

An Overview of Demographic, Social and Economic Conditions Among Nova Scotia's Registered Indian Population

by A.J. Siggner, D. Perley and D. Young

**Research Branch
Corporate Policy**

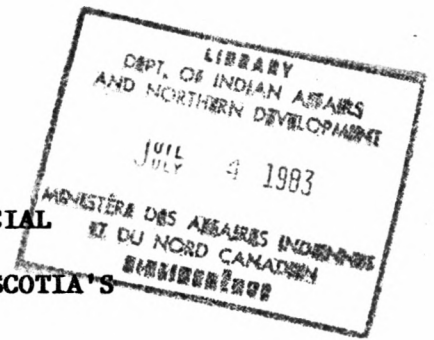
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**Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada**

**Affaires indiennes
et du Nord Canada**

Canada

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



By

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with the assistance of

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Aperçu de la situation démographique, sociale
et économique de la population indienne
inscrite de la Nouvelle-Ecosse

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

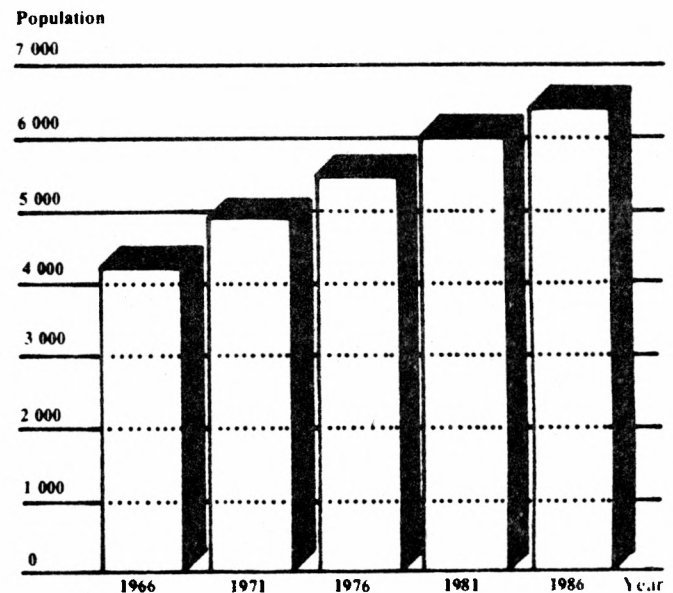
CHART 1

Nova Scotia's registered Indian population is expected to reach around 6,300 by 1986. It currently represents about 1% of the provincial population and is expected to remain about 1% by 1986. The annual growth rate of the registered Indian population has been slowing down over the 1966-76 period, declining from about 3% per annum during the 1966-71 period to around 2% per annum in 1971-76 period, while the annual rate of growth for the provincial population as a whole remained around 1% over the same two five-year periods (see Section 2.1).

CHART 2

The decline in the registered Indian population growth rate is primarily a result of a decline in the birth rate which has dropped from 35 births per 1,000 population to 22 between 1967 and 1976. The registered Indian birth rate is converging on that of the provincial population which was 16 births per 1,000 population in 1976 (see Section 2.2).

Registered Indian Population
Nova Scotia, 1966-1986



Birth Rates for Registered Indian
and Provincial Populations
Nova Scotia, 1967-1976

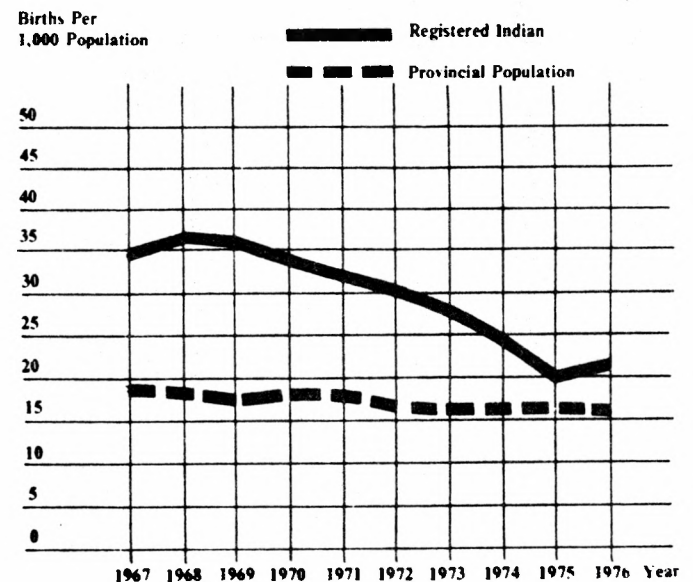


CHART 3

Death rates for registered Indians are significantly higher than those of the provincial population in all age groups except for those between 5 and 19 years. The greatest differences are found between the ages 1 to 4 and 20 to 44 years, where the registered Indian death rates can be more than three times higher than the provincial rates. If the underlying causes are not dealt with, an increase in the number of deaths may be seen, especially in the registered Indian young adult age groups, as their numbers are expected to increase substantially throughout the 1980 decade (see Section 2.3).

Death Rates by Age Group for
Registered Nova Scotia Indians
Average Over 1973-1977 and
Provincial Populations, 1976

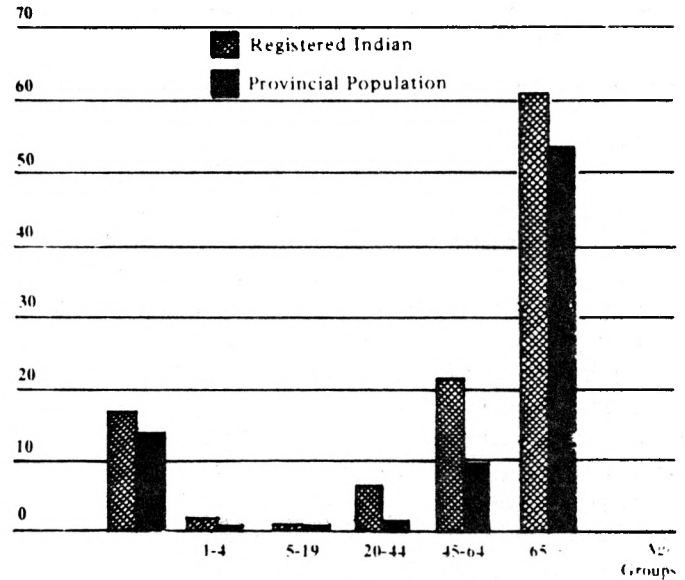


CHART 4

The 1980s will see the effects of the registered Indian "baby boom" of the 1960s as this group enters the young adult age group (15-29). This group is expected to represent 31% of the total registered Indian population in Nova Scotia by 1986. The implications of the influx of young people into the labour force and housing markets are apparent. The decline in the birth rate is also reflected in the decreasing share of the children under 15 years old as a percentage of the total registered Indian population (see Section 2.4).

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

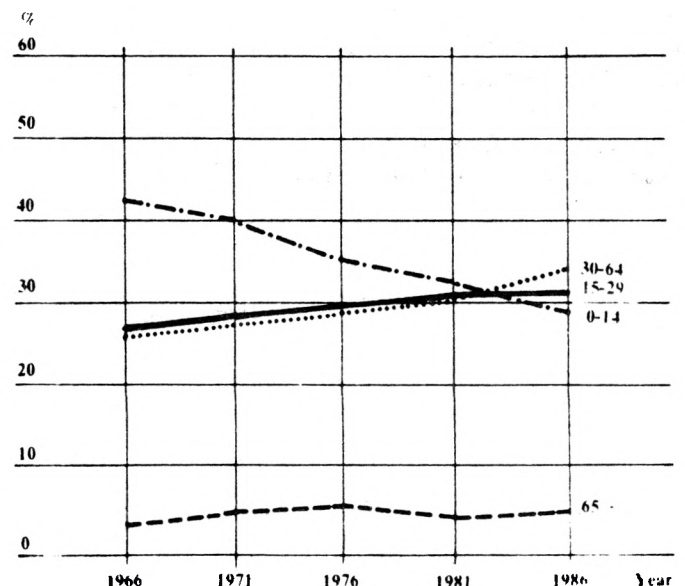


CHART 5

There was a notable increase in the percentage of the population off reserve in the 1966-71 period. However, contrary to popular belief, the rate of increase for the off-reserve population slowed down in the next 5-year period, 1971-76. This slowdown is reflected in the projection period, when it is expected that the percentage off reserve will reach about 29% or 1,800 in 1986 from 26% or 1,400 in 1976. The corollary is that the rate of decline in the percentage on reserve will not be rapid in the 1980s, compared to the 1970s. Both these trends have implications for community planning, social services, housing, etc. (see Section 2.5).

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

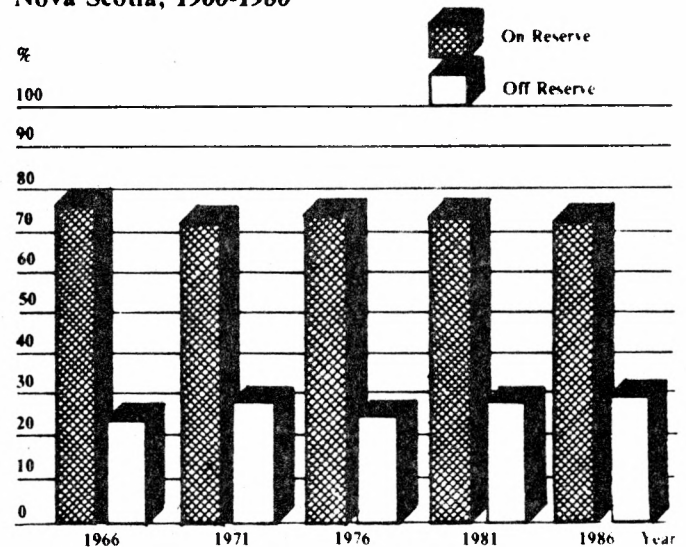
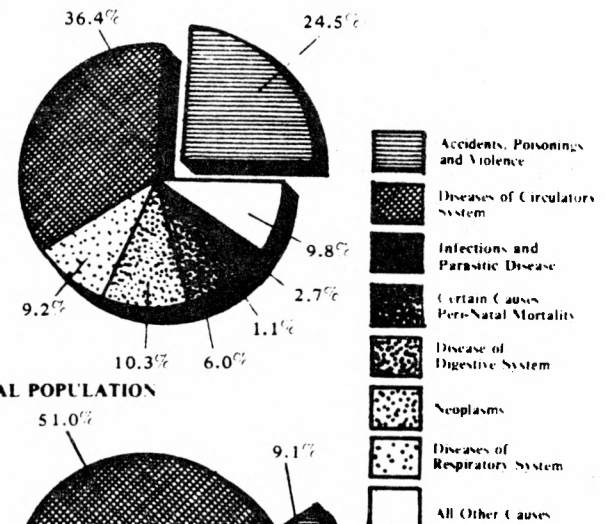


CHART 6

Proportionately, registered Indians in the Atlantic region have nearly three times the number of deaths due to accidents, poisonings and violence than the regional population. Many of these deaths occur in the young adult population (see Section 3.1).

Causes of Death Among Registered Indian and Regional Populations
Atlantic Region, 1976

REGISTERED INDIANS



REGIONAL POPULATION

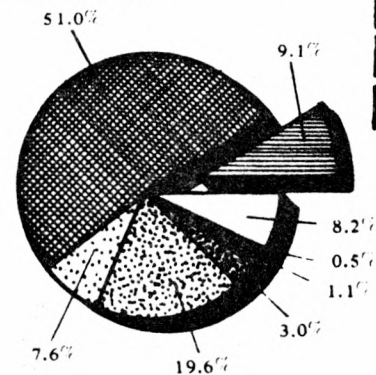


CHART 7

The participation rate of the registered Indian population aged 14-18 years enrolled in secondary schools increased from 19% to 32% between 1966 and 1971, and continued to increase to 36% by 1976. However, despite this trend toward increased enrolment, further substantial increases in both the participation and retention rates are necessary if these factors are not to limit post-secondary education and training (see Section 4).

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

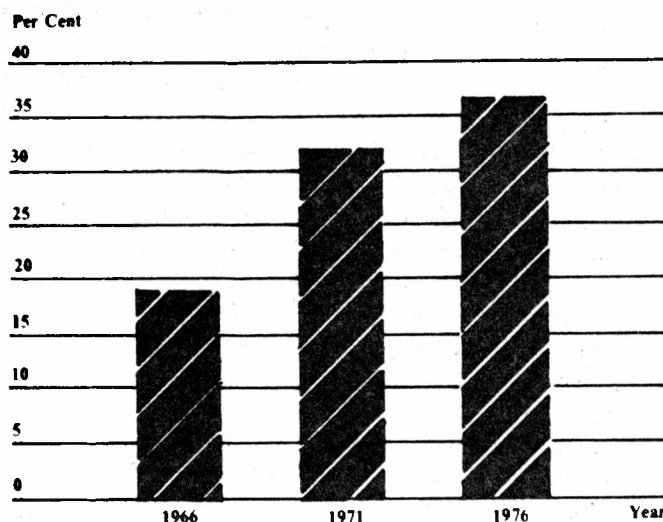


CHART 8

The downward trend in the dependency ratio, i.e., the ratio of children and elderly to the labour-force-aged population, reflects the decline in the birth rate and the increase in the adult population. Demographic forecasts indicate that by 1986 the dependency ratio may be less for the Indian than for the provincial population (see Section 5).

**Dependent Ratios for Registered
Indian and Provincial Populations,
Nova Scotia, 1966-1986**

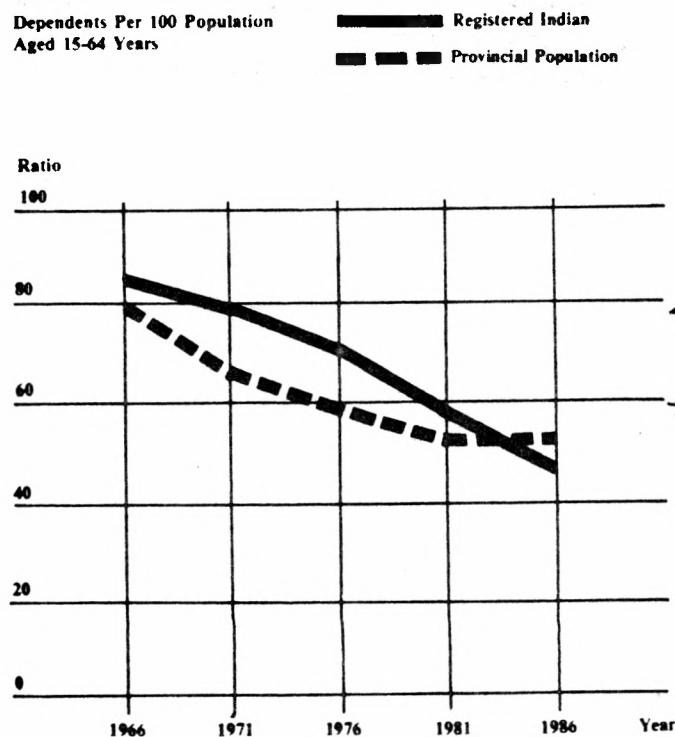
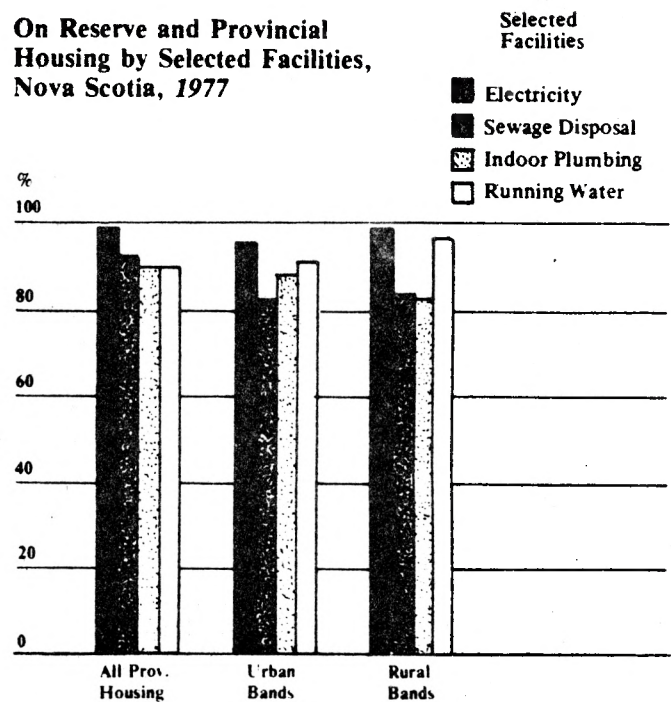


CHART 9

While the majority of all houses had electricity, a lower percentage of Indian houses had sewage disposal and indoor plumbing compared to all provincial housing in 1977. Future demand for housing on reserves will be heavy as the on-reserve population in the principal family formation age group (20-29 years) has been forecast to increase by 19%, approximately 170 persons, by 1986 (see Section 6).

On Reserve and Provincial Housing by Selected Facilities, Nova Scotia, 1977



1. INTRODUCTION

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

2. Demographic Characteristics
3. Health
4. Educational Attainment
5. Employment
6. Housing

The time period covered is 1966-76. This 10-year span was used where possible to illustrate trends. Selected population projections for 1981 and 1986 are also included.

The Nova Scotia report is one of a series of provincial reports based on the model used in the national study entitled An Overview of Demographic, Social and Economic Conditions Among Canada's Registered Indian Population.¹

¹Siggner, A.J., Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, An Overview of Demographic, Social and Economic Conditions Among Canada's Registered Indian Population (Ottawa, 1979).

The province of Nova Scotia referred to in the text and tables is also an administrative district in the Atlantic region as defined by the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). When data are not available for Nova Scotia, data for the whole Atlantic region are presented. This region includes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

1.1 Data Sources and Notes

The sources of data used are primarily from the records of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, such as the Indian Register, education enrolment records (Nominal Roll) and the 1977 Housing Needs Analysis Survey of Indian Reserves and Settlements. Other sources include Statistics Canada's 1971 and 1976 censuses, population estimates, projections and vital statistics, and the 1973-77 annual reports of the Medical Services Branch of Health and Welfare Canada.

Throughout the report the term "Indian" refers to those registered under the Indian Act.

Figures quoted for the total provincial population include registered Indians.

The population figures quoted for the registered Indian population do not correspond to the official counts available from the Indian Register. This is because the figures used in this publication have been adjusted for late reporting of births to the Indian Register. Such an adjustment results in a total registered Indian population 1% to 3% higher than that reported in the Indian Register for 1966 to 1976.

1.2 Population Projection Methodology

The projection model has used only one future scenario to generate registered Indian population counts for 1981 and 1986, using 1976 as the base year in the projection exercise. As indicated above, the 1976 registered Indian population was adjusted for late-reported births. The projection was carried out for the INAC Atlantic Region and subsequently split between Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, using a ratio technique.

Birth Rate Assumption - To forecast the registered Indian birth rate, past trends (1966-76) in the General Fertility Rate (GFR), the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44, were extrapolated. As a downward trend in the GFR had been observed in the 1966-76 period, the GFR was allowed to decline slowly from 1976 to 1986, reaching the 1971 GFR for all Canadian women by 1986.

Death Rate Assumption - In the initial projection, age- and sex-specific Indian death rates in the INAC Atlantic Region were averaged over the 1968-76 period, giving more weight to the more recent years. These rates were converted to survival rates and held constant for the projection period. However, the rates used for this overview were modified when recent Indian Register data for the INAC Atlantic Region indicated that the actual age- and sex-specific death rates were somewhat lower than those used in the initial projection.

On- And Off-Reserve Residence Assumption - The trends in the population proportions on and off reserve (and Crown land) by age and sex were extrapolated and applied to the projected total registered Indian population to derive on- and off-reserve populations by age and sex.

Other Events Affecting Population Size - Events such as marriages of Indians to non-Indians, inter-regional Indian band transfers and adoptions were considered to have a negligible effect on overall population growth and were excluded from the projection exercise.

A note of caution for the reader: the registered Indian populations for 1981 and 1986 are projections that are based, as noted above, on several assumptions about future trends in fertility, mortality and residency. Therefore, as the actual

2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Population Size and Growth

The total registered Indian population of Nova Scotia in 1976 was estimated at 5,457, which represented almost 1% of the total provincial population of Nova Scotia. By 1986, this percentage is expected to remain about 1%.

Historically, the annual growth rates for the Indian population varied during the 1966-76 period. The average annual percentage increase between 1966 and 1971 was approximately 3.2% per year. During the 1971-76 period, the average annual growth rate dropped to 2.2%. This compares to annual growth rates of 0.9% and 1.0% for the total provincial population over the same periods.

Due to an expected slow decline in the Indian birth rate, it is forecast that the rate of growth in the Indian population will decrease to an average growth of 2.0% per year between 1976 and 1981 and 1.2% per year in the 1981-86 period. In absolute numbers this population is projected to increase by 543 to 6,000 in 1981 and will reach 6,357 by 1986. On the other hand, the annual growth rates for the provincial population are expected to remain stable at 1.0% for the 1976-81 period and to decrease to 0.9% for the 1981-86 period (see Table 1).

population counts generated from the Indian Register become available, they will not be identical to the projections for that year. The projection model depends heavily on the extent of data capture in each year, as reported to the Indian Register. The estimation procedures used to take account of this problem are still subject to the annual variation in event reporting. These variations can effect the accuracy and quality of the projections.

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

YEAR	REGISTERED INDIAN		PROVINCIAL	
	POPULATION ¹	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE ²	POPULATION	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE ²
	N	%	N	%
1966	4,250		756,000	
1971	4,922	3.2	789,000	0.9
1976	5,457	2.2	828,600	1.0
1981	6,000	2.0	868,500	1.0
1986	6,357	1.2	908,800	0.9

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

²The growth rates are 5-year-average annual growth rates.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCES -Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Nova Scotia", 1966-76 (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

-Population Estimates and Projections Division, Statistics Canada, Population by Sex and Age, 1921-71, Catalogue 91-512 (Ottawa, July 1973).

-Population Estimates and Projections Division, Statistics Canada, Population: Revised Annual Estimates of Population By Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces, 1971-76. Catalogue 91-518 (Ottawa, March 1979).

-Population Estimates and Projections Division, Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada and the Provinces, 1976-2001, Projections Series No. 2, Catalogue 91-520 (Ottawa, January 1979).

2.2 Birth Rate Trends

In recent years there has been a marked decline in the birth rate of the Indian population. In 1967, the birth rate among Indians was 34.8 births per 1,000 population, which was nearly double the birth rate of the total provincial population (see Table 2). By 1976 the Indian rate had declined to 21.9 births per 1,000 population, a 37% drop, while the provincial birth rate decreased by 18% to 15.5 births per 1,000 population.

An important aspect of this phenomenon is that while the number of births has declined, the number of females in the childbearing years (aged 15-44) increased from about 872 to 1,294 between 1966 and 1976. The general fertility rate, which measures the number of live births per 1,000 females in the childbearing years, decreased from 170 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 in 1966 to 92 in 1976, and it is expected to continue to decrease, albeit more slowly, reaching 72 by 1986. This fertility rate was allowed to decline in the projection exercise until it reached the 1971 rate for all Canadian women; thereafter, it was held constant.

Because of the increase in the number of childbearing females between 1966 and 1976 the number of births is expected to increase in the 1980 decade. However, the decline in the birth rate may result in a reduction in family size.

TABLE 2 -BIRTH RATES¹ FOR THE REGISTERED INDIAN AND PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS FOR NOVA SCOTIA, 1967-76

YEAR	REGISTERED INDIAN			PROVINCIAL BIRTH RATE
	BIRTHS ²	MID-YEAR POPULATION	BIRTH RATE	
	N	N	/1,000	
1967	150	4,307	34.8	18.8
1968	164	4,447	36.9	18.0
1969	165	4,595	35.9	17.6
1970	160	4,720	33.9	18.1
1971	155	4,851	31.9	18.1
1972	151	4,981	30.3	17.0
1973	134	5,091	26.3	16.5
1974	130	5,220	24.9	15.9
1975	107	5,351	20.0	16.0
1976	119	5,431	21.9	15.5

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

²The registered Indian births from 1967 to 1976 were adjusted for late-reported births.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCES -Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Births Reported by Reporting Year and Year of Occurrence by Province", 1967-76 (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

-Health Division, Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Volume I, Births, 1975 and 1976, Catalogue 84-204 (Ottawa, November 1978).

2.3 Mortality Trends

A reduction in the mortality rate of Indians has occurred in recent years, although this rate is still considerably higher for most Indian age groups than for the general population of Nova Scotia. The Indian infant mortality rate (under one year of age) averaged over 1973-77 was 16.9 (see Table 3).

There are substantial differences in the death rates by selected age groups between the Indian and the provincial populations of Nova Scotia. The greatest differences are found between the ages of 1-4 years and 20-44 years, where the Indian death rates are at least three times higher than the provincial rates. For example, in the 1-4 age group the Indian death rate is 1.8 per 1,000 population whereas the provincial rate is only 0.6; in the 20-44 age group the Indian death rate of 6.5 is approximately four times greater than the provincial rate of 1.7 (see Table 3).

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

2.4 Age Composition

To determine the demand on, or requirements for, services and programs among various age groups, policy and decision makers

TABLE 3 -SELECTED AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FOR
REGISTERED INDIANS AVERAGED OVER
1973-77 AND PROVINCIAL POPULATION
(1976) FOR NOVA SCOTIA

AGE GROUPS	REGISTERED INDIAN ¹ /1,000	PROVINCIAL /1,000
UNDER 1	16.9	13.8
1 - 4	1.8	0.6
5 - 19	0.8	0.7
20 - 44	6.5	1.7
45 - 64	21.3	9.7
65+	61.8	53.4

¹Registered Indian death rates are calculated as an average of the adjusted deaths for the 1973-77 period; the provincial death rates are for 1976.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981

SOURCES -Health Division, Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Volume III, Mortality Summary List of Causes, 1976, Catalogue 84-206 (Ottawa, November 1978).

-Population Estimates and Projections Division, Statistics Canada, Population: Revised Annual Estimates of Population by Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces, 1971-76, Catalogue 91-518 (Ottawa, March 1979).

-Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Reported Deaths by Age at Death and Year, by Province", 1973-77 (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

require information concerning the current and expected age composition of the Indian population.

The Indian population in the young adult age group 15-29 represented 27% of the total Indian population of Nova Scotia in 1966 (see Table 4). By 1976, its share had risen to nearly 30% (1,634) and it is expected to reach 31% (1,986) by 1986 (see Table 5).

In comparison, the young adult age group in the provincial population represented slightly over 22% of the total in 1966. By 1976, its percentage share had risen to nearly 28%. Due to the decline in the provincial birth rate throughout the 1960s and early 1970s, the provincial population in the age group 15-29 is expected to decrease slightly to just over 26% by 1986.

The percentage of the Nova Scotia Indian population under 15 years of age has changed from 42% in 1966 to 37% in 1976. If the birth rate continues to decline, and as the population ages, by 1986 the under-15-year olds will represent about 29% (see Table 4). The respective percentages for this age group in the total provincial population are 34%, 27% and 24% in 1966, 1976 and 1986. Therefore, while the percentage of Indian children has declined at almost the same rate as the provincial population in the 1966-76 period, it is expected to decline more rapidly than the provincial population in the 1976-86 period.

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

YEAR	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP									
	0 - 14		15 - 29		30 - 64		65+		15 - 64	
	REG. INDIAN	PROV.	REG. INDIAN	PROV.	REG. INDIAN	PROV.	REG. INDIAN	PROV.	REG. INDIAN	PROV.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1966	42.1	33.7	27.0	22.4	26.9	35.0	3.9	8.9	53.9	57.4
1971	40.0	30.5	28.1	25.5	27.5	34.8	4.4	9.2	55.6	60.3
1976	36.6	27.0	29.9	27.9	28.3	35.4	5.1	9.7	58.3	63.3
1981	33.4	24.1	31.1	28.5	31.0	37.1	4.6	10.4	62.0	65.6
1986	29.2	23.7	31.2	26.4	34.5	39.1	5.0	10.8	65.8	65.4

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

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCES -Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Nova Scotia", 1966, 1971 and 1976 (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

-Population Estimates and Projections Division, Statistics Canada, Population by Sex and Age, 1921-71, Catalogue 91-512 (Ottawa, July 1973).

-Population Estimates and Projections Division, Statistics Canada, Population: Revised Annual Estimates of Population by Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces, 1971-76, Catalogue 91-518 (Ottawa, March 1979).

-Population Estimates and Projections Division, Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada and the Provinces, 1976-2001, Projections Series No. 2, Catalogue 91-520 (Ottawa, January 1979).

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

YEAR	AGE GROUPS									
	0 - 14		15 - 29		30 - 64		65+		15 - 64	
	REG. INDIAN	PROV. (000s)	REG. INDIAN	PROV. (000s)	REG. INDIAN	PROV. (000s)	REG. INDIAN	PROV. (000s)	REG. INDIAN	PROV. (000s)
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1966	1,793	254.5	1,148	169.7	1,142	264.4	167	67.4	2,290	434.1
1971	1,971	240.8	1,382	201.0	1,354	274.7	215	72.5	2,736	475.7
1976	1,996	223.8	1,634	231.1	1,547	293.0	280	80.6	3,181	524.1
1981	2,003	208.9	1,864	247.4	1,858	322.3	275	89.9	3,722	569.7
1986	1,857	215.8	1,986	239.5	2,195	355.1	319	98.6	4,181	594.6

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

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SOURCES -Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Nova Scotia", 1966, 1971 and 1976 (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

-Population Estimates and Projections Division, Statistics Canada, Population by Sex and Age, 1921-71, Catalogue 91-512 (Ottawa, July 1973).

-Population Estimates and Projections Division, Statistics Canada, Population: Revised Annual Estimates of Population by Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces, 1971-76, Catalogue 91-518 (Ottawa, March 1979).

-Population Estimates and Projections Division, Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada and the Provinces, 1976-2001, Projections Series No. 2, Catalogue 91-520 (Ottawa, January 1979).

The reduction in the birth rate and improvements in life expectancy will combine to age the population. This can be observed not only in the 15-29 age group, as already mentioned, but also in the 30-64 age group (see Table 4). The latter group is expected to increase its share of the total Indian population from 28% in 1976 to 35% by 1986, a trend also observable for the provincial population. The Indian age composition generally appears to follow the same trends by age group as the provincial population, except in the young adult group (15-29 years) and the aged (65+).

Within the provincial population, the effects on employment demands and educational enrolment of the post-war "baby boom" and subsequent declining birth rate were in evidence during the 1970s, however, these same phenomena will not be experienced by the Indian population until the 1980s.

2.5 On- and Off-Reserve Population

The trend in the on- and off-reserve distribution of the Indian population has been shifting over the last 10 years. In 1966, 76% of the Nova Scotia Indian population was living on reserve and Crown land (hereafter referred to as "on reserve") and 24% off reserve (see Tables 6 and 7). The off-reserve population increased during the following 10 years, reaching 26% by 1976. Although it is difficult to predict because of the variability in

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

YEAR	AGE GROUPS							
	0 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 64	65+	TOTAL
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1966	87.2	82.3	68.3	61.6	61.1	70.9	71.9	76.3
1971	85.7	82.2	67.1	51.9	52.6	66.9	59.1	72.4
1976	84.6	81.4	76.9	67.7	56.8	64.6	59.6	73.7
1981	82.3	77.8	76.2	67.9	56.0	65.7	58.5	71.7
1986	83.7	76.3	77.6	68.8	57.0	63.7	62.1	71.4

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

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCE -Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Nova Scotia", 1966, 1971 and 1976 (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

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

YEAR	AGE GROUPS							
	0 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 64	65+	TOTAL
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1966	12.8	17.7	31.7	38.4	38.9	29.1	28.1	23.7
1971	14.3	17.8	32.9	48.1	47.4	33.1	40.9	27.6
1976	15.4	18.6	23.1	32.3	43.2	35.4	40.4	26.3
1981	17.7	22.2	23.8	32.1	44.0	34.3	41.5	28.3
1986	16.3	23.7	22.4	31.2	43.0	36.3	37.9	28.6

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

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCE -Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Nova Scotia", 1966, 1971 and 1976 (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

Indian migration trends, it is likely that the off-reserve proportion will increase, albeit much more slowly in the 1980 decade. If current trends continue, it is projected to reach nearly 29% by 1986.

The percentage distribution of the Indian population by age and residence indicates that the highly mobile age groups 20-24 years and 25-29 years have increased their proportions on reserve by 9 and 6 percentage points respectively between 1966 and 1976 (see Table 6); for example, the on-reserve percentage of the 25-29 age group increased from approximately 62% in 1966 to 68% in 1976. The same group showed a corresponding decrease from 38% to 32% in the percentage residing off reserve during the same period (see Table 7).

It is expected that the mobile age groups 20-24 and 25-29 on reserve will increase slightly during the forecast period 1981-86. This trend is contrary to the forecast for other INAC regions across Canada, in which the proportions of these mobile age groups are expected to decrease on reserves.

Many factors have undoubtedly affected changes in the on- and off-reserve distributions since the early 1970s. Poor economic conditions in the cities have encouraged a movement back to reserves and settlements and have discouraged out-migration from reserves. Other factors may be improvements in housing supply and

economic development on reserves as well as Indian control of Indian education.

Although data are scarce regarding the exact location of the off-reserve population, at least a general picture of the on- and off-reserve distributions by band can be provided as of 1976. Table 8 and the map following it describe the population proportions residing on and off reserve by individual bands and by the location of each band in Nova Scotia.

According to the 1971 Census, 7% of the Indian population in Nova Scotia was living in urban areas having populations of 30,000-99,999 and 3% in urban areas having populations of less than 29,999 in size (see Table 9). Indian women outnumbered Indian men in all urban areas in 1971.

2.6 Indian Bands by Selected Population Size Groups

This brief description of Indian bands by selected population size groups is included for the general reader. The majority of Indian bands have memberships of 1,000 or less and usually within each band a certain proportion lives off the reserve or settlement.

Most Indian bands have populations of 101-300 or 301-1,000 (see Table 10). Of the 12 bands located in Nova Scotia, 11 (or 92%)

TABLE 8 -REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY BANDS AND ON- AND OFF-RESERVE
RESIDENCE FOR NOVA SCOTIA, 1976

BAND NAME	POPULATION ¹		ON RESERVE ²	OFF RESERVE
	N	%	%	%
Acadia	345	6.4	17.1	82.9
Afton	236	4.4	68.6	31.4
Annapolis Valley	167	3.1	60.5	39.5
Bear River	114	2.1	39.5	60.5
Chapel Island	219	4.1	76.7	23.3
Eskasoni	1,598	29.8	89.7	10.3
Pictou Landing	265	5.0	70.2	29.8
Shubenacadie	963	18.0	65.2	34.8
Sydney	401	7.4	77.6	22.4
Truro	378	7.0	62.2	37.8
Wagmatcook	302	5.6	86.1	13.9
Whycocomagh	381	7.1	92.4	7.6
TOTAL	5,369	100.0	73.4	26.6

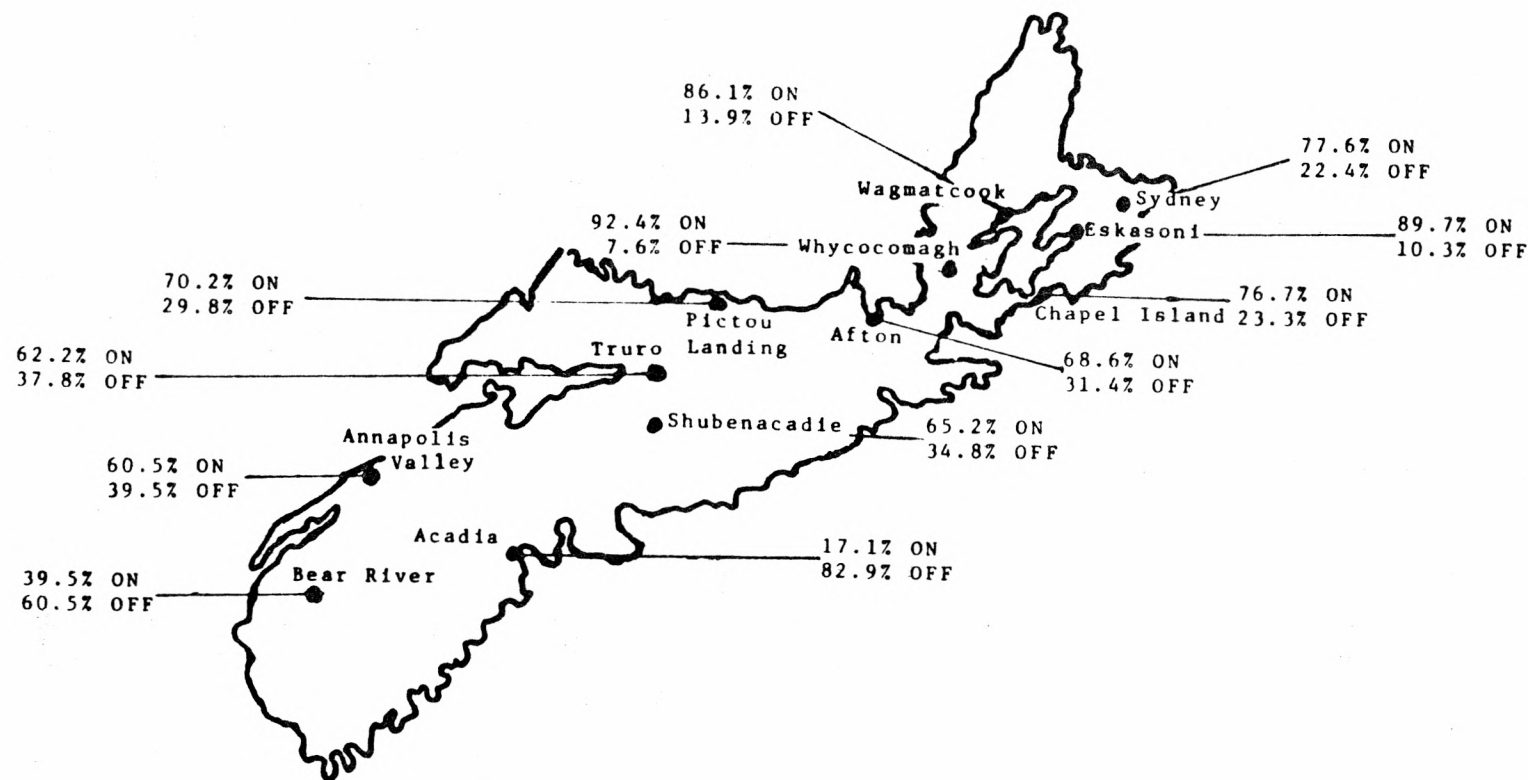
¹The total population has not been adjusted for late-reporting.

²"On reserve" includes on Crown land.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch,
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCE -Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Population by Sex and Residence",
1976 (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference
Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

MAP -LOCATIONS OF REGISTERED INDIAN BANDS, SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION ON AND OFF RESERVE FOR NOVA SCOTIA, 1976



Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCES -Map of Indian Bands of Canada, Indian and Inuit Affairs Districts, INAC, February 1977.

-Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Population by Sex and Residence for Regions", 1976 (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

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

PLACE OF RESIDENCE ¹	POPULATION			PER CENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE			PER CENT BY SEX		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
	N	N	N	%	%	%	%	%	%
INDIAN RESERVE	600	480	1,080	36.3	30.5	33.4	55.6	44.4	100.0
RURAL NON-RESERVE	815	800	1,615	49.2	50.8	50.0	50.5	49.5	100.0
URBAN 100,000+	90	110	200	5.4	7.0	6.2	45.0	55.0	100.0
URBAN 30,000-99,999	110	125	235	6.7	7.9	7.3	46.8	53.2	100.0
URBAN 10,000-29,999	5	20	25	0.3	1.3	0.8	20.0	80.0	100.0
URBAN LESS THAN 10,000	35	40	75	2.1	2.5	2.3	46.7	53.3	100.0
TOTAL	1,655	1,575	3,230	100.0	100.0	100.0	51.2	48.8	100.0

¹According to the 1971 Census definition, "Indian Reserve" refers to "territory, mostly rural and varying in size that belongs to an Indian tribe according to treaties between the Federal Government and the Indians. It is excluded from local jurisdiction and administered by the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development".

"Rural Non-Reserve" refers to all territory lying outside an urban area which has a population of 999 or less and a population density of 399 or less per square kilometre which is not on Indian reserve land.

Urban areas include (1) all incorporated cities, towns and villages with a population of 1,000 or over; (2) all unincorporated places of 1,000 or over with a population density of at least 1,000/sq. mi.; and (3) the urbanized fringe of (1) and (2) with a minimum population of 1,000 and a density of at least 1,000/sq. mi.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCE -Statistics Canada, unpublished special tabulations, 1971 Census of Canada.

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

BAND SIZE	CANADA		ATLANTIC ¹		NEW BRUNSWICK		NOVA SCOTIA		QUEBEC		ONTARIO		MANITOBA		SASKAT- CHEWAN		ALBERTA		BRITISH COLUMBIA		MACKENZIE		YUKON	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-100	95	16.6	5	17.2	5	33.3	-	-	5	12.8	20	17.4	3	5.3	2	2.9	4	9.8	54	28.0	-	-	2	14.3
101-300	179	31.2	10	34.5	4	26.7	5	41.7	6	15.4	40	34.8	6	10.5	11	16.2	9	21.9	81	42.0	6	37.5	10	71.4
301-1000	224	39.1	12	41.4	5	33.3	6	50.0	17	43.6	40	34.8	32	56.1	41	60.3	18	43.9	53	27.0	9	56.2	2	14.3
1001-2000	59	10.3	2	6.9	1	6.7	1	8.3	10	25.6	10	8.7	12	21.1	12	17.7	6	14.6	6	3.0	1	6.3	-	-
over-2000	16	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.6	5	4.3	4	7.0	2	2.9	4	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	573	100.0	29	100.0	15	100.0	12	100.0	39	100.0	115	100.0	57	100.0	68	100.0	41	100.0	194	100.0	16	100.0	14	100.0

¹INAC Atlantic Region includes 2 bands in Prince Edward Island, as well as all bands in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCE -Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Population by Sex and Residence", 1977 (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

are in these two categories. Five bands (or 42%) have populations of 101-300 while 6 bands (or 50%) fall into the population size group 301-1,000. Only 1 band falls into the population size group 1,000-2,000, accounting for the remaining 8% of the total number of bands in Nova Scotia.

2.7 Geographic Distribution of Indian Bands

The geographic locations of Indian bands are categorized into 4 groups: urban, semi-urban, rural and remote². The definitions of these categories do not correspond to census definitions of urban and rural, but rather to the following:

Urban	Area of land in or contiguous to an urban centre (10,000 and over population with economic characteristics of an urban centre).
Semi-Urban	Area of land located within commuting distance of about 40 miles to nearest urban centre and connected by good all-weather roads.
Rural	Area of land where commuting distance is over 40 miles to the nearest urban centre located within the Canada Land Inventory (CLI) boundaries and having reasonable means of transportation (at least one road).

²Development Services Division, Indian - Eskimo Economic Development Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Economic Classification Indian Bands of Canada" (Ottawa, December 1973).

Remote Area of land not located within the CLI boundaries and all other bands within the CLI boundaries but considered to be lacking reasonable means of transportation (no roads).

Table 11 indicates that out of a total of 12 bands, 7 were situated in rural areas. These accounted for 58% of the total band membership of Nova Scotia in 1977. Three bands were located in urban areas, representing 25% of the total band membership, while 2 bands were located in semi-urban areas.

For the Indian population living on reserve, 28% lived in rural areas and 72% resided in urban or semi-urban areas (see Table 12). Among those registered Indians living off reserve, the majority come from bands located in rural areas (44%) or semi-urban areas (33%). The off-reserve population originating from urban bands represents 23% of the total off-reserve population.

TABLE 11 -NUMBER OF BANDS BY TYPE OF LOCATION¹, CANADA, INAC REGIONS AND PROVINCES IN ATLANTIC REGION, 1977

REGIONS ²	TOTAL	URBAN	SEMI-URBAN	RURAL	REMOTE
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	2	-	2	-	-
NEW BRUNSWICK	15	3	6	6	-
NOVA SCOTIA	12	3	2	7	-
ATLANTIC	29	6	10	13	-
QUEBEC	39	5	13	5	16
ONTARIO	115	8	21	52	34
MANITOBA	57	1	5	26	25
SASKATCHEWAN	68	2	13	43	10
ALBERTA	41	3	12	19	7
BRITISH COLUMBIA	194	23	41	77	53
MACKENZIE	16	-	1	7	8
YUKON	14	1	-	-	13
TOTAL CANADA	573	49	116	242	166

¹URBAN - Area of land in or contiguous to an urban centre (10,000 and over in population with economic characteristics of an urban centre).

SEMI-URBAN - Area of land located within commuting distance of about 40 miles to nearest urban centre and connected by good all-weather roads.

RURAL - Area of land where commuting distance is over 40 miles to the nearest urban centre located within the Canada Land Inventory boundaries and having reasonable means of transportation (at least one road).

REMOTE - Area of land not located within the Canada Land Inventory boundaries and all other bands within the CLI boundaries but considered as lacking reasonable means of transportation (no roads).

²Regions correspond to the administrative regions of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCE -Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Population by Sex and Residence, Canada and Regions", 1977 (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

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

RESIDENCE	BAND LOCATION ¹				
	URBAN	SEMI-URBAN	RURAL	REMOTE	TOTAL
	%	%	%	%	%
ON RESERVE ²	18.3	53.3	28.4	-	100.0
OFF RESERVE	23.0	33.1	43.9	-	100.0
TOTAL	17.4	48.3	34.3	-	100.0

¹URBAN - Area of land in or contiguous to an urban centre (10,000 and over in population with economic characteristics of an urban centre).

SEMI-URBAN - Area of land located within commuting distance of about 40 miles to nearest urban centre and connected by good all-weather roads.

RURAL - Area of land where commuting distance is over 40 miles to the nearest urban centre located within the Canada Land Inventory boundaries and having reasonable means of transportation (at least one road).

REMOTE - Area of land not located within the Canada Land Inventory boundaries and all other bands within the CLI boundaries but considered as lacking reasonable means of transportation (no roads).

²"On Reserve" Includes on Crown land.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCE -Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Population by Sex and Residence", 1977 (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

3. HEALTH

3.1 Major Causes of Death

Information pertaining to the major causes of death for the Indian population of Nova Scotia was unobtainable. However, information was available from the Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada, for the Indian population in their Atlantic region in general, composed of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Tables 13 and 14 compare selected causes of death in the Indian population of the INAC Atlantic region (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) to those of the combined general populations of these three provinces.

Data on causes of death show that deaths due to diseases of the circulatory system account for over 36% of all Indian deaths, in comparison with 51% of all such deaths in the Atlantic population (see Table 13). Deaths due to accidents, poisonings and violence form the second major category (25%), followed by neoplasms or cancer (10%), diseases of the respiratory system (9%), and diseases of the digestive system (6%).

Motor vehicle and train accidents and burns accounted for nearly half of all accidental Indian deaths in the INAC Atlantic region during the 1974-76 period (see Table 14).

TABLE 13 -SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH FOR REGISTERED INDIAN AND TOTAL POPULATIONS
BY SEX FOR THE INAC ATLANTIC REGION, 1974-76¹

SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH	REGISTERED INDIANS				TOTAL REGION ²			
	1974-76				1976			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%
ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE	45	26.3	21.2	24.5	1,200	10.3	5.6	9.1
DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	67	34.8	39.4	36.4	6,762	49.4	53.3	51.0
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	17	7.6	12.1	9.2	1,003	8.1	6.8	7.6
NEOPLASMS	19	12.7	6.1	10.3	2,593	18.8	20.6	19.6
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	11	4.2	9.1	6.0	393	3.1	2.8	3.0
CERTAIN CAUSES PERI-NATAL MORTALITY	2	1.7	-	1.1	148	1.1	1.1	1.1
INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES	5	3.4	1.5	2.7	69	0.5	0.5	0.5
ALL OTHER CAUSES	18	9.3	10.6	9.8	1,084	7.4	9.2	8.2
TOTAL ³	184	100.0	100.0	100.0	13,252	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹For registered Indians, causes of death are totalled for the 1974-76 period; the regional population causes of death are for 1976. The INAC Atlantic region is also a Health and Welfare Canada administrative region, but the former excludes Newfoundland.

²"Total Region" Includes the total populations of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

³Percentages may not add up to total due to roundings.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCES -Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada, Annual Report, 1974-76 (Ottawa, June 1975-77).

-Health Division, Statistics Canada, Causes of Death, 1976, Catalogue 84-206 (Ottawa, November 1978).

TABLE 14 -CAUSES OF DEATH DUE TO ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE FOR REGISTERED INDIAN AND TOTAL POPULATIONS BY SEX FOR THE INAC ATLANTIC REGION, 1974-76¹

SELECTED CAUSES OF INDIAN DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS, VIOLENCE	REGISTERED INDIANS				TOTAL REGION ²			
	1974-76				1976			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%
MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAINS	12	25.8	28.6	26.7	468	38.2	41.4	39.0
DROWNING	7	19.4	7.1	15.6	118	12.5	2.2	9.8
EXPOSURE	2	3.2	7.1	4.4	-	-	-	-
BURNS	10	19.4	28.6	22.2	63	5.0	6.1	5.3
FALLS	3	9.7	-	6.8	135	7.2	22.8	11.3
FIREARMS	4	6.5	14.3	8.9	11	1.2	-	0.9
OTHERS	7	16.1	14.3	15.6	405	35.9	27.6	33.8
TOTAL ³	45	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,200	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹For registered Indians, causes of death are totalled over the 1974-76 period; the regional population causes of death are for 1976. The INAC Atlantic region is also a Health and Welfare Canada administrative region but the former excludes Newfoundland.

²"Total Region" includes the total populations of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

³Percentages may not add up to total due to rounding.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCES -Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada, Annual Report, 1974-76 (Ottawa, June 1975-77).

-Health Division, Statistics Canada, Causes of Death, 1976, Catalogue 84-206 (Ottawa, November 1978).

Unlike other regions of Canada, accidents, poisonings and violence were not the major causes of death among Indian people. However, at 25%, deaths due to these causes are still nearly three times greater than in the general population of the Atlantic Region.

3.2 Incidence of Disease

At the present time, the only available information on the incidence of disease in the Indian population relates to the incidence of tuberculosis.

The average annual number of cases of tuberculosis among registered Indians for the 1973-77 period was 6.2 per year with an average incidence rate of about 1.3 cases per 1,000 population over the 5-year period (see Table 15). This contrasts with an incidence rate of 0.1 cases per 1,000 population during the same period for the general population of the INAC Atlantic region.

4. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In the 10-year period between 1966 and 1976, the number of registered Indians in Nova Scotia attending school at all levels had increased markedly (see Table 16). There was an increase in the percentage of students attending non-federal schools in most grade levels between 1966 and 1971 (see Table 17).

TABLE 15 -INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG REGISTERED
INDIAN AND TOTAL POPULATIONS FOR THE INAC
ATLANTIC REGION, 1973-77

YEAR	REGISTERED INDIAN		TOTAL REGION ¹	
	TOTAL CASES ²	RATE /1,000	TOTAL CASES ²	RATE /1,000
1973	9	1.9	203	0.1
1974	8	1.6	216	0.1
1975	5	1.0	222	0.1
1976	7	1.4	175	0.1
1977	2	0.4	207	0.1

¹"Total Region" includes the total populations of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

²"Total Cases" refers to the total number of new and reactivated cases.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCES -Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada, Annual Report, 1973-77 (Ottawa, June 1974-78).

-Health Division, Statistics Canada, Tuberculosis Statistics, Morbidity and Mortality, 1973-77, Catalogue 82-212 (Ottawa, 1974-78).

TABLE 16 -REGISTERED INDIAN STUDENT ENROLMENT BY GRADE LEVEL AND TYPE OF SCHOOL FOR NOVA SCOTIA, 1966, 1971 AND 1976

YEAR	SCHOOL TYPE	ENROLMENT BY GRADE					
		K4-K5 ¹	1-4	5-8	9-12	SPECIAL ²	TOTAL
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1966	Federal ³	114	338	276	-	-	728
	Non-Federal ⁴	28	133	118	89	1	369
	TOTAL	142	471	394	89	1	1,097
1971	Federal	178	232	150	5	-	565
	Non-Federal	109	229	243	145	28	754
	TOTAL	287	461	393	150	28	1,319
1976	Federal	154	345	144	1	3	647
	Non-Federal	109	256	318	197	21	901
	TOTAL	263	601	462	198	24	1,548

¹Kindergarten for four- and five-year old children.

²"Special" education refers to the teaching of exceptional children (e.g., the gifted, blind, deaf and handicapped).

³Includes federal and band-operated schools.

⁴Includes provincial and private schools.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCE -Education Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Enrolment in Non-Federal Schools by Province and Grade", 1966-67, 1971-72 and 1976-77, "Registered Indian Enrolment in Federal Schools by Province and Grade", 1966-67, 1971-72, and 1976-77 (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

TABLE 17 -PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN ENROLMENT BY SCHOOL TYPE WITHIN GRADE LEVELS FOR NOVA SCOTIA, 1966, 1971 AND 1976

YEAR	SCHOOL TYPE	ENROLMENT BY GRADE					
		K4-K5 ¹	1-4	5-8	9-12	SPECIAL ²	TOTAL
		%	%	%	%	%	%
1966	Federal ³	80.3	71.8	70.1	-	-	66.4
	Non-Federal ⁴	19.7	28.2	29.9	100.0	100.0	33.6
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	Federal	62.0	50.3	38.2	3.3	-	42.8
	Non-Federal	38.0	49.7	61.8	96.7	100.0	57.2
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	Federal	58.6	57.4	31.2	0.5	12.5	41.8
	Non-Federal	44.4	42.6	68.8	99.5	87.5	58.2
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹Kindergarten for four- and five-year old children.

²"Special" education refers to the teaching of exceptional children (e.g., the gifted, blind, deaf and handicapped).

³Includes federal and band-operated schools.

⁴Includes provincial and private schools.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCE -Education Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Enrolment in Non-Federal Schools by Province and Grade", 1966-67, 1971-72 and 1976-77, "Registered Indian Enrolment in Federal Schools by Province and Grade", 1966-67, 1971-72 and 1976-77 (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

TABLE 18 -RETENTION TO GRADE XII ENROLMENT, RELATED TO
GRADE II ENROLMENT 10 YEARS EARLIER FOR THE
NOVA SCOTIA REGISTERED INDIAN AND TOTAL
CANADIAN POPULATIONS, 1965-66, 1970-71 AND
1975-76

YEAR	REGISTERED INDIANS	CANADA
	%	%
1965-66	3.4 ¹	50.5
1970-71	10.5	69.8
1975-76	19.6	75.2

¹The retention rate for registered Indians was calculated for 1966-67 due to data problems; the rate for Canada was calculated for 1965-66.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCES -Education, Science and Culture Division, Statistics Canada, Education in Canada, 1973 and 1976, Catalogue 81-229 (Ottawa, June 1973, July 1977).

-Education Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indians in Grade I and Percentages of Continuing Students in Subsequent Grades, Nova Scotia, 1949-50 to 1978-79", (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

The retention rate for Indian students from Grade 2 through Grade 12 increased three-fold between 1966-67 and 1970-71 and had nearly doubled again by 1975-76. Despite this increase, the 1975-76 Indian retention rate was substantially lower than the retention rate of 75% for all Canadian students (see Table 18). This poor retention rate could have serious implications for recruitment to post-secondary education and training and for the employability of these Indian teenagers as they enter the labour force in large numbers during the 1980s.

The percentage of Indian children aged 5-13 enrolled in primary school has decreased from 99% in 1966 to 95% in 1976 (see Table 19). On the other hand, the percentage of Indian young people age 14-18 enrolled in secondary school increased overall from 19% in 1966 to 36% in 1976.

Information on post-secondary enrolment for the individual provinces comprising the INAC Atlantic region was unavailable. However, information was available for the Indian population of the INAC Atlantic region as a whole.

As a percentage of the population 19-29 years old, the participation rate of students enrolled in any post-secondary education has decreased from 18% in 1968 to 11% in 1975, with a peak participation rate of 28% in 1971 (see Table 20). This is a decrease of approximately 23% in the number of Indians enrolled in

TABLE 19 -COMPARISON OF REGISTERED INDIAN ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL STUDENT ENROLMENT FOR NOVA SCOTIA, 1966, 1971 AND 1976

YEAR	PRIMARY GRADES ¹					
	ACTUAL ENROLMENT	RESIDUAL	TOTAL POPULATION AGED 5-13	ACTUAL ENROLMENT ²	RESIDUAL ²	TOTAL POPULATION AGED 5-13
	N	N	N	%	%	%
1966	1,007	7	1,014	99.3	0.7	100.0
1971	1,020	77	1,097	93.0	7.0	100.0
1976	1,215	60	1,275	95.3	4.7	100.0

YEAR	SECONDARY GRADES ³					
	ACTUAL ENROLMENT	RESIDUAL	TOTAL POPULATION AGED 14-18	ACTUAL ENROLMENT ²	RESIDUAL ²	TOTAL POPULATION AGED 14-18
	N	N	N	%	%	%
1966	89	389	478	18.6	81.4	100.0
1971	178	378	556	32.0	68.0	100.0
1976	222	389	611	36.3	63.7	100.0

¹Five-year old kindergarten through Grade 8 plus special education.

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

³Grades 9 through 12, including special programs.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCES -Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Nova Scotia", 1966, 1971, 1976, (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

-Education Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Student Population by Grade and Age for Nova Scotia," 1966-67, 1971-72, and 1976-77 (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

TABLE 20 -REGISTERED INDIAN POST-SECONDARY AND ADULT EDUCATION STUDENT ENROLMENT FOR THE INAC ATLANTIC REGION, 1968, 1971 AND 1975

TYPE OF POST-SECONDARY AND ADULT EDUCATION COURSES	INAC ATLANTIC REGION					
	1968		1971		1975	
	ENROLMENT	ENROLMENT ¹	ENROLMENT	ENROLMENT ¹	ENROLMENT	ENROLMENT ¹
	N	%	N	%	N	%
PRE-VOCATIONAL ²	129	7.7	150	8.0	62	2.8
FORMAL VOCATIONAL ³	143	8.5	167	9.1	51	2.3
SPECIAL VOCATIONAL ⁴	14	0.8	166	8.9	15	0.7
UNIVERSITY ⁵	17	1.0	44	2.4	106	4.7
TOTAL ⁶	303	18.1	527	28.4	234	10.5

¹Enrolment expressed as a percentage of the population aged 19-29.

²Academic upgrading to meet vocational prerequisites.

³Specific trades training.

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

⁵Includes professional training, e.g., nursing and teaching.

⁶Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCES -Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence by Province", 1968, 1971 and 1975 (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

-Education Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Enrolment In Vocational and Post-Secondary Courses", 1968-69, 1971-72, 1975-76 (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

post-secondary schools during the 1968-75 period. This trend may reflect a changing administrative structure as Employment and Immigration Canada may have been sponsoring certain types of post-secondary training for Native people after 1971 (e.g., adult education courses and some vocational training). INAC may not be capturing such students in their records; this would explain the decline in participation rates after 1971.

University enrolment, including professional schools, increased substantially from 17 to 106 individuals during the same period. However, the number of students enrolled in pre-vocational and formal vocational courses decreased between 1968 and 1975, after reaching a high in 1971. Enrolment in special vocational courses (e.g., sawmill operators and lumber scaling) also experienced an increase between 1968 and 1971 but decreased more sharply in 1975 than in the other vocational courses.

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

5. EMPLOYMENT

In discussing levels of unemployment in the Indian population, the reader should realize there are conceptual difficulties with the term "unemployment" and with what constitutes "full" or "part time" employment. These difficulties may pose a problem in the study of Indian employment patterns, as some Indian people follow a traditional way of life. Considerable caution is suggested when comparing an average unemployment rate of 4% to 5% for the provincial population in 1977 with one which is variously "guesstimated" as 50% to 80% for the Indian population.

Limited data are available describing either the current unemployment or employment levels among Indians in Canada. However, the level of unemployment in 1979 for Indians living on reserve in Nova Scotia has been estimated at 78%. These estimates also indicate that a total of 503 Indians lived on reserve in Nova Scotia who were employed during that year, of which 73% were working on reserve and 27% were working off reserve.³

In 1976, the ratio of the dependent population (aged 0-14 years and 65 years and over) to the labour-force-aged population (15-64 years old) was 72 dependents per 100 persons for Indians compared to a provincial dependency ratio of 58 per 100 (see Table 21).

³Results of the regional estimates were tabulated by the Economic and Employment Resources Task Force, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (Ottawa, August 1, 1979).

TABLE 21 -DEPENDENCY RATIOS FOR THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY RESIDENCE AND FOR THE TOTAL PROVINCIAL POPULATION FOR NOVA SCOTIA, 1966 TO 1976 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1981 AND 1986

YEAR	REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION ¹									PROVINCIAL POPULATION		
	TOTAL			ON RESERVE			OFF RESERVE					
	TOTAL DEP. RATIO ^{2, 5}	CHILD DEP. RATIO ³	ELDERLY DEP. RATIO ⁴	TOTAL DEP. RATIO	CHILD DEP. RATIO	ELDERLY DEP. RATIO	TOTAL DEP. RATIO	CHILD DEP. RATIO	ELDERLY DEP. RATIO	TOTAL DEP. RATIO	CHILD DEP. RATIO	ELDERLY DEP. RATIO
1966	85.6	78.2	7.3	106.9	99.4	7.6	38.6	32.1	6.5	79.1	64.5	14.6
1971	79.9	72.0	7.9	107.7	100.4	7.3	38.2	29.3	8.9	65.9	50.6	15.3
1976	71.5	62.7	8.8	85.7	78.0	7.7	41.4	30.3	11.1	58.1	42.7	15.4
1981	57.3	49.7	7.6	67.4	60.7	6.7	36.9	27.4	9.5	52.4	36.7	15.8
1986	46.5	39.2	7.4	54.6	48.2	6.4	30.4	21.1	9.3	52.9	36.3	16.6

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

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

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

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

⁵Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCE -Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence by Province," 1966 to 1976 (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

Demographic forecasts indicate that the Indian ratio may decline to 47 dependents per 100 persons 15-64 years old by 1986, which will be less than the 53 per 100 forecast for the provincial population by 1986. The increase in the so-called "productive" population will have significantly reduced the dependency burden of the Indian population by 1986.

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

6. HOUSING

The latest housing data are for 1977 (see Table 22) and indicate that 36% of Indian reserve and settlement houses in Nova Scotia were in need of major repairs or replacement. The majority of Indian houses had electricity (97%), potable water piped into home (93%), and sewage disposal and indoor plumbing (84%).

Table 22 indicates that about 1 in 4 housing units have 2 or more families living in them or require major additions to accommodate large families. This finding suggests overcrowding is a problem in housing on reserve. Also, nearly 4 in 10 houses require replacement or major repairs. The link between Indian health conditions and quality of housing can be raised as an issue; namely, to what extent could improved housing conditions improve the health conditions of Indian people?

TABLE 22 -HOUSING CONDITIONS ON INDIAN RESERVES BY INAC GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND PROVINCE FOR NOVA SCOTIA, 1977

BAND LOCATION BY TYPE OF AREA	INADEQUATE HOUSING PER 100 UNITS ¹	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING				OVERCROWDED HOUSING FOR 100 FAMILY UNITS ⁵
		ELECTRICITY	SEWAGE DISPOSAL	INDOOR PLUMBING	PIPED-IN WATER	
ALL AREAS	36	97	84	84	93	26
URBAN AREAS ²	40	96	83	89	91	27
RURAL AREAS ³	27	99	84	83	97	22
REMOTE AREAS ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL PROVINCIAL HOUSING	N.A.	99	93	91	91	N.A.

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

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

³Areas of land where commuting distance is over 40 miles to the nearest urban centre located within the Canada Land Inventory boundaries and having reasonable means of transportation (at least one road).

⁴Area of land not located within the Canada Land Inventory boundaries and all other bands with CLI boundaries but considered as lacking reasonable means of transportation (no roads).

⁵Estimated by dividing the number of houses that are overcrowded or require additions by the total number of family units.

N.A. - not available.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 10, 1981.

SOURCES -Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Household Facilities and Equipment, Catalogue 64-202 (Ottawa, January 1978).

-Community Services Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Housing Needs Analysis Survey 1977, (Ottawa, January 1979).

During the decade 1976-86, it is expected that there will be an increased demand for housing on reserve. Demographic projections of the on-reserve population indicate that the principal family-formation age group (20-29 years) will increase by 19% or by approximately 170 persons during this period. In addition, it can be assumed that an expected increase in single-parent families will have an effect on housing demand. The numerical increase anticipated in the 1980s reflects the high birth rates of the late 1950s and early 1960s, and stabilization in the percentage of the young adult age group living on reserve as a result of the expected lower levels of out-migration and higher levels of return migration.