

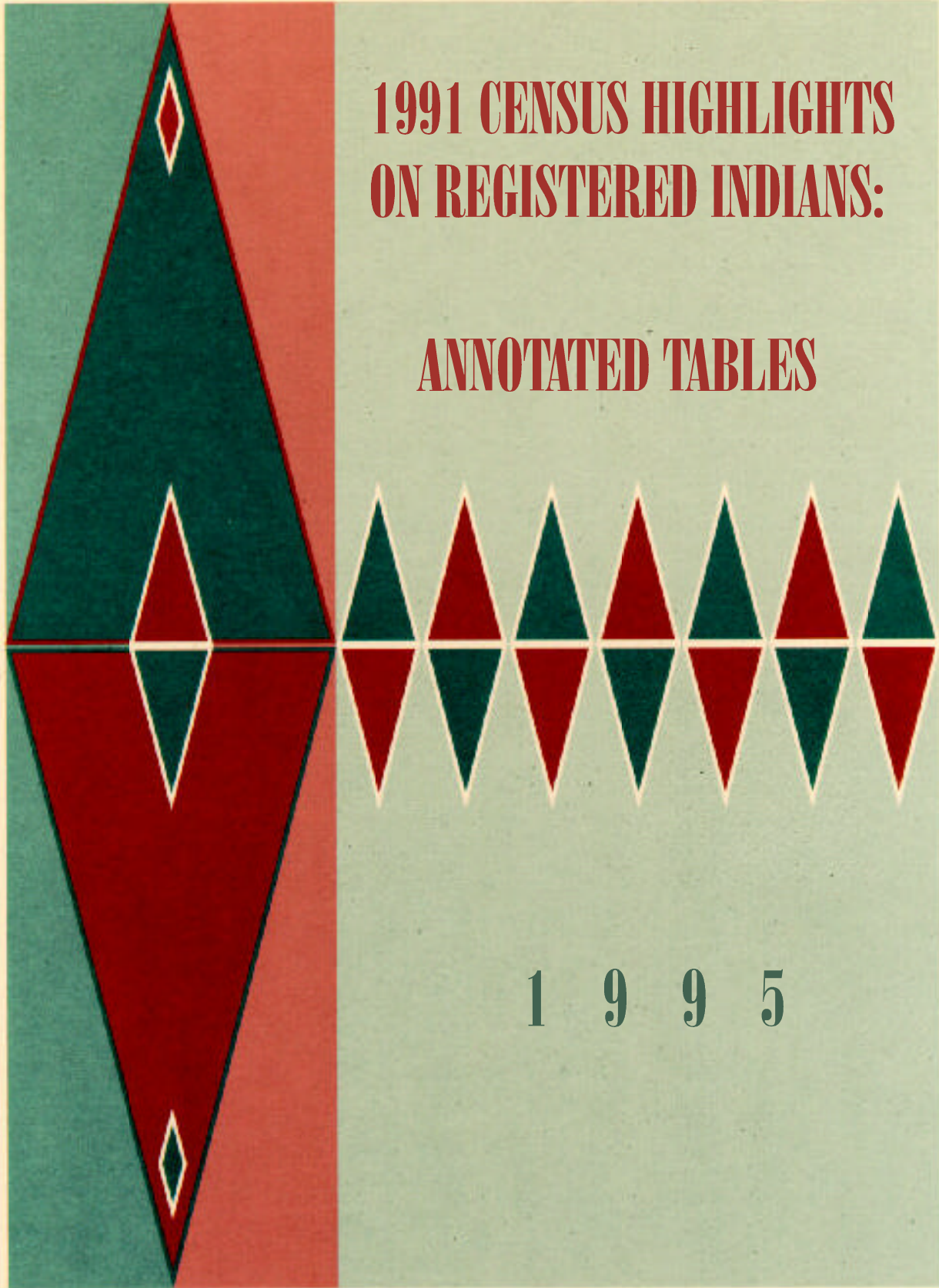


Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada

Affaires indiennes
et du Nord Canada

1991 CENSUS HIGHLIGHTS ON REGISTERED INDIANS:

ANNOTATED TABLES



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Canada

**1991 CENSUS HIGHLIGHTS ON REGISTERED INDIANS:
ANNOTATED TABLES**

INFORMATION QUALITY AND RESEARCH
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Published under the authority of the
Honourable Ronald A. Irwin, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Ottawa, October 1995

QS-3559-000-EE-A1
Catalogue No. R32-91/1995E
ISBN 0-662-23165-1

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Cette publication peut aussi être obtenue en
français sous le titre

**Points saillants du recensement de 1991 sur les
Indiens inscrit: tableaux annotés.**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This publication was prepared under the direction of Angus Dalley, Manager, Departmental Statistics, Information Quality and Research Directorate. Principle author was Darrell Buffalo. Technical and editorial support were provided by David Dahm, France Bernard, Sachiko Yamamoto and Ravi Shankar.

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NOTES

The socio-demographic indicators presented in this report are derived from custom tabulations of the 1991 Census, described in the INTRODUCTION to this report. These data, which redefined ethnic and residence variables, enabled the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) to better identify the Registered Indian population from Census figures.

DIAND used for its population base those persons who reported ethnic origin in question #15 of the 1991 Census. A series of adjustments were then applied to this base population, using a separate census question on Aboriginal identity (question #16) to identify that segment of the base population that best approximated the definition of a Registered Indian, as outlined in the *Indian Act*.

It should be noted that the definition of Canada's "Aboriginal population" in the 1991 Census is based solely on the ethnic origin question (Question #15). This question identifies North American Indians as a group, without distinguishing Registered Indians from non-Registered Indians. Statistics Canada also provides counts of Inuit and Métis, as well as those of mixed Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal ancestry.

The term "on-reserve" in the 1991 Census includes the populations living on reserves and on Crown lands and settlements (as of June 4, 1991).

It should be noted that Census data on Aboriginal populations in the 1986 and 1991 counts are not directly comparable for the following reasons:

1. In 1991, 64 Indian bands (on 78 reserves) did not participate in the Census. These communities represented an estimated 38,000 people. In 1986, 90 Indian bands (on 136 reserves), representing approximately 45,000 people, were incompletely enumerated. These cases of non-participation resulted in a significant under representation of the on-reserve Registered Indian population.
2. In the 1986 Census, respondents were not given the opportunity to identify themselves as Registered Indians under the ethnicity question. However, Question #7 did provide an opportunity for respondents to identify themselves as having Aboriginal ancestry. In the 1991 Census, respondents were given the opportunity to identify themselves as Aboriginal. Respondents were also given the opportunity to identify themselves as Registered Indian, in responding to Question #16.

The reader is cautioned that the Registered Indian population has changed significantly in size and characteristics due to the reinstatement of individuals or the listing of new registrants as a result of Bill C-31, which implemented in 1985 changes to the *Indian Act*. By 1990, the Bill C-31 process had increased the Registered Indian population by 73,983. This resulted in major changes to the count, geographic distribution and characteristics of the Registered Indian population. These changes were just beginning to occur when the 1986 Census was conducted. As of December 31, 1986, there were 17,857 Bill C-31 registrants, which resulted in increases to the Indian Register (see below).

The total 1986 Census of the Registered Indian population of 263,245 (as of June 3) was 32% lower than the Indian Register count of 387,829 (as of December 31). The total 1991 Census of the Registered Indian population of 385,800 (as of June 4) was 25% lower than the Indian Register count of 511,791 (as of December 31). Part of this discrepancy can be explained by the differences between the two data collection mechanisms that were used...

DIAND is required by the *Indian Act* to record in the Indian Register the names of individuals who are registered under the *Act*. The Indian Register is a statutory administrative database, with an annual close date of December 31. Meanwhile, the *Statistics Act* of 1970 states: "A census of the population of Canada shall be taken in the month of June in the year 1971, and every fifth year thereafter, in a month to be fixed by the Governor in Council." The Census is a self-enumeration survey.

Finally, a limited number of copies of this publication were previously released in July 1995. This bilingual version now reflects a more comprehensive definition of information provided in the earlier English version.

KEY FINDINGS

In 1991, there were two independently produced counts of Canada's Registered Indian population, with a discrepancy of 125,991 persons. They were the Indian Register, which is produced annually by DIAND, and the Census of Population, which is conducted every five years by Statistics Canada. Both departments are legally required to produce estimations of the Registered Indian population at distinct points in time.

In 1991, the Census count was substantially lower for Registered Indians than the count from the Indian Register. Therefore, users should exercise caution when interpreting the data contained in this publication. For a demographic comparison the reader is directed to the Indian Register Population by Sex and Residence publication, 1991. Since many of the tables in this publication are proportional in nature, they represent a good "proxy indication" of reserve conditions.

This report introduces users to the wide range of 1991 Census information available from Statistics Canada, which may be useful in policy development and program planning.

According to the 1991 Census:

- Registered Indians comprised approximately 38% of the total population with Aboriginal origins and approximately 2% of the total Canadian population.
- Slightly more than 49% of Registered Indians live on reserve, with almost 25% more Registered Indian females living off reserve than males.
- Registered Indian families tend to be larger than other Canadian families.
- Nearly 28% of Registered Indians 15 years and over have less than a grade nine education and approximately 38% have at least a high school education.
- The employment ratio for the Registered Indian population 15 years of age and over is almost 38%.
- The average individual income for the Registered Indian population is approximately \$12,800, one half that of the Reference population.
- 52% of the Registered Indian population 15 years of age and over identify "employment" as their major source of income, while another 40% list government transfer payments as their major source of income.
- Slightly more than one tenth of Registered Indian dwellings have more than one person per room.

INTRODUCTION

This report provides a comparative description of key socio-demographic conditions of Registered Indians in Canada, the provinces and territories, and draws comparisons between on- and off-reserve Registered Indians and the Reference population. It updates the *1986 Census Highlights on Registered Indians: Annotated Tables*; a report produced by DIAND in 1989. The reader is referred to the NOTES section concerning limitations on the comparability of the data from these two counts.

The following is a brief description of DIAND's custom tabulations from the 1991 Census, which are available from the Information Quality and Research (IQR) Directorate.

Detailed Tabulations

These detailed cross-tabulations of Census variables are similar to those requested by DIAND in 1986. They allow departmental users to develop specific and defined tables. Comparisons between several populations and locations are also available. Data presented below may not appear in this publication but can be obtained from IQR.

The populations are:

- Total
- Total Aboriginal
- Total Registered Indian
- Inuit
- Métis
- Single or Multiple Aboriginal Origins
- Multiple, Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Origins
- Non-Aboriginal
- Reference (Total minus Registered Indian)

The locations are:

- Canada
- Provinces
- Total, on-reserve and off-reserve
- Census Metropolitan Areas
- Census Subdivisions
- Bands
- Tribal Councils

POPULATION

TABLE 1.0: Ethnic Composition of the Aboriginal Population: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Census

Provinces/ Territories	Aboriginal Groups				
	Registered Indian	Inuit	Métis	Other with at least one Aboriginal Origin ¹	Total with Aboriginal Origins
Nfld.	1,075	2,615	300	9,270	13,255
P.E.I.	510	10	30	1,370	1,915
N.S.	7,675	80	185	14,215	22,165
N.B.	4,685	55	115	8,355	13,210
Que.	36,150	6,780	7,140	89,430	139,510
Ont.	70,425	530	3,785	172,160	246,890
Man.	62,635	240	15,960	38,605	117,455
Sask.	56,710	55	12,780	28,120	97,670
Alta.	54,220	450	18,005	77,175	149,855
B.C.	77,705	240	4,245	90,285	172,470
Y.T.	4,145	30	95	2,200	6,480
N.W.T.	9,865	18,370	1,875	5,355	35,460
CANADA	385,800	29,455	64,530	536,550	1,016,340

- Registered Indians comprise approximately 38% of the total population with Aboriginal origins and approximately 2% of the total Canadian population.
- The Inuit and Métis populations each comprised less than 1% of the Canadian population. However, they comprised 3% and 6%, respectively, of the Aboriginal population.
- According to the 1991 Census, British Columbia had the largest proportion of the Registered Indian population with 77,705. Ontario was second with 70,425 and Manitoba was third with 62,635.

1. Includes a) Multiple, Aboriginal only. b) Multiple, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal.
Source: DIAND customized tables based on the 1991 Census of Canada, Table 9.

TABLE 1.1: Percentage of the Registered Indian Population On- and Off-Reserve by Sex: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Census

Provinces/ Territories	Percentage of the Registered Indian Population					
	On-Reserve			Off-Reserve		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nfld.	57.6	41.3	100	44.7	55.3	100
P.E.I.	50.0	50.0	100	30.3	69.7	100
N.S.	50.2	49.7	100	41.4	58.4	100
N.B.	53.2	46.8	100	40.9	59.1	100
Que.	50.3	49.7	100	45.7	54.3	100
Ont.	51.0	49.0	100	43.7	56.3	100
Man.	51.6	48.4	100	44.4	55.6	100
Sask.	51.8	48.3	100	44.9	55.1	100
Alta.	51.1	48.9	100	44.4	55.6	100
B.C.	52.3	47.7	100	44.6	55.4	100
Y.T.	50.7	49.3	100	48.2	51.8	100
N.W.T	52.0	48.1	100	44.8	55.2	100
CANADA	51.5	48.5	100	44.5	55.5	100

Note: due to random rounding and/or data suppression, figures may not add to exactly 100%.

- Registered Indian males comprised 52% of the on-reserve population and 45% of the off-reserve population.
- Registered Indian females comprised 49% of the on-reserve population and 56% of the off-reserve population.
- Newfoundland had the largest proportion of Registered Indian males on reserve at 58%, while Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Quebec each had the same proportion of females on reserve at 50%.
- Yukon had the largest proportion of Registered Indian males off reserve at 48%, while Prince Edward Island had the largest proportion of females off reserve at 70%.

Source: DIAND customized tables based on the 1991 Census of Canada, Table 9.

**TABLE 1.2: Percentage of Registered Indian Population On- and Off-Reserve
Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Census**

Provinces/ Territories	Place of Residence of Population		
	On-Reserve	Off-Reserve	Total
Nfld.	42.8	57.2	100
P.E.I.	66.7	33.3	100
N.S.	73.2	26.8	100
N.B.	60.0	39.9	100
Que.	51.6	48.4	100
Ont.	40.9	59.1	100
Man.	56.8	43.2	100
Sask.	52.3	47.7	100
Alta.	44.1	55.9	100
B.C.	47.3	52.7	100
Y.T.	33.8	66.3	100
N.W.T.	64.6	35.3	100
CANADA	49.3	50.7	100

Note: due to random rounding and/or data suppression, figures may not add to exactly 100%.

- According to the 1991 Census, 49% (190,335) of the Registered Indian population lived on reserve, and 51% (195,465) lived off reserve.
- Nova Scotia had the largest proportion of their Registered Indian population living on reserve at 73%, while the Yukon had the smallest at 34%.
- The on/off reserve split changed approximately 13 percentage points from 1986 to 1991, from 62/38 to 49/51. This change is largely due to the implementation of Bill C-31 in 1985. As of December 31, 1990, there were 73,983 reinstatements under Bill C-31, a majority of whom resided off reserve.

Source: DIAND customized tables based on the 1991 Census of Canada, Table 9.

DWELLINGS

TABLE 2.0: Registered Indian On- and Off-Reserve, Average Number of Persons per Occupied Private Dwelling¹: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Census

Province/ Territory	Registered Indian Population			Reference Population
	On-Reserve	Off-Reserve	Total	
Nfld.	4.2	2.8	3.2	3.2
P.E.I.	3.0	1.5	2.2	2.9
N.S.	3.8	2.7	3.1	2.7
N.B.	3.3	2.4	2.8	2.8
Que.	4.4	2.1	2.9	2.6
Ont.	3.7	2.1	2.5	2.7
Man.	4.4	2.7	3.4	2.6
Sask.	4.4	3.0	3.6	2.6
Alta.	4.5	2.6	3.2	2.8
B.C.	3.6	2.3	2.8	2.6
Y.T.	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8
N.W.T.	4.2	2.7	3.5	3.6
CANADA	4.1	2.4	3.0	2.7

- According to the 1991 Census of Canada, the on-reserve Registered Indian population averaged four persons per dwelling, compared to less than three for the Reference population.
- The off-reserve Registered Indian population had a similar average persons per dwelling count as that of the Reference population, at less than three.
- The on-reserve Registered Indian populations of the prairie provinces (Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba), as well as the Northwest Territories, Quebec and Newfoundland, all had more than four persons per dwelling.

1. Occupied Private Dwellings refer to a private dwelling in which a person or group of persons are permanently residing.
Source: DIAND customized tables based on the 1991 Census of Canada, Table 9 and 34.

TABLE 2.1: Registered Indian On- and Off-Reserve, Average Percentage of Crowded Occupied Private Dwellings¹: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Census

Province/ Territory	Registered Indian Population			Aboriginal Population	Reference Population
	On-Reserve	Off-Reserve	Total		
Nfld.	22.7	0.0	10.4	8.9	1.5
P.E.I.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.7
N.S.	14.6	1.5	9.4	3.8	0.7
N.B.	6.4	2.5	4.8	2.7	0.8
Que.	23.7	5.4	11.5	3.8	1.0
Ont.	17.4	2.8	6.8	2.3	1.3
Man.	26.6	8.0	16.3	8.8	1.2
Sask.	29.7	11.6	19.3	12.3	0.8
Alta.	25.1	7.4	13.0	5.7	1.2
B.C.	10.7	4.7	6.9	3.6	1.2
Y.T.	8.7	8.6	8.3	7.0	2.5
N.W.T.	34.0	9.9	22.9	24.4	12.0
CANADA	20.9	5.9	11.4	5.2	1.2

- More than one tenth of total Registered Indian dwellings were crowded - almost 10 times more than the Reference population dwellings. The percentage of crowded dwellings on reserve was more than 17 times greater than that of the Reference population.
- The range for crowding on-reserve was between 0% and 34%, while for off-reserve the range was between 0% and 12%. The average for on-reserve was almost 21%, while for off-reserve it was almost 6%.
- In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta more than one quarter of on-reserve dwellings were crowded, while less than 2% of dwellings for the Reference population were crowded. Seventy-five percent of the provinces and territories indicated that more than 10% of on-reserve dwellings were crowded, while one-third of the provinces and territories reported that less than 1% of the Reference population dwellings were crowded.

1. Occupied Private Dwelling refers to a private dwelling in which a person or a group of persons are permanently residing.

Note: a crowded dwelling is defined as any dwelling occupied by more than one person per room.

Source: DIAND customized tables based on the 1991 Census of Canada, Table 34.

TABLE 2.2: Registered Indian On- and Off-Reserve, Average Income per Occupied Private Dwelling¹: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Census

Province/ Territory	Registered Indian Population			Aboriginal Population	Reference Population
	On-Reserve	Off-Reserve	Total		
Nfld.	38,580	29,270	32,359	37,301	40,004
P.E.I.	22,803	24,019	23,404	32,307	39,328
N.S.	21,914	33,396	26,446	36,029	40,315
N.B.	21,293	29,482	25,213	33,456	39,054
Que.	30,502	36,639	34,569	39,107	41,170
Ont.	27,145	37,698	34,791	44,166	52,642
Man.	22,686	24,666	23,786	29,670	41,090
Sask.	19,987	21,796	21,020	26,704	39,597
Alta.	23,614	29,827	27,854	37,103	47,789
B.C.	26,760	33,452	30,986	38,317	47,530
Y.T.	27,034	40,268	35,640	39,448	55,024
N.W.T.	31,169	46,344	38,193	41,307	59,235
CANADA	25,040	32,177	29,560	38,110	46,606

- Reference population dwellings had an average income far greater than that of Registered Indian dwellings - specifically, 86% larger than the on-reserve and 45% greater than the off-reserve dwelling. The total Aboriginal population dwelling had an average income 52% larger than the on-reserve and 18% larger than the off-reserve dwelling.
- Nationally, the off-reserve Registered Indian dwelling averaged 29% more income than the on-reserve counterpart. However, in Newfoundland the on-reserve dwelling's average income was 32% greater than the off-reserve.
- At \$28,066, the Northwest Territories had the largest difference in average dwelling income between the on-reserve Registered Indian and Reference populations. In Newfoundland, the difference was \$1,424.

1. Average Income per Occupied Private Dwelling refers to the weighted total income of households in 1990, calculated by dividing the aggregate income of a specified group of households by the number of households.

Source: DIAND customized tables based on the 1991 Census of Canada, Table 34.

FAMILY

TABLE 3.0: Registered Indian, Aboriginal and Reference Populations, Average Number of Persons per Census Family¹: Canada, Provinces, and Territories, 1991 Census

Province/ Territory	Registered Indian Population			Aboriginal Population	Reference Population
	On-Reserve	Off-Reserve	Total		
Nfld.	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.3
P.E.I.	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2
N.S.	4.0	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.0
N.B.	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.0
Que.	4.1	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.0
Ont.	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.0
Man.	4.1	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.0
Sask.	4.3	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.0
Alta.	4.1	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.0
B.C.	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.0
Y.T.	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0
N.W.T.	4.3	3.4	3.9	4.1	3.7
CANADA	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.0

- According to the Census, on-reserve Registered Indian census families were larger than Reference census families by approximately one person.
- In Saskatchewan, on-reserve Registered Indian census families were larger than Reference census families by 43%, the largest provincial/territorial difference.
- On-reserve Registered Indian census families were 21% larger, on average, than off-reserve Registered Indian census families (4.0 versus 3.3).
- Reference census families were 25% smaller on average than on-reserve census families, 17% smaller than total Registered Indian census families but only 9% smaller than the off-reserve Registered Indian population census families.

1. Census Family refers to now-married and common-law couples with or without never-married sons and/or daughters of either or both spouses, or a lone-parent of any marital status, with at least one never-married son or daughter, living in the same dwelling.

Source: DIAND customized tables based on the 1991 Census of Canada, Table 39.

EDUCATION

TABLE 4.0: Percentage of Registered Indian, Aboriginal and Reference Populations with Less Than Grade Nine Education¹: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Census

Provinces/ Territories	Registered Indian Population			Aboriginal Population	Reference Population
	On-Reserve	Off-Reserve	Total		
Nfld.	41.2	21.0	30.2	22.7	20.4
P.E.I.	18.2	23.1	20.0	14.6	15.4
N.S.	27.3	14.4	23.5	14.5	13.1
N.B.	25.9	17.7	22.8	16.2	19.5
Que.	42.1	27.6	34.5	20.0	20.1
Ont.	37.5	14.9	23.5	11.8	11.4
Man.	42.7	23.2	34.1	25.8	13.9
Sask.	42.6	24.3	33.9	28.2	15.0
Alta.	34.7	17.7	25.1	16.2	8.5
B.C.	26.8	16.2	21.1	14.0	8.4
Y.T.	28.1	15.5	19.8	16.4	4.7
N.W.T.	57.8	30.8	48.3	45.9	22.6
CANADA	37.2	19.4	27.9	18.4	13.7

- The percentage of on-reserve Registered Indians, 15 years and over, who had less than a grade nine education, was almost three times that of the corresponding Reference population.
- The percentage of on-reserve Registered Indians, 15 years and over, who had less than a grade nine education, was twice that of the off-reserve Registered Indian population and the total Aboriginal population.
- The Northwest Territories had the highest percentage of on-reserve Registered Indians who had less than a grade nine education at 58%, while Prince Edward Island reported the lowest at 18%.

1. Less Than Grade Nine includes those with no schooling to grade eight, reported for the population 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents.

Source: DIAND customized tables based on the 1991 Census of Canada, Table 1.

TABLE 4.1: Percentage of Registered Indian, Aboriginal and Reference Populations with at Least High School Education¹: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Census

Province/ Territory	Registered Indian Population			Aboriginal Population	Reference Population
	On-Reserve	Off-Reserve	Total		
Nfld.	33.8	48.1	41.6	47.9	50.8
P.E.I.	52.3	53.8	51.4	59.7	57.0
N.S.	42.5	56.7	47.1	54.7	57.3
N.B.	48.1	56.0	51.5	56.6	54.6
Que.	26.9	46.6	37.2	56.8	61.0
Ont.	31.0	49.5	42.4	55.0	63.7
Man.	22.3	36.5	28.6	35.9	56.4
Sask.	28.1	40.8	34.2	39.4	55.2
Alta.	33.3	43.4	39.0	47.7	64.6
B.C.	39.1	45.4	42.5	51.7	66.4
Y.T.	51.3	48.0	49.1	53.3	76.3
N.W.T.	23.0	42.5	30.0	33.3	58.8
CANADA	31.1	44.7	38.2	49.4	62.1

- On average, the percentage of Registered Indians on reserve, 15 years and over, who had at least a high school education was half that of the Reference population (31% versus 62%) and 14% less than the off-reserve population.
- The percentage of Registered Indians on reserve, 15 years and over, who had at least a high school education was almost 40% less than that of the total Aboriginal population.
- Prince Edward Island had the highest percentage of on-reserve Registered Indians, who had at least a high school education, while Manitoba had the lowest (52% versus 22%).
- Nova Scotia had the highest percentage of off-reserve Registered Indians, who had at least a high school education, while Manitoba had the lowest (57% versus 37%).

1. At Least High School Education refers to those who have a high school certificate or any trades/university education.
Source: DIAND customized tables based on the 1991 Census of Canada, Table 1.

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

TABLE 5.0: Participation Rate¹ for the Registered Indian, Aboriginal and Reference Populations: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Census

Province/ Territory	Registered Indian Population			Aboriginal Population	Reference Population
	On-Reserve	Off-Reserve	Total		
Nfld.	69.1	60.5	64.4	60.6	61.3
P.E.I.	63.6	73.1	67.1	76.8	69.1
N.S.	37.9	64.1	45.8	62.7	63.5
N.B.	44.5	55.6	48.8	63.8	63.0
Que.	45.2	56.9	51.3	66.9	65.1
Ont.	50.3	63.0	58.2	69.8	69.6
Man.	42.0	47.5	44.4	54.9	68.6
Sask.	37.5	42.7	40.0	49.8	69.8
Alta.	45.3	59.5	53.3	65.4	74.3
B.C.	55.3	61.8	58.7	67.1	67.8
Y.T.	69.3	68.1	68.4	71.0	83.6
N.W.T.	54.7	66.3	58.9	60.1	76.1
CANADA	46.8	57.3	52.3	64.3	68.1

- The participation rate of the on-reserve Registered Indian population in the labour force was 21% less than that of the Reference population (47% versus 68%).
- The percentage of Registered Indians participating in the labour force was greater among those living off reserve than those living on reserve (57% versus 47%).
- Yukon had the largest proportion of on-reserve Registered Indians in the labour force while Saskatchewan had the least (69% versus 38%). For the Reference population in these areas, the rates were 84% and 70%.

1. Participation Rate refers to the total labour force as a percentage of the total population 15 years and over.

Source: DIAND customized tables based on the 1991 Census of Canada, Table 1.

TABLE 5.1: Employment Ratio¹ for the Registered Indian, Aboriginal and Reference Populations: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Census

Province/ Territory	Registered Indian Population			Aboriginal Population	Reference Population
	On-Reserve	Off-Reserve	Total		
Nfld.	39.7	25.9	32.2	39.0	44.3
P.E.I.	45.5	50.0	45.7	57.1	59.9
N.S.	24.7	50.3	32.3	50.9	55.5
N.B.	29.5	40.5	33.7	50.7	53.3
Que.	30.0	46.7	38.7	55.3	57.3
Ont.	38.5	51.7	46.7	59.9	63.7
Man.	29.2	33.0	30.9	42.3	63.6
Sask.	26.0	27.6	26.8	37.0	65.4
Alta.	30.4	43.7	37.9	52.5	68.8
B.C.	36.5	44.0	40.5	52.2	61.1
Y.T.	45.7	49.9	48.4	53.1	75.9
N.W.T.	36.7	52.6	42.4	45.5	67.6
CANADA	32.3	42.9	37.8	51.8	61.3

- The employment ratio of the Registered Indian population on reserve was nearly half that of the Reference population (32% versus 61%). Yukon had the highest ratio (46%) and Nova Scotia the lowest (25%).
- Among the Registered Indian population, the employment ratio of those living off reserve was 11% greater than it was for those living on reserve (43% versus 32%). The employment ratio for this group was highest in the Northwest Territories (53%) and lowest in Newfoundland (26%).
- Overall, the total Registered Indian population had a ratio of employment that was 14% lower than the total Aboriginal population.

1. Employment Ratio refers to those individuals employed as a percentage of the total population 15 years and over.
Source: DIAND customized tables based on the 1991 Census of Canada, Table 9.

TABLE 5.2: Unemployment Rate¹ for the Registered Indian, Aboriginal and Reference Populations: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Census

Province/ Territory	Registered Indian Population			Aboriginal Population	Reference Population
	On-Reserve	Off-Reserve	Total		
Nfld.	42.5	57.1	51.0	35.4	27.8
P.E.I.	25.0	36.8	31.9	25.1	13.4
N.S.	34.5	22.0	29.3	19.0	12.6
N.B.	33.9	27.1	31.0	20.5	15.3
Que.	33.5	18.1	24.6	17.4	12.0
Ont.	23.4	17.9	19.7	14.1	8.5
Man.	30.5	30.3	30.4	23.0	7.5
Sask.	30.8	35.3	33.0	25.5	6.4
Alta.	32.8	26.6	28.9	19.7	7.5
B.C.	33.8	28.8	31.0	22.4	9.8
Y.T.	34.0	26.5	29.2	25.2	9.3
N.W.T.	32.9	20.6	28.0	24.2	11.0
CANADA	31.0	25.1	27.6	19.4	10.0

- Within the Registered Indian population, almost one third of those on reserve, and one fourth of those off reserve, were unemployed, compared with one tenth in the Reference population.
- Prince Edward Island and Ontario were the only areas where less than 30% of the on-reserve Registered Indian population was unemployed.
- Ontario and Quebec were the only areas where less than 20% of the off-reserve Registered Indian population was unemployed.

1. Unemployment Rate refers to those unemployed as a percentage of the total labour force.
Source: DIAND customized tables based on the 1991 Census of Canada, Table 1.

TABLE 5.3: Percentage Distribution of the Experienced Labour Force¹ for the Registered Indian, Aboriginal and Reference Populations by Primary Occupations²: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Census

Province/ Territory	Registered Indian Population			Aboriginal Population	Reference Population
	On-Reserve	Off-Reserve	Total		
Nfld.	8.9	15.2	12.0	10.3	8.3
P.E.I.	18.5	10.5	15.2	12.1	14.8
N.S.	4.8	2.7	3.6	5.3	6.9
N.B.	3.6	4.1	3.8	5.7	7.4
Que.	12.6	5.2	8.2	4.1	4.0
Ont.	5.7	4.6	5.0	3.7	3.5
Man.	7.4	6.4	6.9	7.8	9.7
Sask.	10.2	8.8	9.5	10.3	21.3
Alta.	8.8	10.6	10.0	10.8	12.9
B.C.	18.8	12.8	15.4	12.0	6.2
Y.T.	7.5	6.7	7.0	8.3	8.0
N.W.T.	13.8	5.6	10.6	7.2	6.9
CANADA	11.1	8.1	9.4	7.3	6.1

- The proportion of the total Registered Indian population in primary occupations was one and one half times that of the Reference population (9% versus 6%). A similar proportional difference exists between the on-reserve Registered Indian population and the total Aboriginal population (11% versus 7%).
- British Columbia had the largest percentage of on-reserve Registered Indians working in primary occupations while New Brunswick had the lowest, 19% and 4% respectively.
- Newfoundland at 15% had the largest percentage of off-reserve Registered Indians working in primary occupations. Nova Scotia had the lowest at 3%.

1. Experienced Labour Force refers to persons who, during the week prior to June 4, 1991, were employed or unemployed but who had worked since January 1, 1990.

2. Primary Occupations include fishing, trapping, forestry, logging and agriculture.

Source: DIAND customized tables based on the 1991 Census of Canada, Table 19.

TABLE 5.4: Percentage Distribution of the Experienced Labour Force¹ for the Registered Indian, Aboriginal and Reference Populations by Secondary Occupations²: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Census

Province/ Territory	Registered Indian Population			Aboriginal Population	Reference Population
	On-Reserve	Off-Reserve	Total		
Nfld.	4.4	6.5	5.4	8.0	13.5
P.E.I.	7.4	0.0	4.3	14.4	10.5
N.S.	3.5	7.0	5.1	10.6	11.8
N.B.	3.6	5.7	4.6	9.2	13.7
Que.	2.2	12.4	8.2	13.8	17.8
Ont.	6.1	13.0	10.8	14.4	17.4
Man.	1.5	7.5	4.4	7.4	11.2
Sask.	1.5	5.4	3.5	4.8	5.4
Alta.	2.5	5.5	4.4	6.8	7.6
B.C.	12.6	15.3	14.1	12.1	11.2
Y.T.	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.3
N.W.T.	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
CANADA	5.4	10.5	8.4	10.8	14.7

- Among Registered Indians, the proportion of those living off reserve who worked in secondary occupations was similar to that of the total Aboriginal population, both with approximately 11%. The Registered Indian population living on reserve, proportionately, had only one third as many as the Reference population in these occupations (5% versus 15%)
- British Columbia had the largest percentage of on-reserve and off-reserve Registered Indians working in secondary occupations (13% and 15%). Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Yukon and the Northwest Territories had less than 2% of their on-reserve Registered Indians in secondary occupations. Prince Edward Island, Yukon and the Northwest Territories had less than 2% of their off-reserve Registered Indians in the secondary occupational group.
- The on-reserve Registered Indian population, proportionately, had half as many people in secondary occupations than did the total Aboriginal population (5% and 11% respectively).

1. Experienced Labour Force refers to persons who, during the week prior to June 4, 1991, were employed or unemployed but who had worked since January 1, 1990.

2. Secondary Occupations include processing and manufacturing.

Source: DIAND customized tables based on the 1991 Census of Canada, Table 16.

TABLE 5.5: Percentage Distribution of the Experienced Labour Force¹ for the Registered Indian, Aboriginal and Reference Populations by Tertiary Occupations²: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Census

Provinces/ Territories	Registered Indian Population			Aboriginal Population	Reference Population
	On-Reserve	Off-Reserve	Total		
Nfld.	88.9	80.4	82.6	81.6	78.1
P.E.I.	77.8	89.5	82.6	73.0	74.8
N.S.	92.1	90.3	91.3	84.0	81.3
N.B.	92.8	89.4	91.6	85.2	78.9
Que.	85.3	82.3	83.5	82.1	78.9
Ont.	88.2	82.4	84.3	81.9	78.3
Man.	91.1	86.1	88.7	84.8	79.1
Sask.	88.2	85.8	87.0	84.9	73.2
Alta.	88.7	83.9	85.6	82.4	79.5
B.C.	68.6	71.9	70.4	76.0	82.6
Y.T.	91.0	91.7	91.4	89.9	89.7
N.W.T.	84.7	93.1	88.3	91.5	91.2
CANADA	83.5	81.4	82.3	81.8	79.2

- A larger percentage of the Registered Indian population, than the Reference population, were employed in tertiary occupations (82% and 79% respectively).
- New Brunswick had the largest percentage of on-reserve Registered Indians in the tertiary occupational group (93%), while British Columbia had the lowest (69%).
- The Northwest Territories had the largest percentage of off-reserve Registered Indians in the tertiary occupational group (93%) while British Columbia had the lowest (72%).
- On average, the total Aboriginal population had a similar percentage of their population engaged in tertiary occupations as that of the off-reserve Registered Indian population (82% versus 82%).

1. Experienced Labour Force refers to persons who, during the week prior to June 4, 1991, were employed or unemployed but who had worked since January 1, 1990.

2. Tertiary Occupations include managerial, technological, social, religious, teaching, medicine, health and artistic occupations.

Source: DIAND customized tables based on the 1991 Census of Canada, Table 16.

INCOME

TABLE 6.0: Average Individual Income¹ of the Registered Indian, Aboriginal and Reference Populations: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Census(current \$)

Provinces/ Territories	Registered Indian Population			Aboriginal Population	Reference Population
	On-Reserve	Off-Reserve	Total		
Nfld.	14,400	12,500	13,400	15,200	18,800
P.E.I.	12,500	14,300	13,200	14,700	19,100
N.S.	10,300	15,500	11,800	16,300	21,000
N.B.	10,800	14,200	12,100	14,600	19,900
Que.	12,300	17,100	14,900	18,900	22,400
Ont.	11,800	17,400	15,200	19,600	26,300
Man.	9,000	12,000	10,300	13,200	21,600
Sask.	8,300	11,600	9,800	12,000	21,100
Alta.	9,200	13,900	11,800	16,200	24,600
B.C.	12,300	15,200	13,900	17,400	25,000
Y.T.	13,400	17,300	15,900	17,900	28,400
N.W.T.	10,600	18,500	13,300	16,200	29,100
CANADA	10,500	15,000	12,800	17,000	24,100

- Average income for the total Registered Indian population was \$12,800, which is approximately half that of the Reference population, at \$24,100.
- The on-reserve population had an average income that was 30% less than that of the off-reserve Registered Indian population, 38% less than that of the total Aboriginal population and 56% less than that of the Reference population.
- In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Registered Indians on reserve had an average income of less than \$10,000 while the Reference population averaged more than \$21,000.

1. Average Individual Income refers to the weighted mean total income of individuals 15 years and over who reported income for 1990.
Source: DIAND customized tables based on the 1991 Census of Canada, Table 2.

TABLE 6.1: Percentage of the Registered Indian, Aboriginal and Reference Populations With Income Whose Major Source of Income¹ was from Employment: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Census

Province/ Territory	Registered Indian Population			Aboriginal Population	Reference Population
	On-Reserve	Off-Reserve	Total		
Nfld.	48.2	50.7	48.4	63.9	63.4
P.E.I.	52.6	52.0	54.0	64.5	65.5
N.S.	33.4	68.9	43.6	66.4	68.2
N.B.	36.1	60.2	45.1	65.1	65.9
Que.	42.6	61.9	52.6	69.7	69.2
Ont.	49.8	67.7	60.7	74.3	73.7
Man.	33.5	49.8	40.2	54.1	69.8
Sask.	30.7	41.1	35.3	48.4	66.6
Alta.	39.8	61.8	51.8	67.4	76.2
B.C.	57.2	61.8	59.7	69.0	70.8
Y.T.	66.5	75.4	72.3	75.5	86.5
N.W.T.	55.7	73.8	62.0	70.3	85.6
CANADA	43.2	59.8	51.6	66.8	71.5

- The proportion of the on-reserve Registered Indian population whose major source of income was derived from employment was 43%. It was 60% for the off-reserve population and 72% for the Reference population.
- Among on-reserve Registered Indians, employment as a major source of income was highest in Yukon at 67%. It was lowest in Saskatchewan, with 31%.
- Among the total Registered Indian population, the proportion of those whose major source of income was from employment ranged from a low of 35% (in Saskatchewan) to 72% (in Yukon). For the Reference population, the range was 63% (in Newfoundland) to 87% (in Yukon). Overall, the proportion of those with employment income was on average 20 percentage points greater for the Reference population than for the total Registered Indian population.
- The proportion of all Aboriginal people, whose major source of income was from employment, was about 24 percentage points higher than for the on-reserve Registered Indian population, and only 5 percentage points less than the Reference population.

1. Major Source of Income refers to that component which constitutes the largest proportion of a recipient's total income.
Source: DIAND customized tables based on the 1991 Census of Canada, Table 4.

TABLE 6.2: Percentage of the Registered Indian, Aboriginal and Reference Populations With Income Whose Major Source Of Income¹ was from Government Transfer Payments: Canada, Provinces and Territories 1991 Census

Province/ Territory	Registered Indian Population			Aboriginal Population	Reference Population
	On-Reserve	Off-Reserve	Total		
Nfld.	53.6	46.5	49.2	34.3	31.0
P.E.I.	44.7	40.0	44.4	31.8	26.1
N.S.	65.1	25.4	53.5	30.1	21.9
N.B.	63.2	37.7	53.5	32.4	25.5
Que.	53.6	31.8	42.2	25.3	20.6
Ont.	37.5	27.1	31.2	20.0	14.3
Man.	50.6	45.9	48.7	38.3	17.0
Sask.	51.7	52.7	52.1	42.6	17.7
Alta.	37.1	34.0	35.3	25.8	13.1
B.C.	39.6	35.0	37.1	27.1	15.2
Y.T.	30.8	22.3	25.2	21.8	8.3
N.W.T.	26.7	18.9	24.0	24.2	12.5
CANADA	44.7	35.5	40.0	27.5	17.0

- The proportion of the on-reserve Registered Indian population whose income was derived from government transfer payments was almost three times that of the Reference population (45% versus 17%).
- Government transfer payments as a major source of income for on-reserve Registered Indians was most prevalent in Nova Scotia (65%) and least prevalent in the Northwest Territories (27%).
- Government transfer payments as a major source of income for off-reserve Registered Indians was most prevalent in Saskatchewan (53%), and least prevalent in the Northwest Territories (19%).
- The Registered Indian population had a larger proportion of those whose income was derived from government transfer payments than the Aboriginal population, 40% versus 28%.

1. Major Source of Income refers to the component that constitutes the largest proportion of a recipient's total income.
Source: DIAND customized tables based on the 1991 Census of Canada, Table 4.