



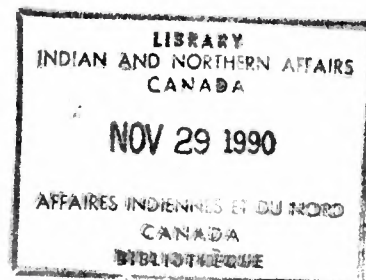
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A Demographic, Social and Economic Profile of Registered Indians in Ontario

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**A DEMOGRAPHIC,
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROFILE
OF REGISTERED INDIANS IN ONTARIO**

Prepared for:

**The Demographic and Socio-Economic
Sub-Committee of the Ontario
Tripartite Working Group on Services**

By

**Research Branch,
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program,
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs
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Cette publication peut aussi être obtenue
en français.

Aperçu de la situation démographique, sociale
et économique de la population indienne
inscrite de l'Ontario

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A DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROFILE OF
REGISTERED INDIANS IN ONTARIO:
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Demographic Characteristics

1. Currently the growth rate for the registered Indian population of Ontario is 50% higher than that of the provincial population (Table 2.1).
2. The growth rate for the Registered Indian population is projected to decline in the 1980 decade due to an expected continued decline in their birth rate (Table 2.1).
3. The Registered Indian population constitutes slightly more than three-quarters of one per cent of the total provincial population.
4. The Indian birth rate declined substantially between 1966 and 1976, although their birth rate is still currently one and a half times higher than that of the province; the decline in the Indian birth rate is expected to continue to 1986 (Table 2.2).
5. Although Indian mortality has been decreasing, particularly the infant death rate which has declined from 27 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1973 to 18 by 1976, the overall Indian death rate still exceeds the provincial infant death rate (Table 2.3).

6. The death rate for the adult age group 20-44 is four times higher than that for the Ontario population in the same age group (Table 2.3).
7. As early as 1981, the young adult Indian population (aged 15-29) will increase its share of the total Indian population to 33% having risen from 26% in 1966 (Table 2.4).
8. In recent years the percentage of the population off-reserve appears to have stabilized; if this continues, the proportion off-reserve is expected to decrease somewhat from 31.9% in 1976 to 31.3% by 1986 (Table 2.6).
9. The proportions of the mobile age groups 20-29 residing on reserves and Crown land have been increasing since 1973 and this trend is forecast to continue into the 1980's (Table 2.5).
10. Reserves in Indian Affairs districts located close to urban areas tend to have higher proportions of population off-reserve, e.g. Brantford District with 42% and London 36%, in comparison with the more isolated districts of Nakina and Sioux Lookout with 16% and 19% respectively (Chart 2.1).
11. Bands located in semi-urban areas had 39% of their population off-reserve. (Tables 2.10 and 2.11).

Health

11. Nearly 33% of Indian deaths are due to accidents, poisonings and violence (suicides, homicides, drug overdoses, motor vehicle accidents) versus only 8% in the Ontario population (Table 3.1).

Education

12. The retention rate for Indian students in Ontario through grade 12 has remained virtually static at 34% since 1973; this is about one-half the rate for all provincial students (Table 4.2).
13. Primary school enrolment of Indian students in Ontario is expected to show a sharp decline during the next decade as substantial decreases have been forecast for the population aged 5-14 years.

Employment

14. The percentage of the Indian population in the labour force age group is expected to rise from 57% in 1976 to 65% in 1986; from 37,000 to about 47,000 by 1986. (Tables 2.4 and 2.5).
15. During the next decade, the ratio of the dependent Indian population (children and elderly) in Ontario to the Indian population in the labour force age group will shift from 75 to 54 dependents per 100 persons in the 15-64 year age group. (Table 5.1).

Housing

16. In 1977, more than one out of every four family units on Indian reserves in Ontario lacked liveable housing (Table 6.1).
17. Future demand for housing on Ontario's reserves will be very heavy as the on-reserve population aged 20-29 years has been forecast to increase at four times the rate of the total on-reserve Indian population.

Social Services

18. More than 70% of the Registered Indian population on-reserve in Ontario in 1977 were recipients and beneficiaries of social assistance payments. Some 10% of the total number of children-in-care in Ontario in 1977 were of Indian origin. (Table 7.1).

Justice

19. Among native inmates 52% were incarcerated in federal penitentiaries for violent crimes (eg. murder, manslaughter, rape, etc.) compared to only 31% among non-natives. (Table 8.1).
20. The majority of native and non-native inmates are concentrated in the age group 20-34, 79% of natives and 64% of non-natives. (Table 8.1).

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A DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
PROFILE OF REGISTERED INDIANS IN
ONTARIO

1. INTRODUCTION

The Tripartite Working Group on Services has identified two basic issues regarding services to Indian people:

1. the issue of responsibility between the two levels of government for the provision of services to Indian people living on and off-reserves in all programs areas, and
2. the issue of developing a basis for modifying programs and services to Indian people.

To assist in dealing with these two issues, the Services Working Group has requested that a description be prepared on the demographic, social and economic conditions of registered Indian people in Ontario and therefore a sub-committee was struck. The sub-committee membership consists of one representative from the Union of Ontario Indians, three representatives from government of Ontario and one from the federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

To determine which demographic, social and economic indicators would be contained in this report, the sub-committee decided that the indicators chosen should have clear and significant policy and program implications for the Tripartite process. The following general areas have been identified and are discussed in the following sections:

2. demographic characteristics
3. health
4. education
5. employment
6. housing
7. social services
8. justice

Indicators within each of the above general areas were developed based on available data. These indicators are used to attempt to measure conditions of registered Indians in Ontario. Where appropriate the indicators for the Indian population are compared to those of the Ontario population as a whole and to the total registered Indian population of Canada in order to provide a benchmark comparison for the Tripartite process.

The report also contains a list of data gaps which the sub-committee feels would contribute important information to the Tripartite process, if such data were available.

The report refers to the registered Indian population, i.e. those who are registered under the Indian Act. Where possible the report also distinguishes registered Indians living on-reserve/Crown land and off-reserve, i.e.:

On-Reserve - is a tract of land, the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty, that has been set apart by Her Majesty for the use and benefit of (an Indian) band.

On-Crown land - includes registered Indians living on federal or provincial Crown land.

Off-Reserve - includes registered Indians not living on reserves or Crown land as defined above, and having been off-reserve for 12 consecutive months for other than for school and health reasons.

1.1 Data Sources and Reliability

The objective of the report is to provide a general picture of registered Indian conditions in Ontario. Since there does not exist one regularly collected source of data integrating the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the Indian population, the data are derived from many sources from federal and provincial governments. As a result, coverage may vary somewhat from source to source, time frames may be slightly different. However, the report tends to focus on percentages, rates and trends, etc. rather than absolute numbers.

2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Population Size and Growth

Key information in relation to the delivery of services to registered Indians is the current population size and its expected growth. The registered Indian population for 1976 is estimated at 64,371 (see Table 2.1). This figure represents total registered Indian membership in all bands in Ontario; however, for the purposes of this report it will be treated as an estimate of the actual total registered Indian population residing in Ontario.¹ This

¹ No current data system exists which counts the physical registered Indian population residing in Ontario; thus we assume that the number of inter-provincial in-migrants equals the number of inter-provincial out-migrants.

TABLE 2.1 - REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION ON AND OFF RESERVE FOR ONTARIO,
1966, 1971, 1976, AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1981, 1986

YEAR	REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION ¹					ANNUAL GROWTH RATES ³			
	TOTAL	ON RESERVE ²	OFF RESERVE ²	ON RESERVE	OFF RESERVE	TOTAL	ON RESERVE	OFF RESERVE	TOTAL PROVINCIAL POPULATION
	N	N	N	%	%	%	%	%	%
1966	51,951	38,203	13,748	73.5	26.5	2.2	0.5	6.8	2.1
1971	57,691	39,272	18,419	68.1	31.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.5
1976	64,371	43,851	20,520	68.1	31.9	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.1
1981	68,928	47,159	21,769	68.4	31.6	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.1
1986	72,753	49,490	23,263	68.0	32.0				

¹ The Registered Indian population between 1966 and 1976 is adjusted for late-reported births and other miscellaneous factors. The figures for 1966 to 1976 include age unstated.

² On reserve figures include those living on Crown land; the populations on and off reserve between 1966 and 1973 have been adjusted to new residence definitions initiated in 1974 for historical comparability.

³ Growth rates are five-year average annual growth rates.

Sources: Registered Indian population by age, sex and residence, by province, 1966 to 1976, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.
Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section, Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D. 1-4-79.

population represents about three quarters of one percent of the total provincial population of 8,331,000.

The annual growth rates for the Indian population have varied over the 1966-76 period. The average percentage increase between 1966 and 1971 was about 2.2% per year which compares to 3.0% the total registered Indian population of lands. During the 1971-76 period, the average growth rate was about the same at 2.3% per year. This compares to 2.1% and 1.5% per year for the total Ontario provincial population over the same two five-year periods. Based on an expected continuation of the decline in the Indian birth rate, it is anticipated that the rate of growth in the Ontario Indian population will average 1.4% per year between 1976 and 1981 and 1.1% per year in the 1981-86 period. This compares to a 1.8% and 1.4% growth rate for all registered Indians in Canada over the same projection period. In absolute numbers, the Ontario Indian population is projected to increase by about 4,500 to 68,928 in 1981 reaching 72,753 by 1986 (see Table 2.1).

As a percentage of the total population of the province of Ontario, the registered Indian population will remain virtually unchanged during the 1976-86 period.

2.2 Birth Rate Trends

In recent years, there has been a marked decline in both the crude birth rate and in the absolute number of births in the registered Indian population. In the mid-1960's the birth rate among Ontario Indians was 32.4 births per 1,000 population, which was almost twice as high as the Ontario provincial birth rate (see Table 2.2). By 1976 the Indian rate had declined to 24.4 births per 1,000 population, a 25% drop, while the provincial birth rate had

TABLE 2.2 - BIRTH RATES¹ FOR THE REGISTERED INDIAN AND PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS, FOR ONTARIO 1967 TO 1976

YEAR	REGISTERED INDIANS			PROVINCIAL BIRTH RATE (/1000 POP.)
	BIRTHS N	MID-YEAR POPULATION N	BIRTH RATE (/1000 POP.)	
1967	1673	51,661	32.4	17.9
1968	1671	52,832	31.6	17.4
1969	1672	54,037	30.9	17.7
1970	1725	55,309	31.2	17.8
1971	1603	56,520	28.4	16.9
1972	1621	58,231	27.8	16.0
1973	1539	59,218	26.0	15.7
1974	1538	60,618	25.4	15.4
1975	1570	61,667	25.5	15.4
1976	1536	62,903	24.4	15.1

¹ The birth rate is computed by dividing the births in a specific year by the mid-year population multiplied by 1000.

Sources: Birth Reported by Reporting Year and Year of Occurrence by Province, 1965-1977, Indian Membership System, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section, Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Preliminary Report, 1976, Cat. No. 84-201.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 1-4-79.

TABLE 2.3 - DEATH RATES¹ AND SELECTED AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FOR THE REGISTERED INDIAN AND PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS, FOR ONTARIO, 1973 TO 1976

YEAR	DEATH RATE		DEATH RATE BY AGE GROUP (/1000 POPULATION)											
			<1 yr.		1-4 yrs.		5-19 yrs.		20-44 yrs.		45-64 yrs.		65+ yrs.	
	REG. IND.	TOT. PROV.	REG. IND.	TOT. PROV.	REG. IND.	TOT. PROV.	REG. IND.	TOT. PROV.	REG. IND.	TOT. PROV.	REG. IND.	TOT. PROV.	REG. IND.	TOT. PROV.
1973	8.5	7.5	27.3	14.1	2.8	0.7	1.4	0.6	6.2	1.4	16.3	9.1	57.7	56.8
1974	8.4	7.5	29.9	13.4	3.7	0.7	2.0	0.5	5.2	1.4	16.9	9.0	53.1	56.6
1975	8.0	7.3	22.9	12.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.5	5.6	1.3	17.3	8.8	54.0	55.6
1976	7.4	7.3	17.6	12.4	2.0	0.6	1.3	0.5	4.7	1.2	13.8	8.6	53.5	45.0
AVERAGE 1973-76	8.1	7.4	24.4	13.1	2.1	0.7	1.5	0.5	5.4	1.3	16.1	8.9	54.6	53.5

¹ The rates are computed by dividing the number of deaths by the total population or the population in the appropriate age group multiplied by 1000.

Source: Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section. Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program. Deaths Reported by Age at Death and by Year of Event, by Province, 1973 to 1976, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

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only decreased to 15.1 births per 1,000 population. The birth rate for all registered Indians in Canada has been higher than that of Ontario Indians where the former was 41.6 births per 1,000 population in 1966 declining to 28.5 by 1976.

It should be noted that although the number of births has declined, the number of females in the childbearing years (aged 15-44) has increased from about 10,200 to 14,500 between 1966 and 1976. It is anticipated that the decline in the birth rate will continue despite the fact that the number of women entering the childbearing years is still expected to increase in the 1980 decade.

One further implication of the fertility trend is that Indian family size may also decline, a trend which could have beneficial effects on the standard of living of Indian people in the future. This point will be expanded in a later section (see Section 5).

2.3 Mortality Trends

Great reductions in Indian mortality rates have occurred in recent years, although these rates are still considerably higher than those of the provincial population. The infant death rate has declined from about 27 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1973 to less than 18 deaths per 1,000 live births by 1976. The provincial rate was 14 in 1973 down to 12 by 1976 (see Table 2.3). By comparison, the infant death rate among all registered Indians in Canada was at 32 in 1976. In other selected age groups, 1-4, 5-19 and 20-44, Ontario Indian death rates are still at least three times higher than the provincial rates, although somewhat lower than the death rates among all registered Indians in Canada for the same age groups.

The death rate in the adult age group 20-44 is four times higher than the rate for the rest of the province and it is the population in this age group which will be increasing substantially in the 1980 decade as a result of the 1960's Indian "baby-boom." While age and cause-specific death rates are not available for the Indian population of Ontario, the causes of death usually associated with this age group are accidents, poisonings and violent deaths such as suicide, homicide, etc.

It should be noted that the projection model used constant age-specific mortality rates to forecast the Indian population to 1981 and 1986. If major reductions in mortality continue throughout the next decade, especially in infant and child mortality, the decline in the overall rate of growth of the Indian population could be moderated or reversed despite the expected decline in fertility.

2.4 Age Composition

One of the other major variables in relation to service-oriented programs is the current and expected age composition of the population. The age structure of the registered Indian population raises program planning issues as various age groupings tend to put demand on or require services and programs at different rates.

The registered Indian population in the age group 15-29 represented 25% of the total Ontario Indian population in 1966 (see Table 2.4). By 1976 its share had risen to about 30% or 19,190 and it is expected to reach over 32% (22,237) by 1981. The number will increase, but the estimated percentage will remain virtually constant by

1986 as the declines in the birth rates in the late 1960's and early 1970's begin to have an impact on the population entering the 15-29 year age group.

The dependent population under age 15 is also changing markedly due to the expected decline in the birth rates in the 1980's. Beginning in 1966, this age group increased its numbers steadily to 1976, rising from 22,298 to 24,081 (see Table 2.5). The percentage of the total population under 15 declined from 43% in 1966 to about 37% by 1976. If the birth rate continues to decrease at the rate of the 1970-76 period, then in 1981 the proportion of the total Indian population under age 15 is expected to be 33%, declining still more to reach 29% by 1986 (see Table 2.4).

Such a forecast decline has obvious direct implications for many programs and services for Indian children, e.g. education, child care, social welfare etc. In addition, the reduction in the birth rate plus improvements in life expectancy will combine to age the population. This can be observed in all three age groups 30-44, 45-64 and 65 and over (see Table 2.4), where the respective shares of the total registered Indian population in those groupings are increasing between 1966 and 1986. The improvements in life expectancy are particularly evident in the age group 30-44 which is projected to nearly double in size from 7,531 in 1966 to 14,804 by 1986.

The registered Indian age composition follows the same trends by age group as that of the Ontario population, however the Indian age composition patterns lag behind Ontario's by about ten or twelve years. Thus, while the effects of the post-war "baby-boom" and subsequent fertility decline have had major impacts on employment and educational enrollment for the Ontario population in the

TABLE 2.4 - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS,
FOR ONTARIO 1966 TO 1976 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1981 AND 1986¹

YEAR	AGE GROUPS							TOTAL
	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-24 yrs.	25-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1966	43.4	10.2	8.3	6.6	14.7	11.8	5.0	100.0
1967	42.6	10.2	8.5	6.7	14.6	12.2	5.2	100.0
1968	42.3	10.2	8.7	6.7	14.7	12.2	5.2	100.0
1969	42.1	10.3	8.9	6.9	14.5	12.2	5.1	100.0
1970	41.8	10.6	8.8	7.1	14.7	12.0	5.0	100.0
1971	41.2	10.8	9.0	7.3	14.7	12.0	5.0	100.0
1972	40.4	11.2	9.1	7.4	14.9	12.0	5.0	100.0
1973	39.8	11.5	9.1	7.6	15.1	11.9	5.0	100.0
1974	39.0	11.7	9.3	7.8	15.3	11.7	5.2	100.0
1975	38.2	12.0	9.5	7.8	15.6	11.7	5.2	100.0
1976	37.4	12.1	9.8	8.0	15.9	11.6	5.2	100.0
1981	32.7	12.2	11.0	9.0	17.7	12.0	5.4	100.0
1986	29.2	10.6	11.3	10.2	20.4	12.7	5.6	100.0

¹ The Registered Indian population between 1966 and 1976 is adjusted for late-reported births and other miscellaneous factors.

Sources: Registered Indian population by age, sex and residence, by province, 1966 to 1977, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.
Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section, Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 1-4-79.

TABLE 2.5 - REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION¹ BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS, FOR ONTARIO,
1966 TO 1976, AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1981 AND 1986

YEAR	AGE GROUPS							TOTAL ²
	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-24 yrs.	25-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.	
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
1966	22,298	5,248	4,280	3,378	7,531	6,093	2,563	51,391
1967	22,348	5,357	4,435	3,513	7,664	6,377	2,716	52,410
1968	22,717	5,488	4,659	3,613	7,903	6,532	2,764	53,676
1969	23,061	5,663	4,868	3,760	7,972	6,684	2,824	54,832
1970	23,505	5,926	4,949	3,969	8,256	6,719	2,840	56,164
1971	23,610	6,196	5,140	4,173	8,438	6,890	2,883	57,330
1972	23,698	6,553	5,315	4,346	8,749	7,029	2,964	58,654
1973	23,953	6,939	5,491	4,583	9,119	7,191	3,031	60,307
1974	23,952	7,214	5,693	4,777	9,415	7,217	3,183	61,451
1975	23,982	7,511	5,963	4,915	9,799	7,316	3,254	62,740
1976	24,081	7,774	6,297	5,119	10,194	7,471	3,358	64,294
1981	22,560	8,432	7,567	6,162	12,190	8,283	3,734	68,928
1986	21,262	7,709	8,207	7,402	14,804	9,254	4,115	72,753

¹ Registered Indian population is adjusted for late reported births and other miscellaneous factors.

² Total excludes age unstated.

Source: Registered Indian population by age, sex and residence, by province, 1966 to 1976, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 1-4-79.

1970 decade, the same phenomenon will not be occurring for registered Indians until the 1980 decade. The forecast has, of course, implications. In particular, the active population, i.e., the potential labour force age group 15-64, is expected to increase substantially in the 1980's while the birth rate declines. Therefore, the potential labour force will have fewer dependents to support in the future, which could assist their per capita standard of living to increase, assuming that improvements in employment opportunities occur as well.

2.5 The On/Off-Reserve Distribution of the Registered Indian Population

The trend in the on/off-reserve distribution of the registered Indian population has been shifting over the last ten years. In 1966, 73% of the population was living on-reserves and Crown land² and 27% off-reserve (see Table 2.6). The percentage off-reserve rose to 32.4% by 1971, when it levelled off until 1975 and then declined to 31.8% in 1976. This is somewhat higher than the percentage off-reserve for all registered Indians in Canada which was at 27% in 1976.

It is estimated that the percentage off-reserve in Ontario will remain more or less constant rising marginally to 32.0% by 1986. Numerically however, the population off-reserve is expected to grow from an estimated 20,465 in 1976 to 23,263 by 1986 (see Table 2.7). The on-reserve and Crown land population is expected to grow by nearly 6,000 rising from 43,829 to 49,490 in the same period.

² In 1966, the percentage of the Ontario population on Crown land was 6.5%. By 1976 it was 8%, but as a result of an administrative change to a number of bands in Sioux Lookout District in 1977 the percentage on Crown land dropped to 5%.

TABLE 2.6 - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND RESIDENCE,
FOR ONTARIO, 1966 to 1976 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1981 AND 1986

YEAR	ON RESERVE ² RESIDENCE BY AGE GROUP								OFF RESERVE RESIDENCE BY AGE GROUP							
	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-24 yrs.	25-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65 yrs.	TOTAL	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-24 yrs.	25-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.	TOTAL
1966	79.8	76.2	67.9	64.6	63.7	66.9	73.9	73.2	20.2	23.8	32.1	35.4	36.3	33.1	26.1	26.8
1967	78.2	75.8	61.8	59.6	62.0	65.5	71.8	71.1	21.8	24.2	38.2	40.4	38.0	34.5	28.2	28.9
1968	78.2	76.0	64.1	60.3	61.7	65.7	72.0	71.3	21.7	24.0	35.9	39.7	38.3	34.3	28.0	28.7
1969	75.9	75.2	61.9	57.7	59.9	64.3	70.6	69.3	24.1	24.8	38.1	42.3	40.1	35.7	29.4	30.7
1970	75.0	73.8	62.4	55.4	58.9	62.6	70.0	68.3	25.0	26.2	37.6	44.6	41.1	37.4	30.0	31.7
1971	74.5	73.4	62.6	55.0	58.6	62.5	69.4	67.9	25.5	26.6	37.4	45.0	41.4	37.5	30.6	32.1
1972	75.5	74.0	66.2	56.2	59.9	62.8	69.5	68.9	24.5	26.0	33.8	43.8	40.1	37.2	30.5	31.1
1973	74.5	73.1	65.8	56.2	59.0	61.7	68.9	68.0	25.5	26.9	34.2	43.8	41.0	38.3	31.1	32.0
1974	73.3	72.2	66.1	57.2	59.3	62.2	69.2	67.6	26.7	27.8	33.9	42.8	40.7	37.8	30.8	32.4
1975	73.2	71.3	67.3	58.2	59.8	62.5	67.8	67.6	26.8	28.7	32.7	41.8	40.2	37.5	32.2	32.4
1976	73.7	71.8	68.1	60.7	60.1	63.0	67.9	68.2	26.3	28.2	31.9	39.3	39.9	37.0	32.1	31.8
1981	74.6	71.0	69.1	62.0	61.2	64.3	65.2	68.4	25.4	29.0	30.9	38.0	38.8	35.7	34.8	31.6
1986	75.0	71.5	69.5	62.4	61.2	64.5	65.2	68.0	25.0	28.5	30.5	37.6	38.8	35.5	34.8	32.0

¹ The populations on and off reserve between 1966 and 1973 have been adjusted to new residence definitions initiated in 1974 for historical comparability.

² The on reserve population includes those living on Crown land.

Sources: Registered Indian population by age, sex and residence, by province, 1966 to 1977, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.
Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section, Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 1-4-79.

TABLE 2.7 - REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION¹ BY AGE GROUP AND RESIDENCE²,
FOR ONTARIO 1966 TO 1976 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1981 AND 1986

YEAR	ON RESERVE ² RESIDENCE BY AGE GROUP								OFF RESERVE RESIDENCE BY AGE GROUP							
	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-24 yrs.	25-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.	TOTAL	0-14 yrs.	15-19 yrs.	20-24 yrs.	25-29 yrs.	30-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.	TOTAL
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1966	17,793	3,998	2,907	2,183	4,794	4,074	1,894	37,643	4,505	1,250	1,373	1,195	2,737	2,019	669	13,748
1967	17,480	4,058	2,741	2,093	4,748	4,179	1,950	37,249	4,867	1,299	1,693	1,420	2,916	2,198	766	15,159
1968	17,783	4,171	2,986	2,177	4,873	4,291	1,990	38,271	4,934	1,317	1,673	1,436	3,030	2,241	774	15,401
1969	17,502	4,258	3,014	2,171	4,779	4,296	1,993	38,013	5,559	1,405	1,854	1,589	3,193	2,388	831	16,819
1970	17,625	4,372	3,089	2,198	4,863	4,204	1,987	38,338	5,880	1,554	1,860	1,771	3,393	2,515	853	17,826
1971	17,594	4,550	3,220	2,296	4,946	4,303	2,002	38,911	6,016	1,646	1,920	1,877	3,492	2,587	881	18,419
1972	17,891	4,850	3,518	2,441	5,238	4,417	2,061	40,416	5,807	1,703	1,797	1,905	3,511	2,612	903	18,238
1973	17,852	5,072	3,615	2,577	5,379	4,434	2,088	41,017	6,101	1,867	1,876	2,006	3,740	2,757	943	19,290
1974	17,544	5,206	3,762	2,734	5,582	4,488	2,204	41,520	6,408	2,008	1,931	2,043	3,833	2,729	979	19,931
1975	17,563	5,358	4,012	2,862	5,860	4,569	2,206	42,430	6,419	2,153	1,951	2,053	3,939	2,747	1,048	20,310
1976	17,747	5,579	4,288	3,106	6,125	4,705	2,279	43,829	6,334	2,195	2,009	2,013	4,069	2,766	1,079	20,465
1981	16,828	6,058	5,229	3,821	7,461	5,327	2,435	47,159	5,732	2,374	2,338	2,341	4,729	2,956	1,299	21,769
1986	15,938	5,514	5,704	4,620	9,067	5,965	2,682	49,490	5,324	2,195	2,503	2,782	5,737	3,289	1,433	23,263

¹ The populations on and off reserve between 1966 and 1973 have been adjusted to new residence definitions initiated in 1974 for historical comparability.

² The on reserve population includes those living on Crown land.

Sources: Registered Indian population by age, sex and residence, by province, 1966 to 1976, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.
Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section, Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 1-4-79.

Although data are scarce regarding the exact location of the off-reserve population, at least a general picture of the distribution on-reserve and off-reserve can be provided as of 1976 by Indian Affairs' districts. Table 2.8 and Figure 2.1 indicate that Brantford District has the highest percentage off-reserve with nearly 42%, followed by London, Bruce, Fort Francis, Lakehead, James Bay, Peterborough and Sudbury all between 33% and 36% and by Kenora, Sioux Lookout and Nakina with well under 30%.

According to the 1971 Census, some 16% of the Indian population were living in urban areas of 100,000 population and over and 14% in urban areas less than 100,000 in size (see Table 2.9). Indian women out-numbered Indian men in all types of urban areas in 1971.

The percentage distribution of the registered Indian population by age and residence (see Table 2.6) indicates that the highly mobile age groups 20-24 and 25-29 have been increasing proportionately on-reserve since 1973 and this trend is forecast to continue to 1986. It is expected that nearly all age groups will either increase their proportions on-reserve or remain virtually constant during the projected period.

The underlying causes for this trend reversal in the on- and off-reserve distributions since 1973 are not known. Many factors undoubtedly affect the situation, for example, poor economic conditions in the cities may make it difficult for Indian people to compete in a limited labour market. Thus, a movement back to reserves and settlements may be contributing to the increasing proportions on reserves. The same poor economic conditions

TABLE 2.8 - REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY INDIAN AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS AND RESIDENCE, FOR ONTARIO 1976

DISTRICT NAME	POPULATION		ON RESERVE	OFF RESERVE
	N	%	%	%
Brantford	10,341	16.3	58.1	41.9
Bruce	1,624	2.6	64.5	35.5
Fort Francis	2,772	4.4	64.7	35.3
James Bay	4,562	7.2	65.3	34.7
Kenora	3,381	5.3	73.6	26.4
Lakehead	2,683	4.3	65.0	35.0
London	7,487	11.8	64.2	35.8
Nakina	3,635	5.7	84.4	15.6
Peterborough ¹	8,400	13.2	65.9	34.1
Sioux Lookout	8,368	13.2	80.6	19.4
Sudbury	10,190	16.1	66.3	33.7
TOTAL ²	63,443	100.0	68.0	32.0

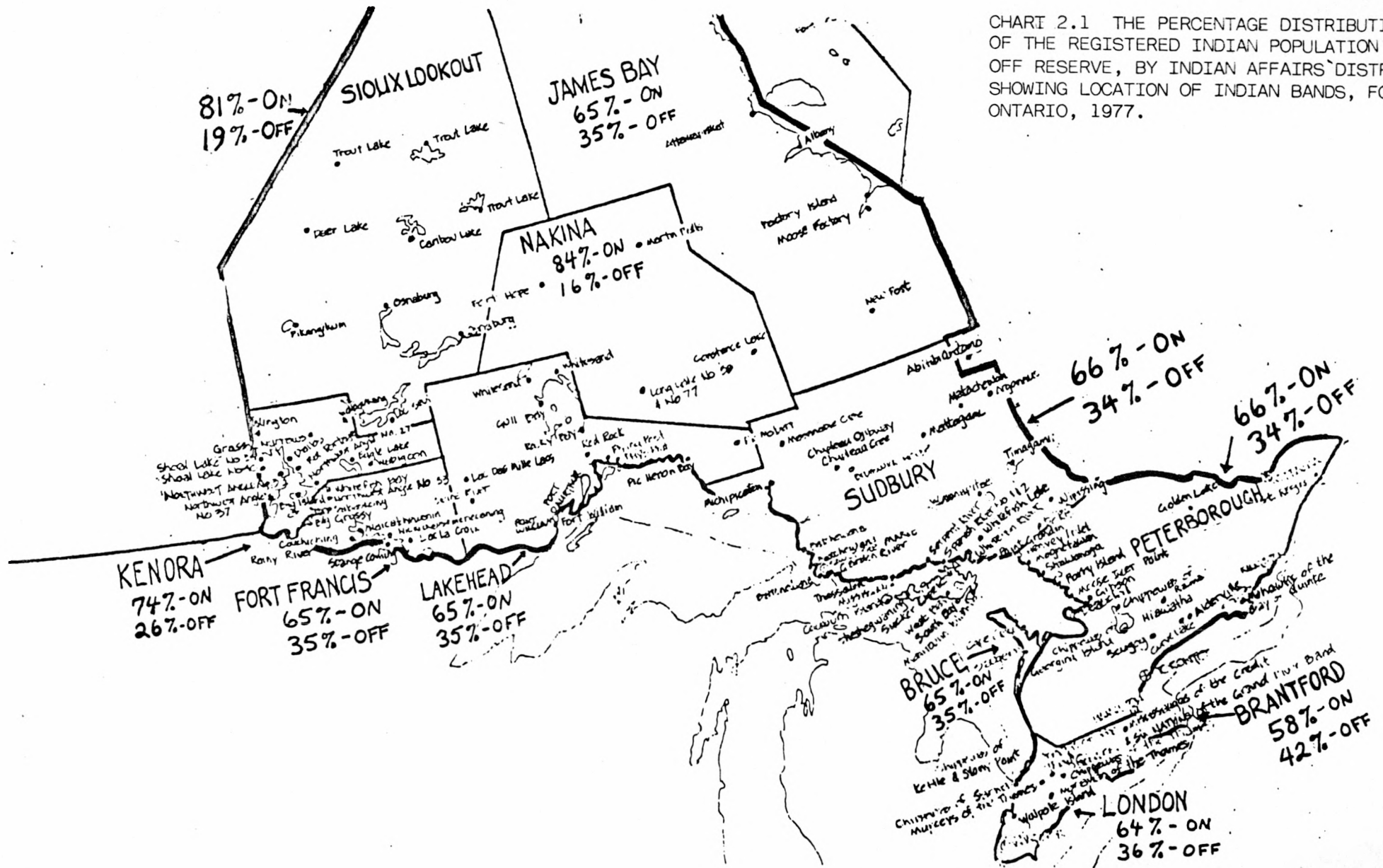
¹ Peterborough District has been adjusted to exclude the St. Regis Reserve in Quebec.

² In 1976 an additional 224 persons were unaccountably added to the count of Registered Indians in Ontario. Time was not available to determine in which district these persons were added. Therefore, the number in each district has been reduced according to its percentage distribution.

Source: Registered Indian population by sex and residence, Canada and Regions, 1976, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 1-4-79.

CHART 2.1 THE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION ON-OFF RESERVE, BY INDIAN AFFAIRS DISTRICTS SHOWING LOCATION OF INDIAN BANDS, FOR ONTARIO, 1977.



Source: Registered Indian Population by Sex and Residence, 1977, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, 1-4-79.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 1-4-79.

TABLE 2.9 - NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION¹ OF REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION
AGED 5 AND OVER BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND SEX, IN ONTARIO, 1971

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	POPULATION			PER CENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE			PER CENT BY SEX		
	TOTAL N	MALE N	FEMALE N	TOTAL %	MALE %	FEMALE %	TOTAL %	MALE %	FEMALE %
INDIAN RESERVE	25,355	13,345	12,005	56.7	59.8	53.7	100.0	52.6	47.4
RURAL NON-RESERVE	6,090	2,940	3,150	13.6	13.2	14.1	100.0	48.3	51.7
URBAN 100,000 +	7,045	3,205	3,845	15.8	14.4	17.2	100.0	45.5	54.6
URBAN 30,000-99,999	1,945	870	1,075	4.4	3.9	4.8	100.0	44.7	55.3
URBAN 10,000-29,999	1,115	530	590	2.5	2.4	2.6	100.0	47.5	52.9
URBAN <10,000	3,140	1,435	1,705	7.0	6.4	7.6	100.0	45.7	54.3
TOTAL	44,690	22,330	22,360	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0

¹ Columns may not add to total due to random rounding procedures applied to Census data.

Source: Unpublished special tabulation, 1971 Census of Canada.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 1-4-79.

may also be contributing to discouraging out-migration from reserves. Improvements of housing supply and economic development on reserves and Indian control of education also may be combining to encourage people to stay on reserves or to draw them back.

Unpublished tabulations on migration from the 1971 Census seem to indicate that net-inter-provincial migration is not a major contributor to the growth of the Ontario registered Indian population. However, these data are now eight years out of date and trends could have changed. Furthermore, attempts to estimate net migration by age between on-reserve/Crown land and off-reserve residence have not been successful to date. With more time and some expense it may be possible to produce an historical analysis of in and out-migration patterns to and from reserve using data from the Indian Register.

2.6 Geographic Distribution of Indian Bands in Ontario

Some 86 out 115 Indian bands in Ontario or 75% are located in rural or remote areas, while 25% are located in urban and semi-urban areas (see Table 2.10).

Urban, semi-urban and remote bands have larger shares of their respective populations living off-reserve than do rural area bands. For example, 39% of the semi-urban band population lives off-reserves, while only 26% of the rural band population lives off-reserve.

TABLE 2.10 - NUMBER OF BANDS AND PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION ON- AND OFF-RESERVE BY BAND LOCATION, FOR ONTARIO, 1977

NUMBER OF BANDS AND PER CENT ON- AND OFF-RESERVE	BAND LOCATION ¹				
	URBAN	SEMI-URBAN	RURAL	REMOTE	TOTAL
NUMBER OF BANDS	8	21	52	34	115
PER CENT	7.0	18.2	45.2	25.6	100.0
ON-RESERVE ²	68.0	61.4	73.9	67.1	68.7
OFF-RESERVE	32.0	38.6	26.1	32.9	31.3

¹ Urban: has significant land in or contiguous to an urban centre (100,000 and over in population with economic characteristics of an urban centre).

Semi-

Urban: is located within commuting distance of 40 miles to the nearest urban centre where good all-weather roads are available.

Rural: consists of other bands (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 good road.

Remote: includes a) all bands not located within the Canada Land Inventory boundaries and b) all other bands within C.L.I. boundaries but considered as lacking reasonable means of transportation (no roads).

² On-Reserve includes Crown land.

Source: Registered Indian Population by Sex and Residence, Canada and Regions, 1977, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D. 1-04-79

3. HEALTH

The mortality rates for the registered Indian population of Ontario are higher than the rates for the general provincial population in all age groups. Recent data by cause of death show that deaths due to accidents, poisoning and violence for registered Indians in Ontario account for nearly one third of all Indian deaths compared to only 8% of all deaths in the provincial population (see Table 3.1). This same pattern is observed for all registered Indians in Canada. Many of these deaths are associated with alcohol abuse. The next major cause of death among Ontario Indians results from diseases of the circulatory system which account for 24%, followed by diseases of the respiratory system (9%), symptoms and ill-defined conditions (8%), i.e. includes crib deaths and deaths to the population 75 years and over, and neoplasms or cancer (7%). Unknown causes of death account for 6% of all Indian deaths.

Examining mortality by accidents, poisoning and violence in greater detail shows that 25% of all such Indian deaths are due to poisoning, 23% are due to motor vehicle accidents and 14% are due to burns (see Table 3.2).

Deaths due to accidents, poisoning and violence cannot be reduced as easily via direct curative medicine as disease-related deaths. Therefore, since many such deaths are known to occur to the young adult population (15-29) and since this population is expected to increase substantially in the 1980 decade, the number and proportion of these types of deaths can be expected to rise in the 1980 decade.

At the present time, the only available information on Indian morbidity relates to the incidence of tuberculosis. The tuberculosis rate among registered Indians in Ontario, according to the Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada, is about 48 cases per 100,000 population in 1977,

TABLE 3.1 - SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH FOR REGISTERED INDIANS BY SEX, AND THE PROVINCIAL POPULATION FOR ONTARIO, 1975, 1976

SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH	REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION								TOTAL PROVINCIAL POPULATION 1975
	1975				1976				
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%	%
ACCIDENTS, POISONING AND VIOLENCE	99	31.1	23.1	27.9	111	31.9	27.9	30.5	8.2
DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	94	28.8	23.1	26.5	88	23.8	24.8	24.2	50.7
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	25	6.6	7.7	7.0	32	10.6	5.4	8.8	6.7
SYMPTOMS AND ILL DEFINED CONDITIONS	45	12.7	12.6	12.7	29	7.7	8.5	8.0	2.0
NEOPLASMS	37	8.0	14.0	10.4	24	4.7	10.1	6.6	20.6
UNKNOWN	8	1.4	3.5	2.3	22	5.5	7.0	6.0	0
TOTAL	308	88.6	84.0	86.8	306	84.2	83.7	84.1	88.2

Sources: Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada, Health Data Book, March 1978.
 Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Inter-governmental Affairs, Ontario Statistics 1977, Social Services. Toronto, 1978.

Prepared by: Research, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 1-4-79.

TABLE 3.2 - CAUSE OF DEATH BY ACCIDENT, POISONING AND VIOLENCE AMONG REGISTERED INDIANS
IN ONTARIO, 1975 AND 1976

INDIAN DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS, POISONING, VIOLENCE	1975				1976			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
	N	%	%	%	N	%	%	%
MOTOR VEHICLES	19	15.2	27.3	19.2	25	20.0	27.8	22.5
POISONING	25	31.8	12.1	25.3	28	30.7	13.9	25.2
EXPOSURE	5	3.0	9.1	5.1	8	6.7	8.3	7.2
BURNS	10	7.6	15.2	10.1	15	14.7	11.1	13.5
FALLS	5	3.0	9.1	5.1	4	4.0	2.8	3.6
FIREARMS	13	15.2	9.1	13.1	10	10.7	5.6	9.0
OVERDOSES	2	3.0	-	2.0	8	2.7	16.7	7.2
OTHER	20	21.2	18.2	20.2	13	10.7	13.9	11.7
TOTAL	99	100.0	100.0	100.0	111	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada, Health Data Book, March 1978.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 1-4-79.

which is the second lowest rate for the registered Indian population for all regions of Canada. There are no available data to indicate hospital utilization rates for Indian people in Ontario.

4. EDUCATION

Between 1966 and 1977, registered Indian student enrollment in Ontario rose 24 percent to 14,678. For the most part, this gain reflected increases in secondary school enrollment and in kindergarten enrollment. In the years to 1986, it is estimated that primary school enrollment will show a marked decline as the potential population (aged 5-14 years) has been forecast to decrease by more than 18 percent.

Future secondary school enrollment is more difficult to predict as it is determined by the combination of the potential population (aged 15-19 years) with the retention rate (the proportion of students enrolled in Grade 1 who remain in school to Grade 12). The population aged 15-19 years has been forecast to increase by 8.5% from 1976 to 1981, and thereafter to decrease back to its 1976 level by 1986.

The secondary school retention rate for Indian students remaining in school from Grades 9 to 12/13 slightly advanced from 34% in 1973 to 38% in 1976. However, this rate is still only about one-half the retention rate for all students in Ontario and, more importantly, the present rate among Ontario Indians has remained virtually static since 1973 (see Tables 4.2 and 4.3). By comparison the secondary school retention rate for all registered Indians in Canada declined from 32 percent in 1973 to 28 in 1976.

TABLE 4.1 - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED INDIAN ENROLMENT BY SCHOOL TYPE WITHIN GRADE LEVELS, FOR ONTARIO, 1966, 1971 AND 1977

YEAR	SCHOOL TYPE	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY SCHOOL TYPE WITH GRADE LEVELS					
		K4-K5 %	1-4 %	5-9 %	10-13 %	SPECIAL %	TOTAL %
1966	FEDERAL	73.5	67.5	43.4	2.8	52.3	54.1
	NON-FEDERAL	26.5	32.5	56.6	97.2	47.7	45.9
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	FEDERAL	73.6	64.2	40.6	-	13.9	47.4
	NON-FEDERAL	26.4	35.8	59.4	100.0	86.1	52.6
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1977	FEDERAL	77.5	67.2	46.4	1.5	38.1	50.6
	NON-FEDERAL	22.5	32.8	53.6	98.5	61.9	49.4
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes Federal and Band operated schools.

² Includes Provincial and Private schools.

Source: Education Branch Annual Reports, 1966 and 1971 and Nominal Roll, 1977, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 1-4-79.

TABLE 4.2 - COMPARISON OF RETENTION RATES, ALL PROVINCIAL STUDENTS AND REGISTERED INDIAN STUDENTS, FOR ONTARIO

A. Percentage of Grade 1 Students Continuing to Higher Primary Grades, Classes of 1964, 1969.

CLASS OF 1964				CLASS OF 1969			
YEAR AND GRADE		REGISTERED INDIAN STUDENTS %	ALL PROVINCIAL STUDENTS %	YEAR AND GRADE		REGISTERED INDIAN STUDENTS %	ALL PROVINCIAL STUDENTS %
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GRADE</u>			<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GRADE</u>		
1964	I	100	100	1969	I	100	100
1965	II	105	95	1970	II	83	96
1966	III	96	93	1971	III	80	94
1967	IV	91	91	1972	IV	78	93
1968	V	83	92	1973	V	72	93
1969	VI	80	93	1974	VI	76	95
1970	VII	80	93	1975	VII	71	94
1971	VIII	66	91	1976	VIII	62	91

B. Percentage of Grade IX Students Continuing to Higher Secondary Grades, Classes of 1969, 1972.

CLASS OF 1969				CLASS OF 1972			
YEAR AND GRADE		REGISTERED INDIAN STUDENTS %	ALL PROVINCIAL STUDENTS %	YEAR AND GRADE		REGISTERED INDIAN STUDENTS %	ALL PROVINCIAL STUDENTS %
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GRADE</u>			<u>YEAR</u>	<u>GRADE</u>		
1969	IX	100	100	1972	IX	100	100
1970	X	79	93	1973	X	76	89
1971	XI	44	79	1974	XI	44	77
1972	XII/ XIII	34	66	1975	XII/ XIII	38	66
1973	XIII ¹	-	34	1976	XIII ¹	-	34

¹ Registered Indian students in Grade XIII are included in Grade XII totals.

Source: Department of Education, Ontario
Education Branch Annual Reports, 1964, 1971 and Nominal Roll, 1977, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program,
D.I.A.N.D., 1-4-79.

TABLE 4.3 - COMPARISON OF REGISTERED INDIAN ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL STUDENT ENROLMENT,
FOR ONTARIO 1966, 1971 AND 1977

PRIMARY GRADES ¹						
YEAR	TOTAL POTENTIAL AGED 5-13 N	ACTUAL ENROLMENT N	RESIDUAL ² N	TOTAL POTENTIAL AGED 5-13 %	ACTUAL ENROLMENT %	RESIDUAL ² %
1966	12,860	10,308	2,552	100.0	80.2	19.8
1971	14,195	11,215	2,980	100.0	79.0	21.0
1977	14,593	11,167	3,426	100.0	76.5	23.5

SECONDARY GRADES ³						
YEAR	TOTAL POTENTIAL AGED 14-18 N	ACTUAL ENROLMENT N	RESIDUAL ² N	TOTAL POTENTIAL AGED 14-18 %	ACTUAL ENROLMENT %	RESIDUAL %
1966	5,521	1,527	3,994	100.0	27.7	72.3
1971	6,530	2,615	3,914	100.0	40.0	60.0
1977	8,068	3,154	4,914	100.0	39.1	60.0

¹ Five year old kindergarten through grade 8 plus special education.

² Includes persons who have left the educational system and students not supported by D.I.A.N.D.

³ Grades 9 through 13.

Sources: Registered Indian population by age, sex and residence, by province, 1966 to 1977, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.
Education Branch Annual Report, 1966 and 1971 and Nominal Roll, 1977, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 1-4-79.

TABLE 4.4 - REGISTERED INDIAN POST-SECONDARY AND ADULT EDUCATION STUDENT ENROLMENT, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1971 AND 1975

TYPE OF POST-SECONDARY AND ADULT EDUCATION COURSES	CANADA				ONTARIO			
	1971		1975		1971		1975	
	ENROLMENT N	ENROLMENT ¹ %	ENROLMENT N	ENROLMENT ¹ %	ENROLMENT N	ENROLMENT ¹ %	ENROLMENT N	ENROLMENT ¹ %
PRE-VOCATIONAL ²	3,962	8.8	2,516	4.7	717	6.9	685	5.6
FORMAL VOCATIONAL ³	2,680	6.0	2,609	4.9	620	5.9	835	6.8
SPECIAL VOCATIONAL ⁴	3,437	7.6	2,094	3.9	594	5.7	315	2.6
UNIVERSITY	559	1.2	2,071	3.9	90	0.9	319	2.6
NURSING	15	-	36	0.1	1	-	11	0.1
TEACHING	63	0.1	421	0.3	0	0	23	0.2
TOTAL ⁵	10,716	23.8	9,747	18.2	2,022	19.3	2,188	17.9

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

² Academic upgrading to meet vocational prerequisites.

³ Specific trades training.

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

Source: Registered Indian population by age, sex and residence, by province, 1971 and 1975, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.
Employment and Related Services Program Summary, 1972, 1976, Education Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 1-4-79.

In the eleven years from 1966 to 1977, the proportion of Indian students attending federal schools declined from 54% to 51%. Substantial increases in the proportion of federal school students in grades 4 to 8 were more than offset by the large increase in the number of secondary school students, who almost universally were attending non-federal schools (see Table 4.1).

Between 1971 and 1975, the number of Indian students enrolled in university, including professional schools, almost quadrupled from 91 to 353. However, the level of participation remains at less than 3% of the potential young adult Indian population which compares to 5.3% in the total Indian population of Canada. Enrollment in formal vocational training during the same period rose some 35 percent to 835 students (See Table 4.4).

The retention rate of Indian students through Grade 12 is a key to their future educational development. Unless a substantial upward movement occurs from the present plateau at 38 percent, it appears that the present retention rate will limit the "stock" of potential recruits for post-secondary education and training.

5. EMPLOYMENT

The level of unemployment for the Indian people of Ontario has been variously "guesstimated" as being in the range of 50 to 90%. There are no statistical data available describing either the unemployment or employment situation among registered Indians, however a substantial majority of Indian families are receiving social assistance payments (see Section 7).

In 1976, the ratio of the dependent population (aged 0 - 14 years and 65 years and over) to the labour force aged population

TABLE 5.1 - DEPENDENCY RATIOS FOR THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY RESIDENCE AND FOR THE TOTAL PROVINCIAL,
IN ONTARIO, 1966 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1981 AND 1986

YEAR	TOTAL REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION									PROVINCIAL POPULATION		
	TOTAL			ON RESERVE			OFF RESERVE					
	TOTAL DEP. RATIO ¹	CHILD DEP. RATIO ²	ELDERLY DEP. RATIO ³	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	93.7	84.0	9.7	109.6	99.1	10.6	60.3	52.5	7.8	66.2	52.6	13.6
1967	91.7	81.7	9.9	109.0	98.1	10.9	74.2	51.1	8.0	64.7	51.3	13.4
1968	90.4	80.6	9.8	106.9	96.1	10.8	58.9	50.9	8.0	63.3	49.9	13.4
1969	89.4	79.7	9.8	105.3	94.5	10.8	61.3	53.3	7.9	61.9	48.5	13.4
1970	88.3	78.8	9.5	104.7	94.1	10.6	60.7	53.0	7.7	60.3	47.0	13.3
1971	85.9	76.6	9.4	101.5	91.1	18.1	59.9	52.2	7.7	58.8	45.5	13.3
1972	83.3	74.1	9.3	97.5	91.2	10.1	58.2	50.4	7.8	57.6	44.3	13.3
1973	81.0	71.9	9.1	94.6	84.7	9.9	57.5	49.8	7.7	55.9	42.6	13.3
1974	79.1	69.8	9.3	90.7	80.6	10.1	58.9	51.1	7.8	54.2	41.0	13.2
1975	76.7	67.5	9.2	87.2	77.5	9.7	58.1	50.0	8.2	52.7	39.6	13.2
1976	74.5	65.3	9.1	84.1	74.6	9.6	56.8	48.5	8.3	51.7	--	--
1981	61.7	52.9	8.8	69.1	60.3	8.7	47.7	38.9	8.8	46.4	--	--
1986	53.6	44.9	8.7	60.3	51.6	8.7	40.9	32.3	8.7	45.1	--	--

¹ Total dependency ratio is the ratio of children under age 15 plus the elderly age 65 and over to the population aged 15 to 64 years.

² Child dependency ratio is the ratio of children under age 15 to the population aged 15 to 64 years.

³ Elderly dependency ratio is the ratio of elderly aged 65 and over to the population from age 15 to 64 years.

-- not available.

Source: Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section, Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.
Registered Indian population by age, sex and residence, by province, 1966 to 1976, Program Reference Centre,
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 1-4-79.

(aged 15 - 64 years) among Ontario registered Indians was 75 to 100 as compared to a dependency ratio of 52 to 100 in the total provincial population. Demographic forecasts indicate that the Indian dependency ratio may shift downward reaching a ratio of 54 to 100 by 1986. Therefore the growth in the population age 15-64 and the forecast declining birth rates will significantly reduce the number of dependents to support by 1986. However, when the large number of unemployed and unemployable persons (e.g. student, handicapped, etc.) are transferred from the so-called "productive" age group to the dependent population, the economic burden borne by the remaining labour force population would increase. As a consequence, the decline in the dependency ratio will only assist the development of Indian economic conditions and the raising of their per capita standard-of-living if sufficient employment opportunities are available for them (see Table 5.1).

6. HOUSING

Data for 1977 show that there are 74 liveable housing units³ for every 100 Indian family units in the province; this ratio ranges from 88 liveable houses per 100 families on reserves in urban areas to 68 liveable houses per 100 families on reserves in remote areas. The data also indicate that only some 80% of Indian housing units have electricity, that fewer than 40% have sewage disposal, and that fewer than 50% have running water (see Table 6.1), which is on par with Indian housing nationally.

During the decade 1966 to 1976, some 3,400 new houses were constructed on reserves in Ontario; this was significantly in excess of the number of family formations during the same

³ Liveable housing includes units in fair condition and those requiring major repairs.

TABLE 6.1 - HOUSING CONDITIONS ON INDIAN RESERVES BY GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION,
FOR ONTARIO, 1977

BAND LOCATION BY TYPE OF AREA	ADEQUATE HOUSING PER 100 FAMILY UNITS ¹	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING			
		ELECTRICITY	SEWAGE DISPOSAL	INDOOR PLUMBING	RUNNING WATER
	%	%	%	%	%
ALL AREAS	74	80	39	39	49
URBAN AREAS ²	88	95	74	78	87
SEMI-URBAN AREAS ³	77	95	62	62	66
RURAL AREAS ⁴	72	90	39	38	55
REMOTE AREAS ⁵	68	50	4	5	12
ALL PROVINCIAL HOUSING ⁶	--	100	100	100	100

¹ Includes all liveable housing units, i.e. those in fair condition and those needing major repairs.

² Areas contiguous with an urban centre of 10,000 population and over.

³ Areas within 40 miles of urban centre and having available good all-weather roads.

⁴ Other areas having reasonable road access.

⁵ Other areas lacking reasonable road access.

⁶ From Annual Statistics Canada Housing Facilities and Equipment Survey, includes total housing in Ontario. -- not available.

Source: Statistics Canada, Housing Facilities and Equipment, 1977, Catalogue No. 64-202.
Housing Needs Analysis Survey, Community Services Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, 1979.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 1-4-79.

period. Notwithstanding this building programme, the latest available information (Housing Needs Analysis Survey, 1977) shows a shortage in Ontario of more than 2,500 housing units with another 2,400 requiring major repairs. During the decade 1976 to 1986, it is expected that there will be an increased demand for housing on reserve. Demographic projections indicate that the principal family-formation age group (20 - 29 years) will increase by nearly 53 percent or by almost 3,900 persons during this period. This large increase reflects the high birth rates of the late 1950's and early 1960's plus a considerable upward shift in the proportion of this age group living on reserve. If the supply of housing does not keep pace with this demand, overcrowding in housing will likely continue on reserves. This, in turn, may be linked to effects on health and other conditions.

7. SOCIAL SERVICES

In 1977 there were 1134 Indian children-in-care in Ontario. Indian children-in-care constituted some 10% of the total number of children-in-care in the province. Since registered Indians constitute less than one percent of the provincial population, the rate of Indian children-in-care was ten times higher than the overall provincial rate.

In 1977 there were 24 day nurseries on Indian reserves in Ontario. These nurseries had an enrollment of 569 children which was 12% of the Indian population on-reserve aged 0 - 4 years.

During 1977 a monthly average of almost 18% of the Ontario on-reserve Indian population was receiving social assistance. As social assistance is directed towards heads of families, the total recipient population on average can be estimated as being

TABLE 7.1 - SOCIAL SERVICES ON INDIAN RESERVES
IN ONTARIO, 1977

A. Indian Children-In-Care, 1972 to 1977

YEAR ¹	TOTAL N	RATIO TO ALL CHILDREN-IN CARE IN THE PROVINCE %
1972	1134	N.A.
1973	1090	N.A.
1974	1163	9.0
1975	1122	10.4
1974	1234	10.2
1975	1257	9.8

B. Day Nurseries on Indian Reserves, 1977

NUMBER	CAPACITY N	ENROLEMENT N	COVERAGE ² %
24	754	569	12.4

C. Social Assistance on Indian Reserves, 1977³

NUMBER OF RECIPIENT-YEARS	RECIPIENT-YEARS AS A PER CENT OF BAND POPULATION %	PROPORTION OF RECIPIENTS WHO ARE EMPLOYED %
5338	17.6	71.9

¹ At December 31st.

² Enrolment as a proportion of the on-reserve population aged 0-4 years.

³ Includes data for some 84 reserves representing about 77 percent of the total provincial on-reserve population.

Source: Ontario Social Services Review, unpublished tabulations, December 1978.

Prepared by: Reserarch Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program,
D.I.A.N.D., 1-4-79.

in excess of 70% of the total Indian population on-reserve. The Ontario Social Services Review designated some 72% of these social assistance recipients as being employables (see Table 7.1).

8. JUSTICE

Native inmates (i.e. registered Indian, Non-Status Indians and Métis) in relation to their percentage share of the total Ontario population, estimated at about 2%, are over-represented in federal prisons representing 5% of the total inmate population. According to age groups, both the native and non-native inmates tend to be concentrated in the 20 to 34 age group, 79% among native inmates and 64% among non-native inmates (see Table 8.1).

With respect to incarceration for violent crimes (e.g. murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, rape, etc.) Table 8.1 shows that 52% native inmates have been convicted of such crimes, while only 31% of the non-native inmates have. There is significant difference among natives and non-natives convicted of manslaughter, where the former represents 19% of all native inmates and the latter only 6% of all non-native inmates.

On federal non-violent offences, non-natives as a percentage of all non-native inmates show higher percentages than that for the native inmates. For example, 28% of non-native inmates were incarcerated for robbery as compared with 22% among native inmates; 9% for narcotics crimes among non-natives and only 2% among natives.

TABLE 8.1 - SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE INMATES IN FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES, ONTARIO 1979

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	INMATES	
	NATIVE ¹	NON-NATIVE
Number ¹ Per Cent	112 5.0	2218 95.0
AGE GROUP:		
Under 20	2.0	2.0
20 - 34	79.0	64.0
35 and Over	19.0	34.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
OFFENCE TYPE:		
Violent ²	52.0	31.0
Non-Violent	48.0	69.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
NO. OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS:		
0	64.0	66.0
1	21.0	20.0
2	10.0	9.0
3+	5.0	5.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
LENGTH OF SENTENCE:		
Under 2 years	4.0	4.0
2 - 3 years	21.0	16.0
3+ years	75.0	80.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

1 Includes registered, non-status Indians, Metis and Inuit except in the number of Native inmates which excludes Inuit.

2 Violent offences include murder, rape, assault, etc.; non-violent are offences not against persons.

Source: Information Systems and Statistics Division, Minister of the Solicitor General, July, 1979.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, D.I.A.N.D., 22-6-79.

There do not seem to be significant differences on the extent of recidivism (number of previous commitments) for federal crimes between the two populations (see Table 8.1). Among both inmate populations about 20% have had one previous commitment, about 10% two commitments. Among native inmates, 21% have two to three year sentences compared to 16% among non-native inmates. However, this may be due to difference in the types of federal offences for which each group has been incarcerated and a cross-classification of offence by length of sentence was not readily available.

9. DATA GAPS

a. Demographic Characteristics

1. Actual location or residence of the off-reserve registered Indian population.
2. Migration flows, by age and sex, between on and off-reserve locations.
3. Inter-provincial registered Indian migration patterns.

b. Health

1. Registered Indian deaths by cause, age, sex and residence (e.g. on and off-reserve).
2. Registered Indian morbidity rates by age, sex residence and disease.
3. Registered Indian hospital utilization rates by age, sex residence and cause.

c. Education

1. Age, sex, residence and achievement data for registered Indian students not supported by DIAND.
2. Registered Indian university enrolment by age, sex and program of study.
3. Registered Indian non-university post-secondary enrolment (e.g. community colleges) by age, sex and course type.
4. Educational attainment for the out-of-school registered Indian population.

d. Employment

1. Registered Indian population by labour force status (i.e. employed or unemployed) age, sex, marital status, residence and education. Note: It is hoped that in subsequent tripartite discussions in the employment sector, the recent Treaty No. 9 study would be made available. It was not available for this report.
2. Registered Indian employed population by occupation.
3. Annual income per capita and per family by source.

e. Housing

1. Housing conditions of the off-reserve registered Indian population.

f. Social Services

1. Age, sex, family size and education characteristics of recipients of social assistance payments.
2. Number of registered Indian single parent families.

