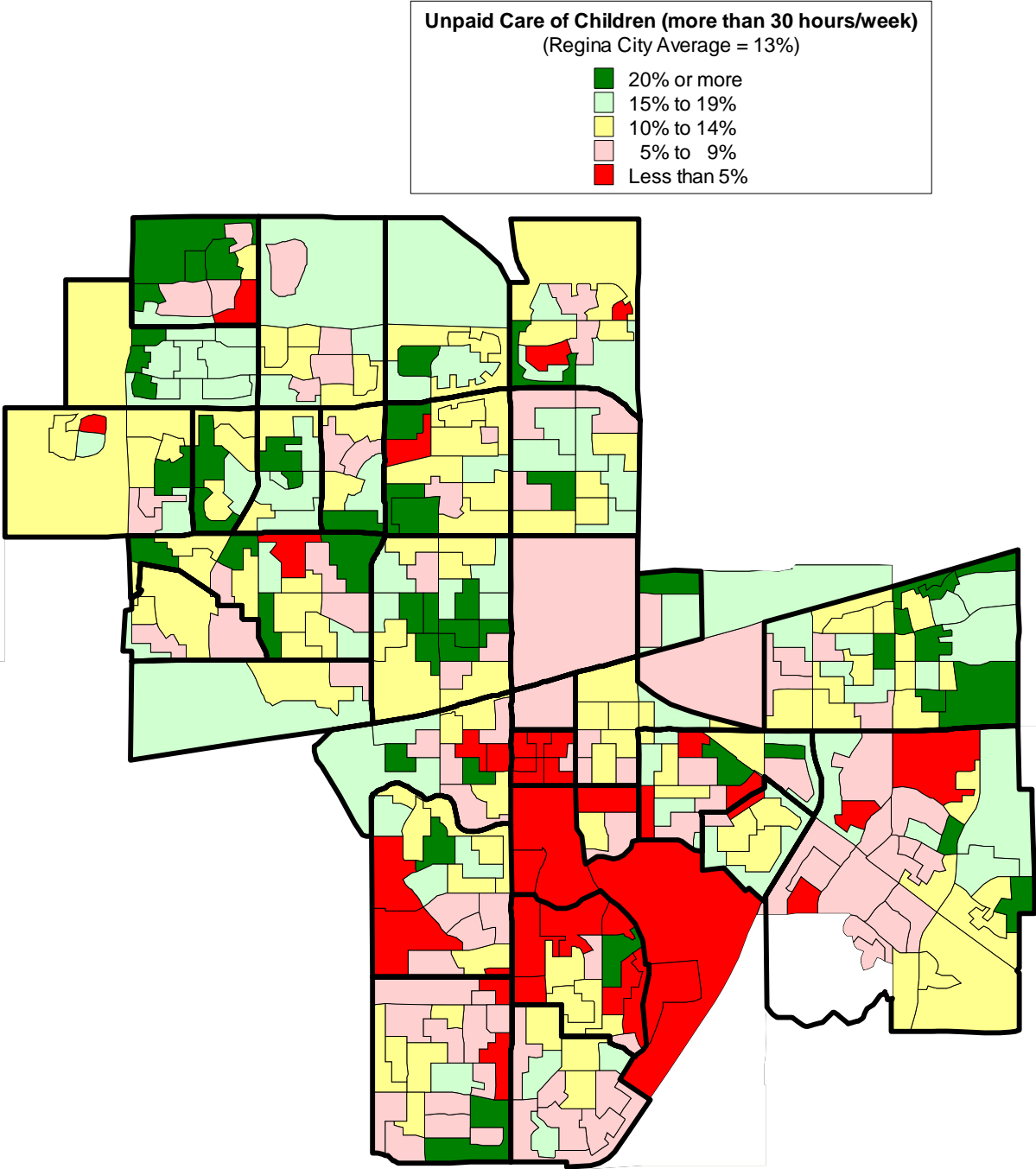
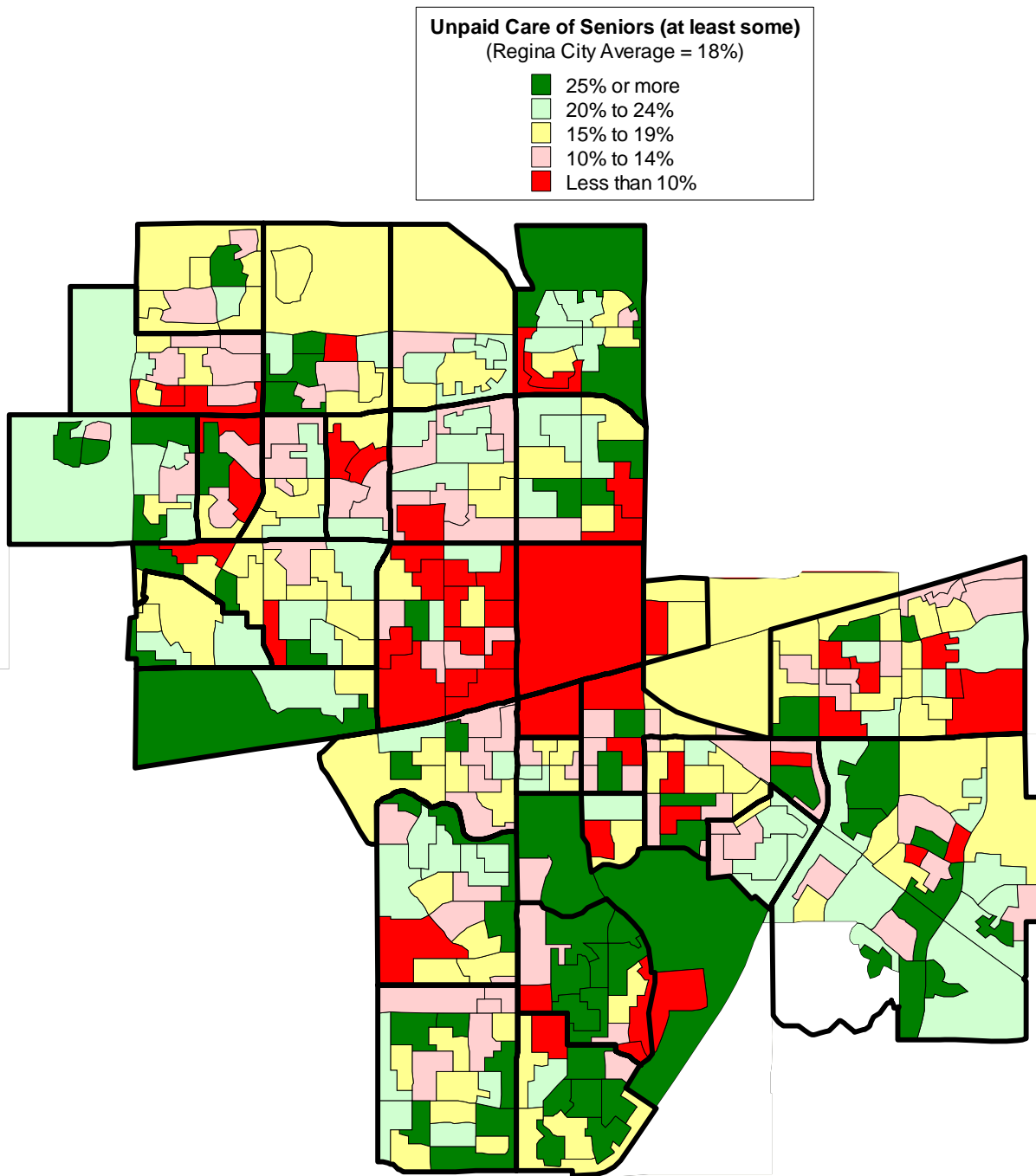


Figure 10.33 Unpaid Care of Seniors in 2006



## 10.7 Income and Poverty

Respondents to the census report on their income<sup>1</sup> in the year prior, that is for the calendar year 2005. Income can be measured individually, at a family level, or for the entire household. Average incomes are generally more indicative of the economic situation if they are measured for the family or the household so that two-income families are considered part of the average.

Table 10.11 shows individual, family, and household incomes for 2005. In each case those with no income (non-existent in the case of households but fairly common among individuals) are excluded when the averages are calculated. Unattached individuals or those living in non-family arrangements are excluded from the average family income calculations. A high proportion of single parent families will tend to lower the average family income for an area because only one income is usually possible in lone parent families.

The table also shows what proportion of the community's income comes from employment and what proportion comes from government transfers<sup>2</sup> and other sources<sup>3</sup>.

The income pattern in the communities is generally consistent across the measures. Higher individual, family, and household incomes are evident in the Northwest and Southeast communities. These communities also tend to have a high proportion of income from employment and relatively low proportions from government transfer payments. The highest incomes are in Arcola East, Lakeview, and Albert Park. The lowest are in North Central.

There are some differences worth noting, however. The Cathedral and Centre Square communities have individual income levels that don't translate well into household incomes. A high proportion single-earner families and persons living alone is probably the reason. The opposite is true in Argyle Park and Prairie View where higher household incomes are evident even though high levels of individual income are not.

Changes in average incomes can arise from increases among existing residents, an influx of individuals or families with higher incomes, or some combination of these factors. From 2000 to 2005, the highest rates of growth in average household income were in:

- Cathedral (+39%);
- Core (+32%); and
- McNab (+28%).

Average household incomes grew the least in Hillsdale.

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<sup>1</sup> Income is gross annual income before deductions and includes income from employment, self-employment, dividends and other investment income, government transfers, and alimony payments. Excluded are gambling and lottery payments, capital gains, income in kind, and income from the sale of assets.

<sup>2</sup> Old Age Security, Canada Pension Plan, Child Tax Credit, GST Credit, Social Assistance, Employment Insurance, Workers' Compensation, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Income other than from government transfers and employment is included in this category. The bulk of it is income from investments and private pensions.

Table 10.11

## Income in 2005

| Community                 | Average gross income in 2005 |                      |                 | Change form 2000   |                      |                 | Average income after taxes in 2005 |                      |                 |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
|                           | individ-<br>iduals           | economic<br>families | house-<br>holds | individ-<br>iduals | economic<br>families | house-<br>holds | individ-<br>iduals                 | economic<br>families | house-<br>holds |
| Al Ritchie                | \$26,764                     | \$56,787             | \$47,339        | 15.2%              | 33.2%                | 20.8%           | \$23,020                           | \$49,145             | \$40,776        |
| Albert Park               | \$40,452                     | \$100,579            | \$74,819        | 13.5%              | 19.8%                | 16.9%           | \$32,318                           | \$79,616             | \$59,767        |
| Arcola East               | \$48,602                     | \$122,929            | \$108,018       | 10.3%              | 16.4%                | 12.1%           | \$38,091                           | \$96,087             | \$84,725        |
| Argyle Park/<br>Englewood | \$30,722                     | \$73,658             | \$67,689        | 17.4%              | 24.4%                | 20.0%           | \$25,614                           | \$61,396             | \$56,558        |
| Boothill                  | \$33,915                     | \$74,837             | \$65,602        | 21.5%              | 22.0%                | 25.1%           | \$28,344                           | \$62,519             | \$54,800        |
| Cathedral                 | \$38,192                     | \$90,728             | \$62,438        | 36.4%              | 49.9%                | 39.3%           | \$31,013                           | \$72,394             | \$50,548        |
| Centre Square             | \$31,381                     | \$59,314             | \$39,736        | 19.4%              | -1.6%                | 27.7%           | \$26,360                           | \$49,712             | \$33,402        |
| Core                      | \$22,665                     | \$45,043             | \$35,319        | 25.1%              | 27.5%                | 31.9%           | \$19,813                           | \$39,956             | \$30,961        |
| Coronation Park           | \$27,763                     | \$59,621             | \$50,400        | 16.7%              | 24.2%                | 17.8%           | \$23,819                           | \$50,910             | \$43,211        |
| Dewdney East              | \$30,786                     | \$71,219             | \$64,907        | 14.9%              | 22.9%                | 17.2%           | \$25,905                           | \$59,997             | \$54,637        |
| Dieppe                    | \$32,317                     | \$77,523             | \$69,728        | 14.4%              | 27.2%                | 18.2%           | \$27,067                           | \$64,641             | \$58,397        |
| Downtown                  | \$30,044                     | \$75,091             | \$37,132        | ...                | ...                  | ...             | \$24,891                           | \$62,137             | \$30,726        |
| Eastview                  | \$24,555                     | \$48,815             | \$43,066        | 28.0%              | 33.2%                | 23.4%           | \$21,522                           | \$43,416             | \$37,999        |
| Gladmer Park              | \$26,993                     | \$56,483             | \$46,330        | 6.7%               | -2.6%                | 13.4%           | \$23,633                           | \$48,783             | \$40,159        |
| Hillsdale                 | \$35,297                     | \$86,672             | \$67,023        | -4.8%              | 5.9%                 | 0.2%            | \$28,959                           | \$70,347             | \$54,727        |
| Lakeview                  | \$44,568                     | \$102,829            | \$86,391        | 22.3%              | 28.6%                | 24.5%           | \$35,413                           | \$81,685             | \$68,505        |
| McNab                     | \$29,221                     | \$58,177             | \$45,687        | 28.0%              | 18.6%                | 27.8%           | \$25,279                           | \$49,956             | \$39,779        |
| Normanview                | \$29,912                     | \$68,081             | \$60,717        | 15.3%              | 28.7%                | 19.3%           | \$25,382                           | \$57,847             | \$51,391        |
| Normanview West           | \$34,470                     | \$81,846             | \$72,338        | 18.1%              | 23.0%                | 17.1%           | \$28,583                           | \$67,665             | \$59,808        |
| North Central             | \$19,671                     | \$40,036             | \$34,957        | 7.7%               | 20.3%                | 15.5%           | \$17,562                           | \$36,260             | \$31,305        |
| Northeast                 | \$25,063                     | \$54,002             | \$43,856        | 13.7%              | 27.7%                | 15.5%           | \$21,841                           | \$47,157             | \$38,229        |
| Prairie View              | \$38,143                     | \$98,727             | \$93,382        | 9.9%               | 19.3%                | 17.3%           | \$31,010                           | \$80,191             | \$75,876        |
| Regent Park               | \$30,151                     | \$65,371             | \$59,374        | 18.0%              | 25.5%                | 18.6%           | \$25,209                           | \$55,342             | \$49,880        |
| Rosemont                  | \$29,011                     | \$62,243             | \$54,450        | 15.1%              | 20.2%                | 15.0%           | \$24,790                           | \$53,302             | \$46,437        |
| Sherwood McCarthy         | \$32,245                     | \$76,606             | \$71,575        | 14.1%              | 20.0%                | 15.2%           | \$27,062                           | \$64,243             | \$59,886        |
| Twin Lakes                | \$39,023                     | \$93,649             | \$85,566        | 21.2%              | 23.9%                | 27.0%           | \$31,599                           | \$75,837             | \$69,519        |
| Uplands                   | \$32,623                     | \$78,216             | \$72,352        | 11.1%              | 15.2%                | 10.3%           | \$27,246                           | \$65,205             | \$60,328        |
| Walsh Acres/<br>Lakeridge | \$40,328                     | \$99,631             | \$92,992        | 22.7%              | 25.1%                | 19.6%           | \$32,707                           | \$80,528             | \$75,124        |
| Warehouse                 | \$32,082                     | \$70,220             | \$61,113        | ...                | ...                  | ...             | \$27,339                           | \$59,428             | \$52,069        |
| Whitmore Park             | \$39,654                     | \$94,112             | \$82,446        | 17.8%              | 19.5%                | 19.9%           | \$32,074                           | \$76,546             | \$66,964        |
| <b>Regina City</b>        | <b>\$36,022</b>              | <b>\$81,975</b>      | <b>\$67,172</b> | <b>21.6%</b>       | <b>23.9%</b>         | <b>20.3%</b>    | <b>\$29,650</b>                    | <b>\$67,219</b>      | <b>\$55,290</b> |

Figure 10.34 Average Individual Income (among those 15 and older with at least some income), 2005

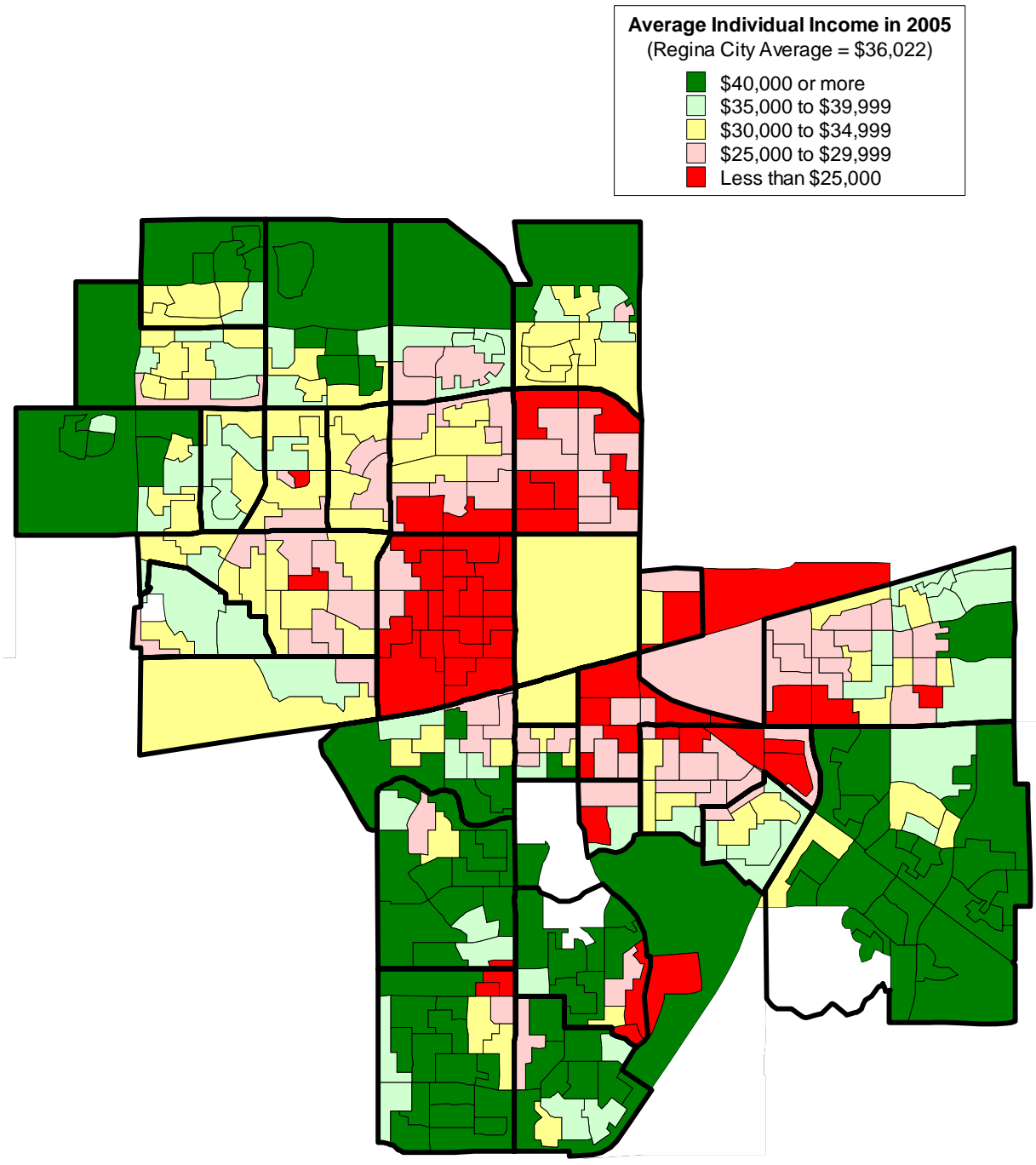


Figure 10.35 Average Income for Economic Families, 2005

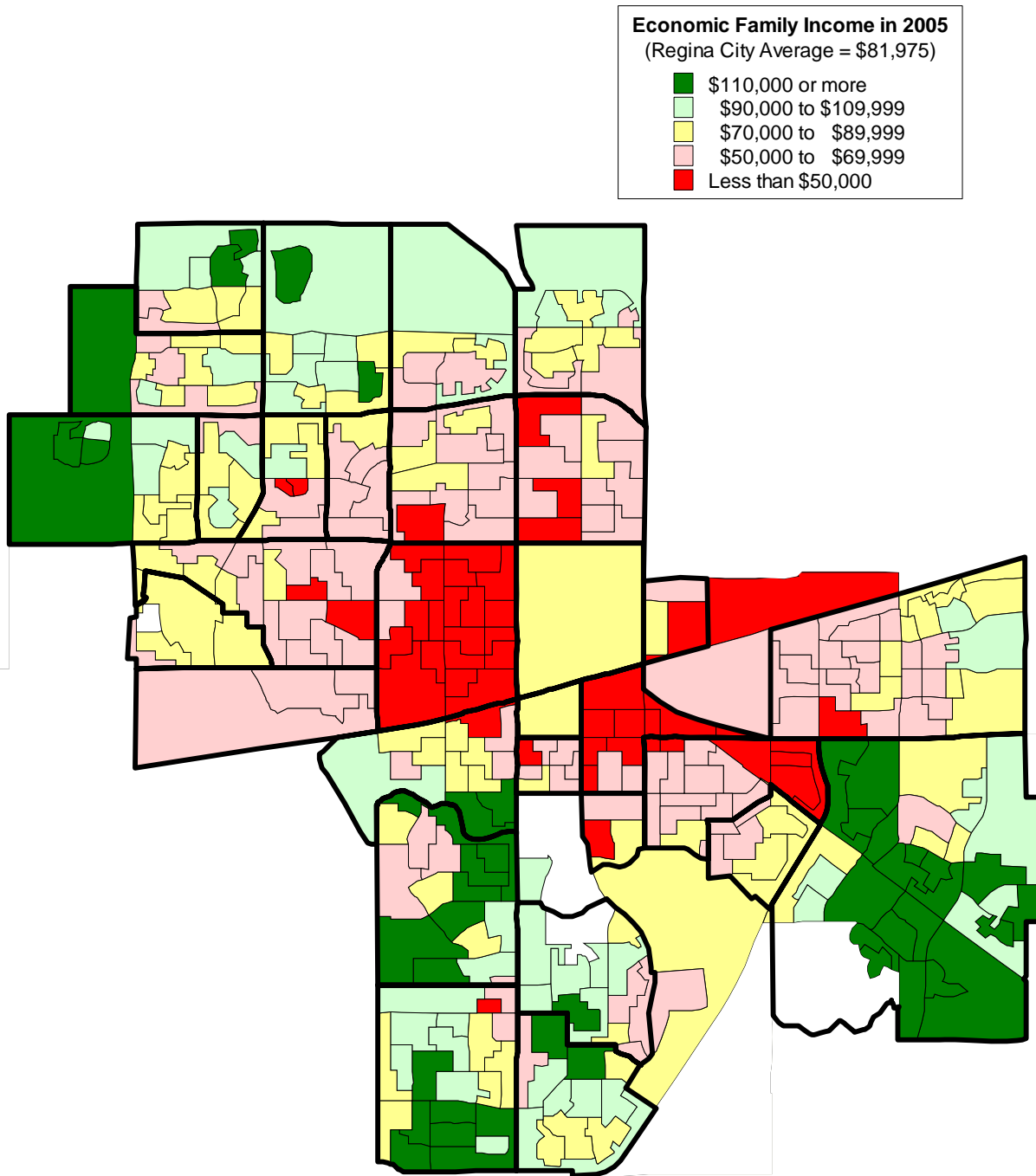
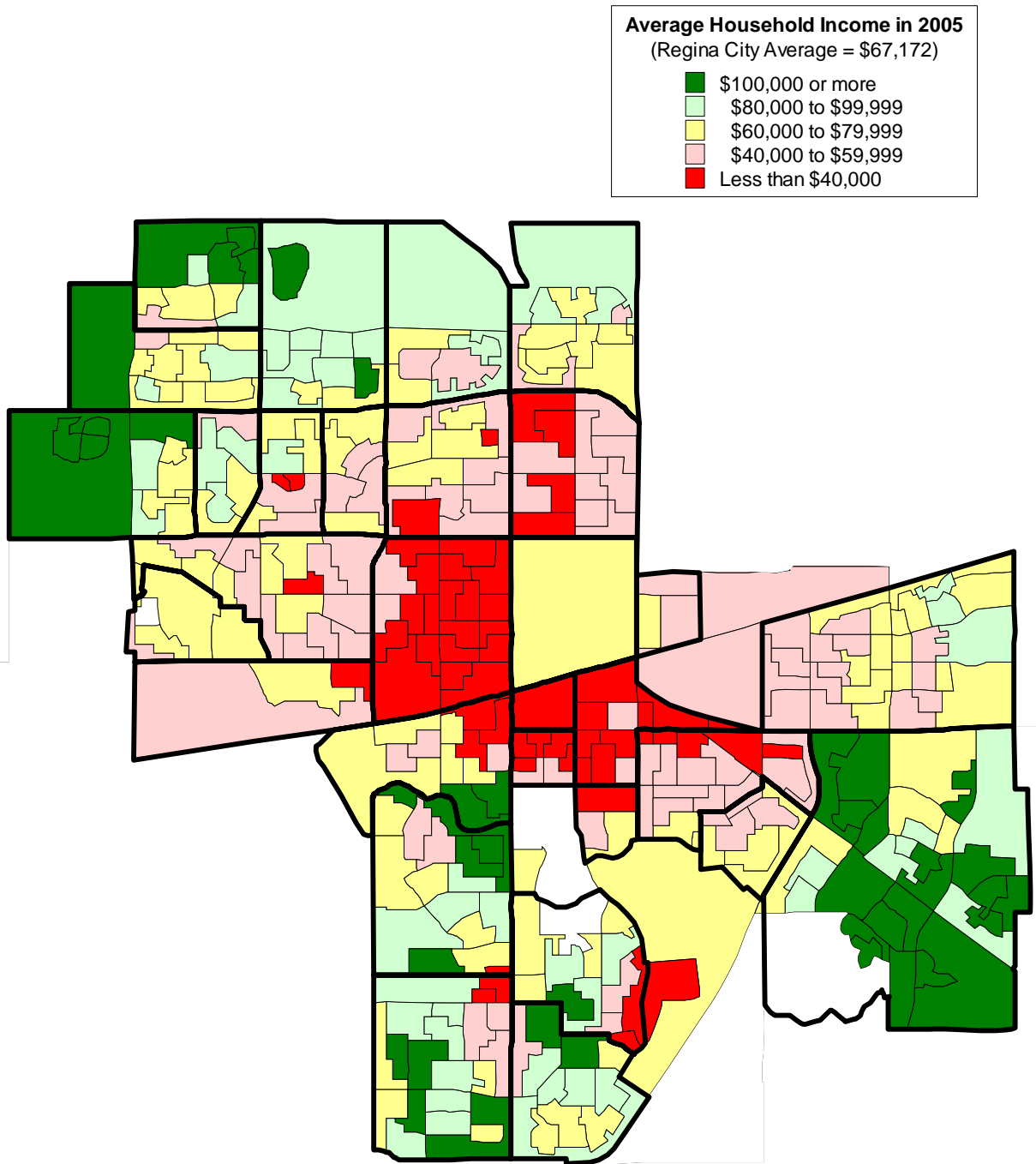


Figure 10.36 Average Household Income, 2005



## Poverty and Low Income

The final table in this section, Table 10.12, contains information about poverty and low incomes, namely the proportion of people who live in households that are below what Statistics Canada's Low Income Cutoff (LICO). The LICO is an income level, adjusted for family size and location, below which households are considered in "straightened circumstances" because they spend a disproportionately high amount on the basic necessities of food, clothing, and shelter. The LICO is widely used as a poverty measure (it is often referred to as the "poverty line") although it is more properly seen as a measure of income inequality.

Using the low income cutoff (LICO), the lowest poverty rates (under 5%) are in Walsh Acres, Twin Lakes, and Normanview West, and the highest are in the North Central and Core communities. These communities also tend to have a high proportion of income from government transfer payments.



Table 10.12

Low Income Measures for 2005

|                           | sources of family income |                           |                    | after tax income below the LICO |                     |                       | 30% or more of income on rent or major payments |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                           | from employment          | from government transfers | from other sources | percent of individuals          | percent of families | percent of households | percent of home owners                          | percent of renters |
| Al Ritchie                | 80%                      | 14%                       | 6%                 | 10.6%                           | 30.5%               | 16.8%                 | 15.3%                                           | 32%                |
| Albert Park               | 67%                      | 8%                        | 25%                | 4.8%                            | 21.4%               | 7.9%                  | 9.0%                                            | 37%                |
| Arcola East               | 83%                      | 4%                        | 13%                | 2.4%                            | 10.8%               | 3.2%                  | 8.7%                                            | 40%                |
| Argyle Park/<br>Englewood | 85%                      | 8%                        | 7%                 | 5.5%                            | 17.3%               | 7.4%                  | 8.3%                                            | 49%                |
| Boothill                  | 72%                      | 12%                       | 16%                | 5.2%                            | 16.1%               | 4.4%                  | 13.0%                                           | 33%                |
| Cathedral                 | 87%                      | 6%                        | 7%                 | 9.8%                            | 31.3%               | 16.3%                 | 12.0%                                           | 42%                |
| Centre Square             | 69%                      | 12%                       | 19%                | 8.5%                            | 27.4%               | 22.5%                 | 9.9%                                            | 39%                |
| Core                      | 70%                      | 22%                       | 8%                 | 20.5%                           | 35.6%               | 27.7%                 | 18.8%                                           | 44%                |
| Coronation Park           | 72%                      | 15%                       | 13%                | 7.7%                            | 21.2%               | 11.4%                 | 13.4%                                           | 38%                |
| Dewdney East              | 84%                      | 9%                        | 6%                 | 5.7%                            | 24.4%               | 8.7%                  | 14.1%                                           | 35%                |
| Dieppe                    | 81%                      | 9%                        | 10%                | 3.9%                            | 32.5%               | 5.5%                  | 9.1%                                            | 35%                |
| Downtown                  | 78%                      | 10%                       | 12%                |                                 | 44.2%               | 26.8%                 |                                                 | 65%                |
| Eastview                  | 65%                      | 23%                       | 12%                | 9.8%                            | 27.8%               | 14.7%                 | 13.4%                                           | 23%                |
| Gladmer Park              | 65%                      | 14%                       | 21%                | 9.3%                            | 30.7%               | 21.9%                 | 24.4%                                           | 41%                |
| Hillsdale                 | 67%                      | 9%                        | 24%                | 4.9%                            | 34.7%               | 12.6%                 | 10.3%                                           | 51%                |
| Lakeview                  | 79%                      | 6%                        | 14%                | 3.3%                            | 11.6%               | 4.5%                  | 10.6%                                           | 31%                |
| McNab                     | 61%                      | 22%                       | 17%                | 11.4%                           | 15.0%               | 14.4%                 | 21.3%                                           | 49%                |
| Normanview                | 77%                      | 11%                       | 13%                | 5.0%                            | 25.3%               | 7.2%                  | 12.7%                                           | 29%                |
| Normanview<br>West        | 83%                      | 6%                        | 10%                | 1.2%                            | 14.1%               | 3.2%                  | 5.9%                                            | 25%                |
| North Central             | 66%                      | 28%                       | 6%                 | 31.2%                           | 44.4%               | 37.7%                 | 20.3%                                           | 54%                |
| Northeast                 | 69%                      | 20%                       | 11%                | 9.7%                            | 24.8%               | 13.4%                 | 15.5%                                           | 44%                |
| Prairie View              | 87%                      | 5%                        | 8%                 | 5.3%                            | 19.2%               | 4.4%                  | 9.1%                                            | 31%                |
| Regent Park               | 69%                      | 15%                       | 16%                | 9.6%                            | 4.8%                | 14.3%                 | 11.4%                                           | 32%                |
| Rosemont                  | 77%                      | 12%                       | 11%                | 8.5%                            | 23.2%               | 10.0%                 | 13.1%                                           | 36%                |
| Sherwood<br>McCarthy      | 88%                      | 6%                        | 6%                 | 3.9%                            | 16.7%               | 4.7%                  | 14.6%                                           | 28%                |
| Twin Lakes                | 88%                      | 5%                        | 7%                 | 2.4%                            | 9.2%                | 1.7%                  | 6.6%                                            | 28%                |
| Uplands                   | 83%                      | 8%                        | 10%                | 4.3%                            | 11.8%               | 5.0%                  | 11.4%                                           | 32%                |
| Walsh Acres/<br>Lakeridge | 86%                      | 4%                        | 9%                 | 1.2%                            | 10.6%               | 1.3%                  | 6.4%                                            | 23%                |
| Warehouse                 | 88%                      | 7%                        | 5%                 | 12.1%                           | 32.4%               | 16.9%                 | 11.9%                                           | 58%                |
| Whitmore Park             | 78%                      | 8%                        | 14%                | 2.9%                            | 20.2%               | 4.0%                  | 8.2%                                            | 42%                |
| <b>Regina City</b>        | <b>80%</b>               | <b>9%</b>                 | <b>12%</b>         | <b>7.0%</b>                     | <b>25.6%</b>        | <b>10.6%</b>          | <b>11.8%</b>                                    | <b>41%</b>         |

**Figure 10.37 Government Transfer Payments as a Percentage of Family Income, 2005**

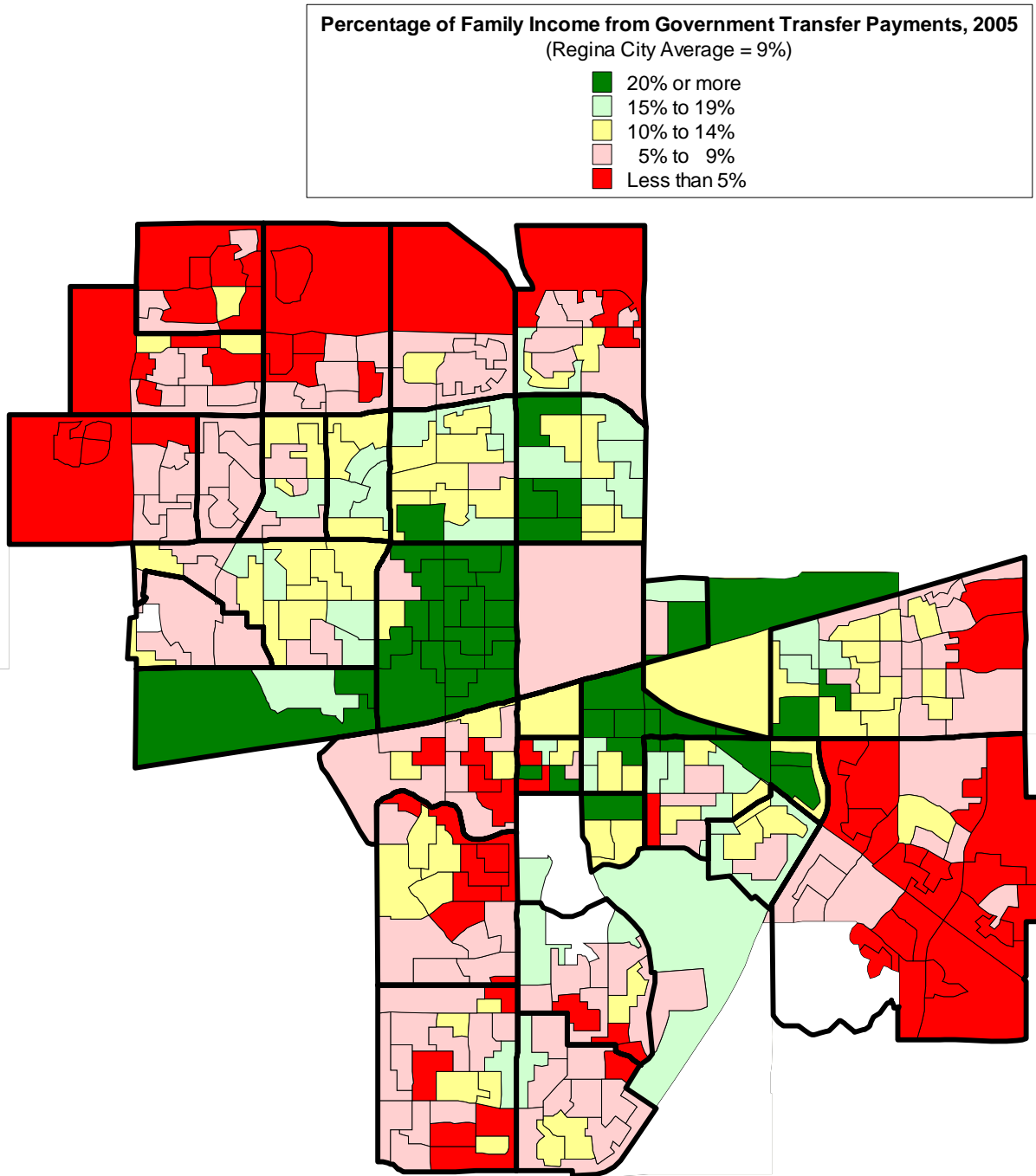
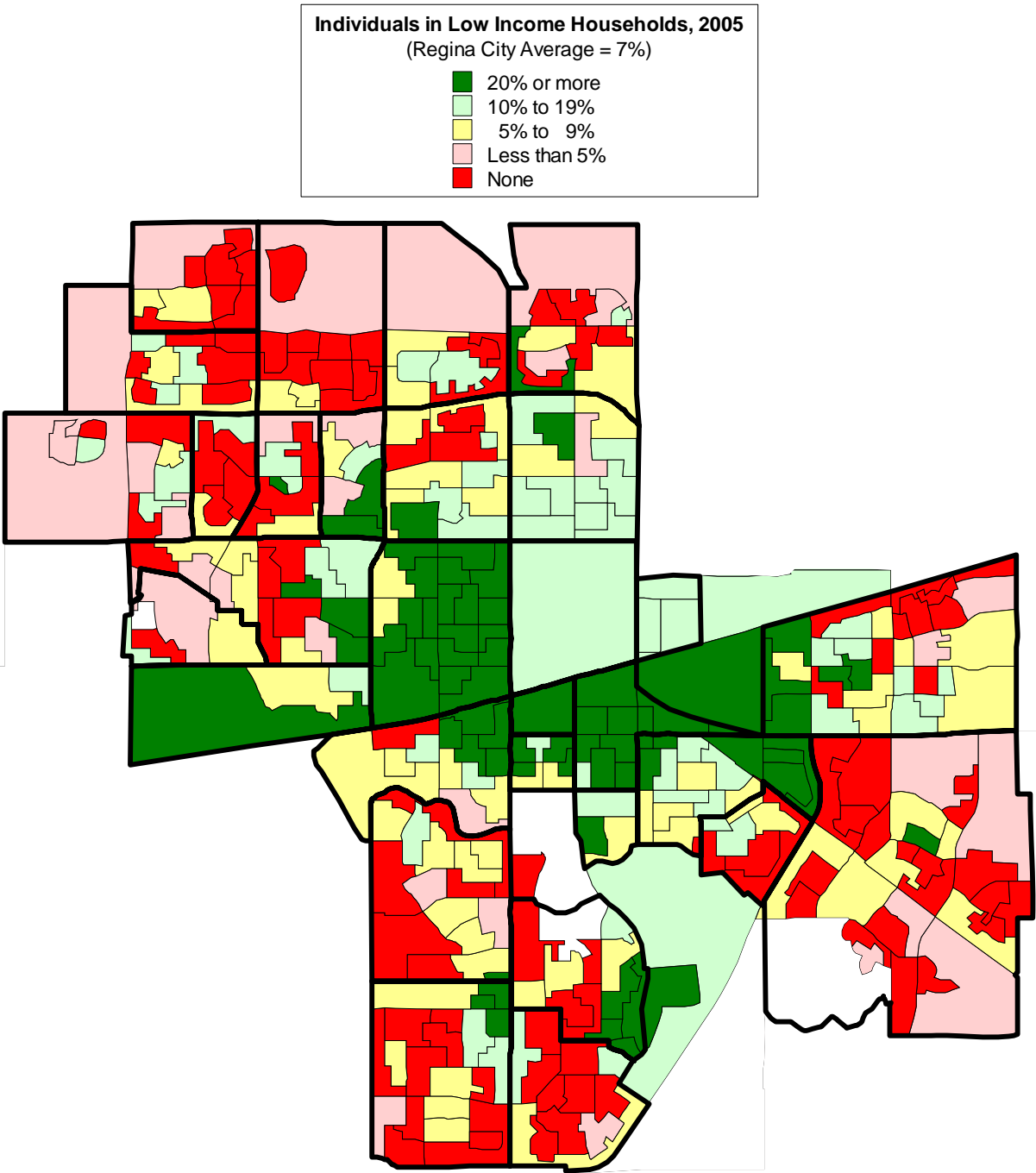


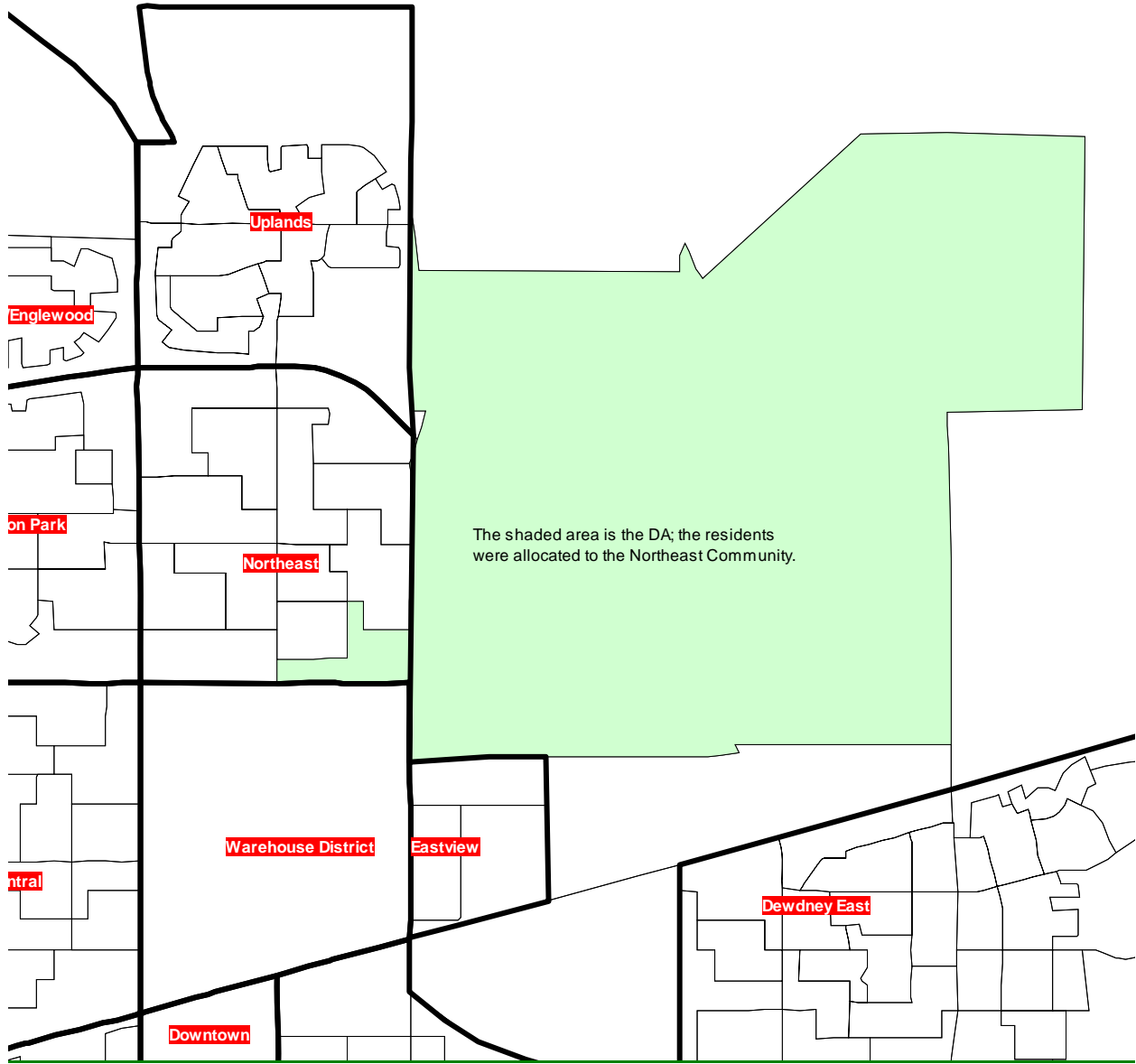
Figure 10.38 Individuals in Low Income Households, 2005



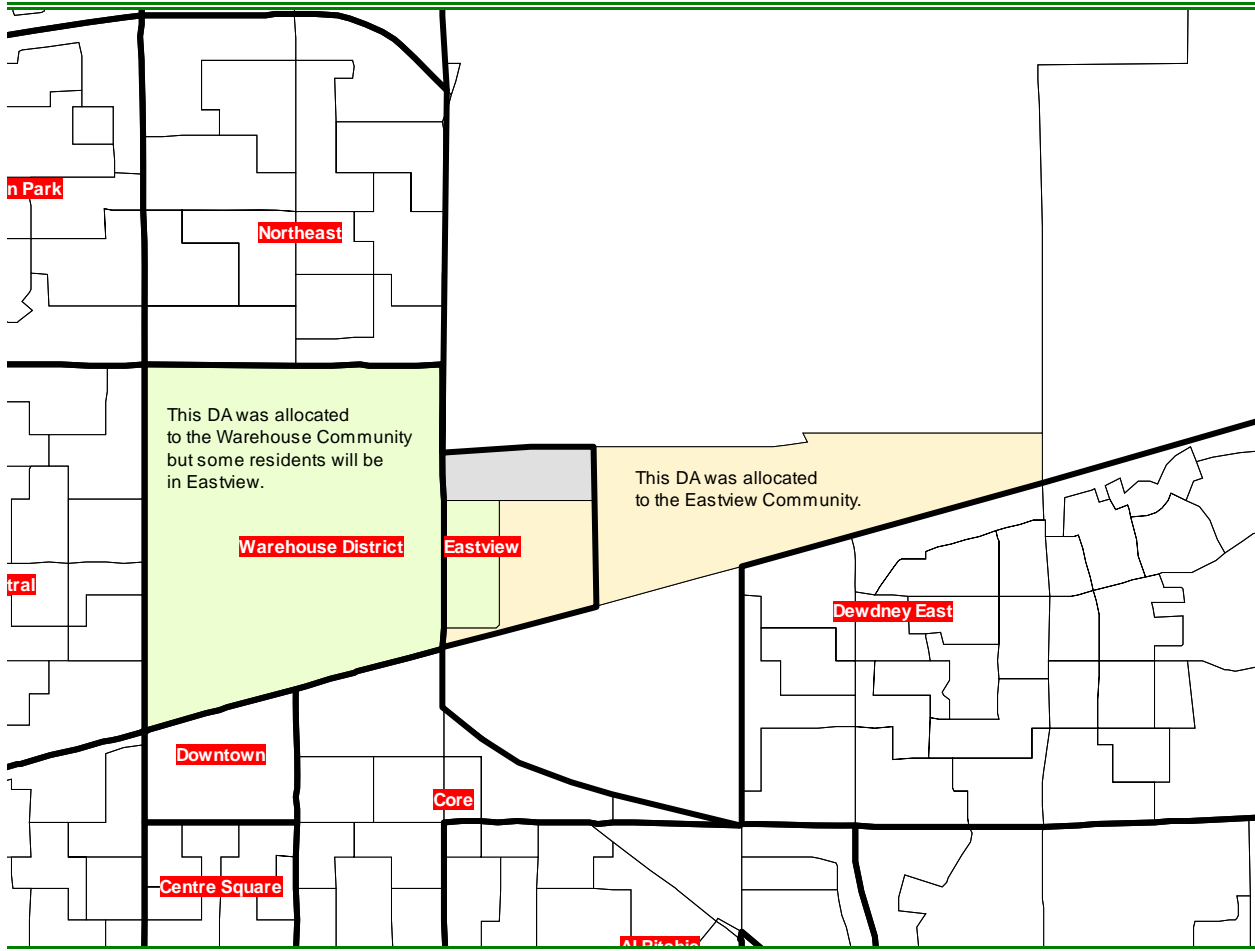
**APPENDIX A**  
**DIFFERENCES BETWEEN**  
**DISSEMINATION AREA (DA) BOUNDARIES**  
**AND**  
**COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION BOUNDARIES**

# Northeast Community

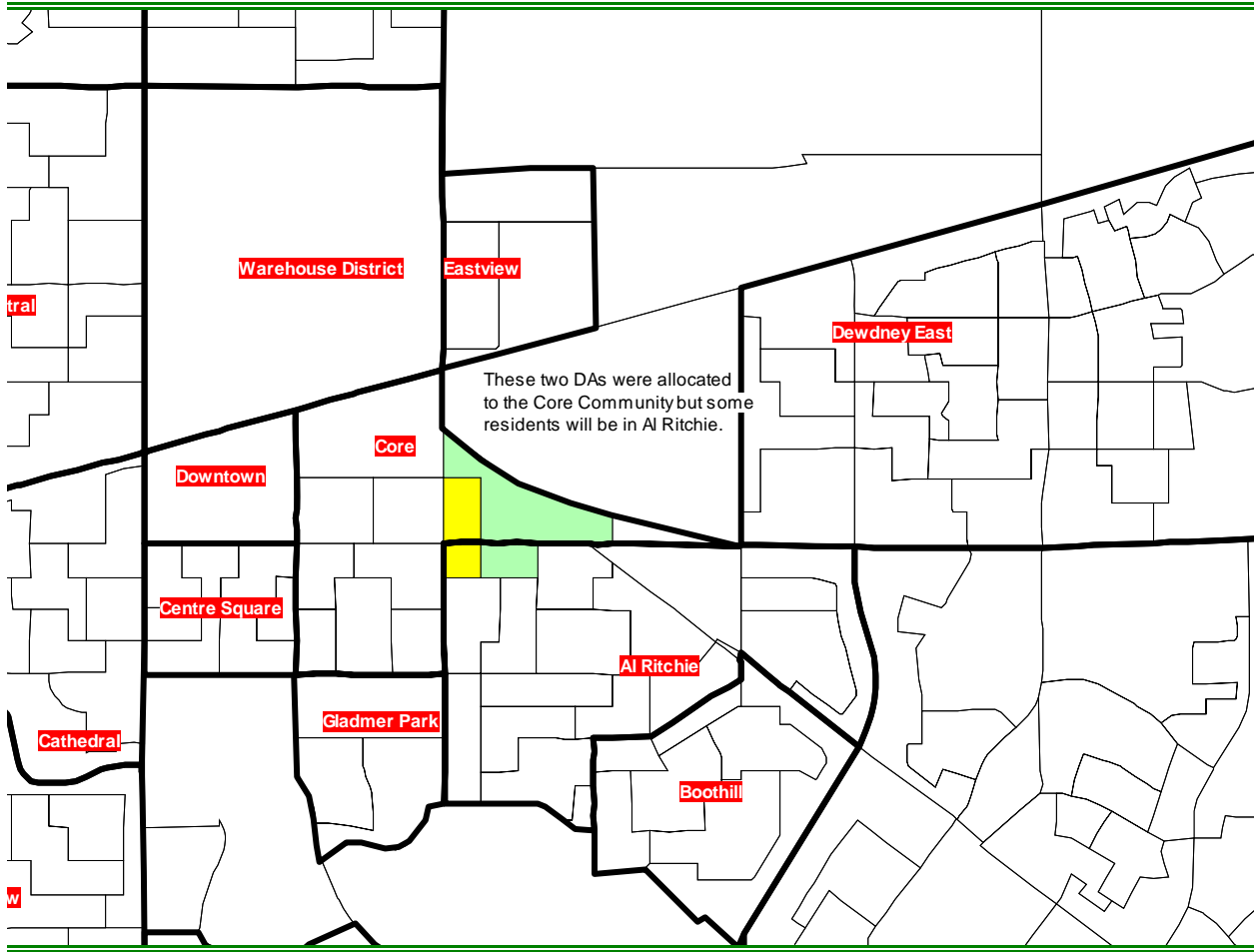
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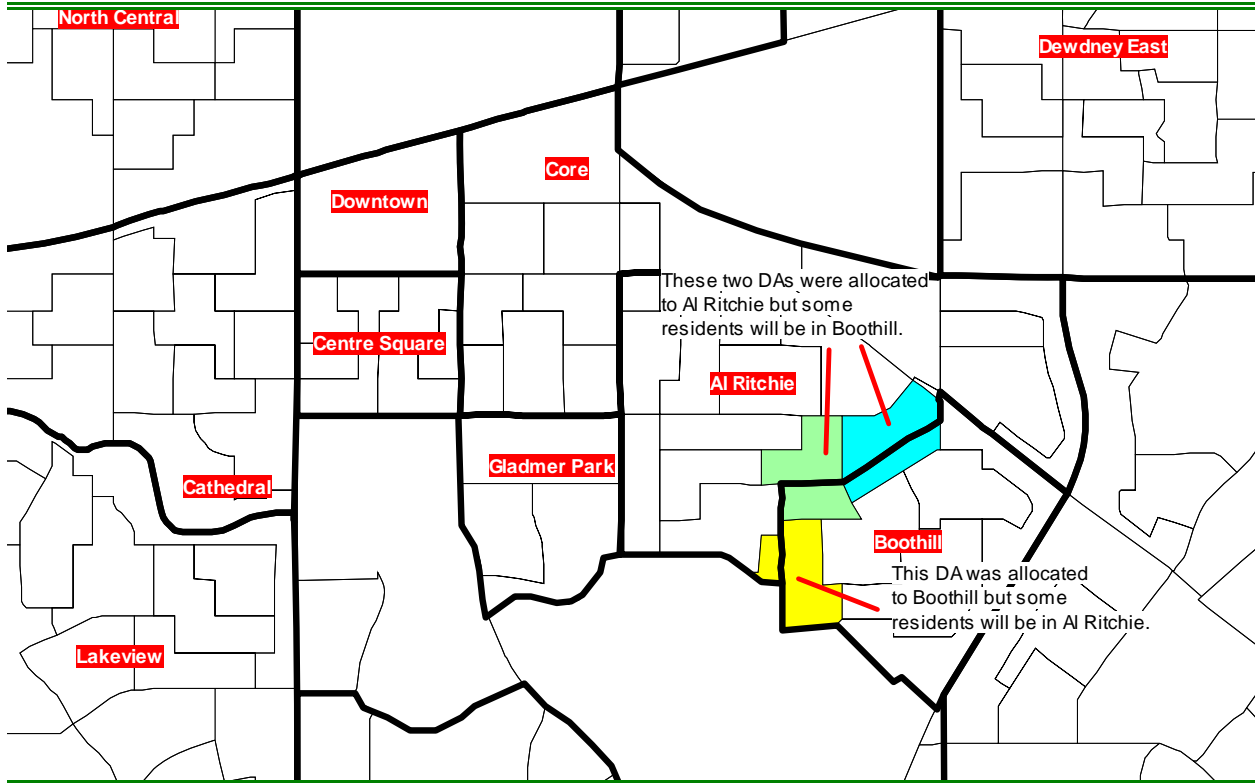
# Eastview and Warehouse



# Al Ritchie Community and Core Community



# Al Ritchie and Boothill





Albert Park and Lakeview

