

**AN OVERVIEW OF REGISTERED INDIAN
CONDITIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

by

KATIE COOKE

Under the direction of N.H. LITHWICK

LITHWICK ROTHMAN SCHIFF ASSOCIATES LTD.

for

INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

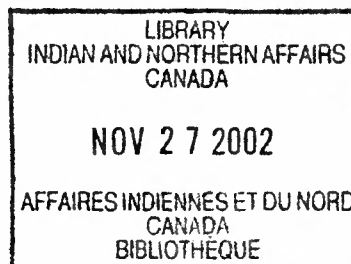
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The opinions in this report are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

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FOREWORD

As registered Indians reassume control of their political, social and economic affairs, it is essential that those involved in this process have available a comprehensive and accurate picture of Indian conditions. The **Overview Series on Registered Indian Conditions**, of which this research report is a part, was initiated and sponsored by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). This series provides analyses of key demographic, social and economic conditions of registered Indians in the early 1980s. It draws comparisons between the situation of on- and off-reserve Indians and the general population at that time.

The reports in this series are intended to provide the reader with as complete a picture as possible of the past situation of registered Indians. While the series makes some use of information from the mid-1970s to early 1980s drawn from various federal administrative data bases, it is based primarily on 1981 Census data. By providing extensive baseline data, the series establishes a reference point against which future comparisons with data on Indian conditions collected by subsequent Censuses may be made.

The data in this series of reports should be used with care. Many of them may not reflect current conditions. There is some more recent evidence of significant improvements in Indian conditions. Most noteworthy, the number of post-secondary students sponsored by INAC has grown significantly over the years. In 1981-82, the department provided financial assistance to the equivalent of 4,445 full-time students (based on a 32-week academic year). In 1985-86, the number increased to 9,906 of which an estimated 423 received funding from INAC after registration under Bill C-31. There is also good evidence of expanding Indian entrepreneurship and business enterprise both on- and off-reserve which is increasing the Indian private sector contribution to Indian income and employment. As well, in recent years, Indians have exercised greater control over their economic development through the establishment of a growing number of Indian-controlled economic and financial institutions operating locally, regionally and nationally.

Following are the titles of the 14 research reports in the series:

- * An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Canada
- * An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland
- * An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island
- * An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Quebec
- * An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Ontario
- * An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Manitoba
- * An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Saskatchewan
- * An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Alberta
- * An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in British Columbia
- * An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions - Methodology Report (Canada and Selected Provinces)
- * An Overview of the Housing Conditions of Registered Indians in Canada
- * An Overview of the Educational Characteristics of Registered Indians in Canada
- * An Overview of Economic Circumstances of Registered Indians in Canada
- * An Overview of Socio-Demographic Conditions of Registered Indians Residing Off-Reserve

As with all major long-term undertakings, this series of reports is the product of the cooperation and efforts of many individuals too numerous to mention here. Their contributions are greatly appreciated.

I expect that the series will be a useful and supportive information source for those interested in Indian conditions and hope that it will generate future related research.



Mike Sims
Director General
Policy, Economic Development

PREFACE

This report is one in a series designed to provide an overview of the social, demographic and economic conditions of registered Indians in Canada and the provinces. It updates the material provided in an earlier overview series on registered Indian conditions prepared by the Research Branch of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) under the direction of Andrew Siggner, and includes new material in a number of important areas. The most significant source of this new material has been the 1981 Census of Canada, which has provided data not only on key demographic variables, but in the areas of families and households, language, education, employment, income and housing. As a result, this overview series represents a significant extension of our knowledge about the conditions of registered Indians in Canada.

The series was commissioned by the Research Branch of Corporate Policy and completed under the auspices of the Policy Development Branch of Economic Development, INAC. The officers responsible for this project were Viviane Renaud initially, followed by Tom Brecher. The support and advice throughout this project of Tom Brecher and Gilles Larocque, as well as other colleagues of theirs, have been invaluable.

The preparation of the reports involved a two-stage research program. The first stage included the identification of relevant variables, the location and assembly of data, and the production of appropriate tables and graphs. This was accomplished by a Central Coordinating Team, consisting of Monica Boyd, Allan Maslove, Roger Roberge and Mark Rosenberg, under the general direction of Harvey Lithwick. Each member of the team was responsible for particular subject areas: Boyd, for demography, language, families and households; Maslove for housing and justice; Roberge for education, employment and income; and Rosenberg for health and social services. Gilles Larocque, Viviane Renaud and Gary Cohen of INAC were most helpful in this phase.

In addition, the very substantial task of processing the data and computations was headed by Roger Roberge, with the assistance of Salamuddin Ansari and Pierre Nantel.

Because of the complexity of the data and the variety of sources, a companion Methodology Report was prepared by Monica Boyd and Mark Rosenberg. It provides more detailed information on the actual materials used and their sources, so that interested readers and researchers can replicate or modify all materials contained in the geographic overviews of the series.

The second stage involved the actual writing of the national and provincial reports. A team of Regional Research Associates, residing in the respective regions and familiar with the local circumstances of registered Indians, wrote these reports. It included: Katie Cooke, British Columbia; George Jarvis, Alberta and Saskatchewan; Jeremy Hull, Manitoba and Quebec; Katherine Graham, Ontario; and Hugh Lautard, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The national overview was prepared by Harvey Lithwick, Marvin Schiff and Eric Vernon, with the assistance of Joan Katz and Alex Lithwick.

Harvey Lithwick, Marvin Schiff and Eric Vernon edited all of the reports. Pierre Gauvin of INAC coordinated the crucial task of reviewing the data. Alex Lithwick and Paul Ting prepared the graphics.

Eric Vernon supervised the revision of all reports for Lithwick, Rothman, Schiff.

Assistance in supplying data was provided by Wendy Wright, M.V. George and Jeannine Perreault at Statistics Canada. We are also grateful to Bob Neil, Alain Marcil and Audrey McDonnell at Correctional Service Canada, Kirsti Walker and Ovil Gobeil at INAC and Roy Addie and Ellen Bobet at Health and Welfare Canada, for assistance in supplying and interpreting complex data sets. Additional computing services were provided by Bernard Stepien. Sheila Klein at INAC offered special assistance with both the customized census data and with the adjusted register data and projections. In addition, Jacques Denault and Jean McNiven helped with the preparation of this manuscript.

Finally, a word of thanks to our typists and word-processor operators, including Margaret Johnston, Janet Stewart, Jane Tallim, Dana Rothman, Maria Sergio, Rosa Stone and Lil Levitin, for their good-natured and invaluable assistance.

HIGHLIGHTS

1. Introduction

- This statistical overview provides a profile of the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the registered Indian population of British Columbia. It compares them with those same aspects of the general ("reference") population of the province, thus permitting a comparison of the relative situations.
- The Indian people of the West Coast are of rich and varied cultural, linguistic and economic backgrounds which encompass the traditions of various tribal nations with differing political structures. As well, the historical context of the Indian/non- Indian interrelationship is complex and still evolving. This overview is seen as a contribution towards understanding the recent situation and conditions of Indians.

2. Demographic Characteristics

- In 1986, there are about 66,000 registered Indians in British Columbia constituting 2.4 per cent of the total provincial population. Just under two-fifths of the Indian population lives off-reserve.
- In 1982, the year following the Census there were 195 bands and 1,608 reserves and 23 Tribal or Indian District Councils. Eighty-five per cent of bands had fewer than 500 members.
- In 1981, the Indian population was younger than the reference population with 36 per cent under age 15 compared with 21 per cent of the total provincial population although both populations are aging. The dependency ratio was higher for the Indian population although it is declining.

- Birth rates for both the Indian and the reference populations were decreasing but Indian rates remain higher than those for the reference population. Life expectancy was lower and death rates were higher than for the reference population although this trend was improving.
- On the whole the Indian population between 1976 and 1981 was fairly mobile although less so than the reference population. The on-reserve population was less mobile than the off-reserve Indian population, which was even more mobile than the reference population.

3. Families and Households

- The average size of a family was larger for Indians than for the reference population. There were almost twice as many children per family, a higher number of persons per household and a greater tendency towards extended families. This was particularly true on-reserve.
- A greater proportion of the Indian population than of the reference population was single and a correspondingly lower proportion was married. The Indian proportion living common-law was double that among the reference population. The proportion of lone-parent Indian families was double that of the reference population. These families were predominantly headed by females.

4. Language

- English was the home language of most Indians in British Columbia in 1981 regardless of their mother tongue. Over 80 per cent of Indians between the ages of zero and 44 had English as their mother tongue. An Amerindian language was more likely to be the mother tongue of older Indians, but English still predominated among those aged 45 and up.

- The predominance of English, while undoubtedly related to the fact that British Columbia is primarily an English-speaking province, may also be related to the remarkable variety of mutually incomprehensible Amerindian languages spoken by West Coast Indians.
- Almost all Indians in British Columbia indicated conversational ability in one or both of Canada's official languages.

5. Health

- The health of the Indian population measured by mortality rates, suicide rates, infant death rates and tuberculosis rates, was inferior to that of the provincial population.
- The most common causes of death among Indians differed from those of the provincial population. The death rates due to injury and poisoning were highest among Indians, and death rates due to circulatory system diseases were highest among the provincial population.
- Suicide rates were higher among Indians in every age range except for 45 to 64 year-olds. Among those aged zero to 19 and 20 to 29 the Indian suicide rate was over three times the total provincial rate.
- The Indian infant death rate declined by almost one-half between 1976 and 1982 but the rate in the latter year was still twice the rate of the total provincial population.
- The 1982 Indian tuberculosis rate per 1,000 was down considerably from the 1978 rate but remained four times higher than the provincial population rate.

6. Education

Overall, the Indian population had a lower level of educational attainment in 1981; for example, the proportion of those aged 15 and over who had completed high school or more

was only about one-half that of the reference population. The off-reserve Indian population had a higher level of schooling than the on-reserve population.

- Levels of educational attainment were higher among younger Indians with an increasing number involved in post-secondary education.
- Proportionally more than twice as many non-Indians as Indians had some university education. About one-ninth as many Indians had completed university programs.
- Indians generally had lower levels of school attendance than the reference population.
- Between the school years 1978-79 and 1982-83 the proportion of Indian students attending band-operated schools increased by 61 per cent, mainly at the expense of provincial schools.
- There was significant age-grade deceleration among Indians aged 14 or 15. In the 1982-83 school year, 37 per cent of this group was still in Grades 5 to 8.
- Indian women made up two-thirds of Indian entrants in continuing education.

7. Employment and Income

- In 1981, Indians had lower labour force participation and employment rates and a higher unemployment rate than the reference population, 50, 40 and 20 per cent versus 66, 62 and six per cent, respectively. The rates were particularly less favourable for on-reserve Indians and the young generally.
- Lower educational levels were associated with lower incomes. Nevertheless, whatever the level of schooling attained Indian income remained far below that of the reference population.
- Average 1980 incomes for individual Indians as well as for Indian economic families were considerably lower, approximately two-thirds of the corresponding reference

population incomes, and lower still for all women and for Indians on-reserve.

- Proportionally more members of the Indian than non-Indian experienced labour force were involved in primary sector occupations while the reverse was true for tertiary occupations.
- A higher proportion of Indians worked part-time in 1980 and a lesser proportion worked full-time, than the reference population.
- Proportionally twice as many Indians as non-Indians reported no 1980 income. Just under twice the proportion of Indians indicated that government transfer payments constituted their major source of income. Overall, 66 per cent of the reference population stated that employment was their major source of income compared with 52 per cent of Indians.

8. Housing

- Indian housing fell short of the quality of housing among the rest of the province. The Indian average number of persons per room was higher and nearly one-fifth of Indian dwellings were crowded, 10 times the rate of reference dwellings. Proportionally more Indian housing (four times) was in need of major repair and fewer Indian dwellings had central heating (64 versus 91 per cent) and bathrooms (94 versus 99 per cent).
- Although on-reserve housing tended to be newer than off-reserve housing, it was in worse shape. Proportionally more than twice as many on-reserve dwellings were crowded and in need of major repairs, and almost three times as many dwellings on-reserve lacked central heating. Nearly four times more on-reserve dwellings lacked bathrooms, as well.
- Indian households on-reserve tended to occupy their dwellings for longer periods of time than their off-reserve counterparts.
- Tenure and housing payment data for on-reserve dwellings are affected by unique patterns of ownership on reserves. Proportionally fewer off-reserve Indian than

non-Indian households owned their own homes. More off-reserve Indian than non-Indian households spent 25 per cent or more of their 1980 household income on housing payments, whether as owners or renters.

9. Social Services

- Over the 10-year period 1971 to 1981, about 80 per cent of Indian children offered for adoption were adopted by non-Indians.
- About 60 per cent of on-reserve Indians were in receipt of social assistance from 1979 to 1981.
- Nearly eight per cent of on-reserve children were in care.
- The number of on-reserve adults in residential care more than doubled between 1980-81 and 1982-83, from 18 to 42.

10. Justice

- North American Indians made up on average eight per cent of the total federal inmate population of British Columbia between 1974 and 1983. Only three per cent of both North American Indian and non-Indian federal inmates were women.
- Generally the North American Indian inmate population tended to be younger than reference population inmates. The percentage of inmates with no previous commitments was about the same for both the North American Indian and the reference populations.
- Proportionally more North American Indian inmates had been sentenced for crimes against persons than reference population inmates and fewer for narcotics offences.
- North American Indian inmates tended to be serving slightly shorter sentences than their counterparts in the reference population.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Report Overview

This report presents a socio-economic and demographic overview of the conditions of registered Indians in British Columbia. It is intended as a statistical profile of the more quantifiable aspects of Indian conditions particularly as these relate to program planning for the Indian Program of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC).

Data in this report are mainly from the INAC Customized Data Based on the 1981 Census of Canada. A detailed Methodology Report, which describes how this data base was derived, has been prepared for those interested. Other data have been provided by INAC and are listed in section 1.3 of the Introduction. The specific sources of the data presented in the tables and figures used in this report are indicated on each.

The term "Indian" as used in this report, with the exception of Chapter 10, refers to the total registered Indian population of British Columbia, that is, those persons mainly of Amerindian ancestry, who are listed in the Indian Register. This population is on occasion subdivided by place of residence which may be either "on-reserve" or "off-reserve". These and other terms specific to the Indian/INAC relationship are given in the Glossary (Appendix II) for the convenience of the reader. To provide a basis for comparison of registered Indian conditions with those of others in the province, data for a reference population (the provincial population from which the Indian population is sometimes deducted) are provided whenever possible.

1.2 Historical Background

Indians of many tribes or nations have inhabited the West Coast for thousands of years. Archaeological fieldwork indicates habitation by an Aboriginal group in the Old Crow area of the Yukon as early as 35,000 years ago. Our knowledge of prehistoric Aboriginal settlements in what is now British Columbia, however, dates from the period

following the last glacial retreat about 12,000 years ago. The area was, and still is, inhabited by a wide diversity of cultural and linguistic tribal groupings.

There is evidence of complex trading networks among the many tribes up and down the coast and into what is now Alaska and Washington in the United States. Trade also went from west to east with exchanges between the coastal groups such as the Haida, the Tsimshian and the Kwakiutl and those of the interior such as the Beaver, Carrier and others. There is some evidence that the trading networks stretched at least as far east as the present British Columbia/Alberta boundary and perhaps as far as Hudson Bay.

The exact date of first contact with explorers in search of fame and riches from Imperial Russia, Spain and England, and perhaps as well from Polynesia and Japan, is not known. "The first recorded encounter with the Indians of what was to become British Columbia was in July 1774 when the Spanish navigator Juan Perez met a group of Haida off the northwest point of Langara Island" (Fisher, 1977: 1). Because of their long history of trading, the Indians proved themselves to be accomplished entrepreneurs in the maritime and later in the land-based fur trade.

The contact was not without its problems. Explorers and fur traders brought diseases to which the indigenous populations had no immunity, with catastrophic results. Despite the expectations of the early explorers that they would be received with hostility, most of the Indians were more interested in trading, particularly for the tools and technology which the foreigners could provide than they were in fighting. Until the settlers seeking "free" agricultural land as their rightful due arrived, there was a high degree of mutually beneficial interdependence between the indigenous people and the foreigners.

The diversity of the Aboriginal peoples of the West Coast is the greatest in Canada. Linguistically, this is illustrated by the existence of eight major language families which are divided into about 30 mutually unintelligible languages (see Appendix I). This necessitated a trading language in the pre-conquest era and facilitates the use of English as a means of communication among the groups today.

Generally-speaking, these linguistic groupings coincided with cultural and tribal groupings. Each of these tribal groups had not only its own language but its own traditions, culture and art as well as social and political structure. These cultural, linguistic and political structures are reflected today in the 22 tribal councils, such as the Nishga Tribal Council, the Gitksan Wet-Suwet'en Tribal Council, the Shuswap Nation Tribal Council and the Nuuchah-nulth Tribal Council to name but a few.

The various tribes or Indian nations followed diverse occupational pursuits depending in part on their location. Coastal tribes looked to the sea for their livelihood while those of the interior lived off the land and its animals. This fact also made for differing relationships with the European conquerors of what is now British Columbia.

Currently there are a number of major issues facing the Indians which affect their interrelationship with Canadian society as a whole. Aside from bands in a small portion of the northeastern corner of the province and a few on Vancouver Island (Madill, 1982), British Columbia is not covered by formal treaties with the Government of Canada as is the case in the prairie provinces. This has resulted in the presentation to the federal government of at least 15 comprehensive claims, that is, claims based on Aboriginal title relating to traditional use and occupancy of the land. There are other claims as well, such as those dealing with lands "cut off" from reserves without Indian consent, and other "specific claims" relating to management, or the lack thereof, of Indian assets and lands, under the Indian Act.

Other issues include those of local self-government, freedom to manage tribal funding, Indian control of Indian education and better child care and adoption arrangements. Increasingly, responsible Band and Tribal Council leadership is emerging, capable and willing to provide management of their own affairs. In that, the relationship between the Indians and governments is changing rapidly.

This background is, perforce, brief and hence has compressed and simplified what in reality is a fascinating, complex and evolving situation. It is also hoped that the

information contained in this report will make a useful contribution toward an understanding of the recent conditions of Indians in British Columbia.

1.3 Data Sources and Technical Notes

This overview is one of a series of provincial and national overviews prepared for Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). A common methodology has been used to obtain and present the data for the various provinces and for Canada. The procedures followed are set out in our accompanying Methodology Report. In this section a brief description of the major data sources is provided; readers wishing to obtain more detailed information on data sources and methods used should refer to the Methodology Report. For definitions, the reader is referred to the Glossary in this report.

1981 Census of Canada

The 1981 Census of Canada has for the first time provided a source of data through which a full range of Indian socio-economic conditions could be compared with the conditions prevailing among the general population or among other ethnic groups. The ability to obtain this type of information was the result of improved questions dealing with Native status and self-identification in the 1981 Census and special efforts to reach the Native population in 1981. Some initial analysis of the success of the Census in obtaining responses from the Native population has suggested that there may have been some undercount among registered Indians, but that this undercount was much reduced from previous years.

A set of special tabulations was obtained by INAC from Statistics Canada for the overview series. These tabulations have been run in each instance for registered Indians as well as for other Native peoples, and for the "reference population" which is the total population less the registered Indians.

There are some particular constraints in making use of census data, however. Information was suppressed by Statistics Canada for any number less than 25 in order to protect individuals' privacy. However, these suppressed numbers were included in the appropriate higher aggregate sub-totals and totals. The data concerning Indians are based on a 20 per cent sample of households although exceptions to the one in five procedure were made in some northern communities. Data have also been subject to Statistics Canada's standard random rounding procedures.

Population Projections

A special study of the demography of the registered Indian population and its expected growth by provinces and INAC regions from 1982 to 1996 was prepared for INAC by the Population Projections Section, Demography Division of Statistics Canada. This information has been fed into the reports of the overview series, and is based on an analysis of Indian Register data (see below). The medium growth scenario (Projection 3) was used in these reports. For further details, see INAC's 1985 publication entitled, Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1982 to 1996.

The Indian Register

Because of their special legal status, a list of all registered Indians (as defined in the Indian Act) is kept by INAC and information on the demographic characteristics of the Indian population is updated regularly by band officials and published for December 31 of each year. These data, adjusted for late reporting of births and deaths, are the basis for the population projections and the demographic data in this report.

The Nominal Roll

Another source of information for the present study is the Nominal Roll, a listing of all Indian elementary and secondary students whose education is funded by INAC. The

Nominal Roll is updated once a year, in October, and describes various characteristics of the students and schools they attend. The major limitations of these data are that the data have been inconsistently defined and collected over the years and are limited mainly to students living on-reserve. (c.f. Glossary and Methodology Report.)

Continuing Education Information System (CEIS)

This system records the post-secondary and adult training activities of registered Indian students who receive financial assistance from INAC. Therefore the data do not cover those registered Indian students who do not receive financial assistance. The data from this source are incomplete.

Health and Welfare Canada

Health and Welfare Canada is responsible for the provision of medical services to Indians and maintains data concerning the Indian population served (c.f. Glossary). These data cover causes of death, suicides, infant deaths, and various diseases.

Other Data Sources

Several other sources of data have been used in preparing the present study. These include social services information maintained by INAC and reported by Statistics Canada and justice information from Correctional Service Canada.

Symbols

We have used a dash (-) in our tables to represent a zero value, a number rounded to zero or a small absolute value that was suppressed by Statistics Canada and for which a

percentage could not be calculated. The symbol n/a signifies not available.

Usage of Term "Indian"

The reader should also be aware that the term "Indian" as used in this report signifies "registered" or "status" Indian unless otherwise specified.

The Glossary explains the different definitions of registered Indians according to the Indian Register and the 1981 Census.

2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to present a basic demographic profile of the Indian population of British Columbia. Standard demographic characteristics including age, sex, birth and death rates, and mobility are analyzed. The chapter also provides data on characteristics specific to the Indian population including residence on- or off-reserve, number and size of bands and location of reserves. Comparisons have been drawn between the Indian population and a reference population made up in this chapter either of the total British Columbia population or the total population minus registered Indians (Census data).

These data are fundamental to the analyses which follow in other chapters and make a major contribution to an understanding of the situation of registered Indians in British Columbia. The findings have implications for INAC policy development, program planning and delivery of goods and services.

2.2 The Indian Population

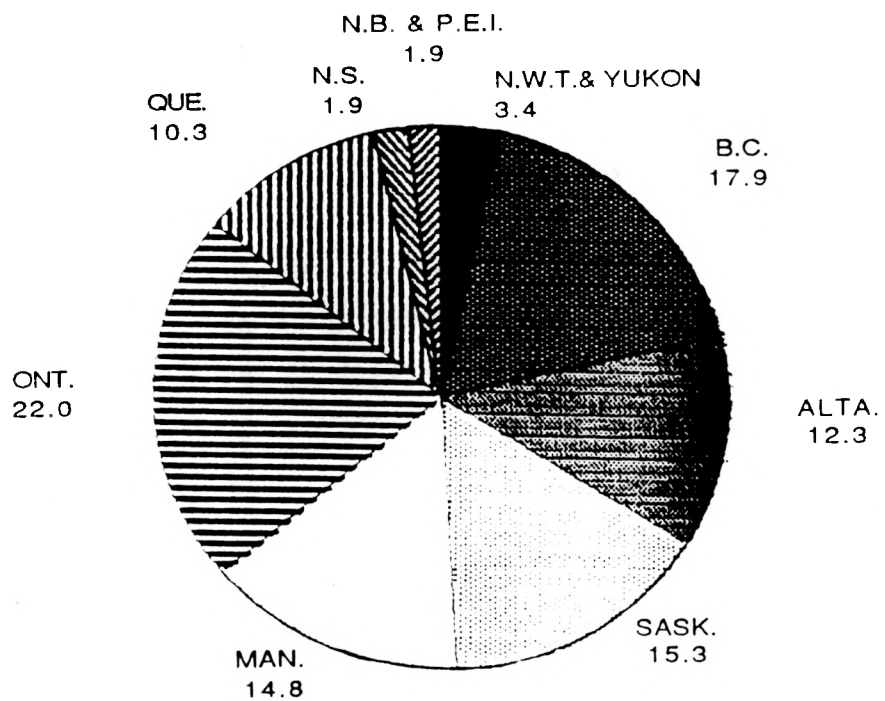
Table 2.1 of the Canada Overview indicates that Indians constituted just over two-thirds of the Native population of British Columbia. The other one-third were non-status Indians (20 per cent) and Métis (10 per cent) with only a fraction reporting that they were of Inuit ancestry. Altogether, Natives made up three per cent of the provincial population. As shown in Figure 2.1, British Columbia had the second highest Indian population of any province or territory in 1982 with 18 per cent of Canada's Indian population.

British Columbia's Indian population of 65,900 constitutes a little over two per cent of the total population of the province in 1986. Table 2.1 estimates that the Indian population will reach 71,300 by 1991 and constitute 2.5 per cent of the provincial

FIGURE 2.1

**Percentage Distribution of Registered Indians
Among the Provinces and Territories**

1982



Note: Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

TABLE 2.1

**Registered Indians On- and Off-Reserve
and as a
Proportion of the Provincial Population
British Columbia, 1971-1991**

	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991
Registered Indians					
<u>On-Reserve</u>					
Number	33,643	35,136	37,679	41,028	44,363
Per cent	67.5	63.9	62.3	62.3	62.2
<u>Off-Reserve</u>					
Number	16,227	19,845	22,833	24,863	26,966
Per cent	32.5	36.1	37.7	37.7	37.8
<u>Total</u>					
Number	49,870	54,981	60,512	65,891	71,329
Per cent	100	100	100	100	100
Provincial population (000)	2,185	2,467	2,744	2,764	2,905
Registered Indians as a % of provincial population	2.28	2.23	2.21	2.38	2.46

Sources: Registered Indians: 1971-81: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.
1986-91: Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

Provincial Population: 1971: 1971 Census of Canada, Population, Age Groups, Cat. No. 92-715, April 1973, Table 7.
1976-1981: 1981 Census of Canada, Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status, Cat. No. 92-901, Sept. 1982, Table 1.
1986-1991: Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada and Provinces, 1976-2001, Cat. No. 91-520, Projection 4, Feb. 1979.

population. The proportion of Indians living off-reserve increased between 1971 and 1986 from 32 to 38 per cent and is projected to remain at about this level to 1991. The reader should be aware that the June 28, 1985 passage of Bill C-31, "An Act to amend the Indian Act", removed discriminatory sections from the Indian Act. The Bill also allowed for the re-instatement of people who were struck from the Indian Register due to the sexually discriminatory and enfranchisement sections, plus the first-time registration of these people's first generation children. The re-instatement and first-time registration of these people will obviously affect the number of registered Indians, but also the age/sex and on-/off-reserve location distributions of Canada's registered Indian population.

2.3 Bands and Reserves

There were 195 bands in the province. Table 2.2, showing the number and percentage distribution of bands by size grouping, indicates that in 1982 three-fifths of them were small, with under 250 members. Eighty-five per cent of the bands had fewer than 500 members and accounted for 54 per cent of the provincial Indian population. Only 12 bands had between 1,000 and 2,999 members but these accounted for 25 per cent of the Indians in British Columbia.

The implications for local government, a major priority in the Indian/government relationship today, are not clear. Nearly all of the bands are members of one of the 23 Tribal and Indian District Councils in the province. It is expected that in some instances, the local government management and financial control will be at the Tribal Council level. This is an evolving situation and both Indian groups and government are aware of the practical difficulties facing isolated bands with small populations.

According to Table 2.4 of the Canada Overview, there were 1,608 Indian reserves in British Columbia in 1982, the most for any province or territory. It was almost nine times the number in Ontario which ranked second highest. This situation of multiple reserves per band reflects, among other things, the lack of treaties in British Columbia. Some of the reserves were as small as one-half an acre and the average acreage of 520 per reserve

TABLE 2.2

**Number and Percentage of Bands
and
Band Population and Distribution by Population Size Group
British Columbia INAC Region, 1982**

Size Group	Number Of Bands	Percentage Of Bands	Population	Percentage of Population
1 - 249	118	60.5	14,193	23.8
250 - 499	48	24.6	17,913	30.1
500 - 999	17	8.7	12,576	21.1
1,000 - 2,999	12	6.2	14,861	25.0
3,000 - 4,999	-	-	-	-
5,000 +	-	-	-	-
Total	195	100.0	59,543	100.0

Source: Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 30 November 1983 (mimeo). Population is based on unadjusted Indian Register Data.

was smaller than that in the other provinces. Total reserve acreage was 836,132 with an average of 22 acres per person for Indians living on-reserve, somewhat below the average for Canada of 27 acres per person.

2.4 Place of Residence

In 1981, Indians in British Columbia lived both on their reserves and off-reserve in other areas of the province. It should be noted that the proportion of Indians living on- and off-reserve varied depending on the source of the data. INAC's records generally indicate about 62 per cent living on-reserve including those living on-Crown land and in settlements not specifically designated as a reserve and 38 per cent living off-reserve (See Table 2.3). According to 1981 Census data, 49 per cent of the Indian population reported living on-reserve and 51 per cent reported living off-reserve (See Table 2.6). The discrepancy is primarily and legitimately the result of differing definitions and purposes. INAC's figures represent a classification designed to meet administrative requirements related, at least in part, to the dispersal of benefits under the Indian Act. The 1981 Census figures are based on information provided by Indians themselves in a different context and may more accurately reflect the reality of their daily lives.

INAC uses a geographic zone classification for location of bands by "urban, rural, remote, or special access." The percentage distribution for this classification (see Table 2.6, Canada Overview) indicated that 39 per cent of the bands in British Columbia were urban, that is, located within a radius of 50 kilometres of an urban centre. Another 40 per cent, 77 bands, were located in rural areas which were accessible by a year-round and within 50 to 350 kilometres of a regional centre. Only 34 bands, 18 per cent, were located in areas requiring special access, and the remaining seven bands (or four per cent) were located in remote areas accessible by road.

According to 1981 Census data presented in Table 2.8 of the Canada Overview, 61 per cent of the Indian population lived in what Statistics Canada classifies as "rural" locations and 39 per cent lived in urban areas. This made the Indian population of British

Columbia, along with Ontario and Quebec, the most urbanized in Canada.

One of the reasons is the relatively high degree of urbanization of the off-reserve Indian population. Although there are a few reserves located within urban centres such as Vancouver, Victoria and Port Alberni, virtually all the on-reserve population is classified as rural.

The situation according to the Census data is clearly summarized in Figure 2.2 which highlights the marked differences between the locations of the on- and off-reserve Indian populations. The distribution between urban and rural of the off-reserve population is much closer to that of the reference population.

This might appear to contradict the distribution of the on-reserve Indian population between INAC's urban and rural geographic zones, given in Table 2.7 of the Canada Overview, which shows fully 37 per cent of the on-reserve population to be urban. Much of this discrepancy arises from the difference in definition. INAC's definitions are based on distance. An urban zone is one within 50 kilometres of a regional centre. The INAC classification is useful for planning purposes as an indicator of accessibility of services, markets and potential employment. The census definition of urban is based on population size and density of the district. Further discussion of this dichotomy is contained in the Glossary and in the Methodology Report.

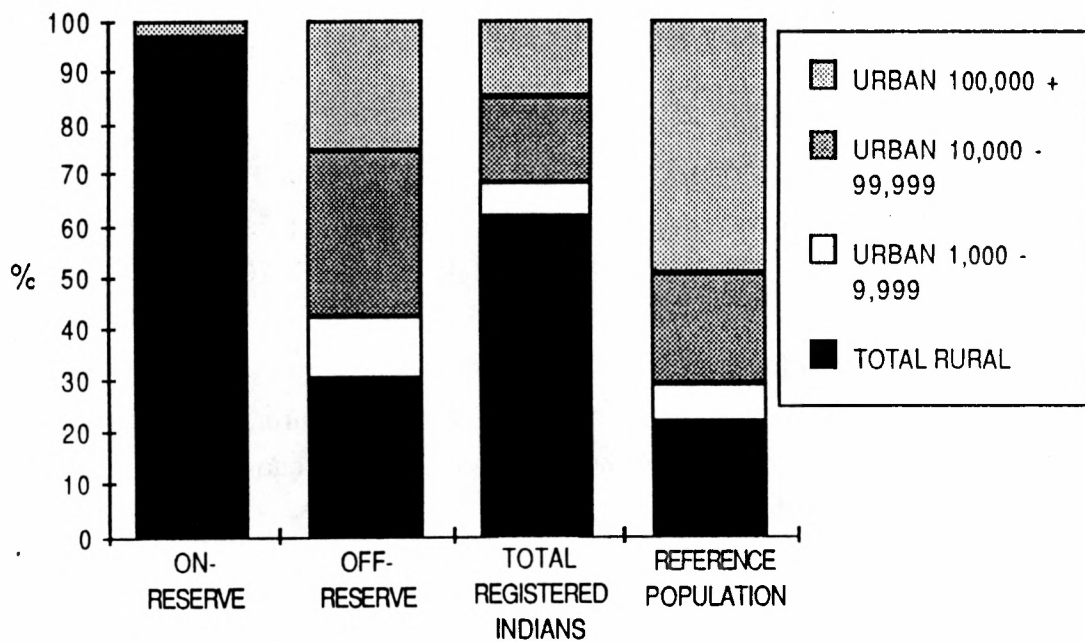
2.5 Population Growth

Past and projected growth rates for the Indian and provincial populations are given in Table 2.3. It is estimated that the growth rate for the Indian population will decline to 1.59 in 1991 from a rate of 1.95 in 1976. The decline is not as rapid as that for the provincial population which is projected to be 1.00 in 1991 down from a growth rate of 2.43 in 1976.

FIGURE 2.2

Census Data on Population Distribution by Rural-Urban Location

British Columbia, 1981



Note: Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada

TABLE 2.3

**Growth and Shares of Registered Indian Population
Residing On- and Off-Reserve
British Columbia, 1971-1991**

Year	<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>		<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>		<u>Total Registered Indians</u>		<u>Total Provincial Population</u>
	Percent of Reg. Ind.	Growth Rate ¹	Percent of Reg. Ind.	Growth Rate ¹	Percent of Reg. Ind.	Growth Rate ¹	Growth Rate ¹
1971	67.5	-	32.5	-	100	-	-
1976	63.9	0.87	36.1	4.03	100	1.95	2.43
1981	62.3	1.40	37.7	2.81	100	1.92	2.13
1986	62.3	1.70	37.7	1.70	100	1.70	0.14
1991	62.2	1.56	37.8	1.62	100	1.59	1.00

Note: 1. Average annual growth rate for the previous five years.

Sources: Registered Indians: 1971-81: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.
1986-91: Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

Provincial Population: 1971: 1971 Census of Canada, Population, Age Groups, Cat. No. 92-715, April 1973, Table 7.
1976-1981: 1981 Census of Canada, Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status, Cat. No. 92-901, Sept. 1982, Table 1.
1986-91: Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada and Provinces, 1976-2001, Cat. No. 91-520, Feb. 1979, Projection 4.

While relatively little shift in the proportion of the Indian population on- and off-reserve between 1976 and 1991 is predicted, rates of growth showed a distinct difference between 1976 and 1981. The growth rate for the on-reserve population increased from 0.87 in 1976 to 1.40 in 1981; that for the off-reserve population decreased sharply from 4.03 in 1976 to 2.81 in 1981 still, nonetheless, twice the on-reserve rate.

Table 2.4 looks at the components of population growth in terms of the relationship between birth and death rates to produce a "natural increase rate". It is predicted that the birth rate will decline somewhat more than the death rate to 1991, resulting in a decrease in the natural increase rate from 19.5 per thousand in the 1972-76 period to 17 per thousand in 1987-1991.

2.6 Age and Sex Distributions and Dependency Ratios

Both Tables 2.5 and 2.6 present data in percentage form showing age and sex distributions for the provincial Indian population as well as for the on- and off-reserve population. Table 2.5 is based on INAC adjusted Indian Register data and provides percentages from 1971 and 1981 and projections for 1991. Table 2.6, on the other hand, uses the INAC customized data from the 1981 Census. Because of the previously noted differences in the respective definitions of on- and off-reserve (see Section 2.4), there are minor discrepancies among the figures given in the two tables. Overall, however, the same basic patterns are indicated.

As shown in Table 2.5, the age distribution for Indians was significantly different from that for the provincial population in 1981. The Indian population was young, with 36 per cent under 15 years of age compared with 21 per cent of the provincial population. Four per cent of the Indian population was 65 years and older compared with 11 per cent of the provincial population. The overall age distribution and the emerging trends in British Columbia are clearly portrayed in Figure 2.3, which shows age-sex profiles for both Indians and the provincial population for the years 1971 and 1981 and provides a projection for 1991. The steady aging of both populations is clearly evident, although the Indian

TABLE 2.4
Components of Natural Increase
Registered Indians, British Columbia, 1972-1991
(Rate per 1,000)¹

Period	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Increase Rate
1972 - 76	28.6	9.1	19.5
1977 - 81	26.4	8.2	18.2
1982 - 86	25.3	6.8	18.5
1987 - 91	23.3	6.3	17.0

Note: 1. Average for the five-year period.

Sources: 1972 - 81: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.
 1982 - 91: Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

TABLE 2.5
Age Distribution by Sex
British Columbia, 1971, 1981, 1991

	Registered Indians On-Reserve			Registered Indians Off-Reserve			Total Registered Indians			Provincial Population		
(Col. %)	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
Male												
0-14	43	35	31	48	40	36	45	37	33	28	22	21
15-24	21	24	20	18	24	20	20	24	20	18	18	14
25-44	20	26	32	24	25	31	22	26	32	26	31	34
45-64	10	11	13	8	8	10	9	10	12	19	19	20
65+	5	4	4	2	2	2	4	4	4	9	10	10
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	17.8	20.0	23.5	7.9	10.9	12.6	25.6	30.8	36.0	1,100.4	1,365.2	1,435.4
Female												
0-14	48	37	32	46	35	30	47	36	31	28	21	20
15-24	22	26	20	20	26	19	21	26	20	18	18	13
25-44	17	23	31	24	29	39	20	26	34	24	30	32
45-64	9	9	12	8	8	10	8	9	11	20	20	20
65+	5	5	5	2	2	2	4	4	4	10	12	15
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	15.9	17.7	20.9	8.4	12.0	14.4	24.2	29.7	35.3	1,084.2	1,379.3	1,469.5
Both Sexes												
0-14	45	36	31	47	37	33	46	36	32	28	21	21
15-24	21	25	20	19	25	20	21	25	20	18	18	14
25-44	19	25	31	24	27	35	21	26	33	25	30	33
45-64	10	10	12	8	8	10	9	9	12	20	20	20
65+	5	4	5	2	2	2	4	4	4	9	11	13
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	33.6	37.7	44.4	16.2	22.8	27.0	49.9	60.5	71.3	2,184.6	2,744.5	2,904.9

Notes: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Sources: Registered Indians:

1971, 1981: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

1991: Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

Provincial Population:

1971: Statistics Canada, Revised Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age & Sex, for Canada and the Provinces, 1971-76, Cat. No. 91-519, July 1979.

1981: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada, Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status, Cat. No. 92-901, Sept. 1982, Table 1.

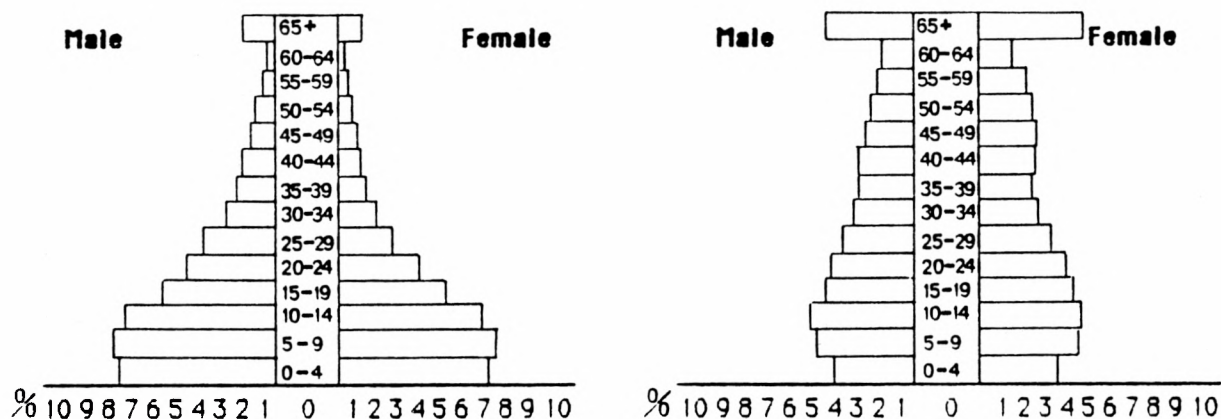
1991: Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada & the Provinces, 1976-2001, Cat. No. 91-520, Feb. 1979, Projection 4.

FIGURE 2.3
Age-Sex Profiles¹, British Columbia, 1971, 1981, 1991

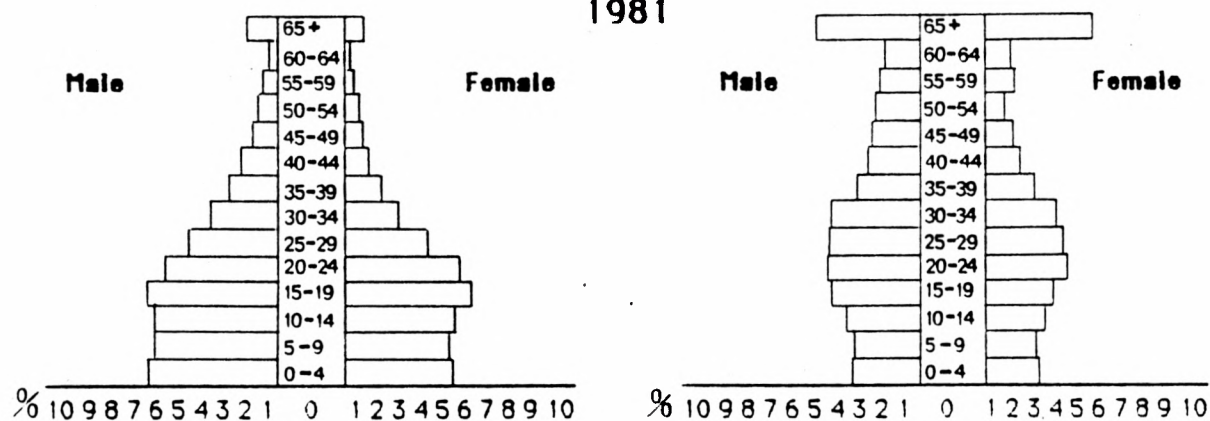
Total Registered Indians

Total Provincial Population

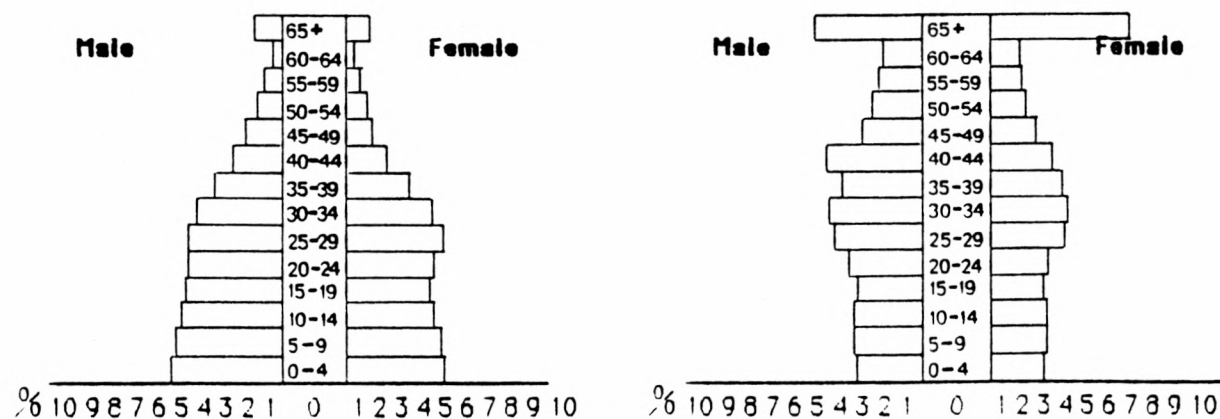
1971



1981



1991



Note: 1. Five-Year age groups up to 65+ are depicted as a percentage of the relevant population.

Source: See Table 2.5

population will remain much younger than the provincial population. The steady decline in the proportion of the Indian population aged zero to 14 seen in Figure 2.3 and Table 2.5, reflects the declining fertility rate for the Indian population (see Table 2.8 below). These shifts have implications for labour force participation as well as for changing dependency ratios.

Table 2.5 shows that the age distribution for Indian men and Indian women was relatively similar in both 1971 and 1981. The minor differences noted reflect differences for males and females when separated into on- and off-reserve populations. The ratio of males to females varied. For example, in 1981 the ratio was 53:47 on-reserve and 48:52 off-reserve.

Table 2.6 highlights the census distribution by age group of the male and female census populations on- and off-reserve in 1981. The distribution of males and females was relatively similar for the on-reserve population. However, for the off-reserve population, there was a significantly higher proportion of males than females in the zero to 14 age group and of women than men in the 25 to 44 age group.

The proportion of Indians in the older age groups, 45 years and older was higher in the on-reserve population than in the off-reserve population. Sixteen per cent of on-reserve Indians were 45 and over compared with only nine per cent for the off-reserve population.

The age distribution of the Indian population was reflected in its higher dependency ratios as compared with the provincial population. Table 2.7 gives dependency ratios for 1971 and 1981 and a projection for 1991. In 1971, the dependency ratio for Indians was .99 compared with that of .60 for the provincial population. The Indian ratio decreased in 1981 and the gap between registered Indians and the reference population was cut in half. As the proportion of the Indian population in the younger age groups declines and the proportion of the provincial population 65 and over increases, the dependency ratios of the two populations are projected to converge even more by 1991. There was little difference in the dependency ratios of the on- and off-reserve populations.

TABLE 2.6
Distribution of Census Population by Age and Sex
British Columbia, 1981

(Row %)	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All Ages	
						%	No.
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>							
Male	37.0	23.7	23.3	11.3	4.8	100.0	15,390
Female	37.5	24.5	22.6	11.1	4.3	100.0	14,100
Both Sexes	37.2	24.1	22.9	11.2	4.5	100.0	29,500
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>							
Male	47.0	24.2	20.5	6.6	1.7	100.0	13,715
Female	36.0	23.4	30.6	7.9	2.1	100.0	16,445
Both Sexes	41.0	23.7	26.0	7.3	1.9	100.0	30,160
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>							
Male	41.7	23.9	22.0	9.1	3.3	100.0	29,110
Female	36.7	23.9	26.9	9.4	3.1	100.0	30,545
Both Sexes	39.1	23.9	24.5	9.2	3.2	100.0	59,655
<u>Reference Population¹</u>							(000)
Male	21.8	18.0	31.1	19.7	9.4	100.0	1,323
Female	20.7	17.7	30.2	20.1	11.3	100.0	1,331
Both Sexes	21.3	17.9	30.6	19.9	10.3	100.0	2,654

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 2.7
 Dependency Ratios ¹
 British Columbia, 1971, 1981, 1991

	1971	1981	1991
Registered Indians On-Reserve	1.01	.67	.57
Registered Indians Off-Reserve	.95	.65	.54
Total Registered Indians	.99	.67	.56
Provincial Population	.60	.48	.50

Note: 1. Calculated as Population $\frac{(0 - 14) + (65+)}{(15 - 64)}$

Sources: Registered Indians:

1971,1981: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

1991: Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

Provincial Population:

1971: Statistics Canada, Revised Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex, for Canada and the Provinces, 1971-76, Cat. No. 91-519, July 1979.

1981: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada, Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status, Cat. No. 92-901, Sept. 1982, Table 1.

1991: Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada and the Provinces, 1976-2001, Cat. No. 91-520, Feb. 1979, Projection 4.

High dependency ratios place a heavy burden on the potential working population (the 15 to 64 age group) and will affect the demand for social and educational services. Differences in age composition between the Indian and the provincial populations put different emphasis on the types of services required. The higher proportion of younger people in the Indian population places a greater demand on educational facilities while the higher proportion of elderly in the provincial population calls for services oriented towards meeting the needs of the elderly.

2.7 Birth Rates, Rates of Reported Births Outside Marriage and Death Rates

Table 2.8 shows that the fertility rate for Indians was significantly higher than that for the total provincial population in British Columbia for the years 1971, 1976 and 1981. The total number of Indian live births did increase slightly between 1976 and 1981 but the fertility rate declined from 3,020 per thousand in 1976 to 2,490 in 1981, coming closer to that of the 1981 rate of 1,710 for the provincial population. This is commensurate with the declining growth rate indicated in Table 2.3.

Age-specific birth rates per 1,000 are also shown in Table 2.8. These rates showed a drop between 1971 and 1981 particularly for women aged 35 and up. This is also reflected in the decrease in the average number of children per family (see Table 3.1 below) and is a factor in the decline in their fertility rate.

The percentage of births outside marriage by age group of the mother is shown in Figure 2.4. The proportion of births which occur outside marriage reportedly has been increasing in Canada and this was also true for the Indian population across the country (Canada Overview, Figure 2.3). The percentage of Indian births reported as occurring outside marriage was more than four times as high as that for the provincial population.

There is some indication that, prior to the recent changes to the Indian Act, women living off-reserve with non-Indian men chose to remain single so as to retain Indian status

TABLE 2.8
Number of Live Births, Age-Specific Birth Rates
and
Total Fertility Rates¹
Registered Indians, British Columbia, 1971, 1976, and 1981

	1971	1976	1981
<u>Total Births:</u>	1,516	1,498	1,538
<u>Age-Specific Birth Rates:²</u> (per 1,000 women)			
Age			
15-19	140	120	100
20-24	250	210	170
25-29	190	140	120
30-34	120	70	60
35-39	60	30	20
40-44	30	10	10
45-49	40	10	10
<u>Total Fertility Rate:</u> (per 1,000 women)			
Registered Indians	4,180	3,020	2,490
Provincial Population	2,140	1,720	1,710

- Notes:**
1. Total Fertility Rate is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49. It is derived by multiplying the age specific birth rate by 5 and summing for all ages.
 2. Age-Specific Birth Rate is the number of births per 1,000 women in the relevant age group. Rounded to the nearest 10.

Sources: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

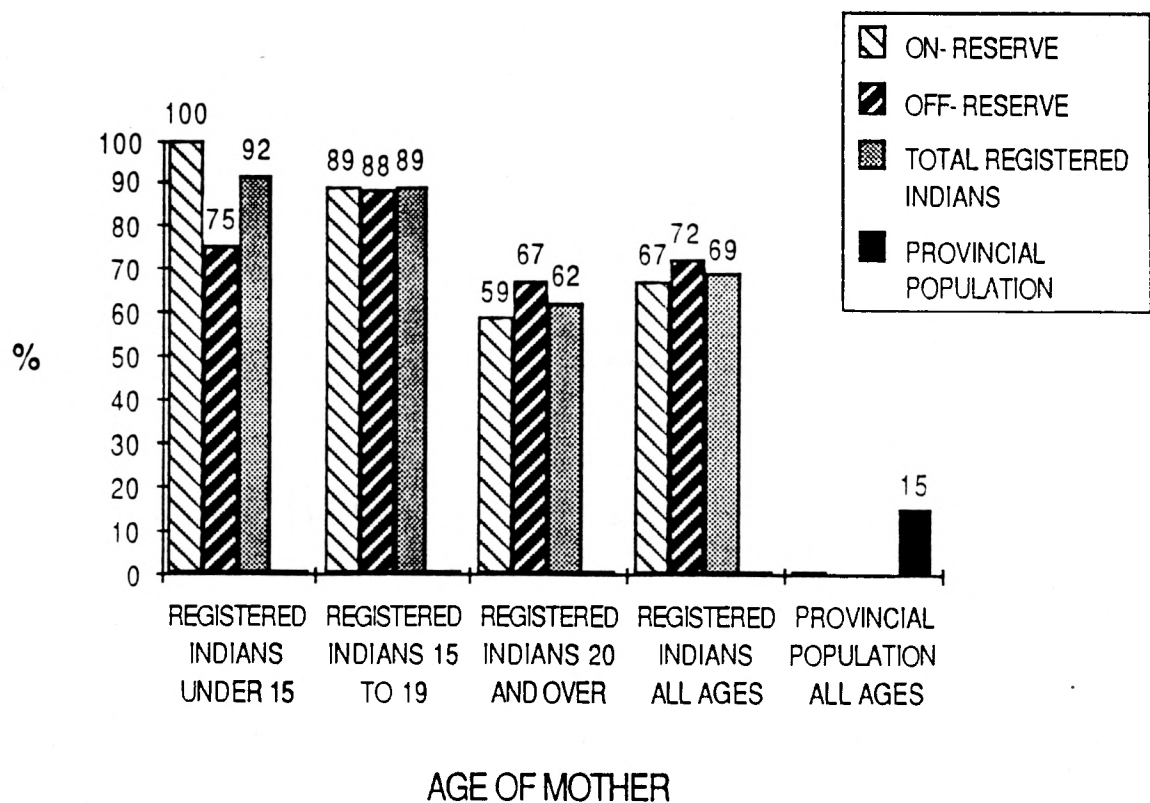
Provincial Population:

1971, 1976: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Births, 1975-76, Vol. 1, Cat. No. 84-204, Nov. 1978, Table 6.
 1981: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths, 1981, Vol. 1, Cat. No. 84-204, Feb. 1983, Table 5.

FIGURE 2.4

Rates of Reported Births Outside Marriage by Age of Mother

British Columbia, 1981



Sources: INAC, Unadjusted Indian Register data, Reserves and Trusts. For provincial population, Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths, 1981, Cat. No. 84-204, 1981, Table 8, p. 12.

for their children. However, there is no evidence that this would account for a percentage difference of this magnitude; there are undoubtedly other factors at play as well.

The percentage of births occurring outside marriage varied with the age of the mother. The highest percentage occurred for mothers under age 15. It declined for the 15 to 19 year age group and was lowest for those 20 years of age and over. The gap between mothers on- and off-reserve was close except for those under 15 years of age for whom all on-reserve births were outside marriage versus three-quarters of those off-reserve.

Average age at death in 1971, 1976 and 1981 for the Indian and provincial populations, is shown in Table 2.9. While the average age at death was generally rising for the Indian population, it was still well below the level of the provincial population. In 1981, the average age at death was 42 for Indians males compared with 66 years for males in the provincial population. The gap between Indian and provincial population females was greater than that for males. The average 1981 age of death for Indian women was 43 compared with 71 for all women in the province.

Life expectancy at birth has improved considerably for Indians in Canada. Life expectancy for Indian male infants was 62.4 years in 1981 and 68.9 for female infants. Still, Indian life expectancy was about 10 years behind that of the general population in Canada (Canada Overview, Table 2.16). Life expectancy tables are not available for British Columbia, but there is no indication that the pattern was different for this province.

Crude death rates for the Indian and provincial populations of British Columbia and standardized rates for the Indians in 1971, 1976 and 1981 are given in Table 2.10. The crude rates for both the Indian and the provincial populations in 1981 were the same, (7/1,000 overall; 8/1,000 for males and 6/1,000 for females), but this similarity masks the marked variation in death rates apparent when the data are viewed according to standardized rates. This is because the younger age composition of the Indian population makes crude death rates underestimates. The standardized rates more clearly indicate the strong differences that exist to the disadvantage of the registered Indian population in 1981 despite significant declines from 10 years previous. The standardized female death rate,

TABLE 2.9

Average Age at Death British Columbia, 1971, 1976 and 1981

	<u>1971</u>		<u>1976</u>		<u>1981</u>	
	Registered Indians	Provincial Population	Registered Indians	Provincial Population	Registered Indians	Provincial Population
Male	37.8	64.9	43.8	65.8	42.1	65.7
Female	40.8	69.3	42.7	71.1	43.2	70.8

Sources:	Registered Indians:	Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.
	Provincial Population:	
	1971, 1976:	Statistics Canada, <u>Vital Statistics, Deaths, 1977</u> , Vol. 3, Cat. No. 84-206, Mar. 1980, Table 8A.
	1981:	Statistics Canada, <u>Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths, 1981</u> , Vol. 1, Cat. No. 84-204, Feb. 1983, Table 18.

TABLE 2.10

**Crude¹ and Standardized² Death Rates of the Registered Indian
Population and Crude Death Rates of the Total Provincial Population
British Columbia, 1971, 1976 and 1981**

(Rate per 1,000)

	<u>Registered Indians</u>						<u>Total Provincial Population</u>		
	<u>Crude Death Rate</u>			<u>Standardized Death Rate</u>			<u>Crude Death Rate</u>		
	1971	1976	1981	1971	1976	1981	1971	1976	1981
Male	12	9	8	19	14	13	10	9	8
Female	9	7	6	17	12	13	7	6	6
Both Sexes	11	8	7	18	13	13	8	8	7

- Notes:**
1. Crude death rates are the total number of deaths for a group divided by the total population of that group.
 2. Standardized death rates adjust the registered Indian crude death rates using the age-sex structure of the total provincial population.

Sources:

Registered Indians:	Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.
1971:	1971 Census of Canada, <u>Population Age Groups</u> , Cat.No.92-715, April 1973, Table 7.
1976, 1981:	1981 Census of Canada, <u>Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status</u> , Cat. No. 92-901, Sept. 1982, Table 1.
Total Provincial Population:	Statistics Canada, <u>Vital Statistics, Deaths, 1977</u> , Vol. III, Cat. No. 84-206, March 1980, Table 4. Statistics Canada, <u>Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths, 1981</u> , Vol. I, Cat. No. 84-204, Feb. 1983, Table 19.

for example, fell from 17 to 13 per 1,000 but the 1981 total was still more than twice the corresponding rate in the provincial population.

Similarly, these differences become more apparent when considered by age groupings as in Table 2.11. For example, the death rate for Indians in the 15 to 24 age group was 4/1,000 compared with 15/1,000 for the age group 45 to 64. The rate was highest for the age group 65 to 90. As well, death rates by age groups were all higher in the Indian than provincial populations. For example, the male and female death rates among 45 to 64 year-olds were 16 and 14, respectively, versus nine and five for all males and females in British Columbia.

2.8 Mobility and Migration

According to the 1981 Census, during the 1976 to 1981 period, more Indians moved into the province (1,805) than left (1,510), producing a net interregional migration of +295. For both the Indian and the reference populations, British Columbia ranked second only to Alberta with respect to receiving the highest immigration from other regions. (Canada Overview, Table 2.21).

On the whole, Indians were a fairly mobile population although less so than the general population of British Columbia between 1976 and 1981. Tables 2.12a and 2.12b, showing mobility status by age and sex, indicate that 48 per cent of the Indian population were movers, that is, no longer living in the same dwelling that they had occupied five years earlier, compared with 57 per cent of the reference population. Twenty-two per cent of the Indian population were migrants (see Glossary) compared with 31 per cent of the reference population. The proportion of both the Indian and the reference populations who were migrants within the province was identical at 18 per cent. Not surprisingly, the percentage of Indians who had migrated "from outside Canada" was negligible compared with four per cent for the reference population who did so. The proportion of Indians migrating to British Columbia from other provinces was small, only three per cent,

TABLE 2.11
Crude Death Rates¹ by Age & Sex
British Columbia, 1981
(Rate per 1,000)

Age	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<u>Registered Indians</u>			
0-14	3	2	3
15-24	5	3	4
25-44	6	5	6
45-64	16	14	15
65-90	70	46	58
<u>Provincial Population²</u>			
0-14	1	1	1
15-24	2	1	1
25-44	2	1	2
45-64	9	5	7
65-90	49	32	40

Notes: 1. Crude death rates are the total number of deaths for a group divided by the population of that group.

2. Excludes a small number of deaths for which age was not reported.

Sources: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

For Provincial Population, Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths, 1981, Vol. 1, Cat. No. 84-204, Feb. 1983, Table 18; and 1981 Census of Canada, Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status, Cat. No. 92-901, Sept. 1982, Table 1.

TABLE 2.12a
Mobility Status by Age and Sex
British Columbia, 1981

Mobility Status ¹ (Col. %)	5- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65+	All Ages 5+	5- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65+	All Ages 5+	All Ages 5+
	Male						Female						Both Sexes
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>													
Movers	28	30	35	19	10	28	28	38	34	19	12	31	29
Migrants	7	10	10	5	-	8	9	14	14	3	-	11	9
From Outside Canada	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
From Different Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1
From Same Province	7	9	9	4	-	7	8	14	12	3	-	9	8
Non-Migrants	21	20	26	14	8	20	19	24	20	15	9	20	20
Non-Movers	72	70	65	81	90	72	72	61	66	81	88	69	71
Total % No. (000)	100 3.9	100 3.7	100 3.6	100 1.7	100 0.7	100 13.6	100 3.5	100 3.4	100 3.2	100 1.6	100 0.6	100 12.3	100 25.9
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>													
Movers	65	63	74	45	53	65	66	74	73	49	41	68	67
Migrants	34	34	38	18	28	34	32	41	34	25	15	34	34
From Outside Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
From Different Province	7	3	8	-	-	6	7	7	7	4	-	7	6
From Same Province	27	30	30	15	23	27	25	33	27	20	13	27	27
Non-Migrants	31	29	36	27	26	31	33	33	39	24	26	34	33
Non-Movers	35	38	26	55	47	36	34	25	27	51	59	32	33
Total % No. (000)	100 4.3	100 3.3	100 2.8	100 0.9	100 0.2	100 11.6	100 4.1	100 3.8	100 5.0	100 1.3	100 0.3	100 14.6	100 26.2

Notes: 1. Terms are defined in the Glossary.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 2.12b.
Mobility Status by Age and Sex
British Columbia, 1981

Mobility Status ¹ (Col. %)	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All Ages 5+	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All Ages 5+	All Ages 5+
	Male						Female						Both Sexes
Total Registered Indians													
Movers	48	45	52	28	20	45	48	57	58	32	23	51	48
Migrants	21	21	22	9	8	20	22	28	26	13	7	24	22
From Outside Canada	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
From Different Province	4	2	4	-	-	3	4	4	5	2	-	4	3
From Same Province	17	19	18	8	8	17	17	24	21	11	6	19	18
Non-Migrants	26	24	30	19	12	25	27	29	31	19	15	28	26
Non-Movers	52	55	48	72	79	55	52	42	42	68	77	49	52
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	8.2	7.0	6.4	2.6	1.0	25.2	7.6	7.3	8.2	2.9	1.0	26.9	52.1
Reference Population²													
Movers	59	59	74	40	33	57	59	66	70	39	33	56	57
Migrants	33	32	41	21	18	32	33	36	39	21	16	31	31
From Outside Canada	4	4	4	3	2	4	4	5	5	3	3	4	4
From Different Province	9	11	13	6	5	10	10	11	12	6	4	9	9
From Same Province	20	17	24	13	11	18	20	21	23	12	10	18	18
Non-Migrants	26	27	32	19	14	26	27	30	30	18	16	25	25
Non-Movers	41	41	26	60	67	43	41	34	30	61	67	44	43
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	194.7	238.5	410.6	260.4	123.8	1,228.0	185.9	235.5	402.1	266.8	150.5	1,240.9	2,468.9

Notes: 1. Terms are defined in the Glossary.
2. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

compared with nine per cent of the reference population.

When considering place of residence, on- or off-reserve, it is evident from Table 2.12a that Indians living off-reserve were more than twice as likely to have moved in the previous five years, 67 per cent compared with 29 per cent of the on-reserve population. In addition, on-reserve movers tended to be non-migrants, that is, they moved within the same census subdivision, which may in fact indicate that they simply changed houses on the same reserve. The off-reserve Indian population was also more likely to have moved than the reference population, 67 per cent compared with 57 per cent of the latter. The proportion of both the off-reserve Indian and the reference populations who migrated were about the same.

Age was also a factor in moving. The 25 to 44 age group had the highest proportion of male movers for all populations, ranging from 35 per cent for on-reserve males to 74 per cent for Indian males living off-reserve and for reference population males. Among females, the highest proportion of movers was in the 15 to 24 age group both on- and off-reserve. In the reference population, females aged 25 to 44 were most likely to move. The proportion of movers in the 65 and older age group was lower than for other age groups, 20 and 23 per cent for Indian men and women, respectively, and 33 per cent for both sexes in the reference population.

When taken as a whole, irrespective of age and place of residence, Indian women were somewhat more mobile than Indian men, 51 per cent and 45 per cent respectively. For both the Indian and reference populations, a greater proportion of women in the 15 to 24 age group were movers: 57 per cent of women compared with 45 per cent of men in the Indian population and 66 per cent compared with 59 per cent in the reference population.

2.9 Conclusion

Before looking at some of the more specific conclusions which may be drawn from this analysis of the demographic characteristics of the Indian population and their

comparative situation vis-à-vis the reference population, it is well to remind ourselves that there is a high degree of interdependence among these variables as well as between these variables and those discussed in the following chapters. Throughout this report many of the interrelationships have been noted and major implications are indicated here. Coverage has not been exhaustive, however, for reasons of time and space as well as reader patience.

The younger age structure of the Indian population has implications for INAC's educational programs. Until the full effects of the declining fertility rates occur, the amounts of effort and money required for education will remain high. Dependency rates will also remain relatively high and this fact, coupled with the higher unemployment rate noted in Chapter 7, has implications for the extent of social assistance support required.

The trend toward a higher proportion of Indians of working age in the next 10 years will have implications for the numbers seeking employment in a labour market which shows little sign of providing increased employment opportunities. These opportunities may well continue to be more restricted for the young and inexperienced seeking to enter the labour force. This will have implications for economic development planning and programs.

The shifts in the proportion of the Indian population in the various age groupings and the steadily increasing proportion in the older age groups will demand other types of services. Longer life expectancy and decreasing death rates will result in an increase in demands for services appropriate for senior citizens.

The small size of over 80 per cent of the bands has implications for the take-over of full local government responsibilities by the Indians. This is a relatively recent initiative, still in a transition stage, and the respective roles to be played by the bands and by the Tribal Councils have yet to be defined. The high proportion of Indians living off-reserve in British Columbia reported by the 1981 Census may also affect ways in which local government issues are handled.

Although a sizeable proportion of the Indian population is urbanized or resides in locations proximate to urban centres, there is still a large proportion who live in the more remote, less accessible areas of the province. This has implications for the delivery of goods and services, in particular, educational and medical facilities. The location of reserves is hardly likely to change and delivery of goods and services will continue to require attention.

The condition of Indians in British Columbia in 1981 was, in a number of respects, a disadvantaged one vis-à-vis the province as a whole. Death rates were higher, life expectancy lower, and other factors discussed in later chapters reflect this state of affairs.

3. FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter examines various aspects of Indian families and households in British Columbia in 1981, including family size, number of children per family and marital status.

Household and family characteristics have implications for various areas of concern including housing and social assistance. As well they may affect educational and other services both on- and off-reserve.

For the sake of readability, some of the census terms have been shortened. Thus "census family" becomes "family", and "private household" becomes simply "household". However, the reader should bear in mind that there are precise definitions which may be found in the Glossary and in the Methodology Report for the overview series.

3.2 Census Families and Households

According to Table 3.1 of the Canada Overview, the average size of Indian families in British Columbia in 1981 was 3.8 persons. This was somewhat larger than the average of 3.1 persons for reference population families. There were marked differences between the size of families of on- and off-reserve Indians. On-reserve families were noticeably larger with 4.2 persons per family compared with 3.5 persons per family off-reserve. Compared with the size of Indian families in other provinces, those in British Columbia, along with those in Ontario, were lower than those in other provinces and for Canada as a whole.

The average number of children in Indian families was almost twice that in reference population families: 2.0 compared with 1.2, respectively (Table 3.1). The differences for

TABLE 3.1

Census Family Type by Average Number of Children
British Columbia, 1981

Census Family Type	Average Number of Children			
	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ¹
Husband-Wife Family	2.4	1.6	2.0	1.1
Lone Parent - Male	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.6
Lone Parent - Female	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.7
Total	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.2

Note: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

lone-parent families, male or female, were less marked. Lone-parent (male) Indian families had an average of 2.2 children compared with 1.6 for lone-parent (male) families in the reference population of British Columbia; lone-parent (female) families had 2.3 and 1.7 children for the Indian and reference populations respectively.

As with other variables, there was a noticeable difference between on-reserve families and those off-reserve. On average, Indian families on-reserve tended to have more children than did off-reserve families. This was most marked for husband-wife families where the average was 2.4 children on-reserve and 1.6 children off-reserve.

According to Table 3.5 of the Canada Overview, the average number of persons per Indian household in British Columbia was 4.0, markedly higher than the average of 2.7 persons per household for the reference population. The average of 4.7 persons per household among on-reserve Indian households was the highest and compared with an average of 3.5 persons for off-reserve Indian households. British Columbia ranked about in the middle of the provinces on average Indian household size, just below the average for Canada.

There was a lower percentage of husband-wife census families in the Indian than non-Indian population, 77 versus 89 per cent. There was no on-/off-reserve differential. There were also significant differences in the proportion of lone-parent census families, four per cent male and 19 per cent female of Indian census families versus two and nine per cent, respectively, of non-Indian census families. Interestingly, the proportion of on-reserve male lone-parent census families was nearly three times that off-reserve, 6.8 versus 2.5 per cent, but the proportion of female lone-parent census families was higher off-reserve, 20 per cent versus 16 per cent of on-reserve census families. (Brecher, 1985: 19).

3.3 Individual Indians in Census Families

Table 3.2 looks at the distribution of individuals in families by their census family status. Most commonly, both Indians and the reference population lived in husband-wife

TABLE 3.2
Census Family Status
British Columbia, 1981

Census Family Status (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ¹
Persons in Husband-Wife Census Families	81	77	79	91
Spouses in Census Families	36	33	34	58
Never-Married Children	45	44	45	33
Under 18	37	39	38	27
18+	9	4	6	6
Persons in Lone-Parent Census Families	19	23	21	9
Male Lone Parents	2	1	1	1
Female Lone Parents	4	6	5	3
Never-Married Children	13	16	15	6
Under 18	9	14	11	4
18+	4	3	3	2
Total Persons in Census Families %	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	24.3	24.9	49.2	2,212.0

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Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

families, 79 and 91 per cent respectively. Twenty-one per cent of the Indian population lived in lone-parent families, more than double the nine per cent of the reference population. Female lone parents were more prevalent than male lone parents, at a ratio of five to one among the Indian population and three to one in the reference population.

The proportion of persons in the category of never-married children was higher for the Indian than for the reference population, 60 versus 39 per cent. This reflects the previously noted difference in the age composition of the two populations (see Figure 2.3 above) as well as the higher number of children per family (see Table 3.1). The proportion of never-married children 18 years of age and over was higher on-reserve than off-reserve.

3.4 Individual Indians in Economic Families

Table 3.3 looks at Indians who lived in the more broadly-defined economic families. (see Glossary). Almost twice the proportion of reference population members than registered Indians were spouses in economic families, 55 versus 29 per cent. On the other hand, the proportions of reference persons in non husband-wife families were roughly similar. There were no substantial on-/off-reserve differentials in either case.

Not surprisingly, there were major differences in the proportion of never-married children who were members of economic families, 52 and 37 per cent, respectively, of Indians and the reference population in economic families, and 56 and 48 per cent for off-reserve and on-reserve Indians in economic families. Eleven percentage points more off-reserve than on-reserve members of economic families were never-married children under 15 years of age but three percentage points more on-reserve members of economic families were never-married children 15 years old and older.

It has been suggested that extended families are more prevalent among Indians than among the general population. The data provided in Table 3.3 lend some support to this notion. First of all, one per cent of Indians in economic families (mostly

TABLE 3.3
Economic Family Status
British Columbia, 1981

Economic Family¹ Status (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population²
Spouses in Economic Families	29	30	29	55
Ref. Persons in Non H/W Fams. ³	5	7	6	4
Male Reference Person	2	1	1	1
Female Reference Person	4	6	5	3
Never-Married Children Under 15	31	42	36	24
Never-Married Children 15+	17	14	16	13
Married Children 15+	1	-	1	-
Other Relatives of Ref. Person 15+	8	4	6	3
Other Relatives of Ref. Under 15	7	2	5	-
Total Persons in Economic Families %	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	27.9	26.7	54.6	2,286.8

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Notes: 1. See Glossary for definition.
2. Total Population less Registered Indians.
3. Non Husband-Wife Economic Families.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

on-reserve) were married children fifteen years of age and over, versus virtually zero per cent of non-Indian families. As well, persons classified as "other relatives" made up 11 per cent of Indians in economic families compared with three per cent of the reference population. The proportion of other relatives on-reserve was more than twice that off-reserve, 15 as opposed to six per cent.

3.5 Marital Status

Census data concerning marital status should be considered separately from data on various aspects of families and households because they encompass such things as incidence of living common-law, separation, divorce and widowhood.

A greater proportion of the Indian population was single, and a smaller proportion married, than of the reference population. As indicated in Table 3.4, 39 per cent of Indians were single compared with 25 per cent of the reference population. This reflected the higher proportions among Indians in the younger age groups (see Figure 2.3). Thirty-eight per cent of the Indian population was married compared with 58 per cent of the reference population. Living common-law was more prevalent among Indians than among the general population, 11 per cent versus five per cent, and slightly more frequent off-reserve than on-reserve. The separated/widowed/divorced (SWD) category was similar for both the Indian and reference populations.

Both the Indian and reference populations evidenced the usual differences in the patterns of marital status per age group. Younger people were more likely to be single, the proportion of married persons rose in middle age and more persons in the 65 and over age group were in the SWD category. As well, women tended to marry at an earlier age than men.

In the 15 to 24 age group, just over 75 per cent of both the Indian and the reference populations were single. Nine per cent of Indian males in this age group were married versus 19 per cent of the Indian women.

TABLE 3.4

Marital Status by Age and Sex

British Columbia, 1981

Marital Status (Col. %)	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total 15+
	Male					Female					Both Sexes				
Registered Indians On-Reserve															
Single	84	29	11	8	45	70	15	5	-	34	77	22	8	6	40
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	1	7	17	38	9	2	12	20	59	12	1	9	18	48	11
Common-Law	5	13	7	-	8	9	16	8	-	11	7	14	7	3	9
Married	10	50	65	51	38	19	58	68	35	43	14	54	66	44	40
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	3.6	3.6	1.7	0.7	9.6	3.4	3.2	1.6	0.6	8.7	7.0	6.7	3.3	1.3	18.3
Registered Indians Off-Reserve															
Single	84	22	13	-	49	66	14	4	-	31	74	17	8	-	38
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	-	12	20	49	8	3	16	37	57	15	2	15	30	53	12
Common-Law	9	20	7	-	12	12	17	7	-	13	11	18	7	-	13
Married	7	47	60	49	30	19	53	52	37	40	13	51	55	43	36
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	3.2	2.7	0.8	0.2	6.9	3.8	4.9	1.3	0.3	10.3	7.0	7.6	2.1	0.5	17.2
Total Registered Indians															
Single	84	26	12	7	47	68	14	4	4	32	76	19	8	5	39
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	1	9	18	40	9	2	14	27	58	14	1	12	23	49	11
Common-Law	6	16	7	-	10	11	16	8	3	12	9	16	7	2	11
Married	9	49	63	51	35	19	55	61	35	41	14	52	62	43	38
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	6.8	6.2	2.5	0.9	16.5	7.2	8.1	2.8	0.9	19.0	14.0	14.3	5.4	1.9	35.5
Reference Population¹															
Single	84	17	5	5	28	70	11	4	5	21	77	14	4	5	25
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	1	8	9	16	7	2	11	19	50	17	1	9	14	35	12
Common-Law	5	7	2	1	5	8	6	2	-	5	6	7	2	1	5
Married	10	68	83	78	60	20	72	75	44	57	15	70	79	59	58
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	232.5	404.0	255.3	121.2	1,013.0	232.5	399.8	265.3	149.0	1,046.6	465.0	803.8	520.6	270.2	2,059.5

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

In the 25 to 44 age group, the proportion of single men was higher for the Indian population than for the reference population, 26 per cent and 17 per cent respectively. Fifty-two per cent of the Indian population in this age bracket was married compared with 70 per cent of the reference population. The proportion of the population living common-law was higher among the Indian population, 16 versus seven per cent.

In the 45 to 64 age group, eight per cent of all Indians were single, twice the proportion for the reference population. Interestingly, 12 per cent of Indian males were single compared with only four per cent of female Indians. A larger proportion of Indians was in the SWD category, 23 per cent compared with 14 per cent of the reference population, with the proportion for the off-reserve population even higher at 30 per cent. Living common-law continued to occur more frequently among the Indian population in this age group.

In the 65 and older age group, Indians were more likely to be either separated, widowed or divorced than the reference population. Correspondingly, Indians in this age group were less likely to be married than similarly-aged persons in the reference population, 43 per cent versus 59 per cent. The gap in the proportion of both populations living common-law narrowed to only a one percentage-point difference in favour of the Indians.

The proportion of all Indian men who were single was markedly higher than the proportion of Indian women or of women and men in the reference population who were single. Forty-seven per cent of Indian males reported their marital status as single in 1981 compared with 32 per cent of Indian women, 28 and 21 per cent of men and women, respectively, in the reference population.

There were marked differences in marital status for women in the 45 to 64 age group depending on place of residence. On-reserve women were more likely to be married than Indian women living off-reserve, 68 per cent versus 52 per cent. Thirty-seven per cent of the off-reserve women reported their marital status as SWD compared with 20 per cent of on-reserve women.

3.6 Conclusion

The larger average size of Indian families and households, particularly on-reserve, has implications for housing costs and for INAC's housing program. Bigger families need larger houses if the crowded situation of nearly 30 per cent of on-reserve housing is to be changed (see Table 8.4). While the number of children per Indian family was almost twice that of the reference population, income levels of Indian families as noted in Chapter 7, were only two-thirds those of reference population families.

Differences in family status and composition between the Indian and reference populations were also present. The greater proportion of lone-parent families seen in the Indian population may indicate the need for increased family support services, by whomever provided. The tendency towards more extended families particularly among Indians in families on-reserve may reflect a situation chosen by Indian family members or it may be at least in part related to a shortage of housing on-reserve or to inadequate incomes.

4. LANGUAGE

4.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at three aspects of language for the Indian population of British Columbia in 1981: mother tongue, home language and official language use (see Glossary). The analysis also examines the relationships among these aspects as well as the relationship of mother tongue to age and place of residence.

Knowledge of one of Canada's two official languages is a requirement for almost any employment opportunity today. It is also important for secondary level education and in British Columbia today a demonstrated knowledge of English is a university entrance requirement.

4.2 Relationship of Home Language and Mother Tongue

Generally speaking, English was the predominant language of Indians in British Columbia as it was for the population of the province as a whole. As indicated in Table 4.1a, 93 per cent of Indians reported English as their home language, and only five per cent reported using an Amerindian language regularly at home. The reader is referred to Appendix I for a listing of the numerous linguistic groups found in British Columbia.

According to Table 4.1, 83 per cent of the Indian population reported that English was their mother tongue and about 11 per cent said it was an Amerindian language, less than one per cent French and six per cent some "other". There were noticeable differences among age groups with respect to the proportion of Indians having English as a mother tongue. While 92 per cent of those in the age group zero to 14 years reported English as their mother tongue, only 32 per cent of those 65 years of age and older did so. Thirty-seven per cent of those 65 and over reported an Amerindian language as a mother tongue in comparison with only six per cent of those in the zero to 14 age group.

TABLE 4.1a
Population Showing Relationship of Home Language¹ to Mother Tongue², By Age
British Columbia, 1981

Age/Home Language (Col. %)	Mother Tongue														
	Registered Indians On-Reserve					Registered Indians Off-Reserve					Total Registered Indians				
	English	French	Amerindian & Inuktitut	Other	Total	English	French	Amerindian & Inuktitut	Other	Total	English	French	Amerindian & Inuktitut	Other	Total
All Ages															
English	98	-	49	68	88	99	74	83	87	98	99	77	58	76	93
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut ³	1	-	50	3	9	1	-	17	-	1	1	-	41	2	5
Other	1	-	1	29	3	-	-	-	12	1	-	-	1	22	2
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	22.8	-	4.6	2.1	29.5	26.7	0.2	1.6	1.7	30.2	49.5	0.2	6.3	3.8	59.7
Age 0-14															
English	99	-	45	75	93	100	-	83	89	99	99	-	50	84	96
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	1	-	55	-	6	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	50	-	3
Other	-	-	-	23	1	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	16	-
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
No. (000)	9.6	-	1.1	0.2	11.0	11.9	-	0.2	0.3	12.3	21.5	-	1.3	0.5	23.3
Age 15-24															
English	99	-	55	82	94	99	75	87	90	98	99	75	62	85	96
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	-	-	46	-	5	1	-	15	-	1	1	-	38	-	3
Other	-	-	-	20	1	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	14	1
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	6.1	-	0.8	0.2	7.1	6.6	-	0.3	0.3	7.1	12.6	-	1.0	0.6	14.3

Notes and Source: See Table 4.1b.

TABLE 4.1b
Population Showing Relationship of Home Language¹ to Mother Tongue², by Age
British Columbia, 1981

Age/Home Language (Col. %)	Mother Tongue														
	Registered Indians On-Reserve					Registered Indians Off-Reserve					Total Registered Indians				
	English	French	Amerindian & Inuktitut	Other	Total	English	French	Amerindian & Inuktitut	Other	Total	English	French	Amerindian & Inuktitut	Other	Total
Age 25-44															
English	97	-	55	82	90	99	71	90	90	97	98	64	67	87	94
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	2	-	42	-	8	1	-	11	-	1	1	-	31	-	5
Other	1	-	-	16	2	-	-	-	10	1	1	-	-	12	2
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	5.2	-	1.1	0.5	6.7	6.5	0.1	0.6	0.6	7.8	11.7	0.1	1.7	1.1	14.5
Age 45-64															
English	93	-	51	63	73	98	100	83	85	93	96	100	60	70	81
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	2	-	48	3	17	-	-	16	-	4	2	-	39	3	12
Other	4	-	-	34	10	-	-	-	13	2	2	-	-	27	7
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	1.5	-	1.1	0.8	3.3	1.4	-	0.4	0.3	2.2	2.9	-	1.5	1.1	5.5
Age 65+															
English	89	-	36	46	54	97	-	50	70	79	92	-	39	52	61
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amerindian & Inuktitut	7	-	61	6	30	-	-	47	-	15	5	-	58	5	25
Other	-	-	-	45	17	-	-	-	30	6	-	-	-	43	14
Total %	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.3	-	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.3	-	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	-	0.7	0.5	1.9

Notes: 1. "Home Language" refers to the "specific language spoken at home by the respondent at the time of the Census. If more than one language spoken, (the one) most often spoken by the respondent was to be reported."
2. "Mother Tongue" refers to the "first language learned in childhood and still understood" by respondent.
3. Although Inuktitut is included by the Census as a heading together with Amerindian languages, it should be noted that only Amerindian languages are referred to here.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

There were a number of differences between Indians who lived on- and off-reserve with respect to the proportion reporting English as their mother tongue. Indians living off-reserve were more likely to have English as their mother tongue. Only five per cent of off-reserve Indians reported an Amerindian language as their mother tongue compared with 16 per cent of those living on-reserve. French was reported as their mother tongue by only a small fraction of those living off-reserve, and by apparently none at all on-reserve.

Table 4.1 also indicates that the overall use of English as a home language declined with age. At least 94 per cent of Indians between the ages of zero and 44 gave English as their home language. For those aged 45 to 64, English was reported as the home language by 81 per cent, declining to 61 per cent for the age group 65 and over. This was primarily because the home use of Native tongues was highest, 25 per cent, among Indians aged 65 and up.

In fact, the retention of English as a home language by those for whom it was mother tongue fell only as low as 92 per cent among the most elderly. By contrast, the use of an Aboriginal tongue in the home by those who regard such a language as their mother tongue peaked among the 65 years of age and up age group at only 58 per cent. The reserve appeared to be somewhat of a buffer against language assimilation. While the proportion of on-reserve Indians with a Native mother tongue who retained it in the home never surpassed 61 per cent, the proportion was significantly higher than the off-reserve population in every age category. Among 45 to 64 year-olds, for example, 48 per cent of Indians on-reserve who spoke a Native mother tongue also spoke an Amerindian language in the home versus only 16 per cent of off-reserve Indians so aged.

4.3 Relationship of Mother Tongue and Official Language

Table 4.2 indicates that English was the official language used most often by almost all the Indians in British Columbia. Among those whose mother tongue was English, 99 per cent spoke English only while one per cent spoke both official languages. When French was reported as the mother tongue, 63 per cent of the respondents reported speaking both French and English, and 37 per cent reported using English only as the

TABLE 4.2

Population Showing Relationship of Official Language¹ to Mother Tongue²

British Columbia, 1981

Official Language	(Col. %)	Mother Tongue				Total
		English	French	Amerindian and Inuktitut ³	Other Languages	
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>						
English Only		99	-	96	97	99
French Only		-	-	-	-	-
Both English and French		1	-	-	-	1
Neither English nor French		-	-	4	2	1
Total %		100	-	100	100	100
No. (000)		22.8	-	4.6	2.1	29.5
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>						
English Only		98	36	96	96	98
French Only		-	-	-	-	-
Both English and French		2	61	2	3	2
Neither English nor French		-	-	-	-	-
Total %		100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)		26.7	0.2	1.6	1.7	30.2
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>						
English Only		99	37	96	97	98
French Only		-	-	-	-	-
Both English and French		1	63	1	2	1
Neither English nor French		-	-	3	2	-
Total %		100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)		49.4	0.2	6.3	3.8	59.7

- Notes: 1. "Official Language" refers to "the ability to conduct a conversation in either of the official languages of Canada".
 2. "Mother Tongue" refers to the "first language learned in childhood and still understood" by respondent.
 3. None of the Inuktitut speakers in British Columbia are registered Indians.
 Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

official language. Of those Indians who had an Amerindian language as a mother tongue, 96 per cent reported English as the only official language spoken, while three per cent stated that they did not speak either of the two official languages.

4.4 Conclusion

The preponderance of English as the daily language of almost all Indians in British Columbia, while undoubtedly related to the fact that they live in an English-speaking province, may also be related to the remarkable variety of mutually incomprehensible Amerindian languages spoken by West Coast Indians. The use of English facilitates communication not only with the non-Indian population, but also among Indians.

There is an important concern among Indians groups and scholars that many of the traditional Indian languages are being lost. Data on the use and knowledge of each aboriginal language is not available. However, because the majority of Indians reported using English as their home language with only five per cent reporting use of an Amerindian language, it is clear that most if not all of the Indian languages are, at best, suffering from disuse.

While Census data provide no indication as to the degree of official language fluency or of the competence with which they are spoken by either Indians or non-Indians, it is evident that Indians in British Columbia have the language requisites for employment and for higher education. This capability will prove to be a distinct advantage for participation in the labour force and for those seeking to further their education, although, as Chapters 6 and 7 will show, not enough to match the educational and employment levels of the non-Indian population in British Columbia.

5. HEALTH

5.1 Introduction

This chapter examines the mortality rates by causes of death, as well as accident, suicide, tuberculosis and infant mortality rates among Indians in British Columbia.

Health and Welfare Canada maintains information on specific diseases and causes of death among the registered Indian population served. (c.f. Glossary). Information on the provincial population is maintained by Statistics Canada. In this chapter the reference population is the total provincial population.

The material in this chapter is related to that discussed in Section 2.7 which examined age at death, crude death rates and life expectancy at birth. To recapitulate briefly, the average age at death for Indians was much lower than that of the reference population. Although the life expectancy for Indians at birth had risen by 1981, it was still about 10 years behind that of non-Indians. Data discussed in this Chapter have implications for INAC programs as well as for those of the Medical Services Branch of Health and Welfare Canada.

5.2 Mortality Rates and Causes of Death

The major causes of death among Indians in British Columbia in 1980 and 1982 and for the total provincial population in the latter year, are shown in Table 5.1. It should be noted that differences in rates between registered Indians and the total provincial population are influenced by their distinct age compositions, particularly the younger age of the Indian population. In both years the major reported causes of Indian death were injury and poisoning with a mortality rate of 269.9 and 227.5 per 100,000 respectively. The 1982 rate, in fact, was three times the provincial rate. These were followed in both years by deaths related to circulatory system diseases, although the mortality rate from this cause was less than one-half the rate in 1982 for the total provincial population.

TABLE 5.1
Mortality Rates by Cause
British Columbia, 1980 and 1982
(Rate per 100,000)

Cause of Death	<u>Registered Indians¹</u>		<u>Provincial Population</u>
	1980	1982	1982
I Infectious and Parasitic	19.4	8.5	3.7
II Neoplasms	47.6	52.6	176.1
III Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders	8.8	13.6	13.6
IV Blood and blood-forming organs	-	-	2.1
V Mental disorders	28.2	8.5	6.8
VI Nervous system and sense organs	14.1	6.8	10.1
VII Circulatory system	137.6	127.3	327.3
VIII Respiratory system	37.0	32.3	63.0
IX Digestive system	84.7	47.5	34.6
X Genito-urinary system	8.8	5.1	8.7
XI Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	-	-	-
XII Skin and subcutaneous tissue	-	1.7	0.6
XIII Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	3.5	6.8	3.2
XIV Congenital anomalies	10.6	5.1	6.7
XV Certain conditions originating in the prenatal period	22.9	18.7	6.6
XVI Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	19.4	25.5	4.1
XVII Injury and poisoning	269.9	227.5	74.6
All Causes	712.7	594.1	741.9

Note: 1. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada (see Glossary).

Sources: Indian Population: 1980: Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Annual Review.
1982: Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Branch,
unpublished statistics. Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada:
Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June, 1985
(draft).

Provincial Population: 1982: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Causes of Death, 1982, Vol.
IV, Cat. No. 84-203 Annual, January, 1984. Statistics Canada
Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status,
Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the
Provinces, June 1, 1982 and 1983, Cat.No. 91-210, Nov. 1984.

In 1982, neoplasms, at a rate of 52.6, ranked third as a cause of death for Indians, although again this was much lower than the provincial population rate of 176.1. This cause of death ranked second for the provincial population behind circulatory system diseases and ahead of third-ranked injury and poisoning.

Analysis of data in Table 5.2 concerning the category of injury and poisoning as a cause of death indicates that most deaths per 100,000 Indians in 1982 from these causes were from motor vehicle accidents (47.5), fire (30.6) and drowning (18.7) compared with motor vehicle accidents (20.6), overdoses (10.9) and falls (10.7) for the total provincial population. The mortality rate for exposure deaths among Indians was 24 times that among the total provincial population and the rate for death by fire was 12 times the reference mortality rate. The Indian rates for firearm and overdose deaths were the only ones lower than total provincial rates.

5.3 Suicide Rates

Suicide rates per 100,000 for the years 1976 through 1982 are given in Figure 5.1. Overall suicide rates were higher for Indians than for the total provincial population, escalating from 37.7 and 16.4 per 100,000, respectively, in 1976 to 62.1 for Indians and 18.3 for the total population in 1978. In 1982, the respective rates were 30.6 and 15.0.

Table 5.3 shows that in 1982 the highest suicide rate reported for the total provincial population was 23.2 for the 45 to 64 age group while no suicides were reported for Indians in this age group. On the other hand, in the same year the highest Indian rate was among the 20 to 29 age group, three times the total population rate, amounting to 67.7 as opposed to 21.2 respectively. To further the distressing situation, the suicide rate of Indians in the zero to 19 age range was three and one-half times the rate of the corresponding group in the total provincial population. At the other end of the age spectrum, the suicide rate for Indians aged 65 and older was nearly two and one-half times that for this age group in the total population.

TABLE 5.2
Deaths From Injury and Poisoning by Cause
British Columbia, 1980 and 1982

(Rate per 100,000)

Cause	<u>Registered Indians</u> ¹		<u>Provincial Population</u>
	1980	1982	1982
Motor Vehicle	51.2	47.5	20.6
Drowning	19.4	18.7	2.8
Exposure	14.1	17.0	0.7
Fire	49.4	30.6	2.5
Falls	14.1	17.0	10.7
Firearms	1.8	3.4	6.9
Overdoses	3.5	5.1	10.9
Other	116.4	88.3	19.5

Note: 1. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada (see Glossary).

Sources: Indian Population:

1980: Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Annual Review.

1982: Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Branch, unpublished statistics. Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June, 1985 (draft).

Provincial Population:

Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Mortality, 1982, Vol. III Cat. No. 84-206, Annual. March, 1984.

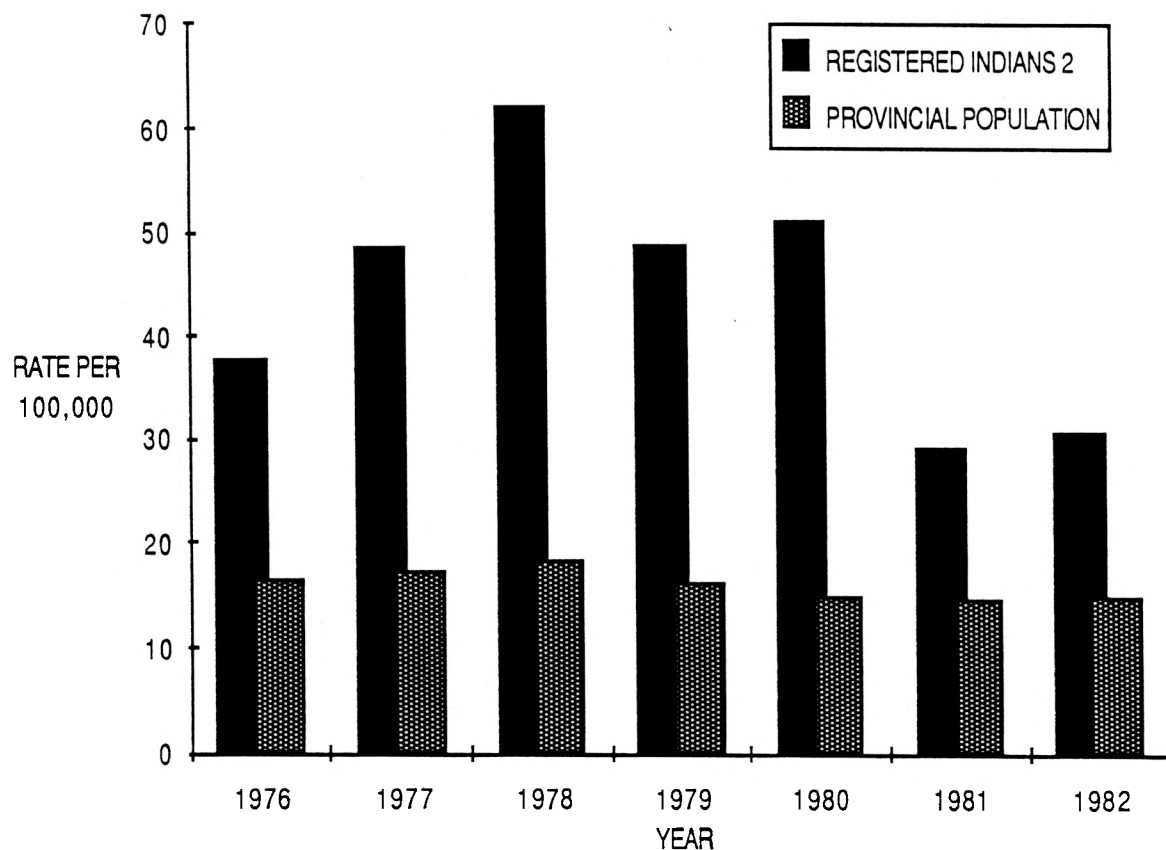
Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Causes of Death, 1982, Vol. IV, Cat. No. 84-203, Annual, Jan. 1984.

Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces, June 1, 1982 and 1983, Cat. No. 91-210, Nov. 1984.

FIGURE 5.1

Suicide Rates¹

British Columbia, 1976-1982



- Notes:**
1. Number of suicides per 100,000 population.
 2. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada (c.f. Glossary).

Sources: Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June 1985 (draft), Table B-146, p. 270.

For Provincial Population, Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Causes of Death, Vol. IV, Cat. No. 84-203, Annual.

TABLE 5.3
Suicide Rates by Age
British Columbia, 1982
(Rate per 100,000)

Age	Registered Indians ¹	Provincial Population
0 - 19	14.5	4.0
20 - 29	67.7	21.2
30 - 44	38.4	15.4
45 - 64	-	23.2
65+	44.9	18.8

Note: 1. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada (c.f. Glossary).

Sources:

Indian Population: Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Branch, unpublished Statistics.

Provincial Population: Statistics Canada, Health Division, Vital Statistics and Disease Registries, unpublished Statistics, 1982.

5.4 Infant Death Rates

Infant death rates for Canada and the provinces are provided by Health and Welfare Canada. As with other mortality rates, the infant death rate was higher for Indians than for the total provincial population. Although the rate had declined from 40.6 in 1976 to 21.4 in 1982, it was still double the 1982 rate of 9.9 for the provincial population. For Canada as a whole, the Indian infant death rate from all causes declined from 32.1 per 1,000 live births to 17.0 per 1,000 in 1982. This is commensurate with the increase in the life expectancy of Indian infants noted in Chapter 2. (See Canada Overview, Figure 5.3 and Table 5.4).

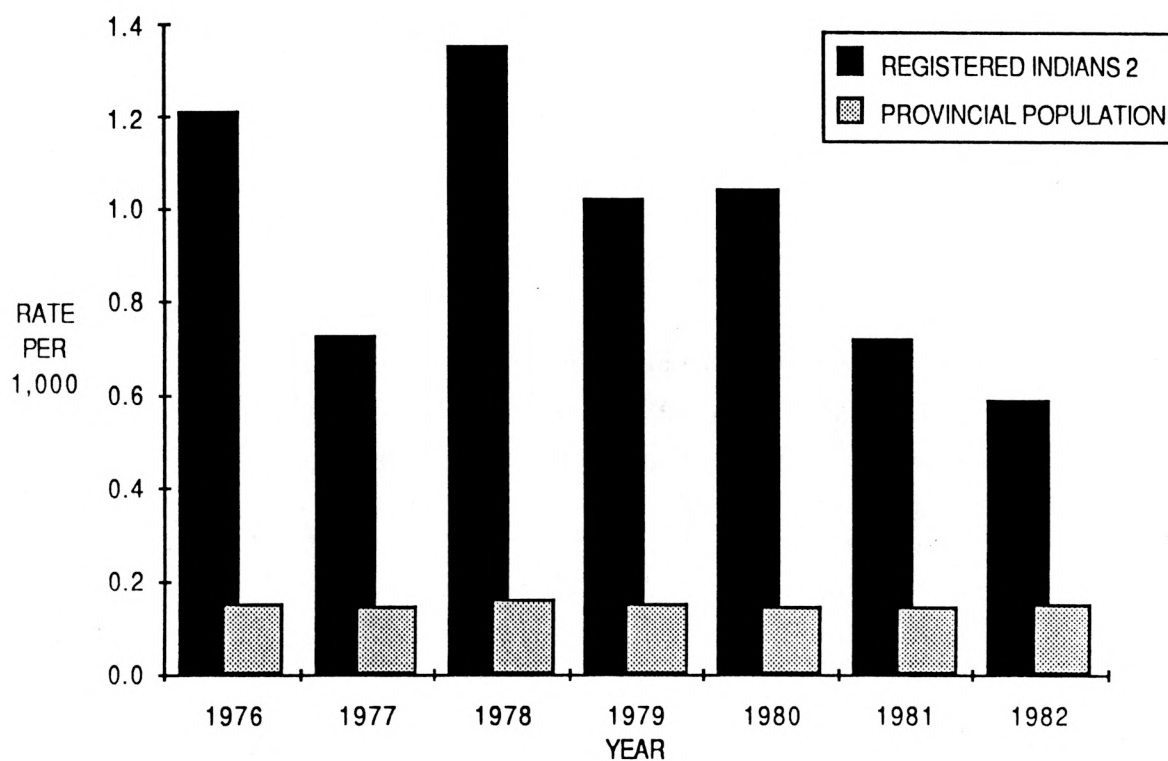
5.5 Tuberculosis Rates

Tuberculosis rates per 1,000 for Indians in British Columbia declined quite steadily from a high of 1.35 in 1978 to 0.6 in 1982 (Figure 5.2). However, this rate was still four times the rate for the total provincial population which was about 0.15 per 1,000 for each year from 1976 to 1982.

5.6 Conclusion

In short, when measured by mortality rates, suicide rates, infant death rates and tuberculosis rates, the level of health of the Indian population of British Columbia was significantly below that of the total provincial population. There is, unfortunately, a positive correlation between lower mortality and other rates used as indexes of health and ready access to more sophisticated, urban-located, medical facilities. As noted earlier, on-reserve Indians, particularly, tended to inhabit more remote areas of the province and thus had less access to specialized health care and services.

FIGURE 5.2
Tuberculosis Rates¹
British Columbia, 1976-1982



Notes:

1. Tuberculosis rates are for new and reactivated cases.
2. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada (c.f. Glossary).

Sources: Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June 1985 (draft), Table C-9, p.307.
 For Provincial Population: Statistics Canada, Tuberculosis Statistics, Cat. No. 82-212, Annual.

Other factors are involved as well. As seen in Chapter 7, the incomes of Indians were lower than those of the reference population and, even with health insurance coverage, this income factor would often compound the problem of poor health conditions. Housing factors, discussed in Chapter 8, such as overcrowding of dwellings and inadequate water supplies undoubtedly contributed to this situation. They would particularly affect the spread of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis.

The tragically high suicide rate among Indians, particularly those aged 20 to 29, is a major cause of concern for Indians and others. Data are not available here to assist in understanding the causes.

6. EDUCATION

6.1 Introduction

Education and the level and type of schooling attained are important for improving access to employment. The requirement of high school completion is used as a screening device for many occupations, even for those requiring little or no experience or skill. Canadian society today places a premium on educational achievement. As well, these data and their analysis are important in light of INAC's major contribution to the education of registered Indians.

Data on Indian education come from different sources. Enrolment data are from the Nominal Roll and the Continuing Education Information System (CEIS) of INAC (c.f. Glossary), and attendance and attainment data from the 1981 Census of Canada. For limitations of the education data, the reader should consult the Methodology Report.

6.2 School Attendance Aged 15 and Over

Current school attendance for both the Indian and reference populations aged 15 and over in British Columbia in 1981 is shown in Table 6.1. When age groups and sex were combined, 20 per cent of Indians were reported as attending school, slightly more than the 17 per cent of the reference population. However, this was not the case when the overall populations were examined by age groups only and may therefore reflect the younger age of the Indian population. With the exception of off-reserve Indians aged 25 and up, the proportion of Indians attending school was lower than that for the reference population.

School attendance in 1981 for those aged 15 to 19 was about the same for both male and female Indians but their totals were lower than for the reference population. The percentage attending school was slightly higher for those living off-reserve than for those on-reserve. Indians in this age group were less likely than the reference population to be attending school full-time, 57 per cent compared with 62 per cent, respectively.

TABLE 6.1
Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing School Attendance by Age and Sex,
British Columbia, 1980-81¹

School Attendance (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Reference Popula- tion ²	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Reference Popula- tion ²	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Reference Popula- tion ²	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Reference Popula- tion ²
	Age 15 - 19				Age 20 - 24				Age 25 +				All Ages (15 +)			
Male																
Not Attending School	42	38	40	34	88	85	87	71	97	93	95	92	84	76	81	83
Total Attending School	58	63	60	66	12	15	13	29	3	7	5	8	16	24	19	17
Attending Full-time	57	58	57	62	9	12	10	18	1	3	2	2	14	19	16	11
Attending Part-time	2	5	3	4	3	4	3	11	2	4	3	6	2	4	3	7
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	2.0	2.0	3.9	117.7	1.7	1.3	3.0	121.0	6.0	4.0	10.0	795.3	9.7	7.3	17.0	1,034.0
Female																
Not Attending School	40	37	38	32	83	83	83	73	93	90	91	91	79	79	79	83
Total Attending School	60	63	62	68	16	17	17	27	8	10	9	8	21	21	21	17
Attending Full-time	58	58	58	63	12	14	13	15	4	3	3	2	17	16	16	10
Attending Part-time	2	6	4	5	5	4	4	12	4	6	5	7	4	6	5	7
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	2.0	2.1	4.1	112.6	1.4	1.8	3.2	123.0	5.4	6.7	12.0	819.9	8.8	10.5	19.3	1,055.5
Both Sexes																
Not Attending School	41	37	39	33	86	84	85	72	95	91	93	91	82	78	80	83
Total Attending School	59	63	61	67	14	16	15	28	5	9	7	9	18	22	20	17
Attending Full-time	57	58	57	62	10	13	12	16	2	3	3	2	16	17	16	10
Attending Part-time	2	5	4	5	4	4	4	11	3	5	4	7	3	5	4	7
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	4.0	4.0	8.0	230.3	3.1	3.1	6.3	243.9	11.4	10.6	22.0	1,615.2	18.5	17.8	36.3	2,089.4

Notes: 1. School Year Sept. 1980 to June 3, 1981
2. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

For the age group 20 to 24, 13 per cent of Indian men were attending school compared with 29 per cent of men in the reference population. A slightly higher proportion, 17 per cent, of Indian women in this age group were attending school, although this was considerably lower than the 27 per cent of reference population women.

In the age group 25 and over, all populations reported over 90 per cent as not attending school. The differences between Indians and the reference population tended to be minimal for this age group, although of note is the fact that one percentage point more female Indians attended than their non-Indian counterparts. A small difference remained between the on-reserve population and those residing off-reserve, as about four percentage points more of the latter were attending school.

6.3 Educational Attainment

Indian levels of educational attainment were markedly lower than those of the reference population in British Columbia in 1981. Figure 6.1 and Table 6.2 show that 32 per cent of Indians, versus 13 per cent of non-Indians, had less than Grade 9 education, a level referred to as "functional illiteracy". Conversely, only 27 per cent of the Indian population had completed high school or better compared with 56 per cent of the reference population.

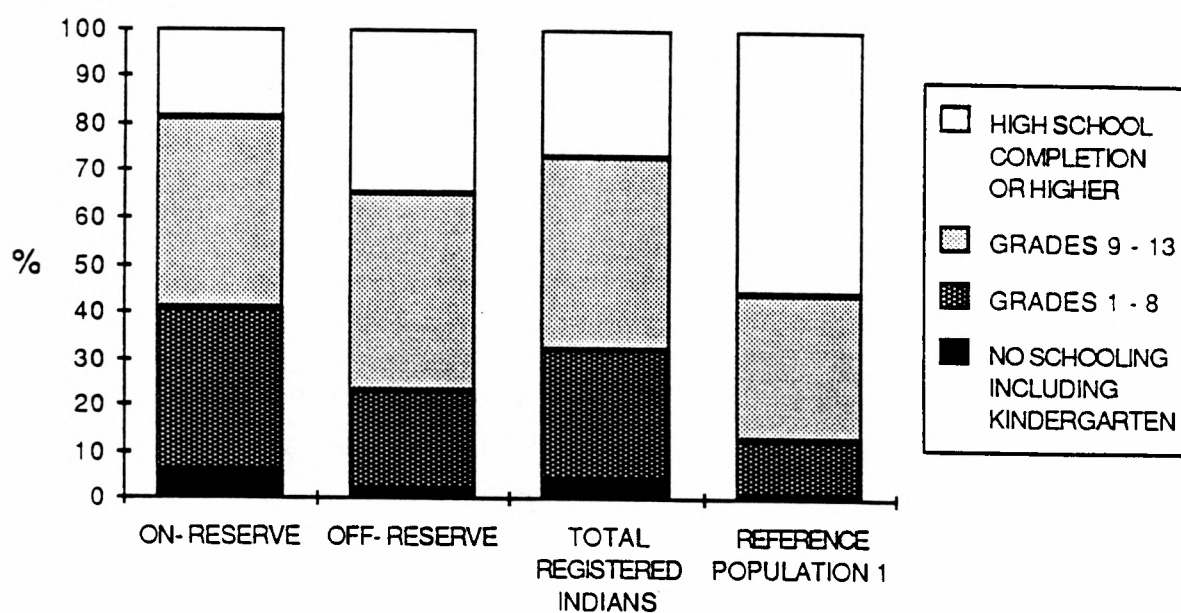
Indians off-reserve generally had higher levels of education than their on-reserve counterparts. There was a marked difference in the proportion of high school completion or higher between on- and off-reserve populations, 19 and 35 per cent respectively. Furthermore, the off-reserve level for no schooling or Kindergarten only was one-third the proportion for the on-reserve population.

Table 6.3 shows, though, that the level of schooling completed by Indians has increased over time. In the 65 and over age group, 34 per cent of the Indian population reported having no formal schooling compared with only one per cent of Indians in the 15

FIGURE 6.1

Highest Level of Schooling, Age 15 and Over

British Columbia, 1981



Note: 1. Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based On 1981 Census of Canada

TABLE 6.2
Population 15 Years of Age and Over
Showing Highest Level of Schooling
British Columbia, 1981

Highest Level of Schooling (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ¹
No Schooling or Kindergarten ²	6	2	4	1
Grades 1 - 8	34	21	28	12
Grades 9 - 13	40	42	41	31
High School Plus ³	19	35	27	56
Total %	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	18.5	17.8	36.3	2,089.4

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
 2. Persons with no schooling or having completed only Kindergarten.
 3. High school completion or higher.
 Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 6.3
Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Highest Level of Schooling by Age and Sex
British Columbia, 1981

Highest Level of Schooling (Col. %)	Male				Female				Both Sexes			
	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+
Total Registered Indians												
No Schooling or Kindergarten ¹	1	5	33	5	-	4	35	4	1	4	34	4
Grades 1-8	17	35	56	29	15	32	48	26	16	33	53	28
Grades 9-13	63	30	7	42	61	29	9	40	62	30	8	41
High School Plus ²	19	31	4	24	24	35	6	29	21	33	5	27
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	7.0	9.0	1.0	17.0	7.3	11.1	1.0	19.3	14.3	20.1	1.9	36.3
Reference Population³												
No Schooling or Kindergarten ¹	-	1	3	1	-	1	5	2	-	1	4	1
Grades 1-8	4	11	35	12	3	10	31	11	3	10	33	12
Grades 9-13	50	23	26	30	45	29	31	33	48	26	29	31
High School Plus ²	45	65	36	57	52	60	33	54	49	63	34	56
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	238.7	671.5	123.8	1,033.9	235.6	669.4	150.5	1,055.5	474.3	1,340.9	274.3	2,089.4

Notes: 1. Persons with no schooling or having completed only Kindergarten.
2. High school completion or higher.
3. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

to 24 age group. Similarly, in the age group 25 to 64, 33 per cent had completed high school or better compared with five per cent of those 65 years of age and older. For all age groups, however, Indians were behind the reference population in the level of schooling attained.

Indian women tended to have a slightly higher level of schooling attainment than Indian men. Twenty-nine per cent of Indian women had completed high school or better compared with 24 per cent of Indian men. Indian women, however, were markedly behind reference population women. Twice as many reference population women had a high school or better education than did Indian women. The same situation prevailed for Indian men. Only 24 per cent of the male Indian population had completed high school or better compared with 57 per cent of reference population males.

6.4 University Attainment

Despite improvement from earlier levels, the percentage of Indians 15 years of age and over with some university education remained lower than that for the general population of British Columbia in 1981. As indicated in Table 6.4, only 4.2 per cent of the Indian population had had some university education compared with 10.5 per cent of the reference population. The discrepancy was even greater for those having a university certificate, diploma or degree: 0.9 per cent for Indians and 8.3 per cent for the reference population. Among the total registered Indian population, slightly more females had at least some university education while in the reference population the main sex differential was in the higher male attainment of a certificate, diploma or degree.

The proportion of Indians having at least some university education was lower on-reserve than for those off-reserve, 2.5 and 5.8 per cent, respectively, and both were well below the 10.5 per cent for the reference population. Totals for completion of university programs followed this pattern: 0.3 per cent on-reserve, 1.5 per cent off-reserve and 8.3 per cent for the reference group. Among Indians on-reserve the female proportion with some university education was twice the male rate. Apparently, though,

TABLE 6.4

University Attainment by Sex, Age 15 and Over
British Columbia, 1981

Per Cent Completing	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>			
Some University	1.7	3.5	2.5
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	0.3	-	0.3
Total	2.0	3.5	2.8
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>			
Some University	6.0	5.8	5.8
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	1.7	1.4	1.5
Total	7.7	7.2	7.4
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>			
Some University	3.5	4.7	4.2
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total	4.4	5.6	5.1
<u>Reference Population¹</u>			
Some University	10.6	10.4	10.5
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	10.2	6.4	8.3
Total	20.8	16.8	18.8

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

none of the females completed their program while a small percentage of the men did. There were no significant sex differentials off-reserve.

6.5 School Enrolment

Enrolment data are from INAC's Nominal Roll. While Nominal Roll data have no age restrictions, Table 6.5 has been limited to the on-reserve Indian student population up to 15 years of age in order to focus on the enrolment patterns of younger students. This information should help to supplement the analysis of 1981 Census data, presented earlier, which were collected only for the population 15 years of age and over.

Table 6.5 shows the proportions of each age group in the various grade level groupings. It indicates that in both the 1978-79 and 1982-83 school years two-thirds of the children aged four to 10 were enrolled in grades 1 to 4. This proportion is about what would be expected for children in this age group. Of those in the 11 to 13 age group, 92 per cent were enrolled in grades 5 to 8. However, as evidence of age-grade deceleration, 43 per cent of those in the 14 to 15 age group were also still in grades 5 to 8 in 1978-79 although this had fallen slightly to 37 per cent in 1982-83.

The limited nature of the data available does not permit much analysis. However, they would seem to indicate that Indian children started falling behind non-Indian students at some stage prior to age 14. The usual entrance age for Grade 1 is six years. If the student advances each year, then at the age of 14 or 15, he or she is expected to have completed Grade 8 and to be in the grades 9 to 13 grouping. A considerably higher proportion in these grades would therefore be the norm. The table shows that there had been a slight but positive change between the 1978-79 and the 1982-83 school years.

Unlike Table 6.5, Table 6.6 covers the entire Nominal Roll student population in order to focus on the overall enrolment pattern. There are a number of administrative arrangements under which on-reserve Indian students up to the age of 15 enrol in school. These are shown in Table 6.6 for the school years 1978-79 and 1982-83 (see Glossary for

TABLE 6.5
Registered Indian Student Population¹
Showing Grade by Age and Sex
British Columbia INAC Region, 1978-79 and 1982-83

Grade/Sex (Col. %)	<u>1978-79</u>			<u>Age</u>		<u>1982-83</u>		
	<u>4-10</u>	<u>11-13</u>	<u>14-15</u>	All Ages <u>4-15</u>	<u>4-10</u>	<u>11-13</u>	<u>14-15</u>	All Ages <u>4-15</u>
Male								
Kindergarten	23	-	-	13	26	-	-	15
Special Students ²	1	3	6	3	2	3	6	3
1-4	68	6	-	39	65	4	-	38
5-8	8	90	46	37	8	92	42	35
9-13	-	1	48	9	-	1	51	9
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	3,109	1,519	1,029	5,657	2,934	1,341	846	5,121
Female								
Kindergarten	21	-	-	11	27	-	-	15
Special Students ²	1	2	3	2	1	1	5	2
1-4	66	3	-	36	62	3	-	36
5-8	12	93	40	40	10	93	32	35
9-13	-	2	57	11	-	3	63	12
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	2,979	1,519	1,033	5,531	2,800	1,239	848	4,887
Both Sexes								
Kindergarten	22	-	-	12	26	-	-	15
Special Students ²	1	3	5	2	1	2	6	2
1-4	67	4	-	38	64	3	-	37
5-8	10	92	43	38	9	92	37	35
9-13	-	2	52	10	-	2	57	10
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	6,088	3,038	2,062	11,188	5,734	2,580	1,694	10,008

- Notes:**
1. On-reserve student population up to 15 years of age funded by INAC and enrolled in elementary and secondary schools as of Oct. 15.
 2. See Glossary.
- Totals include a number of unallocated. These crosstabulations were based on raw data provided via the Education Branch; subtotals may differ from those published by INAC's Program Reference Centre. See also Methodology Report. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, INAC.

TABLE 6.6

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**Registered Indian Student Population¹
Showing School Type by Grade
British Columbia INAC Region, 1978-79 and 1982-83**

	<u>Band- Operated</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Private Tuition</u>	<u>Provinc'l Joint</u>	<u>Provinc'l Tuition</u>	<u>All Schools</u>
Grade (Col. %)	1978-79					
Kindergarten	57	10	11	4	5	11
Special Students ²	3	1	-	1	3	2
Grades 1-4	14	51	39	27	32	32
Grades 5-8	14	37	38	34	35	33
Grades 9-13	12	1	11	34	24	22
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	1,408	1,155	950	2,385	7,401	13,299
	1982-83					
Kindergarten	47	12	7	5	5	13
Special Students ²	3	-	4	4	4	3
Grades 1-4	19	50	42	27	31	30
Grades 5-8	14	35	33	30	33	29
Grades 9-13	17	3	14	34	28	24
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	2,266	948	713	2,116	6,250	12,293

Notes: 1. On-reserve student population funded by INAC and enrolled in elementary and secondary schools as of Oct. 15.
2. See Glossary.
Totals include a number of unallocated. These cross tabulations were based on raw data provided via the Education Branch; subtotals may differ from those published by INAC's Program Reference Centre. See also Methodology Report. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, INAC.

definitions of school type). In British Columbia, very few band-operated and federal schools continue beyond Grade 8 and most Indian high school students go to provincial schools under either a "joint" or a tuition type of financial arrangement shared between the province and INAC.

Overall, the number of students enrolled dropped by about one thousand, reflecting the aging population structure of on-reserve Indians largely due to declining fertility. Increasingly in the past 10 years, bands have been assuming responsibility for their own schools. Almost twice the number of students were attending band-operated schools in 1982-83 as in 1978-79. Correspondingly, the number of students in provincial schools had dropped between the two periods. This trend is projected to continue.

Figure 6.2 provides data on school leavers by type of school and age. It should be noted that school leavers are not equivalent to drop-outs, but as the data for the latter are notoriously weak, it is necessary to substitute school-leaving data. The figure indicates that school leaving rose with age in provincial and federal schools but not in the others. Provincial schools also had the highest rate of school leaving for all age groups. This is reflected in the lower proportion among the Indian population who have completed high school.

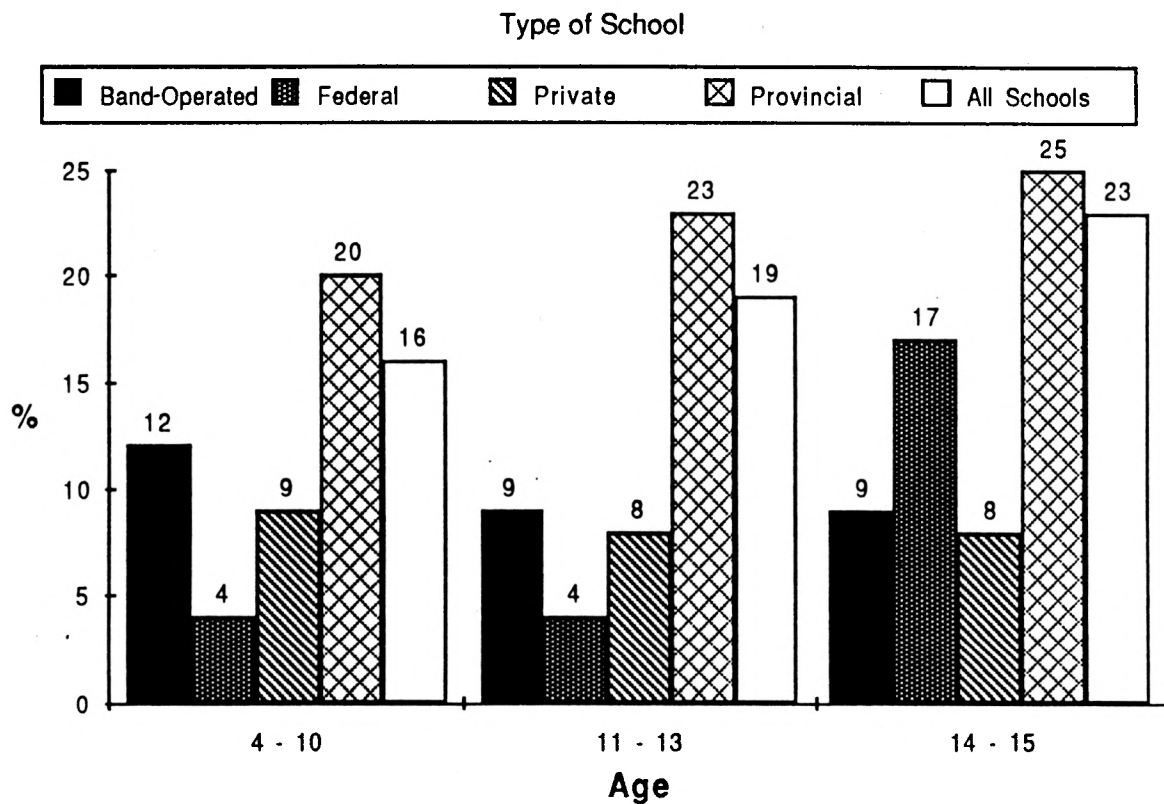
6.6 Entrants in Continuing Education Programs

Table 6.7 gives INAC's figures for the cumulative entrants of Indians between the ages of 18 and 44 in continuing education programs, university or other, in British Columbia for the four-year period, 1979-1983. Information received from INAC's Regional Office in Vancouver indicates that about 1,000 students were missing from INAC's Continuing Education Information System (CEIS) for this four-year period. In British Columbia the bulk of post-secondary school funds are handled directly by the bands or Tribal Councils. There is no indication, however, that data on the missing one-fourth of the actual students would have appreciably altered the percentages given in the table.

FIGURE 6.2

School Leavers¹ as a Percentage of Enrolment, by Age and School Type

British Columbia INAC Region, 1982 - 83



Note: 1. Includes departures from school for all reasons among on-reserve Indian students aged four to 15 funded by INAC.

Source: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, INAC.

TABLE 6.7

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**Registered Indian Cumulative Entrants in Continuing Education
On- and Off-Reserve by Age and Sex
British Columbia INAC Region, 1979-1983¹**

Age and Sex (Col. %)			Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off- Reserve	Total Registered Indians
<u>Male</u>					
18-24			35	37	36
25-34			45	48	46
35-44			20	15	18
All Ages 18-44 %			100	100	100
No.			751	341	1,092
<u>Female</u>					
18-24			34	31	33
25-34			46	48	47
35-44			19	20	20
All Ages 18-44 %			100	100	100
No.			1,296	689	1,985
<u>Both Sexes</u>					
18-24			35	33	34
25-34			46	48	47
35-44			19	19	19
All Ages 18-44 %			100	100	100
No.			2,047	1,030	3,077 ²

Notes: 1. Includes all years. Years refer to Training Period Starting Date. CEIS data are incomplete. For further information see the Education Overview and the Methodology Report. Due to administrative reporting changes in 1983-84, the occupational skills portion of the 1983 CEIS data pertain only to the first three months. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: CEIS, Education Branch, INAC.

Indians in the 25 to 34 age group appeared more likely to be entrants in continuing education programs than those in the 18 to 24 age group. The percentage distribution by age groups showed the number of entrants to be relatively similar for both the on-reserve and the off-reserve populations.

There was a marked difference between men and women with respect to number of entrants in continuing education which was not accounted for by any difference in sex ratios (see Table 2.5). According to Table 6.7, 65 per cent of the Indian entrants in continuing education programs were women and 35 per cent were men.

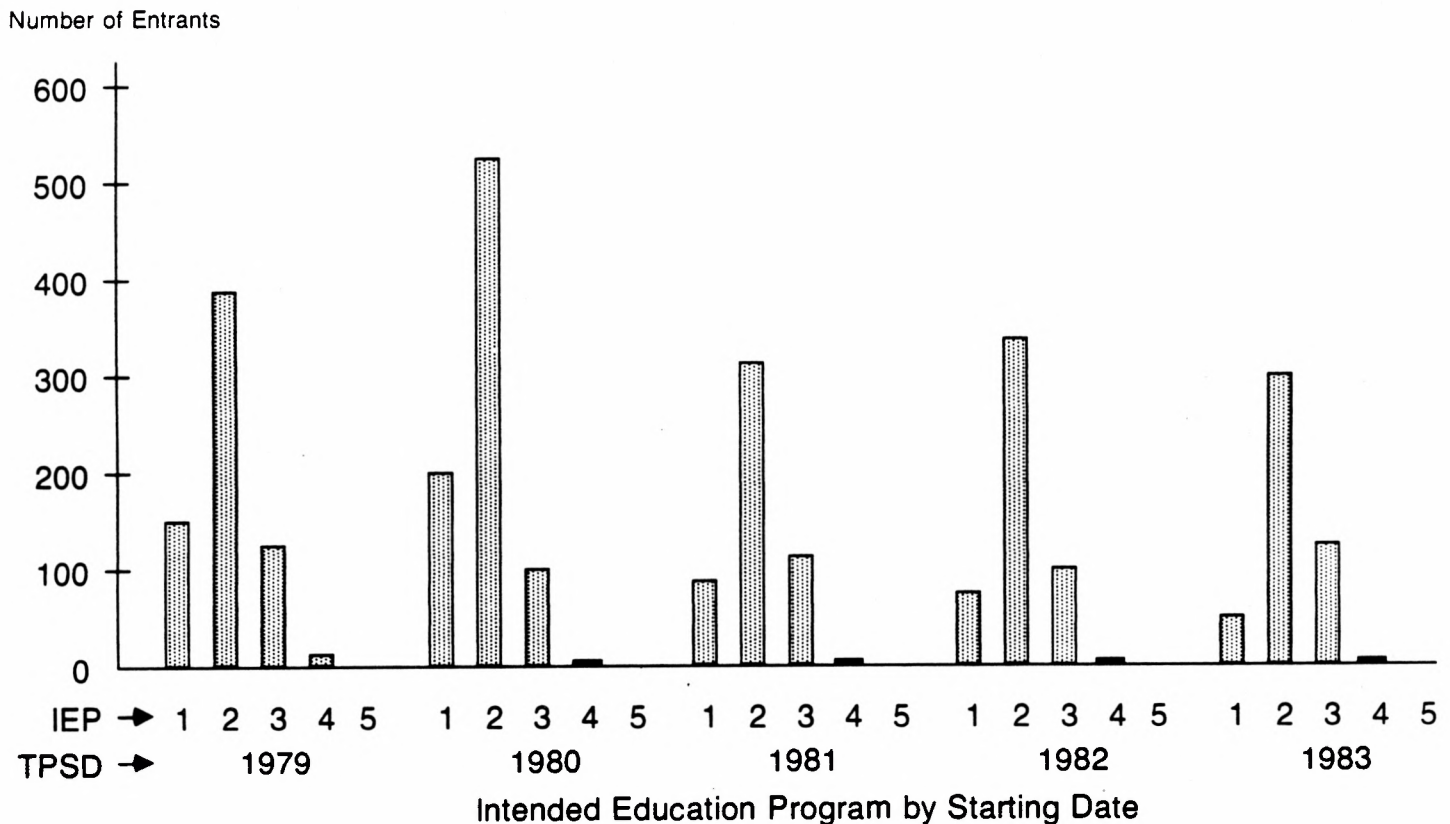
Finally, Figure 6.3 provides information on intended education program. It indicates that community colleges were the dominant focus of enrolment throughout the period, although it declined in absolute numbers after 1980. University Bachelor's programs, which attracted fewer students immediately after 1979, showed an increase in 1983. There was a steady decline in reported enrolment in upgrading and technical institute programs.

6.7 Conclusion

The preceding discussion has indicated all too clearly that the educational levels of the Indian population of British Columbia were only about half those of the reference population. Despite the increases in levels of education and schooling attainment that have taken place among younger Indians when compared with the generation 65 and over, a high proportion of Indians are still lacking the minimal level of high school completion demanded for most if not all well-paying jobs. This places those in the Indian population who are seeking employment in the current competitive labour market at a severe disadvantage. The effects of this educational level on labour force activity and levels of income in occupational categories are discussed in Chapter 7.

There are implications as well for those involved in planning educational programs. The fact that many Indian children appear to be falling behind the expected grade level at

Figure 6.3
Entrants by Intended Education Program
British Columbia, 1979-1983



Notes: CEIS data are incomplete. See the Education Overview and Methodology Report for more information. Due to administrative reporting changes in 1983-84, the occupational skills portion of the 1983 CEIS data pertain only to the first three months.

IEP = Intended Education Program.

1 = Upgrading & Technical Institute.

2 = Community College (including CEGEP).

3 = Bachelor's.

4 = Master's.

5 = Ph.D.

TPSD = Training Period Starting Date.

Source: CEIS, Education Branch, INAC.

about Grade 8 should be cause for concern. There may be a need for special enrichment programs for Indian children.

Concern over this low level of educational attainment and lack of suitable education qualifications for many employment opportunities is rising. More attention is being given to education by the Indian population in British Columbia. This is reflected in the growing proportion of Indians with some university education, the increase in band-operated schools and in the increased number of bands and tribal councils handling their own post-secondary funds.

7. EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

7.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at the labour force participation of Indians in British Columbia in 1981 and its relationship to the level of schooling and to 1980 income levels. It also reviews data on the income levels of individuals and of economic families and considers differences between the on- and off-reserve Indian populations. The situation shown by these data have important implications for INAC policy development.

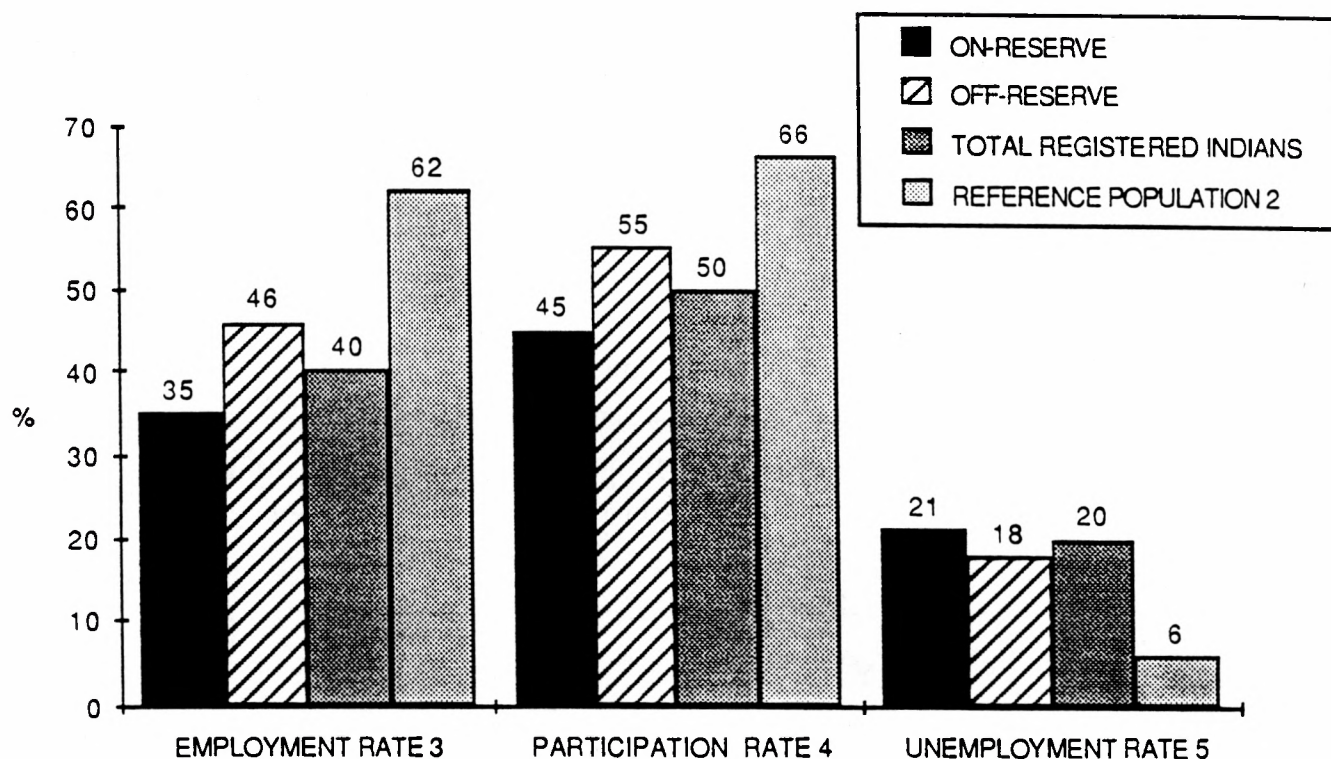
It should be noted that there are various problems with the use of the labour force activity data presented. Statistics Canada points out that the commonly-accepted definitions of labour force participation and of unemployment do not sufficiently take into account some daily working situations, particularly those of Indians living on-reserve.¹ Wherever possible, the direction of the bias introduced by the definitions is noted.

7.2 Labour Force Activity

Figure 7.1 and Table 7.1 show that the labour force participation rate for Indians was 50 per cent in 1981, considerably lower than the 66 per cent rate for the reference population. Indian participation rates were higher for men than for women in about the same proportions as for the reference population, although Indian rates overall were 16 percentage points lower than reference population levels. Off-reserve participation rates were 55 per cent compared with 45 per cent on-reserve. Age was also a factor in participation rates for all populations, with the age group 25 to 44 having the highest rates. Indian participation rates for the 15 to 24 and 65 plus age groups were proportionally the lowest.

The unemployment rate for Indians was 20 per cent, 14 percentage points higher than the reference population's six per cent. The unemployment rate was uniformly high for both Indian men and Indian women. There was some variation by age group

FIGURE 7.1
Labour Force¹ Activity
British Columbia, 1981



- Notes:**
1. Population 15 Years of Age and Over who were either Employed or Unemployed during the week prior to enumeration.
 2. Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians.
 3. Employed as a percentage of Population 15 years and over.
 4. Labour Force as a percentage of Population 15 years and over.
 5. Unemployed as a percentage of Labour Force.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 7.1

Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Labour Force Activity by Age and Sex

British Columbia, 1981

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(Percentages)

Labour Force Activity ¹ /Sex	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All Ages 15+
Participation Rate²	Registered Indians On-Reserve					Registered Indians Off-Reserve				
Male	44	76	61	7	56	56	88	66	18	68
Female	25	47	30	6	33	41	53	46	2	46
Both Sexes	35	63	46	7	45	48	66	54	8	55
Unemployment Rate³										
Male	22	21	16	6	20	24	12	14	29	17
Female	30	20	19	15	23	28	14	18	-	19
Both Sexes	25	21	17	10	21	26	13	16	25	18
Employment Rate⁴										
Male	34	60	51	7	45	43	78	57	13	57
Female	18	38	24	5	25	30	46	38	2	38
Both Sexes	26	50	38	6	35	36	57	46	6	46
Participation Rate²	Total Registered Indians					Reference Population⁵				
Male	50	81	63	10	61	75	96	85	14	79
Female	34	51	37	5	40	66	67	48	5	53
Both Sexes	42	64	49	7	50	70	82	66	9	66
Unemployment Rate³										
Male	23	17	15	16	19	10	4	4	4	5
Female	29	16	19	14	21	10	7	6	6	8
Both Sexes	26	17	17	15	20	10	5	5	4	6
Employment Rate⁴										
Male	38	68	53	8	50	68	92	81	13	74
Female	24	43	30	4	32	59	62	45	5	49
Both Sexes	31	54	41	6	40	63	77	63	9	62

- Notes: 1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
 2. Labour Force as a percentage of Population 15 Years and over.
 3. Unemployed as a percentage of Labour Force.
 4. Employed as a percentage of Population 15 Years and over.
 5. Total Population less Registered Indians.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

corresponding somewhat to that for participation rates. As with the general population, the highest unemployment rate occurred in the 15 to 24 age group in which the rate for Indian women was nearly three times that of their counterparts in the reference population.

There may be some definitional distortions in these data and a resultant underestimate of unemployment rates. In order to be classified as unemployed one must be looking for work, an exercise in futility on many reserves where there were limited remunerative job opportunities. As well, much of the work on-reserve is seasonal and of a subsistence nature. In economic terms, there may have been a fair amount of underemployment on-reserve and a higher rate of actual unemployment than indicated by the labour force data. This would seem to be supported by the high proportion of the on-reserve Indian population who were receiving social assistance (see Chapter 9).

For that reason, a more useful measure is the employment rate. As indicated in Table 7.1, the employment rate for Indians was 22 percentage points lower at 40 per cent than the reference population's 62 per cent. It was lower for both sexes and for all age groups. The rates for the on-reserve population, both male and female, were markedly lower than for those living off-reserve, with the exception of on-reserve females 65 and over.

When measured by rates of participation, unemployment and employment, the situation of on-reserve Indians was worse than that of Indians living off-reserve. Participation and employment rates were higher for the off-reserve population but they were still well below those of the reference population. While these measures may not indicate the whole situation, it is clear that, in terms of labour force activity in a money-based economy, Indians were not on a par with the rest of the provincial population.

7.3 Level of Schooling, Income and Labour Force Activity

As shown in Table 7.2, there was a positive relationship between level of schooling and income for both Indians and the reference population aged 15 and over. Nevertheless,

TABLE 7.2
Population 15 Years of Age and Over Not Attending School Showing
Individual Income Groups by Highest Level of Schooling
British Columbia, 1980

Income Groups (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve					Registered Indians Off-Reserve				
	No School or Kg. ¹	Grades 1 - 8	Grades 9 - 13	High School Plus ²	Total	No School or Kg. ¹	Grades 1 - 8	Grades 9 - 13	High School Plus ²	Total
Without Income	18	24	25	14	22	19	22	24	10	19
With Income	82	76	75	86	78	81	78	76	90	81
Under \$ 5,000	45	36	37	30	36	33	37	32	24	31
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	32	21	14	21	19	32	21	19	18	19
\$10,000 - \$19,999	4	12	15	25	15	15	14	17	29	20
\$20,000 and over	-	7	8	10	8	-	7	9	19	11
Total % No. (000)	100 1.2	100 5.8	100 5.4	100 2.8	100 15.1	100 0.4	100 3.4	100 5.3	100 4.7	100 13.8
Total Registered Indians						Reference Population ³				
Without Income	18	23	25	12	20	22	12	14	8	10
With Income	82	77	75	88	80	78	88	86	92	90
Under \$ 5,000	42	36	35	26	33	32	27	23	16	20
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	32	21	16	19	19	29	28	20	16	19
\$10,000 - \$19,999	6	13	16	27	17	11	18	24	28	25
\$20,000 and over	2	7	8	16	9	6	16	19	33	26
Total % No. (000)	100 1.6	100 9.3	100 10.7	100 7.5	100 29.0	100 25.0	100 235.8	100 527.8	100 941.4	100 1,730.0

Notes: 1. Persons with no schooling or having completed only Kindergarten.
2. High school completion or higher.
3. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

whatever the level of schooling attained, Indians remained far below the reference population in terms of income. Among Indians who had completed high school or better, 16 per cent reported incomes of \$20,000 and over, compared with 33 per cent of the reference population. Conversely, only six per cent of Indians versus 15 per cent of the reference group with an educational level of less than Grade 9 were in this income bracket.

There were differences as well between the on- and off-reserve populations. As seen in Chapter 6, levels of education tended to be lower for Indians living on-reserve and this factor may have been related to the higher proportions of on-reserve Indians in the lower income brackets. However, another factor may also have been the lack of employment opportunities on-reserve. Nineteen per cent of off-reserve Indians with at least a high school education reported incomes of \$20,000 and over compared with only 10 per cent of those on-reserve.

Level of schooling, as indicated in Table 7.3, had a positive relationship to labour force activity. The Indian rate of participation in the labour force increased with higher levels of education. Participation rates were 77 per cent for Indians with high school completion or better compared with 40 per cent for those with an educational level between grades 1 and 8. This pattern was almost identical to that of the reference population.

Unemployment rates were highest for Indians with an educational level of grades 1 to 13 and lowest for those with high school completion or better. Indians on-reserve had an 18 per cent unemployment rate compared with 10 per cent for the off-reserve Indian population for those with an educational level of high school completion or better. Again, this probably reflects a lack of suitable employment opportunities on-reserve.

A similar relationship existed between educational levels and employment rates for both the Indian and reference populations. Indians with high school completion or better had an employment rate of 67 per cent compared with 28 per cent for those whose educational level was less than Grade 9.

TABLE 7.3

Population 15 Years of Age and Over Not Attending School Showing
Labour Force Activity by Highest Level of Schooling
British Columbia, 1981

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(Percentages)

	Highest Level of Schooling				
Labour Force Activity ¹	No School or Kindergarten ²	Grades 1 - 8	Grades 9 - 13	High School Plus ³	Total
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>					
Participation Rate ⁴	13	40	56	75	50
Unemployment Rate ⁵	18	24	23	18	22
Employment Rate ⁶	11	30	43	62	39
Inexperienced Proportion ⁷	-	15	19	13	16
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>					
Participation Rate ⁴	27	41	58	78	60
Unemployment Rate ⁵	22	24	25	10	18
Employment Rate ⁶	21	31	44	70	49
Inexperienced Proportion ⁷	-	19	22	20	21
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>					
Participation Rate ⁴	16	40	57	77	55
Unemployment Rate ⁵	19	24	24	13	20
Employment Rate ⁶	13	30	43	67	44
Inexperienced Proportion ⁷	-	17	20	16	19
<u>Reference Population⁸</u>					
Participation Rate ⁴	29	40	61	75	65
Unemployment Rate ⁵	13	9	8	5	6
Employment Rate ⁶	25	37	56	72	61
Inexperienced Proportion ⁷	17	14	14	11	13

- Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
 2. Persons with no schooling or having completed only Kindergarten.
 3. High school completion or higher.
 4. Labour Force as a percentage of Population 15 years and over.
 5. Unemployed as a percentage of Labour Force.
 6. Employed as a percentage of Population 15 Years and over.
 7. Proportion of Unemployed that are inexperienced (See Glossary for explanation).
 8. Total Population less Registered Indians.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

The inexperienced labour force includes unemployed persons 15 years of age and over who had never worked or who had worked only prior to January 1, 1980. The proportion of the Indian population classified as inexperienced was higher than that of the reference population. The proportion tended to decline as educational levels increased but this may have been related to differences in the unemployment rate.

7.4 Experienced Labour Force Income, Occupation and Work Activity

Average Indian incomes in 1980 for the experienced labour force were substantially lower than those of the general population of British Columbia by about \$6,300 per year. As indicated in Table 7.4, the average Indian income for primary sector occupations was about \$4,200 lower than that for the reference population. Average income was \$12,100 for Indians in secondary sector occupations compared with \$18,500 for the reference population and \$9,700 and \$16,700, respectively, in tertiary occupations.

The sharp differences between Indian and reference population average incomes for men for different types of tertiary occupations seem to indicate a lack of participation by Indian men in those types of jobs which offer higher remuneration. For example, the average income of Indian men in managerial occupations was \$14,300 lower per annum than those of reference population men. For service occupations, the male Indian income was only \$3,900 lower than that of males in the reference population.

With the exception of the trapping and fishing occupations, Indian incomes were higher off-reserve than on-reserve. The absolute difference was about \$2,200 for men in all occupations and \$1,500 for women. In the tertiary sector, males on-reserve had higher income than men off-reserve only in clerical occupations, whereas women on-reserve received higher incomes than women off-reserve only in sales occupations.

Despite a slightly better economic situation as measured by average income, Indians off-reserve, who tend to compete more directly with non-Indians in the labour market, were at a major disadvantage. Incomes for off-reserve Indians were lower than those of the

TABLE 7.4
Average Income of Experienced Labour Force with Income, by Sex and Occupation
British Columbia, 1980
(\$)

Occupation	Registered Indians On-Reserve			Registered Indians Off-Reserve			Total Registered Indians			Reference Population ¹		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Total Experienced Labour Force (All Occupations)	11,714	6,502	9,993	13,898	8,031	11,078	12,765	7,473	10,584	20,952	10,741	16,869
Total Primary Occupations	11,814	4,564	11,362	14,023	3,198	12,503	12,631	3,758	11,807	17,764	6,846	16,020
Fishing and Trapping	11,367	6,685	11,095	9,659	-1,149	7,717	10,795	1,664	9,857	17,389	6,141	16,379
Forestry and Logging	13,791	4,891	13,473	17,391	10,243	17,047	15,144	7,307	14,828	21,580	8,753	20,944
Total Secondary Occupations	13,897	5,487	11,805	15,064	7,201	12,364	14,517	6,587	12,121	19,656	10,148	18,546
Total Tertiary Occupations	10,763	6,817	8,739	13,399	8,340	10,305	12,187	7,787	9,672	22,021	10,860	16,691
Managerial ²	13,051	7,958	10,040	15,709	10,897	12,914	14,544	9,578	11,637	28,806	14,342	22,734
Clerical	12,316	7,304	7,829	8,462	9,347	9,235	9,512	8,700	8,797	16,629	10,822	11,943
Sales	9,993	7,166	8,310	13,899	5,357	8,425	12,781	5,807	8,395	22,294	9,271	16,544
Service	9,961	5,294	6,567	10,536	6,169	7,278	10,320	5,860	7,023	14,195	7,106	10,241
Construction	8,366	1,999	8,152	11,966	-	11,705	9,891	3,162	9,659	18,789	10,986	18,622
All Other Occupations	11,632	4,165	10,880	13,835	8,709	12,941	12,626	6,929	11,854	17,323	10,291	16,193

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
2. Includes Technical, Social, Religious, Teaching and Medical Occupations.
See Glossary for explanations of Occupations and Experienced Labour Force.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

reference population in all occupational categories. For example, in secondary occupations, Indian males off-reserve earned \$15,100, or \$4,600 less than their reference population counterparts. In tertiary occupations, the gap between men off-reserve and in the reference population was \$8,600. Indian women off-reserve in secondary occupations earned about \$2,900 less than reference population women and about \$2,500 less in tertiary occupations.

In both the Indian and the reference populations, average incomes reported by women were lower than those reported by men. For the total experienced labour force, Indian women's average income was 58 per cent of that of Indian men while that of women in the reference population was 51 per cent of reference population men's. In this sense, Indian women may be seen as doubly disadvantaged. Their average annual incomes were significantly lower in all categories than those of reference population women and both Indian and reference population women had lower average incomes than Indian and reference population men, respectively.

Table 7.5 presents data on the occupations by sex of the Indian and reference population experienced labour forces. Nearly one-fifth of experienced Indians were involved in the primary sector. This proportion was almost four times that of the reference population in the primary sector, just under five-to-one among Indians on-reserve, where almost one-quarter were involved among both sexes. In each case, male levels were several times the female rate, ranging from three and one-half times in the reference population to seven times among all registered Indians. Among males in all the populations, forestry and logging showed higher proportions than fishing and trapping.

Thirteen per cent of the reference population experienced labour force was in the secondary occupation category, 19 and four per cent, respectively, for men and women. The proportion for all Indians, both sexes, was virtually identical to the overall reference level at 14 per cent, but the breakdown by sex among the Indians was much closer with 17 per cent for males and 11 per cent for females. Levels off-reserve were slightly higher than those on-reserve.

TABLE 7.5
Experienced Labour Force, Occupation by Sex
British Columbia, 1981

Occupation	Registered Indians On-Reserve			Registered Indians Off-Reserve			Total Registered Indians			Reference Population ¹		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Primary	34	5	24	21	4	13	28	4	18	7	2	5
Fishing and Trapping	11	1	7	6	1	4	8	1	5	1	-	-
Forestry and Logging	17	1	11	11	1	6	14	1	8	3	-	2
Other Primary	6	2	5	5	2	3	5	2	4	4	2	3
Secondary	15	10	14	19	11	15	17	11	14	19	4	13
Processing	11	10	10	10	9	9	10	9	10	6	2	4
Machinery, Product Fabricating, Assembly and Repairs	4	1	3	10	2	6	7	1	5	13	2	8
Tertiary	38	82	53	49	83	66	43	83	60	67	92	77
Managerial ²	10	27	16	13	19	16	11	22	16	23	24	23
Clerical	1	22	8	4	27	15	2	26	12	6	37	19
Sales	1	5	3	4	7	5	2	6	4	9	11	10
Service	5	26	12	9	28	18	7	27	15	10	19	13
Construction	17	1	11	13	1	7	15	1	9	13	-	8
Transportation, Equipment Operating	4	-	3	6	1	3	5	1	3	7	1	4
All Other Occupations	13	3	9	11	2	7	12	3	8	7	2	5
Total Experienced Labour Force (All Occupations) % No. (000)	100 5.3	100 2.7	100 8.0	100 4.9	100 4.6	100 9.5	100 10.1	100 7.3	100 17.5	100 807.6	100 551.2	100 1,358.8

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
2. Includes Technical, Social, Religious, Teaching and Medical Occupations.
Totals may not add up due to rounding or to data suppression due to small numbers.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

Finally, all of the populations had the majority of their experienced labour forces in tertiary occupations, 77 per cent among the reference population and 60 per cent among Indians. The proportion off-reserve was thirteen percentage points higher than the corresponding on-reserve level. In each case, females had much higher proportions of their experienced labour forces in the tertiary category than males. The reference differential was 25 percentage points in favour of females compared with a 40-point gap among all Indians. In fact, the on-reserve female proportion was more than double that of their male counterparts in the tertiary sector.

Different particular tertiary occupations were pre-eminent among the various populations for each sex. Among reference women, clerical positions were most prominent followed by managerial jobs; for Indian women off-reserve the top two were service and clerical jobs and on-reserve, managerial and service, although the Indian levels were only one percentage point apart in each case.

Managerial and construction jobs ranked first and second among reference males. The same two categories tied for most prominent among off-reserve men while they were reversed in priority among the on-reserve male experienced labour force. In fact, almost one-half of on-reserve experienced males in the tertiary sector were in the construction sub-category.

In Table 7.6, work activity is classified as full-time or part-time. In comparison with the reference population, a lower proportion of the Indian population worked full-time in 1980 and higher proportions worked part-time or not at all. For example, 71 per cent of the Indian population of both sexes worked full-time at all occupations compared with 78 per cent of the reference population, while 22 per cent of Indians worked part-time versus 18 per cent of non-Indians and seven and four per cent, respectively, did not work at all in 1980.

There was very little difference between on-reserve and off-reserve Indians in the experienced labour force with respect to working full- or part-time. There were, however, slightly fewer off-reserve Indians who did not work at all, six per cent, compared with

TABLE 7.6
Experienced Labour Force, Work Activity by Occupation
British Columbia, 1981

Work Activity/Sex (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve				Registered Indians Off-Reserve				Total Registered Indians				Reference Population ¹			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All Occ. ²	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All Occ. ²	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All Occ. ²	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All Occ. ²
Male																
Did not work in 1980	5	3	7	7	3	5	4	4	4	4	6	6	4	2	2	2
Worked in 1980 - mostly full-time ³	77	85	76	77	84	87	75	80	79	86	75	78	95	92	87	88
Worked in 1980 - mostly part-time	18	12	17	16	13	9	21	16	16	11	19	16	12	6	10	10
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	1.8	0.8	2.0	5.3	1.0	0.9	2.4	4.9	2.8	1.8	4.4	10.1	57.6	151.0	542.9	807.6
Female																
Did not work in 1980	20	-	13	12	-	7	8	8	13	7	10	10	9	6	5	5
Worked in 1980 - mostly full-time ³	60	58	59	59	57	66	62	62	57	63	61	61	58	75	63	64
Worked in 1980 - mostly part-time	24	35	28	29	37	27	29	30	30	29	29	29	34	19	32	31
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.1	0.3	2.2	2.7	0.2	0.5	3.8	4.6	0.3	0.8	6.1	7.3	11.9	20.7	507.6	551.2
Both Sexes																
Did not work in 1980	6	4	10	9	4	5	7	6	5	5	8	7	5	2	4	4
Worked in 1980 - mostly full-time ³	76	78	67	71	80	80	67	71	77	79	67	71	90	90	76	78
Worked in 1980 - mostly part-time	18	18	23	20	16	15	26	23	18	16	25	22	15	8	21	18
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	1.9	1.1	4.3	8.0	1.2	1.4	6.2	9.5	3.1	2.5	10.5	17.5	69.6	171.7	1,050.5	1,358.8

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
2. Includes all occupations including those not classified under primary, secondary or tertiary.
3. The Census definition of full-time and part-time relates to whether most of the number of weeks worked in 1980 by respondents were full weeks of work or weeks in which they worked only part of the week.
Totals may not add up due to rounding. See Glossary for explanation of Occupation categories and Experienced Labour Force.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

nine per cent for those living on-reserve.

There were differences in work activity patterns for males and females in both the Indian and reference populations. In both populations, a greater proportion of women worked part-time and more men worked full-time in each occupational sector. For example, 79 per cent of Indian males who worked in primary occupations reported working mostly full-time compared with only 57 per cent of Indian females. The percentage of women in each experienced labour force who did not work at all was approximately double that of males in each of the Indian and reference populations.

7.5 Major Source of Income

As indicated in Table 7.7, twice as many Indians as members of the reference population were without income in 1980, 25 per cent compared with 12 per cent. There was a slightly higher proportion (27 per cent) on-reserve without income than off-reserve (23 per cent).

Overall, 66 per cent of the reference population reported employment as the major source of income compared with only 52 per cent of the Indian population, 56 per cent off-reserve and 49 per cent on-reserve.

Indians showed a higher reliance on government transfer payments as their major source of income than did their reference counterparts, 21 versus 12 per cent, nearly double. These include family allowances, old age security pension and guaranteed income supplement from the Canada Pension Plan, unemployment insurance and income from other government sources. Government transfer payments were a major income source for 23 per cent of Indians living on-reserve, and 19 per cent for those off-reserve.

TABLE 7.7
Population 15 Years of Age and
Over Showing Major Source of Income
British Columbia, 1980

Major Source of Income ¹ (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion ²
Without Income	27	23	25	12
With Income	73	77	75	88
Employment Income ³	49	56	52	66
Government Transfer Income ⁴	23	19	21	12
Miscellaneous Income	1	2	1	10
Total	100	100	100	100

- Notes:**
1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
 2. Total Population less Registered Indians.
 3. Income received as wages and salaries, net income from non-farm self-employment, and/or net farm income.
 4. Income received from all cash transfer payments from all levels of government. Included are family allowances, old age security pensions and guaranteed income supplements from the Canada Pension Plan, Unemployment Insurance and welfare payments, together with income from other government sources.
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

7.6 Income Average and Distribution

A further measure of the discrepancy in income between Indians and non-Indians is indicated when we examine average individual income. Figure 7.2 presents a summary of the general income position for Indians as a whole and a breakdown of figures for the on- and off-reserve populations, compared with the reference population. Even with age and sex groupings removed as variables, the relative disadvantage of the Indian population is clearly seen.

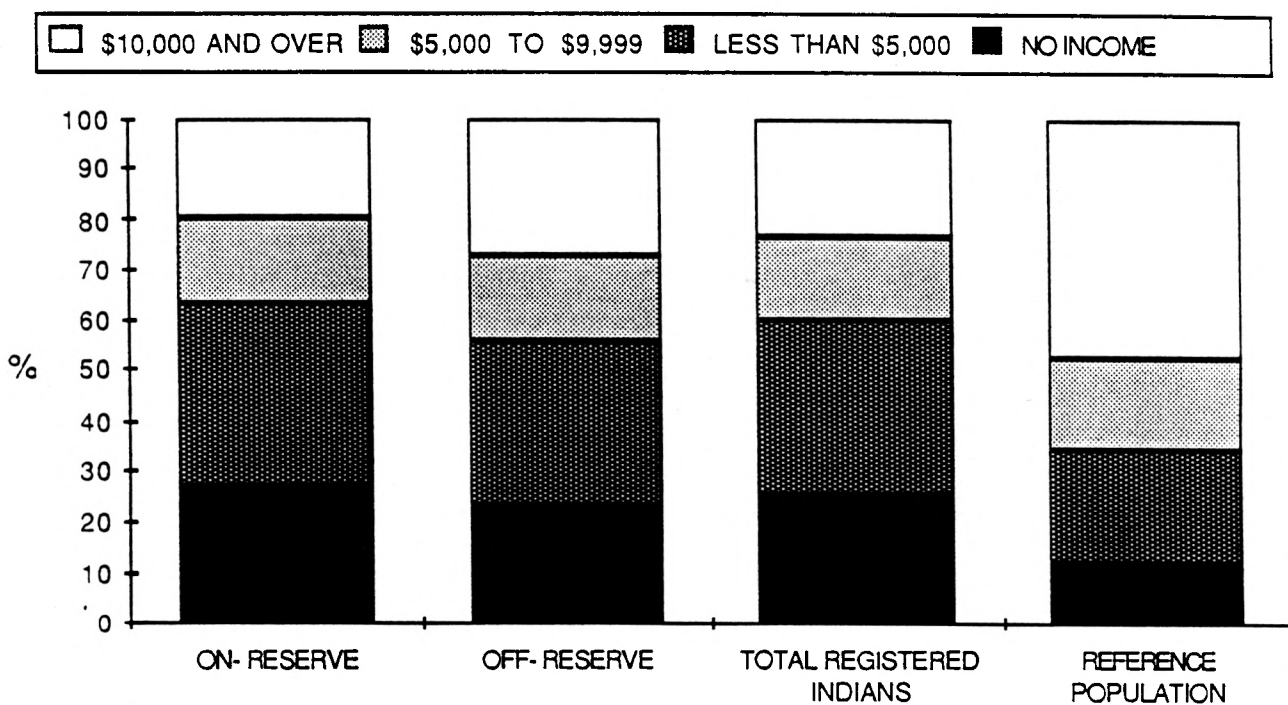
Income levels for Indians in 1980 were lower than those for the reference population. It should be noted, though, that Census data for registered Indians do not accurately reflect their "real" income as they obtain a variety of free or subsidized services from governments. In addition, particularly on-reserve, a portion of food consumed may have been grown at home, or obtained through hunting, trapping or fishing. Income from these activities is not always reported. As Table 7.8 shows, a similar pattern of income level variation existed for different age groups in both populations. Incomes were lower for younger people, greater in the middle years and lower again for those 65 and over.

As noted in Table 7.7, more than twice the Indian than non-Indian proportion had no 1980 income at all, 25 versus 12 per cent. Table 7.8 shows that the male Indian/non-Indian differential was greater than three-to-one, 17 versus five per cent. The female gap was closer but both Indian and non-Indian women showed much higher proportions without income than males in their population, 33 compared with 17 per cent and 19 as opposed to five per cent, respectively.

Proportions with no income were close between on- and off-reserve Indians but mainly because male proportions were virtually identical. Females on-reserve, however, had 10 percentage points more without income.

The 15 to 24 age group had the highest proportion of persons without income for all populations. It was greatest for those on-reserve, 46 per cent compared with 36 per cent for the off-reserve population and 21 per cent for the general population of British

FIGURE 7.2
Income Distribution
British Columbia, 1980



Note: Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 7.8
Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Total Individual Income Groups by Age and Sex
British Columbia, 1980

Income Groups/Sex (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve				Registered Indians Off-Reserve				Total Registered Indians				Reference Population ¹			
	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+
Male																
Without Income	38	5	-	17	31	3	-	16	35	4	-	17	18	1	1	5
With Income	62	95	99	83	69	97	98	85	65	96	99	83	92	99	99	95
Less than \$5,000	38	31	40	34	34	21	28	27	36	27	38	31	33	8	18	15
\$ 5,000 - \$9,999	11	20	53	19	15	13	47	15	13	17	52	17	17	8	42	14
\$10,000 and Over	13	45	6	30	20	63	23	42	16	52	10	35	32	83	39	66
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	3.7	5.3	0.7	9.7	3.3	3.7	0.2	7.3	7.0	9.0	1.0	17.0	238.7	671.5	123.8	1,033.9
Female																
Without Income	54	32	-	39	40	23	-	29	47	27	-	33	24	21	2	19
With Income	46	68	98	62	60	77	100	71	53	73	98	67	76	79	98	81
Less than \$5,000	37	39	39	38	39	32	44	35	38	35	41	37	40	25	36	30
\$ 5,000 - \$9,999	6	16	56	15	12	21	49	19	10	19	53	17	18	18	44	22
\$10,000 and Over	3	13	-	9	8	24	-	17	5	19	4	13	18	36	17	29
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	3.5	4.8	0.6	8.8	3.9	6.3	0.3	10.5	7.3	11.1	1.0	19.3	235.6	669.4	150.5	1,055.5
Both Sexes																
Without Income	46	18	-	27	36	15	-	23	41	17	1	25	21	11	2	12
With Income	54	82	99	73	64	85	99	77	59	83	99	75	79	89	98	88
Less than \$5,000	38	34	40	36	37	28	37	32	37	31	39	34	37	16	28	22
\$ 5,000 - \$9,999	8	18	54	17	14	18	48	17	11	18	52	17	17	13	43	18
\$10,000 and Over	8	30	4	20	13	38	14	27	11	34	7	23	25	60	27	47
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	7.1	10.1	1.3	18.5	7.2	10.1	0.6	17.8	14.3	20.1	1.9	36.3	474.2	1,340.9	274.3	2,089.4

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

Columbia. Some of those in this age group were likely still in school and earning either nothing or very little.

Those with incomes in this age group tended to cluster at under \$5,000, with about 37 per cent of both populations in this category. However, 25 per cent of the reference population between the ages of 15 and 24 had incomes of \$10,000 and over, more than twice the 11 per cent of the Indian population. The on-reserve population again fared less well than off-reserve Indians.

Thirty- two per cent of the male reference population in this age group had incomes of \$10,000 and over compared with only 16 per cent of Indian men. Women fared less well than men regardless of ancestry. Only 18 per cent of women in the reference population earned \$10,000 and over in 1980 and only five per cent of Indian women.

Table 7.8 also shows that in the 25 to 64 age group, Indians, both male and female, had less income than the reference population. While 60 per cent of the reference population reported incomes of \$10,000 or more, only 34 per cent of the Indian population were in this category. Nearly one-half of the Indian population in this age group had either no income or received less than \$5,000 per annum compared with 27 per cent of the reference population.

There were marked differences in the proportions of men and women per levels of income in both the Indian and the reference populations aged 25 to 64. For example, only 19 per cent of Indian women had incomes of \$10,000 or better compared with 52 per cent of Indian men; the figures for women and men in the reference population were 36 and 83 per cent, respectively.

In this age group as well, the differences between on- and off-reserve Indians persisted. Sixty-three per cent of off-reserve men had incomes of \$10,000 or more compared with only 45 per cent of men on-reserve. Seventy-one per cent of women on-reserve had no income or incomes of less than \$5,000 compared with 55 per cent of Indian women off-reserve.

For the age group 65 and over, the old age pension has virtually removed both the Indian and the reference populations from the no-income category. However, the differences noted for the other two age groupings persisted for this one as well. Twenty-seven per cent of the reference population aged 65 and over had incomes of \$10,000 and more, compared with only seven per cent for the Indian population. On-reserve Indians in this age group also fared less well than their counterparts off-reserve and women, whether Indian or not, were at a greater economic disadvantage.

Table 7.9 more clearly illustrates the Indian disadvantage by presenting average individual incomes for the Indian and reference populations and shows that the average Indian income was only about 60 per cent of the average provincial income. The average individual income of Indians for both sexes was \$8,300 compared with \$14,300 for the reference population. Indians living on-reserve had lower incomes by an average of \$1,400 than those living off-reserve.

Table 7.9 also indicates that, when average incomes are classified by sex, women had lower average individual incomes regardless of place of residence. Whether living on- or off-reserve, Indian women's average income was about one-half that of their male counterparts. This was also the case for women in the reference population. Still, the average individual income of Indian women as a proportion of male Indian average income was higher than that of non-Indian women relative to their male counterparts, 55 versus 47 per cent.

7.7 Economic Family Income

Overall, average 1980 incomes of Indian economic families in British Columbia were 67 per cent of those of the reference population. The average income for Indian economic families on-reserve was \$17,300, or 58 per cent of the reference population's average of \$30,000, and it was \$22,100 for those off-reserve, or 74 per cent of the reference population's average. Compared with Indians across the country, however, Indians in

TABLE 7.9
 Population 15 Years of Age and Over With Income Showing
 Average Individual Income by Sex
 British Columbia, 1980
 (\$)

	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Registered Indians On-Reserve	9,379	4,914	7,577
Registered Indians Off-Reserve	12,174	6,410	9,000
Total Registered Indians	10,591	5,783	8,294
Reference Population ¹	18,995	8,963	14,327

Note: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

British Columbia were comparatively well-off. While the province ranked third in the country to the Yukon and Alberta with an average reference population economic family income of \$30,000, the average economic family income for registered Indians ranked first at \$20,000 (Canada Overview, Table 7.7).

For both Indian and reference populations, size of economic family seemed positively related to level of income with the possible exception of the lowest income category (Table 7.10). Indian economic families with incomes of less than \$5,000 tended to be slightly larger than those earning between \$5,000 and \$9,999. It is possible that there were more potential income earners in larger economic families although this cannot be documented. Clearly, though, the largest average size of economic families in each population fell in the \$30,000 and up income group. As previously discussed in Chapter 3, Indian families, particularly on-reserve, tended to be larger than reference population families.

Economic family income according to a more detailed breakdown of family size is shown in Table 7.11. For both Indian and reference population economic families, the proportion in the \$30,000 and over income bracket increased with the size of family. In Indian economic families, this was generally true both on- and off-reserve. The tendency towards an extended family among Indians noted in Chapter 3 may have been a contributing factor as well as the necessity for a higher level of income as there were more family members to clothe and feed.

7.8 Conclusion

The economic disadvantage of Indians is well-documented and there is no question that the Indian population, whether as individuals or families, fared less well than the reference population in the labour market. The situation has serious implications, primarily for British Columbia's Indians, but also for policy and program planners as well.

TABLE 7.10
Economic Families Showing Average Size of Families by Income Group
British Columbia, 1980

Income Group	Average Size of Economic Families ¹			
	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ²
Without Income	-	-	2.0	2.6
With Income	4.9	3.8	4.2	3.2
Less than \$5,000	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.0
\$5,000 - \$9,999	4.4	3.2	3.8	2.5
\$10,000 - \$14,999	4.7	3.7	4.2	2.6
\$15,000 - \$19,999	5.0	3.6	4.3	2.9
\$20,000 - \$29,999	5.1	4.0	4.4	3.2
\$30,000+	5.7	4.1	4.6	3.5
Total	4.9	3.8	4.2	3.2

Notes: 1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. Total Population less Registered Indians.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 7.11
Economic Families¹ Showing Income Group by Family Size
British Columbia, 1980

Income Group (Col. %)	2 Person Families	3&4 Person Families	5&6 Person Families	7+ Person Families	All Economic Families	2 Person Families	3&4 Person Families	5&6 Person Families	7+ Person Families	All Economic Families
Registered Indians On-Reserve						Registered Indians Off-Reserve				
Economic Families Without Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Families With Income										
Under \$5,000	27	16	10	9	15	13	12	10	-	12
\$5,000 - \$9,999	28	21	17	15	20	21	14	10	-	15
\$10,000 - \$14,999	16	20	19	13	18	14	12	12	-	12
\$15,000 - \$19,999	7	13	13	12	12	12	9	9	-	10
\$20,000 - \$29,999	14	19	24	23	21	18	25	32	20	25
\$30,000 and Over	6	11	17	26	15	21	27	26	45	26
Total Economic Families %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.8	1.9	1.8	1.2	5.7	1.9	3.6	1.6	0.4	7.5
Total Registered Indians						Reference Population ²				
Economic Families Without Income	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Families With Income										
Under \$5,000	17	14	10	10	13	4	3	2	3	3
\$5,000 - \$9,999	23	16	14	13	17	13	5	3	3	8
\$10,000 - \$14,999	15	15	16	13	15	15	6	4	4	10
\$15,000 - \$19,999	11	11	11	11	11	12	9	7	6	10
\$20,000 - \$29,999	17	23	28	23	23	24	28	26	21	26
\$30,000 and Over	16	21	22	30	22	32	48	58	63	43
Total Economic Families %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	2.7	5.5	3.4	1.6	13.2	300.7	312.4	95.5	10.1	718.6

Notes: 1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
2. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

The relative disadvantage for Indians on-reserve compared with those living off-reserve, based at least on the indicators analysed here, may require more attention by both Indians and those charged with policy for INAC. It is also possible that this difference may not be quite as clear-cut as it appears. On the one hand, census data have limitations in terms of underestimating the actual extent of unemployment and particularly of underemployment for Indians on-reserve. On the other hand, the on-reserve income levels reported by the Census tend to omit the dollar equivalent of the hunting and fishing that may be part of an on-reserve way of life. Additionally, the cost of living in terms of proportion of income spent on housing was lower on-reserve than off-reserve. (c.f. section 3.6).

Opportunities for labour force participation were cited as possibly influencing the higher unemployment/lower employment rates of Indians on-reserve. The degree to which this is the case will be affected by the actual location of the reserve. Indians living on-reserve near the city of Vancouver, for instance, have very different employment opportunities from those living far from any urban centre. Program planners and those who deliver programs relating to economic development, occupational counselling or educational choices need to take this into consideration.

The sharp income difference between the Indian population in the experienced labour force and the counterpart reference population by occupation grouping and type have several implications. First, it suggests that Indians were not working at the more senior levels of the various occupational groupings. The large gap between Indian wages of those in managerial occupations and those of the reference population would tend to support this suggestion.

Secondly, given the positive relationship between higher incomes and increased levels of schooling, why is the income level of Indians still significantly below that of the reference population despite gains in the reported levels of schooling? One fact stands out. As noted in Chapter 6, the proportion of the Indian population having some university or better was one-fourth that of the reference population. Additionally, the proportion who had completed some post-secondary training, as evidenced by attaining a university

certificate, diploma or degree, was even farther behind that of the reference population.

It would appear that there are other factors, not directly measured by census data variables, which may be related to the situation the Indian population faces. One factor, it is suggested, has received insufficient attention: it is probable that the discrimination in employment which studies have shown affects other visible minority groups in Canada², may be significant in perpetuating the continuing economic disadvantage of Indians with respect to their labour force activity and average income levels.

Notes for Chapter 7

1. The following statement which appeared in Statistics Canada's Canada's Native People (Ottawa, June 1984) highlights the problems particularly with the labour force participation and unemployment rates as these apply to on-reserve Indians.

Statistics Canada's definitions of labour force participation and unemployment were formulated in concert with other industrialized countries and are relevant under conditions of a well-developed labour market. These definitions are not fully appropriate for Native people who pursue a traditional way of life or live in remote communities. Many Native people who are living on the land may not show up as participating in the labour force because what they produce is consumed rather than sold in the market-place. This is especially the case for on-reserve status Indians and the Inuit. In addition, the isolation of the areas where many Native people live discourages active job search, and thus they may not be counted among the unemployed. These conceptual limitations of census labour market information are important to keep in mind.

2. See, for example, the recent study by Frances Henry and Effie Ginsberg, Who Gets the Work: A Test of Racial Discrimination in Employment (Toronto: The Social

Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto, 1985); the Abella Commission report, Equality in Employment (Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, 1984); and David Hughes and Evelyn Kallen, The Anatomy of Racism: Canadian Dimensions (Toronto: Harvest House, 1974).

8. HOUSING

8.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews the housing conditions of registered Indians in British Columbia in 1981. A number of variables are analyzed including number of persons per room, condition of dwellings and period of construction, as well as the main type of heating equipment and the presence of a bathroom. Conditions of Indian housing in 1981 are compared with those of the general population and any differences between on- and off-reserve housing conditions are noted. As well, data on the length of occupancy of dwelling, tenure and proportion of 1980 household income spent on housing are discussed. The source of all data in this Chapter is the INAC Customized Data based on the 1981 Census of Canada.

It should be noted that the number of occupied private dwellings equals the number of private households, and that the housing conditions for each population refer to its households (see Glossary). As well, a registered Indian occupied private dwelling is a private dwelling occupied by a registered Indian household (See section 3.2 on households).

Some of the factors discussed in Chapter 3 on Families and Households are also relevant here. These include family and household size. As well, the possible effects of levels of income (Chapter 7) are considered. This analysis of the various aspects of Indian housing conditions should be of considerable interest to those involved in INAC's substantial housing program.

8.2 Average Number of Persons per Room

According to Table 8.1 of the Canada Overview the average number of persons per room for registered Indian dwellings in British Columbia in 1981 was 0.8 persons. This was higher than the average of 0.5 persons per room for dwellings of the British

Columbia reference population and just slightly lower than the national average of 0.9 persons per room for all registered Indian dwellings.

As with other aspects of Indian conditions, there was a difference between Indians living on- and off-reserve. The average number of persons per room was 1.0 for those living on-reserve, twice the reference population's average, and slightly higher than the average of 0.8 for those living off-reserve.

As noted in Chapter 3, the average size of Indian families and the average number of persons per household were higher than reference population levels. This is reflected in the higher Indian proportion of dwellings that were crowded, that is, had more than one person per room. Table 8.4 shows that 19 per cent of Indian dwellings were crowded, 29 and 12 per cent, on- and off-reserve, respectively, compared with only two per cent of reference dwellings.

8.3 Conditions of Dwellings

The general condition of Indian dwellings as reported in the 1981 Census was considerably inferior to that of the reference population (Table 8.1). Nearly one-half of Indian dwellings were in need of repair, more than double the proportion for reference population dwellings. Furthermore, twenty per cent of the housing of Indians was in need of major repairs compared with only five per cent of reference population dwellings.

The condition of on-reserve dwellings was generally worse than that of Indian dwellings off-reserve. On-reserve dwellings needed major repairs in 29 per cent of the cases compared with only 14 per cent of those off-reserve. Less than half, 43 per cent, of on-reserve dwellings were in good enough shape to require only regular maintenance in comparison with 61 per cent of off-reserve Indian dwellings and 79 per cent of reference population dwellings.

TABLE 8.1
Total Occupied Private Dwellings by
Condition of Dwelling
British Columbia, 1981

Condition of Dwelling	(Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population¹
Needs Regular Maintenance Only		43	61	54	79
Needs Minor Repair		28	25	26	16
Needs Major Repair		29	14	20	5
Total Occupied Private Dwellings % No. (000)		100 6.3	100 9.2	100 15.5	100 981.1

Note: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

8.4 Period of Construction

As indicated in Table 8.2, the majority (67 per cent) of the private dwellings occupied by Indians in British Columbia were built between 1961 and 1981. Twenty-seven per cent of all Indian houses were built during the period 1961-1970 and a further 40 per cent between 1971 and 1981. This general pattern was quite similar to that for the rest of the province.

The percentage distribution for period of construction of dwellings occupied by off-reserve Indians was virtually the same as that for the reference population. There was, however, a marked difference in the periods of construction of on-reserve and off-reserve dwellings. Sixty-two per cent of off-reserve Indian housing had been constructed between 1961 and 1981 compared with 75 per cent of on-reserve housing. This difference, at least in part, reflects INAC's efforts to improve on-reserve housing during this period. The relatively recent construction contrasts, however, with the reported inferior housing conditions noted in Table 8.1.

8.5 Main Type of Heating Equipment

One of the major distinctions between Indian housing and that of the British Columbia reference population in 1981 was in the main type of heating equipment used. Table 8.3 shows the percentage distribution for various types of heating equipment used in Indian housing, both on- and off-reserve, and in reference population housing. Central heating was a feature of only 64 per cent of Indian houses compared with 91 per cent of reference population dwellings. A heating or cooking stove or a space heater was the main type of heating in 26 per cent of Indian homes compared with only five per cent of reference population houses.

TABLE 8.2

Total Occupied Private Dwellings by Period of Construction

British Columbia, 1981

Period of Construction	(Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ¹
Before 1921		2	4	4	4
1921 - 45		6	13	10	12
1946 - 60		17	20	19	21
1961 - 70		32	24	27	23
1971 - 81		43	38	40	40
Total Occupied Private Dwellings		100	100	100	100

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Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 8.3
Total Occupied Private Dwellings by Main Type of Heating Equipment
British Columbia, 1981

Heating Equipment	(Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ¹
Central Heating		41	80	64	91
Heating Stove, Cooking Stove or Space Heater		45	12	26	5
Other		15	8	10	4
Total Occupied Private Dwellings					
	%	100	100	100	100
	No. (000)	6.3	9.2	15.5	981.1

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

Indians living off-reserve again fared better than those living on-reserve. Eighty per cent of off-reserve Indian dwellings had central heating compared with only 41 per cent of on-reserve Indian homes. Forty-five per cent of the houses of those living on-reserve had a heating stove, cooking stove or space heater as their main type of heating equipment compared with only 12 per cent of off-reserve dwellings.

8.6 Percentage of Dwellings with Bathrooms

Another indicator of the quality of housing is the presence of a bathroom which usually indicates the presence of running water. A comparison of the percentage of Indian housing with bathrooms and that of the reference population indicates that Indian housing again fell slightly short of the reference average, 94 per cent versus 99 per cent respectively (Table 8.4). As a matter of note, Table 8.5 of the Canada Overview shows that the percentage of Indian homes with bathrooms in British Columbia was higher by 12 percentage points than that for Canadian Indians as a whole.

There was a marked difference between on- and off-reserve dwellings in the percentage of those with bathrooms. Ninety-seven per cent of the homes of Indians living off-reserve had bathrooms - almost the same as the reference population - in comparison with just under 90 per cent of those on-reserve.

8.7 Length of Occupancy and Tenure

As shown in Table 8.5, the length of occupancy data for Indian households were similar to those for the reference population. Major differences do appear, however, when comparing length of occupancy of private households on-reserve with that off-reserve. Only 12 per cent of on-reserve households had occupied their dwellings for less than one year compared with 32 per cent of off-reserve Indian households. Thirty-four per cent of on-reserve households had occupied their

TABLE 8.4
Indicators of Housing Conditions
British Columbia, 1981

Housing Conditions	Percentage of Occupied Private Dwellings of:			
	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ¹
Crowded ²	29	12	19	2
In Need of Major Repairs	29	14	20	5
Lack Central Heating System	59	20	36	9
Lack Bathroom	11	3	6	1
Total Number of Occupied Private Dwellings	6,285	9,220	15,505	981.1 ³

Notes: 1. Total Population Less Registered Indians.
2. Percentage of Dwellings with More than one Person per Room.
3. In Thousands.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 8.5
Private Households by Length of Occupancy
British Columbia, 1981

Length of Occupancy	(Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ¹
Less than 1 year		12	32	24	22
1 - 2 years		12	22	18	20
3 - 5 years		20	22	21	21
6 - 10 years		22	14	17	16
Over 10 years		34	9	19	21
Total Households %		100	100	100	100
	No. (000)	6.3	9.2	15.5	981.1

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

dwellings for over 10 years compared with nine per cent of off-reserve households and 21 per cent of reference population households.

Before data for home ownership from Table 8.8 of the Canada Overview are examined, it should be noted that tenure on Indian reserves is a rather complicated affair in that ownership patterns are unique on-reserve. As a general rule, Indians living on-reserve do not own their homes in the same sense as the general population or the off-reserve Indian population. For instance, on-reserve Indians may live in housing communally owned by the band. Individuals living in them may consider themselves as renters or they may, as part of the band, consider themselves as actually owning the home. Furthermore, whatever tenure arrangements may exist on a given reserve, they may be considered as *de facto* ownership, although there are major limitations to mortgaging and resale.

The apparent similarity between households of the total Indian and reference populations with respect to home ownership (59 and 64 per cent respectively) in British Columbia in 1981 is a statistical accident resulting from averaging two very different Indian ownership situations. The percentage of Indians on-reserve who perceived owning their homes was almost double the percentage of Indians off-reserve (81 and 44 per cent respectively).

8.8 Owner's Major Payments/Gross Rent as a Percentage of 1980 Household Income

For these variables as well, figures for the total Indian population of British Columbia indicate an apparent similarity with the reference population and mask the major differences between the on- and off-reserve Indian populations. The data with respect to owner's major payments are, of course, affected in the case of on-reserve households by the tenure situation. Only 11 per cent of on-reserve Indian households had owner's major payments that made up one-quarter or more of their income, compared with 33 per cent of Indian households off-reserve. These proportions

contrasted with the 26 per cent of the reference population whose major payments exceeded one-quarter or more of their incomes (Table 8.9, Canada Overview). (Twenty-five per cent of household income is generally regarded as the limit before major payments become an excessive burden.)

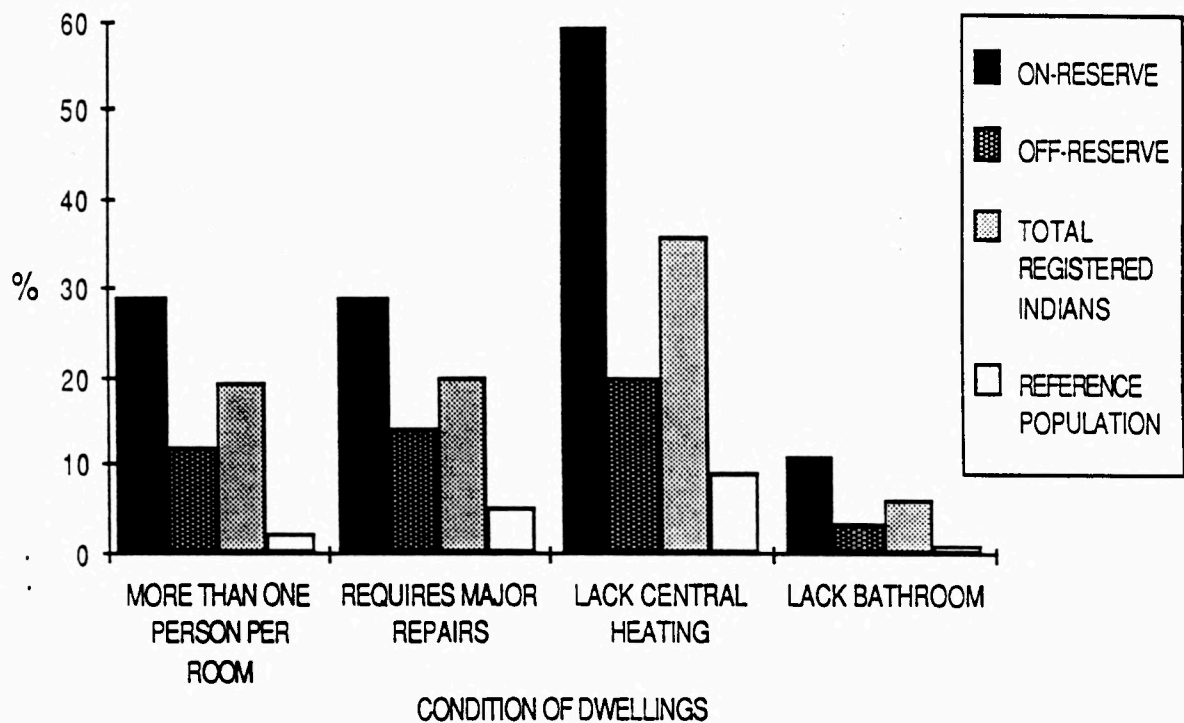
Data on gross rent as a percentage of 1980 household income are also affected by the tenure situation on Indian reserves and on- and off-reserve households are considered separately. In general, according to Table 8.10 of the Canada Overview, Indians living off-reserve spent a substantially higher proportion of their household incomes on rent. More than twice as many Indians living off- as on-reserve, 46 versus 20 per cent, reported that their gross rent was 30 per cent or more of their 1980 household income. This compared with 36 per cent of the reference population. This may, at least in part, reflect the fact (noted in Chapter 7) that Indians tended to have lower incomes than non-Indians. Considering that on-reserve incomes were generally lower than off-reserve incomes, the rent paid on-reserve was undoubtedly quite low as was the proportion who paid rent. Nineteen per cent of on-reserve Indians reported renting their homes as compared with 56 per cent of those off-reserve. (See Canada Overview, Table 8.8).

8.9 Conclusion

According to the various indicators of housing conditions reported in the 1981 Census, Indian housing fell short of the quality of housing among the rest of the province. Figure 8.1 graphically highlights the situation. Indian housing was more crowded, less adequately heated and more in need of major repairs and bathrooms than the housing of the reference population. The more crowded conditions seen for on-reserve Indian housing probably reflect, at least in part, the larger family and household size on-reserve (see Chapter 3).

The fact that on-reserve housing conditions contrasted poorly with those of Indian housing off-reserve indicates that there are problems with current on-reserve

FIGURE 8.1
Indicators of Housing Conditions
British Columbia, 1981



Note: Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada

housing. The greater use of cheaper types of heating equipment may, for instance, reflect the lower income of on-reserve Indians. Income levels may also be related to the relatively high proportion of on-reserve dwellings which are in need of major repair.

It is possible that the high proportion of on-reserve dwellings using heating or cooking stoves or space heaters is related to the relatively high proportion of Indian deaths that are caused by fire (see Table 5.2). Other data are necessary to know whether there are regular fire-prevention inspections of on-reserve dwellings as there would be for urban dwellings occupied by off-reserve Indians.

The effects of the tenure situation on-reserve is not clear. However, the higher degree of home ownership on-reserve would mean that repairs must be managed by the on-reserve Indian population with below average incomes. The data analysed here give no indication as to the attitudes of those on-reserve with respect to who is perceived to have the responsibility for maintaining what is sometimes referred to as "Indian Affairs' housing." What is clear is that there are problems whose remedy will require the involvement of both Indians and government.

9. SOCIAL SERVICES

9.1 Introduction

This chapter looks briefly at aspects of the adoption of Indian children and, for the on-reserve Indian population, the number of children in care, the proportion of the population receiving social assistance and the number of adults in care are examined. It should be noted that these data are fragmentary and at best provide only an indication of some aspects of social services for Indians.

There is a close relationship between social assistance and levels of income and employment. These were dealt with in Chapter 7 and indicated an employment rate for on-reserve Indians nearly one-half that of non-Indians (Table 7.1) and an average individual income (Table 7.9) which was just over one-half that of the reference population of British Columbia.

9.2 Adoption of Registered Indian Children

The adoption "out" of Indian children has been a source of complaint among Indians for many years. As shown in Table 9.1, between 1971 and 1981 about 80 per cent of Indian children placed for adoption were adopted by non-Indians ("Others"). The more optimistic figures for the years 1974 and 1975 are probably skewed by the small number of reported cases. It is possible, however, that the new federal/provincial/Indian tripartite approaches to child welfare services may improve the situation considerably in the near future.

9.3 Social Services to On-Reserve Indians

In the Canada Overview report, various data are presented concerning children and adults in care as these relate to on-reserve Indian situations. It should be borne in mind that data for on-reserve conditions should not be extrapolated to conditions of Indians

Table 9.1

**Registered Indian Children¹
Adopted by Registered Indians and by Others
British Columbia, 1971 - 1981**

Year	<u>Total</u> Number	<u>Adopted By</u>	
		Registered Indians %	Others %
1971	97	14.4	85.6
1972	109	16.5	83.5
1973	85	18.8	81.2
1974	22	50.0	50.0
1975	26	38.5	61.5
1976	141	17.7	82.3
1977	137	17.5	82.5
1978	98	21.4	78.6
1979	118	31.4	68.6
1980	128	22.7	77.3
1981	72	18.1	81.9

Note: 1. Refers to registered Indians aged zero to 16 regardless of whether they lived on- or off-reserve.

Source: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511, January 1983, p. 86.

resident off-reserve.

About 60 per cent of on-reserve Indians were receiving social assistance in British Columbia between 1979 and 1981. (Canada Overview, Table 9.1) Excluded from this figure are payments for education, child welfare and training allowances, unemployment insurance and old age pensions.¹ This supports the point made in Chapter 7, that the unemployment rate for Indians living on-reserve was an underestimate. While figures are available for several time periods, differences in accounting procedures and methods of estimating the proportion receiving assistance preclude making comparisons over time.

Table 9.3 of the Canada Overview shows that 1,090 Indian children on-reserve or on-Crown land aged zero to 16 were reported in care in British Columbia in 1982-83, compared with 1,150 in 1976-77.² Because the total number of children in this age group had also declined, the percentage in care, 7.6 per cent, was the same for both years. The proportion of children in care for on-reserve Indians in British Columbia was 1.1 percentage points higher than the Canada average in 1976-77 and 2.8 percentage points higher in 1982-83.

According to Table 9.2 of the Canada Overview, the number of adult (aged 16 and up) Indians in residential care among the on-reserve population in British Columbia in 1982-83 was 42, up from 18 in 1980-81.³ When compared with the numbers in other provinces, the 1982-83 level appears to be relatively low. Although 16 per cent of Canada's on-reserve Indians lived in British Columbia, only 11 per cent of Indian adults in residential care in the country resided in British Columbia. It should be noted that numbers for Indian adults in residential care on-reserve may be low partly because of inadequate facilities and partly because of the long-standing tradition of family care for the elderly.

9.4 Conclusion

While this is by no means a comprehensive picture of social services for Indians, two points stand out. First, Indian children were in the main adopted by non-Indians. This is

a contentious issue for Indians who see it as causing these children to lose their Indian heritage and culture. It is further complicated by the fact that there is no federal legislation dealing with adoption and the provincial laws which apply do not necessarily take Indian concerns into consideration. Recently, however, there has been a recognition of the need for concerted and cooperative action to be taken by Indians together with both governments.

Secondly, a large proportion of on-reserve Indians were receiving social assistance. This is not surprising considering the low levels of employment and income for the on-reserve Indian population. This situation is obviously a matter of concern to both Indians and INAC.

Notes for Chapter 9

1. Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Catalogue No. 86-511, January 1983, pp. 66 and 74. "Social assistance" is provided by INAC for individuals and families who satisfy the need criteria. Such assistance includes financial allowances for necessities such as food, clothing, fuel and utilities and rent or housing loan payments. It may also, in special circumstances, include assistance for items beyond basic needs like furniture, medical dietary supplements and additional food allowances for pregnant women and residents of isolated areas. The coverage excludes those maintained by other government assistance programs such as those for education, child welfare and training allowances, as well as those for social security such as unemployment insurance and old age security. The data are from two sources: partial data on the number of social assistance beneficiaries of responding bands together with payment statistics and case unit data. These two sources yield somewhat different proportions. (c.f. Canada Overview, Table 9.1).
2. Data calculated from: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Catalogue No. 86-511, January 1983, p. 83 (for 1976-77 to 1980-81); Social Development Directorate, INAC, March 1985 and Registered Indian

Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada and the Regions, 31/12/81 and 31/12/82, Reserves and Trusts, INAC (for 1981-82 and 1982-83). Data on Northwest Territories are not included. (c.f. Canada Overview, Table 9.3).

3. Social Development Directorate, INAC, March 1985. Coverage includes registered Indian adults who were resident on a reserve or on-Crown land prior to the provision of care and who required the equivalent of Canada Assistance Plan Type I and Type II care. (c.f. Canada Overview, Table 9.2).

10. JUSTICE

10.1 Introduction

This chapter examines data compiled by Correctional Service Canada for Indians and the general population of British Columbia, 16 years of age and older, who had been involved with the criminal justice system. It should be noted that the statistics in this chapter include a larger population than registered Indians only. In addition, non-status Indians and those whose status is undefined are included in a combined group called North American Indians. As a result, Indian totals in justice data should not be attributed to registered Indians only. The reference population, furthermore, is the total inmate population less North American Indians.

The data are for the 10-year period 1974-1983, and relate only to federal inmates in federal and provincial penitentiaries. These are persons convicted under the criminal code. Data for Indians or Natives convicted under the provincial civil code do not appear to exist in usable form.

10.2 Inmates

Table 10.1 indicates that the number of North American Indians incarcerated on an annual basis had increased from 93 in 1974 to 129 in 1983. This represented a higher rate of increase than the correspondingly greater numerical increase for the reference population. Thus, the proportion of inmates that were North American Indians rose from seven per cent to nine per cent over this period. From the data available, however, it is not clear whether this was a function of the relative increase in the North American Indian population in the 10-year period or was related to other factors.

Data from Correctional Service Canada showing the percentage distribution of inmates by age and sex indicate that federal inmates are predominantly male. Women constituted about three per cent of the inmates for both the North American

TABLE 10.1
Inmate Population as of 31 December
British Columbia¹, 1974 - 1983

Year	North American Indians ²	Reference Population ³
1974	93	1,257
1975	94	1,222
1976	112	1,289
1977	106	1,279
1978	98	1,200
1979	100	1,178
1980	104	1,158
1981	116	1,151
1982	121	1,281
1983	129	1,346

- Notes:**
1. Province of residence. Inmates whose residence is outside the province or unstated are excluded.
 2. Includes registered and non-status Indians as well as those whose status is undefined.
 3. Total Inmate Population less North American Indians (Note 2).

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Indian and the reference populations.

Table 10.2 shows that the North American Indian inmate population tended to be younger than the reference inmate population, 64 per cent under 30 as compared with 55 per cent under 30, respectively. There was a very marked difference between North American and reference population women inmates in the age group 20 to 24, 63 per cent versus 26 per cent, respectively.

10.3 Previous Commitments

When the number of previous commitments for North American Indians and for the reference population are compared, it is evident that the overall rate of recidivism for both populations was about the same (Table 10.3). Sixty-four per cent of the North American Indian population sentenced had no previous commitments compared with 66 per cent of the reference population. However, a higher proportion of North American Indians had served three or more previous terms, nine and five per cent, respectively.

Table 10.3 also indicates some variation in the number of previous commitments by age groups. As might be expected, the percentage of first offenders was highest in the age group 16 to 19 for both populations and generally declined thereafter. Eleven per cent of the North American Indians in the age group 25 to 29 had served three or more previous terms compared with six per cent of the reference population in the same age group, with a similar pattern continuing through to the 50 to 64 year age group.

10.4 Major Offences

Comparisons in Figure 10.1 and Table 10.4 of major offences for which North American Indians and the reference population were sentenced indicate that the former were more likely to commit crimes against persons. Fifty-eight per cent of the major offences reported for North American Indians for all ages 16 and over were crimes against

TABLE 10.2
Inmate Population by Age & Sex
British Columbia¹, 1974 - 1983²

Age ³ (Col. %)	<u>North American Indians⁴</u>			<u>Reference Population⁵</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both Sexes</u>
16 - 19	9	5	8	6	5	6
20 - 24	29	63	30	23	26	24
25 - 29	27	5	26	25	28	25
30 - 39	25	16	25	28	26	28
40 - 49	9	11	9	12	11	12
50 - 64	2	-	2	5	3	5
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Ages	100	100	100	100	100	100

- Notes:**
1. Province of residence. Inmates whose residence is outside the province or unstated are excluded.
 2. Aggregated for all years.
 3. Age upon admission as of 31 December.
 4. Includes registered and non-status Indians as well as those whose status is undefined.
 5. Total Inmate Population less North American Indians (Note 4). Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

TABLE 10.3

Number of Previous Commitments of Inmates by Age

British Columbia¹, 1974 - 1983²

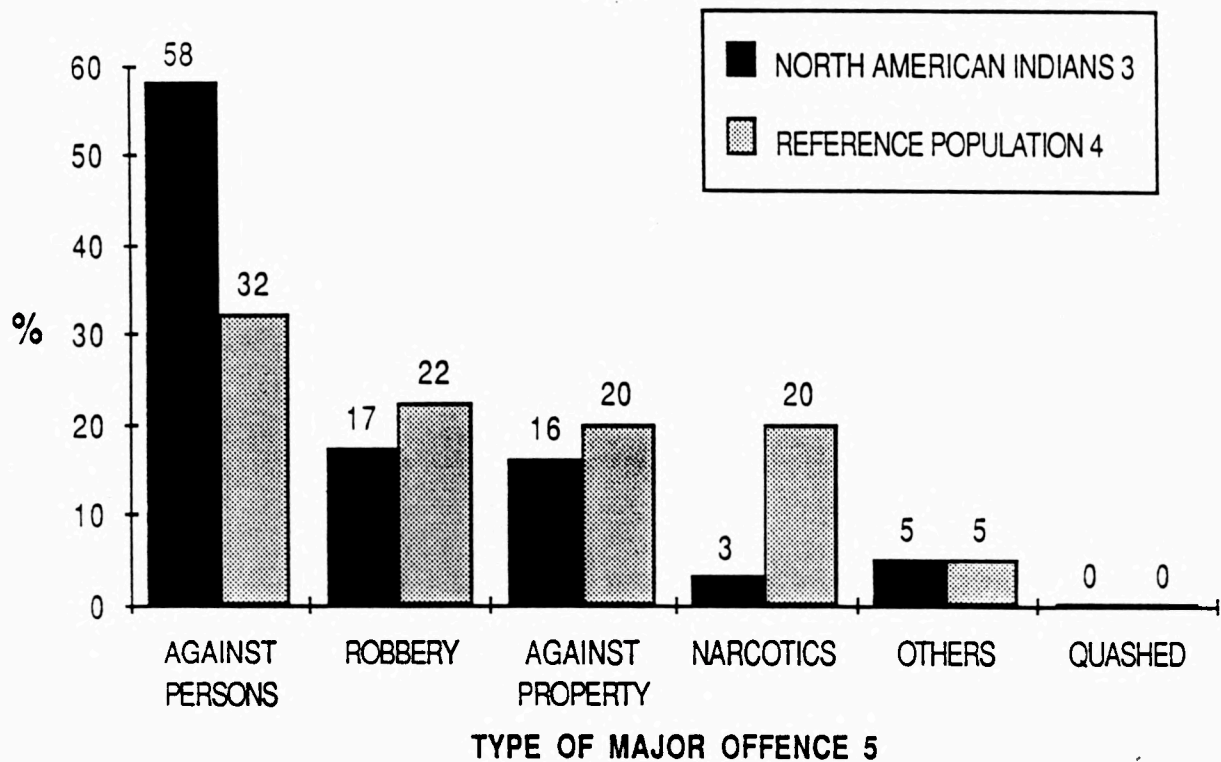
Number of Previous Commitments (Col. %)	Age ³							All Ages
	<u>16-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-39</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>50-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
North American Indians ⁴								
0 Terms	90	79	60	46	46	57	-	64
1 Term	8	14	20	27	24	10	-	19
2 Terms	2	4	9	12	16	19	-	9
3 - 5 Terms	-	3	6	8	2	-	-	5
6 - 9 Terms	-	-	4	4	7	14	-	3
10 or More Terms	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100
Reference Population ⁵								
0 Terms	96	80	63	58	56	52	64	66
1 Term	3	15	24	21	27	18	28	20
2 Terms	1	4	7	12	10	22	3	8
3 - 5 Terms	-	1	4	5	5	4	-	4
6 - 9 Terms	-	-	1	2	1	4	5	1
10 or More Terms	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- Notes:**
1. Province of residence. Inmates whose residence is outside the province or unstated are excluded.
 2. Aggregated for all years.
 3. Age and previous commitments upon admission as of 31 December.
 4. Includes registered and non-status Indians as well as those whose status is undefined.
 5. Total Inmate Population less North American Indians (Note 4). Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

FIGURE 10.1

Percentage Distribution of Major Offences of Inmate Population

British Columbia¹, 1974 - 1983²

- Notes:**
1. Province of Residence. Inmates whose residence is outside the province or unstated are excluded.
 2. Aggregated for all years.
 3. Includes Registered and non-Status Indians as well as those whose status is undefined.
 4. Reference Population = Total Inmate Population less North American Indians (see above).
 5. Most serious crime for current term.
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

TABLE 10.4
Major Offences of Inmate Population by Age
British Columbia¹, 1974 - 1983²

Type of Major Offence ³	Age ⁴							All Ages
(Col. %)	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	65+	
North American Indians ⁵								
Crime Against Persons	69	50	63	50	73	81	-	58
Robbery	14	23	16	15	16	-	-	17
Crime Against Property	11	18	14	20	8	19	-	16
Narcotics	2	2	1	8	2	-	-	3
Others	3	6	5	7	1	-	-	5
Quashed	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100
Reference Population ⁶								
Crime Against Persons	38	32	30	32	34	36	72	32
Robbery	30	30	27	18	13	9	5	22
Crime Against Property	20	21	20	19	17	22	13	20
Narcotics	5	14	19	25	30	23	8	20
Others	5	3	4	6	6	10	3	5
Quashed	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- Notes:**
1. Province of residence. Inmates whose residence is outside the province or unstated are excluded.
 2. Aggregated for all years.
 3. Most serious crime for current term.
 4. Age upon admission as of 31 December.
 5. Includes registered and non-status Indians as well as those whose status is undefined.
 6. Total Inmate Population less North American Indians (Note 5).
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

persons compared with 32 per cent for the reference population. This category of offences appeared to be somewhat more prevalent among older North American Indians (40 to 64 years of age). For North American Indian inmates, robbery was most common among 20 to 24 year olds, 23 per cent. Robbery was not reported as a major offence for North American Indians 50 years of age and over.

Narcotics offences were much more common as the major offence among the reference population than among the North American Indian population. This type of offence constituted three per cent of the major offences for North American Indians compared with fully 20 per cent for the reference population. Crimes against property showed comparatively similar proportions for both populations.

No data are available on differences in sentence by sex for the British Columbia North American Indian population. However, there is some reason to believe that there are differences between men and women inmates with respect to type of crime and sentence.

10.5 Length of Sentence

Table 10.5 shows the proportional distribution of length of sentence for the North American Indian and reference populations over 16 years of age, as a whole and by age groupings. Sentences for the North American Indian group tended to be for slightly shorter periods of time, possibly indicating less serious crimes. Fifty-three per cent of the sentences for North American Indians were less than five years compared with 41 per cent for the reference population.

A higher proportion of the sentences of 16 to 19 year-old North American Indians were for life, 44 per cent, compared with 18 per cent of the reference population in the same age group. This may have been related to the high proportion of crimes against persons among North American Indians. The data are not particularly revealing in terms of analyzing the conditions under which either group became involved with the criminal

TABLE 10.5

**Length of Sentence of Inmate Population by Age
British Columbia¹, 1974 - 1983²**

Length of Sentence ³	Age ⁴								
	(Col. %)	<u>16-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-39</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>50-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	<u>All Ages</u>
North American Indians ⁵									
Less than 2 years	1	7	12	10	5	-	-	9	
2 and less than 3 years	21	21	7	21	13	10	-	16	
3 and less than 4 years	18	22	15	10	7	-	-	15	
4 and less than 5 years	11	15	15	9	11	38	-	13	
5 and less than 10 years	4	19	31	28	9	-	-	22	
10 and less than 20 years	-	8	3	12	28	-	-	9	
20 years and over	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Indeterminate	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	1	
Lifers	44	7	15	7	21	52	-	15	
Quashed	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	
Reference Population ⁶									
Less than 2 years	4	5	6	6	5	4	5	6	
2 and less than 3 years	18	14	13	10	8	9	11	12	
3 and less than 4 years	16	16	14	11	12	10	8	13	
4 and less than 5 years	11	12	11	8	7	7	-	10	
5 and less than 10 years	24	27	26	26	23	20	3	25	
10 and less than 20 years	8	9	14	16	20	8	-	13	
20 years and over	1	2	4	3	4	2	-	3	
Indeterminate	-	1	1	4	10	24	8	4	
Lifers	18	13	11	14	10	15	66	13	
Quashed	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

- Notes:**
1. Province of residence. Inmates whose residence is outside the province or unstated are excluded.
 2. Aggregated for all years.
 3. Aggregate sentence length for an inmate's offences.
 4. Age upon admission as of 31 December.
 5. Includes registered and non-status Indians as well as those whose status is undefined.
 6. Total Inmate Population less North American Indians (Note 5).
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

justice system.

10.6 Conclusion

The analysis of the data available from Correctional Service Canada for the 10-year period 1974 to 1983 indicates a disproportionate rate of involvement of North American Indian men in British Columbia with the criminal justice system. While these data do not provide us with the reasons for such a situation, there are several possible contributing factors. As was seen in Chapter 7, Indian incomes are on average lower than those of the reference population, a situation generally conceded to be a factor affecting involvement with the criminal justice system.

Lack of income may affect the use made of the legal system and legal services may not be readily available to those living in relatively remote areas. Differing cultural practices and traditions among the Indian population may also play a role in determining the use of legal services.

Income level may be a factor, for example, in keeping the rate of narcotics convictions low for North American Indians. Dealing in drugs requires a relatively high capital outlay. It is obvious that a more detailed look at the involvement of Indians with the criminal justice system will have to await further information and research.

APPENDIX I
LINGUISTIC GROUPS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

<u>Linguistic Groups</u>	<u>Language or Dialect</u>
Algonkian/Algonquin	Ojibway
	Cree [According to the 1981 Census]
Athapaskan	Beaver
	Carrier
	Chilcotin
	Nahani (Kaska [B.C. - Yukon border])
	Sekani
	Slave
	Tahltan
Haida	Haida
Kootenayan/Kootenay	Kootenay
Salishan	Bella Coola
	Comox
	Cowichan
	Lillooet
	Ntlakyapamuk
	Okanagan
	Puntlatch
	Seechelt
	Semiahmoo
	Shuswap
	Songish
	Squamish

Linguistic Groups**Language or Dialect****Tlingit** (B.C. - Yukon border)

Tagish

Tsimshian

Gitksan

Niska (Nishga)

Tsimshian

Wakashan

Haisla

Heiltsuk

Kwakiutl

Nootka (Nuu-chah-nulth)

Source: Based primarily on Linguistic and Cultural Affiliations of Canadian Indian Bands (INAC, 1980)

APPENDIX II

GLOSSARY

Many of the technical terms used in this report have very precise meanings. We have provided, in this Glossary, explanations of the more difficult terms. Readers who wish further explanations are referred to the Methodology Report of the overview series and to Statistics Canada (StatsCan), 1981 Census Dictionary, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, May, 1982 (Cat. No. 99-901).

ADJUSTED INDIAN REGISTER DATA: See Register.

AGE: (StatsCan) Age at last birthday as of Census Day.

BAND and INDIAN BAND: (INAC) A "body of Indians recognized by government for whose benefit and use land and money have been set aside and held by the government." (Indian Conditions: A Survey, INAC, 1980:2). A **Band** may have one or more **Reserves**.

Indian Act definition: "'Band' means a body of Indians (a) for whose use and benefit in common, lands, the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty, have been set apart before, on or after the 4th day of September, 1951, (b) for whose use and benefit in common, moneys are held by Her Majesty, or (c) declared by the Governor in Council to be a band for the purposes of this Act." (RSC, 1985:1)

CENSUS DAY: (StatsCan) June 3, the day on which the 1981 Census was taken.

CENSUS FAMILY: (StatsCan) "Refers to a husband and a wife (with or without children who have never married, regardless of age), or a lone parent of any marital status, with one or more children who have never married, regardless of age, living in the same dwelling. For census purposes, persons living in a common-law type of arrangement are considered as **now married**, regardless of their legal marital status; they accordingly appear as a husband-wife family in the census family tables." In this overview series a

Registered Indian Census Family "refers to a census family in which one spouse or both spouses are **Registered Indians**", as defined by INAC. See the Methodology Report.

CONTINUING EDUCATION INFORMATION SYSTEM (CEIS): (INAC)
Refers to the system used to record the post-secondary and adult training activities of registered Indian students who receive financial assistance from INAC. Therefore the data do not cover those registered Indian students who do not receive financial assistance. CEIS data are incomplete.

DEPENDENCY RATIOS: Calculated as the non-wage-earning, or dependent, population (zero to 14 and 65 and up) divided by the wage-earning, or working-age, population (15 to 64). The term "dependency" implies that those in the former population require some support, either directly or indirectly, from those in the latter. A dependency ratio greater than one indicates that there is more than one dependent for each adult of working age.

DWELLING: (StatsCan) Statistics Canada uses the phrase "**OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLING**" which means "a private dwelling in which a person or group of persons is permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on Census Day. Unless otherwise specified, all data in housing reports are for occupied private dwellings rather than for unoccupied dwellings or dwellings occupied solely by foreign and/or temporary residents." See also **Tenure and Household, Private Household**.

ECONOMIC FAMILY: (StatsCan) "Refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption." Common-law couples are included as "**now married**." In this overview series a **Registered Indian Economic Family** "refers to an economic family which has a **Registered Indian Census Family** present or in which the reference person or their spouse or both the reference person and spouse are **Registered Indians**", as defined by

INAC. See **Census Family** and the **Methodology Report**.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: See **Schooling, Highest Level of**.

EMPLOYED: See **Labour Force, Total**.

ETHNIC ORIGIN: (StatsCan) "Refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent or the respondent's ancestors belonged on first coming to this continent. For Native Peoples, the phrase 'on first coming to this continent' in the question was to be ignored." In censuses prior to 1981, ethnic origin was limited to paternal ancestry but for 1981 maternal ancestry or multiple responses were acceptable as well. The respondent self-defined his or her ancestry. INAC's definition of Indian is based on legal/administrative considerations.

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE: See **Labour Force, Total**.

FAMILY/HOUSEHOLD TOTAL INCOME: (StatsCan) The total income of a census/economic family or household is the sum of the total incomes of the members of that family or household.

GEOGRAPHIC ZONES: (INAC) INAC classifies bands according to proximity to regional centres and access by road year-round. Four categories are used:

- Urban - a zone where the band is located within 50 Km from the nearest regional centre by year-round road access.
- Rural - a zone where the band is located between 50 Km and 350 Km from the nearest regional centre by year-round road access.
- Remote - a zone where the band is located over 350 Km from the nearest regional centre by year-round road access.
- Special Access - a zone where the band has no year-round access to the nearest regional centre and as a result experiences a higher cost of transportation.

The "urban" and "rural" zones included in this classification are not the same as those of Statistics Canada. See **Rural, Urban Population**.

GROSS RENT: See Owner's Major Payments/Gross Rent.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING: See Schooling, Highest Level of.

HOME LANGUAGE: (StatsCan) The "...specific language spoken at home by the respondent at the time of the census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the respondent was to be reported." The term is new. In the 1971 Census, it was "language spoken most often at home." In 1981, the individual was newly emphasized.

HOUSEHOLD, PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD: (StatsCan) "Refers to a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. The number of **private households** equals the number of **occupied private dwellings**." In this overview series, a **Registered Indian Household** "refers to a private household in which there is a **Registered Indian Census Family** or where 50 per cent or more of the household members are **Registered Indians**", as defined by INAC. See **Census Family** and the **Methodology Report**.

INCOME: MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME (StatsCan) "Refers to a derived variable which indicates that income component which constitutes the largest proportion of the total income of an income unit. In the 1981 Census output, several combinations were used to derive this classification. At the most detailed level, the income sources were combined into five components as follows: wages and salaries, self-employment (non-farm and farm), government transfer payments, investment income and other income. The absolute values for these components were compared and the component with the largest absolute value was designated as the major source of income." The income data are for 1980.

INDIAN: Indian Act definition: " 'Indian' means a person who pursuant to this Act is registered as an Indian or is entitled to be registered as an Indian." (RSC, 1985:2) As used

in this report, the term "Indian" is intended to conform to the Indian Act definition. In INAC administrative data, a **Registered Indian** (or **Status Indian**) is a person, usually of Amerindian ancestry, who is registered as an **Indian** under the Act. The Census definition is based on self-identification of the respondent. INAC and Statistics Canada have produced a census variable that helped to meet INAC's data requirements and upon which our census data are based. Chart II of the Methodology Report provides the algorithms used in this customized data set and in the special tabulations from the 1981 Census. Other definitions are used in this report under the headings for specific data sets.

INDIAN REGISTER: See **Register**.

LABOUR FORCE, TOTAL: (StatsCan) "Refers to the population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who were either employed or unemployed during the week prior to enumeration (June 3, 1981)." This is the **Total Labour Force** which is broken down into **Employed**, and **Unemployed**. The remainder of the population 15 years of age and over are classified as **Not in the Labour Force**. **EMPLOYED** "includes those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration: a) did any work at all; or b) were absent from their jobs or businesses because of temporary illness or disability, vacation, labour dispute at their place of work, or were absent for other reasons." The **UNEMPLOYED** "includes those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration: a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work; or b) had been on lay-off for 26 weeks or less and expected to return to their job; or c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less." The **NOT IN LABOUR FORCE** classification refers to "those persons, who in the week prior to enumeration, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply their labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets. It includes persons who looked for work during the last four weeks but who were not available to start work in the reference week, as well as persons who did not work, did not have a new job to start in four weeks or less, or did not look for work in the four weeks prior to enumeration." There is also the **EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE** which is "derived by deleting from the **Total Labour Force** unemployed persons 15 years of age and over who had never worked or

who had worked only prior to January 1, 1980."

LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY: (StatsCan) "Refers to the period of continuous occupancy of the dwelling by the person responsible for household payments or, if such a person is not present in the household, the individual completing the dwelling questions."

MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME: See **Income: Major Source of Income.**

MARITAL STATUS: (StatsCan)

Now married (excluding separated) = "Persons whose husband or wife is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained. Persons living common-law are considered as **Now married**."

Separated = "Persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together, but have not obtained a divorce."

Divorced = "Persons who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried."

Widowed = "Persons who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried."

Never married (single) = "Persons who never married (including all persons less than 15 years) and persons whose marriage was annulled."

MIGRANT/NON-MIGRANT: (StatsCan) **MIGRANTS** "are **Movers** who, on Census Day, were residing in a different Census Subdivision within Canada five years earlier (**INTERNAL MIGRANTS**) or who were living outside Canada five years earlier (**EXTERNAL MIGRANTS**)". **NON-MIGRANTS** "are **Movers** who, on Census Day, were living within the same Census Subdivision they resided in five years earlier."

MOBILITY STATUS: (StatsCan) "Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on **Census Day** and his/her usual place of residence five years earlier. On the basis of this relationship, the population is classified as **Non-movers** and **Movers** (**MOBILITY STATUS**). Within the category **Movers**, a further distinction

is made between **Non-migrants** and **Migrants (MIGRATION STATUS)**."

MOTHER TONGUE: (StatsCan) The "... first language learned in childhood and still understood" by a respondent.

MOVERS/NON-MOVERS: (StatsCan) "**Movers** are persons who, on Census Day, were living in a different dwelling than the one occupied five years earlier. **Non-movers** are persons who, on Census Day, were living in the same dwelling they occupied five years earlier.

NATIVE: This term includes registered or status Indians, non-status Indians, Métis and Inuit.

NOMINAL ROLL: (INAC) A list of all Indian elementary and secondary school students whose education is funded by INAC. It identifies the enrolment characteristics of Indian children living **on-reserve**, but not the children whose families live **off-reserve**. The location of the school is not a factor. (The Nominal Roll includes a small number of non-Indian students; it also contains a small number of off-reserve Indian students, between 1971 and 1982). Any statistics prepared from the Nominal Roll base must be seen as not representing the actual number of Indian children attending school.

OCCUPATION: (StatsCan) "Refers to the kind of work persons 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, were doing during the reference week, as determined by their reporting of their kind of work and the description of the most important duties in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1980. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours."

For purposes of this Overview, we have used three major occupation groups, as follows:

Primary Occupations

Fishing and Trapping

Forestry and Logging

Other Primary Occupations

Secondary Occupations

Processing Occupations

Machinery, Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing

Tertiary Occupations

Managerial, Technological, Social, Religious, Teaching, Medicine, Health
and Artistic Occupations

Clerical and Related Occupations

Sales Occupations

Service Occupations

Construction Trades Occupations

Transportation Equipment Operating

Other Occupations

For an explanation of terms and inclusion, see Statistics Canada, Standard Occupational Classification, 1980, Cat. No. 12-565E, Feb. 1981.

OFF-RESERVE: See **Reserve**.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: (StatsCan) "Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in either of the official languages of Canada."

ON-CROWN LAND: See **Reserve**. (used by INAC).

ON-RESERVE: See **Reserve**.

OWNER'S MAJOR PAYMENTS/GROSS RENT as a percentage of Household Income: (StatsCan) Refers to the proportion of average monthly 1980 **Household Total Income** spent on **Owner's Major Payments/Gross Rent** (i.e., total average

monthly payments made by households to secure shelter). Data for this variable are for private households in owner/tenant-occupied non-farm dwellings excluding owner/tenant households who reported a loss in their total household income, or had no income in 1980. See **Family/Household Total Income**.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS: The demographic projections for registered Indians are derived from J. Perreault, L. Paquette, & M.V. George, Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1982 to 1996, INAC, February 1985. We have used the Medium-Growth Scenario (Projection 3) in this overview series. For the total Canadian and provincial populations, we have used projection number four which assumes a declining fertility rate, constant mortality, net international immigration of 50,000 per year and an estimation of internal migration rates of the mid-1970's. See Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada and the Provinces, 1976-2001, Cat. No. 91-520, Feb. 1979. See also the Methodology Report.

POPULATION SERVED: (Health and Welfare Canada) "... Since vital statistics are reported by the regions and represent individuals served by the Medical Services Branch (MSB), the 'population at risk' ... should be population served, not total Indian population. Since MSB population data are not available by age group, the 'population by age' figures were calculated by subtracting the number of individuals not served by the Branch (known for Ontario and Quebec only) from the INAC population. This calculation resulted in a total population larger (by about 5,000 individuals) than was reported by the regions. It appears that the population served by MSB differs from the INAC total population for the seven other regions as well. In any case, the age-specific rates are based on 'population-served' calculated in this manner. Crude rates (i.e. not age-specific) are calculated using population-served as reported by the regions. MSB data are also subject to variations in coverage. Some regions obtain statistics for both on- and off-reserve Indians whereas other regions obtain figures for on-reserve Indians only (e.g. Ontario and Quebec)." See Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June 1985 (draft), pp. 1-2.

PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE: (Correctional Service Canada) Refers to a federal inmate's last known place of residence prior to admission. This information is self-reported by the inmate.

REFERENCE POPULATION: For the purposes of these overviews, this term is used to denote either the total Canadian or provincial populations less registered Indians, unless otherwise indicated.

REGISTER: (INAC) The Indian Register is a list of all registered Indians (as defined in the Indian Act) which is kept by INAC. Information on this list concerning the demographic characteristics of the Indian population is updated regularly by band officials and published for December 31 of each year. Register data may be unadjusted or adjusted for late reporting of births and deaths. Adjusted Indian Register data are the basis for the population projections and the demographic data in this overview series.

REGISTERED INDIAN: (INAC) A person who, pursuant to the Indian Act, is "registered as an Indian in the Indian Register." (Indian Act, RSC 1985:2) See **Indian**.

RESERVE: (INAC) "... means a tract of land, the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty, that has been set apart by Her Majesty for the use and benefit of a band." (Indian Act, RSC 1985:2). In this overview, two terms are used with respect to the place of residence of registered Indians: **On-Reserve** and **Off-Reserve**. Residence **On-Reserve** includes the Indian population living on actual reserves plus those residing **On-Crown Land** or in **Settlements**. The Indian population residing **Off-Reserve** lives someplace other than in locations defined as being **On-Reserve**. The Census definition of off-reserve is somewhat different from that of the Indian Register. The latter defines it as involving persons who have lived off-reserve for 12 consecutive months for other than health or educational reasons. For the 1981 Census, it is an indication of place of residence on the day of the Census. How these concepts have been in large part reconciled is discussed in more detail in the Methodology Report.

RURAL POPULATION: (StatsCan) "Refers to persons living outside 'Urban Areas.'" There is also **Rural Farm Population** and **Rural Non-Farm Population**. See **Urban Population**. As discussed in chapter 2, the census definition of rural, which is based on population size and density, differs from that of INAC, which stresses proximity and access to the nearest regional centre. See the Methodology Report.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE: (StatsCan) "Refers to either full-time or part-time (day or evening) attendance at a school, college or university at any time between September 1980 and June 3, 1981. Attendance is considered to be full-time if the person was taking 75 per cent or more of the normal course load in the grade or year in which the person is registered. Short-term courses of six weeks or less taken during the day are considered to be part-time attendance. If the person attended both full-time and part-time during the reference period, then only full-time is to be recorded. Attendance at courses that were taken for leisure or recreation is not included." Data are reported for the population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

SCHOOL LEAVERS: (INAC) These are elementary or secondary school Indian children who were on the Nominal Roll the previous year but are not entered in the current year. Reasons for this include: moved to off-reserve residence, withdrew (for example, to take a job), transferred or deceased.

SCHOOL TYPE: (INAC) This is an administrative/financial classification:

BAND-OPERATED SCHOOL is one which is operated/run by a band located on a reserve, using funding provided by INAC.

FEDERAL = a school on-reserve operated by INAC.

PRIVATE = a school run by any private group, religious or otherwise, with which the federal government has tuition agreements and may or may not provide federal funding for buildings or other facilities.

PROVINCIAL: These are schools run by the province. Indians attend these schools under one of two federal/provincial arrangements: a) **Provincial Joint Tuition Schools** in which there are both federal tuition agreements and federal

investment in buildings and facilities; b) **Provincial Tuition Schools** with which the federal government has tuition agreements but there is no federal investment in buildings and facilities.

SCHOOLING, HIGHEST LEVEL OF (StatsCan) "Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university completed. University education is considered to be above other non-university. Also, the attainment of a degree, certificate or diploma is considered to be a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification. Although this variable is described as '**highest level of schooling**', implying a hierarchy of educational attainment, there are in fact a number of instances which are not quite hierarchical." Data are reported for the population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

SETTLEMENT/INDIAN SETTLEMENT: (INAC) Refers to a place (usually on-Crown land), identified for statistical purposes, which is inhabited more or less permanently by a self-contained group of Indians.

SPECIAL STUDENT: (INAC) Refers to students having special needs whether because of mental or physical handicaps (e.g., students who are deaf, blind, have cerebral palsy, Down's syndrome, etc.).

STATUS INDIAN: See **Registered Indian**.

TENURE: (StatsCan) "Refers to whether some member of the household owns or rents the dwelling. A dwelling is classified as '**owned**' even if it is not fully paid for, such as one which has a mortgage or some other claim on it. The dwelling may be situated on rented or leased land or be part of a condominium (whether registered or unregistered). A dwelling is classified as '**rented**' even if it is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent or if the dwelling is part of a co-operative. For census purposes, in a co-operative all members jointly own the co-operative and occupy their dwelling units under a lease

agreement." See also the Methodology Report.

UNEMPLOYED: See **Labour Force, Total**.

URBAN POPULATION: (StatsCan) "Refers to persons living in an area having a population concentration of 1,000 or more plus a population density of 400 or more per square kilometre." There is also **URBAN POPULATION SIZE GROUP** for which categories in this overview series are: 1,000 to 9,999; 10,000 - 99,999 and 100,000 and over. See **RURAL POPULATION** and the Methodology Report.

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