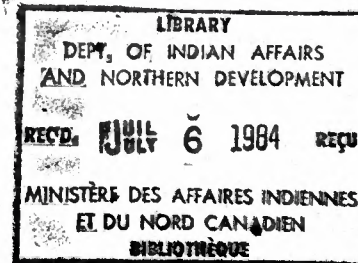


**Preliminary results from a study of
1966-71 migration patterns among
status Indians in Canada**

/ by Andrew J. Siggner

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Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program, 1977

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WORKING PAPER NO. 1:

PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM A STUDY OF
1966-71 MIGRATION PATTERNS AMONG STATUS
INDIANS IN CANADA.

By

Andrew J. Siggner
Head, Demography Section,
Program Statistics Division,
Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program.

January 19, 1977

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WORKING PAPER NO. 1

PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM A STUDY OF 1966-71 MIGRATION

PATTERNS AMONG STATUS INDIANS IN CANADA

by

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Head, Demography Section,
Program Statistics Division,
Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program

December 20, 1976.

1. Introduction

For the first time, policy-makers and planners have the opportunity to examine patterns of internal migration, that is migration within Canada, among the status Indians based on 1971 census data. This report presents the first of a series of findings which will analyze the size, direction and composition of status Indian migrants. However, since such data have never been addressed before, the report will take the form of a descriptive analysis. It is hoped, if resources and time are available in the future, that a more sophisticated analysis will be carried out on the relationship between migration streams and the characteristics at their 1966 origins and 1971 destinations.

A very strong cautionary note must be sounded at the outset, however. The policy-maker and planner must realize that the purpose of this report is to present general patterns and levels of migration as well as some demographic characteristics of the migrants and non-migrants.

The census data base needs a great deal more "cleaning up" than was possible in the time available to produce this report¹. The author has tended to concentrate on percentages and ratios to minimize the error effect caused by random rounding in the raw census data. In subsequent reports, when more time is available, extensive sections on methodology will be included.

1.1 Basic Concepts

Some of the terms which are used throughout the report are described below:

Band Indian: This was the term used in the 1971 census and was supposed to be synonymous with status Indian.

Volume Migration: This includes all migrants aged five and over who changed municipalities one or more times in the period 1966-71, excluding those migrants who were living outside Canada on June 1, 1966 and those who moved once but were living in the same community in 1966 and 1971.

¹The author would like to thank Mr. J.W. Evans, Director, Program-Economic Development Branch and Dr. Katie Cooke, Director, Research Branch, Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program for providing the resources for clerical support required for this project. However, the clerks have been on strength only since December 15, 1976, and they have done an admirable job in the space of a few days to produce the data contained in this first report.

- Non-Migrants: All those persons aged five and over who did not change municipalities between 1966 and 1971, including those one-time movers who were living in the same community in 1966 and 1971 and excluding any migrants moving two or more times between 1966 and 1971 but who were living in the same community.
- In-Migrants: All those persons aged five and over who changed municipalities between 1966 and 1971 according to their June 1, 1971 destinations.
- Out-Migrants: All those persons aged five and over who changed municipalities between 1966 and 1971 according to their June 1, 1966 origins.
- Net Migrants: The difference between in-migrants and out-migrants.
- Quasi-Return Migrants: Those persons aged five and over who were living in the same community on June 1, 1966 and June 1, 1971, but who moved two or more times. They are sometimes included in the In-Migrants or Out-Migrant categories; when this occurs, it is noted.
- Reporting Population: The total population aged five and over according to their 1971 place of residence; that is, non-migrants and in-migrants, excluding migrants from outside Canada.

Exposed Population: The reporting population minus the net-migrants aged five and over according to each 1966 place of residence.

In-Migration Ratio: The in-migrants divided by the reporting population at the 1971 place of residence multiplied by 100 per cent.

Out-Migration Ratio: The out-migrants divided by the exposed population at the 1966 place of residence multiplied by 100 per cent.

Net-Migration Ratio: The in-migrants minus out-migrants divided by the reporting population at the 1971 place of residence multiplied by 100 per cent.

2. Volume of Migration Among the Band Indian and Canadian Population

There exists a generalization that Indians are highly mobile. However, when we compare the percentage of the Band Indian population who moved one or more times in the five-year period, 1966-71, we discover that about one in five migrated, as compared to one in four in the total Canadian population. In other words, slightly more than 80 per cent of the Band Indian population did not move at all in the 1966-71 period, while only 75 per cent of the total Canadian population did not move during those five years (see Table 2.1). At first glance, it would seem that this generalization is false. However, when we look at the number of times Band Indians have moved in the five-year period as compared to

the total Canadian population, we find that 64 per cent of all Band Indian migrants moved two or more times while only 48 per cent of all Canadians moved that many times. The Band Indians moved an average of 2.4 times in the 1966-71 period (see Table 2.1) compared to an average of 1.9 moves for the Canadian population as a whole.

Therefore, it would appear that while the Band Indian population is not quite as mobile as the total Canadian population, the Band Indian migrants show a higher frequency of migration than Canadian migrants as a whole.

2.1 Distribution of Migrants and Non-Migrants by 1971 Type of Residence

It has already been noted that 80 per cent of the total Band Indian population were non-migrants. However, when the percentage distributions of non-migrants and that of the in-migrants are compared according to 1971 place of residence, they vary dramatically. From Table 2.2 we observe that nearly 70 per cent of all non-migrants were living on Indian Reserves compared to under 8 per cent living in Urban Areas of 100,000 and over in population. By contrast, the percentage of all in-migrants living on Indian Reserves and in Urban Areas of 100,000 and over split almost evenly with 28 and 27 per cent respectively, followed closely by the Rural Non-Reserve areas with about 21 per cent.

Therefore it would appear that Indian Reserves and the Urban Areas of 100,000 and over are the most attractive among Band Indian migrants. This is especially true among the quasi-return migrants who contribute significantly to the total number of migrants who entered Indian Reserves and Urban Areas 100,000 and over by 1971 (see Table 2.2).

3. Migration Streams: 1966 Origins and 1971 Destinations

3.1 In-Migration, Out-Migration and Net-Migration Ratios

The net-migration ratios essentially measure the impact of in and out migration on the population size at the destinations and origins of the migration streams. The in-and out-migration ratios are crude indicators of the "stability" or "transiency" of the population residing in a given community.

Table 3.1 shows the various migration ratios according to place of residence in 1966 and 1971. The highest in-migration ratios are observed in the urban areas. Urban Areas 100,000 and over or what are generally referred to as Metropolitan Areas (MA's) have a 28 per cent in-migration ratio. This means that 28 out of every one hundred Band Indians living in MA's on June 1, 1971 were living in a different place on June 1, 1966. The same in-migration ratio (28.6%) emerges for Urban Non-MA groups, that is urban areas with populations in the under 10,000 size group to the 30,000 - 99,999 size group.

As we can see from Table 3.1, the in-migration ratio for Indian Reserves and Rural Non-Reserves is lower than that for the Urban Areas. This is partly a function of the obvious fact that 78 per cent of the Band Indian population lives on reserves and Crown Land settlements, where the latter would be located generally in the rural non-reserve areas. As a result, the in-migration ratio is smaller for Indian Reserves and Rural Non-Reserves,

since the reporting populations in the denominator of their ratios are so much larger than the reporting populations in the urban areas.

The highlight among the out-migration ratios by 1966 place of residence is that the Rural Non-Reserve areas sent out nearly twice as many migrants to different areas in 1966 as they received from different areas by 1971. Consequently, their net migration ratio is -11.3 persons per one hundred reporting population. The two types of areas which gained population as a result of net-migration are MA's and Indian Reserves with net-migration ratios of 11% and 2%, respectively.

It should be noted that the quasi-return migrants and migrants moving between the same type of communities are excluded in the calculation of the three migration ratios. However, the quasi-return migrants form an important component of the migration streams into and out of an area, such as the Indian Reserves. Table 3.1 also includes the quasi-return in-migrant ratio which is the ratio of migrants who were living in the same place in 1971 as in 1966, but who moved two or more times to the 1971 reporting population in that place of residence. For example, if we combine the MA in-migration ratio and quasi-return migration ratio, the latter contributes over 25 per cent to the combined in-migration ratio of 39.2. In the case of Indian Reserves, the quasi-return migration ratio contributes almost 40 per cent to the combined in-migration ratio of 8.0.

This finding seems to imply that there is a large back and forth movement to and from Indian Reserves and Metropolitan Areas probably among the same migrants.

3.2 1966 Origins and 1971 Destinations of In-Migration Streams

Table 3.2 shows the percentage distribution of all 1971 Band Indian in-migrants (including the quasi-return migrants) according to their 1966 origins and 1971 destinations. For example, 31 per cent of all migrants were living in Indian reserves and Rural Non-Reserves in both 1966 and 1971, while 30 per cent of all migrants were living in all urban areas at the beginning and end of the migration period. Some 22 per cent moved to all urban areas by 1971, while only 17 per cent moved to Indian Reserves and Rural Non-Reserves from all urban areas in 1966.

Chart 3.2.1 examines more clearly the origins of each 1971 in-migration stream according to the 1971 place of residence. Several highlights should be noted. The first is that 27 per cent of all migrants were living on Indian Reserves in 1971 and slightly over 40 per cent of that in-migration stream was living on the same Indian reserves in 1966.

Of the migrants living in MA's in 1971, some 7 per cent came from Rural Non-Reserve compared with only 3 per cent from Indian Reserves. A possible explanation for this phenomenon could be that Rural Non-Reserves areas may be located closer to MA's than Indian Reserves, making it easier for migrants from the former area to move than is the case for the latter. Or, it may also be possible that Indian reserves are sociologically-speaking more cohesive than rural non-reserve areas; therefore, the inertia may be greater not to leave the reserve. However, such an explanation would require further research with more detailed information than is provided in the 1971 Census.

4. Number of Moves Composition Among In-Migrants and Out-Migrants
According to the 1971 and 1966 Types of Residence

As was indicated in Section 2.1 the Band Indian population is extremely mobile when we examine how many times migrants moved during the five-year period 1966-71. In fact, 37 per cent of all migrants moved, three or more times between 1966 and 1971. We shall call migrants with three or more moves "hyper-mobile" migrants, since three moves in five years by a migrant would mean an average of 1 move about every year and a half.

Where are these hyper-mobile migrants concentrated in 1971?

In Table 4.1 we observe that in 1971 the largest percentage of all in-migrants (including quasi-return migrants) who are in the hyper-mobile in-migrant category is concentrated in Metropolitan Areas (11%); some 10 per cent were living on Indian Reserves and 8 per cent in Rural Non-Reserve areas. It is interesting to note that the largest percentage of all in-migrants who are one- and two-time movers are living on Indian Reserves (18%) and MA's (16%).

In Table 4.2, the 1966 areas sending out the most hyper-mobile migrants were Rural Non-Reserves (11%), MA's (9%) and Indian Reserves (8%).

The Rural Non-Reserve areas also sent out the largest percentage of one and two-time movers, nearly 22 per cent. Therefore, it is not surprising to find that about one-third of all out-migrants originated in Rural Non-Reserve areas.

5. Age and Number of Moves Composition of In-Migrants

Perhaps the most significant findings in this migration study of the Band Indian population for the planning of economic development programs are the findings on the age and number of moves composition of migrants.

From Table 5.1, we first observe that the largest percentage of all migrants (31%) are in the age-group 20-29. This contrasts with only 15 per cent among non-migrants in this age group. The percentage of migrants in this age-group within each number of moves category rises from 26 per cent in the one-move category to 41 per cent in the five moves category. In other words, in each number of moves category the largest proportion of migrants falls into the age-group 20-29, with the exception of the one-time move category where the proportion in the 5-14 age-group is slightly larger. This finding is quite consistent with the general findings relating age to mobility, namely that the propensity to migrate tends to peak in the young adult age-group of 20-29, and then falls off dramatically after age 30.

However, Table 5.1 also shows that the percentage of migrants within each number of moves category in the dependent age-group of 5-14 is also very large and in most categories ranks at least second largest. This is a significant finding as it would tend to imply that not just young-single adult Indians are migrating and fairly often, but that possibly young Indian families are also moving.

Table 5.2 indicates that nearly 15 per cent of the population ages 5-14 moved and among these migrant children 33 per cent moved three or more times in the 1966-71 period. Of the migrants in the 20 to 29 age-group some 45 per cent moved three or more times. However, hyper-mobility does not seem to be solely confined to the young, as 1 in 4 migrants in the 60 and over age-group also moved three or more times.

When we examine the migrants by age and 1971 place of residence, we find some startling differences. For example, the percentage of non-migrants and all migrants aged 20 to 29 living on Indian reserves in 1971 is 85 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively (See Table 5.3). By contrast, the non-migrant and migrant percentages in this same age-group living in MA's in 1971 are about 42 and 58 per cent, respectively. The Rural Non-Reserve areas also have high proportions of migrants (39%) to non-migrants (61%). Therefore, it would appear that both MA's and Rural Non-Reserve areas have significant proportions of young mobile adults.

6. Main Highlights from the Migration Analysis:

- (a) About 19 per cent of all Band Indians (census term for Status Indians) migrated one or more times between 1966 and 1971 as compared to nearly 25 per cent in the entire Canadian population.
- (b) However, 64 per cent of all Band Indians ^{migrants} moved two or more times, while only 48 per cent of all Canadian migrants moved that often.

- (c) The vast majority of Band Indians were living on Indian reserves in 1971 (70%), yet the 1971 destinations of all in-migrants were almost evenly split between Indian Reserves (28%) and Metropolitan Areas (27%).
- (d) There is a significant amount of "quasi-return" migration, i.e., migrants who were living in the same community in 1966 and 1971, but who moved two or more times. For example, 40 per cent of the in-migration stream to Indian Reserves were return migrants.
- (e) Rural Non-Reserve areas were net losers of migrants between 1966 and 1971. This type of area sent out more migrants to Metropolitan Areas than it received from MA's; and the in-migrants to MA's from Rural Non-Reserve areas numbered over twice as many as those from Indian Reserves.
- (f) Rural Non-Reserve areas sent out the largest percentage of "hyper-mobile" migrants (11%) and MA's received the greatest percentage of in-migrants who moved three or more times between 1966 and 1971 (11%).
- (g) Some 45 per cent of the migrants in the 20-29 age-group were hyper-mobile and 33 per cent of migrant children aged 5-14 also moved three or more times between 1966 and 1971.

(h) However, of the total population age 20-29 living on Reserves only 15 per cent were migrants; of the total population aged 20-29 living in MA's and Rural Non-Reserve areas, 58 per cent and 39 per cent respectively, were migrants.

7. Implications of Migration Findings for Economic Development Strategy

One implication that might be drawn from these preliminary results is that among the migrant Indians the hyper-mobile ones tend to be concentrated in Metropolitan Areas and in Indian Reserves areas.

This may imply that Indian people do not seem to be prepared to cope with the new areas they are moving into. This point seems to be supported by the amount of quasi-return migration back to reserves and rural non-reserve areas.

Secondly, the young adult migrants also display a high degree of hyper-mobility; indeed, so do migrant children, indicating that young Indian families are on the move.

From a set of population projections of the status Indian population², we know that the growth of the young adult population over the next 10 year period is going to be extremely rapid and large. This growth will mean many more jobs and housing will have to be found both on and off reserves as these young people enter the labour force age group and family formation stage. Therefore, with this kind of population pressure, it is highly likely that these young adults will be even more prone to migration as compared to the results found in this 1971 study.

²Siggner, A., "The Growth of the Active Population, Aged 15 to 64, Among Canadian Registered Indians from 1975 to the Year 2000: Short and Long Term Issues", April, 1975.

These findings raise a number of policy and planning issues, such as:

- 1) Are our employment training programs, education circles and such programs from other government departments effective enough to provide Indian people with the job and life skills to enable them to compete successfully in the urban environment?
- 2) From a policy point of view it is probably not wise for the Department to encourage Indian people to leave reserves. However, if Indian people should choose to leave the reserve environment, should they not have better information about their intended destination, especially when that destination is a large metropolitan area, so that they are able to make a more informed choice when deciding to move or stay on a reserve?

A more fundamental knowledge gap exists here, namely, what are the reasons for such high rates of return migration to reserves and settlements observed in the census data?

- 3) Is return migration a function of the migrants' lack of the necessary labour market skills, life skills etc. which prevents them from staying longer in their new urban environment?
- 4) Is it a function of the various kinds of discrimination (housing, job, social, etc.) experienced by Indian migrants in urban environments?
- 5) Is it a function of better conditions (e.g. housing) or opportunities (e.g. employment) on reserves which draws them back home?

- 6) What are the characteristics of the Indian people who have lived off-reserve and remained in urban areas, for example, for longer than five years as compared to the characteristics of the more mobile migrants, particularly the hyper-mobile return migrants?

These last four questions require a great deal more research in order to provide policy-makers or senior management with the kind of information to deal with the issues raised by the first two questions.

Table 2.1 - Band Indian Population and Canadian Population, Aged 5 and over, by Migrant Status and Average Number of Moves, 1971

Migration Status	Band Indian Population ¹	Total Canadian Population ²
Reporting Population	192,260	19,717,205
Non-Migrants (%)	81.3	75.5
Total Migrants (%)	18.7	24.5
Average Number of Moves	2.4	1.9

Source: 1 1971 Census Special Tabulations - unpublished

2 1971 Census Population: Characteristics of the Migrant and Non-Migrant Population, Cat. No. 92-745.

Table 2.2 - Percentage Distribution of the Reporting Population,
Non-Migrants, In-Migrants and Quasi-Return Migrants
By 1971 Type of Residence

1971 Type of Residence	Reporting Population	Non- Migrants	¹ In-Migrants	Quasi- Return ² Migrants
Indian Reserves	61.8	69.5	28.0	43.5
Rural Non-Reserve	15.7	14.6	20.5	16.0
Urban 100,000 +	11.1	7.5	26.7	26.1
Urban 30,000-99,999	2.0	1.5	4.3	2.7
Urban 10,000-29,999	3.8	2.5	9.6	5.8
Urban under 10,000	5.6	4.3	10.8	5.9
TOTAL	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0
Total Population	192,260	156,366	35,894	9,127

1. Includes quasi-return migrants

2. Quasi-return migrants are those who moved two or more time in the 1966-71 period but were living in the same community in 1966 and 1971.

Source: 1971 Census Special Tabulations - unpublished.

Table 3.1 - In-, Out-, and Net-Migration Ratios
According to 1966 and 1971 Place of Residence
And the Quasi-Return Migration Ratio and
Combined 1971 In-Migration Ratio

Place of Residence	1971 In-Migration Ratio ¹	1966 Out-Migration Ratio ²	1971 Net-Migration Ratio ¹	Quasi-Return Migration Ratio ³	Combined 1971 In-Migration Ratio ³
Indian Reserves	4.7	2.8	+ 2.0	3.3	8.0
Rural Non-Reserves....	12.0	23.2	- 11.3	4.8	16.8
Urban 100,000 +	28.0	19.3	+ 10.7	11.2	39.2
Urban Non-MAs ²	28.6	26.3	- 1.0	6.0	34.6
Urban 30,000-99,999...	23.2	-	-	6.3	29.5
Urban 10,000-29,999...	29.5	-	-	7.1	36.6
Urban under 10,000....	22.5	-	-	5.0	27.5

1 See Section 1.1 for definitions of various migration ratios.

2 The 1971 Census did not classify Urban Non-MAs by size group in 1966; therefore, out-migration ratios cannot be calculated for Urban Areas 30,000-99,999 etc.

3 See Section 3.1, page 7, for a definition of the Quasi-Return Migration Ratio; also this ratio may be added to the 1971 In-Migration Ratio to give a Combined 1971 In-Migration Ratio.

Source: 1971 Census Special Tabulations.

Table 3.2 - Percentage Distribution of Total In-Migrants¹
by 1971 Place of Destination and 1966 Place of
Origin

1971 TYPE OF DESTINATION	1966 TYPE OF ORIGIN					
	Indian Reserves	Rural Non- Reserve	<u>Sub-Total:</u> Indian Reserves & Rural Non-Reserve	Urban M.A.	Urban ² Non-M.A.	<u>Sub-Total:</u> All Urban Areas
Indian Reserves	12	6	18	4	5	9
Rural Non-Reserve.....	3	10	13	3	5	8
Indian Reserves + Rural Non-Reserves....	15	16	31	7	10	17
Urban 100,000 +	3	7	10	10	6	16
Urban Non-MAs ³	3	9	12	4	10	14
Urban 30,000-99,999 ..	1	1	2	1	2	3
Urban 10,000-29,999...	1	4	5	1	3	4
Urban under 10,000...	1	4	5	2	5	7
All Urban Areas	6	16	22	14	16	30

1 Quasi-return migrants are included.

2 The 1971 Census did not provide Urban Areas by size grouping under 100,000 in 1966; therefore all 1966 urban non-metropolitan areas are combined.

3 The 1971 Urban Non-MA is a sub-total of all urban size group under 100,000 in population.

Source: 1971 Census Special Tabulations - unpublished.

CHART 3.2.1 - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF IN-MIGRANTS ACCORDING TO 1966 PLACES OF ORIGIN AND 1971 PLACES OF DESTINATION

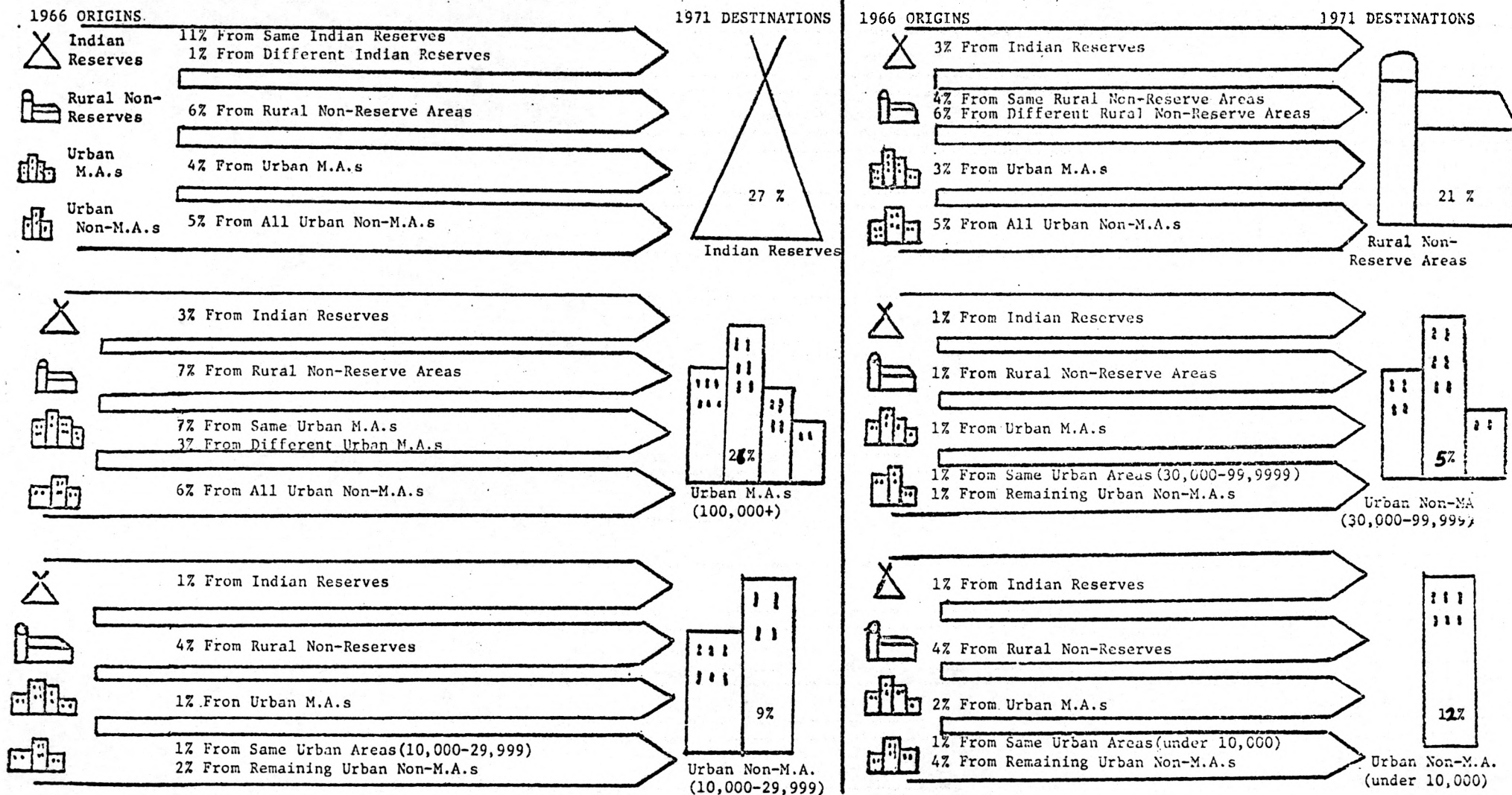


Table 4.1 - Percentage Distribution of In-Migrants by 1971
Destination and Number of Moves, and Average Number
of Moves

1971 Destination	In- Migrants	Per Cent of All In-Migrants ¹ with:						Average Number of Moves
		1 Move	2 Moves	3 Moves	4 Moves	5+ Moves	Total	
Indian Reserve	10,055	8.5	9.6	3.3	1.8	4.8	28.0	2.5
Rural Non-Reserve	7,353	8.0	4.5	2.6	1.3	4.1	20.5	2.5
Urban: 100,000+	9,562	9.6	6.5	4.2	1.9	4.4	26.6	2.4
30,000-99,999	1,546	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.6	4.3	2.4
10,000-29,999	3,440	4.3	2.1	1.0	0.7	1.5	9.6	2.3
Under 10,000	3,890	4.3	2.8	1.7	0.7	1.4	10.9	2.3
All Destinations	35,894	36.4	26.5	13.4	6.8	16.8	99.9	2.4

1 All In-Migrants = 35,894 which includes Quasi-Return , migrants and Residence -Not-
Stated migrants.

Source: 1971 Census Special Tabulations - unpublished.

Table 4.2 - Percentage Distribution of Out-Migrants¹ by 1966
Origins and Number of Moves and Average Number of Moves

1966 Origin	Out- Migrants	Per Cent of All Out-Migrants with:						Average Number of Moves
		1 Move	2 Moves	3 Moves	4 Moves	5+ Moves	Total	
Indian Reserve	7,735	5.6	8.3	2.4	1.5	3.9	21.5	2.5
Rural Non-Reserve	11,767	14.4	7.2	4.0	1.9	5.2	32.8	2.3
Urban M.A.	7,283	6.2	5.2	3.4	1.7	3.8	20.3	2.6
Urban Non-M.A.	9,101	10.1	5.8	3.7	1.7	4.0	25.4	2.3
All Origins	35,894	36.3	26.5	13.5	6.8	16.9	100.0	2.4

1 Out-Migrants include those migrants living in the Same Community but who moved 2 or more times in the 1966-71 period and those migrants with 1966 Residence Not Stated. The latter were distributed according to the 1971 in-migrants' known origin.

Source: 1971 Census Special Tabulations - unpublished.

Table 5.1. - The Percentage Distribution of the Total Band Indian Population in Each Number of Moves Category by Age Group and Migration Status, 1971

Age Groups	Reporting Popu- lation	Non- Migrants	Total Migrants	1 Move	2 Moves	3 Moves	4 Moves	5+ Moves
5 - 14	35.0	36.8	27.1	29.1	28.1	27.8	24.0	22.0
15 - 19	13.3	12.8	15.3	15.9	14.2	14.8	14.9	16.0
20 - 24	10.0	8.1	17.9	14.7	16.9	18.5	25.1	23.2
25 - 29	8.1	6.9	13.3	10.9	12.7	14.9	15.1	17.5
20 - 29	18.1	15.0	31.2	25.6	29.6	33.4	40.2	40.7
30 - 39	12.0	11.7	13.5	13.7	14.4	13.2	12.8	12.0
40 - 49	8.5	9.0	6.0	6.9	6.3	5.2	4.1	4.8
50 - 59	5.9	6.4	3.4	4.4	3.6	2.7	2.1	2.3
60+	7.4	8.3	3.6	4.5	3.8	2.8	2.5	2.2
TOTAL	100.2	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.6	100.00

1 Migrants include quasi-return migrants

Source: 1971 Census Special Tabulations - unpublished.

Table 5.2 - The Percentage Distribution of the Total Band Indian Population in Each Age Group by Migration Status and by Number of Moves, 1971

Age Groups	Non-Migrants	Total Migrants ¹	100%	1 Move	2 Moves	3 Moves	4 Moves	5+ Moves	100%
5 - 14	85.5	14.5	100.0	39.0	27.5	13.8	6.0	13.8	100.1
15 - 19	78.5	21.5	100.0	37.9	24.7	13.1	6.6	17.8	100.1
20 - 24	66.4	33.6	100.0	29.7	25.1	13.8	9.4	21.9	99.9
25 - 29	69.4	30.6	100.0	29.6	25.4	15.1	7.6	22.3	100.0
20 - 29	67.9	32.1	100.0	29.7	25.3	14.5	8.5	22.1	100.1
30 - 39	79.1	21.0	100.1	37.0	28.3	13.1	6.4	15.1	99.9
40 - 49	86.9	13.2	100.1	42.1	28.0	11.7	4.7	13.6	100.1
50 - 59	89.2	10.9	100.1	46.2	27.9	10.5	4.1	11.3	100.0
60+	91.0	9.0	100.0	46.1	28.1	10.6	4.7	10.6	100.1
TOTAL	81.3	18.7	100.00	36.3	26.6	13.4	6.7	16.9	99.9

1 See footnote 1, Table 5.1.

Source: 1971 Census Special Tabulations - unpublished.

Table 5.3 - Percentage Distribution of the Band Indian
Population Aged 20-29, by Migration Status,
Number of Moves, According to 1971 Places of
Residence:

1971 Place of Residence	Non- Migrants	In- Migrants	Total	Number of Moves					Total
				1 Move	2 Moves	3 Moves	4 Moves	5+ Moves	
Indian Reserves.....	85.0	15.0	100.0	24.3	32.0	11.9	8.2	23.7	100.1
Rural Non- Reserve	61.5	38.5	100.0	30.0	23.2	14.5	7.5	24.9	100.1
Urban Areas 100,000+.....	41.7	58.2	99.9	30.8	23.0	15.9	9.2	21.2	100.1
Urban Areas 30,000-99,999..	44.0	55.9	99.4	34.9	21.0	15.2	11.2	17.8	100.1
Urban Areas 10,000-29,999..	39.1	61.0	100.1	34.0	22.5	14.5	7.4	21.7	100.1
Urban Areas under 10,000...	45.0	55.0	100.1	30.8	23.2	16.7	9.7	19.6	100.0

Source: 1971 Census Special Tabulations - unpublished.