

**AN OVERVIEW OF DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL
AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AMONG MANITOBA'S
REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION**

prepared by

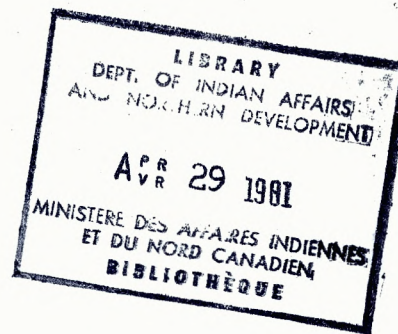
Andrew Siggner and Chantal Locatelli

Research Branch,

Corporate Policy.

12 December 1980

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The executive summary consists of a number of charts which highlight the main demographic, social and economic conditions of the registered Indian and general populations of Manitoba. A short commentary accompanies each chart describing the trend and the associated policy and/or planning implications.

CHART 1

Manitoba's registered Indian population is expected to reach nearly 54,000 by 1986. It currently represents about 4.2% of the provincial population and is expected to reach 4.9% by 1986. However, the annual growth rate of the registered Indian population has been slowing down over the 1966-76 period, declining from 3.9% per annum during the 1966-71 period to 3.1% per annum in the 1971-76 period, even though this rate of growth is still four times greater than the provincial population as a whole (see Section 2.1).

**Registered Indian Population,
Manitoba 1966-1986**

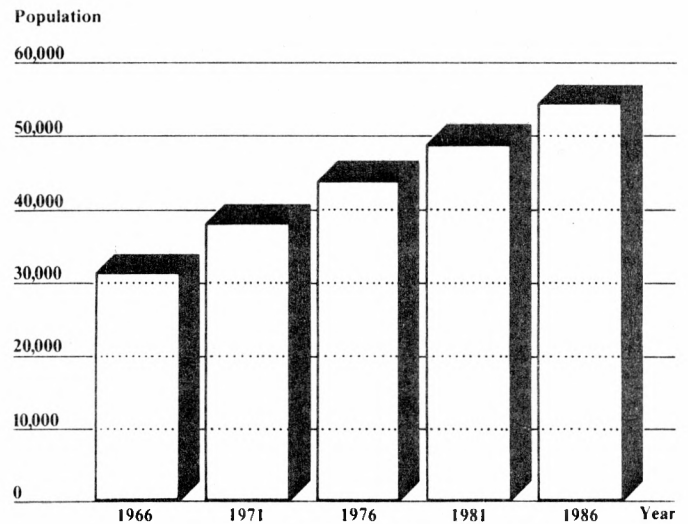


CHART 2

The decline in the Indian population growth rate is primarily a result of a decline in the birth rate which has dropped from 48 births per 1,000 population to 33 between 1967 and 1976. The Indian birth rate is still twice that of the provincial population in 1976 (see Section 2.2).

**Birth Rates for Registered Indian
and Provincial Populations,
Manitoba, 1967-1976**

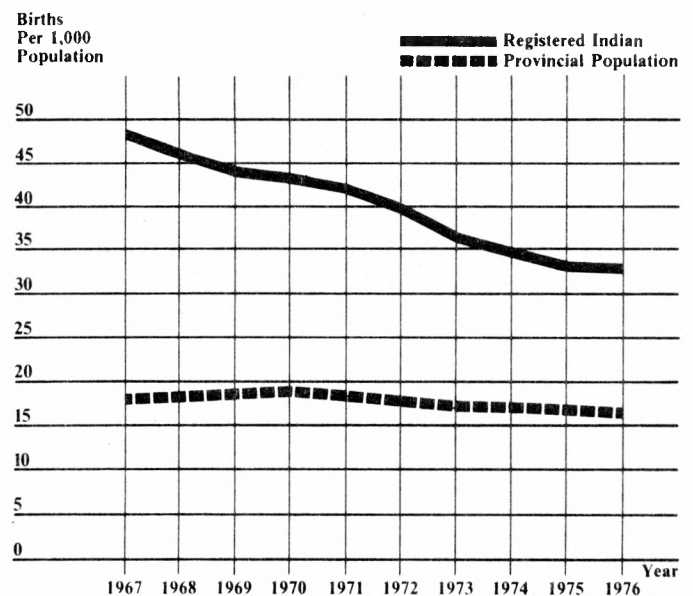
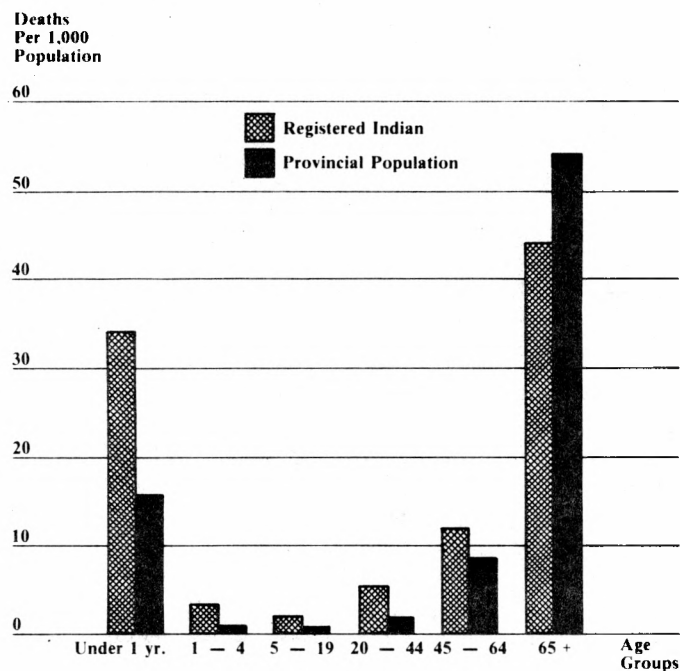


CHART 3

Indian death rates are higher than those of the provincial population in all age groups except for those 65 years and over. Particularly alarming are the differences in the death rates between the two populations. The Indian death rates for the age groups 1-4 and 20-44 are four times higher than those for the general population. If the underlying causes are not dealt with we may see a worsening of these trends, especially in the Indian young adult age groups, as their numbers are expected to increase substantially throughout the 1980 decade (see Section 2.3).

Death Rates by Age Group for Registered Indian and Provincial Populations, Manitoba, Averaged Over 1973-1976

**CHART 4**

The 1980's will see the effects of the Indian "baby boom" of the 1960's as the group enters the young adult age group (15-29). This group is expected to represent 34% of the total registered Indian population in Manitoba by 1986. The implications of the influx of young people into the labour force and housing markets are apparent. The decline in the birth rate is also reflected in the decreasing share of the children under 15 years old as a percentage of the total Indian population (see Section 2.4).

Percentage Distribution by Age Group for Registered Indians, Manitoba, 1966-1986

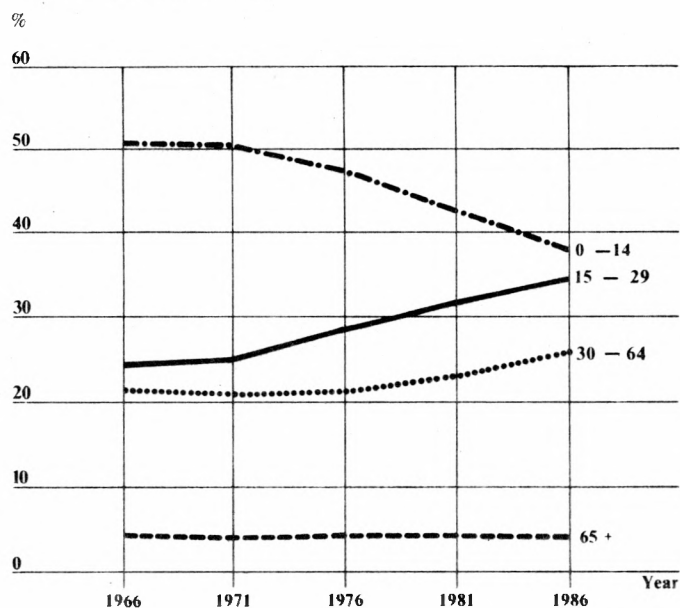


CHART 5

There was a notable increase in the percentage of the population off-reserve in the 1966-71 period. However, contrary to popular belief, the rate of increase in the off-reserve population slowed down in the next five years, 1971-76. This slow down is reflected in the projection period when it is expected that the percentage off-reserve will reach about 31% or 16,480 in 1986 from 25% or nearly 11,000 in 1976. The corollary is that the rate of decline in the percentage on-reserve will not be as fast in the 1980's as compared to the 1970's. Both these trends have implications for community planning, social services, housing, etc. (see Section 2.5).

Percentage Distribution of Registered Indians Residing On- and Off-Reserve, Manitoba, 1966-1986

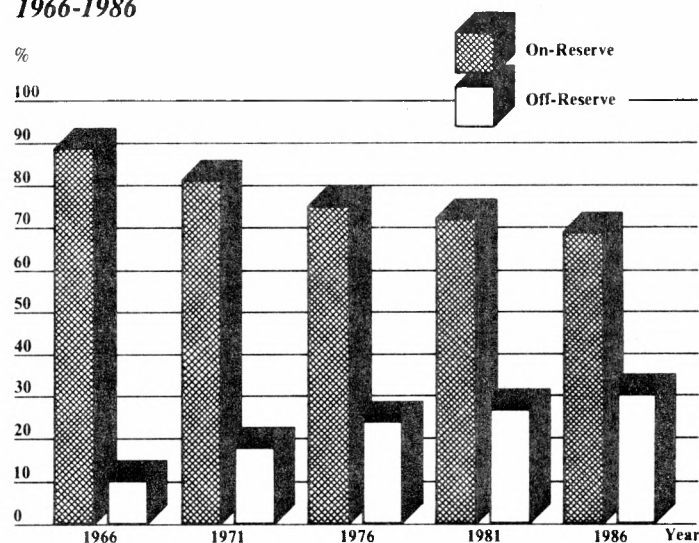


CHART 6

In percentage and numerical terms it has been Indian bands located in the southern and forest fringe zones of Manitoba which have contributed the most to the total off-reserve population over the 1966-77 period. Of the 11,000 off-reserve Indians in 1977, 8,000 are members of bands in the southern and forest fringe zones. All zones more than doubled their off-reserve populations between 1966 and 1977. If the degree of remoteness is one of the factors explaining the differences in the size of the off-reserve population originating from northern and southern bands, then it may be hypothesized that as the north receives transportation their off-reserve populations could increase further (see Section 2.8).

Percentage Distribution of Registered Indians Residing Off-Reserve by Sub-Regions within Manitoba, 1966 and 1977

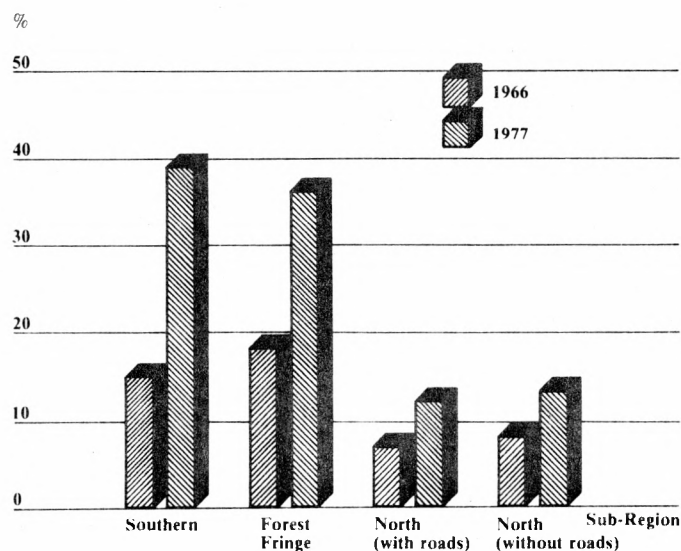
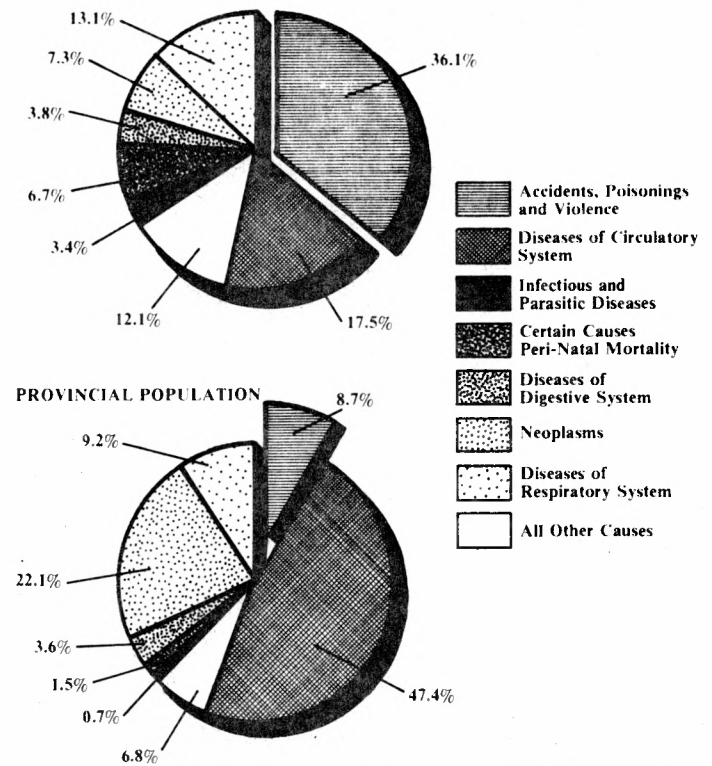


CHART 7

Proportionately Manitoba's registered Indians have over four times the number of deaths due to accidents, poisoning and violence than does the provincial population as a whole. Many of these deaths occur to the young adult population which is expected to represent over one third of the Indian population by 1986 (see Section 3.1).

**Causes of Death Among
Registered Indian and Provincial
Populations, Manitoba, 1976**

REGISTERED INDIANS/INUIT

**CHART 8**

The participation rate of the Indian population aged 14-18 years enrolled in secondary schools more than doubled between 1966 and 1971, but declined between 1971 and 1976. The more recent trend suggests that if a substantial increase in both the participation and retention rates does not occur, these trends will be a limiting factor on the number of potential recruits for post-secondary education and training (see Section 4).

**Percentage of Registered Indians
Aged 14-18 Enrolled in Secondary
School, Manitoba, 1966, 1971,
1976**

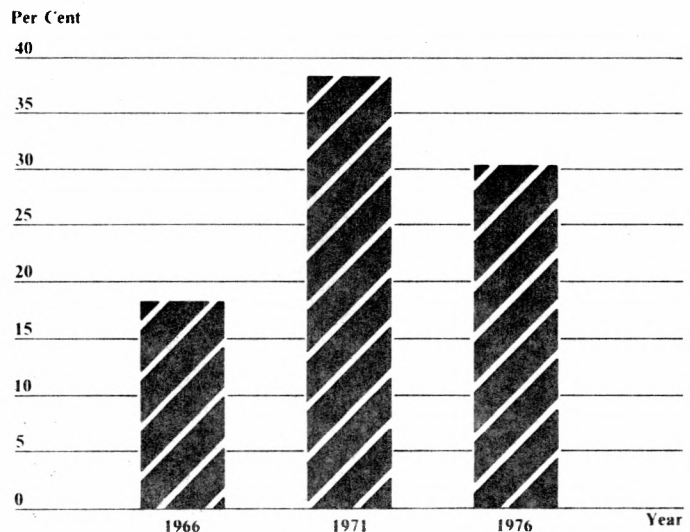


CHART 9

The trend in the ratio of children and elderly to the labour force age population reflects the decline in the birth rate and the increase in the adult population. If this trend were to be combined with improved economic opportunities for Indian people, their per capita standard of living would increase, as the labour force population (assuming they are employed) would have less dependents to support (see Section 5).

Dependency Ratios for Registered Indian and Provincial Populations, Manitoba, 1966-1986

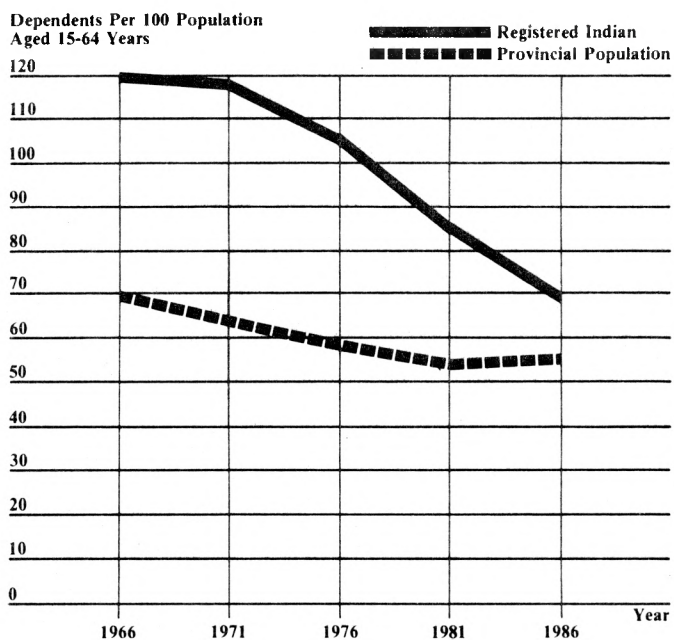
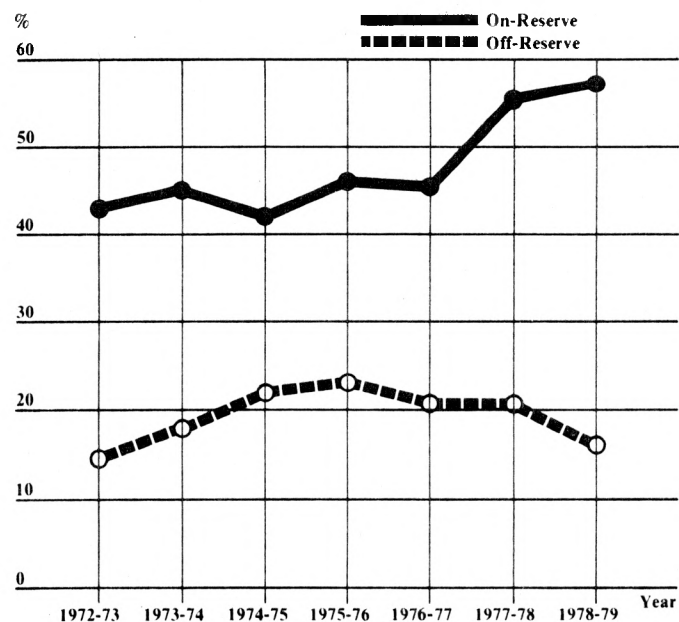


CHART 10

The trend in the percentage of on-reserve population receiving social assistance has been an increasing one since 1972. This could be the result of a number of factors such as the natural aging of the population into the family formation and labour force age group, return migration to the reserves by those who were not successful in finding employment off-reserve, a change in regulations, etc. Nevertheless, the first two factors may combine to increase the number of social assistance recipients, especially among young adults throughout the 1980's.

Percentage of Registered Indians On- and Off-Reserve Receiving Social Assistance, Manitoba, 1972/73 - 1978/79



AN OVERVIEW OF DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL
AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AMONG MANITOBA'S
REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION

1. INTRODUCTION

This report provides an overview of demographic, social and economic conditions of registered Indians in Manitoba in comparison with those of the provincial population. A variety of indicators to measure these conditions are discussed in the following sections:

2. demographic characteristics
3. health
4. education
5. employment
6. social services
7. housing
8. justice
9. summary

The time period covered in the main is 1966-1976. This ten year span was used where possible to give an overview of trends.

The Manitoba report is one of a series of provincial reports based on the model used in the national study entitled, An Overview of Demographic, Social and Economic Conditions Among Canada's Registered Indian Population.

1.1 Data Sources and Notes

The sources of data used are primarily from the records of Indian and Inuit Affairs Program such as the Indian Register, education enrollment records (Nominal Roll) and the 1977 Housing Needs Analysis Survey of Indian Reserves and Settlements. Other sources include Statistics Canada's 1971 and 1976 Census, population estimates and

projections and vital statistics, etc.; Medical Services Branch, Health Data Book 1978, Health and Welfare; Medical Services Branch Annual Report 1973-1977, Health and Welfare; Unpublished tables, 1976-78, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare, Manitoba Region; Canada Correctional Service's data on native and non-native characteristics of federal inmates.

Throughout most of the report the term "Indian" refers to those registered under the Indian Act. In some data sources, however, it is not possible to distinguish registered Indians from other people of native ancestry and this is noted when it occurs. Where figures are quoted for the total provincial population they include registered Indians, who constituted 4.2 per cent of that population in 1976.

The population figures quoted for the registered Indian population do not correspond to the official counts available from the Indian Register data files. This is because the figures used in this report have been adjusted for late reporting of births to the Indian Register. The result is that the total registered Indian population used herein is between 1.3 and 2.4 per cent higher in the 1966-76 period.

2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Population Size and Growth

Two of the key information variables in developing policy and programs are population size and growth. The total Indian population of Manitoba as of 1976 was estimated at 43,340, which represents about 4.2 per cent of the total provincial population of Manitoba.

The annual growth rates for the Indian population have varied during the 1966-76 period. The average annual percentage increase between 1966 and 1971 was approximately 3.9 per cent per year. During the 1971-76 period, the average annual growth rate dropped to 3.1 per cent per year. This compares to 0.5 per cent and 0.7 per cent per year for the total provincial population over the same two five-year periods.

Due to an expected continued decline in the Indian birth rate, it is forecast that the rate of growth in the Indian population will decrease to an average growth of 2.4 per cent per year between 1976 and 1981 and 2.2 per cent per year in the 1981-86 period. In absolute numbers, the population is projected to increase by about 5,000 to 48,494 in 1981, reaching 53,858 by 1986 (see Table 1).

As a percentage of the total population of Manitoba, the registered Indian population will increase slightly to 4.9 per cent by 1986.

2.2 Birth Rate Trends

In recent years there has been a marked decline in the birth rate of the Indian population. In 1967 the birth rate among Indians was 48.4 births per 1,000 population which was nearly triple the birth rate of the total provincial population (see Table 2). By 1976 the Indian rate had declined to 32.9 births per 1,000 population, a 32 per cent drop, while the provincial birth rate had only decreased less than 8 per cent to 16.4 births per 1,000 population.

In spite of the substantial decline in the birth rate, the number of births among Indians has decreased by less than ten per cent between 1966 and 1976. The important aspect of this phenomenon is that while the number of births has declined, the number of females in the childbearing years (aged 15-44) has increased from about 5,441 to 8,570 between 1966 and 1976. The general fertility rate, which measures the number of births per 1,000 females in the childbearing years, decreased from 280 births per 1,000 females aged 15-44 in 1966 to 163 in 1976. This rate is expected to continue to decrease, albeit more slowly, reaching 116 births per 1,000 females aged 15-44 by 1986. However, the forecasted decline in the general fertility rate is not as fast as the projected increase in the number of women entering the childbearing years. Consequently, the number of births is expected to increase in the 1980 decade. A further implication of the decline in the birth rate is that family size will also decline.

TABLE 1 -- REGISTERED INDIAN AND PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS FOR
MANITOBA, 1966, 1971 AND 1976 AND PROJECTIONS
FOR 1981 AND 1986

YEAR	REGISTERED INDIAN		PROVINCIAL	
	POPULATION N	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE %	POPULATION (000's) N	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE %
1966	31,407	3.9	963.1	0.5
1971	37,527	3.1	988.3	0.7
1976	43,340	2.4	1,021.6	0.8
1981	48,494	2.2	1,063.1	0.8
1986	53,858		1,107.1	

¹The registered Indian population from 1966 to 1976 is adjusted for late reported births and 1-4 year olds; age unstated is excluded.

²The growth rates are five year average annual growth rates.

Sources: Registered Indian population by age, sex and residence for Manitoba, 1966 to 1976, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section, Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Statistics Canada, Population, Revised Annual Estimates, 1921-71, 1971-76, Cat. Nos. 91-512, 91-518.

Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada, 1976-2001, Projections Series No. 2. Cat. No. 91-520 January, 1979.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

TABLE 2 - BIRTH RATES¹ FOR THE REGISTERED INDIAN AND PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS, FOR MANITOBA, 1967 TO 1976

YEAR	REGISTERED INDIANS			PROVINCIAL BIRTH RATE (/1,000 POP.)
	BIRTHS N	MID-YEAR POPULATION N	BIRTH RATE (/1,000 POP.)	
1967	1,551	32,022	48.4	17.8
1968	1,526	33,250	45.9	17.9
1969	1,502	34,456	43.6	18.2
1970	1,525	35,475	43.0	18.6
1971	1,539	36,893	41.7	18.2
1972	1,522	38,172	39.9	17.6
1973	1,415	39,378	35.9	17.0
1974	1,401	40,520	34.6	17.1
1975	1,370	41,630	32.9	16.8
1976	1,398	42,485	32.9	16.4

¹The Birth rate is computed by dividing the births in a specific year by the mid-year population, multiplied by 1,000.

Sources: Birth reported by reporting year and year of occurrence by province, 1965-1977, Indian membership system, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section, Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Preliminary Report, 1976
Cat. No. 84-201.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program,
D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

2.3 Mortality Trends

Great reductions in the mortality rate of Indians have occurred in recent years, although this rate is still considerably higher than that of the provincial population of Manitoba. The average Indian infant mortality rate decreased dramatically from 77.4 during the 1961-63 period to 34.1 for the 1973-75 period. However, this rate is still twice that for the total province (see Table 3). Estimates provided by Medical Services Branch, Manitoba Region, indicate that the Indian infant mortality rate has only slightly decreased in recent years to an average of 32.6 for the 1976-78 period.

There are substantial differences in the death rates by selected age groups between the Indian and the provincial populations of Manitoba. The greatest differences are found between the ages of 1 and 44, where the Indian death rates are at least three times higher than the provincial rates in 1976. For example, in the 1-4 age group the Indian death rate of 3.4 per 1,000 population is four times greater than the provincial rate of 0.8.

It is particularly important to note the death rate in the adult population aged 20-44, since it is this age group which will be increasing markedly in the 1980 decade as a result of the 1960's Indian "baby-boom".

2.4 Age Composition

To determine the demand on or requirements for services and programs among various age groups, policy and decision makers require information concerning the current and expected age composition of the Indian population.

The Indian population in the young adult age group 15-29 represented 24 per cent of the total Indian population of Manitoba in 1966. By 1976 its share had risen to approximately 28 per cent or 11,971, and it is expected to reach about 34 per cent (18,278) by 1986 (see Tables 4 and 5).

TABLE 3 - SELECTED AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES¹ FOR THE REGISTERED INDIAN AND PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS, FOR MANITOBA, 1973-76

YEAR	DEATH RATE BY AGE GROUP (/1,000 POPULATION)											
	UNDER 1 yr.		1-4 yrs.		5-19 yrs.		20-44 yrs.		45-64 yrs.		65 +	
	REG. IND.	TOT. PROV.	REG. IND.	TOT. PROV.	REG. IND.	TOT. PROV.	REG. IND.	TOT. PROV.	REG. IND.	TOT. PROV.	REG. IND.	TOT. PROV.
1973	41.0	16.4	2.4	0.7	2.2	0.7	6.3	1.6	10.2	8.2	- ²	55.5
1974	26.4	15.7	4.5	1.0	1.9	0.6	5.7	1.6	12.7	8.7	40.4	55.6
1975	35.0	15.1	2.4	0.7	2.0	0.7	3.3	1.5	9.8	8.6	43.0	54.5
1976	- ²	15.6	3.4	0.9	1.8	0.6	6.0	1.6	14.8	8.3	49.1	52.0
AVE. 1973-76	34.1	15.7	3.2	0.8	2.0	0.7	5.3	1.6	11.9	8.5	44.2	54.4

¹The rates are computed by dividing the number of deaths by the total population or the population in the appropriate age group, multiplied by 1,000.

²The Indian infant mortality rate (under 1 year) for 1976 and death rates for Indians over 65 years of age for 1973 are excluded due to irregularities in the reported data during these years. The average death rate for these two age groups are based on only three years of data instead of four.

Sources: Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section, Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Deaths reported by age at death and by year of event, by province, 1973 to 1976, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

TABLE 4 - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS FOR THE REGISTERED INDIAN¹
AND PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS, FOR MANITOBA, 1966, 1971, 1976 AND
PROJECTIONS FOR 1981 AND 1986

YEAR	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP									
	0 - 14		15 - 29		30 - 64		65+		15 - 64	
	REG. INDIAN	TOT. PROV.	REG. INDIAN	TOT. PROV.	REG. INDIAN	TOT. PROV.	REG. INDIAN	TOT. PROV.	REG. INDIAN	TOT. PROV.
1966	% 50.8	% 31.9	% 24.0	% 21.8	% 21.5	% 37.1	% 3.7	% 9.2	% 45.5	% 58.9
1971	50.6	29.0	24.6	25.2	21.3	36.1	3.5	9.7	45.9	61.3
1976	47.1	26.0	27.8	27.3	21.4	36.3	3.7	10.4	49.2	63.6
1981	42.2	23.8	31.4	27.4	22.8	37.5	3.6	11.3	54.2	64.9
1986	37.3	23.7	34.0	25.3	25.1	39.1	3.6	11.9	59.0	64.4

¹The Registered Indian population between 1966 and 1976 is adjusted for late reported births and 1-4 year olds; age unstated is excluded.

Sources: Registered Indian population by age, sex and residence, for Manitoba, 1966 to 1977, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.
Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section, Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.
Statistics Canada, Population Revised Annual Estimates, 1966-71, 1971-76, Cat. Nos. 91-512, 91-518.
Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada, 1976-2001, Projections Series No. 2, Cat. No. 91-520 January, 1979.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

TABLE 5 - REGISTERED INDIAN¹ AND PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS
FOR MANITOBA, 1966, 1971, 1976 AND PROJECTIONS FOR
1981 AND 1986

YEAR	AGE GROUPS									
	0 - 14		15 - 29		30 - 64		65+		15 - 64	
	REG. INDIAN	PROV. ('000'S)	REG. INDIAN	PROV. ('000'S)	REG. INDIAN	PROV. ('000'S)	REG. INDIAN	PROV. ('000'S)	REG. INDIAN	PROV. ('000'S)
1966	15,955	307.2	7,531	210.0	6,758	357.1	1,163	88.8	14,289	567.1
1971	19,065	286.8	9,253	248.7	8,029	357.1	1,301	95.7	17,282	605.8
1976	20,574	265.1	11,971	278.7	9,216	371.2	1,579	106.6	21,187	649.9
1981	20,462	252.8	15,224	291.6	11,049	398.3	1,759	120.4	26,273	689.9
1986	20,103	261.8	18,278	280.6	13,522	432.8	1,958	131.9	31,800	713.4

¹The Registered Indian population between 1966 and 1976 is adjusted for late reported births and 1-4 year olds; age unstated is excluded.

Sources: Registered Indian population by age, sex and residence, for Manitoba 1966 to 1977, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section, Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

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Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada, 1976-2001, Projections Series No. 2, Cat. No. 91-520 January, 1979.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

In comparison, those in the young adult age group in the provincial population represented about 22 per cent of the total in 1966. By 1976 their percentage share had risen to over 27 per cent, but due to the decline in the birth rate during the 1960's and early 1970's, the provincial population in the age group 15-29 is expected to decline to approximately 25 per cent by 1986.

The dependent population 14 years of age and under has undergone a marked change as a percentage of the total Indian population. From 1966 to 1971 this group represented nearly 51 per cent of the Indian population, but by 1976 its share had declined to 47 per cent. If the birth rate continues to decline, and as the population ages, by 1986 the population aged 14 and under will represent only about 37 per cent (see Table 4). The respective percentages of the dependents in the total provincial population are 32 per cent, 26 per cent and 24 per cent in 1966, 1976 and 1986. Therefore, while the percentage of Indian dependents has declined more slowly in the 1966-76 period than that in the provincial population, it is expected to decline much more rapidly in the 1976-86 period. This is due to the fact that the number of births, although expected to increase moderately during the 1980's, will not be great enough to offset the number of children leaving the under 15 year age group by reaching age 15 during the same period. Consequently, the size of the Indian population under age 15 is expected to decrease slightly throughout the forecast period, from about 20,600 in 1976 to 20,100 in 1986 (see Table 5).

The reduction in the birth rate and improvements in life expectancy will combine to age the population. This can be observed not only in 15-29 age group as already mentioned (see Table 4), but also in the 30-64 age group.

The latter age group is expected to increase its share of the total Indian population from 21.4 per cent in 1976 to 25.1 per cent by 1986. The same trend is also observed in the provincial population.

The Indian age composition appears generally to follow the same trends by age group as the age composition of the provincial population, except in the young adult group. However, while the effects of the post-war "baby-boom" and subsequent birth rate decline have had major impacts on employment and educational enrolment for the provincial population in the 1970 decade, the same phenomenon will not be occurring for the Indian population until the 1980 decade. Consequently, the Indian labour force age group 15-64 is expected to increase substantially in the 1980's.

2.5 On- and Off-Reserve Population

The trend in the on- and off-reserve distribution of the Indian population has been shifting over the last ten years. In 1966, 89 per cent of the population was living on-reserve and Crown land (hereafter referred to as on-reserve) and 11 per cent off-reserve (see Tables 6 and 7). The latter increased substantially during the following ten years, reaching about 25 per cent by 1976. Although it is difficult to predict, the proportion of off-reserve will likely increase, albeit more slowly in the 1980 decade. If current trends continue, it is projected to reach approximately 31 per cent by 1986.

The percentage distribution of the Indian population by age and residence indicates that the highly mobile age groups 20-24 and 25-29 have decreased their proportions on-reserve by approximately 11 and 15 per cent respectively between 1966 and 1976 (see Table 6); for example, the on-reserve percentage of the 25-29 age group dropped from over 83 per cent in 1966 to less than 69 per cent in 1976. The same group showed a corresponding increase in its percentage of off-reserve from almost 17 per cent to 31 per cent during the same period (see Table 7). Although the data is not shown here, since 1974 the percentage of the total on-reserve population has declined more slowly than in 1966-1973 period. In particular, the percentage of the population in the mobile age group 15-29 residing on-reserve has remained quite stable since 1972.

Many factors undoubtedly have affected changes in the trend in Indian on- and off-reserve distributions since 1974. For example, poor economic conditions in the cities may have been simultaneously

TABLE 6 - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION RESIDING ON-RESERVE BY AGE GROUP FOR MANITOBA, 1966, 1971¹ AND 1976, AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1981 AND 1986

YEAR	AGE GROUP							TOTAL
	0 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 64	65+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1966	90.7	91.8	86.5	83.2	83.7	90.6	92.4	89.2
1971	81.5	84.7	78.4	73.3	77.1	85.2	90.4	81.2
1976	74.8	77.2	75.2	68.6	71.0	79.6	87.0	75.1
1981	72.4	74.0	72.8	65.5	67.7	77.1	85.0	72.4
1986	69.9	70.5	70.2	62.5	64.4	75.1	82.9	69.4

¹The 1966 and 1971 on-reserve populations have been adjusted for a change in the residence definition which occurred in 1974 in order to make the trends historically comparable.

Sources: Registered Indian population by age, sex and residence, for Manitoba 1966 to 1977, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.
Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section, Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

TABLE 7 - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION RESIDING OFF-RESERVE BY AGE GROUP FOR MANITOBA, 1966 1971¹ AND 1976, AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1981 AND 1986

YEAR	AGE GROUP							
	0 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 64	65+	TOTAL
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1966	9.3	8.2	13.5	16.8	16.3	9.4	7.6	10.8
1971	18.5	15.3	21.6	26.7	22.9	14.2	9.6	18.8
1976	25.2	22.8	24.8	31.4	29.0	20.2	13.0	24.9
1981	27.6	26.0	27.2	34.5	32.3	22.4	15.0	27.6
1986	30.1	29.5	29.8	37.5	35.6	25.0	17.1	30.6

¹The 1966 and 1971 off-reserve populations have been adjusted for a change in the residence definition which occurred in 1974 in order to make the trends historically comparable.

Sources: Registered Indian population by age, sex and residence, for Manitoba 1966 to 1977, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.
Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section, Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

encouraging a movement back to reserves and settlements and discouraging out-migration from reserves. Improvements in housing supply and economic development on-reserves and Indian control of Indian education may also be combining to discourage out-migration from reserves and to draw people back.

Although data are scarce regarding the exact location of the off-reserve population, at least a general picture of the distribution on- and off-reserve are provided as of 1976 by Indian Affairs' districts. Table 8 and Figure 1 indicate that Manitoba Regional Office had the higher percentage off-reserve with 27 per cent, while the percentage of the Thompson District population residing off-reserve was lower at 14 per cent, this district being more geographically remote from major urban centres than the Manitoba Regional Office district. However, a more detailed subregional analysis is contained in Section 2.8.

According to the 1971 Census, over 11 per cent of the Indian population in Manitoba was living in Winnipeg and nearly 6 per cent in urban areas less than 100,000 in size (see Table 9). Indian women out-numbered Indian men in all types of urban areas in 1971.

2.6 Indian Bands by Selected Population Size Groupings

This brief description is included to provide the general reader with an appreciation of the population size of Indian bands. The majority of Indian bands have band memberships of 1,000 or less and usually within each band a certain proportion of their membership lives off the reserves or settlements.

The largest number of Indian bands is in the population size group 301-1,000. Of the 57 bands 32 (or 56 per cent) are in this category (see Table 10). Twelve bands (or 21 per cent) fall into the population size group 1,001-2,000 and 6 bands fall into the population size group 101-300. By contrast, only 4 bands have populations over 2,000 and only 3 bands have populations of under 100.

TABLE 8 - REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY INDIAN AFFAIRS' ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AND ON- AND OFF-RESERVE RESIDENCE, FOR MANITOBA, 1976

DISTRICT NAME	POPULATION ¹		ON RESERVE ²	OFF RESERVE
	N	%	%	%
MANITOBA REGIONAL OFFICE	36,865	85.1	73.0	27.0
THOMPSON	6,475	14.9	86.2	13.8
TOTAL	43,340	100.0	75.0	25.0

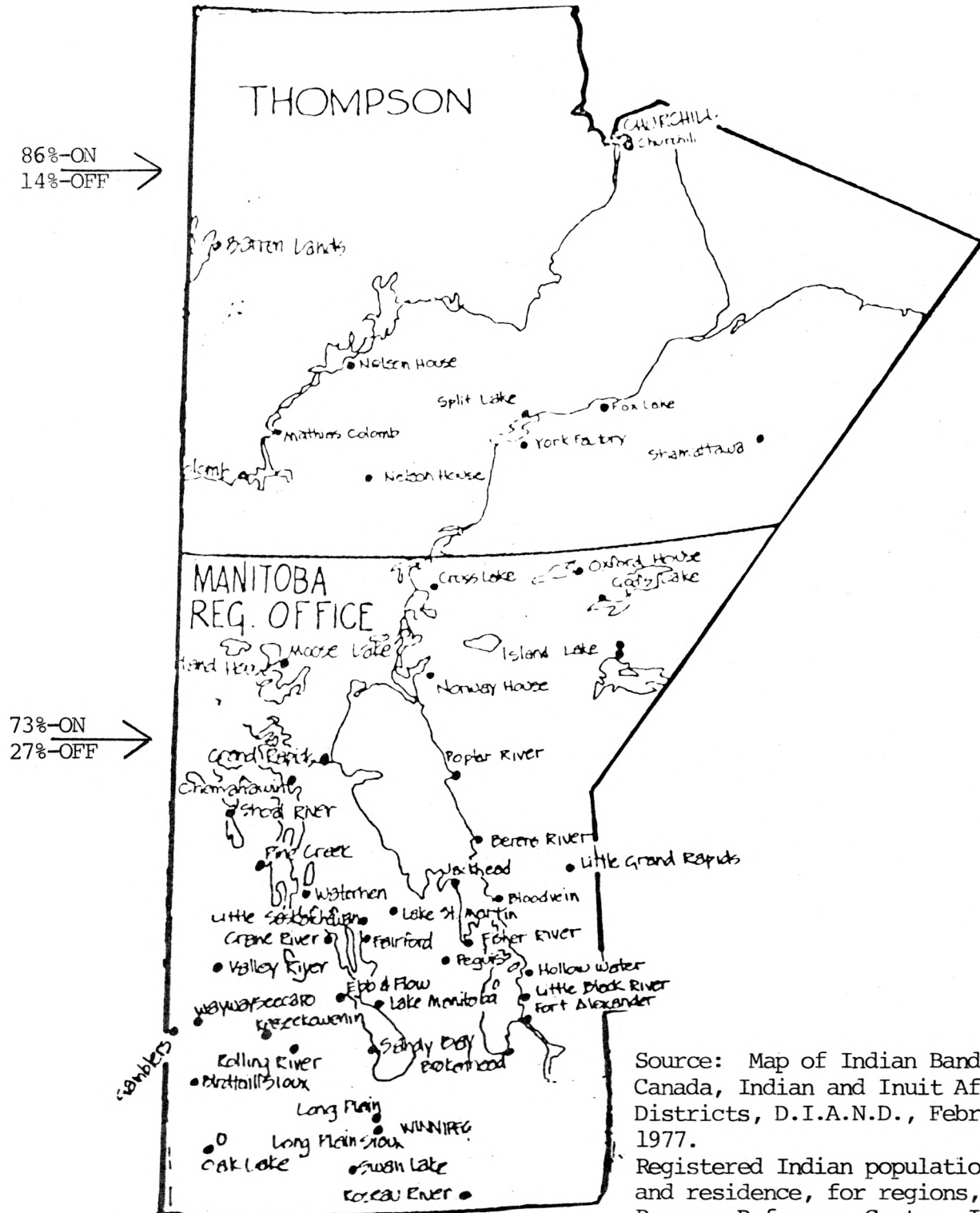
¹Population has been adjusted for late reported births.

²On reserve includes on Crown land.

Source: Registered Indian population by sex and residence, Canada and Regions, 1976, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

FIGURE 1 - LOCATION OF REGISTERED INDIAN BANDS AND DISTRICTS SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE POPULATION ON- AND OFF-RESERVE, FOR MANITOBA, 1976



Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

TABLE 9 - NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION AGED 5 AND OVER BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, FOR MANITOBA, 1971

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	POPULATION			PER CENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE			PER CENT BY SEX		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
	N	N	N	%	%	%	%	%	%
INDIAN RESERVE	9,625	8,800	18,425	70.0	65.7	68.1	52.2	47.8	100.0
RURAL NON-RESERVE	1,950	2,055	4,005	14.2	15.3	14.8	48.7	51.3	100.0
URBAN 100,000 +	1,395	1,690	3,085	10.1	12.6	11.4	45.2	54.8	100.0
URBAN 30,000-99,999	50	115	165	0.4	0.9	0.6	30.3	69.7	100.0
URBAN 10,000-29,999	235	235	470	1.7	1.8	1.7	50.0	50.0	100.0
URBAN LESS THAN 10,000	500	500	1,000	3.6	3.7	3.4	50.0	50.0	100.0
TOTAL	13,755	13,395	27,150	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.7	49.3	100.0

Source: Unpublished special tabulation, 1971 Census of Canada.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

TABLE 10 - THE NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BANDS BY BAND SIZE GROUPINGS, CANADA AND REGIONS, 1977

BAND SIZE	CANADA		ATLANTIC		QUEBEC		ONTARIO		MANITOBA		SASK.		ALBERTA		B.C.		MACKENZIE		YUKON	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-100	95	16.6	5	17.2	5	12.8	20	17.4	3	5.3	2	2.9	4	9.8	54	28.0	0	0	2	14.3
101-300	179	31.2	10	34.5	6	15.4	40	34.8	6	10.5	11	16.2	9	21.9	81	42.0	6	37.5	10	71.4
301-1000	224	39.1	12	41.4	17	43.6	40	34.8	32	56.1	41	60.3	18	43.9	53	27.0	9	56.3	2	14.3
1001-2000	59	10.3	2	6.9	10	25.6	10	8.7	12	21.1	12	17.7	6	14.6	6	3.0	1	6.3	0	0
over-2000	16	2.8	0	0	1	2.6	5	4.3	4	7.0	2	2.9	4	9.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	573	100.0	29	100.0	39	100.0	115	100.0	57	100.0	68	100.0	41	100.0	194	100.0	16	100.0	14	100.0

Source: Registered Indian Population by Sex and Residence, 1977, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 7-9-79.

2.7 The Geographic Distribution of Indian Bands

The geographic locations of Indian bands are categorized into four groups: urban, semi-urban, rural and remote. The definitions of these categories do not correspond to census definitions of urban and rural, but rather to the following:

- Urban¹ - has significant land in or contiguous to an urban centre (10,000 and over in population with economic characteristics of an urban centre).
- Semi-Urban - is located within commuting distance of about 40 miles to nearest urban centre where good all-weather roads are available.
- Rural - consists of other bands (where commuting distance is over 40 miles to the nearest urban centre) located within the Canada Land Inventory boundaries and having reasonable means of transportation (at least one road).
- Remote - includes a) all bands not located within the Canada Land Inventory boundaries and b) all other bands within C.L.I. boundaries but considered as lacking reasonable means of transportation (no roads).

Table 11 indicates that out of a total of 57 bands most are situated in either rural areas (26) or remote areas (25) accounting for approximately 46 per cent and 44 per cent respectively of the total band membership of Manitoba. Five bands are located in semi-urban areas representing 9 per cent of the total band membership, and only 1 band is located in an urban area (see Table 11).

Although the census definitions for rural and urban are not strictly comparable to the definitions used for Indian bands, the contrast in the percentage of the provincial population residing in rural and urban areas to that of the Indian population is significant enough to be worth noting. In 1976, 30 per cent of the provincial population were living in rural areas and 70 percent in urban areas.

Among those registered Indians living off-reserve, the largest percentage comes from bands located either in rural or remote areas, 56 per cent and 26 per cent respectively. The off-reserve population

TABLE 11- NUMBER OF BANDS BY TYPE OF LOCATION¹ CANADA AND REGIONS, 1977

REGIONS ²	TOTAL	URBAN	SEMI-URBAN	RURAL	REMOTE
ATLANTIC	29	6	10	13	-
QUEBEC	39	5	15	5	14
ONTARIO	115	8	21	52	34
MANITOBA	57	1	5	26	25
SASKATCHEWAN	68	2	13	43	10
ALBERTA	41	3	12	19	7
BRITISH COLUMBIA	194	23	41	77	53
MACKENZIE	16	-	1	7	8
YUKON	14	1	-	-	13
TOTAL CANADA	573	49	118	242	164

- ¹ Urban - has significant land in or contiguous to an urban centre (10,000 and over in population with economic characteristics of an urban centre).
Semi-Urban - is located within commuting distance of about 40 miles to nearest urban centre where good all-weather roads are available.
Rural - consists of other bands (where commuting distance is over 40 miles to the nearest urban centre) located within the Canada Land Inventory Boundaries and having reasonable means of transportation (at least one road).
Remote - includes a) all bands not located within the Canada-Land Inventory Boundaries and b) all other bands with C.L.I. boundaries but considered as lacking reasonable means of transportation (no roads).

² Regions corresponds to the administrative regions of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Source: Registered Indian Population by Sex and Residence, Canada and Regions, 1977, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80

originating from semi-urban and urban bands represent only 16 per cent and 1 per cent respectively of the total off-reserve population (see Table 12).

2.8 Residence Distribution of Selected Subregions

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion, Manitoba Region, recently prepared an unpublished report entitled Manitoba Registered Indians: Regional Perspectives 1966 and 1977. In this report, Indian bands in Manitoba were categorized into four subregions: southern, forest fringe, north with roads, and north without road access.

The southern subregion is characterized by a well-developed transportation and communication system. This system provides potential access to a variety of off-reserve employment and entrepreneurial opportunities and educational and training facilities.

On the other hand, the following three northern subregions are ranked according to the degree of isolation (from low to high) determined by the presence or absence of roads; forest fringe, north with roads, and north without roads.

One of the hypotheses stated in the report is that the degree of isolation from a wide range of goods, services, employment and educational opportunities has an effect on Indian migration.

The total Indian population in Manitoba increased 40 per cent, or by approximately 12,400 people, between 1966 and 1977 (see Table 13). The percentage distribution of the total Indian population among the southern and northern subregions has remained stable during this period with approximately 28 per cent of the total population belonging to bands in the south, 22 per cent in the forest fringe subregion, 9 per cent in the north with roads and 41 per cent in the north without roads (see Table 14). However, the percentage distribution of the population on- and off-reserve varies among the subregions and has changed over time.

TABLE 12 - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY RESIDENCE AND BAND LOCATION, FOR MANITOBA, 1977

RESIDENCE	BAND LOCATION ¹				
	URBAN	SEMI-URBAN	RURAL	REMOTE	TOTAL
ON RESERVE ²	% 3.6	% 5.7	% 34.5	% 56.2	% 100.0
OFF RESERVE	1.4	15.8	56.4	26.4	100.0
TOTAL	3.0	8.3	40.0	48.7	100.0

¹See definitions in footnote 1, Table 11.

²On Reserve includes on Crown land.

Source: Registered Indian Population by Sex and Residence, 1977, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

TABLE 13 - THE NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE FOR THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION¹
BY RESIDENCE², FOR SUBREGIONS IN MANITOBA, 1966-1977

SUBREGION	POPULATION CHANGE					
	ON-RESERVE		OFF-RESERVE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE	NUMBER	% CHANGE
SOUTHERN	-34	-.5	3,379	257.2	3,345	38.3
FOREST FRINGE	350	6.3	2,136	170.1	2,486	36.3
NORTH (ROADS) ³	971	38.3	279	143.1	1,250	45.8
NORTH ⁴ (NO ROADS)	3,879	33.1	1,410	148.1	5,289	41.7
TOTAL	5,166	18.9	7,204	193.8	12,370	39.9

¹The registered Indian population between 1966 and 1977 is adjusted for late reported births and 1-4 year olds; age unstated is excluded.

²The 1966 on- and off-reserve populations have been adjusted for a change in the residence definition which occurred in 1974 in order to make the trends historically comparable.

³This refers to northern areas with road access.

⁴This refers to northern areas with no road access.

Sources: Registered Indian population by age, sex and residence, for Manitoba, 1966 and 1977, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section, Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Manitoba Registered Indians: Regional Perspectives 1966 and 1977, Department of Regional Economic Expansion, Manitoba region, 1980.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

TABLE 14 - THE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE TOTAL REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION¹ BY SUBREGION, AND OF THE OFF-RESERVE POPULATION² BY SUBREGION OF ORIGIN, FOR MANITOBA, FOR 1966 AND 1977

SUBREGION	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL POP.	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OFF-RESERVE POPULATIONS BY ORIGIN	
	1966 AND 1977	1966	1977
	%	%	%
SOUTHERN	28	35	43
FOREST FRINGE	22	34	31
NORTH (ROADS) ³	9	5	4
NORTH (NO ROADS) ⁴	41	26	22
TOTAL	100	100	100

¹The registered Indian population between 1966 and 1977 is adjusted for late reported births and 1-4 year olds; age unstated is excluded.

²The 1966 on- and off-reserve populations have been adjusted for a change in the residence definition which occurred in 1974 in order to make the trends historically comparable.

³This refers to northern areas with road access.

⁴This refers to northern areas with no road access.

Sources: Registered Indian population by age, sex and residence, for Manitoba, 1966 and 1977, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section, Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Manitoba Registered Indians: Regional Perspectives 1966 and 1977,
Department of Regional Economic Expansion, Manitoba region, 1980.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D.,
17-1-80.

In 1966, the southern and forest fringe subregions had higher percentages of their populations living off-reserve (15 and 18 per cent respectively) in comparison with the north with roads and north without roads subregions (7 and 8 per cent respectively) (see Table 15). Between 1966 and 1977, the percentage of Indians residing off-reserve increased substantially in all subregions. In 1977, the southern and forest fringe subregions more than doubled the percentage of their total populations living off-reserve (both over 36 per cent). The northern subregions also increased the percentage of their total populations off-reserve, but not as much as the southern subregions.

There was a decrease in the percentage of the population residing on-reserve between 1966 and 1977 in all subregions. However, this did not result in a decrease in the number of people living on-reserve in any of the three northern subregions. In fact, there was an increase in the on-reserve population of approximately 350 in the forest fringe subregion, 1,000 in the north-with-roads subregion, and 3,900 in the north-without-roads subregions (see Table 16). This suggests that on-reserve natural increase (i.e. the excess of births over deaths) was greater than the net out-migration from reserves in the northern subregions. This was not the case in the southern subregion where the on-reserve population decreased marginally by 34 people over the eleven year period.

The subregional patterns in the increase of the population residing off-reserve suggest that the degree of isolation is related to patterns of Indian migration. The relationship is a negative one, whereby the less isolated areas have a greater percentage of their population living off-reserve in comparison with the more isolated areas. Thus, it appears that the southern and forest fringe subregions are the key contributors to the off-reserve population representing 69 per cent of the total off-reserve population in 1966 and 74 per cent by 1977 (see Table 14). The northern subregions, by contrast, actually decreased their percentage shares of the off-reserve population between 1966 and 1977.

TABLE 15 - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION¹ BY RESIDENCE²
FOR SUBREGIONS IN MANITOBA, AND THE ELEVEN YEAR GROWTH
RATES, FOR 1966 AND 1977

SUBREGION	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION				11 YEAR GROWTH RATE	
	1966		1977			
	% ON-RESERVE	% OFF-RESERVE	% CN-RESERVE	% OFF-RESERVE	% ON-RESERVE	% OFF-RESERVE
SOUTHERN	85	15	61	39	-28	160
FOREST FRINGE	82	18	64	36	-22	100
NORTH (ROADS) ³	93	7	88	12	- 5	71
NORTH ⁴ (NO ROADS)	92	8	87	13	- 5	63

¹The registered Indian population between 1966 and 1977 is adjusted for late reported births and 1-4 year olds; age unstated is excluded.

²The 1966 on- and off-reserve populations have been adjusted for a change in the residence definition which occurred in 1974 in order to make the trends historically comparable.

³This refers to northern areas with road access.

⁴This refers to northern areas with no road access.

Sources: Registered Indian population by age, sex and residence, for Manitoba, 1966 and 1977, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section, Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Manitoba Registered Indians: Regional Perspectives 1966 and 1977, Department of Regional Economic Expansion, Manitoba region, 1980.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

TABLE 16 - REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION¹ BY RESIDENCE² AND SUBREGION,
FOR MANITOBA, FOR 1966 AND 1977

SUBREGION	1966			1977		
	ON- RESERVE	OFF- RESERVE	TOTAL	ON- RESERVE	OFF- RESERVE	TOTAL
SOUTHERN	7,414	1,314	8,728	7,380	4,693	12,073
FOREST FRINGE	5,584	1,256	6,840	5,934	3,392	9,326
NORTH ³ (ROADS)	2,535	195	2,730	3,506	474	3,980
NORTH ⁴ (NO ROADS)	11,729	952	12,681	15,608	2,362	17,970
TOTAL	27,262	3,717	30,979	32,428	10,921	43,349

¹The registered Indian population between 1966 and 1977 is adjusted for late reported births and 1-4 year olds; age unstated is excluded.

²The 1966 on- and off-reserve populations have been adjusted for a change in the residence definition which occurred in 1974 in order to make the trends historically comparable.

³This refers to northern areas with road access.

⁴This refers to northern areas with no road access.

Sources: Registered Indian population by age, sex and residence, for Manitoba, 1966 and 1977, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section, Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Manitoba Registered Indians: Regional Perspectives 1966 and 1977, Department of Regional Economic Expansion, Manitoba region, 1980.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program,
D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

3. HEALTH

3.1 Major Causes of Death

The standardized² death rate for the Indian population of Manitoba is greater than that of the provincial population, i.e. 10.2 Indian deaths per 1,000 population versus 8.3 deaths per 1,000 population in the province as a whole (see Table 17).

Medical Services Branch, Manitoba Region, identifies Indian infants aged 28-365 days and males aged 15-44 years as two high risk groups in Manitoba.

High rates of Indian post-neonatal mortality (deaths to infants 28 to 365 days old) are due to respiratory diseases (primarily pneumonia), infective and parasitic diseases (primarily intestinal infectious diseases), and symptoms of ill-defined conditions (primarily sudden death - cause unknown).

Recent data by cause of death show that deaths due to accidents, poisonings and violence account for 36 per cent of all Indian deaths in comparison with only 8 per cent of all such deaths in the provincial population (see Table 18). The next major cause of death among Indians is diseases of the circulatory system which account for nearly 18 per cent, followed by diseases of the respiratory system (13 per cent) and neoplasms or cancer (over 7 per cent).

Major causes of deaths due to accidents, poisonings and violence among Indians in Manitoba during the 1974-1976 period were drownings (23 per cent), motor vehicle and train accidents (11 per cent), burns (11 per cent) and firearms (10 per cent) (see Table 19).

Males aged 15-44 are the group most likely to die from accidents and violence (including suicides and homicides). Accidental and violent deaths have accounted for about 47 per cent of all deaths to this age group since 1964.

TABLE 17- DEATH RATES FOR THE REGISTERED INDIAN AND
TOTAL POPULATIONS FOR CANADA AND SELECTED
PROVINCES, 1974, 1976

REGION	STANDARDIZED DEATH RATE ¹ REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION 1976 (/1,000 POP.)	DEATH RATE TOTAL POPULATION 1974 (/1,000 POP.)
CANADA	13.0	7.4
QUEBEC	7.3	7.0
ONTARIO	9.1	7.5
MANITOBA	10.2	8.3
SASKATCHEWAN	15.9	8.6
ALBERTA	15.9	6.6
BRITISH COLUMBIA	12.4	8.0

¹The registered Indian death rate is standardized on the age structures of the total population of Canada and the provinces to take account of the different age structure in the Indian population otherwise the death rates would not be strictly comparable.

Source: Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare
Canada, Health Data Book, April 1978.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs
Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80..

TABLE 18 - SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE REGISTERED INDIAN, INUIT AND PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS,
BY SEX, FOR MANITOBA, 1974-76 ¹

SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH	REGISTERED INDIANS/INUIT				PROVINCIAL POPULATION			
	1974-76				1976			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%
ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE	248	40.7	28.3	36.1	721	10.8	6.0	8.7
DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	120	17.4	17.7	17.5	3,914	46.1	49.0	47.4
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	90	12.3	14.5	13.1	764	9.8	8.5	9.2
NEOPLASMS	50	5.5	10.2	7.3	1,823	21.2	23.3	22.1
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	26	4.2	3.2	3.8	293	3.5	3.6	3.6
CERTAIN CAUSES PERI-NATAL MORTALITY	46	5.8	8.3	6.7	124	1.7	1.3	1.5
INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES	23	3.5	3.2	3.4	57	0.6	0.8	0.7
ALL OTHER CAUSES	83	10.6	14.6	12.1	566	6.3	7.5	6.8
TOTAL	686	100.0	100.0	100.0	8,262	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹For registered Indians causes of death are totalled for the 1974-76 period, the provincial population causes of death are for 1976.

Sources: Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Branch Annual Report, 1974-76.

Statistics Canada, Causes of Death 1976, Cat. No. 84-206.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.J.D., 17-1-80.

TABLE 19-CAUSES OF DEATH DUE TO ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE, FOR THE REGISTERED INDIAN, INUIT AND PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS BY SEX FOR MANITOBA, 1974-1976¹

SELECTED CAUSES OF INDIAN DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS, VIOLENCE	REGISTERED INDIANS/INUIT				PROVINCIAL POPULATION			
	1974-76				1976			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%
MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAINS	28	11.9	9.7	11.3	238	36.4	25.1	33.0
DROWNING	58	27.3	13.9	23.4	59	8.7	7.0	8.2
EXPOSURE	19	5.1	13.9	7.7	--	--	--	--
BURNS	28	9.7	15.3	11.3	28	4.2	3.3	3.9
FALLS	7	1.7	5.6	2.8	75	8.1	15.8	10.4
FIREARMS	25	11.9	5.6	10.1	7	1.2	0.5	1.0
OTHERS	83	32.4	36.0	33.4	314	41.4	48.3	43.5
TOTAL	248	100.0	100.0	100.0	721	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹For registered Indians causes of death are totalled for the 1974-76 period; the provincial population causes of death are for 1976.

-- not available.

Sources: Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Branch Annual Report, 1974-76.

Statistics Canada, Causes of Death 1976, Cat. No. 84-206.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

TABLE 20 - THE INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE REGISTERED INDIAN AND TOTAL PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS, MANITOBA, 1973-77

YEAR	REGISTERED INDIAN		PROVINCIAL	
	TOTAL CASES ¹	RATE (/1,000 POP.)	TOTAL CASES ¹	RATE (/1,000 POP.)
1973	52	1.3	254	0.3
1974	96	2.3	292	0.3
1975	45	1.1	195	0.2
1976	54	1.2	202	0.2
1977	50	1.1	173	0.2
1978	54	1.2	- ²	-
1979	62	1.3	-	-

¹Total refers to the total number of new and reactivated cases.

²- not available.

Sources: Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Branch Annual Report, 1973-77.

Statistics Canada, Canada Year Book, for 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976, Ottawa 1974, 1975, 1976-77, 1978-79.

Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Branch, Manitoba Region, Unpublished tables, 1976-78.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

4. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In the ten year period between 1966 and 1976, the number of registered Indians in Manitoba attending school at all levels has increased markedly, although there were fewer students enrolled in special education classes in 1976 than in 1971 (see Table 21). There was an increase in the percentage of students attending non-federal schools from Kindergarten to Grade 12 between 1966 and 1971, followed by a decrease in 1976, except in grades K4-K5 (kindergarten) where the increase continued (see Table 22).

The retention rate for Indian students from Grade 2 through to Grade 12 nearly doubled between 1966 and 1971, and then decreased by 2 percentage points by 1976. The Indian retention rate at 11 per cent in 1976 was substantially lower in comparison with 75 per cent for all Canadian students (see Table 23). This more recent trend of a poorer retention rate could have serious implications for the employability of these young Indian teenagers as they enter the labour force in large numbers during the 1980's.

The percentage of Indian children aged 5-13 enrolled in primary school has decreased from 94 per cent in 1966 to 86 per cent in 1976 (see Table 24). On the other hand, the percentage of Indian young people aged 14-18 enrolled in secondary school increased from 18 per cent in 1966 to 30 per cent in 1976. However, this 30 per cent represents a reduction from 38 per cent in 1971 in line with the poorer retention rate during that period.

There has been more than a nine-fold increase in the number of Indians enrolled in post-secondary schools in the 1968-75 period (see Table 25). Enrolment in university, including professional schools, and special vocational courses grew more sharply than did enrolment in pre-vocational and formal vocational courses (i.e. specific trades).⁴

As a percentage of the population 19 to 29 years old, the participation rate of students enrolled in any post-secondary education has increased from 4.9 per cent in 1968 to 33.9 per cent in 1975.

TABLE 21 - REGISTERED INDIAN STUDENT ENROLMENT BY GRADE LEVEL AND TYPE OF SCHOOL, FOR MANITOBA, 1966, 1971 AND 1976

YEAR	SCHOOL TYPE	ENROLMENT BY GRADE					
		K4-K5 N	1-4 N	5-8 N	9-12 N	SPECIAL N	TOTAL N
1966	FEDERAL ¹	394	3,555	2,007	229	-	6,255
	NON-FEDERAL ²	17	1,203	794	352	15	2,381
	TOTAL	411	4,758	2,801	581	15	8,636
1971	FEDERAL	814	2,680	1,931	200	31	5,656
	NON-FEDERAL	309	2,705	1,546	1,125	220	5,205
	TOTAL	1,123	4,685	3,477	1,325	251	10,961
1976	FEDERAL	1,193	3,297	2,285	603	27	7,405
	NON-FEDERAL	584	1,868	1,456	825	201	4,934
	TOTAL	1,777	5,165	3,741	1,428	228	12,339

¹Includes federal and band operated schools.

²Includes provincial and private schools.

Source: Registered Indian enrolment in non-federal schools by province and grade, Canada, 1966, 1971, 1976, registered Indian enrolment in federal schools by province and grade, Canada, 1966, 1971, 1976, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

TABLE 22 - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN ENROLMENT BY SCHOOL TYPE WITHIN GRADE LEVELS, FOR MANITOBA, 1966, 1971 AND 1976

YEAR	SCHOOL TYPE	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY SCHOOL TYPE WITH GRADE LEVELS					
		K4-K5 %	1-4 %	5-8 %	9-12 %	SPECIAL %	TOTAL %
1966	FEDERAL ¹	95.9	74.7	71.7	39.4	-	72.4
	NON-FEDERAL ²	4.1	25.3	28.3	60.6	100.0	27.6
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	FEDERAL	72.5	57.2	55.5	15.1	12.4	52.1
	NON-FEDERAL	27.5	42.8	44.5	84.9	87.6	47.9
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	FEDERAL	67.1	63.8	61.1	42.2	11.8	60.0
	NON-FEDERAL	32.9	36.2	38.9	57.8	88.2	40.0
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹Includes federal and band operated schools.

²Includes provincial and private schools.

Source: Registered student enrolment in non-federal schools by province and grade, Canada, 1966, 1971, 1976, registered Indian enrolment in federal schools by province and grade, Canada, 1966, 1971, 1976, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

TABLE 23 - RETENTION TO GRADE XII ENROLMENT, RELATED TO
GRADE II ENROLMENT TEN YEARS EARLIER FOR THE
MANITOBA REGISTERED INDIAN AND TOTAL
CANADIAN POPULATIONS 1965-66 TO 1975-76

YEAR	REGISTERED INDIAN %	CANADA %
1965-66	7.0	50.5
1970-71	12.7	69.8
1975-76	10.8	75.2

Sources: Statistics Canada, Education in Canada, Cat. No. 81-229, Annual Report, 1973, 1976.

Registered Indians in grade 1 and percentages of continuing students in subsequent grades, 1949-50 to 1978-79, Manitoba, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs
Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

TABLE 24 - COMPARISON OF REGISTERED INDIAN ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL STUDENT ENROLMENT, FOR MANITOBA, 1966, 1971 AND 1976

YEAR	PRIMARY GRADES ¹					
	ACTUAL ENROLMENT N	RESIDUAL N	TOTAL POPULATION AGED 5-13 N	ACTUAL ENROLMENT ² %	RESIDUAL ² %	TOTAL POPULATION AGED 5-13 %
1966	7,970	558	8,528	93.5	6.5	100.0
1971	9,285	1,533	10,818	85.8	14.2	100.0
1976	10,683	1,739	12,422	86.0	14.0	100.0

YEAR	SECONDARY GRADES ³					
	ACTUAL ENROLMENT N	RESIDUAL N	TOTAL POPULATION AGED 14-18 N	ACTUAL ENROLMENT ² %	RESIDUAL ² %	TOTAL POPULATION AGED 14-18 %
1966	596	2,660	3,256	18.3	81.7	100.0
1971	1,576	2,546	4,122	38.2	61.8	100.0
1976	1,656	3,834	5,490	30.2	69.8	100.0

¹Five year old kindergarten through grade 8 plus special education.

²Percentage actual and residual enrolment are calculated by dividing them by the population aged 5-13 for primary grades and 14-18 for secondary grades.

³Grades 9 through 12, including special program.

Sources: Registered Indian population by age, sex and residence, by province, 1966, 1971, 1976, for Manitoba, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Student population by grade and age, Manitoba, 1966, 1971, 1976, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.T.A.H.D., 17-1-80.

TABLE 25 - REGISTERED INDIAN POST-SECONDARY AND ADULT EDUCATION STUDENT ENROLMENT, MANITOBA, 1968, 1971 AND 1975

TYPE OF POST-SECONDARY AND ADULT EDUCATION COURSES	MANITOBA					
	1968		1971		1975	
	ENROLMENT N	ENROLMENT ¹ %	ENROLMENT N	ENROLMENT ¹ %	ENROLMENT N	ENROLMENT ¹ %
PRE-VOCATIONAL ²	107	2.0	331	5.4	507	7.0
FORMAL VOCATIONAL ³	78	1.4	142	2.3	317	4.4
SPECIAL VOCATIONAL ⁴	40	0.7	116	1.9	835	11.5
UNIVERSITY ⁵	38	0.7	164	2.7	810	11.1
TOTAL ⁶	263	4.9	753	12.4	2,469	33.9

¹Enrolment expressed as a percentage of the population aged 10-29.

²Academic upgrading to meet vocational prerequisites.

³Specific trades training.

⁴Ad hoc vocational training of limited nature for specific purpose and training towards a diploma or certificate.

⁵Includes professional training, eg. nursing and teaching.

⁶Percentages may not add up to total due to rounding.

Sources: Registered Indian population by age, sex and residence, by province, 1968, 1971 and 1975, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Employment and Related Services Program Summary, 1968, 1971, 1975, Education Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

The retention rate of Indian students through grade 12 is a key to future educational development. Unless a substantial increase in the retention rate occurs from the present levels, it will be a limiting factor on the number of potential recruits for post-secondary education and training.

5. EMPLOYMENT

In discussing levels of unemployment in the Indian population the reader should realize there are conceptual difficulties with the term unemployment. Statistics Canada definitions, for example, are not meaningful for Indian people who follow a traditional way of life. There are also conceptual problems with respect to what constitutes "full" versus "part" time employment. Thus, considerable caution is suggested when comparing an average unemployment rate of approximately 6 per cent for the provincial population in 1977 with one which is variously "guesstimated" as being in the range of 50 to 80 per cent for the Indian population.

There are no statistical data available describing either the current unemployment or employment levels among Indians in Canada. However, the level of unemployment for Indians living on-reserve in Manitoba has been estimated recently at 71 per cent in 1979. These estimates also indicate that there was a total of 2,407 Indians living on-reserve in Manitoba who were employed during this year, of which 76 per cent were working on-reserve and 24 per cent were working off-reserve.⁵

In 1976, the ratio of the dependent population (aged 0-14 years and 65 years and over) to the labour force aged population (15-64 years old) was 105 dependents per 100 persons in the 15-64 year age group for Indians compared to a provincial dependency ratio of 57 per 100 (see Table 26). Demographic forecasts indicate that the Indian ratio may decline to 69 dependents per 100 persons 15-64 years old by 1986, however this ratio is still greater than that for the provincial population which is expected to be at 55 per 100 by 1986.

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TABLE 26 -DEPENDENCY RATIOS FOR THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY RESIDENCE AND FOR THE TOTAL PROVINCIAL POPULATION, IN MANITOBA, 1966, 1971, 1976
AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1981 AND 1986

YEAR	REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION									PROVINCIAL POPULATION		
	TOTAL			ON-RESERVE			OFF-RESERVE					
	TOTAL DEP. RATIO ²	CHILD DEP. RATIO ³	ELDERLY DEP. RATIO ⁴	TOTAL DEP. RATIO	CHILD DEP. RATIO	ELDERLY DEP. RATIO	TOTAL DEP. RATIO	CHILD DEP. RATIO	ELDERLY DEP. RATIO	TOTAL DEP. RATIO	CHILD DEP. RATIO	ELDERLY DEP. RATIO
1966	119.8	111.7	8.1	124.7	116.0	8.6	86.5	81.7	4.8	69.8	54.2	15.7
1971	118.7	111.1	7.6	121.5	113.0	8.5	107.1	103.4	3.7	63.1	47.3	15.8
1976	104.6	97.1	7.5	106.2	97.5	8.7	99.8	96.0	3.8	57.2	40.8	16.4
1981	84.6	77.9	6.7	86.8	78.8	8.0	79.0	75.5	3.5	54.1	36.6	17.5
1986	69.4	63.2	6.2	72.3	64.9	7.5	63.0	59.6	3.3	55.2	36.7	18.5

¹The registered Indian population from 1966 to 1976 is adjusted for late reported births and 1-4 year olds: age unstated is excluded.

²Total dependency ratio is the ratio of children under age 15 plus the elderly age 65 and over to the population aged 15-64 years.

³Child dependency ratio is the ratio of children under age 15 to the population aged 15 to 64 years.

⁴Elderly dependency ratio is the ratio of elderly aged 65 and over to the population from aged 15 to 64 years.

Source: Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section, Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

Nevertheless, the increase in the so-called "productive" population will have significantly reduced the dependency burden in 1986 in the Indian population. However, the productive Indian population includes many who are unemployed, i.e. 71 per cent, and unemployable (i.e. students, the handicapped, etc.). If they are added to the dependent population, the economic burden borne by the remaining labour force population would increase.

As a consequence, the decline in the dependency ratio could assist in the improvement of Indian economic conditions and the raising of their per capita standard-of-living, if sufficient employment opportunities are available for the Indian labour force.

6. SELECTED ASPECTS OF SOCIAL SERVICES

In 1973 there were 841 Indian children in care and by 1978 this number increased by 17 per cent to 983 (see Table 27). However, over the 1973-78 period children in care as a percentage of the relevant population age group 0-16 years has varied somewhat decreasing from 5.4 per cent in 1973 to 4.5 per cent in 1975, and then increasing to 6.0 per cent in 1978. The number of Indian adults in personal care homes increased from 47 in 1973 to 63 in 1978, a growth rate of 34.0 per cent (see Table 28).

The total number of Indians receiving social assistance increased from 13,707 to 20,781 between 1972 and 1978, a growth rate of approximately 52 per cent (see Table 29). The increase in both the number and in the percentage of the population receiving social assistance during this period was considerably greater for the on-reserve than for the off-reserve population.

In general, the percentage of the total Indian population receiving social assistance increased from 36.0 per cent in 1972 to 46.6 per cent in 1978. However, of the on-reserve population, the percentage of social assistance recipients increased substantially from 43.0 per cent to 57.4 per cent. Off-reserve the percentage only grew from 14.7 per cent to 16.1 per cent.

TABLE 27 - NUMBER OF REGISTERED INDIAN CHILDREN IN CARE RELATED TO
THE RELEVANT AGE POPULATION, MANITOBA, 1973-74
TO 1978-79

YEAR	TOTAL	CHILDREN IN CARE ¹		AS A PER CENT OF THE RELEVANT AGE GROUP ²
		CHILD CARE AGENCIES	INDIAN AFFAIRS	
1973-74	841	575	266	5.4
1974-75	829	536	293	4.9
1975-76	767	465	302	4.5
1976-77	882	447	435	5.1
1977-78	867	440	427	5.3
1978-79	983	477	506	6.0

¹The number of children being cared for outside their home under the supervision of child care agencies and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

²The percentages have been obtained by relating the number of children in care to the population aged 0 - 16 on-reserve and Crown land.

Source: Unpublished tables prepared by the Manitoba regional office, D.I.A.N.D., 13-11-79.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

TABLE 28 - REGISTERED INDIAN ADULT CARE SERVICES,
MANITOBA, 1973-74 TO 1978-79

YEAR	ANNUAL NUMBER OF ADULTS IN PERSONAL CARE HOME
1973-74	47
1974-75	53
1975-76	58
1976-77	60
1977-78	61
1978-79	63

Source: Unpublished tables prepared by the Manitoba
regional office, D.I.A.N.D., 13-11-79.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs
Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

TABLE 29 - NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS WITHIN THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION, MANITOBA, 1972-73 TO 1978-79

YEAR	ANNUAL NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS			PER CENT RECEIVING SOCIAL ASSISTANCE		
	ON-RESERVE	OFF-RESERVE	TOTAL	ON-RESERVE	OFF-RESERVE	TOTAL
	N	N	N	%	%	%
1972-73	12,327	1,380	13,707	43.0	14.7	36.0
1973-74	13,071	1,830	14,901	45.2	18.0	38.1
1974-75	13,602	2,061	15,663	42.3	21.9	37.7
1975-76	14,274	2,262	16,536	46.1	23.0	40.5
1976-77	14,385	2,187	16,572	45.4	20.7	39.2
1977-78	17,886	2,259	20,145	55.2	20.7	46.5
1978-79	18,882	1,899	20,781	57.4	16.1	46.6

Source: Unpublished tables prepared by the Manitoba regional office, D.I.A.N.D., 13-11-79.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

Given the expected rise in the population entering the labour force age group during the 1980's, and if no substantial improvements in on-reserve employment levels occur, the demand for social assistance and social services, especially among the unemployed employables, could well increase.

7. HOUSING

The latest housing data as of 1977 indicates that 46 per cent of Indian reserve and settlement houses in Manitoba were in need of major repairs or replacement. While the majority of Indian houses had electricity (91 per cent), only 12 per cent had potable water (piped into homes) and only 9 per cent had sewage disposal and indoor plumbing. These conditions were particularly marked in rural and remote communities (see Table 30). By contrast, the 1977 Housing Facilities and Equipment Survey indicated that at least 96 per cent of all houses in Manitoba were equipped with electricity, sewage disposal, indoor plumbing and running water.

When these Indian housing conditions are combined with the fact that 31 per cent of the units accommodate two or more families living within or require an addition to accommodate large families,⁶ it appears that overcrowding may be a problem for Indians living in housing on-reserve. Such living conditions may be also linked to the current levels of health of Indian people as compared to those in the provincial population in general.

During the decade 1976 to 1986, it is expected that there will be an increased demand for housing on-reserve. Demographic projections of the on-reserve population indicate that the principal family-formation age group (20-29 years) will increase by over 71 per cent or by approximately 3,100 persons during this period. In addition, it can be assumed that the expected increase in the single-parent families will also have an effect on housing demand. The large numerical increase anticipated in the 1980's reflects a) the high birth rates of the late

TABLE 30 - HOUSING CONDITIONS ON INDIAN RESERVES BY GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION, FOR MANITOBA, 1977

BAND LOCATION BY TYPE OF AREA	INADEQUATE HOUSING PER 100 ¹ FAMILY UNITS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING				OVERCROWDED HOUSING PER 100 FAMILY UNITS ⁶
		ELECTRICITY	SEWAGE DISPOSAL	INDOOR PLUMBING	WATER	
ALL AREAS	46	91	9	9	12	31
URBAN AREAS ²	53	96	23	23	26	27
RURAL AREAS ³	36	99	17	16	23	27
REMOTE AREAS ⁴	52	85	1	1	1	34
ALL PROVINCIAL HOUSING ⁵	-- ⁷	99	96	96	97	--

¹Estimated by dividing the number of houses that need major repairs (both vacant and occupied) or replacement (only those that are occupied) by the total number of houses (except for vacant houses needing replacement).

²Areas contiguous with an urban centre of 10,000 population and over and semi-urban areas within 40 miles of urban centre and having available good all-weather roads.

³Other areas having reasonable road access.

⁴Other areas lacking reasonable road access.

⁵From Annual Statistics Canada Housing Facilities and Equipment Survey.

⁶Estimated by dividing the number of houses that are overcrowded or require additions by the total number of family units.

⁷-- not available.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Housing Facilities and Equipment, 1977, Cat. No. 64-202.

Community Services Branch, Housing Needs Analysis Survey, 1977, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, January, 1979.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.

1950's and early 1960's and b) stabilization in the percentage of the young adult age group living on-reserve as a result of the expected lower levels of out-migration and higher levels of return migration.

8. JUSTICE

Native inmates⁷ in relation to their percentage share of the provincial population are overrepresented in federal prisons, representing over 39 per cent of the total inmate population (see Table 31). Nearly 60 per cent of native inmates and 47 per cent of non-native inmates are aged 20-29 years. Approximately 66 per cent of the native inmates have grade 8 schooling or less in comparison with 29 per cent of the non-native inmates.

A considerably higher percentage of native crimes are of a violent nature in comparison with non-native crimes (53 per cent and 26 per cent respectively). There do not seem to be significant differences on the extent of recidivism (number of previous commitments) for federal crimes between the two populations. Among both inmate populations about 29 per cent have had one or two previous commitments, about 7 per cent three commitments or more.

TABLE 31 - SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE INMATES IN FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES, MANITOBA, 1979.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	INMATES	
	NATIVE ¹	NON-NATIVE
Number ¹	178	274
Per Cent	39.4	60.6
AGE GROUP:		
Under 20	8.4	5.5
20 - 29	59.6	46.7
30 and Over	32.0	47.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
EDUCATION ATTAINMENT ²	%	%
GRADE: 8 or Less	65.9	28.7
9 - 13	34.1	64.1
13 +	0.0	7.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
OFFENCE TYPE:	%	%
Violent ³	53.4	25.5
Non-Violent	46.6	74.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
NO. OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS:	%	%
0	63.5	63.1
1 - 2	29.3	28.5
3 +	6.7	8.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

¹Includes registered and non-status Indians and Metis.

²The percentage distribution excludes the unstated.

³Violent offences include murder, rape, assault, etc.: non-violent are offences not against persons.

Source: Information Systems and Statistics Division, Minister of the Solicitor General, July 1979.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 17-1-80.



10. FOOTNOTES

1. "Economic Classification Indian Bands of Canada", Development Services Division, Indian - Eskimo Economic Development Branch, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, December 1973.
2. The Indian death rate is standardized on the age structure of the provincial population because the Indian population has a much younger age structure than that of the provincial one. If it were not standardized, the Indian death rate would not be strictly comparable to the provincial rate.
3. Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Branch, Manitoba Regional Office, unpublished report, 1976.
4. The figures in Table 24 represent those students whom Indian Affairs sponsors in some way, therefore it is possible that Indians are attending school, but are not being picked up by the Indian Affairs system. The apparent increase in the drop out rate may not be as significant as suggested in Table 24, however it probably still has increased over the 1971-76 period.
5. Results of the regional estimates were tabulated by the Economic and Employment Resources Task Force, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Ottawa, August 1, 1979.
6. Program Support Group, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Listing of Information Related to the Housing Needs Analysis - 1977, Ottawa, 1979, p.1.
7. The penitentiary data for native inmates includes registered Indians, Non-Status Indians and Metis.