

# **An Overview of Demographic, Social and Economic Conditions Among New Brunswick'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**

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et du Nord Canada**

**Canada**

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

By

Andrew J. Siggner and David Perley

with the assistance of

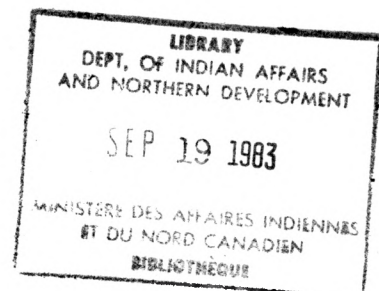
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Aperçu de la situation démographique, sociale  
et économique de la population indienne du  
Nouveau-Brunswick

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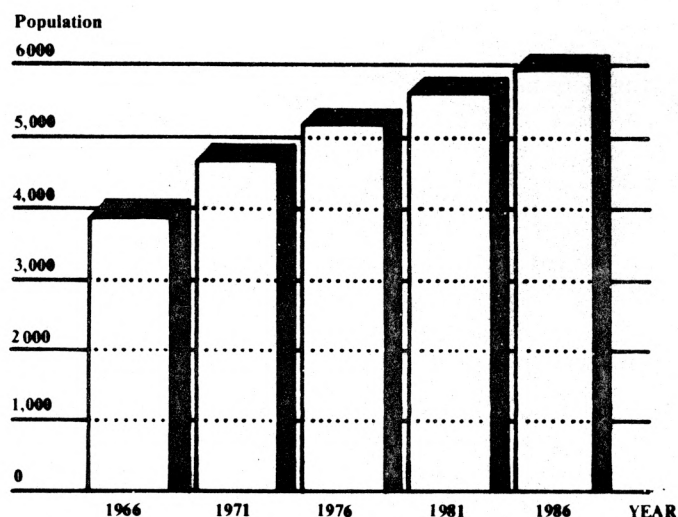
## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

### CHART 1

New Brunswick's registered Indian population is expected to reach around 5,900 by 1986. It currently represents about 1% of the provincial population and it 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 the 1971-76 period, while the annual rate of growth for the provincial population increased from 0.6% to 1.3% over the same two five-year periods (see Section 2.1).

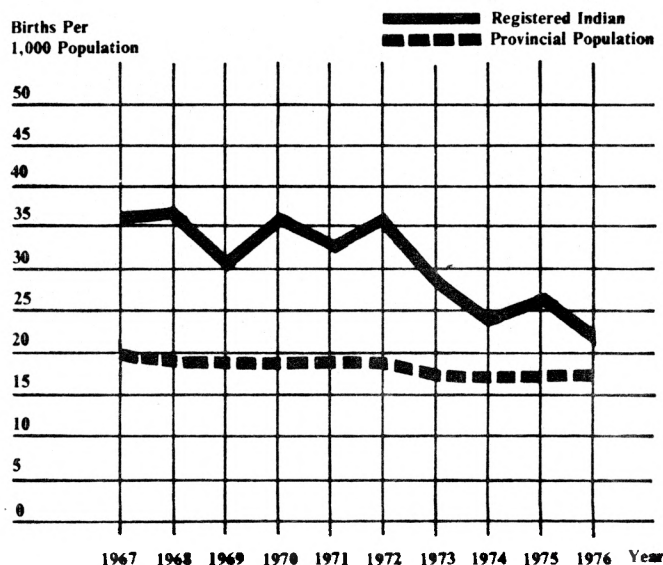
Registered Indian Population  
New Brunswick, 1966-1986



### 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 36 births per 1,000 population to 23 between 1967 and 1976. The registered Indian birth rate is converging on that of the provincial population which was 17 births per 1,000 population in 1976 (see Section 2.2).

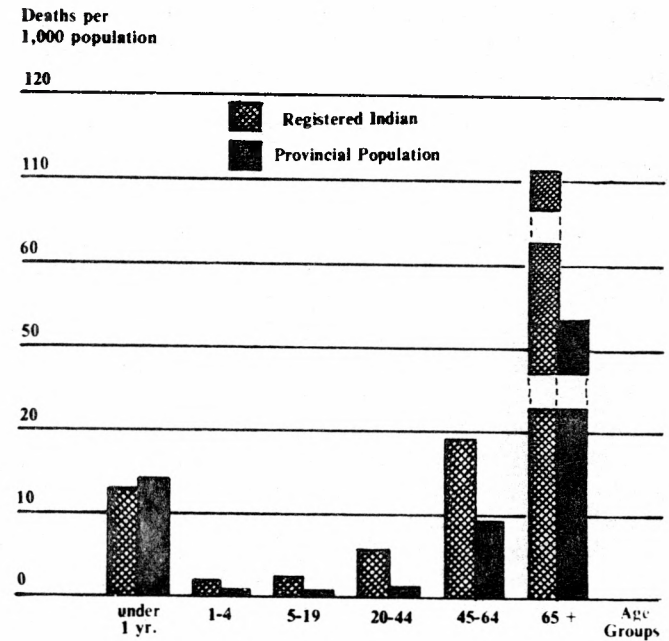
Birth Rates for Registered Indian  
and Provincial Populations  
New Brunswick, 1967-1976



### CHART 3

Death rates for registered Indians are significantly higher than those of the provincial population in all age groups except for infants under one year. The Indian infant mortality rate was 12.9 per 1,000 population as compared to 13.2 for the provincial population. The greatest difference is found for individuals aged 20 to 44, where the registered Indian death rates are over 4 times higher than the provincial rates. If the underlying causes are not dealt with, an increase in the number of deaths may be experienced, especially in the Indian young adult age group, as its numbers are expected to increase substantially throughout the 1980 decade (see Section 2.3).

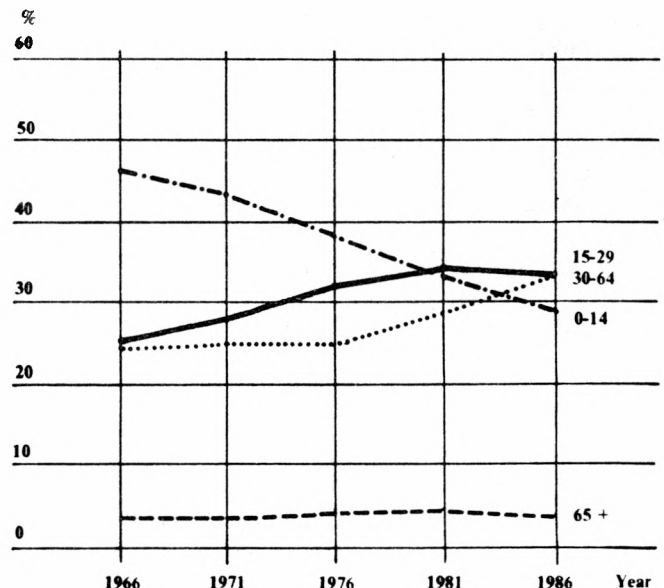
Death Rates by Age Group for Registered New Brunswick Indians Averaged over 1973-77 and Provincial Populations, 1976



### 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 34% of the total registered Indian population in New Brunswick 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 reflected also in the decreasing share of the children under 15 years old as a percentage of the total Indian population (see Section 2.4).

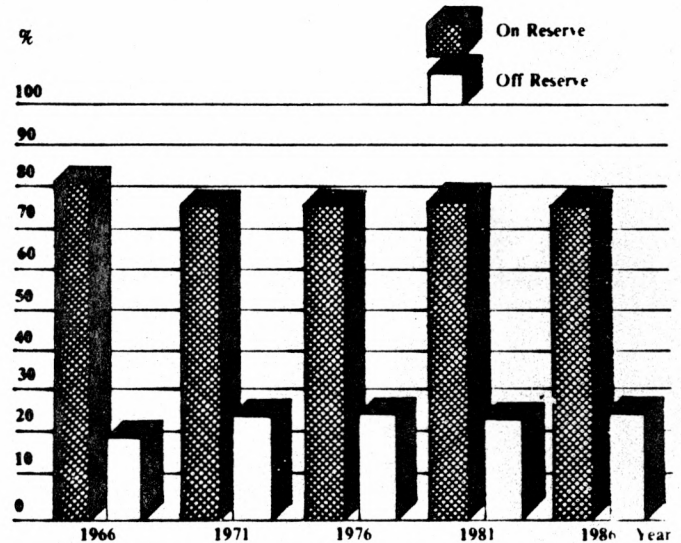
Percentage Distribution by Age Group for Registered Indians New Brunswick, 1966-1986



## CHART 5

There was a notable increase in the percentage of the population off reserve in the 1966-71 period. However, contrary to popular belief, the rate of increase in the off-reserve population then slowed down in the 5-year period 1971-76. This slowdown is reflected in the projection period, when the percentage off reserve will remain at the 1976 level of 24%. The corollary is that the rate of decline in the percentage on reserve will not be as fast in the 1980s compared to the 1970s. Both these trends have implications for such things as community planning, social services and housing (see Section 2.5).

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

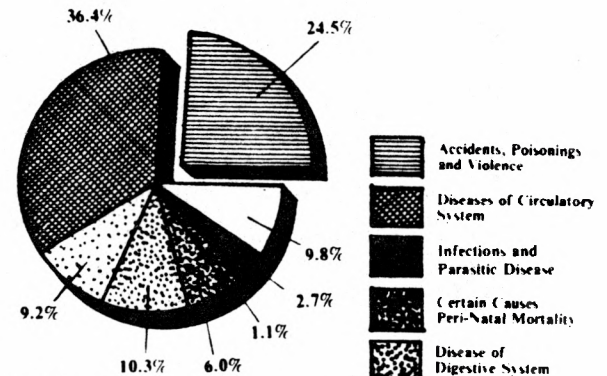


## CHART 6

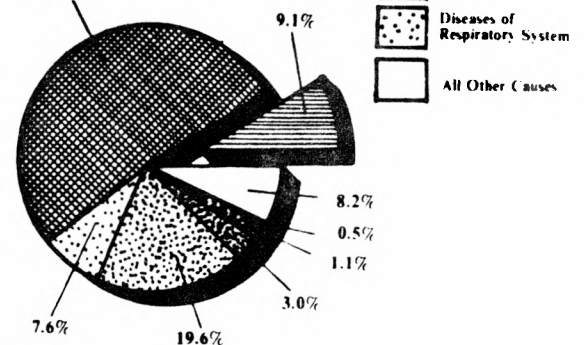
Proportionately, registered Indians in the Atlantic region have nearly three times the number of deaths due to accidents, poisonings and violence than the regional population. Many of these deaths occur in the young adult population (see Section 3.1).

Causes of Death Among Registered Indian, 1974-76, and Regional Populations Atlantic Region, 1976

### REGISTERED INDIANS



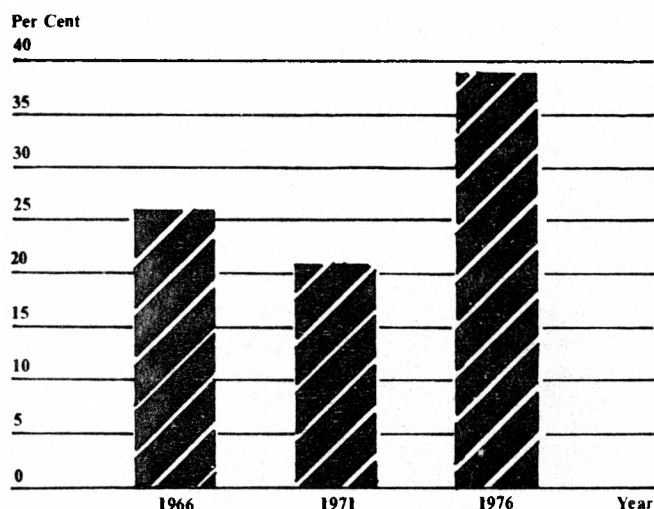
### REGIONAL POPULATION



# CHART 7

The participation rate of the registered Indian population aged 14-18 years enrolled in secondary schools decreased from 26% to 22% between 1966 and 1971, but increased sharply to 39% 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).

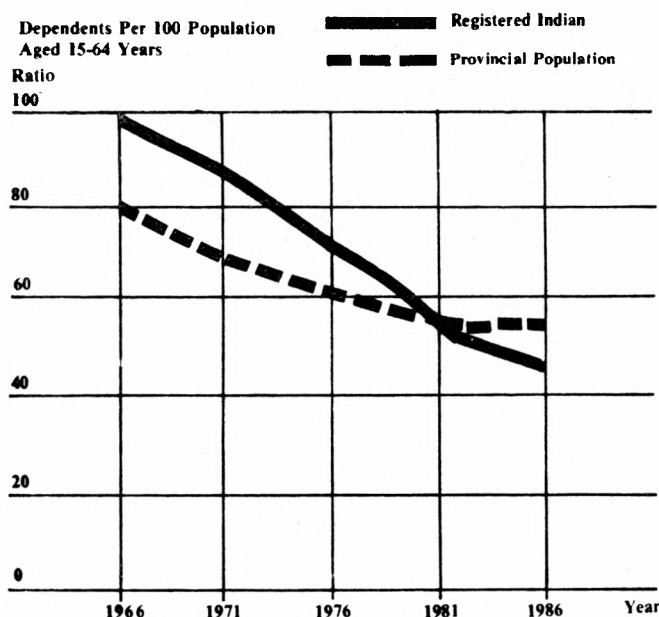
**Percentage of Registered Indians  
Aged 14-18 Enrolled in Secondary School,  
New Brunswick, 1966, 1971, 1976**



# 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 the provincial population (see Section 5).

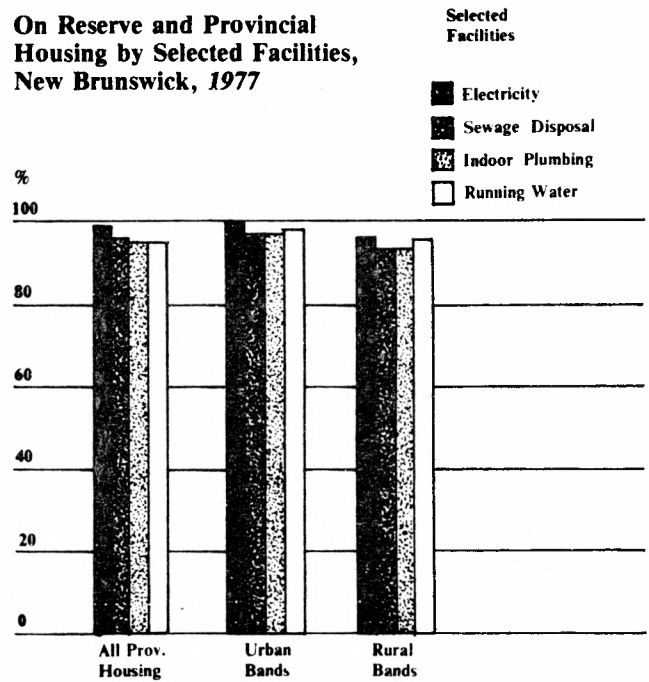
**Dependency Ratios for Registered  
Indian and Provincial Populations,  
New Brunswick, 1966-1986**



### CHART 9

The majority of Indian reserve and settlement houses in New Brunswick had electricity, piped-in potable water, sewage disposal and indoor plumbing. These housing conditions compare quite favourably to those of the province. During the decade 1976-86 it is expected that there will be an increased demand for housing on reserves (see Section 6).

On Reserve and Provincial Housing by Selected Facilities, New Brunswick, 1977



## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report provides an overview of selected demographic, social and economic conditions of registered Indians in New Brunswick 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 New Brunswick 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.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Siggner, 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 New Brunswick 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 New Brunswick, 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 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 explained 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 has 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-/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-/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 lands) 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 which, as noted above, are based on several assumptions about future trends in fertility, mortality and residency. Therefore, as the actual 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.

## **2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

### **2.1 Population Size and Growth**

The total registered Indian population of New Brunswick in 1976 was estimated at 5,179, which represented almost 1% of the total provincial population of New Brunswick. This percentage is expected to remain at about 1% to 1986.

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 3.4% per year. During the 1971-76 period, the average annual growth rate dropped to 2.4%. This compares to annual growth rates of 0.6% and 1.3% 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 1.6% per year between 1976 and 1981 and 1.1% per year in the 1981-86 period. In absolute numbers, this population is projected to increase by 422 to 5,601 in 1981 and will reach 5,920 by 1986. On the other hand, the annual growth rates for the provincial population are expected to decrease to 1.1% for the 1976-81 period and further decrease to 0.5% for the 1981-86 period (see Table 1).

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

YEAR	REGISTERED INDIAN		PROVINCIAL	
	POPULATION <sup>1</sup>	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE <sup>2</sup>	POPULATION	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE
	N	%	N	%
1966	3,964		616,800	
1971	4,634	3.4	634,600	0.6
1976	5,179	2.4	677,200	1.3
1981	5,601	1.6	713,900	1.1
1986	5,920	1.1	731,900	0.5

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

<sup>2</sup>The growth rates are 5-year-average annual growth rates.

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

SOURCES -Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for New Brunswick", 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 35.5 births per 1,000 population, which was almost double the birth rate of the total provincial population (see Table 2). By 1976 the Indian rate had declined to 23.2 births per 1,000 population, a drop of 35%, while the provincial birth rate decreased by 13% to 17.4 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 774 to 1,244 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 169 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 in 1966 to 96 in 1976. 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 RATES<sup>1</sup> FOR THE REGISTERED INDIAN AND PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, 1967-76

YEAR	REGISTERED INDIAN			PROVINCIAL BIRTH RATE
	BIRTHS <sup>2</sup>	MID-YEAR POPULATION	BIRTH RATE	
	N	N	/1,000	
1967	143	4,023	35.5	19.9
1968	154	4,158	37.0	18.6
1969	136	4,295	31.7	18.6
1970	159	4,432	35.9	18.4
1971	150	4,571	32.8	19.2
1972	167	4,703	35.5	18.4
1973	135	4,820	28.0	17.5
1974	118	4,913	24.0	17.3
1975	129	5,018	25.7	17.5
1976	119	5,130	23.2	17.4

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

<sup>2</sup>The 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 1, 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 New Brunswick. The Indian infant mortality rate (under 1 year of age) averaged over 1973-77 was 12.9, which is slightly lower than that for the total province (see Table 3).

There are substantial differences in the death rates by selected age groups between the Indian and the provincial populations of New Brunswick. The greatest differences are found between the ages of 20-44 years. In this age group the Indian death rate of 5.8 is over four times greater than the provincial rate of 1.4.

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

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

AGE GROUPS	REGISTERED INDIAN <sup>1</sup> /1,000	PROVINCIAL /1,000
UNDER 1	12.9	13.2
1 - 4	1.8	0.7
5 - 19	2.0	0.8
20 - 44	5.8	1.4
45 - 64	19.4	9.7
65+	111.5	53.4

<sup>1</sup>Registered 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.

## 2.4 Age Composition

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

The Indian population in the young adult age group 15-29 represented 26% of the total Indian population of New Brunswick in 1966 (see Table 4). By 1976, its share had risen to 32%, or 1,661, and it is expected to reach 34% (2,032) by 1986 (see Table 5).

In comparison, the young adult age group in the provincial population represented almost 23% of the total in 1966. By 1976, its percentage share had risen to almost 29%. 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 27% by 1986.

The percentage of the New Brunswick Indian population under 15 years of age has changed from 46% in 1966 to 39% 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 36%, 29% and 25% in 1966, 1976 and 1986.

TABLE 4 - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS  
FOR THE REGISTERED INDIAN<sup>1</sup> AND PROVINCIAL  
POPULATIONS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, 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	46.3	36.0	25.5	22.9	25.1	33.0	3.2	8.2	50.6	55.9
1971	43.4	32.0	27.7	26.3	25.6	33.1	3.2	8.6	53.3	59.3
1976	38.9	28.5	32.1	28.7	25.6	33.8	3.4	9.0	57.7	62.5
1981	33.4	25.4	34.2	29.1	28.9	36.0	3.6	9.6	63.0	65.1
1986	29.3	24.8	34.3	26.7	33.1	38.3	3.3	10.2	67.4	64.9

<sup>1</sup>The 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 New Brunswick", 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 INDIAN<sup>1</sup> AND PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, 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	1,835	222.1	1,010	141.1	993	203.3	126	50.3	2,003	344.4
1971	2,013	203.1	1,284	167.1	1,188	209.8	149	54.8	2,472	376.9
1976	2,013	193.2	1,661	194.5	1,328	228.7	177	61.0	2,989	423.3
1981	1,870	181.0	1,913	207.8	1,617	256.9	201	68.4	3,530	464.7
1986	1,733	181.8	2,032	195.0	1,957	280.1	198	74.9	3,989	475.1

<sup>1</sup>The 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 New Brunswick", 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).

Although the percentage of Indian children has declined at 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.

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, 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 26% in 1976 to 33% 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+).

The increased employment demands and educational enrolment of the post-war "baby boom" and the subsequent declining birth rate were felt by the provincial population 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, 81% of the New Brunswick Indian population was living on reserve and Crown land (hereafter referred to as "on reserve") and 19% off

reserve (see Tables 6 and 7). The off-reserve population increased during the following 10 years, reaching 24% by 1976. Although it is difficult to predict, because of the variability in Indian migration trends, it is likely that the off-reserve proportion will decrease slightly to almost 23% in 1981, and then increase again to the 1976 level 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 12 and 15 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 55% in 1966 to 70% in 1976. The same group showed a corresponding decrease from 45% to 30% 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 remain relatively stable 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 on reserve will decrease.

Many factors have undoubtedly affected changes in the on- and off-reserve distributions since 1973. Poor economic conditions in the cities have encouraged a movement back to reserves and settlements and discouraged out-migration from reserves.

TABLE 6 - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION RESIDING ON RESERVE BY AGE GROUPS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, 1966, 1971<sup>1</sup>, 1976 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1981 AND 1986

YEAR	AGE GROUPS							TOTAL
	0 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 64	65+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
1966	90.7	87.9	67.6	54.7	67.9	78.6	79.4	81.1
1971	84.9	87.6	69.4	58.3	59.4	69.6	77.9	76.2
1976	82.8	81.2	79.2	70.0	61.1	69.2	71.7	76.0
1981	84.8	82.7	82.2	73.4	62.0	71.6	71.1	77.1
1986	83.5	82.7	82.4	74.2	61.3	72.9	65.7	75.8

<sup>1</sup>The 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 1981.

SOURCE -Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for New Brunswick", 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 GROUPS  
FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, 1966, 1971<sup>1</sup>, 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	9.3	12.1	32.4	45.3	32.1	21.4	20.6	18.9
1971	15.1	12.4	30.6	41.7	40.6	30.4	22.1	23.8
1976	17.2	18.8	20.8	30.0	38.9	30.8	28.3	24.0
1981	15.2	17.3	17.8	26.6	38.0	28.4	28.9	22.9
1986	16.5	17.3	17.6	25.8	38.7	27.1	34.3	24.2

<sup>1</sup>The 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 1981.

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

Improvements in housing supply and economic development on reserves as well as Indian control of Indian education may be combining to discourage out-migration from reserves and draw people back.

Although data are scarce regarding the exact location of the off-reserve population, a general picture of the on- and off-reserve distribution by band can be provided as of 1976. Table 8 and the Map (see page 20) describe the population proportions residing on and off reserve by individual band and by the location of each band in New Brunswick.

According to the 1971 Census, 5% of the Indian population in New Brunswick was living in urban areas having populations of 30,000-99,999, and 4% in urban areas having populations of less than 29,999 (see Table 9). Indian men outnumbered Indian women 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 in Canada have memberships of 1,000 or less and usually a certain proportion of each band lives off the reserve or settlement (see Table 10).

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

BAND NAME	POPULATION <sup>1</sup>		ON RESERVE <sup>2</sup>	OFF RESERVE
	N	%	%	%
Big Cove	1,258	25.0	84.0	16.0
Buctouche	17	0.3	11.8	88.2
Burnt Church	732	14.6	85.6	14.4
Edmundston	81	1.6	81.5	18.5
Eel Ground	354	7.0	72.6	27.4
Eel River	252	5.0	65.8	34.1
Fort Folley	34	0.7	26.5	73.5
Indian Island	73	1.5	65.8	34.2
Kingsclear	321	6.4	73.8	26.2
Oromocto	129	2.6	69.8	30.2
Pabineau	58	1.2	75.9	24.1
Red Bank	242	4.8	89.7	10.3
Saint Mary's	456	9.1	77.4	22.6
Tobique	736	14.6	70.1	29.9
Woodstock	288	5.7	47.9	52.1
TOTAL <sup>3</sup>	5,031	100.0	75.7	24.3

<sup>1</sup>The total population has not been adjusted for late-reporting.

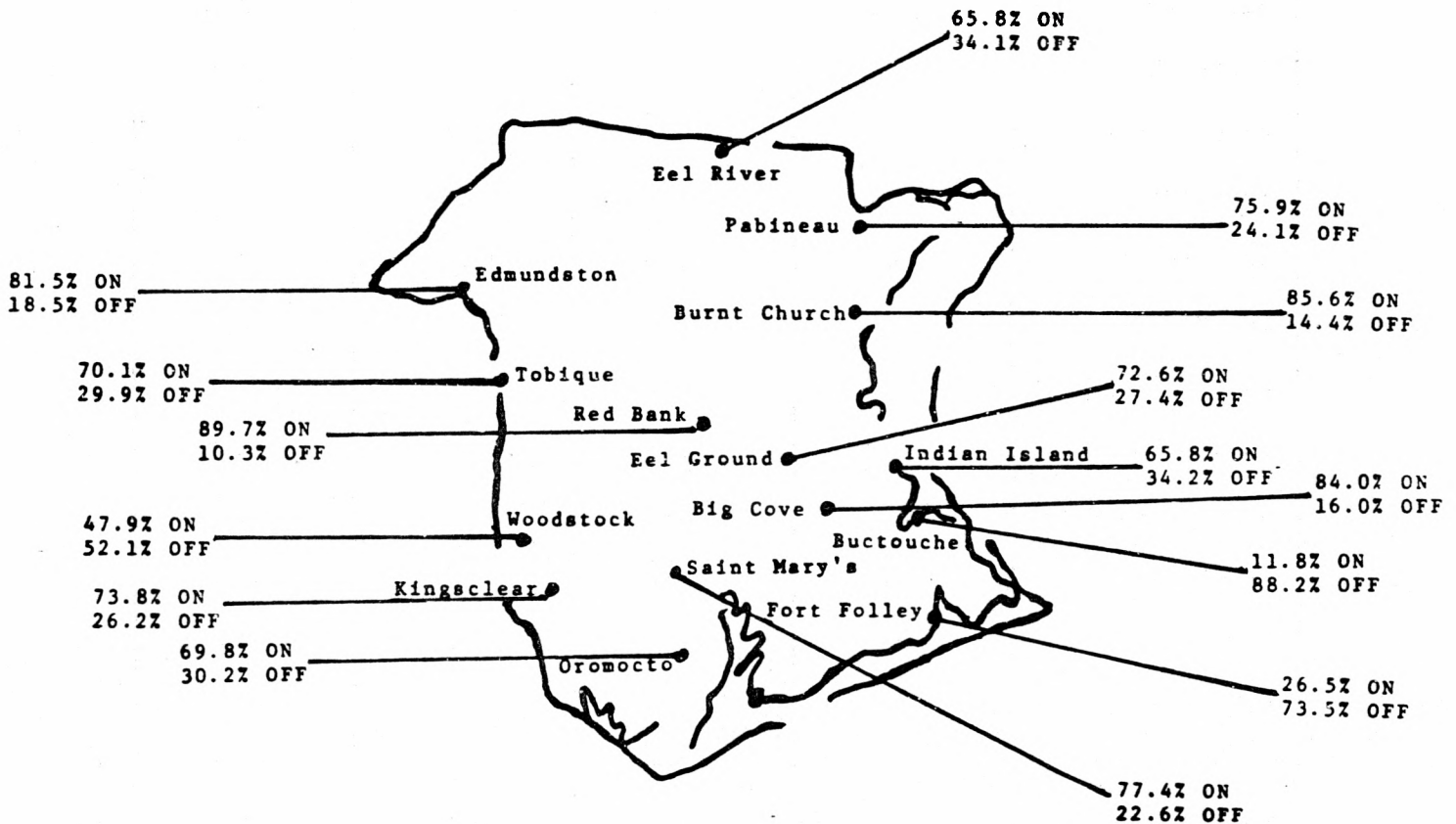
<sup>2</sup>"On Reserve" includes on Crown land.

<sup>3</sup>Percentages 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.

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 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1976



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

SOURCE -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.

Of the 15 bands located in New Brunswick, 14 (or 93%) have memberships of 1,000 or less. Five bands (or 33%) have populations of 100 or less, while 4 bands (or 27%) have populations of 101-300 and 5 bands of 301-1,000. Only the Big Cove Band has a population greater than 1,000, which accounts for 25% of the total registered Indian population of the province.

## **2.7 Geographic Distribution of Indian Bands**

The geographic locations of Indian bands are categorized into 4 groups: urban, semi-urban, rural and remote<sup>2</sup>. 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 in population with economic characteristics of an urban centre).
Semi-Urban	Area of land located within commuting distance of about 40 miles to the 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).

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

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

PLACE OF RESIDENCE <sup>1</sup>	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	1,320	1,195	2,515	82.8	86.5	84.5	52.5	47.5	100.0
RURAL NON-RESERVE	110	85	195	6.9	6.1	6.6	56.4	43.6	100.0
URBAN- 100,000+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN- 30,000-99,999	90	60	150	5.6	4.4	5.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
URBAN- 10,000-29,999	35	20	55	2.2	1.5	1.9	63.6	36.4	100.0
URBAN-LESS THAN 10,000	40	20	60	2.5	1.5	2.0	66.7	33.3	100.0
TOTAL	1,595	1,380	2,975	100.0	100.0	100.0	53.6	46.4	100.0

<sup>1</sup>According 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 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 <sup>1</sup>		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	56.3	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 <sup>2</sup>	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

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

<sup>2</sup> Percentages may not add up to total due to rounding.

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

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 15 bands, 12, representing 80% of total band membership, were situated in semi-urban and rural areas in 1977. Three bands were located in urban areas, representing 20% of the total band membership. No bands are located in remote areas.

Forty-six per cent of the Indian population living on reserve were located in rural areas; 54% resided in urban or semi-urban areas (see Table 12). The majority of those registered Indians living off reserve come from bands located in rural areas (53%) or semi-urban areas (30%). The off-reserve population originating from urban bands represents 18% of the total off-reserve population.

TABLE 11 -NUMBER OF BANDS BY TYPE OF LOCATION<sup>1</sup>, CANADA, INAC REGIONS  
AND PROVINCES IN ATLANTIC REGION, 1977

REGIONS <sup>2</sup>	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

- <sup>1</sup>URBAN - 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 to be lacking reasonable means of transportation (no roads).

<sup>2</sup>Regions 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 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,

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

RESIDENCE	BAND LOCATION <sup>1</sup>				
	URBAN	SEMI-URBAN	RURAL	REMOTE	TOTAL
	%	%	%	%	%
ON RESERVE <sup>2</sup>	16.6	37.4	46.0	-	100.0
OFF RESERVE	17.5	29.8	52.7	-	100.0
TOTAL	16.8	35.7	47.5	-	100.00

- <sup>1</sup>URBAN - 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).

<sup>2</sup>"On Reserve" includes Crown land.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 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 New Brunswick specifically is unobtainable. However, the Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada, has data on the Indian population of its 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, compared to 51% of all such deaths for the Atlantic region 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 THE REGISTERED INDIAN AND TOTAL POPULATIONS  
BY SEX FOR THE INAC ATLANTIC REGION, 1974-76<sup>1</sup>

SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH	REGISTERED INDIANS				TOTAL REGION <sup>2</sup>			
	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 <sup>3</sup>	184	100.0	100.0	100.0	13,252	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

<sup>3</sup>Percentages 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).

TABLE 14 -CAUSES OF DEATH DUE TO ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE FOR THE REGISTERED INDIAN AND TOTAL POPULATIONS BY SEX FOR THE INAC ATLANTIC REGION, 1974-76<sup>1</sup>

SELECTED CAUSES OF INDIAN DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS, VIOLENCE	REGISTERED INDIANS				TOTAL REGION <sup>2</sup>			
	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 <sup>3</sup>	45	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,200	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

<sup>3</sup>Percentages may not add up to total due to rounding.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, August 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 the 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 for 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 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.

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

YEAR	REGISTERED INDIAN		TOTAL REGION <sup>1</sup>	
	TOTAL CASES <sup>2</sup>	RATE /1,000	TOTAL CASES <sup>2</sup>	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

<sup>1</sup>"Total Region" Includes the total populations of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

<sup>2</sup>"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 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).

#### 4. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In the 10-year period between 1966 and 1976, the number of registered Indians in New Brunswick attending school increased (see Table 16). The percentage of students attending non-federal schools in all grade levels increased between 1966 and 1971, followed by a decrease in 1976 except in K4, K5 and special education (see Table 17).

The retention rate for Indian students from Grade 2 through Grade 12 decreased between 1965-66 and 1970-71, and then increased markedly to 23% 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 those Indian teenagers entering the labour force in large numbers during the 1980s.

The percentage of Indian children aged 5-13 enrolled in primary school has increased marginally from 93% in 1966 to 97% in 1976 (see Table 19). On the other hand, the percentage of Indian young people aged 14-18 enrolled in secondary school increased overall from 26% in 1966 to 39% in 1976, although enrolment did decrease to 22% in 1971.

Information on post-secondary enrolment for the individual provinces comprising the INAC Atlantic region was unavailable but was available for the region as a whole.

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

YEAR	SCHOOL TYPE	ENROLMENT BY GRADE					
		K4-K5 <sup>1</sup>	1-4	5-8	9-12	SPECIAL <sup>2</sup>	TOTAL
		N	N	N	N	N	N
1966	FEDERAL <sup>3</sup>	67	436	180	-	-	683
	NON-FEDERAL <sup>4</sup>	-	121	176	116	-	413
	TOTAL	67	557	356	116	-	1,096
1971	FEDERAL	172	350	148	-	-	670
	NON-FEDERAL	-	186	411	119	2	718
	TOTAL	172	536	559	119	2	1,388
1976	FEDERAL	219	368	239	11	-	837
	NON-FEDERAL	5	164	284	256	1	710
	TOTAL	224	532	523	267	1	1,547

<sup>1</sup>Kindergarten for four- and five-year-old children.

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

<sup>3</sup>Includes federal and band-operated schools.

<sup>4</sup>Includes 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 NEW BRUNSWICK, 1966, 1971 AND 1976

YEAR	SCHOOL TYPE	ENROLMENT BY GRADE					
		K4-K5 <sup>1</sup>	1-4	5-8	9-12	SPECIAL <sup>2</sup>	TOTAL
		%	%	%	%	%	%
1966	FEDERAL <sup>3</sup>	100.0	78.3	50.6	-	-	62.3
	NON-FEDERAL <sup>4</sup>	-	21.7	49.4	100.0	-	37.7
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
1971	FEDERAL	100.0	65.3	26.5	-	-	48.3
	NON-FEDERAL	-	34.7	73.5	100.0	100.0	51.7
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	FEDERAL	97.8	69.2	45.7	4.1	-	54.1
	NON-FEDERAL	2.2	30.8	54.3	95.9	100.0	45.9
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup>Kindergarten for four- and five-year-old children.

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

<sup>3</sup>Includes federal and band-operated schools.

<sup>4</sup>Includes 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 NEW BRUNSWICK REGISTERED INDIAN AND TOTAL CANADIAN POPULATIONS, 1965-66, 1970-71 AND 1975-76

YEAR	REGISTERED INDIANS	CANADA
	%	%
1965-66	13.8 <sup>1</sup>	50.5
1970-71	10.5	69.8
1975-76	22.8	75.2

<sup>1</sup>The 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 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, "Grade 12 Enrolment Related to Grade 2 Enrolment 10 Years Earlier by Sex for Canada and Provinces", 1975-76 (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

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

YEAR	PRIMARY GRADES <sup>1</sup>					
	ACTUAL ENROLMENT	RESIDUAL	TOTAL POPULATION AGED 5-13	ACTUAL ENROLMENT <sup>2</sup>	RESIDUAL <sup>2</sup>	TOTAL POPULATION AGED 5-13
	N	N	N	%	%	%
1966	980	77	1,057	92.7	7.3	100.0
1971	1,116	57	1,173	95.1	4.9	100.0
1976	1,172	34	1,206	97.2	2.8	100.0

YEAR	SECONDARY GRADES <sup>3</sup>					
	ACTUAL ENROLMENT	RESIDUAL	TOTAL POPULATION AGED 14-18	ACTUAL ENROLMENT <sup>2</sup>	RESIDUAL <sup>2</sup>	TOTAL POPULATION AGED 14-18
	N	N	N	%	%	%
1966	116	325	441	26.3	73.7	100.0
1971	121	438	559	21.7	78.3	100.0
1976	268	416	684	39.2	60.8	100.0

<sup>1</sup>Five-year-old kindergarten through Grade 8 plus special education.

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

<sup>3</sup>Grades 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 New Brunswick", 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 New Brunswick", 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<sup>1</sup> 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	ENROLMENT	ENROLMENT	ENROLMENT	ENROLMENT
	N	%	N	%	N	%
PRE-VOCATIONAL <sup>2</sup>	129	7.7	150	8.0	62	2.8
FORMAL VOCATIONAL <sup>3</sup>	143	8.5	167	9.1	51	2.3
SPECIAL VOCATIONAL <sup>4</sup>	14	0.8	166	8.9	15	0.7
UNIVERSITY <sup>5</sup>	17	1.0	44	2.4	106	4.7
TOTAL <sup>6</sup>	303	18.1	527	28.4	234	10.5

<sup>1</sup>Enrolment expressed as a percentage of the population aged 19-29.

<sup>2</sup>Academic upgrading to meet vocational prerequisites.

<sup>3</sup>Specific trades training.

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

<sup>5</sup>Includes professional training, e.g., nursing and teaching.

<sup>6</sup>Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

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

As a percentage of the population 19 to 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 post-secondary schools during the 1968-75 period. This trend may reflect a changing administrative structure as Employment and Immigration Canada may have sponsored certain types of post-secondary training for Native people after 1971 such as adult education courses and some vocational training. INAC may not be capturing such students in their records, which would explain the decline in the participation rates after 1971.

University enrolment, which includes professional schools, increased from 17 to 106 individuals during this 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 in 1975 decreased more sharply than 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 the retention rate increases substantially from the present levels, it will be a limiting factor on 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 definitions of "unemployment" and "full" and "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.

Data describing either the current unemployment or employment levels among Indians in Canada are limited. However, the 1979 level of unemployment for Indians living on reserve in New Brunswick has been estimated at 71%. This estimate also indicates that a total of 1,142 Indians living on reserve in New Brunswick were employed during that year, of which 80% were working on reserve and 20% were working off reserve.<sup>3</sup>

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 73 dependents per 100 persons for Indians compared to a provincial dependency ratio of 60 per 100 (see Table 21). Demographic forecasts indicate that the Indian ratio may decline to 48 dependents per 100 persons 15-64 years old by 1986, which

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<sup>3</sup>Results 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<sup>1</sup> BY RESIDENCE AND FOR THE TOTAL PROVINCIAL POPULATION FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, 1966 to 1976 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1981 AND 1986

YEAR	REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION									PROVINCIAL POPULATION		
	TOTAL			ON RESERVE			OFF RESERVE			TOTAL DEP. RATIO	CHILD DEP. RATIO	ELDERLY DEP. RATIO
	TOTAL DEP. RATIO <sup>2, 5</sup>	CHILD DEP. RATIO <sup>3</sup>	ELDERLY DEP. RATIO <sup>4</sup>	TOTAL DEP. RATIO	CHILD DEP. RATIO	ELDERLY DEP. RATIO	TOTAL DEP. RATIO	CHILD DEP. RATIO	ELDERLY DEP. RATIO			
1966	97.9	91.6	6.3	121.6	114.7	6.9	35.7	31.0	4.7	79.1	64.5	14.6
1971	87.5	81.4	6.0	107.0	100.2	6.8	44.1	39.8	4.3	68.4	53.9	14.5
1976	73.3	67.3	5.9	83.8	77.9	5.8	46.7	40.8	5.9	60.1	45.6	14.4
1981	58.7	53.0	5.7	66.6	61.1	5.5	36.6	30.4	6.2	53.4	38.9	14.5
1986	48.4	43.4	5.0	54.2	49.8	4.5	32.7	26.4	6.3	53.4	38.4	15.0

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Totals may not add up due to rounding.

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

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

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 should sufficient employment opportunities become available for the Indian labour force.

## 6. HOUSING

The latest housing data are for 1977 (see Table 22) and indicate that 37% of Indian reserve and settlement houses in New Brunswick were in need of major repairs or replacement. The majority of Indian houses had electricity (98%), potable water piped into homes (97%), and sewage disposal and indoor plumbing (95%).

Table 22 indicates that about 4 in 10 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 for reserve housing. 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?

During the decade 1976-86, an increased demand for housing on reserve is expected. Demographic projections of the on-reserve population indicate that the principal family-formation age group (20-29 years) will increase by 30%, or approximately 325 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.

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

BAND LOCATION BY TYPE OF AREA	INADEQUATE HOUSING PER 100 UNITS <sup>1</sup>	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING				OVERCROWDED HOUSING FOR 100 FAMILY UNITS <sup>5</sup>
		ELECTRICITY	SEWAGE DISPOSAL	INDOOR PLUMBING	PIPED WATER	
ALL AREAS	37	98	95	95	97	37
URBAN AREAS <sup>2</sup>	42	100	97	97	98	36
RURAL AREAS <sup>3</sup>	31	96	93	93	95	38
REMOTE AREAS <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL PROVINCIAL HOUSING	N.A.	99	96	95	95	N.A.

<sup>1</sup>Estimated 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).

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

<sup>3</sup>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).

<sup>4</sup>Area of land not located within the Canada Land Inventory boundaries and all other lands with CLI boundaries but considered to be lacking reasonable means of transportation (no roads).

<sup>5</sup>Estimated 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).