

INDIAN FACTS & FIGURES

To Catalogue

INDIAN FACTS & FIGURES

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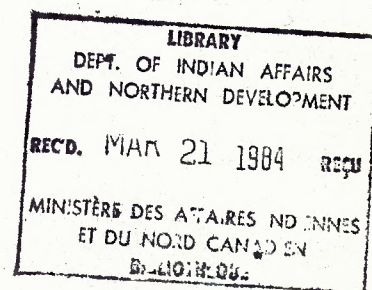
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Compiled by -

Consultations and Negotiations Group

Department of Indian Affairs & Northern Development

Revised to January 1, 1970.



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INDIAN AFFAIRS FACTS and FIGURES

Latest Figures to December 31, 1968

Number of Indians	237,490	(in USA) (660,000)
Population increase for Indians per year	2.85%	
Population increase for non-Indians per year	.92%	
Number of bands	558	
Number of reserves	2,279	
Acreage of land owned by Indians	6,050,914	
Number of Indian settlements on Crown land	77	
Number of Indians living on reserves	161,695	
Number of Indians living off reserves	54,220	
Number of Indians living on Crown land	21,562	
Total enfranchisements to March 31, 1969	18,557	

VITAL STATISTICS

Life expectancy - Indian men	61.31
" " - non-Indian men	69.04
" " - Indian females	65.86
" " - non-Indian females	75.60

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

There are 10 linguistic groups of Indians in Canada speaking 54 related languages or dialects. The language groups are: Algonkian, Iroquoian, Siouan, Athapaskan, Kootenayan, Salishan, Wabaskan, Tsimshian, Haida and Tlingit.

There are six major culture areas as far as the Canadian Indians are concerned. They are: the Algonkian area in the eastern and central woodlands; the Iroquoian area in Southeastern Ontario; the Mackenzie River area in the Mackenzie River system and woodlands north of Churchill River; the Plains area in the Canadian Prairies; the Plateau area in the interior plateau of British Columbia and Yukon, and the Pacific Coast area on the coast of British Columbia.

BUDGET

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1946-47	\$ 5,948,335
1947-48	7,169,381
1948-49	10,378,257
1949-50	12,366,387
1950-51	14,563,917
1951-52	14,053,689
1952-53	15,180,910
1953-54	16,502,571
1954-55	18,022,904
1955-56	21,483,009
1956-57	23,734,379
1957-58	27,851,230

BUDGET

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1958-59	\$ 36,390,112
1959-60	41,116,191
1960-61	46,427,090
1961-62	50,461,340
1962-63	51,001,803
1963-64	55,596,833
1964-65	64,763,745
1965-66	85,681,719
1966-67	104,645,398
1967-68	122,542,673
1968-69	139,925,000
1969-70	185,256,000
1970-71	212,509,000

Estimates 1970/71

	Operation and Maintenance	Capital Expenditures	Total
Administration	\$ 11,367,000	\$ 827,000	\$ 12,194,000
Economic Development	8,961	2,060,000	11,021,000
Education	85,221,000	14,878,000	100,099,000
Community Affairs	56,967,000	28,628,000	85,595,000
Indian Consultation	2,900,000		2,900,000
B.C. Special	100,000		100,000
Annuities	600,000		600,000
Total	\$166,116,000	\$46,393,000	\$212,509,000

Forecast Expenditures 1969/70

	Operation and Maintenance	Capital Expenditures	Total
Administration	\$ 10,894,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 11,794,000
Economic Development	6,708,000	3,139,000	9,847,000
Education	72,244,000	11,687,000	86,931,000
Community Affairs	48,826,000	25,444,000	74,270,000
Indian Consultation	1,729,000		1,729,000
B.C. Special	100,000		100,000
Annuities	585,000		585,000
Total	\$143,086,000	\$41,170,000	\$185,256,000

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES BUDGET

(Administered by the Department of National Health and Welfare)

1970/71	\$35,978,000
1969/70	30,487,000
1968/69	28,613,000
1967/68	25,115,000

STAFF OF INDIAN AND ESKIMO AFFAIRS PROGRAMS

Headquarters personnel	272
Field personnel	2,617
Indian teachers employed	152
Non-Indian teachers employed	1,564
Total number of Indians employed	790

EDUCATION

Main problem - Percentage of Indian students who leave school before graduating.

Education statistics using a comparison between 1959/60 and 1969-70.

University students	99	298
Children in high school (Grades 9-13)	2,281	7,761
Attending elementary school (Grades 1-8)	37,881	52,165
Attending kindergarten	2,687	6,781
Attending upgrading courses	361	2,846
Attending vocational training	600	2,266
Total student enrolment	43,909	72,117
Percentage of Indian students in federal schools	78%	41%
Percentage in provincial schools	22%	59%
Number of student residences	63	52
Number of federal day schools	379	213

INDIAN AND ESKIMO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Assistance to Indians, Indian bands and Eskimos in creating business and employment opportunities in a variety of fields, including service industries, secondary industry, resource utilization and land development including mineral resources on Indian reserves.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Provides dependent Indians on reserves with food, clothing, shelter, fuel, public utilities, and other similar assistance.

The rates and criteria of eligibility are comparable to those of the provinces.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Number of community development workers in program	82
Number of Indian community development workers	18
Number of Non-Indian community development workers	64

Contract with St. Francis-Xavier to provide community development services to seven reserves.

Formal federal-provincial community development agreements with:

Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario.

The Department has project contracts with:

Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario and Saskatchewan involving 36 provincial community development workers.

On October 1, 1969, the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood signed an agreement with Canada and Manitoba to take over provincial community development services.

GRANTS TO BANDS

Responsibilities of the Community Government Division include the operation of a grants program to enable bands to gain program experience and to employ staff to assist in the administration of their affairs.

The grants program is designed to provide Indian communities an opportunity to manage their own finances. Necessary scope is offered to the band councils to plan their own programs and to execute their own plans. Although it is expected that Indians will seek technical and professional advice from time to time, it is the band council and not the agency office which will be responsible for the funds that are used. Cheques for band grants are made payable directly to band councils.

Amount of money handled by bands through grants in:

1968/69	\$ 4,847,686
1969/70	11,846,608
1970/71	18,000,000

LEADERSHIP TRAINING

The Department provides training courses by means of which Indian leaders and band staff may acquire the financial, legal, technical and other skills necessary for the management of community affairs. In addition, provision is made for Indian leaders to meet with each other to discuss common problems and concerns and to meet with non-Indians for the purpose of developing mutual understanding and co-operation. The program is administered in each region by the regional community development training officers.

HOMEMAKERS CLUBS

The Department provides assistance to these and other women's organizations, of which there are about 213. Occasional grants are also provided to organize new Indian women's groups.

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Cultural Development Program is designed to preserve and promote the elements of the Indian culture.

Since its implementation in 1965, over \$300,500 has been granted to Indian individuals and groups. The program gives assistance to people in research, preservation, promotion and expression of the traditional and contemporary Indian culture.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A community government division assists the Indian people to accept more responsibility for their own affairs. At present there are 381 bands with council members elected in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Act and 276 bands handling all or part of their own revenue funds under Section 68 of the Indian Act. Twenty-three bands also handle their own housing programs.

COMMUNITY PLANNING

The Department provides assistance in all phases of physical development on Indian reserves.

Housing

Amount of budget spent on housing	1957/58	\$ 1,072,587
	1967/68	13,230,000
	1968/69	13,395,000
Amount of money budgeted for housing	1969/70	14,170,000
	1970/71	16,855,000

Number of units constructed during the proposed five year program of the 1965/66 to 1969/70.

Physical community activities now in effect - community planning; roads; electrification; sanitation (including water and sewage); subsidy housing program; on-reserve loan program; band administered program; off-reserve housing program.

INDIAN FRIENDSHIP CENTRES

(A) Number of friendship centres and locations. - 32 friendship centres.

All are in provinces west of the Ontario-Quebec border. There are none in the Maritimes.

ONTARIO

London, Toronto, Parry Sound,
Port Arthur, Geraldton, Kenora,
Red Lake.

MANITOBA

Winnipeg, The Pas,
Brandon, Swan River,
Portage La Prairie - Thompson,
Selkirk, Flin Flon.

SASKATCHEWAN

Regina, Saskatoon,
Battleford,
Prince Albert.

ALBERTA

Calgary, Peace River,
Edmonton, Lethbridge,
Grande Prairie,
Pincher Creek.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver, Prince Rupert,
Port Alberni, Nanaimo,
Nanaimo, Fort St. John.

YUKON

Whitehorse.

(B) The friendship centres are subsidized by the Citizenship Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State and the provinces.

INDIAN FRIENDSHIP CENTRES - cont'd

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, there are federal-provincial cost-sharing agreements for the operation of the friendship centres. The amount contributed by the federal government vary from \$20,000 to \$50,000 annually to each of these three provinces. The provinces match these grants dollar-for-dollar. The grants cover only operational costs of the friendship centres. In Ontario and British Columbia, the friendship centres apply for grants by writing individually to the Citizenship Branch in Ottawa. However, both provincial and federal grants cover only part of the annual operation costs; some money must be raised locally by each individual friendship centre.