



Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada

Affaires indiennes
et du Nord Canada

An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Canada

E78.C2
L58
c.2

Canada

**AN OVERVIEW OF REGISTERED INDIAN
CONDITIONS IN CANADA**

by

**N.H. LITHWICK
MARVIN SCHIFF
ERIC VERNON**

Under the direction of N.H. LITHWICK

LITHWICK ROTHMAN SCHIFF ASSOCIATES LTD.

for
INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

1986

Published under the authority of the
Hon. Bill McKnight, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development,
Ottawa, 1986.

QS -

Cette publication peut aussi être obtenue en français
sous le titre:

Aperçu de la situation des Indiens inscrits du
Canada

The opinions in this report are those of the authors and do not
necessarily reflect the views or policies of Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada.

FOREWORD

As registered Indians reassume control of their political, social and economic affairs, it is essential that those involved in this process have available a comprehensive and accurate picture of Indian conditions. The **Overview Series on Registered Indian Conditions**, of which this report is a part, was initiated and sponsored by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) in order to meet this need. This series provides a detailed description and analysis of key demographic, social and economic conditions of registered Indians and draws comparisons between the situation of on- and off-reserve Indians and the general population.

The series consists of 14 reports. Nine of these reports are organized on a geographical basis: one covering the whole of Canada and eight separate provincial reports. Four reports deal with specific thematic areas. A methodology report is also available. Following are the titles in the series:

- * An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Canada
- * An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland
- * An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island
- * An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Quebec
- * An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Ontario
- * An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Manitoba
- * An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Saskatchewan
- * An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in Alberta
- * An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions in British Columbia
- * An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions - Methodology Report (Canada and Selected Provinces)
- * An Overview of the Housing Conditions of Registered Indians in Canada
- * An Overview of the Educational Characteristics of Registered Indians in Canada

- * An Overview of Economic Circumstances of Registered Indians in Canada
- * An Overview of Socio-Demographic Conditions of Registered Indians Residing Off-Reserve

These reports consolidate, for the first time, data from the 1981 Census and various administrative data bases from INAC and other federal departments in order to provide the reader with as complete a picture as possible of the situation of registered Indians.

One of the major reasons for these reports is the hope that in the future, once the 1986 Census data are available, it will be possible to extend the scope of similar studies through more in-depth analysis of changing patterns and trends over time.

As with all major long-term undertakings, this series of reports is the product of the cooperation and efforts of many individuals too numerous to mention here. Their contributions are greatly appreciated.

We expect that the series will be a useful and supportive information source for those interested in Indian conditions and hope that it will generate future related research.

PREFACE

This report is one in a series designed to provide an overview of the social, demographic and economic conditions of registered Indians in Canada and the provinces. It updates the material provided in an earlier overview series on registered Indian conditions prepared by the Research Branch of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) under the direction of Andrew Siggner, and includes new material in a number of important areas. The most significant source of this new material has been the 1981 Census of Canada, which has provided data not only on key demographic variables, but in the areas of families and households, language, education, employment, income and housing. As a result, this overview series represents a significant extension of our knowledge about the conditions of registered Indians in Canada.

The series was commissioned by the Research Branch of Corporate Policy and completed under the auspices of the Policy Development Branch of Economic Development, INAC. The officers responsible for this project were Viviane Renaud initially, followed by Tom Brecher. The support and advice throughout this project of Tom Brecher and Gilles Larocque, as well as other colleagues of theirs, have been invaluable.

The preparation of the reports involved a two-stage research program. The first stage included the identification of relevant variables, the location and assembly of data, and the production of appropriate tables and graphs. This was accomplished by a Central Coordinating Team, consisting of Monica Boyd, Allan Maslove, Roger Roberge and Mark Rosenberg, under the general direction of Harvey Lithwick. Each member of the team was responsible for particular subject areas: Boyd, for demography, language, families and households; Maslove for housing and justice; Roberge for education, employment and income; and Rosenberg for health and social services. Gilles Larocque, Viviane Renaud and Gary Cohen of INAC were most helpful in this phase.

In addition, the very substantial task of processing the data and computations was headed by Roger Roberge, with the assistance of Salamuddin Ansari and Pierre Nantel.

Because of the complexity of the data and the variety of sources, a companion Methodology Report was prepared by Monica Boyd and Mark Rosenberg. It provides more detailed information on the actual materials used and their sources, so that interested readers and researchers can replicate or modify all materials contained in the geographic overviews of the series.

The second stage involved the actual writing of the national and provincial reports. A team of Regional Research Associates, residing in the respective regions and familiar with the local circumstances of registered Indians, wrote these reports. It included: Katie Cooke, British Columbia; George Jarvis, Alberta and Saskatchewan; Jeremy Hull, Manitoba and Quebec; Katherine Graham, Ontario; and Hugh Lautard, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The national overview was prepared by Harvey Lithwick, Marvin Schiff and Eric Vernon, with the assistance of Joan Katz and Alex Lithwick.

The editing and proofreading of all reports was undertaken by Harvey Lithwick, Marvin Schiff and Eric Vernon, as well as Jennifer Wilson and Bettyanne Track. The very important task of reviewing the data was coordinated by Pierre Gauvin at INAC.

Graphics were developed and presented by Alex Lithwick and Paul Ting.

Assistance in supplying data was provided by Wendy Wright, M.V. George and Jeannine Perreault at Statistics Canada. We are also grateful to Bob Neil, Alain Marcil and Audrey McDonnell at Correctional Service Canada, Kirsti Walker and Ovil Gobeil at INAC and Roy Addie and Ellen Bobet at Health and Welfare Canada, for assistance in supplying and interpreting complex data sets. Additional computing services were provided by Bernard Stepien. Sheila Klein at INAC offered special assistance with both the customized census data and with the adjusted register data and projections. In addition, Jacques Denault and Jean McNiven helped with the preparation of this manuscript.

Finally, a word of thanks to our typists and word-processor operators, including Margaret Johnston, Janet Stewart, Jane Tallim, Dana Rothman, Maria Sergio, Rosa Stone and Lil Levitin, for their good-natured and invaluable assistance.

HIGHLIGHTS

1. Introduction

This report describes the demographic, social and economic conditions of registered Indians in Canada as revealed by the 1981 Census of Canada, the Indian Register and other relevant federal government data sources. The report focuses largely on registered Indians both on- and off-reserve and compares their conditions for the most part with those of a reference population, a term used to denote the total Canadian population less registered Indians, unless otherwise indicated. Where the term "Indian" is used in this report, it always refers to registered Indians. The description presented here is a sweeping one that provides valuable insights, but it does not deal with Indian conditions in a broad historical context or consider the effects that regional and cultural differences among Indians may have on those conditions. It is hoped, however, that data and analyses provided here will assist in and promote further study.

2. Demography

- As of 1986, there are 374,200 registered Indians in Canada which constitutes 1.5 per cent of the total Canadian population.
- Registered Indians comprised 64 per cent of the country's total Native population in 1981.
- In 1982, there were 2,252 Indian reserves across Canada with an average of about 3,000 acres per reserve. There were 577 Indian bands and almost half the Indian population lived in bands with populations of under 1,000.
- As of 1982, about one-third of Indian bands were geographically classified by INAC as urban and the rest as rural, remote or requiring special access. Nearly one-quarter of the on-reserve population were in remote or special access zones.

- Close to one-fifth of registered Indians lived in major urban areas of 100,000 or more persons.
- The 1971-1981 growth rate for the registered Indian population of Canada was higher than that for the Canadian population as a whole and is expected to remain so during the ensuing decade.
- The growth rate among off-reserve Indians was higher than the rate for the on-reserve population for the 1971-1981 decade.
- Standardized death rates among registered Indians dropped between 1971 and 1981 but were still higher than the crude death rates of the total Canadian population. Birth and fertility rates also dropped in the 1971 to 1981 period.
- The average age at death of registered Indians rose between 1971 and 1981 and did so at a rate faster than that for the Canadian population as a whole, but the average Indian age at death still was well below that of the total Canadian population, 45 as opposed to 65 for males, and 48 as opposed to 71 for females.
- As well, Indian life expectancy at birth increased by 2.6 years in the five years prior to 1981 and projections indicated it would be further extended in the next decade, but still would fall short of the Canadian population's 1981 life expectancy by 10 years for both males and females.
- The registered Indian population in Canada was younger than the reference population, according to adjusted Register data. For example, in 1981, 62 per cent of all registered Indians, compared with 42 per cent of the reference population, were under 25 years of age.
- The registered Indian population is expected to maintain its relative youth through to 1991, but the median ages of both Indians and of the Canadian population are expected to be higher.
- As a consequence of its comparative youthfulness, the registered Indian population had, and is expected to continue experiencing, higher dependency ratios than the total population of Canada.

- The 1981 Census revealed little difference between the mobility patterns of registered Indians and of the total population in the 1976-1981 period, but off-reserve Indians were proportionally more mobile than both their on-reserve counterparts and the total population. Alberta was the chief beneficiary of interregional migration by both Indians and the Canadian population as a whole.

3. Families and Households

- The average registered Indian census family in Canada was larger than its reference population counterpart and the average census family on-reserve was larger than that off-reserve. Registered Indian census families also had more children, on average, than those in the reference population.
- Seventy-six per cent of Indian census families were husband-wife families, whereas 89 per cent of reference population census families were of this type.
- Proportionally speaking, registered Indians in census families were more than twice as likely to be in lone-parent families than were members of reference population census families. This lone-parent phenomenon was proportionally more common among Indians off-reserve than on-reserve.
- Lone parents in Indian census families were five times more likely to be females than males. Nine out of 10 off-reserve lone-parent families were headed by females, compared with three-quarters of on-reserve lone-parent families.
- The proportion of economic family members under 15 years of age was 18 percentage points higher among registered Indians than in the reference population and Indians tended more often to be living in extended families, especially on-reserve.
- The average registered Indian household in Canada was larger than its counterpart in the reference population. This was especially true of the average on-reserve household which had 4.7 persons compared with an average of 3.5 persons in Indian households off-reserve and 2.9 in reference population households.

- While marriage was proportionally more common in the reference population than among registered Indians, the percentage of registered Indians living common-law was twice that of the reference population.

4. Language

- English was the mother tongue reported by close to 60 per cent of registered Indians covered in the 1981 Census, 97 per cent of whom retained it as their home language.
- Close to one-third of Canada's registered Indians identified an Amerindian language or Inuktitut as their mother tongue. Of these one-quarter used an Amerindian tongue or Inuktitut in their homes, a phenomenon that was very much stronger on-reserve than off-reserve.
- Nearly 70 per cent of all registered Indians reported that English was their home language.
- With regard to a capacity to speak one of Canada's two official languages, 87 per cent of registered Indians reported an ability to speak only English, four per cent claimed to be bilingual and four per cent said they spoke only French.

5. Health

- Injury and poisoning were the major causes of Indian deaths, though the rates of mortality due to these causes dropped while the rate of deaths due to circulatory diseases, the second most common cause of mortality, rose from 1980 to 1982.
- The 1982 suicide rate for registered Indians was more than twice that for the Canadian population as a whole. The rate was highest among younger Indians; among 15 to 24 year-olds, it was at least five times the rate for the total Canadian population.

- There was a rather steady decline in infant death rates among registered Indians from 1976 to 1982, but the 1982 rate was nearly twice that of the total Canadian population.
- The incidence of tuberculosis among registered Indians declined markedly from 1976 to 1982 but ran at an average of more than 10 times the rate in the total population during the same period.

6. Education

- The number of on-reserve registered Indians who enrolled in school fell sharply from the 1978-79 to the 1982-83 school year. In both years, approximately half of the Indian students in the 14-15 age range were in grade levels below those appropriate for their ages.
- There was close to a two-fold increase in the student population attending band-operated schools from 1978-79 to 1982-83.
- Indians aged 15 to 19 were less likely to attend school than their reference population counterparts.
- Nearly two-fifths of registered Indians had achieved less than Grade 9 education. Attainment of secondary and post-secondary education was proportionally far more common among those in the reference population than among registered Indians. Only one-quarter had high school completion or higher.
- Proportionally, almost three times more non-Indians than Indians had achieved some university while the difference in university completion was six-fold in favour of the reference population. More off-reserve Indians had both some university and degrees than their on-reserve counterparts.

7. Employment and Income

- Labour force participation rates and employment rates for registered Indians 15 years of age and over in Canada were substantially lower than those for the reference population while unemployment rates were higher. Only about two-

fifths of Indians were employed compared with three-fifths of the reference population. In the 15 to 24 age range, on- and off-reserve Indian males had lower employment rates than reference females. Employment rates for off-reserve Indians were higher than those for Indians on-reserve.

- In both the registered Indian and reference populations 15 years old and up not attending school, higher levels of income were generally related to higher levels of education. However, Indians with a given level of education had lower levels of 1980 income than members of the reference population with the same levels of schooling. Off-reserve Indians, meanwhile, did better than those on-reserve with comparable levels of schooling but not as well as their educational counterparts in the reference population.

- Higher educational achievement also appears to have enhanced employability for those 15 years old and up not attending school in all populations. Again, this was most apparent for the reference population, to a lesser extent for Indians off-reserve and least of all for on-reserve Indians.

- In all occupational sectors, average 1980 individual incomes for registered Indians in the experienced labour force were lower than those of the reference population's experienced labour force, usually by margins of roughly \$3,000 to \$4,000. Off-reserve Indians generally fared better than those on-reserve, averaging from \$400 to \$1,800 more per year.

- Three-quarters of the non-Indian experienced labour force was in the tertiary sector, slightly more than the 69 per cent of the Indian experienced labour force. Conversely, five percentage points more of the Indian as opposed to the non-Indian experienced labour force was involved in primary sector occupations.

- Proportionally more than twice as much of the Indian versus non-Indian experienced labour force did not work in 1980, seven versus three per cent. Seventy-six per cent of the Indian experienced labour force worked full-time and 17 per cent worked part-time, proportions which were very close to those of the non-Indian experienced labour force.

- Approximately one-quarter of Indians had no incomes in 1980, close to double that of the reference population.
- Among those with 1980 income, government transfer payments were the major source of income for 34 per cent of Indians, double that of the reference population's. Employment was the major source of income for almost two-thirds of Indians and three-quarters of the reference population.
- The average 1980 individual income of Indians 15 years of age and over was three-fifths that of the reference population's, about \$7,700 versus \$13,000.
- The average 1980 individual income for an off-reserve Indian was \$1,700 more, or 24 per cent higher, than for an on-reserve Indian (about \$8,700 compared with \$7,000).
- The average 1980 income of a registered Indian economic family was \$17,200, 63 per cent of the corresponding average in the reference population. Off-reserve Indian economic families fared better than on-reserve Indian economic families in this regard but not as well as those of the reference population.
- Registered Indian economic families in all income ranges were larger, on average, than reference population economic families in corresponding income ranges. The average economic family off-reserve was smaller than its on-reserve counterpart in every income range.

8. Housing

- Twenty-two per cent of registered Indian private dwellings in Canada were considered to be crowded---that is, had more than one person per room---11 times the proportion of reference population homes. One-third of dwellings on-reserve were described as crowded.
- Although on-reserve housing was generally newer than that of the other populations, 23 per cent of on-reserve dwellings required major repairs compared

with seven per cent of those in the reference population and 13 per cent of those of off-reserve Indians.

- One-third of Indian dwellings lacked central heating, nearly four times that of reference population dwellings. Just over one-half of on-reserve Indian dwellings did not have central heating.
- Nearly one-fifth of Indian dwellings lacked a bathroom, 18 times that of reference population dwellings. Close to one-third of on-reserve Indian dwellings had no bathroom, 32 times that of reference population dwellings.
- Indian households, especially those off-reserve, tended to occupy their dwellings for shorter periods of time than reference population households. For example, the proportion of Indian households with less than one year's occupancy was six percentage points higher and for more than 10 years' occupancy, eight points lower.
- Although unique tenure patterns on-reserve make direct comparisons difficult, it seems that on-reserve Indian households had substantially higher levels of home-ownership than off-reserve Indian households and those of the reference population.

9. Social Services

- Well over one-half of the on-reserve Indian population of Canada was receiving social assistance in both the 1972-73 to 1973-74 period and the 1979-80 to 1980-81 period.
- The number of on-reserve Indian adults (aged 16 and over) who were taken into residential care increased from 334 in 1980-81 to 386 in 1982-83.
- The average number of on-reserve children (aged zero to 16) in care of child welfare authorities dropped by 1,670, or 27 per cent, from the 1976-77 period to 1982-83.

- While the number of Indian children adopted rose from 280 in 1971 to 519 in 1981, the proportion of adoptions by parents other than registered Indians fell from 84 to 77 per cent. Still, the lowest level of such adoptions (71 per cent) was reached in 1975, after which a slow rise occurred.

10. Justice

- The data presented here on the North American Indian inmate population of Canada cover Indians, non-status Indians and some of those whose status was undefined.
- The annual number of incarcerations for North American Indians and the general population rose over the 1974 to 1983 decade, culminating in 10-year record highs.
- North American Indian inmates comprised just under seven per cent of the total federal inmate population of Canada.
- The North American Indian inmate population during the 1974-1983 period tended, on the whole, to be somewhat younger than the reference inmate population.
- North American Indian inmates were only slightly more likely than reference population inmates to have served terms previously.
- The rate of crimes against persons was 23 percentage points higher among North American Indian than reference population offenders while all other kinds of major offences were more commonly committed by the latter.
- On average, aggregate sentence lengths for North American Indian offenders were shorter than those of reference population lawbreakers.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
FOREWORD	iii
PREFACE	v
HIGHLIGHTS	ix
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Report Overview	1
1.2 Historical Background	1
1.3 Data Sources and Technical Notes	4
2. DEMOGRAPHY	9
2.1 Population	9
2.2 Characteristics of Bands and Reserves	11
2.3 Population Growth	22
2.4 Fertility, Birth Rates and Death Rates	26
2.5 Age/Sex Distribution	39
2.6 Mobility	46
2.7 Location in Major Urban Areas	48
2.8 Conclusion	51
3. FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS	53
3.1 Census Families	53
3.2 Registered Indians in Census Families	56
3.3 Registered Indians in Economic Families	58
3.4 Households	60
3.5 Registered Indians in Households	62
3.6 Marital Status	64
3.7 Conclusion	66
4. LANGUAGE	67
5. HEALTH	75
5.1 Mortality Rates	75
5.2 Suicide	79
5.3 Tuberculosis	82
5.4 Infant Mortality	82
5.5 Conclusion	87

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
6. EDUCATION	89
6.1 School Enrolment/Attendance	89
6.2 Educational Attainment	96
6.3 Continuing Education	102
6.4 Conclusion	104
7. EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME	107
7.1 Labour Force Activity	107
7.2 Occupation	112
7.3 Individual Incomes	117
7.4 Family Incomes	122
7.5 Labour Force Activity and Education	129
7.6 Income and Education	133
7.7 Income and Occupation	136
7.8 Conclusion	138
8. HOUSING	141
8.1 Housing Conditions	141
8.2 Length of Occupancy, Tenure and Expenditure of Household Income on Housing	147
8.3 Conclusion	157
9. SOCIAL SERVICES	159
9.1 Social Assistance	159
9.2 Residential Care	161
9.3 Child Welfare	161
9.4 Child Adoption	165
10. JUSTICE	169
APPENDIX I: GLOSSARY	181
BIBLIOGRAPHY	193

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>FIGURE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
2.1	Percentage Distribution of Registered Indians Among the Provinces and Territories, 1982	13
2.2	Census Data on Population Distribution by Rural-Urban Location, Canada, 1981	24
2.3	Rates of Reported Births Outside Marriage, Registered Indians, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1971-1981	32
2.4	Rates of Reported Births Outside Marriage by Age of Mother, Canada, 1981	33
2.5	Age-Sex Profiles, Canada, 1971, 1981, 1991	42
5.1	Suicide Rates, Canada, 1976-1982	81
5.2	Tuberculosis Rates, Canada, 1976-1982	83
5.3	Infant Death Rates, Canada, 1976-1982	84
6.1	School Leavers as a Percentage of Enrolment, by Age and School Type, Canada, 1982-83	94
6.2	Highest Level of Schooling, Age 15 and Over, Canada, 1981	99
6.3	Entrants by Intended Education Program, Canada, 1979-1983	105
6.4	Entrants by Education Assistance Category and Sex, Canada, 1979-1983	106
7.1	Labour Force Activity, Canada, 1981	108
7.2	Income Distribution, Canada, 1980	119
8.1	Indicators of Housing Conditions, Canada, 1981	149
10.1	Percentage Distribution of Major Offences of Inmate Population, Canada, 1974-1983	175

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
2.1	Ethnic Composition of the Native Population, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1981	10
2.2	Population Distribution, Registered Indians On-Reserve and Off-Reserve, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1982	12
2.3	Registered Indians On- and Off-Reserve and as a Proportion of the Canadian Population, Canada, 1971-1991	14
2.4	Reserve Acreage, Canada and INAC Regions, 1982	15
2.5	Number and Percentage of Bands and Band Population and Distribution by Population Size Group, Canada, 1982	17
2.6	Distribution of Indian Bands by INAC Geographic Zones, Canada and INAC Regions, 1982	18 & 19
2.7	Distribution of Indian Band Population On-Reserve and On-Crown Land by INAC Geographic Zones, Canada and INAC Regions, 1982	20 & 21
2.8	Census Count of Registered Indians by Rural-Urban Location, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1981	23
2.9	Growth and Shares of Registered Indian Population Residing On- and Off-Reserve, Canada, 1971-1991	25
2.10	Components of Natural Increase, Registered Indians, Canada, 1972-1991	27
2.11	Number of Live Births, Age-Specific Birth Rates and Total Fertility Rates, Registered Indians, Canada, 1971, 1976 and 1981	29
2.12	Number of Live Births per Thousand Ever-Married Women, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1981	30
2.13	Average Age at Death, Canada, 1971, 1976 and 1981	34
2.14	Crude and Standardized Death Rates of the Registered Indian Population and Crude Death Rates of the Total Population, Canada, 1971, 1976 and 1981	36

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
2.15	Crude Death Rates by Age and Sex, Canada, 1981	37
2.16	Life Expectancy by Sex, Registered Indians, Canada, 1976 and 1981	38
2.17	Distribution of Census Population by Age and Sex, Canada, 1981	40
2.18	Age Distribution by Sex, Canada, 1971, 1981, 1991	43
2.19	Dependency Ratios, Canada, 1971, 1981, 1991	45
2.20	Mobility Status by Age and Sex, Canada, 1981	47
2.21	Interregional Migration, Population 5 Years of Age and Over, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1976 to 1981	49
2.22	Registered Indians Residing Off-Reserve in Major Urban Areas, Canada, 1981	50
3.1	Average Size of Census Families, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1981	54
3.2	Census Family Type by Average Number of Children, Canada, 1981	55
3.3	Census Family Status, Canada, 1981	57
3.4	Economic Family Status, Canada, 1981	59
3.5	Average Number of Persons Per Private Household, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1981	61
3.6	Population Relationships in Private Households, Canada, 1981	63
3.7	Marital Status by Age and Sex, Canada, 1981	65
4.1a	Population Showing Relationship of Home Language to Mother Tongue by Age, Canada, 1981	68
4.1b	Population Showing Relationship of Home Language to Mother Tongue by Age, Canada, 1981	69
4.2	Population Showing Relationship of Official Language to Mother Tongue, Canada, 1981	72
5.1	Mortality Rates by Cause, Canada, 1980 and 1982	76

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
5.2	Deaths from Injury and Poisoning by Cause, Canada, 1980 and 1982	78
5.3	Age-Specific Suicide Rates, Registered Indians and Total Canadian Population, 1982	80
5.4	Infant Death Rates, Canada and the Provinces, 1976-1982	85
5.5	Infant Death Rates for Selected Causes, Canada, 1983	86
6.1	Registered Indian Student Population Showing Grade by Age and Sex, Canada, 1978-79 and 1982-83	90
6.2	Registered Indian Student Population Showing School Type by Grade, Canada, 1978-79 and 1982-83	92
6.3	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing School Attendance by Age and Sex, Canada, 1980-81	95
6.4	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Highest Level of Schooling by Age and Sex, Canada, 1981	97
6.5	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Highest Level of Schooling , Canada, 1981	100
6.6	University Attainment by Sex, Age 15 and Over, Canada, 1981	101
6.7	Registered Indian Cumulative Entrants in Continuing Education On- and Off-Reserve by Age and Sex, Canada, 1979-1983	103
7.1	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Labour Force Activity by Age and Sex, Canada, 1981	109
7.2	Experienced Labour Force, Occupation by Sex, Canada, 1981	113
7.3	Experienced Labour Force, Work Activity by Occupation, Canada, 1981	115
7.4	Population 15 Years of Age and Over with Income Showing Average Individual Income by Sex, Canada ,1980	118
7.5	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Total Individual Income Groups by Age and Sex, Canada, 1980	121
7.6	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Major Source of Income, Canada, 1980	123
7.7	Average Economic Family Income, Canada and the Provinces/ Territories, 1980	124

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
7.8	Economic Families Showing Average Size of Families by Income Group, Canada, 1980	126
7.9	Economic Families Showing Income Group by Family Size, Canada, 1980	128
7.10	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Not Attending School Showing Labour Force Activity by Highest Level of Schooling, Canada, 1981	130
7.11	Population 15 Years of Age and Over Not Attending School Showing Individual Income Groups by Highest Level of Schooling, Canada, 1980	134
7.12	Average Income by Sex and Occupation of Experienced Labour Force, Canada, 1980	137
8.1	Total Occupied Private Dwellings Showing Average Number of Persons Per Room, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1981	142
8.2	Total Occupied Private Dwellings by Condition of Dwelling, Canada, 1981	143
8.3	Total Occupied Private Dwellings by Period of Construction, Canada, 1981	145
8.4	Total Occupied Private Dwellings by Main Type of Heating Equipment, Canada, 1981	146
8.5	Total Occupied Private Dwellings Showing Percentage of Dwellings with Bathrooms, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1981	148
8.6	Indicators of Housing Conditions, Canada, 1981	150
8.7	Private Households by Length of Occupancy, Canada, 1981	151
8.8	Private Households by Tenure Showing Percentage Owning Homes, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1981	153
8.9	Private Households by Owner's Major Payments as a Percentage of 1980 Household Income, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1981	154
8.10	Private Households by Gross Rent as a Percentage of 1980 Household Income, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1981	156

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
9.1	Percentage of the Population Receiving Social Assistance, Registered Indians On-Reserve and On-Crown Lands, Canada and INAC Regions, 1972-73, 1973-74, 1979-80 and 1980-81	160
9.2	Number of Registered Indian Adults in Residential Care On-Reserve and On-Crown Land, Canada and INAC Regions, 1980/81-1982/83	162
9.3	Registered Indian Children in Care On-Reserves and On-Crown Lands, Canada and INAC Regions, 1976-77 to 1982-83	163 & 164
9.4	Registered Indian Children Adopted by Registered Indians and by Others, Canada, 1971-1981	166
10.1	Inmate Population as of 31 December, Canada, 1974-1983	170
10.2	Inmate Population by Age and Sex, Canada, 1974-1983	172
10.3	Number of Previous Commitments of Inmates by Age and Sex, Canada, 1974-1983	173
10.4	Major Offences of Inmate Population by Age and Sex, Canada, 1974-1983	176
10.5	Length of Sentence by Age and Sex, Canada, 1974-1983	178

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Report Overview

This report constitutes a statistically-based portrait of the registered Indian population of Canada. It describes social, economic and cultural conditions under which registered Indians live, comparing on-reserve Indians with those living off-reserve, as well as against the conditions of a reference group, generally the total population of Canada minus registered Indians unless otherwise indicated.

Data for this report are derived primarily from the 1981 Census of Canada and data bases of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), chiefly the Indian Register. Other data of significance were provided by Health and Welfare Canada, Statistics Canada and Correctional Service Canada. (c.f. Section 1.3).

1.2 Historical Background

The terms "Native" and "Aboriginal" are often used in describing Canadian Indians. These, however, are general terms that refer to all descendants of the original inhabitants of the land that came to be known as Canada. The 1982 Constitution of Canada specifies that aboriginal peoples include Indians, Inuit and Métis (persons of mixed Native and European ancestry). Most Indians in Canada, though, are "registered" or "status" Indians---that is, persons registered or entitled to be registered as Indians pursuant to the 1951 Indian Act. It is this population that is the focus in all chapters of this report except the chapter on Justice, which looks at all North American Indians in Canada; c.f. Section 1.3. The 1981 Census of Canada recorded 320,160 registered Indians living in the country, although INAC registry data put the number at 335,475 and project a total of 374,221 for 1986 (Tables 2.1, 2.3). The vast majority of these were "on-reserve" Indians---that is, living on reserve lands or Crown lands and settlements. However, a sizeable minority were "off-reserve", having lived elsewhere for 12 consecutive months for other than health or educational reasons.

As well, there were over 64,000 "non-status" Indians, those who for various reasons never had or lost their right to register as Indians under the Indian Act. Also not covered by the Indian Act were some 25,000 Inuit, Aboriginal peoples largely inhabiting Canada's North, generally above the 60th parallel, and approximately 90,000 Métis who include descendants of the historic Métis communities of Western Canada or those of aboriginal descent who identify themselves as Métis. Although these groups are not dealt with in this report, many of the conditions and trends described herein apply generally to them as well.

As for the view of registered Indians presented here, it is, of necessity, a sweeping one. It does not, for example, place conditions in a broad historical context. Beyond distinguishing between on- and off-reserve Indians, it does not take account of differences among Indians---differences in language, culture and tradition. Notwithstanding such limitations, though, the data and analyses in this report provide insights into the life of the registered Indian population that policy planners, researchers and others should find valuable.

Canadian Indians represent 10 major linguistic groups, each comprising several sub-groups of related languages or some 58 dialects. There are also six recognized cultural regions in the country, although the inevitable overlapping of linguistic groups within these regions does not automatically generate common cultural affiliation among the bands that inhabit them. (See, for example, Indian Conditions: A Survey, Ottawa, 1980).

Differentiations among Canadian Indians date back thousands of years to the time the Aboriginal peoples arrived in the Americas. They came to the continent, not across the vast expanse of the Atlantic Ocean, but across the 50 miles of the Bering Strait separating Asia from Alaska. Though from similar biological stock, these peoples brought diverse cultural backgrounds to America.

Indeed, the indigenous cultures and societies that emerged in the Americas displayed considerable variation in such areas as language, economic orientation, housing style, government, religion and technological sophistication. This differentiation among Aboriginal groups was very much in evidence in Canada. There was no sense of common identity or nationalism among contending Indian groups; in fact, some intense rivalries developed over time.

At the time the first European explorers arrived in Canada, contrasts among the socio-cultural patterns of the many Indian tribes were quite discernible. Along the northwest coast, for example, amid the dense forests and mountains, were tribes such as the Tlingit and the Haida who had a strong system of group organization and depended primarily on fish for sustenance. By contrast, the Athapaskan-speaking tribes of what are now the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan were weak in their political organization and depended primarily on the caribou for food.

Tribes further east showed similar diversity in their patterns of political organization and food-gathering. The Algonkian-speakers of Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and the east had poorly-defined political infrastructures and a more nomadic life-style based on hunting and fishing economies. In marked contrast, the Iroquoian-speaking tribes of the agricultural regions of Southern Ontario and Quebec engaged in intensive agriculture based on stable village life and sophisticated patterns of social and cultural organization.

The impact of the Europeans on these groups ranged from unsettling to cataclysmic. The introduction of iron implements, firearms, alcohol, new diseases and a radically new set of attitudes and beliefs, especially Christianity, dramatically changed the nature of indigenous societies across the land. Indian self-sufficiency gave way to the laws of European supply and demand; once masters of their own land, Indians became subordinate to, and eventually dependent upon, peoples of alien cultures.

This process accelerated when the British colonial administrations took control of Canada. Their French predecessors had adopted a more or less laissez-faire attitude toward most of the basic patterns of aboriginal life, encouraging Indians to pursue their trapping while informally intermingling with French Canadian society. The British put things on a much more formal footing, concluding treaties with different Indian tribes whom they treated as independent nations. Throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries many Canadian Indian tribes in present-day Ontario, the Prairie provinces and the Northwest Territories ceded the bulk of their lands to the Crown and settled on reserves in return for Government pledges regarding educational, health, and other services.

Among the net results were the erosion of Native economies and cultures and the corresponding criticism of the federal government for not fostering greater Indian self-reliance. Today, these and a host of related issues are in the forefront of the debate over Canada's Indian policy.

This report demonstrates that a great deal must be accomplished before Indians in Canada enjoy a standard of economic, social and cultural stability that at least closely approximates that of the rest of the Canadian population. This will allow them to achieve a measure of economic and socio-political self-sufficiency such as suggested in the 1983 Penner Report, Indian Self-Government in Canada.

1.3 Data Sources and Technical Notes

This overview is one of a series of provincial and national overviews prepared for Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). A common methodology has been used to obtain and present the data for the various provinces and for Canada. The procedures followed are set out in our accompanying Methodology Report. In this section a brief description of the major data sources is provided; readers wishing to obtain more detailed information on data sources and methods used should refer to the Methodology Report. For definitions, the reader is referred to the Glossary in this report.

1981 Census of Canada

The 1981 Census of Canada has for the first time provided a source of data through which a full range of Indian socio-economic conditions could be compared with the conditions prevailing among the general population or among other ethnic groups. The ability to obtain this type of information was the result of improved questions dealing with Native status and self-identification in the 1981 Census and special efforts to reach the Native population in 1981. Some initial analysis of the success of the Census in obtaining responses from the Native population has suggested that there may have been some undercount among registered Indians, but that this undercount was much reduced from previous years.

A set of special tabulations was obtained by INAC from Statistics Canada for the overview series. These tabulations have been run in each instance for registered Indians as well as for other Native peoples, and for the "reference population" which is the total population less the registered Indians.

There are some particular constraints in making use of census data, however. Information was suppressed by Statistics Canada for any number less than 25 in order to protect individuals' privacy. However, these suppressed numbers were included in the appropriate higher aggregate sub-totals and totals. The data concerning Indians are based on a 20 per cent sample of households although exceptions to the one in five procedure were made in some northern communities. Data have also been subject to Statistics Canada's standard random rounding procedures.

Population Projections

A special study of the demography of the registered Indian population and its expected growth by provinces and INAC regions from 1982 to 1996 was prepared for INAC by the Population Projections Section, Demography Division of Statistics Canada. This information has been fed into the reports of the overview series, and is based on an analysis of Indian Register data (see below). The medium growth scenario (Projection 3) was used in these reports. For further details, see INAC's 1985 publication entitled, Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1982 to 1996.

The Indian Register

Because of their special legal status, a list of all registered Indians (as defined in the Indian Act) is kept by INAC and information on the demographic characteristics of the Indian population is updated regularly by band officials and published for December 31 of each year. These data, adjusted for late reporting of births and deaths, are the basis for the population projections and the demographic data in this report.

The Nominal Roll

Another source of information for the present study is the Nominal Roll, a listing of all Indian elementary and secondary students whose education is funded by INAC. The Nominal Roll is updated once a year, in October, and describes various characteristics of the students and schools they attend. The major limitations of these data are that the data have been inconsistently defined and collected over the years and are limited mainly to students living on-reserve. (c.f. Glossary and Methodology Report.)

Continuing Education Information System (CEIS)

This system records the post-secondary and adult training activities of registered Indian students who receive financial assistance from INAC. Therefore the data do not cover those registered Indian students who do not receive financial assistance. The data from this source are incomplete.

Health and Welfare Canada

Health and Welfare Canada is responsible for the provision of medical services to Indians and maintains data concerning the Indian population served (c.f. Glossary). These data cover causes of death, suicides, infant deaths, and various diseases.

Other Data Sources

Several other sources of data have been used in preparing the present study. These include social services information maintained by INAC and reported by Statistics Canada and justice information from Correctional Service Canada.

Symbols

We have used a dash (-) in our tables to represent a zero value, a number rounded to zero or a small absolute value that was suppressed by Statistics

Canada and for which a percentage could not be calculated. The symbol n/a signifies not available.

Usage of Term "Indian"

The reader should also be aware that the term "Indian" as used in this report signifies "registered" or "status" Indian unless otherwise specified.

The Glossary explains the different definitions of registered Indians according to the Indian Register and the 1981 Census.

2. DEMOGRAPHY

In the formulation of social policy and programs, it is essential that policy makers and planners have a clear and detailed demographic description of the population with which they are dealing. They must know, among other things, the size of the target population, its geographic distribution, its growth patterns, its composition in terms of age and sex, and its mobility patterns. Not only must they possess data on such variables for the past and present, they must have reliable projections indicating how the demography of the population is likely to evolve. Such a demographic description should help in the formulation of appropriate cost-effective policies and programs. It is the purpose of this chapter to provide some of these data.

Much of the data presented in this chapter have been drawn from INAC data bases. Additionally, a substantial body of data was derived from the 1981 Census of Canada and from Statistics Canada's annual publication, Vital Statistics. Data on a given point occasionally varied from one source to another, but implications remained constant.

2.1 Population

Registered or status Indians are, by definition, people of Aboriginal descent listed in the Indian Register. According to Table 2.1, the 1981 Census recorded 320,160 registered Indians in Canada. They constituted 1.36 per cent of the total Canadian population but 64 per cent of the country's total Native population. As well, in every province/territory except the Northwest Territories they were more numerous than any other Native group. It should be noted, however, that the Census tends to understate the registered Indian population. According to the adjusted data from the Indian Register, the total number of registered Indians in 1981 was 335,475, some 15,315 above the Census figure (Table 2.3). For purposes of this study, the Register data will be the definitive source. One immediate consequence is that the registered Indian proportion of the Canadian population is marginally higher, at 1.38 per cent.

TABLE 2.1
Ethnic Composition of the Native Population
Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1981

Province/Territory	Ethnic Composition							
	Registered Indians	Other Natives				Total Natives (000)	Non- Natives (000)	Total Popu- lation (000)
		Métis	Non-Status Indians	Inuit	Sub- Total			
Nova Scotia & Nfld. ¹	6,520	940	3,055	1,975	5,970	12.5	1,391.1	1,403
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	5,085	420	885	30	1,340	6.4	804.2	810
Quebec	37,985	5,915	5,025	4,830	15,775	53.8	6,315.3	6,369
Ontario	77,145	11,020	21,475	905	33,405	110.6	8,423.7	8,534
Manitoba	43,305	18,750	4,870	215	23,835	67.1	946.6	1,013
Saskatchewan	40,130	16,540	3,260	135	19,935	60.1	896.4	956
Alberta	39,915	25,510	7,280	470	33,255	73.2	2,140.5	2,213
British Columbia	59,655	8,410	16,705	435	25,555	85.2	2,628.4	2,713
Yukon	3,035	165	860	85	1,110	4.1	18.9	23
Northwest Territories	7,380	2,255	1,085	15,790	19,125	26.5	19.0	45
Canada (000)	320.2	89.9	64.5	24.9	179.3	499.5	23,584.0	24,083

Notes: 1. Excludes 'Status Newfoundland' Indians.
(c.f. Appendix, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland Overview).
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

Table 2.2, which describes the distribution of registered Indians across Canada in 1982, shows that in every province and the territories, the clear preponderance lived on-reserve---that is, on what formally are called reserves, on Crown lands or in settlements. Nationally, 71 per cent were on-reserve while 29 per cent lived off-reserve. Ontario had 22 per cent of the country's registered Indian population (Figure 2.1), more than any other province or territory, 67 per cent of them on-reserve. The largest on-reserve concentration among the provinces/territories, proportionally speaking, was in the Northwest Territories and Yukon combined where 89 per cent of registered Indians lived on-reserve. Quebec, with 83 per cent of its registered Indians on-reserve, had the second-highest level of on-reserve residency in Canada.

In the 1971-1981 decade, as the adjusted Register data in Table 2.3 show, the registered Indian population of Canada increased at a higher rate than the Canadian population as a whole, a phenomenon that was projected to continue to 1991. By 1981 registered Indians constituted 1.38 per cent of the Canadian population compared with 1.22 in 1971. In the ensuing decade, that percentage was expected to increase to 1.56. From 1971 to 1981, the portion of registered Indians living off-reserve increased from almost 27 per cent to nearly 30 per cent, but the percentage was expected to remain constant through to 1991.

2.2 Characteristics of Bands and Reserves

Data concerning the current and projected sizes of on-reserve populations are particularly interesting when considered in conjunction with Table 2.4 which provides data on reserve acreage. Across Canada in 1982, there were over six and one-half million total reserve acres for 2,252 reserves. Among INAC regions, Alberta had the largest average amount of acreage per reserve, despite having a smaller total reserve acreage than Ontario. At the other end of the scale, the Yukon Territory and British Columbia had by far the smallest average acreage per reserve.

TABLE 2.2
Population Distribution, Registered Indians
On-Reserve and Off-Reserve
Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1982

Province/Territory	Registered Indians On-Reserve		Registered Indians Off-Reserve		Total Registered Indians	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage of Canada
Nova Scotia	4,904	(75)	1,643	(25)	6,547	2
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island	5,065	(76)	1,606	(24)	6,671	2
Quebec	29,538	(83)	5,907	(17)	35,445	10
Ontario	50,805	(67)	24,581	(33)	75,386	22
Manitoba	36,968	(73)	13,791	(27)	50,759	15
Saskatchewan	34,704	(66)	17,911	(34)	52,615	15
Alberta	31,823	(76)	10,279	(24)	42,102	12
British Columbia	38,344	(62)	23,188	(38)	61,532	18
Northwest Territories Yukon Territory	10,513	(89)	1,290	(11)	11,803	3
Canada	242,664	(71)	100,196	(29)	342,860	100

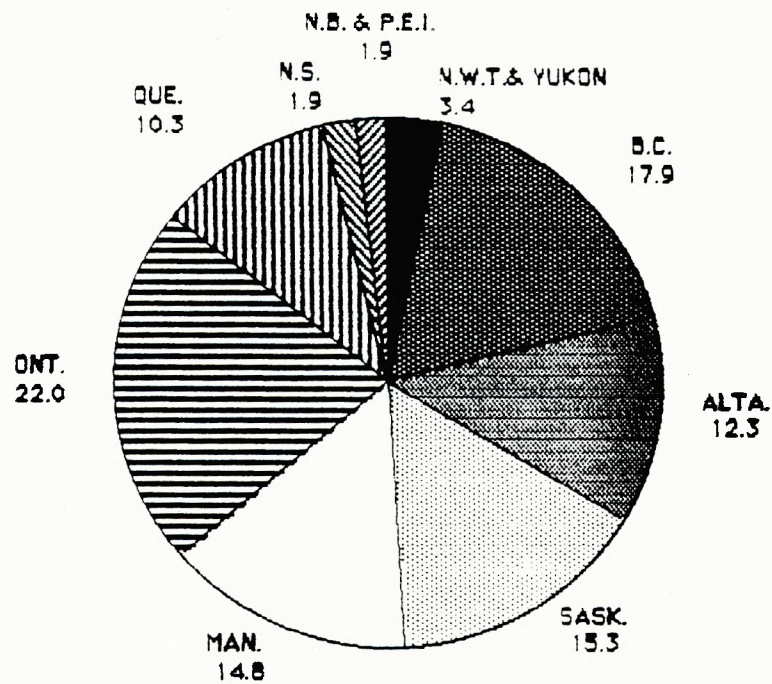
Note: Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

FIGURE 2.1

**Percentage Distribution of Registered Indians
Among the Provinces and Territories**

1982



Note: Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

TABLE 2.3
Registered Indians On- and Off-Reserve
and as a
Proportion of the Canadian Population
Canada, 1971 - 1991

	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991
Registered Indians					
On-Reserve					
Number	193,214	216,668	236,145	264,315	292,643
Per cent	73.4	72.7	70.4	70.6	70.4
Off-Reserve					
Number	69,928	81,402	99,330	109,906	122,844
Per cent	26.6	27.3	29.6	29.4	29.6
Total					
Number	263,142	298,070	335,475	374,221	415,487
Per cent	100	100	100	100	100
Canadian population (000)	21,569	22,993	24,342	25,440	26,549
Registered Indians as a					
% of Canadian Population	1.22	1.30	1.38	1.47	1.56

Sources: Registered Indians: 1971-1981: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.
1986-91: Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

Canadian Population: 1971: 1971 Census of Canada, Population, Age Groups, Cat. No. 92-715, April 1973, Table 7.
1976-1981: 1981 Census of Canada, Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status, Cat. No. 92-901, Sept. 1982, Table 1.
1986-1991: Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada and Provinces, 1976-2001, Cat. No. 91-520, Projection 4, Feb. 1979.

TABLE 2.4

Reserve Acreage

Canada and INAC Regions, 1982

INAC Regions	Total Acreage	Number of Reserves	Average Acreage Per Reserve
Atlantic	73,730.8	67	1,100.5
Quebec	184,255.5	33	5,583.5
Ontario	1,728,049.3	185	9,340.8
Manitoba	538,918.5	102	5,283.5
Saskatchewan	1,519,841.1	141	10,779.0
Alberta	1,622,438.3	90	18,027.1
British Columbia	836,131.8	1,608	520.0
Yukon	7,891.5	24	328.8
NWT	33,512.0	2	16,756.0
Canada	6,544,768.8	2,252	2,906.2

Note: Excludes Crown lands and settlements.

Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Number and Acreage of Indian Reserves by Band, 31 December 1982, Table I, p. 36, 1983.

Table 2.5 deals with Indian bands in terms of number and size. It shows that of 577 bands in Canada in 1982, 484 had populations under 1,000 each, accounting for 49 per cent of the total band population of Canada. By contrast, only 86 bands had populations of 1,000 to 2,999 but, altogether, they accounted for 40 per cent of the total band population.

The proximity of a band to a major centre and its access by road to that centre can be used as significant determinants of the band population's economic well-being or potential. As Table 2.6 shows, only 34 per cent of all bands across Canada were classified in 1982 by INAC as "urban",---that is, within 50 kilometres of the nearest regional centres and capable of access to them by road year-round. Another 45 per cent of bands were "rural", that is, located between 50 and 350 kilometres from centres but still linked to them by road year-round. Meanwhile, four per cent of bands were in "remote" zones---over 350 kilometres from centres accessible by road year-round---while 17 per cent of bands were in "special access" zones that had no year-round access to regional centres.

Insofar as proximity to centres of substantial population is advantageous to Indians, the majority of bands in the various INAC regions have been designated as being either urban or rural, the two more advantaged categories. Indeed, in the Atlantic region, no bands were designated as remote or special access. Still, although a minority, a significant proportion of the bands in the other eight regions were in the less advantaged categories. Except in the Yukon and Saskatchewan, the majority of disadvantaged bands were in special access locations, the most disadvantaged category. Special access band percentages ranged from 18 per cent in British Columbia to 32 per cent in Quebec and Manitoba.

Of course, it is important to know the size of a given population in order to assess the full significance of its proximity and access to a regional centre. Accordingly, Table 2.7 describes the distribution of the Indian band population on-reserve and on-Crown land among the various types of INAC geographical settings. The table shows that 76 per cent of the on-reserve and on-Crown land band population for all of Canada was divided in roughly equal proportions between urban and rural zones. Almost one-fifth, 19 per cent, were in special access zones, and five per cent were in remote settings.

TABLE 2.5

Number and Percentage of Bands
and
Band Population and Distribution by Population Size Group
Canada, 1982

Size Group	Number Of Bands	Percentage Of Bands	Population	Percentage of Population
1 - 249	221	38.3	28,482	8.6
250 - 499	151	26.2	55,415	16.7
500 - 999	112	19.4	78,819	23.7
1,000 - 2,999	86	14.9	133,123	40.1
3,000 - 4,999	4	0.7	14,336	4.3
5,000 +	3	0.5	22,003	6.6
Total	577	100.0	332,178	100.0

Source: Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 30 November 1983 (mimeo). Population is based on unadjusted Indian Register Data.

TABLE 2.6

Distribution of Indian Bands by INAC Geographic Zones

Canada and INAC Regions, 1982

INAC Regions	<u>INAC Geographic Zones¹</u>					Total ⁹
	Urban	Rural	Remote	Special Access		
Atlantic No. %	18 (62.1)	11 (37.9)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)		29 (100.0)
Nova Scotia ² No. %	7 (58.3)	5 (41.7)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)		12 (100.0)
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island ³ No. %	11 (64.7)	6 (35.3)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)		17 (100.0)
Quebec ⁴ No. %	15 (37.5)	11 (27.5)	1 (2.5)	13 (32.5)		40 (100.0)
Ontario ⁵ No. %	45 (35.7)	55 (43.7)	5 (4.0)	21 (16.7)		126 (100.0)
Manitoba No. %	7 (11.9)	29 (49.2)	4 (6.8)	19 (32.2)		59 (100.0)
Saskatchewan No. %	10 (14.7)	52 (76.5)	3 (4.4)	3 (4.4)		68 (100.0)
Alberta ⁶ No. %	23 (53.5)	16 (37.2)	- (0.0)	4 (9.3)		43 (100.0)
British Columbia ⁷ No. %	76 (39.2)	77 (39.7)	7 (3.6)	34 (17.5)		194 (100.0)
Yukon No. %	1 (7.1)	8 (57.2)	4 (28.6)	1 (7.1)		14 (100.0)
Northwest Territories No. %	5 (29.4)	5 (29.4)	1 (5.9)	6 (35.3)		17 (100.0)
Canada ⁸ No. %	200 (33.9)	264 (44.7)	25 (4.2)	101 (17.1)		590 (100.0)

TABLE 2.6 (Cont'd)

Distribution of Indian Bands by INAC Geographic Zones

Canada and INAC Regions, 1982

- Notes:
1. Urban - a zone where the band is located within 50 Km from the nearest regional centre by year-round road access.
 - Rural - a zone where the band is located between 50 Km and 350 Km from the nearest regional centre by year-round road access.
 - Remote - a zone where the band is located over 350 Km from the nearest regional centre by year-round road access.
 - Special Access - a zone where the band has no year-round access to the nearest regional centre and as a result experiences a higher cost of transportation.
 2. For the Nova Scotia sub-total, figures pertain to bands listed under the Nova Scotia District.
 3. For the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island sub-total, figures pertain to bands listed under the New Brunswick District and Atlantic Regional Office.
 4. The total number of bands in Quebec is increased by one since Wemindji (Indian settlement) is classified, along with the bands, by INAC geographic zone and is, therefore, included in the table.
 5. For Ontario, the Six Nations of the Grand River Band is treated as 13 bands which are included in the table. The total number of bands for Ontario is decreased by one since the Caldwell Band is not classified by INAC geographic zone (no reserve/settlement and no on-reserve/on-Crown land population) and is, therefore, excluded from the table.
 6. For Alberta, the Stoney Band is treated as three bands which are included in the table.
 7. The total number of bands for British Columbia is decreased by one since the New Westminster Band is not classified by INAC geographic zone (no reserve/settlement and no on-reserve/on-Crown land population) and is, therefore, excluded from the table.
 8. Due to the inclusion of Wemindji (Indian settlement) and exclusions of the Caldwell and New Westminster Bands, for this table, the national total number of bands is decreased by one.
 9. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Sources: Housing and Band Support Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC, Classification of Indian Bands By Geographic Zone, December 1983.

Housing and Band Support Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC, Classification of Indian Bands by Geographic Zone, Revised Listing, Confirmed Changes of Classification, 21 August 1984.

TABLE 2.7

Distribution of Indian Band Population On-Reserve and

On-Crown Land¹ by INAC Geographic Zones

Canada and INAC Regions, 1982

INAC Regions	<u>INAC Geographic Zones²</u>					Total ⁵
	Urban	Rural	Remote	Special Access		
Atlantic No. %	3,686 (39.6)	5,620 (60.4)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)		9,306 (100.0)
Nova Scotia ³ No. %	1,784 (39.0)	2,786 (61.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)		4,570 (100.0)
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island ⁴ No. %	1,902 (40.2)	2,834 (59.8)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)		4,736 (100.0)
Quebec No. %	14,947 (52.9)	5,183 (18.3)	1,774 (6.3)	6,351 (22.5)		28,255 (100.0)
Ontario No. %	23,593 (47.7)	11,966 (24.2)	1,329 (2.7)	12,589 (25.4)		49,477 (100.0)
Manitoba No. %	3,684 (10.1)	15,426 (42.5)	4,933 (13.6)	12,292 (33.8)		36,335 (100.0)
Saskatchewan No. %	3,813 (11.5)	27,313 (82.0)	497 (1.5)	1,671 (5.0)		33,294 (100.0)
Alberta No. %	22,263 (72.1)	6,200 (20.1)	- (0.0)	2,432 (7.9)		30,895 (100.0)
British Columbia No. %	14,143 (37.4)	14,982 (39.6)	1,611 (4.3)	7,076 (18.7)		37,812 (100.0)
Yukon No. %	473 (18.2)	943 (36.3)	1,013 (39.0)	167 (6.4)		2,596 (100.0)
Northwest Territories No. %	1,921 (25.1)	2,696 (35.2)	1,210 (15.8)	1,830 (23.9)		7,657 (100.0)
Canada No. %	88,523 (37.6)	90,329 (38.3)	12,367 (5.2)	44,408 (18.8)		235,627 (100.0)

TABLE 2.7 (Cont'd)

**Distribution of Indian Band Population On-Reserve and
On-Crown Land¹ by INAC Geographic Zones
Canada and INAC Regions, 1982**

- Notes:
1. Based on unadjusted INAC Indian Membership Registry data. Population reported is for bands covered in Table 2.6.
 2. For definition of zones, see note 1, Table 2.6.
 3. For Nova Scotia sub-total, figures pertain to the Registered Indian population on-reserve/on-Crown lands in bands listed under the Nova Scotia District.
 4. For New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island sub-total, figures pertain to the Registered Indian population on-reserve/on-Crown lands in bands listed under the New Brunswick District and Atlantic Regional Office.
 5. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Sources: Reserves and Trusts, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC, Registered Indian Population by Sex and Residence - 1982, November 1983.

Housing and Band Support Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC, Classification of Indian Bands by Geographic Zone, December 1983.

Housing and Band Support Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, INAC, Classification of Indian Bands by Geographic Zone, Revised Listing, Confirmed Changes of Classification, 21 August 1984.

Since it had no bands in remote or special-access zones, the Atlantic Region clearly had 100 per cent of its band population in urban and rural locations, proportionally the highest such concentration of all the INAC regions. However, Alberta was the region with the largest percentage of its on-reserve band population, 72 per cent, in urban locations. Saskatchewan had the largest proportion, 82 per cent, of on-reserve band Indians in rural zones. Manitoba, meanwhile, with 34 per cent of its on-reserve band population in special access zones, was the region with proportionally the largest such concentration. By a wide margin, the remote proportion of the population in the Yukon was largest at 39 per cent. Quebec and Alberta were the only two INAC regions where the proportion of the population living in urban locations was greater than the rural, remote and special access proportions combined.

Table 2.8 and Figure 2.2 show that according to the census definition, which is based on size and density rather than INAC's proximity and access criteria, 66 per cent of Canada's registered Indians lived in rural areas (INAC's proportion of Canada's Indians living in rural areas was 62 per cent). Just over one-half of those in urban areas, or 18 per cent of all registered Indians, resided in urban areas with a population of 100,000 and over. The high proportion in rural locations held for all provinces and the territories, ranging from a low of 61 per cent in British Columbia to a high of 77 per cent in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The highest proportions in large urban areas (100,000+) were in Quebec (28 per cent) and Ontario (22 per cent).

2.3 Population Growth

Population growth is a significant factor in determining the future distribution of goods and services and helps shape a population's needs for employment, social services and education. Table 2.9, which compares the past and projected growth of the registered Indian and total Canadian populations from 1971 to 1991, shows that the Indian growth rate has been consistently higher than that of the total Canadian population and is expected to be so until the next decade. For each population, though, the rate of growth dropped from one five-year period to the next up to 1981 and is projected to continue dropping

TABLE 2.8

Census Count of Registered Indians by Rural - Urban Location
Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1981

Province/Territory		Rural		Urban				Total Registered Indians
		Total		Total	1,000-9,999	10,000-99,999	100,000 +	
Nova Scotia & Nfld. ¹	No. Row %	4,505 69		2,010 31	185 3	1,050 16	775 12	6,520 100
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	No. Row %	3,940 77		1,145 23	325 6	820 16	- -	5,085 100
Quebec	No. Row %	23,665 62		14,315 38	2,435 6	1,410 4	10,470 28	37,990 100
Ontario	No. Row %	47,490 62		29,655 38	5,435 7	7,320 9	16,900 22	77,145 100
Manitoba	No. Row %	32,055 74		11,250 26	1,070 2	2,080 5	8,100 19	43,305 100
Saskatchewan	No. Row %	29,535 74		10,595 26	1,535 4	2,585 6	6,475 16	40,130 100
Alberta	No. Row %	27,285 68		12,630 32	3,365 8	2,105 5	7,160 18	39,920 100
British Columbia	No. Row %	36,685 61		22,970 39	3,950 7	10,160 17	8,860 15	59,655 100
Yukon and Northwest Territories	No. Row %	7,700 74		2,715 26	1,730 17	985 9	- -	10,415 100
Canada	No. Row %	212,855 66		107,300 34	20,035 6	28,520 9	58,745 18	320,155 100

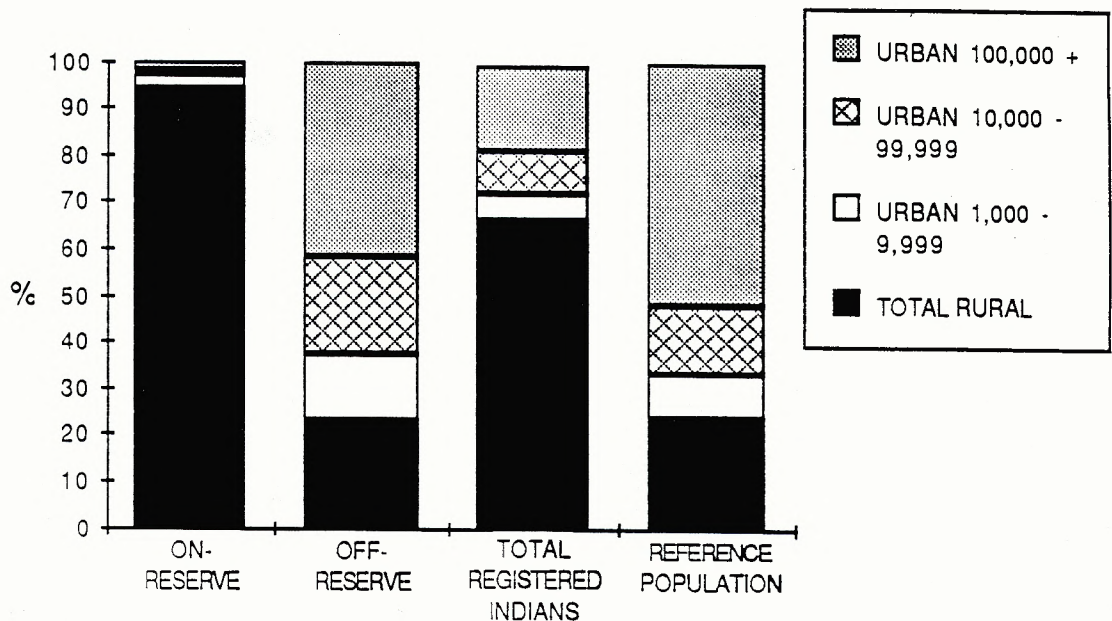
Notes: 1. Excludes 'Status Newfoundland' Indians.
(c.f. Appendix, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland Overview).
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

FIGURE 2.2

Census Data on Population Distribution by Rural-Urban Location

Canada, 1981



Note: Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada

TABLE 2.9
Growth and Shares of Registered Indian Population
Residing On- and Off-Reserve
Canada, 1971-1991

Year	<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>		<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>		<u>Total Registered Indians</u>		<u>Total Canadian Population</u>
	Percent of Reg. Ind.	Growth Rate ¹	Percent of Reg. Ind.	Growth Rate ¹	Percent of Reg. Ind.	Growth Rate ¹	Growth Rate ¹
1971	73.4	-	26.6	-	100	-	-
1976	72.7	2.29	27.3	3.03	100	2.49	1.28
1981	70.4	1.72	29.6	3.98	100	2.36	1.14
1986	70.6	2.25	29.4	2.02	100	2.19	0.88
1991	70.4	2.04	29.6	2.23	100	2.09	0.85

Note: 1. Average annual growth rate for the previous five years.

Sources: Registered Indians: 1971-81: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.
1986-91: Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

Total Canadian Population: 1971: 1971 Census of Canada, Population, Age Groups,
Cat. No. 92-715, April 1973, Table 7.
1976-81: 1981 Census of Canada, Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status,
Cat. No. 92-901, Sept. 1982, Table 1.
1986-91: Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada and Provinces,
1976-2001, Cat. No. 91-520, Projection 4, Feb. 1979.

through to 1991.

While the overwhelming majority of registered Indians continued to live on-reserve, the off-reserve proportion grew from 27 per cent in 1971 to 30 per cent in 1981. It is assumed that, after dropping to 29 per cent by 1986, the off-reserve proportion will match the 1981 level by 1991.

Growth rates for the off-reserve population were higher than on-reserve rates for the 1971-1981 decade and are expected to be higher for the decade ending in 1991. However, while the on-reserve growth rate for 1986 to 1991 is expected to exceed the 1976-1981 on-reserve rate by .32 percentage points, representing an increase of 19 per cent, the off-reserve growth rate for 1986-1991 is projected to be 1.75 percentage points below its own 1976-1981 level, a 44 per cent decline.

The reader should also be aware that the June 28, 1985 passage of Bill C-31, "An Act to amend the Indian Act", removed discriminatory sections from the Indian Act. The Bill also allowed for the re-instatement of people who were struck from the Indian Register due to the sexually discriminatory and enfranchisement sections, plus the first-time registration of these people's first generation children. The re-instatement and first-time registration of these people will obviously affect the number of registered Indians, but also the age-sex and on-/off-reserve location distributions of Canada's registered Indian population.

2.4 Fertility, Birth Rates and Death Rates

Table 2.10, which deals with components of natural increase, shows that falling crude birth rates have led to a decline in the rate of natural increase of the registered Indian population of Canada. Not even a lower death rate has been, or will be, able to offset this trend. While crude death rates dropped from 7.8 per 1,000 in the 1972-76 period to 6.8 in the 1977-1981 period, the drop in the birth rates between the same periods was from 31.7 to 29.1. By the 1987-1991 period, the rate of crude deaths is projected to fall to 6.5, only 1.3 points below the 1972-76 level. The crude birth rate is expected to be at 27.4 per 1,000,

TABLE 2.10
 Components of Natural Increase,
 Registered Indians,
 Canada, 1972-1991
 (Rate per 1,000)¹

Period	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Increase Rate
1972 - 76	31.7	7.8	23.9
1977 - 81	29.1	6.8	22.3
1982 - 86	29.0	7.1	21.9
1987 - 91	27.4	6.5	20.9

Note: 1. Average for the five-year period.

Sources: 1972 - 81 Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

1982 - 91 Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

4.3 points below the rate for the 1972-76 period.

Although, as Table 2.11 shows, there were 441 more births recorded among registered Indians in 1981 than in 1971, the data also reveal a proportional drop in all age-specific birth rates and in total fertility rates over the same decade. Among Indian women in the 20 to 24 age range, the most productive age group throughout the decade, the birth rate dropped from 280 per 1,000 in 1971 to 210 in 1981. The largest drop was among women in the 30 to 34 age group whose rate fell from 180 to 80 over the decade. Older women generally are having fewer children. Between 1971 and 1981, the combined birth rate of women aged 35 to 49 declined from 210 to 60.

The total fertility rate for registered Indians fell from 5,260 per 1,000 in 1971 to 3,110 in 1981, a drop of 2,150 or 41 per cent. Fertility rates among registered Indians remained more than twice as high as those of the total Canadian population throughout much of the decade, as the rates for the latter also fell markedly. However, the decline in fertility rates for registered Indians was far sharper than for the total Canadian population.

Table 2.12 presents another review of births, this one based on 1981 Census data, which shows higher rates for Indians, probably because it focuses specifically on ever-married women who, presumably, would be more likely to have children. Across Canada, there were 1,466 more live births per 1,000 ever-married women in the registered Indian population than in the reference population. The figures were higher for registered Indians than for the reference population in all provinces and territories as well, most markedly in those west of Ontario. In Manitoba, where the difference was most pronounced, there were 2,294 more live births per 1,000 ever-married women in the registered Indian population than in the reference population.

When on- and off-reserve data are compared, it is seen that the edge that registered Indians held over the reference population in terms of live births per 1,000 ever-married women was due largely to high on-reserve rates. In all provinces and territories, the on-reserve rate was substantially higher than the off-reserve rate. Indeed, in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Quebec, the off-reserve figure was below that for the reference population.

TABLE 2.11
 Number of Live Births, Age-Specific Birth Rates
 and
 Total Fertility Rates¹
 Registered Indians, Canada, 1971, 1976, and 1981

	1971	1976	1981
<u>Total Births:</u>	9,225	8,741	9,666
<u>Age-Specific Birth Rates:</u> ²			
(per 1,000 women)			
Age			
15-19	150	130	130
20-24	280	230	210
25-29	230	170	140
30-34	180	100	80
35-39	120	70	40
40-44	50	30	10
45-49	40	10	10
<u>Total Fertility Rate:</u>			
(per 1,000 women)			
Registered Indians	5,260	3,710	3,110
Canadian Population	2,190	1,830	1,700

- Notes:**
1. Total Fertility Rate is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49. It is derived by multiplying the age-specific birth rate by five and summing for all ages.
 2. Age-Specific Birth Rate is the number of births per 1,000 women in the relevant age group. Rounded to the nearest 10.

Sources: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

Canadian Population:

1971, 1976: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Births, 1975-76, Vol. 1, Cat. No. 84-204, Nov. 1978, Table 6.

1981: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths, 1981, Vol. 1, Cat. No. 84-204, Feb. 1983, Table 5.

TABLE 2.12
Number of Live Births per Thousand
Ever-Married Women¹, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1981

Province/Territory	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ²
Nova Scotia and Nfld. ³	4,102	2,577	3,482	3,023
New Brunswick and P.E.I.	3,922	3,283	3,711	3,062
Quebec	4,332	2,560	3,679	2,627
Ontario	4,446	2,741	3,580	2,317
Manitoba	5,340	3,887	4,827	2,533
Saskatchewan	5,174	3,904	4,701	2,796
Alberta	4,682	2,765	3,833	2,346
British Columbia	4,490	3,018	3,678	2,210
Yukon	4,746	3,290	4,126	2,013
Northwest Territories	5,160	3,710	4,860	3,222
Canada	4,685	3,024	3,945	2,479

- Notes: 1. Age 15 and over.
 2. Total Population less Registered Indians.
 3. Excludes 'Status Newfoundland' Indians.
 (c.f. Appendix, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland Overview).
 On-Reserve pertains only to Nova Scotia as there were no
 reserves in Newfoundland in 1981.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

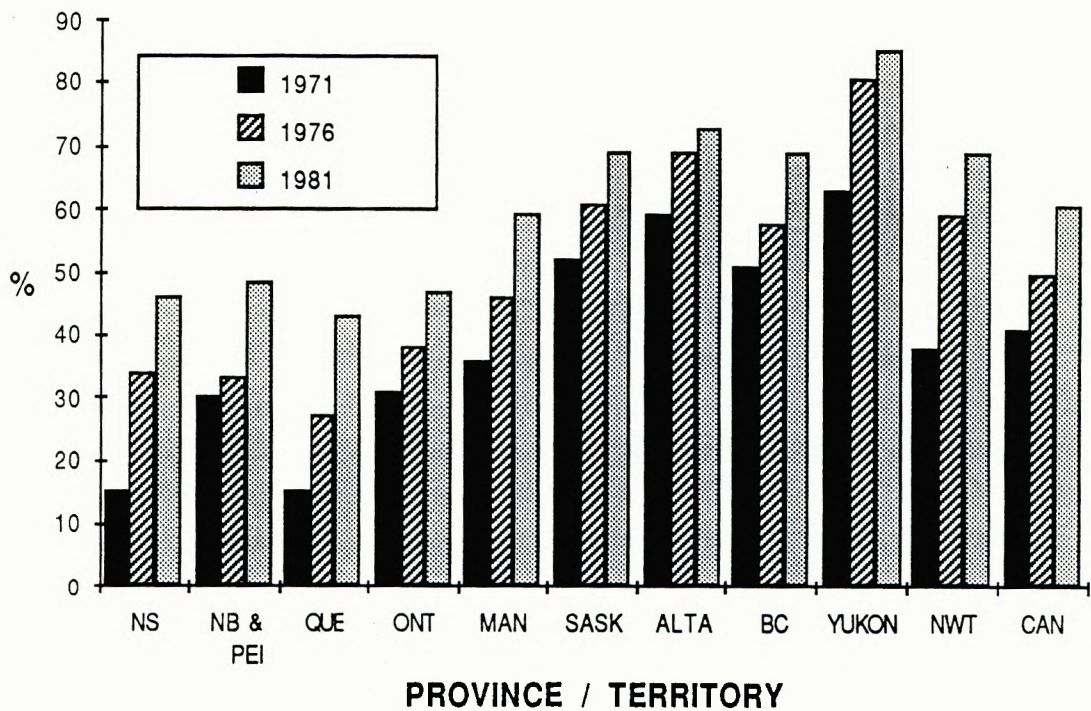
Another important aspect of fertility to examine is the rate of reported births outside marriage. There is some indication that women living off-reserve with non-Indian men chose to remain single in order to retain Indian status for themselves and their children. This issue was resolved by the removal of the discriminatory section of the Indian Act in 1985. As Figure 2.3 shows, the percentage of such births among registered Indians increased substantially from 1971 through 1981. Moreover, this trend held in all provinces and territories. Among these, the highest rates were in the provinces west of Ontario and the northern territories. When we compare rates of births outside marriage between registered Indians and the total population of Canada, as in Figure 2.4, we observe that the rates for the former are significantly higher for all age groups with the exception of women under 15. For all ages combined, the Indian rate was over four times the total Canadian rate. Moreover, the rate for registered Indians off-reserve exceeds the rate on-reserve for all ages, again with the exception of the youngest age group.

The average age at death in a given population is a highly significant indicator of the quality of life it enjoys. For Canada's Indians the effects of isolation, lower housing quality, greater lack of services and facilities all contribute to a lower age at death. Another factor is the younger age structure of the Canadian Indian population relative to the total Canadian population. As Table 2.13 shows, from 1971 to 1981, the average age at death among Canadians as a whole was considerably higher than that of registered Indians. Indian average age at death was, on average, higher at the end of the decade than at its outset; males lived six years longer and females seven years longer. Indeed, the average age at death among registered Indians rose over the decade at a higher rate than it did for the Canadian population as a whole, 15 and 17 per cent for Indian males and females, respectively, compared with three and four per cent, respectively, in the total Canadian population. However, the gap between the average actual age at death among registered Indian males and that of males in the total population, although it fluctuated, was never less than 19 years during the 1971-1981 period. Similarly, for females, the average age at death among registered Indians was never less than 23 years below that of females in the total population.

FIGURE 2.3

**Rates of Reported Births Outside Marriage¹, Registered Indians
Canada and the Provinces / Territories**

1971 - 1981



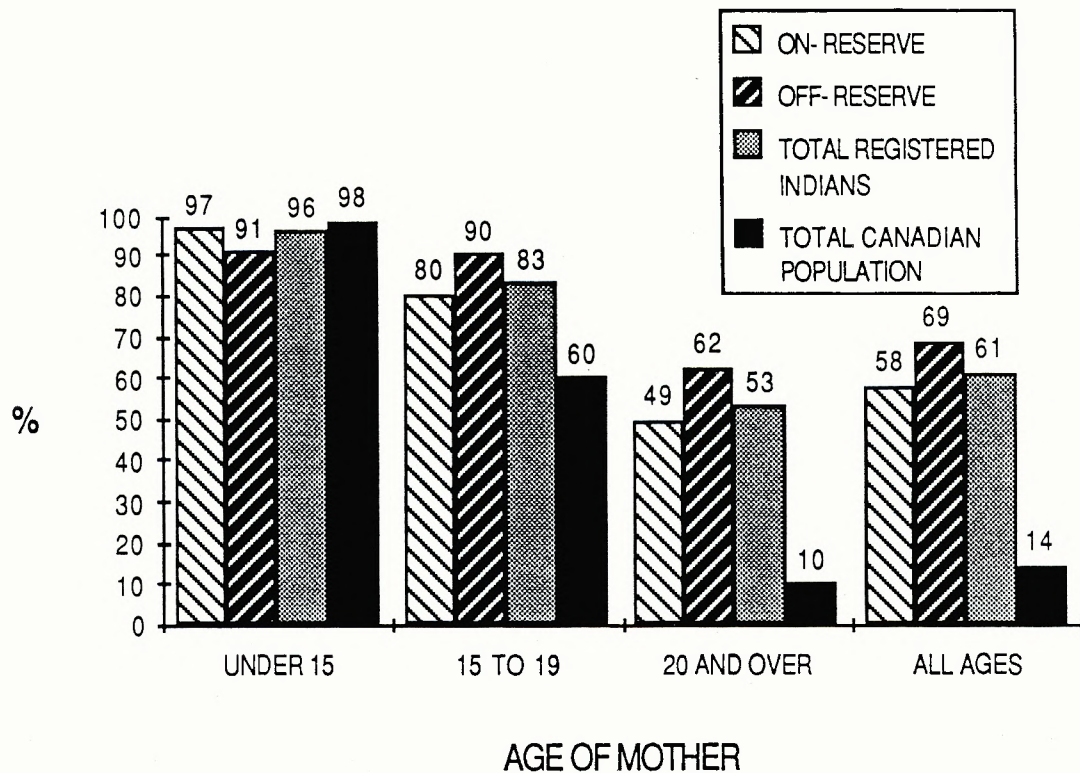
Note: 1. Measured by the percentage of total births to unmarried women.

Source: Unadjusted Indian Register Data, Reserves and Trusts, INAC.

FIGURE 2.4

Rates of Reported Births Outside Marriage by Age of Mother

Canada, 1981



Sources: Unadjusted Indian Register data, Reserves and Trusts, INAC. For Canadian population, Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics. Births and Deaths, (1981), Cat. No. 84-204, Table 8, p. 12.

TABLE 2.13
Average Age at Death
Canada, 1971, 1976 and 1981

	<u>1971</u>		<u>1976</u>		<u>1981</u>	
	Registered Indians	Total Canadian Population	Registered Indians	Total Canadian Population	Registered Indians	Total Canadian Population
Male	39.4	63.3	45.0	64.3	45.2	65.4
Female	41.1	68.2	45.5	70.1	47.7	71.1

Sources: Registered Indians: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

Total Canadian Population:

1971, 1976: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Deaths, 1977, Vol. 3, Cat. No 84-206, Mar. 1980, Table 8A.

1981: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths, 1981, Vol. 1, Cat. No. 84-204, Feb. 1983, Table 18.

These data also show that while women in both populations had higher average ages at death than men, the gap between the average age at death of males and females in the total population was wider than between male and female registered Indians.

Table 2.14 shows crude death rates for Canada's Indians and the total Canadian population and standardized death rates for Indians. In terms of crude death rates, the situation of registered Indians improved from 1971 to 1981 to the extent that their rates were marginally better by the end of the decade than those that prevailed for the reference population. The Indian population, however, was younger than the total Canadian population, which rendered the crude death rates underestimates. The standardized rates, which adjust the registered Indian crude death rates using the age-sex structure of the total Canadian population, more clearly indicate the strong differences in death rates which remain to the disadvantage of the registered Indian population. The standardized rates for Indians declined from 1971 to 1981, unlike the virtually unchanging Canadian population rate, but in 1981 they were still higher than the total Canadian rate. For males the Indian rate was higher by three per 1,000; for females by two per 1,000.

Table 2.15 presents crude death rates for 1981 broken down by age and sex. It shows that the rates in all age ranges were higher for registered Indian males and females than for their counterparts in the total Canadian population. For example, in the 25 to 44 age range the Indian male crude death rate was seven per 1,000 versus two for all males; the female ratio was four to one.

Table 2.16 demonstrates how life expectancy at birth and remaining years of life at selected ages for male and female registered Indians improved from 1976 to 1981. In 1976, life expectancy for registered Indians at birth was 59.8 years for males and 66.3 for females. By 1981, 2.6 years had been added to the life expectancy of both male and female Indian newborns. (For males and females in the total Canadian population, the gains in life expectancy at birth were 1.7 and 1.5 years, respectively.) In general, as regards remaining years of life at selected ages, this pattern for Indians held for both sexes for all ages.

TABLE 2.14

Crude¹ and Standardized² Death Rates of the Registered Indian

Population and Crude Death Rates of the Total Population

Canada, 1971, 1976 and 1981

(Rate per 1,000)

	<u>Registered Indians</u>						<u>Canadian Population</u>		
	Crude			Standardized			Crude		
	<u>Death Rate</u>			<u>Death Rate</u>			<u>Death Rate</u>		
	1971	1976	1981	1971	1976	1981	1971	1976	1981
Male	10	9	7	14	13	11	9	8	8
Female	7	6	5	12	9	8	6	6	6
Both Sexes	9	7	6	13	11	10	7	7	7

- Notes: 1. Crude death rates are the total number of deaths for a group divided by the total population of that group.
2. Standardized death rates adjust the registered Indian crude death rates using the age-sex structure of the total Canadian population.

Sources: Registered Indians: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.
 1971: 1971 Census of Canada, Population Age Groups,
 Cat. No. 92-715, April 1973, Table 7.
 1976, 1981: 1981 Census of Canada, Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status,
 Cat. No. 92-901, Sept. 1982, Table 1.

Total Canadian Population: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Deaths, 1977, Vol. III,
 Cat. No. 84-206, March 1980, Table 4.
 Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths, 1981, Vol. I, Cat. No. 84-204,
 Feb. 1983, Table 19.

TABLE 2.15
Crude Death Rates¹ by Age & Sex
Canada, 1981
(Rate per 1,000)

Age	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<u>Registered Indians</u>			
0-14	2	2	2
15-24	5	2	3
25-44	7	4	5
45-64	15	10	12
65-90	59	40	50
<u>Total Canadian Population ²</u>			
0-14	1	1	1
15-24	2	1	1
25-44	2	1	1
45-64	10	6	8
65-90	56	35	44

- Notes:**
1. Crude death rates are the total number of deaths for a group divided by the total population of that group.
 2. Excludes a small number of deaths for which age was not reported.

Sources: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

For Total Canadian Population, Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths, 1981, Vol. 1, Cat. No. 84-204, Feb. 1983, Table 18; and 1981 Census of Canada, Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status, Cat. No. 92-901, Sept. 1982, Table 1.

TABLE 2.16
Life Expectancy by Sex, Registered Indians
Canada, 1976 and 1981

Population	Age	Life Expectancy ¹			
		1976		1981	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Canadian	At Birth	70.2	77.5	71.9	79.0
Population					
Registered	At Birth ²	59.8	66.3	62.4	68.9
Indians					
	1	61.1	67.6	63.2	69.6
	2	61.3	67.8	62.9	69.3
	3	60.6	67.1	62.1	68.5
	4	59.8	66.3	61.3	67.6
	5	58.9	65.4	60.4	66.7
	10	54.3	60.8	55.7	61.9
	15	49.7	56.2	50.9	57.2
	20	45.8	51.7	46.9	52.6
	25	42.4	47.4	43.3	48.1
	35	34.6	38.6	35.4	39.3
	45	27.0	30.7	27.6	31.2
	55	20.7	24.1	21.1	24.5
	65	15.1	18.0	15.5	18.5
	75	9.9	12.1	10.3	12.7

Notes: 1. Life expectancy at birth, remaining years of life at selected ages.

2. For 1986, the Indian male life expectancy at birth is forecast to be 63.8, and the female, 71.0. By 1991, life expectancy will increase to 65.7 and 73.0 respectively.

Source: M.J. Norris, G. Rowe, Mortality Projections of Registered Indians, 1982 to 1996, April, 1985.

Meanwhile, projections forecast that by 1986 Indian life expectancy at birth will have increased further to 63.8 years for males and 71 for females. A further increase to 65.7 and 73 for males and females respectively is forecast by 1991. While these represent noteworthy advances from previous life expectancies among registered Indians, they still will not even reach the 1981 level for males and females in the total Canadian population, 71.9 years and 79 years respectively.

2.5 Age/Sex Distribution

Like population growth, the age/sex distribution of a population plays an important role in shaping employment, social assistance and education patterns. Compared with the reference population, registered Indians in Canada in 1981 constituted a relatively young population, according to census data presented in Table 2.17. Well over one-half of all registered Indians, 64 per cent, compared with 42 per cent of the reference population, were under 25 years of age. Indeed, in terms of age, the largest single group of registered Indians, 41 per cent, was in the zero to 14 age range while only 22 per cent of the reference population were under 15.

At the other end of the age spectrum, though, the proportion of the reference population 45 years of age or older was substantially larger than that proportion of registered Indians in this age range. Almost one-fifth of the reference population, 19 per cent, were 45 to 64 years old and another nine per cent were older, while nine per cent of registered Indians were in the 45 to 64 range and four per cent were older.

The on-reserve population, according to the 1981 Census, was 57 per cent higher than the number of Indians off-reserve. The on-reserve population, moreover, was somewhat older than that off-reserve. The proportion of on-reserve males aged zero to 14 was 41 per cent compared with 49 per cent off-reserve, and the proportions aged 65 and up were five and two per cent, respectively. On-reserve females showed 41 per cent in the zero to 14 age range, versus 37 per cent on-reserve, but four and two per cent, respectively, were aged 65 and up. It is also worth noting that the female segment of the off-reserve population, which was numerically larger than the male segment, also was a bit older.

TABLE 2.17
Distribution of Census Population by Age and Sex
Canada, 1981

Row %	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	
						%	No.
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>							
Male	40.6	22.7	21.2	10.7	4.8	100.0	99,325
Female	41.0	22.9	21.3	10.3	4.5	100.0	96,205
Both Sexes	40.8	22.8	21.3	10.5	4.7	100.0	195,530
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>							
Male	48.8	22.9	20.1	6.4	1.8	100.0	54,990
Female	36.9	22.8	29.8	8.5	2.0	100.0	69,640
Both Sexes	42.2	22.8	25.5	7.6	1.9	100.0	124,625
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>							
Male	43.5	22.8	20.8	9.2	3.7	100.0	154,315
Female	39.3	22.9	24.9	9.5	3.5	100.0	165,840
Both Sexes	41.3	22.8	22.9	9.4	3.6	100.0	320,155
<u>Reference Population¹</u>							
							(000)
Male	23.2	19.5	30.1	19.1	8.0	100.0	11,804
Female	21.8	18.9	29.5	19.6	10.2	100.0	11,959
Both Sexes	22.5	19.2	29.8	19.4	9.1	100.0	23,763

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.

Figure 2.5 and Table 2.18 deal with population by age and sex, but are based on adjusted Indian Register data. They also cast back to 1971 and forward to 1991 for a more panoramic picture. These data are similar to those in the 1981 Census of Canada and confirm the relative youthfulness of the registered Indian population in comparison with the total Canadian population and project that this situation will remain in 1991. They also reflect a gradual aging of both populations between 1971 and 1981 that is forecast to continue over the ensuing decade, albeit at a slower pace. This aging, however, will affect the two populations in different ways. Among registered Indians, that part of the population in the zero to 24 age range will have shrunk from representing 66 per cent of registered Indians in 1971 to representing 55 per cent in 1991. The portion of registered Indians in the 25 to 44 age range will have increased by a corresponding 10 percentage points but there will have been almost no increase in the upper age ranges. At the same time, the proportion of the Canadian population in the zero to 24 age range will have shrunk from 49 per cent in 1971 to 36 per cent in 1991. The ranks of those in the 25 to 44 age range will have grown by nine percentage points; no change is expected to occur in the percentage in the 45 to 64 age range, but there will be three percentage points more among those 65 and over.

Interestingly, among registered Indians there are no projected differences between the percentages of males and females who will be 65 years of age or older in 1991. In the reference population, though, four percentage points more females than males will be 65 or older. This projected disparity suggests no clear conclusions.

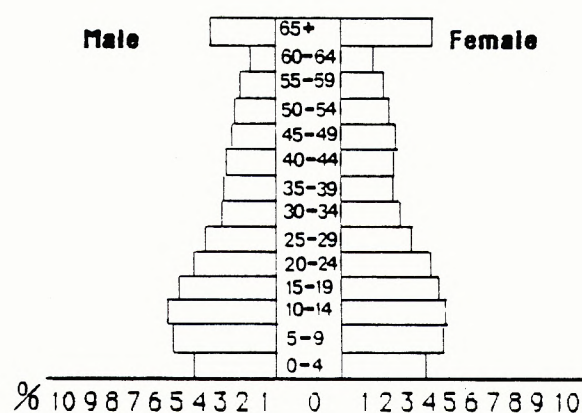
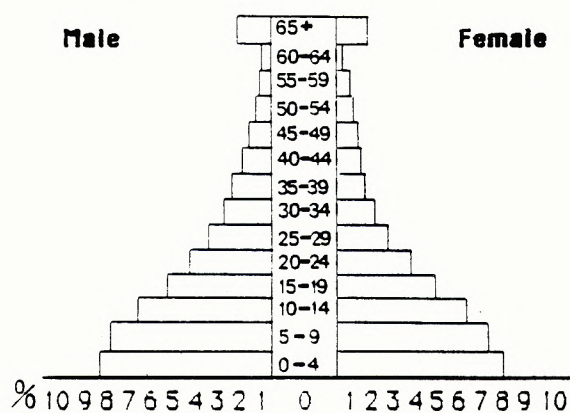
A comparison of on- and off-reserve populations indicated that while both have been aging and will continue to do so through to 1991, the relatively greater youthfulness of the on-reserve population will also be sustained. By 1991, four percentage points more on-reserve than off-reserve Indians of both sexes will be in the zero to 24 age range. The percentages of both populations in the 25 to 44 range will have grown steadily since 1971, but six percentage points more off-reserve Indians will be in that age range than on-reserve Indians by 1991.

FIGURE 2.5
Age-Sex Profiles¹, Canada, 1971, 1981, 1991

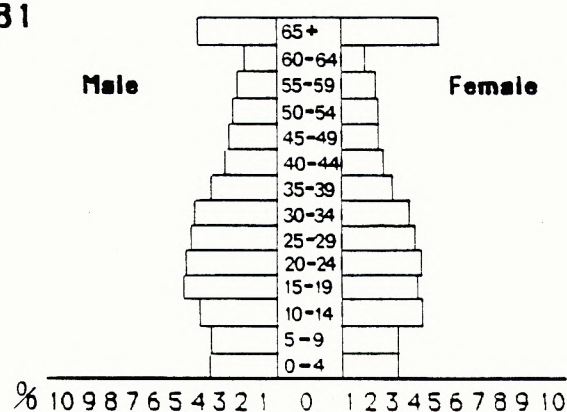
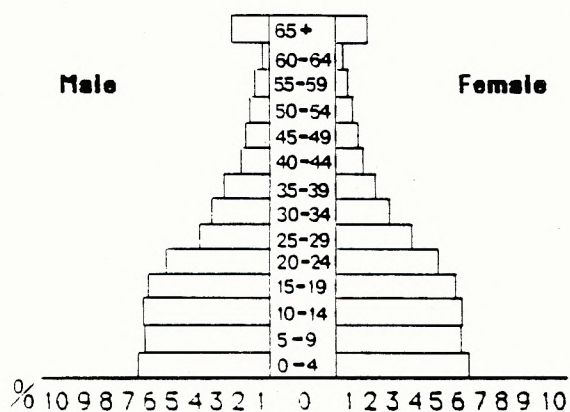
Total Registered Indians

Total Canadian Population

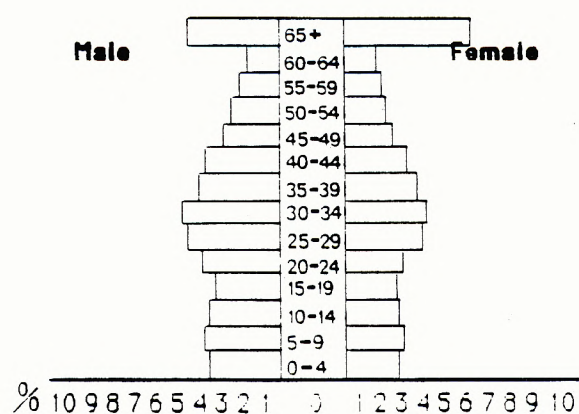
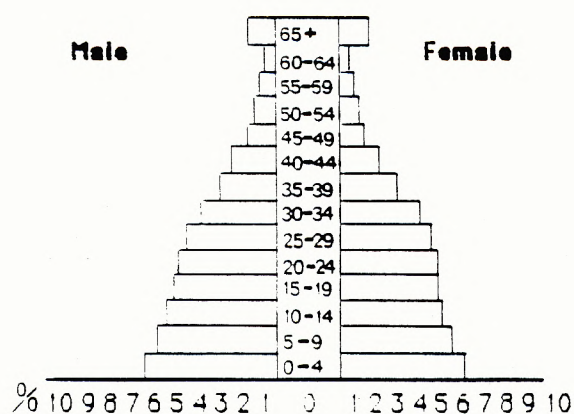
1971



1981



1991



Note: 1. Five-year age groups up to 65+ are depicted as a percentage of the relevant population.

Source: See Table 2.18

TABLE 2.18
Age Distribution by Sex
Canada, 1971, 1981, 1991

	Registered Indians On-Reserve			Registered Indians Off-Reserve			Total Registered Indians			Total Canadian Population		
(Col. %)	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
Male												
0-14	47	40	36	43	40	36	46	40	36	30	23	22
15-24	19	23	21	17	23	20	19	23	21	19	20	15
25-44	19	23	28	26	25	30	21	23	29	25	30	34
45-64	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	11	18	19	19
65+	5	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	7	8	9
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	100.2	122.1	151.2	34.2	47.0	57.2	134.4	169.2	208.5	10,795.4	12,068.3	13,126.7
Female												
0-14	49	41	37	41	35	30	47	39	35	29	22	21
15-24	20	24	21	19	23	19	19	24	20	18	19	14
25-44	17	21	27	26	29	36	20	24	30	25	29	33
45-64	9	9	11	10	10	10	9	9	11	19	19	19
65+	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	9	11	13
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	93.0	114.0	141.4	35.7	52.3	65.6	128.7	166.3	207.0	10,772.9	12,274.9	13,422.0
Both Sexes												
0-14	48	40	36	42	37	33	47	39	35	30	23	22
15-24	19	23	21	18	23	20	19	23	20	19	19	14
25-44	18	22	28	26	27	34	20	23	30	25	30	34
45-64	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	11	19	19	19
65+	5	5	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	8	10	11
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	193.2	236.2	292.6	69.9	99.3	122.8	263.1	335.5	415.5	21,568.3	24,343.2	26,548.7

Notes: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Sources: Registered Indians:

1971, 1981: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

1991: Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

Total Canadian Population:

1971: Statistics Canada, Revised Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age & Sex, for Canada and the Provinces, 1971-76, Cat. No. 91-519, July 1979.

1981: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada, Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status, Cat. No. 92-901, Sept. 1982, Table 1.

1991: Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada & the Provinces, 1976-2001, Cat. No. 91-520, Feb. 1979, Projection 4.

Further analysis of the data indicates relatively modest differences between on- and off-reserve males; it is between on- and off-reserve females that the sharpest differences emerge. The population of on-reserve females has been, and is forecast to be, numerically smaller than that of on-reserve males. By comparison, off-reserve females have been, and are expected to be, more numerous but proportionally older than off-reserve males. When the two registered Indian female populations are compared with one another directly, it is seen that in 1971, 69 per cent of on-reserve females were in the zero to 24 age range compared with 60 per cent of off-reserve females. By 1991, the proportion of on-reserve females in that age range is expected to have dropped to 58 per cent, but the off-reserve proportion is expected to have dropped as well, to 49 per cent. Meanwhile, between 1971 and 1991, the proportion of on-reserve females in the 25 to 44 age range is expected to have risen from 17 to 27 per cent but the off-reserve proportion in the same age range is expected to have gone from 26 to 36 per cent.

As Table 2.19 indicates, one consequence of the relative youthfulness of the registered Indian population is that it has had, and is expected to continue having, higher dependency ratios than the Canadian population. (The ratio is calculated by adding all those in a population who are in the non-wage-earning, or dependent age ranges, zero to 14 and 65-plus, and dividing by the number in the wage-earning range, 15 to 64.) In keeping with the general aging trends illustrated in previous tables, dependency ratios for both the registered Indian and Canadian populations dropped from 1971 to 1981 and, for registered Indians at least, are projected to drop further by 1991. However, while the ratio for registered Indians will have dropped by 38 per cent during the 1971 to 1991 period, compared with a drop of only 18 per cent in the Canadian population, it still will be about 33 per cent higher than the Canadian population ratio in 1991.

In a similar vein, the dependency ratio for on-reserve Indians is expected to drop more sharply in the 1971 to 1991 period than the ratio for off-reserve Indians, but the projected on-reserve ratio still will be higher at 0.68 than 0.57 for off-reserve Indians.

TABLE 2.19
Dependency Ratios ¹
Canada, 1971, 1981, 1991

	1971	1981	1991
Registered Indians On-Reserve	1.12	.81	.68
Registered Indians Off-Reserve	.84	.69	.57
Total Registered Indians	1.04	.77	.65
Total Canadian Population	.60	.48	.49

Note: 1. Calculated as Population $\frac{(0 - 14) + (65+)}{(15-64)}$

Sources: Registered Indians:

1971, 1981: Adjusted Indian Register Data, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.
1991: Population Projections of Registered Indians, Research Branch, INAC, 1985.

Total Canadian Population:

1971: Statistics Canada, Revised Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex, for Canada and the Provinces, 1971-76, Cat. No. 91-519, July 1979.
1981: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada, Population, Age, Sex and Marital Status, Cat. No. 92-901, Sept. 1982, Table 1.
1991: Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada and the Provinces, 1976-2001, Cat. No. 91-520, Feb. 1979, Projection 4.

2.6 Mobility

It is worthwhile investigating the mobility of a population since such demographic movement can be a useful indicator of socio-economic conditions, the availability of goods and services and employment and educational opportunities.

With regard to mobility patterns between 1976 and 1981 in Canada, the data in Table 2.20, based on the 1981 Census, indicate little difference overall between the reference and registered Indian populations five years old and up. While proportions of movers in both populations were identical, there were four percentage points more reference than Indian migrants (c.f. Glossary). Several modest differences do appear when the data are broken down by sex. For example, reference population males were three percentage points higher with regard to the proportion of movers than registered Indian males. The situation was reversed, however, in the case of females; three percentage points more of the registered Indian female population than reference population females were movers. Furthermore, 17 per cent of registered Indian males were migrants compared with 21 per cent of females.

When data are broken down by age as well as sex, further differences emerge. In every age group, a higher percentage of reference population males than registered Indian males were movers and migrants except in the 45 to 64 age range where mover percentages were identical. Among women, though, the comparisons were not as simple. The percentage of registered Indian women described as movers was marginally higher than that of the reference population in every age range except five to 14 and 25 to 44, which, granted, were fairly populous age ranges. Yet, the percentage of movers who were designated as migrants was higher in every age range among reference population women than among registered Indian women.

Still further distinctions in mobility status appear when on- and off-reserve Indians are considered as separate populations. When the data are examined in this way, it becomes clear that what might seem to be greater reference population mobility overall, in comparison with registered Indians as a whole, is, in fact, due exclusively to the rather low mobility status of on-reserve Indians. Indeed, in

TABLE 2.20
Mobility Status by Age and Sex
Canada, 1981

Mobility Status (Col. %)	5- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65+	All Ages 5+	5- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65+	All Ages 5+	All Ages 5+
	Male						Female						Both Sexes
Registered Indians On-Reserve													
Movers	32	33	42	23	20	33	33	43	41	24	24	36	34
Migrants	8	8	12	5	3	8	8	13	15	6	8	11	9
Non-Migrants	25	25	30	18	16	25	26	30	26	17	16	25	25
Non-Movers	68	67	58	77	80	67	67	57	59	77	76	64	66
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	27.1	22.5	21.1	10.7	4.8	86.1	26.2	22.0	21.0	9.9	4.3	83.0	169.1
Registered Indians Off-Reserve													
Movers	68	66	77	48	46	68	69	77	75	48	42	70	69
Migrants	35	35	40	20	20	35	34	42	37	21	13	35	35
Non-Migrants	33	31	37	28	26	33	34	35	38	27	29	35	34
Non-Movers	32	34	23	52	54	32	32	23	25	52	58	30	31
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	17.9	12.6	11.0	3.5	1.0	46.0	17.3	15.9	20.7	5.9	1.4	61.2	107.2
Total Registered Indians													
Movers	47	45	54	29	24	45	47	57	58	33	28	51	48
Migrants	19	18	22	9	6	17	18	25	26	12	9	21	19
Non-Migrants	28	27	32	20	18	28	29	32	32	21	19	29	28
Non-Movers	53	55	46	71	76	55	53	43	42	67	72	49	52
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	45.0	35.1	32.1	14.1	5.7	132.1	43.5	37.9	41.2	15.8	5.7	144.2	276.3
Reference Population¹													
Movers	49	48	65	29	25	48	49	56	61	29	27	48	48
Migrants	23	24	32	13	11	23	23	28	30	13	11	22	23
Non-Migrants	25	24	33	17	14	25	25	28	31	16	16	25	25
Non-Movers	51	52	35	71	75	52	51	44	39	71	73	52	52
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (Millions)	1.8	2.3	3.5	2.3	0.9	10.9	1.8	2.3	3.5	2.3	1.2	11.1	22.0

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding. Terms are defined in the glossary.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

every age group, male and female off-reserve Indians were proportionally more mobile than their counterparts, not only on-reserve, but also in the reference population. Larger percentages of off-reserve Indians were designated as migrants as well as movers.

As noted, the sharpest contrasts in mobility status were between on- and off-reserve Indians. Thirty-four per cent of on-reserve Indians of both sexes and all age ranges were movers; about one-quarter of these, or nine per cent of the on-reserve population, were migrants. By comparison, 69 per cent of all off-reserve Indians five years old or more were movers; one-half of them were migrants.

As Table 2.21 shows, from 1976 to 1981 Alberta and British Columbia were the chief beneficiaries of interregional migration among both the total Canadian population and registered Indians. Presumably, this was due in large part to the oil-fuelled economic expansion there during that period. Quebec experienced the greatest net loss due to migration in the total population, with anglophone uncertainty there perhaps largely the cause. Meanwhile, although registered Indian migration out of Quebec also left that province with a substantial net loss, the greatest net loss of registered Indians was from Manitoba, with Ontario a close second.

2.7 Location in Major Urban Areas

Table 2.22 provides census data on the distribution of off-reserve registered Indians in selected major urban areas. The largest numbers were found in Winnipeg, Vancouver and Toronto, respectively. As a proportion of the total population in these major urban areas, the highest, at 14 per cent, was in Prince Rupert, followed by four per cent in Prince Albert. In the three largest cities, Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, the proportion was less than one per cent of the total population.

TABLE 2.21
Interregional Migration, Population 5 Years of Age and Over
Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1976 to 1981

	<u>Total Registered Indians</u>			<u>Total Population (000)</u>		
	<u>In Migration</u>	<u>Out Migration</u>	<u>Net Migration</u>	<u>In Migration</u>	<u>Out Migration</u>	<u>Net Migration</u>
Atlantic ¹	430	520	-90	72.4	93.4	-21.0
Quebec	440	740	-300	59.9	201.6	-141.7
Ontario	1,455	2,155	-700	237.3	318.9	-81.6
Manitoba	930	1,665	-735	52.6	96.9	-44.3
Saskatchewan	1,365	1,410	-45	62.7	69.0	-6.3
Alberta	3,145	1,680	+1,465	328.0	138.4	+189.6
British Columbia	1,805	1,510	+295	231.5	123.0	+108.4
Yukon and NWT	460	350	+110	14.2	17.2	-3.0
Canada	10,030	10,030	-	1,058.5	1,058.5	-

Note: 1. Excludes Newfoundland.

Source: M.J. Norris, Migration Projections for the Registered Indians, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Mimeo, October 1984, Tables 7a & 7b, p.26.

TABLE 2.22

**Registered Indians Residing Off-Reserve in Major Urban Areas
Canada, 1981**

Major Urban Area ¹	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Population	Registered Indians Off- Reserve as % of Total Population
Montreal	4,545	2,798,040	0.2
Ottawa-Hull	2,095	711,920	0.3
Toronto	6,645	2,975,495	0.2
Hamilton	2,550	537,645	0.5
London	1,680	280,060	0.6
Thunder Bay	1,550	119,720	1.3
Winnipeg	8,185	578,625	1.4
Regina	4,140	162,385	2.5
Saskatoon	2,335	152,265	1.5
Prince Albert	1,585	37,190	4.3
Calgary	3,185	587,025	0.5
Edmonton	4,295	650,895	0.7
Vancouver	7,480	1,250,610	0.6
Prince Rupert	2,470	18,315	13.5

Note: 1. Census Agglomerations and Census Metropolitan Areas.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

2.8 Conclusion

In general, the picture of registered Indians that emerges from the demographic data is of a population that was relatively young and growing faster than the reference population, but aging and growing less rapidly over the years.

Disease and other factors that had resulted in the past in inordinately high rates of stillbirth, infant death and comparatively short lifespans seem to have been curbed significantly and are likely to be curbed further by the start of the next decade. Nevertheless, the disparity between the level of longevity enjoyed by the reference population and that recorded for registered Indians still was markedly wide and is projected to remain so for some time.

At the same time, a significant portion of registered Indians, albeit a minority, live in substantial isolation from major population centres. These and other circumstances revealed by the demographic data clearly bear directly on policy development and planning affecting Indians in such areas as health care, social services, education, employment and communication.

3. FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

The stability of a population depends heavily on the stability of the families within it. The stability of families, in turn, depends on a broad range of factors such as family size, the status of parents, the relationships of individuals within households and marital status. Using data from the 1981 Census, this chapter examines many such aspects of family and household life among registered Indians in Canada.

A number of important terms are used in this chapter including household (private), census family and economic family. For definitions see the Glossary.

3.1 Census Families

As Table 3.1 shows, 1981 Census data reveal that the average registered Indian census family in Canada was larger, with 4.0 members, than the average reference population census family with 3.2 members. This relationship held true for each province and territory as well. The widest disparities occurred in Manitoba, where the average Indian census family was 1.2 persons larger than its reference population counterpart, and in Saskatchewan, where the difference was 1.1.

Nationally and in every province and territory, the average Indian census family on-reserve was larger than the average census family off-reserve. In fact, the average size of off-reserve census families more closely approximated that of census families in the reference population than the average size of census families on-reserve.

Focusing on another aspect of family size, average number of children, Table 3.2 shows that registered Indian census families had more children on average than census families in the reference population. The average number of children in the reference population census families was 1.4 compared with 2.2 in registered Indian census families. Meanwhile, off-reserve census families averaged 1.8 children, 0.8 fewer than census families on-reserve.

TABLE 3.1
Average Size of Census Families¹
Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1981

Province/Territory	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Refere Popula tion ²
Nova Scotia and Nfld. ³	4.5	3.6	4.1	3.5
New Brunswick and P.E.I.	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.4
Quebec	4.4	3.3	3.9	3.3
Ontario	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.2
Manitoba	4.7	3.8	4.4	3.2
Saskatchewan	4.7	3.9	4.4	3.3
Alberta	4.5	3.5	4.1	3.2
British Columbia	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.1
Yukon	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.2
Northwest Territories	4.5	3.9	4.4	3.9
Canada	4.4	3.6	4.0	3.2

- Notes:**
1. Average Number Of Persons Per Census Family.
 2. Total Population less Registered Indians.
 3. Excludes 'Status Newfoundland' Indians.
(c.f. Appendix, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland Overview).
On-Reserve pertains only to Nova Scotia as there were no
reserves in Newfoundland in 1981.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 3.2
Census Family Type by Average Number of Children
Canada, 1981

Census Family Type	Average Number of Children			
	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion ¹
Husband-Wife Family	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.3
Lone Parent - Male	2.4	2.0	2.3	1.7
Lone Parent - Female	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.7
Total	2.6	1.8	2.2	1.4

Note: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

Much the same picture emerges when census families are examined according to family type---that is, according to whether they are headed by husband and wife, by males only or females only. Here again, reference population census families of each type had the smallest average number of children. Off-reserve census families consistently had the next smallest average, and on-reserve census families had the highest average.

Data on types of census families from INAC's Census Highlights report (Brecher, 1985: 18-19) are presented here. These data reveal a striking contrast between census families of registered Indians and those of the reference population. Among the former, 76 per cent were husband-wife families, whereas 89 per cent of reference population census families were of this type. Most of the lone-parent families in both groups were headed by females. Furthermore, the proportions of both male and female lone-parent families among Indian census families were just over double those among reference population census families.

When we compare on-reserve Indian census families with those off-reserve, the proportion of lone-parent families is not too different. However, three-quarters of on-reserve lone-parent families were headed by females, contrasted with better than nine out of 10 off-reserve lone-parent families. (Census Highlights, Table 4.2).

3.2 Registered Indians in Census Families

Table 3.3 examines that segment of each population that was living in census families in Canada at the time of the 1981 Census. It breaks this segment of each population first into the proportion living in husband-wife census families and that living in lone-parent census families. It then further analyzes each of those categories in terms of the distribution of Indians within.

Table 3.3 shows that, proportionally, participation in lone-parent census families was more than twice as common among registered Indian members of census families than among reference population members of census families. That is, of those registered Indians who were in census families, 21 per cent were in lone-parent families and 79 per cent were in husband-wife families. By

TABLE 3.3
Census Family Status
Canada, 1981

Census Family Status (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion ¹
Persons in Husband-Wife Census Families	82	75	79	91
Spouses in Husband-Wife Census Families	34	32	33	55
Never-Married Children	47	43	46	36
Under 18	40	38	39	28
18+	7	4	6	8
Persons in Lone-Parent Census Families	18	25	21	9
Male Lone Parents	1	1	1	1
Female Lone Parents	4	7	5	3
Never-Married Children	13	18	15	6
Under 18	9	15	12	4
18+	4	3	3	2
Total Persons in Census Families %	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	163.6	105.6	269.2	20,334.5

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

contrast, of those in the reference population who were in census families, only nine per cent were in lone-parent families and 91 per cent were in husband-wife families.

There were 10 percentage points more never-married children in Indian husband-wife census families than in reference population census families. The proportion of Indian census family members who were spouses in husband-wife census families was 22 percentage points lower than their counterparts in the reference population. Conversely, there were 12 percentage points more registered Indians in lone-parent census families and nine points more Indian never-married children in this type of census family.

Data on on- and off-reserve Indians show that lone-parenthood was particularly common, proportionally speaking, among off-reserve Indians in census families. The proportion of off-reserve members of census families who were in lone-parent families was seven percentage points higher than the proportion of on-reserve members of census families in lone-parent situations. The relatively high proportion of female lone-parents is noticeable, particularly off-reserve.

3.3 Registered Indians in Economic Families

Table 3.4 also presents data on the make-up of families in Canada, but this time on economic families---that is, groups of two or more individuals living in the same dwelling who are related by blood, marriage or adoption.

In both the registered Indian and reference populations, at least 90 per cent of those living in private households were members of economic families according to INAC customized data from the 1981 Census. Fifty-two per cent of the persons in reference population economic families were spouses (persons primarily responsible for household payments) while 29 percent of registered Indians in economic families filled these roles. On the other hand, while only 25 per cent of reference population members of economic families were under 15 years of age, 43 per cent of registered Indians were so aged, creating a heavier burden on Indians aged 15 and over in economic families.

TABLE 3.4
Economic Family Status
Canada, 1981

Economic Family ¹ Status (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ²
Spouses in Economic Families	29	30	29	52
Ref. Persons in Non-H/W Fams. ³	5	8	6	4
Male Reference Person	1	1	1	1
Female Reference Person	3	7	5	3
Never-Married Children Under 15	35	43	38	24
Never-Married Children 15+	17	14	16	15
Married Children 15+	1	-	1	-
Other Relatives of Ref. Person 15+	6	3	5	3
Other Relatives of Ref. Under 15	7	2	5	1
Total Persons in Economic Families %	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	183.1	111.7	294.8	21,085.7

Notes: 1. For definition, see Glossary.
2. Total Population less Registered Indians.
3. Non Husband-Wife Economic Families
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

According to the distribution of Indians in economic families it seems that they were proportionally more likely to be members of extended families than the reference population. Ten per cent of registered Indians lived as members of economic families in which the reference persons were their relatives but not their spouses or parents, two and one-half times the corresponding reference population figure of four per cent. This was even more pronounced on-reserve, where 13 per cent of the members of Indian economic families were "other relatives", two and one-half times the five per cent of off-reserve economic family members. Additionally, one per cent of economic family members consisted of married children 15 years of age and over.

Other variations between data on economic families on- and off-reserve were generally small, but some seem worthy of note. For example, three percentage points more off-reserve Indians than those on-reserve were reference persons in non-husband-wife economic families, which may indicate that more unmarried younger people were living together off-reserve, perhaps to cut living expenses.

3.4 Households

With Table 3.5, the focus is shifted to the average size of private households. As this table shows, the 1981 Census revealed that the average registered Indian household in Canada had 4.1 persons, 1.2 more than the average reference population household. The difference between registered Indians and the reference population in this regard, however, was due in largest part to the size of the average on-reserve household. On average, on-reserve households had 4.7 persons, compared with only 3.5 off-reserve. This means, in fact, that the difference between the average size of on- and off-reserve households, 1.2 persons, was greater than the difference between the average size off-reserve and reference population households, 0.6 persons.

TABLE 3.5

Average Number of Persons Per Private Household
Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1981

Province/Territory	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion ¹
Nova Scotia and Nfld. ²	4.7	3.5	4.1	3.3
New Brunswick and P.E.I.	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.2
Quebec	3.9	3.1	3.6	2.9
Ontario	4.1	3.3	3.7	2.8
Manitoba	5.6	3.8	4.8	2.7
Saskatchewan	5.4	4.1	4.8	2.8
Alberta	5.1	3.6	4.4	2.8
British Columbia	4.7	3.5	4.0	2.7
Yukon	3.7	3.4	3.6	2.9
Northwest Territories	5.1	4.1	4.9	3.6
Canada	4.7	3.5	4.1	2.9

- Notes:**
1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
 2. Excludes 'Status Newfoundland' Indians.
(c.f. Appendix, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland Overview).
On-Reserve pertains only to Nova Scotia as there were no reserves in Newfoundland in 1981.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

In the reference population, the national average of 2.9 persons per private household was exceeded only in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories. Manitoba and British Columbia shared the lowest average, 2.7 persons. Among all registered Indians, the average number of persons in Canada, 4.1, was lower than the average for only Manitoba and Saskatchewan (each 4.8), Alberta (4.4) and the Northwest Territories (4.9). These three prairie provinces and the Northwest Territories also had on- and off-reserve average numbers of persons per private household which exceeded the respective national averages.

3.5 Registered Indians in Households

Table 3.6, which breaks down the various populations in Canada according to relationships within private households, indicates that there was a higher proportion of spousal relationships among reference population members of private households than among those of registered Indians. While according to the 1981 Census, 35 per cent of the reference population were "Persons 1" (reference persons) and 23 per cent were spouses, only 21 per cent of registered Indians were Persons 1 and 15 per cent were spouses.

Other data suggest that more members of registered Indian private households were younger. For example, 50 per cent of registered Indians were sons or daughters of Persons 1 compared with only 36 per cent of the reference population. Five per cent of registered Indians were grandchildren, five times the only one per cent of the reference population.

Comparisons between on- and off-reserve Indians indicate that differences between the two populations were generally modest, where there were any at all. The most significant lay in the fact that seven per cent of on-reserve Indians were related to Persons 1 as grandchildren, three and one-half times the two per cent of off-reserve Indians.

TABLE 3.6

Population Relationships in Private Households

Canada, 1981

Relationship to Person 1 (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ¹
Person 1	21	21	21	35
Spouse	14	17	15	23
Son or daughter	50	52	50	36
Son-in-law or daughter-in-law	1	-	1	-
Grandchild	7	2	5	1
Father or mother	-	-	-	-
Brother or sister	1	1	1	1
Father-in-law or mother-in-law	-	-	-	-
Brother-in-law or sister-in-law	1	1	1	-
Other relatives	3	1	2	-
Non-relatives	3	5	4	2
Total	100	100	100	100
% No. (000)	193.9	122.5	316.4	23,480.9

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

3.6 Marital Status

According to Table 3.7, which presents data on marital status by age and sex for those 15 years or older, marriage was proportionally more common in the reference population than among registered Indians. Overall, 58 per cent of the reference population were married and four per cent were living common-law, compared with 42 and eight per cent of registered Indians. Only in the 15 to 24 age group was marriage proportionally more common among registered Indians. Indians had higher proportions living common-law in all age ranges.

Among all registered Indians, 39 per cent identified themselves as single, versus 27 per cent of the reference population. However, proportionally slightly more of those aged 15 to 24 in the reference population were single, 78 per cent versus 75 per cent of the corresponding age group among Indians.

Not surprisingly, marriage disruption due to separation, divorce, or the death of a spouse tended to increase with age in both groups. However, the problem grew more serious among registered Indians than in the reference population.

When all age groups are considered together, it appears that slightly higher percentages of males than females in the reference population were married or living common-law. Among Indians, however, females were more likely to be married or living common-law than males. Among both populations, the percentages of females who were separated, divorced or widowed were higher than those percentages for males.

A comparison of the on- and off-reserve populations 15 years of age and over shows that five percentage points more of the former than of the latter were married and four percentage points more of the latter than of the former were living common-law. Separation, divorce or death of spouse also was slightly more common among off-reserve Indians than those on-reserve.

TABLE 3.7
Marital Status by Age and Sex
Canada, 1981

Marital Status (Col. %)	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total 15+
	Male					Female					Both Sexes				
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>															
Single	83	25	14	8	44	69	17	7	4	34	76	21	10	6	39
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	1	6	15	32	8	1	9	22	55	12	1	8	19	43	10
Common-Law	4	10	5	2	6	7	11	5	2	8	6	10	5	2	7
Married	12	58	66	57	42	23	63	66	38	46	18	61	66	48	44
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	22.2	20.8	10.5	4.7	58.2	21.8	20.4	9.8	4.2	56.2	44.0	41.2	20.3	8.9	114.4
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>															
Single	84	21	15	9	48	66	14	6	5	31	74	17	9	7	38
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	-	9	18	39	7	3	17	33	59	16	2	15	27	51	12
Common-Law	7	17	8	-	11	11	13	6	3	11	9	14	7	2	11
Married	9	52	59	51	34	20	56	55	32	42	15	55	57	40	39
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	12.1	10.7	3.3	0.9	27.0	15.6	20.5	5.9	1.4	43.3	27.6	31.1	9.2	2.3	70.3
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>															
Single	83	24	14	9	45	67	16	6	5	33	75	19	10	7	39
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	1	7	16	33	8	2	13	26	56	14	1	11	21	45	11
Common-Law	5	13	6	2	8	9	12	6	2	9	7	12	6	2	8
Married	11	56	65	56	39	22	59	62	37	44	17	58	63	47	42
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	34.2	31.5	13.9	5.6	85.2	37.4	40.9	15.6	5.6	99.5	71.6	72.3	29.5	11.2	184.7
<u>Reference Population¹</u>															
Single	85	17	7	7	30	72	11	6	8	24	78	14	6	7	27
Separated, Widowed, Divorced	1	6	8	17	6	2	9	19	51	15	1	8	14	36	11
Common-Law	4	6	2	1	4	6	5	1	-	4	5	5	2	1	4
Married	10	72	83	76	59	21	74	74	41	57	15	73	79	56	58
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	2,253.4	3,502.2	2,226.1	933.4	8,915.1	2,230.0	3,505.8	2,320.3	1,196.7	9,252.8	4,483.4	7,008.0	4,546.4	2,130.0	18,167.9

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

This picture remains consistent when data are broken down by age. Proportionally speaking, off-reserve Indians in all age ranges were less likely than their on-reserve counterparts to be married, but more likely to be living common-law or to be separated, divorced or widowed. Off-reserve Indians were also less likely to be single in all but the 65 years of age and up category.

When also broken down by sex, the data underscore the impression that Indian marital status was more stable on-reserve than it was off-reserve. Insofar as females were concerned, in every age range, separation, divorce, widowhood and living common-law were proportionally more common off-reserve than they were on-reserve. As far as males were concerned, only in the 15 to 24 age range was there a slightly higher level of separation, divorce or widowhood on-reserve, and only in the 65-plus range was the on-reserve level of living common-law marginally higher. Meanwhile, in all age ranges, marriage was proportionally more common among both males and females on-reserve than among their off-reserve counterparts. Proportions who were single were virtually identical across all age ranges for males and females. Overall, proportionally more males than females on-reserve as well as off-reserve were single.

3.7 Conclusion

As the preceding tables have shown, many of the requirements for family stability seem to have been more prevalent in the reference population than among registered Indians, and more so on-reserve than off-reserve. Still, Indian families, especially those on-reserve, seemed to have retained some elements of family solidarity that were not strongly reflected in data concerning the reference population---for example, a tendency to sustain members of the extended family within the household.

4. LANGUAGE

Data on language use and capability contribute to an understanding of the potential for registered Indians to participate productively in the labour market, to engage in political activity, to move about the country and to take advantage of educational opportunities. At the same time, such information also is a major component in the assessment of indigenous Native cultures---how successfully they have resisted the effects of assimilation, preserved their uniqueness and served their adherents' sense of community.

As Table 4.1 shows, English was clearly the predominant language among registered Indians of all ages. The majority---about 189,700 or 59 per cent of the total registered Indian census population---reported English as their mother tongue, and 97 per cent of this segment had retained it as their home language. (c.f. Glossary for definitions). Relatively few of those whose mother tongue was English, then, had adopted other languages in the home, while there was a substantial movement in the other direction. That is, 29 per cent of the 130,500 registered Indians who reported languages other than English as their mother tongue said they now used English as their home language. Overall, 69 per cent of the entire registered Indian population reported English as their home language.

The second most common mother tongue and home language---or set of languages---among registered Indians of all ages was an Amerindian language or Inuktitut. One of these Native languages was mother tongue to approximately 103,100 registered Indians, 32 per cent of the total registered Indian population. Such languages were retained as home language by 71 per cent of this segment and were used as home language by 25 per cent of all registered Indians. Further analysis of the data indicates that three per cent of the approximately 217,100 registered Indians who claimed languages other than an Amerindian tongue or Inuktitut as mother tongue reported that they used an Amerindian language or Inuktitut as their home language.

French was reported as the mother tongue of approximately 12,800 registered Indians, four per cent of the total population, and 81 per cent of this segment said it was their home language. Among all registered Indians counted

TABLE 4.1a
Population Showing Relationship of Home Language to Mother Tongue by Age
Canada, 1981

Age/Home Language (Col. %)	Mother Tongue														
	Registered Indians On-Reserve					Registered Indians Off-Reserve					Total Registered Indians				
	English	French	Amerindian & Inuktitut	Other	Total	English	French	Amerindian & Inuktitut	Other	Total	English	French	Amerindian & Inuktitut	Other	Total
All Ages															
English	95	9	23	46	58	99	11	65	77	88	97	10	28	56	69
French	-	63	-	1	1	-	88	1	3	7	-	81	-	2	4
Amerindian & Inuktitut	5	26	76	5	38	1	-	33	2	4	3	7	71	4	25
Other	1	2	-	47	3	-	1	1	18	1	-	1	-	38	2
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	91.8	3.5	90.4	9.9	195.5	97.9	9.3	12.7	4.7	124.6	189.7	12.8	103.1	14.6	320.2
Age 0-14															
English	96	8	19	38	62	99	7	53	76	92	98	7	21	49	74
French	-	61	-	2	1	-	91	-	-	5	-	83	-	1	3
Amerindian & Inuktitut	4	29	81	6	35	1	-	46	-	3	2	9	78	4	22
Other	-	-	-	54	2	-	1	-	23	1	-	1	-	46	1
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	44.2	1.2	32.1	2.3	79.7	46.4	2.9	2.4	0.8	52.6	90.7	4.0	34.4	3.2	132.3
Age 15-24															
English	95	9	24	46	61	98	11	62	75	88	97	10	28	56	71
French	-	56	-	-	1	1	87	-	4	8	-	79	-	2	4
Amerindian & Inuktitut	4	32	76	6	36	1	-	37	-	4	3	9	72	4	23
Other	-	-	-	48	2	-	1	-	20	1	-	1	-	38	2
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	22.7	0.8	19.5	1.6	44.6	23.0	2.3	2.3	0.9	28.5	45.7	3.1	21.8	2.5	73.0

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding or to data suppression due to small numbers.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 4.1b
Population Showing Relationship of Home Language to Mother Tongue by Age
Canada, 1981

Age/Home Language (Col. 2)	Mother Tongue														
	Registered Indians On-Reserve					Registered Indians Off-Reserve					Total Registered Indians				
	English	French	Amerindian & Inuktitut	Other	Total	English	French	Amerindian & Inuktitut	Other	Total	English	French	Amerindian & Inuktitut	Other	Total
Age 25-44															
English	93	9	29	53	57	98	13	74	82	85	95	12	38	65	69
French	-	65	-	2	2	-	86	1	3	8	-	81	-	3	5
Amerindian & Inuktitut	6	23	71	5	38	1	-	25	-	5	4	6	61	4	24
Other	1	3	-	40	3	-	-	-	14	1	1	1	-	29	2
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	18.0	0.9	20.3	2.3	41.6	22.1	2.9	5.2	1.6	31.8	40.2	3.8	25.4	4.0	73.4
Age 45-64															
English	92	13	27	53	46	97	16	67	77	79	94	15	33	59	57
French	-	69	-	-	2	1	84	-	-	10	-	80	-	1	4
Amerindian & Inuktitut	5	16	73	4	46	2	-	32	3	9	4	5	66	4	34
Other	3	-	1	43	6	-	-	-	17	2	2	-	1	36	5
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	5.3	0.4	12.3	2.5	20.5	5.3	1.0	2.2	0.9	9.4	10.5	1.5	14.5	3.5	30.0
Age 65+															
English	86	-	17	37	31	97	-	51	64	72	91	10	21	43	40
French	-	71	-	-	2	-	92	-	-	9	-	81	-	-	3
Amerindian & Inuktitut	11	18	82	5	58	-	-	46	-	14	7	8	78	5	49
Other	3	-	1	58	9	-	-	-	29	5	2	-	1	51	8
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	1.5	0.2	6.2	1.2	9.1	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	2.4	2.7	0.4	6.9	1.5	11.5

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding or to data suppression due to small numbers.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

in the census, French was home language to four per cent. Of those who said French was their mother tongue, 10 per cent had taken up English and another seven per cent had adopted an Amerindian tongue or Inuktitut as their home language. No statistically significant portion of those whose mother tongue was English or one of the Native languages reported using French as home language.

When on- and off-reserve populations are examined separately, English is again seen in both settings as having been the predominant language among registered Indians of all ages, but far more so off-reserve. Indeed, even though the off-reserve population was smaller, around 6,100 more off-reserve Indians claimed English as their mother tongue than did on-reserve Indians. And while 58 per cent of on-reserve Indians used English as their home language, 88 per cent of those off-reserve used it.

Perhaps the most significant difference between on- and off-reserve populations, insofar as language was concerned, lay in the greater tendency among Indians on-reserve to maintain the linguistic element of traditional culture. Among Indians of all ages whose mother tongue was an Amerindian language or Inuktitut, 76 per cent of those on-reserve retained one of them as home language, compared with only 33 per cent of those off-reserve. Even among registered Indians whose mother tongue was English---very few of whom, either on- or off-reserve, adopted any other language in the home---the proportion of those on-reserve who used an Amerindian tongue or Inuktitut as home language was four percentage points higher than the corresponding proportion off-reserve, five versus one per cent. Meanwhile, among Indians who claimed French as their mother tongue, 26 per cent of those on-reserve used an Amerindian language or Inuktitut most often at home compared with virtually none off-reserve. And while 38 per cent of all on-reserve Indians used an Amerindian tongue or Inuktitut as their home language, notwithstanding what their mother tongue may have been, only four per cent of all off-reserve Indians used such a language.

Moreover, the predominance of English as home language held for all age ranges off-reserve, but gave way on-reserve to an Amerindian tongue or Inuktitut among those aged 45 or more. In the 45 to 64 age range, 46 per cent of all on-reserve Indians spoke English in the home and 46 per cent used the Native languages. Among all on-reserve Indians 65 or over, only 31 per cent used

English as a home language while 58 per cent used an Amerindian tongue or Inuktitut.

It is interesting to note that Indians both on- and off-reserve reported an Amerindian language or Inuktitut as mother tongue in increasing proportions as they grew older. Still, the on-reserve percentage was never less than double the off-reserve proportion. The percentages on-reserve grew from 40 per cent among those aged zero to 14 to 68 per cent for those in the 65 and up age category. Corresponding off-reserve proportions were five and 29 per cent, respectively. While English was pre-eminent as the mother tongue of off-reserve Indians across the board, it fell to second place behind Native languages for on-reserve residents aged 25 and over.

The data suggest, then, that the reserves shelter Native cultures to some extent from the kinds of assimilationist pressures off-reserve Indians encounter. However, those who are concerned about the erosion of Native culture will find little solace in the strength of English as a mother tongue on-reserve, especially among young residents, or the size of the on-reserve minority who claimed an Amerindian language or Inuktitut as mother tongue but English as home language.

Regardless of what he or she speaks at home, though, the individual's capacity to function and prosper in Canada depends in large measure on his or her ability to use one or another---sometimes both---of the official languages. According to Table 4.2, which correlates data on mother tongue and official language capacity, 87 per cent of the total registered Indian population reported that they could speak English only, four per cent could speak French only, another four per cent could speak both, while five per cent could speak neither.

TABLE 4.2
Population Showing Relationship of Official Language to Mother Tongue
Canada, 1981

Official Language (Col. %)	Mother Tongue				
	English	French	Amerindian and Inuktitut	Other Languages	Total
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>					
English Only	99	3	77	79	86
French Only	-	73	5	9	4
Both English and French	1	24	1	3	2
Neither English nor French	-	-	16	10	8
Total %	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	91.8	3.5	90.4	9.9	195.5
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>					
English Only	96	3	91	85	88
French Only	-	58	1	6	5
Both English and French	4	38	4	7	7
Neither English nor French	-	-	3	2	0.5
Total %	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	97.9	9.3	12.7	4.7	124.6
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>					
English Only	97	3	79	81	87
French Only	-	62	5	8	4
Both English and French	2	34	2	4	4
Neither English nor French	-	-	15	8	5
Total %	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	189.7	12.8	103.1	14.6	320.2

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

The data make clear that English was the only official language spoken by the overwhelming majority---97 per cent---of Indians whose mother tongue was English. Two per cent claimed to be bilingual; none claimed French as the only official language spoken. By contrast, among the approximately 12,800 registered Indians whose mother tongue was French, only 62 per cent remained unilingual and, while only three per cent claimed a capacity only in English, one third (34 per cent) claimed to be bilingual. Basically the same picture emerges when on- and off-reserve populations are examined separately, although 73 per cent of on-reserve Indians whose mother tongue was French remained unilingual compared with 58 per cent off-reserve.

English also was clearly the official language chosen by most registered Indians whose mother tongue was an Amerindian language or Inuktitut. Seventy-nine per cent of all registered Indians in this category claimed English as the only official language spoken; the on-/off-reserve breakdown was 77 versus 91 per cent. Five per cent overall claimed French as the sole official language while two per cent said they spoke both official languages. Although not surprising, it is also interesting to note that 16 per cent of on-reserve Indians with a Native mother tongue said they spoke neither English nor French, whereas only three per cent of those off-reserve said they had no capacity in either official language.

Insofar as 1981 Census data on language use---especially the use of English---reflect it, a substantial majority of registered Indians appear to have been well equipped to participate in the various aspects of national life. Data regarding mother tongue and the use of Native languages, however, suggests that concerns about the erosion of the linguistic bases of Native cultures are well founded, especially so with regard to off-reserve Indians.

5. HEALTH

Data in Chapter 2 revealed that registered Indians in Canada had lower average ages at death and higher standardized death rates than the total population of Canada. These statistics raise questions about the general health conditions of registered Indians in Canada, the focus of this chapter.

Health and Welfare Canada maintains information on specific diseases and causes of death among the registered Indian population served (c.f. Glossary). Information on the total Canadian population is maintained by Statistics Canada. In this chapter, the reference population is the total Canadian population.

5.1 Mortality Rates

Table 5.1 shows mortality rates by cause among Canada's registered Indians in 1980 and 1982 and for the total Canadian population in the latter year. It should be noted that differences in mortality rates between registered Indians and the total Canadian population are influenced by their distinct age compositions, particularly the younger age of the Indian population.

In both 1980 and 1982, the major causes of death among registered Indians as a whole were injury and poisoning, but a marked decline in such deaths occurred over the two years. In 1980, this death rate was 242 per 100,000; by 1982, it had dropped by 46 deaths per 100,000, or 19 per cent.

Diseases of the circulatory system continued from 1980 to 1982 as the second most common cause of death among Indians. Indeed, the rate of death due to this cause rose over this period by almost 14 per 100,000.

As for other prominent causes of death among Indians, neoplasms (cancers) ranked third in both 1980 and 1982, but the mortality rate rose by just over 10 deaths per 100,000 over this period. Diseases of the respiratory system ranked fourth in both years, but were down in 1982 by just over six per 100,000. Fifth in 1982, as in 1980, were deaths caused by problems of the digestive system, although rates dropped by just over 10 per 100,000 over this period.

TABLE 5.1
Mortality Rates by Cause
Canada, 1980 and 1982
(Rate per 100,000)

Cause of Death	<u>Registered Indians</u> ¹		<u>Total Canadian Population</u>
	1980	1982	1982
I Infectious and Parasitic	16.2	8.9	3.8
II Neoplasms	51.9	62.0	172.0
III Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders	13.6	15.3	16.7
IV Blood and blood-forming organs	1.5	0.4	2.6
V Mental disorders	11.4	8.9	6.5
VI Nervous system and sense organs	9.9	4.3	10.0
VII Circulatory system	146.6	160.4	326.4
VIII Respiratory system	51.6	45.3	49.7
IX Digestive system	44.6	34.2	28.2
X Genito-urinary system	8.5	10.0	9.5
XI Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.7	-	n/a
XII Skin and subcutaneous tissue	-	1.1	0.6
XIII Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	1.5	1.4	2.4
XIV Congenital anomalies	12.9	8.9	6.0
XV Certain conditions originating in the prenatal period	18.4	16.0	6.1
XVI Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	30.2	23.2	10.0
XVII Injury and poisoning	242.4	196.4	57.5
All Causes	674.5	609.1	708.0

Note: 1. For population served by Health and Welfare Canada. In Ontario and Quebec, the population served is somewhat less than the total on-reserve population.

Sources: Indian Population: 1980: Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Annual Review.
1982: Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Branch, unpublished statistics. Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June, 1985 (draft).

Canadian Population: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Mortality, 1982, Vol. III, Cat. No. 84-206, Annual, March, 1984.
Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Causes of Death, 1982, Vol. IV, Cat. No. 84-203, Annual, Jan. 1984.
Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces, June 1, 1982 and 1983, Cat. No. 91-210, Nov. 1984.

Comparisons of registered Indians and the total population of Canada, meanwhile, show, on the one hand, that in 1982 death due to injury and poisoning---the chief causes of death among Indians---was proportionally far less prevalent among the total population. The total population's death rate was in fact, less than one-third of the 1982 registered Indian rate. On the other hand, deaths due to diseases of the circulatory system, the major cause of deaths among the total Canadian population, were proportionally far less prevalent among Indians. Indeed, the Indian death rate in this case was only 49 per cent of the total population rate. Registered Indians also seem to have been far less prone to death from neoplasms than the total population, for whom this was the second most common cause of death.

Table 5.2 focuses specifically on deaths due to injury or poisoning, the largest single class of registered Indian deaths. It provides 1980 and 1982 rates of mortality resulting from eight categories of injury and poisoning. Between the two years for which data are provided, there was a significant drop nationally in the rate of deaths for many of the categories of injury or poisoning covered in the table.

The differences between 1980 and 1982 may include statistical aberrations. Still, in both years, motor vehicle-related injury was a top killer among registered Indians across Canada. In 1980, it ranked along with the miscellaneous "other" category as accounting for the highest national death rate, 67.8 per 100,000 of the registered Indian population. By 1982, however, the rate for deaths by motor vehicle injuries had dropped to 43.5 per 100,000 of population, representing the largest single decrease of any category of mortality by injury or poisoning. As a cause of death, motor vehicle accidents ranked second in 1982 behind the "other causes" category, but remained substantially higher than all other definite causes.

Other noteworthy changes in this picture occurred between 1980 and 1982. For example, in 1980, the national rate of death due to drowning among registered Indians was second to the two top-ranking categories of fatal injury or poisoning. In 1982, though, it was the fifth highest rate, ranking as well below fatal injuries inflicted by fire and by firearms. The rate of death from firearms was the only category to show an increase over the two years, although it was a marginal 0.8 per 100,000.

TABLE 5.2
Deaths From Injury and Poisoning by Cause
Canada, 1980 and 1982
(Rate per 100,000)

Cause	Registered <u>Indians</u> ¹		Total Canadian <u>Population</u>
	1980	1982	1982
Motor Vehicle	67.8	43.5	17.1
Drowning	26.9	16.4	2.0
Exposure	11.8	10.8	0.7
Fire	23.2	23.2	2.4
Falls	11.4	7.8	7.5
Firearms	19.2	20.0	6.2
Overdoses	14.4	11.8	6.7
Other	67.8	63.1	15.2

Note: 1. For population served by Health and Welfare Canada. In Ontario and Quebec, the population served is somewhat less than the total on-reserve population.

Sources: Indian Population: 1980: Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Annual Review.

1982: Health and Welfare Canada, Medical Services Branch, unpublished statistics. Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June, 1985 (draft).

Canadian Population: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Mortality, 1982, Vol. III, Cat. No. 84-206, Annual, March, 1984.
 Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Causes of Death, 1982, Vol. IV, Cat. No. 84-203, Annual, Jan. 1984.
 Statistics Canada, Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces, June 1, 1982 and 1983, Cat. No. 91-210, Nov. 1984.

A comparison of 1982 data for registered Indians with that regarding the total population shows that registered Indian deaths from injury and poisoning were higher in all categories. Motor vehicle-related injury was the foremost cause of death among the total population of Canada but the rate of death for this cause was lower than the corresponding rate among registered Indians by 26 per 100,000 of population.

5.2 Suicide

Perhaps one of the most disturbing sets of mortality data is that regarding suicide rates among registered Indians. Table 5.3, which reflects 1982 suicide rates of various age groups, shows that the national rate for registered Indians of all ages was nearly three times that for the total population. Of particular significance, though, is the fact that suicide rates were highest among the younger age groups. The highest rate, 104 per 100,000, occurred among those Indians in the 20 to 24 age range. This was nearly five and one-half times the rate for the total population in the same age range. As further evidence of the concentration of suicides among younger Indians, the next highest rates were in the 15 to 19 and 25 to 29 age groups, whose rates were nearly seven and one-half and almost four times those of the corresponding age groups in the total Canadian population, respectively.

Suicide rates for registered Indians above the age of 34 were lower than those for younger Indians. In fact, Indian suicide rates in some of the 35 and over age groups were relatively closer to total Canadian population levels, although the Indian absolute numbers were very low. Suicide rates in the total population were highest in the 50 to 54 and 55 to 59 age brackets.

A comparison in Figure 5.1 of suicide rates for each of the years from 1976 to 1982 inclusive shows that registered Indian rates hit a peak of 50 per 100,000 of population in 1978. This was more than three times the total population's rate for that year. The registered Indian rate had risen sharply from a low in 1976 of 31 per 100,000, and dropped off again after 1978 to an average of 39 over the next four years. However, this still was almost three times the total population rate for the same period. For the entire 1976 to 1982 period registered Indians showed higher suicide rates than the total population of Canada.

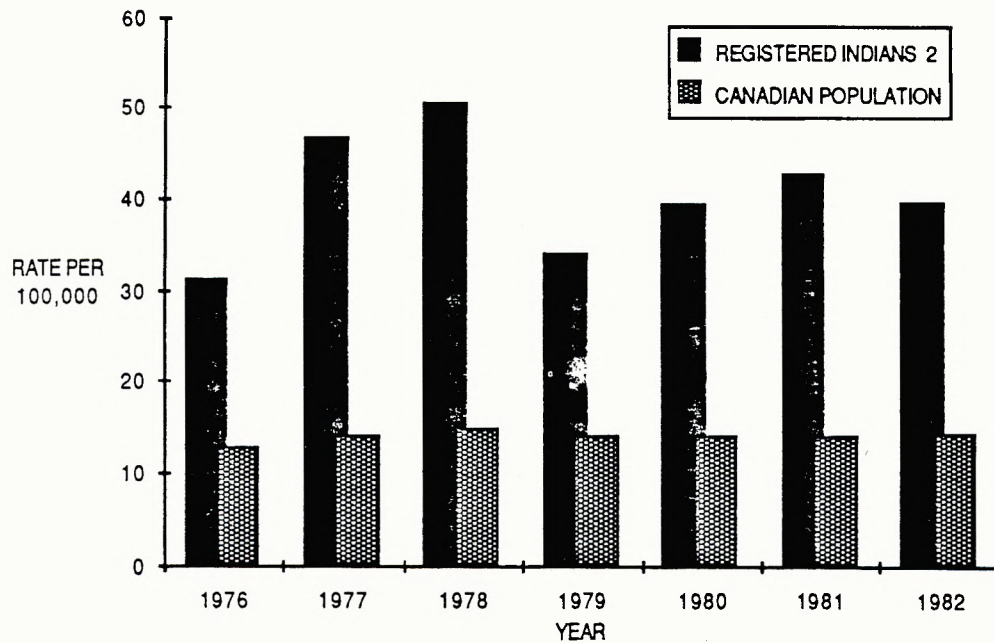
TABLE 5.3
Age-Specific Suicide Rates
Registered Indians¹ and Total Canadian Population, 1982
(Rate per 100,000)

Age Group	Number of Suicides		Suicide Rates	
	Total Registered Indians	Total Registered Indians	Total Canadian Population	
0-9	-	-	0.3	
10-14	-	-	1.4	
15-19	35	93.4	12.6	
20-24	34	104.0	19.1	
25-29	20	80.9	20.5	
30-34	11	60.0	18.1	
35-39	4	28.0	17.3	
40-44	1	8.9	18.4	
45-49	2	22.0	20.6	
50-54	-	-	22.1	
55-59	2	33.1	22.3	
60-64	-	-	17.5	
65-69	1	27.0	17.5	
70-74	1	33.1	18.9	
75-79	-	-	14.0	
80+	-	-	11.1	
Total	111	38.9	14.3	

Note: 1. For population served by Health and Welfare Canada. In Ontario and Quebec, the population served is somewhat less than the total on-reserve population.

Source: Janie Reed, Indian & Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health & Welfare Canada, June 1985 (draft), Table B-147, p.272.

FIGURE 5.1
Suicide Rates¹
Canada, 1976-1982



- Notes:**
1. Number of suicides per 100,000 population.
 2. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada. In Ontario and Quebec, the population served is somewhat less than the total on-reserve population.

Sources: Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June 1985 (draft), Table B-146, p. 270.
 For Canadian Population, Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics, Causes of Death, Vol. IV, Cat. No. 84-203, Annual.

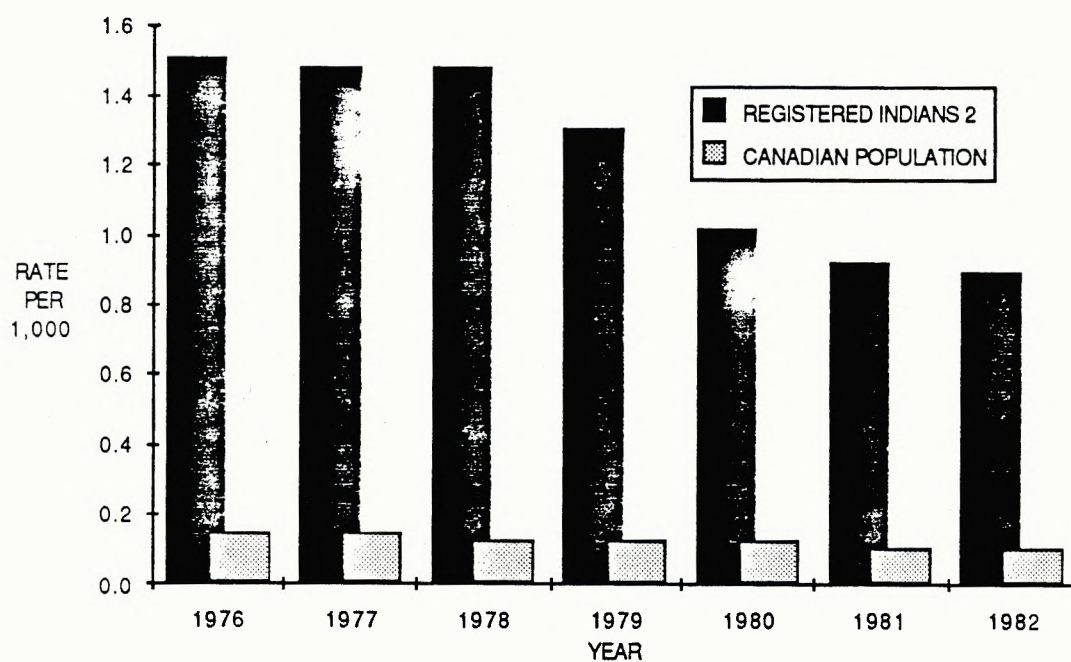
5.3 Tuberculosis

According to Figure 5.2, the incidence of tuberculosis among registered Indians declined markedly from 1976 to 1982. Still, year after year throughout this period, it afflicted registered Indians at rates that averaged more than ten times those at which the total population was afflicted. In 1976, at its highest level over the period, the registered Indian rate was 1.5 cases per 1,000 of population. In 1982, at its lowest level, the registered Indian rate had fallen by 41 per cent, but was still about nine times the total population rate.

5.4 Infant Mortality

Registered Indian infant death rates, as Figure 5.3 and Table 5.4 show, also declined quite steadily between 1976 and 1982, from 32 to 17 per 1,000 live births. Still, the registered Indian rate in 1982 was eight per 1,000 higher, or nearly twice, than that of the total Canadian population for the same year. When infant deaths are categorized by cause, as in Table 5.5, it is seen that the registered Indian rate for 1983 was twice the rate of the 1982 total Canadian population. The Indian rate was higher in every category except one, Birth Asphyxia, Anoxia, Hypoxia. There were 4.2 infant deaths due to congenital anomalies per 1,000 registered Indian live births, compared with a rate of 2.7 for the total Canadian population.

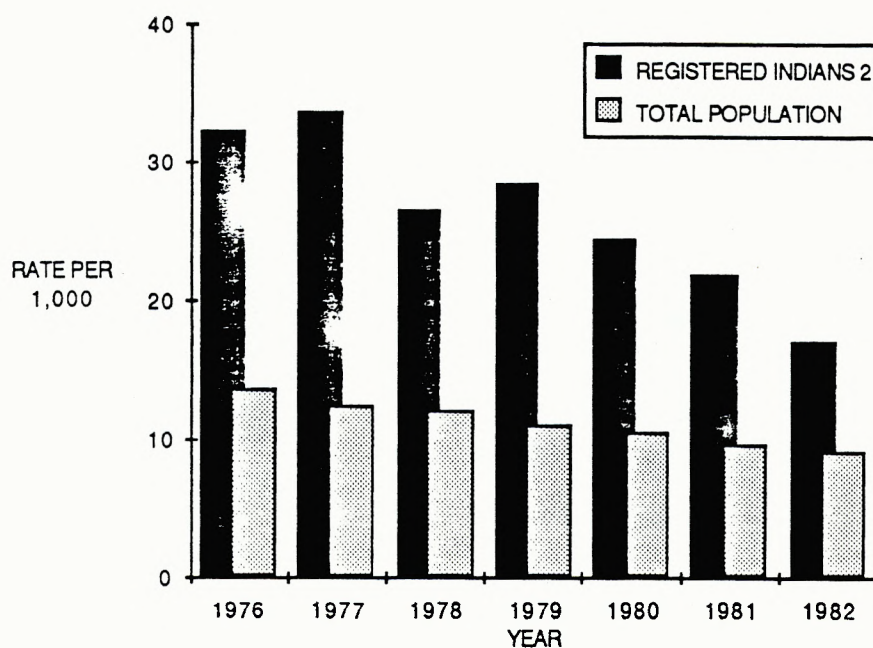
FIGURE 5.2
Tuberculosis Rates¹
Canada, 1976-1982



- Notes:** 1. Tuberculosis rates are for new and reactivated cases.
 2. Population served by Health and Welfare Canada. In Ontario and Quebec, the population served is somewhat less than the total on-reserve population.

Sources: Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June 1985 (draft), Table C-1, p.295.
 For Canadian Population: Statistics Canada, Tuberculosis Statistics, Cat. No. 82-212, Annual.

FIGURE 5.3
Infant Death Rates¹
Canada, 1976 - 1982



Notes: 1. Per 1,000 Live Births.

2. For population served by Health and Welfare Canada. In Ontario and Quebec, the population served is somewhat less than the total on-reserve population.

Source: Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June 1985 (draft), Table B-66, p.119.

TABLE 5.4

Infant Death Rates¹

Canada and the Provinces, 1976-1982

(Rate per 1,000 Live Births)

Year	Canada	Atlantic ²	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	B.C.
1976								
Reg. Indians ¹	32.1	23.7	34.8	26.1	30.2	31.2	25.9	40.6
Total Population	13.5	13.8	13.5	12.3	15.6	14.3	14.2	13.8
1977								
Reg. Indians ¹	33.6	10.9	34.6	27.0	34.9	39.8	22.0	41.2
Total Population	12.4	14.6	12.4	11.3	16.6	15.0	11.1	13.5
1978								
Reg. Indians ¹	26.5	9.8	30.2	24.0	26.6	33.7	19.6	28.3
Total Population	12.0	10.4	11.9	11.3	13.7	14.3	11.4	12.7
1979								
Reg. Indians ¹	28.3	4.0	20.1	17.9	23.3	31.4	32.1	39.9
Total Population	10.9	11.4	10.5	10.3	13.0	11.4	11.4	11.3
1980								
Reg. Indians ¹	24.4	5.0	26.1	19.2	19.8	31.6	20.5	24.6
Total Population	10.4	11.0	9.8	9.5	11.5	11.3	12.6	11.0
1981								
Reg. Indians ¹	21.8	13.6	13.4	19.4	22.7	22.3	15.4	36.2
Total Population	9.6	11.7	8.5	8.8	11.9	11.8	10.0	10.2
1982								
Reg. Indians ¹	17.0	11.1	30.2	14.3	13.2	17.1	15.8	21.4
Total Population	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.3	9.1	10.5	9.8	9.9

Notes: 1. For population served by Health and Welfare Canada. In Ontario and Quebec, the population served is somewhat less than the total on-reserve population.

2. These ratios are distorted by very small and variable absolute numbers.

Source: Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June 1985 (draft), Tables B 66-79, pp. 119-140.

TABLE 5.5

Infant Death Rates for Selected Causes

Canada, 1983

(Rate per 1,000 Live Births)

Cause	Total Registered Indians ¹	Total Canadian Population
	(1983)	(1982)
Sudden Unexplained	3.6	1.1
Congenital Anomalies	4.2	2.7
Birth Asphyxia, Anoxia, Hypoxia	1.4	2.0
Pneumonia, Bronchitis	2.4	0.2
Injury and Poisoning	1.0	0.2
Gastro-intestinal	0.7	0.1
Premature, Low Birth Weight	1.2	0.7
All Other Causes	3.6	2.1
All Causes	18.2	9.1

Note: 1. For population served by Health and Welfare Canada. In Ontario and Quebec, the population served is somewhat less than the total on-reserve population.

Source: Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June 1985 (draft), Table B-80, p.143.

5.5 Conclusion

Looked at from one perspective, data in this chapter on the health of the registered Indian population in Canada are encouraging, for some of them indicate general improvement over the years under review. Indeed, rates of death due to some causes were significantly lower than among the total Canadian population.

Still, the Health and Welfare Canada data leave substantial room for concern. Suicide rates among young Indians, for example, were inordinately high compared with those for the total Canadian population. This reflects a profound despair in the registered Indian population that presumably was bred by the economic and physical conditions described in other chapters. It may also be a function of excessive consumption of alcohol, itself a symptom of socio-economic despair. Infant mortality and tuberculosis rates, also markedly higher than those in the total Canadian population, raise questions about the healthfulness of the registered Indian environment and the adequacy of health services and an efficient infrastructure available to Indian communities.

Impressions about the health of Canada's registered Indian population that emerge from an analysis of the preceding data, then, raise optimism in some regards, but distress in others.

6. EDUCATION

The importance of education in securing employment should be beyond doubt. Education is also clearly vital to the continued enhancement of employment opportunities, for it facilitates the broadening of old skills and the learning of new ones. Further, though, it enhances social mobility and expands recreational horizons.

Data for this chapter on registered Indian education were obtained from the Education Branch of INAC and the 1981 Census. Enrolment data are from the Nominal Roll and the Continuing Education Information System (CEIS) of INAC (c.f. Glossary), and attendance and attainment data from the 1981 Census of Canada. For limitations of the education data, especially from CEIS, the reader should consult the Education Overview and the Methodology Report in this series.

6.1 School Enrolment/Attendance

While Nominal Roll data have no age restrictions, Table 6.1 has been limited to the on-reserve Indian student population up to 15 years of age in order to focus on the enrolment patterns of younger students. This information should help to supplement the analysis of 1981 Census data, presented later, which were collected only for the population 15 years of age and over.

As was the case among the general population across Canada, primary and secondary school enrolments by on-reserve registered Indians under the legal school-leaving age of 16 dropped sharply between the 1978-79 and 1982-83 school years, according to Table 6.1. The table, which describes how the registered Indian student population was distributed through the grades by age and sex, shows that around 6,600 fewer students, the equivalent of about nine per cent of the 1978-79 enrolment, were enrolled in school in the 1982-83 year. The decreases in male and female enrolments were of roughly equal proportions. It should be noted that a contributing factor to declining enrolment was the changing on-reserve Indian age structure which was due largely to declining fertility.

TABLE 6.1
Registered Indian Student Population¹
Showing Grade by Age and Sex
Canada, 1978-79 and 1982-83

Grade/Sex (Col %)	1978-79				1982-83			
	Age			All Ages 4-15	Age			All Ages 4-15
	4-10	11-13	14-15		4-10	11-13	14-15	
Male								
Kindergarten	21	-	-	12	23	-	-	13
Special Students ²	2	4	5	3	1	3	4	2
1-4	70	12	1	43	67	11	1	42
5-8	8	83	53	35	8	84	50	35
9-13	-	1	40	7	-	2	44	8
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	20,920	9,688	5,717	36,325	19,141	8,860	5,329	33,330
Unallocated					(5)	(110)	(54)	(169)
Female								
Kindergarten	21	-	-	12	23	-	-	13
Special Students ²	1	3	4	2	1	2	3	1
1-4	68	8	1	41	66	7	1	40
5-8	10	87	45	36	11	88	42	36
9-13	-	2	50	8	-	3	55	10
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	20,571	9,538	5,569	35,678	18,393	8,527	5,169	32,089
Unallocated					(3)	(104)	(40)	(147)
Both Sexes								
Kindergarten	21	-	-	12	23	-	-	13
Special Students ²	1	3	5	2	1	2	3	2
1-4	69	10	1	42	67	9	1	41
5-8	9	85	49	35	9	86	46	36
9-13	-	2	45	8	-	3	49	9
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	41,491	19,226	11,286	72,003	37,534	17,387	10,498	65,419
Unallocated					(8)	(214)	(94)	(316)

Notes: 1. On-reserve student population up to 15 years of age funded by INAC and enrolled in elementary and secondary schools as of Oct. 15.
2. See Glossary.
Totals for 1982-83 exclude a number of students unallocated by grade plus 16 others for whom neither age nor grade could be determined. These crosstabulations were based on raw data provided via the Education Branch; subtotals may differ from those published by INAC's Program Reference Centre. See also Methodology Report. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, INAC.

Despite the drop, however, the distribution of male and female students combined between the elementary and secondary levels was virtually the same for both years; the vast majority, 89 or 90 per cent, were enrolled at the elementary level (including Kindergarten). Indeed, there were only modest differences between the two school years in terms of the percentage of both male and female students of each age group that was enrolled at each grade level.

When each grade range is examined in relation to age ranges, it appears that in both years under review substantial proportions of both male and female students in the upper age range were in grades lower than those generally appropriate to their ages. For example, in 1978-79, 54 per cent of boys and 46 per cent of girls aged 14 to 15 were in grades below the expected grade 9 to 13 level they should have achieved. In 1982-83, 51 per cent of boys and 43 per cent of girls in the 14 to 15 age range were below the appropriate grade level. As these data suggest, the percentage of females who were in grades appropriate to their age generally was higher than the corresponding percentage of males.

Table 6.2 is based on the fact that registered Indians may attend a variety of schools, distinguished from one another by their administration and sources of funding. These include: Band-Operated Schools, Federal Schools, Private Tuition Schools and Provincial Schools. (c.f. Glossary). Unlike Table 6.1, Table 6.2 covers the entire Nominal Roll student population in order to focus on the overall enrolment pattern.

The table, which indicates the distribution of registered Indians among these institutions by grade, shows that for both the 1978-79 and 1982-83 school years, the largest registered Indian enrolments were in federal schools. However, federal school enrolments dropped from 28,601 in 1978-79 to 21,796 in 1982-83, a 24 per cent decline. At the same time, provincial tuition schools, which had been second most popular in the 1978-79 year with 27,059 enrolments, lost approximately 10,000 by 1982-83 and were supplanted in second place by provincial joint schools with 21,157 enrolments. These declines may be viewed as a consequence of the deliberate attempt to devolve authority to the band level. This can be seen in the increase in the student population of band-operated schools from 5,796 in 1978-79 to 15,909 in 1982-83, nearly a two-fold increase. Enrolments in private tuition schools, meanwhile, fell by 357.

TABLE 6.2
Registered Indian Student Population¹
Showing School Type by Grade
Canada, 1978-79 and 1982-83

	Band- <u>Operated</u>	Private <u>Federal</u>	Provinc'l <u>Tuition</u>	Provinc'l <u>Joint</u>	All <u>Tuition</u>	All <u>Schools</u>
Grade (Col. %)	1978-79					
Kindergarten	26	16	10	7	6	11
Special Students ²	3	1	3	3	4	3
Grades 1-4	30	45	33	37	32	38
Grades 5-8	24	33	36	35	32	33
Grades 9-13	16	5	19	18	26	16
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	5,796	28,601	1,520	18,372	27,059	81,348
	1982-83					
Kindergarten	22	16	7	8	4	12
Special Students ²	2	1	5	2	4	2
Grades 1-4	34	43	31	35	25	35
Grades 5-8	28	34	30	34	29	32
Grades 9-13	14	7	27	21	39	20
All Grades %	100	100	100	100	100	100
No.	15,909	21,796	1,163	21,157	17,054	77,079
Unallocated	(2)	(29)	(1)	(254)	(46)	(332)

Notes: 1. On-reserve student population funded by INAC and enrolled in elementary and secondary schools as of Oct. 15.

2. See Glossary.

Totals for 1982-83 exclude a number of students unallocated by grade. These crosstabulations were based on raw data provided via the Education Branch; subtotals may differ from those published by INAC's Program Reference Centre. See also Methodology Report. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, INAC.

The overwhelming majority of students in every type of school were at the primary level; excluding those in special programs, 82 per cent of all students in all schools were in primary grades in 1978-79 and 79 per cent in 1982-83. Federal schools had the highest proportion of students in primary grades, 94 per cent in 1978-79 and 93 per cent in 1982-83, special students excluded. At the secondary level, provincial tuition schools had the highest enrolment, proportionally speaking---26 per cent in 1978-79 and 39 per cent in 1982-83.

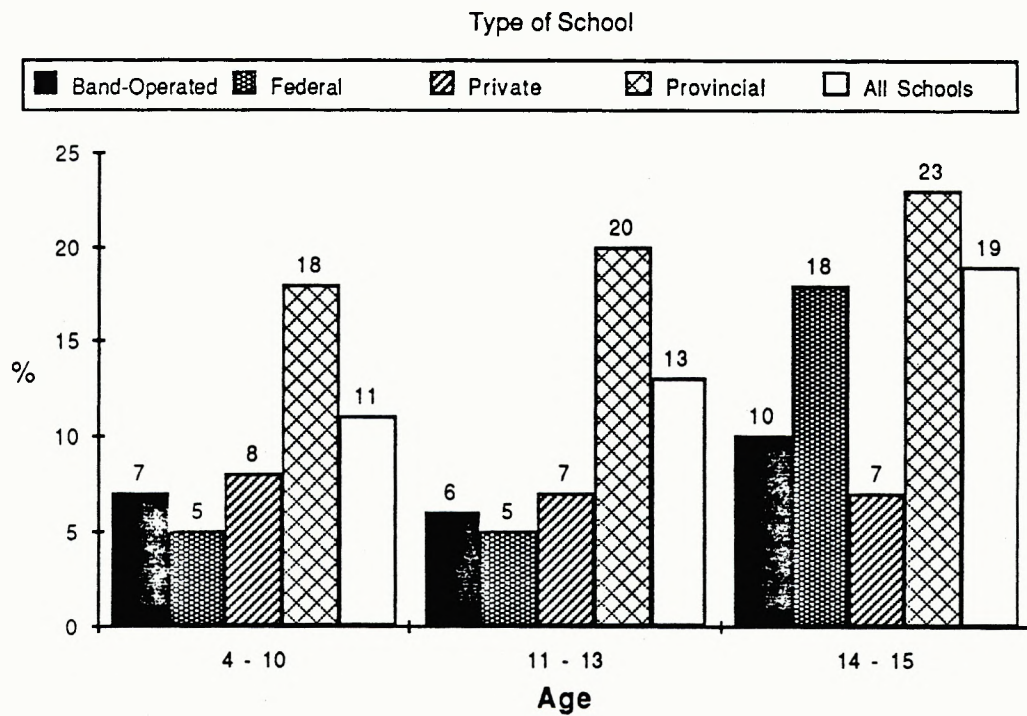
Figure 6.1 provides some data on school leavers aged four to 15. Although many students who leave school do not drop out, but depart for other reasons such as a change in location, the data do indicate substantial variations in school-leaving among types of schools, and among age groups. Not surprisingly, in almost all school types, the proportion of school leavers was highest for the 14 to 15 year age group. The only exception was the private school category. Comparing school types, provincial schools had the highest rate of school-leaving for all age groups. Among 14 to 15 year olds, federal schools also showed a school-leaving rate of over 15 per cent.

Table 6.3 presents 1981 Census data on the patterns of school attendance by age and sex for individuals 15 years of age or older. Overall, Indian and non-Indian proportions attending were nearly identical, 18 versus 17 per cent, respectively. For all age groups combined, registered Indians had a higher percentage than the reference population attending school full-time, although because of the different age structures of the two populations this was reversed among those aged 15 to 19 and 20 to 24. The Indian proportion attending part-time was one-half that of the reference population, three versus six per cent, respectively. The table also shows that while school attendance rates for males and females of all ages were much the same within both the total registered Indian and reference populations, they were higher in the off-reserve population than among either the reference population or on-reserve Indians.

FIGURE 6.1

School Leavers¹ as a Percentage of Enrolment, by Age and School Type

Canada , 1982 - 83



Note: 1. Includes departures from school for all reasons among on-reserve Indian students aged four to 15 funded by INAC.

Source: Nominal Roll, Education Branch, INAC.

TABLE 6.3

Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing School Attendance by Age and Sex

Canada, 1980-81¹

School Attendance	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Reference Popula- tion ²	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Reference Popula- tion ²	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Reference Popula- tion ²	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Reg. Indians	Reference Popula- tion ²
(Col. %)	Age 15 - 19				Age 20 - 24				Age 25 +				All Ages (15 +)			
Male																
Not Attending School	53	39	48	32	89	78	85	70	96	92	95	93	86	76	82	82
Total Attending School	47	61	52	68	11	22	15	30	4	8	5	7	14	24	18	18
Attending Full-time	46	58	50	66	8	15	11	21	2	4	2	2	13	20	15	12
Attending Part-time	2	3	2	3	3	7	4	9	2	4	2	6	2	4	3	6
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	13.0	7.5	20.5	1,154.6	9.5	5.1	14.7	1,152.2	36.5	15.5	52.0	6,757.7	59.0	28.1	87.1	9,064.5
Female																
Not Attending School	53	40	48	31	87	82	84	75	94	90	93	93	84	79	82	83
Total Attending School	47	60	52	69	13	18	16	25	6	10	7	7	16	21	18	17
Attending Full-time	45	56	49	67	10	13	11	16	3	4	3	1	13	15	14	11
Attending Part-time	2	4	3	3	3	6	4	9	3	6	4	6	3	5	4	6
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	12.6	8.3	20.9	1,107.6	9.4	7.6	17.0	1,150.5	34.8	28.1	62.8	7,098.8	56.8	43.9	100.7	9,357.0
Both Sexes																
Not Attending School	53	40	48	31	88	80	85	72	95	91	94	93	85	78	82	83
Total Attending School	47	60	52	69	12	20	15	28	5	9	6	7	15	22	18	17
Attending Full-time	45	57	50	66	9	14	11	19	3	4	3	2	13	17	15	12
Attending Part-time	2	3	2	3	3	6	4	9	2	5	3	6	2	5	3	6
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	25.6	15.8	41.4	2,262.2	19.0	12.8	31.7	2,302.8	71.3	43.7	114.7	13,856.5	115.8	72.1	187.9	18,421.4

Notes: 1. School Year Sept. 1980 to June 3, 1981.
2. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

Sixty-nine per cent of the 15 to 19 year-old segment of the reference population attended school in the 1980-81 school year compared with 60 per cent of this age group off-reserve and 47 per cent on-reserve. In the 20 to 24 age range, the picture was much the same, with 28 per cent in the reference population attending school, 20 per cent among off-reserve Indians and 12 per cent among those on-reserve. Reference percentages were higher for both full-time and part-time attendance.

However, while school attendance by those 25 and over was low in all populations, the percentage of those in this age range who did attend school was highest among off-reserve Indians. Nine per cent of off-reserve Indians 25 years and over attended school compared with seven per cent of those of comparable age in the reference population and five per cent on-reserve. A higher proportion of reference than Indian attenders were attending part-time, 86 versus 50 per cent. Moreover, both on- and off-reserve, rates of attendance were marginally higher among females in this age range than among males.

6.2 Educational Attainment

Data on educational attainment and highest level of schooling must be considered in light of the fact that a sizeable proportion of the population, particularly among the 15 to 24 year olds were still in school and had not completed their education. Table 6.4 presents data on highest levels of schooling achieved, showing that in every age range covered, advancement to upper levels of education was proportionally more common in the reference population than among registered Indians. In all, 52 per cent of the reference population 15 years of age or older had attained the high school completion or higher level, compared with 26 per cent of registered Indians. Fully 80 per cent of the reference population over 15 years of age went to high school or beyond, compared with 61 per cent of registered Indians 15 years or older. Among those in what generally are the major wage earning years, 25 to 64, almost the same proportion of both populations claimed to have reached the 9 to 13 grade level, but 57 per cent of the reference population had gone past that as opposed to only 32 per cent of registered Indians.

TABLE 6.4
Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Highest Level of Schooling by Age and Sex
Canada, 1981

Highest Level of Schooling (Col. %)	Male				Female				Both Sexes			
	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+
Total Registered Indians												
No Schooling or Kindergarten ¹	1	9	42	8	1	8	41	7	1	8	41	7
Grades 1-8	26	36	45	33	22	36	46	31	24	36	45	32
Grades 9-13	54	23	8	34	54	25	8	35	54	24	8	35
High School Plus ²	19	33	6	25	23	32	6	27	21	32	6	26
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	35.1	46.3	5.7	87.1	37.9	57.1	5.7	100.7	73.0	103.3	11.5	187.9
Reference Population³												
No Schooling or Kindergarten ¹	-	1	5	1	-	1	6	2	-	1	6	2
Grades 1-8	6	18	46	18	4	19	44	19	5	19	45	18
Grades 9-13	46	20	20	27	42	25	24	29	44	23	22	28
High School Plus ²	48	60	28	54	54	55	27	51	51	57	28	52
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000,000)	2.3	5.8	0.9	9.1	2.3	5.9	1.2	9.4	4.6	11.7	2.2	18.4

Notes: 1. Persons with no schooling or having completed only Kindergarten.
2. High school completion or higher.
3. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

It is also worth noting that Indians had much higher percentages with no schooling or only Kindergarten than did the reference population. Overall, the Indian total was three and one-half times the reference proportion, seven versus two per cent. In the 25 to 64 age range, though, when, presumably, most of the formal education process would have been completed, the Indian/non-Indian ratio was eight to one; in the 65 years of age and over category fully 41 per cent of Indians had no schooling or Kindergarten only compared with only six per cent in the reference population.

There were very few significant sex differentials in either population. Among Indians, the widest gap was four percentage points, favouring males aged 15 to 24 with Grades 1 to 8 education and females in the same age group with high school completion or higher. In the reference population the female proportion was six points higher among 15 to 24 year olds with high school completion or more education.

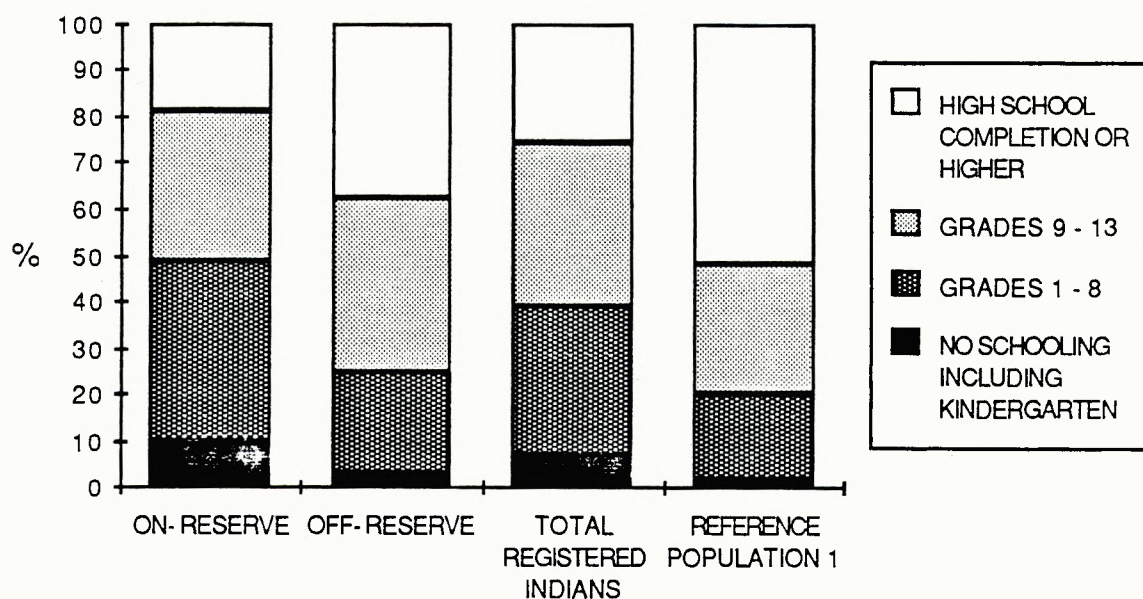
Additional census data on highest levels of schooling, provided in Figure 6.2 and Table 6.5, reveal that the disparity between registered Indians and the reference population was due largely to the unfavourable experience of on-reserve Indians. While 38 per cent of off-reserve Indians 15 years or older had advanced to the high school completion or higher level, only 19 per cent of the corresponding on-reserve population had done so. This means that even in numerical terms, as well as proportionally, high school completion or higher education was more common among Indians off-reserve than on-reserve. Seventy-six per cent of off-reserve Indians 15 or over had gone to high school or beyond compared with 51 per cent of this segment of on-reserve Indians. Meanwhile, three per cent of off-reserve Indians in this age range had no schooling or just Kindergarten as opposed to 10 per cent of the corresponding on-reserve group (and, incidentally, two per cent of the reference population).

Table 6.6, which focuses specifically on university attainment broken down by sex, shows that by 1981, the proportion of the total reference population with university experience was almost three times the registered Indian proportion. Moreover, while 8.1 per cent of the reference population had successfully completed university certificate, diploma or degree programs, only 1.4 per cent of the registered Indian population had done so.

FIGURE 6.2

Highest Level of Schooling, Age 15 and Over

Canada, 1981



Note: 1. Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based On 1981 Census of Canada

TABLE 6.5
Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Highest Level of Schooling
Canada, 1981

Highest Level of Schooling (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popu]a- tion ¹
No Schooling or Kindergarten	10	3	7	2
Grades 1 - 8	38	22	32	18
Grades 9 - 13	32	38	35	28
High School Plus ²	19	38	26	52
Total %	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	115.8	72.1	187.9	18,421.4

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
2. High school completion or higher.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 6.6
University Attainment by Sex, Age 15 and Over
Canada, 1981

Per Cent Completing	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>			
Some University	2.9	3.6	3.2
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	0.8	0.9	0.8
Total	3.7	4.5	4.1
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>			
Some University	6.7	6.2	6.4
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	2.4	2.1	2.3
Total	9.1	8.4	8.7
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>			
Some University	4.1	4.7	4.4
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	1.3	1.4	1.4
Total	5.5	6.2	5.8
<u>Reference Population¹</u>			
Some University	8.3	7.7	8.0
University Certificate, Diploma, Degree	10.0	6.2	8.1
Total	18.3	13.9	16.1

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

The proportion of off-reserve Indians who had at least some university experience was just over twice that of on-reserve Indians; the proportion of off-reserve Indians who received certificates, diplomas or degrees was almost three times that of Indians on-reserve. Proportionally higher attainment by off-reserve Indians, of course, might well be due to large numbers of Indians having moved off-reserve precisely so they could attend universities and take jobs to finance their educations.

Comparisons among the various populations with regard to differences between males and females attending university versus completing their programs are also of some interest. In the reference population, levels with both some university and those with a degree, diploma or certificate were proportionally greater among males. Marginally more females in the registered Indian population as a whole had achieved some university but the proportions completing their programs were identical. However, when on- and off-reserve populations are considered separately, it is seen that proportionally slightly more on-reserve women had some university and had completed their program than did men, while the reverse was true off-reserve.

6.3 Continuing Education

Table 6.7 shows registered Indian entrants in continuing education based on data from INAC's Continuing Education Information System which because of certain administrative problems, are of uncertain quality. Still, the data show that Indian entrants in continuing education were numerically more than twice as high for both males and females on-reserve than off-reserve in the period 1979-1983, inclusive. In both populations, meanwhile, continuing education was most popular among those in the 25 to 34 age range.

Continuing education seems to have been especially attractive to females, both on- and off-reserve. When both populations are taken together, it appears that about 8,000 more females than males were entrants in such programs.

TABLE 6.7
Registered Indian Cumulative Entrants in Continuing Education
On- and Off-Reserve by Age and Sex

Canada, 1979-1983¹

Age/Sex (Col. %)		Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians
<u>Male</u>				
18-24		36	31	34
25-34		48	51	49
35-44		16	18	16
All Ages	%	100	100	100
	No.	8,791	3,892	12,683
<u>Female</u>				
18-24		33	31	32
25-34		48	51	49
35-44		19	18	19
All Ages	%	100	100	100
	No.	14,100	6,603	20,703
<u>Both Sexes</u>				
18-24		34	31	33
25-34		48	51	49
35-44		18	18	18
All Ages	%	100	100	100
	No.	22,891	10,495	33,386

Notes: 1. Includes all years. Years refer to Training Period Starting Date.
 CEIS data are incomplete. See Education Overview and Methodology Report for more information. Due to administrative reporting changes in 1983-84, the occupational skills portion of the 1983 CEIS data pertain only to the first three months. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: CEIS, Education Branch, INAC.

Some detail on intended education program is given in Figure 6.3. Major emphasis has been on community college and Bachelor's programs. Upgrading and technical programs have fluctuated, attracting between roughly 500 and 1,000 students annually over the period 1979-1983, and reflecting the modest involvement of registered Indians in "non-academic" programs.

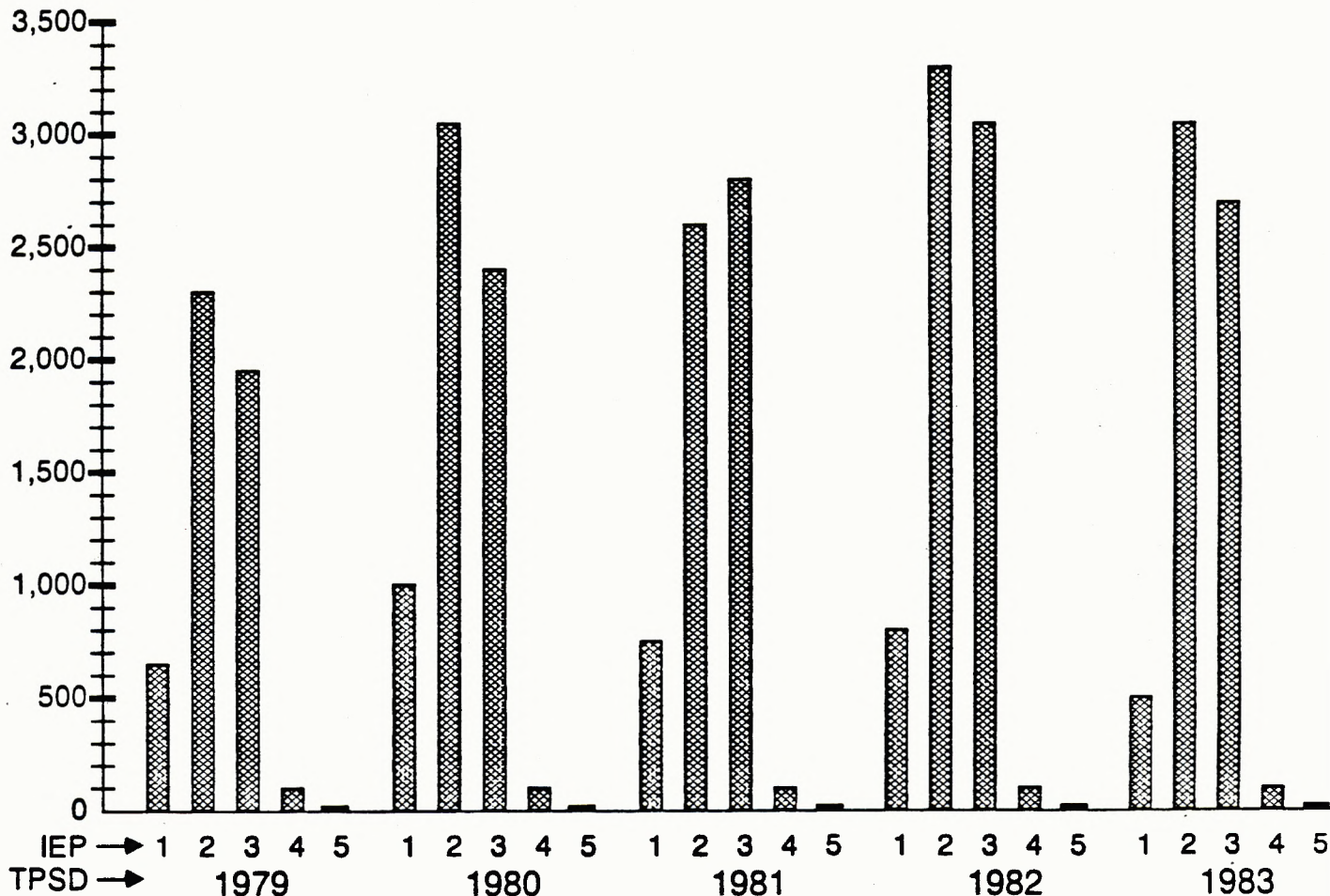
Figure 6.4 provides information on reported entrants by educational assistance categories. It reveals that over the period 1979-1983, post secondary assistance was the dominant type. Indeed, occupational assistance fell from just under 2,000 recipients in 1979 to about 1,000 in 1983. (Due to administrative reporting changes in 1983-84, the occupational skills portion of the 1983 CEIS data pertain only to the first three months.) Females generally received the greatest proportion of post secondary assistance, while occupational assistance was almost evenly divided between males and females.

6.4 Conclusion

The picture that emerges from the data is of a population whose level of educational attainment was significantly lower than that of the reference population. This may have been attributable to factors in the social and physical environment in which many Indians lived. The remoteness of many from centres of learning---especially higher learning---likely was another cause. Additionally, many may have experienced difficulty meeting the costs of education, despite the substantial support given Indian education by INAC. Whatever the cause, though, the data indicate that registered Indians were at a disadvantage in the pursuit of benefits, the achievement of which is enhanced by education.

Figure 6.3
Entrants by Intended Education Program
Canada, 1979 – 1983

Number of Entrants



Notes: CEIS data are incomplete. See the Education Overview and Methodology Report for more information. Due to administrative reporting changes in 1983-84, the occupational skills portion of the 1983 CEIS data pertain only to the first three months.

IEP = Intended Education Program.

1 = Upgrading & Technical Institute.

2 = Community College (including CEGEP).

3 = Bachelor's.

4 = Master's.

5 = Ph.D.

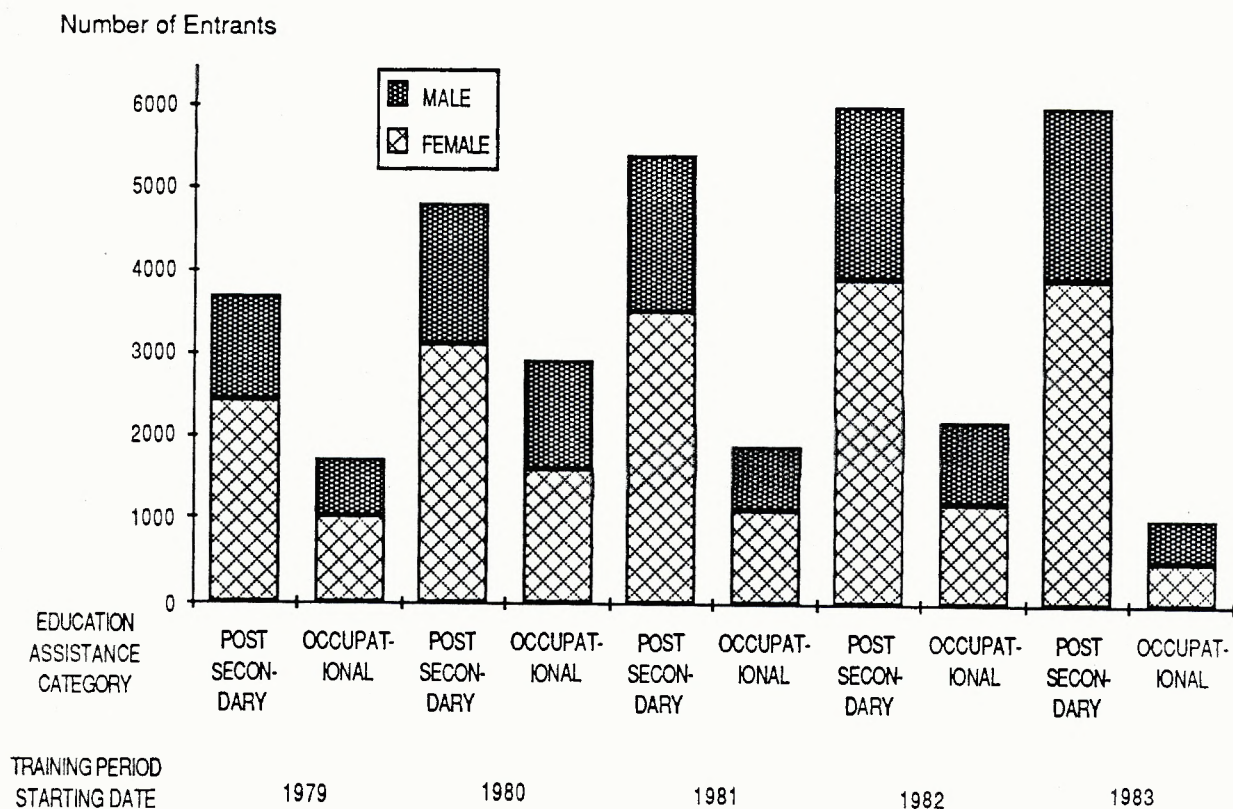
TPSD = Training Period Starting Date.

Source: CEIS, Education Branch, INAC.

Figure 6.4

Entrants by Education Assistance Category and Sex

Canada, 1979-1983



Note: CEIS data are incomplete. See Education Overview and Methodology Report for more information. Due to administrative reporting changes in 1983-84, the occupational skills portion of the 1983 CEIS data pertain only to the first three months.

Source: CEIS, Education Branch, INAC.

7. EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

The employment and income patterns of a given population provide valuable insights into its socio-economic condition. With such information one can better gauge the well-being of a population or, on the other hand, be more aware of its need for special income support or employment services.

This chapter examines the labour force activity, occupation patterns, individual and family income of Canada's registered Indians, comparing these data against the reference population of non-Indians in Canada. The reader should consult the Glossary for definitions of important terms.

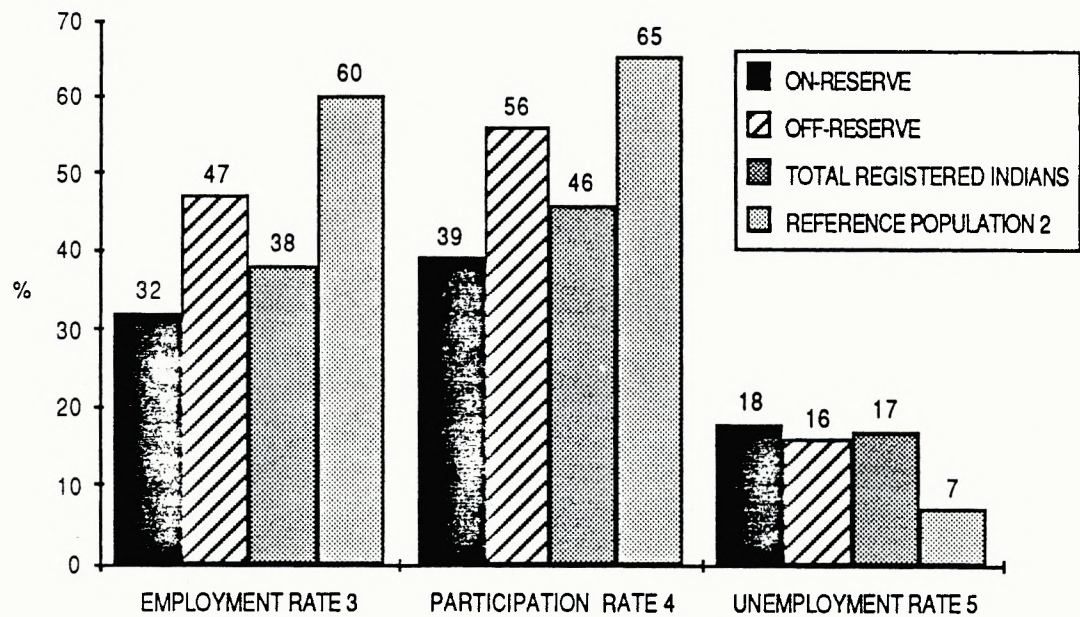
7.1 Labour Force Activity

Data on labour force activity in Figure 7.1 indicate a significantly disadvantaged situation for registered Indians in Canada as based on traditional measures, including participation, employment and unemployment rates. When these variables are examined in greater detail, by age and sex, as in Table 7.1, it can be seen that both male and female registered Indians in all age categories consistently were less likely to participate in the work force or to be employed than their reference population counterparts.

For reference group men and women of all ages, the overall participation rate (the labour force as a percentage of the population 15 years and over) was 19 percentage points higher than for registered Indians as a whole. The total rate for the reference population was 65 per cent compared with 46 per cent for registered Indians; males alone, 78 per cent compared with 57 per cent; females, 52 per cent as opposed to 36 per cent. The absolute gap was substantial through every age bracket except the 65-plus category where it persisted but narrowed greatly.

Within all age and ethnic groups, participation rates for males were considerably higher than for females. However, it might be worth noting that the overall participation rate for reference population females was one percentage point higher than for on-reserve Indian males.

FIGURE 7.1
Labour Force¹ Activity
Canada, 1981



Notes: 1. Population 15 years and over who were either Employed or Unemployed during the week prior to enumeration.
 2. Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians.
 3. Employed as a percentage of Population 15 years and over.
 4. Labour Force as a percentage of Population 15 years and over.
 5. Unemployed as a percentage of Labour Force.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 7.1

Population 15 Years of Age and Over Showing Labour Force Activity by Age and Sex

109

Canada, 1981

(Percentages)

Labour Force Activity/Sex	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All Ages 15+
Participation Rate¹	Registered Indians On-Reserve					Registered Indians Off-Reserve				
Male	38	71	55	9	51	58	89	71	13	70
Female	24	40	22	3	28	44	55	40	5	47
Both Sexes	31	56	39	6	39	50	67	52	9	56
Unemployment Rate²										
Male	25	17	14	6	18	22	11	11	12	15
Female	25	14	13	10	18	25	13	11	13	17
Both Sexes	25	16	13	7	18	23	12	11	12	16
Employment Rate³										
Male	29	60	47	8	41	45	79	63	12	60
Female	18	34	19	3	23	33	47	36	5	39
Both Sexes	23	47	34	6	32	38	58	46	8	47
Participation Rate¹	Total Registered Indians					Reference Population⁴				
Male	45	77	59	10	57	70	95	86	17	78
Female	32	47	29	4	36	62	65	46	6	52
Both Sexes	39	60	43	7	46	66	81	66	11	65
Unemployment Rate²										
Male	24	15	13	7	17	13	5	4	3	6
Female	25	14	12	11	17	13	7	6	5	9
Both Sexes	24	14	12	8	17	13	6	5	3	7
Employment Rate³										
Male	35	66	51	9	47	61	91	82	17	73
Female	24	41	26	3	30	54	61	44	6	48
Both Sexes	29	52	38	6	38	57	76	63	11	60

- Notes: 1. Labour Force as a percentage of Population 15 years of age and over.
 2. Unemployed as a percentage of Labour Force.
 3. Employed as a percentage of Population 15 years of age and over.
 4. Total Population less Registered Indians.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

The difference in overall participation rates (23 percentage points) between males and females off-reserve was the same as between males and females on-reserve. However, in all age brackets, males and females off-reserve had higher participation rates than their on-reserve counterparts. For both sexes, the absolute margin was widest in the 15 to 24 age group where off-reserve Indians had a 19 percentage point edge. The highest level of participation both on- and off-reserve, whether for males or females, was among Indians in the 25 to 44 age group, but the rate for off-reserve males was 18 percentage points higher, and for females 15 percentage points higher than for their on-reserve counterparts.

Unemployment rates are not a very reliable measure of labour force activity for Indians, especially those on-reserve where normal market behaviour is limited. This is succinctly stated in the following statement from Statistics Canada's Canada's Native People (June, 1984):

Statistics Canada's definitions of labour force participation and unemployment were formulated in concert with other industrialized countries and are relevant under conditions of a well-developed labour market. These definitions are not fully appropriate for Native people who pursue a traditional way of life or live in remote communities. Many Native people who are living on the land may not show up as participating in the labour force because what they produce is consumed rather than sold in the market place. This is especially the case for on-reserve status Indians and the Inuit. In addition, the isolation of the areas where many Native people live discourages active job search, and thus they may not be counted among the unemployed. These conceptual limitations of census labour market information are important to keep in mind.

Still, unemployment rates are well known, and, used with caution, they convey some useful general impressions. Expressed as percentages of the labour force, the rates show that joblessness was a much more substantial problem among Indians than in the reference population. The unemployment rate for both male and female registered Indians 15 years old and up was 17 per cent compared with seven per cent in the reference population overall, a two and one-half times margin. In this respect, reference group women, whose nine per cent unemployment rate was three percentage points higher than that of reference males, still fared better than either on- or off-reserve Indians. Unemployment rates among off-reserve males and females stood at 15 and 17 per cent, respectively, and among on-reserve males and females, at 18 per cent.

Because measures of participation and unemployment are not entirely appropriate for registered Indians, particularly those on-reserve, we have also used a third measure that compensates for some of the understatement in participation and unemployment rates. It is the employment rate which identifies the proportion of individuals in the population 15 years of age and over who are employed. This measure shows Indians in an even more disadvantaged situation than the reference population generally. Only 38 per cent of registered Indians were employed compared with 60 per cent of the reference population. The highest level of employment achieved by registered Indians, 66 per cent, was reached by males in the 25 to 44 age bracket, but reference population males in the same age category achieved a level of 91 per cent.

Women in both populations in all age ranges had lower employment rates than men in their respective groups. In fact, the absolute gap between women and men in the reference population was larger than between male and female registered Indians aged 15 and over. However, reference population women had a higher rate of employment than registered Indian females and males, 48 per cent as opposed to 30 and 47 per cent, respectively. Indeed, in the 15 to 24 age range, reference females had higher employment rates than both on- and off-reserve Indian males. In the 25 to 44 age range, reference population females had higher employment rates than on-reserve males.

Registered Indians living off-reserve also enjoyed higher employment rates than those on-reserve, for each sex and through all age ranges. In fact, off-reserve females, although well behind off-reserve males in this regard, had an employment rate very near that of on-reserve males aged 15 and over---39 per cent as opposed to 41 per cent.

7.2 Occupation

Table 7.2 presents data on registered Indians and non-Indians in the experienced labour force, by sex. Occupational categories are divided into three major sectors: primary, secondary and tertiary (c.f. Glossary).

The table shows that nearly twice the proportion of Indians in the experienced labour force than the reference population was in the primary sector, 11 versus six per cent. The male Indian proportion was just over double that of the reference population in the experienced labour force, 17 versus eight per cent. Furthermore, on-reserve males had nearly twice the proportion as their off-reserve counterparts, 21 versus 11 per cent. Of the specific primary occupational sub-categories, forestry and logging generally had higher proportions than fishing and trapping. The miscellaneous "other primary" category was also well represented.

Slightly more of the reference population in the experienced labour force was involved in the secondary sector, although Indian females had a marginally higher percentage than their reference counterparts. While female totals were virtually identical on- and off-reserve, the male off-reserve proportion was nine percentage points higher than that on-reserve. Generally speaking, more secondary workers in both populations and sexes were in the machinery, product fabricating, assembly and repairs category rather than processing.

By far, the majority of experienced workers in both populations were involved in tertiary sector occupations, 75 and 69 per cent, respectively, for the reference and Indian populations in the experienced labour force. In both cases, moreover, female totals were significantly higher, by 33 per cent in the reference population and by 51 per cent among Indians in the experienced labour force on- and off-reserve overall, although five percentage points more of both sexes combined were in the off-reserve tertiary sector.

Among the reference experienced tertiary workers, managerial positions were pre-eminent followed by clerical. These categories were reversed for female reference tertiary workers, while sales, service and construction jobs all followed closely upon managerial positions for reference males.

TABLE 7.2
Experienced Labour Force, Occupation by Sex
Canada, 1981

Occupation	Registered Indians On-Reserve			Registered Indians Off-Reserve			Total Registered Indians			Reference Population ¹		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Primary	21	3	15	11	2	7	17	3	11	8	2	6
Fishing and Trapping	4	-	3	2	-	1	3	-	2	1	-	-
Forestry and Logging	9	1	6	4	-	2	7	1	4	1	-	1
Other Primary	8	2	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	6	2	5
Secondary	12	8	11	21	9	15	16	9	13	20	8	15
Processing	6	4	5	7	4	5	6	4	5	5	2	4
Machinery, Product Fabricating, Assembly and Repairs	7	4	6	14	5	10	10	5	9	14	5	11
Tertiary	57	86	67	59	85	72	57	86	69	66	88	75
Managerial ²	14	30	19	15	23	19	14	26	19	24	25	24
Clerical	3	24	10	6	29	17	4	27	14	7	36	19
Sales	2	5	3	5	7	6	3	6	4	9	9	9
Service	9	25	14	11	25	19	10	25	16	10	16	12
Construction	23	1	15	15	1	8	20	1	12	11	-	7
Transportation, Equipment Operating	6	2	4	6	1	3	6	1	4	6	1	4
All Other Occupations	10	3	7	9	3	6	10	3	7	6	2	5
Total Experienced Labour Force (All Occupations) % No. (000)	100 28.9	100 14.9	100 43.8	100 19.2	100 19.7	100 38.9	100 48.1	100 34.6	100 82.6	100 7,032.0	100 4,762.4	100 11,794.4

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
2. Includes Technical, Social, Religious, Teaching and Medical Occupations.
Totals may not add up due to rounding or to data suppression due to small numbers.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

For Indian tertiary experienced workers overall, managerial and service were the leading categories. For women, these two plus clerical were all about evenly represented while construction and managerial were the most prominent male categories. The proportion of female experienced tertiary workers in managerial positions was nearly double that of their male counterparts, 26 versus 14 per cent. Among on-reserve workers, this ratio exceeded two to one, at 30 versus 14 per cent, respectively.

The pre-eminent tertiary categories off-reserve for females and males were clerical and service, and construction and managerial, respectively. Managerial positions were followed by service and clerical jobs among on-reserve female experienced tertiary workers while their male counterparts showed the highest percentage in the construction and managerial categories.

Of note is the fact that the number of on-reserve Indians in the total experienced labour force for all occupations combined was 13 per cent higher than the corresponding number off-reserve. Interestingly, while the male/female split off-reserve was virtually identical, the male proportion of the on-reserve experienced labour force was slightly less than twice the female proportion.

Table 7.3 deals with the work activity of the various populations in the experienced labour force in the primary, secondary and tertiary occupational sectors. The differences in the work activity rates of the two labour forces were quite narrow, generally within three or four percentage points.

The data summarizing the work activity of both sexes in all occupations show that seven per cent of all registered Indians in the experienced labour force did not work in 1980, compared with three per cent in the reference population. The great majority of both groups, 76 per cent of the registered Indians and 80 per cent of the reference population, worked mostly full-time. At the same time, a slightly larger proportion of registered Indians were engaged in part-time work, 17 per cent compared with 16 per cent in the reference population.

TABLE 7.3
Experienced Labour Force, Work Activity by Occupation
Canada, 1981

Work Activity/Sex (Col. %)	Occupation															
	Registered Indians On-Reserve				Registered Indians Off-Reserve				Total Registered Indians				Reference Population ¹			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All Occ. ²	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All Occ. ²	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All Occ. ²	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All Occ. ²
Male																
Did not work in 1980	8	4	5	6	5	4	4	5	7	4	5	6	5	2	2	2
Worked in 1980 - mostly full-time ³	75	87	84	82	77	90	81	82	76	89	83	82	83	93	88	88
Worked in 1980 - mostly part-time	17	9	11	12	18	6	15	13	17	7	12	13	13	5	10	9
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	6.1	3.6	16.3	28.9	2.2	4.0	11.2	19.2	8.3	7.5	27.6	48.1	559.9	1,383.3	4,653.1	7,032.0
Female																
Did not work in 1980	14	13	10	10	12	9	8	8	12	10	9	9	10	5	5	5
Worked in 1980 - mostly full-time ³	66	66	69	68	48	75	66	67	56	72	67	67	55	82	67	68
Worked in 1980 - mostly part-time	20	22	22	22	42	16	26	25	30	18	24	24	36	13	28	27
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	0.5	1.2	12.8	14.9	0.5	1.8	16.8	19.7	1.0	3.0	29.7	34.6	114.3	361.7	4,174.2	4,762.4
Both Sexes																
Did not work in 1980	9	6	7	8	6	6	7	6	8	6	6	7	5	3	3	3
Worked in 1980 - mostly full-time ³	74	82	77	77	72	85	72	74	74	84	75	76	78	90	78	80
Worked in 1980 - mostly part-time	17	12	16	15	22	9	21	19	18	11	18	17	17	7	18	16
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	6.6	4.7	29.2	43.8	2.6	5.8	28.1	38.9	9.3	10.5	57.2	82.6	674.2	1,745.0	8,827.3	11,794.4

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
2. Includes all occupations including those not classified under primary, secondary or tertiary.
3. The Census definition of full-time and part-time relates to whether most of the number of weeks worked in 1980 by respondents were full weeks of work or weeks in which they worked only part of the week.
Totals may not add up due to rounding. See Glossary for explanation of Occupation categories and experienced labour force (Labour Force).

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

In actual numbers, as has been shown, far more of both populations in the experienced labour force were engaged in tertiary occupations than in primary and secondary combined. Yet it was in the secondary occupations that individuals in both populations recorded the highest levels of mostly full-time work, 84 per cent for registered Indians and 90 per cent for the reference population. By contrast, the largest percentages of those who did not work in 1980 were recorded in the primary occupations.

A comparison of the work activity of on- and off-reserve Indians in the experienced labour force in all occupational sectors combined shows only narrow differences between them, never more than four percentage points. This is true when both sexes are considered as a unit and when they are considered separately.

On-reserve Indians as a whole appear to have had proportionally more full-time work than those off-reserve. Among on-reserve Indians in all occupational sectors, 77 per cent worked mostly full-time, compared with 74 per cent off-reserve. Off-reserve Indians did have three percentage points more full-time work in the secondary sector. Males both on- and off-reserve had higher levels of full-time work than females in all three occupational sectors, and correspondingly lower levels of part-time work. For example, male off-reserve primary workers showed 77 per cent full-time work versus 48 per cent of corresponding females, a 38 per cent difference. In the same category, the female rate for part-time work was 133 per cent higher than the male proportion.

The picture changes somewhat when the figures for males and females are considered separately. Indeed, the sharpest differences between comparable work activity rates in these two populations were among some of the rates for women. In primary occupations, on-reserve women recorded an 18-percentage point higher rate for mostly full-time work than those off-reserve. In secondary occupations, by contrast, the rate for off-reserve females was higher by nine percentage points than for on-reserve females. The only other difference of this magnitude was among Indian women who worked mostly part-time in primary occupations; the level for off-reserve females was 42 per cent, compared with 20 per cent for those on-reserve.

7.3 Individual Incomes

It should be noted that Census data for registered Indians do not accurately reflect their "real" income as they obtain a variety of free or subsidized goods and services from governments. In addition, particularly on-reserve, a portion of food consumed may have been grown at home or obtained through hunting, trapping or fishing. This also does not register as income.

Table 7.4, sets out average 1980 individual incomes by sex, for those 15 years of age and over with income. The average reference population income was \$5,400 more, or 70 per cent higher, than that of registered Indians. Expressed another way, the average Indian income of \$7,700 was only 59 per cent of the reference population average. The average individual income for reference population males was \$7,700 more, or 83 per cent higher, than for Indian males. Reference population females averaged \$2,500 more, or 43 per cent higher, than Indian females.

Indians off-reserve had incomes that averaged out to be \$1,700 more, or 24 per cent higher, than for Indians on-reserve (\$8,700 versus \$7,000). The disparity was particularly noteworthy among males. The average figure for the off-reserve male was \$3,400 more or 41 per cent higher, than for his on-reserve counterpart. Off-reserve females averaged \$1,200, or 24 per cent, more than females on-reserve.

It is also interesting to note than average individual incomes for reference population females and on-reserve males were extremely close and that the average individual income of reference population males was more than double that of their Indian counterparts on-reserve, \$17,000 versus \$8,200, respectively.

Figure 7.2 provides some summary data on 1980 income distribution. Compared with the reference population, registered Indians had a much smaller proportion of the population in the income brackets of \$5,000 to 9,999 and \$10,000 and over. Off-reserve Indians were relatively better off than on-reserve Indians according to this measure.

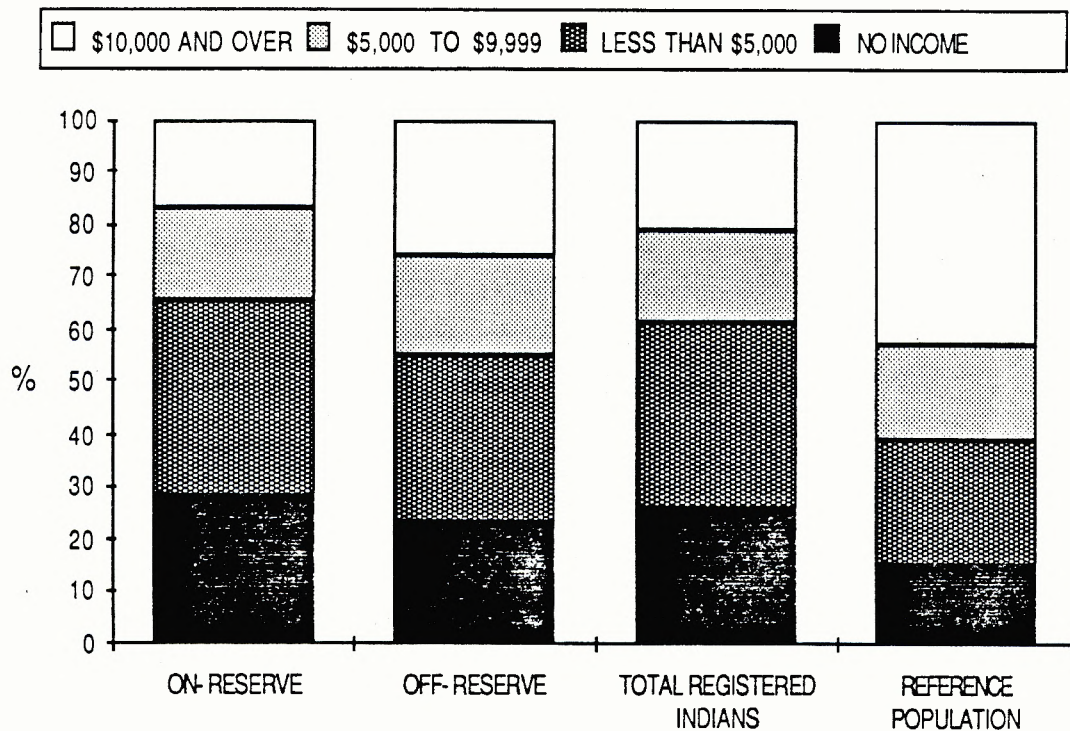
TABLE 7.4
Population 15 Years of Age and Over With
Income Showing Average Individual Income by Sex
Canada, 1980
(\$)

	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Registered Indians On-Reserve	8,199	5,293	6,984
Registered Indians Off-Reserve	11,555	6,542	8,684
Total Registered Indians	9,298	5,888	7,662
Reference Population ¹	16,983	8,437	13,040

Note: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

FIGURE 7.2
Income Distribution
Canada, 1980



Note: Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

Table 7.5 deals with 1980 income distribution by age and sex. The data show that income distribution for both sexes combined and in every age range was more favourable for the reference population than for registered Indians. For example, while 15 per cent of the reference population 15 years of age and over was without income and 24 per cent received less than \$5,000, the corresponding figures for registered Indians were 26 and 35 per cent. Meanwhile, 43 per cent of the reference population who were 15 or older received \$10,000 or more, compared with only 21 per cent of registered Indians of that age. Among those in the youngest age range, 15 to 24, 40 per cent of Indians had no income as opposed to 26 per cent of reference population youth. Among registered Indians in the prime earning years, 25 to 64, 30 per cent had incomes of \$10,000 or more, compared with 56 per cent of the reference population workers in this age range.

In both these populations, incomes in all age ranges were distributed less favourably among females than males. However, it is worth noting that income distribution among reference population females did not compare too disfavouredly with the way income was distributed among registered Indian males. In fact, in the 15 to 24 age range and among those 65 and over, the percentage of reference population females who received \$10,000 or more exceeded the percentage of Indian males at that income level.

Income distribution was somewhat more favourably distributed among off-reserve Indians than those on-reserve. Data on incomes for both sexes combined and all age ranges show that while 28 per cent of on-reserve Indians were without income and 37 per cent had less than \$5,000, only 23 and 32 per cent of off-reserve Indians were in those respective categories. At the same time, only 17 per cent of on-reserve Indians took in \$10,000 or more, compared with 26 per cent of off-reserve Indians.

Focusing on the prime wage-earning age bracket of 25 to 64 years clarifies the disadvantaged female Indian position both on- and off-reserve. Off-reserve, proportionally eight times as many females were without income than males, 24 versus three per cent, and the income of two and one-half times as many males than females was \$10,000 and over, 61 as opposed to 24 per cent. The patterns

TABLE 7.5
Population 15 Years of Age and Over
Showing Total Individual Income Groups by Age and Sex
Canada, 1980

Income Group/Sex (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve				Registered Indians Off-Reserve				Total Registered Indians				Reference Population ¹			
	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+	15-24	25-64	65+	All Ages 15+
Male																
Without Income	38	5	1	18	32	3	-	16	36	5	1	17	23	1	1	7
With Income	62	95	99	82	68	97	100	84	64	95	99	83	77	99	99	93
Less than \$5,000	41	32	44	36	36	19	26	27	39	28	41	33	34	9	23	17
\$ 5,000 - \$9,999	11	24	49	21	15	17	56	18	12	22	50	20	17	10	41	15
\$10,000 and Over	10	38	6	25	16	61	18	40	12	46	8	30	26	80	35	61
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	22.5	31.7	4.8	59.0	12.6	14.6	1.0	28.1	35.1	46.3	5.8	87.1	2,306.8	5,808.7	948.9	9,064.5
Female																
Without Income	50	36	1	38	37	24	-	28	44	30	1	34	29	25	2	23
With Income	50	64	99	62	63	76	100	72	56	70	99	66	71	75	98	77
Less than \$5,000	40	34	50	37	41	32	42	35	40	33	48	37	38	25	44	31
\$ 5,000 - \$9,999	7	17	44	15	14	21	51	20	10	19	46	17	18	18	40	21
\$10,000 and Over	4	14	4	9	8	24	5	17	6	18	5	13	15	32	15	26
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	22.0	30.4	4.4	56.8	15.9	26.7	1.4	43.9	37.9	57.1	5.7	100.7	2,258.1	5,874.6	1,224.2	9,357.0
Both Sexes																
Without Income	44	20	1	28	35	16	-	23	40	19	1	26	26	13	2	15
With Income	56	80	99	72	65	84	100	77	60	81	99	74	74	87	98	85
Less than \$5,000	41	33	47	37	39	27	35	32	40	31	44	35	36	17	35	24
\$ 5,000 - \$9,999	9	21	47	18	15	20	53	19	11	20	48	18	17	14	40	18
\$10,000 and Over	7	26	5	17	12	37	11	26	9	30	6	21	20	56	24	43
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	44.6	62.1	9.1	115.8	28.5	41.2	2.4	72.1	73.0	103.3	11.5	187.9	4,565.0	11,683.3	2,173.1	18,421.4

Note: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

were identical on-reserve although the former gap was slightly narrower and the latter differential marginally wider.

Data in Table 7.6, which indicates the various populations' major sources of 1980 income (c.f. Glossary), show that proportionally nearly double the registered Indian population aged 15 and up were without income, compared with the reference population. While 74 per cent of registered Indians had income, 65 per cent of those with income derived it principally from employment and 34 per cent through government transfer payments. In the reference population, on the other hand, 85 per cent had income, with 75 per cent of them receiving it primarily from employment and only 15 per cent from government transfers. (Government transfers include family allowances, old age security pension and guaranteed income supplement and benefits from the Canada Pension Plan, unemployment insurance and income from other government sources).

Off-reserve Indians, though, were less dependent on government transfer income than Indians on-reserve. Seventy-seven per cent of off-reserve Indians had income, 73 per cent of those with income receiving it mainly from employment and 25 per cent from government transfers. Among on-reserve Indians, 72 per cent had income, 58 per cent of them receiving it primarily from employment and 39 per cent from government transfer payments.

7.4 Family Incomes

When average 1980 economic family incomes are compared, as in Table 7.7, the contrasts between the national averages achieved by various populations appear slightly less stark. Nationally, the average economic family income among registered Indians was \$17,200, or 63 per cent of the average in the reference population. Off-reserve Indians managed an average economic family income of \$19,700, or 72 per cent of that for the reference population. But the average for on-reserve Indians was only \$15,000, which was 55 per cent of the reference population's. Thus the off-reserve average was 32 per cent higher than the on-reserve average. On average, economic families among the reference population in every province and territory fared considerably better than those in the corresponding registered Indian population. As well, such family units in the

TABLE 7.6
Population 15 Years of Age and
Over Showing Major Source of Income
Canada, 1980

Major Source of Income ¹ (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion ²
Without Income	28	23	26	15
With Income	72	77	74	85
Employment Income ³	42	56	48	64
Government Transfer Income ⁴	28	19	25	13
Miscellaneous Income	2	2	2	8
Total	100	100	100	100

- Notes:**
1. See Glossary for definition of terms.
 2. Total Population less Registered Indians.
 3. Income received as wages and salaries, net income from non-farm self-employment, and/or net farm income.
 4. Income received from all cash transfer payments from all levels of government. Included are family allowances, old age security pensions and guaranteed income supplements from the Canada Pension Plan, and Unemployment Insurance and welfare payments, together with income from other government sources.
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 7.7
Average Economic Family¹ Income
Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1980

Province/Territory	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Ref. Popula- tion ²	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Regi Indi
	\$				% Of Reference Population's		
Nova Scotia & Nfld. ³	12,109	18,289	14,823	22,419	54	82	6
New Brunswick & P.E.I.	11,430	16,984	13,289	21,726	53	78	6
Quebec	17,401	21,678	19,139	25,549	68	85	7
Ontario	14,136	19,873	17,143	28,774	49	69	6
Manitoba	13,133	14,783	13,797	25,232	52	59	5
Saskatchewan	12,613	14,934	13,541	26,121	48	57	5
Alberta	16,216	20,845	18,393	31,142	52	67	5
British Columbia	17,344	22,087	20,046	30,006	58	74	6
Yukon	16,679	24,008	20,004	34,192	49	70	
Northwest Territories	15,648	22,819	17,374	29,372	53	78	5
Canada	14,981	19,719	17,220	27,437	55	72	

- Note: 1. For definition, see Glossary.
 2. Total Population less Registered Indians.
 3. Excludes 'Status Newfoundland' Indians.
 (c.f. Appendix, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland Overview).
 On-Reserve pertains only to Nova Scotia as there were no reserves in Newfoundland in 1981.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

off-reserve Indian population did better on average in every province and territory than corresponding units on-reserve.

In no province or territory did the average economic family income of registered Indians come to more than 75 per cent of that of the reference population. However, in Quebec, British Columbia and Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, the average economic family income among registered Indians, expressed as a percentage of the reference population, was higher than the national percentage. In the other provinces and territories, the opposite was true.

Compared with the reference population, registered Indians fared best in Quebec where their average economic family income was 75 per cent that of the reference population, 12 percentage points higher than on the national level. In British Columbia, which came second to Quebec in this regard, registered Indians averaged economic family incomes that were 67 per cent the size of the reference population's. Interestingly, Quebec's first-place standing was not so much the result of higher average incomes among Indian economic families. In fact, averages for registered Indian economic families in British Columbia were a little higher (roughly \$900) than in Quebec. Instead, it appears that Quebec's standing was due more to the fact that the average economic family income for the reference population in Quebec was substantially lower (roughly \$4,500) than in British Columbia.

Of course, the significance of family income is related directly to family size; the larger the family at a given income level, the greater the economic strain it experiences. As Table 7.8 shows, in every income range, the average size of the registered Indian economic family was larger than that of the reference population economic family. In fact, registered Indian economic families with incomes of \$5,000 or higher averaged at least one person more than reference population economic families in corresponding income ranges.

A comparison of data regarding on- and off-reserve Indian economic families shows further that on-reserve families were considerably larger than their off-reserve counterparts. When economic families in all income ranges are considered together, it is seen that the average economic family on-reserve, with

TABLE 7.8
Economic Families Showing Average Size of Families by Income Group
Canada, 1980

Income Group	Average Size of Economic Families ¹			
	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion ²
Economic Families Without Income	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.7
Economic Families With Income	5.0	3.7	4.4	3.3
Less than \$ 5,000	4.3	3.5	3.9	3.1
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	4.5	3.5	4.1	2.8
\$10,000 - \$14,999	5.1	3.7	4.6	2.9
\$15,000 - \$19,999	5.3	3.7	4.6	3.2
\$20,000 - \$29,999	5.4	3.9	4.6	3.4
\$30,000 and over	5.7	4.0	4.6	3.6
Total Economic Families	4.9	3.7	4.4	3.3

Note: 1. For definition of term, see Glossary.
2. Total Population less Registered Indians.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

4.9 persons, was 1.2 persons larger than the average economic family off-reserve.

Both on- an off-reserve, the average size of the economic family increased with rising income levels, but the increase in size among on-reserve Indians was steadier and generally larger from one level to the next. In the lowest income range, under \$5,000, the average on-reserve economic family had 4.3 members, 0.8 more than the corresponding family off-reserve. In the highest income range, \$30,000 or more, the average size of the on-reserve economic family was 5.7 persons, 1.7 more than its counterpart off-reserve. In fact, off-reserve Indians showed a relationship between their family size and income that more closely resembled that of the reference population.

Table 7.9, which indicates further relationships between economic family income and size, underscores the conclusion that registered Indian economic families were proportionally under greater financial strain than those in the reference population. It also shows again that off-reserve Indian economic families fared better proportionally than on-reserve economic families in terms of interplay between family income and size.

The percentage of all economic families in the reference population with incomes of \$20,000 or more was almost twice that of all registered Indian economic families in the same income range, 63 per cent compared with 34 per cent. At the other end, only 13 per cent of reference population economic families had to live on less than \$10,000, while 35 per cent of registered Indian economic families were in this situation.

In both populations the largest proportion of economic families were comprised of three or four members. However, 68 per cent of such families in the reference population had incomes of \$20,000 or more, compared with only 35 per cent of the registered Indian economic families of that size. At the lower end of the income scale, only 10 per cent of three-or-four-member reference families had incomes under \$10,000 while 36 per cent of the registered Indian economic families of this size had such incomes, just over three and one-half times the reference proportion.

TABLE 7.9
Economic Families¹ Showing Income Group by Family Size
Canada, 1980

Income Group (Col. %)	Family Size									
	2 Person Families	3&4 Person Families	5&6 Person Families	7+ Person Families	All Economic Families	2 Person Families	3&4 Person Families	5&6 Person Families	7+ Person Families	All Economic Families
	On-Reserve					Off-Reserve				
Economic Families Without Income	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Families With Income										
Under \$ 5,000	23	19	14	9	16	16	12	11	10	13
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	33	26	24	18	25	21	17	14	15	18
\$10,000 - \$14,999	17	20	20	22	20	14	12	13	14	13
\$15,000 - \$19,999	9	12	13	16	13	13	13	10	15	13
\$20,000 - \$29,999	10	14	18	19	16	18	24	27	21	23
\$30,000 and Over	5	8	12	15	10	16	21	25	26	21
Total Economic Families %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	5.2	12.1	10.2	8.5	36.0	8.6	14.9	6.9	1.9	32.3
	Total Registered Indians					Reference Population ²				
Economic Families Without Income	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Families With Income										
Under \$5,000	19	15	13	9	14	5	4	3	3	4
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	26	21	20	18	21	15	6	5	5	9
\$10,000 - \$14,999	15	16	17	20	17	16	9	7	8	11
\$15,000 - \$19,999	12	13	12	16	13	14	12	11	10	13
\$20,000 - \$29,999	15	20	21	19	19	24	29	27	23	27
\$30,000 and Over	12	15	17	17	15	26	39	47	50	36
Total Economic Families %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	13.8	27.0	17.1	10.3	68.3	2,305.3	2,905.8	988.3	129.6	6,328.9

Notes: 1. For definition of term, see Glossary.
2. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

It is also interesting to note, in view of the fact that larger families require larger incomes, that only two per cent of the reference population economic families had seven or more members. Yet, 73 per cent of those families had incomes of \$20,000 or more and only eight per cent had incomes below \$10,000. By contrast, 15 per cent of the registered Indian economic families had seven or more members, but only 36 per cent of those families had incomes of \$20,000 or more, while 27 per cent had incomes under \$10,000.

Comparisons of on- and off-reserve data show that in every category of family size, a larger percentage of off-reserve than on-reserve economic families were in the upper-income bracket and a smaller percentage were in the lower. Data for all economic families, which generally reflect the picture for each family-size category, show that 44 per cent of off-reserve economic families had incomes of \$20,000 or more, compared with 26 per cent of on-reserve economic families. Meanwhile, 44 per cent of off-reserve economic families, as opposed to 61 per cent of economic families on-reserve, received under \$15,000.

While only six per cent of off-reserve economic families had seven or more members, 24 per cent of on-reserve economic families were of that size, or four times the off-reserve proportion. However, 47 per cent of off-reserve economic families with seven or more members had incomes of \$20,000 or more while only 34 per cent of the corresponding group of on-reserve families were in this upper income range.

7.5 Labour Force Activity and Education

Average individual income, as has been noted, is a further index of the registered Indians' disadvantaged position relative to the rest of Canada. This section examines the effect of education on that situation. The reader is cautioned to recall the inherent bias of the participation and unemployment rates for Indians, particularly those on-reserve, as explained above.

Table 7.10, which reflects the relation between level of schooling and labour force activity for those aged 15 and up not attending school, demonstrates a relationship between educational achievement and enhanced employability for all populations. However, the data for each level of education indicate

TABLE 7.10
Population 15 Years of Age and Over Not Attending School Showing
Labour Force Activity by Highest Level of Schooling

Canada, 1981

(Percentages)

Labour Force Activity ¹	Highest Level of Schooling				Total
	No School or Kindergarten ²	Grades 1 - 8	Grades 9 - 13	High School Plus ³	
<u>Registered Indians On-Reserve</u>					
Participation Rate ⁴	14	33	47	74	42
Unemployment Rate ⁵	16	21	21	14	18
Employment Rate ⁶	12	26	38	64	34
Inexperienced Proportion ⁷	28	24	24	16	22
<u>Registered Indians Off-Reserve</u>					
Participation Rate ⁴	26	42	58	78	60
Unemployment Rate ⁵	12	23	21	10	16
Employment Rate ⁶	23	32	45	71	50
Inexperienced Proportion ⁷	58	30	26	13	24
<u>Total Registered Indians</u>					
Participation Rate ⁴	16	35	52	76	48
Unemployment Rate ⁵	15	21	21	12	17
Employment Rate ⁶	13	27	41	67	40
Inexperienced Proportion ⁷	33	26	25	15	23
<u>Reference Population⁸</u>					
Participation Rate ⁴	30	45	64	78	66
Unemployment Rate ⁵	10	9	9	5	7
Employment Rate ⁶	27	41	58	74	62
Inexperienced Proportion ⁷	26	20	19	16	18

- Notes:
1. See Glossary for definitions of terms.
 2. Persons with no schooling or having completed only Kindergarten.
 3. High school completion or higher.
 4. Labour Force as a percentage of Population 15 Years and Over.
 5. Unemployed as a percentage of Labour Force.
 6. Employed as a percentage of Population 15 Years and Over.
 7. Proportion of Unemployed that are inexperienced (See Glossary for explanation).
 8. Total Population less Registered Indians.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

proportionally greater activity by reference population than registered Indians, suggesting that quality---not just quantity---of education, as well as other factors, had a bearing on the case.

This table sets out each population's labour force activity in terms of four indicators, two positive, participation rate and employment rate, and two negative, unemployment rate and inexperienced proportion (c.f. Glossary). With regard to the positive indicators, 66 per cent of the reference population participated in the labour force and 62 per cent were employed, while 48 per cent of registered Indians participated and 40 per cent were employed. Broken down according to levels of schooling, the data show participation and employment rates increased for both groups as educational levels rose.

The reference population maintained higher rates than registered Indians throughout all levels of schooling. The absolute gap in participation rates through all levels up to Grade 13 varied between 10 and 14 percentage points; the gap in employment rates ran from 14 to 17 percentage points, the highest disparity appearing at the Grades 9 to 13 level. It should be noted, however, that the gap between the two populations narrowed markedly for those who completed or continued beyond high school. The participation rate for registered Indians with high school completion or more education was 76 per cent, not very different from that of the reference population rate of 78 per cent. The Indian employment rate was 67 per cent, compared with 74 per cent for the reference group. Higher education, it seems, was something of a leveller, especially since the employment rate of Indians with no schooling or only Kindergarten was less than one-half the corresponding reference rate, 13 versus 27 per cent.

Data on the negative indicators, unemployment rates and inexperienced proportion, also show registered Indians generally were in a less favourable position than the reference population. The total Indian unemployment rate was 17 per cent as opposed to the reference group rate of seven per cent. Twenty-three per cent of all Indians who were unemployed lacked employment experience, compared with 18 per cent of the corresponding segment of the reference population.

When the data are broken down according to level of education, the picture that emerges is consistent in most respects with that described by the data on participation and employment. That is, reference population unemployment rates declined overall with increasing education, although in all levels of education the rates were lower than those of registered Indians. Among the latter, unemployment rates for those with primary and secondary education were higher than those with no school or only Kindergarten. Furthermore, the reference population's inexperienced proportion was lower than that of registered Indians up to the Grade 13 level.

Another phenomenon worthy of at least passing note was that registered Indians with high school completion or higher recorded a 15 per cent inexperienced proportion, only one percentage point lower than that of the corresponding reference population segment. This is the only instance in which the data indicate a slightly more favourable situation for registered Indians as a whole.

When on- and off-reserve Indians are compared in terms of participation and employment rates, the latter are seen to have done better in every educational category. In terms of unemployment rates, the result is not so one-sided. While the unemployment rate, for example, is higher on-reserve for those in the lowest and highest educational categories, it is not so for those with elementary or high school educations. On-reserve Indians in the grades 1-8 range had a marginally lower unemployment rate, 21 per cent as opposed to 23 per cent for the off-reserve, and rates for both groups in the grades 9-13 range were the same, at 21 per cent.

7.6 Income and Education

Table 7.11, which interrelates individual levels of schooling for the population aged 15 and above not attending school, with incomes, indicates that the reference population's education and 1980 income levels were generally higher than those of registered Indians. Slightly more than three-quarters of the reference population had gone to high school or beyond, compared with a little over half of the registered Indians. Insofar as income was concerned, 53 per cent of the reference population had incomes at or below \$9,999, but 77 per cent of registered Indians fell into this category. By contrast, 20 per cent of the reference population had incomes of \$20,000 or more, compared with seven per cent of registered Indians.

However, the data suggest that higher educational levels alone are not sufficient to account for the substantial reference population edge in income. Given a segment of the registered Indian population and a segment of the reference population with the same level of schooling, the percentage of the Indian segment with lower incomes (less than \$10,000) was always larger than the percentage of the reference segment. Conversely, the reference population percentage with higher incomes (\$10,000 and up) was always larger.

For example, 91 per cent of registered Indians who had no schooling or only Kindergarten received less than \$10,000; only seven per cent of them were in the \$10,000-\$19,999 range. However, 81 per cent of those members of the reference population who had the same level of schooling were in the lower-income range while 14 per cent, double the Indian rate, were in the higher. A similar disparity emerged with regard to those who had only achieved grades 1 to 8. In that case, 86 per cent of Indians were in the zero-\$9,999 range compared with 69 per cent of the reference population. Meanwhile, only 11 per cent of the Indians with just elementary school education were in the \$10,000-\$19,999 range, compared with 21 per cent of the corresponding reference population segment, almost twice the Indian proportion. Insofar as these figures indicate a relationship between low levels of educational achievement and low incomes, then, they suggest that while both populations were affected, Indians were affected disproportionately.

TABLE 7.11

Population 15 Years of Age and Over Not Attending School Showing
Individual Income Groups by Highest Level of Schooling

Canada, 1980

Income Groups (Col. %)	No School or Kg. ¹	Grades 1 - 8	Grades 9 - 13	High School Plus ²	Total	No School or Kg. ¹	Grades 1 - 8	Grades 9 - 13	High School Plus ²	Total
	Registered Indians On-Reserve					Registered Indians Off-Reserve				
Without Income	19	29	28	11	24	21	24	23	10	19
With Income	81	71	72	89	76	79	76	77	90	81
Under \$ 5,000	45	38	37	29	37	34	37	34	23	31
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	29	20	17	21	20	31	22	20	20	21
\$10,000 - \$19,999	6	10	13	28	14	10	13	16	29	20
\$20,000 and Over	1	3	5	11	5	3	5	6	17	10
Total % No. (000)	100 11.9	100 41.2	100 27.7	100 17.4	100 98.1	100 1.9	100 14.4	100 19.5	100 20.3	100 56.1
	Total Registered Indians					Reference Population ³				
Without Income	19	28	26	11	22	17	15	16	8	12
With Income	81	72	74	89	78	83	85	84	92	88
Under \$ 5,000	43	38	36	26	35	37	29	24	16	21
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999	29	20	18	21	20	27	25	20	16	20
\$10,000 - \$19,999	7	11	15	29	16	14	21	26	31	27
\$20,000 and Over	2	4	5	14	7	5	10	14	29	20
Total % No. (000)	100 13.8	100 55.6	100 47.3	100 37.6	100 154.3	100 278.4	100 3,293.5	100 4,004.6	100 7,631.0	100 15,207.6

- Notes: 1. Persons with no schooling or having completed only Kindergarten.
2. High school completion or higher.
3. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

At the same time, the achievement of more advanced educational standing appeared to reward registered Indians less than the reference population. Fifteen per cent of Indians with grades 9 to 13 were in the \$10,000-\$19,999 income bracket, compared with 26 per cent of those in the reference population with the same educational level. Only five per cent of Indians in this educational category received \$20,000 and up as opposed to 14 per cent of the reference population segment. Among Indians who had completed high school or more, 29 per cent were in the \$10,000-\$19,999 range and 14 per cent had incomes of \$20,000 and over. Corresponding figures for the reference population were 31 per cent and 29 per cent. These data lead to the conclusion that educational factors alone could not fully explain employment and income disparities between registered Indians and the reference population. Additionally, the data raise questions about the comparative quality of Indian and reference group education.

Table 7.11 also shows that Indians off-reserve enjoyed a 1980 income edge over those on-reserve that was similar in most respects, although not identical, to the edge that the reference population had over registered Indians generally. Only 19 per cent of all on-reserve Indians had incomes of \$10,000 and over while just five per cent took in \$20,000 and up; corresponding figures for off-reserve Indians were 30 and 10 per cent, respectively. Nineteen per cent of all off-reserve Indians had no income, compared with 24 per cent of those on-reserve.

In every educational category, on-reserve Indians showed higher percentages than off-reserve Indians in the lower income (under \$10,000) levels. Among those with no schooling or just Kindergarten, 93 per cent of on-reserve Indians earned under \$10,000, compared with 86 per cent of off-reserve Indians. In the grades 1-8 range, 87 per cent of Indians on-reserve were in the lower-income levels, as opposed to 83 per cent of those off-reserve.

The converse was true in the upper-income (\$10,000 and over) levels; off-reserve Indian levels were higher among the higher-income groups in every educational range. Among those with no schooling or just Kindergarten, 10 per cent of off-reserve Indians received from \$10,000 to \$19,999 compared with six per cent of those on-reserve. In that same group, three per cent of off-reserve Indians took in \$20,000 and over compared with only one per cent on-reserve. In the case of registered Indians with high school completion or better, a total of

46 per cent of those off-reserve had \$10,000 or more, as opposed to 39 per cent of those on-reserve.

7.7 Income and Occupation

Table 7.12 sets out average 1980 individual incomes broken down by sex and occupation, for members of the experienced labour force. It shows that in each occupational sector, average reference population incomes were higher, usually by margins of roughly \$3,000 to \$4,000, than those of registered Indians. This might be explained by a disproportionate concentration of Indians in the lower-paid jobs of each occupational sector, in its less profitable industries and in locales where labour costs were comparatively low.

The data show that, taking both sexes together, the average income for a reference population member of the experienced labour force was \$15,300, compared with \$10,100 for a registered Indian member---a difference of \$5,200, or 34 per cent, more for the reference population. In the tertiary occupational sector, where the reference population reported its highest average income, average reference population incomes were \$5,700 higher, or 36 per cent more, than average registered Indian incomes. Even in secondary occupations, where registered Indians reported their highest average income, average reference population incomes were higher by \$3,200, a 21 per cent gap in favour of the reference population. Meanwhile, a look at occupational sub-categories listed in Table 7.12 shows that managerial work, the one in which all groups reported their highest average incomes, averaged \$9,400, or 43 per cent, more for the reference population than for registered Indians. While average incomes for women were consistently lower than men's in the reference population, they were higher than for registered Indian females. Indeed, in the construction sub-category, the average for reference population females was higher even than for registered Indian males.

TABLE 7.12
Average Income by Sex and Occupation of Experienced Labour Force
Canada, 1980
(\$)

Occupation	Registered Indians On-Reserve			Registered Indians Off-Reserve			Total Registered Indians			Reference Population ¹		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Total Experienced Labour Force (All Occupations)	10,763	7,440	9,659	13,127	8,275	10,695	11,706	7,918	10,146	18,729	10,198	15,332
Total Primary Occupations	9,416	4,251	9,065	12,265	3,979	10,827	10,162	4,113	9,569	14,282	6,038	13,119
Fishing and Trapping	9,420	6,322	9,307	9,094	-	7,527	9,347	2,198	8,862	13,121	6,203	12,758
Forestry and Logging	9,958	4,730	9,628	15,604	6,966	14,921	11,226	5,334	10,833	15,526	5,928	14,987
Total Secondary Occupations	12,844	7,155	11,541	13,802	7,698	11,943	13,349	7,492	11,763	16,626	8,674	15,009
Total Tertiary Occupations	10,974	7,672	9,549	13,423	8,490	10,488	11,968	8,138	10,008	20,231	10,461	15,661
Managerial ²	13,392	9,533	11,370	17,781	11,654	14,117	15,262	10,596	12,655	27,334	14,522	22,015
Clerical	10,685	7,559	8,197	11,166	9,086	9,429	10,950	8,499	8,940	14,816	9,992	11,078
Sales	11,497	6,242	9,012	11,922	6,050	8,396	11,738	6,110	8,621	18,533	8,023	14,177
Service	9,555	5,742	7,388	10,052	5,492	6,913	9,779	5,597	7,136	13,349	6,284	9,686
Construction	9,429	6,290	9,351	12,012	7,971	11,809	10,217	7,094	10,115	16,905	11,136	16,797
All Other Occupations	9,772	4,379	9,113	10,792	7,204	9,939	10,172	6,049	9,466	14,939	8,730	13,682

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.

2. Includes Technical, Social, Religious, Teaching and Medical Occupations.

See Glossary for explanations of occupation categories and experienced labour force (Labour Force).

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

A comparison of on- and off-reserve Indians in the experienced labour force shows that, when males and females are taken together, off-reserve Indians appear to have fared better in all occupational sectors by margins ranging from \$400 to \$1,800. In secondary occupations, in which both groups reported their highest average income, off-reserve Indians averaged \$400 more than those on-reserve. In the tertiary sector, in which on-reserve Indians and off-reserve Indians reported their second and third highest average incomes, respectively, the off-reserve group still averaged \$900 more.

When it comes to occupational sub-categories, the data are not quite so one-sided. In fishing and trapping, sales, and service, average incomes for both sexes together were higher on-reserve. However, when the income data in those sub-categories are broken down by sex, it is seen that the on-reserve advantage in two of those instances, sales and service, was due to higher average incomes only among on-reserve women compared with women off-reserve. On-reserve men still averaged lower incomes in sales and services than their off-reserve counterparts, exceeding them only in fishing and trapping. In fact, the largest average income differential between the experienced labour forces on- and off-reserve was in the forestry and logging sub-category where off-reserve male average incomes were 56 per cent higher, \$15,600 versus \$10,000 for on-reserve males in this sub-category.

7.8 Conclusion

The 1981 Census data on employment and income show clearly that registered Indians were proportionally less frequently employed and earned less for work they did than members of the reference population. This was true with regard to all registered Indians, but particularly so of those on-reserve. Additionally, while the male segment of each population fared better than the female, reference group males as well as females generally enjoyed a substantial edge over their Indian counterparts. Indeed, females in the reference population sometimes did proportionally better than---or at least as well as---Indian males, especially those on-reserve.

Education clearly affected the employment opportunities and earning capacities of men and women in all populations. However, the prospects of

registered Indians may well have been circumscribed by other influences, for which there are no data, that either did not affect the reference population or did not have as deep an impact upon it. Discrimination, for example, is likely to have affected registered Indians significantly more than the reference population as a whole. Moreover, the on-reserve population likely was affected more than even off-reserve Indians by factors such as proximity to places of employment, access to employment information, availability of transportation, health and the influence of traditional employment patterns.

8. HOUSING

The housing conditions of a population are a major factor in its well being and general standard of living. Family and household formation, health, education and household income all interact with conditions of daily living. This chapter examines housing conditions such as crowding, need of repair, period of construction, type of heating and presence of bathroom. It also considers length of occupancy, as well as data on homeownership, owner's major payments and gross rent.

It should be noted that the number of occupied private dwellings equals the number of private households and that the housing conditions for each population refer to its households. As well, a registered Indian occupied private dwelling is a private dwelling occupied by a registered Indian household (See Sections 3.4 and 3.5 on households and the Glossary for definitions).

8.1 Housing Conditions

Table 8.1 demonstrates that the average number of persons per room for registered Indian occupied private dwellings in Canada was almost twice that of reference population dwellings (0.9 compared with 0.5). For registered Indians on-reserve, the figure (1.0) was indeed twice as high as that for the reference population.

In a related vein, Table 8.6 indicates that 22 per cent of all Indian dwellings were crowded---that is, had more than one person per room---as opposed to two per cent among the reference population. The contrast between conditions for the reference population and those affecting on-reserve Indians was even more striking; 33 per cent of on-reserve dwellings were cited as crowded.

Insofar as the physical condition of housing is concerned, as Table 8.2 shows, 18 per cent of all registered Indian homes reportedly needed major repairs compared with seven per cent among the reference population. With 23 per cent of major dwellings on-reserve in need of major repairs, on-reserve Indians lived in substantially inferior housing conditions than did off-reserve Indians. Among the latter, 13 per cent of dwellings required such work. With respect to the

TABLE 8.1

**Total Occupied Private Dwellings Showing Average Number of Persons Per Room
Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1981**

Province/Territory	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Referenc Popula- tion ¹
Nova Scotia and Nfld. ²	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6
New Brunswick and P.E.I.	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Quebec	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6
Ontario	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5
Manitoba	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.5
Saskatchewan	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.5
Alberta	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.5
British Columbia	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5
Yukon	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6
Northwest Territories	1.6	1.0	1.4	0.8
Canada	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.5

- Notes:**
1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
 2. Excludes 'Status Newfoundland' Indians.
(c.f. Appendix, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland Overview).
On-Reserve pertains only to Nova Scotia as there were no reserves in Newfoundland in 1981.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 8.2
Total Occupied Private Dwellings by Condition of Dwelling
Canada, 1981

Condition of Dwelling (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion ¹
Needs Regular Maintenance Only	46	63	55	77
Needs Minor Repair	30	24	27	17
Needs Major Repair	23	13	18	7
Total Occupied Private Dwellings % No.	100 41,755	100 38,700	100 80,455	100 8,201.1 ²

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
2. In thousands.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

need for minor repairs, the percentages reflect much the same picture as those concerning major repairs.

The relatively inferior physical condition of housing on reserves is noteworthy in light of its comparative newness. As Table 8.3 shows, the bulk of the housing of both off-reserve Indians and the reference population is much older. Seventy-nine per cent of on-reserve houses were built between 1961 and 1981. Due to such factors as increased pressure from Indian organizations, heightened public awareness of on-reserve housing conditions and stepped-up efforts by federal authorities, the major construction spurt came during the 1971-81 period when 52 per cent of existing on-reserve housing was constructed. By contrast, only 54 per cent of the housing of each of the other two groups was built in the 1961-81 period. Almost one-quarter of the housing of the reference population was built during or before the Second World War, 11 per cent of it prior to 1921.

The relatively inferior physical condition of on-reserve housing in the face of its comparatively recent construction raises questions about the quality of its initial construction and materials. It also implies a relationship between on-reserve housing maintenance and such factors as occupants' incomes, access to transportation or transiency.

Two other indicators suggest that Indian housing, particularly dwellings on-reserve, generally was considerably less comfortable and conducive to good health than the housing of the reference population. First, Table 8.4 shows that only 66 per cent of all registered Indians' homes had central heating; that figure dropped to 48 per cent when on-reserve houses were taken alone, perhaps due to the inaccessibility of electricity in many reserve dwellings. By contrast, 91 per cent of reference population homes had central heating.

Meanwhile, 38 per cent of on-reserve homes employed considerably less efficient and often more hazardous means of heating---cooking stoves, heating stoves or space heaters. Only nine per cent of the homes of Indians living off-reserve and six per cent of reference population dwellings used such techniques. In other words, the ratio of on-/off-reserve use of these stoves and heaters in Indian dwellings was greater than four to one.

TABLE 8.3
Total Occupied Private Dwellings by Period of Construction
Canada, 1981

Period of Construction (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popu]a- tion ¹
Before 1921	3	9	6	11
1921 - 45	4	15	10	13
1946 - 60	14	22	18	22
1961 - 70	27	21	24	22
1971 - 81	52	33	43	32
Total Occupied Private Dwellings	100	100	100	100

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 8.4
Total Occupied Private Dwellings by Main Type of Heating Equipment
Canada, 1981

Type of Heating Equipment (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion ¹
Central Heating	48	85	66	91
Heating Stove, Cooking Stove or Space Heater	38	9	24	6
Other	13	6	10	3
Total Occupied Private Dwellings % No. (000)	100 41.8	100 38.7	100 80.5	100 8,201.1

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

A bathroom is not only an indicator of the comfort and healthfulness a dwelling affords, but is a useful proxy for the availability of running water. This facility was also much less likely to be found in on-reserve housing. Table 8.5 shows that nearly one-fifth of all Indian dwellings had no bathroom; only 68 per cent of the housing on-reserve had bathrooms, while 97 per cent of the housing of off-reserve Indians and 99 per cent of the reference population's housing had them.

Figure 8.1 and Table 8.6 provide a summary overview of housing conditions of registered Indians. They confirm, for all key indicators, the very significant gap facing registered Indians, and in particular, the serious state of on-reserve housing.

8.2 Length of Occupancy, Tenure and Expenditure of Household Income on Housing

Table 8.7 indicates that, according to 1981 Census data, reference population households generally occupied their dwellings longer than those of registered Indians overall. The proportion of registered Indian households in Canada with less than one year's occupancy was six percentage points higher than the corresponding proportion of reference population households. At the same time, the proportion of Indian households with more than 10 years' occupancy was eight percentage points lower than the proportion of reference population households with occupancy periods of that length. It may be in part that the scarcity of housing on-reserve contributes to longer periods of occupancy.

However, when data on on- and off-reserve Indian households are considered separately, it is seen this time that on-reserve and reference population occupancy patterns were similar while off-reserve patterns were strongly divergent from those norms. Fourteen per cent of on-reserve households and 18 per cent of reference population households as opposed to fully 35 per cent of off-reserve households, had less than one year's occupancy. At the same time, 28 per cent of households both on-reserve and in the reference population had over 10 years' occupancy while only 10 per cent of off-reserve households had occupancy periods of that duration. Perhaps, though, the sharp contrast between the occupancy pattern of off-reserve Indians and those of the other populations is

TABLE 8.5

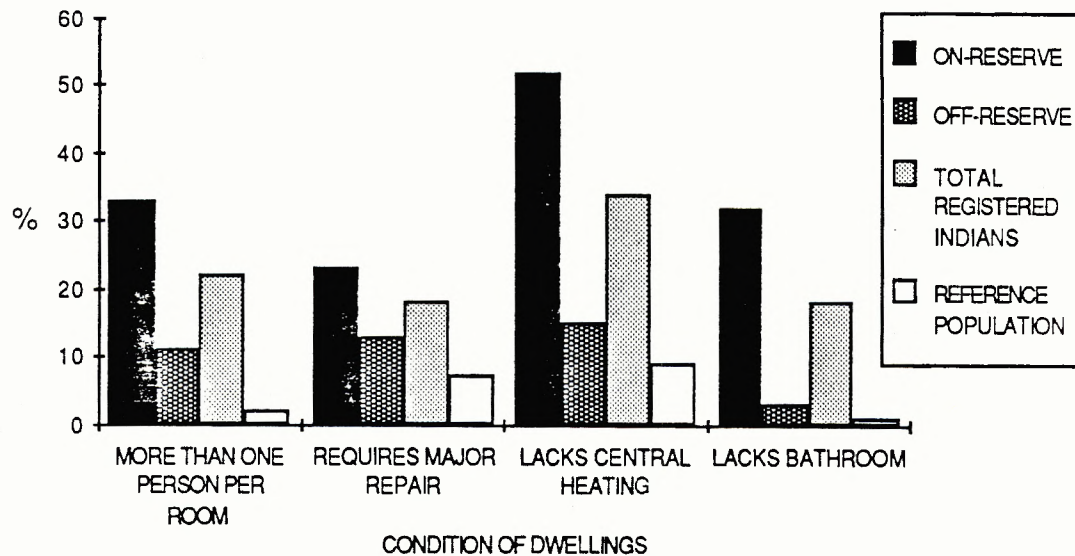
Total Occupied Private Dwellings Showing Percentage of Dwellings with Bathrooms
Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1981
(Percentages)

Province/Territory	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion ¹
Nova Scotia and Nfld. ²	93	97	95	96
New Brunswick and P.E.I.	99	97	99	98
Quebec	97	99	97	99
Ontario	61	98	81	99
Manitoba	44	94	66	98
Saskatchewan	38	94	61	97
Alberta	64	97	80	98
British Columbia	88	97	94	99
Yukon	51	84	66	94
Northwest Territories	57	92	66	93
Canada	68	97	82	99

- Notes:**
1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
 2. Excludes 'Status Newfoundland' Indians.
(c.f. Appendix, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland Overview).
On-Reserve pertains only to Nova Scotia as there were no reserves in Newfoundland in 1981.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

FIGURE 8.1
Indicators of Housing Conditions
Canada, 1981



Note: Reference Population = Total Population less Registered Indians

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada

TABLE 8.6
Indicators of Housing Conditions
Canada, 1981

Housing Conditions	Percentage of Occupied Private Dwellings of:			
	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ¹
Crowded ²	33	11	22	2
In Need of Major Repairs	23	13	18	7
Lack Central Heating System	52	15	34	9
Lack Bathroom	32	3	18	1
Total Number of Occupied Private Dwellings	41,755	38,700	80,455	8,201.1 ³

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.
2. Percentage of Dwellings with More than One Person per Room.
3. In Thousands.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 8.7
Private Households by Length of Occupancy
Canada, 1981

Length of Occupancy (Col. %)	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Population ¹
Less than 1 year	14	35	24	18
1 - 2 years	14	23	18	18
3 - 5 years	23	20	21	20
6 - 10 years	21	12	17	16
Over 10 years	28	10	20	28
Total Households %	100	100	100	100
No. (000)	41.8	38.7	80.5	8,201.1

Notes: 1. Total Population less Registered Indians.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

not surprising in view of the comparatively high mobility of off-reserve Indians that was documented in Chapter 2.

Data in Table 8.8 on tenure reflect much the same kind of picture with regard to reported levels of home ownership. In considering tenure and, later, owner's major payments and gross rent, it should be kept in mind that patterns are unique on-reserve; various tenure arrangements exist on-reserve most of which do not fit exactly with the usual conceptions of rent or ownership. For instance, on-reserve Indians may live in housing owned communally by the band. Individuals living in band-owned housing may consider themselves as renters or they may, as part of the band, consider themselves as actually owning the home. Thus, the on-reserve data for these tables are somewhat distorted.

The level of home ownership among households in the reference population was only two percentage points higher than Indian households as a whole. However, the level was 19 percentage points higher in the on-reserve segment of the Indian population than in the reference population and a full 43 percentage points higher than among off-reserve Indians. The relative standings of the three populations in terms of home ownership, which were consistent through virtually all the provinces and territories, seem due in substantial part to federal and other home building and assistance programs, and the unique nature of ownership conditions on-reserve.

Further apparent evidence of government housing assistance on-reserve is seen in Table 8.9 which deals with data on homeowner's major payments as a percentage of 1980 household incomes. (c.f. Glossary). This table shows that registered Indian homeowners as a whole tended to expend less of their household incomes on major shelter payments than did reference population owners. The proportion of reference population owners who spent 25 per cent or more of their household gross incomes on major payments (a traditional guideline) was six percentage points greater than the proportion of registered Indian owners with that level of payment.

Again, though, the situation does not appear that straightforward when on- and off-reserve Indian households which owned their dwellings are considered separately. On-reserve Indian owners appear to have been in an even more

TABLE 8.8

Private Households by Tenure Showing Percentage Owning Homes¹

Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1981

(Percentages)

Province/Territory	Registered Indians On-Reserve	Registered Indians Off-Reserve	Total Registered Indians	Reference Popula- tion ²
Nova Scotia and Nfld. ³	92	57	76	75
New Brunswick and P.E.I.	86	71	81	74
Quebec	85	42	69	53
Ontario	85	39	60	63
Manitoba	80	23	56	66
Saskatchewan	83	30	61	73
Alberta	71	29	50	63
British Columbia	81	44	59	64
Yukon	69	45	58	52
Northwest Territories	52	22	44	19
Canada	81	38	60	62

- Notes: 1. Percentage Owning Homes. Balance Rent Their Homes.
 2. Total Population less Registered Indians.
 3. Excludes 'Status Newfoundland' Indians.
 (c.f. Appendix, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland Overview).
 On-Reserve pertains only to Nova Scotia as there were no
 reserves in Newfoundland in 1981.

Source: INAC Customized Data Based on 1981 Census of Canada.

TABLE 8.9

Private Households¹ by Owner's Major Payments as a Percentage of 1980 Household Income
Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1981

154

Province/Territory (Row %)	Percentage of Owners Paying											
	Registered Indians On-Reserve			Registered Indians Off-Reserve			Total Registered Indians			Reference Population ²		
	25-29%	30%+	25%+	25-29%	30%+	25%+	25-29%	30%+	25%+	25-29%	30%+	25%+
Nova Scotia and Nfld. ³	5	15	20	10	20	30	7	17	24	7	13	20
New Brunswick and P.E.I.	-	12	14	21	27	48	7	17	25	7	14	21
Quebec	2	7	9	8	18	27	4	10	13	7	16	24
Ontario	3	12	15	10	21	31	5	15	20	8	15	23
Manitoba	3	9	11	4	14	18	3	10	13	7	13	20
Saskatchewan	1	9	10	8	23	31	3	12	14	8	15	22
Alberta	3	13	16	10	31	41	5	18	23	9	20	30
British Columbia	3	8	11	9	23	33	6	15	21	8	18	26
Yukon	-	12	15	-	37	37	-	20	22	7	18	25
Northwest Territories	6	16	21	-	-	35	6	18	23	8	18	26
Canada	3	10	13	9	22	32	5	14	18	8	16	24

Notes: 1. In owner-occupied non-farm dwellings with 1980 Household income (excluding loss).

2. Total Population less Registered Indians.

3. Excludes 'Status Newfoundland' Indians.

(c.f. Appendix, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland Overview).

On-Reserve pertains only to Nova Scotia as there were no reserves in Newfoundland in 1981.

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

favourable position compared with those in the reference population who in turn, seem to have been better off than off-reserve Indian owners. Three per cent of on-reserve Indian owners, eight per cent of those in the reference population and nine per cent of off-reserve Indian owners expended 25 to 29 per cent of their 1980 household incomes on major payments. Meanwhile, 10 per cent of on-reserve owners, 16 per cent of owners in the reference population and 22 per cent of off-reserve owners spent 30 per cent or more of their household incomes on major payments. This situation seems not only to reflect the effects of assistance to Indians on-reserve but also the comparatively low incomes of off-reserve households (c.f. Chapter 7), and the high housing costs they face.

Table 8.10, which deals with gross rent expressed as a percentage of 1980 household income, shows the various populations' households which rented their dwellings in much the same relationship to one another. There was one significant variation: the proportion of registered Indian renters who spent 30 per cent or more of their household gross incomes on rent exceeded the corresponding proportion of reference population renters by seven percentage points. In all other respects, though, on-reserve Indian renters seemed proportionally to spend the least on rent, with reference population renters generally coming next and off-reserve renters seeming to be the hardest pressed.

Four per cent of on-reserve renters and nine per cent of both reference population and off-reserve renters expended 25 to 29 per cent of their household incomes on rent. At the same time, 18 per cent of on-reserve renters, 30 per cent of renters in the reference population and 43 per cent of renters off-reserve spent 30 per cent or more of their household incomes on rent.

TABLE 8.10

Private Households¹ by Gross Rent as a Percentage of 1980 Household Income
Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1981

156

Province/Territory (Row %)	Percentage of Renters Paying											
	Registered Indians On-Reserve			Registered Indians Off-Reserve			Total Registered Indians			Reference Population ²		
	25-29%	30%+	25%+	25-29%	30%+	25%+	25-29%	30%+	25%+	25-29%	30%+	25%+
Nova Scotia and Nfld. ³	-	-	8	10	41	51	8	36	43	10	30	40
New Brunswick and P.E.I.	-	24	24	-	33	41	-	31	31	10	32	43
Quebec	3	22	25	7	35	41	6	31	36	7	29	36
Ontario	5	29	34	11	37	48	9	36	45	10	29	39
Manitoba	4	10	14	10	44	54	8	35	43	12	31	43
Saskatchewan	4	11	16	6	59	65	6	47	53	11	31	43
Alberta	4	13	17	10	47	57	9	37	46	12	36	48
British Columbia	6	20	26	8	46	54	8	41	49	11	36	47
Yukon	-	-	19	-	43	43	-	32	33	5	23	29
Northwest Territories	-	10	12	-	11	18	4	10	14	2	9	11
Canada	4	18	22	9	43	52	8	37	44	9	30	40

- Notes: 1. In tenant-occupied non-farm dwellings with 1980 household income (excluding loss).
 2. Total Population less Registered Indians.
 3. Excludes 'Status Newfoundland' Indians.
 (c.f. Appendix, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland Overview).
 On-Reserve pertains only to Nova Scotia as there were no reserves in Newfoundland in 1981.
 Totals may not add up due to rounding.

8.3 Conclusion

The quality of shelter and comfort provided by the housing in which registered Indians lived, both on- and off-reserve, was generally inferior to that provided by the housing of the reference population, according to the 1981 Census data. Proportionally more of the Indian housing was crowded, in ill repair, inefficiently heated and lacking an indoor bathroom. In addition to their impact on quality of life, these conditions can also affect the inhabitants' health, working and earning capacity, and perhaps educational potential.

The data indicate that Indians off-reserve lived in housing that was poorer in all respects than that of the reference population but generally superior to that of on-reserve Indians. This seems to have been due in part to off-reserve Indians taking housing that, although part of a community's lower-quality stock, still had to be maintained at levels sufficient to meet the demands of municipal housing standard bylaws. Another factor may have been that Indians living off-reserve were paying higher rents and other housing costs than those on-reserve.

These problems may become even more acute in the future as the reinstatement of Indian status to women will increase demand. On-reserve, the possible increase in single-parent families will place an additional strain on the availability of housing.

9. SOCIAL SERVICES

Levels of social assistance and other social services required by a population are highly symptomatic of standards that the population is able to maintain in other areas of its life. They reflect, for example, employment and income levels, standards of health and housing, the stability of family life.

Data in this chapter, which were provided by the Social Development Directorate of INAC and by Statistics Canada, indicate a generally improving situation with respect to the social welfare of registered Indians. However, they indicate a continuing need among registered Indians for substantial levels of financial assistance and other social services.

9.1 Social Assistance

Data in Table 9.1 for two different two-year periods show that, at both times, well over half of the registered Indian population of Canada on-reserve and on-Crown land was receiving social assistance¹. The significance of these data is underscored by the fact that the figures do not include those who were receiving financial aid through other governmental assistance or social security programs, such as those for education or unemployment insurance.

The table covers both the 1972-73 to 1973-74 period and the 1979-80 to 1980-81 period, but since a different method of calculating social assistance levels was used for each period, comparisons between the two would not be valid. Still, the table does show that during the 1972-73 to 1973-74 period, the percentage of registered Indians in Ontario who received social assistance was consistently lower than in any other INAC region. By contrast, the percentage on social assistance in the Atlantic Region was the highest.

Assistance levels for the 1972-73 to 1973-74 period dropped in five of the eight regions examined, offsetting modest rises in two others and no change in a third. The national level fell from 57 to 55 per cent.

In the 1979-80 to 1980-81 period, Ontario again had the lowest social assistance levels, the highest (in the absence of data on the Atlantic Region) being

TABLE 9.1

Percentage of the Population Receiving Social Assistance¹

Registered Indians On-Reserve and On-Crown Lands

Canada and INAC Regions, 1972-73, 1973-74, 1979-1980, and 1980-81

	<u>Estimated using partial data²</u>		<u>Estimated using case unit figures³</u>	
	1972-73	1973-74	1979-80	1980-81
Atlantic	84	85
Quebec	45	40	41	42
Ontario	25	26	31	30
Manitoba	78	78	78	85
Saskatchewan	76	73	82	79
Alberta	73	70	65	59
British Columbia	47	43	61	62
Yukon	79	69	48	57
Canada ⁴	57	55	59	59

- Notes: 1. Excludes those maintained by other government assistance programs such as those for education, child welfare and training allowances, as well as those for social security such as unemployment insurance and old age security.
2. On number of social assistance beneficiaries of responding bands together with payment statistics.
3. Total case months converted to average monthly case units and later to number of beneficiaries.
4. Exclusive of Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories.

Differences between the percentages shown for the first two and the last two columns are ascribable to differences in the method of estimation. No attempt should be made to identify a trend over these years on the basis of percentages shown in this table.

Source: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511, January 1983, p. 74.

recorded in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Despite fluctuations in regional levels, the national level remained constant at 59 per cent.

Judged by this standard, then, financial need appears to have been high among on-reserve Indians in Canada generally, undoubtedly contributing to the creation or aggravation of other social welfare problems. Among these, there probably were problems of physical or emotional breakdown resulting in a need for residential care.

9.2 Residential Care

Data in Table 9.2 for the years 1980-81 to 1982-83 inclusive show an increase nationally from 334 to 386 in the number of on-reserve or on-Crown land registered Indian adults (those 16 years of age and over) who were taken into residential care². Over these years, the numbers rose in three of the four western INAC regions and the Yukon, fell in Alberta, Quebec and the Atlantic Region and remained constant in Ontario. The most substantial rise, an increase of 31 from 1980-81 to 1982-83, occurred in Manitoba where, perhaps coincidentally, the second greatest proportional increase in Indian social assistance recipients also had occurred from 1979-1980 to 1980-81 (See Table 9.1). It should be noted that numbers of on-reserve or on-Crown land Indian adults in residential care are typically low because of a lack of facilities there and due to the long-standing tradition of family care for the elderly.

9.3 Child Welfare

Table 9.3 focuses on Indian children on-reserve and on-Crown land, zero to 16 years of age, in the care of child welfare authorities, another phenomenon sometimes associated with financial need, among other problems. The table indicates that a drop of 1,670, or 27 per cent, in the average number of on-reserve Indian children in care across Canada occurred between 1976-77 and 1982-83. This means that, whereas an average of 6.5 per cent of the on-reserve child population were in care in the first year of the period under examination, only 4.8 per cent of the corresponding population were in care during the last.

The drop in the national percentage of the on-reserve Indian child population in care was the cumulative result of decreases in the corresponding figures for six

TABLE 9.2
Number of Registered Indian Adults in Residential Care On-Reserve and On-Crown Land
Canada & INAC Regions, 1980/81 - 1982/83

	Numbers of Indian Adults ¹ in Care ²								
	<u>Atlantic</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u>	<u>Alberta</u>	<u>B.C.</u>	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>Canada</u> ³
1980 - 1981	32	5	73	88	66	42	18	7	334
1981 - 1982	32	4	74	109	66	33	34	9	361
1982 - 1983	30	4	73	119	76	32	42	10	386

- Notes:**
1. Indian adults in care were persons 16 and over resident on-reserve or on-Crown land prior to the provision of care.
 2. For Registered Indian adults requiring the equivalent of Canada Assistance Plan Type I and Type II care.
 3. Excludes Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories.

Source: Social Development Directorate, INAC, March 1985.

TABLE 9.3
Registered Indian Children in Care
On-Reserves and On-Crown Lands (1)
Canada and INAC Regions, 1976-77 to 1982-83

Year(2)	Canada(3)	Atlantic(4)	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of children in care									
1976/77	6,247(5)	313	475	653	882	800	1,832	1,150	142
1977/78	6,017(5)	255	482	631	867	809	1,684	1,183	106
1978/79	6,177	240	590	636	983	757	1,731	1,105	135
1979/80	5,820	205	592	658	779	732	1,664	1,068	122
1980/81	5,716	183	594	591	928	707	1,607	998	108
1981/82	5,144(6)	203	633	594	951	623	990	1,060	90
1982/83	4,577(6)	162	538	530	852	572	756	1,090	77
Total number of children aged zero to 16 years									
1976/77	96,417	3,669	10,975	19,386	16,319	16,224	13,699	15,032	1,113
1977/78	96,780	3,657	10,960	19,338	16,399	16,675	13,808	14,871	1,072
1978/79	94,866	3,694	10,829	19,190	16,385	16,058	13,653	14,118	939
1979/80	94,414	3,691	10,979	18,807	16,464	15,780	13,910	13,844	939
1980/81	94,916	3,778	10,869	19,053	16,787	16,011	13,733	13,797	888
1981/82	94,608	3,732	10,643	18,900	16,810	15,662	13,991	13,989	881
1982/83	96,105	3,757	10,754	19,099	16,977	15,999	14,366	14,282	871
Children in care as percentage of children aged zero to 16 years									
1976/77	6.5	8.5	4.3	3.4	5.4	4.9	13.4	7.6	12.8
1977/78	6.2	7.0	4.4	3.3	5.3	4.8	12.2	8.0	9.9
1978/79	6.5	6.5	5.4	3.3	6.0	4.7	12.7	7.8	14.4
1979/80	6.2	5.6	5.4	3.5	4.7	4.6	12.0	7.7	13.0
1980/81	6.0	4.8	5.5	3.1	5.5	4.4	11.7	7.2	12.2
1981/82	5.4	5.4	5.9	3.1	5.7	4.0	7.1	7.6	10.2
1982/83	4.8	4.3	5.0	2.8	5.0	3.6	5.3	7.6	8.8

Notes:

- (1) Including persons who have not acquired off-reserve residency for purposes of assistance as a charge to provincial/territorial governments.
- (2) For children in care as of March 31; for population zero to 16 years of age, as of December 31 of the year preceding the slash mark.
- (3) Exclusive of Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories.
- (4) There were no reserves in Newfoundland and services to Indians on-Crown land were provided by the provincial government. Figures shown in this table are exclusive of these for Newfoundland.
- (5) Estimated.
- (6) Average of quarterly figures.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511, January 1983, p.83 (for 1976/77 - 1980/81).

Social Development Directorate, March, 1985 and "Registered Indian Population by Age, Sex and Residence" for Canada and Regions, 31/12/81 and 31/12/82, Reserves and Trusts, INAC (for 1981/82 and 1982/83).

of eight INAC regions. The only increase was in Quebec where the average number of children in care during the last year of the period under examination, expressed as a percentage of the on-reserve child population, was a marginal 0.7 percentage points higher than in the first year. In British Columbia, the percentage fluctuated over the years but returned in the last year of this period to where it was in the first year.

9.4 Child Adoption

Focusing on a highly contentious socio-cultural issue, Table 9.4 provides data on the adoption of registered Indian children aged zero to 16 by registered Indians or others. It shows that while there was a general increase from 280 to 519 in the number of children placed in adoption from 1971 to 1981, the proportion of adoptions by parents other than registered Indians dropped from 84 to 77 per cent over the period. This may provide some satisfaction to those who see adoption of registered Indian children by non-Indians as a threat to Indian culture. However, whatever optimism it engenders may be tempered by the fact that the lowest level of adoption of registered Indian children by others, 71 per cent, was reached in 1975; from then there was a rise, albeit up and down, in the percentage of such adoptions to a level of 77 per cent in 1981.

Particularly good examples are Alberta, where the percentage fell from 13 to five per cent between 1976-77 and 1982-83, and the Atlantic region where the decline during the period was from eight to four per cent, both drops of one-half or more.

Table 9.4
Registered Indian Children¹
Adopted by Registered Indians and by Others
Canada², 1971 - 1981

Year	<u>Total</u> Number	<u>Adopted By</u>	
		Registered Indians %	Others %
1971	280	16.1	83.9
1972	317	15.1	84.9
1973	428	23.4	76.6
1974	365	28.5	71.5
1975	346	28.6	71.4
1976	495	23.0	77.0
1977	512	24.8	75.2
1978	465	23.9	76.1
1979	589	26.5	73.5
1980	566	23.1	76.9
1981	519	22.7	77.3

Notes: 1. Refers to registered Indians aged zero to 16 regardless of whether they lived on- or off-reserve.
2. Excludes Newfoundland.

Source: Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511, January 1983, p. 89.

Notes:

1. Statistics Canada, Social Security, National Programs, Other Programs, 1982, Cat. No. 86-511, January 1983, pp. 66 and 74. "Social Assistance" is provided by INAC for individuals and families who satisfy the need criteria. Such assistance includes financial allowances for necessities such as food, clothing, fuel and utilities and rent or housing loan payments. It may also, in special circumstances, include assistance for items beyond basic needs like furniture, medical dietary supplements and additional food allowances for pregnant women and residents of isolated areas. The coverage excludes those maintained by other government assistance programs such as those for education, child welfare and training allowances, as well as those for social security such as unemployment insurance and old age security. The data are from two sources: partial data on the number of social assistance beneficiaries of responding bands together with payment statistics, and case unit data. These two sources yield somewhat different proportions.
2. Social Development Directorate, INAC, March 1985. Coverage includes registered Indian adults who were resident on a reserve or on-Crown land prior to the provision of care and who required the equivalent of Canada Assistance Plan Type I and Type II care.

10. JUSTICE

In planning for the rehabilitation of lawbreakers and the prevention of lawbreaking, it is essential to know who the offenders in a given population are, the patterns of their criminality and how the courts are disposing of them. Data in this chapter, all of it from Correctional Service Canada, provide many such insights, focusing on crime and punishment among Canada's North American Indians from 1974 to 1983. The statistics in this chapter include a larger population than registered Indians only. In addition, non-status Indians and those whose status is undefined are included in a combined group called North American Indians. As a result, North American Indian totals should not be attributed solely to registered Indians. The reference population, moreover, is the total inmate population less North American Indians. Furthermore, the data pertain to federal inmates, some of whom may be in provincial institutions. Federal inmates normally have sentences of two years or more.

The data indicate that, in many respects, trends in North American Indian criminality, as well as Indian experiences with courts and correctional institutions, were not substantially different from those of the reference population. Still, concern must be stirred by data, such as those regarding crime against persons, that imply high levels of anger and want among North American Indians, especially among women and the elderly.

When reading the tables in this chapter, it must be borne in mind that data pertaining to correctional institutions are for federal inmates in federal and provincial institutions combined. Additionally, except in Table 10.1, percentages are of aggregates for all years.

Trends in North American Indian and reference population incarcerations during the 1974-1983 period were similar in many respects, according to Table 10.1. In both inmate populations, the annual number of incarcerations rose from 1974 to 1976, moved up and down for a few years and then rose steadily to the end of the period, culminating in 10-year record highs. Both at the beginning and at the end of the period, North American Indians made up about seven per cent of the total federal inmate population of Canada.

TABLE 10.1
Inmate Population as of 31 December
Canada¹, 1974 - 1983

Year	North American Indians ²	Reference Population ³
1974	561	7,982
1975	575	8,210
1976	612	8,831
1977	605	8,839
1978	587	8,830
1979	633	8,776
1980	606	8,940
1981	609	9,432
1982	684	10,239
1983	757	10,798

- Notes:**
1. The Canadian totals include some inmates whose province of residence was not stated. Excludes a number of inmates outside Canada.
 2. Includes registered and non-status Indians as well as those whose status is undefined.
 3. Total Inmate Population less North American Indians (note 2).

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Proportionally, the difference between the number of 1983 incarcerations and the 1974 level was virtually identical among North American Indians and the reference population, at 35 per cent more incarcerations. Moreover, the largest year-to-year increase in incarceration---75 among North American Indians and 807 in the reference population---occurred for both populations from 1981 to 1982.

Table 10.2 provides a breakdown by age and sex of North American Indian and reference population inmates 16 years of age or older in Canadian correctional institutions from 1974 to 1983. The table indicates only modest differences between the proportion of North American Indian and reference population inmates who fell into each of seven age ranges. Even the ranking of the various age ranges according to the proportional size of the inmate group in them was largely the same. For both males and females, for example, the largest concentrations of North American Indian and reference population inmates were in the 20 to 24 age range.

There were, however, some differences worth noting. The North American Indian inmate population, for example, was somewhat younger than reference population inmates as a whole. Fifty per cent of male and female Indian inmates, taken together, were from 16 to 24 years old, compared with only 44 per cent of reference population inmates; 74 per cent of the former group were from 16 to 29, compared with 67 per cent of the latter.

According to Table 10.3, North American Indians in Canadian correctional institutions between 1974 and 1983 were only slightly more likely than reference population inmates to have served terms previously. While 62 per cent of North American Indian inmates were without previous commitments, 65 per cent of the reference population inmates had never been committed before. Even when data on the two inmate populations are broken down by sex, only small differences between North American Indian and reference population inmates appear. For example, the proportions of both male and female North American Indian inmates with records of no previous commitments were each four percentage points lower than for their reference population counterparts. Meanwhile, in each population, the proportion of female inmates without previous commitments was 20 percentage points higher than among males in the population.

TABLE 10.2
Inmate Population by Age & Sex
Canada¹, 1974 - 1983²

Age ³ (Col. %)	<u>North American Indians⁴</u>			<u>Reference Population⁵</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both Sexes</u>
16 - 19	15	17	16	12	10	12
20 - 24	34	37	34	32	29	32
25 - 29	24	19	24	23	26	23
30 - 39	20	20	20	22	23	22
40 - 49	5	6	5	8	8	8
50 - 64	1	-	1	3	4	3
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Ages	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes: 1. The Canadian totals include 1,256 North American Indians and 16,265 Reference Population whose province of residence was not stated. Excludes a number of inmates outside Canada.
 2. Aggregated for all years.
 3. Age upon admission (as of December 31 of each year).
 4. Includes registered and non-status Indians as well as those whose status is undefined.
 5. Total Inmate Population less North American Indians (note 4).
 Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

TABLE 10.3

Number of Previous Commitments of Inmates by Age¹ & Sex
Canada², 1974 - 1983³

Number of Previous Commitments	<u>Male</u>							<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both Sexes</u>
	<u>16-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-39</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>50-64</u>	<u>65+</u>	<u>All Ages</u>	<u>All Ages</u>	<u>All Ages</u>
North American Indians⁴										
0 Terms	88	68	53	40	50	45	100	61	81	62
1 Term	10	20	22	25	22	31	-	20	12	20
2 Terms	2	8	12	15	14	19	-	10	4	10
3 - 5 Terms	-	3	7	8	5	-	-	5	3	5
6 - 9 Terms	-	1	4	7	3	4	-	3	-	3
10 or More Terms	-	-	2	3	2	-	-	1	-	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Reference Population⁵										
0 Terms	92	72	57	53	54	57	53	65	85	65
1 Term	7	19	24	24	25	22	24	21	11	20
2 Terms	1	6	11	13	12	14	14	9	3	9
3 - 5 Terms	-	2	5	6	5	4	2	3	1	3
6 - 9 Terms	-	1	2	2	2	2	4	1	-	1
10 or more Terms	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- Notes:**
1. Age and previous commitments upon admission (as of December 31 of each year).
 2. The Canadian totals include some inmates whose province of residence was not stated. Excludes a number of inmates outside Canada.
 3. Aggregated for all years.
 4. Includes registered and non-status Indians as well as those whose status is undefined.
 5. Total Inmate Population less North American Indians (note 4).
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

An examination of the data for male inmates only, broken down by age, shows North American Indian males 65 years of age or older to have been something of an anomaly insofar as previous commitments were concerned. While only 53 per cent of the reference population males in this age group had not been committed before, fully 100 per cent of North American Indian males 65 and up were without previous commitments.

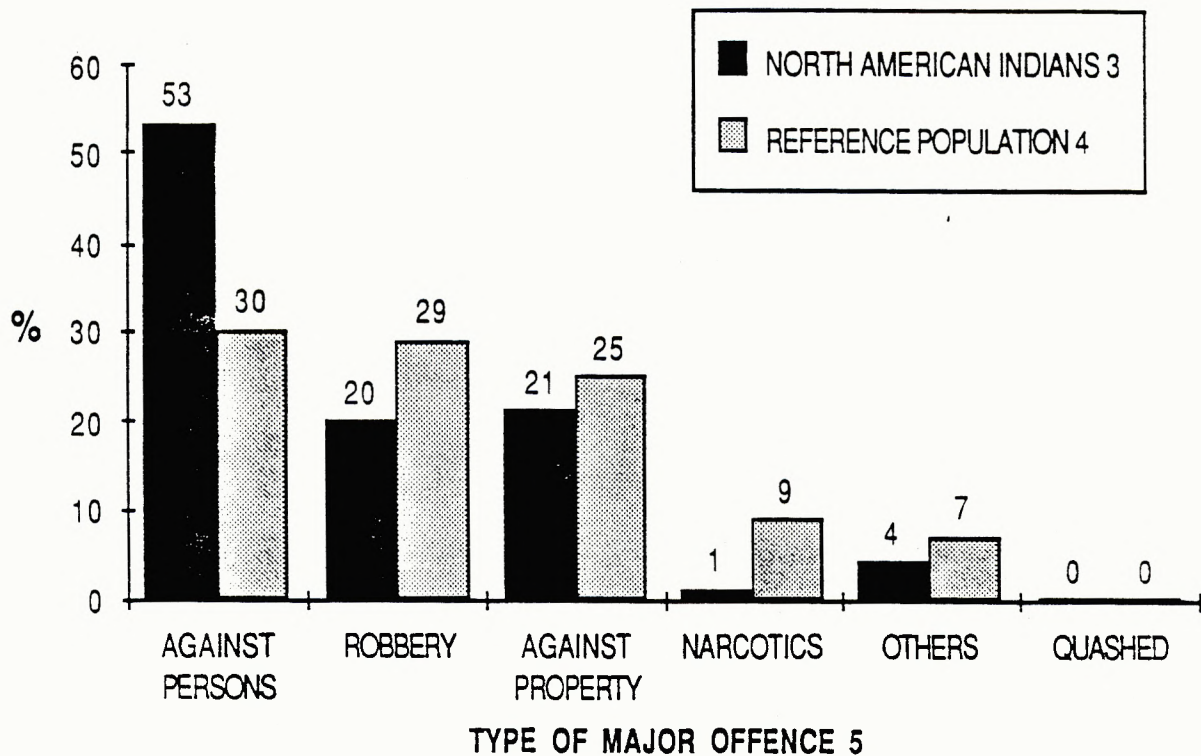
In every other age range, though, proportionally more North American Indian than reference population inmates had one or more previous commitments. In most age ranges this difference was not more than four percentage points. However, in the 30 to 39 age range, the one in which previous commitments were most common for both populations, the difference was 13 percentage points. In the 50 to 64 age range, it was 12 percentage points.

Focusing on types of major offences from 1974 to 1983, Figure 10.1, dealing with the most serious crime for the current term, indicates some significant differences between patterns of criminality among North American Indian and reference population inmates. Crimes against persons were 23 percentage points higher among North American Indian than among reference population offenders, while all other types of major offences were proportionally more common among reference population lawbreakers. Robbery was nine percentage points less common among North American Indian inmates; crimes against property, four points less; narcotics offences, eight points less. These differences may well have arisen from the fact that, as other chapters indicated, registered Indians were beset more by kinds of problems that could easily foster despair and anger against others. Reference population offenders, by contrast, were likely in closer proximity to opportunities for crimes against property, robbery or narcotics offences.

Other interesting differences between the two inmate populations emerge when data on male and female offenders are compared in Table 10.4. Fourteen percentage points more of the crimes committed by North American Indian women than those committed by North American Indian men were against persons; only three percentage points fewer of the crimes committed by reference population women than those committed by men were against persons. Indeed, crimes against persons constituted just over two-thirds of the major crimes

FIGURE 10.1

Percentage Distribution of Major Offences of Inmate Population

Canada¹, 1974 - 1983²

- Notes:**
1. The Canadian totals include some inmates whose province of residence was not stated. Excludes a number of inmates outside Canada.
 2. Aggregated for all years.
 3. Includes registered and non-status Indians as well as those whose status is undefined.
 4. Reference Population = Total Inmate Population less North American Indians (see above).
 5. Most serious crime for current term.
- Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

TABLE 10.4
Major Offences of Inmate Population by Age ¹ & Sex
Canada, ² 1974-1983 ³

Type of Major Offence ⁴	(Col. %)	Male							Female	Both Sexes	
		16-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	65+	All Ages	All Ages	All Ages
North American Indians ⁵											
Crime Against Persons		51	49	54	53	69	69	75	53	67	53
Robbery		19	23	20	19	10	16	25	20	12	20
Crime Against Property		23	23	20	21	13	10	-	21	12	21
Narcotics		1	1	1	3	1	-	-	1	2	1
Others		5	4	3	4	6	3	-	4	5	4
Quashed		1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Reference Population ⁶											
Crime Against Persons		28	27	30	34	35	38	54	30	27	30
Robbery		36	35	30	22	17	11	4	29	15	29
Crime Against Property		29	27	23	24	27	28	25	25	17	25
Narcotics		2	6	10	12	12	11	4	8	32	9
Others		5	5	6	8	10	11	12	7	8	7
Quashed		-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- Notes:**
1. Age upon admission (as of December 31 of each year).
 2. The Canadian totals include some inmates whose province of residence was not stated. Excludes a number of inmates outside Canada.
 3. Aggregated for all years.

perpetrated by North American Indian women but well under one-third of those committed by reference group women.

By contrast, reference group women seem to have been far more deeply involved in narcotics offences---more so than reference group men and more so than either North American Indian men or women. While 32 per cent of offences by reference group female inmates involved narcotics, such substances were involved in only eight per cent of offences by reference group males, five per cent by North American Indian females and four per cent by North American Indian males.

When further broken down by age, data on males 16 years of age and older show that the highest incidences of crime against persons in both populations were associated with the upper age ranges. Among North American Indian males 65 or over, 75 per cent of crimes were against persons; among reference population male inmates in that age range, 54 per cent. In all age ranges, though, such crimes were proportionally much more common among North American Indian inmates. On the other hand, in all age ranges, North American Indians were proportionally less involved than reference population males in almost all other forms of crime. There were, however, two exceptions: among those aged 50 to 64, robbery constituted 16 per cent of North American Indian and 11 per cent of reference population crimes by males; among those 65 and over, robbery made up 25 per cent of offences by North American Indian males and only four per cent by reference population males. This anomaly, especially the data that suggest an extraordinarily high and almost exclusive involvement in robbery and crime against persons by elderly North American Indian lawbreakers, seems to suggest levels of anger and need in this group that warrant further inquiry.

Data in Table 10.5 meanwhile indicate that, on average, aggregate sentences given North American Indian offenders during the 1974-1983 period were shorter than those accorded lawbreakers in the reference population. Among offenders 16 years of age or older, only 38 per cent of North American Indian males and 34 per cent of North American Indian females were sentenced to five or more years; among reference population offenders, corresponding figures were 49 and 45 per cent.

TABLE 10.5
Length of Sentence by Age ¹ & Sex
Canada ², 1974-1983 ³

Length of Sentence ⁴	Male								Female							
	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	65+	All Ages	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	65+	All Ages
North American Indians ⁵																
Less than 2 years	5	11	15	13	9	6	-	11	-	16	15	21	-	-	-	13
2 and less than 3 years	29	24	20	22	21	15	25	23	23	23	21	12	8	-	-	19
3 and less than 4 years	19	20	15	15	12	6	-	17	34	16	15	26	31	-	-	22
4 and less than 5 years	10	10	10	10	9	22	75	10	6	12	15	5	-	-	-	9
5 and less than 10 years	13	17	21	24	17	7	-	19	29	8	13	5	-	-	-	11
10 and less than 20 years	9	6	5	7	17	15	-	7	6	-	21	14	38	-	-	10
20 years and over	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate	-	1	-	1	5	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lifers	14	10	12	10	10	16	-	11	-	26	-	10	23	-	-	13
Quashed	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	7	-	-	-	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	100
Reference Population ⁶																
Less than 2 years	4	7	7	6	5	5	7	6	6	6	3	5	7	7	-	5
2 and less than 3 years	27	21	16	14	13	13	20	18	22	23	22	16	13	16	-	20
3 and less than 4 years	19	17	15	14	12	12	7	16	16	21	23	14	17	13	100	19
4 and less than 5 years	10	10	11	9	8	8	15	10	19	8	6	16	12	10	-	11
5 and less than 10 years	19	24	25	26	25	25	7	24	27	30	30	24	21	19	-	27
10 and less than 20 years	8	9	13	13	15	11	2	11	1	3	6	11	5	9	-	6
20 years and over	1	2	3	3	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	3	-	1
Indeterminate	-	1	1	2	4	9	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lifers	12	10	10	12	13	15	29	11	6	8	11	10	21	21	-	11
Quashed	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	1 ¹	-	2	2	1	-	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- Notes:**
1. Age upon admission (as of December 31 of each year).
 2. The Canadian totals include some inmates whose province of residence was not stated. Excludes a number of inmates outside Canada.
 3. Aggregated for all years.
 4. Aggregate sentence length for an inmate's offences.
 5. Includes registered and non-status Indians as well as those whose status is undefined.
 6. Total Population less North American Indians (note 5). Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Correctional Service Canada

There were, however, a few marked departures from this general pattern. For example, North American Indian women seem more likely to have received sentences of 10 or more years' duration; 38 per cent of female North American Indian offenders in the 40 to 49 age range were sentenced to 10 and less than 20 years, compared with only five per cent of female reference population offenders in the same age range. Moreover, 26 per cent of the female North American Indian offenders in the 20 to 24 age range and 23 per cent in the 40 to 49 range were given life terms compared with eight per cent and 21 per cent respectively, of the female reference population offenders. The incidence of life sentences among North American Indian females in these age groups was also much higher than among male North American Indian and male reference population offenders.

APPENDIX I**GLOSSARY**

Many of the technical terms used in this report have very precise meanings. We have provided, in this Glossary, explanations of the more difficult terms. Readers who wish further explanations are referred to the Methodology Report of the overview series and to Statistics Canada (StatsCan), 1981 Census Dictionary, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, May, 1982 (Cat. No. 99-901).

ADJUSTED INDIAN REGISTER DATA: See **Register**.

AGE: (StatsCan) Age at last birthday as of **Census Day**.

BAND and INDIAN BAND: (INAC) A "body of Indians recognized by government for whose benefit and use land and money have been set aside and held by the government." (Indian Conditions: A Survey, INAC, 1980:2). A **Band** may have one or more **Reserves**.

Indian Act definition: "'Band' means a body of Indians (a) for whose use and benefit in common, lands, the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty, have been set apart before, on or after the 4th day of September, 1951, (b) for whose use and benefit in common, moneys are held by Her Majesty, or (c) declared by the Governor in Council to be a band for the purposes of this Act." (RSC, 1985:1)

CENSUS DAY: (StatsCan) June 3, the day on which the 1981 Census was taken.

CENSUS FAMILY: (StatsCan) "Refers to a husband and a wife (with or without children who have never married, regardless of age), or a lone parent of any marital status, with one or more children who have never married, regardless of age, living in the same dwelling. For census purposes, persons living in a common-law type of arrangement are considered as **now married**, regardless of their legal marital status; they accordingly appear as a husband-wife family in the census family tables." In this overview series a **Registered Indian Census**

Family "refers to a census family in which one spouse or both spouses are **Registered Indians**", as defined by INAC. See the Methodology Report.

CONTINUING EDUCATION INFORMATION SYSTEM (CEIS): (INAC) Refers to the system used to record the post-secondary and adult training activities of registered Indian students who receive financial assistance from INAC. Therefore the data do not cover those registered Indian students who do not receive financial assistance. CEIS data are incomplete.

DEPENDENCY RATIOS: Calculated as the non-wage-earning, or dependent, population (zero to 14 and 65 and up) divided by the wage-earning, or working-age, population (15 to 64). The term "dependency" implies that those in the former population require some support, either directly or indirectly, from those in the latter. A dependency ratio greater than one indicates that there is more than one dependent for each adult of working age.

DWELLING: (StatsCan) Statistics Canada uses the phrase "**OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLING**" which means "a private dwelling in which a person or group of persons is permanently residing. Also included are private dwellings whose usual residents are temporarily absent on Census Day. Unless otherwise specified, all data in housing reports are for occupied private dwellings rather than for unoccupied dwellings or dwellings occupied solely by foreign and/or temporary residents." See also **Tenure and Household, Private Household**.

ECONOMIC FAMILY: (StatsCan) "Refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption." Common-law couples are included as "**now married**." In this overview series a **Registered Indian Economic Family** "refers to an economic family which has a **Registered Indian Census Family** present or in which the reference person or their spouse or both the reference person and spouse are **Registered Indians**", as defined by INAC. See **Census Family** and the Methodology Report.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: See **Schooling, Highest Level of**.

EMPLOYED: See Labour Force, Total.

ETHNIC ORIGIN: (StatsCan) "Refers to the ethnic or cultural group to which the respondent or the respondent's ancestors belonged on first coming to this continent. For Native Peoples, the phrase 'on first coming to this continent' in the question was to be ignored." In censuses prior to 1981, ethnic origin was limited to paternal ancestry but for 1981 maternal ancestry or multiple responses were acceptable as well. The respondent self-defined his or her ancestry. INAC's definition of Indian is based on legal/administrative considerations.

EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE: See Labour Force, Total.

FAMILY/HOUSEHOLD TOTAL INCOME: (StatsCan) The total income of a census/economic family or household is the sum of the total incomes of the members of that family or household.

GEOGRAPHIC ZONES: (INAC) INAC classifies bands according to proximity to regional centres and access by road year-round. Four categories are used:

- Urban - a zone where the band is located within 50 Km from the nearest regional centre by year-round road access.
- Rural - a zone where the band is located between 50 Km and 350 Km from the nearest regional centre by year-round road access.
- Remote - a zone where the band is located over 350 Km from the nearest regional centre by year-round road access.
- Special Access - a zone where the band has no year-round access to the nearest regional centre and as a result experiences a higher cost of transportation.

The "urban" and "rural" zones included in this classification are not the same as those of Statistics Canada. See **Rural, Urban Population**.

GROSS RENT: See Owner's Major Payments/Gross Rent.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING: See Schooling, Highest Level of.

HOME LANGUAGE: (StatsCan) The "...specific language spoken at home by the respondent at the time of the census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the respondent was to be reported." The term is new. In the 1971 Census, it was "language spoken most often at home." In 1981, the individual was newly emphasized.

HOUSEHOLD, PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD: (StatsCan) "Refers to a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. The number of **private households** equals the number of **occupied private dwellings**." In this overview series, a **Registered Indian Household** "refers to a private household in which there is a **Registered Indian Census Family** or where 50 per cent or more of the household members are **Registered Indians**", as defined by INAC. See **Census Family** and the Methodology Report.

INCOME: MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME (StatsCan) "Refers to a derived variable which indicates that income component which constitutes the largest proportion of the total income of an income unit. In the 1981 Census output, several combinations were used to derive this classification. At the most detailed level, the income sources were combined into five components as follows: wages and salaries, self-employment (non-farm and farm), government transfer payments, investment income and other income. The absolute values for these components were compared and the component with the largest absolute value was designated as the major source of income." The income data are for 1980.

INDIAN: Indian Act definition: " 'Indian' means a person who pursuant to this Act is registered as an Indian or is entitled to be registered as an Indian." (RSC, 1985:2) As used in this report, the term "Indian" is intended to conform to the Indian Act definition. In INAC administrative data, a **Registered Indian** (or **Status Indian**) is a person, usually of Amerindian ancestry, who is registered as an **Indian** under the Act. The Census definition is based on self-identification of the respondent. INAC and Statistics Canada have produced a census variable that helped to meet INAC's data requirements and upon which our census data are

based. Chart II of the Methodology Report provides the algorithms used in this customized data set and in the special tabulations from the 1981 Census. Other definitions are used in this report under the headings for specific data sets.

INDIAN REGISTER: See **Register**.

LABOUR FORCE, TOTAL: (StatsCan) "Refers to the population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who were either employed or unemployed during the week prior to enumeration (June 3, 1981)." This is the **Total Labour Force** which is broken down into **Employed**, and **Unemployed**. The remainder of the population 15 years of age and over are classified as **Not in the Labour Force**. **EMPLOYED** "includes those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration: a) did any work at all; or b) were absent from their jobs or businesses because of temporary illness or disability, vacation, labour dispute at their place of work, or were absent for other reasons." The **UNEMPLOYED** "includes those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration: a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work; or b) had been on lay-off for 26 weeks or less and expected to return to their job; or c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less." The **NOT IN LABOUR FORCE** classification refers to "those persons, who in the week prior to enumeration, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply their labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets. It includes persons who looked for work during the last four weeks but who were not available to start work in the reference week, as well as persons who did not work, did not have a new job to start in four weeks or less, or did not look for work in the four weeks prior to enumeration." There is also the **EXPERIENCED LABOUR FORCE** which is "derived by deleting from the **Total Labour Force** unemployed persons 15 years of age and over who had never worked or who had worked only prior to January 1, 1980."

LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY: (StatsCan) "Refers to the period of continuous occupancy of the dwelling by the person responsible for household payments or, if such a person is not present in the household, the individual completing the dwelling questions."

MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME: See **Income: Major Source of Income.**

MARITAL STATUS: (StatsCan)

Now married (excluding separated) = "Persons whose husband or wife is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained. Persons living common-law are considered as **Now married.**"

Separated = "Persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together, but have not obtained a divorce."

Divorced = "Persons who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried."

Widowed = "Persons who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried."

Never married (single) = "Persons who never married (including all persons less than 15 years) and persons whose marriage was annulled."

MIGRANT/NON-MIGRANT: (StatsCan) **MIGRANTS** "are **Movers** who, on Census Day, were residing in a different Census Subdivision within Canada five years earlier (**INTERNAL MIGRANTS**) or who were living outside Canada five years earlier (**EXTERNAL MIGRANTS**)". **NON-MIGRANTS** "are **Movers** who, on Census Day, were living within the same Census Subdivision they resided in five years earlier."

MOBILITY STATUS: (StatsCan) "Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on **Census Day** and his/her usual place of residence five years earlier. On the basis of this relationship, the population is classified as **Non-movers** and **Movers** (**MOBILITY STATUS**). Within the category **Movers**, a further distinction is made between **Non-migrants** and **Migrants** (**MIGRATION STATUS**)."

MOTHER TONGUE: (StatsCan) The "...first language learned in childhood and still understood" by a respondent.

MOVERS/NON-MOVERS: (StatsCan) "**Movers** are persons who, on Census Day, were living in a different dwelling than the one occupied five years

earlier. **Non-movers** are persons who, on Census Day, were living in the same dwelling they occupied five years earlier."

NATIVE: This term includes registered or status Indians, non-status Indians, Métis and Inuit.

NOMINAL ROLL: (INAC) A list of all Indian elementary and secondary school students whose education is funded by INAC. It identifies the enrolment characteristics of Indian children living **on-reserve**, but not the children whose families live **off-reserve**. The location of the school is not a factor. (The Nominal Roll includes a small number of non-Indian students; it also contains a small number of off-reserve Indian students, between 1971 and 1982). Any statistics prepared from the Nominal Roll base must be seen as not representing the actual number of Indian children attending school.

OCCUPATION: (StatsCan) "Refers to the kind of work persons 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, were doing during the reference week, as determined by their reporting of their kind of work and the description of the most important duties in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1980. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours."

For purposes of this Overview, we have used three major occupation groups, as follows:

Primary Occupations

Fishing and Trapping

Forestry and Logging

Other Primary Occupations

Secondary Occupations

Processing Occupations

Machinery, Product Fabricating, Assembling and Repairing

Tertiary Occupations

Managerial, Technological, Social, Religious, Teaching, Medicine,

Health and Artistic Occupations

Clerical and Related Occupations

Sales Occupations
 Service Occupations
 Construction Trades Occupations
 Transportation Equipment Operating
 Other Occupations

For an explanation of terms and inclusion, see Statistics Canada, Standard Occupational Classification, 1980, Cat. No. 12-565E, Feb. 1981.

OFF-RESERVE: See Reserve.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: (StatsCan) "Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in either of the official languages of Canada."

ON-CROWN LAND: See Reserve. (used by INAC).

ON-RESERVE: See Reserve.

OWNER'S MAJOR PAYMENTS/GROSS RENT as a percentage of Household Income: (StatsCan) Refers to the proportion of average monthly 1980 **Household Total Income** spent on **Owner's Major Payments/Gross Rent** (i.e., total average monthly payments made by households to secure shelter). Data for this variable are for private households in owner/tenant-occupied non-farm dwellings excluding owner/tenant households who reported a loss in their total household income, or had no income in 1980. See **Family/Household Total Income**.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS: The demographic projections for registered Indians are derived from J. Perreault, L. Paquette, & M.V. George, Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1982 to 1996, INAC, February 1985. We have used the Medium- Growth Scenario (Projection 3) in this overview series. For the total Canadian and provincial populations, we have used projection number four which assumes a declining fertility rate, constant mortality, net international immigration of 50,000 per year and an estimation of internal migration rates of the mid-1970's. See Statistics Canada, Population Projections for Canada and the Provinces, 1976-2001, Cat. No. 91-520, Feb. 1979. See also the Methodology Report.

POPULATION SERVED: (Health and Welfare Canada) "... Since vital statistics are reported by the regions and represent individuals served by the Medical Services Branch (MSB), the 'population at risk' ... should be population served, not total Indian population. 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 INAC population. This calculation resulted in a total population larger (by about 5,000 individuals) than was reported by the regions. It appears that the population served by MSB differs from the INAC total population for the seven other regions as well. In any case, the age-specific rates are based on 'population-served' calculated in this manner. Crude rates (i.e. not age-specific) are calculated using population-served as reported by the regions. MSB data are also subject to variations in coverage. Some regions obtain statistics for both on- and off-reserve Indians whereas other regions obtain figures for on-reserve Indians only (e.g. Ontario and Quebec)." See Janie Reed, Indian and Inuit of Canada: Health Status Indicators, Health and Welfare Canada, June 1985 (draft), pp. 1-2.

PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE: (Correctional Service Canada) Refers to a federal inmate's last known place of residence prior to admission. This information is self-reported by the inmate.

REFERENCE POPULATION: For the purposes of these overviews, this term is used to denote either the total Canadian or provincial populations less registered Indians, unless otherwise indicated.

REGISTER: (INAC) The Indian Register is a list of all registered Indians (as defined in the Indian Act) which is kept by INAC. Information on this list concerning the demographic characteristics of the Indian population is updated regularly by band officials and published for December 31 of each year. Register data may be unadjusted or adjusted for late reporting of births and deaths. Adjusted Indian Register data are the basis for the population projections and the demographic data in this overview series.

REGISTERED INDIAN: (INAC) A person who, pursuant to the Indian Act, is "registered as an Indian in the Indian Register." (Indian Act, RSC 1985:2) See **Indian**.

RESERVE: (INAC) ". . . means a tract of land, the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty, that has been set apart by Her Majesty for the use and benefit of a band." (Indian Act, RSC 1985:2). In this overview, two terms are used with respect to the place of residence of registered Indians: **On-Reserve** and **Off-Reserve**. Residence **On-Reserve** includes the Indian population living on actual reserves plus those residing **On-Crown Land** or in **Settlements**. The Indian population residing **Off-Reserve** lives someplace other than in locations defined as being **On-Reserve**. The Census definition of off-reserve is somewhat different from that of the Indian Register. The latter defines it as involving persons who have lived off-reserve for 12 consecutive months for other than health or educational reasons. For the 1981 Census, it is an indication of place of residence on the day of the Census. How these concepts have been in large part reconciled is discussed in more detail in the Methodology Report.

RURAL POPULATION: (StatsCan) "Refers to persons living outside 'Urban Areas.'" There is also **Rural Farm Population** and **Rural Non-Farm Population**. See **Urban Population**. As discussed in chapter 2, the census definition of rural, which is based on population size and density, differs from that of INAC, which stresses proximity and access to the nearest regional centre. See the Methodology Report.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE: (StatsCan) "Refers to either full-time or part-time (day or evening) attendance at a school, college or university at any time between September 1980 and June 3, 1981. Attendance is considered to be full-time if the person was taking 75 per cent or more of the normal course load in the grade or year in which the person is registered. Short-term courses of six weeks or less taken during the day are considered to be part-time attendance. If the person attended both full-time and part-time during the reference period, then only full-time is to be recorded. Attendance at courses that were taken for leisure or recreation is not included." Data are reported for the population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

SCHOOL LEAVERS: (INAC) These are elementary or secondary school Indian children who were on the Nominal Roll the previous year but are not entered in the current year. Reasons for this include: moved to off-reserve residence, withdrew (for example, to take a job), transferred or deceased.

SCHOOL TYPE: (INAC) This is an administrative/financial classification:

BAND-OPERATED SCHOOL is one which is operated/run by a band located on a reserve, using funding provided by INAC.

FEDERAL = a school on-reserve operated by INAC.

PRIVATE = a school run by any private group, religious or otherwise, with which the federal government has tuition agreements and may or may not provide federal funding for buildings or other facilities.

PROVINCIAL: These are schools run by the province. Indians attend these schools under one of two federal/provincial arrangements: a) **Provincial Joint Tuition Schools** in which there are both federal tuition agreements and federal investment in buildings and facilities; b) **Provincial Tuition Schools** with which the federal government has tuition agreements but there is no federal investment in buildings and facilities.

SCHOOLING, HIGHEST LEVEL OF (StatsCan) "Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university completed. University education is considered to be above other non-university. Also, the attainment of a degree, certificate or diploma is considered to be a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification. Although this variable is described as 'highest level of schooling', implying a hierarchy of educational attainment, there are in fact a number of instances which are not quite hierarchical." Data are reported for the population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates.

SETTLEMENT/INDIAN SETTLEMENT: (INAC) Refers to a place (usually on-Crown land), identified for statistical purposes, which is inhabited more or less permanently by a self-contained group of Indians.

SPECIAL STUDENT: (INAC) Refers to students having special needs whether because of mental or physical handicaps (e.g., students who are deaf, blind, have cerebral palsy, Down's syndrome, etc.).

STATUS INDIAN: See **Registered Indian**.

TENURE: (StatsCan) "Refers to whether some member of the household owns or rents the dwelling. A dwelling is classified as '**owned**' even if it is not fully paid for, such as one which has a mortgage or some other claim on it. The dwelling may be situated on rented or leased land or be part of a condominium (whether registered or unregistered). A dwelling is classified as '**rented**' even if it is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent or if the dwelling is part of a co-operative. For census purposes, in a co-operative all members jointly own the co-operative and occupy their dwelling units under a lease agreement." See also the Methodology Report.

UNEMPLOYED: See **Labour Force, Total**.

URBAN POPULATION: (StatsCan) "Refers to persons living in an area having a population concentration of 1,000 or more plus a population density of 400 or more per square kilometre." There is also **URBAN POPULATION SIZE GROUP** for which categories in this overview series are: 1,000 to 9,999; 10,000 - 99,999 and 100,000 and over. See **RURAL POPULATION** and the Methodology Report.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Boyd, Monica and Mark Rosenberg. An Overview of Registered Indian Conditions--Methodology Report (Canada and Selected Provinces). Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1986.
- Brecher, Tom, Pierre Gauvin, Sheila Klein, and Gilles Larocque. 1981 Census Highlights on Registered Indians: Annotated Tables. Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1985.
- Cox, Bruce (ed.). Cultural Ecology: Readings on the Canadian Indians and Eskimos. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1973.
- Crowe, Keith J. A History of the Original Peoples of Northern Canada. Montreal: Arctic Institute of North America, McGill-Queen's University Press, 1974.
- Employment and Immigration Canada, Task Force on Manpower Services to Native People. The Development of an Employment Policy for Indian, Inuit and Métis People. Ottawa: Employment and Immigration Canada, 1979.
- Frideres, J. S. Canada's Indians: Contemporary Conflicts. Scarborough: Prentice-Hall, 1974.
- Hawthorn, H. B. A Survey of the Contemporary Indians of Canada. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1967.
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Indian Conditions: A Survey. Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1980.
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Linguistic and Cultural Affiliations of Canadian Indian Bands. Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1980.
- Innis, H. A. The Fur Trade in Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1930.

- Jenness, Diamond. The Indians of Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1979.
- Patterson, E. Palmer. The Indian in Canada: a History Since 1500. Don Mills: Collier Macmillan, 1972.
- Priest, Gordon. Aboriginal Languages in Canada. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1984.
- Ray, Arthur J. Indians in the Fur Trade. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1974.
- Siggner, Andrew J. An Overview of Demographic, Social and Economic Conditions Among Canada's Registered Indian Population. Ottawa: Research Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1979.
- Surtees, Robert J. The Original People. Toronto: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1971.