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**INDIAN AND INUIT OF CANADA
DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS
DRAFT REPORT**

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Prepared by Janie Reed
March 7, 1985

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present an overview of the demographic characteristics of Canada's Indian and Inuit population. The format of the report is primarily graphical. Text is limited to a brief discussion of trends and highlights those factors most relevant to planning.

The fiscal climate we are now facing forces program planners to look more closely at the question of efficiency and effectiveness. A comprehensive data base is required, in order to assess our programs adequately. Trend analysis and forecasting are two planning tools by which knowledge of past events, current circumstances and possible future conditions aid in the determination of programs and directions. The statistical database developed in this document will facilitate the planning of health programs for the Indian and Inuit population by providing a factual analysis of their particular situation. The relevant target groups and those demographic factors which provide the best illustration of Native conditions in relation to key health status indicators, are discussed under the following headings:

- Population Size and Growth
- Age Composition of Population
- Sex Distribution
- Life Expectancy
- Fertility
- Natural Increase
- Migration
- Population Projections

The time period covered is 1974-1983, although much of the data is available to 1982 only. Projections to 1996 are included to provide an indication of the future demand for health services. Since data for Indians and Inuits are not always available in the same format, they are presented separately.

Health problems and needs are closely linked to a number of social, economic and cultural factors. Therefore, tables and graphs (based primarily on the 1981 census) on income, education and occupation are included in the report. These data should be viewed in the context of their implications for health services provision.

Most of the information contained in this report originates from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and from Medical Services Branch records (i.e. data collected from the individual regions). Other sources include Statistics Canada publications and various reports on the Indian population listed in the bibliography.

Although the available data provide a rich source of information, they unfortunately suffer from certain shortcomings. These problems must be taken into account when analyzing trends and drawing conclusions.

LIMITATIONS OF DATA

1. Data from the Membership system of Indian Affairs is, for a variety of reasons, subject to late reporting of births and deaths which could result in under estimation of the younger age groups (births).

Figures adjusted for late reporting of births and deaths are now available (1971-1981) and differences between the two sets of data are discussed below.

2. Information on migration is lacking and demographic information about the off-reserve population is sparse (Indian Demographic Workshop, 1980).
3. The identification of native Indians in the census is based on a person's understanding of the term "Native Indian" and the census is subject to poor response rates for certain questions for the Indian population.
4. Population data from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development differ from Medical Services Branch data. Population data reported by the regions (MSB) is intended to reflect that population actually served by Medical Services Branch.

D.I.A.N.D. data are used for the demographic portion of the report as they reflect trends and patterns for the Indian population in general. Also, they are available on an age-specific basis whereas MSB data are not.

However, with respect to health status indicators, it was felt that MSB population data would be more appropriate (i.e. since vital statistics are reported by the regions and represent individuals served by MSB, the "population at risk" or denominator should be population served, not total Indian population).

Unfortunately, other problems arise with the use of MSB population data. The age structure of the Indian population differs considerably from that of the total Canadian population in that a greater proportion of Indians are in younger age groups and a smaller proportion in older age groups. Consequently, when comparing the two populations on such variables as mortality rates, birth rates etc. it is more appropriate to use age-specific rates. Since MSB population data are not available by age group, the population by age figures were calculated by subtracting the number of individuals not served by the Branch (known for Ontario and Quebec only) from the DIAND population. This calculation resulted in a total population larger by about 5000 individuals than was reported by the regions. It appears that population served by MSB differs from DIAND total population for the seven other regions as well. In any case, the rates of all health status indicators by age are based on the "population-served calculated in this manner. Crude rates (i.e. not age-specific) are calculated using population-served as reported by the regions. This difference in population involved should not affect the rates to any large extent.

ADJUSTED VS UNADJUSTED POPULATION STATISTICS

For the purpose of this report original population statistics from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development not adjusted for late reporting of births and deaths, were used. These unadjusted data are available to 1982. Adjusted statistics are now available but cover the 1971 to 1981 period only. The adjusted figures however, would not account for births and deaths that have yet to be reported for more recent years.

Nevertheless, it was felt that comparisons should be made with the unadjusted data to determine the effects of underreporting in terms of analysis:

TOTAL POPULATION

When compared with total unadjusted population between 1974 and 1981 (Table 1) the adjusted figures range from 2.8% higher (1974) to 3.6% higher (1981). Whether this increase over time is due to actual population size or to greater underreporting of deaths than births in more recent years is unknown. In any case, it appears that the unadjusted figures do in fact underestimate the population by about 3 percent.

AGE COMPOSITION

The percentage distribution of population by age group is only slightly affected by underreporting with the 0-19 group higher and 20-44 group lower. The 45-64 and 65+ groups remain unchanged. (Table 3)

In terms of actual population by age group, as would be expected, the greatest difference is seen in the 0-4 group which is 27.6% higher in 1981 (adjusted data). The 5-9 group is 5.8% higher according to adjusted figures. From age 20 on however, the adjusted figures are slightly lower, reflecting the better recording of deaths. (Table 2)

GROWTH RATE

The total average annual growth rate (7 year average) is 0.2% higher according to the adjusted data. The only age groups affected are 0-4 (0.6 adjusted vs -0.5 unadjusted) and 5-9 (-0.2 adjusted vs -0.5 unadjusted - Table 4).

Although the difference in the two sets of data seems quite marked for actual population (0-4 in particular), the effects on trends and age composition are not that extensive. However, one should keep these factors in mind when reviewing the population data.

Table 1

Estimated Population of Registered Indians Adjusted for Late Reporting of Births and Deaths
vs Total Registered Indian Population Unadjusted for Late Reporting of Births and Deaths

Year	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	% Difference
1974	276,436	284,140	2.8
1975	282,762	291,189	3.0
1976	288,940	298,070	3.2
1977	295,898	305,023	3.1
1978	302,749	312,223	3.1
1979	309,590	319,431	3.2
1980	316,737	327,312	3.3
1981	323,782	335,475	3.6

Source: Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Estimated Population of the Registered Indians by Age, Sex and Type of Residence, Canada and Provinces, prepared by Demography Division, Statistics Canada for Indian and Northern Affairs, Canada

Table 2 Estimated Population of Registered Indians Adjusted for Late Reporting of Births and Deaths vs Total Registered Indian Population Unadjusted for Late Reporting of Births and Deaths by Age Group, 1981

Age Group	Unadjusted Population	Adjusted Population	% Difference
0- 4	35,640	45,477	27.6
5- 9	40,743	43,113	5.8
10-14	43,015	43,258	0.6
15-19	42,068	42,008	-0.1
20-24	36,329	36,264	-0.2
25-29	27,453	27,403	-0.2
30-34	21,311	21,247	-0.3
35-39	16,689	16,647	-0.3
40-44	13,114	13,070	-0.3
45-49	10,902	10,863	-0.4
50-54	8,949	8,919	-0.3
55-59	7,337	7,297	-0.5
60-64	5,720	5,673	-0.8
65+	14,331	14,236	-0.7

Source: Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Estimated Population of the Registered Indians by Age, Sex and Type of Residence, Canada and Provinces, prepared by Demography Division, Statistics Canada for Indian and Northern Affairs, Canada

Table 3

Percentage Distribution by Age Group of Registered Indian Population -
Unadjusted vs Adjusted for Late Reporting of Births and Deaths - 1974 and 1981

Age Group		% Distribution - Unadjusted	% Distribution - Adjusted
0-19	1974	55	56
	1981	50	52
20-44	1974	31	30
	1981	35	34
45-64	1974	10	10
	1981	10	10
65+	1974	4	4
	1981	4	4

Source: Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Estimated Population of the Registered Indians by Age, Sex and Type of Residence, Canada and Provinces, prepared by Demography Division, Statistics Canada for Indian and Northern Affairs, Canada

Table 4

Average Annual Growth Rate Indian Population -
Unadjusted vs Adjusted for Late Reporting of Births and Deaths 1974 - 1981

Age Group	Average Annual Growth Rate - Unadjusted	Average Annual Growth Rate - Adjusted
0- 4	-0.5	.6
5- 9	-0.5	-0.2
10-19	2.4	2.4
20-44	5.1	5.1
45-64	2.8	2.8
65+	3.2	2.5
Total	2.4	2.6

Source: Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Estimated Population of the Registered Indians by Age, Sex and Type of Residence, Canada and Provinces, prepared by Demography Division, Statistics Canada for Indian and Northern Affairs, Canada

Figure 1

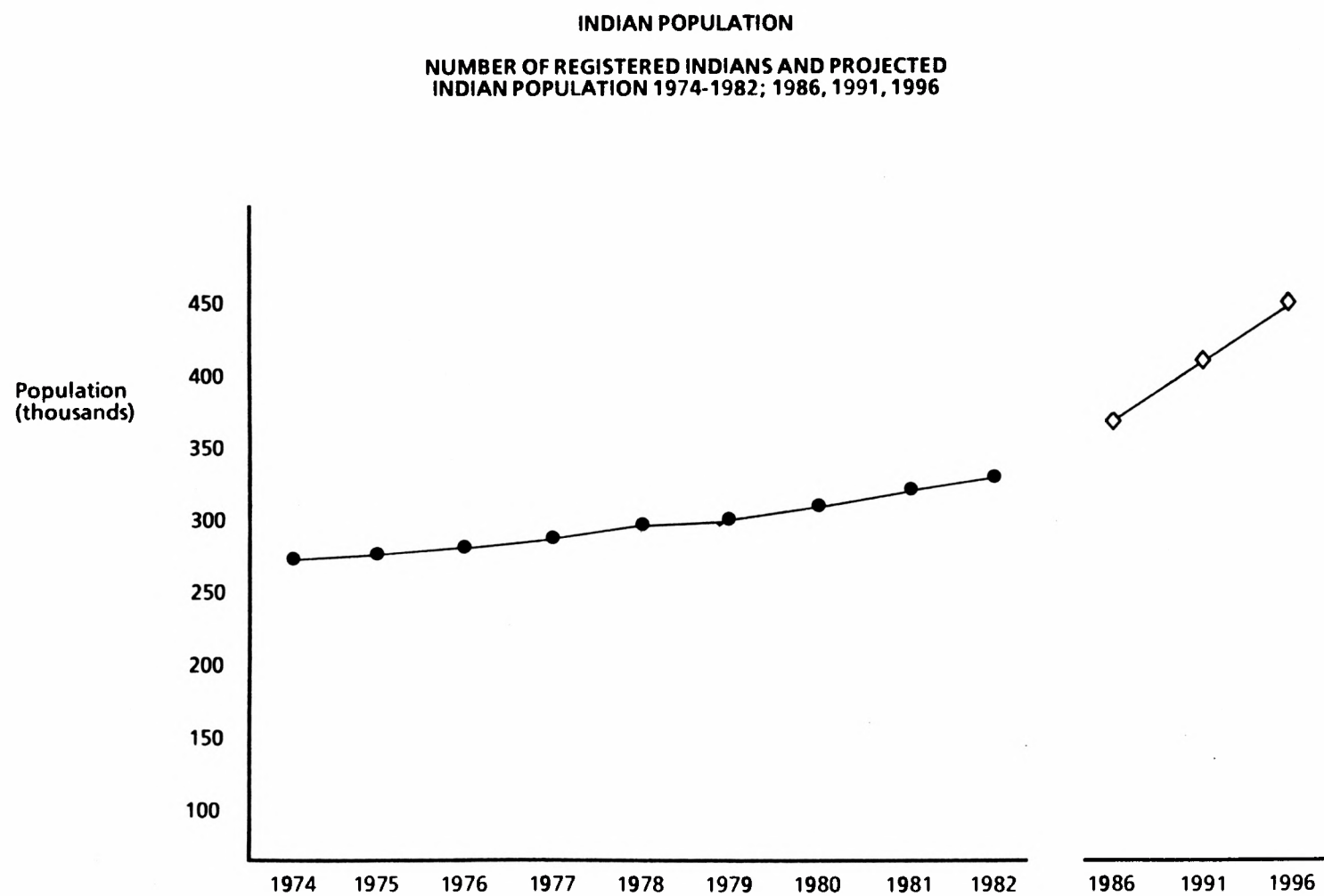


Figure 2

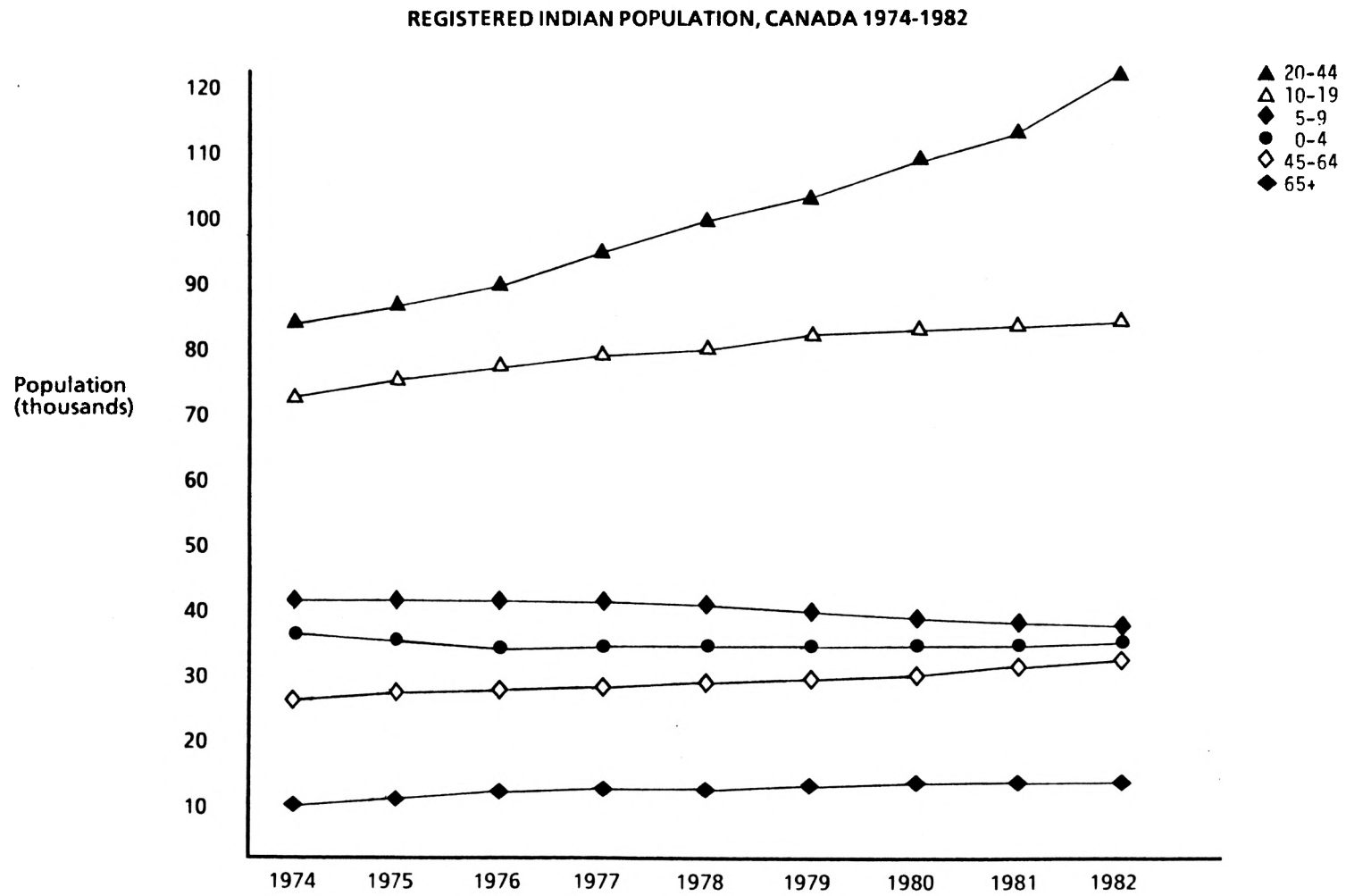


Table 5

REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE GROUP - CANADA

1974 - 1983

AGE GROUP	YEAR									
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
0 - 4	36,906	35,944	35,110	35,203	35,264	35,387	35,570	35,640	36,846	
5 - 9	42,283	42,267	42,262	42,288	41,955	41,622	41,170	40,743	40,542	
10 - 19	73,020	75,977	78,271	80,028	81,736	83,126	84,367	85,083	85,706	
20 - 44	84,501	87,874	91,633	95,705	100,068	104,457	109,423	114,896	120,307	
45 - 64	27,439	28,108	28,861	29,542	30,299	31,099	32,021	32,908	33,999	
65 +	11,739	12,402	12,610	12,939	13,241	13,712	14,001	14,331	14,602	
Age unstated	548	190	193	193	186	187	185	181	176	
TOTAL	276,436	282,762	288,940	295,898	302,749	309,590	316,737	323,782	332,178	

Source:

Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada and the provinces, 1974 - 1982,
Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Table 6

REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE GROUP -

Atlantic Region

1974 - 1983

AGE GROUP	YEAR									
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
0 - 4	1,205	1,113	1,031	967	994	1,040	1,057	1,061	1,100	
5 - 9	1,434	1,462	1,457	1,478	1,449	1,379	1,323	1,296	1,258	
10 - 19	2,620	2,710	2,753	2,798	2,868 5,311	2,943	2,990	3,011	3,058	
20 - 44	3,656	3,794	3,972	4,116	4,287	4,437	4,582	4,776	4,960	
45 - 64	1,125	1,153	1,193	1,247	1,297	1,339	1,395	1,448	1,496	
65 +	423	460	472	475	482	504	520	535	555	
Age unstated	24	13	13	12	12	12	12	11	11	
TOTAL	10,487	10,705	10,891	11,093	11,389	11,655	11,879	12,138	12,438	

Source:

Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada and the provinces, 1974 - 1982, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Table 7

REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE GROUP - Quebec Region

1974 - 1983

AGE GROUP	YEAR									
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
0 - 4	3,521	3,312	3,213	3,025	2,972	3,006	2,923	2,760	2,834	
5 - 9	3,996	3,778	4,007	3,844	3,959	3,916	3,756	3,567	3,494	
10 - 19	7,172	7,093	7,563	7,416	7,863 14,794	8,021	7,738	7,813	7,894	
20 - 44	9,660	9,384	10,335	10,142	11,131	11,532	11,375	11,862	12,250	
45 - 64	3,929	3,800	4,147	3,994	4,320	4,448	4,325	4,403	4,506	
65 +	1,674	1,623	1,787	1,730	1,946	2,031	1,982	2,079	2,142	
Age unstated	68	24	27	24	26	28	26	26	25	
TOTAL	30,020	29,014	31,079	30,175	32,217	32,982	32,125	32,510	33,145	

Source:

Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada and the provinces, 1974 - 1982, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Table 8

REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE GROUP - Ontario Region

1974 - 1983

AGE GROUP	YEAR									
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
0 - 4	6,608	6,469	6,394	6,435	6,392	6,322	6,444	6,543	6,738	
5 - 9	8,011	8,049	7,793	7,977	7,812	7,677	7,798	7,773	7,729	
10 - 19	15,340	16,164	16,264	16,674	16,464	16,596	17,000	17,046	17,042	
20 - 44	19,885	21,298	21,610	23,234	23,660	24,635	26,301	27,402	28,616	
45 - 64	7,217	7,575	7,471	7,877	7,812	7,940	8,450	8,681	8,983	
65 +	3,183	3,617	3,582	3,779	3,747	3,915	4,133	4,209	4,297	
Age unstated	332	77	77	81	79	79	80	78	74	
TOTAL	60,576	63,249	63,191	66,057	65,966	67,164	70,206	71,732	73,479	

Source:

Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada and the provinces, 1974 - 1982,
Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Table 9

REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE GROUP - Manitoba Region

1974 - 1983

AGE GROUP	YEAR									
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
0 - 4	6,328	6,038	5,920	5,795	5,939	6,040	6,283	6,475	6,514	
5 - 9	6,966	7,057	7,135	7,159	7,147	7,143	7,056	6,916	6,862	
10 - 19	10,680	11,243	11,723	12,170	12,616	12,995	13,378	13,645	13,918	
20 - 44	11,326	11,761	12,284	12,870	13,470	14,072	14,815	15,666	16,478	
45 - 64	3,446	3,506	3,643	3,706	3,805	3,952	4,078	4,229	4,379	
65 +	1,464	1,556	1,581	1,622	1,640	1,669	1,699	1,732	1,781	
Age unstated	36	26	27	27	26	25	24	24	24	
TOTAL	40,246	41,187	42,311	43,349	44,643	45,896	47,333	48,687	49,956	

Source:

Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada and the provinces, 1974 - 1982,
Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Table 10

REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE GROUP - Saskatchewan Region

1974 - 1983

AGE GROUP	YEAR									
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
0 - 4	6,698	6,754	6,433	6,773	6,899	6,606	6,363	6,152	6,597	
5 - 9	7,413	7,575	7,593	7,721	7,592	7,646	7,542	7,488	7,441	
10 - 19	11,181	11,828	12,320	12,782	13,289 27,780	13,634	14,167	14,434	14,761	
20 - 44	11,092	11,589	12,123	12,679	13,282	13,993	14,753	15,633	16,480	
45 - 64	3,119	3,414	3,483	3,605	3,689	3,785	3,944	4,053	4,183	
65 +	1,299	1,328	1,349	1,409	1,421	1,505	1,563	1,597	1,597	
Age unstated	24	18	17	17	17	17	17	16	16	
TOTAL	40,986	42,506	43,318	44,986	46,189	47,186	48,304	49,373	51,075	

Source:

Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada and the provinces, 1974 - 1982,
Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Table 11

REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE GROUP - Alberta Region

1974 - 1983

AGE GROUP	YEAR									
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
0 - 4	4,904	4,966	4,870	4,992	5,024	5,256	5,340	5,458	5,817	
5 - 9	5,576	5,551	5,570	5,512	5,566	5,571	5,599	5,647	5,734	
10 - 19	9,008	9,366	9,769	10,048	10,412 21,002	10,664	10,843	10,970	11,088	
20 - 44	9,327	9,681	10,154	10,623	11,172	11,723	12,256	12,986	13,652	
45 - 64	2,580	2,627	2,709	2,765	2,862	2,940	3,002	3,083	3,193	
65 +	1,158	1,196	1,189	1,207	1,243	1,283	1,286	1,292	1,323	
Age unstated	28	16	16	15	14	13	13	13	13	
TOTAL	32,581	33,403	34,277	35,162	36,293	37,450	38,339	39,449	40,820	

Source:

Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada and the provinces, 1974 - 1982, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Table 12

REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE GROUP - Pacific Region

1974 - 1983

AGE GROUP	YEAR									
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
0 - 4	6,454	6,097	6,100	6,076	5,956	6,023	6,006	5,998	6,023	
5 - 9	7,408	7,255	7,251	7,090	7,056	6,996	6,787	6,797	6,776	
10 - 19	14,521	14,800	15,189	15,194	15,402 29,414	15,381	15,231	15,083	14,871	
20 - 44	16,642	17,210	20,148	18,716	19,759	20,626	21,555	22,619	23,720	
45 - 64	4,777	4,881	5,098	5,140	5,330	5,473	5,538	5,693	5,917	
65 +	1,977	2,025	2,054	2,089	2,138	2,171	2,169	2,212	2,227	
Age unstated	26	12	12	13	9	9	9	9	9	
TOTAL	51,805	52,280	53,776	54,318	55,650	56,679	57,295	58,411	59,543	

Source:

Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada and the provinces, 1974 - 1982, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Table 13

REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE GROUP - Yukon Region

1974 - 1983

AGE GROUP	YEAR									
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
0 - 4	255	284	250	268	223	244	289	311	317	
5 - 9	358	405	308	353	299	281	314	312	317	
10 - 19	795	957	831	998	833	819	943	904	869	
20 - 44	843	1,012	904	1,072	978	1,035	1,246	1,301	1,386	
45 - 64	313	355	311	365	326	334	392	397	395	
65 +	139	160	142	161	151	151	169	178	182	
Age unstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	2,703	3,173	2,746	3,217	2,810	2,864	3,353	3,403	3,466	

Source:

Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada and the provinces, 1974 - 1982, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Table 14

REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE GROUP - N.W.T. Region

1974 - 1983

AGE GROUP	YEAR									
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
0 - 4	933	911	899	872	865	850	865	882	906	
5 - 9	1,121	1,135	1,148	1,154	1,075	1,013	995	947	931	
10 - 19	1,703	1,816	1,859	1,948	1,989	2,073	2,122	2,177	2,205	
20 - 44	2070	2,145	2,179	2,253	2,329	2,404	2,540	2,651	2,765	
45 - 64	773	797	806	843	858	888	897	921	947	
65 +	422	437	454	467	473	482	480	497	498	
Age unstated	10	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
TOTAL	7,032	7,245	7,349	7,541	7,593	7,714	7,903	8,079	8,256	

Source: Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada and the provinces. 1974 - 1982.

Figure 3

**AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE BY AGE GROUP
REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION - 1974 - 1982**

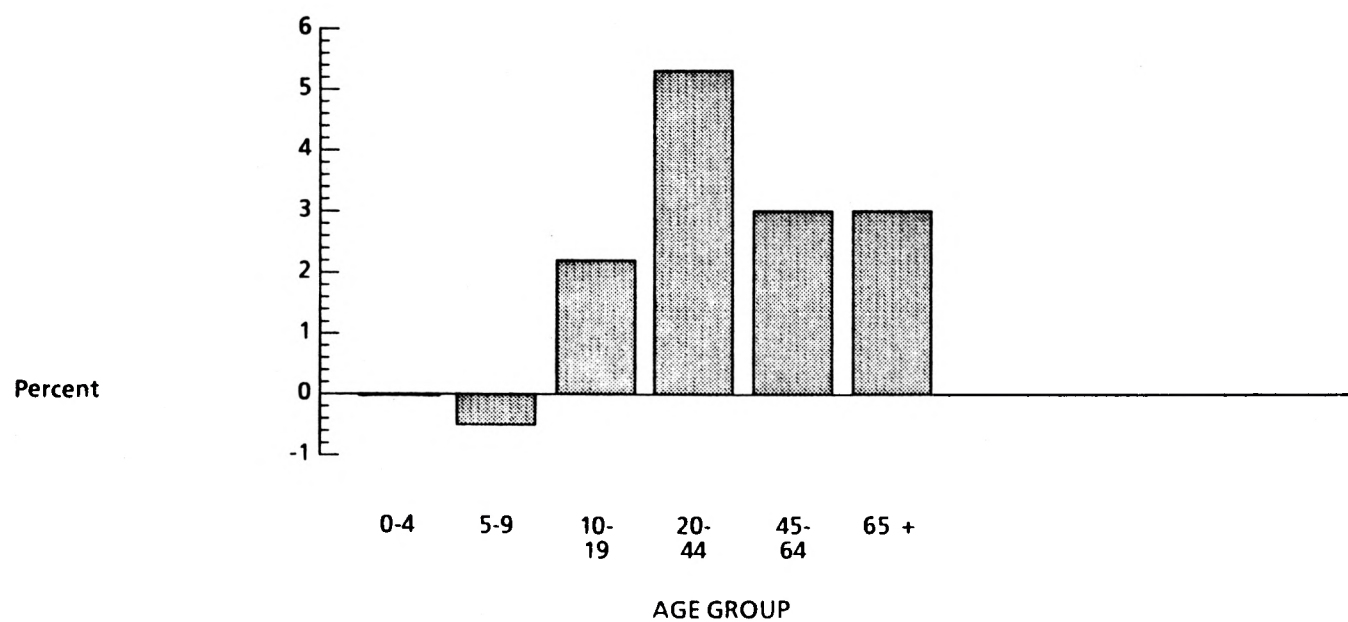
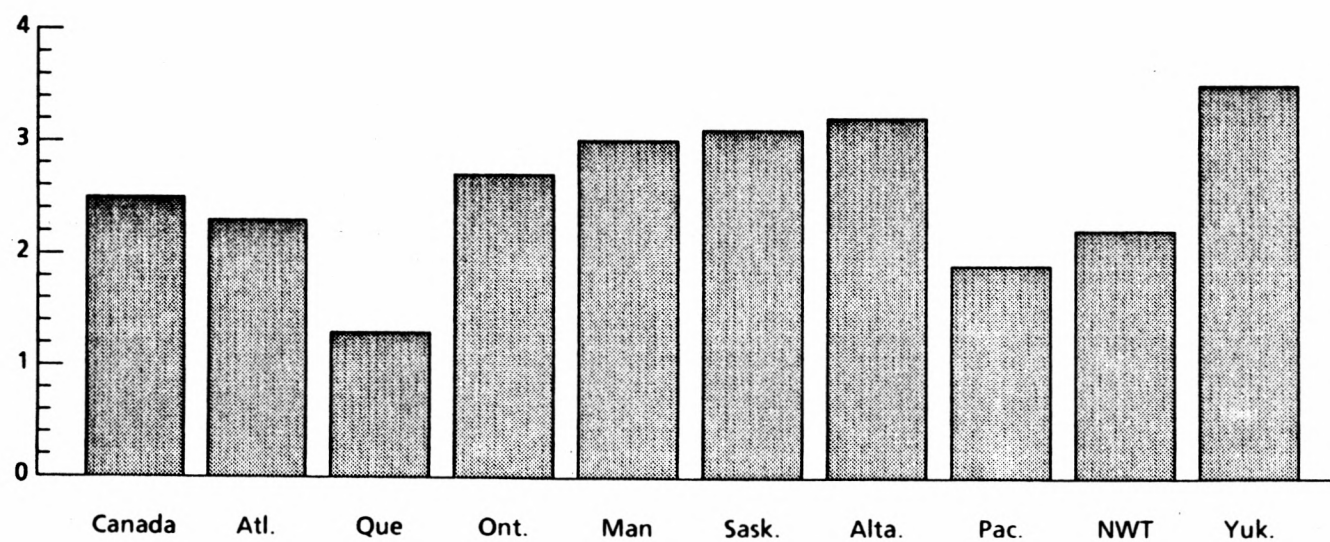


Figure 4

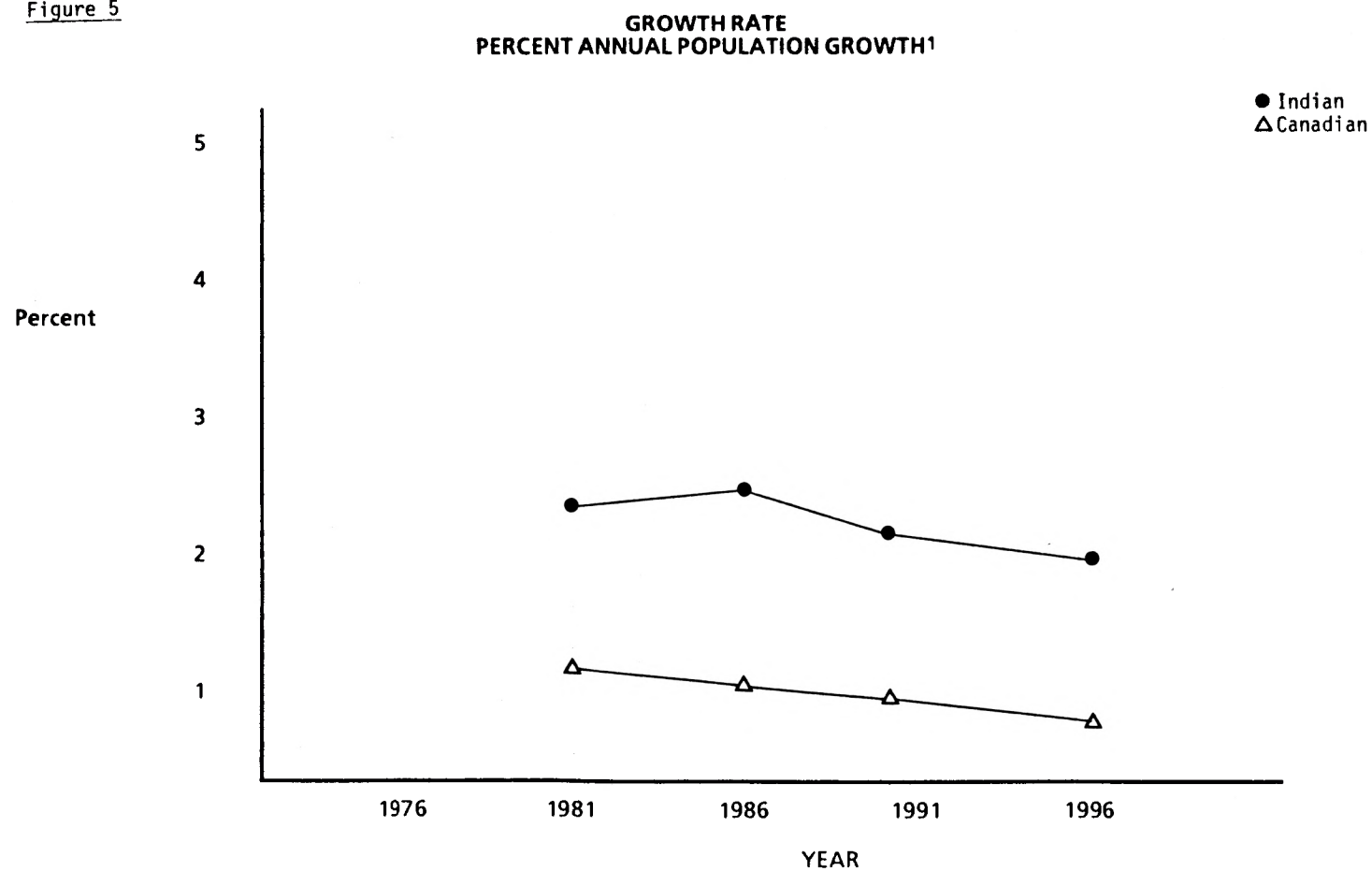
**AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES CANADA AND REGIONS
1974 - 1982**

Percent



Region

Figure 5



¹ Five year average annual growth

Table 15

Average Annual Growth Rate - Registered Indian Population
by Age Group and Region - 1974 - 1982

	Region									
	Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	Pacific	N.W.T.	Yukon
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0 - 4	- .020	- 1.1	- 2.4	.245	.367	- .188	2.3	- .835	- .362	3.0
5 - 9	- .514	- 1.5	- 1.6	- .440	- .187	.047	.354	- 1.1	- 2.1	- 1.4
10 - 19	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.4	3.8	4.0	2.9	.301	3.7	1.2
20 - 44	5.3	4.5	3.4	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.2	8.1
45 - 64	3.0	4.1	1.8	3.1	3.4	4.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.3
65 +	3.0	3.9	3.5	4.4	2.7	2.9	1.8	1.6	2.3	3.9
TOTAL	2.5	2.3	1.3	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	1.9	2.2	3.5

Source: Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada and the provinces, 1974-1982,
Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

AGE COMPOSITION

The registered Indian population in the age group 0-19 represented 55% of the population in 1974. This dropped to 49% in 1982, primarily due to the decrease in the 0-4 and 5-9 groups. By 1996, this group's share is expected to reduce to 43% of the population. (Table 16)

The 20-44 group increased from 31% to 26% of the population during the same period. As suggested by Siggner (1979), the entrance of the Indian "baby boomers" into this age group may account for the increase. According to the population projections, this group is expected to represent 41% of the population by 1996.

Both the 45-64 and 65+ groups have remained unchanged with respect to percentage of total population, at 10% and 4% respectively. The 45-64 group is expected to reach 12% by 1996 but the 65+ group should remain at 4%.

In terms of regional differences, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta displayed higher percentages for the 0-19 group - 60%, 62% and 60% respectively, dropping to 55%, 56%, and 55% in 1982. Consistent with this pattern, the 20-44 age group represented lower percentages of the total - 28%, 27% and 29% in 1974, increasing to 33%, 32% and 33% in 1982.

Quebec and Ontario displayed lower percentages for the 0-19 group, both at 49% in 1974, dropping to 43% in 1982. Both 20-44 and 45-64 groups represented higher percentages for these provinces than for Canada.

The 20-44 group represented 35% of the population in the Atlantic Region, the highest in the country.

The 45-64 and 65+ age groups have changed very little on a regional basis during the 1974-1982 period.

Examination of the total Canadian population in terms of age composition reveals a somewhat different picture. In 1982, the 0-19 age group comprised only 31% of the population (as opposed to 49% for Indians). By 1996 this is expected to fall to 28% vs 43% for Indians. (Table 17)

In contrast, the older age groups comprise a greater percentage of the population than is the case with Indians. In 1982, the 20-44 group constituted 40% (vs 36% Indian), the 45-64 group 19% (vs 10%) and the 65+ group 10% (vs 4%).

By 1996, the Indian 20-44 age group is expected to comprise a percentage of the population comparable to Canada as a whole. The 65+ group is expected to remain at 4% of the population whereas for all Canadians this will grow to 12%.

The population pyramids for 1982 (Canada - 1983) illustrate the differences in age composition for the Indian and total Canadian populations. The bulk of the Native population is clearly in the 0-19 group, decreasing remarkably with age. The majority of the Canadian population lies in the 15-34 age group declining gradually with increasing and decreasing age. The pyramids also highlight the regional differences in age composition described above. (Tables 16-26)

Other significant age groups to observe include the dependent population and the labour force population. The dependent population, 14 years of age and under, represented approximately 43% of the population in 1974. This has decreased markedly to about 36% in 1982. If the birth rate continues to decline, the proportion of population represented by this group should continue to decrease over the next ten years.

In contrast, the potential labour force group (15-64) has increased from 52% (144,829) in 1974 to 59% (196,887) in 1982. Therefore, we are seeing a growing labour force with a shrinking number of dependents to support. Table 18 presents the dependency ratios for Canada and the regions for 1966, 1976 and projections for 1986. These have been decreasing at a faster rate for Indians. However, the Indian dependency ratio is still expected to be higher than the general population in 1986.

Figure 6

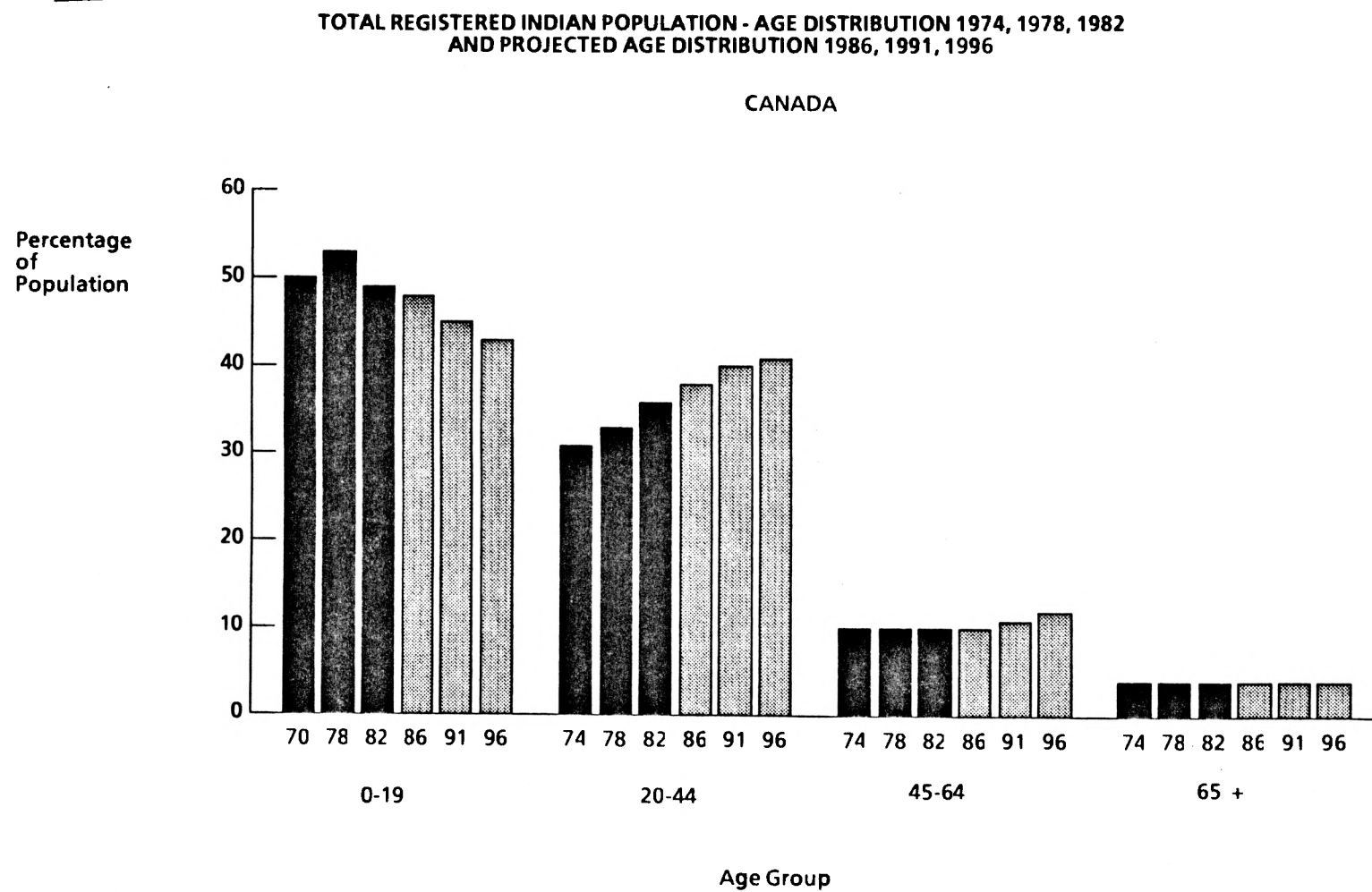


Figure 7

**TOTAL REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION - AGE DISTRIBUTION 1974, 1978, 1982
AND PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION 1986, 1991, 1996**

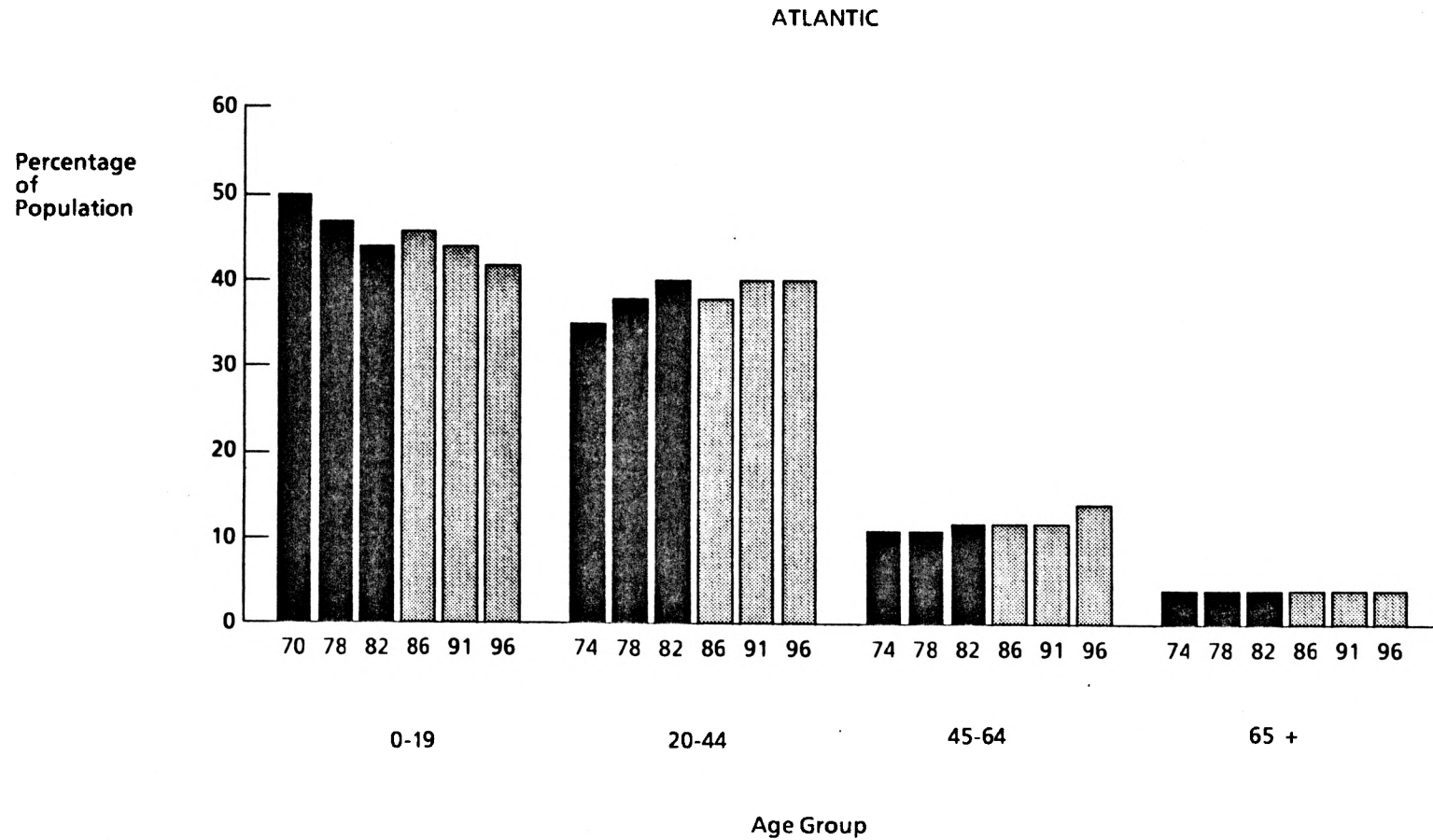


Figure 8

**TOTAL REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION - AGE DISTRIBUTION 1974, 1978, 1982
AND PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION 1986, 1991, 1996**

QUEBEC

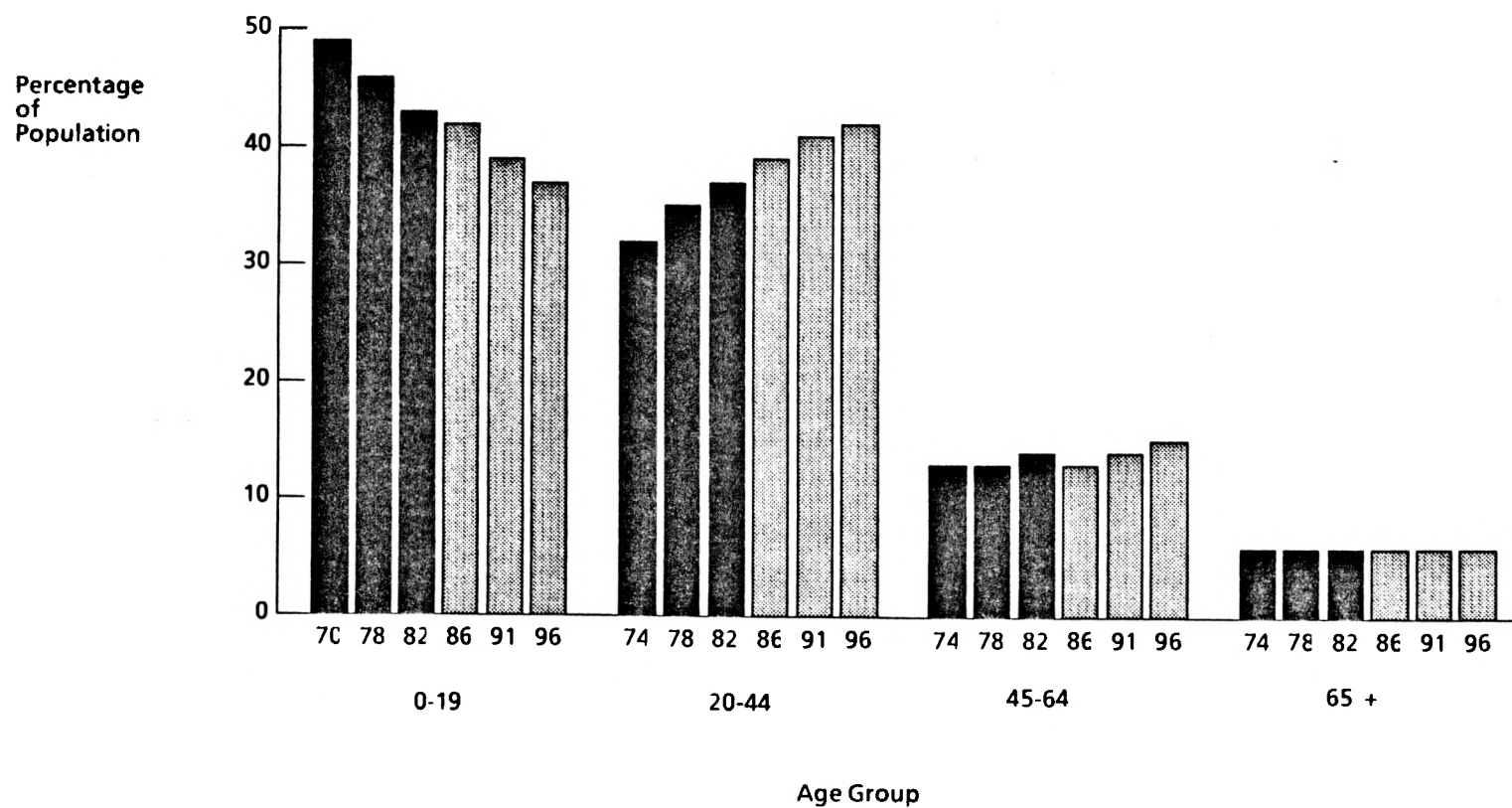


Figure 9

**TOTAL REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION - AGE DISTRIBUTION 1974, 1978, 1982
AND PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION 1986, 1991, 1996**

ONTARIO

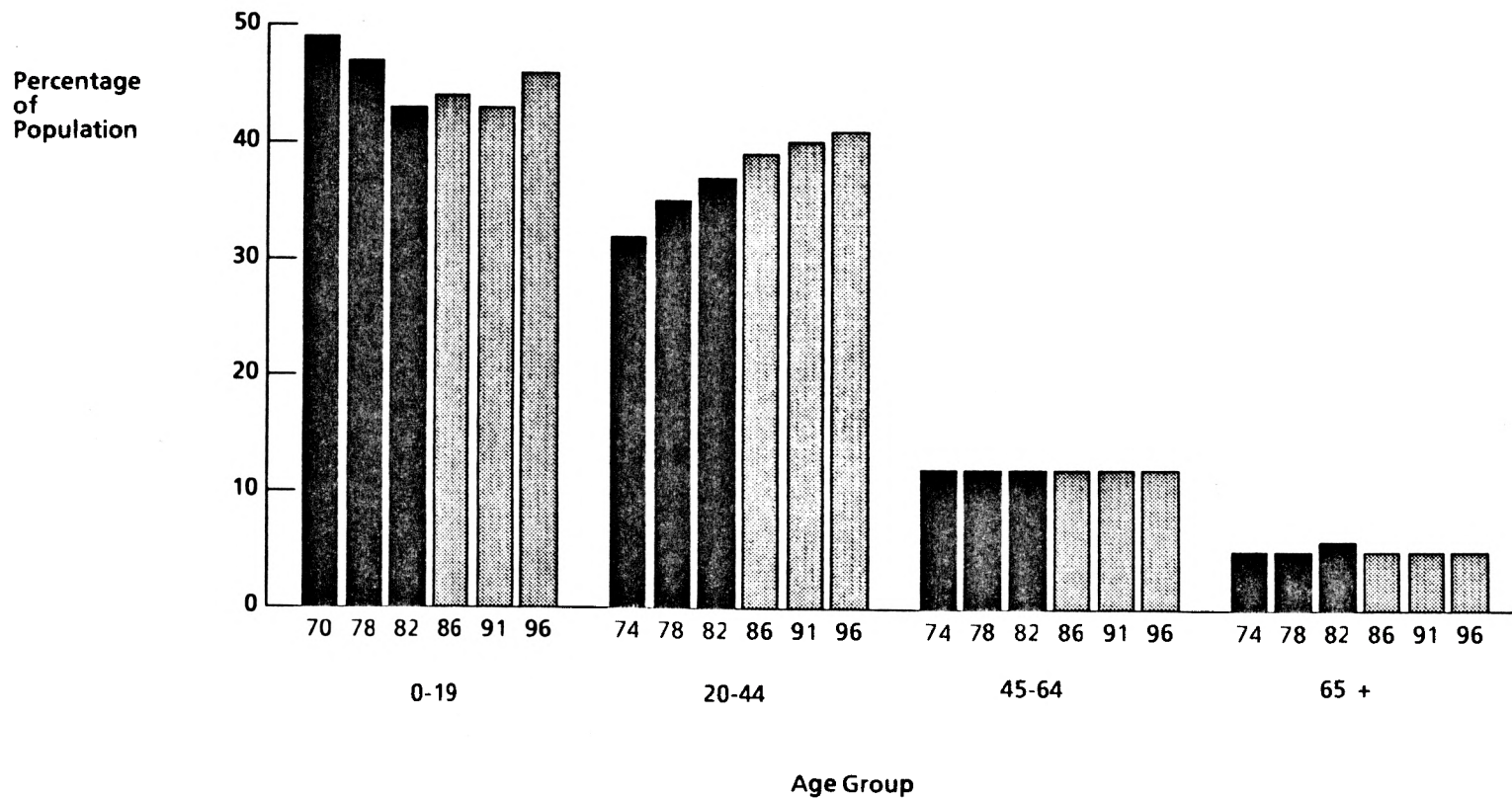


Figure 10

**TOTAL REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION - AGE DISTRIBUTION 1974, 1978, 1982
AND PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION 1986, 1991, 1996**

MANITOBA

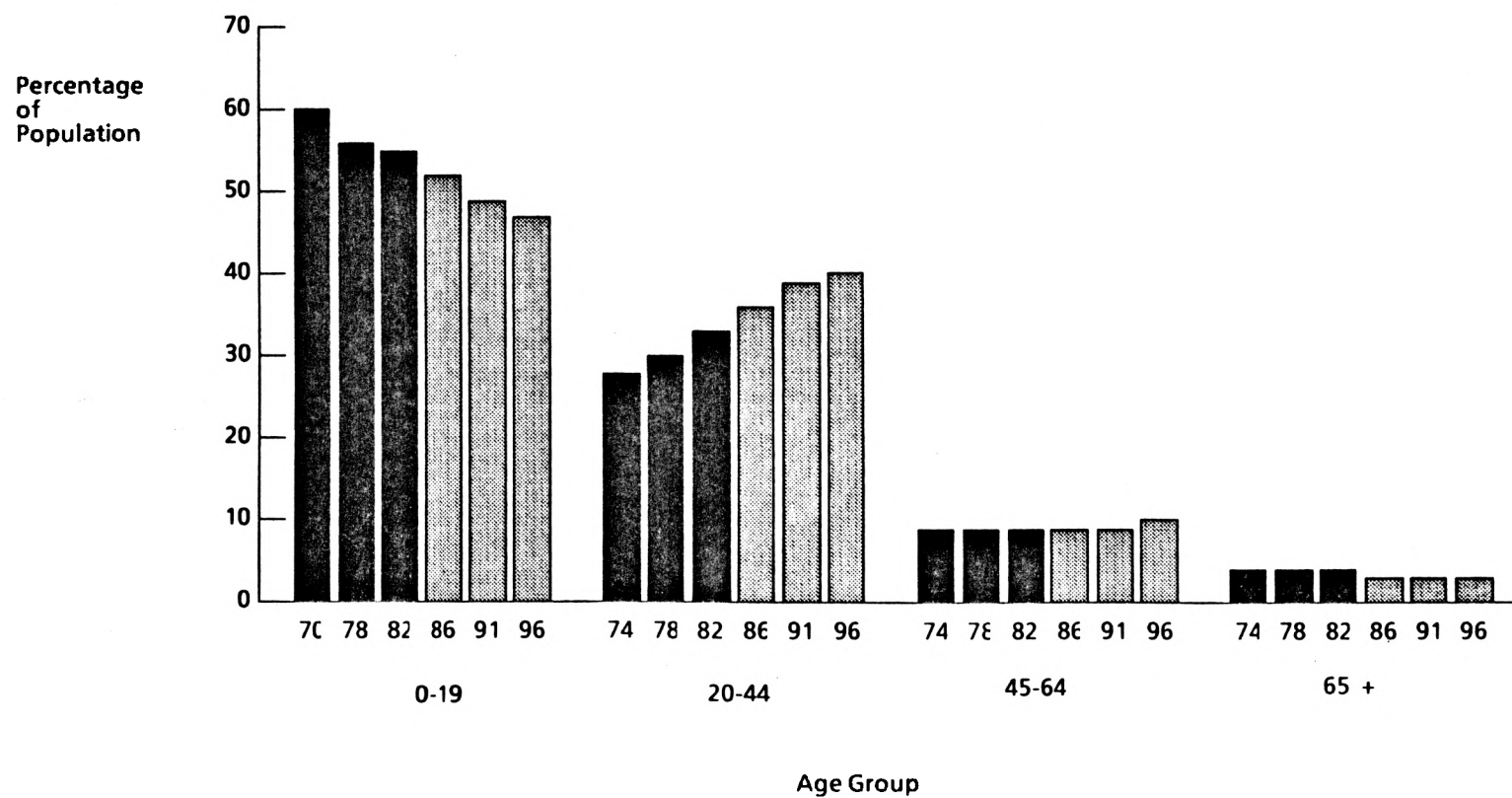


Figure 11

**TOTAL REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION - AGE DISTRIBUTION 1974, 1978, 1982
AND PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION 1986, 1991, 1996**

SASKATCHEWAN

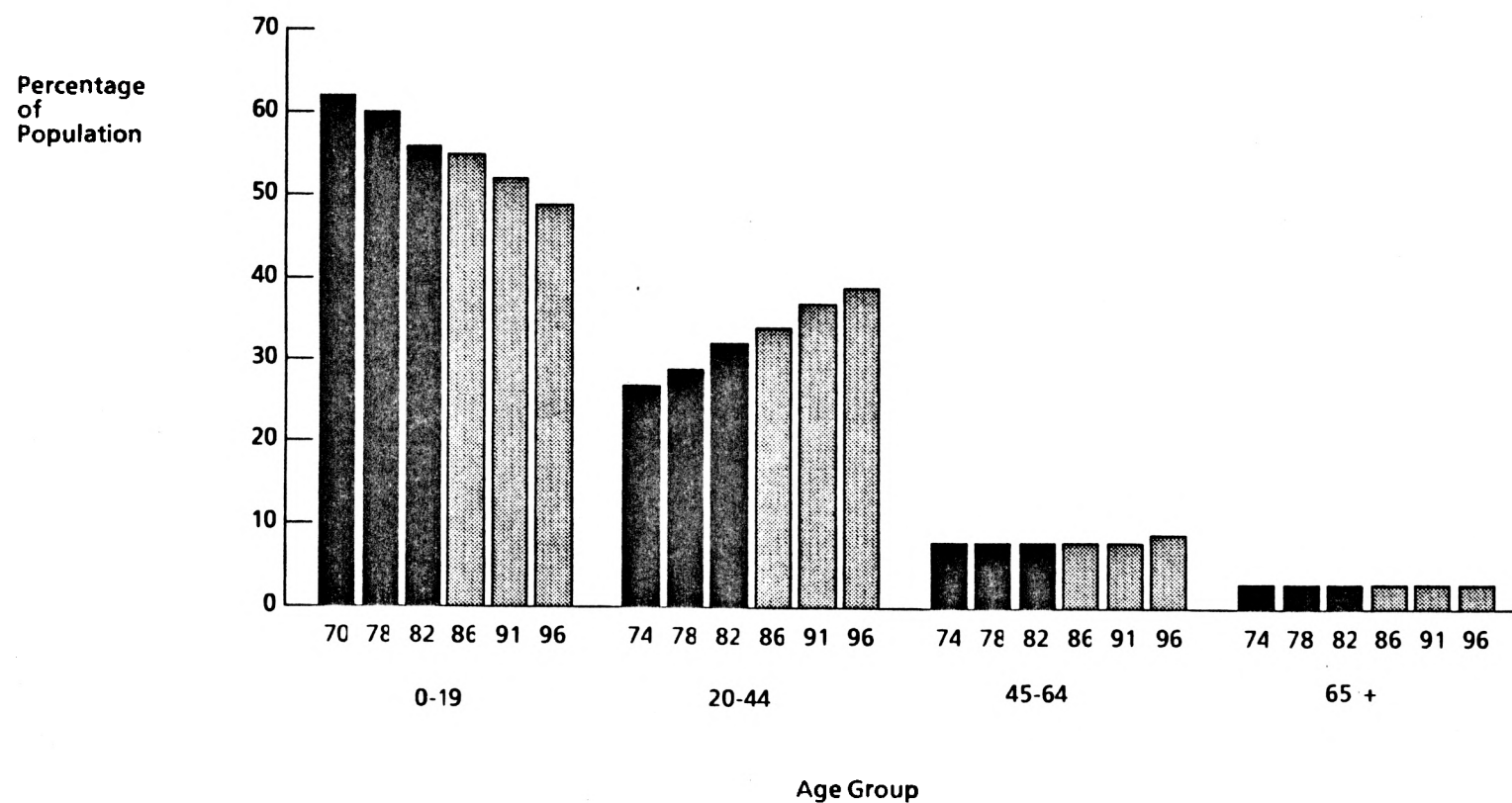


Figure 12

**TOTAL REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION - AGE DISTRIBUTION 1974, 1978, 1982
AND PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION 1986, 1991, 1996**

ALBERTA

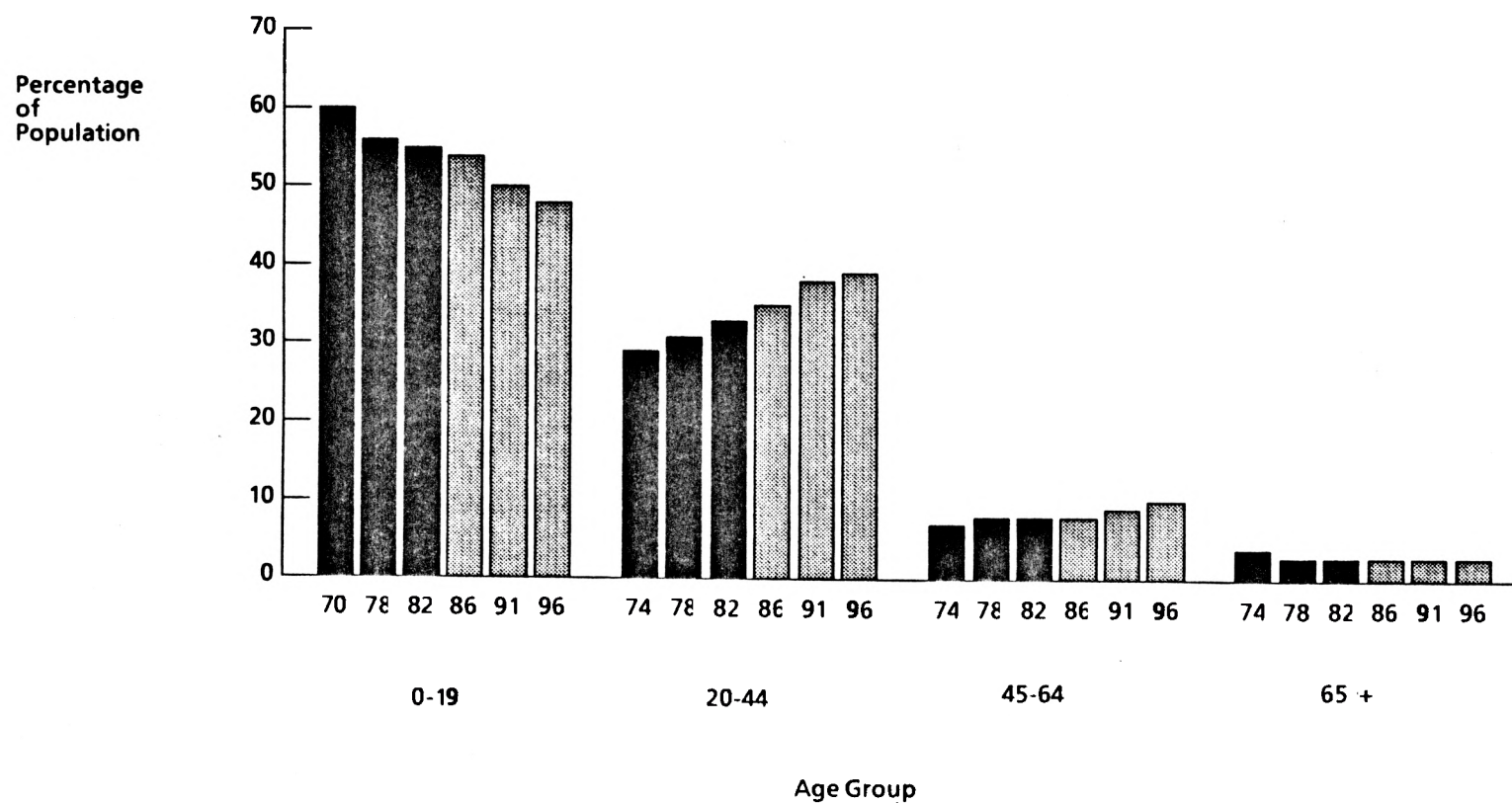


Figure 13

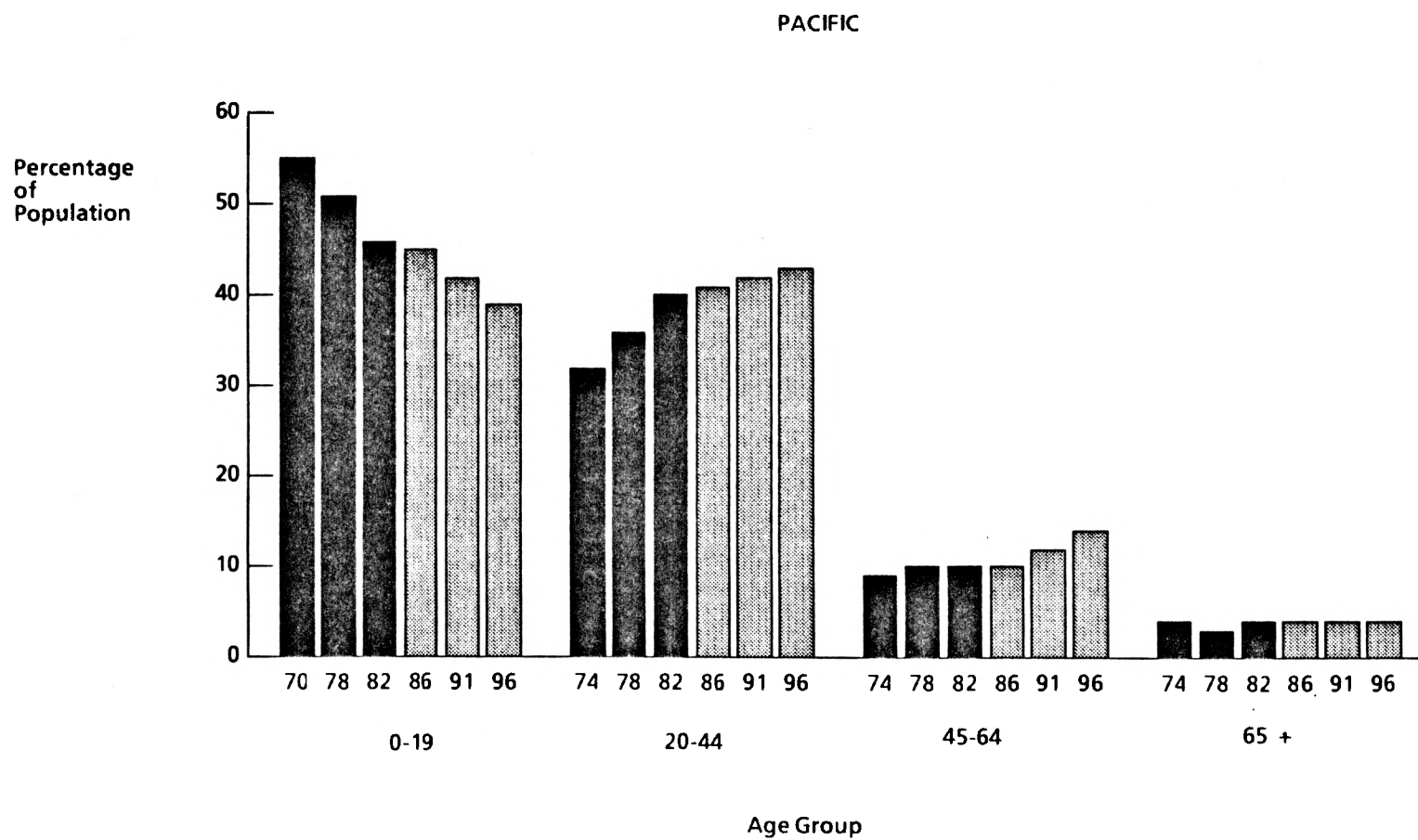
**TOTAL REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION - AGE DISTRIBUTION 1974, 1978, 1982
AND PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION 1986, 1991, 1996**

Figure 14

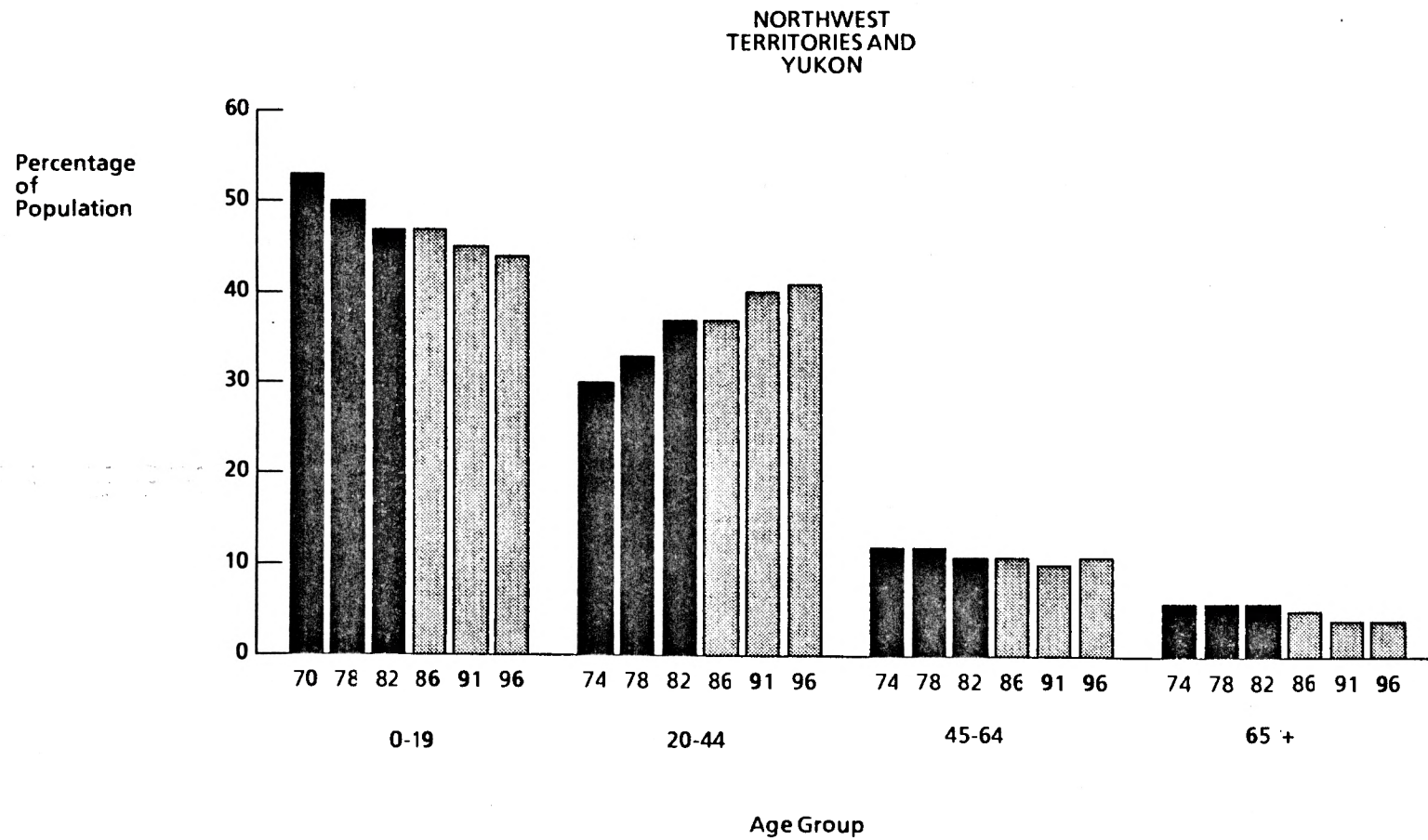
**TOTAL REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION - AGE DISTRIBUTION 1974, 1978, 1982
AND PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION 1986, 1991, 1996**

Table 16 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, CANADA AND REGIONS
1974, 1978 and 1982

		REGION									
		CANADA	ATLANTIC	QUEBEC	ONTARIO	MANITOBA	SASK.	ALBERTA	PACIFIC	N.W.T.	YUKON
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0 - 19	1974	55	50	49	49	60	62	60	55	53	52
	1978	53	47	46	47	58	60	58	51	52	48
	1982	49	44	43	43	55	56	55	46	50	43
20 - 44	1974	31	35	32	33	28	27	29	32	29	31
	1978	33	38	35	36	30	29	31	36	31	35
	1982	36	40	37	39	33	32	33	40	33	40
45 - 64	1974	10	11	13	12	9	8	7	9	11	12
	1978	10	11	13	12	9	8	8	10	11	12
	1982	10	12	14	12	9	8	8	10	11	11
65 -	1974	4	4	6	5	4	3	4	4	6	5
	1978	4	4	6	5	4	3	3	3	6	5
	1982	4	4	6	6	4	3	3	4	6	5

Source:

Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada and the provinces, 1974-1982.
Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Figure 15

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP - REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION AND TOTAL
CANADIAN POPULATION, 1982 AND PROJECTIONS - 1986-1991-1996**

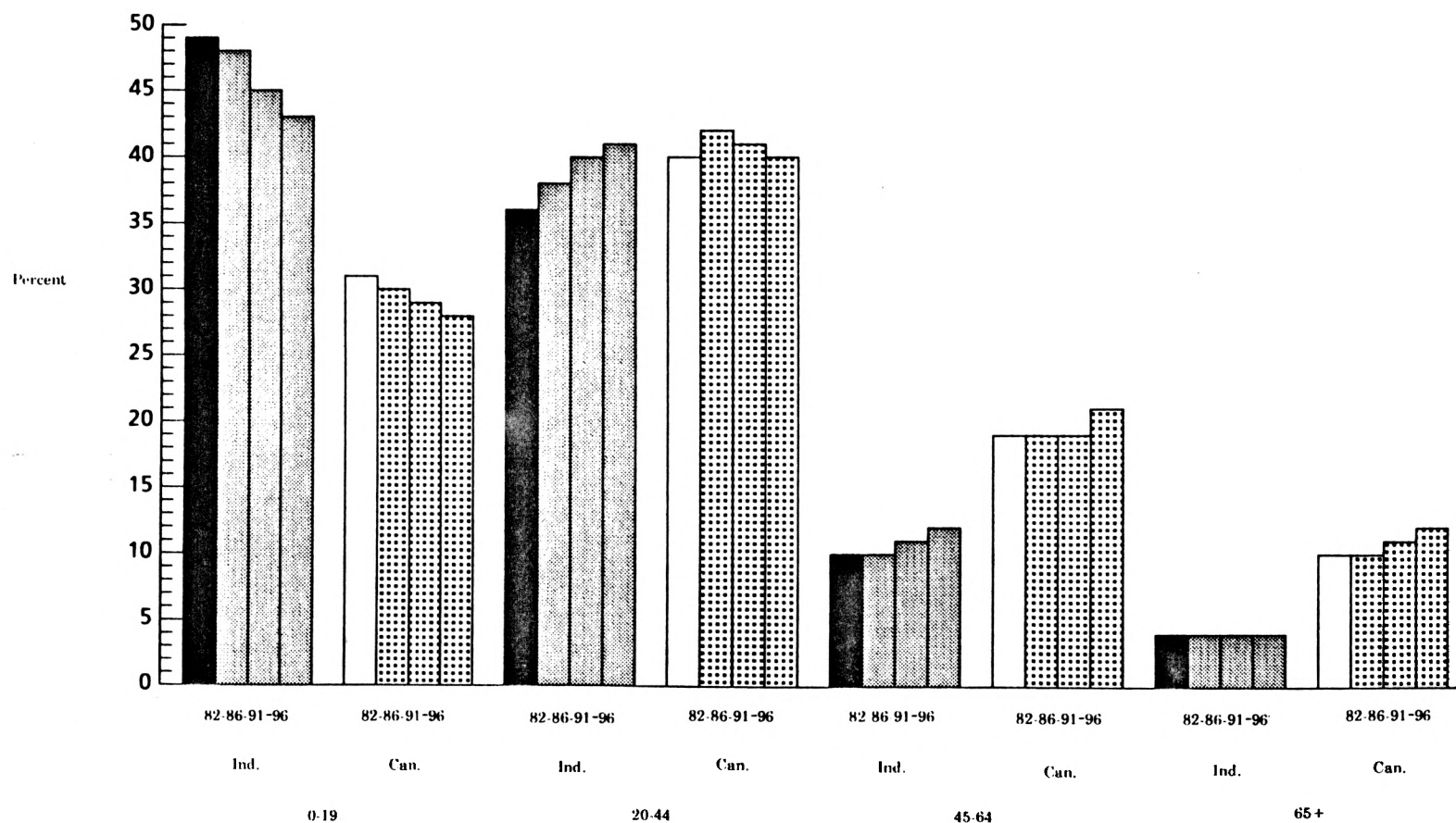


Table 17

Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group Total Registered Indian Population and
Total Canadian Population - 1982 and Projections for 1986, 1991 and 1996

Age Group		1982	1986	1991	1996
		%	%	%	%
0-19	Indians	49	48	45	43
	All Canadians	31	30	29	28
20-44	Indians	36	38	40	41
	All Canadians	40	42	41	40
45-64	Indians	10	10	11	12
	All Canadians	19	19	19	21
65+	Indians	4	4	4	4
	All Canadians	10	10	11	12

Source: Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada and the Provinces, 1974-1982,
Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Population Projections for Canada and the Provinces 1976-2001, Statistics Canada, Catalogue #91-520

Figure 16

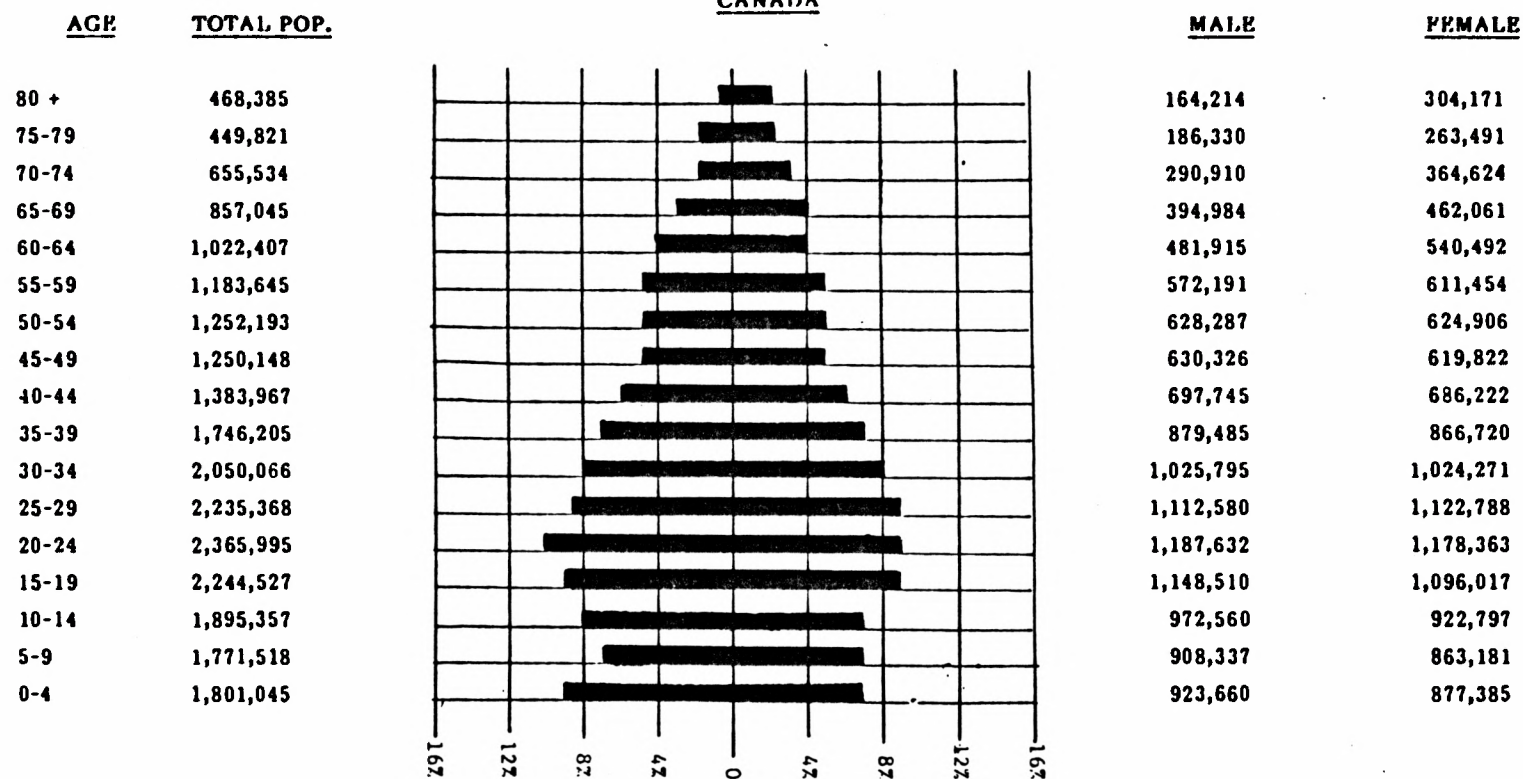
POPULATION BY AGE AND SEXJUNE 1983CANADA

Figure 17

Registered Indian Population by Age and Sex
December 1982

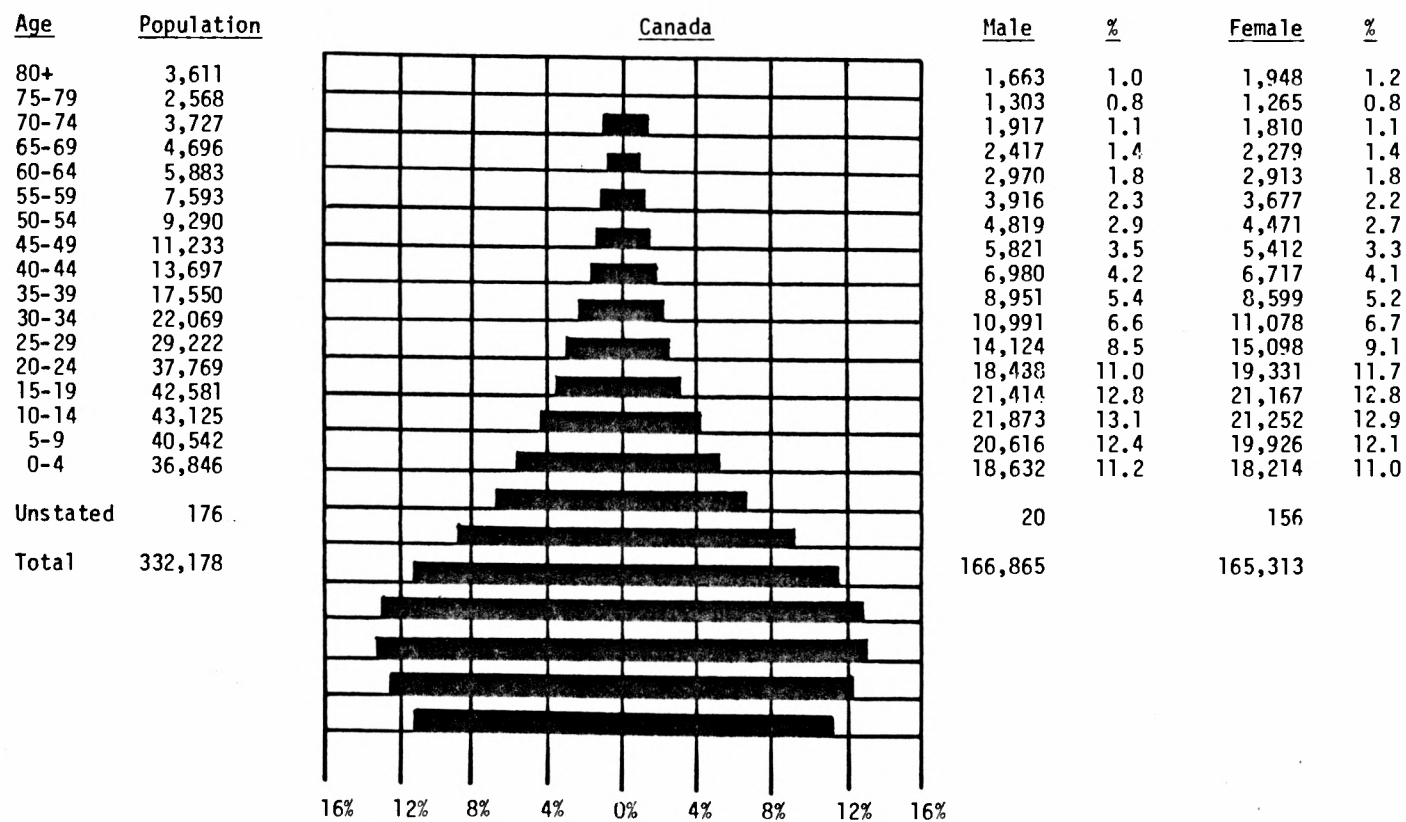
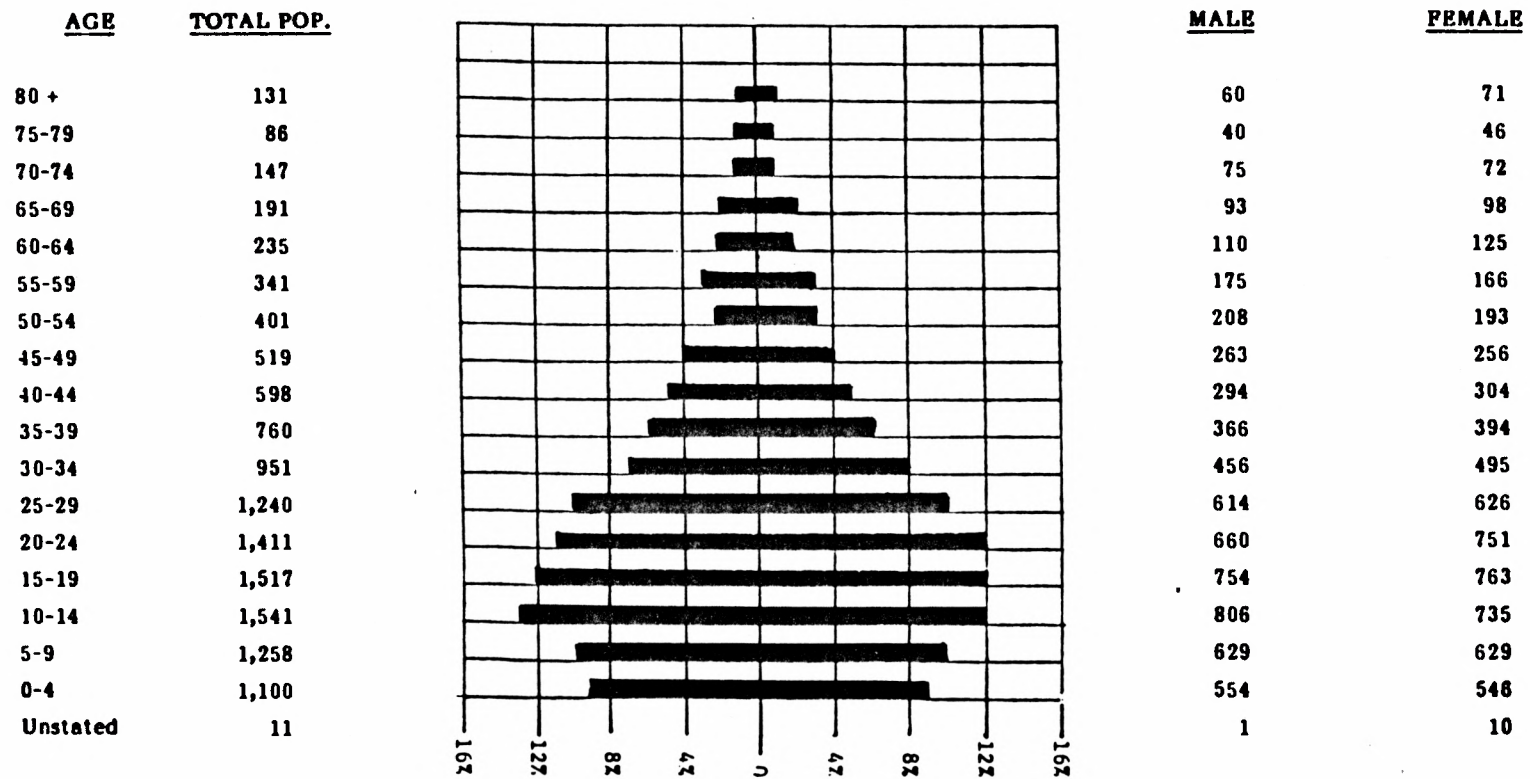


Figure 18

REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND REGION**DECEMBER 1982****REGION: Atlantic**

REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND REGION

Figure 19

DECEMBER 1982

REGION: Quebec

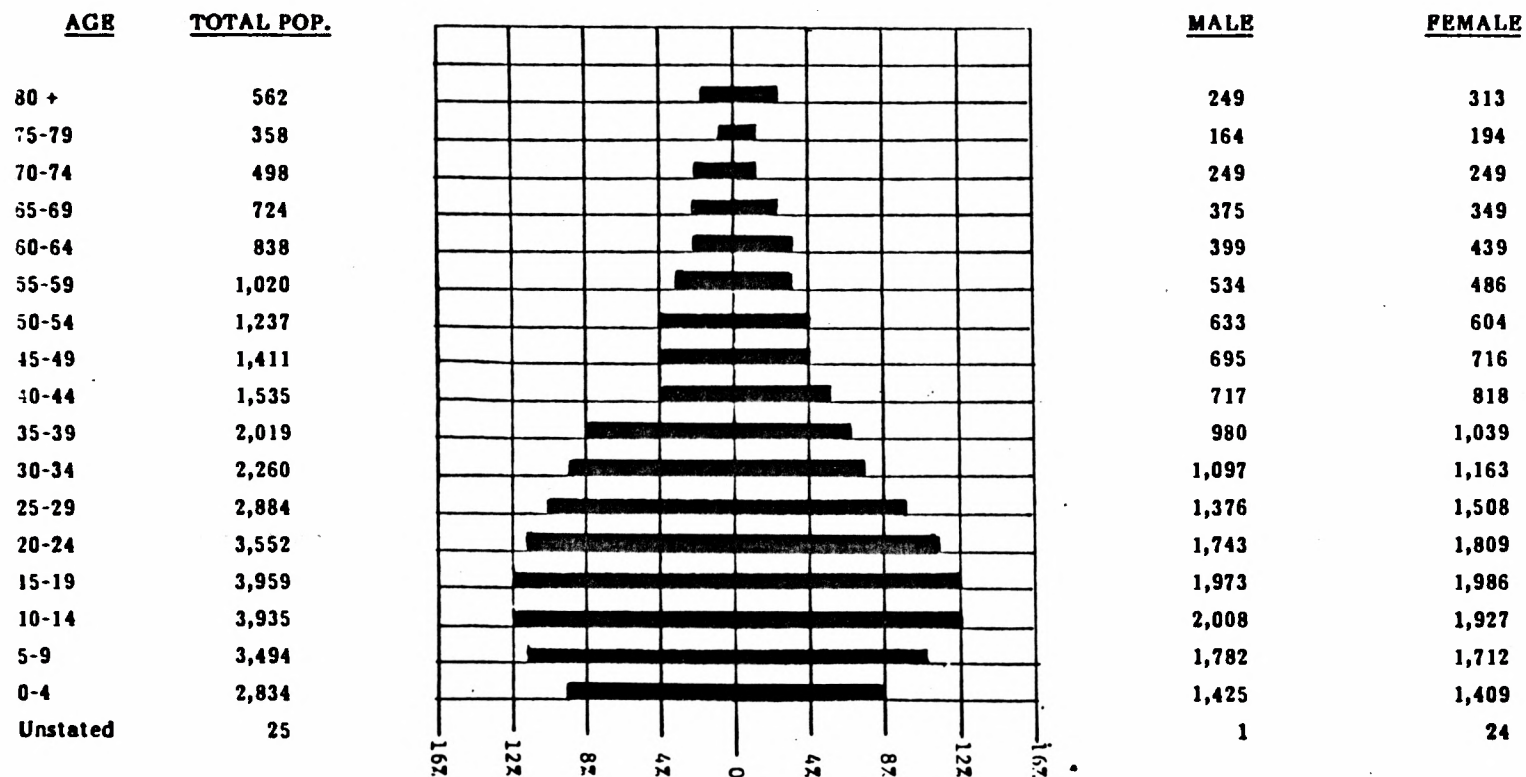


Figure 20

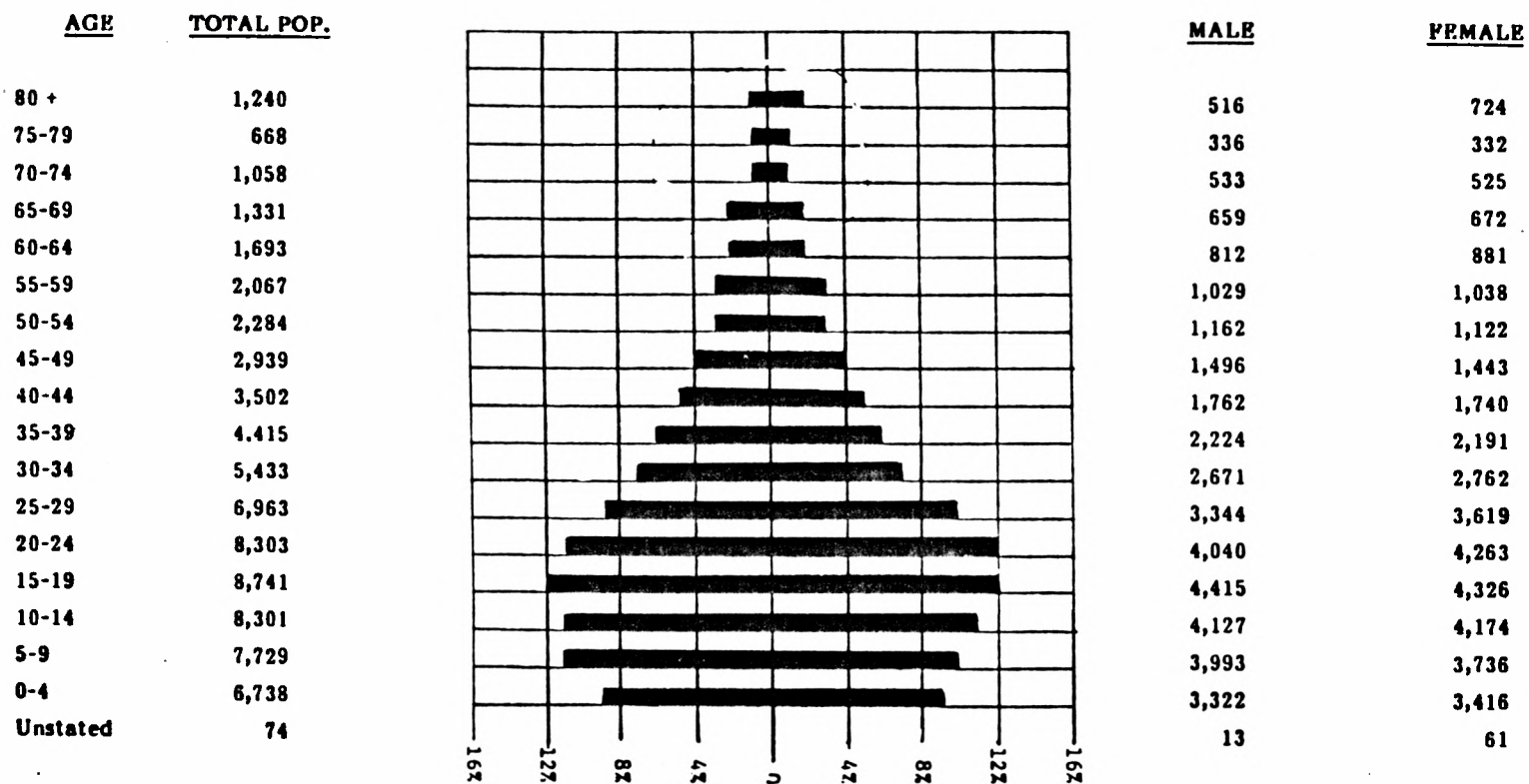
REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND REGION**DECEMBER 1982****REGION: Ontario**

Figure 21

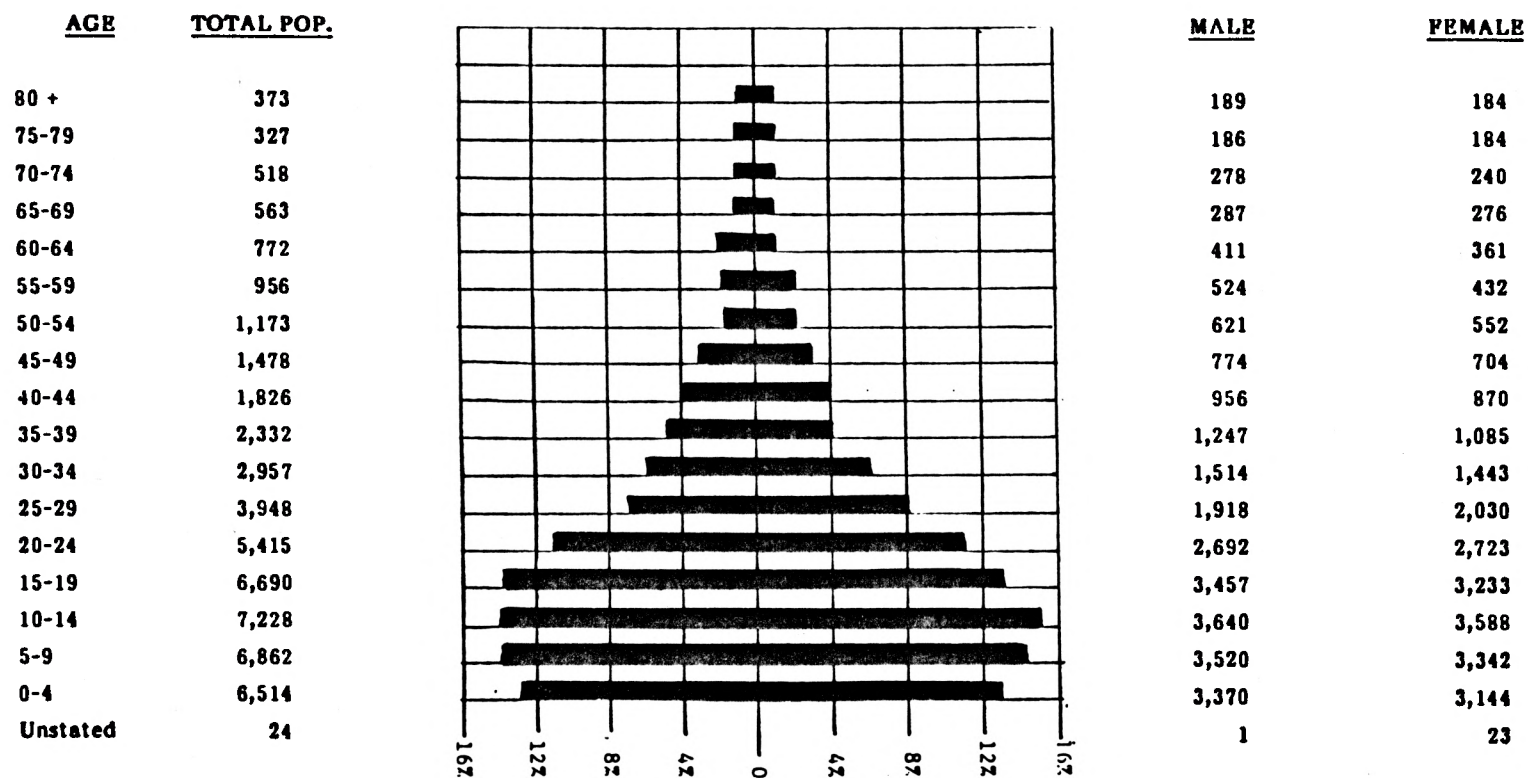
REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND REGION**DECEMBER 1982****REGION: Manitoba**

Figure 22

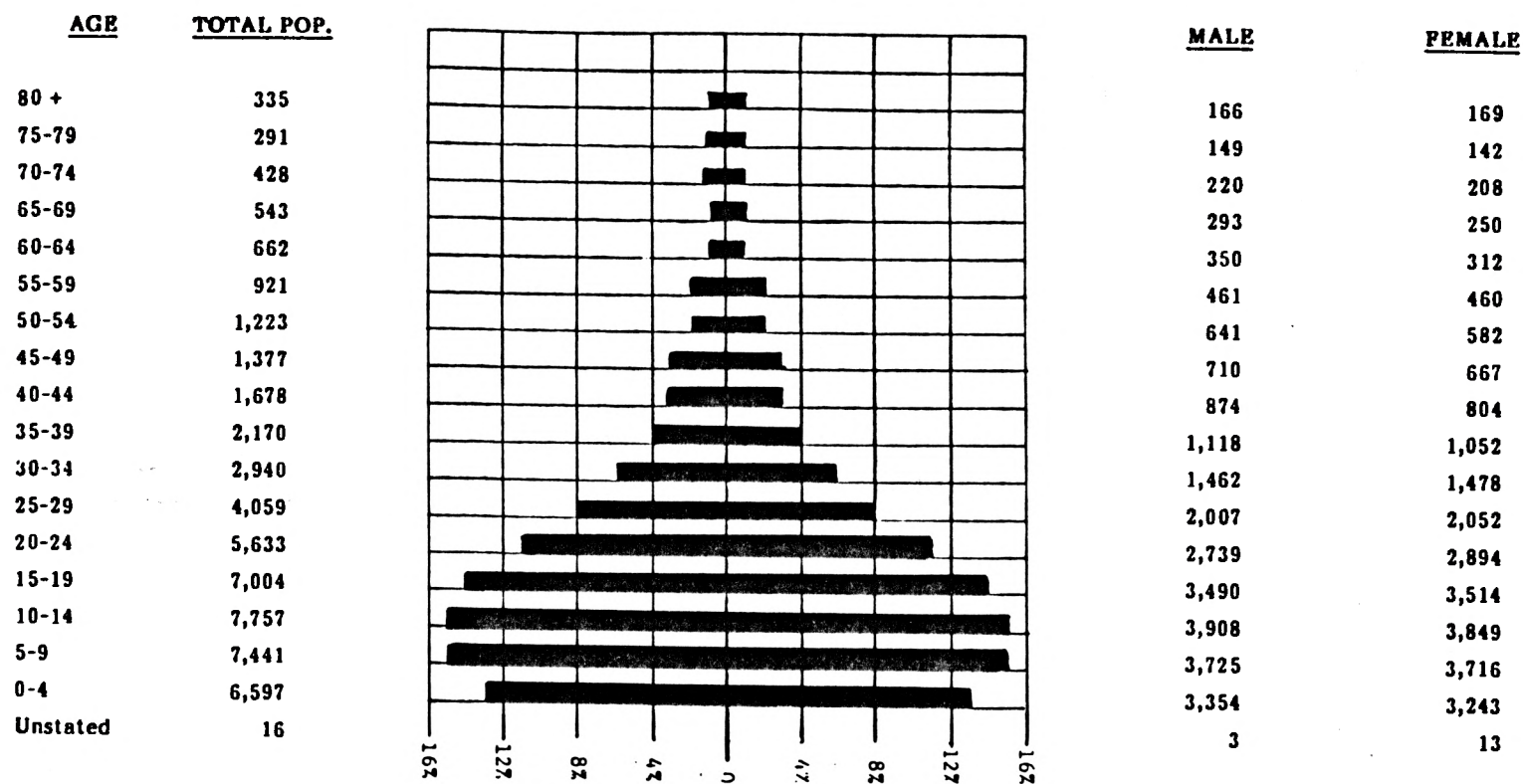
REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND REGION**DECEMBER 1982****REGION: Saskatchewan**

Figure 23

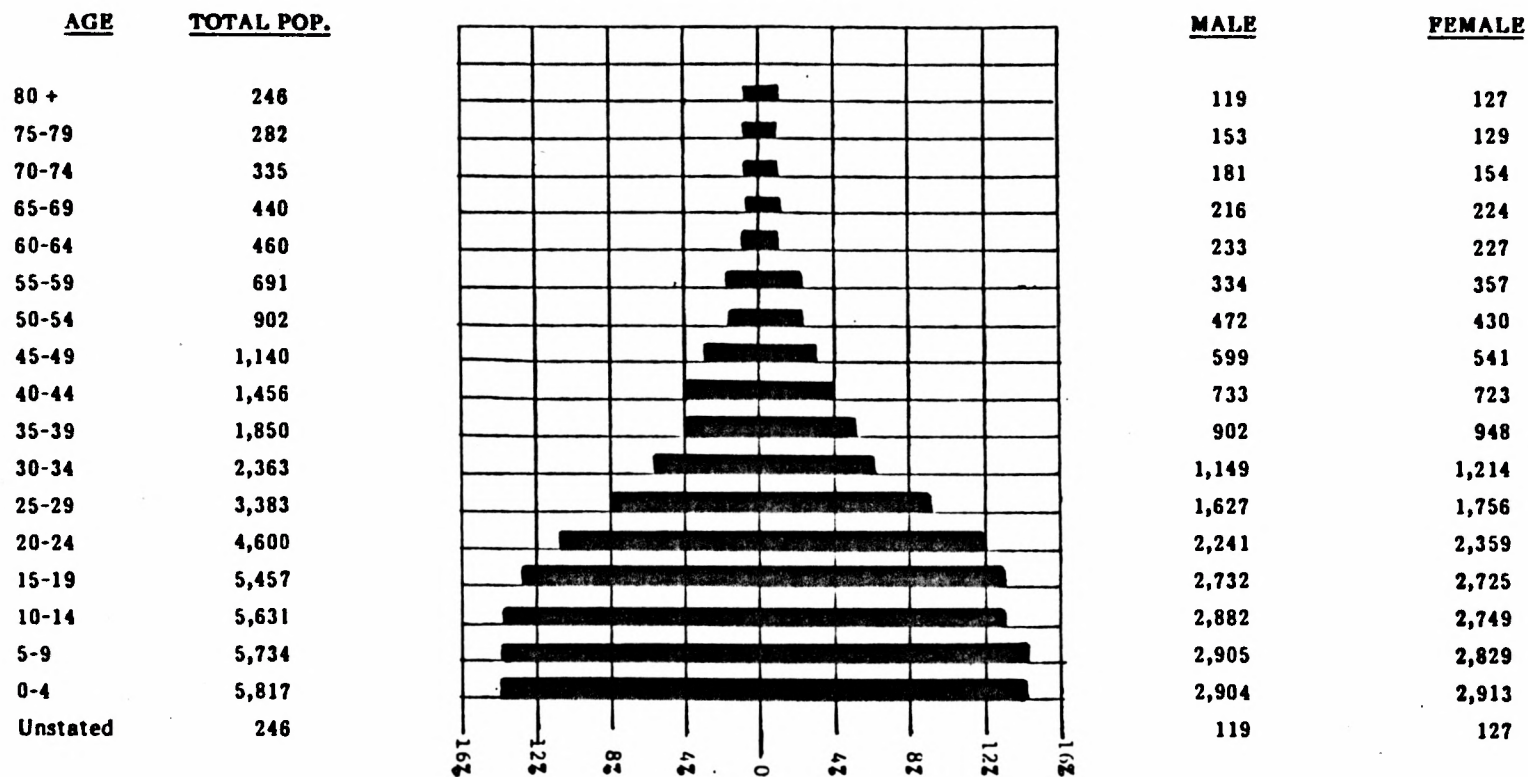
REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND REGION**DECEMBER 1982****REGION: Alberta**

Figure 24

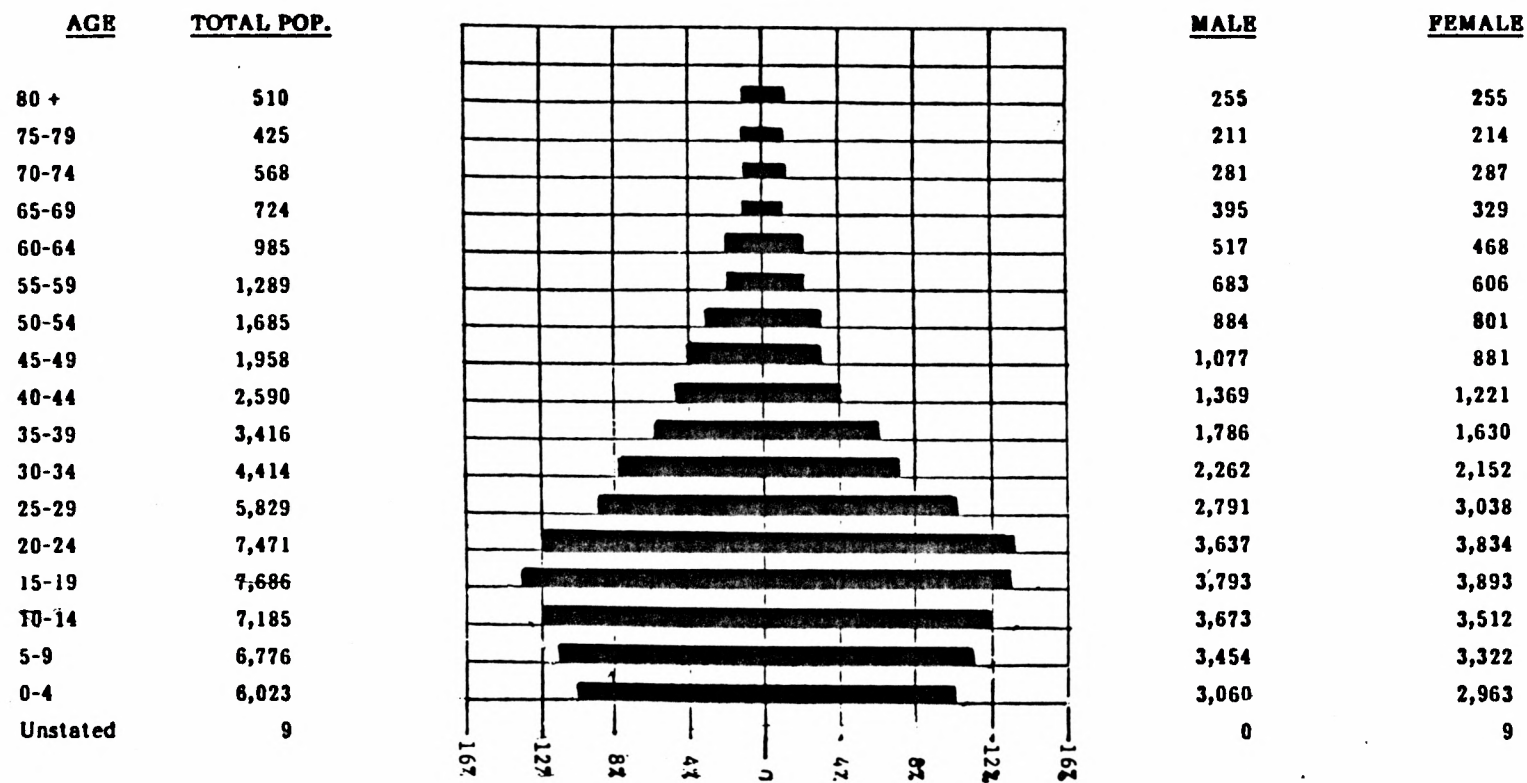
REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND REGION**DECEMBER 1982****REGION: Pacific**

Figure 25

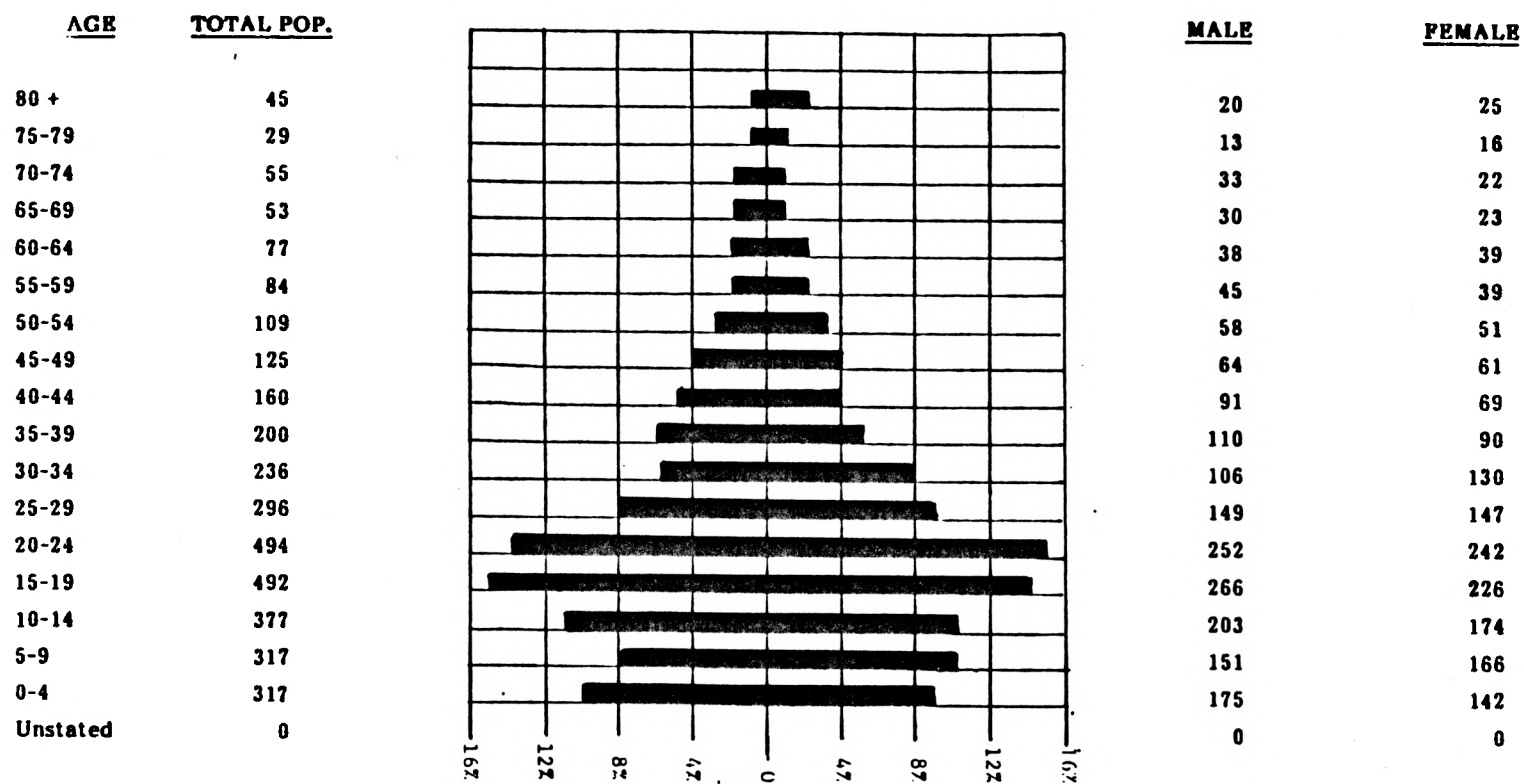
REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND REGION**DECEMBER 1982****REGION: Yukon**

Figure 26

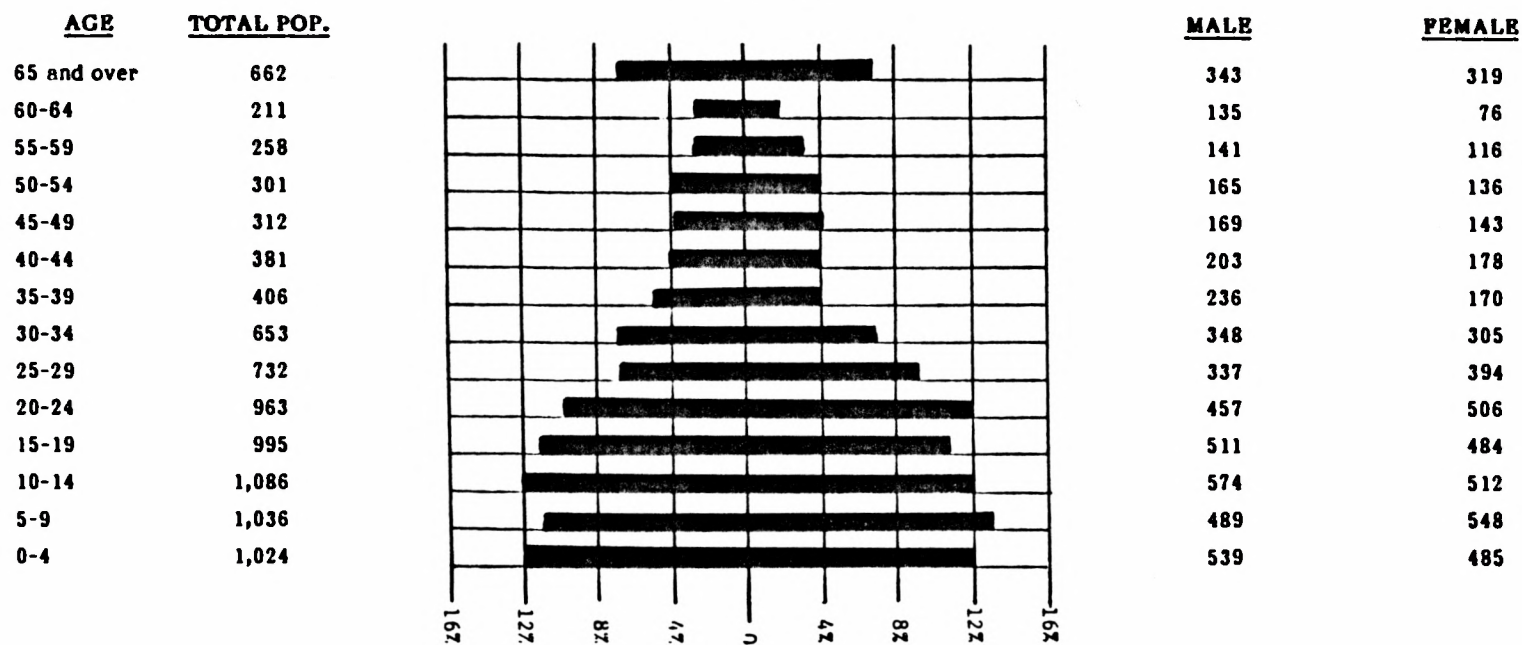
REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND REGION**JUNE 1983****REGION: NWT**

Table 18

DEPENDENCY RATIOS FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES
FOR 1966, 1976 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1986

CANADA AND PROVINCES	DEPENDENCY RATIOS(1)					
	1966		1976		1986	
	REG. INDIAN	GEN. POPUL.	REG. INDIAN	GEN. POPUL.	REG. INDIAN	GEN. POPUL.
ATLANTIC(2)	91.2	76.8	71.5	59.4	51.9	53.2
QUEBEC	88.3	65.8	75.1	48.3	51.3	46.5
ONTARIO	93.7	66.2	74.5	51.7	53.6	45.1
MANITOBA	119.8	69.8	104.6	57.2	69.4	55.2
SASKATCHEWAN	127.4	75.1	110.8	61.3	74.8	58.5
ALBERTA	122.7	72.5	102.2	55.6	72.8	49.4
B.C.	109.0	67.2	77.8	51.4	45.2	49.6
N.W.T.	102.0	82.8	93.3	70.0	63.2	101.8
YUKON	110.9	71.4	71.7	47.6	50.2	45.5
CANADA	105.3	68.4	86.1	52.3	59.4	49.4

(1) Dependency ratio= sum of populations aged 0-14 and 65+, divided by the population aged 15-64, multiplied by 100.

(2) Includes provinces of P.E.I., Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Sources: Registered Indian population projections, Canada and regions, 1986, Research Branch, Corporate Policy, March 1980.

Unpublished worksheets, Research Support Section, Research Branch, Corporate Policy.

Statistics Canada, Population Revised Annual Estimates, 1921-1971, 1971-1976, Cat. Nos. 91-512, 91-518

Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada, 1976-2001, Projection Series No. 2 Cat. No. 91-520, January 1979.

Prepared by: Research Branch, Corporate Policy, D.I.A.N.D., 20-6-80.

(reproduced from: Indian Demographic Workshop: Implications for Policy and Planning, DIAND and Statistics Canada, 1980)

SEX DISTRIBUTION

Although the percentage of males and females in the native population is very close, slightly more males are seen in the 0-19 and 45-64 age groups and slightly more females in the 20-44 group. Although the difference is not great, the fact that the 20-44 group is comprised of the child-bearing females is interesting to note.

The pattern for Canada is slightly different with a lower percentage of males than females in the 45-64 group and a much lower percentage of males in the 65+ group.

This has implications for health care of the elderly. Since the Indian population has a higher percentage of older males than the general population, health services for elderly natives will differ somewhat from those provided for the elderly Canadians in general.

For Canada, the 0-19 group like the Indian population, has a higher percentage of males. (Table 19)

Figure 27

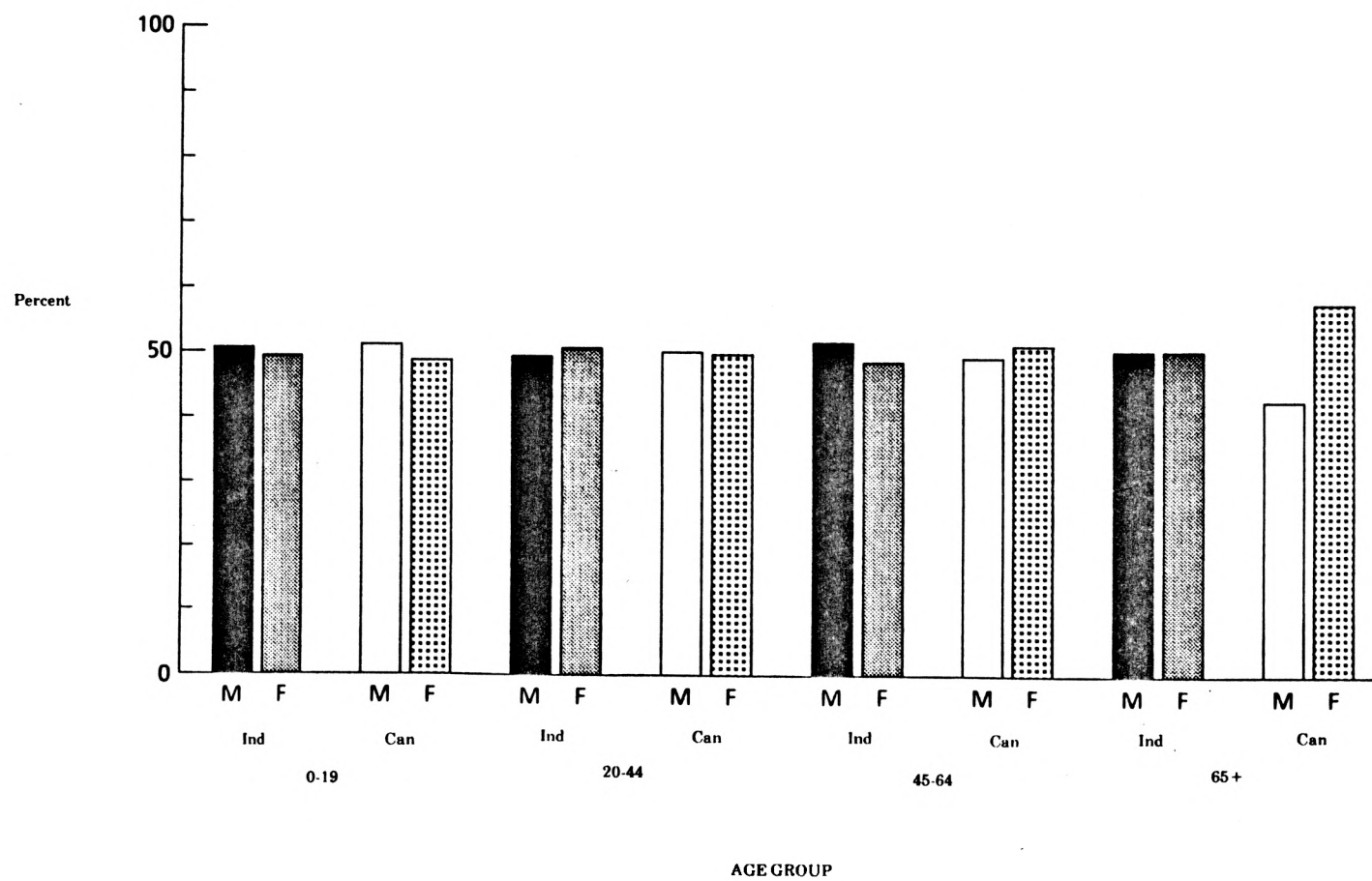
SEX DISTRIBUTION BY AGE - REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION AND TOTAL CANADIAN POPULATION - 1982

Table 19 Sex Distribution by Age Registered Indian Population and Total Canadian Population - 1982

Age Group		Registered Indian Population	%	Total Canadian Population	%
0-19	M	82,535	50.6	3,954	51.3
	F	80,559	49.3	3,760.4	48.7
	T	163,094	100.0	7,714.4	100.0
20-44	M	59,484	49.4	4,902.5	50.1
	F	60,823	50.6	4,877.7	49.9
	T	120,307	100.0	9,780.2	100.0
45-64	M	17,526	51.5	2,313	49.1
	F	16,473	48.5	2,396.4	50.9
	T	33,999	100.0	4,709.4	100.0
65+	M	7,300	50.0	1,035.1	42.6
	F	7,302	50.0	1,392.7	57.4
	T	14,602	100.0	2,427.8	100.0
Age Unstated	M	20			
	F	150			
	T	176			
Total	M	166,865	50.2	12,204.6	49.5
	F	165,313	49.8	12,427.2	50.5
	T	332,178	100.0	24,631.8	100.0

Source: Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence for Canada and the Provinces 1982, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Post Censal Estimates of Population by Sex and Age, Canada, 1982, Statistics Canada, Catalogue #91-202

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy is a statistical measure of the average period that a person may be expected to live as of a specified age. Life tables represent a hypothetical group of people subjected to current age-specific death rates. Based on age specific rates they avoid the problem of differences in age composition of a population.

Generally, life expectancy for women is greater than for men. Table 20 illustrates this trend between 1961 and 1981 for both the native and non-native populations. For Indian females at birth, life expectancy has increased by 5.4 years since 1961, whereas for Indian men the increase was 2.3 years. For Canadians as a whole, the difference was 4.6 years for females vs 3.4 years for males.

At age 50, life expectancy for Indian men has dropped by one year since 1961 whereas life expectancy for women increased by 1.5 years.

At age 80, a greater increase in life expectancy was seen for women than men between 1961 and 1981 (1.9 male vs 3.2 female). These trends are very similar for Canadians as a whole, although the life expectancy for males at age 50 did not fall during this period.

Comparison of native vs total Canadian life expectancy reveals a shorter life expectancy for natives. For males at birth this difference has gone from 8.8 years shorter in 1961 to 9.5 years shorter in 1981. Female life expectancy for natives was 10.0 years below total Canadian in 1981 a decline from 19.8 years shorter in 1961.

At age 50, Indian males had a life expectancy 0.8 years higher than Canadian males in general. This fell to 1.7 years below the Canadian life expectancy in 1981. Indian females at age 50 have gone from a life expectancy 2.3 years shorter in 1961 to one 3.8 years shorter in 1981.

In 1981, both male and female natives had a higher life expectancy (by one year) after reaching 80 years of age, than did the Canadian population. This has increased from a life expectancy 0.3 and 0.4 years shorter than Canadian males and females in 1961.

According to Sheddon, this tendency for the Indian life expectancy to become more favourable than national figures has been seen in other groups such as black Americans. (Sheddon, 1984). He felt this may be a result of mis-statement of age by older people.

Figure 28

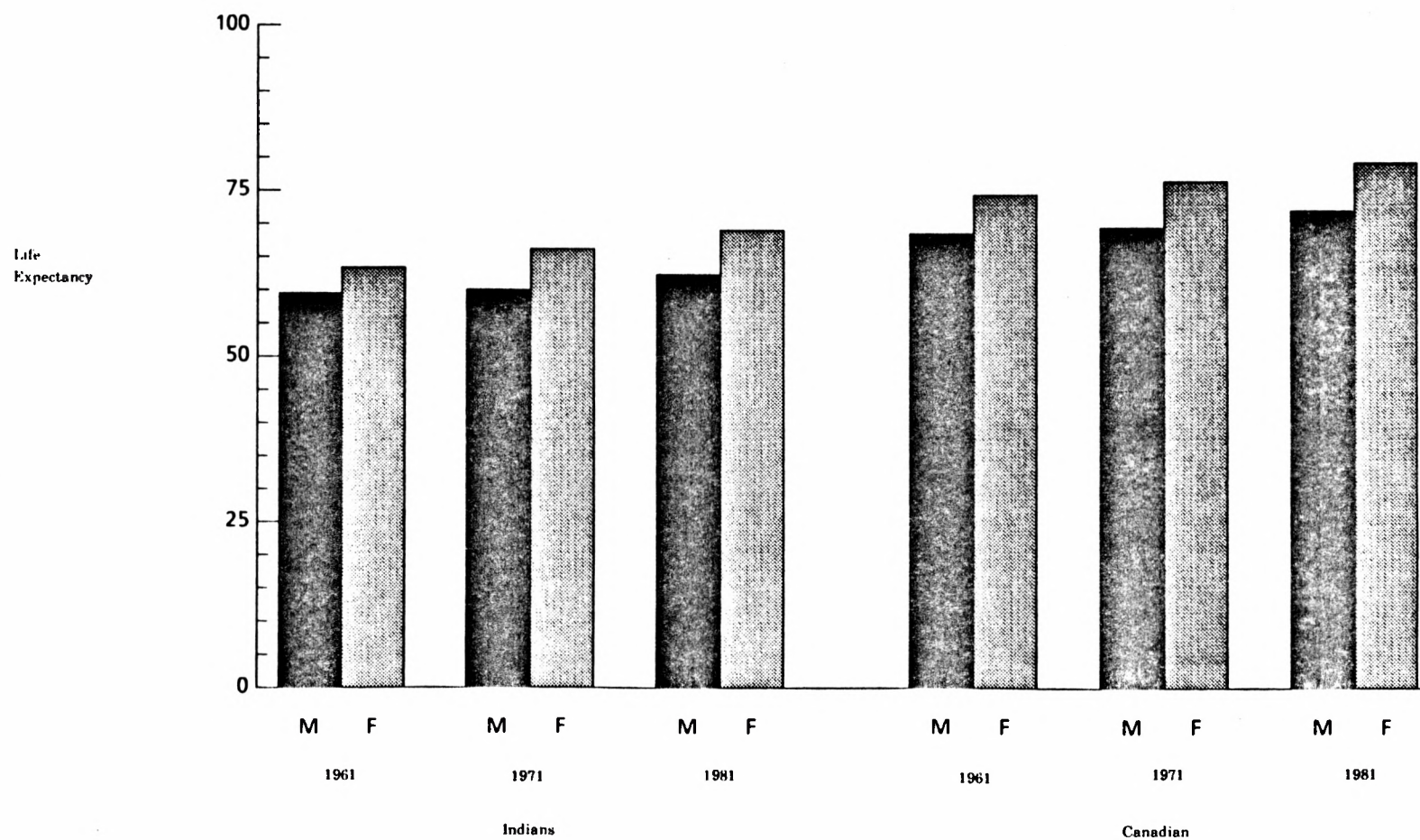
**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH - REGISTERED INDIANS AND CANADIAN POPULATION
1961 1971 1981**

Figure 29

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT 50 YEARS OF AGE - REGISTERED INDIANS AND CANADIAN
POPULATION
1961 1971 1981

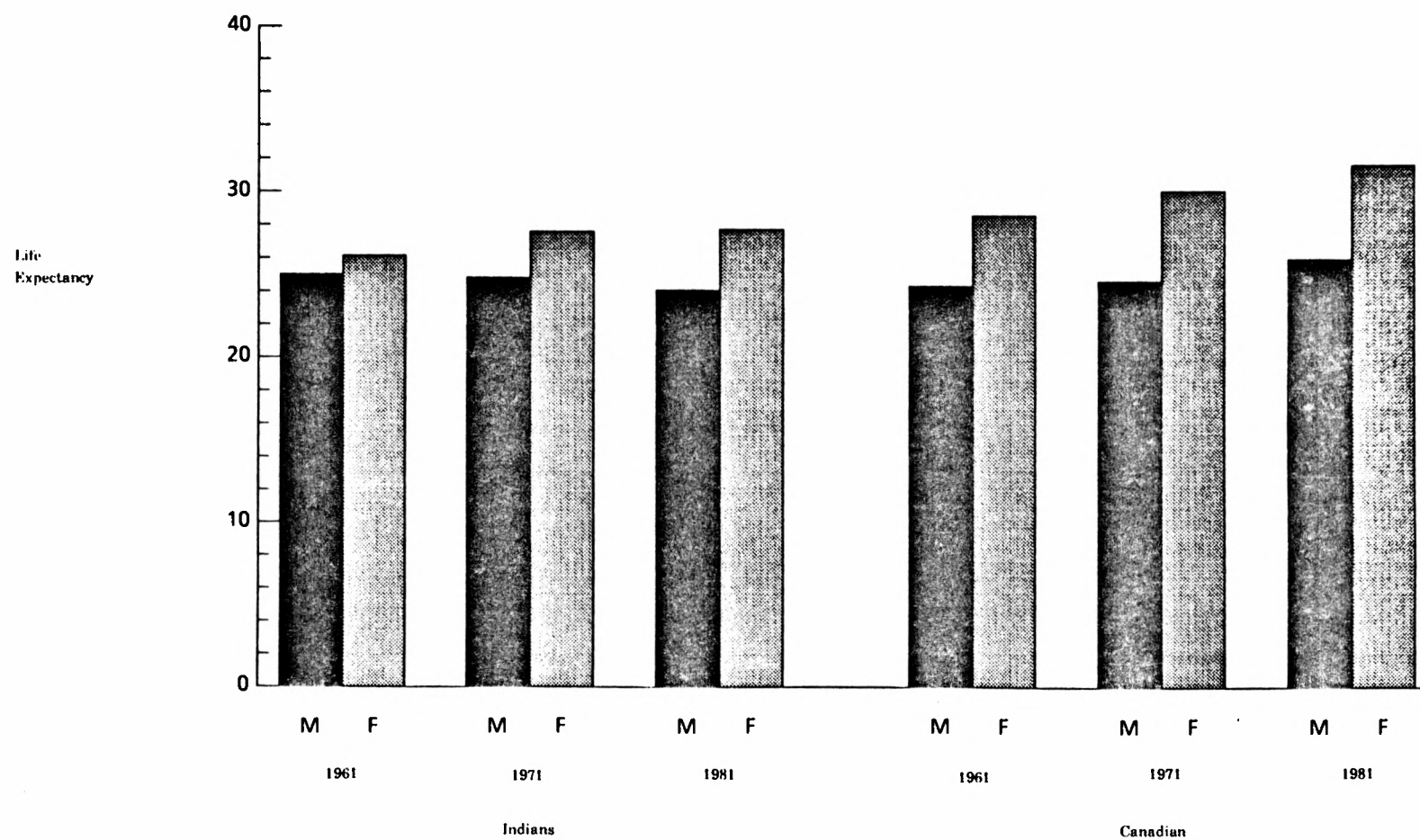


Figure 30

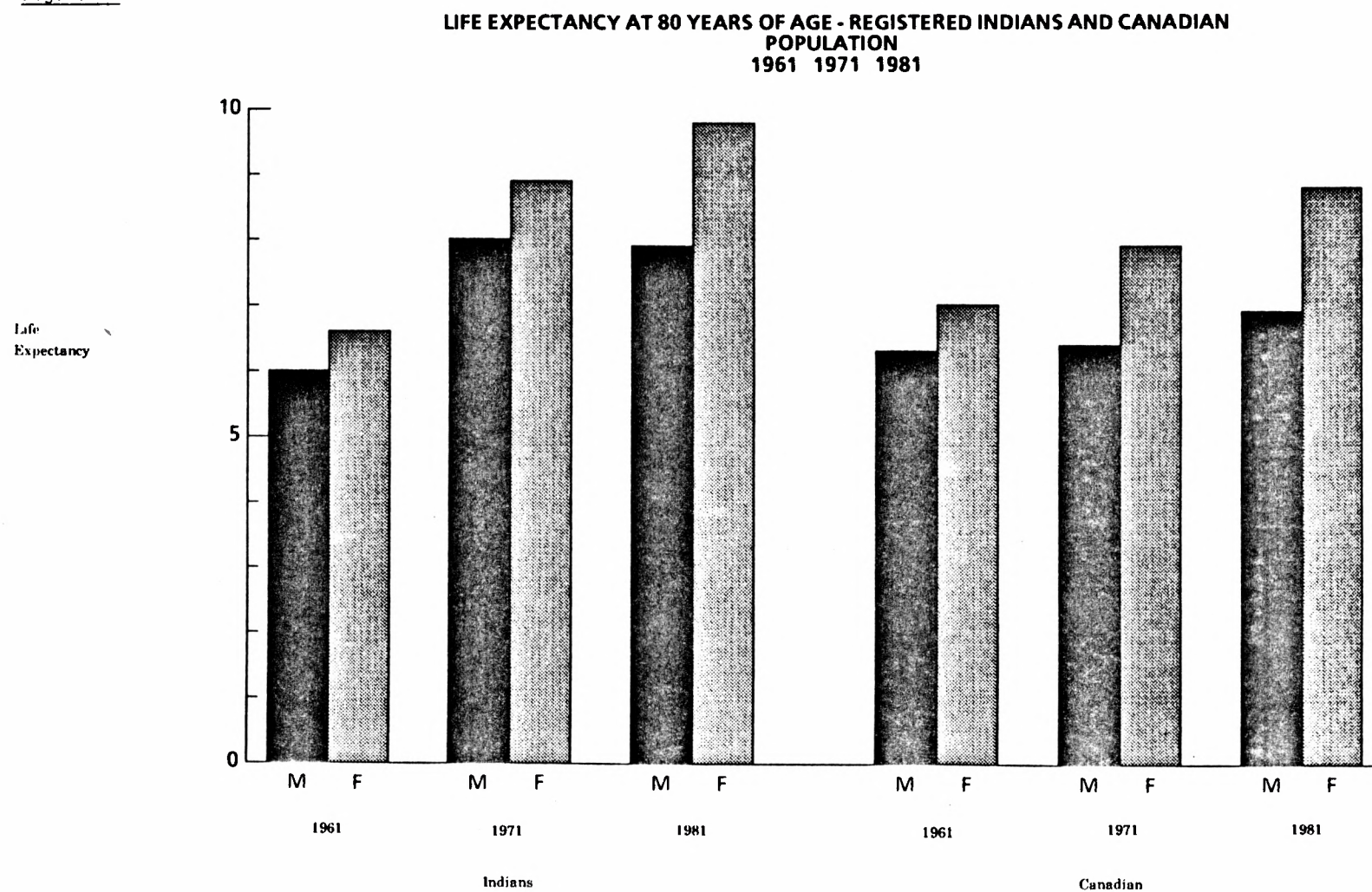


Table 20

Comparison of Life Expectancy at Selected Ages,
Registered Indians and Canadian Population
1961, 1971, 1981

	Year	Men			Women		
		Canada	Indian	Difference	Canada	Indian	Difference
At birth	1961	68.5	59.7	-8.8	74.3	63.5	-10.8
	1971	69.3	60.2	-9.1	76.3	66.2	-10.1
	1981	71.9	62.4	-9.5	78.9	68.9	-10.0
At age 50 years	1961	24.3	25.1	-0.8	28.5	26.2	- 2.3
	1971	24.5	24.8	-0.3	29.9	27.6	- 2.3
	1981	25.8	24.1	-1.7	31.5	27.7	- 3.8
At age 80 years	1961	6.3	6.0	-0.3	7.0	6.6	- 0.4
	1971	6.4	8.0	-1.6	7.9	8.9	- 1.0
	1981	6.9	7.9	-1.0	8.8	9.8	- 1.0

Source: Department of Indian and Northern Affairs; Statistics Canada from
D. Sheddon, Health Promotion in Family and Child Health

FERTILITY

Examination of birth rates for the registered Indian population using medical Services Branch data reveals a 3% drop from 1974 to 1983. (Table 21)

However, in order to compare this data with rates based on Statistics Canada adjusted figures and Canadian population rates, it is more useful to examine the 1974-1981 period.

<u>Data</u>	<u>Decrease in Birth Rate (1974-1981)</u>
Medical Services Branch data	3.8%
Statistics Canada adjusted data	7.9%
Canadian population - Statistics Canada	1.9%

Using either set of native data, the decrease is much smaller than that reported by Siggner (1979) for the previous seven year period (22%). Compared to the rest of Canada, the percentage decrease in birth rate was considerably greater for the Indian population, particularly when adjusted figures are used. This difference, using adjusted figures, may be partly due to the fact that some births have still not been reported for more recent years. In 1974, birth rates calculated on the adjusted population data were 11% higher than those based on unadjusted figures. This dropped to about 6% higher in 1981. (Table 22)

Nevertheless, the actual birth rate for the Indian population in 1981 is still about twice that of the total population.

Comparison of birth rates by region (Table 23 a-i) reveals higher rates for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (32.4, 30.3 and 33.9 in 1983) and lower rates for the Atlantic and Yukon regions (18.6 and 21.1 respectively) Regional rates differ considerably from those reported by Sheddon (1984) but this is probably due to the problem of DIAND vs MSB population data. Rates have been quite variable since 1974 making analysis of trends difficult.

In the Indian Demographic Workshop, Romaniuc discusses studies which revealed that a shortening in child spacing causing acceleration in reproduction of Indian couples, was responsible for the post-war rise in birth rate. Also, a massive shift from prolonged breast feeding may have contributed to shortened birth intervals and an increase in fertility rate. This occurred before Indians started birth control on a scale large enough to offset the upward trend.

More recently however, the birth rate has dropped considerably and continues to do so although at a much slower rate. As Romaniuc points out, "larger sex and age-selective losses through enfranchisements and out-migration from reserves of individuals of child bearing ages might tend to diminish the number of births". Also underreporting of births presents some bias.

Examination of data from the 1981 census supports the declining birth rate figures. The average number of children born to women over 45 years of age (1981) was about 6; for women between 15 and 44 this number was 3.8. (Table 26)

Also, about 50% of ever-married women over 45 years of age gave birth to 6 or more children. For those between 15 and 44 years of age, this was about 12%. (Table 27)

Status Indians on reserves had the highest average number of children whereas off-reserve Indians had the lowest average number of children.

Tables 24 and 25 present the fertility rates for 1971, 1976 and 1981 and projections for 1986, 1991 and 1996. These rates are based on population data from DIAND that has been adjusted for late reporting of births and deaths.

Native fertility rates have dropped from 5.3 per women (1971) to 3.2 (1981). According to projections the decline is expected to continue to 2.6 in 1996. In comparison, the fertility rate for Canada was 2.2 in 1971 and 1.7 in 1981. According to projections it will decrease to 1.4 in 1996.

It is important to note that different projections are made based on different underlying assumptions. The projections used here follow the slow decline in fertility scenario which was felt to be most appropriate. Therefore, the comparable "slow decline" scenario was also used for the total Canadian population.

Regional comparisons (Table 23) reveal much higher fertility rate (1971) for Manitoba (7.0), Saskatchewan (7.3), Alberta (5.8) and the Territories (6.0). By 1981, this difference was less marked, but still existed. By 1996, the difference between high and low fertility regions is expected to be about .7 children per women.

To clarify the underlying causes of the decrease in fertility more research is required in the area of birth control practices (i.e. extent of contraception and abortion, techniques used), the impact of smaller family size on values and the impact of family planning programs.

Figure 31

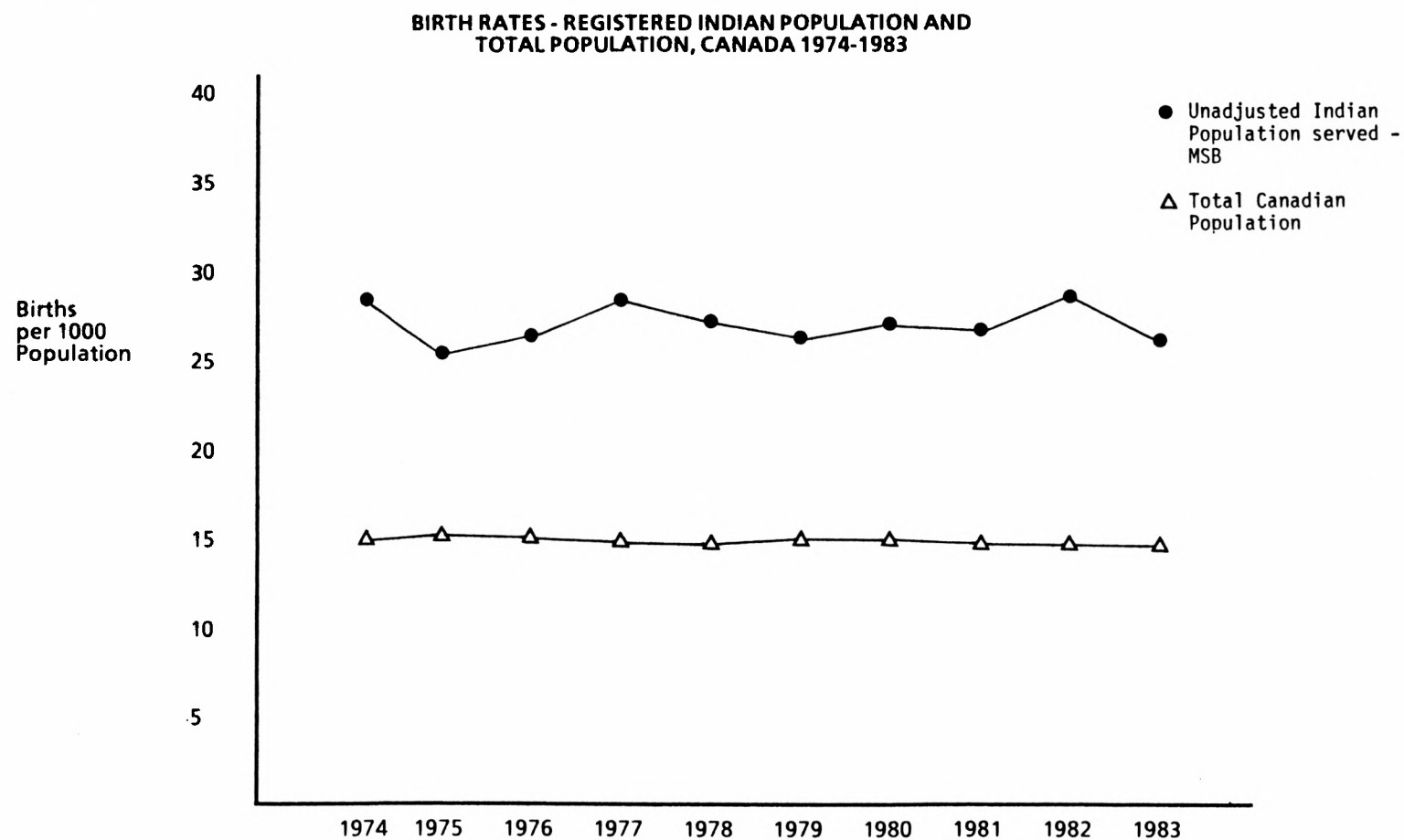


Table 21

Birth Rates for the Registered Indian Population Served and Total Population - Canada
1974-1983

Year	Registered Indians			Total Population
	Births	Population	Birth Rate (per 1000 pop.)	
1974	6,964	243,523	28.6	15.6
1975	6,611	252,148	26.2	15.8
1976	7,036	257,529	27.3	15.7
1977	7,232	253,041	28.6	15.5
1978	7,239	259,356	27.9	15.3
1979	7,248	265,136	27.3	15.5
1980	7,504	270,796	27.7	15.5
1981	7,632	277,281	27.5	15.3
1982	8,045	280,564	28.7	15.1
1983	8,029	289,801	27.7	15.0

Source: Mid-year Indian Population, Medical Services Branch Annual Reviews and Regional Annual Reports

Statistics Canada Vital Statistics, Vol II, Births and Deaths, 1974-1982, Catalogue 84-204

Statistics Canada, unpublished statistics - Births and Deaths, 1983

Table 22

Crude Birth Rates for the Total Registered Indian Population 1971-1981¹

Year	Birth Rate
1971	35.5
1972	34.3
1973	32.2
1974	31.7
1975	30.8
1976	29.7
1977	29.5
1978	29.3
1979	28.7
1980	29.1
1981	29.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Registered Indian Crude Birth Rates, 1971-1981

1. Data based on DINA Indian Register, adjusted by Statistics Canada for late reporting of births and deaths.

Figure 32

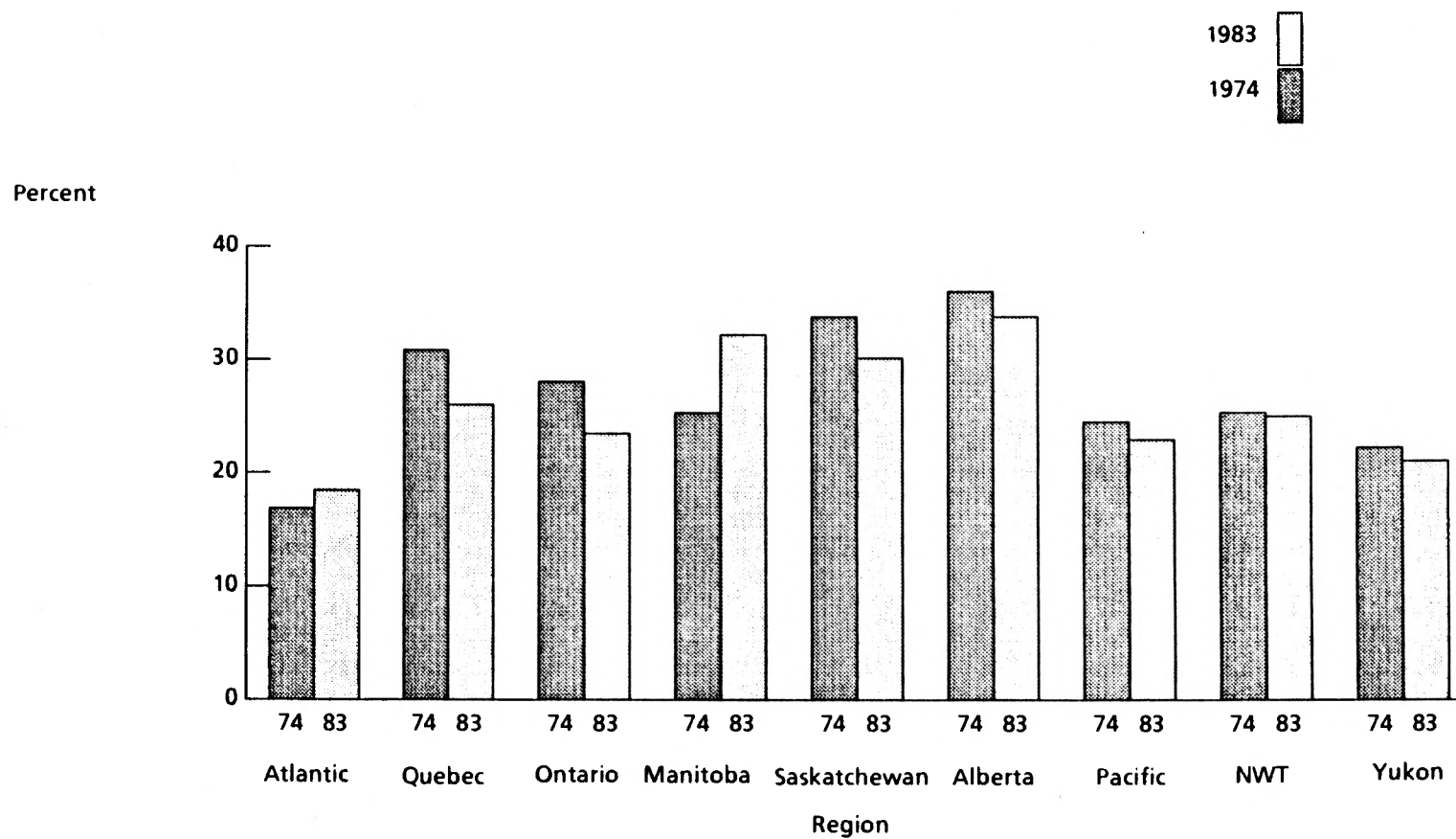
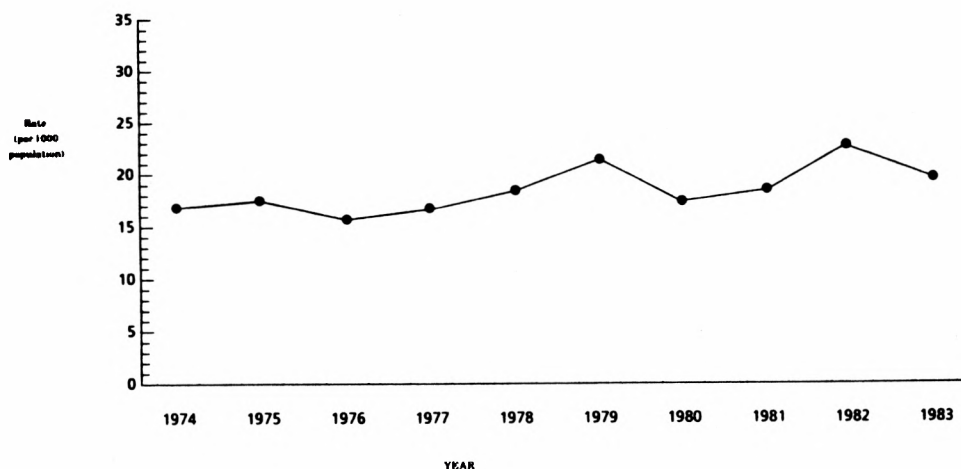
**BIRTH RATES FOR THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY REGION
1974 AND 1983**

Figure 32a

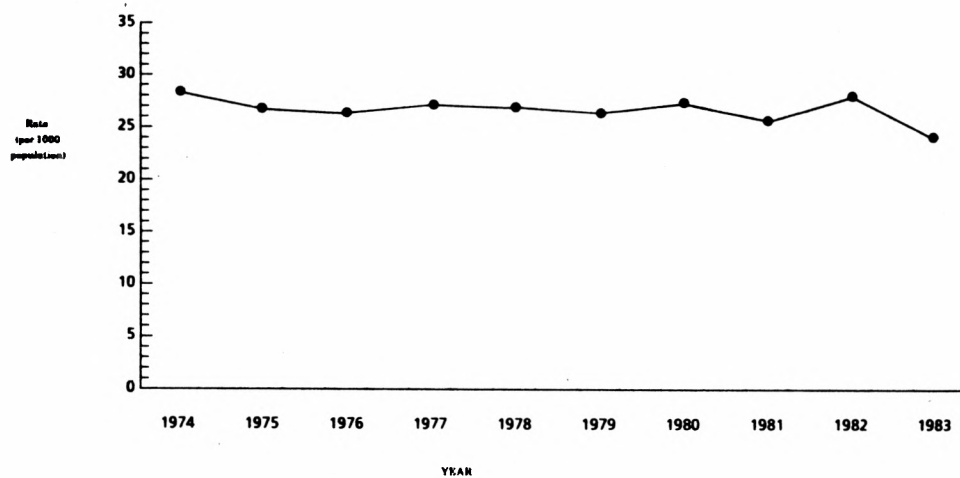
BIRTH RATES REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION - SERVED 1974-1983

ATLANTIC



BIRTH RATES REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION - SERVED 1974-1983

ONTARIO



BIRTH RATES REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION - SERVED 1974-1983

QUEBEC

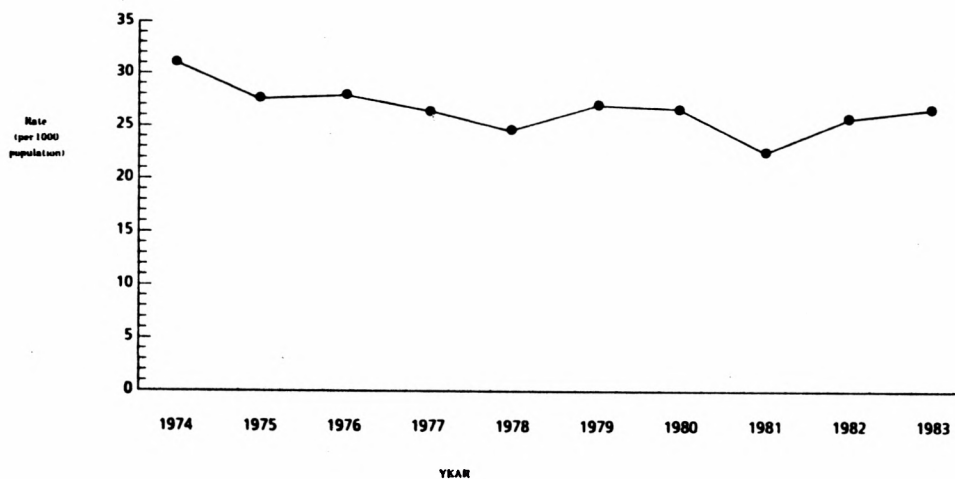
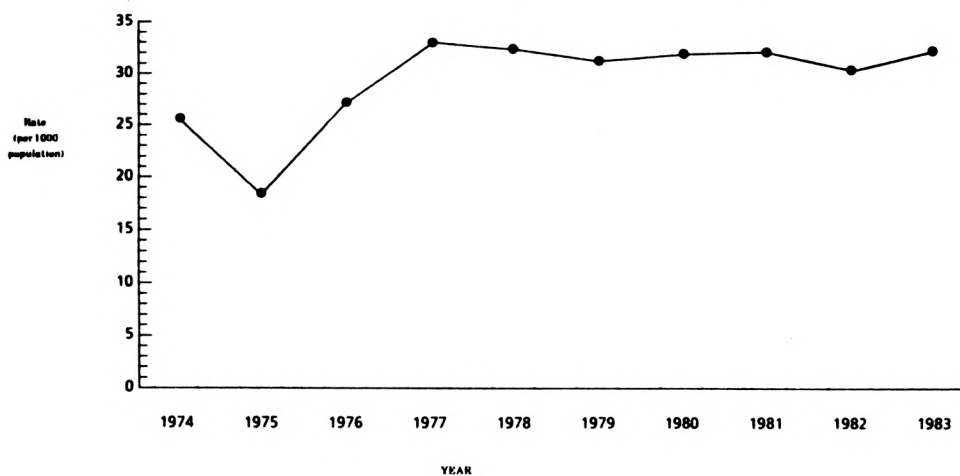
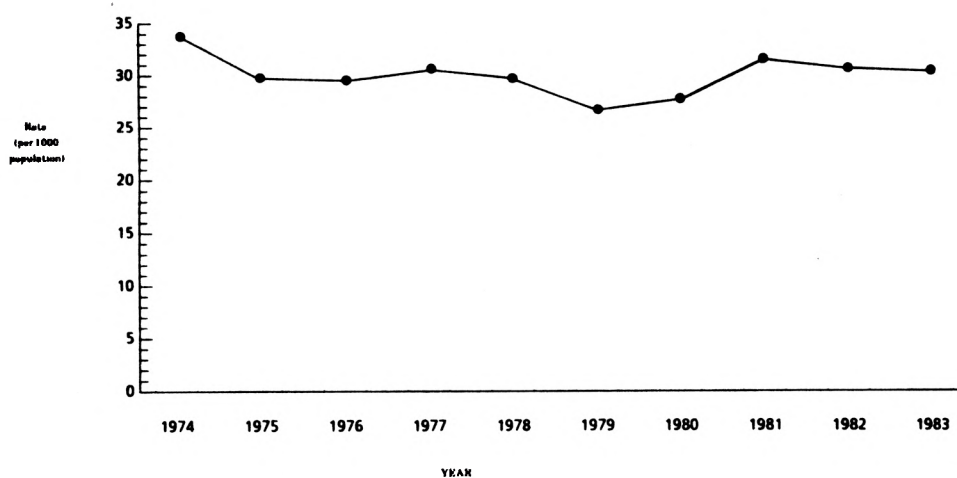


Figure 32a

BIRTH RATES REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION - SERVED 1974-1983
MANITOBA



BIRTH RATES REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION - SERVED 1974-1983
SASKATCHEWAN



BIRTH RATES REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION - SERVED 1974-1983
ALBERTA

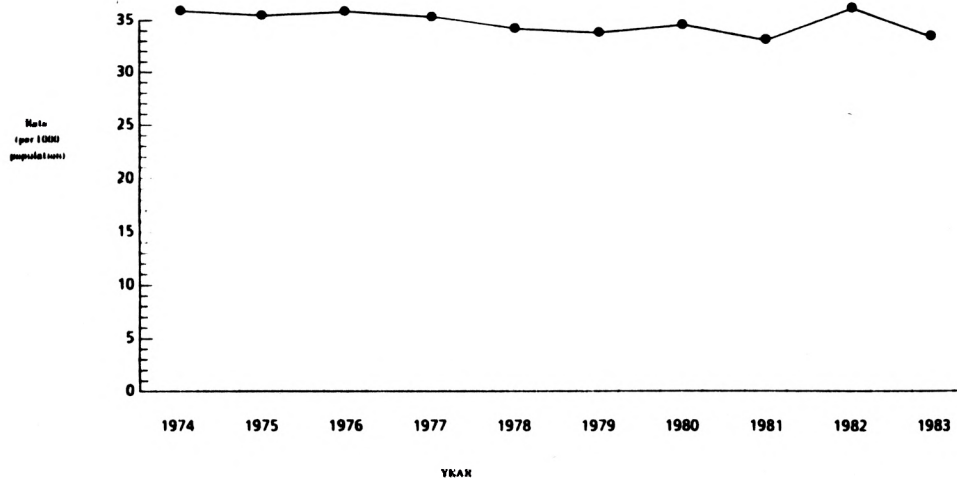
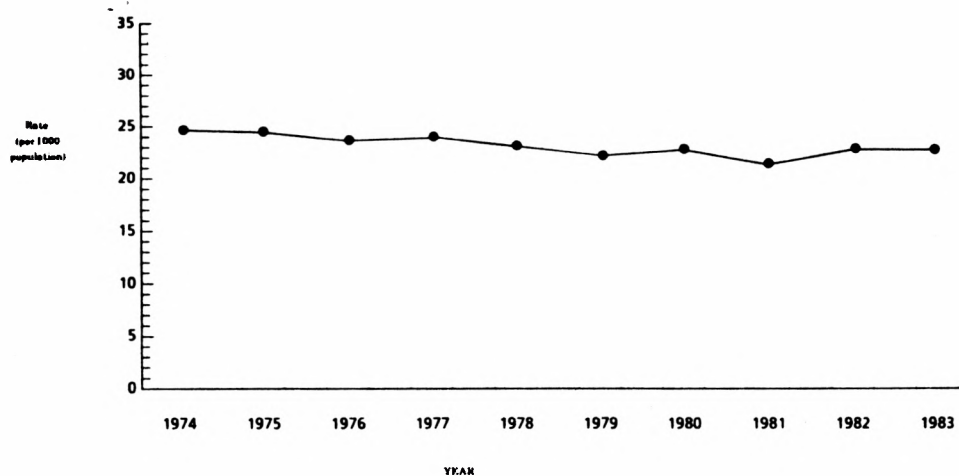
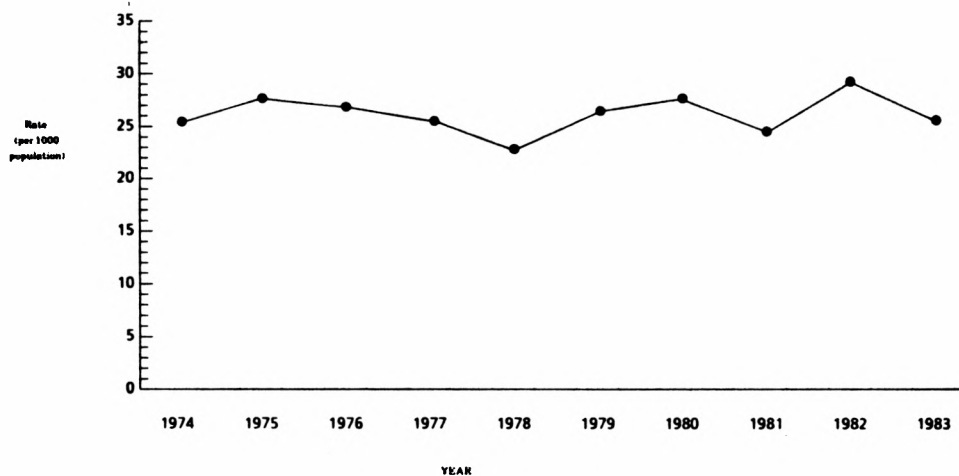


Figure 32a

BIRTH RATES REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION - SERVED 1974-1983
PACIFIC



BIRTH RATES REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION - SERVED 1974-1983
NWT



BIRTH RATES REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION - SERVED 1974-1983
YUKON

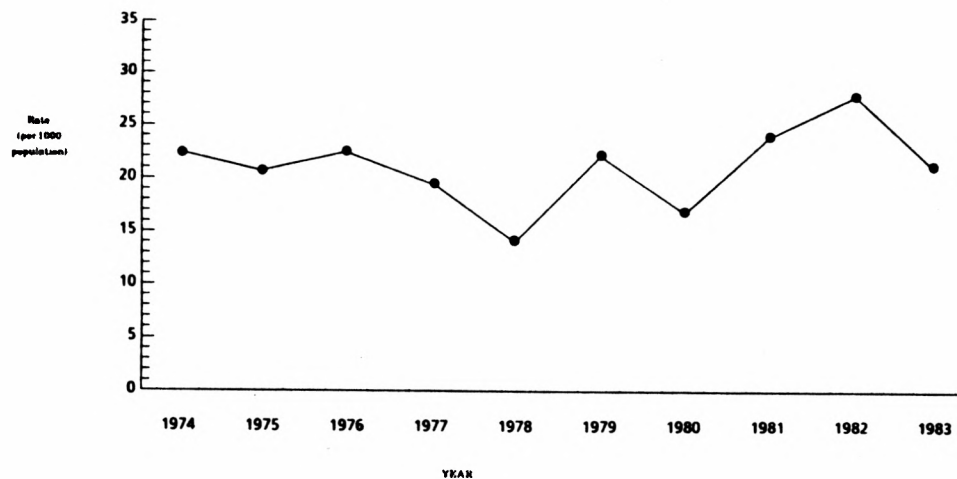


Figure 32b

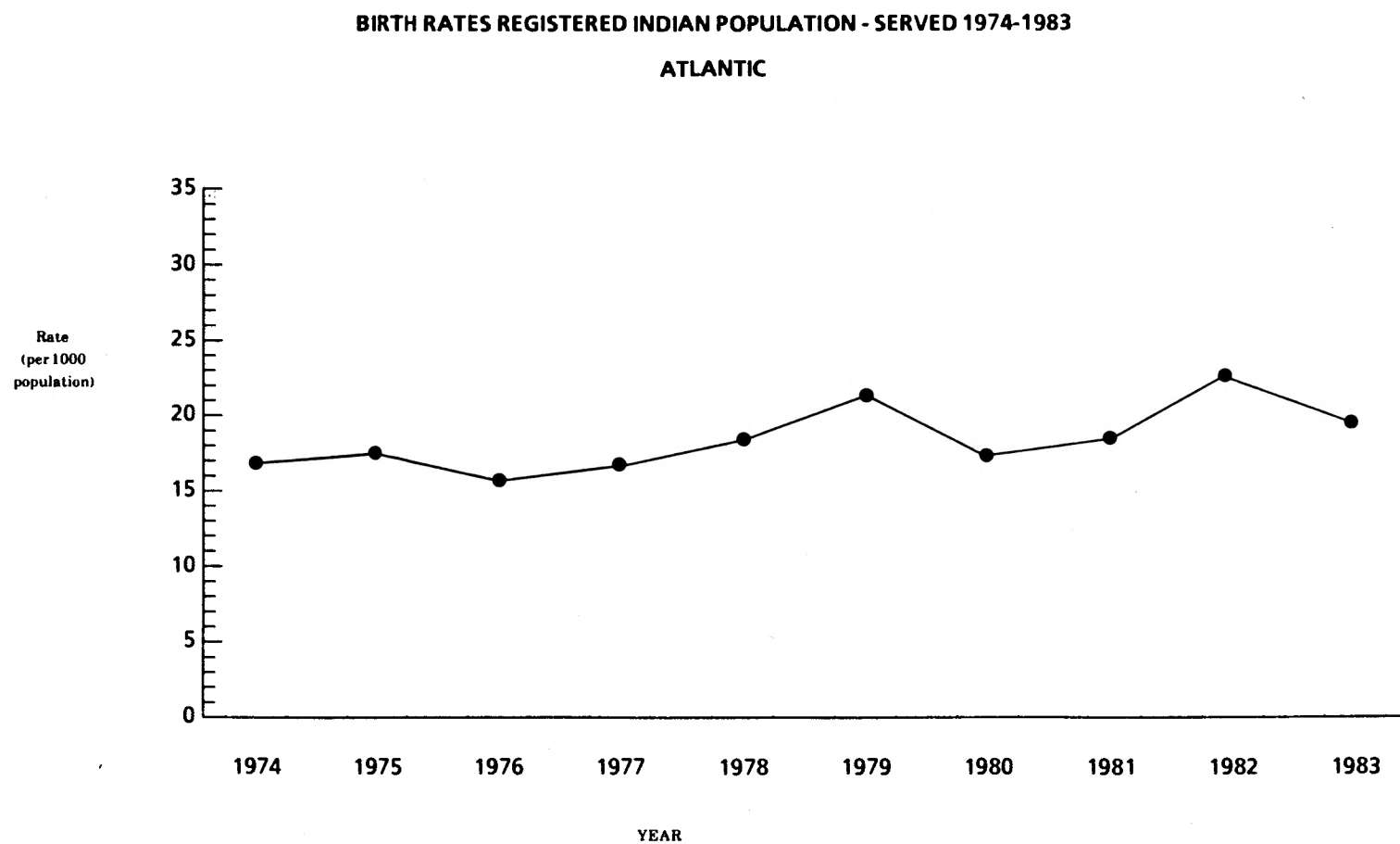


Table 23a

Birth Rates - Registered Indian Population Served - 1974 - 1983Atlantic

Year	Live Births	Population Served	Rate per 1,000 Population
1974	175	10,329	16.9
1975	185	10,596	17.5
1976	169	10,649	15.9
1977	184	10,953	16.8
1978	204	11,166	18.3
1979	247	11,474	21.5
1980	200	11,717	17.1
1981	220	11,952	18.4
1982	270	12,273	22.0
1983	233	12,555	18.6

Source: Medical Services Branch: in-house Statistics

Figure 32c

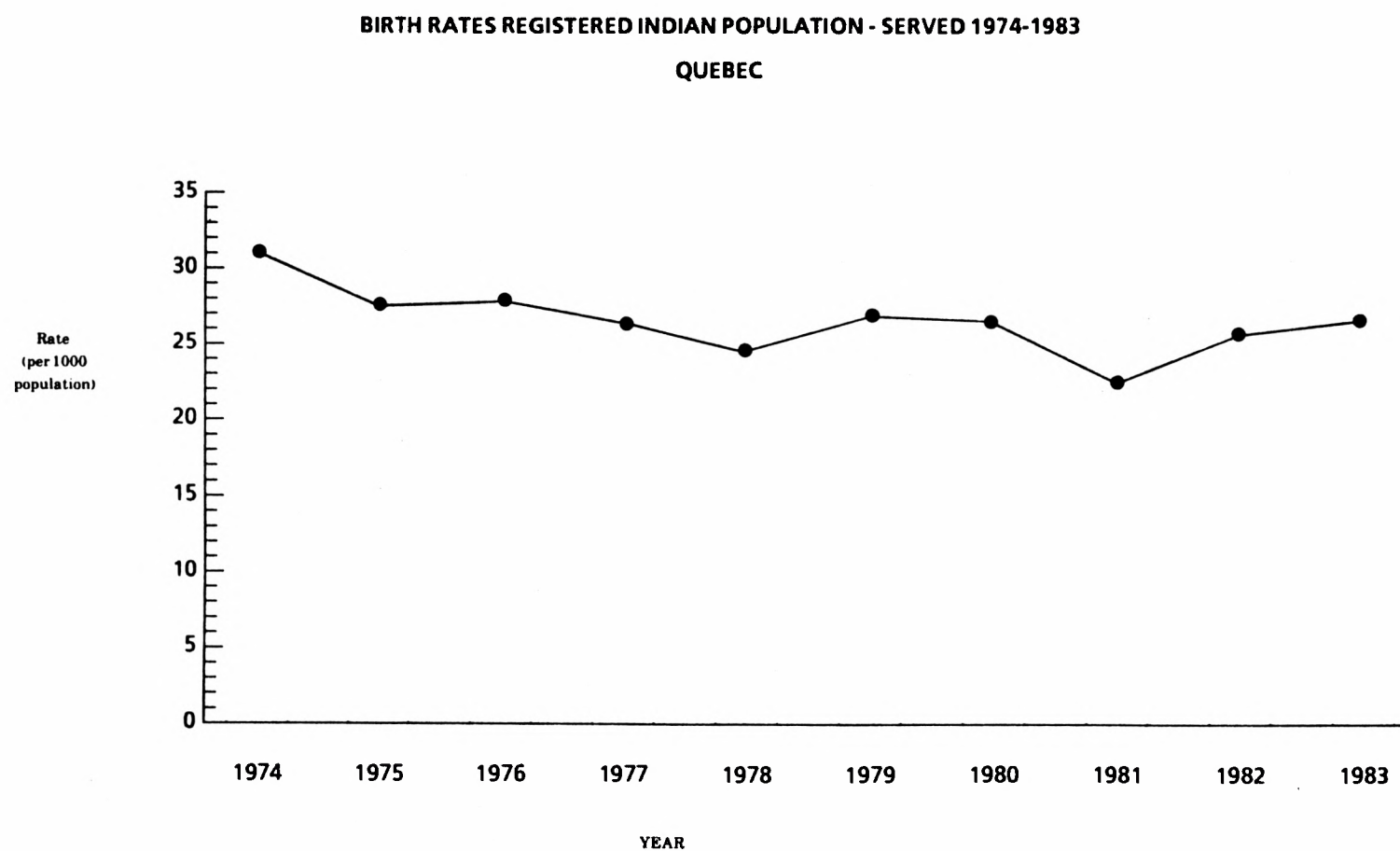


Table 23bBirth Rates - Registered Indian Population Served - 1974 - 1983Quebec

Year	Live Births	Population Served	Rate per 1,000 Population
1974	692	22,342	31.0
1975	683	24,874	27.5
1976	747	27,096	27.6
1977	405	15,244	26.6
1978	398	15,977	24.9
1979	448	16,464	27.2
1980	421	15,798	26.6
1981	374	16,484	22.7
1982	398	15,417	25.8
1983	392	15,028	26.1

Source: Medical Services Branch: in-house Statistics

Figure 32d

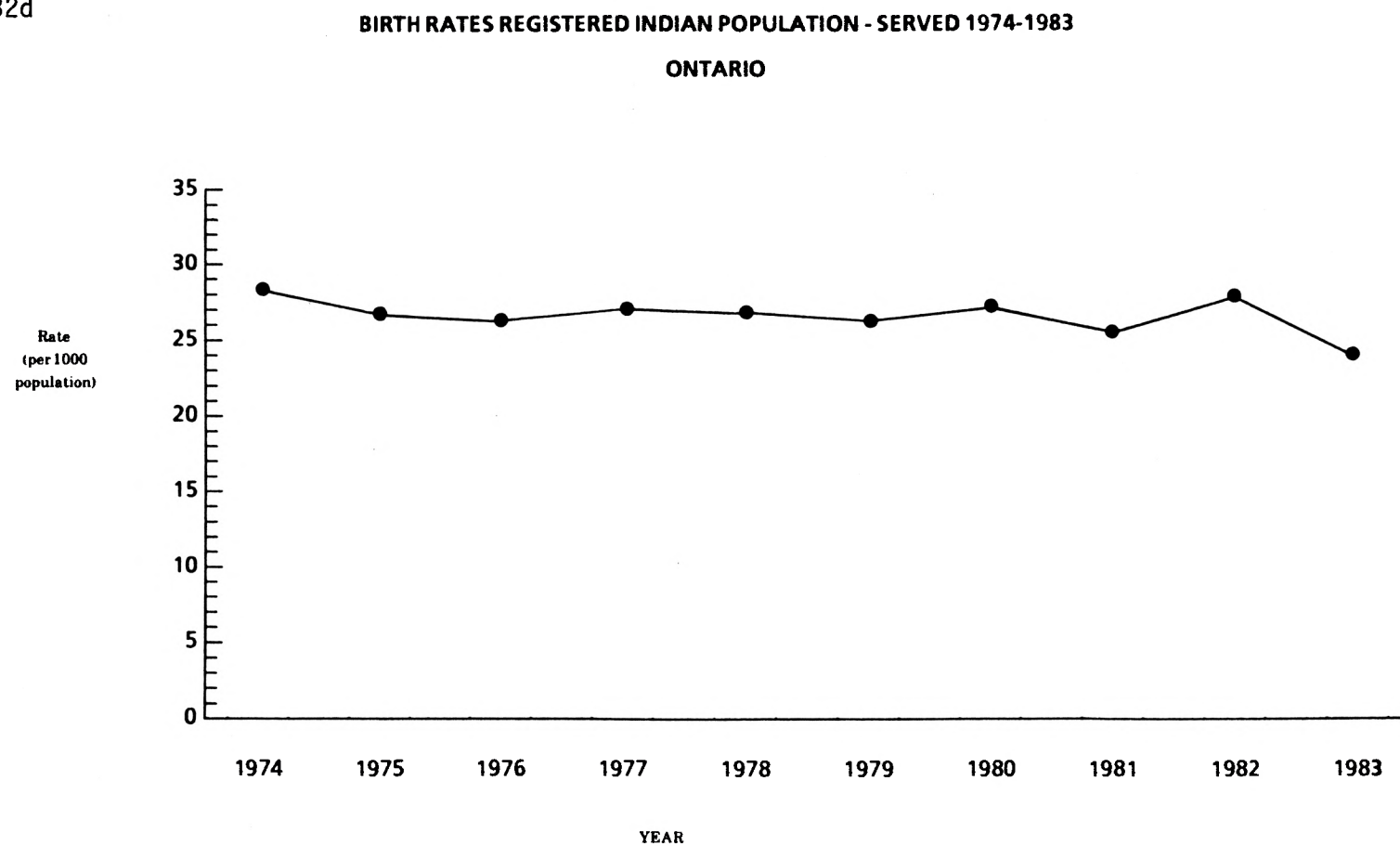


Table 23c

Birth Rates - Registered Indian Population Served - 1974 - 1983Ontario

Year	Live Births	Population Served	Rate per 1,000 Population
1974	1,055	37,408	28.2
1975	1,047	38,789	27.0
1976	1,046	40,003	26.1
1977	1,113	40,975	27.2
1978	1,125	41,515	27.1
1979	1,118	41,983	26.6
1980	1,197	43,295	27.6
1981	1,134	43,741	25.9
1982	1,258	44,939	28.0
1983	1,111	45,908 ¹	24.2

Source: Medical Services Branch: in-house Statistics

1. Population estimate

Figure 32e

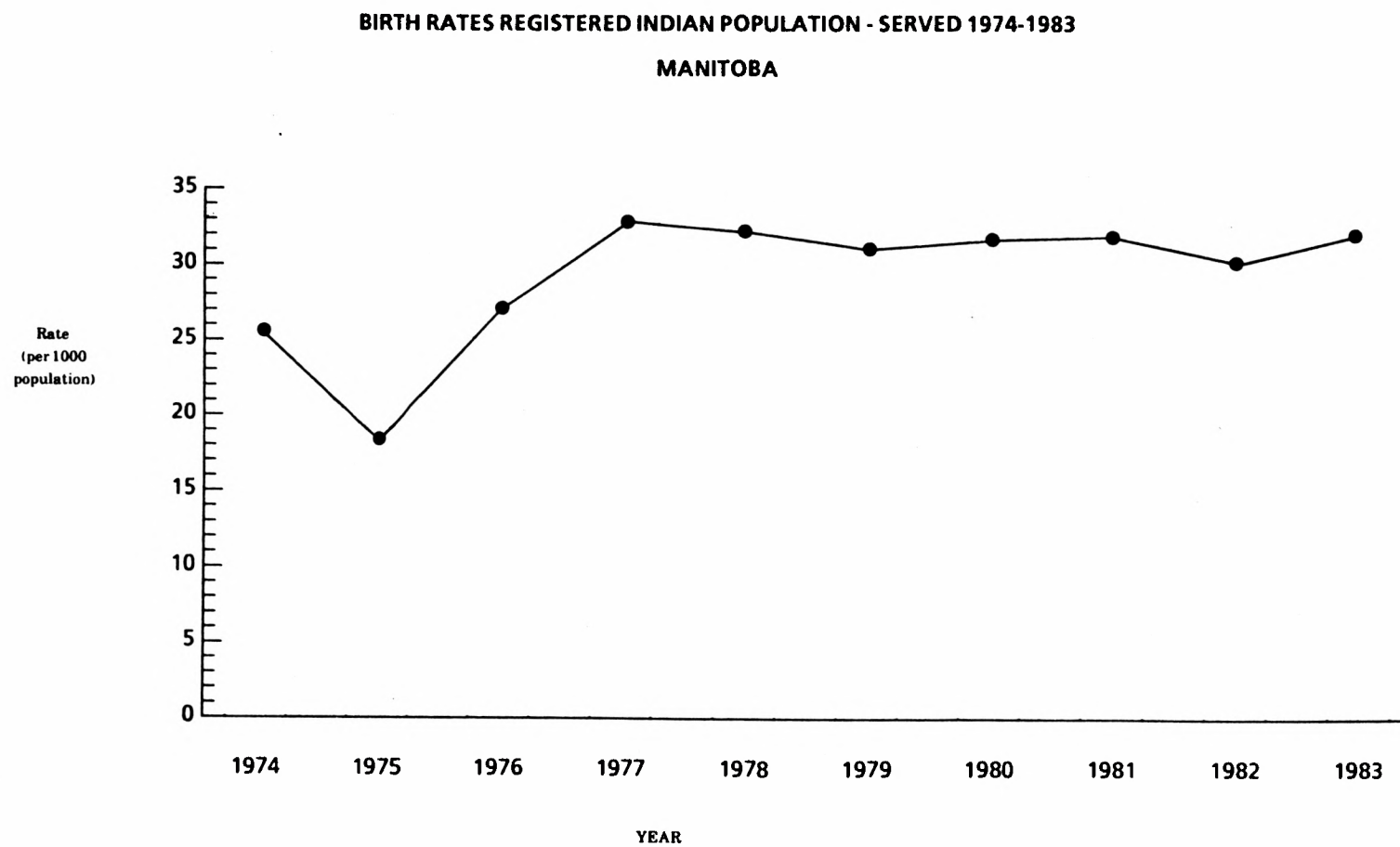


Table 23d

Birth Rates - Registered Indian Population Served - 1974 - 1983Manitoba

Year	Live Births	Population Served	Rate per 1,000 Population
1974	1,012	39,665	25.5
1975	748	40,717	18.4
1976	1,124	41,136	27.3
1977	1,406	42,865	32.8
1978	1,431	43,910	32.6
1979	1,416	45,218	31.1
1980	1,363	46,515	31.5
1981	1,539	47,948	32.1
1982	1,515	49,313	30.7
1983	1,641	50,653	32.4

Source: Medical Services Branch: in-house Statistics

Figure 32f

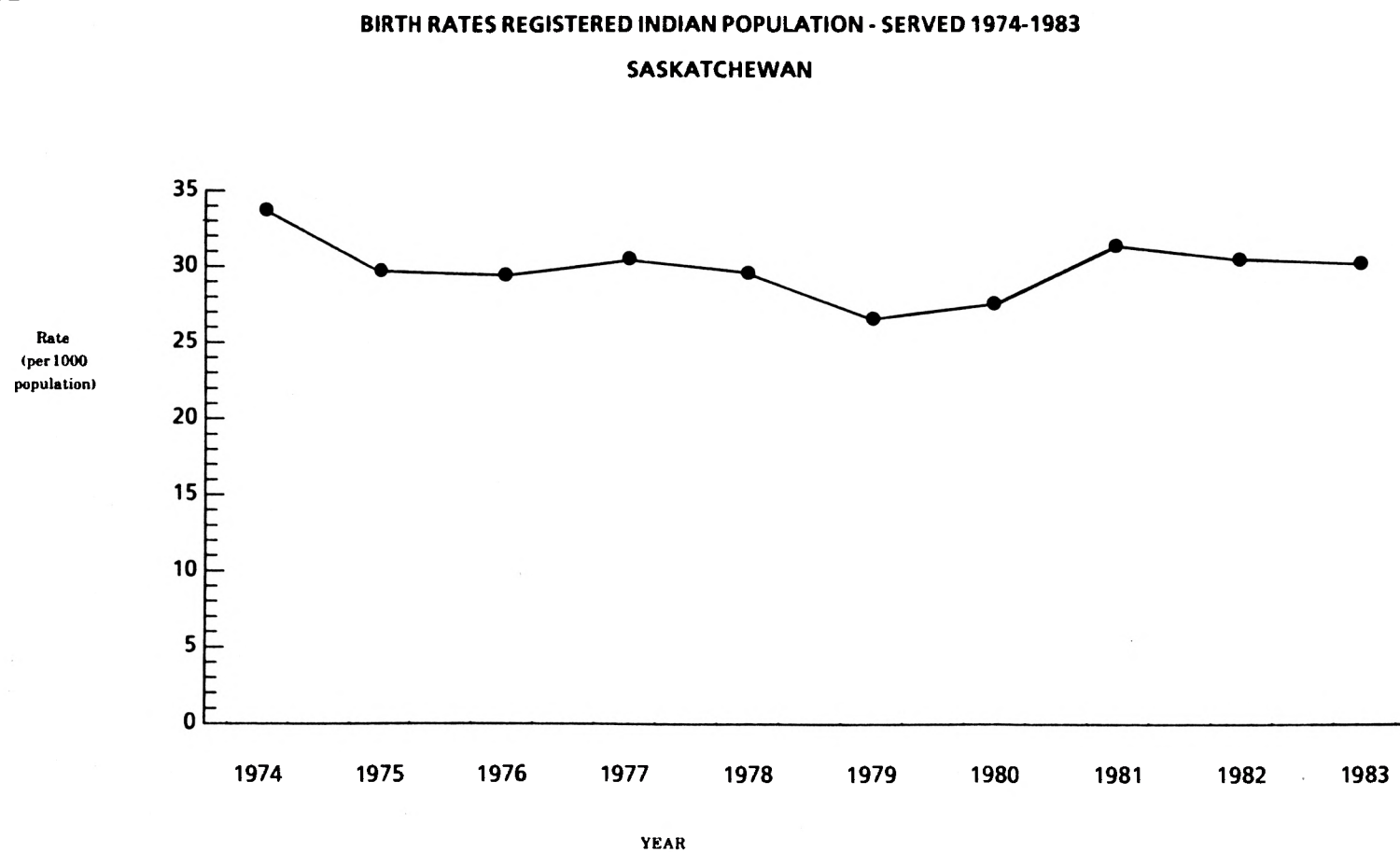


Table 23e

Birth Rates - Registered Indian Population Served - 1974 - 1983Saskatchewan

Year	Live Births	Population Served	Rate per 1,000 Population
1974	1,372	40,594	33.8
1975	1,244	41,745	29.8
1976	1,251	42,249	29.6
1977	1,357	43,935	30.9
1978	1,364	45,592	29.9
1979	1,244	46,757	26.6
1980	1,329	47,793	27.8
1981	1,527	48,940	31.2
1982	1,519	49,986	30.4
1983	1,568	51,731	30.3

Source: Medical Services Branch: in-house Statistics

Figure 32g

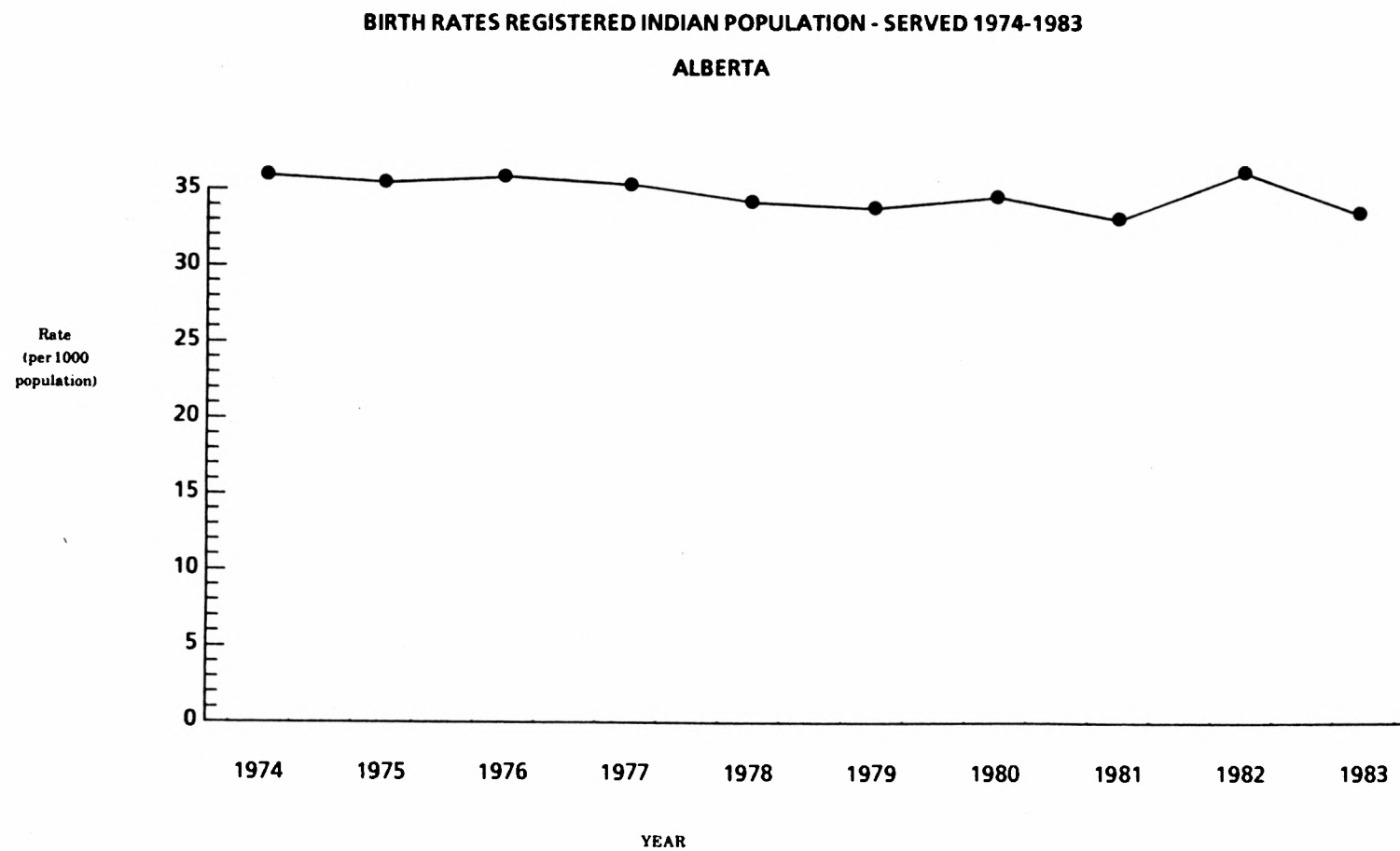


Table 23f

Birth Rates - Registered Indian Population Served - 1974 - 1983Alberta

Year	Live Births	Population Served	Rate per 1,000 Population
1974	1,161	32,107	36.2
1975	1,164	32,994	35.3
1976	1,195	33,447	35.7
1977	1,226	34,611	35.4
1978	1,223	35,635	34.3
1979	1,245	36,636	34.0
1980	1,320	37,820	34.9
1981	1,296	38,836	33.4
1982	1,458	40,038	36.4
1983	1,402	41,390	33.9

Source: Medical Services Branch: in-house Statistics

Figure 32h

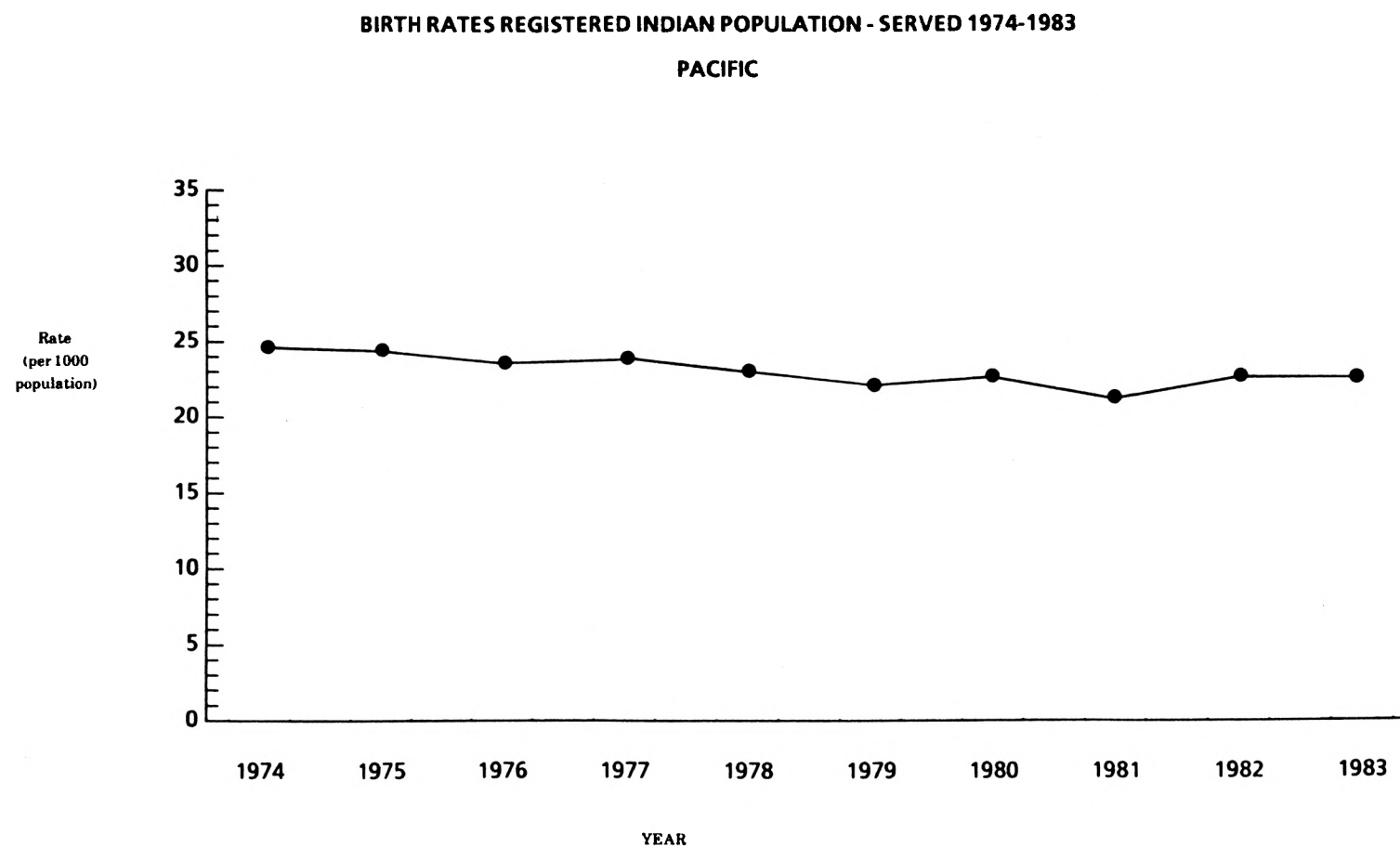


Table 23g

Birth Rates - Registered Indian Population Served - 1974 - 1983Pacific

Year	Live Births	Population Served	Rate per 1,000 Population
1974	1,254	51,165	24.5
1975	1,286	52,580	24.5
1976	1,256	53,016	23.7
1977	1,287	53,779	23.9
1978	1,274	54,733	23.3
1979	1,252	55,611	22.5
1980	1,299	56,684	22.9
1981	1,271	58,204	21.8
1982	1,353	58,913	23.0
1983	1,383	60,063	23.0

Source: Medical Services Branch: in-house Statistics

Figure 32i

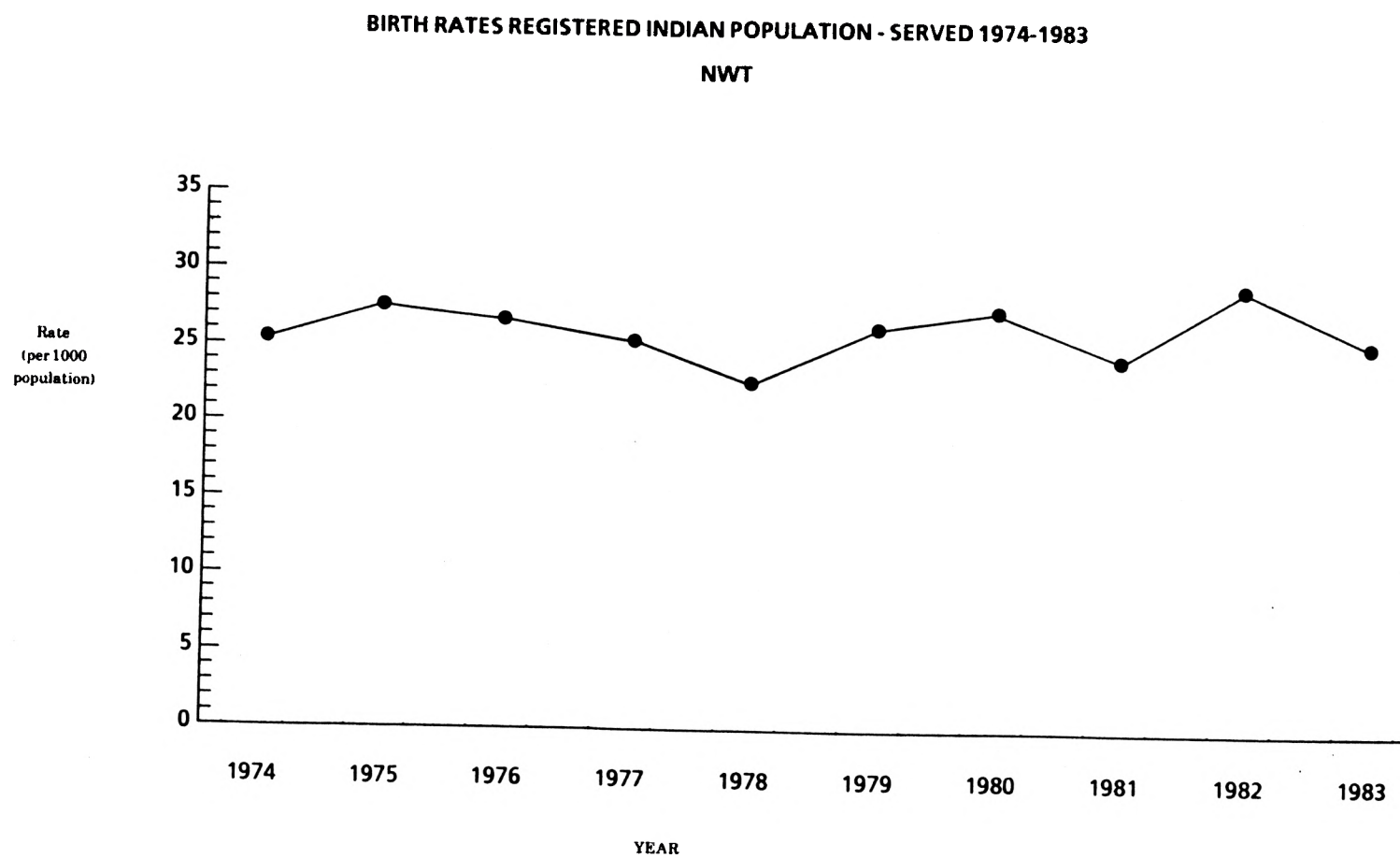


Table 23h

Birth Rates - Registered Indian Population Served - 1974 - 1983N.W.T.

Year	Live Births	Population Served	Rate per 1,000 Population
1974	178	7,011	25.4
1975	198	7,137	27.7
1976	187	7,204	26.0
1977	191	7,479	25.5
1978	174	7,599	22.9
1979	205	7,725	26.5
1980	218	7,851	27.8
1981	208	8,549	24.3
1982	205	7,154	28.7
1983	226	9,018	25.1

Source: Medical Services Branch: In-house Statistics

Figure 32j

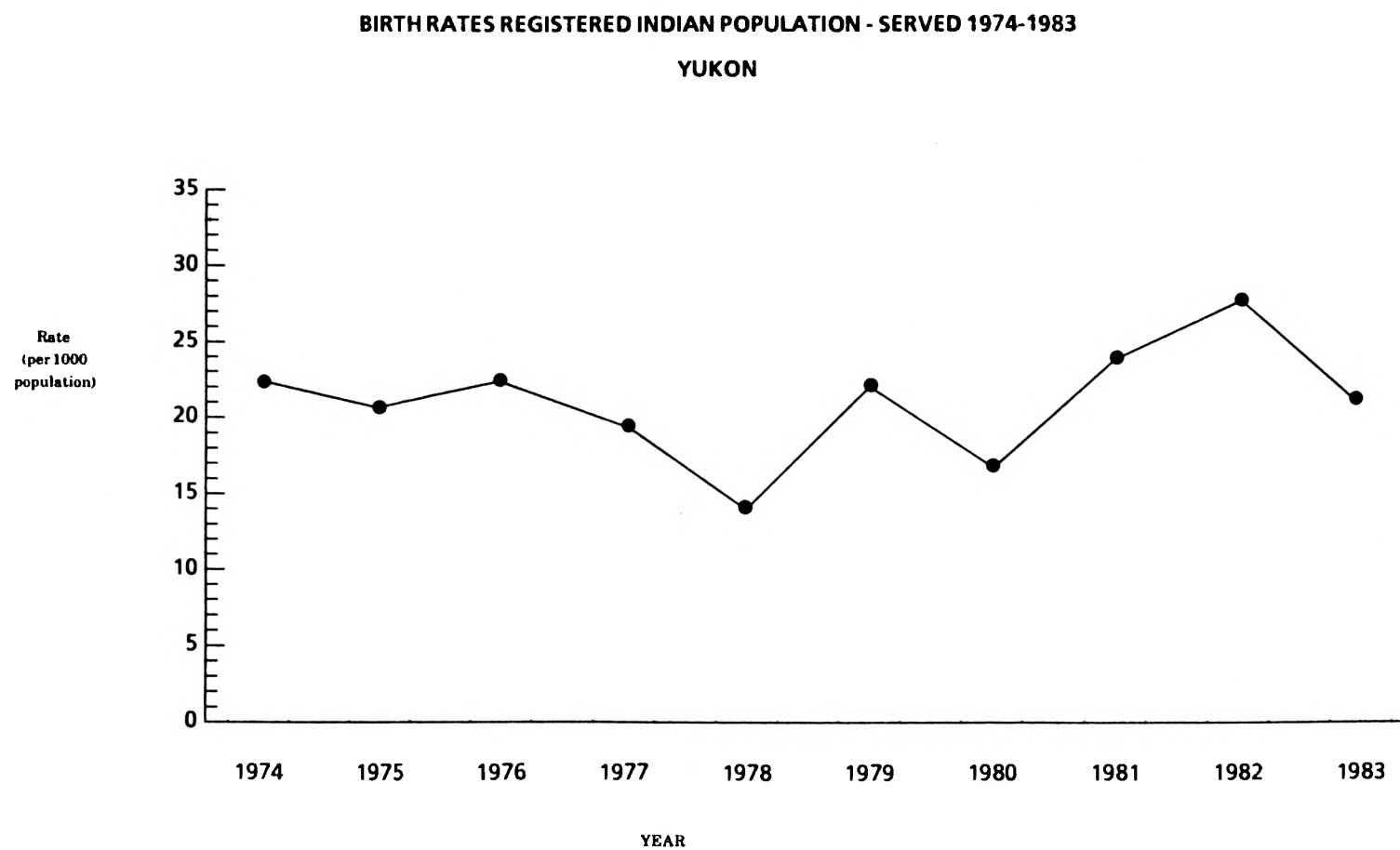


Table 23i

Birth Rates - Registered Indian Population Served - 1974 - 1983Yukon

Year	Live Births	Population Served	Rate per 1,000 Population
1974	65	2,902	22.4
1975	56	2,716	20.6
1976	61	2,729	22.4
1977	63	3,200	19.7
1978	46	3,229	14.2
1979	73	3,268	22.3
1980	57	3,323	17.2
1981	63	2,627	24.0
1982	70	2,525	27.7
1983	73	3,455	21.1

Source: Medical Services Branch: in-house Statistics

Figure 33

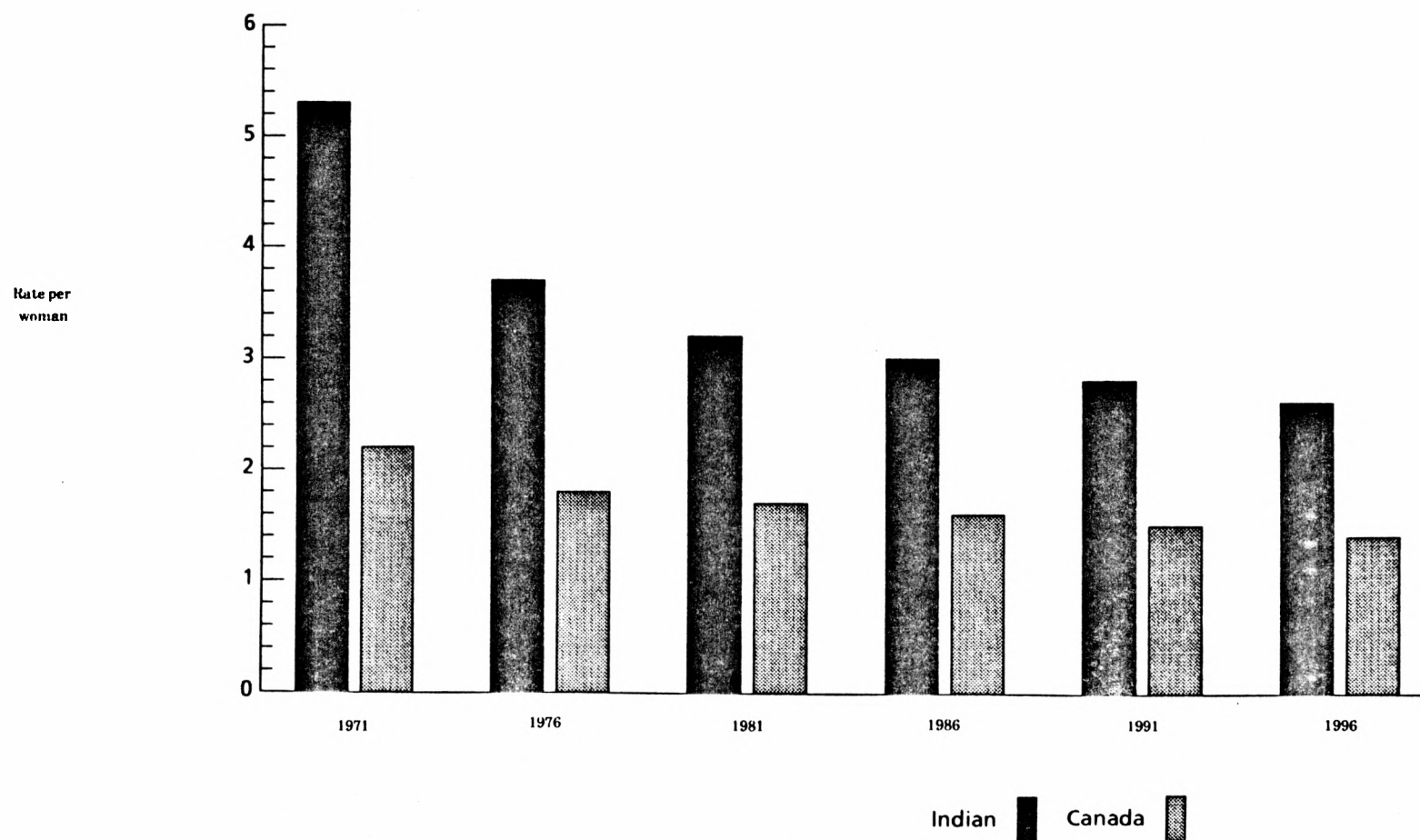
**TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND PROJECTIONS - REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION AND
CANADIAN POPULATION 1971-1996**

Table 24

Total Fertility Rates - Registered Indian Population
and Canadian Population 1971-1996

Year	Fertility Rate Indian Population	Fertility Rate Canadian Population
1971	5.3	2.187
1976	3.7	1.825
1981	3.2	1.704
1986	3.0	1.60
1991	2.8	1.50
1996	2.6	1.40

Source: Ram B. and Romaniuc A., Fertility Projections of Registered Indians 1982-1996,
Research Branch, INAC, 1985

Indian Register 1971-1981 Adjusted for the Late Reporting of Births and Deaths, INAC

Figure 34

TOTAL FERTILITY RATES REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION BY REGION
 1971, 1976, 1981,
 1986, 1991, 1996

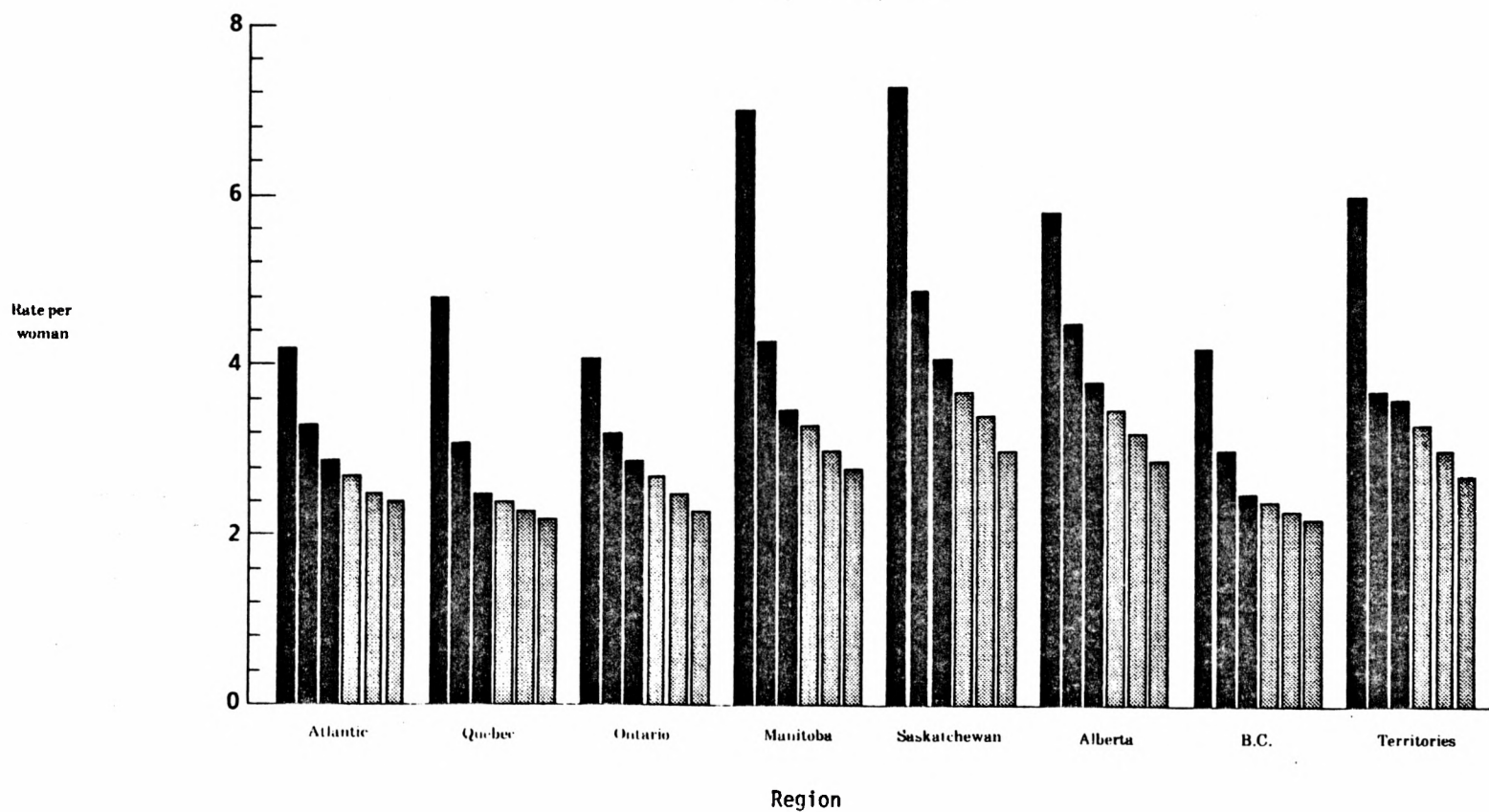


Table 25

Total Fertility Rates - Registered Indian Population by Region 1971-1996

Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatch.	Alberta	B.C.	Territories
	Indian	Indian	Indian	Indian	Indian	Indian	Indian	Indian
1971	4.2	4.8	4.1	7.0	7.3	5.8	4.2	6.0
1976	3.3	3.1	3.2	4.3	4.9	4.5	3.0	3.7
1981	2.9	2.5	2.9	3.5	4.1	3.8	2.5	3.6
1986	2.7	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.7	3.5	2.4	3.3
1991	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.2	2.3	3.0
1996	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.7

Source: Ram B. and Romaniuc A., Fertility Projections of Registered Indians 1982-1996, Research Branch, INAC, 1985

Indian Register 1971-1981 Adjusted for the Late Reporting of Births and Deaths, INAC

FERTILITY

Table 26

Average Number of Children Born to Ever-married Native and Non-native Women, by Age Groups, Canada, 1981

Age group	Status (on reserve)	Status (off reserve)	Non- status	Métis	Inuit	Total native	Non- native
Total	4.8	3.4	3.0	3.6	4.6	3.8	2.5
15-44 years	3.5	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.6	2.8	1.8
45-64 years	7.0	5.7	5.0	5.7	7.3	6.1	3.3
65 years and over	6.8	5.8	5.2	6.1	6.6	6.3	3.2

Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Table 27

Percentage of Ever-married Native and Non-native Women Who Gave Birth to Six or More Children, by Age Groups, Canada, 1981

Age group	Status (on reserve)	Status (off reserve)	Non- status	Métis	Inuit	Total native	Non- native
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	35	20	15	21	34	24	8
15-44 years	20	10	7	10	22	12	2
45-64 years	62	48	38	46	66	51	14
65 years and over	59	47	39	49	58	52	17

Source: 1981 Census of Canada

(reproduced from Canada's Native People, Statistics Canada, 1984)

NATURAL INCREASE

Natural increase in population refers to total number of live births minus total number of deaths divided by total population. It is expressed as rate per thousand population.

Table 28 reveals that both native and total Canadian rates have remained at a fairly constant level. However, Indian rates are about 2 1/2 times higher (22.6 in 1982) than Canadian ones (8.1 in 1982). Again, this must be interpreted with caution. Since the Indian population is "younger" than the Canadian population, the crude death rate is lower than it is for Canada. This would in turn affect the rate of natural increase in comparison with Canada as a whole.

In other words, it would be expected that the natural increase be higher for a "younger" population since overall, the death rate is lower (there are not enough people in the older age groups where most deaths are expected to occur.)

Table 28

Natural Increase Indian Population¹ and Total Population,
Canada 1974-1983

Year	Indian Population (rate per 1,000 pop)	Canadian Population (rate per 1,000 pop)
1974	20.9	8.2
1975	19.0	8.4
1976	20.0	8.4
1977	21.2	8.3
1978	20.4	8.1
1979	20.3	8.4
1980	21.0	8.3
1981	21.1	8.2
1982	22.6	8.1
1983	21.5	N/A

Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics Division

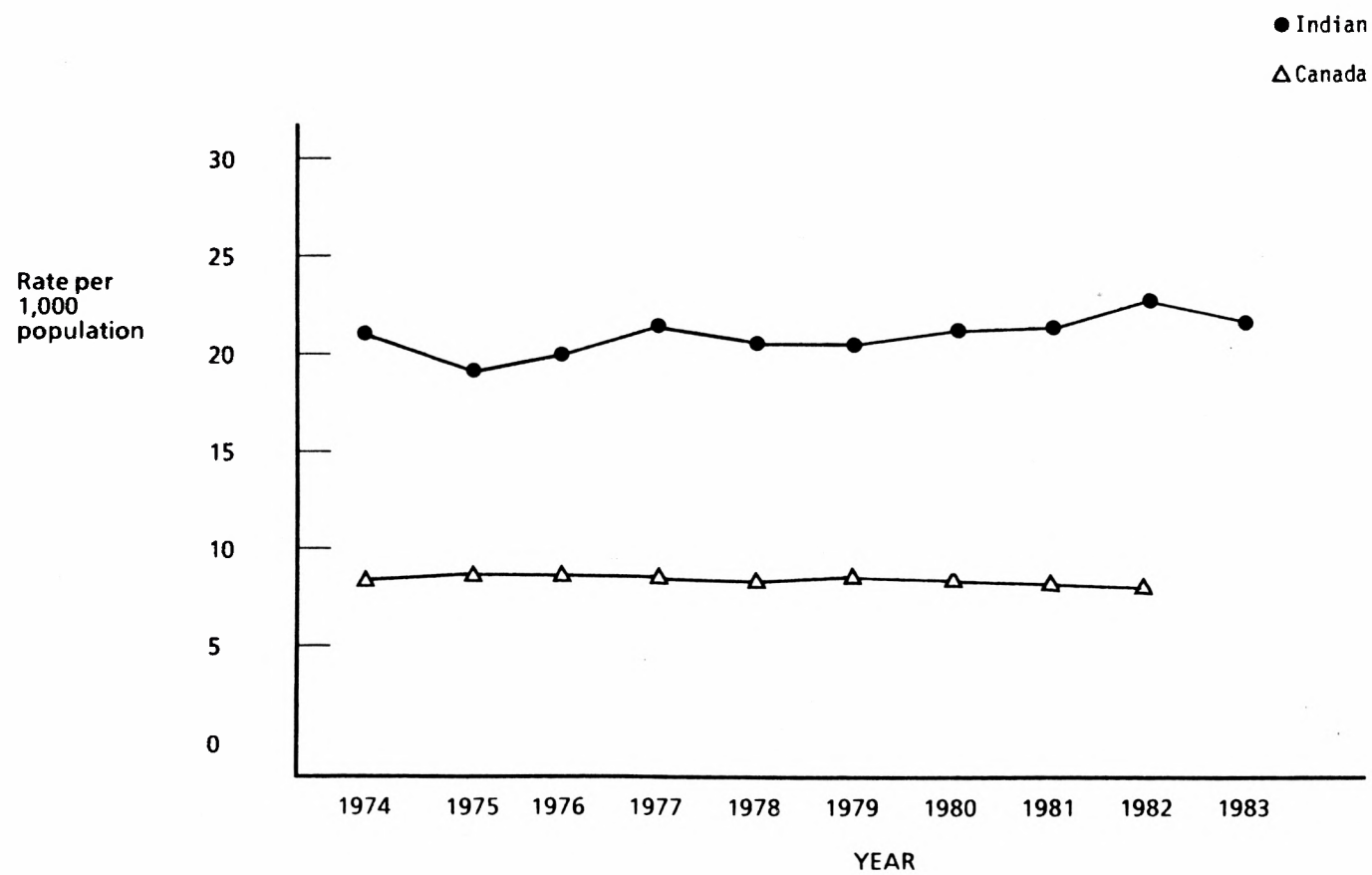
Medical Services Branch: In-House Statistics

*Natural increase = (total live births - total deaths) ÷ total population × 1,000

¹ based on population - served

Figure 35

NATURAL INCREASE INDIAN POPULATION AND TOTAL POPULATION, CANADA
1974-1983



MIGRATION

Migration trend is an important demographic factor that must be taken into account by health services planners. Knowledge of the size, direction and composition of migration streams is necessary in the attempt to plan adequate and relevant health programs. Size of on-and-off reserve populations was used to indicate migration patterns, although mortality and fertility rates also affect the size of these populations.

It is interesting to note that status on-reserve Indians had higher fertility rates (1981 census). This would tend to increase the size of the on-reserve population rather than the off-reserve population which was not the case. (Table 29)

Therefore, it appears that migration is at least partially responsible for the growing off-reserve population.

The size of the off-reserve population has been increasing since 1966. However, the rate of increase has declined and is expected to remain fairly constant between 1986 and 1996 (Tables 29 & 30). In 1981, 70.3% of the population was on-reserve and 29.7% off-reserve. Projections suggest that the proportions will remain basically the same over the next twenty years.

Regional comparisons demonstrate the highest on-reserve populations for N.W.T. (92.8%) and Quebec (81.4%) and the lowest on-reserve populations for Ontario (67.2%), Saskatchewan (65.6%) and British Columbia (65.2%). According to the projections, these provinces will maintain their ranks as highest and lowest. Although it appears that the on-reserve population will be lower in 1996 for NWT this may be due to the fact that data for NWT and Yukon were combined in the projections. The percentage on-reserve for the other provinces is expected to stay the same or increase slightly. One exception is Ontario which according to projections will show a slight decrease in percentage on-reserve.

With respect to sex distribution on- and off-reserve, the on-reserve population is expected to remain fairly constant at 52% male and 48% female. The off-reserve population is comprised of 47% males and 53% females. (Table 32)

Figure 36

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION RESIDING ON AND
OFF RESERVE FOR CANADA AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1986-1991-1996

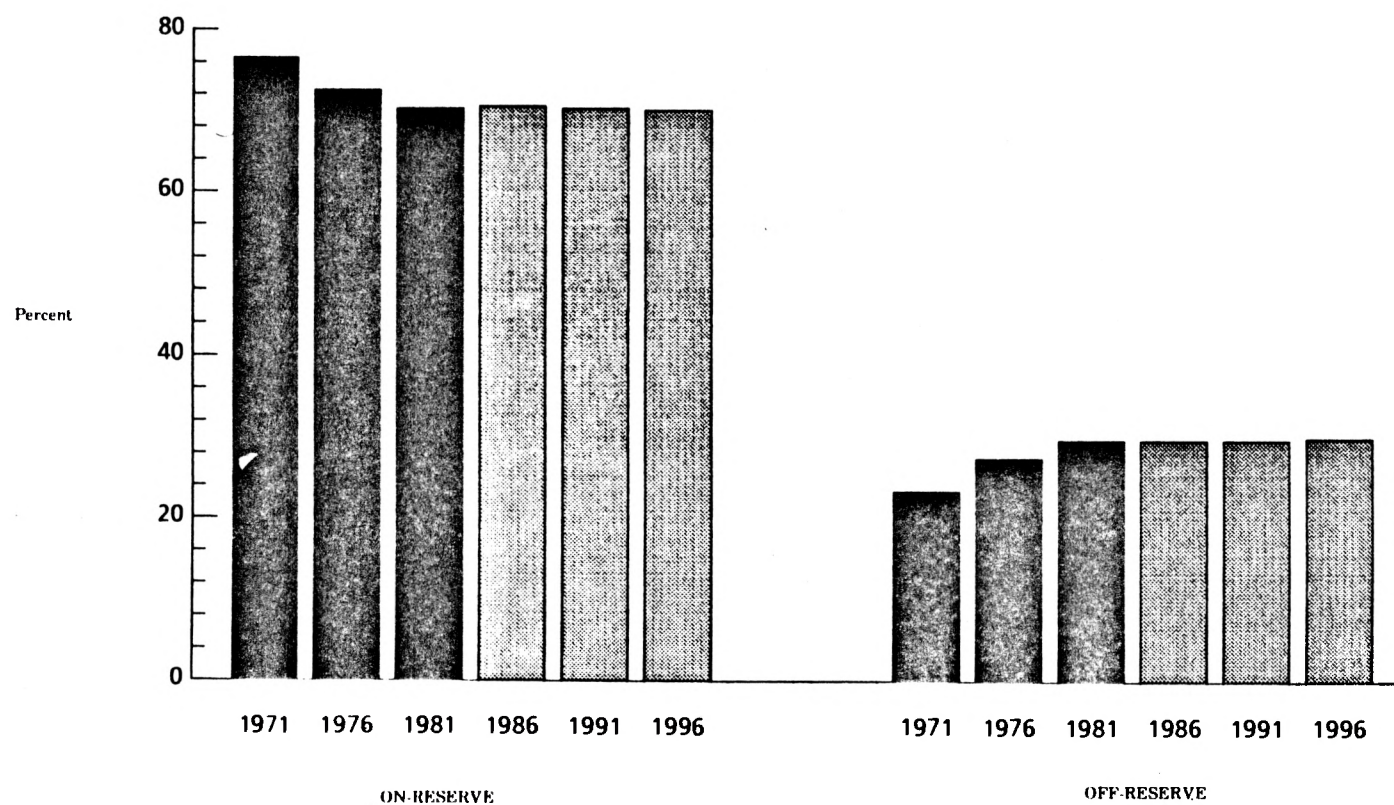


Figure 37

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION RESIDING ON AND
OFF RESERVE FOR CANADA BY REGION, 1981

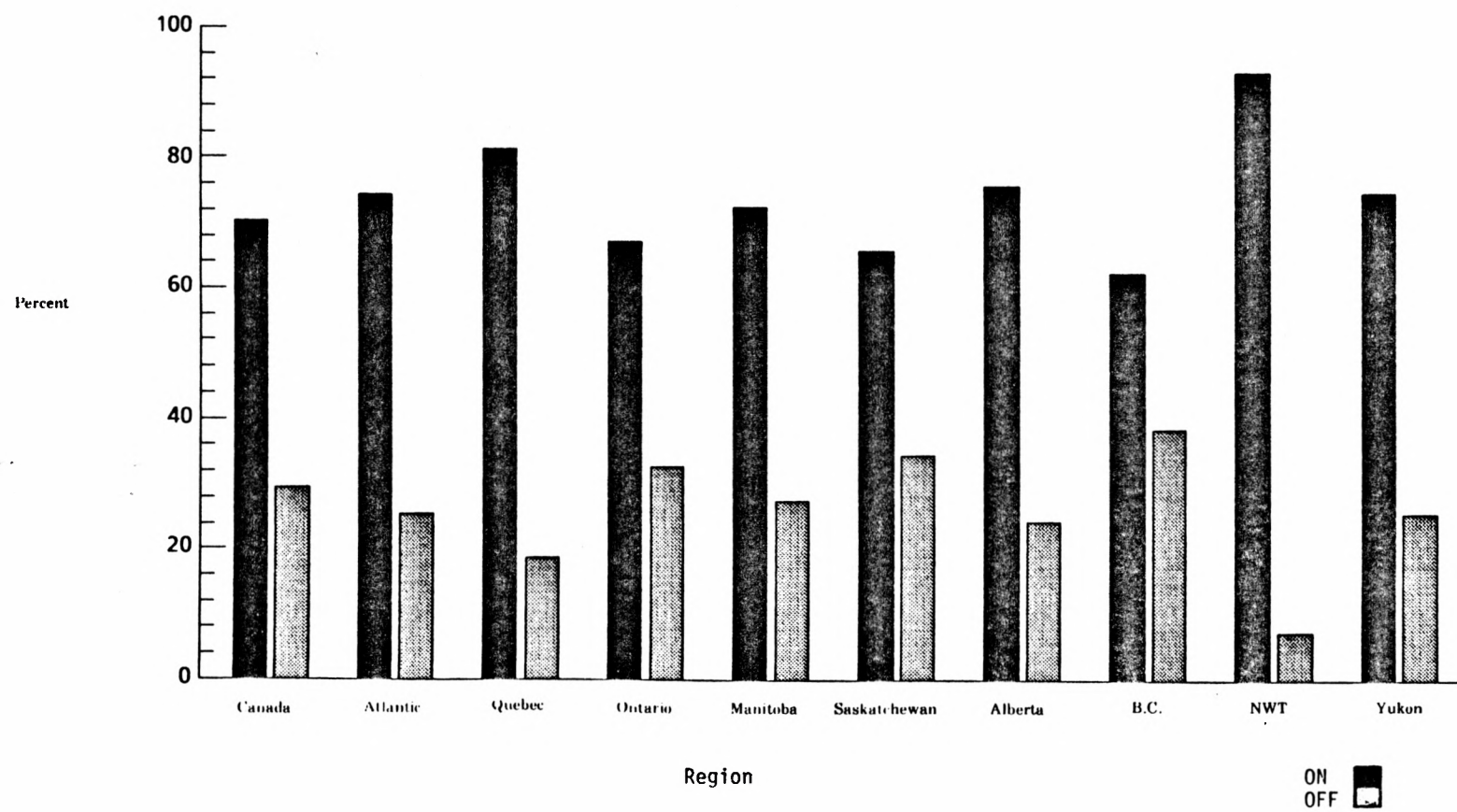


Table 29

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION
RESIDING ON- AND OFF-RESERVE FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES
FOR 1966, 1971, 1976, and 1981

CANADA AND PROVINCES	1966		1971		1976		1981	
	ON- RES.	OFF- RES.	ON- RES.	OFF- RES.	ON- RES.	OFF- RES.	ON- RES.	OFF- RES.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ATLANTIC (1)	78.6	21.4	74.1	25.9	74.4	25.6	74.5	25.5
QUEBEC	82.6	17.4	78.1	21.9	82.7	17.3	81.4	18.6
ONTARIO	73.2	26.8	67.9	32.1	68.2	31.8	67.2	32.8
MANITOBA	89.2	10.8	81.2	18.8	75.1	24.9	72.5	27.5
SASKATCHEWAN	88.1	11.9	77.2	22.8	70.8	29.2	65.6	34.4
ALBERTA	92.0	8.0	86.6	13.4	78.7	21.3	75.7	24.3
B.C.	87.7	17.3	70.2	29.8	63.9	36.1	62.0	38.0
N.W.T.	95.9	4.1	92.6	7.4	96.6	3.4	92.8	7.2
YUKON	72.0	28.0	73.5	26.5	84.1	15.9	74.5	25.5
CANADA	84.1	15.9	76.6	23.4	72.7	27.3	70.3	29.7

(1) Includes provinces of P.E.I., Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

Research Branch, Corporate Policy, DIAND, 20-6-80, 1966-1976

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Statistics Canada,
Indian Demographic Patterns and Trends and their Implications for Policy
and Planning, 1980

Registered Indian Population by Region, OIAND, 1981

Table 30

PROJECTIONS - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REGISTERED INDIAN
POPULATION RESIDING ON- AND OFF-RESERVE FOR CANADA BY REGION
1986, 1991, 1996

REGION	1986		1991		1996	
	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF
Atlantic	74.6	25.4	74.1	25.9	73.6	26.4
Quebec	83.3	17.0	82.6	17.4	82.3	17.7
Ontario	66.9	33.1	66.6	33.4	66.3	33.7
Manitoba	72.7	27.3	72.6	27.4	72.5	27.5
Saskatchewan	65.7	34.3	65.7	34.3	65.7	34.3
Alberta	75.5	24.5	75.5	24.5	75.6	24.5
B.C.	62.2	37.8	62.2	37.8	62.2	37.8
N.W.T.	88.9	11.1	88.9	11.1	88.9	11.1
Canada	70.5	29.5	70.3	29.7	70.2	29.8

Source: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development On- and
Off-Reserve
Population by Region 1981-1996

Figure 38

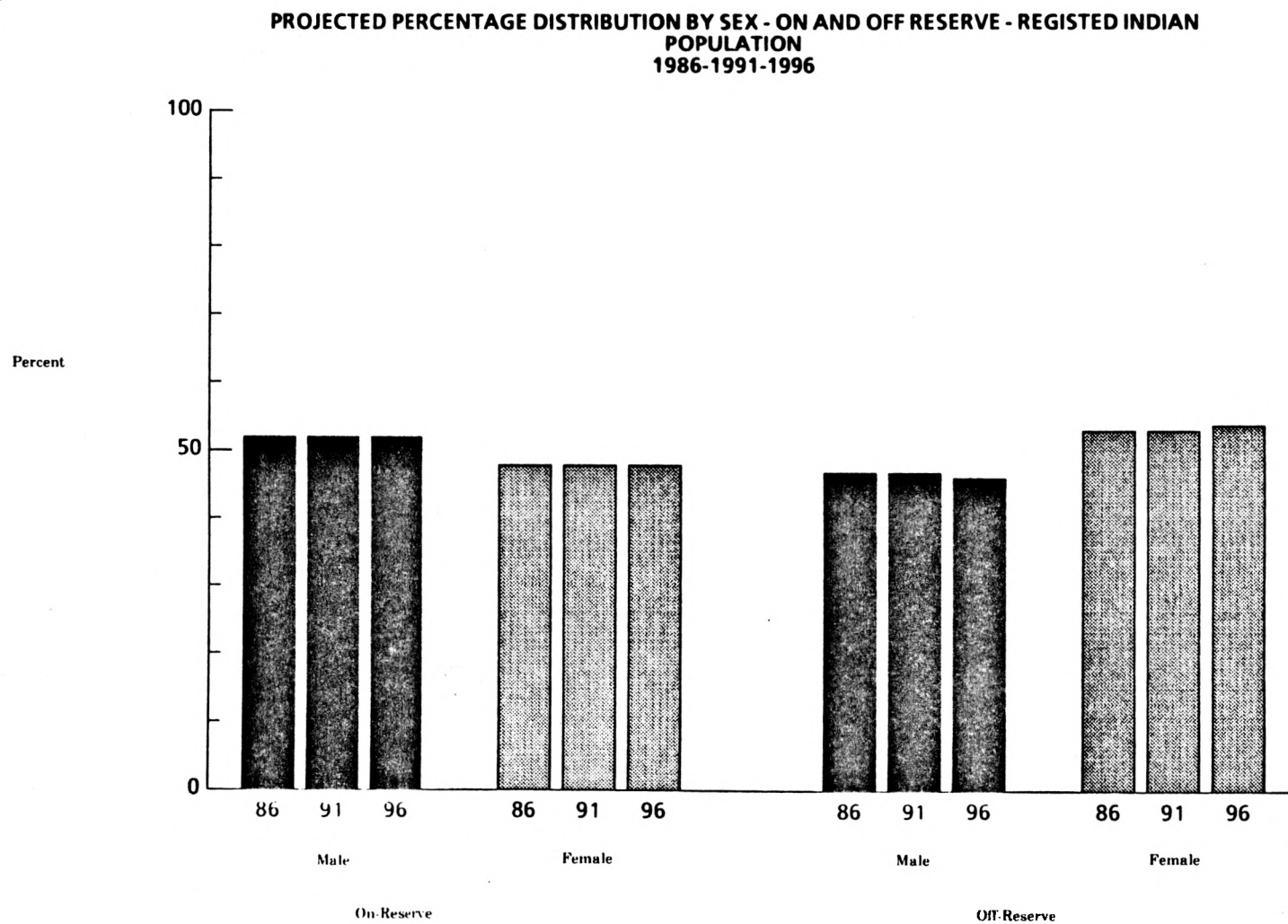


Table 32

Projected Percentage Distribution
by Sex On-and Off-Reserve-Registered
Indian Population 1986, 1991, 1996

Sex	1986		1991		1996	
	<u>ON</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>ON</u>	<u>OFF</u>	<u>ON</u>	<u>OFF</u>
Male	52.0	47.0	52.0	47.0	52.0	46.0
Female	48.0	53.0	48.0	53.0	48.0	54.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, On-and Off-Reserve Population by Region and Age, 1981-1996.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Discussion of projections is, for the most part, included under other headings. However, regional comparisons (Tables 33-41) reveal that Saskatchewan is expected to show the largest increase in population from 1982-1996 at 53%. Quebec and the Pacific region are projected to have the lowest increase at 26% and 27% respectively the increase expected for the total Canadian population is 37% over this 14 year period.

Population projections are based on the "medium growth" scenario, i.e. a relatively slow decline in fertility, a moderate decrease in mortality rates and a prolongation of current trends in migration.

Figure 39

REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS 1981-1986, CANADA

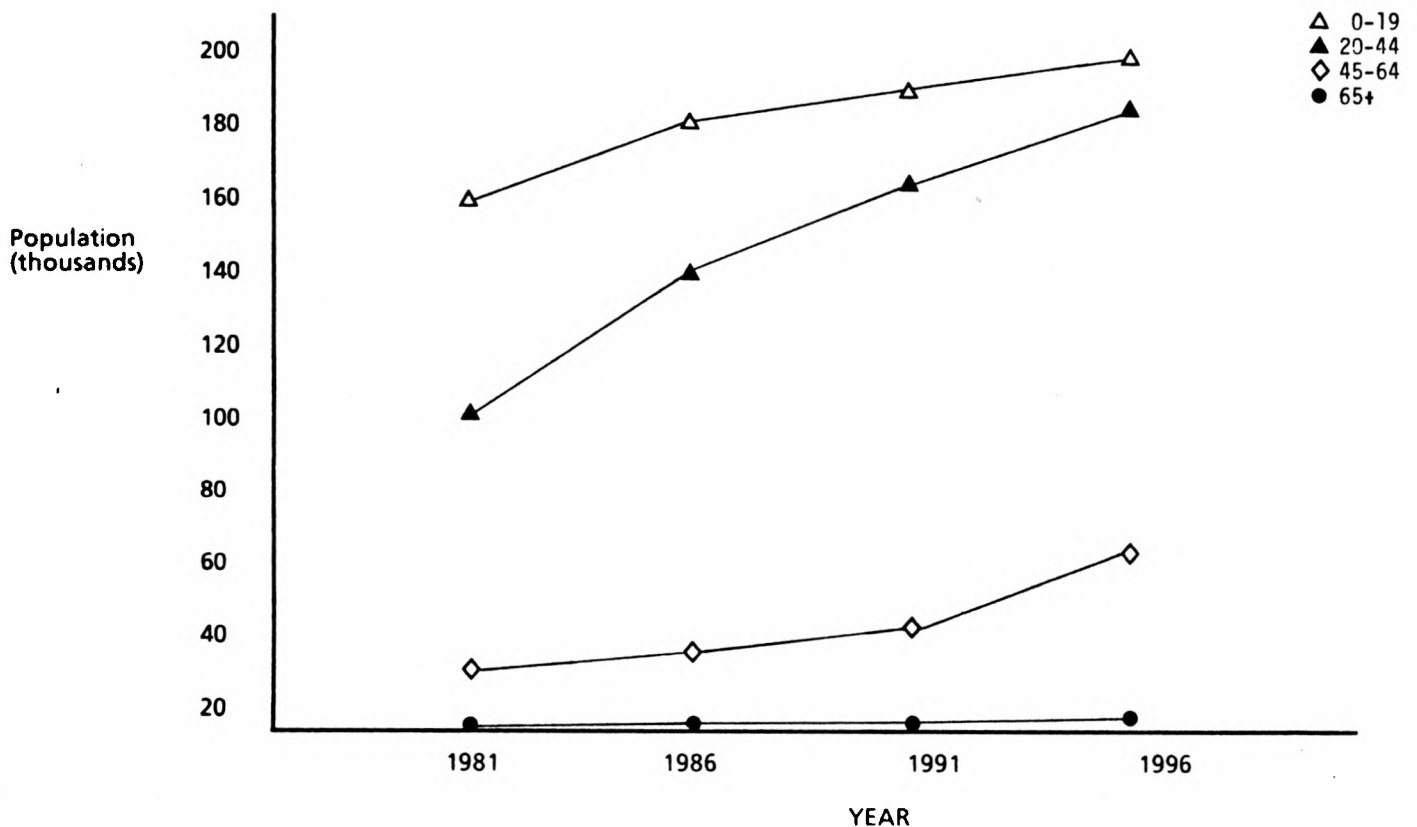


Table 33

Population Projections and Percentage Distribution by Age Group - Canada 1986, 1991, 1996

Age Group	Year					
	1986		1991	"	1996	%
0-19	180,739	48	189,561	45	198,499	43
20-44	140,877	38	164,950	40	184,837	41
45-64	37,544	10	44,496	11	54,623	12
65+	15,111	4	16,545	4	18,389	4
Total	374,271	100	415,552	100	456,348	100

Source: Registered Indian population projections for Canada and the regions, 1981-1996, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, 1984.

Table 34

Population Projections and Percentage Distribution by Age Group - Atlantic 1986, 1991, 1996

Age Group	Year					
	1986	%	1991	%	1996	%
0-19	6,641	46	6,974	44	7,318	42
20-44	5,550	38	6,377	40	7,042	40
45-64	1,677	12	1,957	12	2,435	14
65+	590	4	673	4	763	4
Total	14,458	100	15,981	100	17,558	100

Source: Registered Indian population projections for Canada and the regions, 1981-1996, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, 1984.

Table 35

Population Projections and Percentage Distribution by Age Group - Quebec 1986, 1991, 1996

Age Group	Year					
	1986	%	1991	%	1996	%
0-19	14,988	42	15,123	39	15,475	37
20-44	14,150	39	16,020	41	17,525	42
45-64	4,747	13	5,393	14	6,229	15
65+	2,232	6	2,376	6	2,561	6
Total	36,117	100	38,912	100	41,790	100

Source: Registered Indian population projections for Canada and the regions, 1981-1996, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, 1984.

Table 36

Population Projections and Percentage Distribution by Age Group - Ontario 1986, 1991, 1996

Age Group	Year					
	1986	%	1991	%	1996	%
0-19	36,960	44	38,927	43	40,070	40
20-44	32,549	39	36,645	40	40,204	41
45-64	9,654	12	11,340	12	13,836	14
65+	4,419	5	4,740	5	5,068	5
Total	83,582	100	91,652	100	99,178	100

Source: Registered Indian population projections for Canada and the regions, 1981-1996, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, 1984.

Table 37

Population Projections and Percentage Distribution by Age Group - Manitoba 1986, 1991, 1996

Age Group	Year					
	1986	%	1991	%	1996	%
0-19	29,361	52	30,930	49	32,667	47
20-44	19,928	36	24,507	39	28,012	40
45-64	4,883	9	5,840	9	7,203	10
65+	1,877	3	2,066	3	2,322	3
Total	56,049	100	63,343	100	70,204	100

Source: Registered Indian population projections for Canada and the regions, 1981-1996, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, 1984.

Table 38

Population Projections and Percentage Distribution by Age Group - Saskatchewan 1986, 1991, 1996

Age Group	Year					
	1986	%	1991	%	1996	%
0-19	32,642	55	35,477	52	38,481	49
20-44	20,463	34	25,711	37	30,236	39
45-64	4,705	8	5,638	8	7,124	9
65+	1,668	3	1,897	3	2,198	3
Total	59,478	100	48,723	100	78,039	100

Source: Registered Indian population projections for Canada and the regions, 1981-1996, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, 1984.

Table 39

Population Projections and Percentage Distribution by Age Group - Alberta 1986, 1991, 1996

Age Group	Year					
	1986	%	1991	%	1996	%
0-19	24,406	54	25,508	50	26,930	48
20-44	16,178	35	19,256	38	22,206	39
45-64	3,701	8	4,491	9	5,630	10
65+	1,317	3	1,448	3	1,648	3
Total	45,602	100	50,703	100	56,414	100

Source: Registered Indian population projections for Canada and the regions, 1981-1996, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, 1984.

Table 40

Population Projections and Percentage Distribution by Age Group - Pacific 1986, 1991, 1996

Age Group	Year					
	1986	%	1991	%	1996	%
0-19	29,294	45	29,666	42	29,930	39
20-44	27,032	41	30,287	42	32,628	43
45-64	6,722	10	8,218	12	10,250	14
65+	2,351	4	2,659	4	3,085	4
Total	65,399	100	70,830	100	75,893	100

Source: Registered Indian population projections for Canada and the regions, 1981-1996, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, 1984.

Table 41

Population Projections and Percentage Distribution by Age Group - N.W.T. & Yukon 1986, 1991, 1996

Age Group	Year					
	1986	%	1991	%	1996	%
0-19	6,447	47	6,955	45	7,629	44
20-44	5,030	37	6,147	40	4,983	41
45-64	1,455	11	1,615	10	1,917	11
65+	658	5	686	5	745	4
Total	13,590	100	15,403	100	17,274	100

Source: Registered Indian population projections for Canada and the regions, 1981-1996, Program Reference Centre, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, 1984.

EDUCATION/INCOME/OCCUPATION/HOUSING/FAMILY SIZE

The information on these socioeconomic factors is available from the 1981 Census and is included in the report as it has considerable bearing on the health conditions of the Native peoples. This census information was published by Statistics Canada in "Canada's Native People" (1984).

Education

Of the native population 15 years of age onward who were not attending school, 15% had less than a grade 5 education. This compares to about 5% of the non-native population. (Figure 40)

More than 4 in 10 native people never went to high school compared to 2 in 10 non-natives.

While half of the other Canadians have at least a high school diploma, this is true of only one quarter of the Native population. Two percent of Natives and 8% of non-Native held University degrees.

More native men than women had less than a Grade 5 education but more native men had university degrees.

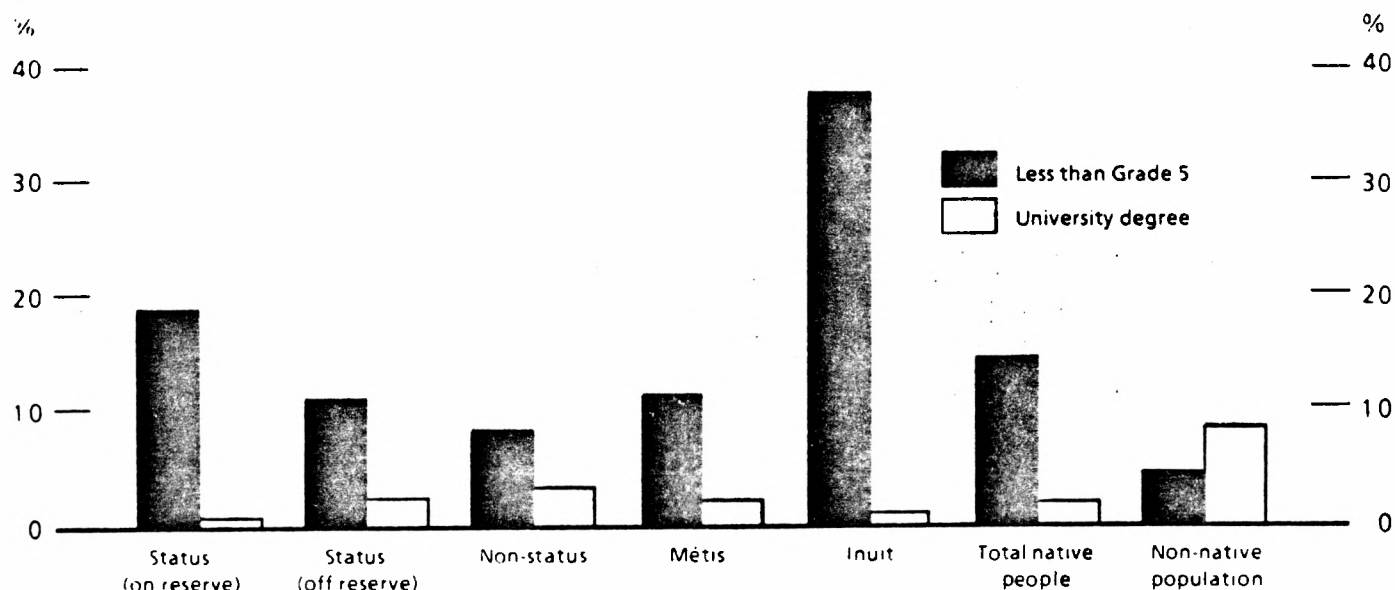
Rural people have lower levels of attainment than urban. Inuits and on-reserve status Indians had lower educational levels than non-status Indians and young people had more education than their elders.

(Canada's Native People, 1984).

EDUCATION

Figure 40

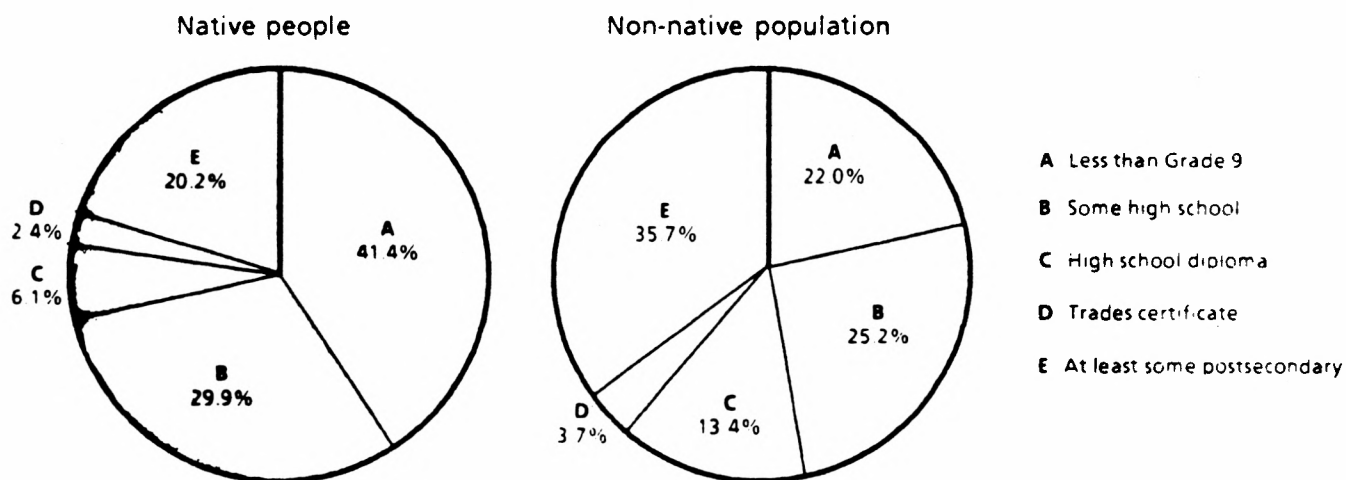
Percentage of Native People* and of the Non-native Population* With Less than Grade 5 and With University Degrees, Canada, 1981



*Population 15 years and over not attending school full-time
Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Figure 41

Percentage Distribution by Highest Level of Schooling Completed of Native People* and of the Non-native Population,* Canada, 1981



*Population 15 years and over not attending school full-time
Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Reproduced from: Canada's Native People, Statistics Canada, 1984

INCOME

Native incomes were about 2/3 of the non-native average: \$8,600 vs. \$13,100. Non-Status Indians had the highest and on-reserve Status Indians the lowest income. Fewer native people have full-time, year-round jobs. (Table 42)

Income for rural people was particularly low - \$7,400 vs. \$9,900 for urban native people.

Fifteen percent of native men and 32% of native women had no income (vs. 7% and 23% non-native).

The proportion of native income from government transfer payments (Family Allowance, Old Age Security etc.) was the second largest source of income for natives and was double that for non-natives. (Figure 42)

INCOME

Table 42

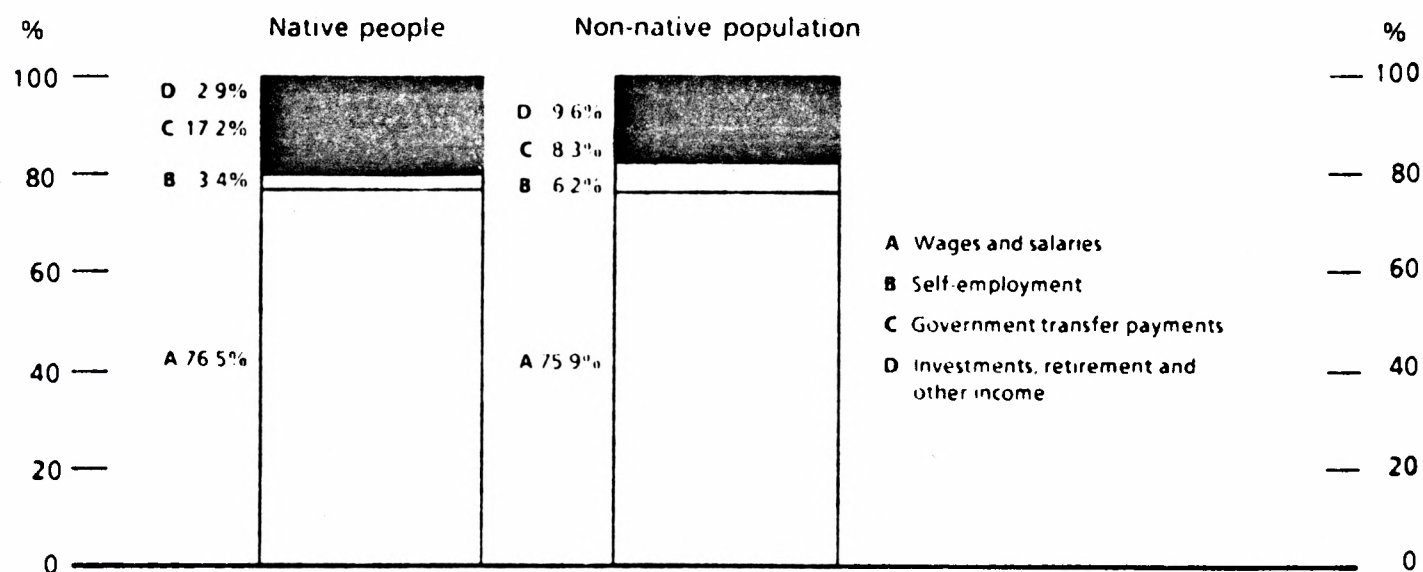
Average 1980 Income of Native People* and of the Non-native Population,* Canada, 1981

	Status (on reserve)	Status (off reserve)	Non- status	Métis	Inuit	Total native people	Non- native population
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	7,100	8,800	9,900	9,500	8,300	8,600	13,100
Male	8,300	11,500	12,800	12,200	10,100	10,700	17,000
Female	5,300	6,300	6,700	6,400	5,700	6,100	8,400

* Population 15 years and over
Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Figure 42

Percentage Composition by Source of 1980 Income, Native People*
and the Non-native Population,* Canada, 1981

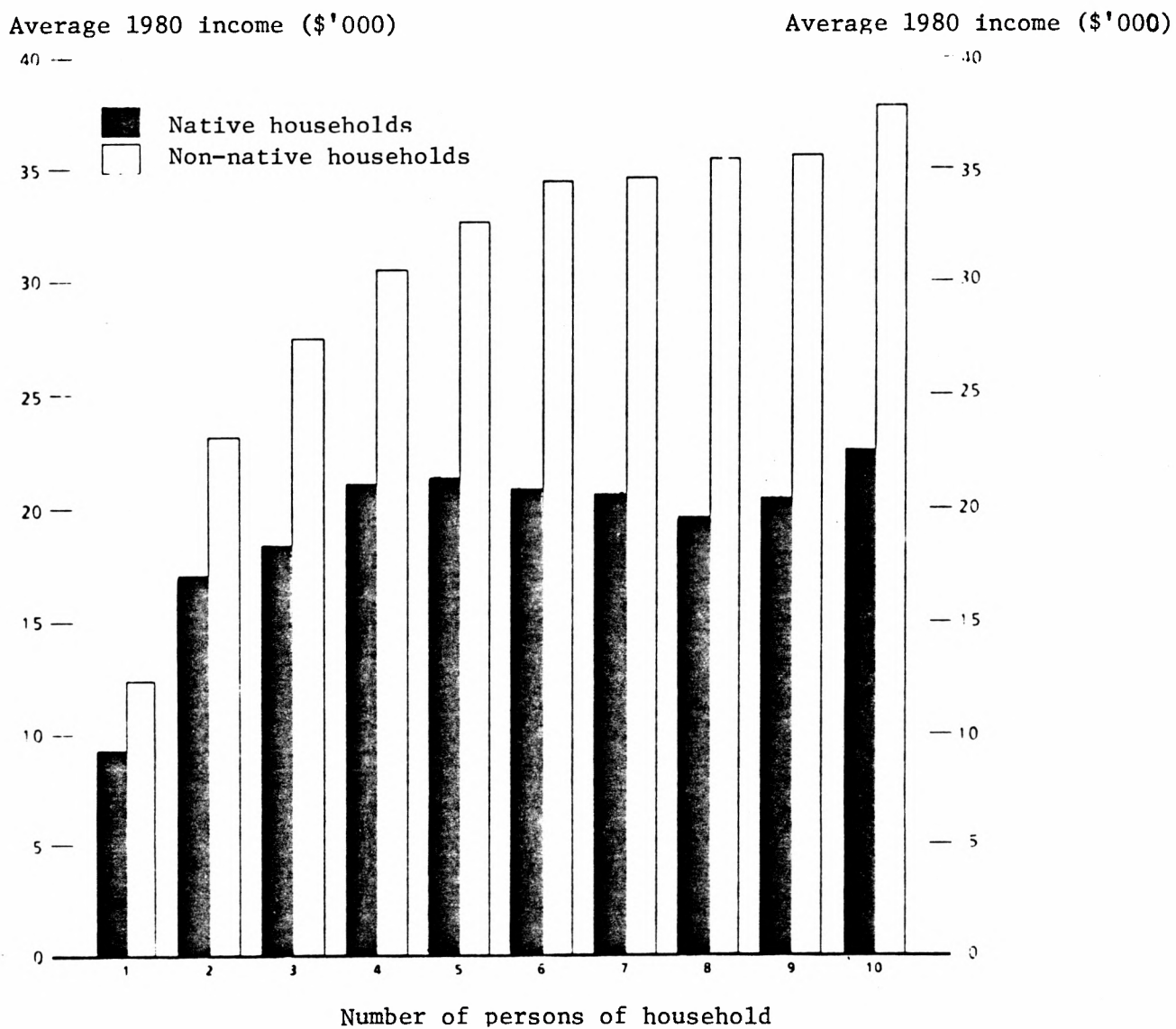


*Population 15 years and over
Source 1981 Census of Canada

(reproduced from: Canada's Native People, Statistics Canada, 1984)

Figure 43

Average 1980 Income of Native and Non-native Households,
by Number of Persons per Household, Canada, 1981

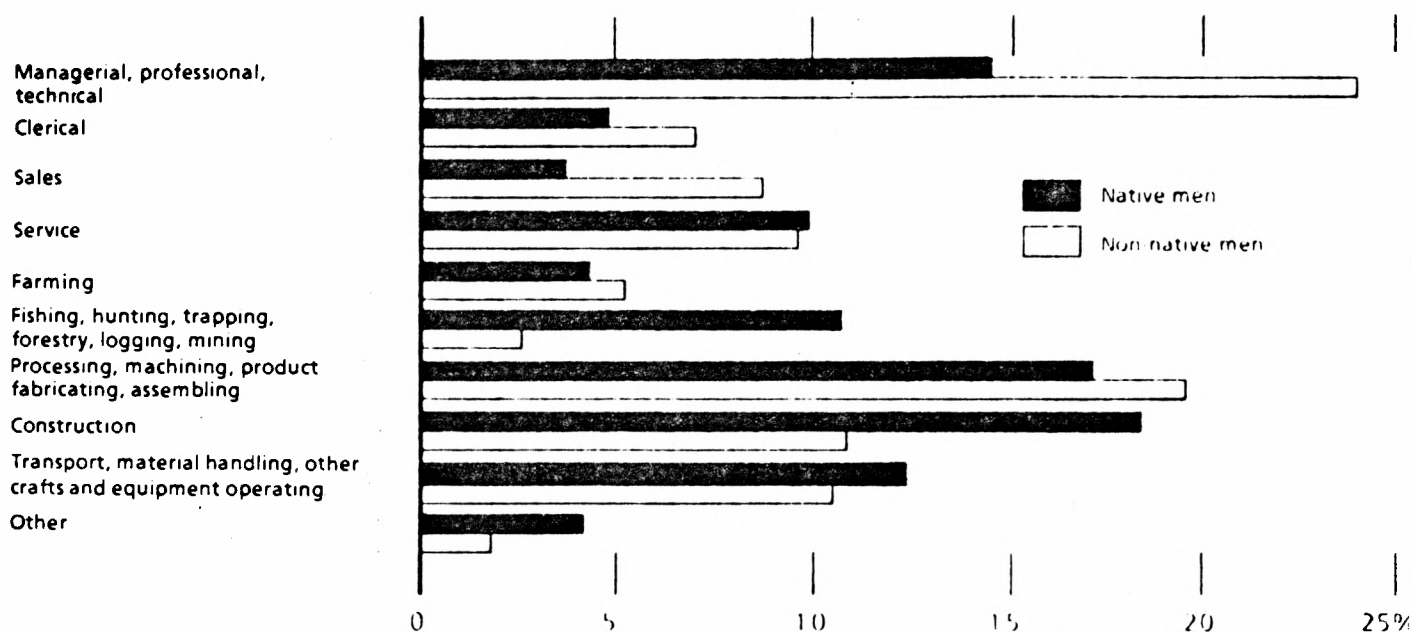


Source: 1981 Census of Canada

(reproduced from: Canada's Native People, Statistics Canada, 1984)

Figure 44

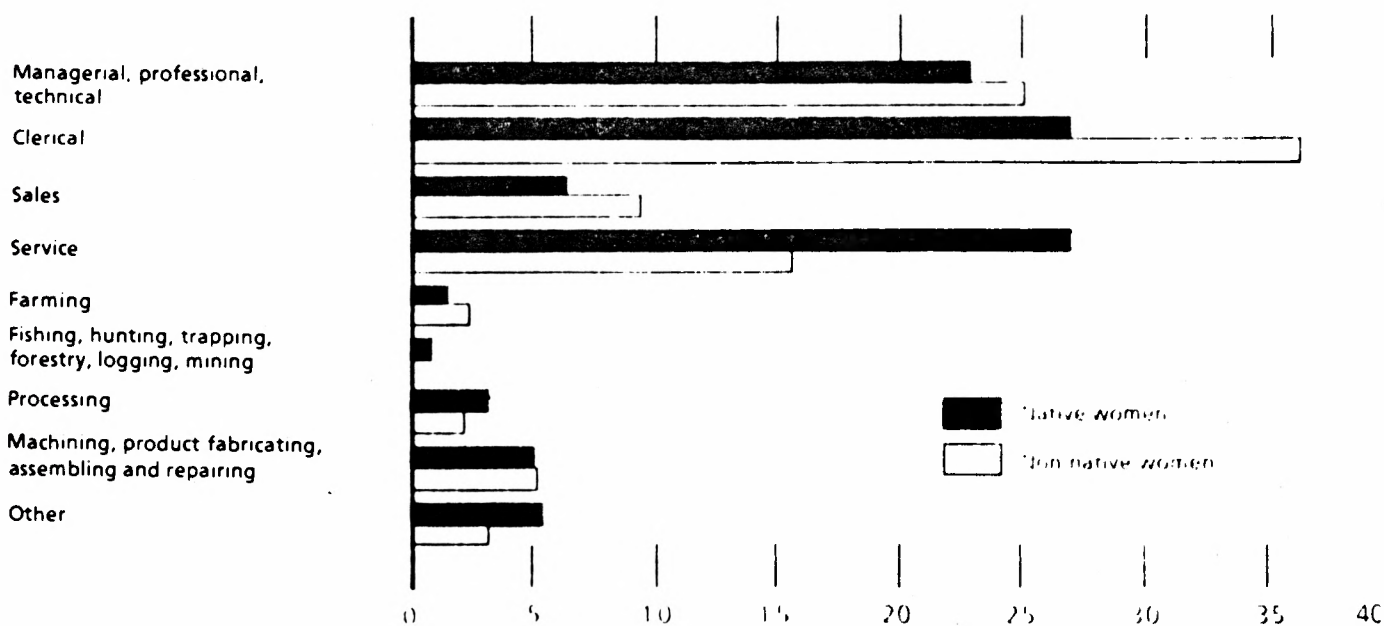
Percentage Distribution by Occupation of Native and Non-native Men 15 Years and Over Who Worked since January 1, 1980, Canada, 1981



Source: 1981 Census of Canada

Figure 45

Percentage Distribution by Occupation of Native and Non-native Women 15 Years and Over Who Worked since January 1, 1980, Canada, 1981



Source: 1981 Census of Canada

(reproduced from: Canada's Native People, Statistics Canada, 1984)

HOUSING

Native people are more likely than non-natives to live in single homes, but they are less likely to own them.

More than 16% of native homes need major repairs in contrast to 6.5% of non-native homes.

Over one-quarter of native homes are not centrally heated.

Native homes are more apt to be crowded and to lack bathrooms than non-native homes.

On-reserve status Indians and the Inuit have the least favourable housing conditions.

Table 43

Housing Conditions of Native and Non-native Private Households, Canada, 1981

Housing conditions	Status (on reserve)	Status (off reserve)	Non-status/ Métis	Inuit	Total native households	Non-native households
	%	%	%	%	%	%
In need of major repairs	23.0	14.2	13.4	17.3	16.2	6.5
Lack central heating	50.7	18.8	16.5	26.3	26.0	9.0
Crowded	31.8	14.3	10.1	42.2	17.9	2.3
Lack bathroom	30.0	7.7	6.9	14.4	13.1	1.1

Source: 1981 Census of Canada

FAMILY SIZE

Figure 46 reveals that native families and households are larger than non-native.

Eight of ten native families were of the husband-wife type compared to nine of ten for other Canadian families.

The percentage of Native families headed by lone parents was almost double the percentage of non-native families in that situation.

Female lone partents headed 17% of native families vs. 9% of non-native families.

Female lone parenthood was most prevalent among Status Indians living off-reserves (19% of all off reserve status Indian families). It was least prevalent among the Inuit (12% of Inuit families).

Three quarters of native husband-wife families had children at home in contrast to two-thirds of non-native families. The highest proptrtion was among Inuit families.

The average number of children in native husband-wife families was 2.6 compared to 2.1 children in non-native families.

In native households extended family members made up 6% of the population compared to 2% in non-native households.

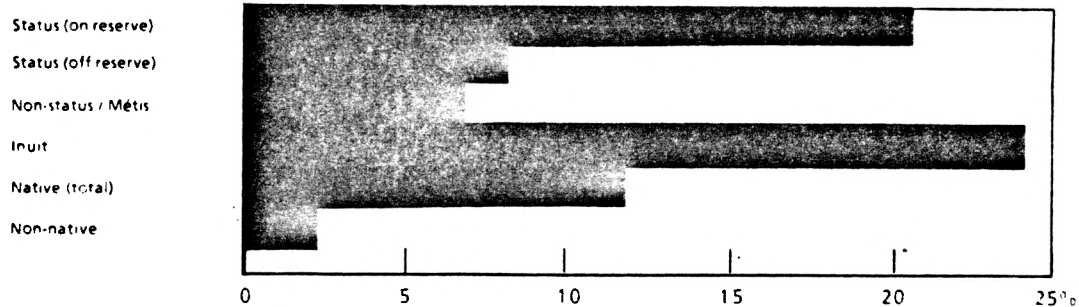
For native people, household size was not directly related to income as it was in non-native households. Native household income was lower than non-native.

(Canada's Native People, 1984)

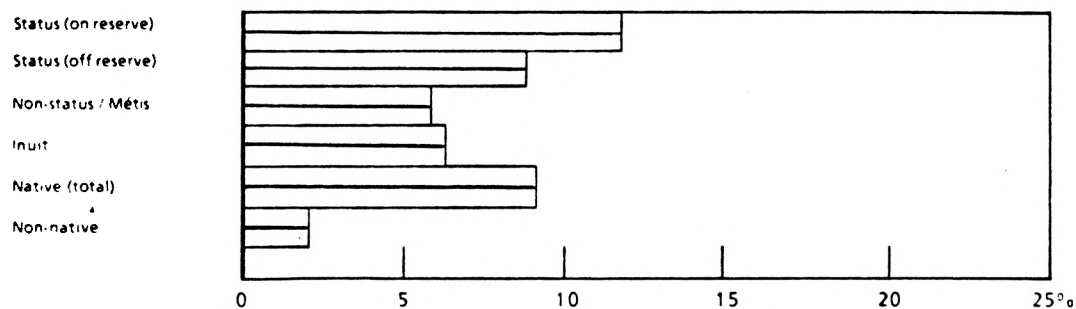
Figure 46

Percentage of Native and Non-native Families With More than Four Children at Home,
by Family Structure, Canada, 1981

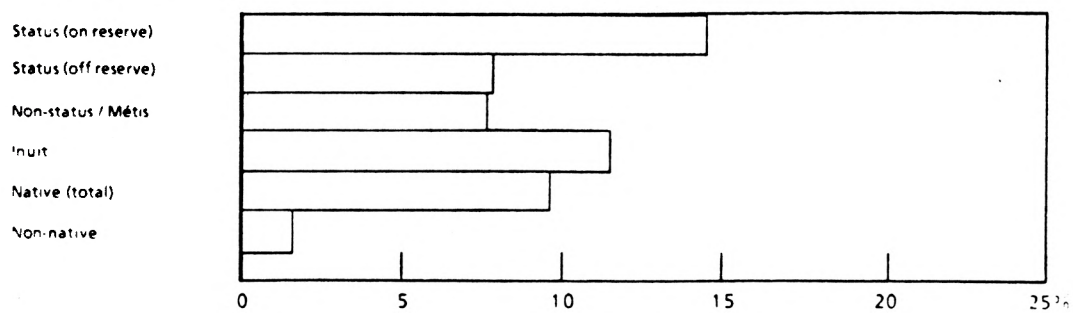
Husband-wife families



Male lone-parent families



Female lone-parent families



Source : 1981 Census of Canada

INUITS

Most of the statistics on the Inuit population have been collected from the Report on Health Conditions in the Northwest Territories.

Data on Inuit population by age group (1983) came from Medical Services Branch.

Population Size and Growth

In 1983 the total registered Inuit population was 16,915 an increase of 21.4% from the 1974 total of 13,932. Inuits represent 60.4% of the total Indian/Inuit population of the Northwest Territories. The increase from 1974 to 1982 was 17% compared to the 20% growth of the total registered Indian population of Canada during the same period and the 10% growth rate of the total Canadian population. (Table 44)

The average annual growth rate of the Inuit population was 2.4% (nine year average) similar to the growth rate of the Indian population between 1974 and 1982.

The annual growth rate has been increasing gradually since 1974 except for the 1979-80 and 1980-81 period where the rate dropped to 0.9.

Natural Increase

The natural increase, total live births minus total deaths per 1000 population has increased from 21.6 per 1000 population in 1974 to 30.6 per 1000 population. This is somewhat higher than the natural increase for the total Indian population which has remained relatively constant.

Although starting out at about the same rate in 1974, the Inuit natural increase has diverged upward to the current rate almost 1 1/2 times the Indian rate and close to 4 times the national rate.

The divergence of the Indian and Inuit population corresponds to the increasing birth rate of the Inuits and decreasing birth rate and mortality rate of Indians.

Sex Distribution

Sex distribution by age group for Inuits (Table 46) is similar to the Indian population (i.e. more males in the 0-19 and 45-64 groups) except for the 65+ group which is also comprised of greater percentage of males. This group in the Indian population is about equally divided by sex. The total Canadian population has more females than males over 65 years of age.

Age Composition

In terms of age composition, the largest groups are the 20-44 and 10-19 in that order. The total 0-19 group however, makes up 54% of the population. This is similar to the Indian age composition with the 0-19 group first, followed by the 20-44, 45-64 and 65+ groups. (Table 46)

Birth Rate

In contrast to the Indian population, the Inuit birth rate (Table 47) has increased by 32% since 1974 (from 28.4 per thousand population to 37.5 per thousand population).

The 1983 rate is about 1.4 times the Indian birth rate and 2.5 times the national birth rate.

Population by Region

The Baffin region has by far the highest percentage of the Inuit population at 41.4%. Keewatin follows with 26.1% of the population. MacKenzie is next at 19.8% and Inuvik last at 12.7% of the population. (Table 48)

Within regions the largest centres are as follows: (table 50)

<u>Region</u>	<u>Centre</u>	<u>Percent of Population</u>
Baffin	Frobisher Bay	22
Keewatin	Eskimo Point	26
Kitikmeot	Coppermine	25
Fort Smith	Yellowknife	60
Inuvik	Tuftoyaktuk	34

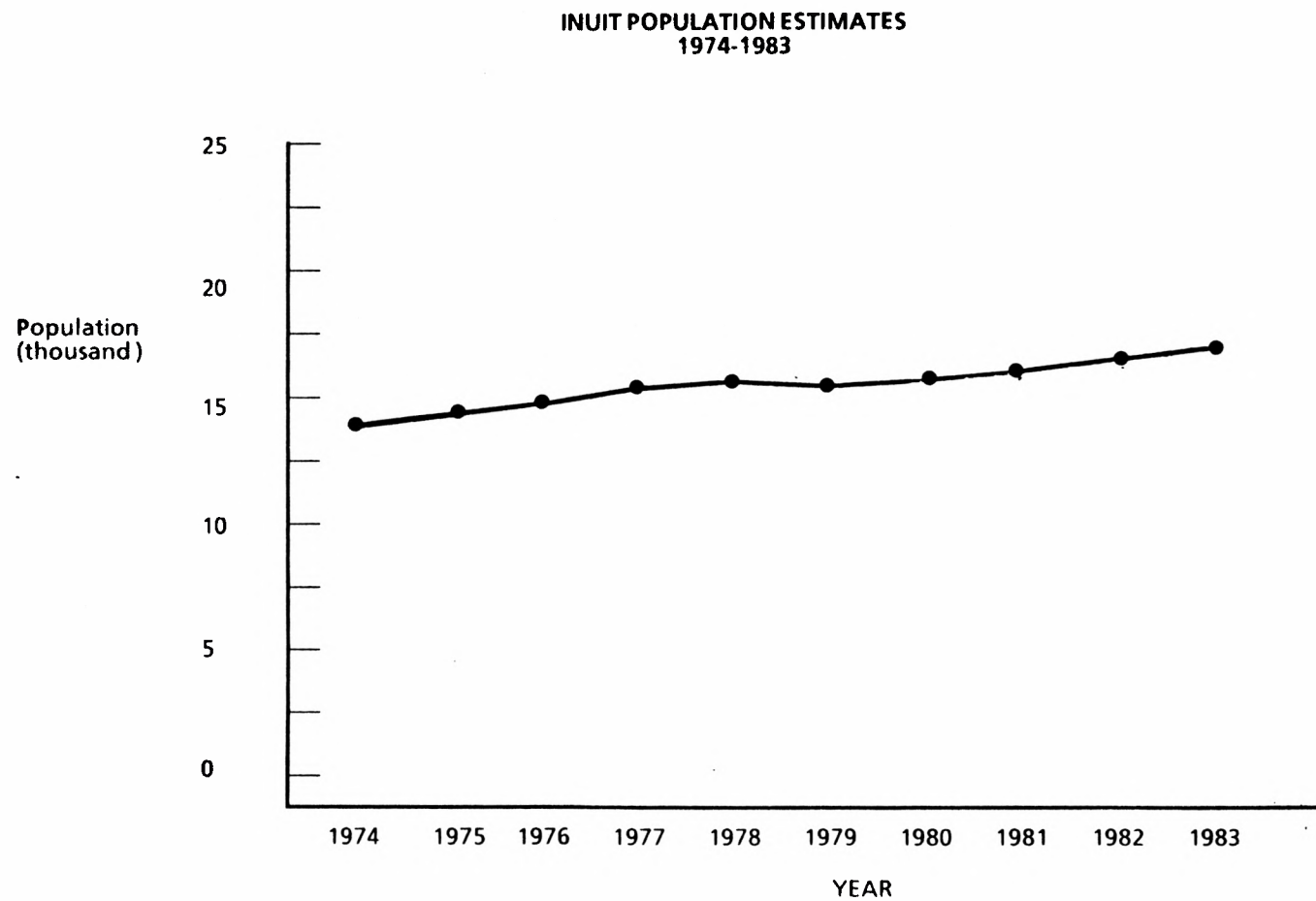
Figure 47

Figure 48

ANNUAL GROWTH RATE - INUIT POPULATION

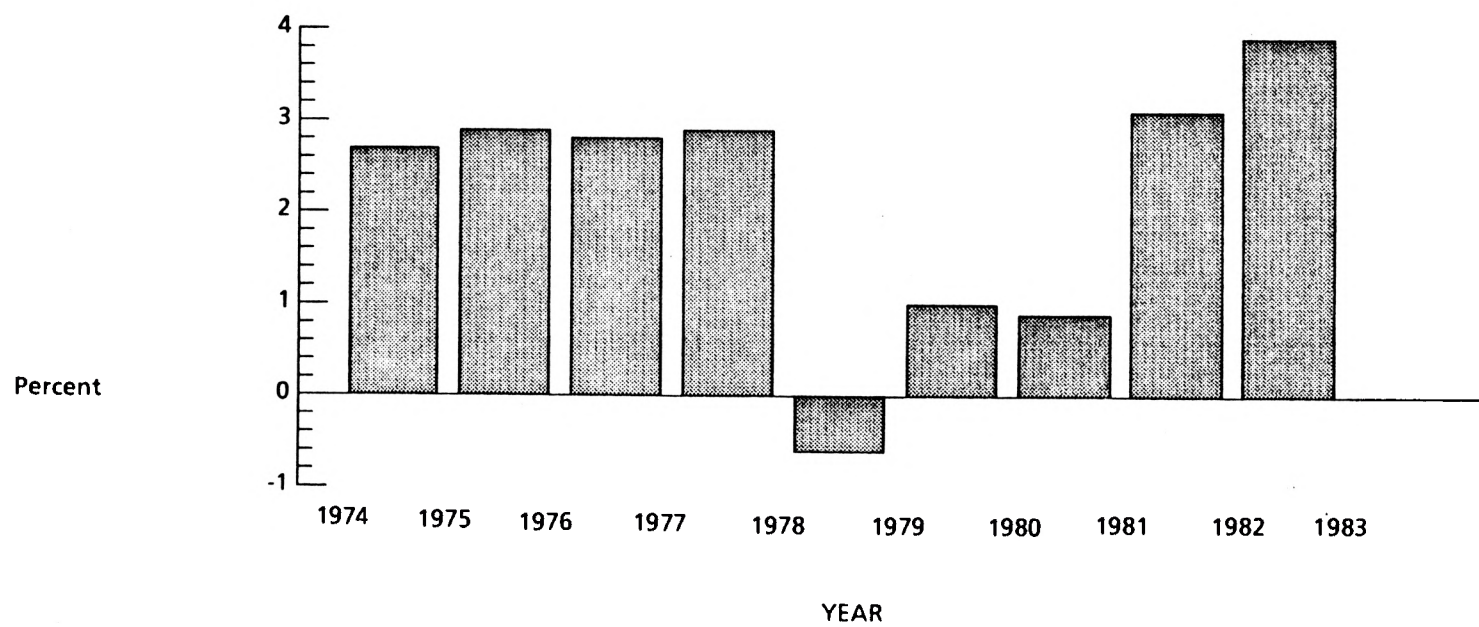


Table 44Inuit Population Estimates - N.W.T. 1974-1983

Year	Population	Annual Growth Rate
1974	13,932	2.7
1975	14,303	2.9
1976	14,723	2.8
1977	15,138	2.9
1978	15,582	-0.6
1979	15,489	1.0
1980	15,650	0.9
1981	15,796	3.1
1982	16,280	3.9
1983	16,915	
		* Average annual growth rate = 2.5

Source: Report on Health Conditions in the Northwest Territories, 1974-1983

Figure 49

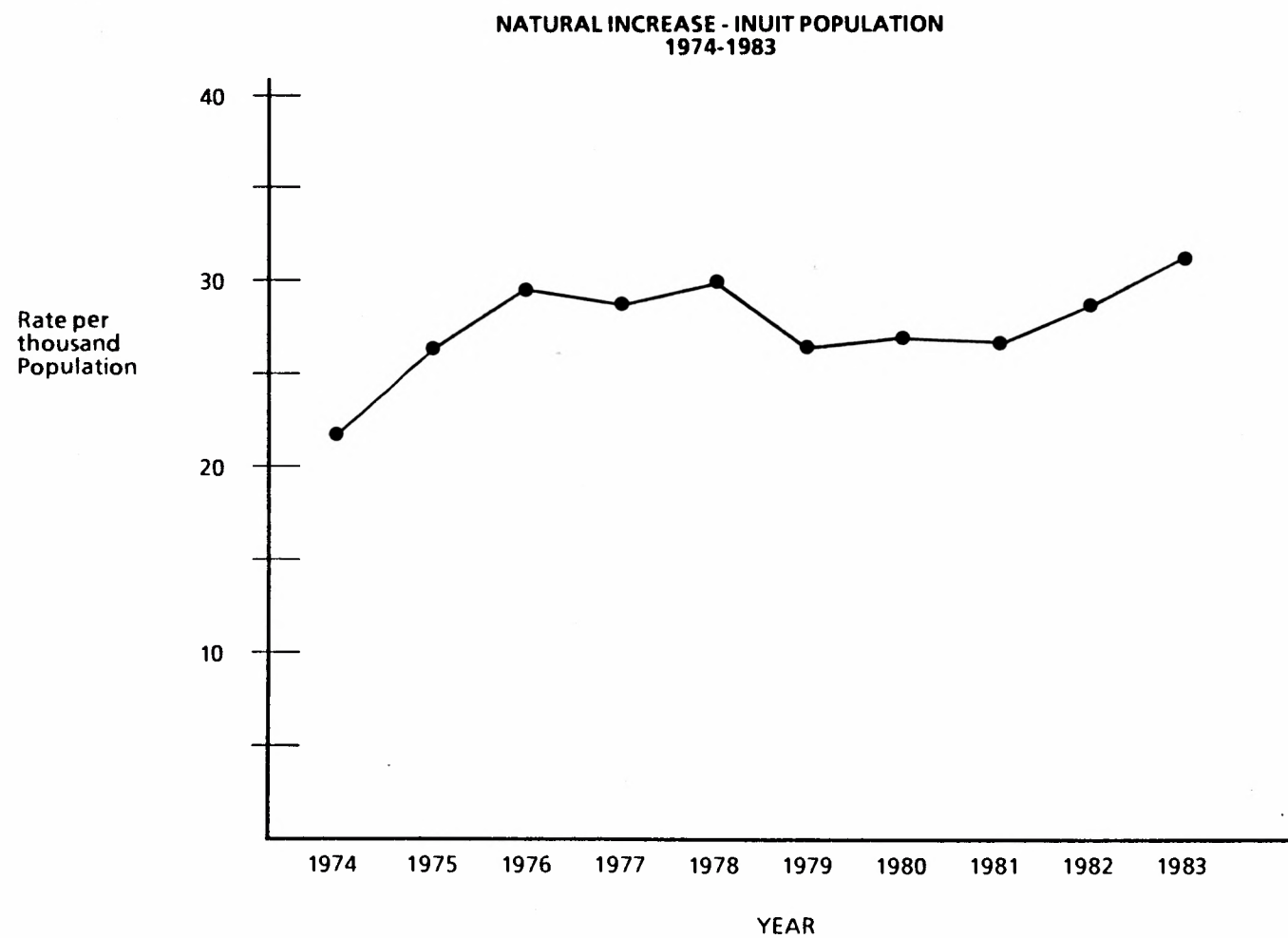


Table 45Natural Increase - Inuit Population 1974-1983

Year	Rate Per 1,000 Population
1974	21.6
1975	26.2
1976	29.0
1977	27.8
1978	29.3
1979	26.0
1980	26.5
1981	26.1
1982	27.5
1983	30.6

Source: Report on Health Conditions in the Northwest
Territories, 1974-1983

Figure 50

SEX DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP - INUIT POPULATION - 1983

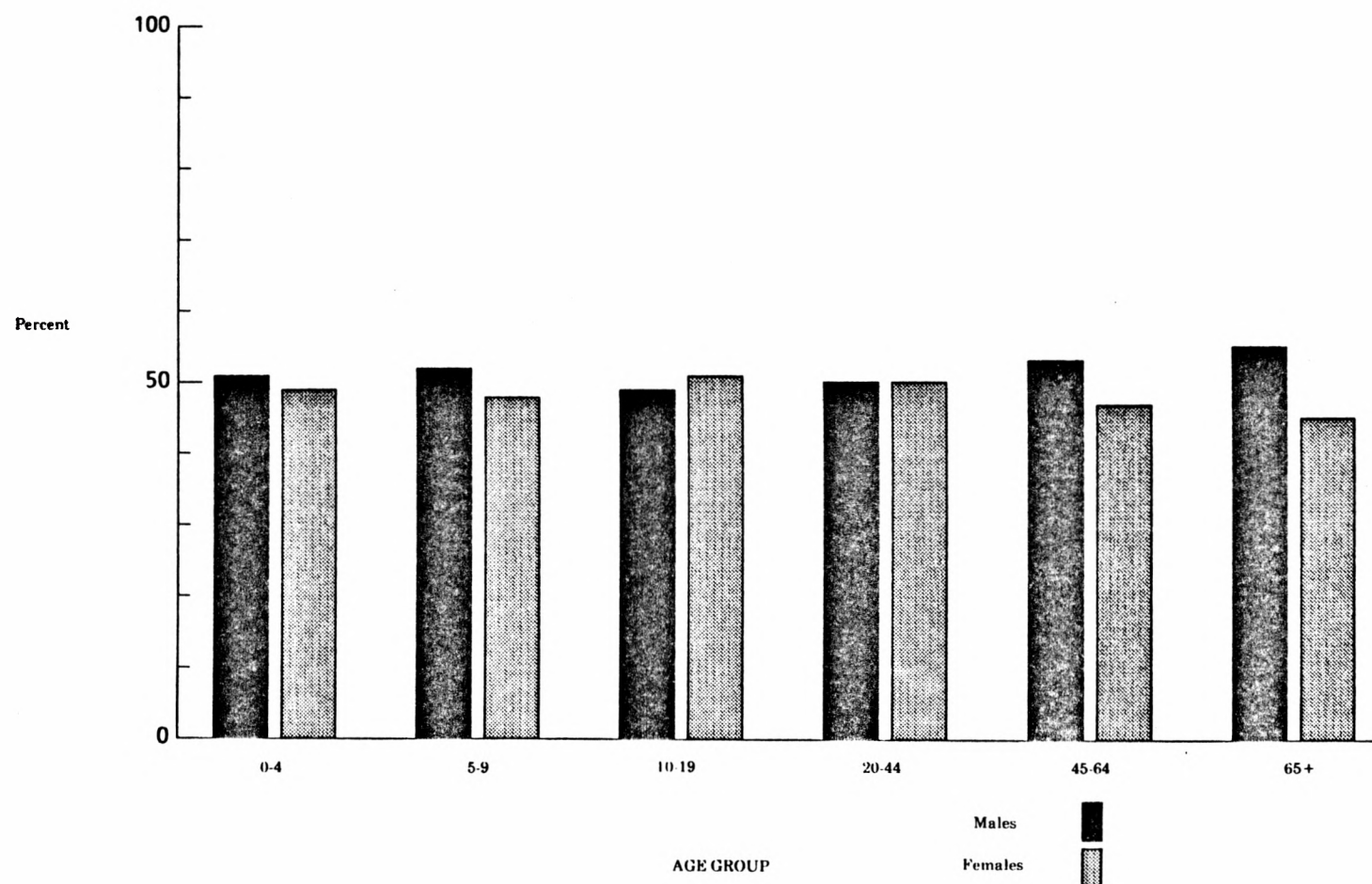


Figure 51

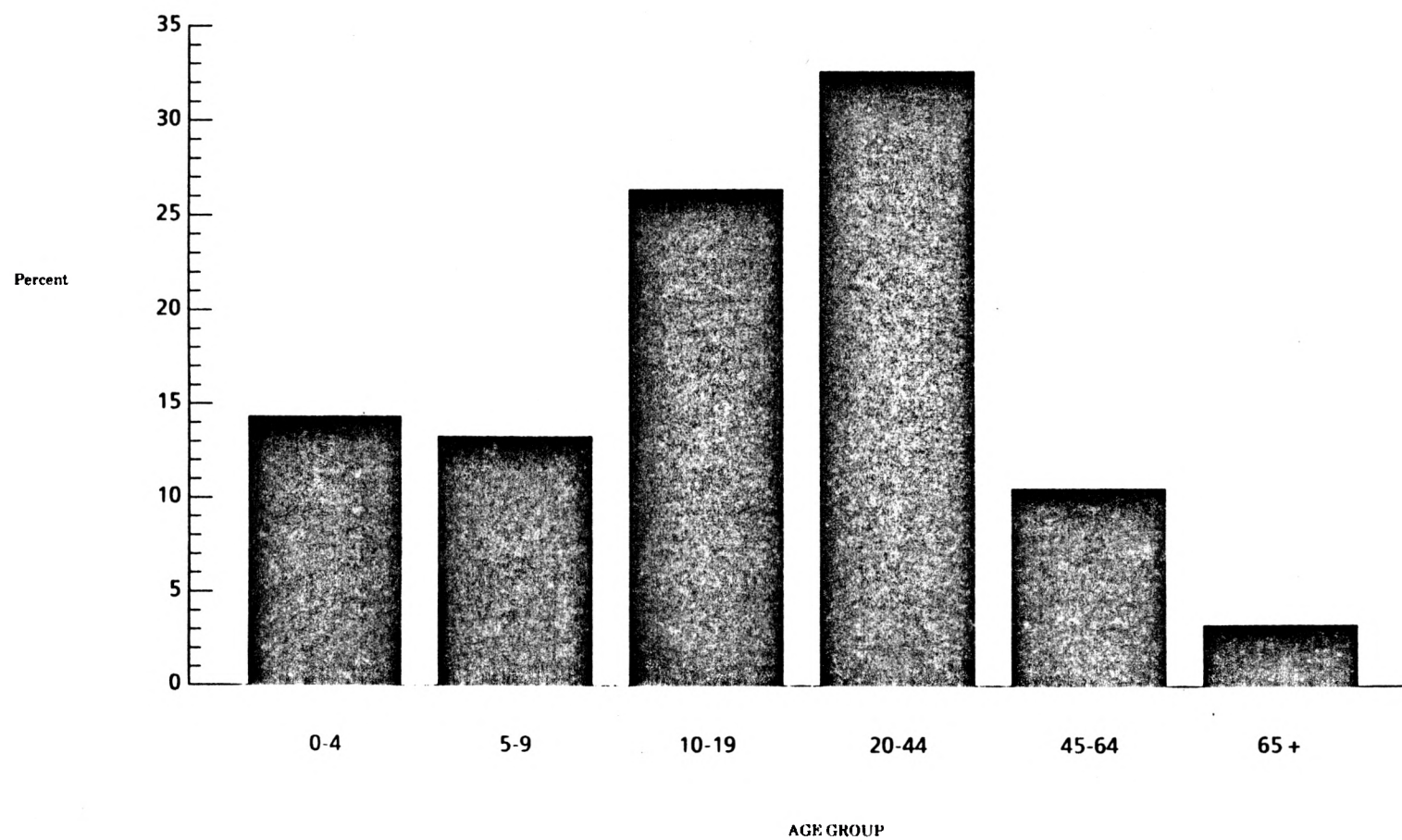
**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION INUIT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
1983**

Table 46

Inuit Population Estimates by Age - N.W.T. 1983

Age Group	Number		% of Total
0-4	M.	1,254	14.3
	F.	1,189	
	T.	2,443	
5-9	M.	1,164	13.2
	F.	1,088	
	T.	2,222	
10-19	M.	2,217	26.3
	F.	2,271	
	T.	4,489	
20-44	M.	2,751	32.5
	F.	2,804	
	T.	5,555	
45-64	M.	935	10.4
	F.	845	
	T.	1,780	
65-	M.	307	3.2
	F.	243	
	T.	551	
Total	M.	8,628	100.0
	F.	8,442	
	T.	17,080	

Source: Medical Services Branch - in-house statistics, 1983

* The total population differs from that reported in Health Conditions in the Northwest Territories for 1983

Figure 52

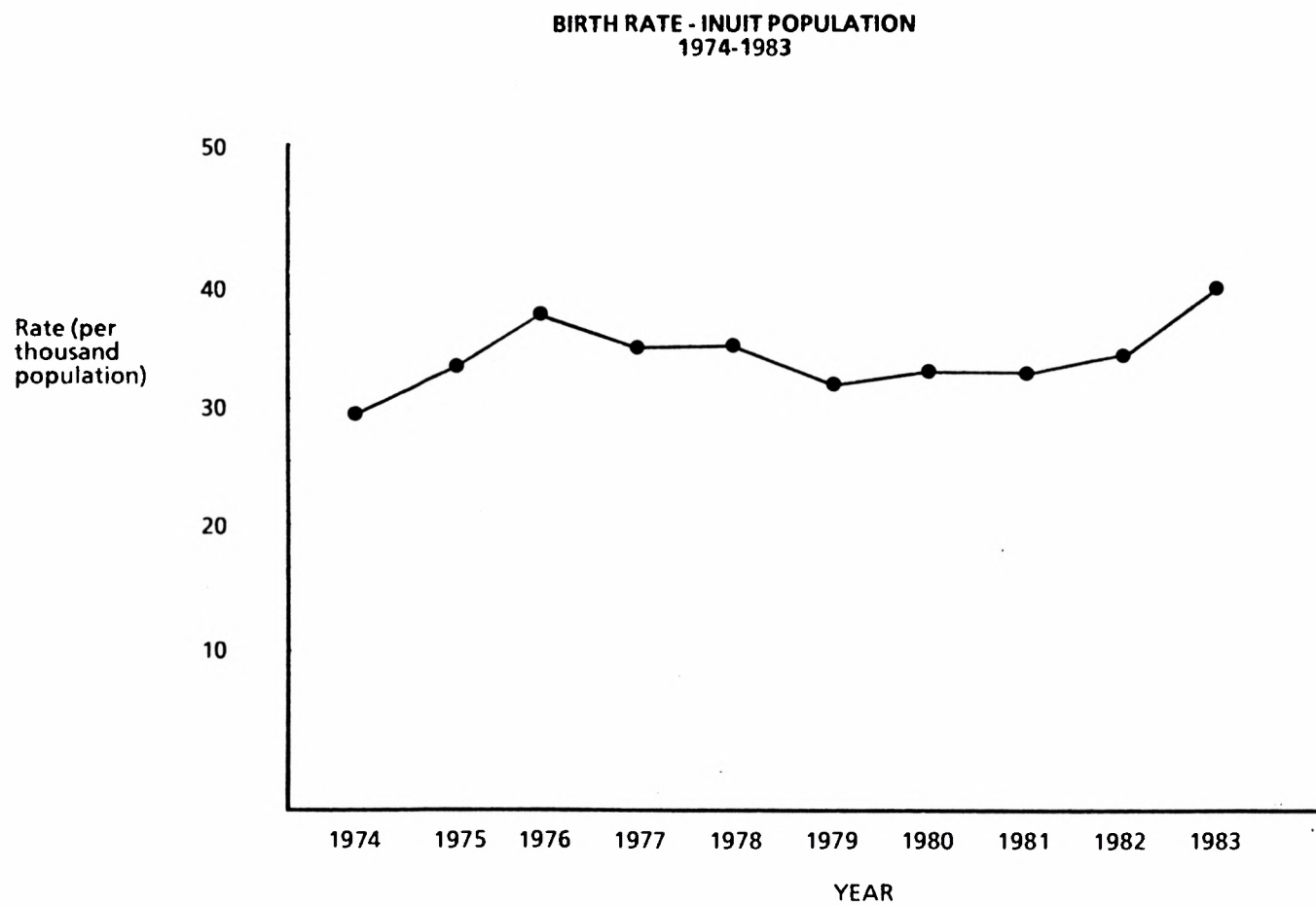


Table 47Inuit Birth Rates - 1974-1983

Year	Rate per 1,000 Population
1974	28.4
1975	32.4
1976	36.1
1977	33.9
1978	34.0
1979	30.9
1980	32.2
1981	32.1
1982	33.1
1983	37.5

Source: Report on Health Conditions in the Northwest
Territories, 1974-1983

Figure 53

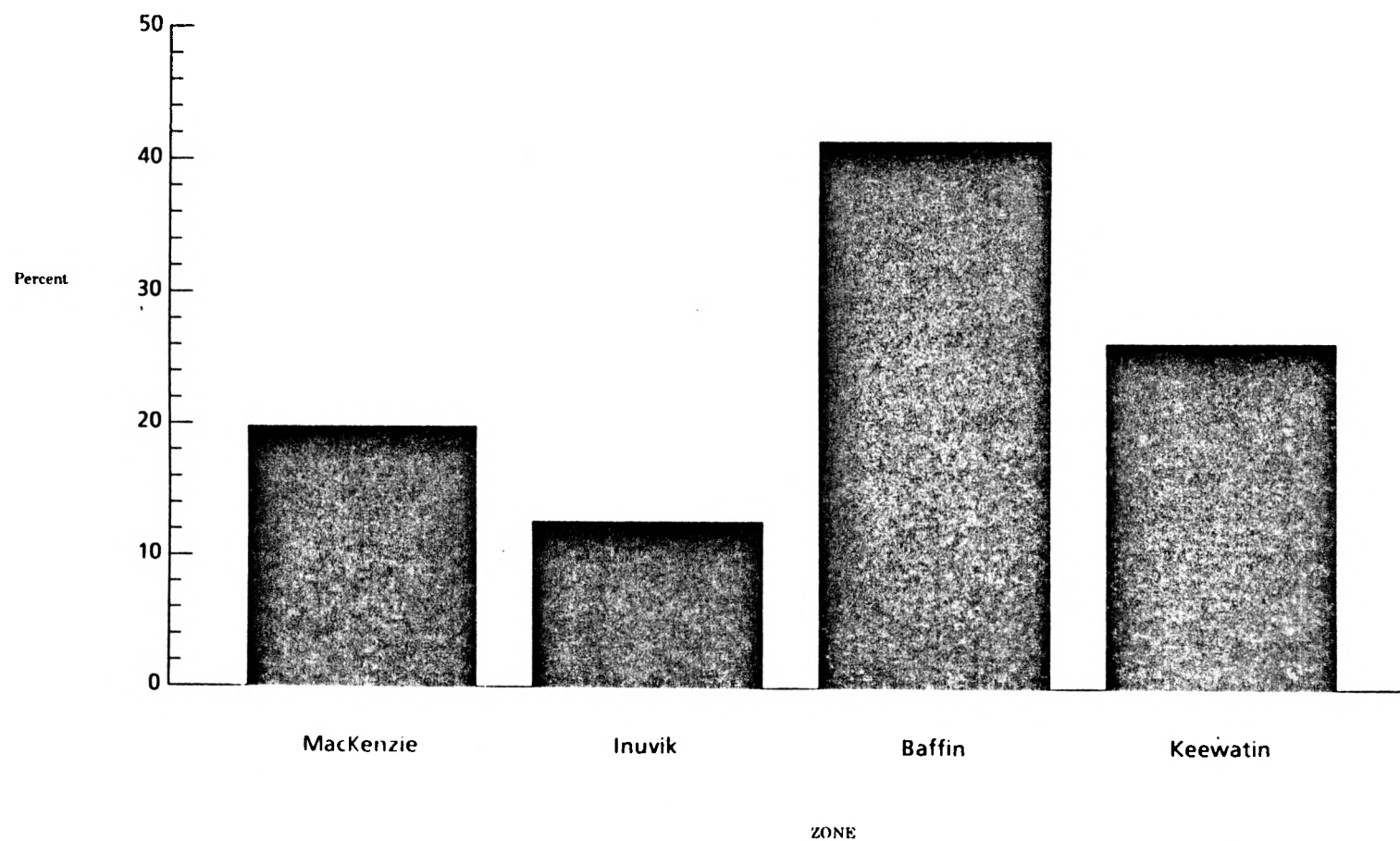
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION INUIT POPULATION BY ZONE
1982

Table 48Inuit Population Estimates by Zone - N.W.T. 1982

Zone	Population	% of Total
MacKenzie	3,225	19.8
Inuvik	2,067	12.7
Baffin	6,738	41.4
Keewatin	4,250	26.1
Total	16,280	100.0

Source: Medical Services Branch, in-house Statistics, 1982

Table 49

PRELIMINARY N.W.T. POPULATION ESTIMATES June 1982 (National Health and Welfare Zone Boundries)				
	TOTAL	INDIAN	INUIT	OTHER
<u>MACKENZIE ZONE</u>	26,497	5,132	3,225	18,140
Bathurst Inlet	20	0	20	0
Bay Chimo	60	0	60	0
Cambridge Bay	831	5	626	200
Coppermine	806	0	751	55
Detah	144	144	0	0
Enterprise	46	5	0	41
Fort Liard	408	343	0	65
Fort Providence	619	459	0	160
Fort Resolution	463	207	0	256
Fort Simpson	999	486	0	513
Fort Smith	2,279	354	55	1,870
Gjoa Haven	562	0	537	25
Hay River	2,891	308	25	2,558
Holman Island	333	0	308	25
Jean Marie River	71	60	0	11
Kakisa Lake	36	36	0	0
Lac La Martre	281	271	0	10
Nahanni Butte	85	75	0	10
Paradise Gardens	48	5	0	43
Pelly Bay	239	0	219	20
Pine Point	2,023	16	10	1,997
Port Radium	14	0	0	14
Rae Lakes	202	192	0	10
Rae-Edzo	1,445	1,007	0	438
Reliance	15	5	0	10
Snare Lake	72	72	0	0
Snowdrift	246	221	0	25
Spence Bay	459	0	424	35
Trout Lake	59	54	0	5
Tungsten	374	10	0	364
Wrigley	138	133	0	5
Yellowknife	9,972	614	160	9,198
Unorganized	257	50	30	177

Table 49

	TOTAL	INDIAN	INUIT	OTHER
<u>INUVIK ZONE</u>	7,731	1,997	2,067	3,667
Aklavik	710	148	378	184
Arctic Red River	132	100	5	27
Colville Lake	57	57	0	0
Fort Franklin	536	332	0	204
Fort Good Hope	476	362	0	114
Fort McPherson	629	471	0	158
Fort Norman	309	232	0	77
Inuvik	3,171	240	662	2,259
Norman Wells	563	35	5	523
Paulatuk	182	0	172	10
Sachs Harbour	160	5	138	17
Tuktoyaktuk	795	15	701	79
Unorganized	11	0	6	5
<u>BAFFIN ZONE</u>	8,062	15	6,738	1,309
Arctic Bay	382	0	362	20
Broughton Island	400	0	390	10
Cape Dorset	803	0	760	43
Clyde River	452	0	442	10
Frobisher Bay	2,373	15	1,498	860
Grise Fiord	131	0	126	5
Hall Beach	354	0	344	10
Igloolik	722	0	687	35
Lake Harbour	254	0	234	20
Nanisivik	272	0	127	145
Pangnirtung	85	0	810	46
Pond Inlet	715	0	673	42
Resolute Bay	170	0	155	15
Unorganized	178	0	130	48
<u>KEEWATIN ZONE</u>	4,763	10	4,250	503
Baker Lake	959	0	858	101
Chesterfield Inlet	225	0	204	21
Coral Harbour	435	0	408	27
Eskimo Point	1,050	0	1,006	44
Rankin Inlet	1,126	10	853	263
Repulse Bay	385	0	371	14
Sanikiluaq	383	0	368	15
Whale Cove	176	0	167	9
Unorganized	24	0	15	9
<u>N.W.T. REGION</u>	47,053	7,154	16,280	23,619

Table 50

PRELIMINARY N.W.T. POPULATION ESTIMATES
June 1983
(Territorial Regional Boundaries)

	TOTAL	* INDIAN	INUIT	OTHER
<u>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES</u>	48,687	11,070	16,915	20,702
<u>BAFFIN REGION</u>	8,808	22	7,406	1,380
Arctic Bay	396	0	373	23
Broughton Island	399	0	389	10
Cape Dorset	818	0	776	42
Clyde River	484	0	471	13
Frobisher Bay	2,541	17	1,633	891
Grise Fiord	134	5	124	5
Hall Beach	357	0	347	10
Igloolik	778	0	740	38
Lake Harbour	260	0	237	23
Nanisivik	266	0	117	149
Pangnirtung	880	0	835	45
Pond Inlet	766	0	718	48
Resolute Bay	148	0	131	17
Sanikiluaq	400	0	384	16
Unorganized	181	0	131	50
<u>KEEWATIN REGION</u>	4,531	34	3,968	529
Baker Lake	987	7	875	105
Chesterfield Inlet	232	0	209	23
Coral Harbour	428	5	398	25
Eskimo Point	1,076	0	1,024	52
Rankin Inlet	1,211	22	906	283
Repulse Bay	372	0	358	14
Whale Cove	196	0	181	15
Unorganized	29	0	17	12
<u>KITIKMEOT REGION</u>	3,469	32	3,087	359
Bathurst Inlet	21	0	21	0
Bay Chimo	61	0	61	0
Cambridge Bay	870	22	656	192
Coppermine	839	5	776	58
Gjoa Haven	618	0	593	25
Holman Island	326	0	300	26
Pelly Bay	265	5	245	15
Spence Bay	439	0	402	37
Unorganized	30	0	24	6

Table 50

PRELIMINARY N.W.T. POPULATION ESTIMATES
June 1983
(Territorial Regional Boundaries)

	TOTAL	* INDIAN	INUIT	OTHER
<u>INUVIK REGION</u>	8,250	2,914	2,180	3,156
Aklavik	743	277	387	79
Arctic Red River	120	110	5	5
Colville Lake	58	58	0	0
Fort Franklin	550	520	0	30
Fort Good Hope	514	482	0	32
Fort McPherson	653	584	0	69
Fort Norman	278	248	0	30
Inuvik	3,589	498	722	2,369
Norman Wells	555	95	5	455
Paulatuk	187	0	177	10
Sachs Harbour	161	5	146	10
Tuktoyaktuk	832	32	733	67
Unorganized	10	5	5	0
<u>FORT SMITH REGION</u>	23,629	8,068	283	15,278
Detah	143	143	0	0
Enterprise	46	5	0	41
Fort Liard	414	372	0	42
Fort Providence	638	554	0	84
Fort Resolution	478	367	0	111
Fort Simpson	1,007	627	0	380
Fort Smith	2,339	1,044	62	1,233
Hay River	3,110	847	27	2,236
Jean Marie River	73	68	5	0
Kakisa Lake	35	35	0	0
Lac La Martre	291	282	0	0
Nahanni Butte	87	76	0	11
Paradise Gardens	48	13	0	35
Pine Point	1,608	244	10	1,354
Port Radium	0	0	0	0
Rae Lakes	204	193	0	11
Rae-Edzo	1,476	1,337	0	139
Reliance	15	10	0	5
Snare Lake	75	75	0	0
Snowdrift	254	232	0	22
Trout Lake	61	56	0	5
Tungsten	343	26	0	317
Wrigley	148	143	0	5
Yellowknife	10,472	1,249	169	9,054
Unorganized	264	70	10	184

* Indian Population includes Metis and non-status Indians.

POSSIBLE CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

The native population has increased at a faster rate than the Canadian population. According to projections, the growth rate will peak around 1986 and begin to decline. This would suggest that the demand on health services will increase at a somewhat slower rate than in the past 30 years. This trend will be most evident in the Quebec and Pacific regions which have the lowest projected increase to 1996. Saskatchewan, on the other hand, is expected to have the highest increase to 1996, leading to a sharper increase in demand for health care than the rest of the native population.

The native population follows a similar pattern to that of Canada but appears to lag behind by about 10 years. Consequently the largest proportion of the native population is in the 0-19 group in contrast to the Canadian population with the bulge in the 15-34 group.

Therefore it appears that, on the basis of population, current health programs are better directed towards the teens and early twenties. However, in terms of medium and long-range planning, the target group would be extended to include natives in their thirties. On a regional basis, Quebec, Ontario and the Atlantic Region display a slightly faster aging of the population and might consider including the "thirties" age groups in their short range plans. In contrast, the populations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are aging at a slightly slower rate than the rest of Canada.

In terms of the decreasing dependent and increasing labour force populations, one might expect a "relief" in the problems of general living conditions. However, greater unemployment may generate its own health care problems.

Population by sex is quite evenly distributed throughout the various age groups. However, there are slightly more males in the 0-19 and 45-64 age groups. Therefore, the planning of health services for elderly Indians, will have to take into consideration a greater proportion of males.

In contrast, planning for the total Canadian population must consider the much higher percentages of females in the 65+ group.

The trend in life expectancy is an important health indicator. The increasing life expectancy at birth for Indians may be attributable to a better life style as well as to traditional medical programs.

With respect to the difference in life expectancy between Indians and Canadians as a whole, the gap widened between 1961 and 1981 for males at birth. This is not true for females.

Life expectancy at age fifty, in comparison to Canada also reveals a widening of the gap from a 0.8 year higher life expectancy to a 1.7 year lower life expectancy. The gap has also widened for females.

Therefore, although native life expectancy has increased it is not increasing at the same rate as for the Canadian population, particularly for males.

On the other hand, life expectancy for natives at age 80, lower than Canada in 1961, is now higher than that for Canada.

Perhaps greater emphasis in the area of health promotion (lifestyle, environmental etc.) is required to help close the gap between Indians and the rest of Canada.

Fertility rates have been on a downward trend and are expected to continue in this manner. For long term planning, this suggests that efforts in the area of infant and child health etc. although definitely still required, will have a gradually decreasing demand in the future. In addition, a change of emphasis in these programs may be necessary (e.g., greater education of mothers with respect to child health). Also some of the problems related to large families with a high number of dependents and low income should be relieved as fertility rates decline.

In the short-term the higher numbers of females in the child bearing ages will result in high need for family planning and child health programs. Status women, on-reserves had the highest number of children in the native population.

On a regional basis, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta still have the highest fertility rates, suggesting a greater need for family planning and infant health programs in these areas.

It is difficult to predict the effects of lower fertility on family formation and kinship networks of the native people. As Romaniuc points out this may have implications for the elderly, handicapped etc., who traditionally rely on next of kin for support. Also, marital stability may be affected by increasing childlessness.

The trend for a declining rate in out-migration of Indian people will also have implications for planning. In conjunction with a growing labour force population, the trend toward natives staying on-reserve will increase pressure for housing and employment on reserve; therefore, health problems related to these factors may be expected to rise.

On a regional basis, Quebec and NWT have the highest on-reserve populations and may be most susceptible to these types of problem. Ontario is expected to have a slight decrease in on-reserve population.

High levels of unemployment, low incomes, low (but improving) educational levels and insufficient housing combined with an increasing working age population and less out migration can be expected to have serious implications for native health.

These socioeconomic and environmental factors are closely linked to health status and must be considered in the planning of health programs.

More conclusions may be drawn about the implications of demographic factors when a thorough analysis of health status indicators is completed. This will provide information necessary for program planning on a more specific basis.

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