

ONTARIO REGION DATA BOOK
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- 5 "Survey of Services Provided to Status Indians in Ontario", Inter-governmental Finance and Grants Policy Branch, TEIGA, Province of Ontario, October 1, 1976. Also "Note on Exceptional Costs".
- 6 Definition of "Registered Indian Population" as used in demographic statistics; Siggner, A. and G. Brulotte, "The Methodology for a Population Projection model for the Registered Indian Population by Place of Residence, for Canada and the Regions: 1973 to 1985."

Appendix 1

Outline of Data Needs and Requirements Ontario Region,
in Preparation for Federal-Provincial Discussions on the
Provision of Services to Status Indians, May 5, 1977

FIRST DRAFT

OUTLINE OF DATA NEEDS AND REQUIREMENTS, ONTARIO REGION
IN PREPARATION FOR
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL DISCUSSIONS ON THE PROVISION OF SERVICES
TO STATUS INDIANS

Status Report #1
May 5, 1977

INTRODUCTION

"The objective of the exercise" as I understand it, is to gather the kind of information that could clarify the degree and policy implications of current federal and provincial involvement in the provision of services to Indian people in Ontario.

The current arrangements for service delivery are a tangled web marked by battles over who has jurisdiction, who has legal (as distinct from political) responsibility, who pays, and who benefits.

There is therefore a crying need to sort out the fiscal and the administrative agreements and practices in the delivery of services to Indian people in Ontario in the areas of:

- health
- education (including adult education and manpower training)
- welfare, housing, and social development
- policing, courts, and rehabilitative services
- infrastructure and economic development.

The program areas above should be used in our own analytic work because the Province (TIEGA) has estimated its own expenditure within that framework, as has the Province of Manitoba. The focus has been on status Indians, mainly on-reserve, and on the 1975-76 fiscal year.

In essence, what we will be trying to accomplish is a systematic and comprehensive comparison of total government expenditures per capita (for the Indian population vs. non-Indian Ontario residents) and selected indicators of poverty (or well-being) for the Indian population vs. population of Ontario as a whole.

It is a very complex and time-consuming effort, because in one sense, we are asking how Indians of Ontario are benefitting from Confederation! We are also asking about changes in the population structure, about changes in patterns of residency, about changes in rates of growth of services over time, and so on. We will try to relate some of this information to patterns in expenditure, by each level of government separately, and then by both levels where they have entered into cost-sharing agreements.

The "skeleton" of the data exercise then is made up of the following bare bones:

- I. Total expenditures in the Province of Ontario by the Federal Government.
- II. Total expenditures to Status Indians (in Ontario) by the Federal Government, (100% federal funding).
- III. Total expenditures to Status Indians by the Province of Ontario (100% Provincial funding).
- IV. Structure and Fiscal Properties of all Federal-Provincial Programs or Agreements affecting Status Indians in Ontario.
- V. Comparison of Status Indians to other Ontario Residents on a Selected Number of Socio-Economic Characteristics.

I. TOTAL EXPENDITURES IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Estimates for the total number of dollars spent in Ontario by the federal government FY 1975-76 (including conditional and unconditional grants) are in the order of: \$ 1,619,500,000.-

We do not know how the money was allocated by program activity. The information would be very time-consuming to collect (through each federal department) but estimates are available through National Accounts, Statistics Canada. It can be obtained only at "high" levels of government.

II. TOTAL EXPENDITURES TO STATUS INDIANS IN ONTARIO BY ALL FEDERAL AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS

We will need expenditures as follows:

- (1) actual expenditures FY 1975-76.
- (2) budgeted expenditures FY 1976-77.
- (3) projected expenditures FY 1977-78.

Federal Departments:

The DIAND and NHW make up by far the greatest proportion of expenditures for Status Indians (probably about 90% of the total). It would be helpful, then, to also provide a detailed breakdown of the total expenditures of both these departments by area of activity (program).

Other Departments:

- D.R.E.E.
- C.M.H.C.
- Manpower
- Secretary of State
- Energy, Mines and Resources
- Justice
- National Museum of Man

To be researched: (any dollars spent on Indians in Ontario?)

- Agriculture
- D.N.D.
- I.T.C.

Administrative costs: it will be impossible to determine what proportion of administrative costs of all federal departments are related to status Indians, with a singular exception, namely DIAND. Only DIAND's "admin. costs" will therefore be included in the calculations. IF NH&W can provide estimates of "admin. costs for the delivery of services to status Indians in Ontario", then we will also include these figures.

III. TOTAL EXPENDITURES TO STATUS INDIANS IN ONTARIO BY THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

To follow format of FY 75-76; FY 76-77; and, FY 77-78 as above.

To some extent, actual expenditures for FY 1975-76 are recorded in a TIEGA document, entitled "Survey of Services Provided to Status Indians in Ontario", and dated October 1, 1976.

The provincial figures contained in the above document must be reviewed carefully. Some questions pertain to the method of cost calculations, other questions relate to the categories of expenditure included. Throughout the whole exercise, provincial researchers were plagued by the absence of information from their own Ministries on the ethnic origin of service recipients; hence, they could not isolate costs of providing services to Indians from total costs.

The provincial objective in carrying out the exercise, however, is clear:

- (1) to identify provincial costs and hence strengthen the negotiating stance with Ottawa;
- (2) to lead to an identification of expenditures that should be claimed through DIAND at 100% federal funding.

In any case, the above document --- and the one prepared by Bruce McKay entitled "Staff Working Paper on the Review of Ontario's Role Respecting Services to Native People" (July 1976) will be helpful in sorting out current fiscal and administrative arrangements between the two levels of government.

It should be noted here that the Province of Ontario is following quite closely the analytic format established by the Manitoba Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee of Cabinet. An enormous amount of work has gone into the Manitoba background papers for tripartite negotiations. I would suggest that we basically follow the format, in a more modest and modified way, for the future tripartite negotiations in Ontario.

IV. STRUCTURE AND FISCAL PROPERTIES OF FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGREEMENTS AND COST-SHARING PROGRAMS

(Provincially-delivered programs under a formal agreement are marked with asterisk*).

Preliminary List of Programs/Agreements to be Researched in Detail:

A. Health

- O.H.I.P. federal cost-sharing

B. Education

- Post-secondary fiscal arrangements
- DIAND support of Native Teacher Education Program

C. Welfare, Housing and Social Development

- "The Indian Welfare Services Agreement" *
(1966; it includes 16 acts and varying levels of federal cost-sharing)

D. Policing, Courts, Rehabilitative Services

- Special Constable Program *
- Juveniles in Correctional Institutions
- Indian Court Workers Program
- Legal Aid

E. Infrastructure and Economic Development

- Resource Development Agreement*
- ARDA*
- C.E.S.* (Community Employment Strategy)
- Manpower training program

The data on expenditures will also have to be collected for the 3 fiscal years 1975-76, 1976-77, and 1977-78 (noting annual % increases in total allocations by each level of government).

(Note: Is there a formal Lands Agreement?)

V. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INDIAN VS. NON-INDIAN RESIDENTS OF ONTARIO ON A
SELECTED NUMBER OF DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

General Principles for Data Collection

For purposes of federal-provincial negotiations, ^{at least} 3 criteria must be met in the data collection process:

1. data on the native population of Ontario must be compared to data on the Ontario population as a whole; insofar as possible, comparable statistics should be gathered from other provinces, or from Canada as a whole;
2. data must be gathered over time to show trends, rates of change, % increases, etc.
3. an effort must be made to distinguish between on-reserve and off-reserve status Indians and to gather whatever statistics are available on rates of Indian migration to cities; such information is, of course, highly relevant to the delivery of services between the two levels of government.

The list of data requirements presented below has not yet been checked for comprehensiveness or availability. It represents the "first brush-stroke" in the total picture of the "well-being/poverty" status of Indians in Ontario.

A. BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION *

1. Comparative table of Indian and non-Indian population of Ontario by age and sex, 1975.
2. Changes in Indian and non-Indian population in Ontario, at 5 year intervals, eg. 1954-74:
 - total population presented in absolute numbers
 - Indian population as % of total Ontario population over time
3. Changes in registered Indian status in Ontario, by age and sex, over time
4. Changes in the on-reserve, off-reserve Indian population over time
 - in absolute numbers
 - on-reserve and off-reserve Indians as % of total Ontario pop.
 - rates of change in above figures over time
5. Estimated population increase 1975-1985: Indian population (on reserve and off-reserve) compared to all residents of Ontario
 - data in absolute numbers
 - rate of growth for Indian pop. compared to Ontario pop.
 - by age group (also comparing Indian and non-Indian pop.)

* "Over time" is not specified here due to uncertainties as to years for which information is available.

B. DEMOGRAPHIC/HEALTH INFORMATION (Compare Indian and non-Indian pop. Ontario)
(Data to be gathered over time, showing trends).

1. Crude birth rates
2. Infant mortality per 1000 live births
3. Child mortality (ages 15-19)
4. Illegitimate births (per 1000 live births)
5. Crude death rate
6. Mortality by cause: (% deaths due to non-natural causes)
 - death from suicide
 - death from violence
7. Mortality by age and sex
8. Incidence of TB per 100,000 pop: (a) by age groups (b) over time
9. Hospitalization rate per 1000 pop. over time
10. Contagious diseases: incidence over time

C. WELFARE, HOUSING

C.I. WELFARE AND CHILD CARE

1. Profile of the range of services available to on-reserve Indians vs. range of services available to Ontario residents as a whole
2. Summary of social assistance expenditures in Ontario, comparing Indian and non-Indian recipients, over time:
 - number of families receiving assistance
 - % increase (or decrease) of no. families over time
 - total numbers of recipients and annual % increase over time
 - amount of social assistance payments per capita
 - recipients of social assistance by age groups
 - % of native and non-native pop. receiving welfare
3. Relationship between population growth and % increases in social assistance payments over time:
 - total welfare payments Indian people
 - total welfare payments to other Ontario residents
 - expenditures on welfare to Indian people as % of total expenditure in province
 - comparison of increases in welfare payments to increases in population
4. Child care: number of children in care; % of total child pop. in care (compare Indian data with data for Ontario), % increases in number of children in care over time.
5. Costs of children in care; % increases in costs over time.

C.II HOUSING

1. Housing and housing facilities over time: (compare Indian housing conditions with conditions in Ontario as a whole)
 - type of housing
 - square footage
 - square footage per capita
 - condition
 - facilities (electricity, sanitation, indoor plumbing)
2. Housing and infrastructure expenditures:
 - on reserve
 - off reserve
 - total housing expenditures in Province per capita, compared to total per capita housing expenditures for Indian people

D. EDUCATION, ADULT EDUCATION AND TRAINING

1. Profile of number and type of agreements between federal govt and Province of Ontario for provision of educational services to Indian population.
2. Enrolment of Indian students by type of school in Province, over time (federal day school, residential, joint integrated, hospital).
3. Enrolment of Indian students, as compared to students in Ontario, by grade over time;
 - % enrolment by grade comparing federal and non-federal schools
 - annual % increases in enrolment
4. Indian educational attainment, by age groups, by level of education (elementary, secondary, university), over time.
 - dropout rate from grades 9-13 over time, as compared to general average for Ontario
5. Summary of enrolment, over time, in adult education, upgrading, vocational training. Comparison of Indian population with population as a whole.

E. CONFLICT WITH THE LAW

1. Comparison of actual offences and rates between Indian and non-Indian populations, over time (i.e. criminal code, federal and provincial statutes, municipal by-laws).
2. Total inmate population of Ontario; total Indian inmates -per 1000 population; % increase (or decrease) over time.
3. Cases of juvenile probation, over time, per 1000 population.

F. INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

1. Income: comparison of per capita income, Indian to Ontario population
2. Average income per household (or family) compared between on-reserve Indians and population as a whole, over time.
3. Rate of unemployment: on-reserve and off-reserve Indian vs. Ontario population, over time.
4. Labour participation rate, over time, as above in #3.
5. Profile of employment of Indians in Ontario by:
 - occupation
 - full-time/seasonal
 - sex and age group
 - on or off-reserve

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Appendix 2

Policy, Research and Evaluation, DIAND, Ottawa:
Proposals for a Review of Social Services
(Mikita and Paton)

PROPOSAL: THE ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
DELIVERED TO INDIANS UNDER THE ONTARIO WELFARE AGREEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The following document is a rough outline of a proposal for the assessment of social services delivered to Indians in Ontario. This proposal was developed out of a meeting between Ram Chopra (Ontario Region-Social Services) H. Rogers (Program Planning) Dick de Jong (Evaluation) R. Paton and A. Mikita from the Policy Division. The document outlines the rationale for the assessment and identifies some of the organizational alternatives for undertaking this work.

It is assumed that this document will provide a basis for the establishment of a joint working group involving Policy, Research and Evaluation and the Ontario Region. Once the proposal has been reviewed, and an organization established to undertake this work, a detailed study design could then be developed.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To review present social services in Ontario with a view to assessing the range, level, and quality of services for Indian people. This will provide the department with an understanding of the effectiveness of the present agreement and provide a basis for any needed changes in social service delivery.

BACKGROUND

- a) Since the signing of the General Welfare Agreement in 1965, the impact of this agreement on the quality of services for Indians has not been assessed.
- b) Over the past ten years there have been significant changes in dept. objectives, the objectives of Indians as well as society as a whole. The present social service delivery system should be analysed in the light

- c) In view of proposed changes by the federal and provincial governments in social services (e.g. Social Services Act) some adjustments or modifications may be necessary to the delivery of social services to Indians in Ontario.
- d) Continuing problems have been identified in areas of community involvement, administration, service delivery as well as range and level of services. A study would clarify the reasons for such problems and identify possible changes.
- e) Ontario has expressed an interest (informally) in re-negotiating the agreement.) The Program will have to prepare for future discussions. In addition, Ontario has proposed a review of their services to Indian people. It would be very helpful if discussions about a modified agreement were based on some assessment of the impact of the present arrangement.

Scope

The study would be a comprehensive review of all aspects of services covered by the agreement with a special emphasis on social assistance and child care.

The relationship between the quality of services in Indian communities as compared to other communities would also have to be included.

The assessment would need to develop some basic "hard" data about services as well as quantitative assessments by Indians and delivery agencies of problem areas.

Although it would be impossible to cover every Indian community in such an analysis, considerable care would have to be taken to select different types of areas (e.g. Reserves near large cities in S.W. Ontario, isolated reserves or reserves near secondary regional centres (e.g. Kenora).

ORGANIZATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Since the concern of the study is ultimately the quality of services for Indians, Indian organizations must be involved in all phases of the study.

To some extent the analysis will depend on data from provincial agencies and certainly their co-operation in terms of information. Thus, it may be preferable to make some arrangement with Ontario for the information requirements of this study.

Other federal departments (i.e. NHW, Secretary of State) will have to be consulted.

There are three major organizational options that can be identified.

Option I

Low-profile, Federal Study

The major objective of this option would be to prepare a federal position for modifications to present social service delivery. This approach would involve Indian groups but not the province.

Organizationally, this approach would require a relatively small working group which would design and carry out the study on behalf of Fred Kelly and Huguette Labelle.

The working group would combine personnel from the Ontario Region, Policy, Research and Evaluation and Indian organizations. Consultations could be carried out with the province and other departments, but these other organizations would not be represented in the working group. If necessary, a consultant could be engaged to carry out some of this work.

OPTION II

Tripartite Assessment

This approach would establish a steering group represented by the federal gov't., province and Indian groups to guide the study.

By joining the three major actors together in a co-operative assessment, one might assume that the negotiations that might follow will be based on a common understanding of the problems.

The steering group could be complemented by a working group which could conduct or supervise the actual study.

OPTION III

A combination of the two above alternatives is to conduct a quick internal analysis of the social services in Ontario (Option I) and then on the basis of these results form a tripartite steering committee to do a more comprehensive analysis and to come up with recommended changes (Option II).

This option has a number of additional advantages. For instance the initial study could be accomplished within 6 months and would provide a quick understanding of the situation for the Program. If negotiations were to commence in the next six months, we would at least have a rough assessment. The initial review could be conducted while we are attempting to set up

a Tripartite group. Because of the election in Ontario, it might take 3-6 months for such a group to be established even if everyone was willing.

Of the three alternatives, Option I is probably the most practical at this time. Since the Program will need to prepare itself for Fed.-prov. negotiations in Ontario, it is preferable to acquire some evaluation of the present agreement as quickly as possible with a minimum of organizational problems.

ELEMENTS OF THE STUDY

The first major task of a working group would be to design the study itself. It would be expected that the study design would include the following types of information:

- ✓(a) Budgetary information (costs of services).
- (b) Information on range and type of services provided under the agreement.
- (c) Basic data collection such as number of recipients of social welfare, child care.
- (d) Comparisons, if possible, with services in surrounding communities.
- (e) Qualitative assessment by Indians and prov. agencies of problems and effectiveness of programs.
- (f) Implications of Federal & Provincial changes in social services.
- (g) Suggested directions for changes with implications for Ontario agreement.

POLICY OPTIONS IN SOCIAL SERVICES
Draft Project Proposal And Work Plan

TASK:

Develop a broad framework to assist:

- in the definition of the parameters of the problem of social service delivery
- in the analysis of assumptions underlying existing social service delivery systems, in the development of policy options and more relevant approaches to meeting the needs of Indian people.

Background presents an overview of the situation of health and social services currently provided to Indian people on reserves. Some analysis of available information including identification of issues requiring Indian & Eskimo Affairs attention in the context of tripartite negotiations, the joint Indian-Government consultation process and the need to improve the provision of health and social services to Indian people.

ELEMENTS OF THE TASK:

1. Assumptions re current practices and implications to Indian people

What are some implicit and explicit assumptions underlying current service delivery in health and social services?

What are some implicit and explicit assumptions underlying social services, with particular reference to child welfare services?

2. Some current innovative approaches to care

Review some relevant newer developments, trends, ideas in health and social services that suggest alternative directions e.g. Health field concept
Human services intergration
Systems approach
Human ecology
Human settlements
Multiservice centres
Proposed social services act
Proposed Federal-Provincial health cost sharing agreements

3. Some Current Thoughts About
"The New Society"

Review some recent developments and ideas with respect to requirements for a post-controls society e.g. Limits to Growth
Alternative energy options
G.N.P. vs Q.O.L. (Quality of Life)
Selective Conserver Society
Appropriate technologies

4. Indian Aspirations

Review the relevance of the above (2 & 3) in identifying goals for Indian people consistent with their aspirations as I understand them.

5. Levels of Intervention
Model

Develop a conceptual framework, (with special reference to the situation with native people) outlining care requirements and integrating the spectrum of services from personal illness/dysfunction to social and economic development, incorporating trends and ideas outlined above.

6. Delivery Options

Illustrate possible applications of the framework for demonstration projects with special reference to child welfare services.

7. Implications For Social
Policy Development

Summarize the implications of the levels of intervention concepts for social policy development; for integrating the human service delivery system with socio-economic development strategies; to assist Federal-Provincial cost-sharing negotiations; for the proposed social services act and to a renewed DIAND commitment to improve social services to Indian people.

OUTPUT:

The project will contribute toward the analysis, assessment and development of policy options for a Federal position on delivery of social services to Indians particularly in the context of tripartite discussions. The project will relate to the situation in 3 or 4 provinces, including Ontario and Manitoba.

TIME FRAME:

May 1/77

Prepare a think piece outlining the approach to the task and the ideas to be developed.

June 1/77

Recast the piece into a tighter conceptual structure

Develop the ingredients of the levels of Intervention model

Gather and plug in relevant and supportive data

July 30/77

Prepare a discussion paper with supportive materials and field observations summarizing the task.

MIKITA/dk

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Appendix 3

Cost-Sharing Provincially-Delivered Services: A Discussion Paper," February 18, 1977 Author unknown (Policy, Research and Evaluation, DIAND HQ ?)

February 18, 1977.

*Author?
H. Rodgers*

COST SHARING PROVINCIALY DELIVERED SERVICES

A DISCUSSION PAPER

THIRD DRAFT

Problem

There is a need both to improve the delivery of social assistance and services to Indian people and to expand the range of benefits and services to a level comparable to that available to other Canadians. On-reserve Indian people are served by a system of which the major element is payment of social assistance. Lacking are many of the preventive and remedial services (counselling, day care, homemakers, etc.) available to other Canadians. Without such preventive and remedial services, initiatives such as Native Employment programs, Special ARDA and the Western Northlands Agreements will have less than optimum impact.

Off-reserve, Indian people in the three prairie provinces face confusion about which level of government is responsible for providing assistance when they are in need. Thus they are frequently referred back and forth between offices of each level of government. This adds to the problems they face as they endeavour to adapt to a way of life different to that on-reserve. Furthermore, in no place are the services designed to help migrating Indian people adapt to a different way of life. Therefore certain people give up and return to a life of dependency on-reserve or remain in the city functioning at a level considerably less than their potential.

Provincial delivery of assistance and services is one approach to facilitating access by Indian people to a level and range of benefits and services the same as that enjoyed by other Canadians. It would also end the confusion about the off-reserve situation and lay the ground work for development of adaptive services.

Tripartite discussions are under way in Manitoba and Alberta and other provinces (British Columbia and Quebec) have expressed an interest. Ontario desires a review of the services it provides to Indian people including those provided under the welfare agreement signed in 1966. There is a need, therefore, to establish a federal position particularly with respect to the levels of federal contributions to the cost of delivery by provinces and the means by which these contributions are to be made.

Provincial delivery of services is no threat to Indian status, but it is essential that Indian people participate in discussions with provinces and also that the level and method of federal cost sharing reflect the government's announced intention to ensure the continued recognition of Indian status, treaty rights and special privileges.

Objective

To provide the means to facilitate accessibility to provincial programs of social assistance and services for those Indian bands wishing such access by establishing levels and methods of federal cost sharing where provinces deliver social assistance and services to Indian people on and off-reserve. This will facilitate the completion of discussions now under way and permit DIAND to be ready for future discussions as other provinces and Indian people indicate a desire that these be initiated.

Background factors

1. Present system:

- (a) Social service programs for Indian people have developed independently of those provided to other Canadians. Indian people are therefore served by a delivery system which ~~delivers~~ *provides* only a limited range of the services available to other Canadians and in which the emphasis has been on the delivery of social assistance payments. Services designed to prevent and to treat problems in individual and family functioning are often lacking. Lacking also are such facilities as day care centres.
- (b) Deficiencies in the present system are indicated by increased - family breakdown, child neglect and other problems as shown by: 5.7% of the child population in care as compared to 1.2% for the general population of children in Canada, a suicide rate which is twice that for the population as a whole, a homicide rate which is times that for the population as a whole, a rate of deaths by motor vehicle accidents 2.3 times that for the population as a whole, a rate of deaths from mental disorders 2.8 times that for the population as a whole, illegitimacy (as a percentage of live births) 5.2 times that for the population as a whole, (46.7% as compared to 9%) and, an infant mortality rate which is 2.6 times that for the population as a whole.

Indian people form a disproportionate part of the population of inmates of jails and penitentiaries.

(Detailed statistics are provided in Appendix A).

- (c) There is no legislative base other than the annual appropriation acts (see paragraph 3 below) for the delivery of social assistance and services by DIAND. Rights and responsibilities of applicants for and recipients of social assistance are therefore not clearly enunciated. There is therefore no basis for a sound appeal system. Excepting where formal arrangements exist (see paragraph 5 below) provinces are reluctant to apply their child welfare legislation on-reserves and DIAND can act to remove children from neglect situations only with the consent of the parents. Thus a number of Indian children continue to live in situations detrimental to their physical and mental health.
- (d) DIAND expenditures on assistance and services are visible in a manner which pertains to no other ethnic group and they are subject to frequent challenge.
- (e) There is confusion about the respective responsibilities of DIAND and certain provinces regarding provision of assistance and services to registered Indian people off-reserve. For this reason Indian people off-reserve in those provinces when seeking assistance are frequently referred back and forth between agencies. This adds to the problems they face in adapting from one way of life to another.

2. The People Served:

- (a) In general the persons referred to as Indian in this paper are people with Indian status, that is to say they are registered in accordance with sections 11 and 12 of the Indian Act. Most have been raised on Indian reserves or in Indian settlements on provincial crown land where the way of life is quite different to that in any other Canadian community. As of December 31, 1975 they numbered 282,762 of whom 205,536 or 72% continued to live on-reserve.
- (b) Those who lived in communities other than Indian reserves or settlements as at December 31, 1975 represented an increase in the off-reserve population of 21% since December 31, 1970, although the total population of registered Indian people had increased by 14% over the same period. Present trends indicate that by 1985 the total population of Indian people will be _____ of whom _____ or _____ % will live off-reserve.
- (c) There was a marked increase in births among Indian people in the 1960's and as a result it is anticipated that between now and 1985 the 15-64 age group will increase by about 6,000 persons annually. These will be persons who are better educated and likely to have higher aspirations than those who are older. Approximately two thirds of the growth will occur in the on-reserve population where aspirations will be much more difficult to achieve. Thus, unless opportunities and services on or off-reserve can be enhanced, an increase in frustration can also be anticipated.

- (d) When Indian people are asked their reasons for leaving reserves, the largest proportion of responses falls in the category of economic reasons. Economic self-sufficiency can be achieved on-reserve by only a small proportion of Indian people. If larger numbers are to find this self-sufficiency on reserve, then larger areas of land will need to be set aside as reserves. It might also be noted that Indian people off-reserve do have higher average educational and income levels than those on-reserve. On both counts, however, they still compare unfavourably with their non-Indian neighbours.
- (e) When they move to an urban area, Indian people face problems encountered by few other migrating Canadians: they have never had to deal in a housing market, they have never had to enrol a child at school, many must change from extended to nuclear family patterns and they must become accustomed to life in an environment which is highly impersonalized relative to their former environment. Help with these problems can be difficult to obtain because of obstacles in communicating with urban social agencies. Added to these problems are those related to identity and heritage. It is therefore not surprising to find Indian people appearing on child welfare agency case loads and court dockets in disproportionate numbers in urban areas. Improved social services on-reserves can do much to help people be better prepared for life in other communities.
- (f) Even on-reserve Indian people contribute to provincial revenues (see paragraph 7 below) but off-reserve generally they pay the same taxes as do other residents of the community in which they live.

3. Authority for Providing Services:

- (a) General: Under section 91 (24) of the BNA Act, the Parliament of Canada has exclusive legislative authority with respect to Indians and lands reserved for Indians. Over the years Parliament has passed various Indian Acts that have contained provision for education, but there has never been provision for certain other services such as health and welfare. By section 92 (7) of the BNA Act, these last named subjects come within the law-making powers of the provinces. Section 88 of the Indian Act provides that, subject to the terms of any treaty or any other Act of Parliament, all provincial laws of general application should apply to Indians in the province, except to the extent that they are inconsistent with the Indian Act. However, because of section 91 (24) of the BNA Act, there is confusion about responsibility between the federal and provincial governments for providing these services to Indians. However, there is no constitutional bar to provinces extending these services to Indians, on or off-reserve, with or without special cost sharing arrangements. Neither is there any threat to Indian status if provinces extend services.
- (b) Canada Assistance Plan: In 1966 Parliament enacted the Canada Assistance Plan for the purpose of encouraging the extension of assistance and welfare services throughout Canada by sharing in the costs more fully with provinces.

Cost sharing arrangements for assistance and services provided to persons in need in provinces (excepting Indians on-reserve) are provided for in Part I. Canada has an agreement with each province under this Part and contributes about 50% of the costs of shareable assistance and service programs. One condition of each agreement is that the province will not require a period of residence in the province as a condition of receipt of assistance (clause (d) of s.s. 3 of section 6).

Part II of the Plan provides for special cost sharing arrangements with provinces extending their programs of welfare assistance and services to Indians on-reserve or on crown land and also means that the off-reserve areas referred to in this memorandum are primarily municipal corporations within provinces because section 13 provides that where no agreement is made pursuant to Part II nothing under any agreement under Part I of that Act shall require a province to provide assistance to an Indian to whom Part II applies. That part applies to Indians on-reserve or on crown land. Thus provinces cannot be required to extend assistance and services to Indian people on-reserve or on crown land under their Part I agreement but they can be required to extend these to Indian people living in municipalities.

It might also be noted here that an order-in-council, P.C. 1972-8/1017 of May 16, 1972, authorized federal cost sharing under Part II at a level which would have reimbursed provinces 100% of the costs of providing such assistance and services to those on-reserve and on crown lands and 50% of the cost of providing them to those in municipalities. This formula was acceptable to most provinces, but negative reactions by the

Indian associations coupled with DIAND program considerations prevented its implementation. Thus the situation respecting those Indian people living off-reserve has remained unchanged.

- (c) As already noted the only authority for DIAND to deliver social assistance and services is that contained in the annual appropriation acts. The effects have already been indicated.

4. Treaty Provisions

Only Treaty #6 (covering part of northern Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta) makes any reference to what might be considered social assistance - it includes a promise of assistance if the Indian people are "... overtaken by any pestilence, or by general famine".

5. Positions of Provinces

- (a) There are two reasons why it is unlikely that provinces would apply their welfare legislation on-reserve without special cost sharing arrangements. First, the federal government for years has treated the Indian people as its own private preserve and has met all the costs of the welfare system albeit an inferior one. Second, provinces see Indian people as a very high cost group in terms of both social assistance and social services. The fact that since 1964 efforts to secure the cooperation of provinces in serving Indian people have, with a few minor exceptions, been unsuccessful indicates the degree of reluctance on the part of provinces, although they have also been influenced by the expressed opinions of Indian leaders.

- (b) Some agreements now exist as follows:

Newfoundland - an agreement has existed since 1965 and covers a comprehensive range of provincial services of which welfare is a part; the federal contribution is 90% of the cost on behalf of the native people.

Nova Scotia - a 1964 agreement covers child welfare services, the federal contribution is 100% of cost.

Quebec - agreements exist with each of several Social Service Centres covering family and child welfare services; the federal contribution is 100% of the cost. The Province has prepared a discussion paper on the subject of provincial delivery of social assistance and services with a view to tripartite discussions.

Ontario - an agreement covering the full range of provincial welfare services was signed in 1966 - the federal contribution is based on a formula which compensates the province about 95% of the cost. The Province is seeking tripartite discussions regarding a review of its role in relation to services for Indian people.

Manitoba - a 1966 agreement covers child welfare services for seven reserves in the southern part of the Province; the federal contribution is 100%. Tripartite discussions are now underway on the subject of provincial delivery of service.

Alberta - an agreement was signed in 1972 (and renewed in 1975) between the Province, the Blackfoot Band and DIAND covering provision of child welfare services to the band by band employees who are appointed by the Province as officers under the Child Welfare Act and who receive supervision from the Province. Federal/provincial discussions (with representatives of the Indian people in attendance as observers) have resulted in a discussion paper which is now in the hands of each of the Indian chiefs in the Province.

British Columbia - an informal arrangement exists covering child welfare services; the federal contribution is 100% of the cost, similar informal arrangements provide for provincial delivery of social assistance to reserves in two DIAND administrative districts with a federal contribution of 50% in the one and 100% in the other. The Province has agreed to discuss the possibility of an agreement which will be wider in scope.

- (c) Provinces vary in their acceptance of responsibility for welfare assistance and services to Indians in need off-reserve. Some accept full responsibility immediately an Indian person or family moves off the reserve; the remainder require that Indian people must meet provincial qualifications regarding residence (which usually requires self-support for a year) before the Province will accept responsibility. In these cases Canada must either provide the assistance directly or reimburse provinces 100% of the costs. In either event each of these provinces is ignoring one condition of the agreement with Canada under Part I of the Canada Assistance Plan, namely that residence shall not be a criterion of eligibility for assistance.
- (d) The varied positions of the provinces derives in part from the differential impact which they see Indian people having on demand for services. On a national basis for example Indian people in 1972 constituted 1.2% of the population whereas in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta they constituted 3.7%, 4.1% and 1.8% of the respective provincial populations. In those three provinces Indian people are more economically depressed than in other parts of Canada, with the exception of the Maritimes, as indicated by the proportion receiving social assistance; in the three prairie provinces approximately 65% of the Indian population was made up of social assistance recipients and their dependents in fiscal 1972-73. On a national basis the comparable figure was 43%.

It should also be noted that in the period 1969-73 the greatest growth in the off-reserve population occurred in the three prairie provinces. This increased by 58% while the total band membership increased by 13% in the same period. The comparable figures for all Canada are 30% and 10.2%. The concerns of the prairie provinces do therefore have some basis in fact.

6. Indian Position

A number of Indian leaders have expressed the opinion that all status Indian people are a federal responsibility and that the federal government should therefore deliver all services directly. On the other hand, some provincial associations (for example, the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood) are willingly participating in tripartite discussions about possible provincial delivery of services.

Indian people in general and Indian leaders in particular will require assurance that, if the government opts for agreements governing provincial delivery of social services, it is not proceeding to implement the 1969 proposals. Certainly the difference between the two can be and will have to be demonstrated. Indian people too will require assurance about the federal government's intention to honor treaty and other commitments.

7. Other Factors

Indians pay some provincial taxes in all provinces. Indian reserves are not subject to provincial or local land taxes, although in some provinces any non-Indian interest established by lease is subject to tax. In Ontario goods delivered to reserves are not subject to sales tax. In Quebec goods bought within a reserve are exempted. In Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, goods purchased by Indians are not subject to sales tax whether the Indian lives on or off-reserve, and wherever the goods are purchased. All other provinces levying sales tax collect from Indians.

Options

A wide range of choices is available; they range from direct delivery by the federal government of social assistance and services to all Indian people regardless of place of residence, to delivery by provinces without special cost sharing arrangements. The choice should be governed by the following principles:

1. That there be no threat to Indian status, treaty rights or special privileges.
 2. That Indian people have the opportunity to participate in the design of the services provided to them.
 3. That, if there is differential cost sharing with provinces for assistance and services delivered to Indian people, the levels and methods of such cost sharing should:
 - (i) provide incentives to provinces to control costs, and,
 - (ii) provide incentive to provinces to include Indian people in developmental projects.
 4. That Indian people should enjoy a freedom of choice where they will live and government services should not unduly influence this choice in any direction.
 5. That, where Indian people live on taxed land, provinces should recognize their rights as full citizens.
- A. Options with respect to delivery systems and levels of cost sharing:

Option 1

Description: Federal delivery of services: develop and extend federal delivery of social assistance and services to Indian people on and off-reserve by improvement and expansion of that system which now exists and which in some measure duplicates those of provinces; it could be accompanied by increased delivery by bands.

Advantages

- (i) Although there are some differences of viewpoint, status Indians generally prefer that services be delivered exclusively by the federal government and often by DIAND itself. The delivery of services by other departments or by the provinces is often interpreted as a return to the 1969 "white paper" position. Separate services by one agency is viewed as complementary to maintenance of special status and identity.
- (ii) The one agency viewpoint is so strong in some provinces (i.e. Saskatchewan) that it may be difficult to consider other alternatives in the foreseeable future.
- (iii) Federal provision of a complete range of services may increase the potential for integration of social services with other types of services and programs (e.g. housing, economic development). This will avoid multi-jurisdictional divisions in services and programs.
- (iv) A single delivery agency for all program and services should improve the potential of Indians to relate to the service agency and may increase the possibility of Indian control or influence over the delivery of such services. The more players - the more difficult the coordination and band control.
- (v) It may provide the flexibility necessary to meet whatever unique needs Indian people may have and also for local control.

Disadvantages

- (i) The duplication of provincial services is an extremely costly approach. It will require a parallel federal organization at the same geographic scale as provincial services.
- (ii) High costs of this approach make it unlikely that the federal government can provide the quantity or quality of services the provinces would provide.
- (iii) The federal government will have to compete for limited staff resources with provinces (i.e. social workers). Judging by past trends, professionals tend to prefer provincial systems.
- (iv) Statutory limitations (e.g. child care) restricts the quality of services that the federal government can provide.
- (v) Social services are generally difficult to decentralize to the band level in contrast to other types of program areas (e.g. housing or education). This area is more effectively organized at provincial or regional scale.
- (vi) Federal provision of services will perpetuate the treatment of Indians by some provinces as non-citizens.
- (vii) As long as provinces do not share costs of assisting Indians, the negative effects of provincial programs or policies (e.g. hydro project) on Indian people will not receive adequate provincial consideration. With a federally financed delivery system, the provinces will be able to acquire the benefits of such development and pass the costs on to the federal government.

Option II

Description: Provincial delivery to Indian people on and off-reserve by means of agreements in which special contributions by the federal government are limited to a share of the cost of assistance and services provided to Indian people on-reserve. (Provinces would be expected to treat those off-reserve as they do other residents); the federal share could be 100% or designed to meet the additional cost of serving Indian people by providing for a 50% share of that per capita cost which is the same as that for other residents and 100% of the additional per capita (this is the formula in effect in Ontario where it now results in a federal contribution of approximately 95%).

Advantages

- (i) This would provide for Indian people both a level of quality and range of services equivalent to those provided to other residents of the province and would obviate the need for a separate, costly and inefficient delivery system.
- (ii) Provincial legislation pertaining to such matters as income maintenance, child welfare, etc., would apply on-reserve without problem and make special federal legislation unnecessary.
- (iii) The same system would serve people on and off-reserve which would overcome some of the communication problems now existing in off-reserve areas.
- (iv) Improvements in Canada's social security system would automatically apply to Indian people.
- (v) Indian status, treaty rights and special privileges would not be threatened.
- (vi) It would permit provinces to recognize Indian people living on taxed land as full citizens.

Disadvantages

- (i) This option may not be acceptable to all Indian people in a province, so that it may be necessary to have two systems operating in any one DIAND administrative region for a period following the signing of any agreement.
- (ii) The level of cost sharing proposed would provide little incentive to provinces either to control costs or to include Indian people in developmental programs.
- (iii) Control by bands would be limited to the extent to which provinces would be willing to permit such control.
- (iv) The smaller proportion provided in the off-reserve situation may be a disincentive to provinces encouraging mobility.

Option III

Description: Provincial delivery to Indian people on and off-reserve by means of agreements providing for a federal contribution of 100% of the cost of assistance and services delivered on and off-reserve.

Advantages

- (i) This would have all the advantages enumerated above with respect to Option II and would perhaps be slightly more attractive to provinces and to Indian people in that it would acknowledge a full federal responsibility for Indian people wherever they may be.
- (ii) It recognizes the increasing interdependence of the on and off-reserve situation and the difficulties of separating the two areas jurisdictionally.

Disadvantages

- (i) It has most of the disadvantages of Option II and in addition the provinces would be able to treat Indian people living on taxed land as less than full citizens.
- (ii) The acceptance by the Federal Government of a full responsibility for Indian people in all places for all time may not be desirable, although if provinces refuse to enter into agreements, that responsibility will have to be accepted through continued federal delivery of assistance and services.

Option IV

Description: Provincial delivery by means of agreements providing for a federal contribution of 100% of the cost for on and off-reserve and that contributions remain at this level for a period of years after which they would, over a period of years, be reduced to the point where the federal contribution was at the same level as for other Canadians. A variation might be the reduction in the federal contribution be confined to that part relating to assistance and services provided to Indian people off-reserve.

Advantages

- (i) In general this would have the advantages inherent in provincial delivery as enumerated with respect to options II and III.
- (ii) There would be incentive for provinces to control costs and to involve Indian people in developmental programs.
- (iii) It would allow provinces to assume gradually the same responsibility for Indian people as they assume for other residents.
- (iv) There would be no threat to Indian status, treaty rights or special privileges.

Disadvantages

- (i) It would have the disadvantages inherent in provincial delivery namely: it may not be acceptable to all Indian people and may present problems with respect to band involvement in the design and delivery of services.
- (ii) Acceptance of the variation would require complex and costly administrative arrangements.

B. Options respecting method of federal contributions.

Option I

Description: Fee for service: provinces would provide assistance and services to individuals, families and community and submit claims for reimbursement at periodic (e.g. quarterly) intervals.

Advantages

- (i) Costs for Indian people would be known and it should be possible to confirm that expenditures were actually made on behalf of Indian individuals, families or communities, i.e. monitoring would be facilitated.

Disadvantages

- (i) It would be necessary to record the ethnic origin of each applicant for or recipient of service and for each government to retain separate accounting systems on behalf of Indian people.
- (ii) Provinces may increase assistance levels and introduce costly innovations without consultation, so that the federal government may find itself faced with sudden unanticipated increases in costs part way through a fiscal year.

Option II

Description: Block transfers: costs for a base year would be negotiated and transferred to the province by a mechanism such as direct payment, tax credit, etc.; the base year figure would be adjusted annually for changes in price and volume over whatever period of time a special payment for Indian people was agreed upon.

Advantages

- (i) This would avoid the necessity of complex administrative systems and the need to record the ethnic origins of applicants for and recipients of services.
- (ii) Once the base year figure had been established the estimating process would be simplified and unexpected changes during the fiscal year avoided.
- (iii) It would provide provinces the opportunity for a more flexible use of funds.

Disadvantages

- (i) It might be difficult to determine whether Indian people did in fact receive assistance and services to the value of the payment made.
- (ii) If Indian people in a province did not opt for provincial services immediately an agreement was signed, this method might present some administrative difficulty in the initial phases.
- (iii) If federal contributions on behalf of other residents continued to be made by way of cost shared programs (e.g. by Canada Assistance Plan agreements), provinces would be required to maintain two separate systems with a risk of inadvertent duplication.

Option III

Description: Provinces would claim, under cost sharing arrangements such as Canada Assistance Plan, for the federal contribution for all residents including Indian people and any additional federal contribution on behalf of Indian people would be by way of block transfers as above.

Advantages

- (i) This would have all the advantages of Option II and would obviate the need for provinces to retain separate systems.
- (ii) The concept of a separate, special payment on behalf of Indian people would emphasize their particular status.

Disadvantages

- (i) It might be difficult to determine whether the special payment on behalf of Indian people was in fact used on their behalf.
- (ii) If all Indian people in a province did not opt for provincial services immediately an agreement was signed, this method might present some administrative difficulties in the initial stages.

POST-FAX EQUIPMENT
MONTREAL H1J 1S3
CR 213-31

Appendix 4

Copy of Letter of Request for Information sent to Regional Director-Generals of Federal Government Departments. Copies of responses from EMR, CMHC, Manpower, Justice, Secretary of State and Health and Welfare.

55 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario M4T 2P8

May 18, 1977

401/45-3

D. H. Browne
Regional Surveyor
Energy, Mines, and Resources
25 St. Clair Avenue East, 3rd floor
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 2P8

Dear Mr. Browne:

The regional office of DIAND is in the process of preparing documentation for major initiatives in tripartite discussions among the federal and provincial governments and the Indian Associations on the delivery of services to Indian people in Ontario. Towards this end, we are gathering data on the levels and categories of expenditure in the province by all government departments and agencies at both federal and provincial levels of government.

Insofar as decentralization has devolved responsibility for fiscal management and administration to the regional level, it is appropriate to begin the task of data collection with the regional office of your Department.

In essence, we are looking for information on both programs funded 100% by your Department and programs cost-shared with the provincial government. We need to know how much money was spent on status Indians in Ontario and what it was spent on. We need to know something about trends in expenditure and if data is available, we would appreciate having actual expenditures for at least FY 1975-76, 1976-77 and program forecasts for FY 1977-78.

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By means of this letter, therefore, I request your assistance in our data collection efforts. This task has been given the highest priority within our office for time is short and we expect to begin tripartite negotiations in the late summer or early fall. Could this information be made available to us at your earliest convenience? I have assigned Anastasia Shkilnyk as our coordinator of the data exercise. She will be in touch with you during the first week in June. If you have any comments or questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Your assistance will be most gratefully acknowledged.

Very truly yours,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
OWEN A. ANDERSON

Owen A. Anderson
Director of Operations
Ontario Region



Ontario Region,
Medical Services,
370 Catherine St.,
Union Electric Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0L3

June 17, 1977.

Your file Votre référence

Our file Notre référence

Ms. Anastasia Shkilnyk,
Special Advisor to the
Director General,
Indian and Eskimo Affairs,
55 St. Clair Avenue East,
Toronto, Ontario.
M4T 2P8

Dear Ms. Shkilnyk:

Re: Indian Health Services

As requested, enclosed are the schedules of expenditures incurred by Medical Services, Ontario Region, for Indian Health Services during the previous two fiscal years and the budget allocated for the current year.

The present accounting system does not provide expenditure breakdown for individual programs within the Indian Health Services Activity. The schedules enclosed only provide an approximate cost of some of the functions plus the expenditures by location and classification.

Should further clarification be needed, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,

A. MacLellan

A. MacLellan,
Regional Evaluation Officer,

and

G. Oakley

G. Oakley,
Finance Officer.

/te
Enclosure.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

SUMMARY

	<u>77/78</u>	<u>76/77</u>	<u>75/76</u>
Hospital Costs:		6,764,238	5,352,806
Nursing & Health Centre Costs:		4,800,369	4,982,933
Administrative Costs:		1,692,019	1,799,612
University Contract Costs:		<u>550,522</u>	<u>---</u>
TOTAL BUDGET - O. & M	<u>13,444,442</u>	<u>13,807,148</u>	<u>12,135,351</u>
Capital	1,417,000	1,073,960	710,981
Grants & Contribution	<u>---</u>	22,066	13,260
TOTAL	<u>14,861,442</u>	<u>14,903,174</u>	<u>12,895,592</u>

Manpower & Immigration
Ontario Region
July 11, 1977

SUMMARY

EXPENDITURES DIRECTED TOWARDS STATUS INDIANS

FISCAL YEARS 1975-76, 76-77, 77-78

(Includes Program Funds and Administration Costs)

Program Area	Cost of Program			Cost of Service			Sub-Totals			TOTALS FOR 1975-76-77-78
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	
Job Creation Expenditures	1,932,839	2,851,529	3,088,453	112,188	145,044	158,568	2,045,027	2,996,573	3,247,021	8,288,621
Training Expenditures	2,003,189	2,994,678	3,660,334	272,500	286,940	367,000	2,275,689	3,281,618	4,027,334	9,584,641
Outreach Program Expenditures	68,300	103,900	151,700	16,000	21,900	24,700	84,300	125,800	176,400	386,500
CMC & Other Services to Natives (Estimated Expenditures)	--	--	225,000	--	240,000	460,000	--	240,000	685,000	925,000
	<u>4,004,328</u>	<u>5,950,107</u>	<u>7,125,487</u>	<u>400,688</u>	<u>693,884</u>	<u>1,010,268</u>	<u>4,405,016</u>	<u>6,643,991</u>	<u>8,135,755</u>	<u>19,184,762</u>

	1 9 7 6 / 7 7			1 9 7 5 / 7 6		
	PERSONNEL COST	OTHER	TOTAL	PERSONNEL COST	OTHER	TOTAL
<u>Thunder Bay Zone H.Q.</u>	349,933	120,302	470,235	314,286	138,573	452,859
Lake Superior Health Centre	70,965	131,353	202,318	72,617	154,638	227,255
Kenora Health Centre	95,052	361,058	456,110	80,551	247,255	327,806
Fort Frances Health Centre	92,595	150,026	242,621	96,996	139,565	236,561
Geraldton Health Centre	16,413	35,768	52,181		91	91
Little Current Health Centre	33,411	63,354	96,765	35,306	40,543	75,849
Sudbury Health Centre	77,055	137,595	214,650	80,702	117,954	198,656
Saulté Ste Marie Health Centre	21,496	81,885	103,381	22,002	88,700	110,702
Nikwemikong Clinic	54,716	154,427	209,143	62,008	111,941	173,949
SUB-TOTAL	811,636	1,235,768	2,047,404	764,468	1,039,260	1,803,728
Toronto University - Mercury		42,225	42,225			
<u>Thunder Bay Total</u>	<u>811,636</u>	<u>1,277,993</u>	<u>2,089,629</u>	<u>764,468</u>	<u>1,039,260</u>	<u>1,803,728</u>
<u>Southern Ontario Zone</u>						
Parry Sound Health Centre	19,330	39,070	58,400	17,654	36,541	54,195
Ohsweken Clinic	121,978	113,979	235,957	147,372	68,914	216,286
Muncey Health Centre	47,493	138,816	186,309	51,144	99,738	150,882
Walpole Island Health Centre	17,863	77,735	95,598	14,699	61,144	75,843
Chippewa Hills Health Centre	22,702	43,172	65,874	25,810	43,697	69,507
Deseronto Health Clinic		88,890	88,890		94,921	94,921
Christian Island Hospital Service	3,402	26,915	30,317	13,575	20,977	34,552
St. Regis Health Centre	34,844	93,518	128,362	23,194	82,034	105,228
Sarnia Reserve		45,625	45,625		49,186	49,186
Golden lake		9,987	9,987		13,252	13,252
Alderville Reserve		5,249	5,249		3,370	3,370
Curve Lake Reserve		27,758	27,758		23,377	23,377
Hiawatha Reserve		4,198	4,198		4,622	4,622
Georgina Island Reserve	5	7,249	7,254	75	5,475	5,550
Rama Reserve		18,162	18,162		14,700	14,700
Scugog Reserve		725	725		550	550
Kettle Point	23,191	63,434	86,625	65,385	17,947	83,332
Oshweken Dental Clinic	16,596	48,909	65,505	60,346	13,987	74,333
SUB-TOTAL	307,404	853,391	1,160,795			
Waterloo University - Optometric		33,626	33,626			
<u>Total Southern Ontario</u>	<u>307,404</u>	<u>887,017</u>	<u>1,194,421</u>	<u>419,254</u>	<u>654,432</u>	<u>1,073,686</u>
TOTAL REGION			13,807,148			12,135,357
GRANT & CONTRIBUTIONS			22,066			13,260
CAPITAL			1,073,960			710,981
<u>TOTAL</u>			<u>14,903,174</u>			<u>12,859,592</u>

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

ONTARIO REGION

	76/77			75/76		
	PERSONNEL COSTS	OTHER	TOTAL	PERSONNEL COSTS	OTHER	TOTAL
<u>Moose Factory Zone</u> H.Q.	115,291	445,516	560,807	45,204	625,187	670,391
Moose Factory Hospital	1,352,916	3,146,663	4,499,579	1,218,607	2,184,530	3,403,137
Moose Factory Health Centre	170,969	106,345	277,314	172,340	61,018	233,358
Fort Albany Health Centre	37,430	79,099	116,529	34,825	70,996	105,821
Kashechewan Nursing Station	57,434	52,837	110,271	58,344	47,334	105,678
Winisk Health Station	9	22,688	22,697		19,363	19,363
Attawapiskat Health Station		48,666	48,666		48,438	48,438
SUB TOTAL	1,734,049	3,901,814	5,635,863	1,529,320	3,056,866	4,586,186
Toronto University-Dental	128	5,145	5,273			
Queens University-Medical		143,387	143,387			
Western University-Medical		100,189	100,189			
Waterloo University-Optometric		20,371	20,371			
SUB TOTAL	128	269,092	269,220			
Moose Factory Total	1,734,177	4,170,906	5,905,083	1,529,320	3,056,866	4,586,186
<u>Sioux Lookout Zone</u> H.Q.	176,166	484,811	660,977	134,909	541,453	676,362
Sioux Lookout Hospital	1,287,605	977,054	2,264,659	1,482,312	467,357	1,949,669
Lansdownes-House-Nursing Station	63,413	83,072	146,485	53,265	91,364	144,629
Big Trout Nursing Station	153,843	245,551	399,394	148,711	369,744	518,455
Sandy Lake Nursing Station	111,669	145,692	257,361	122,250	459,711	581,961
Pikangikum Nursing Station	72,761	69,871	142,632	65,228	118,778	184,006
Sioux Lookout Clinic	8,366	51,550	59,916	6,179	47,370	53,549
Fort Hope Nursing Station	65,700	91,894	157,594	67,330	113,778	181,108
New Osnaburgh Nursing Station	62,064	54,102	116,166	46,952	81,518	128,470
Round Lake Nursing Station	93,956	113,424	207,380	90,696	162,846	253,542
SUB TOTAL	2,095,543	2,317,021	4,412,564	2,217,832	2,453,919	4,671,751
Toronto University-Medical	--	191,688	191,688			
Waterloo University-Optometric	--	13,763	13,763			
SUB TOTAL	--	205,451	205,451			
		205,451	205,451	2,217,832	2,453,919	4,671,751

1977/78 BUDGETOPERATIONS

Regional Office	1,082,246
Moose Factory	1,496,270
Moose Factory Hospital	3,206,060
Sioux Lookout H.Q.	2,318,909
Sioux Lookout Hospital	2,083,553
Thunder Bay Zone	1,839,150
Southern Ontario Zone	<u>1,418,254</u>
SUB TOTAL	13,444,442

CAPITAL

Regional Office	135,600
Moose Factory H.q.	193,000
Moose Factory	238,000
Sioux Lookout H.Q.	638,400
Sioux Lookout Hospital	32,500
Thunder Bay Zone	71,500
Southern Ontario Zone	<u>108,000</u>
SUB TOTAL	1,417,000
TOTAL	<u><u>14,861,442</u></u>

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

		1977/78	1976/77	1975/76
SALARIES		5,771,442	5,630,922	4,921,918
Travel Public Service	10	389,512	388,532	288,931
Travel non Public Service	11	973,956	897,102	921,892
Postage and Freight	12	97,271	125,615	98,858
Telephone	14	228,180	197,088	163,356
Dept Publications	19	4,250	2,564	390
Training & Education	24	79,969	11,535	11,248
Hospital Services	25	46,360	134,728	18,275
Other Health Service	28,	1,633,740	1,605,012	1,299,456
Protective Service	30	95,000	100,214	107,273
Other Business Service	31	1,463,607	1,446,912	1,195,526
Rental Land & Bldgs	34	3,100	3,498	2,694
Rental Equipment	35	20,900	22,197	16,939
Repairs to Bldgs	36	21,000	14,555	17,531
Repairs to Equipment	37	36,355	61,351	56,005
Public Utility Services	38	401,021	1,150,130	1,093,941
Food Beverages	39	292,000	316,539	309,569
Lab Supplies	40	46,130	58,064	45,915
Dental Supplies	41	26,358	21,822	18,785
Surgical Supplies	42	251,204	321,321	284,559
Drugs	43	994,251	976,189	941,865
Printing	44	105,250	95,832	68,084
Housekeeping Supplies	45	85,077	75,482	63,888
Office Machines	46	2,198	1,177	312
Kitchen Utensil	47	8,700	8,675	4,098
X Ray Supplies	49	23,328	22,960	20,161
General Supplies	51	175,033	212,453	136,318
House Furnishing	52	40,000	9,377	13,767
Parts & consumable tool	57	23,600	48,967	8,456
Acquisition of land & Bldg	58	-- --	1,135	
Machinery	59	-- --	5,238	8,135
Miscellaneous	77	104,600	-- --	-- --
		<u>13,444,442</u>	<u>13,967,187</u>	<u>12,138,145</u>

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITY - 1976-1977

Calculation of Ontario Region Portion of Headquarters Expenditures

Medical Services
-Total Branch Expenditures 1976-77 \$112,779,400
Less Branch Administration Activity Balance 6,796,700
\$105,982,700

-Branch Expenditures I.H.S. \$ 69,636,700
Or 65.7% of expenditures for activities other
than Administration

-Headquarters-Expenditures-Indian Health Services \$ 2,142,600
Expenditures-Administration \$3,920,200
Portion for Indian Health Services @ 65.7% 2,575,600
TOTAL \$ 4,718,200

-Ontario Region-Expenditures-Indian Health
Services or 20% of Total I.H.S. Expenditures \$ 13,954.600 (P.14)

-Ontario Region Portion of Headquarters
Expenditures - I.H.S. = 20% of \$ 4,718,200 = \$943,600

1975-76 1977-78
\$ 618,176.- \$1,244,869.- } NNAAP* increase, Ontario ~~\$~~



Manpower
and Immigration

Main-d'œuvre
et Immigration

Your file

Votre référence

Our file

Notre référence

3865-1

. July 11, 1977

Ms. Anastasia Shkilnyk
Advisor to Director/General
Regional Office
Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development
5th Floor
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ont.

Manpower & Immigration
Canada Square
Box 48
2180 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ont.
M4S 2Y4

Dear Ms. Shkilnyk:

Re: Manpower Expenditures Directed Towards Status Indians
for Fiscal Year 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78

Further to our letter dated June 20, 1977 on the above-noted subject, please find attached a summary of expenditures which includes cost of service figures for the year 1975-76, 76-77 and 77-78. Please note that these figures are estimates with a possible 10% variance.

I trust that this information is satisfactory and will be of value to your Department's future jurisdictional discussions.

Yours truly,

Ken Linklater
Co-ordinator
Native Services

*Anastasia*DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT

Suite 601
60 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1N5

JUN 20 206 49'77

401/45-3

June 17th, 1977

Mr. Owen A. Anderson
Director of Operations
Ontario Region
Indian and Northern Affairs
55 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 2P8

Attention: Miss Anastasia Shkilnyk

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Thank you for your letter of May 18th, advising that the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs is in the process of preparing documentation for discussions among the Federal and Provincial Governments and the Indian Associations, on the delivery of services to Indian people in Ontario. We have studied your request for information and have enclosed relevant material for your consideration. We have compiled data for grants awarded to Native organizations in the fiscal years 1976 to 1977 and 1975 to 1976. In addition, we have included forecast of grants for the fiscal year 1977 to 1978.

As we encourage the development of projects involving status and non-status groups, it is impossible to separate those grants awarded to status organizations only. In most cases there is a mixture of status and non-status participants.

We hope this information will assist you in your discussions with other levels of government and the Native Associations of Ontario.

Sincerely Yours,

Frank Wagner
Frank Wagner
Regional Policy Officer
Ontario Region

c.c. - Mr. George Cromb
FW/lm

7541

Call Tue June 28

GRANTS PROJECTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977- 1978

PROJECTED GRANTS TO NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS WITH STATUS COMPONENTS

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>GROUP NAME</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
HAMILTON	HAMILTON-WENTWORTH CHAPTER OF NATIVE WOMEN	\$ 4,000
ST. CATHERINES	ST. CATHERINES INDIAN CENTRE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY	2,000
HAMILTON	HAMILTON REGIONAL INDIAN CENTRE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY	600
BRANTFORD	CIRCLE FEEDER	3,500
ST. CATHERINES	CULTURAL COMMUNICATIONS	2,500
HAMILTON	HAMILTON REGIONAL INDIAN CENTRE	1,500
BRANTFORD	WOODLAND CULTURAL EDUCATIONAL CENTRE	2,000
OWEN Sound	NATIVE PEOPLE'S ALCOHOL REFERRAL CENTRE	2,000
LONDON	ONTARIO NATIVE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION LONDON CHAPTER	2,000
WINDSOR	ONTARIO NATIVE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION	2,000
LONDON	ONEIDA WOMEN'S ACTIVITY PROGRAMME	1,600
WALPOLE	WALPOLE ISLAND CULTURAL CLUB	2,000
LONDON	N'AMERIND FRIENDSHIP CENTRE	1,500
LONDON	NATIVE PEOPLE'S RESOURCE CENTRE	6,900
OTTAWA	ODAWA NATIVE FRIENDSHIP CENTRE	5,000
WESLEY	OJIBWE CULTURAL FOUNDATION	3,000
WISCONSIN	NATIVE YOUTH WORKSHOP	2,000
WINDSOR	NATIVE POW WOW COMMITTEE	2,000
NORTH BAY	NORTH BAY NATIVE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION	2,000
TIMMINS	TREATY 9 NATIVE WOMEN'S WORKSHOP	5,000
THUNDER BAY	LYON'S DANCE TEAM	5,000
THUNDER BAY	ANISHNABEQUEK	2,500
THUNDER BAY	FORT WILLIAM BANK MOUNT MCKAY INDIAN DAY	3,000
LONGLAC - RESERVE #58	KENOMADIWIN	2,000
PIKANGIUM	PIKANGIUM SCHOOL COMMITTEE	800
EAR FALLS	EAR FALLS YOUTH CONCERT	3,000
EAR FALLS	EAR FALLS INDIAN DAYS	1,500
KENORA	KENORA NATIVE WOMEN	3,000
TORONTO	ANDUSHYAN	2,500
TORONTO	NATIVE CANADIAN CENTRE OF TORONTO	2,000

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>GROUP NAME</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
TORONTO	AHBEENOOJEYUG	\$ 2,100
TORONTO	NISHNAWBE INSTITUTE	1,000
TORONTO	ONTARIO NATIVE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION TORONTO BRANCH	1,500
PETERBOROUGH	TRENT UNIVERSITY NATIVE ASSOCIATION	1,500
TOTAL:		<u>84,500</u> <u>\$276,428</u>

GRANTS TO NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS/WITH STATUS PARTICIPATION

1976-77 EXPENDITURE

DISTRICT	TITLE	EXPENDITURE
REGION	ONTARIO NATIVE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION	30,000
REGION	LI'L BEAVERS OF ONTARIO	15,000
REGION	WAWA-TA	165,434
REGION	TREATY 3	12,000
HAMILTON	HAMILTON WENTWORTH CHAPTER OF NATIVE WOMEN	6,000
HAMILTON	HAMILTON REGIONAL INDIAN CENTRE WOMEN'S GROUP	1,000
HAMILTON	CULTURAL COMMUNICATIONS GROUP INC.	845
HAMILTON	WOODLAND INDIAN CULTURE EDUCATION CENTRE	3,300
HAMILTON	HAMILTON REGIONAL INDIAN CENTRE	3,000
HAMILTON	CULTURAL COMMUNICATIONS GROUP INC.	1,550
HAMILTON	WOODLAND INDIAN CULTURE & EDUCATIONAL & SOCIAL CENTRE	805
HAMILTON	ASSOCIATION OF RESERVES FOR IMPROVEMENTS OF ECONOMICS	1,500
HAMILTON	SIX NATIONS ARTS COUNCIL	2,100
HAMILTON	INDIAN NURSES COMMITTEE	1,000
HAMILTON	NATIVE CANADIAN CENTRE OF TORONTO	9,000
LONDON	KETTLE POINT EDUCATIONAL & CULTURAL ASSOCIATION	1,135
LONDON	ONTARIO NATIVE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION	490
LONDON	WOMEN'S CTTEE FOR COMMUNICATIONS	600
LONDON	ANEIDA WOMEN'S FITNESS & ACTIVITY ASSOCIATION	825
LONDON	ANISKNOWBEQUEK, ONTARIO WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION ANISHINABEQUEK	3,950
LONDON	ONTARIO NATIVE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION WINDSOR	4,470
LONDON	KETTLE POINT NATIVE YOUTH COMMITTEE SOCIAL	1,800
LONDON	ASSOCIATION OF RESERVES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ECONOMIC	1,500
LONDON	L'AVEPIND (LONDON) INDIAN FRIENDSHIP CENTRE	3,024

GRANTS TO NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS/WITH STATUS PARTICIPATION

1976-77 EXPENDITURE

DISTRICT	TITLE	EXPENDITURE
LONDON	NATIVE PEOPLE'S RESOURCE CENTRE	8,500
LONDON	TRAINING COMMITTEE FOR STAFF & VOLUNTEER DEVELOPMENT	1,500
OTTAWA	ONFC NATIVE WOMEN SEWING CLUB	1,375
OTTAWA	AD HOC HOUSING COMMITTEE	3,600
SUDBURY	NORTHERN ONTARIO HOMEMAKERS ASSOCIATION	2,000
SUDBURY	SAULT-STE-MARIE INDIAN FRIENDSHIP CENTRE	1,200
SUDBURY	WIKWEMIKONG DRUM COMMITTEE	4,000
SUDBURY	OJIBWE CULTURAL FOUNDATION	2,300
THUNDER BAY	KENOCA NATIVE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION	2,430
THUNDER BAY	THUNDER BAY ANISHNEBEQUEK LOCAL	570
THUNDER BAY	PIKANGIKUM SCHOOL COMMITTEE	3,000
THUNDER BAY	LAKE OF THE WOODS POW-WOW CLUB	5,000
THUNDER BAY	SHOAL LAKE YOUTH CLUB & POW-WOW GROUP	4,750
THUNDER BAY	EAR FALLS COMMUNITY INFORMATION CENTRE	1,000
THUNDER BAY	LYONS DANCE TEAM	8,000
THUNDER BAY	GRAND COUNCIL TREATY #3	1,000
THUNDER BAY	LAKE OF THE WOODS OJIBWAY CULTURAL CENTRE	1,246
THUNDER BAY	SHOAL LAKE BAND #39	1,200
TORONTO	ANDUHYANN	400
TORONTO	ANDUHYANN INC.	2,100
TORONTO	ONTARIO NATIVE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION	1,500
TORONTO	NATIVE CANADIAN CENTER OF TORONTO	3,000
TORONTO	TRENT UNIVERSITY NATIVE ASSOCIATION	3,000
TORONTO	ANDUNSOGEVED INC.	3,500
TORONTO	TRENT UNIVERSITY NATIVE ASSOCIATION	2,000
	*TREATY #3	104,240
	*TREATY #9	138,180
	*ASSOCIATION IROQUOIS & ALLIED INDIANS	94,446
	*UNION OF ONTARIO INDIANS	122,430

TOTAL

~~799,001~~

798,995

*NOT DECENTRALIZED

GRANTS TO NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS/WITH STATUS PARTICIPATION

1975 76 EXPENDITURE

DISTRICT	TITLE	EXPENDITURE
HAMILTON	HAMILTON REGIONAL INDIAN CENTRE	1,000
HAMILTON	MOHAWK INSTITUTE EDUCATIONAL CENTRE	1,357
HAMILTON	ST.CATHERINES INDIAN CENTRE CULTURAL COMMUNICATIONS GROUP INC.	1,500
HAMILTON	ST.CATHERINES INDIAN CENTRE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY	2,200
HAMILTON	HAMILTON WENTWORTH CHAPTER OF NATIVE WOMEN	
	HAMILTON REGIONAL INDIAN CENTRE WOMEN'S	2,800
HAMILTON	AUXILIARY GROUP	1,400
HAMILTON	HAMILTON REGIONAL INDIAN CENTRE	950
LONDON	N'AMERIND INDIAN FRIENDSHIP CENTRE	1,200
LONDON	WOMEN'S COMMITTEE FOR COMMUNICATIONS ANISHNAWBEQUEK ONTARIO NATIVE WOMEN'S	958
LONDON	ASSOCIATION	2,080 (Commitment)
LONDON	NATIVE CULTURAL & NATIVE WOMEN'S CENTRE	500
LONDON	N'AMERIND INDIAN FRIENDSHIP CENTRE	1,225
LONDON	CHIPPWEAS OF SAENIA EDUCATION CENTRE	1,100
LONDON	NATIVE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO	635
LONDON	NATIVE PEOPLE'S RESOURCE CENTRE	2,500
OTTAWA	THE IDAWA NATIVE FRIENDSHIP CENTRE	6,000
SHERBURY	ESPANOLA HIGH SCHOOL INDIAN CULTURE CLUB	1,300
THUNDER BAY	THE COMMITTEE ON NATIVE STUDENTS	5,000
THUNDER BAY	PELICAN LAKE STUDENT RESIDENCE (See Also NATIVE DEVELOPMENT MULTICULTURALISM)	1,000
THUNDER BAY	LYONS DANCE TEAM	2,000
THUNDER BAY	THUNDER BAY HAUITEAUX IMAGES	2,000
THUNDER BAY	NORTHERN ONTARIO'S HOMEMAKER'S ASSOCIATION	5,000
THUNDER BAY	CULTURE AWARENESS COMMITTEE	7,000
TORONTO	TORONTO NATIVE YOUTH GROUP	2,500

GRANTS TO NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS/WITH STATUS PARTICIPATION

1975-76 EXPENDITURE

DISTRICT	TITLE	EXPENDITURE
REGION	ONTARIO NATIVE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION	41,000
HAMILTON	HAMILTON WENTWORTH CHAPTER OF NATIVE WOMEN'S YOUTH AUXILIARY	1,043
HAMILTON	NATIVE PEOPLE'S ALCOHOL & DRUG CENTER	2,700
LONDON	WALPOLE ISLAND CULTURE CLUB	4,005
LONDON	SAGENA INDIAN RESERVE WOMEN'S IMPROVEMENT CENTRE	1,262
SUDBURY	WIKWEMKONG RECREATION & CULTURAL CENTRE COMMITTEE	5,000
SUDBURY	ESPANOLA INDIAN CULTURE CLUB	3,000
SUDBURY	OTTEWE - CULTURAL - FOUNDATION	8,000
SUDBURY	ESPANOLA INDIAN CULTURE CLUB	250
SUDBURY	WIKWEMIKONG HOMEMAKER'S CLUB	500
TORONTO	ANDUHYAUN INC.	3,000
TORONTO	ABBEWOOJE JUG INC.	3,000
TORONTO	NATIVE CANADIAN CENTRE OF TORONTO	4,500
TORONTO	ANDUHYAUN INC.	1,100

SUB-TOTAL

~~138,632~~

131,565

*TREATY 3

104,940

*TREATY 9

138,180

*ASSOCIATION TROQUOIS & ALLIED INDIANS

94,446

*UNION OF ONTARIO INDIANS

122,430

TOTAL

~~598,628~~

459,996

*NOT DECENTRALIZED

25 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M2

June 20, 1977

Your file Votre référence

Our file Notre référence

2240-4

Mr. O.A. Anderson
Director of Operations
Ontario Region
Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
Toronto, Ontario

Attention: Miss A. Shkilnyk

Dear Sir:

Re: Cost of Surveys on Indian Reserves
in Ontario. Your letter of May 18th.

As you no doubt are aware this office was created to assist your Lands officials, and others, in the carrying out of annual programs of land surveying on Indian Reserves in this province. Such surveys are conducted under appropriate legislation and the instructions of the Surveyor General of Canada Lands, to whom I report directly.

Generally speaking this land surveying program consists of subdivisions for housing, delineation of reserve boundaries for appropriate administration of the lands and surveys of individual allotments of land within these reserves.

Financially these activities fall into two categories, direct costs of land surveys as funded through your department's annual commitment to my department, i.e. for contract surveys and maintenance of our staff in the field while conducting surveys, and salaries of our regional staff who are essentially engaged full time in support of these survey activities.

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (Estimated)
Contract Surveys	413,640.	663,355.	625,000.
Staff Survey Services	99,672.	83,444.	35,000.
Staff Salaries	236,857.	276,111.	219,600.
	\$750,169.	\$1,022,910.	\$879,600

Should there be any questions concerning any of the foregoing, do not hesitate to contact me for further clarification.

Yours truly,



D.H. Browne, O.L.S., D.L.S.
Regional Surveyor, Ontario

c.c. Surveyor General and Director

Anastasia M. Shkilnyk,
Special Advisor to the
Director General,
Ontario Region.

40

Attached please find the statistical information you requested.



Derek W. Dawson,
Director,
Community Housing &
Facilities.

20 June 77

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DEX / TELEX

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JUN 21 1977

COMCEN

Ontario Region

201/29-2-1

1. Individual C.M.H.C. Loans for Housing On Reserves under Section 26 of National Housing Act. 26 3 2 5 4

	<u>Totals (\$)</u>	<u>Number of Loans</u>
65-66	-	
66-67	-	
67-68	-	
68-69	40,500	3
69-70	2,500	1
70-71	66,530	6
71-72	97,559	8
72-73	122,945	7
73-74	107,835	6
74-75	58,835	4
75-76	233,900	15
76-77	404,910	18
77-78	No figures available until end of fiscal year	

JUN 27 08 46 '77

2. Approved Band Project Loans under Section 15 and 15.1 of National Housing Act.

	<u>Totals (\$)</u>
70-71	200,263
71-72	257,992
72-73	45,000
73-74	- no loans
74-75	- "
75-76	- "
76-77	- "
77-78	No figures available until end of fiscal year

3. DIAND Capital Appropriations to Band Administered Housing Programs.

	<u>Totals (\$)</u>	<u>Number of Bands</u>
74-75	2,365,600	52 Bands
75-76	2,574,989	54 Bands
77-78	Figures available in Region	

(National totals available for previous years, no break-down by regions)

4. Off Reserve Housing - information required to be supplied by CMHC. Will forward upon receipt.





Central Mortgage
and Housing Corporation

Société centrale
d'hypothèques et de logement

Ontario Regional Office

Bureau régional de l'Ontario

June 13, 1977

Ms. Anastasia Shkilnyk
Ontario Regional Office
Dept. of Indian & Northern Affairs
55 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 2P8

Dear Ms. Shkilnyk:

Further to your Director's letter of May 18 to our Director, and further to our discussions on the subject, attached, you will find information on total CMHC assistance in Ontario for Status Indians during 1975 and 1976.

Our Regional Director is now Mr. Keith D. Tapping.

Additional information on programs administered by CMHC under the National Housing Act is also enclosed.

Basil Orsini
Intergovernmental Liaison Officer

361-0420

BO:bw
attach:

145 King St. W.
Suite 1108
Toronto, Ont.
M5H 1J8

145 ouest, rue King
Pièce 1108
Toronto, Ont.
M5H 1J8



IHC Offices	1975						1976					
	New Housing			Existing Housing			New Housing			Existing Housing		
	Loans	Units	\$000	Loans	Units	\$000	Loans	Units	\$000	Loans	Units	\$000
Marrie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kingston	2	2	30	8	8	44	-	-	-	1	1	15
Kitchener	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oshawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peterborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Catharines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Marie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windsor	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	46	-	-	-
Thunder Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10
Toronto	7	7	126	-	-	-	12	12	284	-	-	-
Windsor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	9	9	156	8	8	44	14	14	330	2	2	25

1) Data are gross

156
44
200,000

330
25
Data Services. \$ 355,000

HA Loans Approved⁽¹⁾ for New and Existing Housing under Section 58
for Indians Off Reservation in the Province of Ontario, 1975-1976.

HC-Offices	1975						1976					
	New Housing			Existing Housing			New Housing			Existing Housing		
	Loans	Units	\$000	Loans	Units	\$000	Loans	Units	\$000	Loans	Units	\$000
Arrie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	62
Kingston	-	-	-	5	5	71	-	-	-	-	-	-
Itchenon	-	-	-	2	2	29	-	-	-	1	1	16
onston	-	-	-	3	3	68	-	-	-	7	7	149
orth Bay	-	-	-	9	9	116	-	-	-	1	1	29
herwer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	18
lawer	-	-	-	2	2	63	-	-	-	5	5	108
terborough	-	-	-	1	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
ic. ierines	-	-	-	4	4	62	-	-	-	2	2	39
S. ierine	-	-	-	4	4	82	-	-	-	-	-	-
ellany	-	-	-	2	2	27	-	-	-	1	1	29
is	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	58
incher Bay	-	-	-	9	9	130	-	-	-	12	12	197
ronto	-	-	-	3	3	98	-	-	-	5	5	195
ndson	-	-	-	1	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	-	-	-	45	45	794	-	-	-	41	41	900

1. Data are gross.

Data Services

NHA, Section 37.1, Grant Assistance or
"Start-Up" Funds Approved for
Status Indians in Ontario, 1975 < 1976.

1975 - NIL

1976 Barrie - Port McNicoll
 Bachewana
 Garden River

\$ 500.
\$ 500.
\$ 500.

\$ 1500.-

Ontario Regional Office



P.O. Box 57,
Toronto Dominion Centre
TORONTO, M5K-1E7
Tel. 369-3101

JUL 15 09 11 '77

July 13th, 1977

Dear Sir:

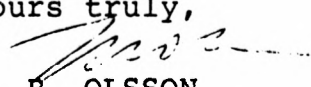
Re: Cost of Providing Indian
Affairs Legal Services -
Our file: TO. 2990-2

I acknowledge your letter of July 11th.

Ms. Shkilnyk has informed me that she already has data concerning Department of Justice programmes in the Indian Affairs field supervised by Mr. E. A. Tollifson, Director of our Programmes and Law Information Development Section in Ottawa, and also her figures already include data as to the costs of the Indian and Northern Affairs Legal Services Section in Ottawa headed by Mr. Roy. On a regional basis we have no programme directed specifically to Indians or the welfare of Indians in Ontario, except insofar as the legal advice and assistance which our officers routinely give to your Regional Office of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs fall into that category. Most of this service is provided by the staff of our Property and Commercial Law Group and some by our Civil Litigation Group. We would estimate that our legal advice and service to you on matters which involves Indians perhaps comprises about the equivalent of one man-year of lawyer's time per year or possibly slightly more. I would say the cost of providing this service to your department would be about \$50,000 to \$60,000 per year, approximately. Since we do not keep any cost records allocated to particular services to particular clients, this figure would only be a rough guess. Perhaps you could use a working figure of \$50,000 for 1975-76, \$55,000 for 1976-77 and \$60,000 for 1977-78.

I trust that the foregoing will be helpful to you.

Yours truly,


L. R. OLSSON
Director
Regional Office.

Mr. Owen A. Anderson,
Director of Operations,
Ontario Region,
Indian & Northern Affairs,
55 St. Clair Avenue East,
TORONTO, Ontario.
M4T 2P8.

LRO/sas.

PS...over/

PS. There would also be some services rendered to the Department of Indian Affairs by our head office Property and Commercial Law Section and by our head office Civil Litigation Section, and perhaps by other sections of the Department of Justice in Ottawa. Perhaps Mr. Roy could give you an estimate of the amount of such services and a rough guess as to the probable cost thereof.

Wio

L.R.O.

POST-FAX EQUIPMENT
MONTREAL H1J1S3
CR 213-31

Appendix 5

"Survey of Services Provided to Status Indians in Ontario", Intergovernmental Finance and Grants Policy Branch, TEIGA, Province of Ontario, October 1, 1976. Also "Note on Exceptional Costs".

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- 1 -

SURVEY OF SERVICES PROVIDED
TO STATUS INDIANS IN ONTARIO

I. Introduction

As part of the work of the Advisory Committee on Indian Affairs the Honourable Rene Brunelle wrote to all provincial Ministers on June 11, 1976 requesting information on and related costs of services provided to Registered Indians on and off reserve. A breakout of information supplied by individual Ministry is provided, as well as a summary table showing total applicable provincial costs. Appendix A specifies those programs that account for the major portion of provincial spending. All data refer to fiscal 1975-76 unless otherwise specified.

II. Data Collection Problems

There were several common problems faced by the various ministries in their attempts to assess the cost to the Province of servicing Indians:

- 1) Most programs administered specifically to Indians on Reserves are well recorded. However, once an Indian moves off the Reserve, he is usually serviced the same as any other provincial citizen. Due to the belief that it is contrary to the Ontario Human Rights Code, the Ministries do not keep statistics on the ethnic backgrounds of their applicants. Therefore it is impossible to break out these costs with any real accuracy.
- 2) Many of the programs are geared to the needs of all native people (i.e. disenfranchised Indians, Metis and Innuits as well as registered Indians). The only way to estimate the cost of servicing status Indians was to assume a certain percentage of the total native population. Unfortunately this gives a very rough estimate.
- 3) There is no way to estimate the administrative costs spent by the

and consultative services which would benefit Indians both directly and indirectly.

- 4) Difficulties were encountered in estimating the level of federal reimbursements in a number of areas, either because of uncertainty as to whether Ottawa would pay out on claims, or because the Ministry involved would not claim for one reason or another.

III. Assessment of Data Provided

In order to illustrate the portion of costs it is felt were not "captured" by the present method of accepting data from each Ministry, the most direct approach is to establish an approximation of the applicable provincial costs (i.e. net of federal reimbursements) per person of providing services to status Indians. An extensive program analysis carried out by the Manitoba government produced a provincial cost figure of \$36.5 million in 1975-76, or \$869 per status Indian. (Detail on per capita distribution among the various programs is provided in Table I following.)

Based on data submitted by the various Ministries in the Ontario Study, the applicable cost to the Province of servicing status Indians was \$34.3 million in 1975-76, or \$528 per status Indians. Comparing with Manitoba data, our cost figures appear low in the areas of health, education and possibly policing (see below).

TABLE I
PROVINCIAL PER CAPITA COSTS
OF PROVIDING SERVICES TO
STATUS INDIANS, 1975-76

APPLICABLE PROVINCIAL COST PER STATUS INDIAN*

<u>Program</u>	<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Ontario</u>
1. Health	222	96
2. Education	219) 13
3. Adult Education & Training	31)
4. Welfare and Social Development	64) 65
5. Courts, Policing, Corrective and Rehabilitative Services	202	140
6. Infrastructure Economic Development and Other	<u>131</u>	<u>214</u>
7. TOTAL	\$869	528

* Based on estimates of numbers of status Indians of 42,000 in Manitoba and 65,000 in Ontario.

Examining individual Ministry submissions, it is felt costs are low for the following reasons:

- 1) Cost data on OHIP billings due to provision of hospital and medical care services to status Indians was not provided. The Manitoba study estimates that applicable provincial costs relating strictly to medical and active treatment hospital costs per status Indian were \$43 and \$152 respectively in 1975-76. If similar cost experience occurred in Ontario, billing should have been close to \$13 million in 1975-76.
- 2) No estimate was provided of the cost to the Province and local school districts of status Indians, whether on or off reserve, attending provincial schools. The Manitoba study contended that over 25% of total operating costs, or \$32 per status Indian in 1975-76 (\$ 1.4 million) had to be contributed by that province because payments from D.I.A.N.D. were insufficient to cover the grant plus residual costs paid to school divisions. Migrating students (spending only part of their

identified by school systems accounted for another \$2.8 million or \$67 per status Indian in costs to the province and local divisions, according to the Manitoba study. A further 3200 pupils who are status Indians but residing permanently off reserves in Manitoba (and hence ruled as ineligible for funding by D.I.A.N.D.) cost the province and local governments in Manitoba \$4.3 million in 1975. In total the Manitoba study identified \$9.2 million, or \$219 per status Indian that was contributed by the province in 1975-76 in providing education programs to status Indians. Therefore it appears there are substantial costs that were not identified in the Ontario study in the area of education.

3. Cost data was only available for policing reserves, with an additional 4 per cent built in for policing costs off reserve. Manitoba data suggests that substantially greater costs than as recorded in the Ontario study should be expected for policing off reserves (of course status Indians represent 4% of Manitoba's population, and only 0.8% of Ontario's population). It would seem more correct to relate off-reserve policing costs associated with status Indians to total provincial policing costs, as opposed to policing costs on reserve. Manitoba data identifies the cost to the province of providing policing services to status Indians (whether on or off reserve) at \$112 in 1975-76 while Ontario data estimates a cost of \$47.

Based on the above facts, it is felt that as much as \$30 million in provincial costs, or roughly double what has currently been provided in cost data from the Ministries, were not identified in the current study.

IV. Recommendations re: Further Action

It is recommended that all Ministries be requested to keep statistics on services provided to Indians for a one year period. Particular attention should be paid to establishing proper accounting methods in those key Ministries where high service costs

to status Indians are encountered (see Appendix A). This record keeping should accomplish the following:

- 1) Provide much more specific identification of provincial and local costs - and hence strengthen our negotiating stance with Ottawa.
- 2) Lead to an identification of expenditures that should rightly be claimed through D.I.A.N.D., at 100 per cent federal funding, but have not to date been claimed or are claimed through normal cost-sharing arrangements.

In order to support the above recommendation re: accountability by all Ministries, the following actions should be taken immediately:

- 1) Request a ruling from the Human Rights Commission on the legal implications of Ministries requesting information leading to identification of status Indians. Throughout the current survey Ministries repeatedly stressed that they could not request information on ethnic origin and hence could not isolate costs of providing services to status Indians from total costs.
- 2) Undertake, prior to April 1, 1977, a survey of applicable provincial costs of providing services to status Indians using sampling technique (eg. 5% sampling of Indians, with checking to ensure sufficient numbers by major region/reserve for adequate results). This should emphasize and hopefully confirm the magnitude of applicable provincial costs of servicing status Indians as outlined in this study and strengthen initiative to request Ministries to undertake the one year accounting project.

SUMMARY TABLE
TOTAL PROVINCIAL COST OF
PROVIDING SERVICES TO
STATUS INDIANS IN 1975-76*

<u>Ministry</u>	<u>Provincial Program Costs Provided</u> (\$)
Agriculture and Food	138,000
Colleges and Universities	125,500
Community and Social Services	4,248,515
Consumer and Commercial Relations	N/A
Correctional Services	5,971,856
Culture and Recreation	2,325,684
Education	725,328
Environment	50,236
Health	6,221,874 ¹
Housing	307,235
Industry and Tourism	184,500
Labour	72,320
Natural Resources	690,725
Revenue	2,865,000 ²
Solicitor General	3,075,032
Transportation and Communications	5,389,200
Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs	1,884,000
	<hr/> 34,275,005 <hr/>

* Based on data, as follows, provided by individual Ministries.

1. Includes \$4,031,424 lost revenue due to free OHIP coverage. This does not represent a true expenditure on the part of the Province - but no data was provided on OHIP billings due to provision of hospital and medical services to Status Indians.
2. This includes credits as a provincial expenditure, on the basis that Indians are exempt from taxation, but does not include \$8,189,000 in lost revenues (e.g. P.I.T., R.S.T.) due to tax exemptions.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

Program Costs:

(a) Continuing Programs:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (1) Assistance to farmers and farm organizations
e.g. extension services, crop insurance etc.
(on a regular basis mostly to reserves) | \$100,000 |
| (2) Grants under the Drainage Act | Nil |
| (3) Loans under the Tile Drainage Act | Nil |

(b) Development Programs:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (1) Capital Grants and Northern Ontario
Development Policy <i>10,000</i> | \$ 5,000 |
| (2) ARDA - Projects ¹ | \$563,000 |
| - Project Administration ² | \$ 60,000 |
| TOTAL | \$728,000 |
| Federal Reimbursements | \$590,000 |
| Total Provincial Cost | \$138,000 |

1. Up to 100% cost-shared by federal government

2. 50% cost-shared by federal government

Problems in Assessment:

(1) Since there are no programs specifically for Indians, the figures represent rough estimates only.

(2) With ARDA projects the costs are paid 100% by the federal govern-

MINISTRY OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Program Costs:

1) Indians in Post Secondary Institutions No estimate

2) Special Programs -

Native Teacher Education at Lakehead \$ 10,500

University and University of Western

Ontario

3) Adult Occupational Training Act No estimate

4) Manpower Programs (recoverable from

federal government) \$1,200,325

5) Task Force on Education Needs of

Native People (January, 1975 - July,

1976) 115,000

Provincial Costs Provided \$ 125,500

Problems in Assessment:

1) The Ministry does not ask questions regarding the ethnic background of its applicants, due to the belief that this is contrary to the Ontario Human Rights Code. Thus, especially in the area of financial assistance, there are no records of exact disbursements to Indians.

2) When an Indian student attends a post secondary institution, all financial negotiations are carried on outside the Ministry. Either DIAND pays the institution directly or else subsidizes the Indian student who in turn pays his own tuition as would any other student.

3) The only expenditure by the province is the normal cost of any student at an Ontario post-secondary institution, i.e. 85% of the cost of the education of which 50% is reimbursed by the Federal Government. This formula applies to all students in Ontario schools whether they are Ontario citizens or not. The institutions themselves do not keep records on ethnic background; however, DIAND estimates that there are 652 Indian students in universities, colleges, and professional training schools throughout the province.

4) At Lakehead University and the University of Western Ontario, as of July 1976, there is a special Native Teacher Education Program. In 1976-77 the Ministry will give \$10,500 of support to non-status Indians to match the support given by DIAND for status Indians.

5) With regard to Manpower Programs there are problems in definition; the terminology used by DIAND for classification purposes does not correspond to that used by the Ministry and therefore it is impossible to tell how many of these Indians are involved in Adult Occupational Training, or Manpower Programs. At the time of writing this report, DIAND estimates that there are 1120 Indians enrolled in basic upgrading, formal and special vocational classes. These programs are costed out in a per diem rate which includes administrative expenses, and are 100% recoverable from the federal government.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(A) Program Costs

Note: For an explanation of how the estimates were calculated
see Problems in Assessment.

	<u>1975/76</u>	<u>1976/77</u>
Family Benefits ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,050,200	\$ 2,097,900
Homemakers	182,500	No estimate available
General Welfare Assistance ⁽¹⁾	3,843,300	" " "
Child Welfare ⁽²⁾	2,642,500	2,964,700
Half-Way Homes ⁽²⁾	85,400	142,400
Day Nurseries ⁽²⁾	808,100	1,110,500
Mental Retardation ⁽²⁾	1,583,200	No estimate available
Total	\$11,195,200	

(1) Applies to Indian Bands only

(2) Cost of services to Registered Indians.

(B) Federal Reimbursements

1. Indian Welfare Services Agreement

	<u>1973/74</u>	<u>1974/75</u>	<u>1975/76</u>
General Welfare Assistance	1,959,606	2,426,057	3,049,268
Day Nurseries	-	224,038	340,104
Children's Aid Societies	1,636,767	1,661,581	2,118,895
Homemakers	-	81,281	118,336
Prior Years ⁽³⁾	909,405	660,184	1,320,083
	4,505,778	5,053,141	6,946,685

2. Indian Community
Development Agreement

	\$ 49,913	\$ 1,642	-
TOTAL	\$4,555,691	\$5,054,783	6,946,685

- (3) This figure represents the difference between the actual and estimated expenditures plus a 10% holdback from the previous year.

Background - The Indian Welfare Services Agreement

(1) Under this Agreement the Province services an Indian Band as it would any other municipality in its jurisdiction; i.e. the Province pays 80% of the cost of servicing and the Indian Band is expected to absorb the remaining 20%. The Federal government then reimburses the Province for 50% of the cost of servicing status Indians equal to the cost of servicing the average citizen, plus 100% of the additional cost of servicing above this average cost. This represents approximately 95% of the total expenditure for providing these services to Indians. (Please note: the above figures do not properly reflect the 95% reimbursement figure as in any given year 10% is held back and any difference between estimated and actual expenditures is equalized in the subsequent year.)

(2) For the first twelve months that an Indian moves off a Reserve and is resident in a municipality, the Province reimburses the municipality 100% and then claims accordingly under the Indian Welfare Agreement.

Problems in Assessment

(1) Once an Indian has been living in a municipality for more than 12 months, he is treated as any other municipal resident with respect to the provision of services. There is no way to estimate these expenditures. In the case of Half-Way Homes and Mental Retardation Services listed above, a rough figure was calculated based on the Ministry's working estimate of the percentage of Indians to other citizens serviced.

(2) Family Benefits are granted to Indian Bands as to any other municipality and then 50% of the cost is claimed from the federal government under the Canada Assistance Plan. No distinction is made between Indian Bands and Provincial municipalities under this agreement.

(3) Indian Welfare Services Agreement

(a) Though some sixteen different acts are detailed in this Welfare Agreement, the Ministry only claims for six of these services (see appendix for details). The reason given is twofold:

(i) It is contrary to the Ontario Human Rights Code to keep statistics on ethnic background. Thus, unless the service is administered directly to an Indian Band or the Indian voluntarily identifies himself, there is no record on which to base a claim for reimbursement.

(ii) The Ministry feels that the use of these services by Indians is so minimal that the federal reimbursement would not justify the cost of administrative work needed to keep accurate records.

(b) The Federal Government has refused to pay the 90% contribution towards capital expenditures as provided for in the Indian Welfare Agreement. In an attempt to get some reimbursement for this cost, the Ministry is claiming these funds as depreciated costs under the Canada Assistance Plan.

(4) The Community Development Agreement has become a non-functional cost-sharing program. For the past few years, the federal government has required that the Province give estimates of its future year expenses in order to be eligible for reimbursement. Unfortunately, the very nature of the program prohibits this, as there is no way to predict the request for grants that will be submitted in any given year.

Handwritten notes:
Total 2011 2012 2013
2014 2015 2016
2017 2018 2019
2020 2021 2022
64,245 513

APPENDIX

Acts Under the Indian Welfare Agreement

Blind Person's Allowances Act	No claim
Disabled Person's Allowances Act	No claim
General Welfare Assistance Act	Reimbursed
a) Assistance to Dependent Fathers	Reimbursed
b) Assistance to Widows and Unmarried Women.....	Reimbursed
Rehabilitation Services Act	No claim
Charitable Institutions Act	No claim
Child Welfare Act	Reimbursed
Children's Boarding Homes Act.....	No claim
Children's Institutions Act	No claim
Day Nurseries Act.....	Reimbursed
Elderly Persons Housing Aid Act	No claim
Elderly Persons Social and Recreational Centres Act	No claim
Homes for the Aged Act	No claim
Homes for Retarded Children Act	No claim
Homemakers and Nurses Services Act	Reimbursed

THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

Program Costs:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| (1) Specific Programs to Indians | Non Applicable |
| (2) General Programs | No Estimate |

Problems in Assessment:

- (1) There are no specific programs.
- (2) While general advisory services are available, the only cost figures refer to staff time. Therefore it is not possible to calculate the costs for Indians since no record is kept of the porportion of Indians serviced vis-a-vis the rest of the population.

MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Program Costs - 1976-77

(1)	Adults in Correctional Institutions	
	Cost for Indians - 6.3% of inmate population ⁽¹⁾	\$4,838,000
(2)	Probation/Parole Services	No statistics on ethnic origin
(3)	Juveniles in Correctional Institutions	\$1,782,950
	(Total cost of program is \$35,659,000, with a 5% Indian population assumed.)	
(4)	Native Volunteer Project	
	cost for Indians - 90% of those services	\$110,000
(5)	Life Skills Programming in Northern Jails	
	cost for Indians - 25% of those serviced	12,500
(6)	Native Scholarship Program	10,000
(7)	Native Representatives to Ontario Advisory Committee on Native People and the Criminal Justice System	10,800
(8)	Administrative Costs	No Estimate
	Total Costs Provided	\$ 6,764,250
	Federal Reimbursements ⁽²⁾	\$ 792,394
	Provincial Costs Provided	\$ 5,971,856

(1) In 1971-72 native offenders made up 12.6% of the adult inmate population, so for estimate purposes, Indians are assumed to be 6.3%.

(2) Based on total federal reimbursements of \$15,847,875 for

Problems in Assessment

- (1) In some programs, no record of ethnic background is kept so no dollar estimate is available.
- (2) The Ministry's statistics refer to total native offenders, so in order to estimate the cost of services to status Indians, they assumed Indians to be 50% of the native population. However, it is felt this may not be an accurate figure and hence costs given should be viewed as very rough estimates.
- (3) The Ministry has spent time and effort in the policy and planning of better rehabilitation programs for native offenders. These staff and administrative costs cannot be given a dollar estimate.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND RECREATION

Program Costs 1975-76

(1) Indian Community Secretariat (1976-77 estimate)	\$1,851,305
(2) Community Recreation Centres Act	\$ 112,165
(3) Provincial Library Services	
- To 31 Indian Bands	\$ 33,725
- To Regional Systems for assistance on Reserves	\$ 10,910
	\$ 10,910
(4) Consultant Services	\$ 36,788
(5) Museum Grants	\$ 5,000
(6) Ontario Arts Council	\$ 14,096
(7) Ontario Education Communications Authority	\$ 388,000
(8) Athletic Equipment Grants	\$ 25,000
TOTAL	\$2,325,684

Problems in Assessment:

(1) The single major expense to the Ministry of Culture and Recreation is the Indian Community Secretariat. The secretariat administers a wide range of grants to Indians on and off reserves in order to encourage self development and self definition. The secretariat also acts as a liason between the Indian and the Province.

(2) There are five grant programs administered by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation which may be paid directly to Indian Bands. They include:

(a) Capital grants made under the Community Recreation Centres Act for the acquisition, construction or renovation of listed

without municipal organization while giving Indian Bands the same degree of credibility as municipal councils.

- (b) Under the Public Libraries Act in 1975/76, 31 Indian Bands received grants under the same formula as local municipal library boards i.e. \$1.70 per capita. Regional library boards received additional grants for assistance to reserves.
- (c) Under Consultant Services, 36 Indian Bands received grants in 1975-76 to improve program personnel and to increase available facilities for recreational programs. This grant was augmented by the Ministry's field staff consulting services provided to assist in the proper use of the funds.
- (d) Athletic Equipment Grants are available on a request basis from the Athletic Commission's Olympic Fund to subsidize the purchase of athletic equipment.
- (e) Museum Grants: Only two Indian Bands have received the museum grants made available for establishment, development or maintenance of a museum.

While all of these grants are made directly to Indian Bands, there is no way to estimate the cost to the Ministry of benefits to Indians living off a reserve who are included in the population of a municipality or region for the purposes of any of the above mentioned grant programs.

- (3) The Ontario Arts Council provides services and assistance to Ontario artists, arts organizations, and sponsors of arts activities, of which registered Indians take advantage.

(4) The Ontario Educational Communications Authority has included six programs in native studies or with native people themes in its educational programming. While the programs are available to all persons in the province, they are of special value to status and non status Indians.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Program Costs:

(1)	On Reserve Indians in Federal Schools	No Cost
(2)	On Reserve Indians in Provincial Schools Tuition Agreements with DIAND	
(3)	Off Reserve Indians in Provincial Schools	
(a)	Resident Pupils within a school district	No Estimate
(b)	Non Resident Pupils	No Estimate
(4)	Special Projects	
(a)	James Bay Education Centre Program	
	for people in the James Bay area	\$ 504,000
(b)	Curriculum Resource Material used in Federal and Provincial schools:	
	- Ojibway Tribal Education	\$ 27,000
	- Ojibway Cultural Foundation	\$ 39,000
(c)	Research Project in Four Ojibway Reserves to identify factors influencing Native education	\$ 105,328
(d)	Special Grant to Grand Council Treaty #9 for use in Library and Information Resource Centre	\$ 50,000
	Provincial Costs Provided	\$ 725,328

Problems in Assessment:

(1) The responsibility for schooling all Indian students living on Reserves is assumed by the federal government. The education of Indians living on a Reserve is provided through a federal on-Reserve school or (for students in provincial schools) through

tuition agreements between DIAND and the Ministry of Education.

- (2) (a) For those Indians living off a reserve whose children are classified as resident pupils within a school district, the province pays the cost of education through General Legislative Grants to School Boards. However, since no records are kept of the ethnic background of students, there is no cost estimate.
 - (b) Those Indians neither resident on a Reserve, nor in a school district may be admitted to a provincial school and charged fees at the discretion of the local school board. In most cases fees are charged and paid by DIAND. However, since the province is in many cases not asked to cover the cost of provincial children in federal on-Reserve schools, there is a lenient attitude about charging the federal government for these off-Reserve Indian students.
- (3) With regard to Special Projects, there is no way of estimating the benefits to Indians since the projects are directed toward citizens in general, with indirect benefit to Indians.

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Program Costs:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (1) Technical and Advisory Services | No Estimate |
| (2) Specific Projects Commissioned
by other Ministries | No Estimate |
| (3) Services Extended by Aja cent Municipalities | No Estimate |
| (4) Special Projects - Water supply facilities
provided for predominately Indian
communities located along the C.N.R. west
of Nakina (See below for detail) | \$50,236 |

<u>Community</u>	<u>% of Indians</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>Cost For Indians</u>
Armstrong	70% Treaty Indians	\$10,286	\$ 7,200
Ferland	100% Treaty Indians	\$20,438	\$20,438
Auden	Treaty Status Unknown	\$10,500	\$ 7,100 (70% assumed)
Collins	90% Treaty Indians	\$10,500	\$ 9,450
Aroland	50% Treaty Indians	\$12,096	\$ 6,048
			<u>\$50,236</u>

Problems in Assessment:

- (1) There is no way to assess the cost of Technical Services, since there are no exact records kept of who is serviced. Therefore it is impossible to differentiate between overall costs and those costs for Indians.
- (2) Those projects commissioned by other Ministries are financed by those Ministries. Thus the cost of such projects would appear

the Ministry of the Environment.

(3) Services such as water and sewage works are financed by adjacent municipalities and are often extended to the reserves with no charge.

(4) Even when services are extended to a Reserve by this Ministry, there are no direct costs as any expenditure is assessed and included in the tax rate, so that it is recovered over time.

as the reserves are not directly assessed for the cost of the services, the cost is recovered through the tax rate.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Program Costs

Loss of Premium revenues due to free O.H.I.P. coverage:

Premium Assistance (based on taxable income) \$ 3,770,496

Premium Exemption (based on age) \$ 260,928

\$ 4,031,424

Free Medical Services to Treaty Indians

not covered by O.H.I.P. \$ 138,000

**Adult Mental Health Services (based on an average

of 4.5% client population) \$ 1,070,000

**Addiction Research Foundation Programs

\$ 91,300

*Home Care (based on .08% client population)

\$ 12,000

Blood and Hair Sampling for mercury contamination

on certain Reserves \$ 25,200

*Detoxification Centres

\$ 120,250

*Grants-in-Aid (Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program)

\$ 69,000 - *estimate from T.C.S. (?)*

*Outpatient, Residential and Day Care Mental

Health services for children \$ 15,000

*Northern Ontario Public Health Services

\$ 100,000

*Ambulance Services

\$ 400,000

*Underserviced Area Program

\$ 160,500

Public Health Laboratory testing of drinking

water etc.

No Estimate

*Program applies to all Natives. The figure given is based on a rough estimate of the percentage of Indians out of the total native population.

Health Promotion and Education	No Estimate
Public Health Nursing	No Estimate
Drug Free Benefits to those over 65	No Estimate
Reimbursement to Federal Indian Hospitals and Nursing Stations - on a patient claim basis	<u>\$2,199,665¹</u>
Total Provincial Cost	\$6,221,874

Problems in Assessment

(1) Those specific programs identifiable as directly benefitting Indians are usually geared toward native people in general. No statistics are kept on status vs non-status Indians. The figures listed above for the programs indicated are either an amount calculated using a rough estimate of the percentage of Indians to total clientele, a service rate times the estimated number of Indian users, or the budget for all native assistance.

(2) Many of the programs sponsored by the Ministry of Health in the Northern regions are offered on a request basis. e.g. Northern Ontario Public Health Services. The use made by Indians of these services is not accurately recorded, though working estimates were calculated for the purpose of this report.

(3) Indians living off a Reserve and resident in a municipality are treated the same as any other Provincial citizen. No data is kept on ethnic background, so there is no estimate of the expenditure by the Ministry in this area.

¹ This amount was not added into total provincial costs as it was assumed to apply to non-status Indians or non-Indians.

(4) The programs listed above that do give figure estimates include only direct services, not consultation and education programs in preventative health measures.

(5) O.H.I.P.

- (a) All status Indians living on Reserves are entitled to free medical coverage. The Indian Band is given O.H.I.P. coverage on a group basis, thus each Indian has his own number. The dollar figure listed above is the loss to the Ministry of O.H.I.P. premium payments to date. It has not been possible to calculate the cost of the hospital and medical services used by the Indians once they receive an O.H.I.P. number (although it is felt the amount would be very large).
- (b) There are some treaty Indians who either because they are not organized in Bands or for other unspecified reasons, receive free medical coverage outside of the O.H.I.P. system.
- (c) Those Indians living off Reserve and not registered on a group basis within an Indian Band, receive O.H.I.P. coverage as does any other Provincial citizen.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING

Program Costs

(1) General Housing Programs	No Estimate
(2) Ontario Home Buyer Grant - on Reserve	
\$1,500 Grant to First Time Home Buyers	\$ 150,000
(3) Wigwamen Inc. - To Help Native People	
Find Rental Housing in Toronto: Rent	
Supplement	\$ 65,000
(4) Thunder Bay Development Corp. Rent Reduction	\$ 66,235
(Annual) Rent Supplement	\$ 26,000
TOTAL	\$ 307,235

Problems in Assessment:

(1) Almost all on-Reserve housing is administered by DIAND and funded directly by the federal government via C.M.H.C.

(2) Indians living off-Reserves are eligible for any provincial housing program as is any other provincial citizen. Unfortunately the Ministry keeps no records on the ethnic origin of applicants, since this would be contrary to the Human Rights Code. Thus there are no estimates of the expenditure on Indians.

(3) There are two non-profit housing corporations established by and for "Native People" which are subsidized by the Ministry of Housing. However these apply generally to "Native People" ; no estimate has been made of costs relating strictly to Indians.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

Program Costs

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| (1) General Services | No Estimate |
| (2) Serpent River Craft Centre Program (1973-77) | \$ 19,500 |
| (3) Ontario Development Corp. Loan to Ojibway
Resorts Ltd. re Fort William Reserve (5 years) | \$ 165,000 |
| (4) Minaki Lodge Project | No Estimate |

Problems in Assessment:

- (1) The Ministry of Industry and Tourism directs its attention either toward the individual wishing direction or the company wishing assistance in order to provide tourist-oriented programs. Since the Indian fits into neither category, he rarely has occasion to make use of the services provided.
- (2) One of the key factors in deciding whether or not to proceed with the Minaki Lodge Project was that it would create needed jobs for the native population in the area. Thus there is no cost estimate of services to Indians.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Program Costs:

Special Programs	Non Applicable
Human Rights Commission - 4 Man Years	72,320
- Education and Research	No Estimate

Problems in Assessment:

(1) The Ministry of Labour is not directly involved in any services to Indians other than the services of the Human Rights Commission.

(2) Because many of the problems faced by the Indian population are based on discriminatory practices and racial misunderstandings, the Human Rights Commission acts not just to investigate complaints but to promote inter racial understanding. The estimate is calculated on the basis of four man year annually (one superior, two officers, one clerk). This does not include educational and research services which are impossible to break down into a dollar figure related to Indians.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Program Costs

Enforcement of Game and Fish Act	\$ 42,575
Wild Rice Management	3,700
Commercial Fish Management	14,750
Fur and Trapline Management	51,750
Freight Equalization Program for Commercial Fisheries	22,000
Parks Assistance Act	23,000
Treaty Payment to Registered Indians	45,000
Special Projects - Fish for Food	184,700
- Operation Quicksilver (Forestry)	53,250
Indian Land Claims Officer - Salary & Expenses	50,000
Solicitor Specializing in Laws relating to Indians	25,000
Resources Development Agreement 1976-77- Provincial Share	200,000
- Federal Share	(400,000)
Total Provincial Cost	690,725

Problems in Assessment

- (1) There are two types of costs borne by the Ministry of Natural Resources:
 - (a) A direct identifiable service provided to Indians e.g. the Resource Development Agreement - a federal-provincial cost-sharing program designed to ensure good management of the natural resources to the benefit of Indians.
 - (b) A direct management cost specifically caused by Indians e.g. the increased cost of carrying out enforcement of the Game and Fish Act where Indian utilization of the fish and wildlife resources may be detrimental to the continued well-being of these resources.

(2) Under the Parks Assistance Act Indian Bands qualify for grants the same as any other municipality. No separate budget is set for Indian Band grants, but rather the cost is included in the total Parks Assistance Allocation.

(3) The need for the Indian Land Claims Officer is at the moment under consideration. He might be kept only on a temporary basis for research purposes.

MINISTRY OF REVENUE

Program Costs - Benefits to Indians

(1) Tax Exemptions

(a) Gasoline Tax Act	\$ 313,000
(b) Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act	\$ 2,000
(c) Tobacco Tax Act	\$ 159,000
(d) Provincial Land Tax Act	\$ 15,000
(e) Retail Sales Tax Act	\$ 3,000,000
(f) Succession Duty Act	Negligible
(g) Gift Tax Act	"
(h) Ontario Personal Income Tax	\$ 4,700,000

(2) Transfer Payments

(a) Gains	\$ 1,350,000
(b) Ontario Tax Credits Pensioners Tax	
Pensioners Tax Credit	\$ 275,000
Sales Tax Credit	\$ 560,000
Property Tax Credit	\$ 680,000
	<hr/>
Total Provincial Costs	\$ 11,054,000

Background

(1) According to the Indian Act, Indians living on Reserves are exempt from provincial taxation. This exemption includes not only Ontario Personal Income Tax, but also any item bought or sold on a Reserve. Thus Indians do not pay tax on gasoline, motor vehicles, tobacco or any retail sales item so long as it is delivered to the Reserve.

(2) Paradoxically, although Indians are exempt from taxation, they are entitled to any transfer payments or tax credits provided by the provincial government. Thus the province both loses revenue and must pay benefits.

Problems in Assessment

(1) Unfortunately the Ministry of Revenue keeps no separate statistics on items exempted from taxation; therefore the only way to estimate was to pro-rate. This gives an inaccurate cost picture since the ratio of Indian spending does not equal their percentage of the population.

(2) Due to the lack of statistical data on recipients of tax credits, cost estimates had to be pro-rated despite the fact that transfer payments vary from individual to individual depending on age, income and other factors. Therefore the figures on transfer payments are only rough estimates.

SECRETARIAT FOR JUSTICE

Program Costs

No Costs

Problems in Assessment

Even though the Ministry co-ordinates the Ontario Native Advisory Committee to the Criminal Justice System, the costs of the Indian Representatives are paid by the Ministry of Correctional Services.

MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL

Program Costs 1975-76

(1) Costs for Policing Reserves	\$2,301,354
(2) Special Constable Program - (federal- provincial agreement in which Ontario pays 40% of costs)	\$ 223,522
(3) North West and North East Flying Patrol	\$ 456,283
(4) Indian Policing Services - Administrative Costs	\$ 83,627
(5) Training Programs	\$ 10,246
Total Provincial Costs	\$3,075,032

Background:

(1) The majority of the costs of policing Indian Reserves is borne by the province. The only exception is the Special Constable Program which is made up of 52 officers servicing 31 reserves and is cost shared 60/40 with the federal government.

(2) The costs of policing all other Reserves, training policemen (including those detailed to the Special Constable Program), maintaining a northeast and northwest flying patrol and administering the overall program are shouldered by the province.

Problems In Assessment:

The above costs are based on provision of services on Reserves, with only a percentage cost plus factor built in for additional policing costs off-reserves (approximately 4% of costs of policing on reserves).

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Program Costs

Township Roads Maintenance and Construction -

Service Roads to Reserves	\$ 208,527
---------------------------	------------

Municipal Roads Maintenance and Construction

Subsidies	1,049,372
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Airport Program	1,492,300
-----------------	-----------

Telecommunications - Capital	1,585,000
------------------------------	-----------

- Operating	293,000
-------------	---------

Ontario Northern Transportation Commission	761,000
--	---------

Total	\$ 5,389,200
-------	--------------

Problems in Assessment

(1) The cost for roads and telecommunications operations are not an accurate reflection of the cost to the Province for, though the Ministry pays the capital and operating costs, the expenditure is recovered through bills for the communication service and municipal taxes for the roads.

(2) Service roads to Indian Reserves are funded 30% by the Indian Band and 70% by the Ministry. Municipal roads extended to reach Indian Reserves are subsidized by the Ministry on a 50/50 basis with the municipality which must cover its share of the cost out of local taxes.

(3) The two programs for which the Ministry bears the total financial burden are the Airport Program and the Ontario Northern

Transportation Commission. The amount listed for the Airport Program includes the cost of construction, maintenance and administration. In some cases, a road connecting the Airport to other arteries is included as part of the project. The Ontario Northern Transportation Commission is concerned with those northern communities which need special arrangements in order to keep them accessible year-round.

MINISTRY OF TREASURY ECONOMICS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Program Costs

(1)	Indigenous Teaching Homemakers Service Life Skills Course (run by Community and Social Services)	1976-77 cost	\$ 100,000
(2)	Life Skills Course in Kenora Jail (run by Correctional Services)	1976-77 cost	\$ 20,000
(3)	Volunteer Native Probation Officers (run by Correctional Services)	1976-77 cost	\$ 54,000
(4)	Wild Rice Study	1976-77 cost	\$ 8,000
(5)	Ogoki Nipigon Lake Studies	1976-77 cost	\$ 45,000
(6)	Trapper Education Program	1976-77 cost	\$ 10,000
(7)	Telecommunications in Remote Northern Area Communities	1976-77 cost	<u>\$ 3,621,000</u>
			\$ 3,768,000
	Assuming approximately 50% Indians - Total		\$ 1,884,000

Problems in Assessment

(1) Unfortunately there is no record of the percentage of status Indians alone making use of the programs; thus a total dollar figure is all that could be given.

(2) Although T.E. & I.A. funds the program, in many cases another Ministry administers it.

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APPENDIX A

PROGRAMS ACCOUNTING FOR
MAJOR PROVINCIAL SPENDING
ON STATUS INDIANS*

<u>MINISTRY AND PROGRAM</u>	<u>PROGRAM COST</u> (\$ Million)
<u>COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES</u>	
Family Benefits Payments ¹	2.0
General Welfare Assistance ²	3.8
Mental Retardation	1.6
<u>CORRECTIONAL SERVICES</u>	
Adults in Correctional Institutions	4.8
Juveniles in Correctional Institutions ³	1.8
<u>CULTURE AND RECREATION</u>	
Indian Community Secretariat (1976-77 estimate)	1.9
<u>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</u>	
OHIP Premium Assistance and Exemptions ⁴	3.8
Adult Mental Health Services	1.1
Reimbursement to Federal Indian Hospitals and Nursing Stations ⁵	2.2
<u>MINISTRY OF REVENUE</u>	
Tax Exemptions ⁶	8.2
GAINS	1.4
Tax Credits ⁷	1.5
<u>SOLICITOR GENERAL</u>	
Costs for Policing Reserves ⁸	2.3

MINISTRY AND PROGRAM

PROGRAM COST

(\$ Million)

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Airport Program	1.5
Municipal Roads Maintenance & Construction Subsidies	1.5

TREASURY ECONOMICS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL

AFFAIRS

Telecommunications in Remote Northern Area Communities	3.6
---	-----

- * As per submitted Ministerial data for fiscal 1975-76 unless otherwise stated. Figures are gross, not net of federal reimbursements.
1. Cost-shared on a 50/50 basis with federal government.
 2. Federal government reimburses the Province for approximately .95% of total expenditures.
 3. Cost-shared on a 50/50 basis with federal government.
 4. Not an expenditure, but rather lost revenues.
 5. No information was available on the nature of this expenditure.
 6. As in 4 above, not an expenditure but rather forfeited revenues due to tax exemptions.
 7. Assuming majority of this expenditure represents a payment as opposed to tax offset, as Indians living on Reserve are exempt from provincial taxation.
 8. Includes an additional 4% intended to represent cost of policing status Indians off reserve.

EXCEPTIONAL COSTS

The terminology which has been generally accepted in the discussion of a financial framework for the Manitoba General Agreement identifies two types of cost - "regular" cost and "exceptional" cost. The exceptional cost has been defined by Manitoba as the per capita cost over and above the "Manitoba per capita average" in the particular program or service area under consideration.

In assessing whether or not a per capita cost figure for Indian people is "exceptionally" high - that is, has some component over and above regular cost which can be deemed "exceptional" - depends, of course, on the base chosen for comparison. It is not at all clear that the Manitoba per capita average is the most appropriate base for all comparisons. What is clear, however, is that the definition of exceptional cost in a particular set of circumstances - or more accurately, the definition of regular cost in that particular set of circumstances - can significantly alter the sharing of the total cost between the federal and provincial governments.

There are several factors which could be considered in establishing the "regular cost" reference point. These factors, and how they might affect federal and provincial cost shares in particular situations, are outlined briefly below.

A. PROVINCIAL AVERAGE

It is not clear, to date, whether the provincial average includes all citizens of the Province, or simply the non-Indian citizens of the Province, ~~or simply the non-Indian citizens~~. This will definitely have to be clarified. One example of the importance of this distinction is in the area of social assistance - an area identified by the Province as having very high exceptional costs. If the average cost of social assistance for non-Indian residents were \$100 per capita, and the average cost for Indian people were \$1,000 per capita, then the "regular cost" reference point would be \$100 or \$136 (assuming that 4% of the population is Indian) depending on the definition.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 4\% \times 1000 & = & 4000 \\ 96\% \times 100 & = & 9600 \\ \hline & & 13600 \end{array}$$

B. REGION

The cost of delivery of services in the north is clearly higher than in the south. Again, the question of the appropriate reference point arises when the cost of programs for Indians is compared to the provincial average. To what extent is the high cost of program delivery to Indians attributable to their concentration in northern areas? Is the average cost of delivery of a service to Indians in the north significantly different from the average cost of delivery to non-Indians in the north? If the regular cost reference point is normalized to reflect high northern costs, then clearly the residual "exceptional cost" may be substantially reduced.

C. COMMUNITY SIZE

Essentially the same arguments apply here as in B above.

For native people living on reserves or crown lands, the cost of providing a level or quality of service (comparable to that provided in large urban centres such as Winnipeg) is relatively high on a per capita basis simply because of the community size and the resulting economics of scale. Hence, the appropriate yardstick for measuring exceptional costs for Indians in small communities might be the average cost of delivery in other small communities, which is presumably higher than the average cost province-wide. Via the same logic, the exceptional cost of delivering a service to Indians in Winnipeg would be the residual after deducting from the total per capita Indian cost (in Winnipeg) the average cost in Winnipeg.

One numerical example may clarify this issue. Suppose the average cost of delivering a service to urban Indians is \$200 per capita, but the average province-wide cost is \$100 per capita. Exceptional costs (which might be borne 100% federally) would be \$100 per capita. If instead the average urban cost of delivery were used as the reference point (assumed to be \$70 per capita), then the resulting exceptional cost would be \$130 per capita, again borne entirely by the federal government.

D. DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

Finally, to the extent that there are abnormalities in the structure of the Manitoba Indian population - relative to the Manitoba population as a whole - there may be distortions in

any comparison of Indian costs with "regular" provincial costs. Suppose, for example, that the proportion of children of school age in the total population is twice as high for Manitoba Indians as for non-Indians in the Province. If the reference point is determined by dividing total Manitoba education cost by total Manitoba population, the total cost per capita will be at least twice as high for Indians as the estimated "regular cost", even if it costs exactly the same to educate an Indian child as a non-Indian child. The point, simply put, is that the relevant yardstick here may be the average cost per year of education provided rather than the average cost, per resident or population member, of providing education for a year. This base readily identifies and accommodates any possible anomalies in demographic structures of the two populations.

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Appendix 6

Definition of "Registered Indian Population" as used
in demographic statistics; Siggner, A. and G. Brulotte,
"The Methodology for a Population Projection Model for
the Registered Indian Population by Place of Residence,
for Canada and the Regions: 1973 to 1985."

REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY SEX AND RESIDENCE
FOR BANDS, DISTRICTS, REGIONS AND CANADA, DECEMBER 31, 1975

INTRODUCTION

The 1975 computer-outputted statistical report showing registered Indian population for bands, districts, regions and Canada contains a number of changes from the annual report of 1974. In order to assist the reader in locating the data more easily for each district or band, the districts are ordered alphabetically within each region and the bands are ordered alphabetically within each district. The band number also is included beside each band name.

Any administrative changes to the bands or districts occurring in 1975 appear in footnotes located at the end of the tabular section for the related region.

The symbols used in the statistical tables are TOT for total population, M for male population and F for female population.

The full definitions for the type of residence are described below; abridged definitions and the corresponding code numbers are shown on each page of the statistical report.

The reader should note that the On Reserve type of residence is expanded to include registered Indian band members who are (1) living on reserves administered by their own band, and (2) living on reserves administered by other bands. The same applies to the registered Indian band members who are: (3) living on crown land settlements administered by their own band, (4) living on crown land settlements administered by other bands, and (5) living on crown land which is

not administered by any band. An example of the last type of residence could be an area of crown land, shared by several Indian bands, which has not been set aside specifically for the use of a particular band. Finally, those band members who are not living on reserve or on crown land as defined above are coded as (6) Off Reserve.

As a result of the new residence definitions, the 1975 On Reserve population, namely the sum of (1) the population living on the reserves of their own band and (2) the population living on reserves of other bands, will not be historically comparable to the "on reserve" population figures prior to 1974. The same holds true for the 1975 On Crown Land and Off Reserve populations. However, the new residence definitions provide a significant improvement to the quality of the residence data since they are more precise than the old definitions.

Note: Prior to 1974, those registered Indians who were living on reserves and Crown Land settlements administered by bands other than their own or who were living on Crown land not administered by any band, were formally code as Off-Reserve. Strictly speaking to make the pre-1974 definitions historically comparable to the 1974, 75 etc one should have been able to add the new On-Reserve other band, on Crownland other band, ~~and~~ on Crownland no band and Off-Reserve ~~definitions~~ counts to arrive at the equivalent of the old definition of Off-Reserve. Unfortunately it didn't work since there was some "cheating" in pre-1974 residence reporting. Hence, the time-series between 1973 and 1974 are not historically comparable.

DEFINITIONS OF TYPES OF RESIDENCE, 1975

LES DÉFINITIONS: TYPES DE RÉSIDENCE 1975

- (1) On Reserve (Own Band) - Dans une réserve (Propre bande).

Registered Indian band members who are residing on reserve administered by their own Indian band-Lorsque les membres d'une bande indienne résident dans une réserve administrée par cette bande.

- (2) On Reserve (Other Band) - Dans une réserve (Autre bande).

Registered Indian band members who are residing on reserves administered by other Indian bands-Lorsque les membres d'une bande indienne résident dans une réserve administrée par une autre bande.

- (3) On Crown Land (Own Band) - Sur une terre de la Couronne (Propre bande).

Registered Indian band members who are residing on crown land settlements administered by their own band-Lorsque les membres d'une bande indienne résident dans une agglomération sise sur une terre de la Couronne administrée par cette bande.

- (4) On Crown Land (Other Band) - Sur une terre de la Couronne (Autre bande).

Registered Indian band members who are residing on crown land settlements administered by other Indian bands-Lorsque les membres d'une band indienne résident dans une agglomération sise sur une terre de la Couronne administrée par une autre bande.

- (5) On Crown Land (No Band) - Sur une terre de la Couronne
(Aucune bande).

Registered Indian band members who are residing on crown land not administered by an Indian band-Lorsque les membres d'une bande indienne résident dans une agglomération sise sur une terre de la Couronne non administrée par une bande.

- (6) Off Reserve - Hors d'une réserve

Registered Indian band members who are not residing either on reserve or on crown land-Lorsque les membres d'une bande indienne ne résident ni sur une terre de la Couronne ni dans une réserve.

The Methodology For A Population Projection
Model For The Registered Indian Population By Place
Of Residence, For Canada And The Regions; 1973 to 1985.

by

Andrew J. Siggner, Senior Demographer, and
Ginette Brulotte, Demographer.

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TABLE I POPULATION PROJECTIONS¹ OF CANADIAN REGISTERED INDIANS BY BROAD
AGE GROUPS AND SEX FOR CANADA, DEC. 31, 1973 TO DEC. 31, 1985

R-ANNEE	TOTAL			MALE			FEMALE		
	I-HI	II-MED	III-LO	I-HI	II-MED	III-LO	I-HI	II-MED	III-LO
	<u>TOTAL</u>								
1973 (Base year) ² ..	273,564	273,564	273,564	139,566	139,566	139,566	133,998	133,998	133,998
1974.....	281,204	279,447	279,036	143,329	142,440	142,232	137,875	137,007	136,804
1975.....	289,391	285,413	284,215	147,268	145,256	144,650	142,123	140,157	139,565
1976.....	297,872	291,171	288,840	151,404	148,017	146,838	146,468	143,154	142,702
1977.....	306,812	296,810	293,027	155,738	150,717	148,804	151,074	146,083	144,223
1978.....	316,105	302,336	296,806	160,280	153,355	150,561	155,825	148,981	146,245
1979.....	325,796	307,717	300,178	165,016	155,913	152,105	160,780	151,804	148,073
1980.....	335,891	312,948	303,153	169,957	158,397	153,450	165,934	154,551	149,703
1981.....	346,400	318,081	306,300	175,106	160,831	154,883	171,294	157,250	151,417
1982.....	357,239	322,989	309,537	180,434	163,165	156,373	176,805	159,824	153,164
1983.....	368,490	327,746	312,943	185,950	165,401	157,929	182,540	162,345	155,014
1984.....	380,098	332,293	316,473	191,647	167,532	159,548	188,451	164,761	156,925
1985.....	392,133	336,709	319,289	197,584	169,623	160,388	194,549	167,086	158,901
	<u>Age 0-14</u>								
1973 (Base year) ² ..	122,452	122,452	122,452	61,925	61,925	61,925	60,527	60,527	60,527
1974.....	124,572	122,815	122,404	63,048	62,159	61,951	61,524	60,656	60,453
1975.....	126,755	122,777	121,579	64,156	62,144	61,538	62,599	60,633	60,041
1976.....	129,037	122,336	120,005	65,286	61,899	60,720	63,751	60,437	59,285
1977.....	131,813	121,811	118,028	66,694	61,673	59,760	65,119	60,138	58,268
1978.....	134,683	120,914	115,384	68,210	61,285	58,491	66,473	59,629	56,893
1979.....	137,896	119,817	112,278	69,772	60,669	56,861	68,124	59,148	55,417
1980.....	141,354	118,411	108,616	71,531	59,971	55,024	69,823	58,440	53,592
1981.....	145,430	117,111	105,330	73,506	59,231	53,283	71,924	57,880	52,047
1982.....	150,042	115,790	102,340	75,826	58,557	51,765	74,216	57,235	50,575
1983.....	154,981	114,237	99,434	78,266	57,717	50,245	76,715	56,520	49,189
1984.....	160,467	112,662	96,842	81,058	56,943	48,959	79,409	55,719	47,883
1985.....	166,112	110,688	93,268	83,832	55,871	46,636	82,280	54,817	46,632
	<u>Age 15-64</u>								
1973 (Base year) ² ..	139,726	139,726	139,726	71,631	71,631	71,631	68,095	68,095	68,095
1974.....	144,992	144,992	144,992	74,160	74,160	74,160	70,832	70,832	70,832
1975.....	150,786	150,786	150,786	76,871	76,871	76,871	73,915	73,915	73,915
1976.....	156,800	156,800	156,800	79,796	79,796	79,796	77,004	77,004	77,004
1977.....	162,674	162,674	162,674	82,597	82,597	82,597	80,077	80,077	80,077
1978.....	168,891	168,891	168,891	85,533	85,533	85,533	83,358	83,358	83,358
1979.....	175,047	175,047	175,047	88,570	88,570	88,570	86,477	86,477	86,477
1980.....	181,512	181,512	181,512	91,702	91,702	91,702	89,810	89,810	89,810
1981.....	187,783	187,783	187,783	94,813	94,813	94,813	92,970	92,970	92,970
1982.....	193,835	193,835	193,835	97,736	97,736	97,736	96,099	96,099	96,099
1983.....	199,994	199,994	199,994	100,758	100,758	100,758	99,236	99,236	99,236
1984.....	205,893	205,893	205,893	103,602	103,602	103,602	102,291	102,291	102,291
1985.....	211,963	211,963	211,963	106,623	106,623	106,623	105,340	105,340	105,340

TABLE I POPULATION PROJECTIONS¹ OF CANADIAN REGISTERED INDIANS BY BROAD
AGE GROUPS AND SEX FOR CANADA, DEC. 31, 1973 TO DEC. 31, 1985

YEAR-ANNEE	TOTAL			MALE			FEMALE		
	I-HI	II-MED	III-LO	I-HI	II-MED	III-LO	I-HI	II-MED	III-LO
	Age 65+								
1973 (Base year) ² ..	11,386	11,386	11,386	6,010	6,010	6,010	5,376	5,376	5,376
1974.....	11,640	11,640	11,640	6,121	6,121	6,121	5,519	5,519	5,519
1975.....	11,850	11,850	11,850	6,241	6,241	6,241	5,609	5,609	5,609
1976.....	12,035	12,035	12,035	6,322	6,322	6,322	5,713	5,713	5,713
1977.....	12,325	12,325	12,325	6,447	6,447	6,447	5,878	5,878	5,878
1978.....	12,531	12,531	12,531	6,537	6,537	6,537	5,994	5,994	5,994
1979.....	12,853	12,853	12,853	6,674	6,674	6,674	6,179	6,179	6,179
1980.....	13,025	13,025	13,025	6,724	6,724	6,724	6,301	6,301	6,301
1981.....	13,184	13,184	13,184	6,787	6,787	6,787	6,400	6,400	6,400
1982.....	13,362	13,362	13,362	6,872	6,872	6,872	6,490	6,490	6,490
1983.....	13,515	13,515	13,515	6,926	6,926	6,926	6,589	6,589	6,589
1984.....	13,738	13,738	13,738	6,987	6,987	6,987	6,751	6,751	6,751
1985.....	14,058	14,058	14,058	7,129	7,129	7,129	6,929	6,929	6,929

¹ Assumptions:

High Fertility Assumption I - based on a five year average annual General Fertility Ratio (adjusted for late-reported births); GFR - 165.7 births/1,000 females in the childbearing ages.

Medium Fertility Assumption II - based on an extrapolation of the annual adjusted GFR trend between 1966 and 1973.

Low Fertility Assumption III - based on the trend in Assumption II, but the GFR is reduced by 10 per cent each year to 1980 when the level of the GFR reaches the general Canadian population GFR which is held constant to 1985.

Mortality Assumption - mortality is held constant at the 1965-1968 average level.

Net Migration Assumption - net migration is assumed to be zero.

² Base Year - the population is adjusted for late-reporting in ages 0,1,2 and 3.

Sources: Departmental Statistics Division - Statistical Reports: Population by single years of age, sex and residence for Canada and Regions, 1966 to 1973; Live births by legitimacy, age at registration and sex for Canada, 1966 to 1973; and Canadian Registered Indian life tables by sex for Canada 1965-68.

TABLE 11 POPULATION PROJECTIONS OF CANADIAN REGISTERED INDIANS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
FOR CANADA AND THE REGIONS, DEC. 31, 1973 TO DEC. 31, 1985

YEAR-ANNEE	CANADA			MARITIMES			QUEBEC		
	I-HI	II-MED	III-LO	I-HI	II-MED	III-LO	I-HI	II-MED	III-LO
	<u>TOTAL</u>								
1973 (Base year) ² ...	273,564	273,564	273,564	10,282	10,282	10,282	28,100	28,100	28,100
1974.....	281,204	279,447	279,036	10,570	10,504	10,489	28,895	28,715	28,673
1975.....	289,391	285,413	284,215	10,796	10,648	10,603	29,590	29,183	29,061
1976.....	297,872	291,171	288,840	11,022	10,773	10,687	30,168	29,489	29,253
1977.....	306,812	296,810	293,027	11,558	11,181	11,040	30,965	29,955	29,573
1978.....	316,105	302,336	296,806	11,798	11,285	11,079	31,764	30,381	29,825
1979.....	325,796	307,717	300,178	12,153	11,478	11,197	32,569	30,762	30,008
1980.....	335,891	312,948	303,158	12,399	11,553	11,191	33,372	31,093	30,120
1981.....	346,400	318,081	306,300	12,774	11,730	11,295	34,214	31,418	30,253
1982.....	357,239	322,989	309,537	13,160	11,898	11,402	35,069	31,707	30,387
1983.....	368,490	327,746	312,943	13,560	12,060	11,515	35,943	31,969	30,525
1984.....	380,098	332,293	316,473	13,986	12,227	11,645	37,076	32,413	30,870
1985.....	392,133	336,709	319,289	14,429	12,389	11,749	38,250	32,844	31,144
	<u>ON RESERVE - CROWN LAND</u>								
1973 (Base year) ² ...	195,735	195,735	195,735	7,223	7,223	7,223	21,492	21,492	21,492
1974.....	198,415	197,175	196,888	7,341	7,295	7,285	22,024	21,886	21,855
1975.....	201,211	198,445	197,615	7,445	7,343	7,312	22,536	22,226	22,133
1976.....	203,935	199,347	197,740	7,546	7,376	7,316	22,841	22,327	22,147
1977.....	206,669	199,931	197,383	7,853	7,597	7,501	23,354	22,592	22,304
1978.....	209,318	200,201	196,545	7,954	7,608	7,469	23,862	22,823	22,406
1979.....	211,885	200,127	195,236	8,052	7,605	7,419	24,367	23,015	22,452
1980.....	214,339	199,698	193,445	8,145	7,589	7,351	24,863	23,165	22,440
1981.....	216,653	198,944	191,560	8,233	7,560	7,279	25,132	23,078	22,221
1982.....	218,752	197,779	189,530	8,313	7,516	7,202	25,375	22,942	21,986
1983.....	220,641	196,244	187,381	8,385	7,457	7,120	25,594	22,764	21,736
1984.....	227,591	198,967	189,495	8,648	7,561	7,201	26,401	23,080	21,981
1985.....	234,797	201,611	191,181	8,922	7,661	7,265	27,236	23,387	22,177
	<u>OFF-RESERVE</u>								
1973 (Base year) ² ...	77,829	77,829	77,829	3,059	3,059	3,059	6,608	6,608	6,608
1974.....	82,789	82,272	82,148	3,229	3,209	3,204	6,871	6,829	6,818
1975.....	88,180	86,968	86,600	3,351	3,305	3,291	7,054	6,957	6,928
1976.....	93,937	91,824	91,100	3,476	3,397	3,371	7,327	7,162	7,106
1977.....	100,143	96,879	95,644	3,705	3,584	3,539	7,611	7,363	7,269
1978.....	106,787	102,135	100,261	3,844	3,677	3,610	7,902	7,558	7,419
1979.....	113,911	107,590	104,942	4,101	3,873	3,778	8,202	7,747	7,556
1980.....	121,552	113,250	109,713	4,254	3,964	3,840	8,509	7,928	7,680
1981.....	129,747	119,137	114,740	4,541	4,170	4,016	9,082	8,340	8,032
1982.....	138,487	125,210	120,007	4,847	4,382	4,200	9,694	8,765	8,401
1983.....	147,849	131,502	125,562	5,175	4,603	4,395	10,349	9,205	8,789
1984.....	152,507	133,326	126,978	5,338	4,666	4,444	10,675	9,333	8,889
1985.....	157,336	135,098	128,108	5,507	4,728	4,484	11,014	9,457	8,967

TABLE II - POPULATION PROJECTIONS OF CANADIAN REGISTERED INDIANS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE FOR CANADA AND THE REGIONS, DEC. 31, 1973 TO DEC. 31, 1985 - CONT'D.

YEAR-ANNEE	ONTARIO			MANITOBA			SASKATCHEWAN		
	I-HI	II-MED	III-LO	I-HI	II-MED	III-LO	I-HI	II-MED	III-LO
	<u>TOTAL</u>								
1973 (Base year) ² ..	61,680	61,680	61,680	39,540	39,540	39,540	40,662	40,662	40,662
1974.....	62,862	62,470	62,378	41,187	40,929	40,869	42,248	41,984	41,921
1975.....	63,998	63,119	62,854	42,880	42,290	42,112	44,128	43,521	43,338
1976.....	65,009	63,546	63,039	44,681	43,676	43,326	46,229	45,190	44,828
1977.....	65,901	63,753	62,939	46,622	45,103	44,527	48,506	46,925	46,327
1978.....	67,040	64,119	62,947	48,698	46,576	45,724	50,743	48,532	47,645
1979.....	68,367	64,573	62,991	50,920	48,094	46,915	52,806	49,875	48,653
1980.....	69,801	65,034	62,999	53,515	49,860	48,300	54,782	51,040	49,443
1981.....	72,007	66,120	63,671	55,290	50,771	48,891	56,716	52,079	50,150
1982.....	74,284	67,161	64,364	57,129	51,652	49,500	58,724	53,094	50,883
1983.....	76,648	68,173	65,093	59,043	52,514	50,143	60,823	54,099	51,655
1984.....	79,063	69,119	65,828	60,902	53,243	50,708	62,740	54,849	52,238
1985.....	81,566	70,038	66,414	62,830	53,950	51,159	64,726	55,578	52,702
	<u>ON RESERVE - CROWN LAND</u>								
1973 (Base year) ² ..	40,028	40,028	40,028	29,282	29,282	29,282	28,871	28,871	28,871
1974.....	40,675	40,421	40,362	29,762	29,576	29,533	29,167	28,985	28,942
1975.....	41,248	40,681	40,511	30,182	29,767	29,642	29,578	29,171	29,049
1976.....	41,807	40,866	40,537	30,590	29,902	29,661	29,978	29,304	29,068
1977.....	42,367	40,986	40,463	31,000	29,990	29,607	30,380	29,390	29,015
1978.....	43,120	41,241	40,488	31,398	30,030	29,482	30,560	29,229	28,696
1979.....	43,648	41,226	40,219	31,783	30,019	29,285	30,935	29,218	28,504
1980.....	44,154	41,138	39,850	32,365	30,154	29,210	31,079	28,956	28,049
1981.....	44,630	40,982	39,461	32,714	30,041	28,926	31,415	28,847	27,776
1982.....	45,063	40,742	39,043	33,032	29,865	28,619	31,719	28,678	21,482
1983.....	45,452	40,426	38,600	33,717	29,633	28,295	31,993	28,456	27,170
1984.....	46,884	40,987	39,036	34,366	30,044	28,614	33,001	28,850	27,477
1985.....	48,368	41,532	39,383	35,454	30,443	28,868	34,046	29,234	27,721
	<u>OFF-RESERVE</u>								
1973 (Base year) ² ..	21,652	21,652	21,652	10,258	10,258	10,258	11,791	11,791	11,791
1974.....	22,187	22,049	22,016	11,425	11,353	11,336	13,081	12,999	12,979
1975.....	22,750	22,438	22,343	12,698	12,523	12,470	14,550	14,350	14,289
1976.....	23,202	22,680	22,502	14,091	13,774	13,665	16,251	15,886	15,760
1977.....	23,534	22,767	22,476	15,622	15,113	14,920	18,126	17,535	17,312
1978.....	23,920	22,878	22,459	17,300	16,546	16,242	20,183	19,303	18,949
1979.....	24,719	23,347	22,972	19,137	18,075	17,630	21,871	20,657	20,149
1980.....	25,647	23,896	23,149	21,150	19,706	19,090	23,703	22,084	21,394
1981.....	27,377	25,138	24,210	22,576	20,730	19,965	25,303	23,232	22,374
1982.....	29,221	26,419	25,321	24,097	21,787	20,381	27,005	24,416	23,401
1983.....	31,196	27,747	26,493	25,726	22,881	21,848	28,830	25,643	24,485
1984.....	32,179	28,132	26,792	26,536	23,199	22,094	29,739	25,999	24,761
1985.....	33,198	28,506	27,031	27,376	23,507	22,291	30,680	26,344	24,981

RESIDENCE FOR CANADA AND THE REGIONS, DEC. 31, 1973 TO DEC. 31, 1985 - CONT'D.

YEAR-ANNEE	ALBERTA			BRITISH COLUMBIA			YUKON & MACKENZIE		
	I-HI	II-MED	III-LO	I-HI	II-MED	III-LO	I-HI	II-MED	III-LO
	TOTAL								
1973 (Base year ²) ..	31,984	31,984	31,984	51,109	51,109	51,109	10,207	10,207	10,207
1974.....	33,029	32,822	32,774	52,027	51,702	51,626	10,386	10,321	10,306
1975.....	34,180	33,710	33,568	53,090	52,360	52,141	10,729	10,582	10,538
1976.....	35,486	34,688	34,409	54,205	52,986	52,562	11,072	10,823	10,736
1977.....	36,645	35,450	34,999	55,406	53,599	52,916	11,209	10,844	10,706
1978.....	38,052	36,396	35,729	56,672	54,211	53,212	11,338	10,843	10,645
1979.....	39,299	37,118	36,210	58,016	54,797	53,454	11,667	11,020	10,750
1980.....	40,589	37,816	36,633	59,657	55,582	53,844	11,776	10,971	10,628
1981.....	41,578	38,179	36,764	61,822	56,767	54,667	11,999	11,018	10,609
1982.....	42,579	38,497	36,893	64,074	57,931	55,520	11,220	11,049	10,588
1983.....	43,600	38,779	37,028	66,433	59,087	56,418	12,440	11,065	10,565
1984.....	44,974	39,317	37,445	68,525	59,907	57,055	12,832	11,218	10,684
1985.....	46,398	39,840	37,779	70,695	60,703	57,563	13,239	11,367	10,779
	ON RESERVE - CROWN LAND								
1973 (Base year ²) ..	26,365	26,365	26,365	33,901	33,901	33,514	8,573	8,573	8,573
1974.....	26,985	26,816	26,777	33,731	33,520	33,471	8,730	8,676	8,663
1975.....	27,566	27,187	27,073	33,602	33,140	33,002	9,054	8,930	8,893
1976.....	28,347	27,709	27,486	33,445	32,693	32,429	9,381	9,170	9,096
1977.....	28,934	27,990	27,634	33,274	32,189	31,779	9,507	9,197	9,080
1978.....	29,723	28,429	27,909	33,072	31,632	31,054	9,629	9,209	9,041
1979.....	30,300	28,618	27,919	32,842	31,020	30,262	9,958	9,406	9,176
1980.....	30,865	28,756	27,856	32,794	30,554	29,597	10,074	9,386	9,092
1981.....	31,198	28,648	27,585	33,148	30,438	29,309	10,183	9,350	9,003
1982.....	31,500	28,480	27,292	33,469	30,260	28,998	10,281	9,296	8,908
1983.....	31,772	28,259	26,983	33,758	30,025	28,669	10,370	9,224	8,807
1984.....	32,773	28,651	27,287	34,821	30,442	28,993	10,697	9,352	8,906
1985.....	33,811	29,032	27,530	35,924	30,846	29,251	11,036	9,476	8,986
	OFF-RESERVE								
1973 (Base year ²) ..	5,619	5,619	5,619	17,208	17,208	17,208	1,634	1,634	1,634
1974.....	6,044	6,006	5,997	18,296	18,182	18,155	1,656	1,645	1,643
1975.....	6,614	6,523	6,495	19,488	19,220	19,139	1,675	1,652	1,645
1976.....	7,139	6,979	6,923	20,760	20,293	20,133	1,691	1,653	1,640
1977.....	7,711	7,460	7,365	22,132	21,410	21,137	1,702	1,647	1,626
1978.....	8,329	7,967	7,820	23,600	22,579	22,158	1,709	1,634	1,604
1979.....	8,999	8,500	8,201	25,174	23,777	23,192	1,709	1,614	1,574
1980.....	9,724	9,060	8,777	26,863	25,028	24,247	1,702	1,535	1,536
1981.....	10,380	9,531	9,179	28,674	26,329	25,358	1,816	1,668	1,606
1982.....	11,079	10,017	9,601	30,605	27,671	26,522	1,939	1,753	1,680
1983.....	11,828	10,520	10,045	32,675	29,062	27,749	2,070	1,841	1,758
1984.....	12,201	10,666	10,158	33,704	29,465	28,062	2,135	1,866	1,778
1985.....	12,587	10,808	10,249	34,771	29,857	28,312	2,203	1,891	1,793

NOTES:

¹ Assumptions*: High Fertility Assumption I - based on a Five Year average annual General Fertility Ratio (adjusted for late-reported births); GFR = 165.7 births/1,000 females in the childbearing ages.

Medium Fertility Assumption II - based on an extrapolation of the annual adjusted GFR. trend between 1966 and 1973.

Low Fertility Assumption III - based on the trend in Assumption II but the GFR is reduced by 10 percent each year to 1980 when the level of the GFR reaches the general Canadian population GFR which is held constant until 1985.

Mortality Assumption - Morality is held constant at the 1965-68 average level.

Net Migration Assumption - The total on-reserve-crown land and off-reserve populations are projected using their total populations rather than their components of growth (natural increase and net migration). Net migration is taken into account as it is a part of the overall growth in each of the populations by place of residence. (See Section V in the methodology paper).

² Base Year - The 1973 population is included for comparison purposes only. It is adjusted for late-reporting in ages 0 to 3. Late-reporting for the on-reserve-crown land and off-reserve populations is assumed to be distributed in the same proportions in the regions as it is in the Canada total population. (See Section V in the methodology paper listed below.)

SOURCE:

Departmental Statistics Division - Statistical Reports: Population by single years of age, sex and residence, Canada and Regions, 1966 to 1973; Live births by legitimacy, age at registration and sex for Canada, 1966 to 1973; Canadian Registered Indian life tables, by sex, for Canada, 1965-68.

The Methodology For A Population Projection
Model For The Registered Indian Population By Place
Of Residence, For Canada And The Regions; 1973 To 1985.

Introduction

Most population projection models are based on four demographic components: births, deaths, net migration, and a base year population. The last component, the base year population, is projected into the future according to assumptions made about future trends in the first three components. In the present population projection model, the total registered Indian population¹ is projected by sex and single years of age, at the Canada level from 1973 to 1985; and by place of residence² for Canada and the regions from 1973 to 1985.

General Methodology

The model uses the cohort survival ratio method to project the Canada total population by sex and single years of age from the base year, 1973 to 1985. Three fertility assumptions are made, mortality is held constant and net migration is assumed to be zero. The rationale and methodology behind these demographic components are developed separately in sections I to IV. However, the general projection model using the cohort survival ratio method may be defined by the following equation:

$${}_{t+1}P_{x+1} = {}_tP_x \cdot s_x \quad \dots(1)$$

where ${}_{t+1}P_{x+1}$ = Population age $x + 1$ at time $t + 1$

${}_tP_x$ = Population age x at time t

s_x = Probability of a person age x at time t surviving
to age $x + 1$ at time $t + 1$

Separate sets of age-specific survival ratios are used for males (s_x^m) and females (s_x^f).

¹ Any mention in this documentation of the term, "population" always refers to the registered Indian population which is our universe unless otherwise specified.

² Place of residence refers to the population living on-reserve - crown land and off-reserve.

To project the On-Reserve - Crown Land and Off-Reserve populations for Canada and the regions a ratio technique is used assuming an average annual growth rate in the percentage population off-reserve of 3.5 per cent per year at the Canada level. A similar technique is used in the regional projections. This phase of the projection model is explained in Section V.

Given more time, a range of off-reserve population percentages could have been assumed and applied in order to produce a number of different futures for place of residence.

We chose instead to vary the birth component since it is the birth rate which has the largest impact on population growth among the registered Indians.

I The Birth Component

In order to derive our birth assumptions the General Fertility Ratio (GFR) is calculated for each year from 1966 to 1973. The GFR is computed by:

$$\text{GFR} = \frac{{}_t\text{B}}{{}_t\text{F}_{15-49}} \times 1,000 \quad \dots(2)$$

where ${}_t\text{B}$ = the number of births occurring between January 1 and December 31 in year t .

${}_t\text{F}_{15-49}$ = the number of women in the childbearing age group 15 to 49, at the middle of year t .

Table 1 shows the GFR's by year:

<u>Table 1</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>GFR</u>
	1966	207.7
	1967	197.0
	1968	192.2
	1969	180.4
	1970	177.0
	1971	168.6
	1972	159.4
	1973	143.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1969 - 1973	Average = 165.7

Before computing the GFR's for the 1966-1973 period it was necessary to adjust the births for late-reporting since many births are reported one or more years after their occurrence. The vast majority of late-reported births are reported one year after their occurrence, but a significant minority of such births are reported late by two or more years.

From 1966 to 1970 the actual number of births reported one to three years late is added into the appropriate year of occurrence. A ratio technique is used to estimate the actual number of births reported late by four years or more for all years 1966 to 1973. To estimate births reported late by one to three years in 1973, by two and three years in 1972 and by three years in 1971 a graphical extrapolation method is employed. (See Appendix A).

The adjusted births which take into account late-reported births are then entered into the calculation of the GFR's. It is upon the resulting historical trend of GFR's, as seen in Table 1, that our fertility assumptions are based.

In this projection model we make three fertility assumptions:

Assumption I : The GFR remains high and constant at the average level
(High) observed in the 5 year period 1969-1973.

Assumption II : The GFR follows the downward trend observed during the
(Medium) 1966-1973 period, i.e., at an average annual rate of decline of 5.1 per cent per year.

Assumption III : The GFR declines at twice the observed annual rate in the
(Low) 1966-1973 period, i.e., at 10 per cent per year until 1980 when the GFR for registered Indians reaches the 1971 GFR level for the Canadian population as a whole. Thereafter, the GFR remains constant from 1980 to 1985.

Table 2 General Fertility Ratio Assumptions

<u>Year</u>	<u>Assumption I</u> (High)	<u>Assumption II</u> (Medium)	<u>Assumption III</u> (Low)
1974	165.7	135.7	128.7
1975	165.7	128.8	115.8
1976	165.7	122.2	104.2
1977	165.7	116.0	93.8
1978	165.7	110.1	84.4
1979	165.7	104.5	76.0
1980	165.7	99.2	68.4
1981	165.7	94.8	68.4
1982	165.7	90.0	68.4
1983	165.7	85.4	68.4
1984	165.7	81.1	68.4
1985	165.7	77.0	68.4

The GFR is then multiplied by the projected mid-year population of women in the 15-49 year age group for each year from 1974 to 1985, to determine the number of projected births which are then divided into males and females using a constant sex ratio so that,

$${}_tB = {}_t(GFR) \cdot {}_tF_{15-49} \quad \dots(3)$$

$${}_tB^m = k^m \cdot {}_tB \quad , \text{ where } k^m = 0.508 \quad \dots(4)$$

$${}_tB^f = {}_tB - {}_tB^m \quad \dots(5)$$

where ${}_tB$ = total births occurring in year t .

${}_tGFR$ = General Fertility Ratio in year t .

${}_tF_{15-49}$ = The mid-year female population aged 15-49 in year t .

${}_tB^m$ = Total male births occurring in year t .

${}_tB^f$ = Total female births occurring in year t .

k^m = The constant is the proportion of total births that are male; derived by calculating the proportion of total births that were male in 1972 and 1973 and taking an average of the two.

II The Mortality Component

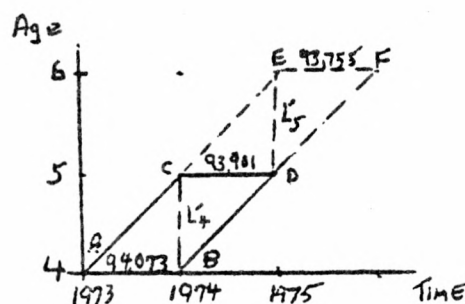
The cohort survival approach automatically takes into account mortality, because by applying the survival ratio (s_x) to a population age x , we reduce that population by those who die before reaching age $x + 1$. In this projection model we have assumed for each sex, a constant set of age-specific survival ratios derived from the "Registered Canadian Indian Life Tables."³

The life tables were based on the mortality experience of the Indian population in the period 1965-1968. (See life tables in Appendix B).

The survival ratios contained in the life tables are not readily applicable to our 1973 base population because they describe the mortality experience for a generation or cohort; that is, they give the probability of persons age x surviving to their next birthday, age $x + 1$. However, the time interval in our projection model applies to the calendar year so that the projected population refers to the population surviving up to December 31 of each year. Therefore, we have to convert the cohort survival ratios for each age and sex (i.e., the P_x column in the life tables, Appendix B), to a corresponding set of calendar year survival ratios. The latter is defined as the probability of a person age x on December 31 in year t surviving to age $x + 1$ on December 31 in year $t + 1$.

We start the conversion by assuming that deaths are equally distributed from one birthday to the next as, for example, in the parallelogram ABCD in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Cohort and Calendar Year Survivors



³"Registered Canadian Indian Life Tables for Males and Females by Single Years of Age", prepared by Medical Services Branch, Department of National Health and Welfare, 1969.

The hypothetical surviving population age 4 or L'_4 on December 31, 1974 (i.e., the population along the vertical line BC) according to our mortality assumption should be equal to, $L'_4 = \frac{AB + CD}{2} = \frac{94,073 + 93,901}{2} = 93,987$

This means, of those age 4 who died before reaching age 5, fifty per cent of the deaths occurred on or before December 31, 1974, so that $L'_4 = 93,987$ is our new hypothetical calendar year surviving population.

Applying the same procedure to parallelogram CDEF, we get L'_5 on December 31, 1975. We now are in position to compute the calendar year survival ratio (s'_4), i.e., the probability of a person age 4 on December 31, 1974 surviving to age 5 by December 31, 1975.

$${}_{1974,75}s'_x = \frac{{}_{1975}L'_5}{{}_{1974}L'_4},$$

$$\text{more generally, } {}_{t,t+1}s'_x = \frac{{}_{t+1}L'_{x+1}}{{}_tL'_x} \quad \dots(6)$$

Where ${}_{t,t+1}s'_x$ = The calendar year survival ratio for a population age 4 on December 31 in year t surviving to age 5 on December 31 in year $t + 1$

${}_{t+1}L'_{x+1}$ = The hypothetical population who survives to age $x + 1$ by time $t + 1$.

${}_tL'_x$ = The hypothetical population who survives to age x by time t .

Once the set of calendar year survival ratios are computed for each sex and age they are applied to the corresponding population by age and sex starting in the base year 1973, and ending in 1985 (See equation 1).

For the youngest and eldest ages two other mortality assumptions are made. In the first case, infant deaths are not evenly distributed over a cohort age interval since most infant deaths occur in the earlier part of the age interval - namely within a few weeks or months after birth. For the other ages we assumed that among those who do not survive to their next birthday, 50 per cent of the deaths occur before or at the end of that calendar year. However, for those born in a calendar year and who do not survive to their first birthday, we assume that 70 per cent of the deaths occur before or at the end of the calendar year. Thus the survival ratio at birth is weighted accordingly.⁴

In the case of the oldest age group, we have combined the population 80 years and over into one large group and therefore we cannot make the assumption of an even distribution of deaths for these combined age groups. However, we still have the problem of distributing the deaths in our last single age group 79 with our combined age group of 80 and over to produce the survival ratio, S_{79} . The appropriate adjustment is made according to Pressat's equation.⁵

The last two adjustments to the survival ratios - namely, to the youngest and oldest age groups is applied to the actual base year population as of December 31, 1973 and to the resulting projected populations from 1974 to 1985.

In conclusion to the mortality component section, we have assumed a constant age-sex specific mortality by using a constant set of age-sex specific survival ratios based on the 1965-68 life tables for registered Indians. As the original life tables were calculated for age cohorts it became necessary to convert the cohort survival ratios to calendar year survival ratios. As a result a number of adjustments or assumptions on mortality were made to achieve the conversion. The age-sex calendar year survival ratios were then applied to the corresponding population in each year of the projection period, 1973 to 1985.

⁴ Barclay, G.W., Techniques of Population Analysis. John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1958. p. 104.

⁵ Pressat, R. L'Analyse Demographique. Universitaires de France. Paris, 1969. pp. 257, 258.

III The Net Migration Component

As the population projection is first calculated for the total registered Indian population, we can assume the total population to be closed to migration. Although there are other entries and exists to the total population aside from births and deaths, for example, inter-marriages and enfranchisements, they are assumed to have a negligible impact on overall population growth.

IV Base Population

The base population used in the projection model is the registered Indian male and female population by single years of age for Canada and the regions as of December 31, 1973.

However, the base year population is adjusted to take into account the impact of late-reported births not only on the age 0 population, but also on subsequent ages. The actual figures in 1973 for both males and females age 0, therefore, are estimated to be 30 per cent higher than the figures generated by the computerized Indian Membership System.

The late-reporting of births which are reported anywhere from one to ten or more years after their occurrence are also assumed to cause under-reporting for both males and females in the following ages: Age 1 - under-estimated by 7.5 per cent; Age 2 - under-estimated by 4.9 per cent; Age 3 - under-estimated by 3.1 per cent. These populations are therefore adjusted accordingly for 1973. After age 3, however, the age-specific populations are not under-estimated by more than two per cent and for the purposes of this projection model they are not adjusted.

V Population Projections by Place of Residence for Canada and the Regions, 1973 to 1985.

The methodology behind the projections of the population by place of residence at the Canada level and regional levels involves a ratio technique. Had more time been available for this projection project, the regional populations could have been forecasted separately using the same cohort survival technique as employed in the Canada level projection series. However, using such an approach would have involved developing separate historical trends in fertility

and net migration for each region, by place of residence. A task of this nature would likely involve computer programming and several clerical man-weeks, if not months, to complete. Nevertheless, such a methodology is being given consideration for a more sophisticated projection model whose production will begin over the next months.

1. The Canada Level Projections by Place of Residence: In order to project the on reserve - crown land and off-reserve populations at the Canada level the proportion of the population living off-reserve is calculated annually from 1966 to 1973. The annual rate of increase in these proportions is then calculated. (See Table 3 below).

Table 3. Percentage and Annual Growth in Off-Reserve Population

<u>Year</u>	<u>Per cent Off-Reserve</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Annual Growth Rate (%)</u>
1966	19.39		
1967	21.78	1966-67	12.3
1968	22.83	1967-68	4.8
1969	24.32	1968-69	6.5
1970	25.52	1969-70	4.9
1971	26.82	1970-71	5.1
1972	27.70	1971-72	3.3
1973	28.45	1972-73	2.7

Upon computing and extrapolating a seven year average annual growth rate in the percentage of off-reserve population, a projected 50 per cent off-reserve population ensues by 1980. This growth rate and resulting percentage off-reserve population was felt to be too high and a more conservative growth rate of 3.5 per cent per year was chosen instead. The latter produces about a 40 per cent off-reserve population by 1983 which is held constant to 1985. (See Table 4).:

Table 4. Projected Percentage Off-Reserve Population, Canada Level

<u>Year</u>	<u>Per cent Off-Reserve</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Per cent Off-Reserve</u>
1974	29.44	1980	36.19
1975	30.47	1981	37.46
1976	31.54	1982	38.77
1977	32.64	1983	40.12
1978	33.78	1984	40.12
1979	34.96	1985	40.12

The resulting projected off-reserve percentage series is applied to the projected Canada total population, derived from the previously described cohort survival ratio method, to obtain the projected population living off-reserve from 1974 to 1985. The projected off-reserve population is then subtracted from the Canada total population in each year and the residual becomes the on-reserve - crown land population. This procedure is repeated for each Canada level projection series I to III. (See the final Table II, "Population Projections of Canadian Registered Indians by Place of Residence for Canada and the Regions, 1973 to 1985".)

2. Regional⁶ Projections by Place of Residence: More or less the same procedure with some modifications is employed to project the regional on-reserve - crown land and off-reserve populations as is used at the Canada level.

The distribution of the off-reserve population in each region is calculated as a percentage of the Canada total off-reserve population from 1966 to 1973. (See Table C-1 in Appendix). The trend is then extrapolated graphically from 1973 to 1980 in each region and the 1980 percentage is held constant to 1985. Each projected regional off-reserve percentage series is applied to the projected off-reserve population for Canada as described in Section V-1:

$$t_i^{p_{off}} = \frac{t_i^{p_{off}}}{t_{tot}^{p_{off}}} \times t_{tot}^{p_{off}} \quad \dots(7)$$

,where $t_i^{p_{off}}$ = the population off-reserve in region i at projected time t.
 $t_{tot}^{p_{off}}$ = the population off-reserve in Canada at projected time t.

The same procedure is repeated for the on-reserve - crown land population ($t_i^{p_{on}}$) as described above. (See Table C-2 in Appendix). The resulting on-reserve - crown land population is then summed to the corresponding off-reserve projected population in order to get the projected total regional population.

⁶The regions correspond to the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and District of Mackenzie and Yukon combined.

Equation 7 is calculated using each of the three Canada level projection series by place of residence. We then have three projection series by place of residence for each region: a high, medium, and low series based on the fertility assumptions used in the development of the total registered Indian population projection model described in sections I to IV. (See final Table II, Population Projections of Canadian Registered Indians by Place of Residence, for Canada and the Regions, 1973 to 1985.)

The 1973 base year population in the place of residence projection series has been adjusted for late-reported births to be consistent with the base year population in the first set of projections (see final Table I). This has been done for comparison purposes only since the 1973 base year population is not used directly in the calculation of the projected populations by residence and region. The regional distributions of populations on-reserve - crown land and off-reserve in 1973 are computed using the adjusted Canada total population (i.e., adjusted for late-reported births) in 1973. Therefore, we assume that late-reporting is distributed in the same proportion by residence in the regions as it is in the Canada total population.

Sources of Data

Departmental Statistics Division, Statistical Reports:

- 1) Population by single years of age, sex and place of residence for Canada and the Regions, 1966 to 1973.
- 2) Live births by legitimacy, age at registration and sex for Canada, 1966 to 1973.
- 3) Registered Canadian Indian life tables by sex, for Canada, 1965-1968.

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Barclay, G.W., Techniques of Population Analysis. John Wiley and Sons Inc. New York, 1958.

George, M.V. and Piché, V., "Estimates of Vital Rates for the Canadian Indians 1960-1970", Demography, Vol. 10, No. 3. August, 1973.

Pressat, R., L'Analyse Démographique. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris, 1969.

Appendix A

Historical Trends in the General Fertility Rate

The general fertility rate, which is the number of births occurring during one year divided by the average number of women in the childbearing age during that year, multiplied by 1,000, was used to project the births of the Registered Indian population from 1973 to 1985. This crude rate was chosen because the adjustments to the births needed to calculate this rate were simpler and shorter to do than those which would have been necessary to calculate a more sophisticated rate like the age-specific fertility rate.

In order to arrive at an estimate of the actual number of births occurring in each year, the statistical reports showing births by age at registration for each year 1966 to 1973 are used. For example, to the births reported in 1966 which actually occurred that year, we add the births reported one year late, i.e., at age 1; in 1967; those reported at age 2 in 1968; those reported at age 3 in 1969 and so on. However, no data are available for births reported three years late in 1971 and up to one, two, and three years late in 1973. (See Tables A-1 and A-2). Therefore, we have to estimate the late-reported births for these three calendar years since the projection model uses the historical trend in fertility upon which to base its assumptions. Furthermore, the estimate of births in 1973 is absolutely essential to the projection as 1973 is our base year for the projection series.

Table 1 gives the distribution of births registered by age at registration from 1965 to 1973.

Table A-1 Live Births, Canadian Registered Indians, Reported by Year and Age, 1965-1973.

Age at Registration	Year								
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
0	7798	7488	7300	7288	6929	6762	6379	6208	5556
1		1135	1208	1240	1307	1379	1642	1727	1764
2		106	148	170	140	182	256	238	297
3		46	72	78	83	98	113	98	167
4+		167	228	256	276	284	368	333	458
Total births recorded:	8973	8942	8956	9032	8735	8705	8758	8604	8242

Source: Indian Register, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Live Births Reported by Age, 1965 to 1973.

Table 2 presents the distribution of births by year of occurrence and year reported, where the late-reported births up to three years after occurrence are added into that year of occurrence.

Table A-2 Distribution of Live Births (Canadian Registered Indians) by Year of Births and Year Reported: 1965-1973.

Year Reported	Year of Birth								
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Year of Birth	7798	7488	7300	7288	6929	6762	6379	6208	5556
One year after birth	1135	1208	1240	1307	1379	1642	1727	1764	2014
Two years after birth	148	170	140	182	256	238	297		
Three years after birth	78	83	98	113	98	167			

Source: Same as in Table A-1.

To obtain the number of late-reported births in 1973, we have to estimate the births which will be reported at age 1 in 1974, at age 2 in 1975 and at age 3 in 1976. For 1972, we estimate the births which will be reported at age 2 in 1974 and at age 3 in 1975 and for 1971, the births which will be reported at age 3 in 1974.

The first step consists of extrapolating the 1965-72 trend for births reported one year late to 1974, i.e., 1,817 births are estimated to have occurred in 1973 but reported one year late. Extrapolating the trend in the births reported two years late to 1975, 325 and 370 births are estimated to have occurred in 1972 and 1973, respectively. The same procedure is used to estimate births reported three years late which are added into the appropriate year of occurrence: in 1971 (182), in 1972 (215) and in 1973 (250).

The second step consists of estimating the births which will be registered four or more years after birth. We first calculated an average ratio of births registered four or more years late in a given year to the births actually occurring that same year, i.e., to births age 0.

The ratios presented in Table A-3 are calculated from the data in Table A-1.

For example, the ratio of births reported four years late to the births reported age 0 in 1966 is, $167/7,488 = .02230$. (See below).

Table A-3. Ratio of Births Reported Four or More Years Late to Births Age 0.

<u>Year Reported</u>	<u>Ratios of births reported at age 4 and plus to births reported at age 0. Ratio 4+/Births (Age 0)</u>
1966	.02230
1967	.03123
1968	.03513
1969	.03983
1970	.04199
1971	.05769
1972	.05364
1973	.08243

To reflect the increase in the number of births reported four years or more after birth an average ratio of .0412 was applied to the births reported age 0 from 1966 to 1970 to estimate the actual number of births which occurred during those years. In 1966 for example,

$$.0412 \times 7,488 = 308 \text{ births are estimated to be reported 4+ years after birth. (See Table A-4).}$$

This ratio of .0412 was used by M.V. George and V. Piché to adjust births reported four or more years after the year of birth for the 1965-1970 period. The average ratio of 1971, 1972 and 1973, that is .0646, was used to estimate the births to be reported four or more years after birth in 1971, 1972 and 1973.

Table A-4. Estimated Live Births, Canadian Registered Indians, by Year of Birth and Year Reported: 1965-1973

Year Reported	Year of Birth								
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Year of Birth	7798	7488	7300	7288	6929	6762	6379	6208	5556
One year after birth	1135	1208	1240	1307	1379	1642	1727	1765	1817
Two years after birth	148	170	140	182	256	238	297	325	370
Three years after birth	78	83	98	113	98	167	182	215	250
Four + years after birth	321	308	301	300	285	279	412	401	359
Total	9480	9257	9079	9190	8947	9088	8997	8913	8352

The total number of estimated births, by year of birth, are then divided by the mid-year number of females aged 15 to 49 during the years of birth. The average number of females aged 15 to 49 during year t is obtained by adding the females 15 to 49 at the end of year $t-1$ to the females 15 to 49 at the end of year t and dividing the sum by 2.

Table A-5 shows the historical series of mid-year female population from 1966 to 1973, the estimated live births and the general fertility rates for the Canadian Registered Indians.

Table A-5. General Fertility Ratios, Canadian Registered Indians, 1965-1973

Year	Females 15-49	Females 15-49	Births	General Fertility Rate
	Dec. 31	Mid-Year		
1965	43,886	-	-	-
1966	45,250	44,568	9,257	207.7
1967	46,902	46,076	9,069	197.0
1968	48,734	47,818	9,190	192.2
1969	50,480	49,607	8,947	180.4
1970	52,236	51,358	9,088	177.0
1971	54,487	53,362	8,997	168.6
1972	57,322	55,905	8,913	159.4
1973	59,516	58,419	8,352	143.0

Source: Indian Register, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada: 1965 to 1973. Table A-4.

Table B-1. Registered Canadian Indians
Male Life Table
(0-34 years)
Based on Mortality in 1965-68

x	l_x	d_x	P_x	q_x	L_x	T_x	o_{ex}
0	100000	5737	.94263	.05737	95353	6048943	60.49
1	94263	714	.99243	.00757	93906	5953590	63.16
2	93549	349	.99627	.00373	93375	5859684	62.64
3	93200	245	.99737	.00263	93078	5766309	61.87
4	92955	191	.99794	.00206	92860	5673231	61.03
5	92764	173	.99813	.00187	92678	5580371	60.16
6	92591	172	.99814	.00186	92505	5487693	59.27
7	92419	151	.99837	.00163	92344	5395188	58.38
8	92268	125	.99864	.00136	92206	5302844	57.47
9	92143	104	.99887	.00113	92091	5210638	56.55
10	92039	88	.99904	.00096	91995	5118547	55.61
11	91951	84	.99909	.00091	91909	5026552	54.67
12	91867	92	.99900	.00100	91821	4934643	53.72
13	91775	118	.99871	.00129	91716	4842822	52.77
14	91657	160	.99825	.00175	91577	4751106	51.84
15	91497	210	.99770	.00230	91392	4659529	50.93
16	91287	263	.99712	.00288	91156	4568137	50.04
17	91024	310	.99659	.00341	90869	4476981	49.18
18	90714	356	.99608	.00392	90536	4386112	48.35
19	90358	403	.99554	.00446	90157	4295576	47.54
20	89955	448	.99502	.00498	89731	4205419	46.75
21	89507	487	.99456	.00544	89264	4115688	45.98
22	89020	515	.99421	.00579	88763	4026424	45.23
23	88505	531	.99400	.00600	88240	3937661	44.49
24	87974	537	.99390	.00610	87706	3849421	43.76
25	87437	537	.99386	.00614	87169	3761715	43.02
26	86900	534	.99385	.00615	86633	3674546	42.28
27	86366	534	.99382	.00618	86099	3587913	41.54
28	85832	534	.99378	.00622	85565	3501814	40.80
29	85298	532	.99376	.00624	85032	3416249	40.05
30	84766	531	.99374	.00626	84500	3331217	39.30
31	84235	530	.99371	.00629	83970	3246717	38.54
32	83705	531	.99366	.00634	83440	3162747	37.78
33	83174	531	.99361	.00639	82909	3079307	37.02
34	82643	532	.99356	.00644	82377	2996398	36.26

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare,
Medical Services - 1969.

Departmental Statistics Division,
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Appendix B
Registered Canadian Indians
Male Life Table
(35-69 years)
Based on Mortality in 1965-68

x	l_x	d_x	p_x	q_x	L_x	T_x	${}^o e_x$
35	82111	535	.99349	.00651	81844	2914021	35.49
36	81576	541	.99337	.00663	81306	2832177	34.72
37	81035	553	.99317	.00683	80759	2750871	33.95
38	80482	574	.99287	.00713	80195	2670112	33.18
39	79908	601	.99248	.00752	79608	2589917	32.41
40	79307	630	.99205	.00795	78992	2510309	31.65
41	78677	659	.99162	.00838	78348	2431317	30.90
42	78018	684	.99123	.00877	77676	2352969	30.16
43	77334	704	.99090	.00910	76982	2275293	29.42
44	76630	721	.99059	.00941	76270	2198311	28.69
45	75909	737	.99029	.00971	75541	2122041	27.96
46	75172	753	.98998	.01002	74796	2046500	27.22
47	74419	770	.98965	.01035	74034	1971704	26.49
48	73649	787	.98932	.01068	73256	1897670	25.77
49	72862	801	.98901	.01099	72462	1824414	25.04
50	72061	816	.98867	.01133	71653	1751952	24.31
51	71245	836	.98826	.01174	70827	1680299	23.58
52	70409	863	.98774	.01226	69978	1609472	22.86
53	69546	896	.98712	.01288	69098	1539494	22.14
54	68650	932	.98643	.01357	68184	1470396	21.42
55	67718	972	.98565	.01435	67232	1402212	20.71
56	66746	1018	.98475	.01525	66237	1334980	20.00
57	65728	1069	.98373	.01627	65194	1268743	19.30
58	64659	1127	.98257	.01743	64096	1203549	18.61
59	63532	1189	.98128	.01872	62938	1139453	17.94
60	62343	1254	.97988	.02012	61716	1076515	17.27
61	61089	1321	.97838	.02162	60429	1014799	16.61
62	59768	1387	.97679	.02321	59075	954370	15.97
63	58381	1450	.97517	.02483	57656	895295	15.34
64	56931	1508	.97351	.02649	56177	837639	14.71
65	55423	1567	.97173	.02827	54640	781462	14.10
66	53856	1630	.96973	.03027	53041	726822	13.50
67	52226	1701	.96743	.03257	51376	673781	12.90
68	50525	1774	.96489	.03511	49638	622405	12.32
69	48751	1845	.96216	.03784	47829	572767	11.75

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare,
Medical Services - 1969.

Registered Canadian Indians
Male Life Table
(70-107 years)
Based on Mortality in 1965-68

x	l_x	d_x	p_x	q_x	L_x	T_x	$^o e_x$
70	46906	1916	.95916	.04084	45948	524938	11.19
71	44990	1988	.95581	.04419	43996	478990	10.65
72	43002	2064	.95200	.04800	41970	434994	10.12
73	40938	2137	.94781	.05219	39870	393024	9.60
74	38801	2201	.94328	.05672	37700	353194	9.10
75	36600	2257	.93834	.06166	35472	315454	8.62
76	34343	2305	.93289	.06711	33191	279982	8.15
77	32038	2344	.92685	.07315	30866	246791	7.70
78	29694	2368	.92027	.07973	28510	215925	7.27
79	27326	2371	.91322	.08678	26141	187415	6.86
80	24955	2356	.90561	.09439	23777	161274	6.46
81	22599	2320	.89734	.10266	21439	137497	6.08
82	20279	2265	.88833	.11167	19147	116058	5.72
83	18014	2186	.87864	.12136	16921	96911	5.38
84	15828	2084	.86833	.13167	14786	79990	5.05
85	13744	1963	.85715	.14285	12763	65204	4.74
86	11781	1820	.84549	.15451	10871	52441	4.45
87	9961	1666	.83279	.16721	9128	41570	4.17
88	8295	1499	.81926	.18074	7546	32442	3.91
89	6796	1325	.80496	.19504	6134	24896	3.66
90	5471	1150	.78981	.21019	4896	18762	3.43
91	4321	978	.77371	.22629	3832	13866	3.21
92	3343	814	.75658	.24342	2936	10034	3.00
93	2529	661	.73848	.26152	2199	7098	2.80
94	1868	524	.71946	.28054	1606	4899	2.62
95	1344	404	.69944	.30056	1142	3293	2.45
96	940	302	.67834	.32166	789	2151	2.29
97	638	219	.65605	.34395	529	1362	2.13
98	419	154	.63265	.36735	342	833	1.99
99	265	104	.60818	.39182	213	491	1.85
100	161	67	.58257	.41743	128	278	1.73
101	94	42	.55572	.44428	73	150	1.60
102	52	25	.52755	.47245	40	77	1.48
103	27	14	.49811	.50189	20	37	1.37
104	13	7	.46747	.53253	10	17	1.31
105	6	3	.43554	.56446	5	7	1.17
106	3	2	.40222	.59778	2	2	0.67
107	1	1	.36743	.63257	-	-	-

Table B-2 Registered Canadian Indians
Female Life Table
 (0-34 years)
 Based on Mortality in 1965-68

x	l_x	d_x	p_x	q_x	L_x	T_x	o_{e_x}
0	100000	4657	.95343	.04657	96228	6560461	65.60
1	95343	659	.99309	.00691	95014	6464233	67.80
2	94684	371	.99608	.00392	94499	6369219	67.27
3	94313	240	.99745	.00255	94193	6274720	66.53
4	94073	172	.99817	.00183	93987	6180527	65.70
5	93901	146	.99845	.00155	93828	6086540	64.82
6	93755	118	.99874	.00126	93696	5992712	63.92
7	93637	116	.99876	.00124	93579	5899016	63.00
8	93521	89	.99905	.00095	93477	5805437	62.08
9	93432	71	.99924	.00076	93397	5711960	61.13
10	93361	60	.99936	.00064	93331	5618563	60.18
11	93301	54	.99942	.00058	93274	5525232	59.22
12	93247	55	.99941	.00059	93220	5431958	58.25
13	93192	63	.99932	.00068	93161	5338738	57.29
14	93129	80	.99914	.00086	93089	5245577	56.33
15	93049	101	.99891	.00109	92999	5152488	55.37
16	92948	125	.99866	.00134	92886	5059489	54.43
17	92823	145	.99844	.00156	92751	4966603	53.51
18	92678	163	.99824	.00176	92597	4873852	52.59
19	92515	180	.99805	.00195	92425	4781255	51.68
20	92335	199	.99785	.00215	92236	4688830	50.78
21	92136	217	.99765	.00235	92028	4596594	49.89
22	91919	236	.99743	.00257	91801	4504566	49.00
23	91683	258	.99719	.00281	91554	4412765	48.13
24	91425	281	.99693	.00307	91285	4321211	47.27
25	91144	304	.99667	.00333	90992	4229926	46.41
26	90840	325	.99642	.00358	90678	4138934	45.56
27	90515	345	.99619	.00381	90343	4048256	44.72
28	90170	360	.99601	.00399	89990	3957913	43.89
29	89810	372	.99586	.00414	89624	3867923	43.07
30	89438	383	.99572	.00428	89247	3778299	42.24
31	89055	395	.99557	.00443	88858	3689052	41.42
32	88660	411	.99536	.00464	88455	3600194	40.61
33	88249	435	.99507	.00493	88032	3511739	39.79
34	87814	464	.99472	.00528	87582	3423707	38.99

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare,
 Medical Services - 1969.

Appendix B
Registered Canadian Indians
Female Life Table
(35-69 years)
Based on Mortality in 1965-68

x	l_x	d_x	p_x	q_x	L_x	T_x	o_{e_x}
35	87350	494	.99435	.00565	87103	3336125	38.19
36	86856	519	.99403	.00597	86597	3249022	37.41
37	86337	535	.99380	.00620	86070	3162425	36.63
38	85802	539	.99372	.00628	85533	3076355	35.85
39	85263	534	.99374	.00626	84996	2990822	35.08
40	84729	525	.99380	.00620	84467	2905826	34.30
41	84204	520	.99382	.00618	83944	2821359	33.51
42	83684	524	.99374	.00626	83422	2737415	32.71
43	83160	538	.99353	.00647	82891	2653993	31.91
44	82622	559	.99324	.00676	82343	2571102	31.12
45	82063	583	.99290	.00710	81772	2488759	30.33
46	81480	608	.99254	.00746	81176	2406987	29.54
47	80872	630	.99221	.00779	80557	2325811	28.76
48	80242	644	.99197	.00803	79920	2245254	27.98
49	79598	652	.99181	.00819	79272	2165334	27.20
50	78946	663	.99160	.00840	78615	2086062	26.42
51	78283	685	.99125	.00875	77941	2007447	25.64
52	77598	727	.99063	.00937	77235	1929506	24.87
53	76871	799	.98961	.01039	76472	1852271	24.10
54	76072	894	.98825	.01175	75625	1775799	23.34
55	75178	994	.98678	.01322	74681	1700174	22.62
56	74184	1082	.98541	.01459	73643	1625493	21.91
57	73102	1143	.98437	.01563	72531	1551850	21.23
58	71959	1166	.98379	.01621	71376	1479319	20.56
59	70793	1167	.98352	.01648	70210	1407943	19.89
60	69626	1158	.98337	.01663	69047	1337733	19.21
61	68468	1156	.98312	.01688	67890	1268686	18.53
62	67312	1174	.98256	.01744	66725	1200796	17.84
63	66138	1207	.98175	.01825	65535	1134071	17.15
64	64931	1245	.98083	.01917	64309	1068536	16.46
65	63686	1292	.97971	.02029	63040	1005227	15.78
66	62394	1352	.97833	.02167	61718	942187	15.10
67	61042	1428	.97661	.02339	60328	880469	14.42
68	59614	1514	.97460	.02540	58857	820141	13.76
69	58100	1606	.97235	.02765	57297	761284	13.10

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare,
Medical Services - 1969.

Departmental Statistics Division,
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Registered Canadian Indians
Female Life Table
 (70-109 years)
 Based on Mortality in 1965-68

x	l_x	d_x	p_x	q_x	L_x	T_x	o_{e_x}
70	56494	1707	.96978	.03022	55641	703987	12.46
71	54787	1818	.96682	.03318	53878	648346	11.83
72	52969	1939	.96340	.03660	52000	594468	11.22
73	51030	2064	.95956	.04044	49998	542468	10.63
74	48966	2186	.95536	.04464	47873	492470	10.06
75	46780	2305	.95072	.04928	45628	444597	9.50
76	44475	2421	.94556	.05444	43265	398969	8.97
77	42045	2531	.93981	.06019	40789	355704	8.46
78	39523	2627	.93352	.06648	38210	314915	7.97
79	36896	2703	.92674	.07326	35545	276705	7.50
80	34193	2756	.91940	.08060	32815	241160	7.05
81	31437	2785	.91142	.08858	30045	208345	6.63
82	28652	2787	.90272	.09728	27259	178300	6.22
83	25865	2758	.89336	.10664	24486	151041	5.84
84	23107	2695	.88338	.11662	21760	126555	5.48
85	20412	2598	.87271	.12729	19113	104795	5.13
86	17814	2471	.86128	.13872	16579	85682	4.81
87	15343	2317	.84901	.15099	14185	69103	4.50
88	13026	2137	.83595	.16405	11958	54918	4.22
89	10889	1937	.82215	.17785	9921	42960	3.95
90	8952	1723	.80753	.19247	8091	33039	3.69
91	7229	1503	.79203	.20797	6478	24948	3.45
92	5726	1285	.77556	.22444	5084	18470	3.23
93	4441	1074	.75818	.24182	3904	13386	3.01
94	3367	876	.73993	.26007	2929	9482	2.82
95	2491	696	.72074	.27926	2143	6553	2.63
96	1795	538	.70054	.29946	1526	4410	2.46
97	1257	403	.67925	.32075	1056	2884	2.29
98	854	293	.65692	.34308	708	1828	2.14
99	561	206	.63360	.36640	458	1120	2.00
100	355	139	.60922	.39078	286	662	1.86
101	216	90	.58370	.41630	171	376	1.74
102	126	56	.55696	.44304	98	205	1.63
103	70	33	.52906	.47094	54	107	1.53
104	37	18	.50005	.49995	28	53	1.43
105	19	10	.46984	.53016	14	25	1.32
106	9	5	.43838	.56162	7	11	1.22
107	4	2	.40557	.59443	3	4	1.00
108	2	1	.37148	.62852	1	1	0.50
109	1	1	.33614	.66386	-	-	-

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare,
 Medical Services - 1969.

Table C-2. Actual and Projected Percentage Distribution On-Reserve - Crown Land for Canada and Regions, 1966 to 1985:

Year	Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon- N.W.T.	Canada
1966	3.6	10.4	20.2	14.8	14.9	12.5	19.6	4.0	100.0
1967	3.6	10.5	20.2	15.0	15.1	12.9	18.6	4.1	100.0
1968	3.6	10.6	20.5	15.0	15.1	12.9	18.2	4.1	100.0
1969	3.7	10.8	20.1	15.3	15.3	13.0	17.6	4.2	100.0
1970	3.7	10.9	20.0	15.4	15.1	13.1	17.5	4.3	100.0
1971	3.7	10.9	20.2	15.3	15.0	13.2	17.4	4.3	100.0
1972	3.7	10.8	20.6	15.0	14.9	13.4	17.2	4.4	100.0
1973	3.7	11.0	20.4	15.0	14.7	13.5	17.3	4.4	100.0
1974	3.7	11.1	20.5	15.0	14.7	13.6	17.0	4.4	100.0
1975	3.7	11.2	20.5	15.0	14.7	13.7	16.7	4.5	100.0
1976	3.7	11.2	20.5	15.0	14.7	13.9	16.4	4.6	100.0
1977	3.8	11.3	20.5	15.0	14.7	14.0	16.1	4.6	100.0
1978	3.8	11.4	20.6	15.0	14.6	14.2	15.8	4.6	100.0
1979	3.8	11.5	20.6	15.0	14.6	14.3	15.5	4.7	100.0
1980	3.8	11.6	20.6	15.1	14.5	14.4	15.3	4.7	100.0
1981	3.8	11.6	20.6	15.1	14.5	14.4	15.3	4.7	100.0
1982	3.8	11.6	20.6	15.1	14.5	14.4	15.3	4.7	100.0
1983	3.8	11.6	20.6	15.1	14.5	14.4	15.3	4.7	100.0
1984	3.8	11.6	20.6	15.1	14.5	14.4	15.3	4.7	100.0
1985	3.8	11.6	20.6	15.1	14.5	14.4	15.3	4.7	100.0

Source: Indian Register, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development,
Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada and the Regions, 1966 to 1973.