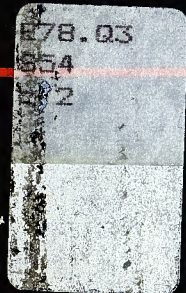


An Overview of Demographic, Social and Economic Conditions Among Quebec's Registered Indian Population

by A.J. Siggner, C. Locatelli and G. Larocque

**Research Branch
Corporate Policy**



**Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada**

**Affaires indiennes
et du Nord Canada**

Canada

AN OVERVIEW OF DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL
AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AMONG QUEBEC'S
REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION

By

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en français.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| SECTION | PAGE |
|---|------|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY..... | ix |
| 1. INTRODUCTION..... | 1 |
| 1.1 Data Sources and Notes..... | 2 |
| 1.2 Population Projection Methodology..... | 3 |
| 2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS..... | 5 |
| 2.1 Population Size and Growth..... | 5 |
| 2.2 Birth Rate Trends..... | 7 |
| 2.3 Mortality Trends..... | 7 |
| 2.4 Age Composition..... | 9 |
| 2.5 On- and Off-Reserve Population..... | 15 |
| 2.6 Indian Bands by Selected Population Size Groups..... | 18 |
| 2.7 Geographic Distribution of Indian Bands | 23 |
| 3. HEALTH..... | 28 |
| 3.1 Major Causes of Death..... | 28 |
| 3.2 Incidence of Disease..... | 33 |
| 4. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT..... | 34 |
| 5. EMPLOYMENT..... | 40 |
| 6. HOUSING..... | 43 |

| LIST OF TABLES AND MAP | PAGE |
|---|------|
| Table 1 - Registered Indian and Provincial Populations for Quebec, 1966, 1971 and 1976 and Projections for 1981 and 1986 | 6 |
| Table 2 - Birth Rates for the Registered Indian and Provincial Populations for Quebec, 1967-76..... | 8 |
| Table 3 - Selected Age-Specific Average Annual Death Rates for Registered Indian and Provincial Populations for Quebec, 1973 to 1976 | 10 |
| Table 4 - Percentage Distribution by Selected Age Groups for the Registered Indian and Provincial Populations for Quebec, 1966, 1971 and 1976 and Projections for 1981 and 1986 | 11 |
| Table 5 - Registered Indian and Provincial Populations by Selected Age Groups for Quebec, 1966, 1971 and 1976 and Projections for 1981 and 1986..... | 12 |
| Table 6 - Percentage Distribution of the Registered Indian Population Residing On Reserve by Age Groups for Quebec, 1966, 1971, 1976 and Projections for 1981 and 1986..... | 16 |
| Table 7 - Percentage Distribution of the Registered Indian Population Residing Off Reserve by Age Groups for Quebec, 1966, 1971, 1976 and Projections for 1981 and 1986 | 17 |
| Table 8 - Registered Indian Population by INAC Administrative Districts and On- and Off- Reserve Residence for Quebec, 1976 | 19 |

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| Map - Locations of Registered Indian Bands and Districts Showing the Percentage Distribution of the Populations On and Off Reserve for Quebec, 1976 | 20 |
| Table 9 - Numerical And Percentage Distribution Of the Registered Indian Population Aged 5 years and Over by Place of Residence and Sex for Quebec, 1971 | 21 |
| Table 10 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Bands by Band Size Groupings, Canada and INAC Regions, 1977 | 22 |
| Table 11 - Number of Bands by Type of Location, Canada and INAC Regions, 1977 | 25 |
| Table 12 - Percentage Distribution of the Registered Indian Population by Residence and Band Location for Quebec, 1977 | 26 |
| Table 13 - Death Rates for Registered Indian (1976) and Total Populations (1974) for Canada and Selected Provinces | 29 |
| Table 14 - Selected Causes of Death for Registered Indian and Provincial Populations by Sex for the INAC Quebec Region, 1974-76 | 30 |
| Table 15 - Causes of Death Due to Accidents, Poisonings and Violence for Registered Indian and Provincial Populations by Sex for the INAC Quebec Region, 1974-76 | 31 |
| Table 16 - Incidence of Tuberculosis Among Registered Indian and Total Provincial Populations for the INAC Quebec Region, 1973-77 | 32 |

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| Table 17 - Registered Indian Student Enrolment by Grade Level and Type of School for Quebec, 1966, 1971 and 1976 | 35 |
| Table 18 - Percentage Distribution of Registered Indian Enrolment by School Type Within Grade Levels for Quebec, 1966, 1971 and 1976 | 36 |
| Table 19 - Retention to Grade XI Enrolment Related to Grade II Enrolment Nine Years Earlier for the Quebec Registered Indian and Total Canadian Populations, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 | 37 |
| Table 20 - Comparison of Registered Indian Actual and Potential Student Enrolment for Quebec, 1966, 1971 and 1976 | 38 |
| Table 21 - Dependency Ratios for the Registered Indian Population by Residence and for the Total Provincial Population for Quebec, 1966 to 1976, and Projections for 1981 and 1986 | 41 |
| Table 22 - Housing Conditions on Indian Reserves by INAC Geographic Areas and Province for Quebec, 1977 | 44 |

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 Quebec. A short commentary accompanies each chart describing the trend, and where applicable, the associated policy and/or planning implications.

CHART 1

Quebec's registered Indian population is expected to increase from about 31,600 in 1976 to just over 35,400 in 1986. Between 1976 and 1986 it will constitute about 0.5% of the total population of Quebec and is expected to remain stable for this period. The annual growth rate of the registered Indian population has varied over the 1966-76 decade, increasing at about 3% per annum during the 1966-71 period and decreasing to 2% per annum in the 1971-76 period. The annual rate of growth for the provincial population as a whole decreased from 0.9% to 0.7% over the same two five-year periods (see Section 2.1).

Registered Indian Population, Quebec, 1966-1986

Population
50 000

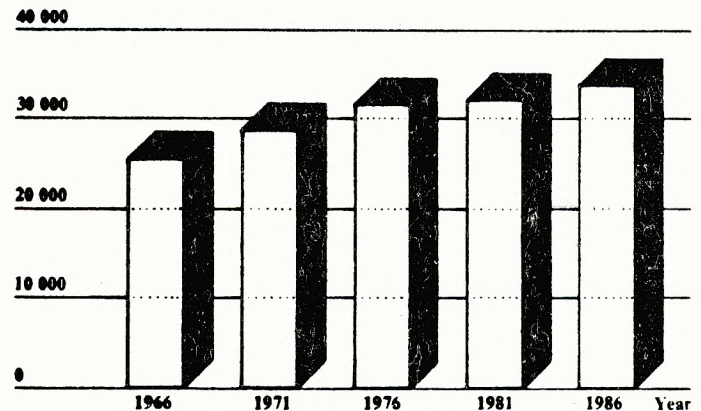


CHART 2

The decline in the registered Indian population growth rate is primarily a result of a decline in the birth rate which has dropped from 33 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 16 births per 1,000 population in 1976 (see Section 2.2).

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

Births Per
1,000 Population
50

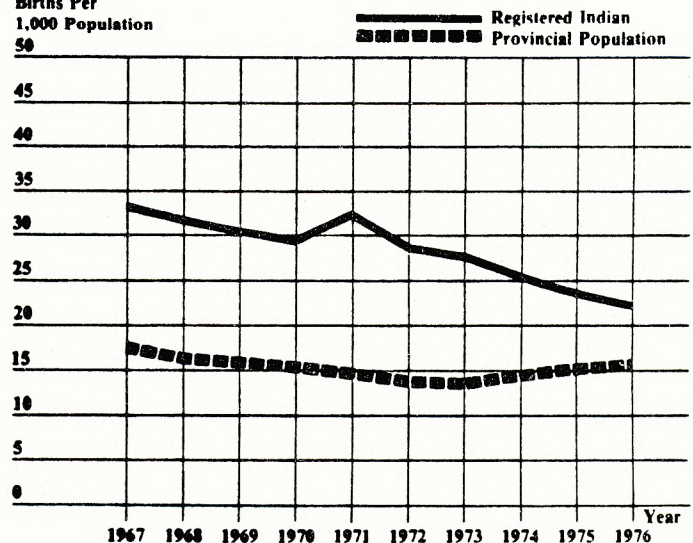


CHART 3

Death rates for registered Indians are considerably higher than those of the provincial population. The greatest difference is found for individuals between the ages of 1 and 44 years, where the registered Indian death rates are nearly 4 times higher than the provincial rates (see Section 2.3).

Death Rates by Age Group for Registered Indian and Provincial Populations, Quebec, 1973-1976

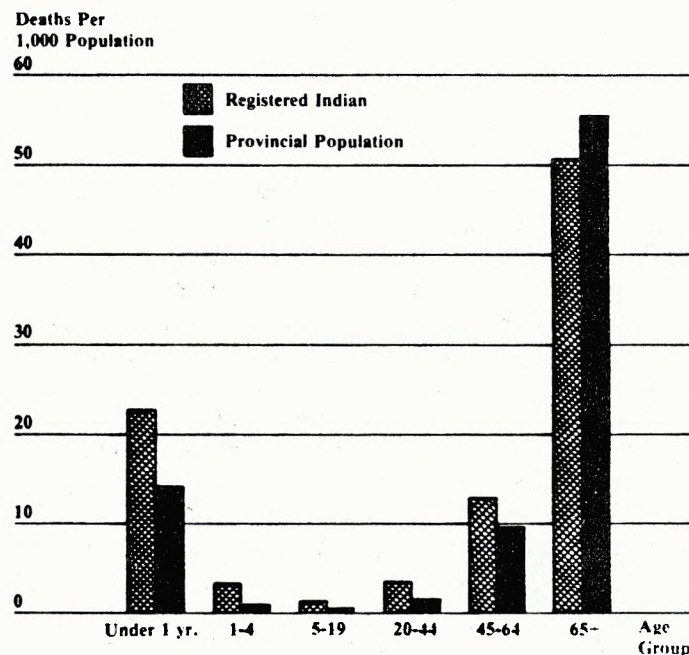


CHART 4

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). The 14-and-under age group changed markedly in proportion to the total Indian population. In 1966, it represented 41% of this population, but is expected to fall to 27% by 1986. It appears that the age composition trend of the Indian population is the same as for the provincial population, with the exception of the 15-29 age group, which will represent 32% of the total Indian population of Quebec by 1986 (see Section 2.4).

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

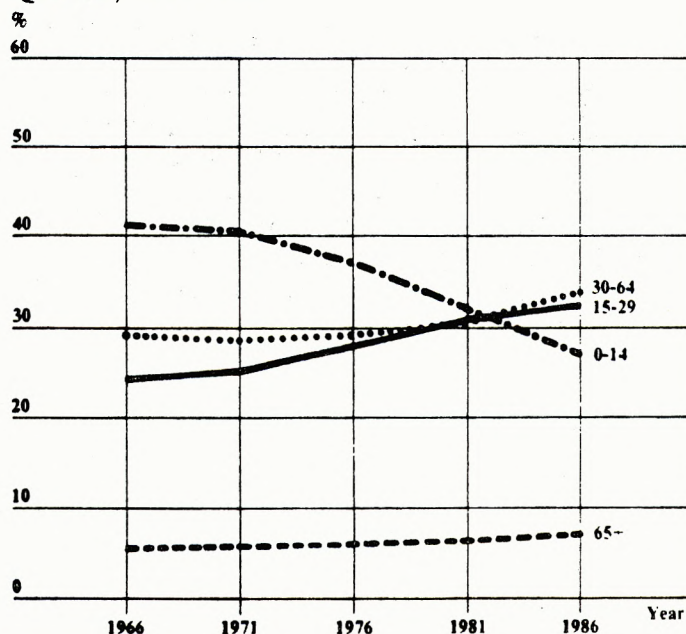


CHART 5

Little change is shown in the distribution of registered Indians residing on and off reserve in Quebec between 1966 and 1986 except for the 1971-76 period. If this trend continues, the off-reserve Indian population will represent 18% of the total Indian population by 1986 (see Section 2.5).

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

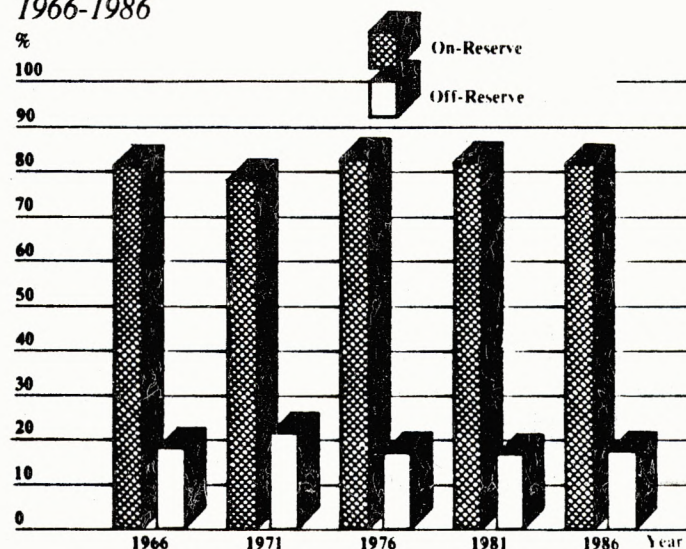
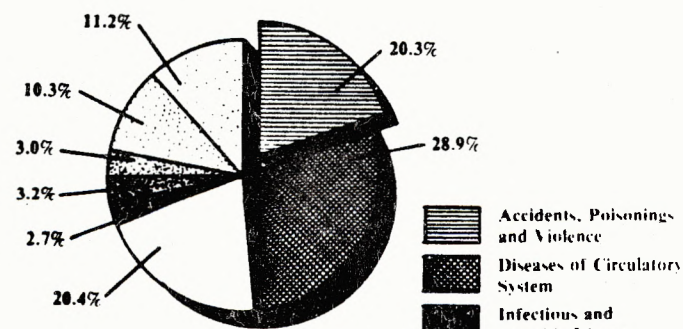


CHART 6

Quebec's registered Indians have proportionally about the same death rate as the provincial population as a whole. Diseases of the circulatory system constitute the main cause of death among Indians (29%). This percentage is almost doubled for the provincial population (48%). Deaths due to accidents, poisoning and violence represent 20% of all recorded deaths among Indians; this is just over twice the 9% rate for the provincial population (see Section 3.1).

Causes of Death Among Registered Indian, 1974-76, and Provincial Populations, Quebec, 1976

REGISTERED INDIANS



PROVINCIAL POPULATION

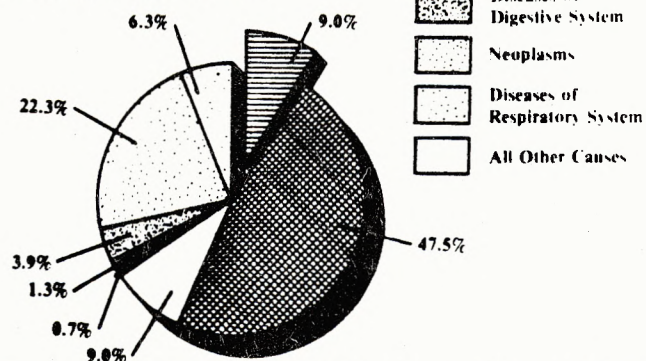


CHART 7

Between 1966 and 1976, the number of Indian children in Quebec attending school increased markedly at all levels. The retention rate for Indian students from Grade 2 through Grade 11 increased between 1966 and 1976. This rate was still considerably lower than the rate for all Canadian students. Unless a substantial increase in the retention rate occurs from the present levels, it will be a limiting factor on the number of potential recruits for post-secondary education and training (see Section 4).

Retention Rate from Grade 2 Through to Grade 11 for the Quebec Registered Indian and Canadian Populations, 1966, 1971 and 1976

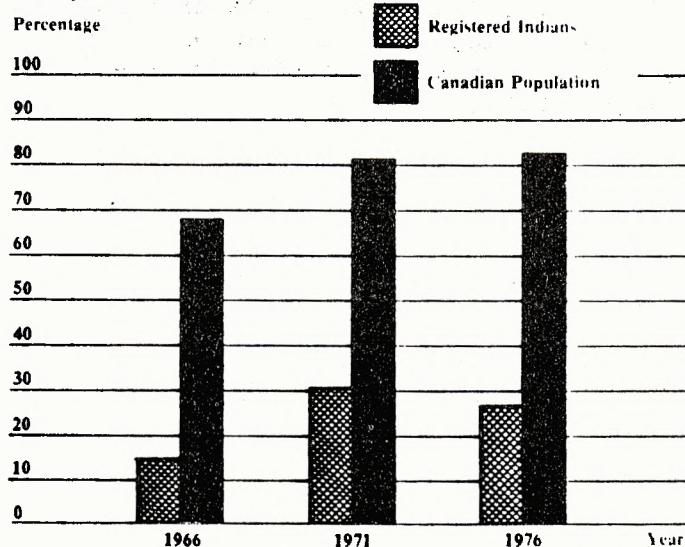


CHART 8

Demographic forecasts indicate that the ratio of the dependent Indian population may continue to decline to 51 dependents per 100 persons 15-64 years old in 1986. This is approaching the Quebec ratio, which is expected to be at 47 per 100 by 1986. The decline in the dependency rate could assist in the improvement of Indian economic conditions and the raising of their per capita standard of living (see Section 5).

Dependency Ratios for Registered Indian and Provincial Populations, Quebec, 1966-1986

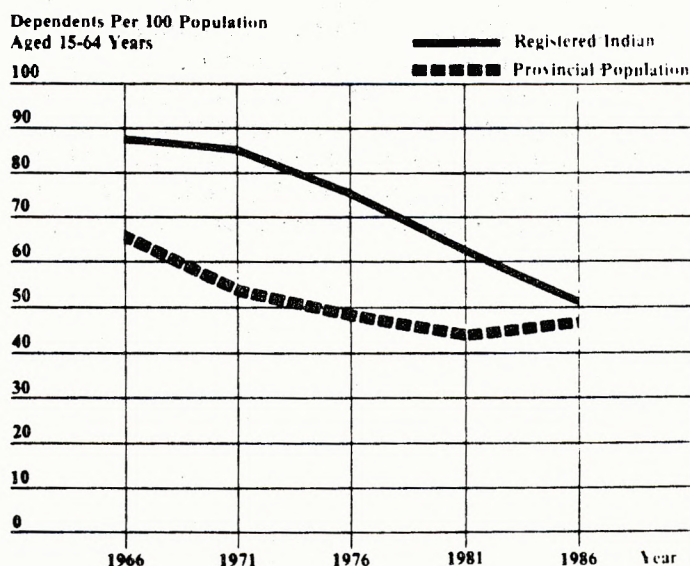
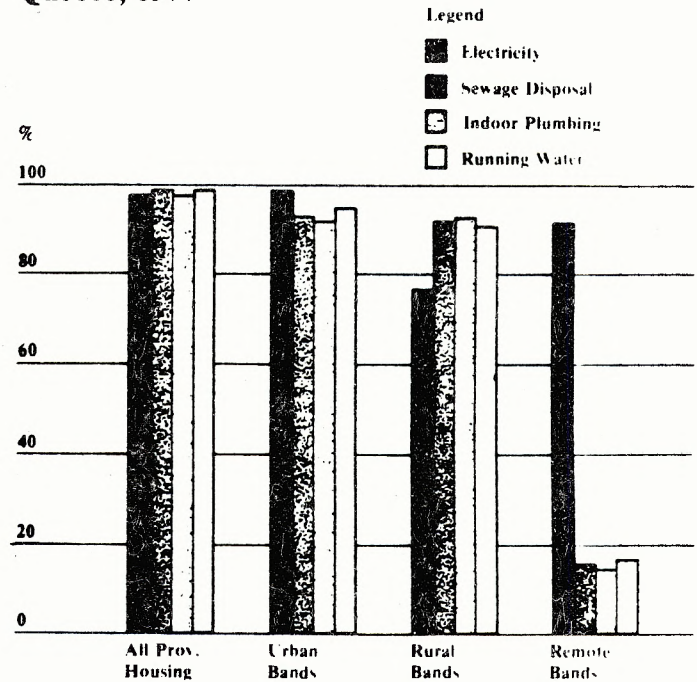


CHART 9

Of the Indian reserve and settlement houses in Quebec, 37% were in need of major repairs or replacement as of 1977. While the majority of Indian houses had electricity (95%), fewer than 70% had potable water, sewage disposal or indoor plumbing. These conditions were quite common in remote communities. By contrast, in 1977 at least 98% of all houses in Quebec were equipped with electricity, sewage disposal, indoor plumbing and running water. During the decade 1976 to 1986, it is expected that there will be an increased demand for housing on reserve (see Section 6).

On-Reserve and Provincial Housing by Selected Facilities, Quebec, 1977



1. INTRODUCTION

This report provides an overview of demographic, social and economic conditions of registered Indians in Quebec 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 Quebec 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

1. 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).

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 2% 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.

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 Quebec 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 Quebec 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 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 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

Two of the key information variables in developing policy and programs are population size and growth. The total registered Indian population of Quebec as of 1976 was estimated at 31,619, which represents about 0.5% of the total provincial population of Quebec.

The annual growth rates for the Indian population varied during the 1966-76 period. The average annual percentage increase between 1966 and 1971 was 3.1% per year. During the 1971-76 period, the average annual growth rate dropped to 1.8%. This compares to annual growth rates of 0.9% and 0.7% for the total provincial population over the same periods.

Due to an expected continued 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 1.3% 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 approximately 2,000 to 33,641 in 1981, and will reach 35,460 by 1986 (see Table 1). As a percentage of the total population of Canada, the registered Indian population will remain stable at about 0.5% for the 1976-86 period.

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

| YEAR | REGISTERED INDIAN | | PROVINCIAL | |
|------|-------------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | POPULATION ¹ | AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE ² | POPULATION 000's | AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE ² |
| | N | % | N | % |
| 1966 | 25,075 | 3.1 | 5,780.8 | 0.9 |
| 1971 | 28,960 | 1.8 | 6,027.8 | 0.7 |
| 1976 | 31,619 | 1.3 | 6,234.4 | 0.6 |
| 1981 | 33,641 | 1.1 | 6,412.1 | 0.7 |
| 1986 | 35,460 | | 6,651.8 | |

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

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

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

SOURCES -Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Quebec", 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).

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 33.2 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 22.5 births per 1,000 population, a drop of 32%, while the provincial birth rate had only decreased by 10% 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 5,552 to 7,595 between 1966 and 1976. Although the number of women entering the childbearing years is expected to continue to increase over the decade, the number of births per year is expected to decrease. However, the decline in the birth rate may result in a reduction in family size.

2.3 Mortality Trends

A reduction in the mortality rate of most Indians occurred between 1973-76, although this rate is still considerably higher for most Indian age groups than for the general population of Quebec.

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

| YEAR | REGISTERED INDIAN | | | PROVINCIAL BIRTH RATE |
|------|---------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| | BIRTHS ² | MID-YEAR POPULATION | BIRTH RATE | |
| | N | N | /1,000 | |
| 1967 | 819 | 24,646 | 33.2 | 17.3 |
| 1968 | 832 | 26,293 | 31.6 | 16.3 |
| 1969 | 824 | 27,018 | 30.5 | 16.0 |
| 1970 | 815 | 27,739 | 29.4 | 15.3 |
| 1971 | 926 | 28,535 | 32.5 | 14.8 |
| 1972 | 841 | 29,345 | 28.7 | 13.8 |
| 1973 | 828 | 29,795 | 27.8 | 13.8 |
| 1974 | 775 | 30,160 | 25.7 | 14.6 |
| 1975 | 731 | 30,806 | 23.7 | 15.1 |
| 1976 | 707 | 31,386 | 22.5 | 15.5 |

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

² 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, May 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).

The Indian infant mortality rate dropped from 33.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1973 to 17.0 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1976, while the infant mortality rate of the provincial population dropped from 16.6 in 1973 to 12.4 in 1976 (see Table 3).

There are substantial differences in the death rates by selected age groups between the Indian and the provincial populations of Quebec. The greatest differences are found in those age groups between the years 1-44, where the Indian death rates are more than twice as high as the provincial rates. For example, in the 1-4 age group the average Indian death rate is 3.4 per 1,000 population, nearly four times higher than the provincial rate of only 0.9 (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 increase in the 1980 decade as a result of the Indian "baby boom" in the 1960s.

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.

TABLE 3 - SELECTED AGE-SPECIFIC AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES¹ FOR REGISTERED INDIAN
AND PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS FOR QUEBEC, 1973 TO 1976

| YEAR | SELECTED AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES (PER 1,000 POPULATION) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | UNDER 1 YEAR | | 1-4 YEARS | | 5-19 YEARS | | 20-44 YEARS | | 45-64 YEARS | | 65+ | |
| | INDIAN POP. | TOTAL POP. | INDIAN POP. | TOTAL POP. | INDIAN POP. | TOTAL POP. | INDIAN POP. | TOTAL POP. | INDIAN POP. | TOTAL POP. | INDIAN POP. | TOTAL POP. |
| 1973 | 33.8 | 16.6 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 54.0 | 57.0 |
| 1974 | 16.8 | 15.4 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 17.8 | 9.7 | 49.6 | 56.4 |
| 1975 | 23.3 | 12.4 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 12.3 | 9.7 | 46.1 | 54.8 |
| 1976 | 17.0 | 12.4 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 10.9 | 9.4 | 52.0 | 53.5 |
| AVERAGE RATE 1973-76 | 22.7 | 14.2 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 12.9 | 9.7 | 50.4 | 55.4 |

¹ The death rate of registered Indians is calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the total population or the population of the appropriate age group and by multiplying the result by 1,000.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, May 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, 1973-76, (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

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

| YEAR | PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | 0-14 | | 15-29 | | 30-64 | | 65+ | | 15-64 | |
| | REG. INDIAN | TOT. PROV. | REG. INDIAN | TOT. PROV. | REG. INDIAN | TOT. PROV. | REG. INDIAN | TOT. PROV. | REG. INDIAN | TOT. PROV. |
| 1966 | 41.3 | 33.6 | 24.1 | 24.6 | 29.3 | 35.7 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 53.3 | 60.3 |
| 1971 | 40.6 | 29.6 | 25.3 | 27.4 | 28.7 | 36.2 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 54.0 | 63.5 |
| 1976 | 37.2 | 24.9 | 27.8 | 29.2 | 29.3 | 38.2 | 5.7 | 7.7 | 57.1 | 67.4 |
| 1981 | 31.8 | 22.0 | 31.0 | 28.9 | 31.0 | 40.4 | 6.2 | 8.7 | 62.0 | 69.3 |
| 1986 | 26.9 | 22.1 | 32.3 | 25.9 | 34.1 | 42.4 | 6.7 | 9.6 | 66.4 | 68.3 |

¹ 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, May, 1981.

SOURCES -Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Quebec", 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 QUEBEC, 1966, 1971 AND 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 | 10,365 | 1,943.6 | 6,038 | 1,421.2 | 7,338 | 2,064.4 | 1,334 | 351.6 | 13,376 | 3,485.6 |
| 1971 | 11,764 | 1,785.5 | 7,334 | 1,649.1 | 8,309 | 2,180.1 | 1,554 | 413.0 | 15,643 | 3,829.2 |
| 1976 | 11,774 | 1,550.4 | 8,805 | 1,820.0 | 9,253 | 2,382.8 | 1,787 | 481.3 | 18,058 | 4,202.8 |
| 1981 | 10,700 | 1,410.1 | 10,415 | 1,852.0 | 10,428 | 2,588.4 | 2,098 | 561.1 | 20,843 | 4,440.4 |
| 1986 | 9,526 | 1,470.9 | 11,473 | 1,727.6 | 12,084 | 2,814.0 | 2,377 | 639.1 | 23,557 | 4,541.6 |

¹ 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, May 1981.

SOURCES -Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Quebec", 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 Indian population in the young adult age group 15-29 represented 24% of the total Indian population of Quebec in 1966 (see Table 4). By 1976 its share had risen to 28%, or 8,805, and it is expected to reach about 32% (11,473) by 1986 (see Tables 4 and 5).

In comparison, the young adult age group in the provincial population represented about 25% of the total in 1966. By 1976, its percentage share had risen to 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 decline to approximately 26% by 1986.

The percentage of the Quebec Indian population under 15 years of age has changed from 41% 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 only 27% (see Table 4). The respective percentages for this age group in the total provincial population for these years are 34%, 25% and 22%. Although the percentage of Indian children declined more slowly in the 1966-76 period than the provincial population, in the 1976-86 period it is expected to decline more rapidly than the provincial population.

The forecast decrease in the number of births will have direct implications for many programs and services involving Indian children, such as education, child care and social welfare.

Two factors account in part for the aging of the population: the drop in the birth rate and greater life expectancy. This can be verified by studying the 15-29 age group (see Table 4), which increased as a proportion of the total Indian population of the province from 1966 to 1986. With the exception of this age group, the Indian age composition follows the same trends by age group as the provincial population.

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. 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 Quebec 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 5 years, reaching 22% by 1971, then fell to 17% by 1976. Although it is difficult to predict, the population proportion off reserve will probably remain quite stable in the 1980 decade.

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 decreased their proportions on reserve by approximately 3 percentage points for each group between 1966 and 1971 (see Table 6); for example, the on-reserve percentage of the 20-24 age group dropped from approximately 79% in 1966 to 76% in this period. The same group showed a corresponding increase from 21% to 24% in the percentage residing off reserve during the same period (see Table 7). However, from 1971 to 1976 the percentage of the on-reserve population increased for all age groups.

Poor economic conditions in the cities have encouraged a movement back to reserves and settlements, thus discouraging out-migration

TABLE 6 - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION RESIDING
ON RESERVE BY AGE GROUPS FOR QUEBEC, 1966, 1971¹, 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 | 89.9 | 83.8 | 78.6 | 73.3 | 70.4 | 72.7 | 79.4 | 81.4 |
| 1971 | 86.0 | 83.3 | 76.0 | 70.9 | 67.2 | 69.1 | 74.7 | 78.1 |
| 1976 | 90.2 | 86.8 | 82.1 | 76.7 | 74.2 | 75.4 | 75.0 | 82.7 |
| 1981 | 90.6 | 87.4 | 82.8 | 77.5 | 74.9 | 75.9 | 75.1 | 82.6 |
| 1986 | 91.2 | 87.8 | 83.1 | 78.2 | 75.8 | 76.5 | 75.4 | 82.4 |

¹ 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, May 1981.

SOURCE -Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Quebec", 1966-76 (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 QUEBEC, 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 | 10.1 | 16.2 | 21.4 | 26.7 | 29.6 | 27.3 | 20.6 | 18.6 |
| 1971 | 14.0 | 16.7 | 24.0 | 29.1 | 32.8 | 30.9 | 25.3 | 21.9 |
| 1976 | 9.8 | 13.2 | 17.9 | 23.3 | 25.8 | 24.6 | 25.0 | 17.3 |
| 1981 | 9.4 | 12.6 | 17.2 | 22.5 | 25.1 | 24.1 | 24.9 | 17.4 |
| 1986 | 8.8 | 12.2 | 16.9 | 21.8 | 24.2 | 23.5 | 24.6 | 17.6 |

¹ 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, May 1981.

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

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, 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) indicate that the Quebec Regional Office district, with over 36%, had the highest percentage off reserve, followed by Abitibi district and Montreal district with 30% and 29% respectively, Pointe Bleue (12%), Sept Iles (4%) and Arctic Quebec (1%).

According to the 1971 Census, more than 15% per cent of the Indian population in Quebec was living in urban areas of 100,000 population and over and 8% per cent in urban areas less than 100,000 in size (see Table 9).

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 band memberships of 1,000 or less and usually a certain proportion of each band lives off the reserve or settlement.

TABLE 8 - REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY INAC ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AND ON- AND OFF-RESERVE RESIDENCE FOR QUEBEC, 1976

| DISTRICT NAME | POPULATION ¹ | | ON RESERVE ² | OFF RESERVE |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | N | % | % | % |
| Abitibi | 8,828 | 27.9 | 69.9 | 30.1 |
| Arctic Quebec | 398 | 1.3 | 99.2 | 0.8 |
| Montreal | 8,439 | 26.7 | 71.0 | 29.0 |
| Pointe Bleue | 4,525 | 14.3 | 88.2 | 11.8 |
| Quebec Regional Office | 3,633 | 11.5 | 63.7 | 36.3 |
| Sept Iles | 5,796 | 18.3 | 95.7 | 4.3 |
| TOTAL | 31,619 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 18.2 |

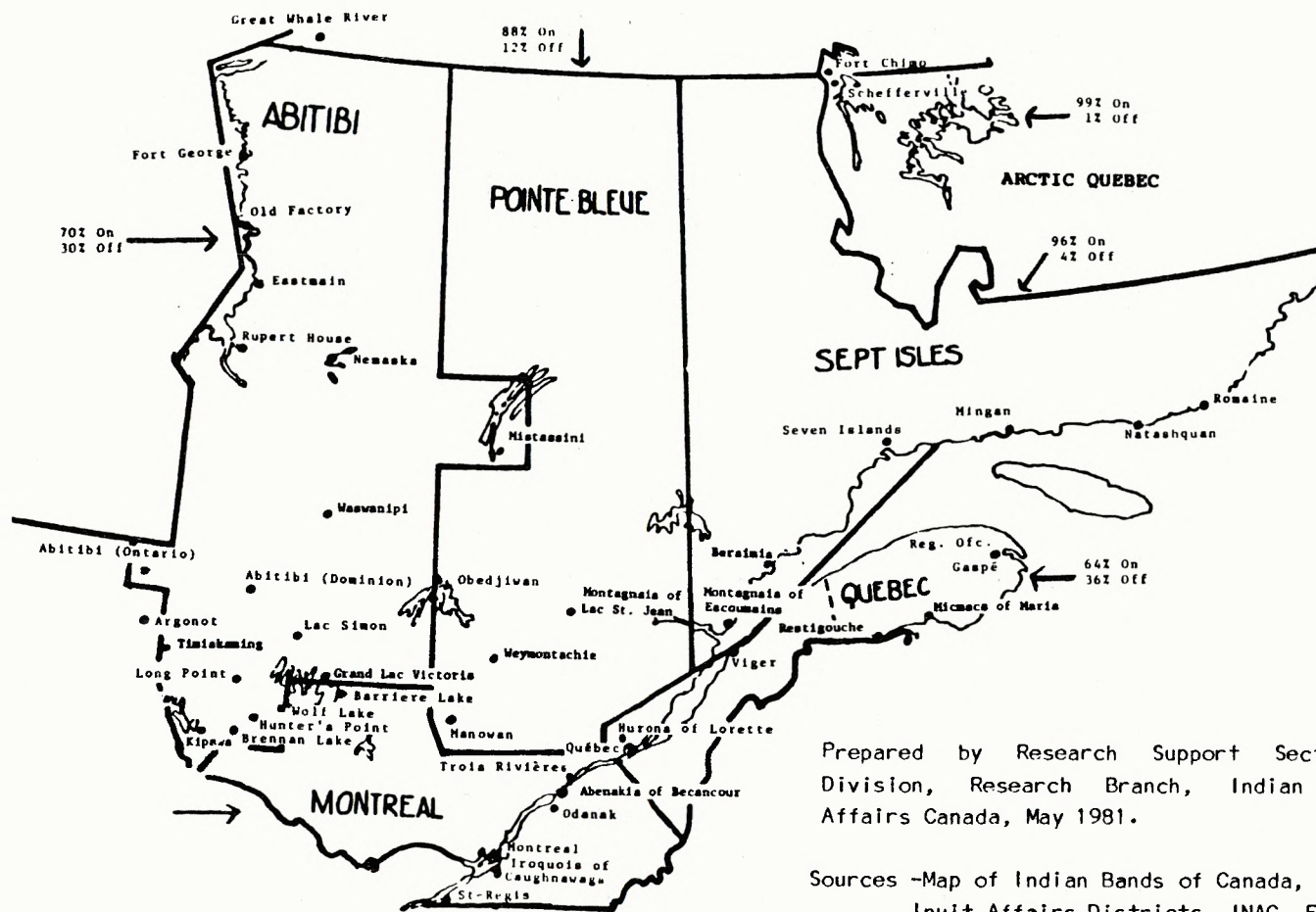
¹ The total population has been adjusted for late-reporting.

² "On Reserve" includes Crown land.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, May 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 AND DISTRICTS SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATIONS ON AND OFF RESERVE FOR QUEBEC, 1976.



Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, May 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 QUEBEC, 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 | 8,025 | 7,680 | 15,705 | 71.4 | 69.7 | 70.6 | 51.1 | 48.9 | 100.0 |
| RURAL NON-RESERVE | 725 | 625 | 1,350 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 53.7 | 46.3 | 100.0 |
| URBAN 100,000 + | 1,595 | 1,785 | 3,380 | 14.1 | 16.2 | 15.2 | 47.2 | 52.8 | 100.0 |
| URBAN 30,000-99,999 | 310 | 265 | 575 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 53.9 | 46.1 | 100.0 |
| URBAN 10,000-29,999 | 180 | 235 | 415 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 43.4 | 56.6 | 100.0 |
| URBAN LESS THAN 10,000 | 400 | 425 | 825 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 48.5 | 51.5 | 100.0 |
| TOTAL | 11,235 | 11,015 | 22,250 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 50.5 | 49.5 | 100.0 |

¹ 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, May 1981.

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

| BAND SIZE | CANADA | | ATLANTIC | | QUEBEC | | ONTARIO | | MANITOBA | | SASKAT- CHEWAN | | ALBERTA | | BRITISH COLUMBIA | | MACKENZIE | | YUKON | |
|--------------|--------|-------|----------|-------|--------|-------|---------|-------|----------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 0-100 | 95 | 16.6 | 5 | 17.2 | 5 | 12.8 | 20 | 17.4 | 3 | 5.3 | 2 | 2.9 | 4 | 9.8 | 54 | 28.0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 14.3 |
| 101-300 | 179 | 31.2 | 10 | 34.5 | 6 | 15.4 | 40 | 34.8 | 6 | 10.5 | 11 | 16.2 | 9 | 21.0 | 81 | 42.0 | 6 | 37.5 | 10 | 71.4 |
| 301-1000 | 224 | 39.1 | 12 | 41.4 | 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 | 10 | 25.6 | 10 | 8.7 | 12 | 21.1 | 12 | 17.7 | 6 | 14.6 | 6 | 3.0 | 1 | 6.3 | 0 | 0 |
| over 2000 | 16 | 2.8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.6 | 5 | 4.3 | 4 | 7.0 | 2 | 2.9 | 4 | 9.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 573 | 100.0 | 29 | 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 |

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

Of the 39 bands located in Quebec, 17, or 44%, have populations of 301-1,000 (see Table 10). Ten bands, or 26%, have populations of 1,001-2,000. By contrast, only 6 bands have populations between 101-300 and 5 bands have 100 or less. One band, Caughnawaga, has a population of over 2,000.

2.7 Geographic Distribution of Indian Bands

The geographic locations of Indian bands are in four categories: 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 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.

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

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).

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).

Tables 11 and 12 indicate that out of a total of 39 bands, 18 were situated in either urban or semi-urban areas, accounting for approximately 59% of the total band membership of Quebec. Twenty-one bands were located in either rural or remote areas, representing approximately 41% of the total band membership.

Although the census definitions for "rural" and "urban" are not strictly comparable to the definitions used for Indian bands, the contrast in the percentage of the provincial population residing in rural and urban areas to that of the Indian population is significant enough to be worth noting. In 1976, 21% of the provincial population was living in rural areas and 79% in urban areas.

TABLE 11 - NUMBER OF BANDS BY TYPE OF LOCATION,¹
CANADA AND INAC REGIONS, 1977

| REGIONS ² | TOTAL | URBAN | SEMI-URBAN | RURAL | REMOTE |
|----------------------|-------|-------|------------|-------|--------|
| 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 with 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, May 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 QUEBEC, 1977

| RESIDENCE | BAND LOCATION ¹ | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------|--------|-------|
| | URBAN | SEMI-URBAN | RURAL | REMOTE | TOTAL |
| | % | % | % | % | % |
| ON RESERVE ² | 30.6 | 23.3 | 13.7 | 32.4 | 100.0 |
| OFF RESERVE | 41.9 | 41.5 | 6.2 | 10.3 | 100.0 |
| TOTAL | 32.6 | 26.6 | 12.3 | 28.9 | 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 Crown land.

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

Among those registered Indians living off reserve, 83% come from bands located either in urban or semi-urban areas. The off-reserve population originating from remote and rural bands represents only 10% and 6% respectively of the total off-reserve population (see Table 12).

3. HEALTH

3.1 Major Causes of Death

The standardized death rate for the Indian population of Quebec is almost equal to that of the provincial population; i.e., 7.3 Indian deaths per 1,000 population versus 7.0 deaths per 1,000 population in the province as a whole (see Table 13).

Data on causes of death show that deaths due to accidents, poisonings and violence account for 20% of all Indian deaths in comparison with 9% of all such deaths in the provincial population (see Table 14). The major causes of death among Indians are diseases of the circulatory system, accounting for 29%, followed by accidents, poisonings and violence (20%), diseases of the respiratory system (11%), and neoplasms (10%).

Of causes of death due to accidents, poisonings and violence for Indians in Quebec during 1974-76, motor vehicle and train accidents accounted for 30%, drownings for 21%, and burns for 17% (see Table 15).

TABLE 13 - DEATH RATES FOR REGISTERED INDIAN (1976) AND
TOTAL POPULATIONS (1974) FOR CANADA AND
SELECTED PROVINCES

| REGION | STANDARDIZED DEATH RATE ¹ - REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION, 1976 /1,000 | DEATH RATE- TOTAL POPULATION, 1974 /1,000 |
|------------------|---|---|
| TOTAL CANADA | 10.6 | 7.4 |
| QUEBEC | 7.3 | 7.0 |
| ONTARIO | 9.0 | 7.5 |
| MANITOBA | 10.2 | 8.3 |
| SASKATCHEWAN | 15.9 | 8.3 |
| ALBERTA | 15.9 | 6.6 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA | 12.4 | 8.0 |

¹The registered Indian death rate is standardized on the age structures of the total population of Canada and the provinces to take account of the different age structure in the Indian population, otherwise the death rates would not be strictly comparable.

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

SOURCE -Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada, Health Data Book, (Ottawa, April 1978).

TABLE 14 - SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH FOR REGISTERED INDIAN AND PROVINCIAL
POPULATIONS BY SEX FOR THE INAC QUEBEC REGION, 1974-76¹

| SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH | REGISTERED INDIANS | | | | PROVINCIAL POPULATION | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------|--------|-------|-----------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| | 1974-76 | | | | 1976 | | | |
| | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
| | N | % | % | % | N | % | % | % |
| ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE | 122 | 22.9 | 15.9 | 20.3 | 3,870 | 11.3 | 5.8 | 9.0 |
| DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM | 173 | 25.9 | 34.1 | 28.9 | 20,407 | 46.0 | 49.4 | 47.5 |
| DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM | 67 | 10.3 | 12.7 | 11.2 | 2,720 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 6.3 |
| NEOPLASMS | 62 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 9,604 | 21.7 | 23.2 | 22.3 |
| DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM | 18 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 1,689 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| CERTAIN CAUSES PERI-NATAL MORTALITY | 19 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 544 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES | 16 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 312 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| ALL OTHER CAUSES | 122 | 20.8 | 19.6 | 20.4 | 3,865 | 7.8 | 10.6 | 9.0 |
| TOTAL ² | 599 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 43,011 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

¹For registered Indians, causes of death are totalled over the 1974-76 period; the provincial population causes of death are for 1976.

²Percentages may not add up to total due to rounding.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, May 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 15 - CAUSES OF DEATH DUE TO ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE FOR REGISTERED INDIAN
AND PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS BY SEX FOR THE INAC QUEBEC REGION 1974-76¹

| SELECTED CAUSES OF INDIAN DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS, VIOLENCE | REGISTERED INDIANS | | | | PROVINCIAL POPULATION | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------|--------|-------|-----------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| | 1974-76 | | | | 1976 | | | |
| | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
| | N | % | % | % | N | % | % | % |
| MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAINS | 37 | 27.6 | 37.1 | 30.3 | 1,501 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.8 |
| DROWNING | 26 | 26.4 | 8.6 | 21.3 | 240 | 7.2 | 3.5 | 6.2 |
| EXPOSURE | 3 | 3.5 | -- | 2.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| BURNS | 21 | 10.3 | 34.3 | 17.2 | 169 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 4.4 |
| FALLS | 3 | 3.5 | -- | 2.5 | 415 | 8.6 | 16.6 | 10.7 |
| FIREARMS | 6 | 6.9 | -- | 4.9 | 19 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| OTHERS | 26 | 21.8 | 20.0 | 21.3 | 1,526 | 40.8 | 35.6 | 39.4 |
| TOTAL ² | 122 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 3,870 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

¹ For registered Indians, causes of death are totalled over the 1974-76 period; the provincial population causes of death are for 1976.

² Percentages may not add up to total due to rounding.

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

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.

There was a decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis among Indians between 1973 and 1974, both in terms of the number of cases reported and the rate. The number of cases reported decreased from 48 in 1973 to 38 in 1974, and the rate fell from 1.6 to 1.2 during this period (see Table 16). The incidence of tuberculosis then increased significantly after 1974. In 1977, 54 cases were reported, increasing the tuberculosis rate to 1.7 cases per 1,000 population. The incidence of tuberculosis is still substantially higher in the Indian population than in the provincial population, where a rate of 0.2 cases per 1,000 population existed in 1977.

TABLE 16 - INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG REGISTERED INDIAN
AND TOTAL PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS FOR THE INAC QUEBEC
REGION, 1973-77

| YEAR | REGISTERED INDIAN | | PROVINCIAL | |
|------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| | TOTAL CASES ¹ | RATE /1,000 | TOTAL CASES ¹ | RATE /1,000 |
| 1973 | 48 | 1.6 | 1,310 | 0.2 |
| 1974 | 38 | 1.2 | 1,034 | 0.2 |
| 1975 | 52 | 1.7 | 1,079 | 0.2 |
| 1976 | 31 | 1.0 | 876 | 0.1 |
| 1977 | 54 | 1.7 | 944 | 0.2 |

¹ "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, May 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, 1973-1977, Catalogue 81-212 (Ottawa, December 1974-78).

4. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

In the 10-year period between 1966 and 1976, the number of registered Indians in Quebec attending school at all levels increased considerably (see Table 17). The percentage of students attending non-federal schools increased or remained stable at all levels between 1966 and 1971, decreasing between 1971 and 1976 except in kindergarten for four- and five-year-old children, for which a slight increase was noted (see Table 18).

The retention rate for Indian students from Grade 2 through to Grade 11 increased between 1965-66 and 1975-76. The most substantial increases were recorded for the period 1965-66 to 1970-71; thereafter the retention rate decreased.

The retention rate for Indian students for the 1975-76 period (27%) was still considerably lower than the retention rate for all Canadian students, which was calculated at 75% (see Table 19).

The percentage of Indian children aged 5-13 enrolled in primary school has increased from 92% in 1966 to 100% in 1976 (see Table 20). Furthermore, the percentage of Indian young people aged 14-18 enrolled in secondary school also increased from 19% in 1966 to approximately 47% in 1976.

TABLE 17 - REGISTERED INDIAN STUDENT ENROLMENT BY GRADE LEVEL
AND TYPE OF SCHOOL FOR QUEBEC, 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 | 605 | 2,113 | 713 | -- | 45 | 3,476 |
| | Non-Federal ⁴ | 73 | 660 | 914 | 358 | 5 | 2,010 |
| | TOTAL | 678 | 2,773 | 1,627 | 358 | 50 | 5,486 |
| 1971 | Federal | 782 | 1,917 | 906 | -- | 13 | 3,618 |
| | Non-Federal | 289 | 1,076 | 1,773 | 838 | 112 | 4,088 |
| | TOTAL | 1,071 | 2,993 | 2,679 | 838 | 125 | 7,706 |
| 1976 | Federal | 961 | 2,438 | 1,318 | 89 | 104 | 4,910 |
| | Non-Federal | 374 | 1,009 | 1,279 | 1,058 | 436 | 4,156 |
| | TOTAL | 1,335 | 3,447 | 2,597 | 1,147 | 540 | 9,066 |

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

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

³ Includes federal and band-operated schools.

⁴ Includes provincial and private schools.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch,
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, May 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 - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN ENROLMENT BY SCHOOL TYPE WITHIN GRADE LEVELS FOR QUEBEC, 1966, 1971 AND 1976

| YEAR | SCHOOL TYPE | ENROLMENT BY GRADE AND SCHOOL TYPE | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| | | K4-K5 ¹ | 1-4 | 5-8 | 9-12 | SPECIAL ² | TOTAL |
| | | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| 1966 | Federal ³ | 89.2 | 76.2 | 43.8 | — | 90.0 | 63.4 |
| | Non-Federal ⁴ | 10.8 | 23.8 | 56.2 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 36.6 |
| | TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1971 | Federal | 73.0 | 64.0 | 33.8 | -- | 10.4 | 47.0 |
| | Non-Federal | 27.0 | 36.0 | 66.2 | 100.0 | 89.6 | 53.0 |
| | TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1976 | Federal | 72.0 | 70.7 | 50.8 | 7.8 | 19.3 | 54.2 |
| | Non-Federal | 28.0 | 29.3 | 49.2 | 92.2 | 80.7 | 45.8 |
| | TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

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

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

³ Includes federal and band-operated schools.

⁴ Includes provincial and private schools.

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, May 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 19 - RETENTION TO GRADE XI ENROLMENT RELATED TO GRADE II
ENROLMENT NINE YEARS EARLIER FOR THE QUEBEC REGISTERED
INDIAN AND TOTAL CANADIAN POPULATIONS, 1965-66,
1970-71 AND 1975-76

| YEAR | REGISTERED INDIANS | CANADA |
|---------|-----------------------|--------|
| | % | % |
| 1965-66 | 14.5 | 50.5 |
| 1970-71 | 30.5 | 69.8 |
| 1975-76 | 26.6 | 75.2 |

Prepared by Research Support Section, Research Division, Research
Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, May 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, Canada and Provinces", 1975-76 (Ottawa).
Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre,
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

TABLE 20 - COMPARISON OF REGISTERED INDIAN ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL STUDENT ENROLMENT FOR QUEBEC, 1966, 1971 AND 1976

PRIMARY GRADES¹

| YEAR | ACTUAL ENROLMENT | RESIDUAL | TOTAL POPULATION AGED 5-13 | ACTUAL ENROLMENT ² | RESIDUAL ² | TOTAL POPULATION AGED 5-13 |
|------|---------------------|----------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | N | N | N | % | % | % |
| 1966 | 4,978 | 429 | 5,407 | 92.1 | 7.9 | 100.0 |
| 1971 | 6,743 | 128 | 6,871 | 98.1 | 1.9 | 100.0 |
| 1976 | 7,379 | -116 | 7,263 | 101.6 ³ | -1.6 | 100.0 |

SECONDARY GRADES⁴

| YEAR | ACTUAL ENROLMENT | RESIDUAL | TOTAL POPULATION AGED 14-18 | ACTUAL ENROLMENT ² | RESIDUAL ² | TOTAL POPULATION AGED 14-18 |
|------|---------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | N | N | N | % | % | % |
| 1966 | 408 | 1,784 | 2,192 | 18.6 | 81.4 | 100.0 |
| 1971 | 963 | 2,071 | 3,034 | 31.7 | 68.3 | 100.0 |
| 1976 | 1,687 | 1,938 | 3,625 | 46.5 | 53.5 | 100.0 |

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

² Percentages 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.

³ This figure is greater than 100 per cent as it includes children 14 and over who have repeated a year or begun school late.

⁴ Grades 9 through 12, including special programs.

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

SOURCES -Membership Division, Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, "Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Quebec", 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 Quebec," 1966-67, 1971-72, and 1976-77 (Ottawa). Computer printouts available from Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC.

The retention rate of Indian students through Grade 11 is a key to future educational development. Unless the retention rate increases substantially from the present levels, the number of potential recruits for post-secondary education and training will be limited.

5. EMPLOYMENT

In discussing levels of unemployment in the Indian population, the reader should realize that there are conceptual difficulties with the definitions of "unemployment", and "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 10% to 11% for the provincial population with one which is variously "guesstimated" as 50% to 90% 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 Quebec has been estimated at 40%. This estimate also indicates that a total of 4,068 Indians living on reserve in Quebec were employed during that year, of which 80% were working off reserve and 20% were working on reserve³.

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 75 dependents per 100 persons for Indians compared

³ 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 POPULATION¹ BY RESIDENCE AND FOR THE TOTAL PROVINCIAL POPULATION FOR QUEBEC, 1966 to 1976, AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1981 AND 1986

| YEAR | REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | TOTAL | | | ON RESERVE | | | OFF RESERVE | | | PROVINCIAL POPULATION | | |
| | 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 | 87.5 | 77.5 | 10.0 | 103.6 | 93.0 | 10.6 | 39.4 | 31.2 | 8.2 | 65.8 | 55.8 | 10.1 |
| 1971 | 85.1 | 75.2 | 9.9 | 99.6 | 89.3 | 10.2 | 47.2 | 38.1 | 9.1 | 57.4 | 46.6 | 10.8 |
| 1976 | 75.1 | 65.2 | 9.9 | 84.3 | 74.8 | 9.4 | 41.3 | 29.8 | 11.5 | 48.3 | 36.9 | 11.5 |
| 1981 | 61.4 | 51.3 | 10.1 | 68.3 | 58.7 | 9.5 | 35.3 | 23.2 | 12.1 | 44.4 | 31.8 | 12.6 |
| 1986 | 50.5 | 40.4 | 10.1 | 55.9 | 46.4 | 9.6 | 29.5 | 17.4 | 12.1 | 46.5 | 32.4 | 14.1 |

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

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

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

⁴"Elderly 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, May 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.

to a provincial dependency ratio of 48 per 100 (see Table 21). Demographic forecasts indicate that the Indian ratio may decline to 51 dependents per 100 persons 15-64 years old by 1986, which is close to that for the provincial population, expected to be at 47 per 100 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 Quebec were in need of major repairs or replacement. While the majority of Indian houses had electricity (95%), fewer than 70% had potable water piped into homes, sewage disposal or indoor plumbing. These conditions were particularly marked in remote communities.

Table 22 indicates that 28% of the units accommodate 2 or more families or require an addition to accommodate large families. This finding suggests overcrowding is a problem for Indians living in on-reserve housing. 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 nearly 36%, approximately 1,500 persons, during this period. In addition, it can be assumed that the expected increase in single-parent families will have an effect on housing demand. The numerical increase anticipated in the 1980s

TABLE 22 - HOUSING CONDITIONS ON INDIAN RESERVES BY INAC GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND PROVINCE FOR QUEBEC, 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 | 37 | 95 | 68 | 67 | 69 | 28 |
| URBAN AREAS ² | 34 | 99 | 93 | 92 | 95 | 19 |
| RURAL AREAS ³ | 49 | 77 | 92 | 93 | 91 | 56 |
| REMOTE AREAS ⁴ | 39 | 92 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 37 |
| ALL PROVINCIAL HOUSING | N.A. | 98 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 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 an urban centre and connected by good all-weather roads.

³Other areas 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).

⁴Other areas 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).

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, May 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).

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 lower levels of out-migration and higher levels of return-migration.