

THE METIS AND NON-STATUS INDIAN
POPULATION: NUMBERS AND CHARACTER-
ISTICS.

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THE METIS AND NON-STATUS INDIAN POPULATION:
NUMBERS AND CHARACTERISTICS

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OBJECT

1. The purposes of this paper are:
 - (a) to provide a review of the major existing studies of the number and the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Metis and Non-Status Indians (MNSI) in Canada, and
 - (b) to discuss the merits and methods of attaining greater refinement of our knowledge and "validation" of it by native people and others, so that the data achieve credibility and the planning and costing of specific interventions becomes more precise.

BACKGROUND

2. This paper on the MNSI population is one of a series prepared (in this case through the Department of the Secretary of State) for the Consultative Group on MNSI Socio-Economic Development. That Group's activities flow, in turn, from the mandate of the Joint Committee of members of Cabinet and representatives of the Native Council of Canada, as agreed at its meeting of March 6, 1978.
3. The problem of determining the numbers and characteristics of the MNSI population is reflected in a variety of estimates and, even more, in the varying assumptions upon which these estimates are based. A number of surveys have already appeared. Chief among them are the Discussion Papers:
 - . Special ARDA in relation to the Future Direction of Native Socio-Economic Development, DREE, 1977,

- . The Development of an Employment Policy for Indian, Inuit and Métis People, CEIC, 1978, and
- . Western Northlands, Objectives and Progress, DREE, 1978.

In addition to these, the most complete survey to date of MNSI demographic and labour force characteristics was undertaken in 1976 by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission in cooperation with the Native Council of Canada, and appeared in 1977.

FACTORS

Population Size

4. While there is no great dispute about the numbers and characteristics of Status Indians and Inuit in Canada--indeed it is often suggested that they are being surveyed to death--there is much greater confusion about the numbers and characteristics of the MNSI population. In part this imprecision stems from our inability to define the MNSI, even as an ethnic group. Also much discussion of "native peoples" tends to run aground on the problem of conflicting concepts.
5. The difficulty of definition is really a question of ancestry and self-identification. Many Canadians may very well be able to claim some native ancestry, though the non-native society has never provided much temptation to advance such a claim. It is possible, though, that as many as 2 million to 3½ million Canadians--perhaps from 8% to 15% of the total population--have some native genetic heritage. For program purposes this number--let us call it the "global" population of native ancestry--may not be very significant. It is, however, a number unimagined by most Canadians, a vast body of people who, if their concern were focussed, could constitute a very large constituency for the airing of native problems.

6. By and large, however, those speaking or writing about MNSI are not thinking of the "global" population but of some smaller group. This smaller "core" MNSI population is generally identified with a view to the development and implementation of specialized public programs. The "core" population is usually identified in terms of such demographic and socio-economic characteristics as high fertility and mortality rates, low educational attainment, high unemployment and low labour force participation. Essentially this population differs from others of the poorest in Canada because they are culturally more native than the non-native population. It differs from Status Indians primarily in its lack of "Status". Reasonably current estimates of the "core" population range from a low of 300,000 to a high of 435,000, with some of these estimates reflecting conceptual divergences of view.

7. Between the "core" and the "global" populations, the extremes of the range of estimates, there may be upwards of three million Canadians with some native heritage. Some of these people are aware of that heritage and may even drift into and out of the core population from time to time, depending on general employment conditions, migration patterns, and kinship ties. Others of some native ancestry, probably by far the largest proportion, are completely integrated into the non-native society and generally unaware of their native heritage.

8. The definitional problem may be best set out systematically as follows:
 - (a) there is some "global" population of native ancestry including all Canadians who have some native genetic heritage, whether they realize it or not;
 - (b) a sizeable component of the global population consists of people who are unaware, or only marginally aware,

of their native heritage; this group might number as many as 2 to 2½ million Canadians;

- (c) another large component of the global population consists of MNSI who are aware of their native heritage but who are, to all intents and purposes and most of the time, a part of the non-native society; this group may number as many as 600,000;
 - (d) the most important component for MNSI program purposes, is the "core" population, numbering from 300,000 to 435,000 people, with many of the same demographic and socio-economic characteristics as Status Indians; and
 - (e) the smallest component, according to most estimates, is the approximately 300,000 Status Indians and Inuit who are not the central focus of the present review.
9. Seven data sources were identified in this survey which provided information on estimates of the absolute population numbers of the MNSI population. These sources were:
- . CMHC - Native Housing Committee, Policy Planning Division, Native Housing Report. Oct. 1972,
 - . J.S. Frideres, Canada's Indians: Contemporary Conflicts. Toronto: Prentice-Hall, 1974.
 - . Impact Research, Native People and Employment in the Public Service of Canada. Ottawa, Public Service Commission, Oct. 1976.
 - . DREE - Tabulations for Special ARDA Survey. Oct. 18, 1976 (revised).
 - . Kay Shaw, "Overview of Current Population Studies", report prepared for the Department of the Secretary of State, July, 1977.

. Secretary of State "Native Population of Canada by Province - 1977", estimates prepared for the Corporate Management Division of the Department of the Secretary of State, 1978.

. Employment and Immigration Canada, The Development of an Employment Policy for Indian, Inuit and Métis People, 1978.

10. The major population numbers from these sources are summarized in Table 1. The estimation techniques used to derive the MNSI figures were either very cursorily explained (3 sources) or not explained at all (4 sources). No more than four or five people in the federal government are actively involved in estimating the MNSI population. These people tend to take into account each other's latest revisions and, outside of ad hoc consultation with MNSI organizations, base their numbers on well-informed but subjective estimates.

11. Using the divisions outlined in paragraph 5, the following population estimates have been put forward in the studies reviewed.

(i) Status Indians and Inuit

There is little disagreement among the various surveys as to the number of Status Indians and Inuit in Canada. The small differences shown in Table 1 may be attributed either to the different years for which the data is given or to problems of late reporting of births and deaths. The 1977 estimates of 290,000 Status Indians and 21,000 Inuit appear to be non-contentious.

(ii) MNSI - Core Population

12. Estimates of core MNSI vary from a low of 300,000 to a high of 435,000 as assessed by the major federal departments involved. Departmental estimates are derived from three major sources: Employment and Immigration, DREE, and Secretary of State. The E&I estimate of 300,000 was made in 1977 and is based on data

assembled by Regional Manpower Directorates in consultation with MNSI Associations. The DREE estimates, which presented a range of 305,000 to 426,000 MNSI, were based on consultation with DINA, E&I and Native organizations in 1976. The Secretary of State estimate of 435,000 for 1977 was based on data from provincial and federal governments and numbers provided by the relevant Native Associations, as of September 1977.

13. Data presented in the Shaw study for Secretary of State and by Impact Research for the PSC indicate an estimated MNSI population of 447,000 in 1973 (in fact, Shaw also uses figures supplied by the PSC) and 750,000 in 1976. Both of these figures were derived from estimates supplied by the Native Council of Canada and are believed to include "potential members of MNSI associations". These people are not included as part of the core population by DREE, E&I and S of S. These larger MNSI estimates appear to derive from the widely known 3:1 rule of thumb, which suggests that there are 3 MNSI for every 1 Status Indian. There has never been any scientific evidence to support such a ratio.

(iii) MNSI - Non-Core, Self-Identifying Population

14. It is believed that a substantial number of MNSI are people who are aware of their native heritage, but who are either primarily or usually part of the non-native society, and who choose to remain unidentified within that society, or live in isolated communities which have not been identified. It is this group that is most often confused with the core MNSI group mentioned above. Estimates of this group range as high as 600,000, according to Employment and Immigration. Again this would fit a 3:1 ratio, as of 1978, with 300,000 core MNSI plus 600,000 non-core, self-identifying MNSI for a total of 900,000, compared to about 300,000 Status Indians and Inuit.

(iv) MNSI - Non-Core, Non Self-Identifying Population

15. Perhaps the largest group of people with some native ancestry are those who are unaware, or only marginally aware, of their native heritage. Estimates of the possible number in this group range from 1 million (Impact Research) to 2½ million (E&I). Again; these estimates are very general and are not backed by any evidence to support their validity.

(v) Global Population of Native Ancestry

16. Only three sources consulted provide estimates of the total population of native ancestry. These estimates range from 2 million (Impact Research) to more than 3½ million (Employment and Immigration). The difference of 1½ million lies in the different criteria used for defining who is a native. None of the three sources gave any explanation for the assumptions they used in deriving the global population.

17. In summary, the rough estimates of MNSI, along with the Status Indians and Inuit, as of 1978, are as follows:

Status Indians and Inuit	-	311,000
MNSI Core Population	-	300,000 to 435,000
MNSI Non-Core Self-Identifying Population	-	400,000 to 600,000
MNSI Non-Core, Non-Self-Identifying Population	-	1,000,000 to 2,500,000
		<hr/>
Global Population of Native Ancestry		2,011,000 to 3,846,000

Demographic Characteristics

18. Data on demographic characteristics of the core MNSI are very limited. The 1976 Employment and Immigration survey conducted in co-operation with the Native Council of Canada provides the only extensive data base on MNSI which has been analysed. Special Census tabulations for the 1971 non-band Indian population are available from DINA, but they have never been analysed. (About 65,000 non-band Indians were picked up in the 1971 Census. Most

of these would be non-Status.) Demographic characteristics may be analyzed under three major headings: size and rate of growth; distribution; and structure or composition. The question of population size has already been considered.

Rate of Growth

(i) Rates of Population Growth

19. There are no Census or survey data upon which to base estimates of the rate of growth of the core MNSI population. The usual technique is to use fertility and mortality rates for Status Indians as a proxy, though it is impossible to determine how relevant these are. In short, we don't have vital statistics for the core population and therefore cannot say how quickly it is increasing. If, however, the rates for Status Indians are relevant, they would indicate that population growth rates declined dramatically between 1966 and 1973, from 3.1% to 2.2%. It may have declined further to about 1.6% in 1975, roughly twice the rate of national increase of the Canadian population as a whole. This rate of decline means that while the core MNSI population doubling time was 22½ years in 1966, it had lengthened to about 32 years by 1973 and possibly to 43½ years by 1975. The 1975 Canadian domestic population growth rate was about 0.9%; this gives a doubling time of about 77 years.

20. According to DINA projections, the 1973 Registered Indian population of 273,571 will grow to 357,333 by 1990, assuming a medium fertility rate. This is an increase of 31% or an average of 1.8% per annum. Assuming this trend to be true also for MNSI, and using the DREE range of core MNSI, this would increase their population to between 375,000 and 524,000 by 1990. This would mean that the MNSI core population would range from 1.45% to 2.02% of the total Canadian population in 1990 (based on a national projection of 50,000 net immigration, with total fertility declining to 1.5 by 1985 and remaining constant).

(ii) General Fertility Ratio

21. Age specific fertility data are, at present, not available for Status Indians although DINA is currently attempting to derive ways of measuring the rate. Information on the general fertility rate (GFR), the number of births per 1,000 females aged 15-49, is available for registered Indians through DINA. These data indicate, that from 1969-1973, the average GFR was 165.7, ranging from 180.4 in 1969 to 143.0 in 1973. The medium fertility projection used by DINA assumes the downward trend will continue at an average annual decline of 5.1% per year through to 1990.
22. There are some indications that GFR trends for MNSI may be even lower than those assumed for the Registered Indians in the INA projection. The Status Indian GFR appears still to be falling dramatically, which may lead DINA to choose to use an even lower fertility assumption in future projections. (Such a situation has occurred in the general Canadian population in the last 10 years.) There are indications that the MNSI population interacts much more regularly with the non-native population and might adopt changes in family size more readily than the Status Indian population. This last assertion is very tentative and needs to be substantiated.

(iii) Mortality Rates

23. The 1976 Status Indian crude death rate was 7.9 per 1,000 with its components being 9.5 per 1,000 for males and 6.3 per 1,000 for females. The overall Canadian rate was 7.4 per 1,000. Table 6 shows infant mortality rates for all Canada and for Status Indians from 1960 to 1976. The rate for Indians has declined by 60% over the period, but it still remains about double the Canadian infant mortality rate. Although no data on MNSI mortality rates exists, we may assume that the overall rates would not be dissimilar to those for Registered Indians.

Distribution(i) Geographic Distribution

24. Table 7 presents MNSI population distribution, as estimated by DREE, by province and by a group of four socio-economic "regimes". Core MNSI are almost evenly divided among the Mid-North (111,600-162,700), Developed Rural (93,350-141,690) and Urban Areas (110,050-121,670). These represent 36.6%, 30.6% and 32.8% respectively of the total core MNSI population.
25. The determination of provincial estimates of core MNSI may be seen in examining Tables 7, 8, and 9, which represent, respectively, the estimates of DREE, E&I and S of S. The data used by each agency for estimating the core MNSI is as follows:
- . DREE - data supplied by E&I, DINA and DREE, 1976.
 - . E&I - data supplied by regional manpower directorates in consultation with Métis and Non-Status Indian Associations.
 - . S of S - data supplied by provincial governments, DREE, M&I, MNSI Associations and S of S staff.
26. A difference of 135,000 exists between the core MNSI estimates, E&I and S of S. Three provinces: Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, account for 85,000 or 63% of the difference in the estimates of the two agencies. Better estimation within these three provinces would go a long way toward a narrowing the range of estimates of the core MNSI.
27. A mapping of the core MNSI by community has been completed by DREE and appears, by province, in two major reports: DREE, Special ARDA in Relation to the Future Direction of Native

Socio-Economic Development, 1977, and E&I, The Development of an Employment Policy for Indian, Inuit and Métis People, 1978. These maps, based on 1974-75 data, are an invaluable contribution to illustrating the settlement pattern of the core MNSI.

(ii) Migration Rates

28. No studies have been completed with respect to migration rates of the core MNSI. Siggner has completed a number of studies for DINA on Status Indian migration, but it is very hazardous to draw any conclusions for the MNSI from this data. Given the greater tendency for MNSI to list English or French as a principal language, compared with Status Indians, this might suggest that much interpenetration with the non-native society has occurred.

Structure

(i) Age/Sex Structure

29. Table 2 indicates the age and sex composition of core MNSI as determined by the E&I survey. About 43 per cent of the population is under 15 and, more than half, 56 per cent, is under 20. The latter compares to 36 per cent for the Canadian population as a whole (estimated for 1976). There appears to be little significant difference between MNSI and Status Indians in terms of age/sex structure.

(ii) Dependency Ratios

30. Table 3 outlines dependency ratios for the surveyed MNSI and the 1976 population of Canada. This data reveals that there are 147 dependents for every 100 core MNSI between the main working ages of 20 and 64. This compares with 81 dependents per 100 members of the 1976 Canadian population as a whole. The higher fertility rates of MNSI are indicated in the child dependency ratios. There are 139 youth for every 100 MNSI of age 20 to 64. The

comparable figure for the Canadian population in 1976 is 66. With native unemployment much higher than that of the Canadian population, the dependency ratios for MNSI may understate the extent of dependency as defined for the general population of Canada.

(iii) Language Fluency

31. Table 4 shows that English is the language used most often by core MNSI, with slightly more than 2/3 indicating it as being spoken most fluently. Those who could not read or write were omitted from this table, which may, therefore, greatly understate the extent of use of native languages.

(iv) Marital Status

32. Table 5 shows the marital status of core MNSI. There appears to be a higher proportion of married couples and a lower proportion of single persons among the MNSI than among the general population of Canada. While the inclusion of common-law relationships in the MNSI married category probably inflates its proportion relative to that of the Canadian population, the use of 1971 Canadian data which do not take into account the growing proportion of single people during the 1971-76 period probably cancels out this distortion.

Socio-Economic Characteristics

(i) Educational Attainment

33. Table 10 shows the educational attainments of core MNSI as determined in the E&I survey. About 1/2 of the MNSI had completed only 8 years of formal schooling, compared with 3/4 of the Canadian population. While 25% of the Canadian population went on to take post-secondary education, only 2.5% of the MNSI did.

(ii) Labour Force Participation and Unemployment

34. Table 11 shows the labour force participation rates for core MNSI compared with the Canadian population. With the lower than Canadian average participation in the 14-24 age group, and a larger than proportional MNSI population under the age of 24, the impact of the differences is magnified. While the total MNSI rate is 56.1% compared with 61.1% for Canada as a whole, there are marked differences in the 14-19 and 20-24 age groups.
35. Table 12 indicates that the difference in overall participation rates between core MNSI and the Canadian population is caused primarily by an 8.7% difference between MNSI women and Canadian women. On the other hand, the data show a very strong attachment to the labour market on the part of male MNSI between the ages of 20 and 64.
36. Table 13 shows that the overall unemployment rate for core MNSI is almost 33%. This may have been exaggerated by the time during which the survey was taken--February and March. With this proviso, it should be noted that the overall unemployment rate for MNSI was almost four times the national rate.

(iii) Weekly Earned Income

37. Average weekly earned income for employed core MNSI before all deductions is approximately \$186.00 as compared with more than \$221.00 for the industrial composite of all Canadian workers. Table 14(a) indicates weekly earned income by sex. Tables 14(b) and 14(c) show weekly earned income by sex and age. Men and women with higher weekly earned income tend to be in the prime 25-44 age group.

(iv) Occupational Experience

38. Table 15 shows occupational experiences for core MNSI in terms of the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations (CCDO).

Most of these occupations are related to industrial or service activities from the developed south. Any occupation with less than 5% response was not listed. MNSI appear to be concentrated in the service, construction, and clerical occupations.

39. Most occupational experiences for core MNSI appear limited to jobs normally described as having labour force entry level skills. Few MNSI appear to be employed at skilled occupational levels.

CONCLUSIONS

General

40. Despite a number of studies and surveys of the MNSI, there is still much room for controversy over the numbers of both the "global" and the "core" populations. A global population range of estimates of 1½ million people is unacceptable, in a total Canadian population approaching 24 million. Similarly, a core population range of estimates varying by 135,000, while indicating an order of magnitude at the national level provides a very inadequate notion of where this population is located. It is also too imprecise to allow for the proper planning and costing of government interventions, whether new or re-focussed.
41. An additional factor to contend with in estimating the core population is the possibility that both ends of the 300,000 to 435,000 range may be correct at one time or another, if indeed 435,000 is the upper boundary. Many MNSI are likely to drift into and out of the core group, depending upon current employment conditions and on migratory behaviour. There is, therefore, probably a considerable overlap between the core population and the "non-core, self-identifying" group. The actual range of the core population is very important to determine as well as the types of people moving in and out, and their geographic distribution both while in the core group and while outside it.

42. While the overall numbers need refinement--especially cross-classified by geographic location--there is already much valuable information about the characteristics of the "core" population--enough, in fact, to suggest that the core population consists of those Canadians of native ancestry, whose demographic and socio-economic characteristics, apart from fluency in a native language, most closely approximate those of Status Indians. The CEIC/Native Council of Canada study has provided much useful information on labour force characteristics in particular, though with relatively little demographic data, especially as they relate to population growth and distribution. As well, though that study systematically covered the various habitats or "socio-economic regimes" of MNSI, defined by DREE its methodology may raise questions about the representative character of the findings.

Data Sources

43. The major overall limitation of the existing data is that they tend all to derive either from Native Council of Canada and provincial association estimates of "membership potential", by province, or from estimates and calculations made by two or three government officials based upon personal knowledge. In general, the numbers emerging from various studies almost invariably represent a re-cycling and updating of numbers from one or the other of these sources.

Data Needs

44. Our ability to determine the numbers of people in the global population is likely to have far-reaching social and political implications. The very existence of a potential "native constituency" numbering in the millions and perhaps embracing as much as 15 per cent of the Canadian people, may have a profound effect on the future emphasis to be placed on native affairs. Determining the order of magnitude of this global population should be a matter of some priority.

45. The core population is the key to the development of a program focus. If indeed it is, as earlier suggested, a group that swells and contracts, then we need to know the ranges at a fairly disaggregated level--preferably at the level of the community or settlement, outside the urban areas. The most developed step in this direction is the mapping exercise carried out by DREE in preparation for the Special ARDA discussion paper of 1977. An adequate identification of the core population would need to involve a more detailed mapping of communities than has yet been undertaken.

RECOMMENDATIONS

46. The basic conclusions of this paper are that the global population should be identified with some degree of reliability and that the core population should be identified as clearly as possible, and mapped by community or settlement. A consideration in meeting both these requirements is the need to develop population estimates which are as free as possible both of bias and of any suspicion of bias. Some private groups and even public agencies may be held to have an interest in "how the numbers come out". Accordingly, the appropriate research agency would be one which is responsible to neither the government agencies nor the native associations involved, but whose efforts could be supervised by a steering group representing both parties. The research agency should also have an interest in native concerns, some expertise in the area, and some degree of acceptability to native organizations.
47. In advance of undertaking any new research, however, two existing data sources should be exploited:
- . a review and evaluation should be undertaken of the, as yet unanalyzed, non-band Census data on Indians, from the 1971 Census of Canada, and

- . demographic data obtainable from the Employment and Immigration/Native Council of Canada survey carried out in 1976 should be tabulated and evaluated.

This additional data may help in defining future projects.

48. The E&I/NCC Study appears to have cost about \$10 per respondent to mount and undertake, not counting some overhead costs absorbed by E&I. These 1976 costs indicate just how expensive it can be-- and that cost was not unduly high--to acquire and manipulate interview data. The question ultimately tends to be more how much one should spend, rather than how much a particular technique would actually cost.

The appropriate recommendations may, therefore, be the following:

- a) a further effort in the order of \$200,000 is probably warranted;
- b) the appropriate agency would carry out the needed research, under the guidance of a steering group representing the NCC, E&I, S of S, and DREE;
- c) the first task should be the evaluation of existing data noted above;
- d) a research effort should be made to provide an acceptably sound estimate of the global population;
- e) a more intensive effort should be made to identify and map the core population by settlement; and
- f) a 2% stratified sample of the core population should be interviewed carefully to verify the E&I/NCC data and to supply missing demographic characteristics.

TABLE 1

Recent Estimates of Status, Non-Status, and Métis
Natives in Canada by Author or Department

<u>Study/Report</u> Date	<u>Author</u> Department	<u>Method</u> of Estimating MNSI	<u>Status</u>	<u>Non-status</u> & Métis	<u>Total of</u> Status, Non-status and Métis	<u>Total Population</u> of Native Ancestry
<u>Native Housing</u> <u>Report</u> Oct. 1972	Native Housing Comm. CMHC	Not Given	257,609 (1971)	271,700 (1971)	529,319 (1971)	3,000,000 (approx.)
<u>Canada's Indians:</u> <u>Contemporary</u> <u>Conflicts</u> 1974	J.S. Frideres	Not given--reference is made that data comes from Indian Affairs Branch.	220,000- 260,000 (1973)	200,000- 250,000 (non-registered) 60,000- 600,000 (Métis)	480,000- 1,110,000	N/A
<u>Native People and</u> <u>Employment in the</u> <u>Public Service of</u> <u>Canada</u> Oct. 1976	Impact Research for the PSC	Not Given	270,000 (approx.)	750,000 (approx.)	1,000,000 (approx.)	2,000,000 (approx.)
<u>DREE Special</u> <u>ARDA Survey</u> Oct. 18, 1976	(Bill Hanson) DREE	Consultation with INA, E61, DREE and Native Organizations	282,762	305,000- 426,060	587,762- 708,822	N/A
<u>Overview of</u> <u>Current Population</u> <u>Studies</u> July, 1977	Kay Shaw for SofS	Not given--date listed are attributed to PSC	276,121 (1974)	447,144 (1973)	723,265	N/A
<u>Corporate</u> <u>Management</u> <u>Estimates of</u> <u>Native Population</u> 1978	Corporate Management Division SofS	Best available infor- mation from sources in federal departments and agencies and Native Associations	288,938	435,375	724,313	N/A
<u>The Development</u> <u>of an Employment</u> <u>Policy for Indian,</u> <u>Inuit and Métis</u> <u>People</u> 1978	E61	Estimates by Regional Manpower Directorates in consultation with Métis and Non-status Indian Associations	282,000	300,000	582,000 ¹	3,500,000 ²
					1--In addition to this figure, another 600,000 are "... them- selves quite conscious of their native heritage, but not perceived by others to be native.	2--"Two-thirds of them are hardly aware of it, or seldom think about it."

Table 2

CONFIDENTIAL

Age and Sex Composition

Age groups	Métis and Non-Status Indians		Population of Canada ^{1/}		Status Indians ^{2/} (Treaty and Registered Indians Only)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	% of total males	% of total females	% of total males	% of total females	% of total males	% of total females
14 and under	43.6	42.4	27.1	25.8	41.2	41.4
15 - 19	13.5	13.1	10.3	9.9	12.4	12.8
20 - 24	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.2	9.3	10.0
25 - 44	20.5	22.8	27.1	26.4	22.4	21.8
45 - 64	10.3	9.6	18.7	19.2	10.3	9.7
65 and over	3.4	3.0	7.4	9.5	4.4	4.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ^{1/} Estimated population by Sex and Age Group, for Canada and Provinces, Population Estimates and Projections Division, Census Field, Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-202, May, 1976.

^{2/} Program Statistics Division, Indian and Eskimo Affairs Programs, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, December 31, 1976.

Located in: (Employment & Immigration, 1977, p.5)

Table 3

Dependency Ratios

Indicator	Métis and Non-Status Indians	Population of Canada ^{1/}
Overall dependency ratio ^{2/}	1.47	.81
Child dependency ratio ^{3/}	1.39	.66
Old age dependency ratio ^{4/}	.08	.15

^{1/} Source: Calculated from Estimated Population by Sex and Age Group, for Canada and Provinces, Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-202, May, 1976.

^{2/} Refers to all those between 0 and 19 years of age plus all those 65 years and over divided by the age group with age falling between 20 and 64 years. $(0-19)+65+)/(20-64)$.

^{3/} Refers to all those between the ages of 0 and 19 years divided by all those between the age of 20 years and 64 years of age. $(0-19)/(20-64)$.

^{4/} Refers to all those individuals 65 years and older divided by those between the ages of 20 and 64 years. $(65+)/(20-64)$.

Located in: (Employment & Immigration, 1977, p.5)

Table 4

Languages

Languages	Speak Most Fluently	Can Read	Can Write
English	69.4	81.1	81.4
French	12.2	12.1	12.3
Bilingual: English & French	7.1	6.4	5.9
Native Languages	12.3	0.4	0.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

Located in: (Employment & Immigration, 1977. p.13)

Table 5

Marital Status

Marital Status	Métis and Non-Status Indians	Population of Canada ^{2/}
Single	37.7	49.5
Married ^{1/}	53.6	45.3
Other	8.7	5.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

^{1/} includes common-law relationships.

^{2/} Source: 1971 Census, Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 92-717.

Located in: (Employment & Immigration, 1977. p.7)

TABLE 6
INFANT MORTALITY RATES
1960 - 1976
ALL CANADA, INDIAN

RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ALL CANADA</u>	<u>INDIAN</u>
1960	27.3	79.0
1961	27.2	76.3
1962	27.6	74.9
1963	26.3	70.4
1964	24.7	63.9
1965	23.6	52.6
1966	23.1	52.4
1967	22.0	53.6
1968	20.8	48.6
1969	19.3	41.1
1970	18.8	34.2
1971	17.5	45.2
1972	17.1	47.5
1973	15.5	40.8
1974	15.0	41.2
1975	14.3	39.7
1976	13.5	32.1

Source: Medical Services Annual Reports, NIHW;
Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics

Native Population Distribution

By Provinces and Within Socio-Economic Regimes

Estimates for 1975
(Amended Oct. 18, 1976)

Provinces/Regions in Regimes	Native Groups Population Ranges (est.)				Total Native People
	Registered Indians	Métis/ Non-Status	Inuit		
British Columbia					
Urban (Metro)	2437 - 5437	15000 - 21000	200		17637 - 26637
Developed Rural	22118 - 20618	10000 - 14000	-		32118 - 34618
Mid North	28169 - 26669	20000 - 28000	-		48169 - 54669
Total	<u>52724</u> <u>52724</u>	<u>45000</u> <u>63000</u>	<u>200</u>		<u>97924</u> <u>115924</u>
Alberta					
Urban (Metro)	747 - 2747	10000 - 11000	100		10847 - 13847
Developed Rural	15425 - 14425	15000 - 26000	-		30425 - 40435
Mid North	17379 - 16379	20000 - 26000	-		37379 - 42379
Total	<u>33551</u> <u>33551</u>	<u>45000</u> <u>63000</u>	<u>100</u>		<u>78651</u> <u>96661</u>
Saskatchewan					
Urban (Metro)	1070 - 4070	26000 - 27000	100		27170 - 31170
Developed Rural	26928 - 25428	25000 - 35000	-		51928 - 60428
Mid North	14422 - 12922	13400 - 28200	-		27822 - 41122
Total	<u>42420</u> <u>42420</u>	<u>64400</u> <u>90200</u>	<u>100</u>		<u>106920</u> <u>132720</u>
Manitoba					
Urban (Metro)	1117 - 5117	26000 - 30400	100		27217 - 35617
Developed Rural	13448 - 11448	16500 - 29100	-		29948 - 40548
Mid North	26622 - 24622	19500 - 27300	-		46122 - 51922
Total	<u>41187</u> <u>41187</u>	<u>62000</u> <u>86800</u>	<u>100</u>		<u>103287</u> <u>128087</u>
Ontario					
Urban (Metro)	3829 - 7529	14000 - 19600	800		18629 - 27929
Developed Rural	34942 - 33092	16000 - 22400	-		50942 - 55492
Mid North	22850 - 21000	20000 - 28000	-		42850 - 49000
Total	<u>61621</u> <u>61621</u>	<u>50000</u> <u>70000</u>	<u>800</u>		<u>112421</u> <u>132421</u>
Quebec					
Urban (Metro)	4392 - 6233	6000 - 8400	1500		11882 - 16133
Developed Rural	12881 - 11956	3000 - 11200	-		20881 - 23156
Mid North	13379 - 12453	6000 - 8400	2537		21916 - 23390
Total	<u>30642</u> <u>30642</u>	<u>20000</u> <u>28000</u>	<u>4037</u>		<u>54679</u> <u>62679</u>
New Brunswick					
Urban (Metro)	0 - 592	1500 - 2100	-		1500 - 2692
Developed Rural	4992 - 4400	1000 - 1400	-		5992 - 5800
Mid North	-	-	-		-
Total	<u>4992</u> <u>4992</u>	<u>2500</u> <u>3500</u>			<u>7492</u> <u>8492</u>
Nova Scotia					
Urban (Metro)	0 - 291	1000 - 1400	-		1000 - 1691
Developed Rural	5252 - 4961	1500 - 2100	-		6752 - 7061
Mid North	-	-	-		-
Total	<u>5252</u> <u>5252</u>	<u>2500</u> <u>3500</u>			<u>7752</u> <u>8752</u>
Prince Edward Is.					
Urban (Metro)	0 - 61	250 - 350	-		250 - 411
Developed Rural	461 - 400	350 - 490	-		811 - 890
Mid North	-	-	-		-
Total	<u>461</u> <u>461</u>	<u>600</u> <u>840</u>			<u>1061</u> <u>1301</u>

- cont'd -

TABLE 7 (cont'd)

Newfoundland

Urban (Metro)	-	300 - 420	100	400 - 520
Developed Rural	-	-	-	-
Mid North	-	700 - 980	-	700 - 980
Arctic	-	-	1000	1000 - 1000
Total	-	<u>1000</u> <u>1400</u>	<u>1100</u>	<u>2100</u> <u>2500</u>

Northwest Territories
(McKenzie)

Mid North	<u>7184</u>	<u>7184</u>	<u>9500 - 13300</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>17084 - 20884</u>
Total	<u>7184</u>	<u>7184</u>	<u>9500</u> <u>13300</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>17084</u> <u>20884</u>

Northwest Territories

Arctic Regime	-	-	<u>11000</u>	<u>11000</u>
Total	-	-	<u>11000</u>	<u>11000</u>

Yukon

Mid North	<u>2728</u>	<u>2728</u>	<u>2500 - 3500</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>5268 - 6268</u>
Total	<u>2728</u>	<u>2728</u>	<u>2500</u> <u>3500</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>5268</u> <u>6268</u>

CANADA

	Status Indians	Métis and Non-Status	Inuit	Totals			
Urban	13582	32077	100050	121670	2900	116532	156647
Dev. Rural	136447	126728	93350	141690	-	229797	268418
Mid North	132733	123957	111600	162700	2977	247310	289634
Arctic	-	-	-	-	12000	12000	12000
Total	282762	282762	305000	426060	17877	605639	726699

Source: Special ARDA, DREE

POPULATION FOR STATUS INDIANS, METIS,
NON-STATUS INDIANS AND INUIT

PROV. / TERRITORY	STATUS INDIAN	METIS & NON-STATUS INDIAN	INUIT	TOTAL
Nfld.	-	1,000	1,100	2,100
P.E.I.	461	600	-	1,061
N.S.	5,252	2,500	-	7,752
N.B.	4,992	2,500	-	7,492
Que.	30,642	20,000	4,037	54,679
Ont.	61,621	50,000	800	112,421
Man.	41,187	62,000	100	103,287
Sask.	42,420	64,400	100	106,920
Alta.	33,551	45,000	100	78,651
B.C.	52,724	40,000	200	92,924
Yukon.	2,728	2,500	40	5,268
N.W.T.	7,184	9,500	11,400	28,084
TOTAL	282,762	300,000	17,877	600,639

SOURCES:

Status Indian - Statistics Division - DIAND, December 31, 1975

Metis and Non-Status Indian - Regional Manpower directorates in consultation with
Metis and Non-Status Indian Associations

Inuit - Canada Census 1971

CONFIDENTIAL

NATIVE POPULATION, CANADA, BY PROVINCE, 1977

Province, Territory	STATUS INDIANS (DIAND, 31/12/1977)		METIS, NON-STATUS INDIANS (various)*		INUIT (various)**	Total (est.)
		1978* Core Estimate (based on 1976 est.)		1978 Core Report		
Newfoundland, Labrador	(1)	*2,000	2,200 (T)	*2,000 plus	2,000 (T)	4,200
Prince Edward Island	484	**	575	1,036 plus		1,042
Nova Scotia	5,486	5,127	5,000 (est.)	4,000 plus		10,364
New Brunswick	5,123	5,294	5,000 (est.)	5,000 plus		10,060
Québec	31,656	30,580	31,000 (est.)	30,000 plus	4,635 (est.)	66,714
Ontario	64,576	64,690	94,200 (K)	90,000 plus	900 (est.)	158,291
Manitoba	43,349	42,311	84,700 (K)	80,000 plus	125 (est.)	127,136
Saskatchewan	44,899	43,404	82,200 (K)	80,000 plus	125 (est.)	125,643
Alberta	35,306	34,130	61,500 (K)	50,000 plus	125 (est.)	96,902
British Columbia	54,753	53,342	54,000 (est.)	50,000 plus	250 (est.)	102,026
Yukon	2,781	3,181	4,000 (T)	4,000 plus	10 (C)	6,756
North-West Territories	7,485	7,400	11,000 (T)	8,000 plus	13,000 (C)	31,349
		*All Indians				
	295,898	**Now affil'd. with N. Scotia status group	435,375 (est.)	* Repr. total Ind. population - registration not completed	21,170 (est.)	740,483 (est.)

NOTES:

- * Sources include: Federal and Provincial Departments and Agencies and estimations or counts of Native Associations.
- ** Sources include: Census 1971 data with projection, Census 1976 data (C), and estimations of Native Association (T).
- (1) Registration of Status Indians is in progress by Indian and Eskimo Affairs.
- (T) Estimation made by Phil Thompson, Native Citizens, Secretary of State based on best available information, August 1977.
- (K) Calculation made by Dr. F. Kirk, Corporate Management, Secretary of State, based on median of reliable data provided by Provincial and Federal Government Departments and Agencies as well as estimations or counts of relevant Native Associations, September 1977.

Table 10

Educational Attainment

Highest School Grade Completed	Métis and Non-Status Indians	Population of Canada ^{1/}
No schooling	4.2	24.6 ^{2/}
6 or under	19.2	
7 - 8	26.4	
9 - 12	47.7	49.5 ^{3/}
13 or more	2.5	25.9 ^{4/}
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
Average	8.1	n/a

^{1/} Source: The Labour Force, May 1977, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001.

^{2/} 0 - 8 years of schooling.

^{3/} high School. Includes persons who have either completed their secondary education or had at least some secondary education, but who have not had any post-secondary education.

^{4/} Some post-secondary, post-secondary and university degree.

Located in: (Employment & Immigration, 1977. p.10)

Table 11

Labour Force Participation Rates^{1/}

Age Group	Métis and Non-Status Indians	Population of Canada ^{2/}
14 - 19	38.0	48.0 ^{3/}
20 - 24	69.9	73.4
25 - 44	67.4	75.0
45 - 64	62.5	62.0
TOTAL ^{4/}	56.1	61.1

^{1/} The labour force participation rate in this survey is calculated based on Statistics Canada's old labour force definitions. The participation rate represents the labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over. The participation rate for a particular age group is the labour force in the group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group. The labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional Métis and non-status Indians 14 years of age and over, who during the survey period, were employed or unemployed.

^{2/} Source: Labour force in May 1976. The Labour Force. Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001.

^{3/} 15-19 age group.

^{4/} Population 65 years of age and over are included in the calculation of the total participation rate for natives and for Canada.

Located in: (Employment & Immigration, 1977. p.10)

Table 12

Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex

Age Group	Male		Female	
	Métis and Non-Status Indians	Population of Canada ¹	Métis and Non-Status Indians	Population of Canada ¹
14 - 19	42.2	50.3 ^{2/}	33.6	45.6 ^{2/}
20 - 24	92.5	85.0	48.1	60.9
25 - 44	97.2	96.2	39.6	53.3
45 - 64	91.2	85.6	31.2	40.4
TOTAL ^{3/}	76.5	77.9	36.2	44.9

^{1/} Source: Labour Force in May, 1976. The Labour Force, Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001.

^{2/} 15-19 age group.

^{3/} Population 65 years of age and over are included in the calculation of the total participation rate.

Located in: (Employment & Immigration, 1977. p.17)

Table 13
Unemployment Rates

Age Group	Métis and Non-Status Indians			Population of Canada ^{1/}
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	
14 - 19	52.4	57.2	54.5	13.3 ^{2/}
20 - 24	32.7	30.4	31.9	11.3
25 - 44	25.1	25.5	25.2	6.1
45 - 64	32.5	29.3	31.7	4.9
TOTAL ^{3/}	32.3	34.7	33.0	7.6

^{1/} Source: Unemployment rate for February and March 1976, The Labour Force, Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001.

^{2/} 15-19 age group

^{3/} Population 65 years of age and over are included in the calculation of the total unemployment rate.

Located in: (Employment & Immigration, 1977. p.18)

Table 14(a)

Weekly Earned Income
(before deductions)

Income Bracket	Male	Female	Total
\$ 1 - 100	9.7	31.5	16.5
\$101 - 150	19.7	35.2	25.0
\$151 - 200	22.5	19.8	21.7
\$201 - 300	34.5	12.4	27.3
\$301 or more	13.6	1.1	9.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

Average: \$185.7

Table 14(b)

Male Weekly Earned Income by Age
(before deductions)

Income Bracket	14 - 24 Yrs.	25 - 44 Yrs.	45 - 64 Yrs.	TOTAL
\$ 1 - 100	38.5	34.6	26.9	100.0
\$101 - 150	43.0	39.8	17.2	100.0
\$151 - 200	28.7	50.4	20.9	100.0
\$201 - 300	23.3	56.2	20.5	100.0
\$301 or more	13.3	66.1	20.6	100.0
TOTAL	26.5	51.0	20.5	100.0

Table 14(c)

Female Weekly Earned Income by Age
(before deductions)

Income Bracket	14 - 24 Yrs.	25 - 44 Yrs.	45 - 64 Yrs.	TOTAL
\$ 1 - 100	40.0	42.7	17.3	100.0
\$101 - 150	43.1	46.3	10.6	100.0
\$151 - 200	29.2	55.9	14.9	100.0
\$201 - 300	21.0	60.2	18.8	100.0
\$301 or more	13.3	66.7	20.0	100.0
TOTAL	36.3	49.0	14.7	100.0

Table 15

Occupational Experiences ^{1/}

Occupations in Terms of CCDO	Native and Non-Status Indians
Service occupations	16.0
Construction trades occupations	13.0
Clerical and related occupations	10.0
Forestry and logging occupations	6.0
Product fabricating, assembly and related occupations	6.0
Transport equipment operating occupations	5.0
All other occupations	44.0
TOTAL	100.0

^{1/} See Table 8 in Appendix A for 4-digit level CCDO breakdown.
Located in (Employment & Immigration, 1977. p.21)

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