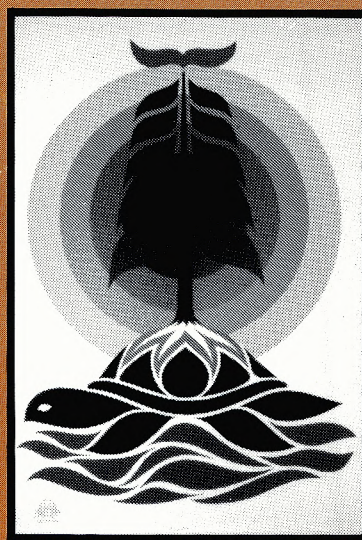
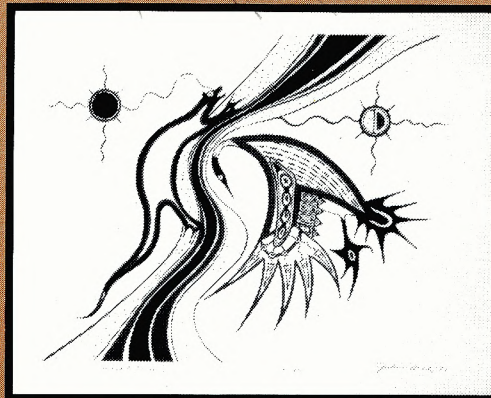




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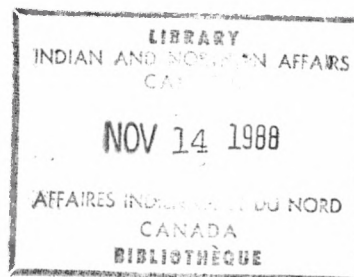
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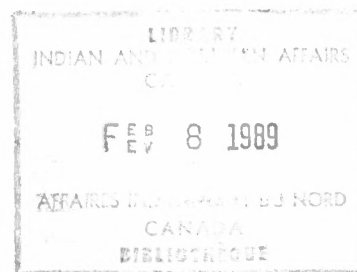
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BASIC DEPARTMENTAL DATA

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## INTRODUCTION

This report provides historical and current statistics on the evolution of social and economic conditions on reserves over the past twenty years. Both departmental and published data were used. We have also included technical definitions of the terms used.

Subjects covered include population, education, health conditions, housing conditions, social assistance, political participation and self-government and labour force activity.

On each subject, the report presents the information in a graphic form, cross-referenced to tables which follow the graphs. The sources used are indicated on these tables.

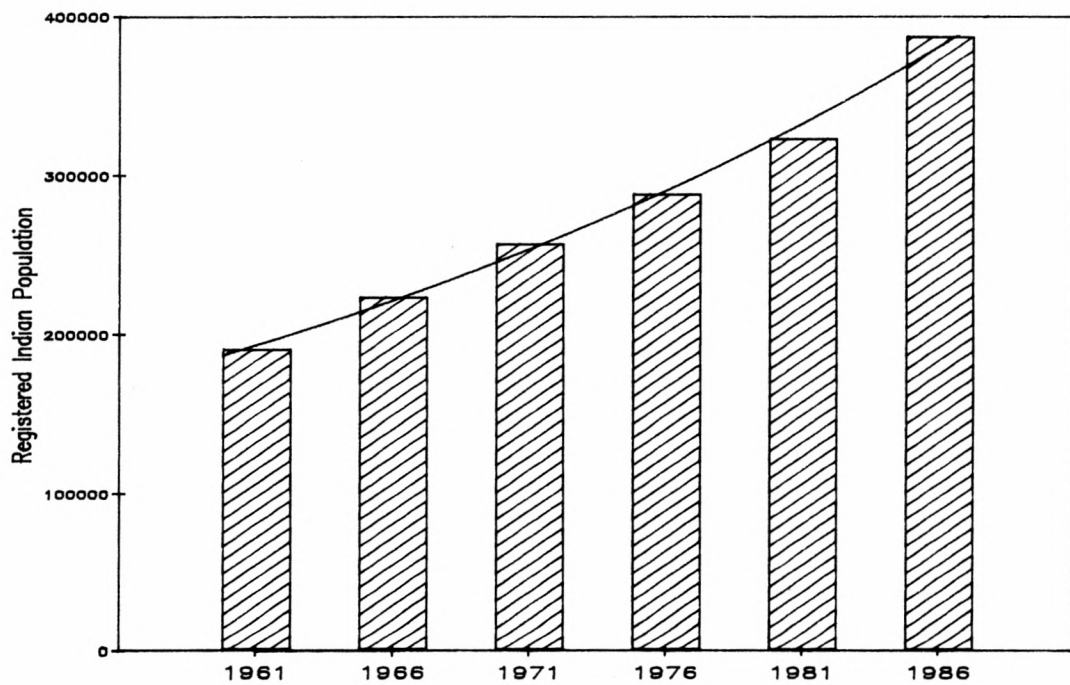


# POPULATION

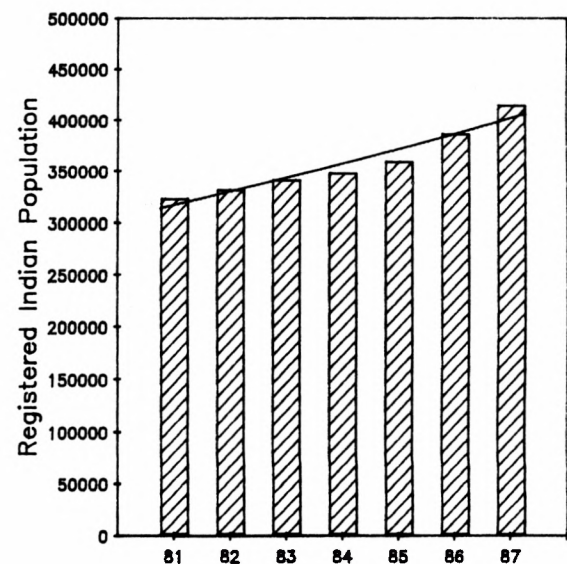


## REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION GROWTH

THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION INCREASED FROM 191,709 IN 1961 TO 415,898 IN 1987.



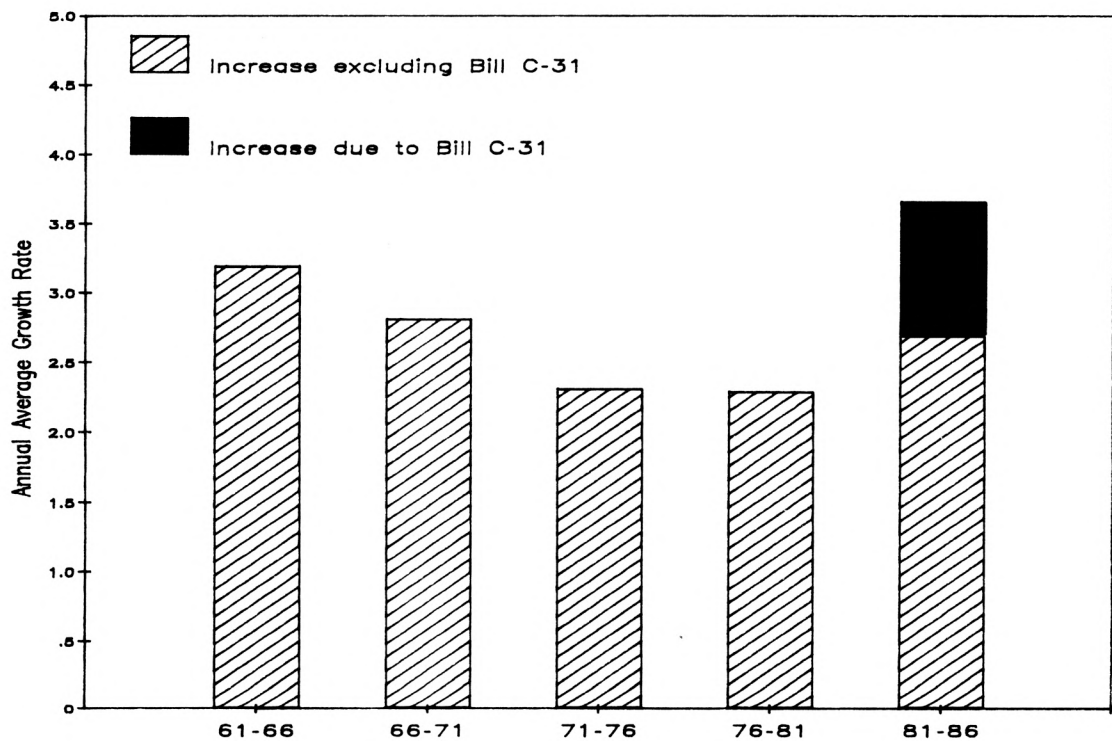
CROSS REFERENCE: TABLES I AND I-A.



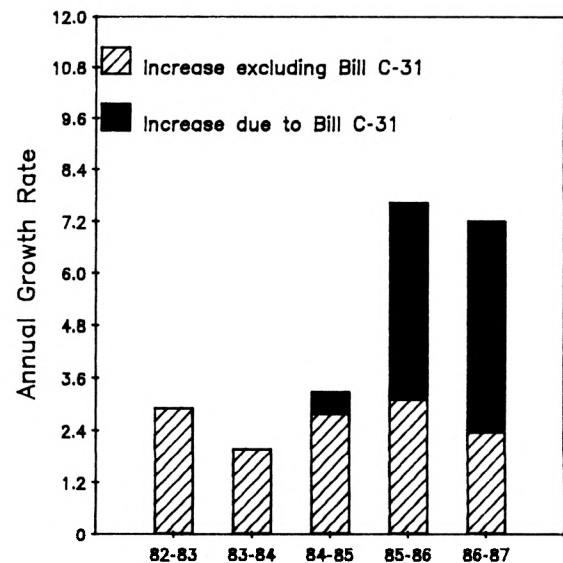


### ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATE OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION DUE TO BILL C-31

THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION GROWTH RATE DECREASED UNTIL 1981. THE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE HAS SINCE MORE THAN DOUBLED AS A RESULT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BILL C-31 IN 1985.



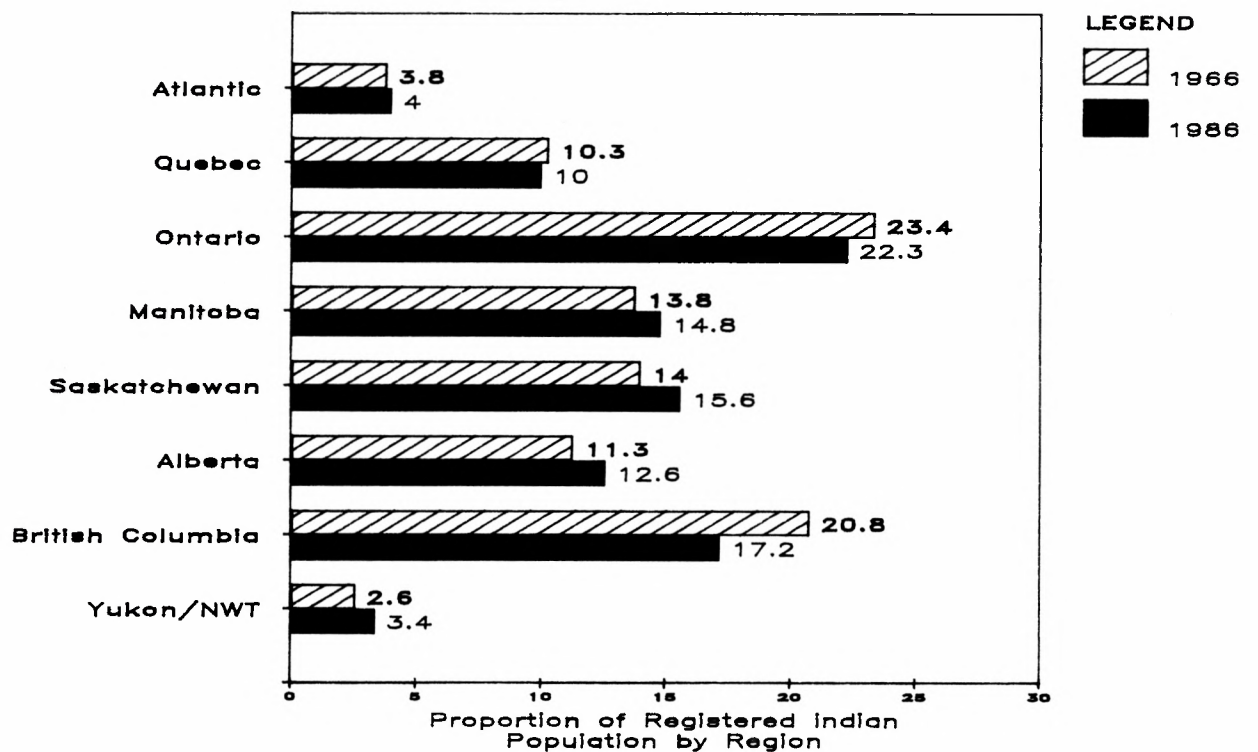
CROSS REFERENCE: TABLES I AND I-A.





## REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION

INDIANS ARE REPRESENTED IN ALL REGIONS AND THE  
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION HAS NOT CHANGED IN 20 YEARS.

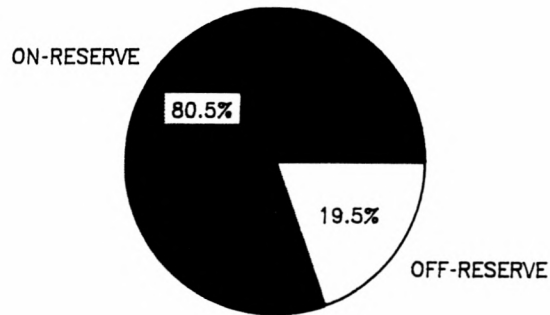


CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE II.

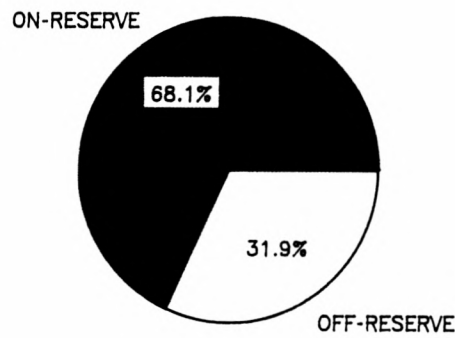


DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION ON- AND OFF-RESERVE

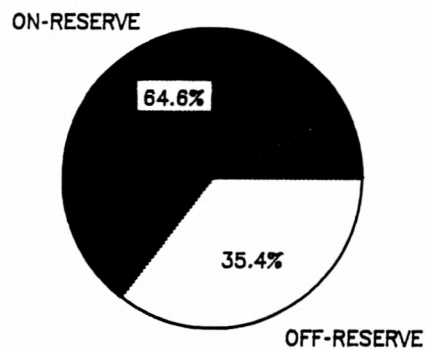
THE MAJORITY OF INDIANS LIVE ON RESERVES.



1966 Distribution of Registered Indian Population



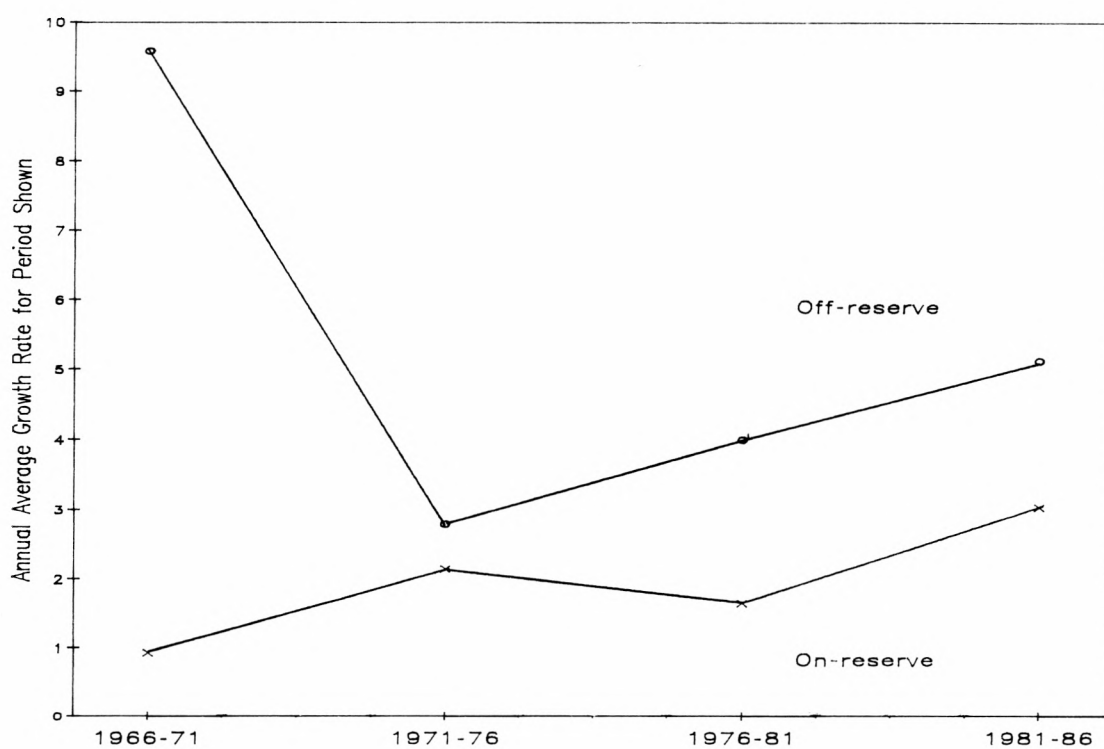
1986 Distribution of Registered Indian Population



1987 Distribution of Registered Indian Population

ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATE OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION

BUT OFF-RESERVE POPULATION IS INCREASING AT A FASTER RATE  
THAN ON-RESERVE POPULATION.

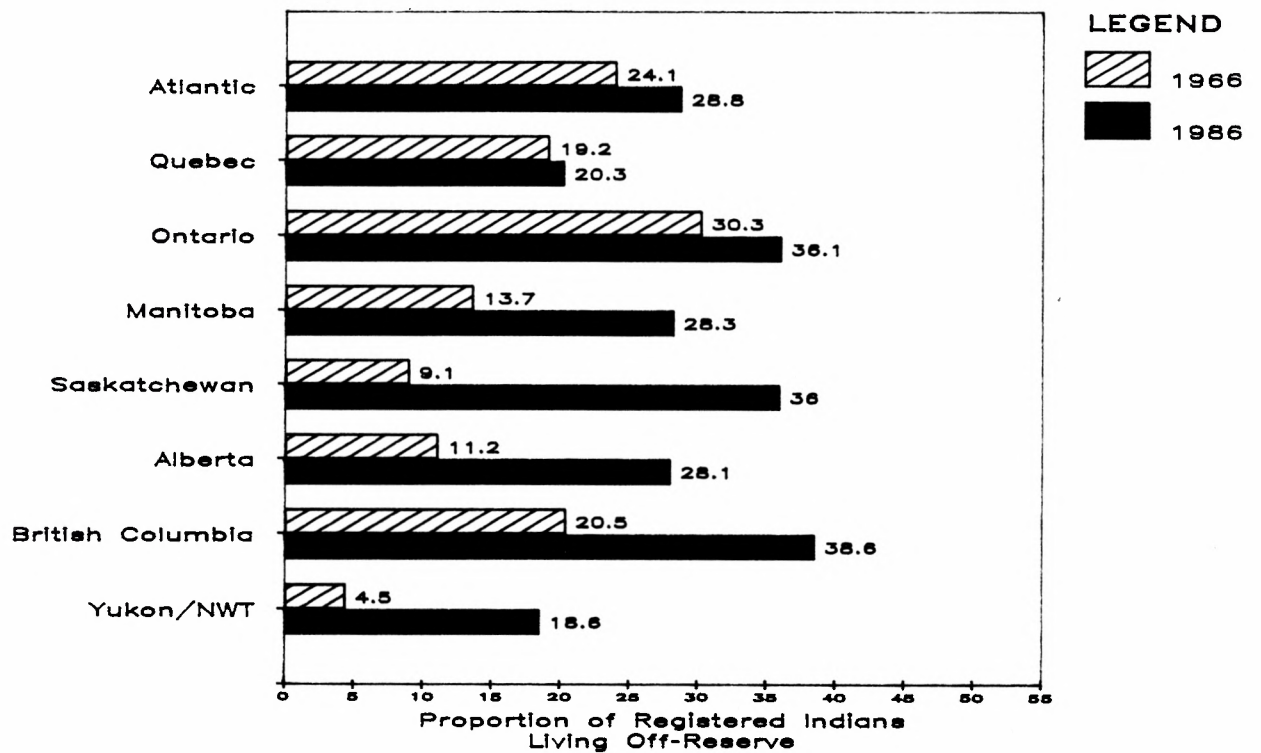


CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE I.



PROPORTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION LIVING OFF-RESERVE BY REGION

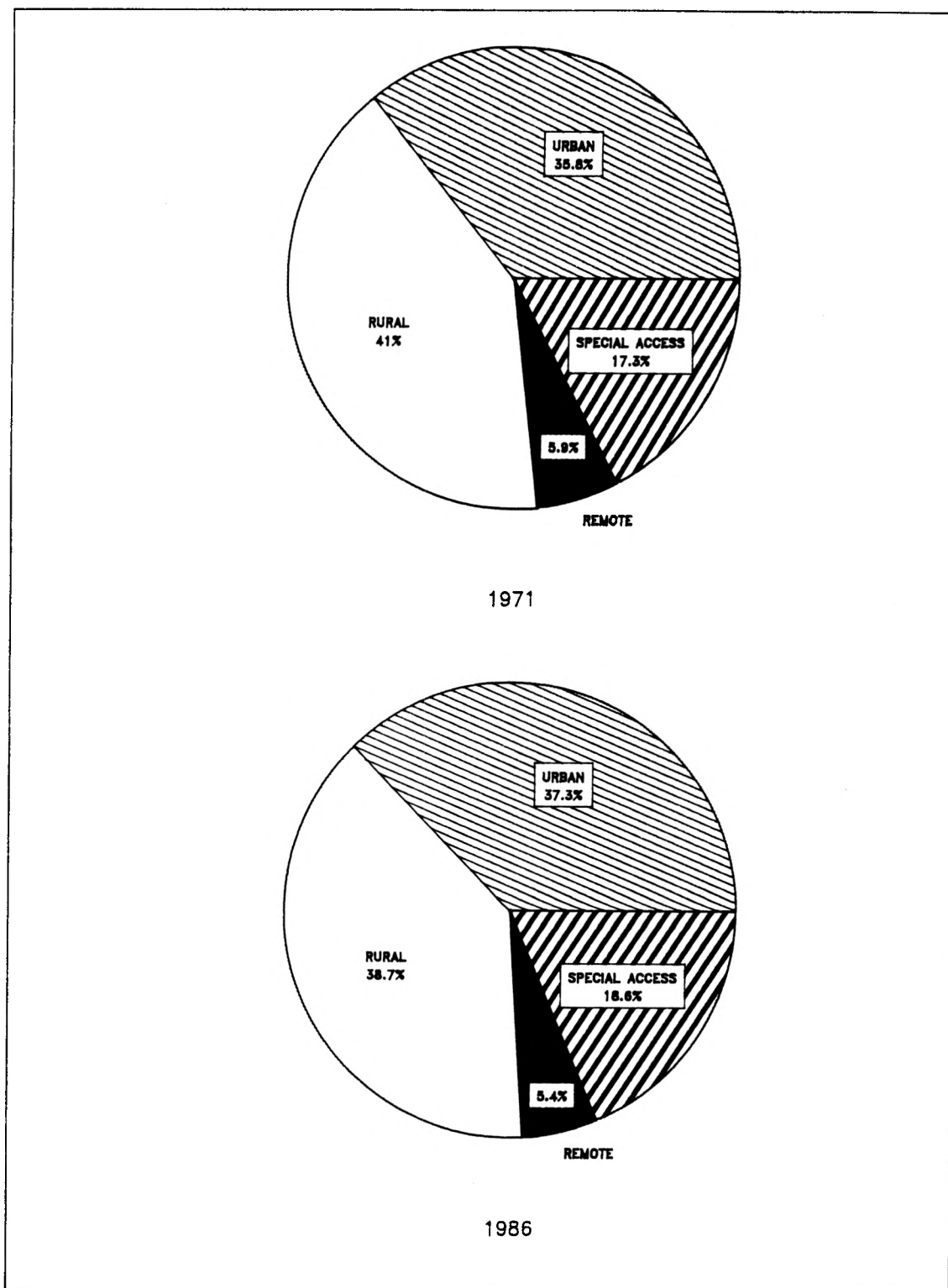
AS A RESULT, THE PROPORTION OF OFF-RESERVE INDIANS  
HAS INCREASED IN ALL REGIONS.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE II-B.

# INAC GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

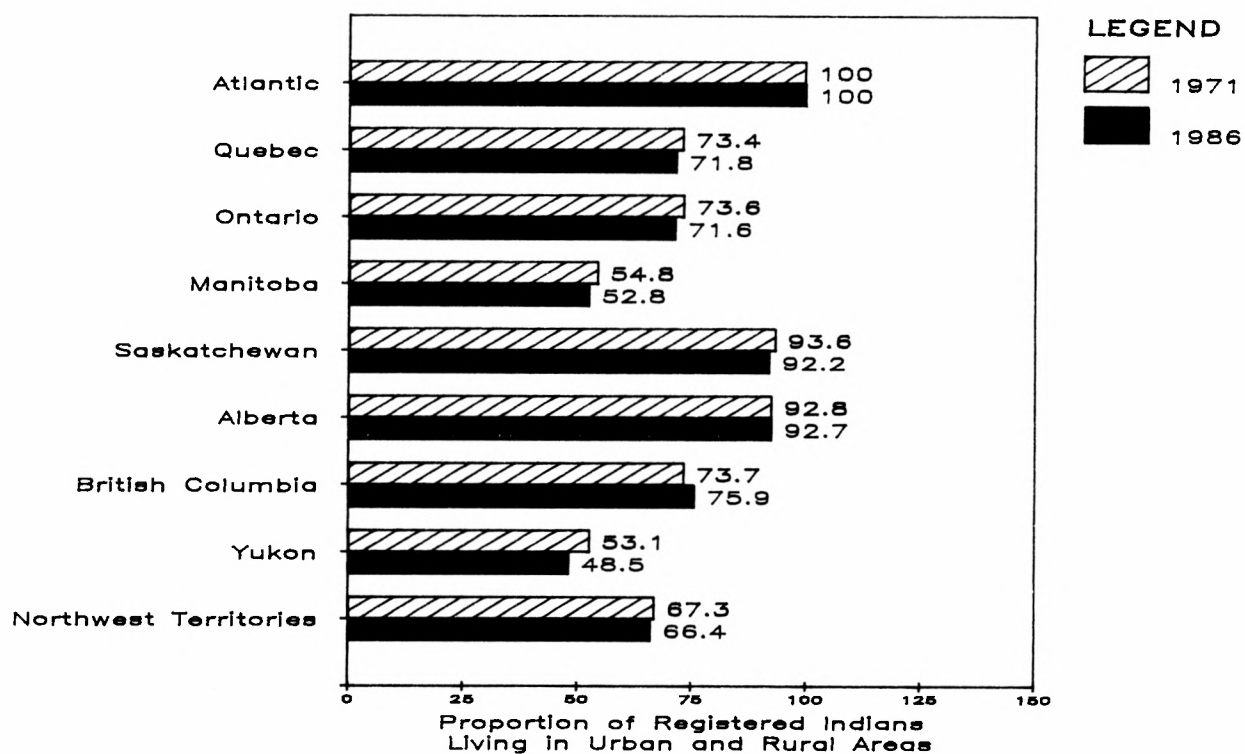
THE PROPORTION OF ON-RESERVE INDIANS LIVING IN URBAN, RURAL, REMOTE AND SPECIAL ACCESS AREAS HAS REMAINED RELATIVELY CONSTANT OVER THE PAST 15 YEARS.





PROPORTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION LIVING ON-RESERVE  
IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

THE PROPORTION OF ON-RESERVE INDIANS LIVING IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS  
HAS ALSO REMAINED CONSTANT IN ALL REGIONS.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLES III-A AND III-D

### Technical Notes for Population

1. The term "on-reserve" refers to Indian population on-reserve and on Crown lands.
2. The formula used to impute the Annual Average Growth Rates (AAGR) is as follows:

$$\text{AAGR} = (X_1 / X_0)^{1/n} - 1$$

where:  $X_1$  = data for the most recent year in period

$X_0$  = data for the earliest year in period

$n$  = length of period (years)

3. The Indian Register consists of information, such as names, births, deaths and marriages, compiled on all of the individuals who are registered as Indians under the Indian Act.
4. The definitions used for INAC Geographical Zones are those presented in the April 1986 edition of "Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone", Band Support and Capital Management Branch, Indian Services:

Urban is a zone where the band is located within 50 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access;

Rural is a zone where the Band is located between 50 km and 350 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access;

Remote is a zone where the Band is located over 350 km from the nearest service centre with year-round road access;

Special Access is a zone where the Band has no year-round road access to the nearest service centre and as a result experiences a higher cost of transportation.



TABLE I

REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION AND ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATES

ON- AND OFF-RESERVE

CANADA, 1961-1987

ON-RESERVE <sup>1</sup>				OFF-RESERVE			TOTAL		
YEAR	NO.	%	ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATE <sup>2</sup>	NO.	%	ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATE	NO.	%	ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATE
1961	N/A	N/A	N/A 0.93 2.15 1.65 3.04 1.62	N/A	N/A	N/A	191,709	100	3.17 2.82 2.32 2.30 3.67 7.24
1966	180,418	80.5		43,746 <sup>3</sup>	19.5	9.57	224,164	100	
1971	188,513	73.2		69,106 <sup>4</sup>	26.8	2.79	257,619	100	
1976	209,637	72.6		79,301	27.4	4.00	288,938	100	
1981	227,492	70.3		96,290	29.7	5.13	323,782	100	
1986	264,187	68.1		123,642	31.9	19.23	387,829	100	
1987	268,474	64.6		147,424	35.4		415,898	100	

Source: Indian Register, DIAND, 1961-1987. See Technical Note 3.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 1.

<sup>2</sup>See Technical Note 2.

<sup>3</sup>Includes 274 whose type of residence was not stated

<sup>4</sup>Includes 6 whose type of residence was not stated.

**TABLE I-A**  
**REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION AND ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATES**  
**EXCLUDING AND INCLUDING THOSE REGISTERED UNDER BILL C-31**

**CANADA, 1981-1987**

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION ON- AND OFF-RESERVE			PERIOD	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	
	EXCLUDING BILL C-31	NUMBER REINSTATED UNDER C-31	TOTAL POPULATION		EXCLUDING BILL C-31	INCLUDING BILL C-31
1981	323,782	0	323,782	1981-82	2.59	0
1982	332,178	0	332,178		2.95	0
1983	341,968	0	341,968	1983-84	2.00	0
1984	348,809	0	348,809		2.82	3.28
1985	358,636	1,605	360,241	1985-86	3.16	7.66
1986	369,972	17,857	387,829		2.40	7.24
1987	378,842	37,056	415,898	1986-87		

Sources: Population: Indian Register, DIAND, 1981-1986.

Number reinstated: Lands, Revenues and Trusts, Membership and Entitlement Directorate, Statistics unit, DIAND, June 1988.

TABLE II  
DISTRIBUTION AND PROPORTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION  
BY REGION

CANADA, 1966-1986

REGION	1966		1976		1986	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
ATLANTIC	8,494	3.8	10,891	3.8	15,636	4.0
QUEBEC	23,186	10.3	29,580	10.2	38,962	10.0
ONTARIO	52,408	23.4	64,690	22.4	86,544	22.3
MANITOBA	31,000	13.8	42,311	14.6	57,488	14.8
SASKATCHEWAN	31,362	14.0	43,404	15.0	60,545	15.6
ALBERTA	25,432	11.3	34,130	11.8	48,706	12.6
B.C.	46,543	20.8	53,342	18.5	66,604	17.2
YUKON }	5,739 <sup>1</sup>	2.6	3,181	1.1	4,249	1.1
N.W.T. }			7,409	2.6	9,095	2.3
CANADA	224,164	100.0	288,938	100.0	387,829	100.0

Source: Indian Register, DIAND, 1966-1986.

Note: <sup>1</sup>Numbers for Yukon and N.W.T. were combined.



**TABLE II-A**  
**DISTRIBUTION AND PROPORTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION**  
**LIVING ON-RESERVE BY REGION**

<b>CANADA, 1966-1986</b>						
<b>REGION</b>	<b>1966</b>		<b>1976</b>		<b>1986</b>	
	<b>NO.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>NO.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>NO.</b>	<b>%</b>
ATLANTIC	6,444	75.9	8,066	74.1	11,132	71.2
QUEBEC	18,720	80.7	24,198	81.8	31,043	79.7
ONTARIO	36,508	69.7	44,227	68.4	55,289	63.9
MANITOBA	26,752	86.3	31,723	75.0	41,211	71.7
SASKATCHEWAN	26,920	85.8	30,746	70.8	38,744	64.0
ALBERTA	22,573	88.7	26,841	78.6	35,030	71.9
B.C.	37,019	79.5	34,073	63.9	40,876	61.4
YUKON }	5,482	95.5 <sup>1</sup>	2,620	82.4	2,463	58.0
N.W.T. }			7,143	96.4	8,399	92.3
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>180,418</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>209,637</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>264,187</b>	<b>68.1</b>

Source: Indian Register, DIAND, 1966-1986.

Note: <sup>1</sup>Numbers for Yukon and N.W.T. were combined.

**TABLE II-B**  
**DISTRIBUTION AND PROPORTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION**  
**LIVING OFF-RESERVE BY REGION**

**CANADA, 1966-1986**

REGION	1966 <sup>1</sup>		1976		1986	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
ATLANTIC	2,050	24.1	2,825	25.9	4,504	28.8
QUEBEC	4,466	19.2	5,382	18.2	7,919	20.3
ONTARIO	15,900	30.3	20,463	31.6	31,255	36.1
MANITOBA	4,248	13.7	10,588	25.0	16,277	28.3
SASKATCHEWAN	4,442	9.1	12,658	29.2	21,801	36.0
ALBERTA	2,859	11.2	7,289	21.4	13,676	28.1
B.C.	9,524	20.5	19,269	36.1	25,728	38.6
YUKON )	257	4.5 <sup>2</sup>	561	17.6	1,786	42.0
N.W.T. )			266	3.6	696	7.7
CANADA	43,746	19.5	79,301	27.4	123,642	31.9

Source: Indian Register, DIAND, 1966-1986.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>Numbers for 1966 include 274 - type of residence not stated distributed as follows: Atlantic 5, Quebec 24, Ontario 51, Manitoba 12, Saskatchewan 33, Alberta 69, B.C. 56, Yukon & N.W.T. 24.

<sup>2</sup>Numbers for Yukon and N.W.T. were combined.

TABLE III  
DISTRIBUTION AND PROPORTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION  
LIVING ON-RESERVE BY INAC GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES<sup>1</sup>

CANADA, 1971-1986

	1971	1976	1981	1986
URBAN				
NUMBER	67,414	76,485	86,816	98,474
PER CENT	35.79	36.49	38.16	37.28
RURAL				
NUMBER	77,314	83,392	86,574	102,289
PER CENT	41.05	39.78	38.06	38.72
REMOTE				
NUMBER	11,108	10,947	13,167	14,224
PER CENT	5.84	5.22	5.79	5.38
SPECIAL ACCESS				
NUMBER	32,677	38,813	40,935	49,200
PER CENT	17.32	18.51	17.99	18.62
CANADA				
NUMBER	188,513	209,637	227,492	264,187
PER CENT	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Indian Register, DIAND, 1971-1986

Note: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 4.



TABLE III-A  
DISTRIBUTION AND PROPORTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION  
ON-RESERVE BY REGION AND BY INAC GEOGRAPHICAL ZONE

CANADA, 1971

REGION	URBAN AND RURAL		REMOTE		SPECIAL ACCESS		TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
ATLANTIC	7,021	100.0	0	0	0	0	7,021	100
QUEBEC	15,105	73.4	1,296	6.3	4,177	20.3	20,578	100
ONTARIO	27,937	73.6	911	2.4	9,110	24.0	37,958	100
MANITOBA	15,828	54.8	3,986	13.8	9,070	31.4	28,884	100
SASKATCHEWAN	26,440	93.6	678	2.4	1,130	4.0	28,248	100
ALBERTA	23,142	92.8	0	0	1,796	7.2	24,938	100
B.C.	23,860	73.7	2,784	8.6	5,730	17.7	32,374	100
YUKON	1,247	53.1	897	38.2	204	8.7	2,348	100
N.W.T.	4,148	67.3	556	9.0	1,460	23.7	6,164	100
CANADA	144,728	91.8	11,108	2.2	32,677	6.1	188,513	100

Source: Indian Register, DIAND, 1971.

Note: <sup>1</sup>Includes 6 - type of residence not stated, distributed as follows: Ontario 1, Manitoba 1, Saskatchewan 2, Alberta 2.

TABLE III-B

DISTRIBUTION AND PROPORTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION  
ON-RESERVE BY REGION AND BY INAC GEOGRAPHICAL ZONE

CANADA, 1976

REGION	URBAN AND RURAL		REMOTE		SPECIAL ACCESS		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
ATLANTIC	8,066	100.0	0	0	0	0	8,066	100
QUEBEC	17,056	70.5	1,570	6.5	5,572	23.0	24,198	100
ONTARIO	32,378	73.2	991	2.2	10,858	24.6	44,227	100
MANITOBA	16,899	53.3	4,358	13.7	10,466	33.0	31,723	100
SASKATCHEWAN	28,904	94.0	495	1.6	1,347	4.4	30,746	100
ALBERTA	24,717	92.1	0	0	2,124	7.9	26,841	100
B.C.	25,652	75.3	1,897	5.6	6,524	19.2	34,073	100
YUKON	1,442	55.0	982	37.5	196	7.5	2,620	100
N.W.T.	4,763	66.7	654	9.2	1,726	24.2	7,143	100
CANADA	159,877	76.3	10,947	5.2	38,813	18.5	209,637	100

Source: Indian Register, DIAND, 1976.

TABLE III-C

DISTRIBUTION AND PROPORTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION  
ON-RESERVE BY REGION AND BY INAC GEOGRAPHICAL ZONE

CANADA, 1981

REGION	URBAN AND RURAL		REMOTE		SPECIAL ACCESS		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
ATLANTIC	9,043	100.0	0	0	0	0	9,043	100
QUEBEC	18,643	70.4	3,315	12.5	4,520	17.1	26,478	100
ONTARIO	34,764	72.2	1,270	2.6	12,139	25.2	48,173	100
MANITOBA	18,588	52.7	4,902	13.9	11,809	33.5	35,299	100
SASKATCHEWAN	30,285	93.6	485	1.5	1,603	4.9	32,373	100
ALBERTA	27,523	92.2	0	0	2,339	7.8	29,862	100
B.C.	28,139	77.7	1,545	4.3	6,547	18.1	36,231	100
YUKON	1,386	54.7	984	38.8	165	6.5	2,535	100
N.W.T.	5,019	66.9	666	8.9	1,813	24.2	7,498	100
CANADA	173,390	76.2	13,167	5.8	40,935	18.0	227,492	100

Source: Indian Register, DIAND, 1981.



**TABLE III-D**  
**DISTRIBUTION AND PROPORTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION**  
**ON-RESERVE BY REGION AND BY INAC GEOGRAPHICAL ZONE**

**CANADA, 1986**

REGION	URBAN AND RURAL		REMOTE		SPECIAL ACCESS		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
ATLANTIC	11,132	100.0	0	0	0	0	11,132	100
QUEBEC	22,276	71.8	1,885	6.1	6,882	22.2	31,043	100
ONTARIO	39,604	71.6	1,421	2.6	14,264	25.9	55,289	100
MANITOBA	21,753	52.8	5,669	13.8	13,789	33.5	41,211	100
SASKATCHEWAN	35,724	92.2	1,020	2.6	2,000	5.2	38,744	100
ALBERTA	32,467	92.7	0	0	2,563	7.3	35,030	100
B.C.	31,039	75.9	2,393	5.9	7,444	18.2	40,876	100
YUKON	1,195	48.5	1,089	44.2	179	7.3	2,463	100
N.W.T.	5,573	66.4	747	8.9	2,079	24.8	8,399	100
CANADA	200,763	80.0	14,224	5.4	49,200	18.6	264,187	100

Source: Indian Register, DIAND, 1986.

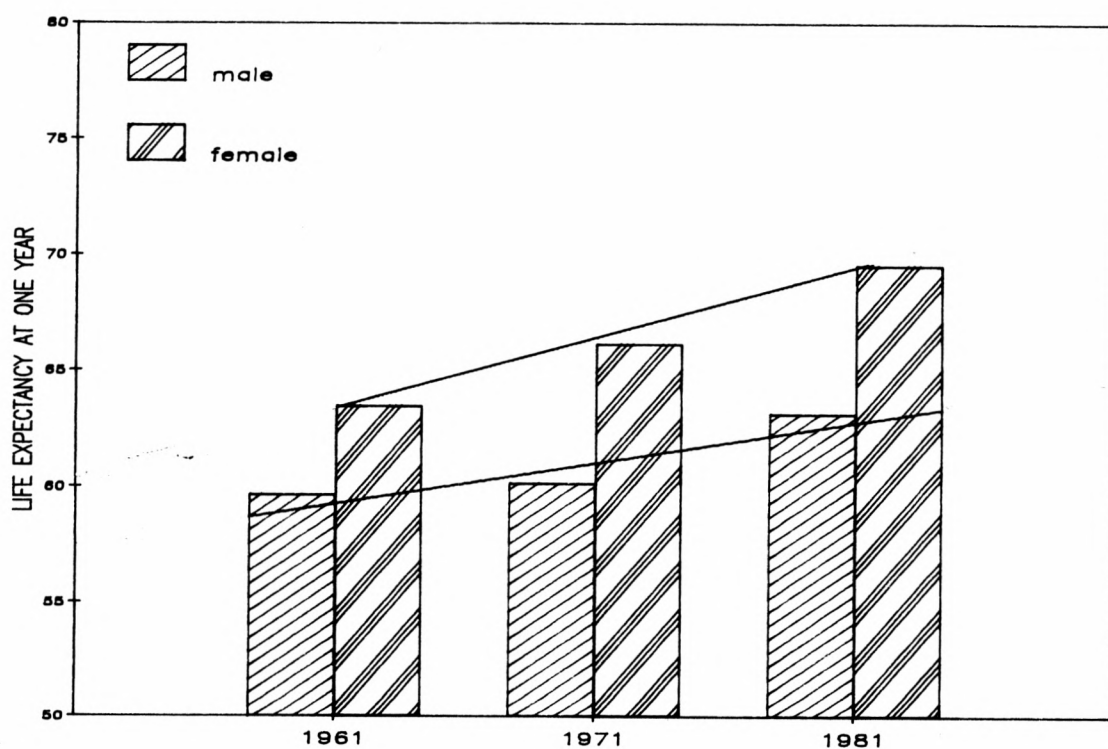


## HEALTH CONDITIONS

### LIFE EXPECTANCY AT ONE YEAR FOR REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION

IN 1961 A ONE-YEAR-OLD GIRL WAS EXPECTED TO LIVE 63.5 YEARS IF THE RISK OF DYING OVER THE COURSE OF HER LIFE-TIME GOT NEITHER BETTER NOR WORSE THAN IT WAS IN 1961.

IN 1981 A ONE-YEAR-OLD GIRL WAS EXPECTED TO LIVE 69.6 YEARS.

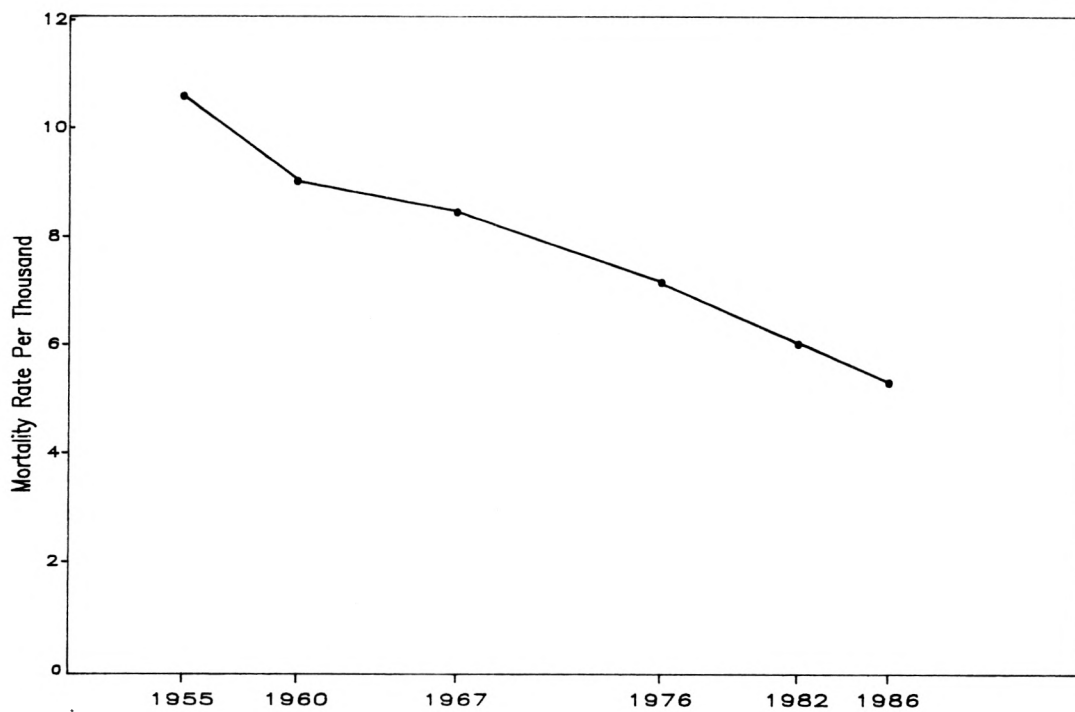


LIFE EXPECTANCY AT ONE YEAR FOR MEN HAS ALSO INCREASED, BUT BY LESS THAN FOR WOMEN, FROM 59.7 YEARS IN 1961 TO 63.2 IN 1981.

CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE I.

MORTALITY RATES FOR REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION

THE MORTALITY RATE PER THOUSAND DECLINED FROM 10.5 IN 1955 TO 5.3 IN 1986.

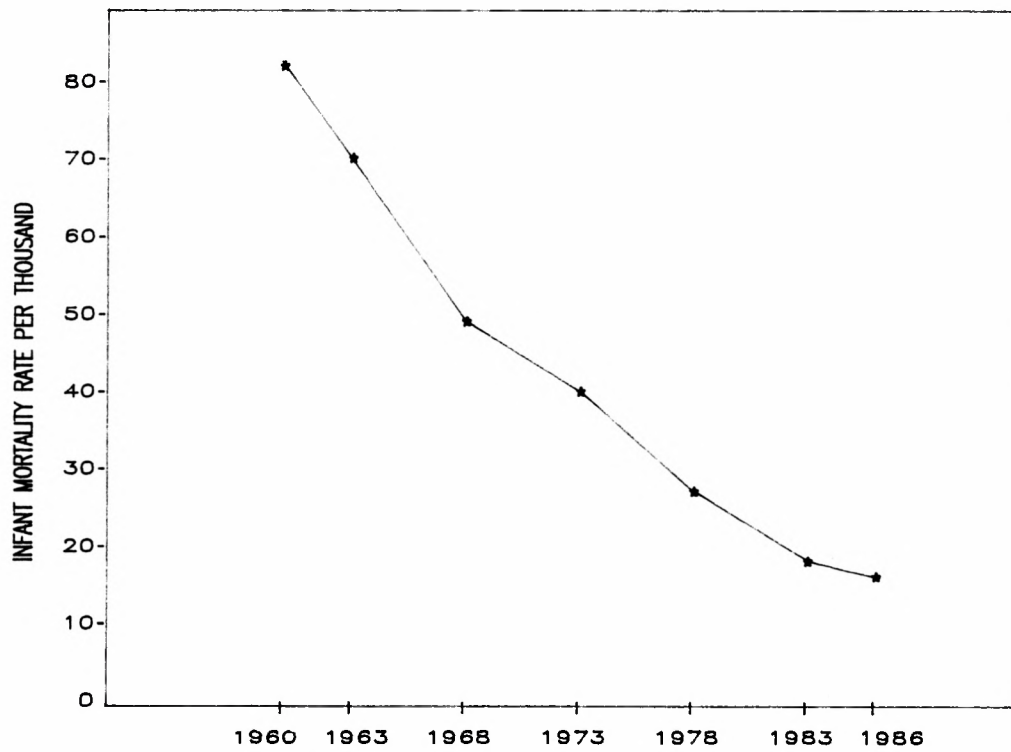


CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE II.



### INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION

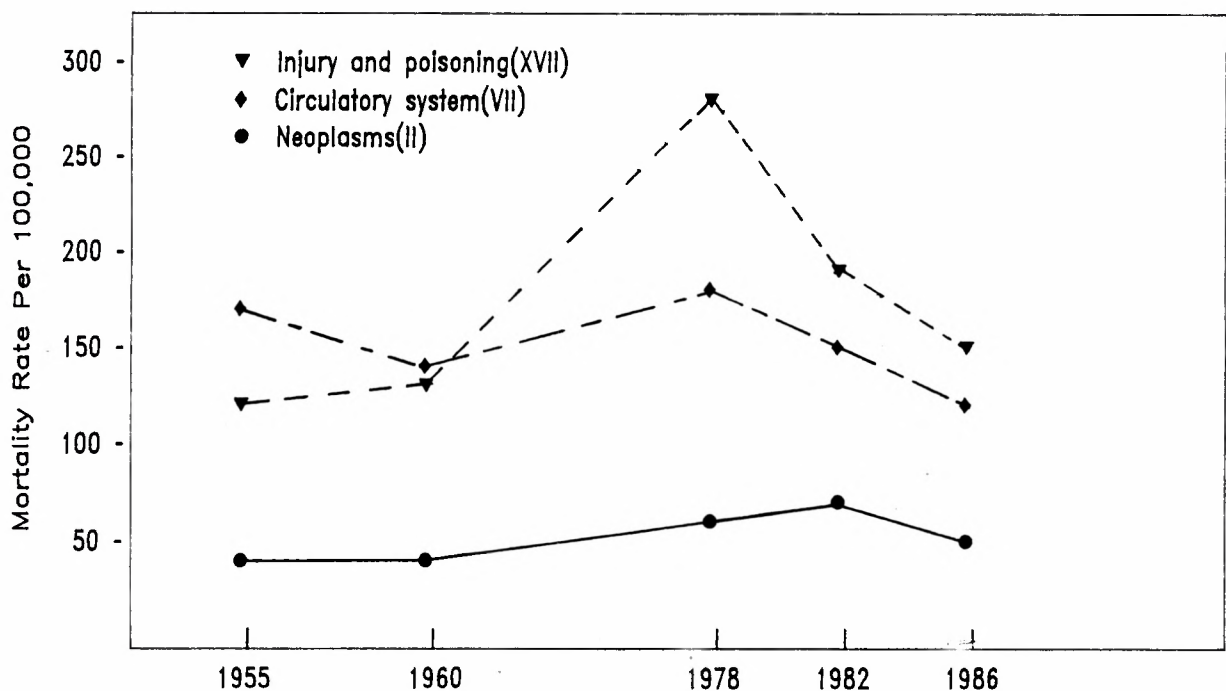
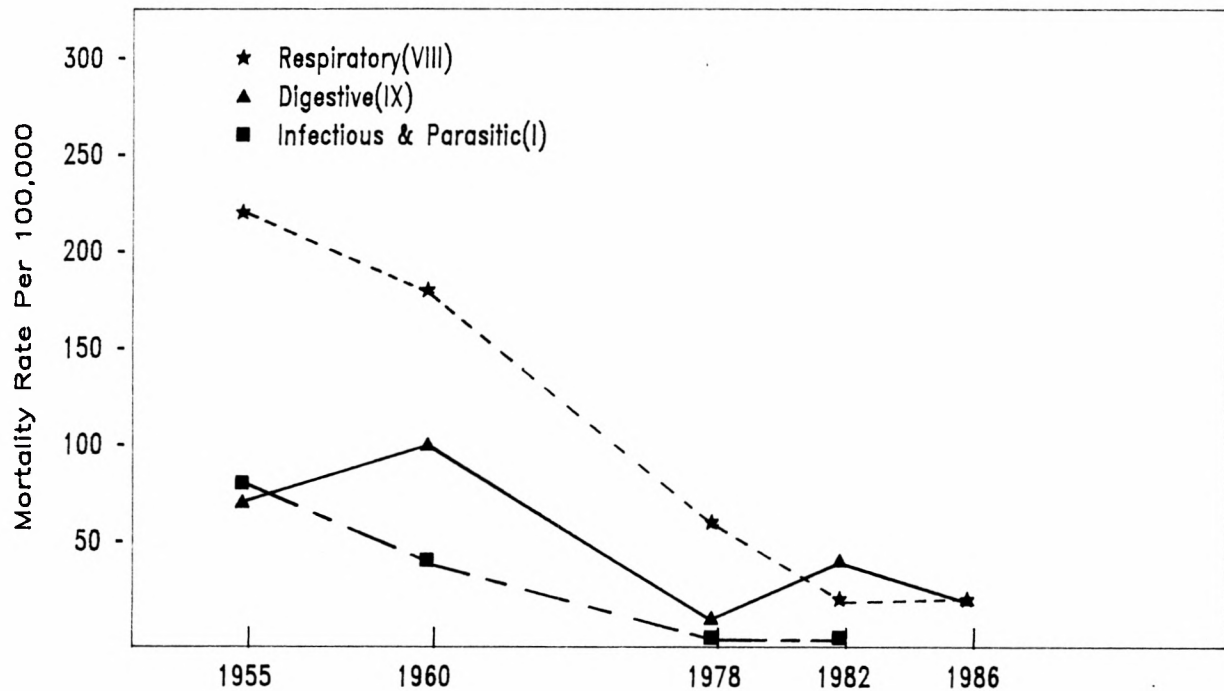
THE INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER THOUSAND DECLINED FROM 82.0 IN 1960 TO 16.5 IN 1986.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE III.

## MORTALITY RATES FOR REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY CAUSE OF DEATH

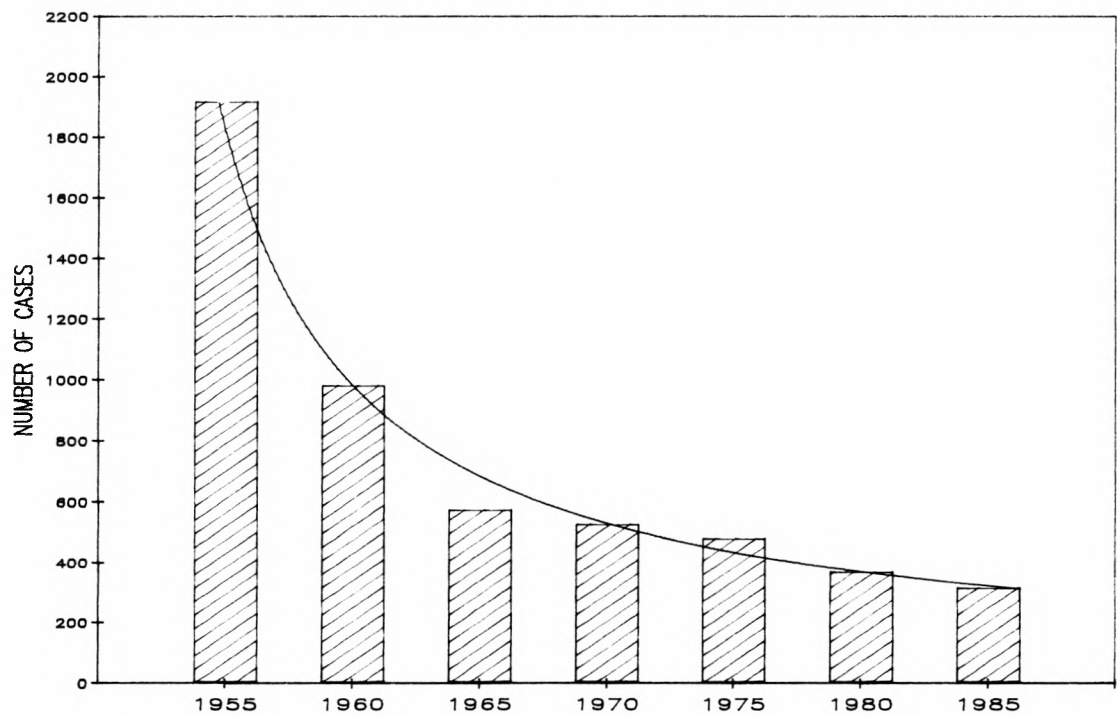
OVER THE PAST 23 YEARS, MORTALITY RATES ASSOCIATED WITH INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC, DIGESTIVE, AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES HAVE DECLINED. DURING THE SAME TIME PERIOD, HOWEVER, INJURY AND POISONING, CIRCULATORY SYSTEM DISEASES AND NEOPLASMS HAVE BECOME THE THREE MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH WITHIN INDIAN COMMUNITIES.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE IV.

NUMBER OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES PER YEAR

A DECLINE IN THE NUMBER OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES PER YEAR HAS BEEN OBSERVED.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE V.

## Technical Notes for Health Conditions

### 1. Definition of Life Expectancy

"Life expectancy is an estimation of the average number of years of life remaining to each member of a group of persons. It is calculated on the basis of observed age-specific mortality rates at any particular moment in time, assuming that the risks of dying remain constant from the moment of estimation until the death of all members of the group..."

Source: Wilkins, Russell, "Health Status in Canada, 1926-1976" (Institute for Research on Public Policy, May 1980), p.6.

### 2. Estimates

Since the numbers for 1986 did not include British Columbia data, the figures for that province were estimated as follows:

- 1) Annual Average Growth Rates (AAGR) were calculated from available years using the following formula:

$$\text{AAGR} = (X_1 / X_0)^{1/n} - 1$$

where:  $X_1$  = data for the most recent year in period  
 $X_0$  = data for the earliest year in period  
 $n$  = length of period (years)

- 2) AAGR were then applied to the most recent data for British Columbia and added to 1986 data for Canada as follows:

$X (1 + \text{AAGR})^Y$       where:  $X$  = the most recent data available for British Columbia  
 $Y$  = number of years between the most recent British Columbia data and 1986

### 3. Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis statistics in 1960 were calculated on the basis of the number of admissions to tuberculosis institutions. To maintain consistency, data for new cases (number of first-time reported cases of tuberculosis) and reactivated cases (number of tuberculosis patients out of remission) were combined in later years.



TABLE I  
LIFE EXPECTANCY<sup>1</sup> AT ONE YEAR  
FOR REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION  
BY SEX

CANADA 1961-1981

Year	Male	Female
1961	59.7	63.5
1971	60.2	66.2
1976	61.1	67.6
1981	63.2	69.6

Sources: 1961-1971: R.H. Knox, Indian Conditions: A Survey,  
(Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs  
Canada, 1980), p.15.

1976-1981: N.H. Lithwick, Marvin Schiff and Eric  
Vernon, An Overview of Registered Indian  
Conditions in Canada (Ottawa: Indian and  
Northern Affairs Canada, 1986), p.38.

Note: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 1.

TABLE II  
NUMBER OF DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATES  
FOR REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION  
(rate per 1,000)

CANADA, 1955-1986

YEAR	NUMBER OF DEATHS	MORTALITY RATE <sup>1</sup>
1955	1,578	10.5 <sup>2</sup>
1960	1,623	8.8
1967	1,932	8.4
1976	1,875	7.3
1982	1,709	6.0
1983	1,642	5.7
1986 <sup>3</sup>	1,671	5.3

Sources: 1955-1967: Department of National Health and Welfare, Annual Report: 1962 and 1967.

1976-1983: Health and Welfare Canada, Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983 (Ottawa: Demographics and Statistics Division, December 1986).

1986: National Health and Welfare, Medical Services Branch, Demographics and Statistics Division.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>Mortality rates have been calculated using Health and Welfare Canada data. The population numbers do not correspond exactly to Indian Register population numbers.

<sup>2</sup>Since the mortality rate for 1955 was not available from Health and Welfare Canada data, this figure was estimated using the number of Registered Indians in 1955 derived from "Indian conditions: A survey" (p.10).

<sup>3</sup>See Technical Note 2.

TABLE III  
NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES  
FOR REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION  
(per 1,000 live births)  
CANADA, 1960-1986

YEAR	NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS <sup>1</sup>	NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS	INFANT MORTALITY RATE
1960	617	7,522	82.0
1963	568	8,071	70.4
1968	N/A	N/A	48.6
1973	273	6,717	40.6
1978	192	7,239	26.5
1983	146	8,029	18.2
1986 <sup>2</sup>	249	15,047	16.5

Sources: 1960-1973: Department of National Health and Welfare, Medical Services Branch, Annual Report: 1964, 1969 and 1973.

1978-1983: Health and Welfare Canada, Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983, (Ottawa: Demographics and Statistics Division, December 1986).

1986: National Health and Welfare, Medical Services Branch, Demographics and Statistics Division.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>Infants are defined as children of one year of age and under.

<sup>2</sup>See Technical Note 2.

TABLE IV

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATES BY CAUSE  
AMONG REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION (rate per 100,000)

CANADA 1955-1986

Classification of Diseases <sup>2</sup>	1955		1960		1978		1982		1986 <sup>1</sup>	
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE
I	112	74.7	71	38.5	37	14.3	25	8.9	35	N/A
II	72	48.0	87	47.2	159	61.3	174	62.0	163	51.8
III & IV	14	9.3	16	8.7	39	15.0	44	15.7	38	N/A
V	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	32	12.3	25	8.9	15	N/A
VI	8	5.3	10	5.4	28	10.8	12	4.3	14	N/A
VII	250	166.7	271	146.9	459	176.8	450	160.4	393	124.9
VIII	347	231.3	324	175.7	150	57.8	127	45.3	125	39.7
IX	104	69.3	184	99.8	80	30.8	97	34.2	79	25.1
X	24	16.0	31	16.8	34	13.1	28	10.0	16	N/A
XI	9	6.0	6	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	N/A
XII & XIII	13	8.7	11	6.0	10	3.9	7	2.5	2	N/A
XIV	37	24.7	38	20.6	43	16.6	25	8.9	26	N/A
XV	149	99.3	153	83.0	59	22.7	45	16.0	29	N/A
XVI	150	100.0	57	30.9	77	29.3	65	23.2	65	N/A
XVII	183	122.0	259	140.4	718	276.6	551	196.4	508	161.1
OTHERS	106	70.7	105	56.9	29	11.2	35	12.5	1262	N/A

Sources: 1955-1960: Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Branch, Annual Report 1962.  
1978-1982: Health and Welfare Canada, Indian and Inuit of Canada, Health Status Indicators 1974-1983, (Ottawa: Demographics and Statistics Division, December 1986)  
1986: National Health and Welfare, Medical Services Branch Demographics and Statistics Division.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>For classes II-VII-VIII-IX-XVII, see Technical Note 2.  
<sup>2</sup>See following page for definitions.

## DEFINITIONS

- I Infectious and Parasitic
- II Neoplasms
- III Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases, and Immunity Disorders
- IV Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs
- V Mental Disorders
- VI Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs
- VII Diseases of the Circulatory System
- VIII Diseases of the Respiratory System
- IX Diseases of the Digestive System
- X Diseases of the Genito-urinary System
- XI Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium
- XII Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue
- XIII Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue
- XIV Congenital Anomalies
- XV Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period
- XVI Symptoms, Signs and Ill-defined Conditions
- XVII Injury and Poisoning



TABLE V  
NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS<sup>1</sup>  
FOR REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION  
CANADA, 1955-1985

YEAR	NUMBER
1955	1,922
1960	987
1965	579
1970	531
1975	484
1980	373
1985	320

Sources: 1955-1970: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Tuberculosis Statistics, (Ottawa: Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1955, 1960, 1965 and 1970), Catalogue no. 83-206.

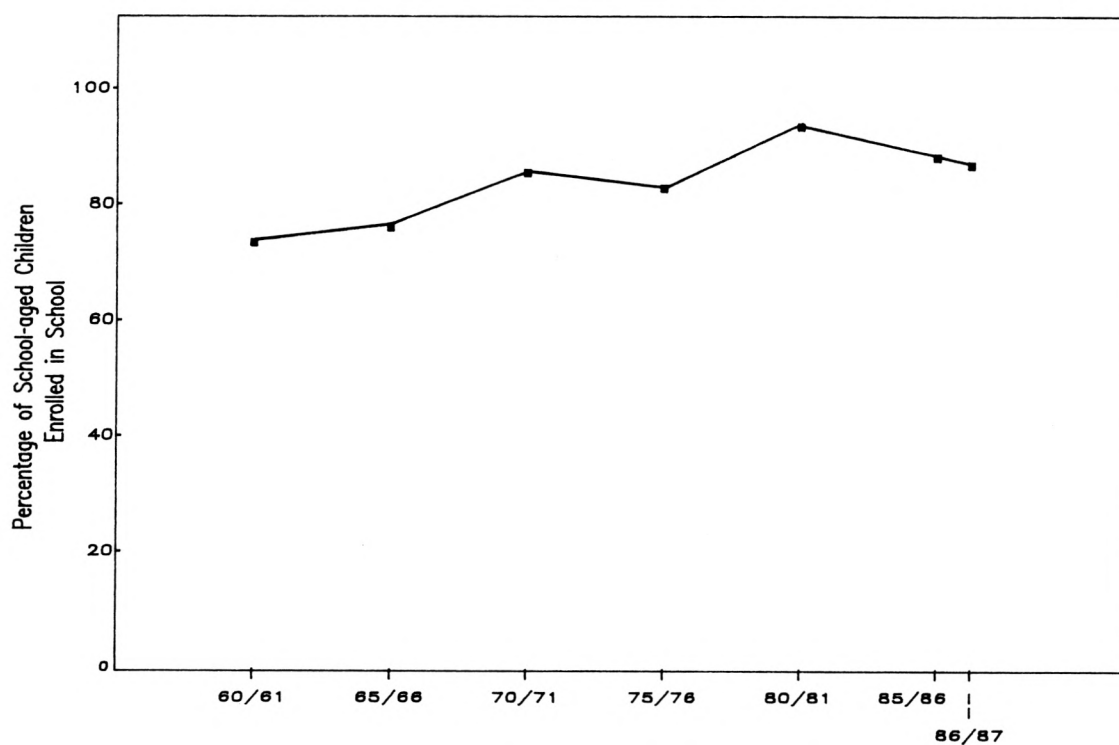
1975-1985: Statistics Canada, Tuberculosis Statistics, (Ottawa: 1975, 1980 and 1985), Catalogue no. 82-212.

Note: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 3.

# EDUCATION

## ENROLMENT RATE IN KINDERGARTEN, ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

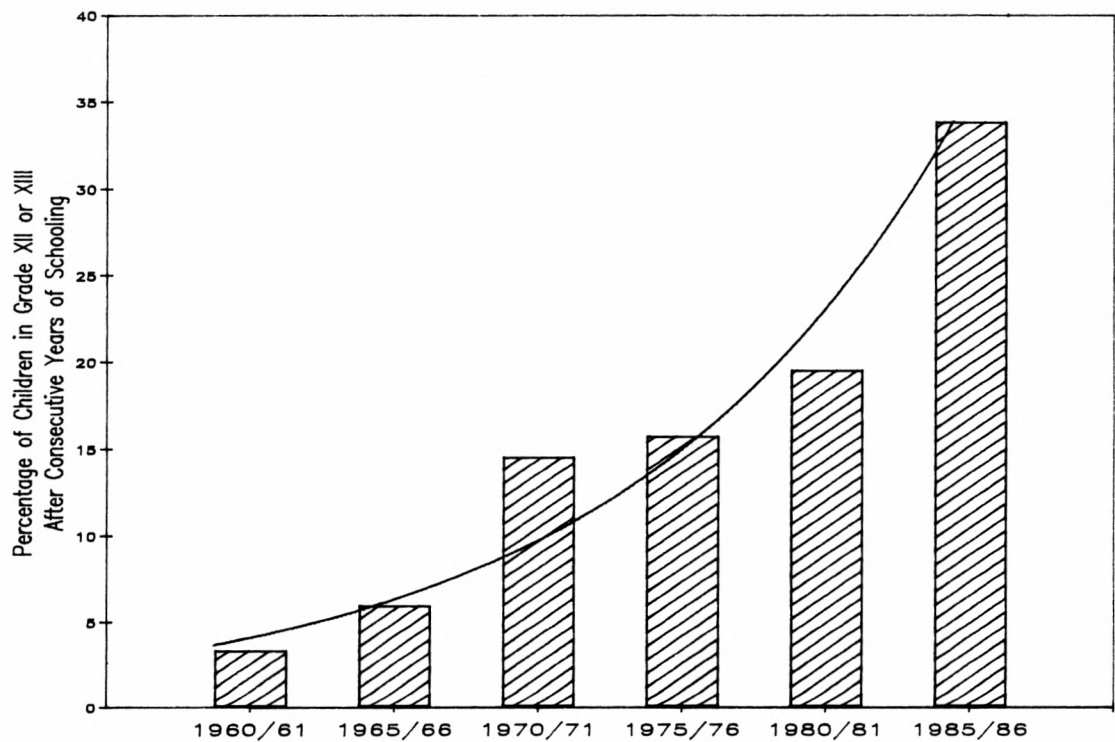
THE PERCENTAGE OF 4-18 YEAR OLD INDIAN CHILDREN ENROLLED IN KINDERGARTEN, ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS HAS INCREASED FROM 72.4% IN 1960/61 TO 87.4% IN 1986/87.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE I.

### PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS REACHING GRADES XII AND XIII

INDIAN CHILDREN ARE INCREASINGLY SUCCESSFUL IN THEIR SCHOOLING AS THE PERCENTAGE OF INDIAN CHILDREN WHO ARE IN GRADE XII OR XIII AFTER CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF SCHOOLING HAS INCREASED FROM 3.4% IN 1960/61 TO 33.9% IN 1985/86.

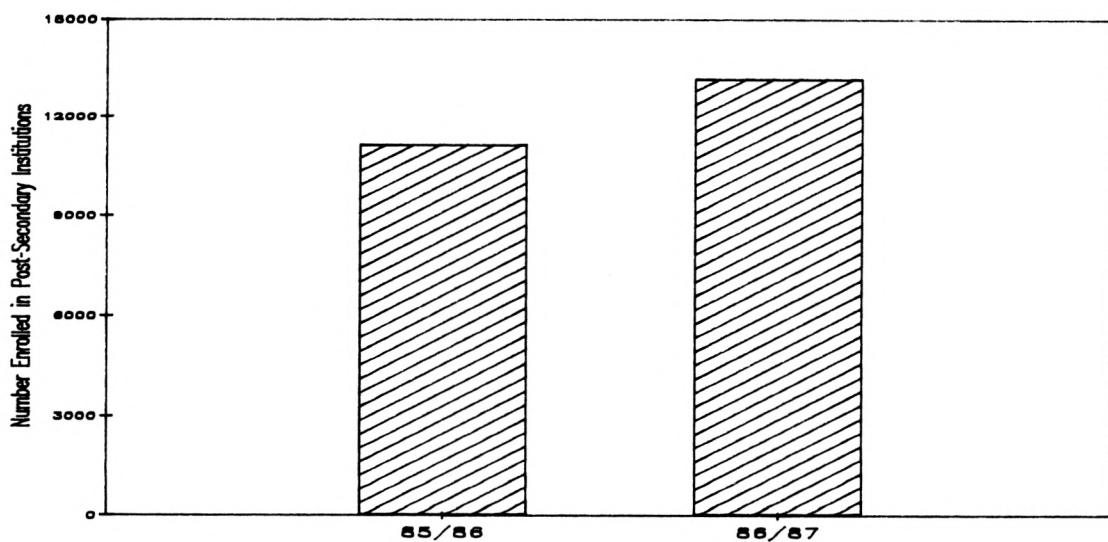
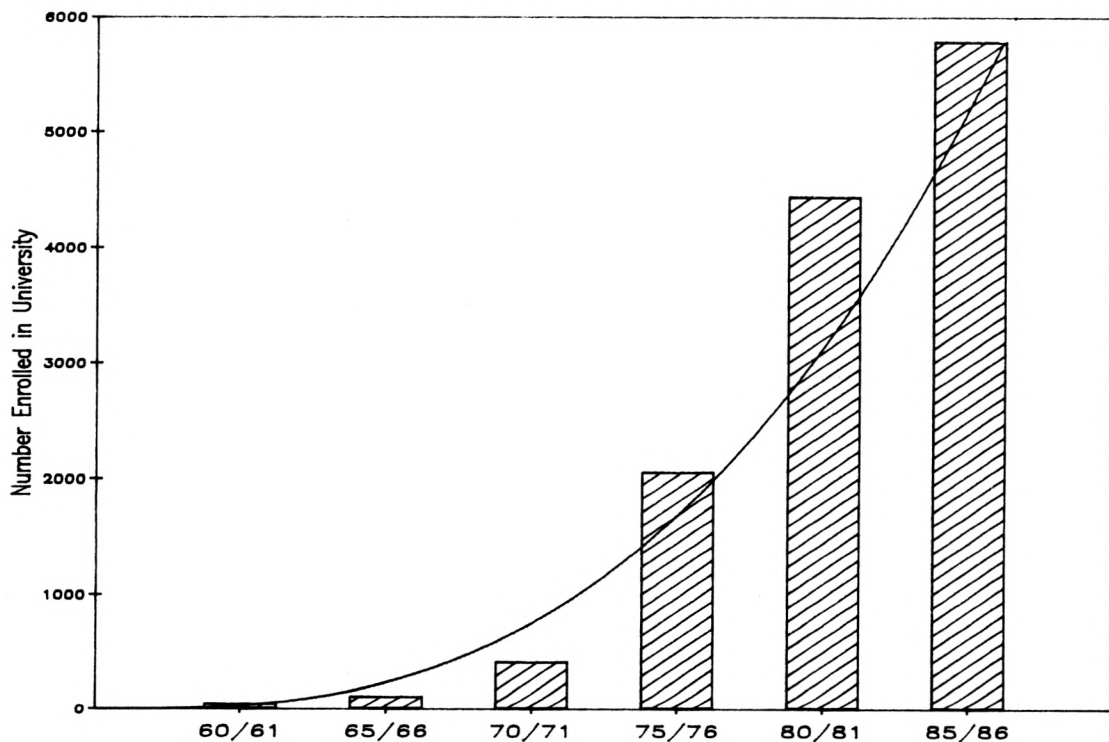


CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE II.

## UNIVERSITY AND POST-SECONDARY ENROLMENT

THE NUMBER OF INDIANS ENROLLED IN UNIVERSITY HAS INCREASED FROM 60 INDIVIDUALS IN 1960/61 TO 5,800 IN 1985/86.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIANS ENROLLED IN POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS IN 1986/87 WAS 13,196.

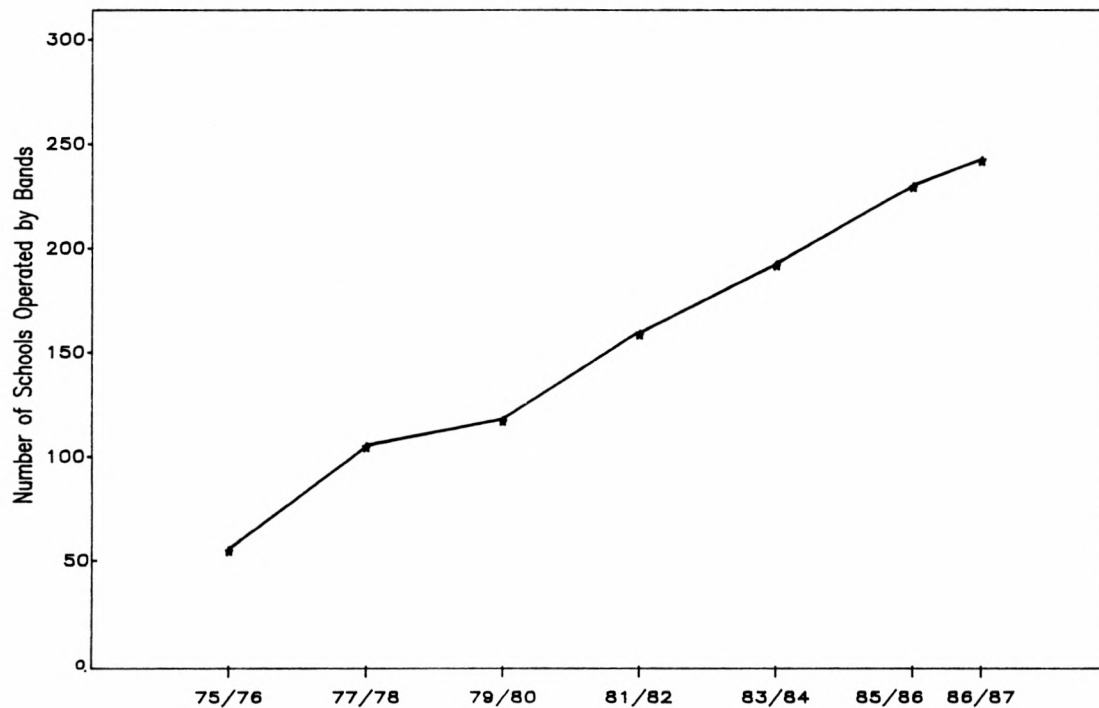


CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE III.



### NUMBER OF BAND-OPERATED SCHOOLS

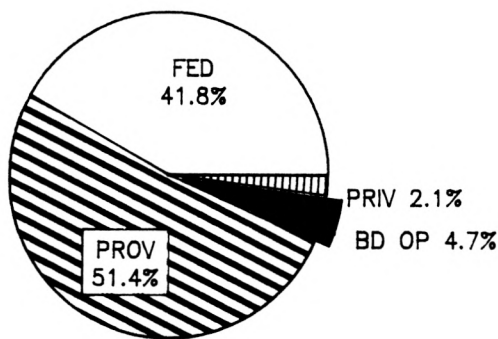
THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OPERATED BY BANDS INCREASED FROM 53 IN 1975/76 TO 243 IN 1986/87.



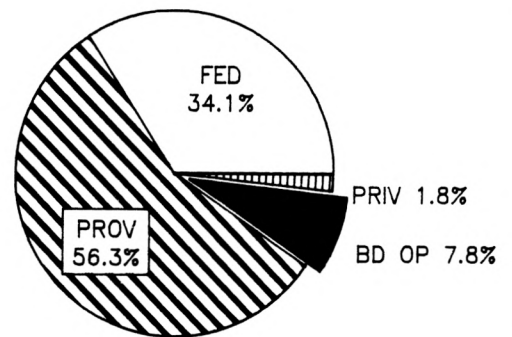
CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE IV.

## ENROLMENT IN ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY TYPE

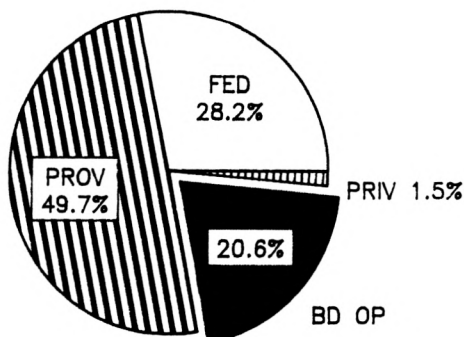
BAND-OPERATED SCHOOLS COMPRISE AN INCREASINGLY LARGER PORTION OF THE TOTAL ENROLMENT POPULATION AMONG REGISTERED INDIANS. THEIR SHARE INCREASED FROM 4.7% IN 1976/77 TO 26% IN 1985/86.



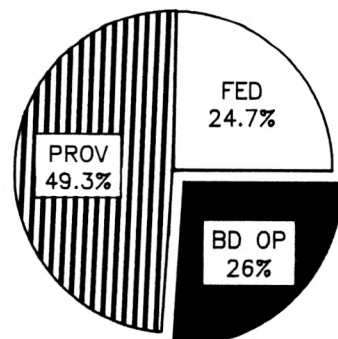
1976/77 TOTAL = 71,717



1979/80 TOTAL = 81,237



1982/83 TOTAL = 77,412



1985/86 TOTAL = 80,623

DATA FOR PRIVATE SCHOOLS FOR 1985/86 WERE NOT AVAILABLE.

Technical Notes for Education

1. The term "on-reserve" refers to Indian population on-reserve and on Crown land.
2. Enrolment numbers include Registered Indians, Non-Registered Indians, and Inuit in grades K-4 to 13.
3. Band-Operated Schools are defined as schools operated directly by a band, or bands financed by the federal government.

TABLE I

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF KINDERGARTEN, ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY  
SCHOOL-AGED ON-RESERVE<sup>1</sup> INDIANS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL

CANADA, 1960/61-1986/87

YEAR	ENROLMENT <sup>2</sup>	POPULATION 4-18 YEARS	ENROLMENT RATE
1960/61 <sup>2</sup>	41,671	57,550	72.4%
1965/66 <sup>3</sup>	54,670	73,632	74.2%
1970/71	68,449	81,531	84.0%
1975/76	71,817	88,660	81.0%
1980/81	82,791	88,581	93.5%
1985/86	80,623	92,080	87.6%
1986/87	82,271	94,169	87.4%

Sources:

Enrolment

1960-1975: Nominal Roll, Statistics Division, DIAND, October, 1975.  
1980-1986: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND, September 1981, June 1986.  
1986-1987: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, National, DIAND, 1988.

Population

1960-1986: Indian Register, DIAND.

Notes:

<sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 1.

<sup>2</sup>See Technical Note 2.

<sup>3</sup>A breakdown of on-reserve/off-reserve Indian population was not available for 1960/61 or 1965/66. Based on 1975 Indian Register data, off-reserve was estimated to be 26% of total population. Data was also not available for the 4-18 population for 1960/61, and was estimated to be 42% of total Indian population.

TABLE II

PERCENTAGE OF REGISTERED INDIAN STUDENTS REMAINING IN GRADE XII  
OR XIII FOR CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF SCHOOLING  
CANADA, 1960/61-1985/86

YEAR	PERCENTAGE	YEAR	PERCENTAGE
1960/61	3.4	1973/74	17.4
1961/62	4.3	1974/75	13.6
1962/63	4.3	1975/76	15.8
1963/64	4.1	1976/77	14.3
1964/65	5.8	1977/78	17.0
1965/66	6.0	1978/79	17.2
1966/67	5.1	1979/80	18.9
1967/68	7.5	1980/81	19.6
1968/69	10.6	1981/82	20.7
1969/70	12.6	1982/83	28.6
1970/71	14.6	1983/84	30.5
1971/72	15.6	1984/85	30.6
1972/73	16.2	1985/86 <sup>1</sup>	33.9

Sources: 1960/61-1977/78: Statistics Division, Program Services  
Branch, DIAND, September 1979.

1978/79-1985/86: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND,  
September 1985.

Note: <sup>1</sup>The percentage for 1985/86 was obtained by dividing  
the number of students in Grade XII and XIII in  
1985/86 by the number of students in Grade I in  
1974/75.

TABLE III  
NUMBER OF REGISTERED INDIANS ENROLLED IN UNIVERSITY  
AND POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS  
CANADA, 1960/61-1986/87

YEAR	UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT	POST-SECONDARY ENROLMENT <sup>1</sup>
1960/61	60	N.A.
1965/66	131	N.A.
1970/71	432	N.A.
1975/76	2,071	N.A.
1980/81	4,455	N.A.
1985/86	5,800	11,170
1986/87	N.A.	13,196

Sources:

University Enrolment

1960: Facts and Figures, Departmental Statistics,  
DIAND 1971.

1965-1975: Full-Time University Enrolment of  
Registered Indians, Research Branch  
DIAND, 1979.

1980-1985: Education Branch, DIAND, 1980, 1986.

Post-Secondary

1985-1987: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators,  
DIAND, 1988.

Note:

<sup>1</sup>Includes Bill C-31. Total number enrolled in Post-Secondary  
Institutions also includes the number enrolled at University.



**TABLE IV**  
**NUMBER OF BAND-OPERATED<sup>1</sup> SCHOOLS**  
**CANADA, 1975/76-1986/87**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>NUMBER OF BAND-OPERATED SCHOOLS</b>
1975/76	53
1976/77	64
1977/78	104
1978/79	107
1979/80	115
1980/81	133
1981/82	159
1982/83	181
1983/84	191
1984/85	203
1985/86	229
1986/87	243

**Sources:**

1975-1978: Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services), DIAND, November 1977, September 1978, and April 1979.

1979-1985: Nominal Roll, Education Directorate, DIAND, September 1981-85 and June 1986.

1986-1987: Year End Status Report on Performance Indicators, DIAND 1988.

**Note:** <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 3.

TABLE V  
NUMBER OF REGISTERED INDIANS ENROLLED IN KINDERGARTEN,  
ELEMENTARY, AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY TYPE  
CANADA, 1975/76-1985/86

YEAR	FEDERAL	PROVINCIAL	BAND- OPERATED	PRIVATE	TOTAL
1975/76	29,581	38,079	2,842	1,315	71,817
1976/77	30,012	36,884	3,340	1,481	71,717
1977/78	29,412	41,358	5,639	1,679	78,088
1978/79	28,605	45,438	5,796	1,520	81,359
1979/80	27,742	45,742	6,311	1,442	81,237
1980/81	26,578	46,852	7,879	1,492	82,801
1981/82	22,525	43,652	13,133	1,156	80,466
1982/83	21,825	38,511	15,912	1,164	77,412
1983/84	21,893	39,474	16,715	N/A	78,082
1984/85	21,669	40,080	18,372	N/A	80,121
1985/86	19,943	39,712	20,968	N/A	80,623

**Sources:**

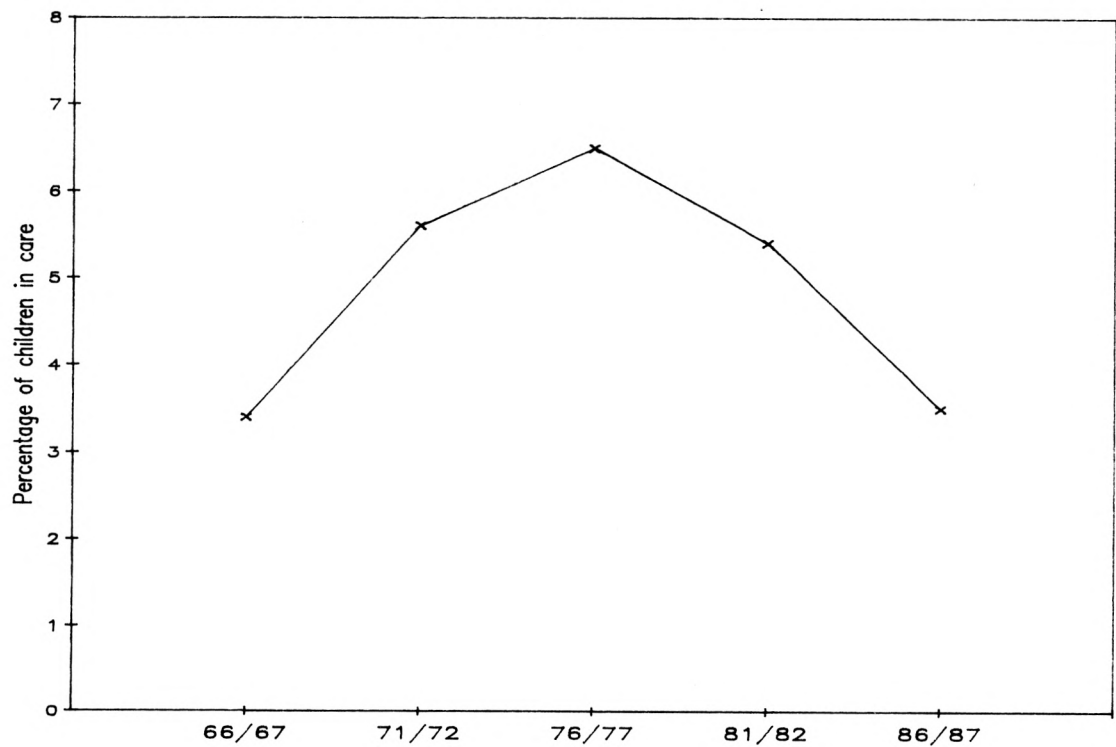
1975-1978: Nominal Roll, Statistics Section (Management Services), DIAND, November 1977, September 1978 and April 1979.

1979-1985: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, DIAND, September 1981-1985 and June 1986.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 16 AND UNDER IN CARE

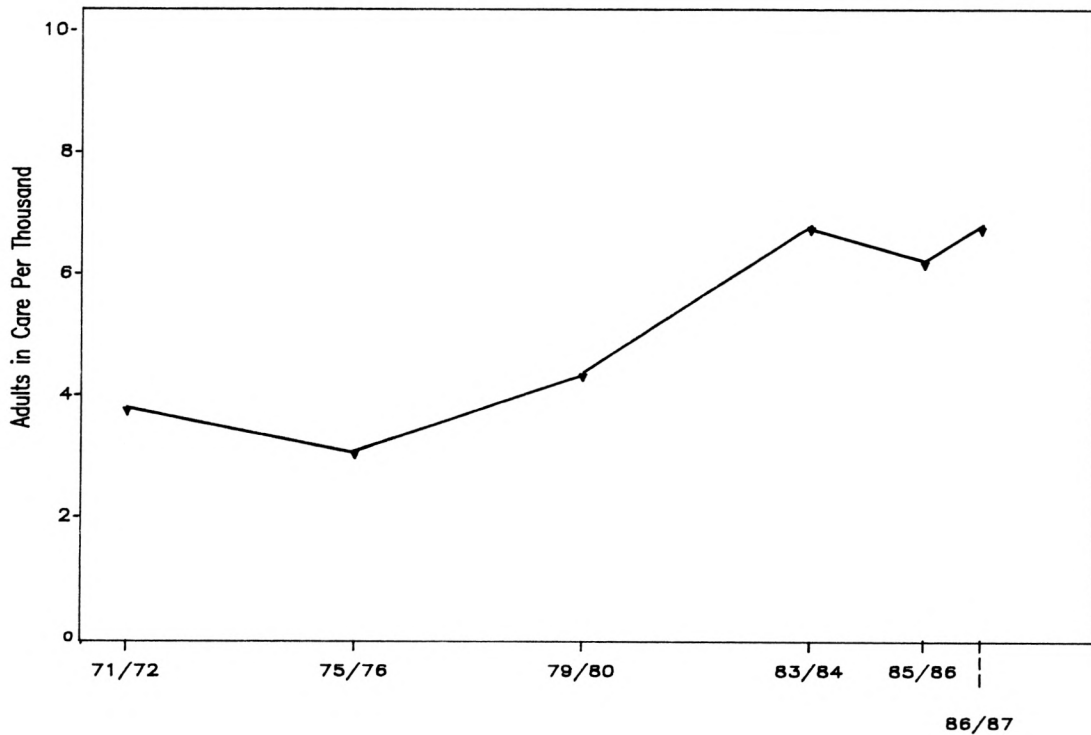
THE PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN IN CARE ROSE STEADILY IN FISCAL YEARS 1966/67 TO 1976/77. SINCE 1977, HOWEVER, THE PERCENTAGE HAS DECLINED.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE I.

### ADULTS IN CARE PER THOUSAND ADULT POPULATION

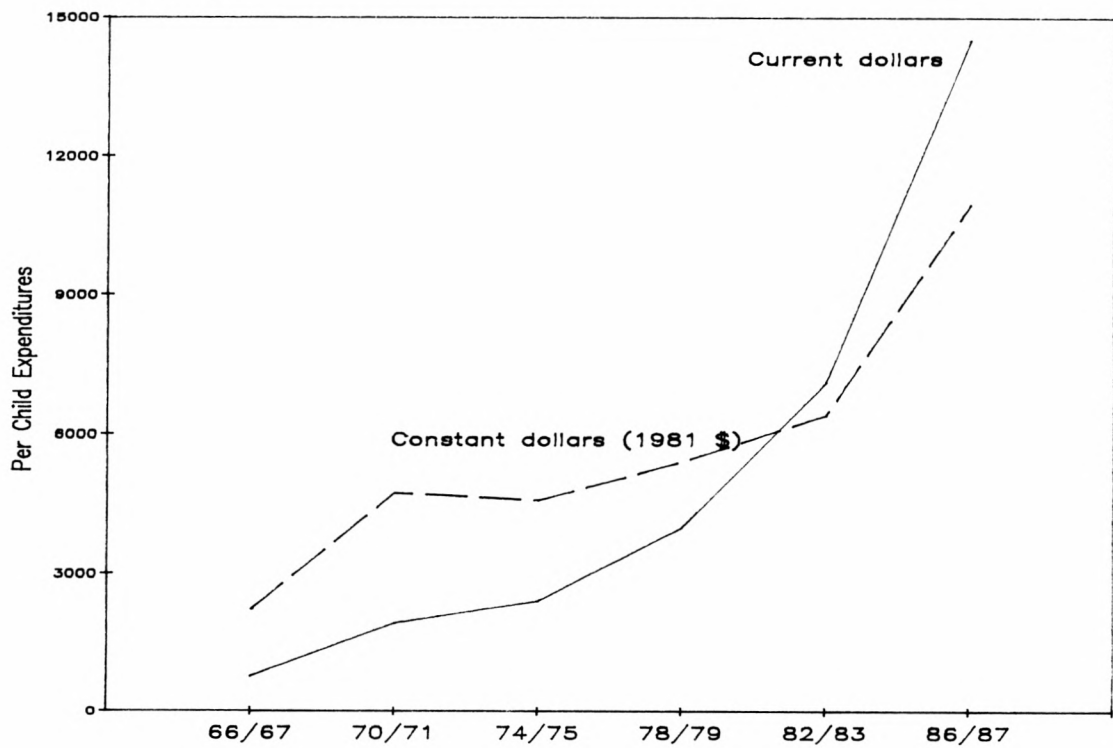
THE PROPORTION OF ADULTS IN CARE INCREASED BY 77% BETWEEN 1971 AND 1983 TO REACH 6.76 PER THOUSAND ADULTS AND HAS FLUCTUATED MODERATELY UNDER THAT PROPORTION SINCE THEN.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE II.

### EXPENDITURES FOR REGISTERED INDIAN CHILDREN IN CARE

OVER THE LAST 20 YEARS, PER CHILD EXPENDITURES IN CONSTANT DOLLARS INCREASED FROM \$2,229 TO \$10,959.

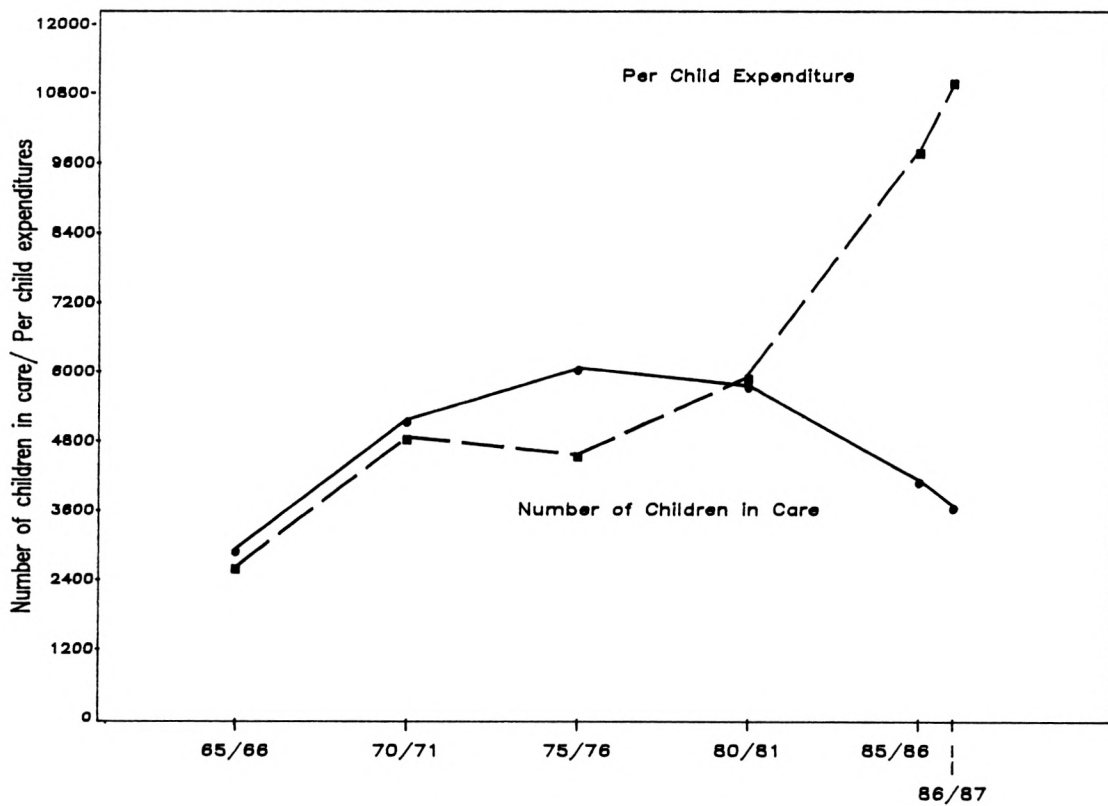


CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE 1-A.



### NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN CARE VS. PER CHILD EXPENDITURES

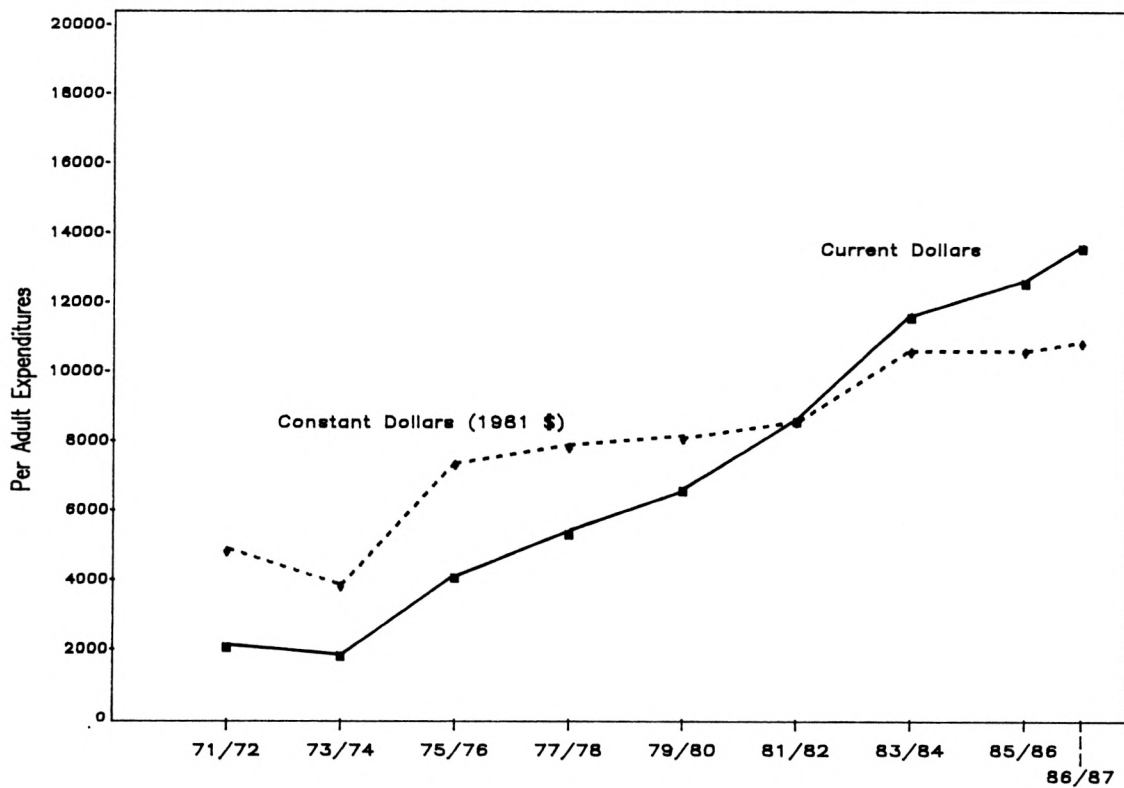
PER CHILD EXPENDITURES, IN CONSTANT DOLLARS, INCREASED BY 337% BETWEEN 1965 AND 1987. THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN CARE INCREASED BY 116% BETWEEN 1965 AND 1977 BUT ONLY BY 25% FROM 1965 TO 1987.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE 1-A.

EXPENDITURES FOR REGISTERED INDIAN ADULTS IN CARE

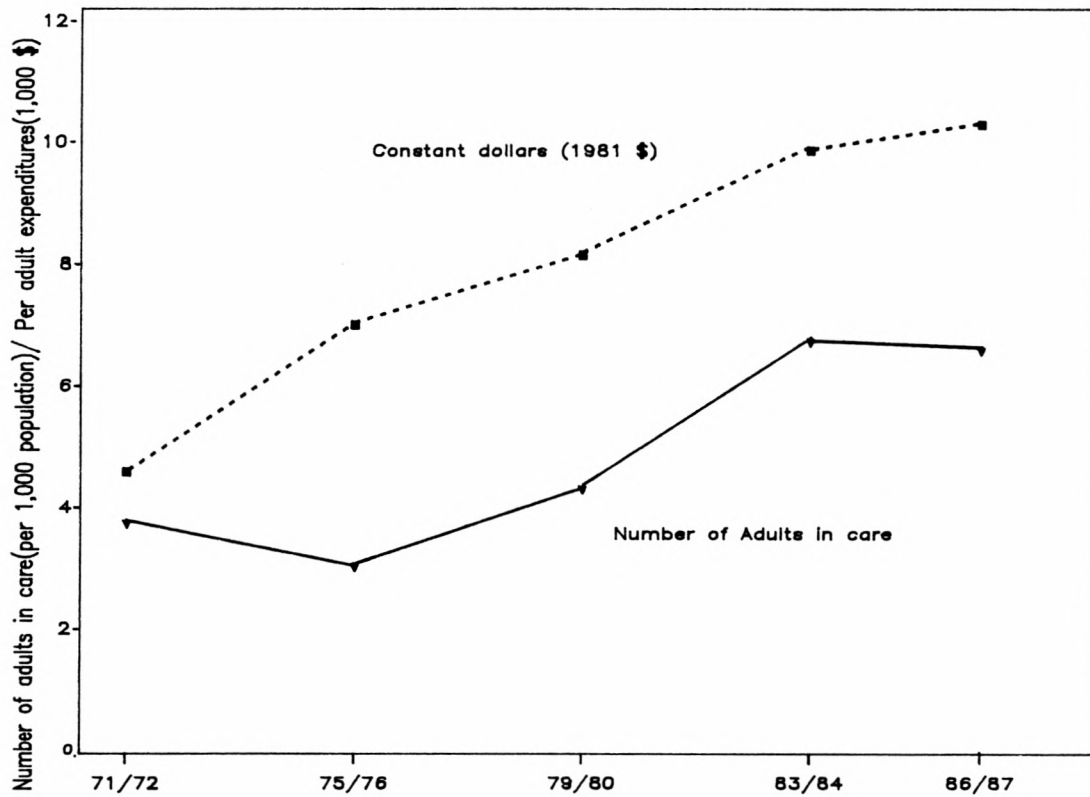
FROM 1971 TO 1986, PER ADULT EXPENDITURES, IN CONSTANT DOLLARS, INCREASED FROM \$4,689 TO \$10,245.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE II-A.

### NUMBER OF ADULTS IN CARE VS. PER ADULT EXPENDITURES

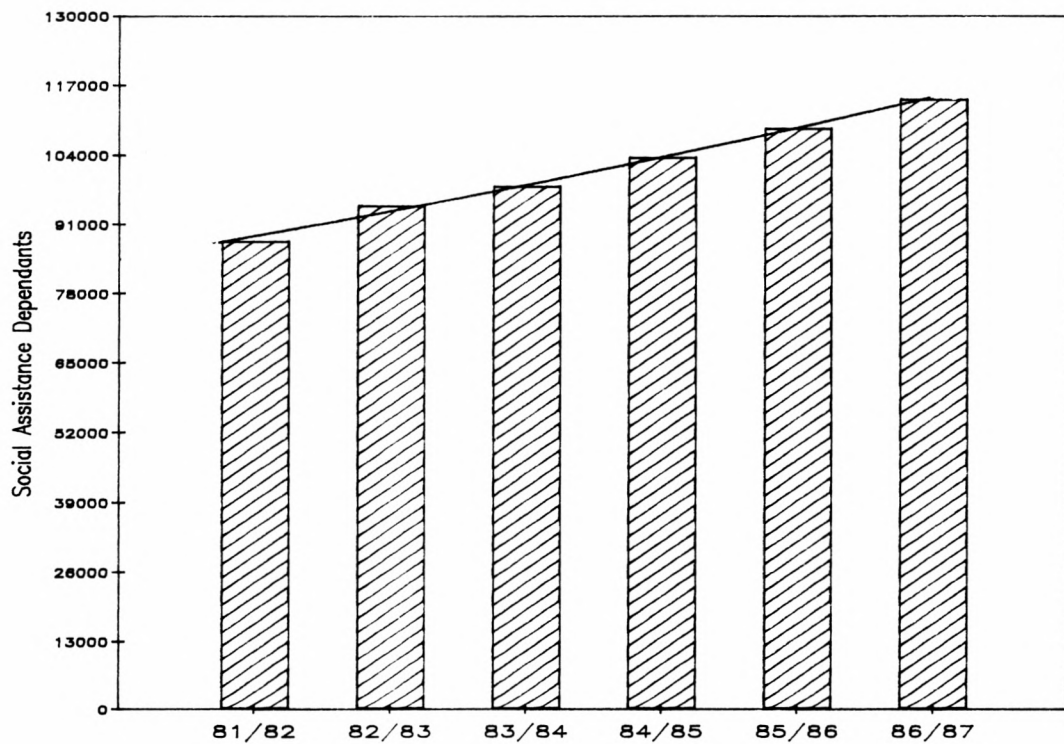
BETWEEN 1971 AND 1987, THE NUMBER OF ADULTS IN CARE PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION, INCREASED BY 75% WHILE DURING THE SAME PERIOD, PER ADULT EXPENDITURES IN CONSTANT DOLLARS INCREASED BY 118%.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLES II AND II-A.

### NUMBER OF REGISTERED INDIAN SOCIAL ASSISTANCE DEPENDANTS

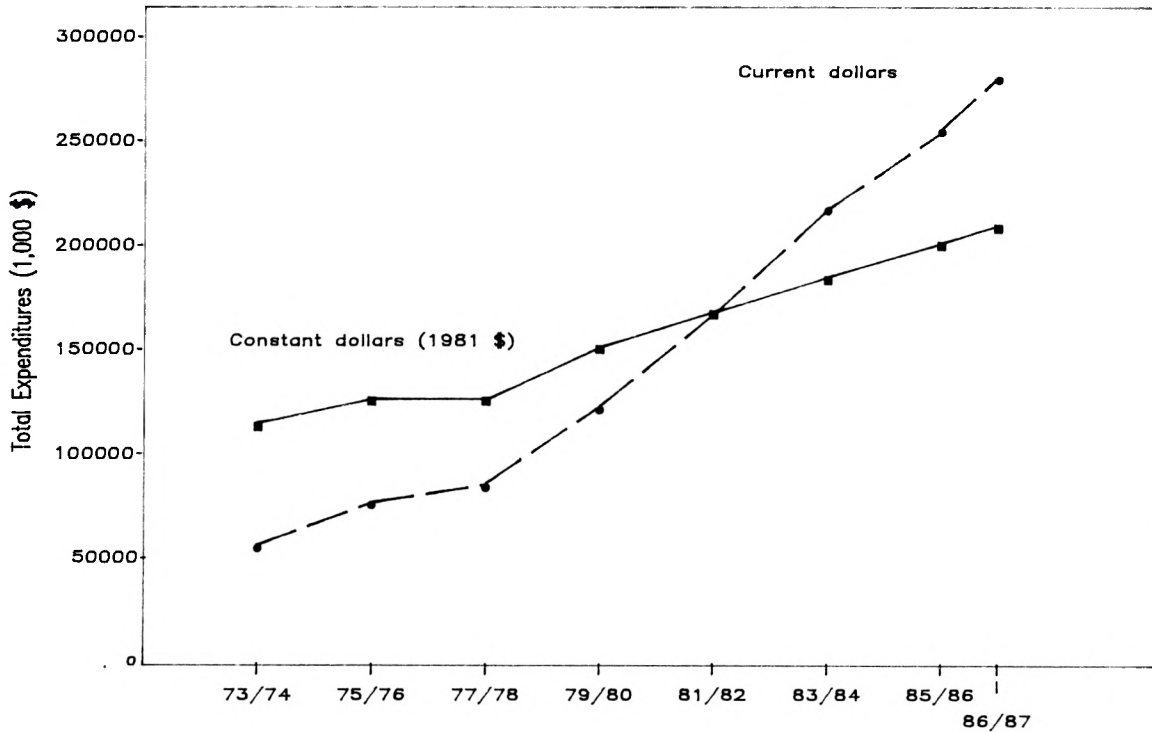
THE ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE DEPENDANTS HAS INCREASED FROM 88,079 TO 114,657 DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE III.

## SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES FOR REGISTERED INDIANS

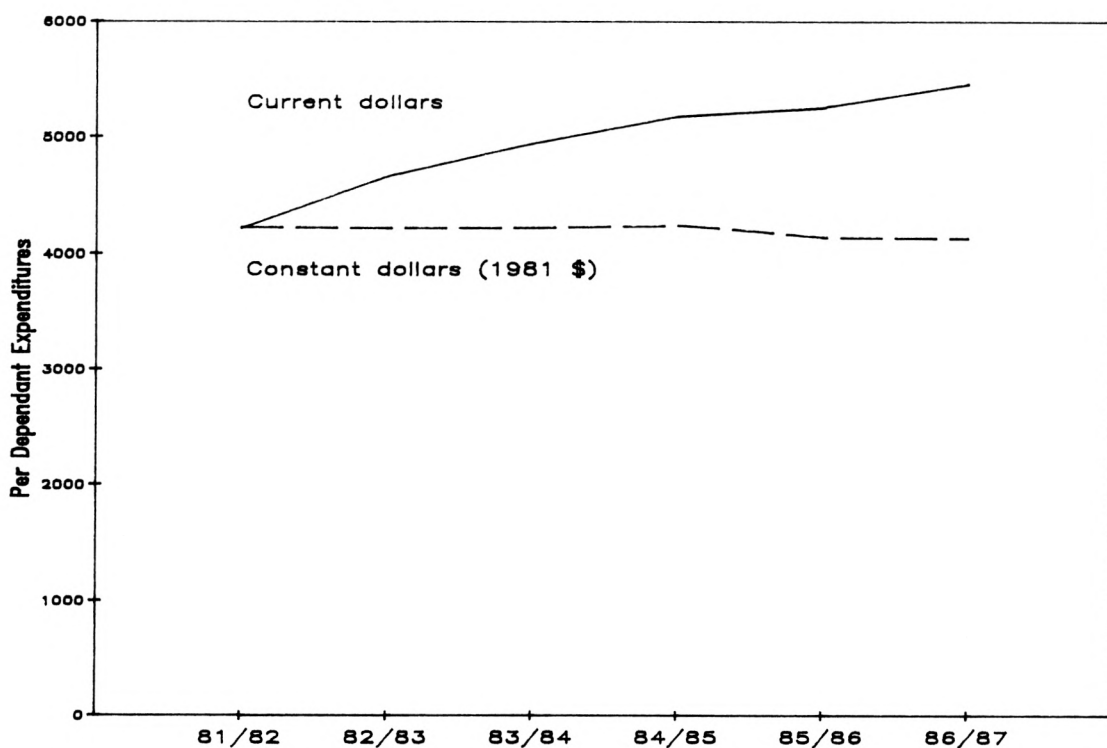
TOTAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES, IN CONSTANT DOLLARS, INCREASED TWO-FOLD, FROM 1973 TO 1986.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE III-A.

### SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES PER DEPENDANT FOR REGISTERED INDIANS

DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS, PER DEPENDANT SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES, IN CURRENT DOLLARS, INCREASED FROM \$4,216 TO \$5,458. PER DEPENDANT SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES, IN CONSTANT DOLLARS, REMAINED STEADY FOR THE SAME PERIOD.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE III-A.



### Technical Notes for Social Assistance

1. Data collected for Tables I through III-A do not include registered Indians residing in the Northwest Territories or Newfoundland.

Indian persons living in the Northwest Territories receive social services and assistance through the territorial government on the same basis as other residents.

Until recently there were no reserves in Newfoundland; thus services to Indians are provided by the provincial government under a special agreement with the federal government. Accordingly, there is no direct federal social service or assistance to the Indian people of that area.

2. Adult Care is defined as a program for persons who by reason of age or incapacity of a continuing nature require assistance. The program consists of in-home care, residential care, casework and counselling, as well as advice, training and funds to bands and district councils. Help to individuals, who must be registered Indians resident on reserves or Crown lands, is provided after a needs test and assessments concerning the functional capabilities of the applicants and their families.
3. Child Welfare is to promote the well-being of families and children so as to prevent neglect and mistreatment and to ensure the welfare of neglected and dependent Indian children living on reserves. At the same time, the Department has been encouraging and promoting Indian participation in the negotiation of child welfare agreements with the provinces and in the design, delivery and monitoring of child welfare services.

For the years 1981/82 to 1986/87, statistics were provided by the Social Development Directorate. In P.E.I., Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the total number of children in care includes those aged from 0 to 17 years old while in other provinces it includes those aged from 0 to 18 years old. The proportion we calculated overestimates the number of children in care per thousand of population.

The total number of children in care calculated by the Social Development Directorate is obtained by dividing the total number of case days by 365.

4. Recipients are defined as those individuals who receive social assistance payments; whereas, Dependants are all individuals who benefit from the payments.

TABLE I  
NUMBER OF REGISTERED ON-RESERVE INDIAN CHILDREN<sup>1</sup> IN CARE  
CANADA, 1966/67-1986/87

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL CHILDREN IN CARE <sup>2</sup>	CHILDREN AGED 16 AND UNDER	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN IN CARE
1966/67	3,201	93,101	3.4
1967/68	3,946	93,484	4.2
1968/69	4,310	94,616	4.6
1969/70	4,861	94,698	5.1
1970/71	5,156	95,048	5.4
1971/72	5,336	94,777	5.6
1972/73	5,336	94,906	5.6
1973/74	5,582	94,634	5.9
1974/75	5,817	96,960	6.0
1975/76	6,078	96,493	6.3
1976/77	6,247	96,417	6.5
1977/78	6,017	96,780	6.2
1978/79	6,177	94,866	6.5
1979/80	5,820	94,414	6.2
1980/81	5,716	94,936	6.0
1981/82	5,144	94,608	5.4
1982/83	4,577	96,105	4.8
1983/84	4,105	98,379	4.2
1984/85	3,887	97,586	4.0
1985/86	4,000	99,213	4.0
1986/87	3,611	101,841	3.5

Sources: Total children in care:

1966/67-1976/77: Statistics Canada, Social Security,  
National Programs, 1978, Catalogue  
no. 86-511, p.82.

1981/82-1986/87: Social Development Directorate, DIAND,  
January 1988.

Children aged 16 and under: Indian Register, DIAND, 1966-1986.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 1.

<sup>2</sup>See Technical Note 3.

TABLE I-A

TOTAL AND PER CHILD EXPENDITURES EXCLUDING SERVICE DELIVERY  
FOR REGISTERED ON-RESERVE INDIAN CHILDREN IN CARE  
CANADA, 1965/66 - 1986/87

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL CHILDREN IN CARE	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Current \$)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Constant \$) <sup>1</sup>	PER CHILD EXPENDITURES (Current \$)	PER CHILD EXPENDITURES (Constant \$)
1965/66	2,889	2,464,000	7,247,058	853	2,508
1966/67	3,201	2,511,000	7,133,522	784	2,229
1967/68	3,946	4,851,000	13,290,410	1,229	3,368
1968/69	4,310	6,835,000	17,986,842	1,586	4,173
1969/70	4,861	8,098,000	20,397,984	1,666	4,196
1970/71	5,156	10,042,000	24,492,682	1,948	4,750
1971/72	5,336	10,958,000	25,966,824	2,054	4,866
1972/73	5,336	11,494,000	26,004,524	2,154	4,873
1973/74	5,582	12,351,000	25,947,478	2,213	4,648
1974/75	5,817	14,091,000	26,687,500	2,422	4,588
1975/76	6,078	16,076,000	27,480,341	2,645	4,521
1976/77	6,247	19,806,000	31,488,076	3,170	5,041
1977/78	6,017	20,992,000	30,916,053	3,489	5,138
1978/79	6,177	24,773,000	33,522,327	4,010	5,427
1979/80	5,820	25,626,500	31,755,266	4,403	5,456
1980/81	5,716	29,485,700	33,167,266	5,158	5,803
1981/82	5,144	31,009,300	31,009,300	6,028	6,028
1982/83	4,577	32,631,400	29,450,722	7,129	6,434
1983/84	4,105	34,413,300	29,362,883	8,383	7,153
1984/85	3,888	39,330,600	32,159,116	10,116	8,271
1985/86	4,000	50,107,900	39,393,003	12,527	9,848
1986/87	3,612	52,411,400	39,585,649	14,510	10,959

Sources: Children in care:

1965/66-1970/71: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1978, Catalogue no. 86-201, p.657.

1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1982, Catalogue no.86-511, p.82.

1981/82-1986/87: Social Development Directorate, DIAND, January 1988.

Total Expenditures:

1965/66-1970/71: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1978, Catalogue no. 86-201, p.657.

1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, 1982, Catalogue no.86-511, p.82.

1981/82-1986/87: Social Development Directorate, DIAND, January 1988.

Note:

<sup>1</sup>The expenditures in current dollars have been estimated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1981 from Statistics Canada.

TABLE II  
NUMBER OF REGISTERED ON-RESERVE ADULT INDIANS  
IN RESIDENTIAL CARE  
CANADA, 1971/72 - 1986/87

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL ADULTS IN CARE <sup>1</sup>	ADULT POPULATION	ADULTS IN CARE PER 1,000 POPULATION
1971/72	335	87,585	3.82
1972/73	319	90,093	3.54
1973/74	434	92,489	4.69
1974/75	325	98,441	3.30
1975/76	318	102,282	3.11
1976/77	389	106,100	3.67
1977/78	313	110,193	2.84
1978/79	432	112,664	3.83
1979/80	500	116,505	4.29
1980/81	567	121,263	4.68
1981/82	730	125,388	5.82
1982/83	743	131,880	5.63
1983/84	928	137,315	6.76
1984/85	825	143,205	5.76
1985/86	927	148,441	6.24
1986/87	1,028	153,947	6.68

Sources: Adults in care:

1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Catalogue no. 86-511, p.81.

1981/82-1986/87: Social Development Directorate, DIAND, January 1988.

Adult population: Indian Register, DIAND, 1971-1986.

Note: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 2.

TABLE II-A  
TOTAL AND PER ADULT EXPENDITURES  
FOR REGISTERED ON-RESERVE INDIAN ADULTS IN RESIDENTIAL CARE  
CANADA, 1971/72 - 1986/87

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL ADULTS IN CARE <sup>1</sup>	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Current \$)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Constant \$) <sup>2</sup>	PER ADULT EXPENDITURES (Current \$)	PER ADULT EXPENDITURE (Constant \$)
1971-72	335	663,000	1,571,090	1,979	4,689
1972-73	319	693,000	1,567,873	2,172	4,914
1973-74	434	759,000	1,594,537	1,749	3,674
1974-75	325	1,149,000	2,176,136	3,535	6,695
1975-76	318	1,330,000	2,273,504	4,182	7,149
1976-77	389	1,636,000	2,600,953	4,206	6,687
1977-78	313	1,662,000	2,447,717	5,310	7,820
1978-79	432	2,936,000	3,972,936	6,796	9,196
1979-80	500	3,224,000	3,995,043	6,448	7,990
1980-81	567	4,257,000	4,788,526	7,508	8,445
1981-82	730	6,215,300	6,215,300	8,514	8,514
1982-83	743	7,848,500	7,083,483	10,563	9,533
1983-84	928	10,737,900	9,162,030	11,571	9,873
1984-85	825	9,657,400	7,896,484	11,706	9,571
1985-86	927	11,601,900	9,120,990	12,516	9,840
1986-87	1,028	13,945,100	10,532,552	13,565	10,245



Sources: Adults in care: See source in Table II.

Total expenditures:

1971/72-1980/81: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National  
Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Catalogue  
no.86-511, p.81.

Note: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 2.

<sup>2</sup>The expenditures in current dollars have been calculated  
using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1981 from  
Statistics Canada.

TABLE III  
ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE  
RECIPIENTS AND DEPENDANTS PER MONTH  
AMONG REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION

CANADA, 1981/82 - 1986/87

FISCAL YEAR	ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS <sup>1</sup> PER MONTH	ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS <sup>1</sup> PER MONTH <sup>2</sup>
1981/82	39,146	88,079
1982/83	42,101	94,726
1983/84	43,750	98,438
1984/85	45,459	103,832
1985/86	48,558	109,256
1986/87	50,959	114,657

Source: Social Development Directorate, DIAND, March 1988.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 4.

<sup>2</sup>The number of single recipients has been estimated by Social Development Directorate to be 50% of the total recipients per month.

The average number of dependants living in a family has been calculated by multiplying the annual average number of recipients living in a family by the average family size which has been estimated to be 3.5 (2 adults, 1.5 children).

The total average number of dependants is the addition of the annual average number of single recipients and the average number of dependants living in a family.

TABLE III-A  
TOTAL AND PER RECIPIENT SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES  
FOR REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION  
CANADA, 1973/74 - 1986/87

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL NO OF RECIPIENTS <sup>1</sup>	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (current \$)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES (constant \$) <sup>2</sup>	PER RECIPIENT (current \$)	PER RECIPIENT (constant \$)
1973/74	N/A	53,319,000	112,014,706	N/A	N/A
1974/75	N/A	64,105,000	121,410,985	N/A	N/A
1975/76	N/A	73,023,000	124,825,641	N/A	N/A
1976/77	N/A	78,660,000	125,055,644	N/A	N/A
1977/78	N/A	85,753,000	126,293,078	N/A	N/A
1978/79	N/A	105,983,000	143,414,073	N/A	N/A
1979/80	N/A	122,004,400	151,182,652	N/A	N/A
1980/81	N/A	141,985,300	159,713,498	N/A	N/A
1981/82	39,146	165,030,100	165,030,100	4,216	4,216
1982/83	42,101	196,241,700	177,113,448	4,661	4,207
1983/84	43,750	216,157,600	184,434,812	4,941	4,216
1984/85	45,459	235,433,500	192,504,906	5,179	4,235
1985/86	48,558	255,240,000	200,660,377	5,256	4,132
1986/87	50,959	278,147,400	210,081,118	5,458	4,123

Source: Social Development Directorate, DIAND, March 1988.

Notes:

<sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 4.

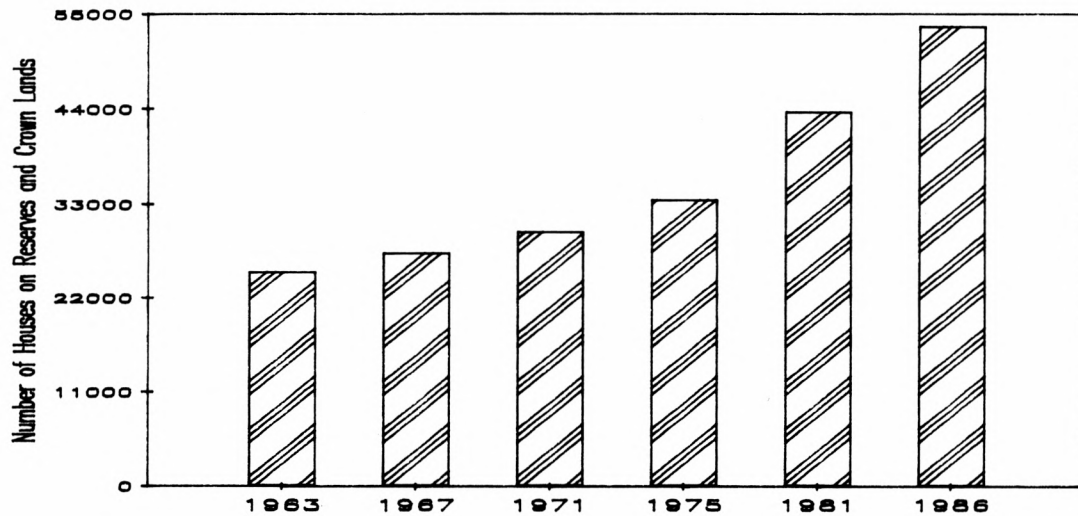
<sup>2</sup>The expenditures in current dollars have been calculated using the Consumer Price Index based on the year 1981 from Statistics Canada.



## HOUSING CONDITIONS

## NUMBER OF HOUSES ON RESERVES AND NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE ON RESERVES

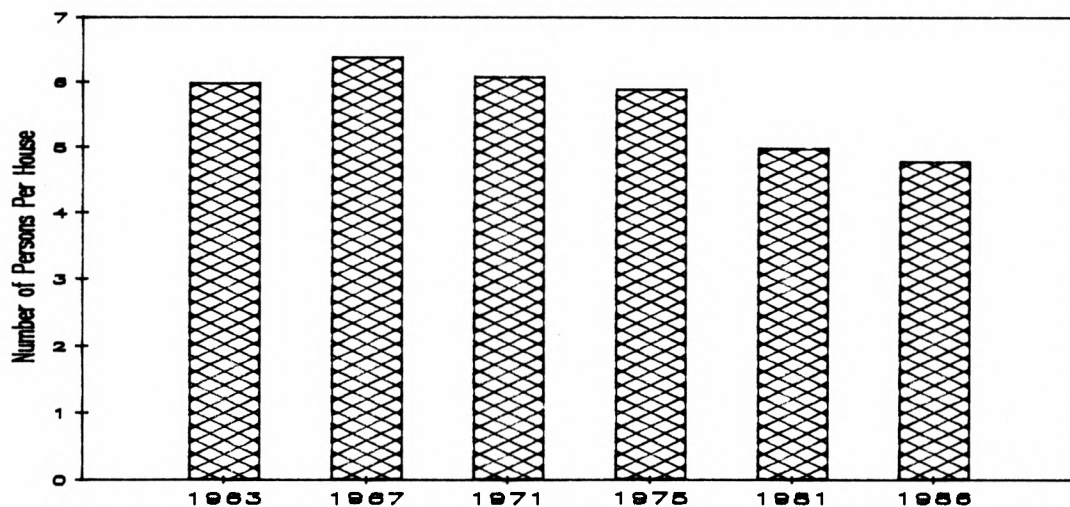
THE NUMBER OF HOUSES ON RESERVES INCREASED FROM 25,206 IN 1963 TO 53,686 IN 1986, OR BY 113% OVER THE PERIOD.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE I.

THE HOUSING STOCK ON-RESERVES HAS BEEN GROWING AT A FASTER RATE THAN THE ON-RESERVE POPULATION SINCE THE EARLY 1970s.

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE DECREASED FROM 6.0 IN 1963 TO 4.8 IN 1986.

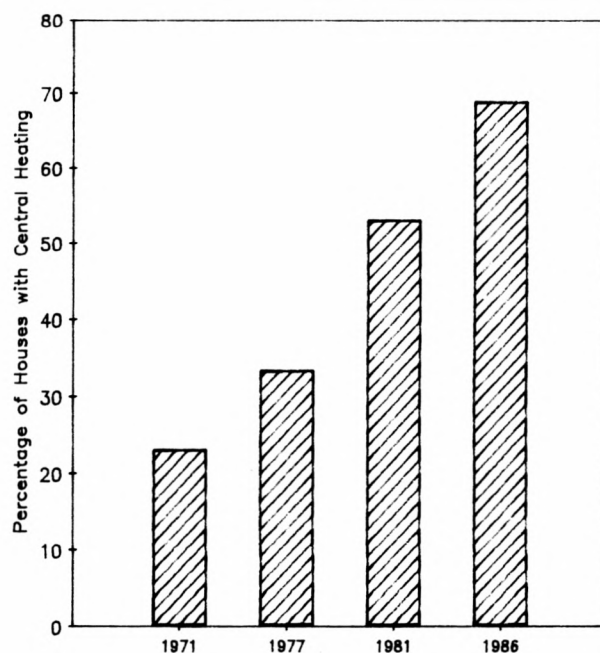
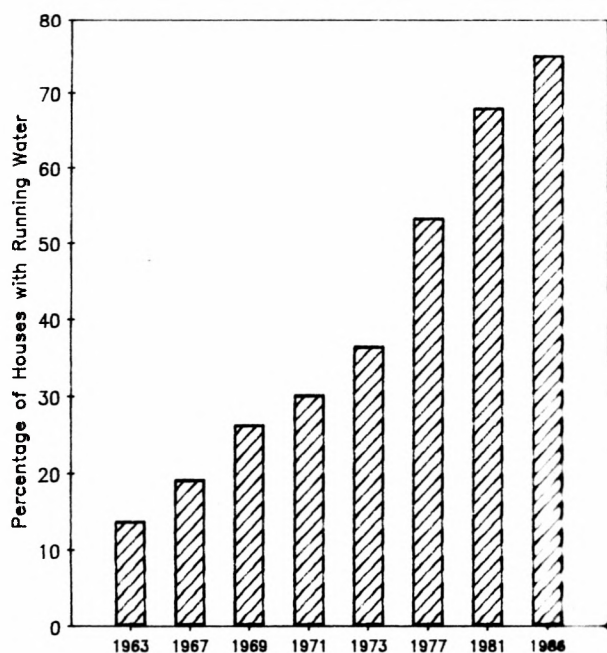
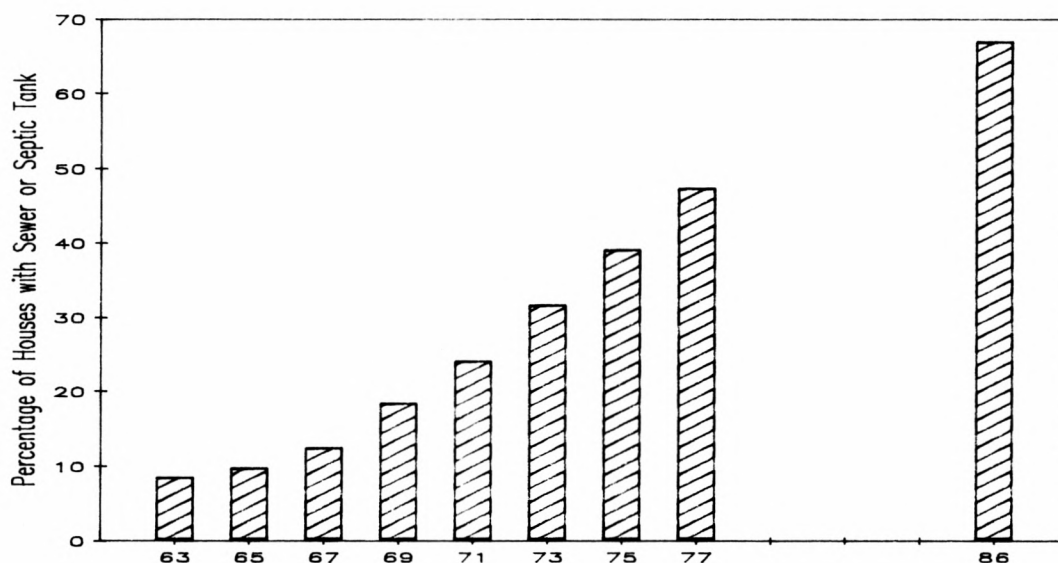


CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE I.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSES WITH RUNNING WATER, SEWER OR SEPTIC TANKS,  
AND CENTRAL HEATING

DURING THE PERIOD 1963-1986 THE PERCENTAGE OF HOUSES WITH SEWER OR SEPTIC TANKS INCREASED FROM UNDER 10% TO 67% AND THE PERCENTAGE OF HOUSES WITH RUNNING WATER INCREASED FROM UNDER 14% TO 75%.

IN 1971, 23.1% OF THE HOUSES ON-RESERVES HAD CENTRAL HEATING.  
IN 1986, 68.9% OF THE HOUSES ON-RESERVES HAD CENTRAL HEATING.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE II.

Technical Notes for Housing Conditions

1. The term "on-reserve" refers to population on-reserve and on Crown land.

2. Data estimates were calculated as follows:

- 1) Annual Average Growth Rates (AAGR) were calculated from available years using the following formula:

$$\text{AAGR} = (X_1 / X_0)^{1/n} - 1$$

where,  $X_1$  = data for the most recent year in period

$X_0$  = data for the earliest year in period

$n$  = length of period

- 2) AAGR were then applied to the most recent data and added to data of the estimated year as follows:

$$X (1 + \text{AAGR})^Y \quad \text{where,} \quad \begin{array}{l} X = \text{the most recent data available} \\ Y = \text{number of years between the most recent data and the estimated year} \end{array}$$

3. "Running water" refers to piped, potable water in a housing unit.
4. "Private occupied dwellings" includes all private dwellings occupied by usual residents as well as private dwellings occupied solely by foreign and/or temporary residents.  
  
"Central heating" is defined as a steam or hot water furnace, a forced hot air furnace, or an installed electric heating system.
5. The 1981 data is based on a 23% sample of the total number of reserves.
6. Community Facilities Branch, DIAND estimates that 75.0% of private occupied dwellings on-reserve had running water in 1986. We then applied that percentage to the total number of private occupied dwellings (53,686) for 1986 provided by Community Facilities, DIAND.
7. Community Facilities Branch, DIAND estimates that 67.0% of private occupied dwellings on-reserve had a sewer or a septic tank in 1986. We then applied that percentage to the total number of private occupied dwellings (53,686) for 1986 provided by Community Facilities Branch, DIAND.



8. Statistics Canada estimates that 68.9% of private occupied dwellings on-reserve had central heating in 1986. We then applied that percentage to the total number of private occupied dwellings (53,686) for 1986 provided by Community Facilities Branch, DIAND.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS AND PERSONS PER HOUSE  
ON-RESERVE<sup>1</sup>

CANADA, 1963-1986

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	GROWTH RATE	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS	GROWTH RATE	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE
1963	151,966		25,206 <sup>2</sup>		6.0
1965	160,274	5.5	26,515	5.2	6.0
1967	174,958	9.2	27,429	3.5	6.4
1969	178,760	2.2	28,517	4.0	6.3
1971	182,362 <sup>3</sup>	2.0	29,934	5.0	6.1
1973	187,123	2.6	31,200 <sup>4</sup>	4.2	6.0
1975	198,775	6.2	33,636	7.8	5.9
1977	206,947	4.1	34,189	1.6	6.1
1981	219,996	6.3	43,817 <sup>5</sup>	28.2	5.0
1984	240,791	9.5	44,908 <sup>6</sup>	2.5	5.4
1986	255,788	6.2	53,686	19.5	4.8

Sources:

Population

1963-1965: Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports: 1958-1973 by Region and District, Departmental Statistics Division, DIAND.

1967-1987: Indian Register, DIAND, 1967-1986.

Number of Dwellings

1963-1973: Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports: 1958-1973 by Region and District, Departmental Statistics Division, DIAND.

- 1975: Indian Housing Survey 1975, Departmental Statistics Division, DIAND.
- 1977: Statistical Report, Listing of Information Related to the Housing-Needs Analysis, Program Support Group, DIAND, 1977.
- 1981: Total number of private occupied dwellings with central heating for Canada and the provinces, Custom Service Products, Census Canada 1986. Statistics Canada, 1988.
- 1984: Technical Report of the Study of On-Reserve Housing Conditions, Ekos Research Associates Inc., 1986.
- 1986: Housing Directorate, DIAND, June 1988.

Notes:

<sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 1.

<sup>2</sup>Since data for Yukon were not complete in the "Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973", data for that province were estimated. See technical note 2.

<sup>3</sup>Since the "Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973" does not include data for some bands, numbers may be understated.

<sup>4</sup>Since data for Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta were not complete in the "Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973", data for these provinces were estimated. See technical note 2.

<sup>5</sup>Since data for Yukon were not included in the "1981 Census", data were estimated for that province using the figures from the "Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973". See technical note 2.

<sup>6</sup>Since data for Yukon were not included in the "Technical Report of the Study of On-Reserve Housing Conditions", data were estimated for that province using the figures from the "Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973". See technical note 2.

TABLE II

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HOUSES WITH RUNNING WATER,  
SEWER, OR SEPTIC TANK AND CENTRAL HEATING ON-RESERVE

CANADA, 1963-1986

YEAR	RUNNING WATER <sup>1</sup>		SEWER OR SEPTIC TANK		CENTRAL HEATING <sup>2</sup>	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
1963	3,475 <sup>3</sup>	13.8	2,131 <sup>3</sup>	8.5	N/A	N/A
1965	4,128	15.6	2,597	9.8	N/A	N/A
1967	5,260	19.2	3,437	12.5	N/A	N/A
1969	7,493	26.3	5,246	18.4	N/A	N/A
1971	9,032 <sup>3</sup>	30.2	7,228 <sup>3</sup>	24.1	6,900	23.1
1973	11,379 <sup>4</sup>	36.5	9,902 <sup>4</sup>	31.7	N/A	N/A
1975	14,769	43.9	13,151	39.1	N/A	N/A
1977	18,235	53.3	16,196	47.4	11,428	33.4
1981	29,776 <sup>5</sup>	68.0	N/A	N/A	23,265 <sup>6</sup>	51.8
1986	40,265 <sup>7</sup>	75.0	35,970 <sup>8</sup>	67.0	36,990 <sup>9</sup>	68.9

Sources:

Running Water, Sewer or Septic Tank

1963-1973:	<u>Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports:1958-1973 by Region and District</u> , Departmental Statistics Division, DIAND.
1981:	Census Canada, 1981.
1986:	<u>Infrastructure Study</u> , Community Facilities, DIAND,1987.
1975:	<u>Indian Housing Survey 1975</u> , Departmental Statistics Division, DIAND.

Central Heating

1971, 1981, 1986: Total number of private occupied dwellings with central heating for Canada and the provinces, Custom Service Products, Census Canada 1986. Statistics Canada, 1988.

All Indicators

1977: Statistical Report, Listing of Information Related to the Housing-Needs Analysis, Program Support Group, DIAND, 1977.

**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup>Data for 1981 represents dwellings with at least one bathroom.

<sup>2</sup>Since the Yukon was not included in "Census Canada 1986", the numbers were understated. See Technical Note 4.

<sup>3</sup>Since the "Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973" does not include data for some bands, the numbers were understated.

<sup>4</sup>Since data for Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta were not complete in the "Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973", data were estimated for these provinces. See Technical Note 2.

<sup>5</sup>Since data for Yukon were not included in the "1981 Census", data were estimated for that province using the figures from the "Summary of Biennial Indian Housing Survey Reports, 1958-1973". See Technical Note 2.

<sup>6</sup>See Technical Note 5.

<sup>7</sup>See Technical Note 6.

<sup>8</sup>See Technical Note 7.

<sup>9</sup>See Technical Note 8.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION  
AND  
SELF-GOVERNMENT

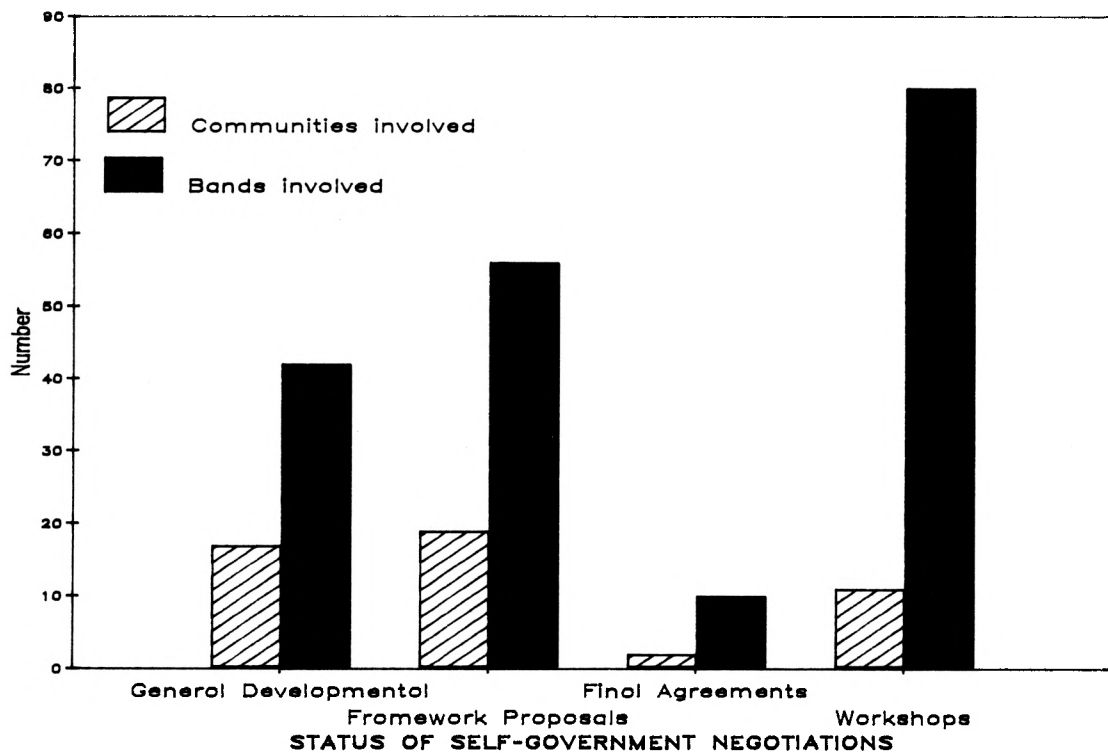
POLITICAL CONDITIONS

- INDIANS DID NOT HAVE FULL FEDERAL VOTING RIGHTS UNTIL 1960.
- IN 1988, THERE ARE 27 NATIVE MEMBERS IN FEDERAL, PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURES, INCLUDING THE SENATE.



## SELF-GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATIONS

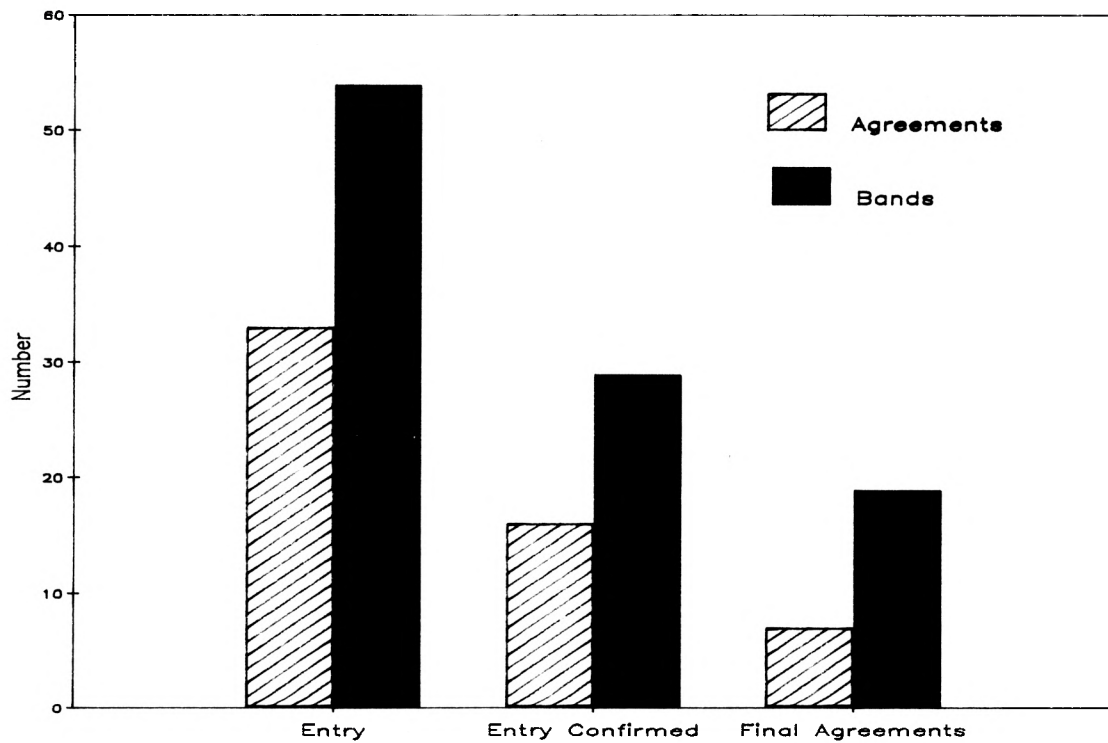
AS OF MARCH 1988 2 FINAL AGREEMENTS, REPRESENTING 10 BANDS, HAVE BEEN RATIFIED; 19 COMMUNITIES, REPRESENTING 56 BANDS, HAVE DEVELOPED SELF-GOVERNMENT FRAMEWORK PROPOSALS WITH DIAND; 42 BANDS ARE IN THE GENERAL DEVELOPMENTAL STAGES OF NEGOTIATIONS WHILE 80 BANDS ARE INVOLVED IN WORKSHOPS IN 11 COMMUNITIES.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE I.

ALTERNATIVE FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS AS OF MARCH 1988

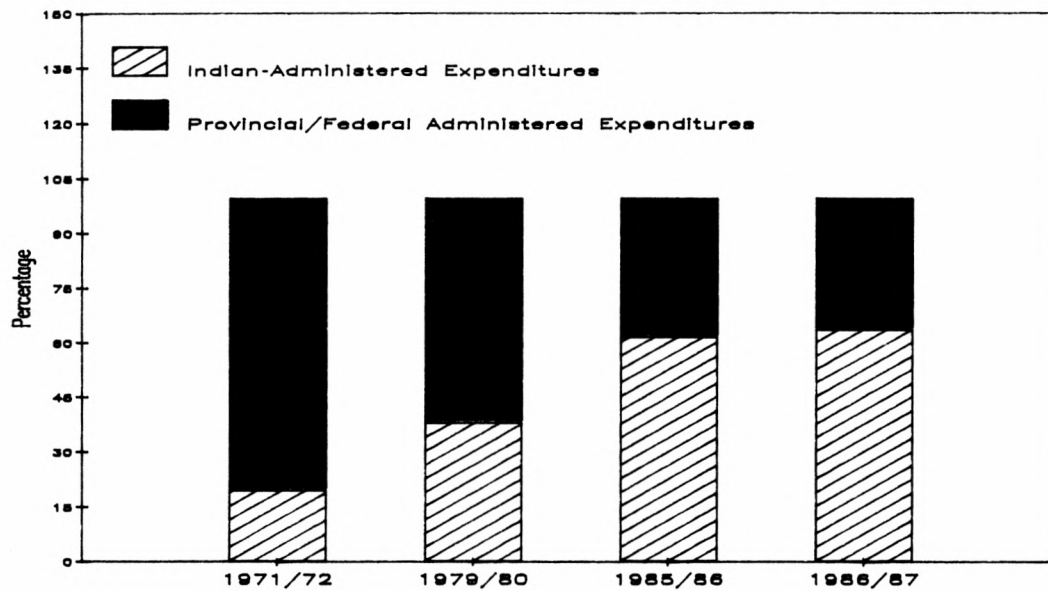
IN ADDITION, 7 AFA AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED, AND ANOTHER 49 ARE IN THE PROCESS OF BEING NEGOTIATED.



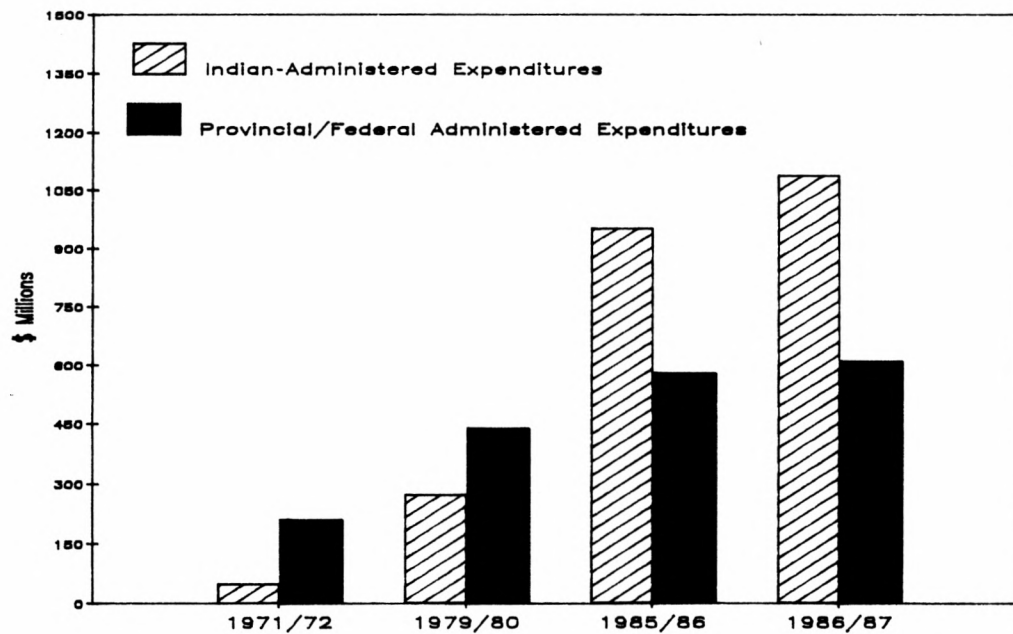
CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE II.

## DEVOLUTION

IN 1971, INDIANS ADMINISTERED 20% OF INAC PROGRAM EXPENDITURES.  
IN 1986/87, THEY ADMINISTERED 64.1%.



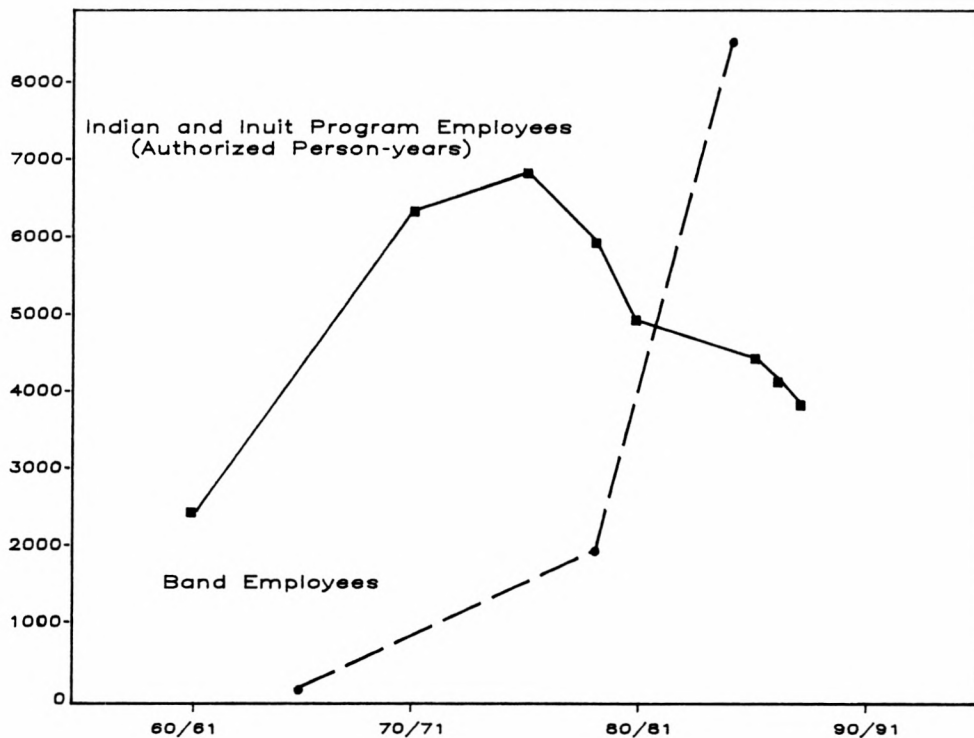
CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE III.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE III.

# NUMBER OF BAND EMPLOYEES VS. NUMBER OF INDIAN AND INUIT PROGRAM EMPLOYEES

THE NUMBER OF BAND EMPLOYEES INCREASED FROM 100 TO MORE THAN 8,500 BETWEEN 1965/66 AND 1984/85. FROM 1960/61 TO 1975/76 THE NUMBER OF INDIAN AND INUIT PROGRAM EMPLOYEES (AUTHORIZED PERSON-YEARS) INCREASED FROM 2,347 TO 6,794, BUT DECREASED TO 3,855 BY 1987/88.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE IV.

Technical Notes for Political Participation  
and Self-Government

1. The status of Self-Government Negotiations are defined as follows:

Final Agreements: self-government agreements that have been ratified by DIAND and Indian community representatives;

Substantive Negotiations: active negotiations in progress;

Framework Proposals: terms of reference for substantive negotiations;

General Developmental: research and consultative process.

2. "Communities" are defined as individual bands, groups of bands, tribal councils, treaty groupings, or other regional entities.

3. The status of Alternative Funding Arrangements are defined as follows:

Final Agreements: AFA Agreements that have been signed by DIAND and Indian representatives;

Entry Confirmed: AFA Agreements in the negotiation process, or in draft development;

Entry: preliminary stages of entering into AFA negotiations.

TABLE I

SELF-GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATIONS<sup>1</sup>

CANADA, 1988

STATUS	NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES <sup>2</sup> INVOLVED	NUMBER OF BANDS INVOLVED
FINAL AGREEMENTS	2	10
SUBSTANTIVE NEGOTIATIONS	0	0
FRAMEWORK PROPOSALS	19	56
GENERAL DEVELOPMENTAL	17	42
WORKSHOPS	11	80

Source: Self-Government Negotiations Branch, DIAND, March 1988.

Notes:

<sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 1.  
<sup>2</sup>See Technical Note 2.

TABLE II  
ALTERNATIVE FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS<sup>1</sup>

CANADA, 1988

STATUS	NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS	NUMBER OF BANDS INVOLVED
AGREEMENTS	7	19
ENTRY CONFIRMED	16	29
ENTRY	33	54

Source: AFA Status Report, March, 1988.

Note: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 3.

TABLE III

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INDIAN-ADMINISTERED EXPENDITURES  
FOR INDIAN AND INUIT PROGRAM

CANADA, 1971/72-1986/87

YEAR	INDIAN-ADMINISTERED EXPENDITURES (current \$)	TOTAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES (current \$)	%
1971/72	53,072,272	265,361,360	20.0
1979/80	276,955,600	718,895,900	38.5
1985/86	955,654,500	1,539,059,600	62.1
1986/87	1,092,086,500	1,705,026,500	64.1

Sources:

Total Program Expenditures:

1971/72: Estimates: Part III. Expenditure Plan, DIAND,  
1973/74, 1981/82, 1987/88.  
1979/80-  
1985/86: Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, Program Service  
Delivery Status Report, Program Planning  
Directorate, Headquarters, January 1988.

Percentages:

1971/72: Indian Conditions, A Survey, Indian and Inuit  
Affairs Program, 1980.  
1979/80-  
1985/86: Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, Program Service  
Delivery Status Report, Program Planning  
Directorate, Headquarters, January 1988.



TABLE IV

NUMBER OF BAND EMPLOYEES VS. NUMBER OF INDIAN AND INUIT  
PROGRAM EMPLOYEES (AUTHORIZED PERSON-YEARS)

CANADA, 1960/61-1987/88

YEAR	NUMBER OF BAND EMPLOYEES	NUMBER OF INDIAN & INUIT PROGRAM EMPLOYEES (AUTHORIZED PERSON-YEARS)
1960/61	N/A	2,347
1965/66	100	2,616
1970/71	N/A	6,265
1975/76	N/A	6,794
1978/79	1,900	5,913
1980/81	N/A	4,939
1984/85	8,504	4,377
1985/86	N/A	4,400
1986/87	N/A	4,108
1987/88	N/A	3,855

Sources:

Number of Band Employees:

1966-1978: Indian Conditions, A Survey, Indian and  
Inuit Affairs Program, 1980.

1984-1985: Economic Development, DIAND, 1987.

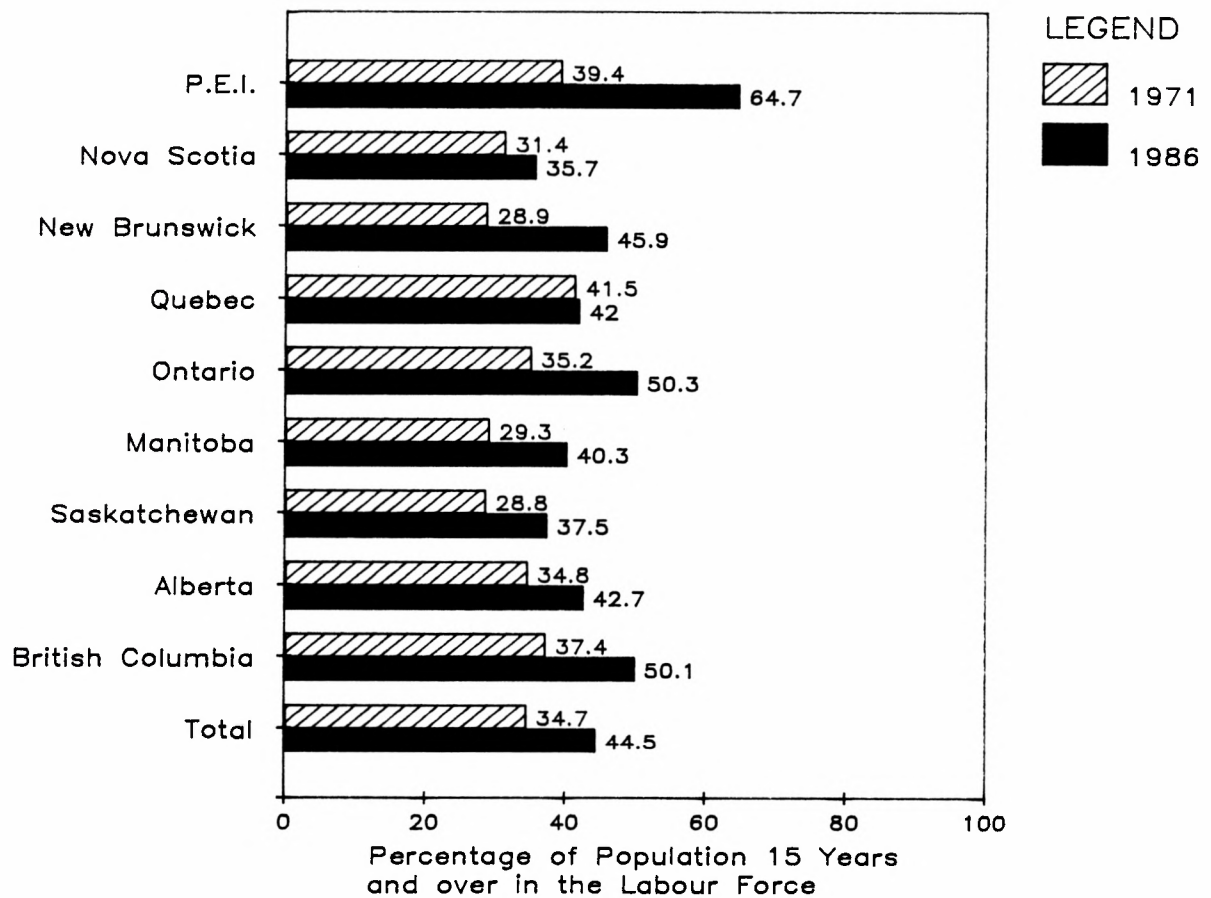
Indian and Inuit Program  
Employees (Authorized  
Person-Years):

Estimates: Part III, Expenditure Plan,  
DIAND, 1960-61 to 1987/88.

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

# PROPORTION OF ON-RESERVE POPULATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY PROVINCE

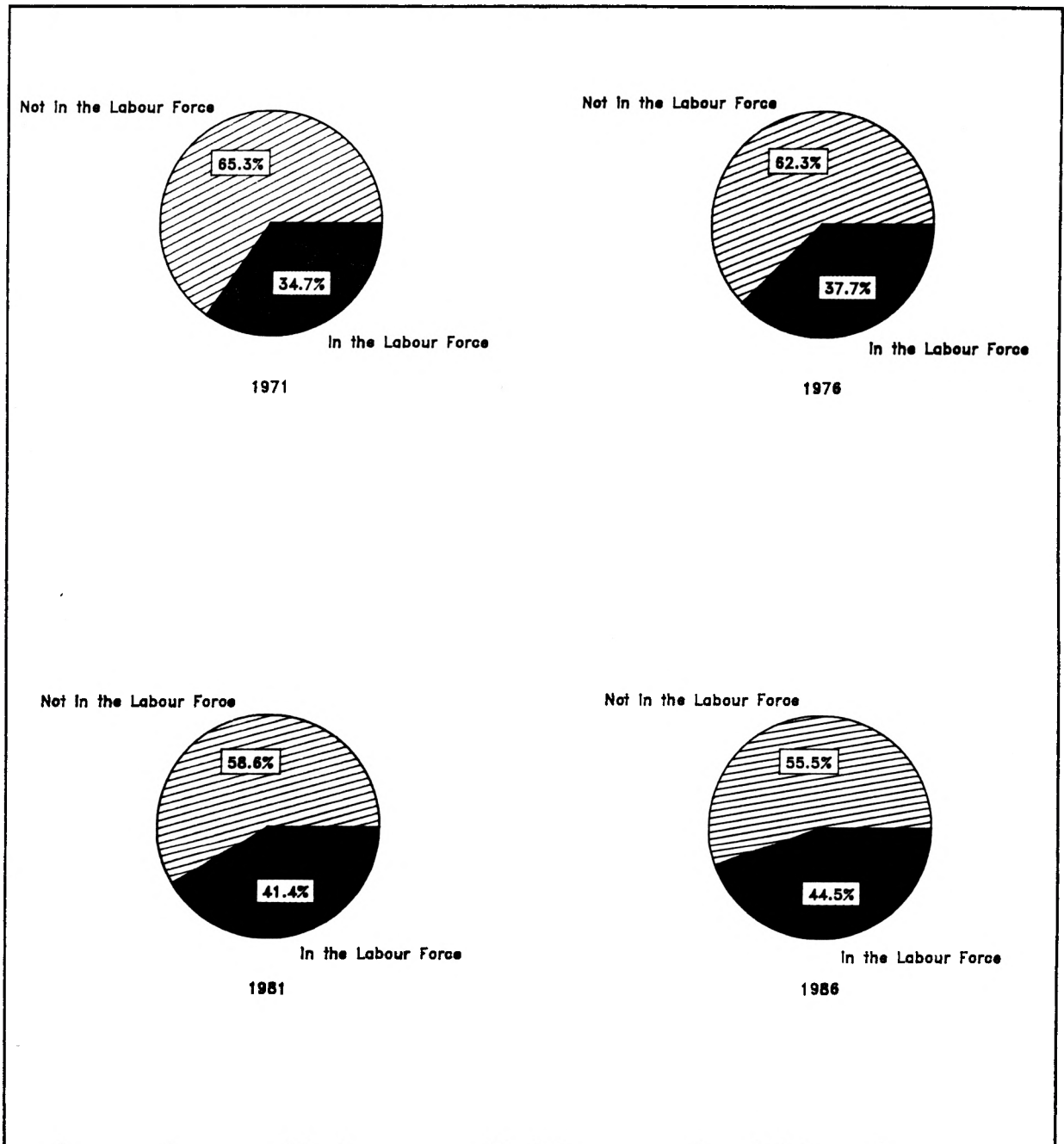
THE ON-RESERVE LABOUR FORCE HAS INCREASED IN ALL PROVINCES.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLE I-A AND I-B.

## DISTRIBUTION OF ON-RESERVE POPULATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE

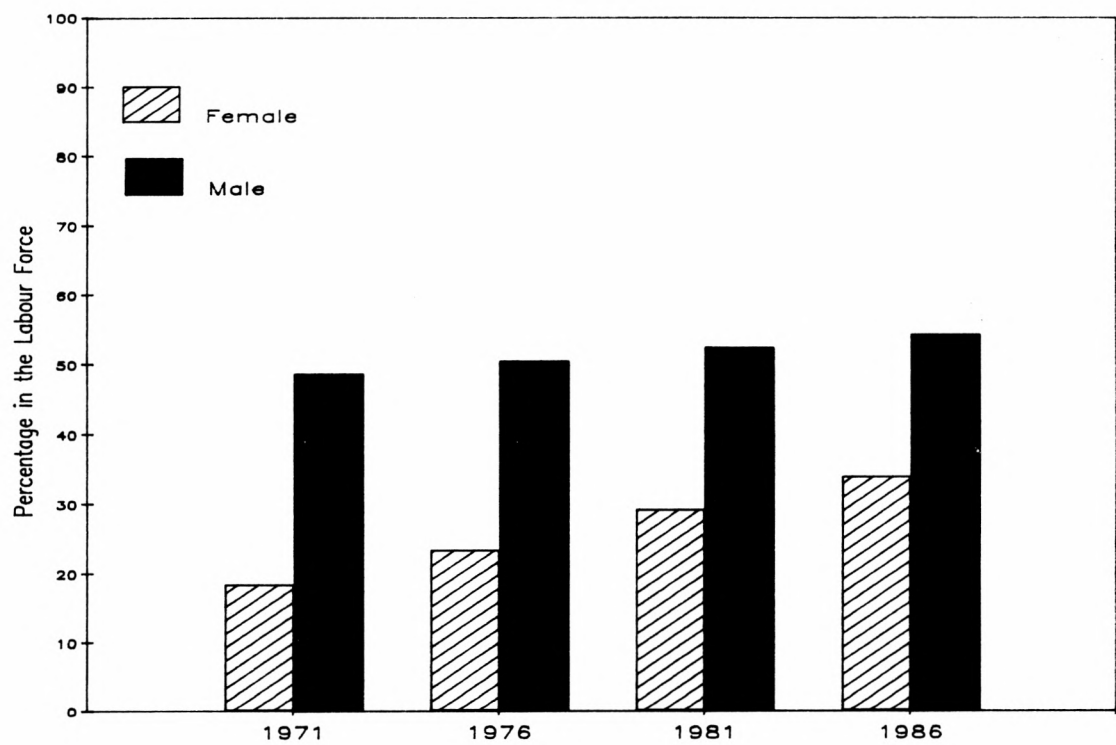
THE ON-RESERVE POPULATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE HAS GRADUALLY INCREASED FROM 34.7% IN 1971 TO 44.5% IN 1986.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLES I-A AND I-B.

PROPORTION OF ON-RESERVE POPULATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY SEX

BOTH MEN AND WOMEN HAVE REGISTERED INCREASES IN THEIR LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET FROM 1971 TO 1986.



CROSS REFERENCE: TABLES II-A AND II-B.

Technical Notes for Labour Force Activity

1. "Labour force activity" refers to the population 15 years and over, excluding inmates, who in the week prior to enumeration were employed or unemployed.
2. The formula used to impute the Annual Average Growth Rates (AAGR) is as follows:

$$\text{AAGR} = (X_1 / X_0)^{1/n} - 1$$

where:  $X_1$  = data for the most recent year  
in period

$X_0$  = data for the earliest year in  
period

$n$  = length of period (years)

3. "Labour force activity" data includes all Indian reserves which participated in the 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986 Censuses.

TABLE I-A  
DISTRIBUTION AND PROPORTION OF ON-RESERVE POPULATION  
15 YEARS AND OVER IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY PROVINCE

1971 AND 1976

PROVINCE	1971			1976		
	ON-RESERVE POPULATION <sup>1</sup> 15 YEARS AND OVER	IN THE LABOUR FORCE		ON-RESERVE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER	IN THE LABOUR FORCE	
		NO.	%		NO.	%
P.E.I.	165	65	39.4	160	80	50.0
NOVA SCOTIA	1,830	575	31.4	2,210	660	29.9
NEW BRUNSWICK	1,710	495	28.9	2,195	680	31.0
QUEBEC	12,595	5,230	41.5	14,450	5,165	35.7
ONTARIO	18,845	6,635	35.2	21,020	8,555	40.7
MANITOBA	12,110	3,555	29.3	14,220	4,400	31.0
SASKATCHEWAN	11,400	3,285	28.8	12,590	4,285	34.0
ALBERTA	10,905	3,800	34.8	11,900	4,310	36.2
B.C.	17,820	6,670	37.4	21,105	9,555	45.3
TOTAL <sup>2</sup>	87,380	30,310	34.7	99,855	37,690	37.7

Source: Census Canada 1986, Custom Service Products, Statistics Canada, 1988.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>Population data for 1986 also includes Indian settlements.  
<sup>2</sup>Numbers have been rounded to add.

**TABLE I-B**  
**DISTRIBUTION AND PROPORTION OF ON-RESERVE POPULATION**  
**15 YEARS AND OVER IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY PROVINCE**

1981 AND 1986

PROVINCE	1981			1986		
	ON-RESERVE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER	IN THE LABOUR FORCE NO.	%	ON-RESERVE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER	IN THE LABOUR FORCE NO.	%
P.E.I.	165	75	45.5	255	165	64.7
NOVA SCOTIA	2,475	930	37.6	3,070	1,095	35.7
NEW BRUNSWICK	2,340	785	33.5	2,265	1,040	45.9
QUEBEC	18,240	7,465	40.9	17,425	7,310	42.0
ONTARIO	25,935	11,445	44.1	18,090	9,100	50.3
MANITOBA	15,415	5,465	35.4	16,260	6,560	40.3
SASKATCHEWAN	13,595	4,785	35.2	15,610	5,855	37.5
ALBERTA	13,205	5,100	38.6	11,460	4,895	42.7
B.C.	26,800	12,835	47.9	29,365	14,725	50.1
TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	118,160	48,885	41.4	113,790	50,745	44.5

Source: Census Canada 1986, Custom Service Products, Statistics Canada, 1988.

Note: <sup>1</sup>Numbers have been rounded to add.



TABLE I-C  
ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATE<sup>1</sup> OF ON-RESERVE POPULATION  
15 YEARS AND OVER IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY PROVINCE

1971/76-1981/86

PROVINCE	1971-76	1976-81	1981-86	1971-86
P.E.I.	7.21	-3.81	18.71	22.42
NOVA SCOTIA	2.62	7.10	3.32	13.55
NEW BRUNSWICK	6.56	2.78	5.92	16.01
QUEBEC	-0.25	7.64	-0.41	6.94
ONTARIO	5.23	5.98	-4.48	6.52
MANITOBA	4.38	4.41	3.70	13.02
SASKATCHEWAN	5.49	2.23	4.14	12.31
ALBERTA	2.58	3.44	-0.84	5.22
B.C.	7.45	6.08	2.79	17.16
TOTAL	4.46	5.33	0.75	10.86

Source: Census Canada 1986, Custom Service Products, Statistics Canada, 1988.

Note: <sup>1</sup>See Technical Note 1.

TABLE II-A

NUMBER OF FEMALES IN THE LABOUR FORCE  
AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE FEMALE ON-RESERVE LABOUR FORCE POPULATION  
BY PROVINCE 1971-1986

PROVINCE	1971		1976		1981		1986	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	No.	%	No.	%
P.E.I.	20	25.0	45	56.3	25	27.8	65	56.5
NOVA SCOTIA	120	14.0	210	19.4	390	30.5	470	31.3
NEW BRUNSWICK	145	18.4	185	18.0	250	21.3	405	37.3
QUEBEC	1,575	25.8	1,565	22.1	2,615	29.1	2,780	32.2
ONTARIO	1,585	17.7	2,555	25.1	4,085	32.3	3,515	39.3
MANITOBA	795	14.0	1,250	18.5	1,805	24.5	2,275	29.1
SASKATCHEWAN	700	13.3	1,205	20.1	1,425	21.8	1,900	25.5
ALBERTA	1,100	21.2	1,370	24.3	1,740	26.9	1,775	32.1
B.C.	1,545	19.4	2,895	29.3	4,510	35.3	5,580	39.7
TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	7,585	18.6	11,280	23.6	16,845	29.4	18,765	34.1

Source: Census Canada 1986, Custom Service Products, Statistics Canada, 1988.

Note: <sup>1</sup>Numbers have been rounded to add.

TABLE II-B

NUMBER OF MALES IN THE LABOUR FORCE  
AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE MALE ON-RESERVE LABOUR FORCE POPULATION  
BY PROVINCE 1971-1986

PROVINCE	1971		1976		1981		1986	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	No.	%	No.	%
P.E.I.	45	52.9	35	43.8	50	71.4	100	71.4
NOVA SCOTIA	455	46.9	450	39.8	540	45.2	625	39.8
NEW BRUNSWICK	350	38.0	495	42.3	535	46.1	635	53.8
QUEBEC	3,655	56.2	3,600	48.9	4,850	52.4	4,530	51.5
ONTARIO	5,050	51.0	6,000	55.4	7,360	55.4	5,585	61.0
MANITOBA	2,760	42.9	3,150	42.2	3,660	45.4	4,285	50.7
SASKATCHEWAN	2,585	42.0	3,080	46.7	3,360	47.6	3,955	48.4
ALBERTA	2,700	47.3	2,940	46.9	3,360	49.9	3,120	52.5
B.C.	5,125	52.1	6,660	59.4	8,325	59.3	9,145	59.8
TOTAL <sup>1</sup>	22,725	48.9	26,410	50.7	32,040	52.6	31,980	54.5

Source: Census Canada 1986, Custom Service Products, Statistics Canada, 1988.

Note: <sup>1</sup>Numbers have been rounded to add.

## Notes sur les œuvres

### Les habitants de la Côte Ouest

(Photo en bas à gauche)

Les Indiens qui demeurent présentement le long de la Côte Ouest du Canada sont de la même descendance d'habiles marins qui ont navigué sur l'océan du Nord Pacifique, bien avant l'arrivée des Européens, dans des canots taillés à la main. Afin d'assurer leur subsistance, ces habitants affrontaient quotidiennement les risques d'une région fréquemment appelée le "cimetière marin du Pacifique". Le "Westcoasters" est un hommage visuel pittoresque à la volonté indomptable et courageuse des habitants de la Côte Ouest.

## et sur les artistes ...

### Roy Henry Vickers

Roy Henry Vickers, un Tsimshian de la Côte, a passé son enfance à Kitkatla, un ancien village Indien situé sur une île à l'embouchure de la rivière Skeena en Colombie-Britannique. Plus tard, sa famille s'installa dans la région de Victoria où il suivit des classes d'art. Il ne pouvait pas comprendre les peintres européens et les "grands maîtres". Ainsi donc, il se tourna vers l'art de son patrimoine Tsimshian et c'est ici qu'il découvrit sa créativité.

Dans peu de temps, ses œuvres d'art donnèrent de grandes espérances et il fut admis à l'institution "Gitanmax School or Northwest Coast Indian Art" à Ksan, Hazelton en Colombie-Britannique. Suite à deux années d'études sérieuses à Gitanmax, Roy a évolué en un artiste de forte compétence et possédant une aptitude prononcée à sensiblement marier les formes contemporaines et traditionnelles. (Roy est aussi un talentueux conférencier à l'Université et acteur de télévision.) Ses sculptures et peintures font partie des grandes collections publiques et privées au Canada, aux États-Unis et au Japon.

### Creation

(Photo du milieu)

Si nous utilisons les paroles de cet artiste "... les créations significatives sont guidées par les œuvres du Créateur et sont considérées sacrées. C'est de la nature que les peuples autochtones adoptent le symbolisme." Ainsi, la "Création" devint la première de ses peintures Iroquoises. C'est un œuvre qui décrit en symboles physiques une vision d'anciens concepts spirituels Iroquois : l'Île Tortue — la Terre, le Grand Arbre de la Paix — Fraternité et Unité, l'Aigle Gardien — le Gardiennage du Créateur, et le Soleil — notre Frère Aîné.

### Arnold Jacobs

Arnold Jacobs est un artiste Iroquois des Six Nations qui se révèle en tant qu'interprète et historien de la culture abondante de son peuple. Suite à ses études en art spécialisé à l'école Central Technical de Toronto, Arnold continua de développer ses techniques distinctes au cours de treize ans d'expérience dans le domaine de l'art commercial. Ses travaux sont reconnus au niveau international.

L'expression créative d'Arnold est centrée sur les symboles de la terre et du ciel — tels que les eaux, les quatre vents, le tonnerre et le soleil. Pour lui, ces éléments et phénomènes vitaux sont aussi des forces spirituelles qui devraient nous inspirer une juste reconnaissance au Créateur.

#### \*Traduction:

"... meaningful traditions are governed by the works of the Creator, and are believed to be sacred. It is from nature that the Native peoples adopt symbolism."

### "The Goose and the Mink"

(Photo en haut à droite)

L'oie et la martre du Nord offrent une représentation vive symbolisant la lutte interminable et universelle entre le bien et le mal, les forces de la vie et de la mort.

Nous voyons dans la création animée et inanimée — dans celle de la proie et du prédateur ainsi que dans les variations entre les soleils éclairci et obscurci — une accentuation du conflit continuuel entre ces forces et le sentier qui les divise.

### Jackson Beardy

Jackson Beardy est le cinquième fils d'une famille de 13 dans la communauté indienne isolée d'Island Lake quelques 600 kilomètres au nord de Winnipeg au Manitoba.

A l'âge de 7 ans, il fut privé de son chez-lui et de son langage et passa douze années désorientées et traumatisantes dans un pensionnat. Jackson a donc vécu son adolescence à lutter pour se réconcilier avec les deux mondes des Indiens et des blancs. C'est à ce temps-là qu'il partit vers le Nord en vue de réapprendre les usages et les préceptes de son peuple.

Plus tard, méconnu et ne connaissant aucun autre artiste Indien au Canada, il développa une forme d'art particulière décrivant les légendes traditionnelles et la nature en images créatives, symboliques et d'une coloration unique. Avec le temps, ses peintures ont pris place parmi les collections reconnues à travers l'Amérique du Nord et l'Europe. Sa mort récente en décembre 1984 fut une perte déplorable pour le Canada.

